

Mitigating & Adapting to Climate change: Extreme Weather Events, a Worldwide Energy Revolution and Geoengineering options

Week 8: May 15th , 2017

Part A: Geoengineering – an intro

Part B: Ron Larson – on biochar

Part C: personal options

Part A: Geoengineering

Geoengineering:

1. Solar Radiation Management (SRM) and
2. Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) / Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Capture
 - Focus on: Biochar vs. Bio-Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) solutions
 - Direct Air Capture (DAR) also in this category
 - Reducing Enteric Methane (BURPED stomach gases from Ruminants) too
 - SEE MY BIOCHAR web page LINK:
http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/?page_id=28

Extras to investigate outside of class

SEE February 15, 2016 discussion on EEE tab:

http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/?page_id=683

- National Academy of Science (NAS) Climate Intervention: Preface and links ([Click here](#)); detailed reports below:
 - NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (NAS) ONLINE: **CLIMATE INTERVENTION: REFLECTING SUNLIGHT TO COOL EARTH** (2015), AT [HTTP://WWW.NAP.EDU/READ/18988](http://www.nap.edu/read/18988);
 - AND **CLIMATE INTERVENTION: CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL AND RELIABLE SEQUESTRATION** (2015), AT [HTTP://WWW.NAP.EDU/READ/18805](http://www.nap.edu/read/18805).

Terminology

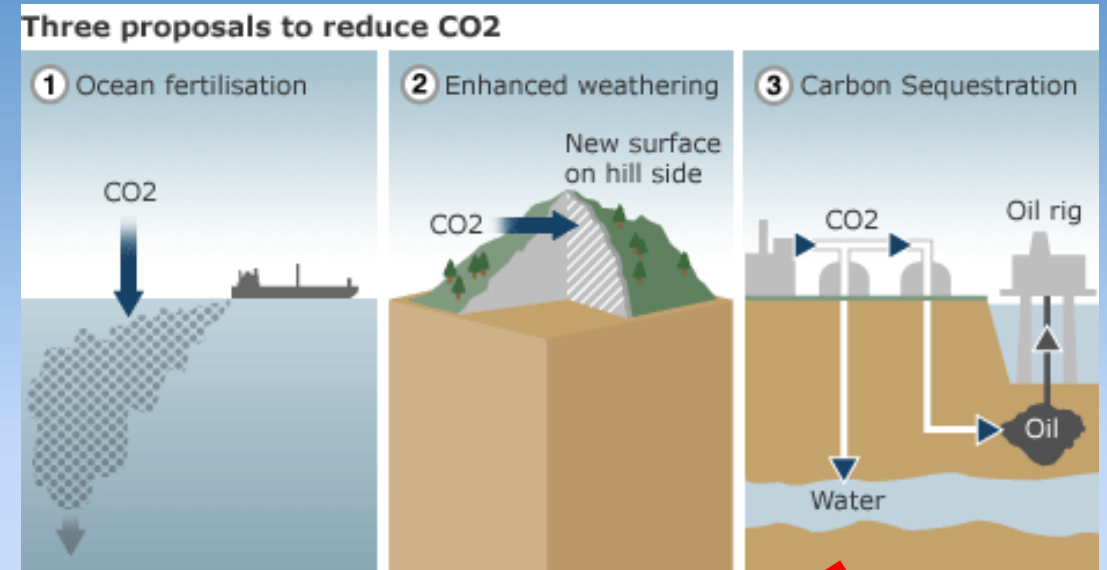
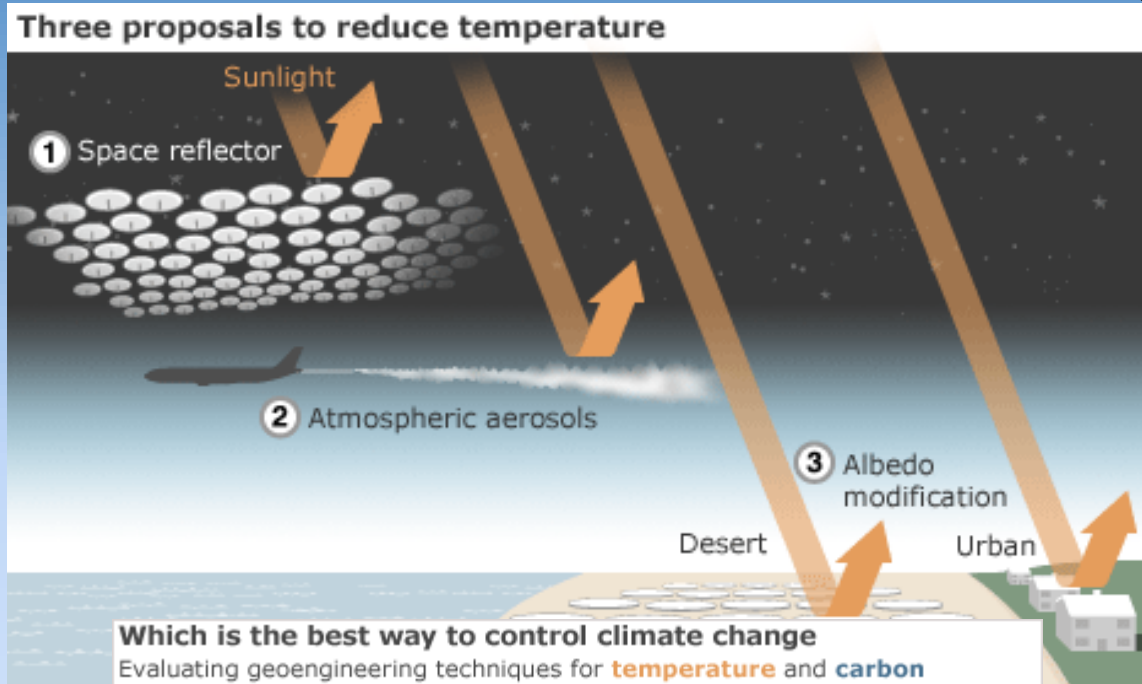
- No terminology is going to be complete
- Despite NAS efforts Geoengineering as a term is still currently the most common term used

Extras to investigate outside of class

IPCC Assessment report-5 (AR5); Working Group III (WGIII): Mitigation

- [WGIII AR5 Presentation](#) or in [PDF format](#)
- [wg3 ar5 summary-for-policymakers approved](#)
- **Video – the geoengineering dilemma 4.5 7.3 minutes**
<https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/climate-change-challenges-and-solutions/1/steps/3297>
- **Are Ideas to cool the planet realistic**
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/technology/8338853.stm>

Solar Radiation Management vs. Carbon dioxide Removal (SRM VS. CDR)



Biochar & Beccs

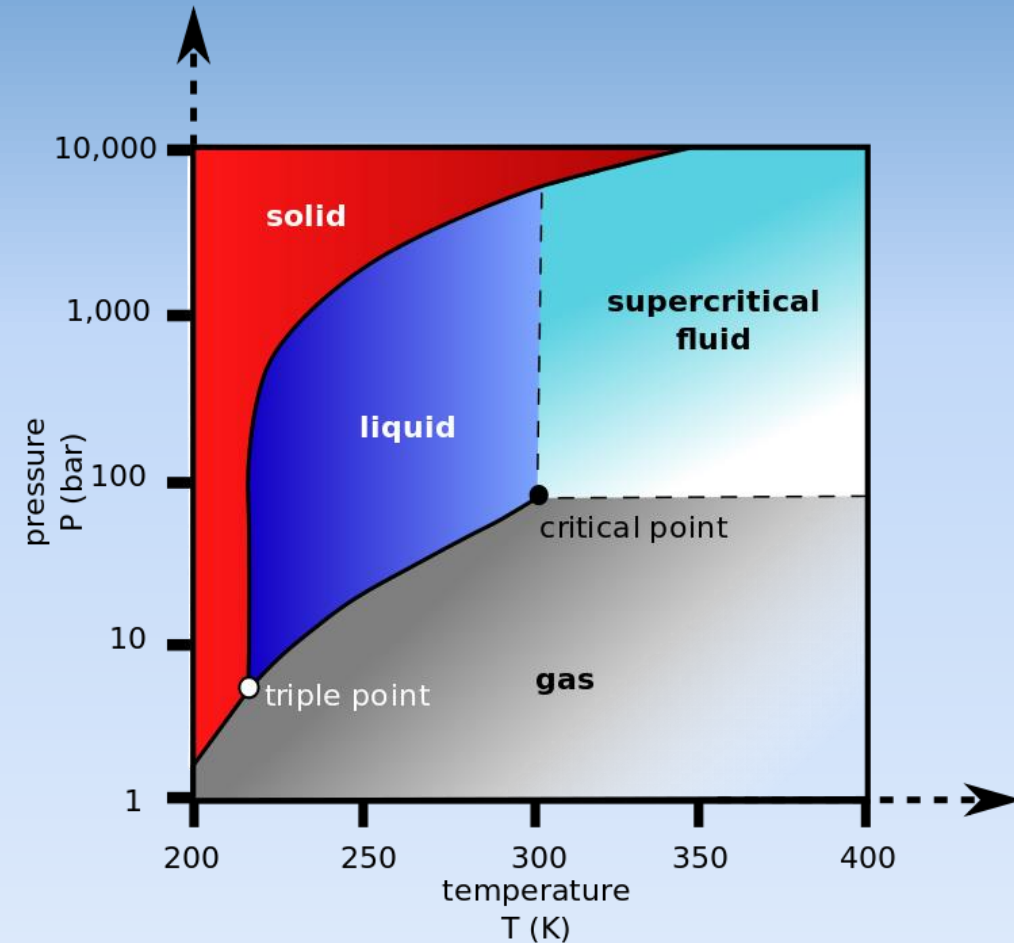
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochar>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bio-energy_with_carbon_capture_and_storage

Additional

- SRM
 - Cloud Brightening to increase Earth's Albedo (reflectivity) also investigated
- CDR
 - Ocean fertilization with Iron to create algal blooms that sink to the sea floor:
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ocean_fertilization
 - Enhanced weathering: taking unstable mantle minerals, particularly Olivine to lock up Carbon https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enhanced_weathering
 - Carbon Sequestration often ignores the potential of Biochar
 - Carbon Sequestration synonymous with Carbon Negativity

Supercritical CO₂

- See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supercritical_carbon_dioxide
- Miscible with salt water (saline aquifers)
- it can adopt properties midway between a [gas](#) and a [liquid](#). More specifically, it behaves as a [supercritical fluid](#) above its critical temperature (304.25 K, 31.10 °C, 87.98 °F) and critical pressure (72.9 atm, 7.39 MPa, 1,071 psi), expanding to fill its container like a [gas](#) but with a [density](#) like that of a [liquid](#).



Biochar

- Definition: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochar>
- Biochar tab: http://denverclimatestudygroup.com/?page_id=28





Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)



- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochar>:

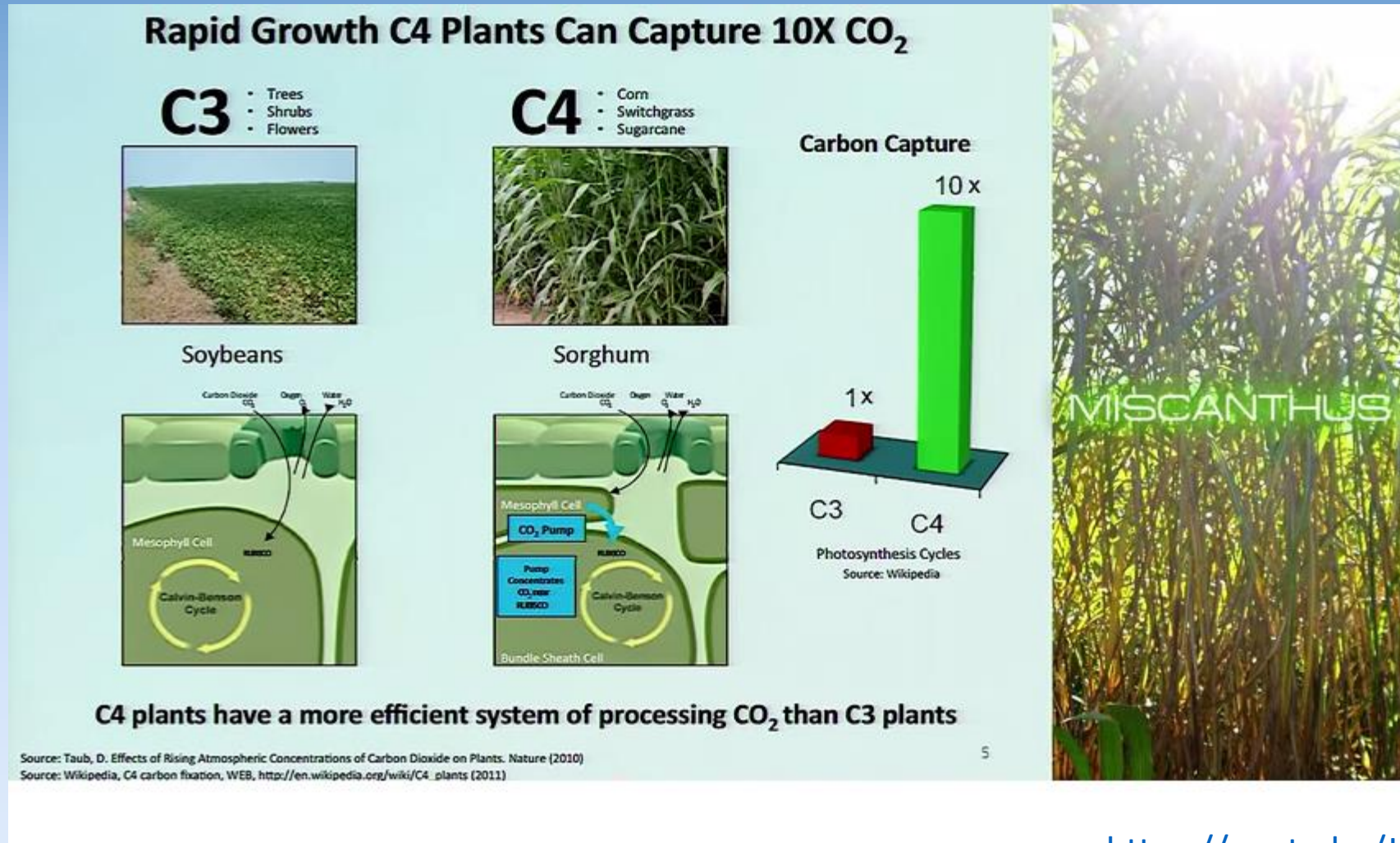
“**Biochar** is [charcoal](#) used as a [soil amendment](#). Like most charcoal, biochar is made from [biomass](#) via [pyrolysis](#). Biochar is under investigation as an approach to [carbon sequestration](#) to produce [negative carbon dioxide emissions](#).^[1] Biochar thus has the potential to help mitigate [climate change](#) via carbon sequestration.^{[2][3]} Independently, biochar can increase [soil fertility](#) of [acidic soils](#) (low pH soils), increase agricultural productivity, and provide protection against some foliar and soil-borne diseases.^[4] Furthermore, biochar reduces pressure on [forests](#).^[5] Biochar is a stable solid, rich in [carbon](#), and can endure in soil for thousands of years.^[1]”

Cool Planet - @ 9:00 minutes

- https://youtu.be/JPJsYZLU_sM?t=535



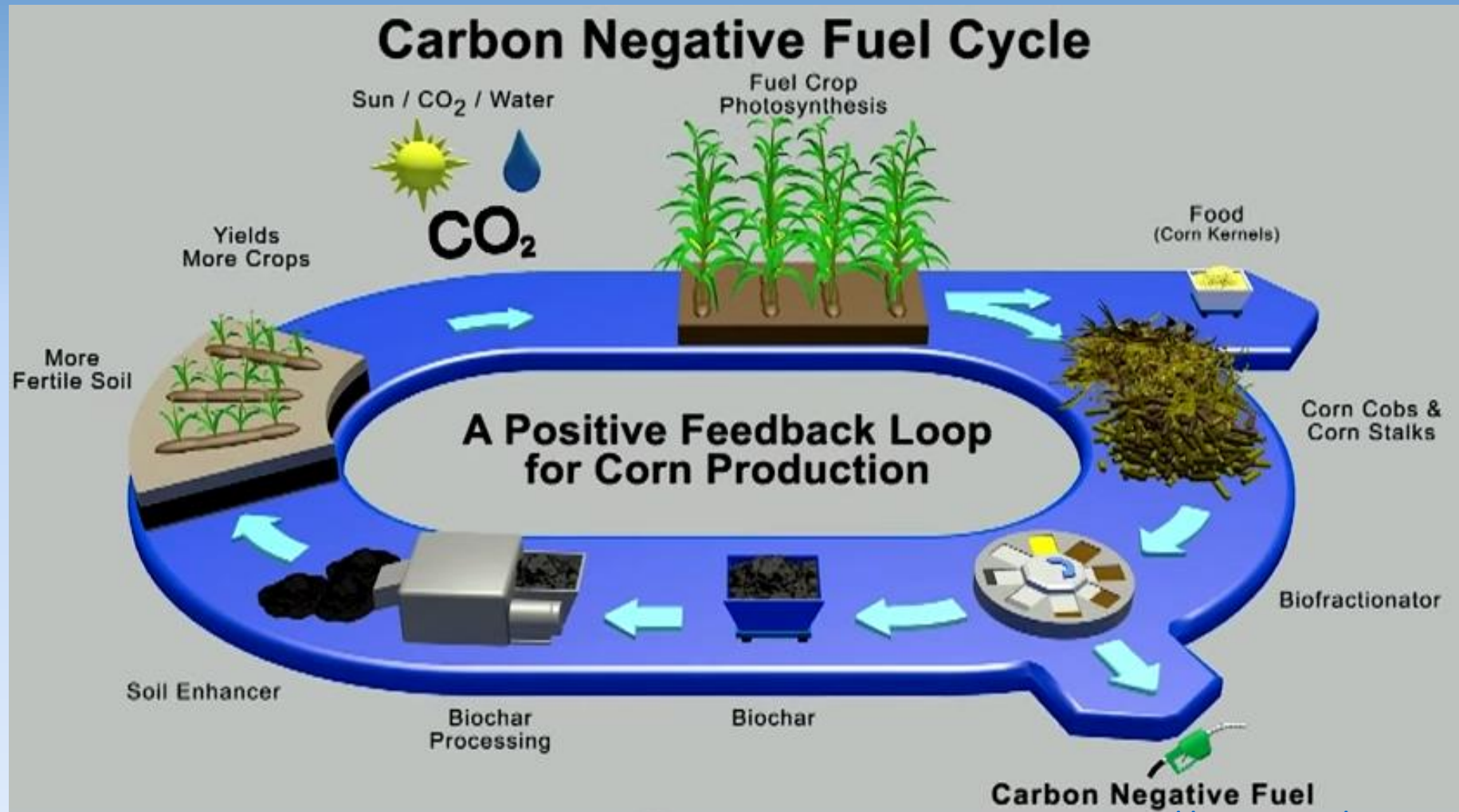
Following slides from Cool Planet Video



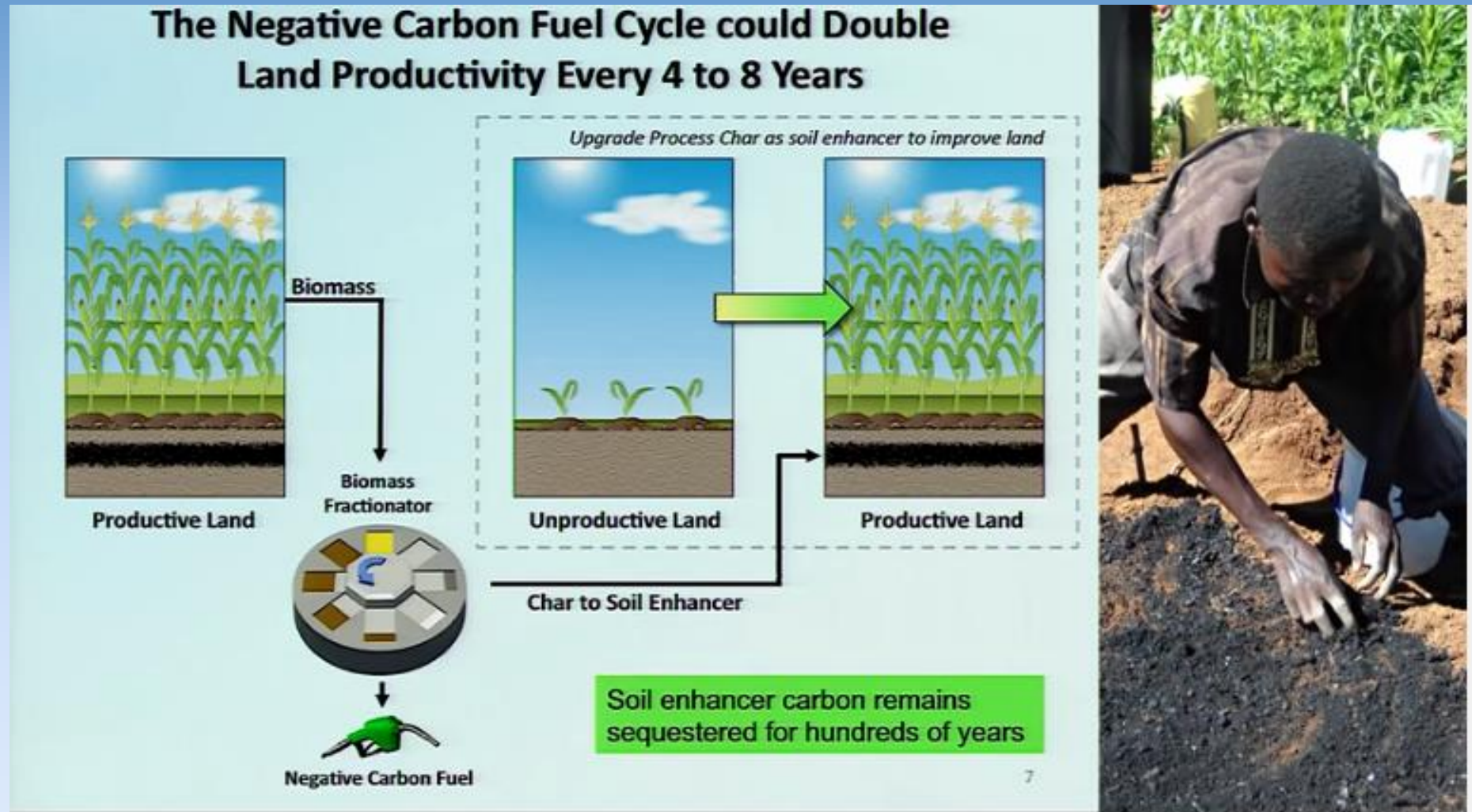
Types of Photosynthesis

- About C3, C4 and Cam Photosynthesis and Plants:
- Photosynthetic efficiency: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photosynthetic_efficiency
- C3 carbon fixation: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C3_carbon_fixation
- C4 carbon fixation: http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/C4_carbon_fixation
- Summary table comparison: <http://www.cropsreview.com/types-of-photosynthesis.html>
- C3 C4 CAM Photosynthesis video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yg_pdXzWXVA

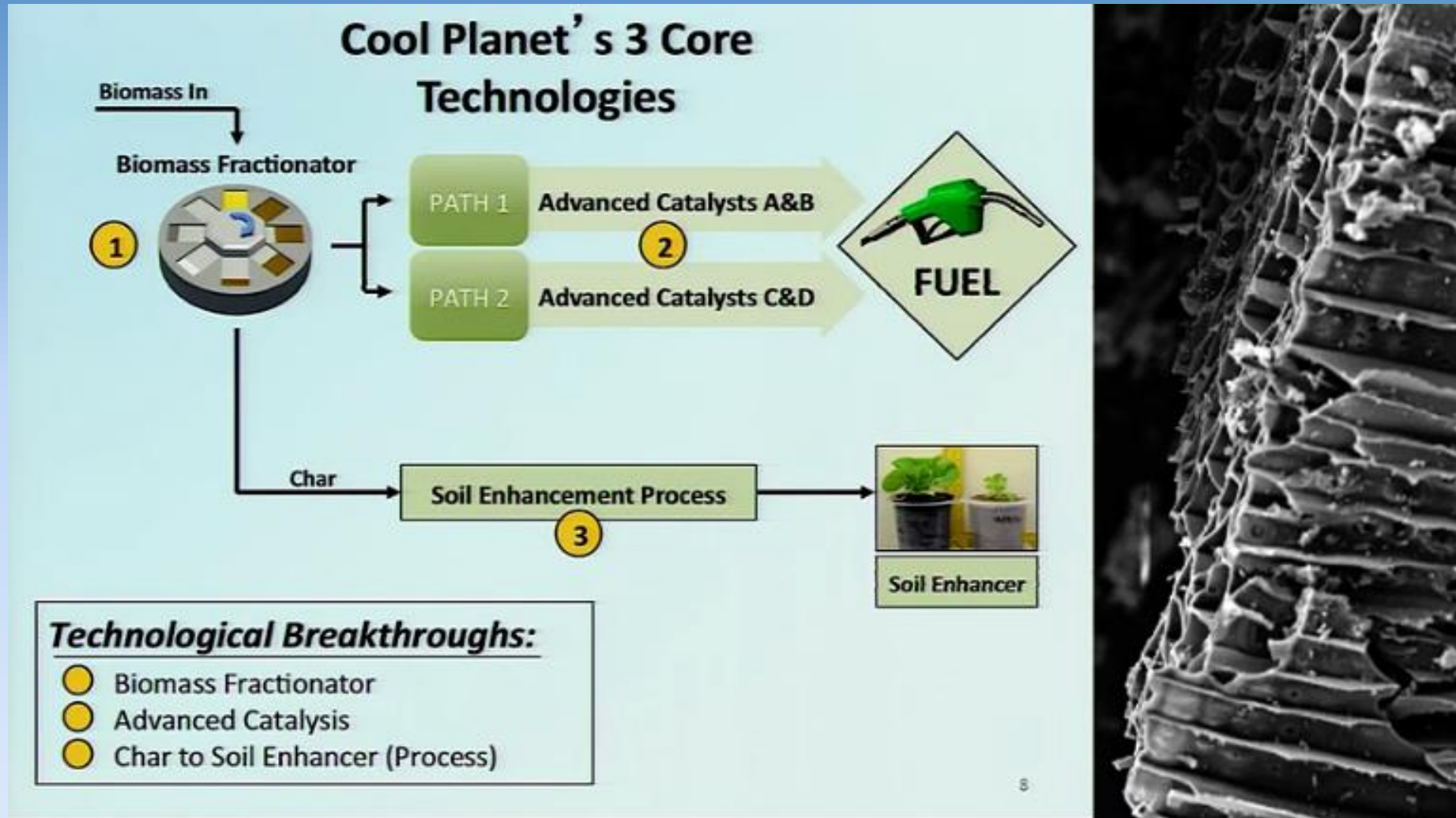
Carbon negative fuel cycle: Biochar and Biofuels



Soil Enhancement




Core Technologies:




Sponsorships



Current Plans to Deploy the Negative Carbon Fuel Cycle



Commercial Plants - 50 million gallons a year
(2,000 plants worldwide – developed world)



Global Village Plants - 1 million gallons a year
(100,000 plants worldwide – emerging world)

As suggested by:

google.org

Up to 8X gain in village income by
increasing energy & food production
while bringing the village into
the information society

bp

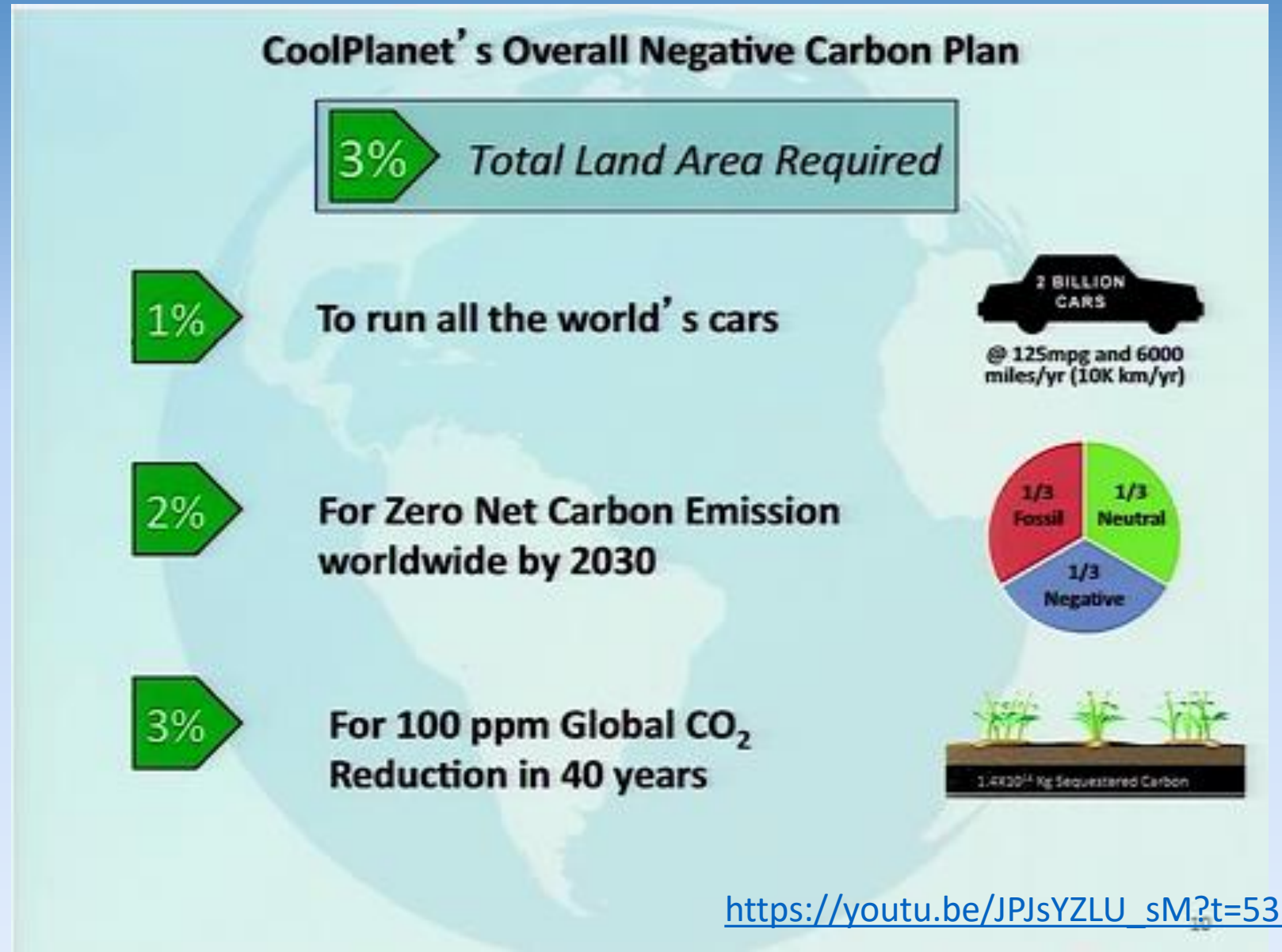
Google ventures GE Constellation ConocoPhillips NRG

NORTH BRIDGE venture partners Shea Ventures



CARBON NEGATIVE BENEFITS:

- Sequester CO₂
- create Biofuels



Bio-energy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)

Bio-energy with carbon capture and storage

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bio-energy_with_carbon_capture_and_storage