

THIS GLACIER, ARGENTINA, IS A MASS OF ICE EXTENDING 270 SQUARE MILES, BUT THE PETROLEUM ENERGY HUMBLE SUPPLIES AMERICA COULD MELT IT AT THE RATE OF 7 MILLION TONS A DAY!

## EACH DAY HUMBLE SUPPLIES ENOUGH **ENERGY** TO MELT 7 MILLION TONS OF GLACIER!

This giant glacier has remained unmelted for centuries. Yet, the petroleum energy Humble supplies—its converted into heat—could melt it at the rate of 80 tons each second! To meet the nation's growing needs for energy, Humble has applied science to nature's resources to become America's Leading Energy Company. Working wonders with oil through research, Humble provides energy in many forms—to help heat our homes, power our transportation, and to furnish industry with a great variety of versatile chemicals. Stop at a Humble station for new Enco Extra gasoline, and see why the "Happy Motoring" Sign is the World's First Choice!

**HUMBLE**  
OIL & REFINING COMPANY

America's Leading **Energy** Company



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The 7 million tons is just the thermal energy from combustion. The retained solar energy is having its effect over the residence time of CO<sub>2</sub>.

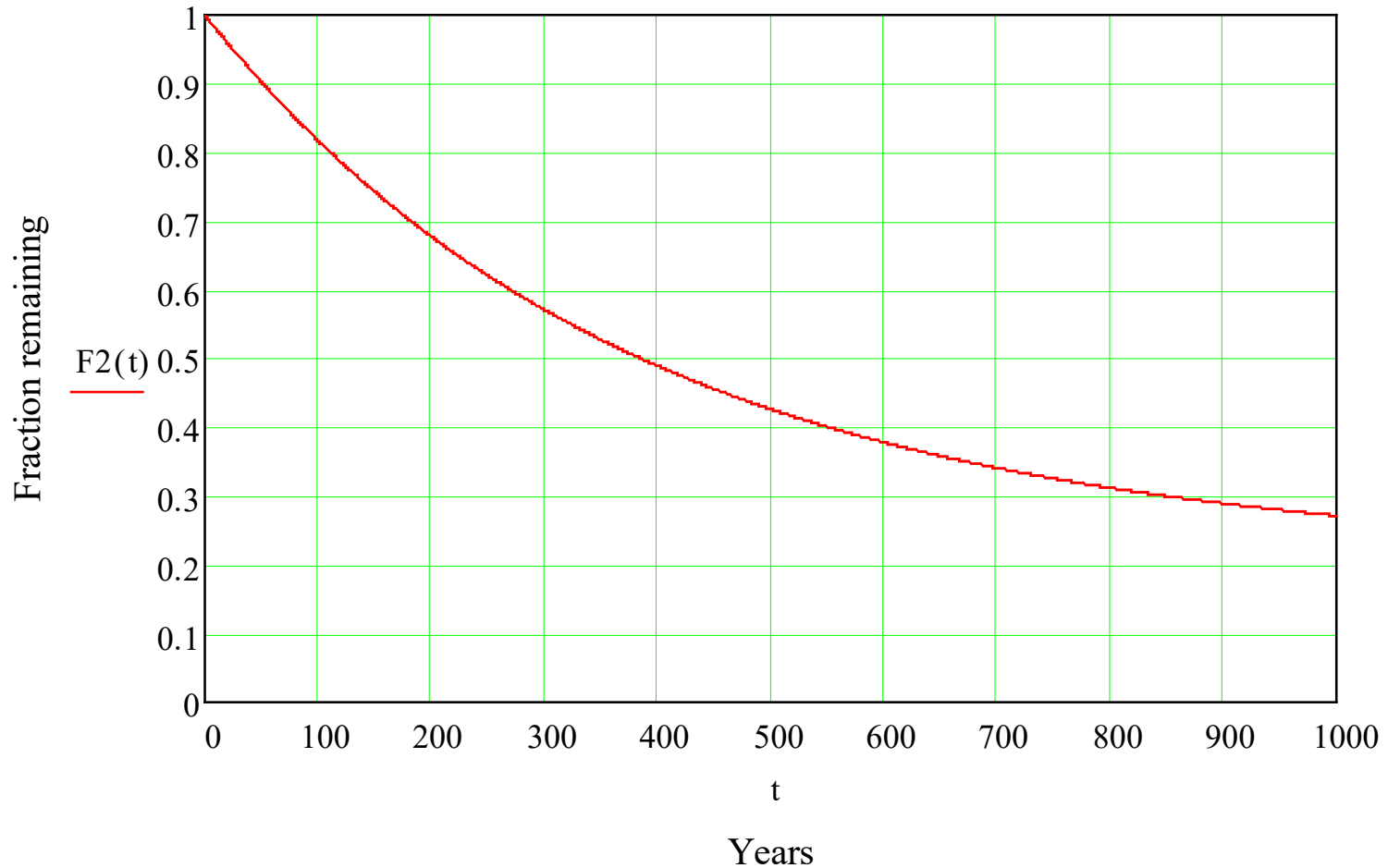
Humble is a small town in Texas. Now they call themselves Exxon.

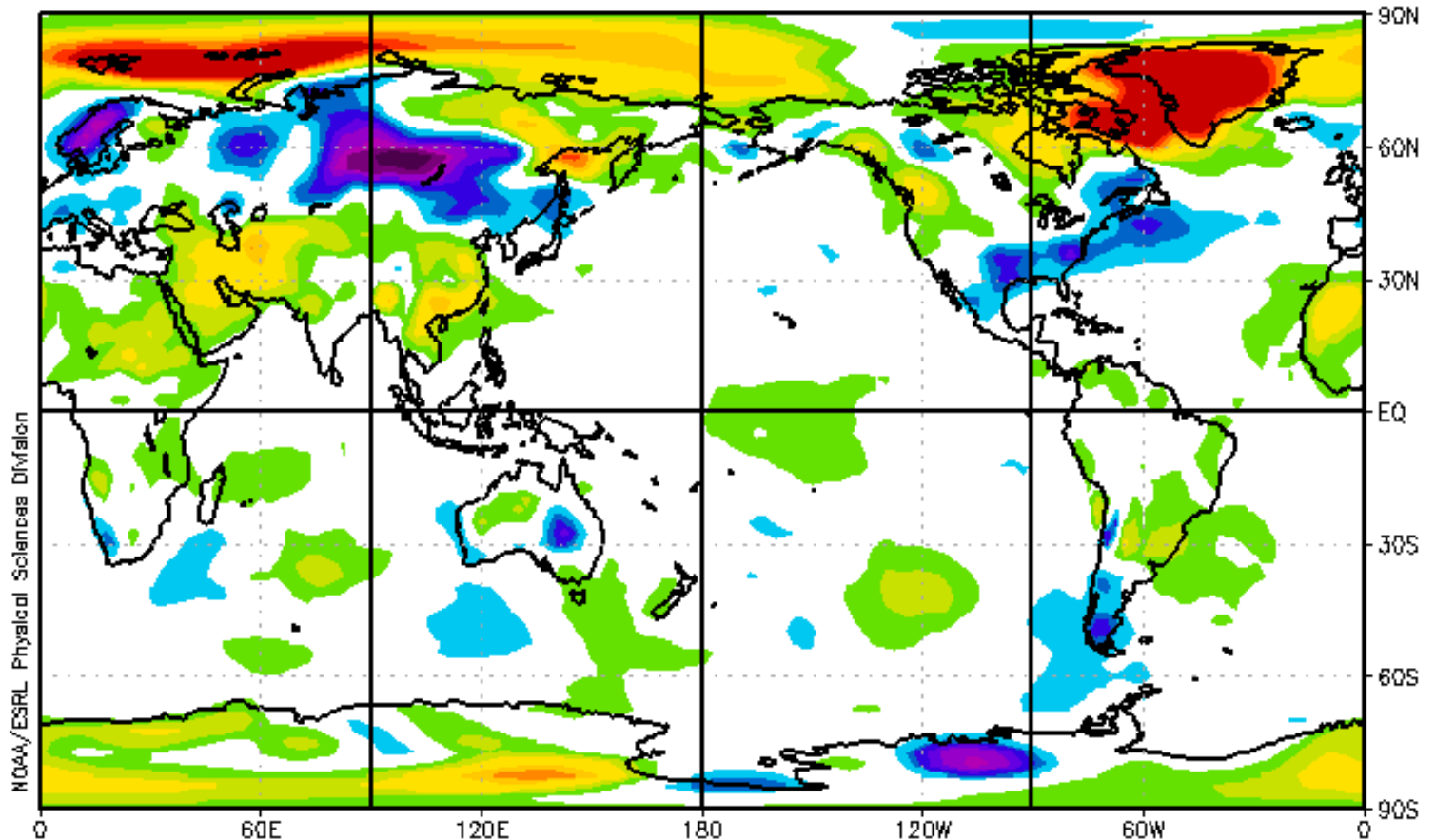
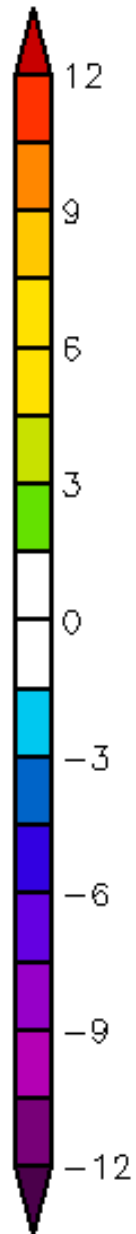
From Life Magazine 1962.

# David Archer

<http://www.agu.org/journals/gl/v024/i004/97GL00168/97GL00168.pdf>

$$F2(t) := 0.75 \cdot e^{\frac{-t}{365}} + 0.135 \cdot e^{\frac{-t}{5500}} + 0.035 \cdot e^{\frac{-t}{8200}} + 0.08 \cdot e^{\frac{-t}{200000}}$$



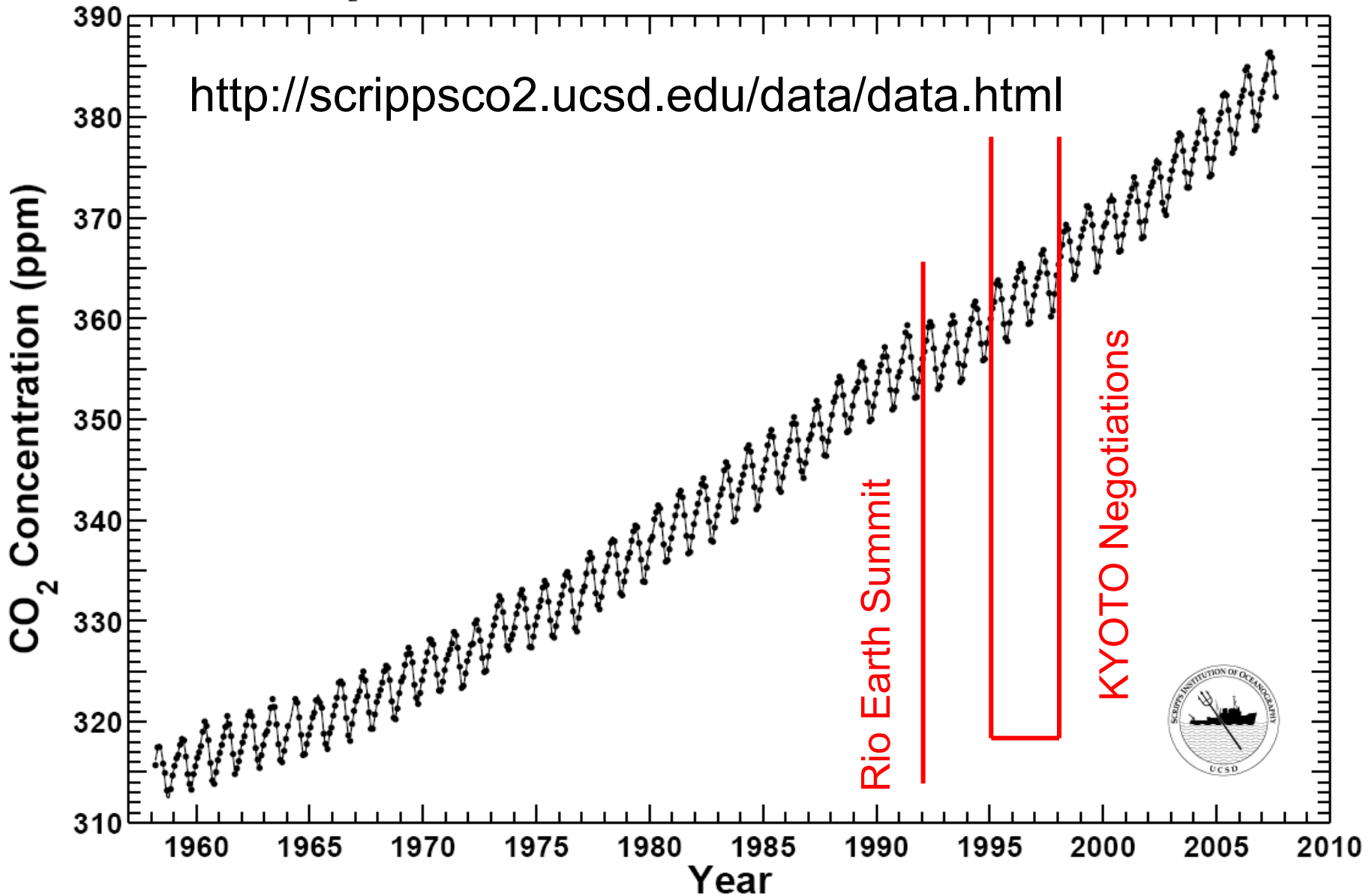


REANALYSIS DATA  
SURFACE TEMPERATURES (C) 07-DAY ANOMALY FOR:  
Sat JAN 30 2010 - Fri FEB 05 2010

(NCEP Reanalysis climatology data: 1986-1996, smoothed with 5-day running mean)

# Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii Monthly Average Carbon Dioxide Concentration

Data from Scripps CO<sub>2</sub> Program Last updated August 2007



# POSITIVE FEEDBACKS

Loss of Arctic ice cover.

Methane from permafrost. x73 effect of CO<sub>2</sub>

Lower solubility of CO<sub>2</sub> in sea water.

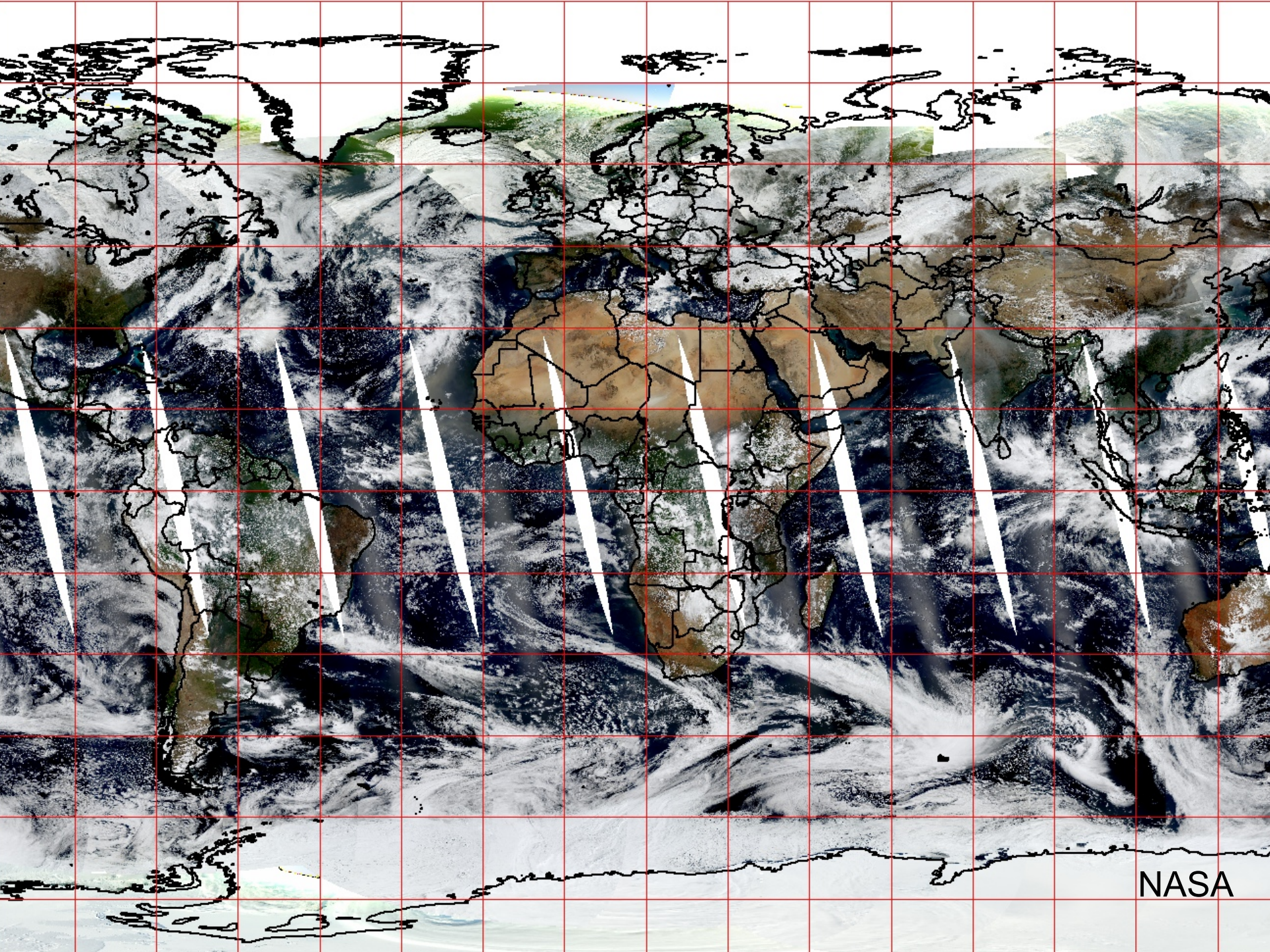
Fewer phytoplankton to make dimethyl sulphide.

More water vapour in the atmosphere.

Bush fires in Amazon basin.

9 billion population with higher expectations.

Total failure of CO<sub>2</sub> trading. . . . so far.



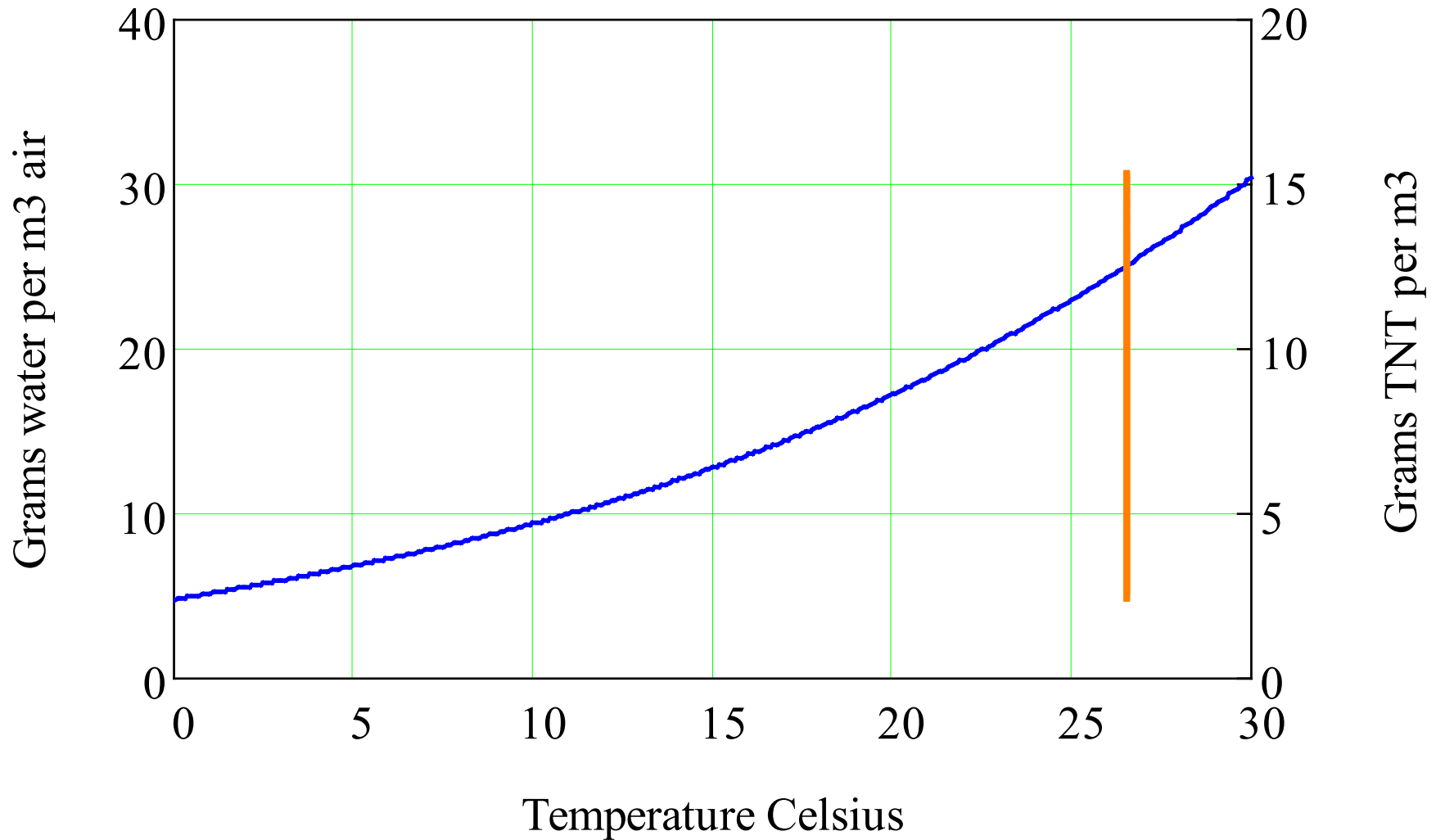
NASA



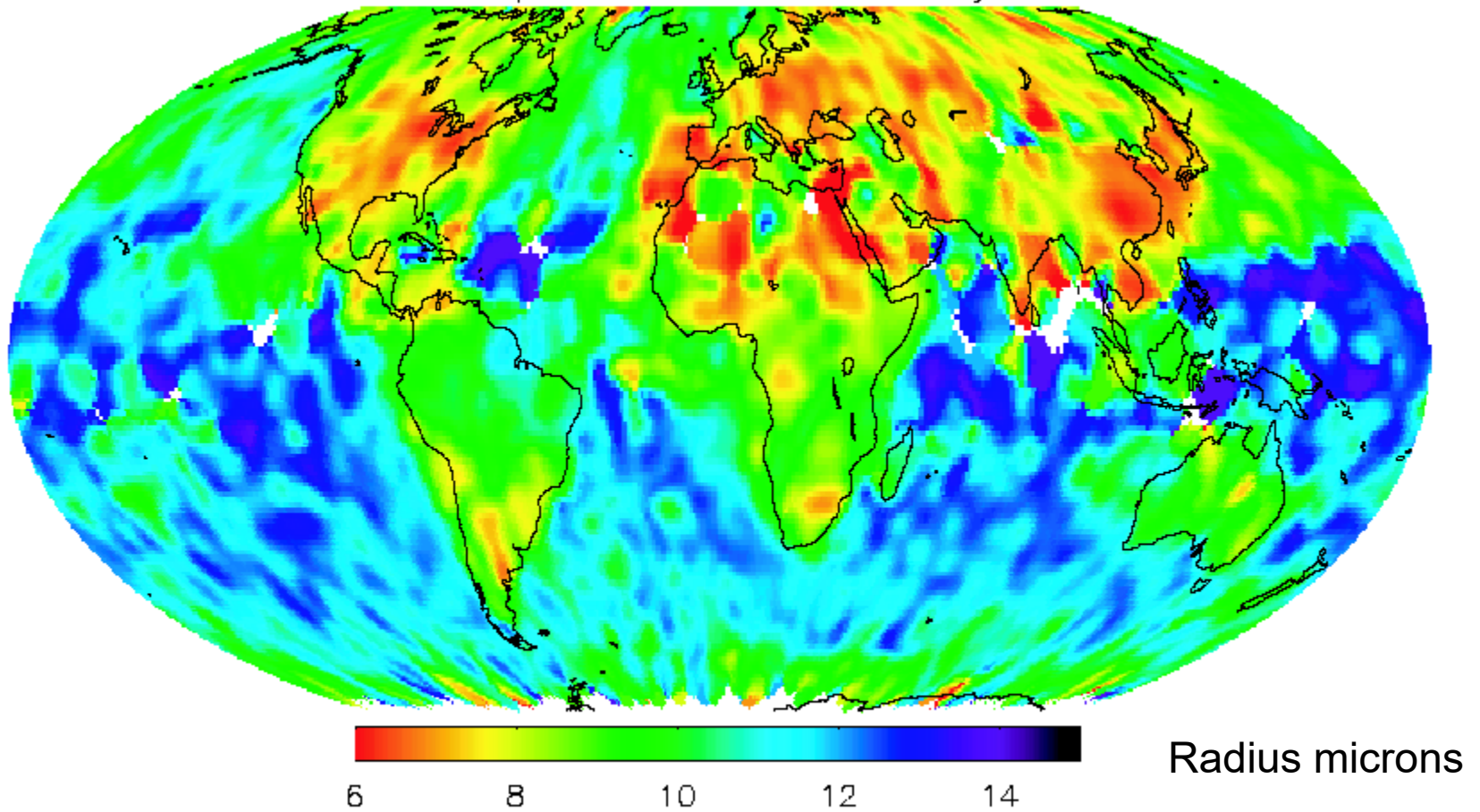
NASA



# Mass of water vapour in air as a function of temperature



Cloud Droplet Radius March–May 1997



www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 295 1 FEBRUARY 2002

Breon FM Tanre D Generoso S Aerosol effect on cloud droplet size monitored from satellite.



8 11:23 AM

Sean Twomey

Z = Cloud depth metres

L = Liquid water content gm/cubic metre

N = Cloud condensation nuclei /cubic cm.

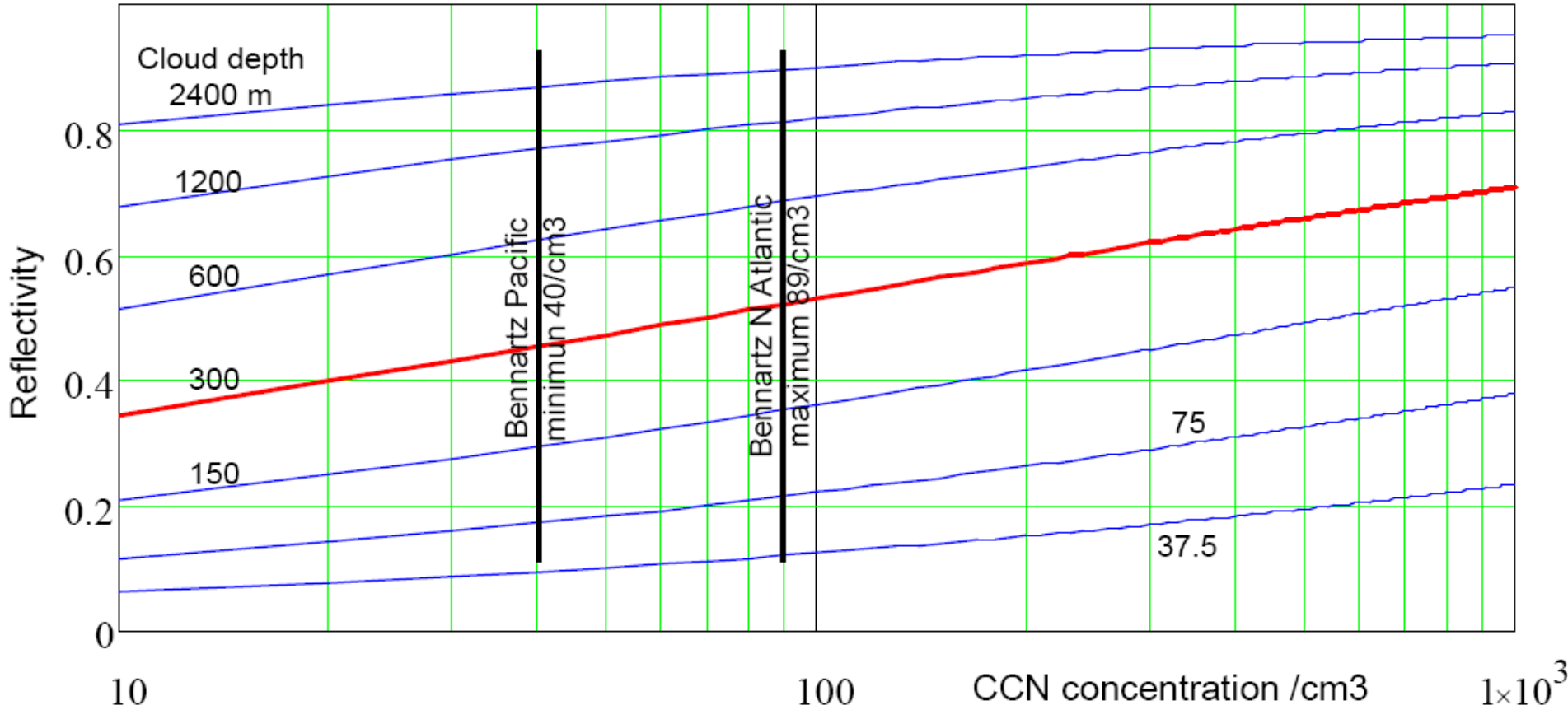
A = Albedo

$$A(Z, L, N) := \frac{0.15 \cdot Z \cdot L^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot n^{\frac{1}{3}}}{0.15 \cdot Z \cdot L^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot n^{\frac{1}{3}} + 0.827}$$

B



For the same mass of water, lots of small drops are whiter than a smaller number of big ones.



$$\Delta R_{ct} = 0.075 \Delta \log_e N_{cd}$$

Or 2 times  $N_{cd} = + 0.058$  reflection

From Schwarz and Slingo 1996

Nature 1990.

**John Latham** suggests increasing the number of condensation nuclei by spraying submicron drops of sea water.

Nature 1990.

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Fast evaporation - milliseconds



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Salt residues are ideal hydrophilic nuclei

Nature 1990.

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Fast evaporation - milliseconds

Salt residues are ideal hydrophilic nuclei

Turbulence spreads them evenly through the marine boundary layer.

Nature 1990.

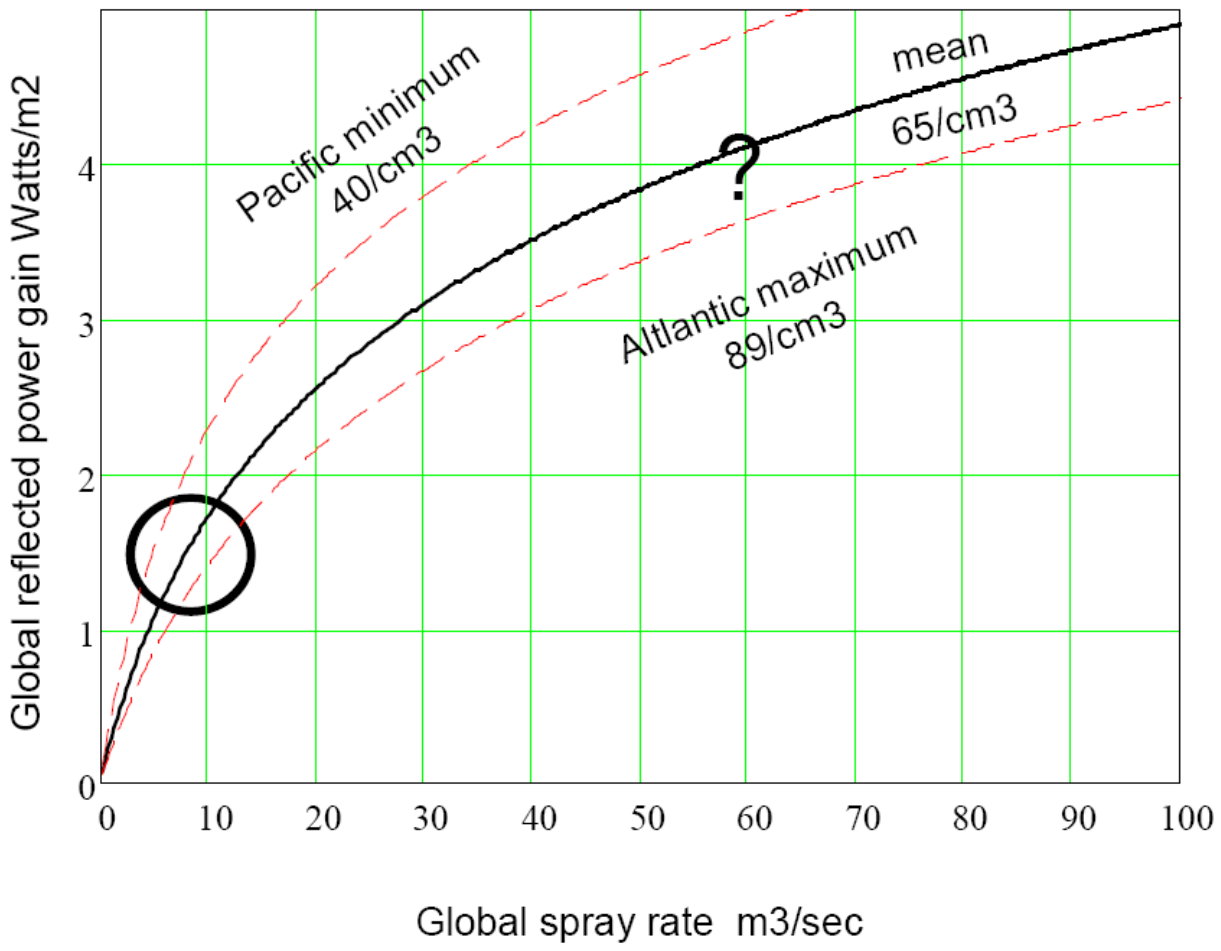
**John Latham** suggests increasing the number of condensation nuclei by spraying submicron drops of sea water.

Fast evaporation - milliseconds

Salt residues are ideal hydrophilic nuclei

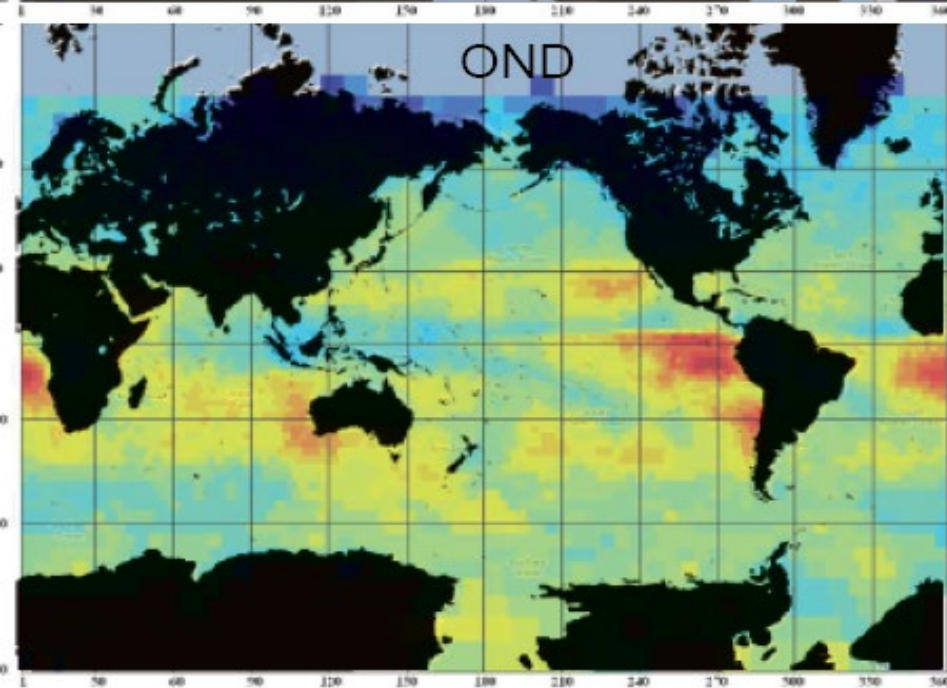
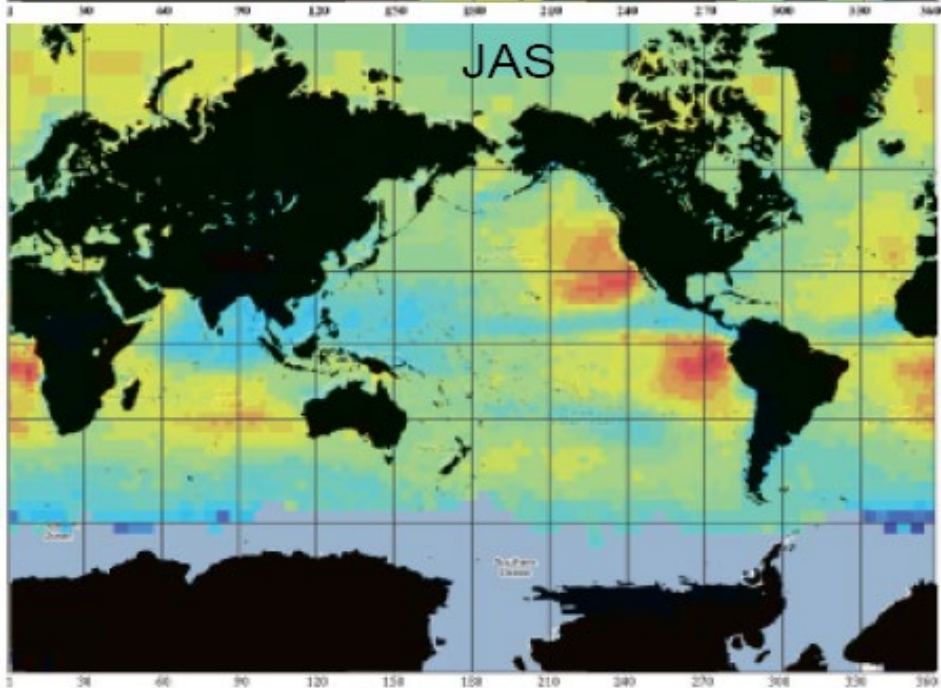
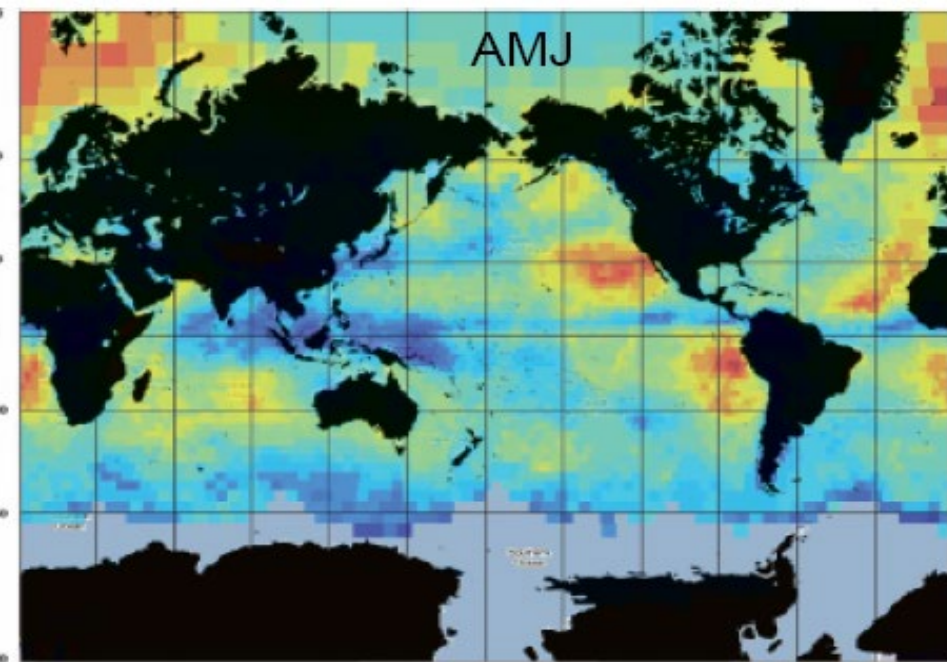
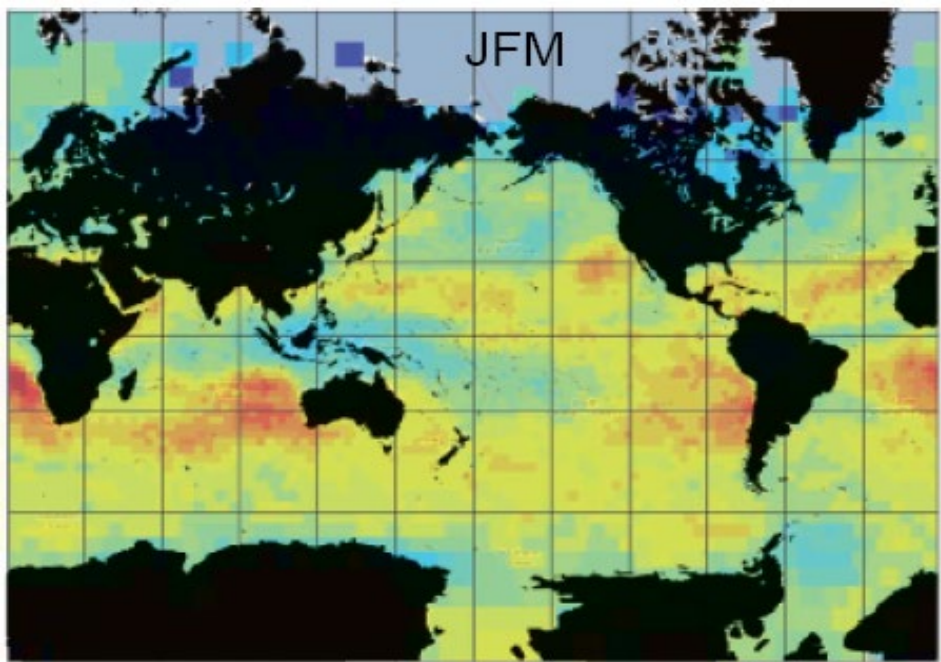
Turbulence spreads them evenly through the marine boundary layer.

Typically one **25 micron** drop makes 2 drops each **19.8 microns** in diameter.



### Assumptions and sources

Boundary layer depth	1000m
Cloud depth	300 m
	Schwartz and Slingo (1996)
Liquid water	0.3mL/m <sup>3</sup>
	Schwartz and Slingo (1996)
Drop Life	59 hours
	Smith (1991)
Low not high cloud fraction	0.18
	Charlson et al. (1987)
Initial albedo	0.5
24 hour power in	340 W/m <sup>2</sup>



Clean, mid-ocean air far from shipping lanes.

Clean, mid-ocean air far from shipping lanes.

Migration with the seasons.

Clean, mid-ocean air far from shipping lanes.

Migration with the seasons.

Locally available energy.



Clean, mid-ocean air far from shipping lanes.

Migration with the seasons.

Locally available energy.

Long periods on duty.

Clean, mid-ocean air far from shipping lanes.

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Food, water, medical attention, home leave?

Clean, mid-ocean air far from shipping lanes.

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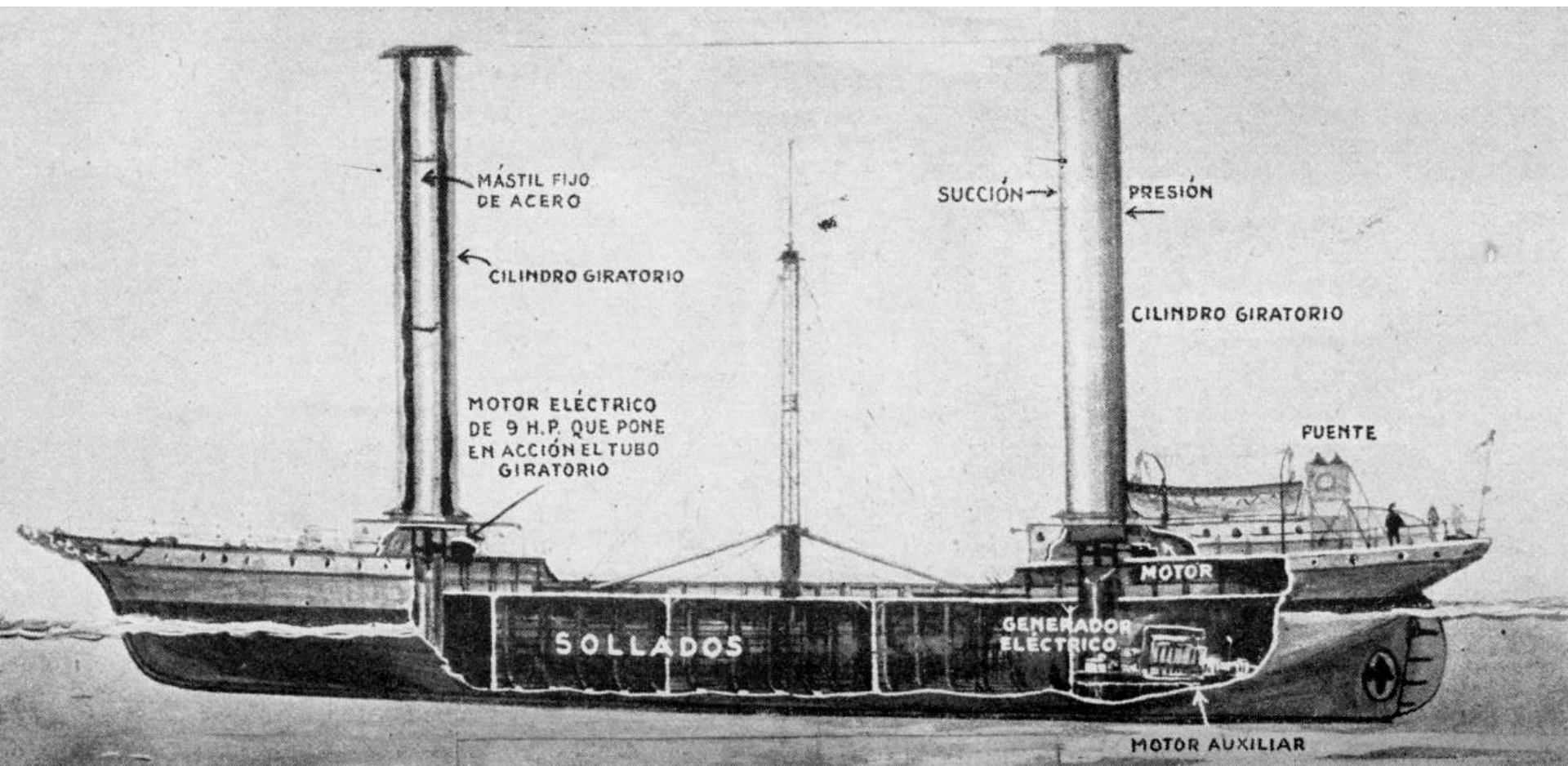
Food, water, medical attention, home leave?

**Unmanned sailing vessels with GPS  
and satellite communications.**





FLETTNER-ROTOR



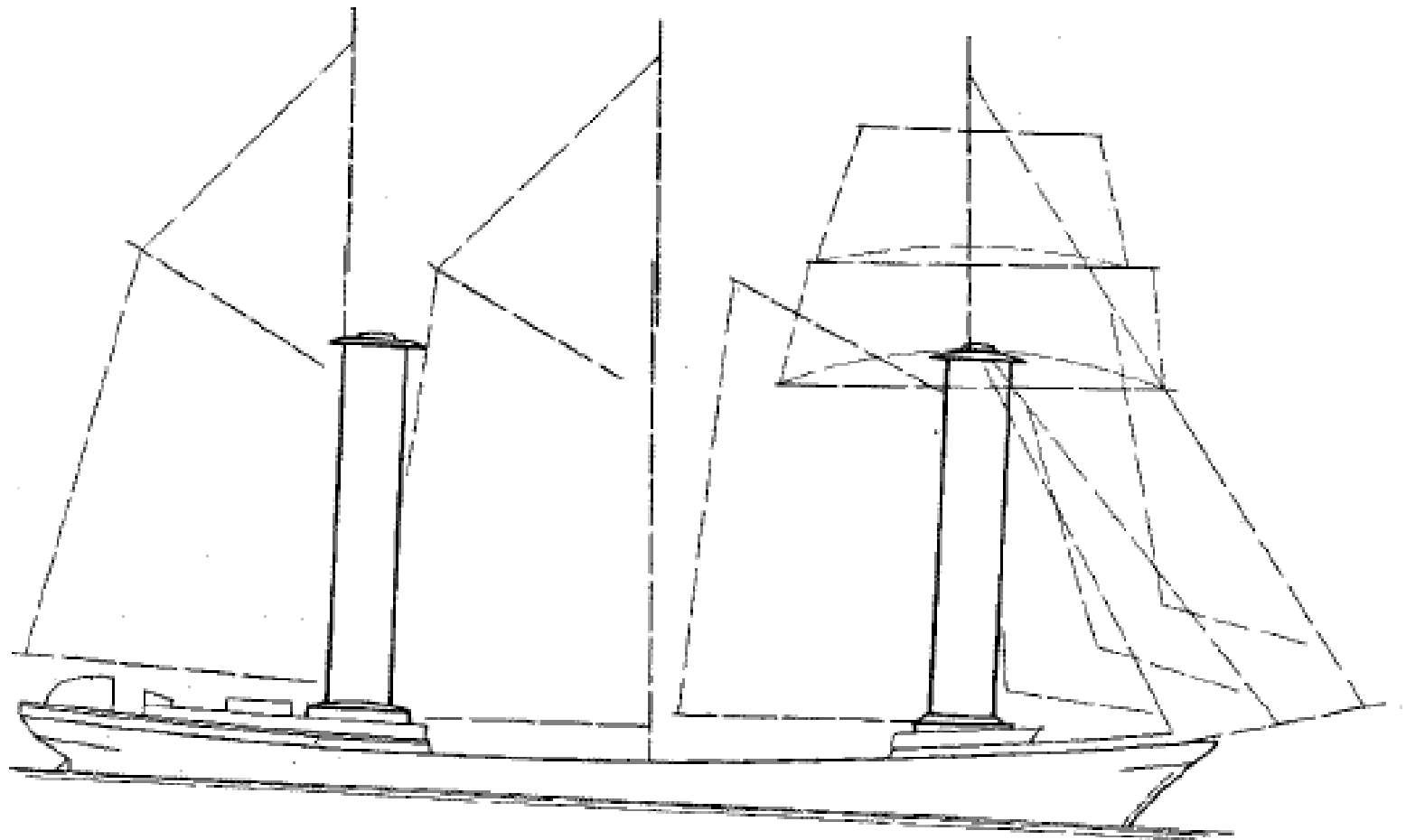


Fig. 29. Segelriß der „Buckau“ vor und nach dem Umbau.

# DIE NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN

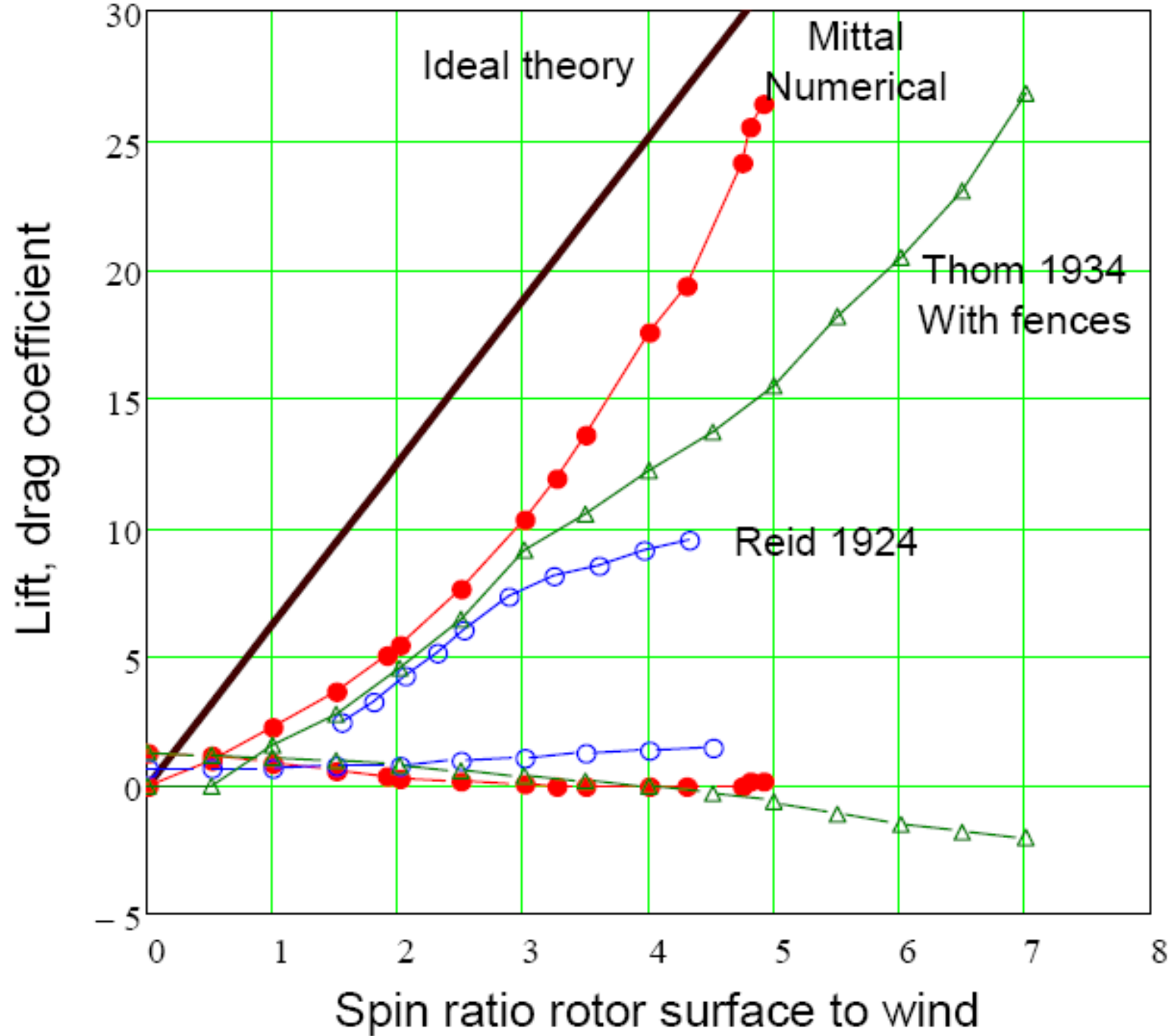
Dreizehnter Jahrgang

6. Februar 1925

Heft 6

Magnuseffekt und Windkraftschiff<sup>1)</sup>.

Von L. PRANDTL, Göttingen.







SEARCHWINDY 40

A Marples-Brown Searunner  
34 converted to Flettner  
drive by John Marples under  
test in gentle winds  
Fort Pierce FLA  
2 February 2008

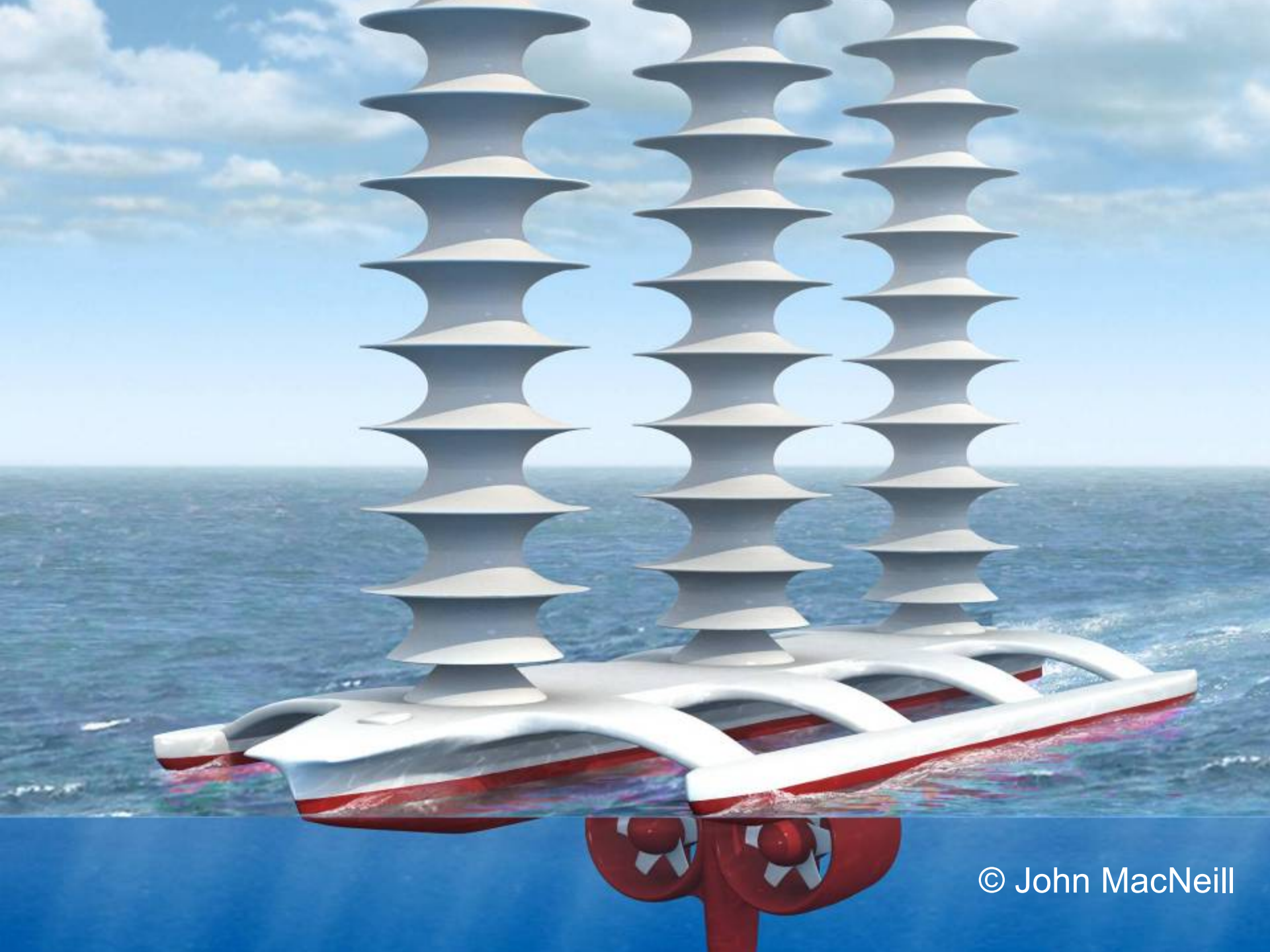




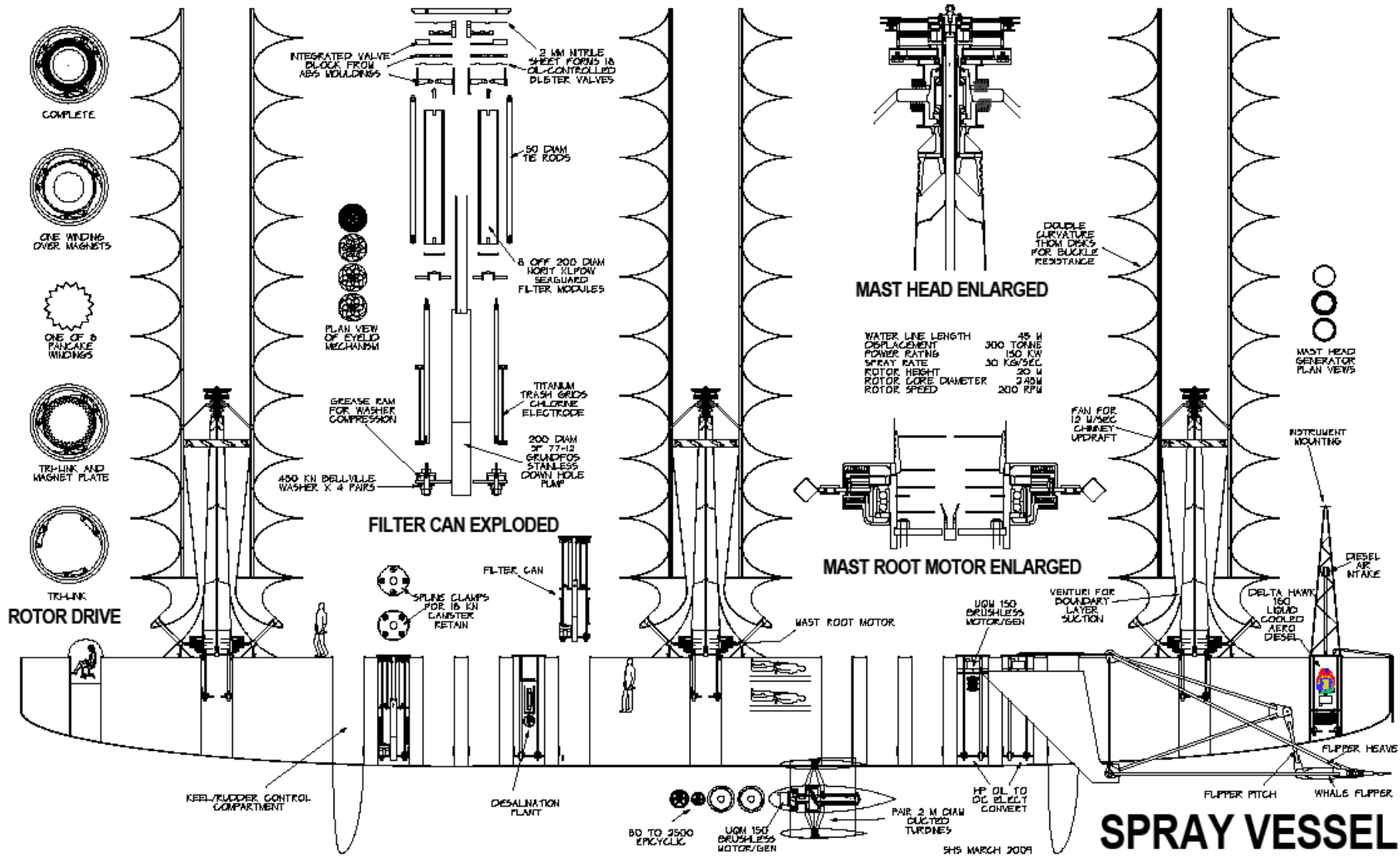
Enercon E-Ship I. Launched 1 August 2008



The Enercon E-Ship 1  
being fitted out at  
Lindenau GmbH  
shipyard in Keil.

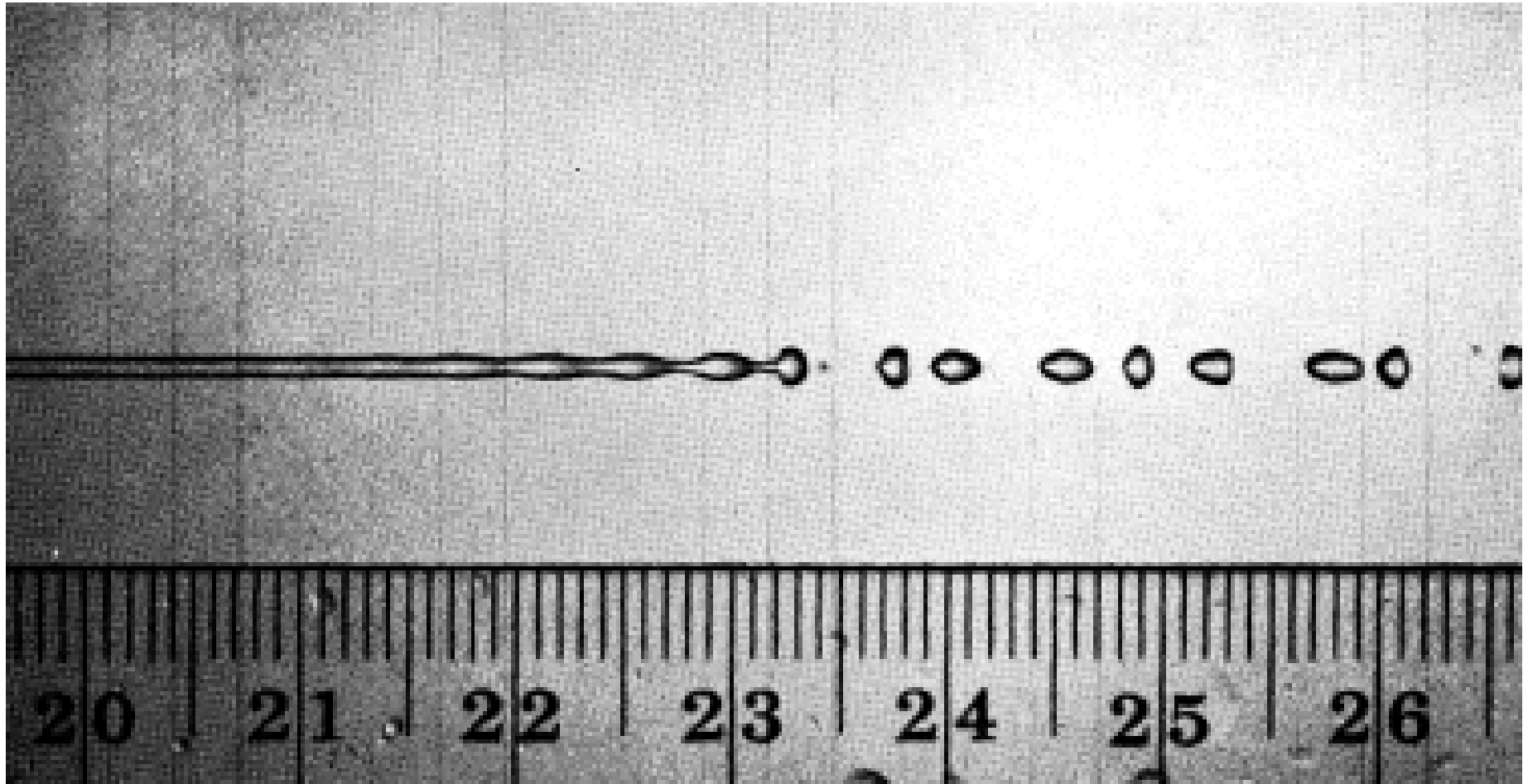


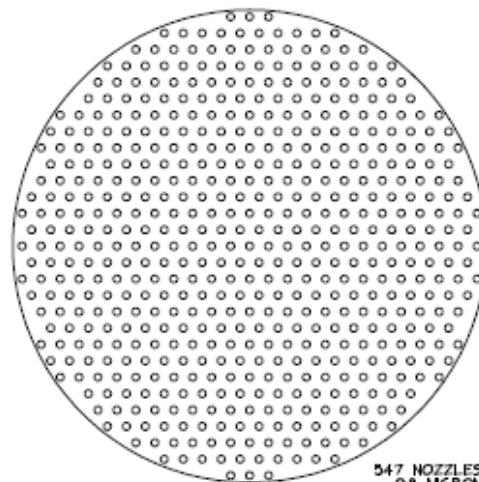
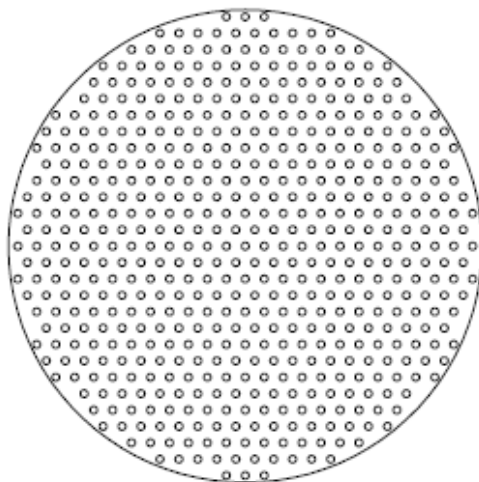
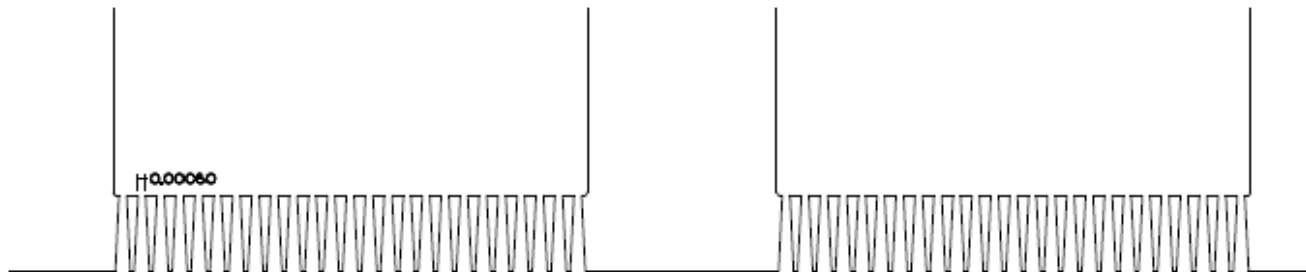
© John MacNeill



Rayleigh. 1878 On the instability of jets. Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.

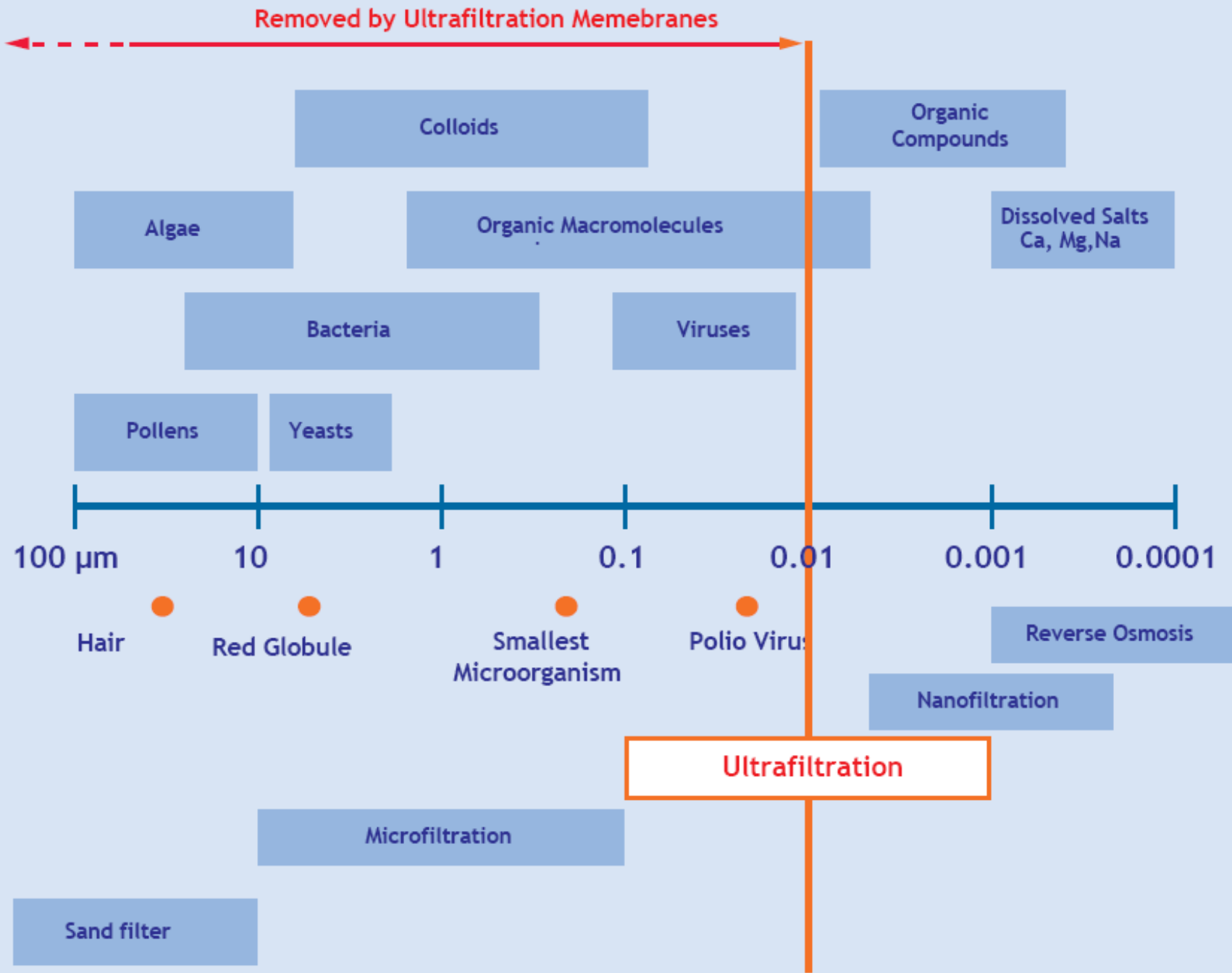
S1-10, 4-13.





547 NOZZLES  
0.8 MICRON  
25 SEPARATION  
IN A 50 MICRON TIP





Removed by Ultrafiltration Memembranes

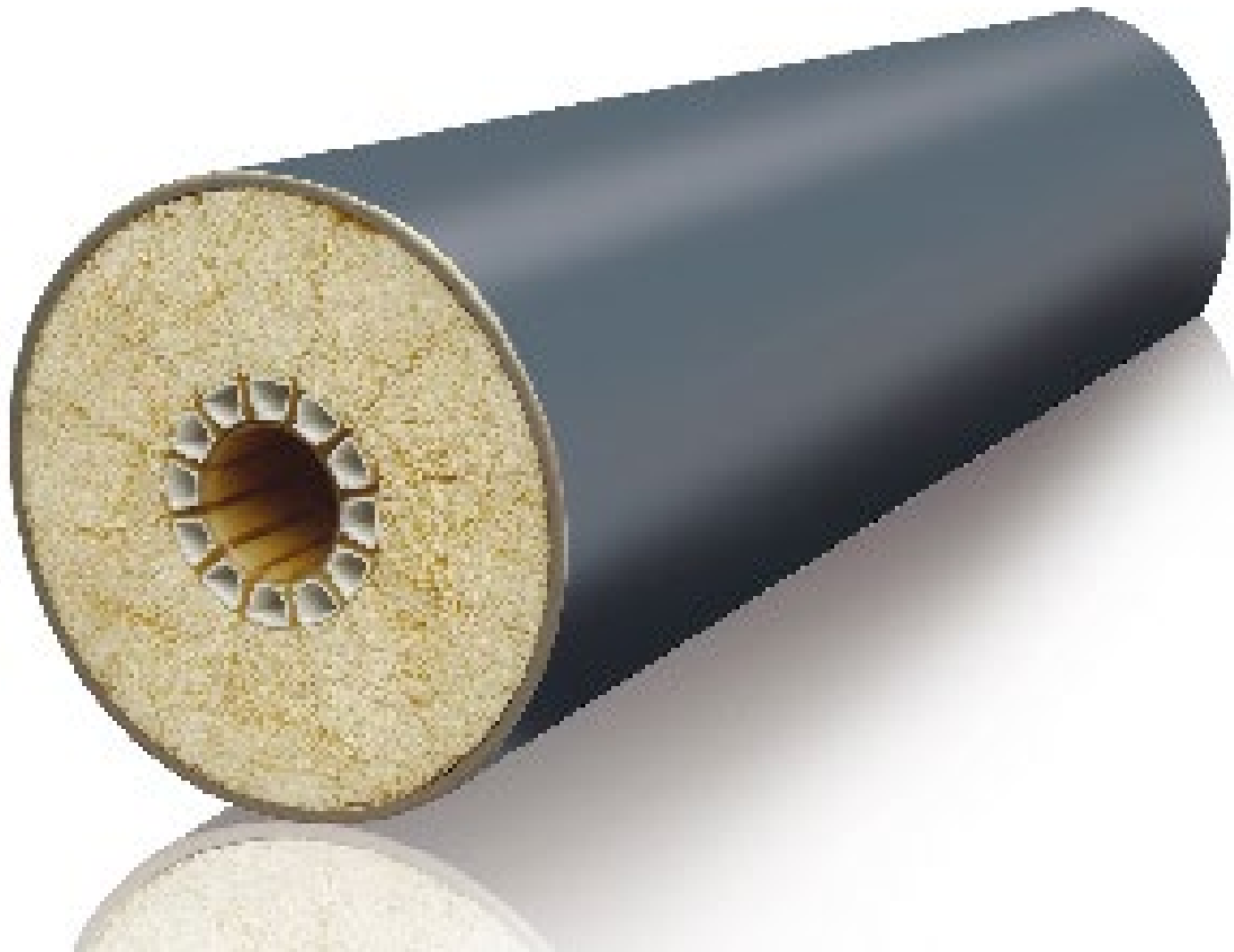
100 µm      10      1      0.1      0.01      0.001      0.0001

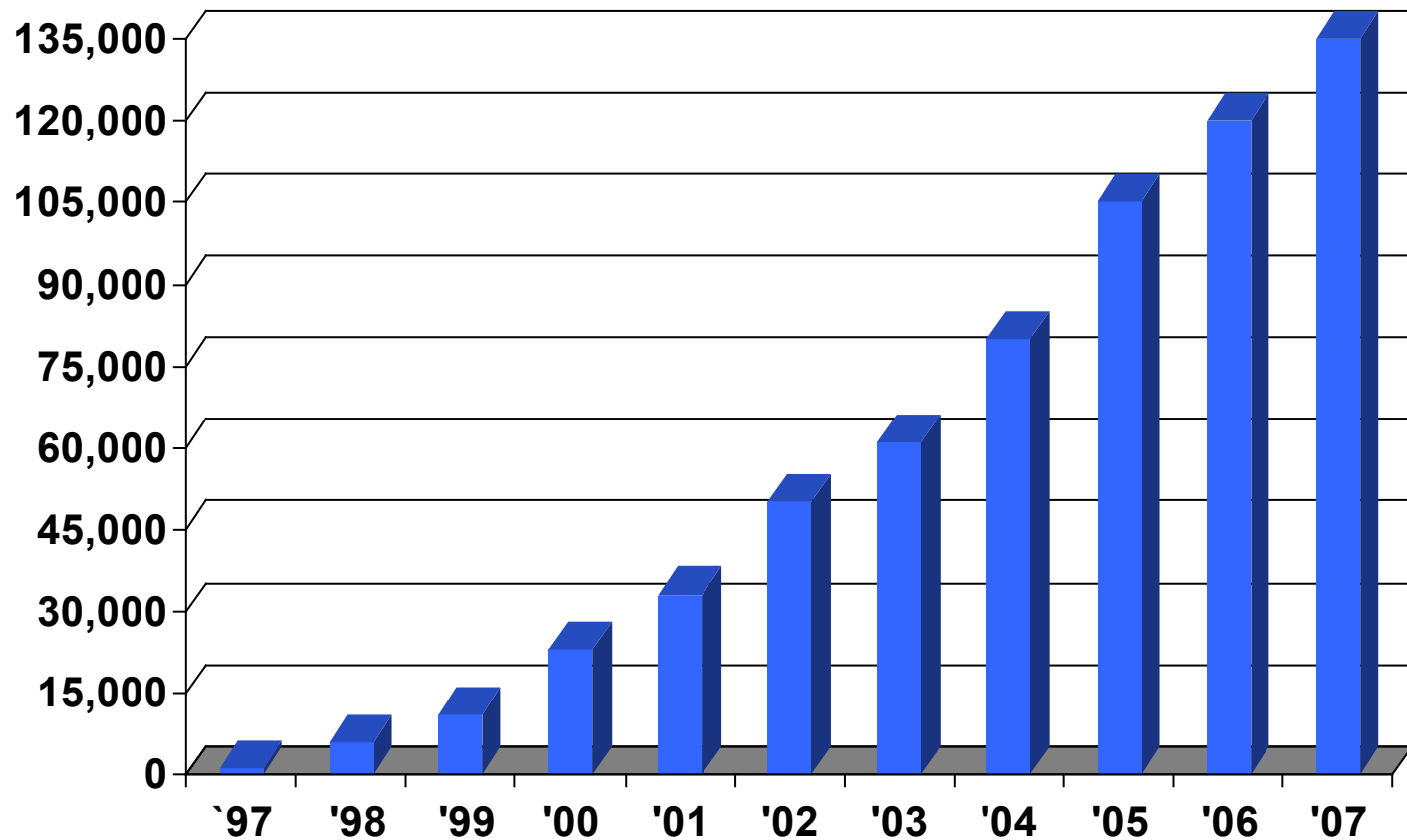
Algae      Bacteria      Viruses      Organic Macromolecules      Organic Compounds      Dissolved Salts Ca, Mg, Na

Pollens      Yeasts

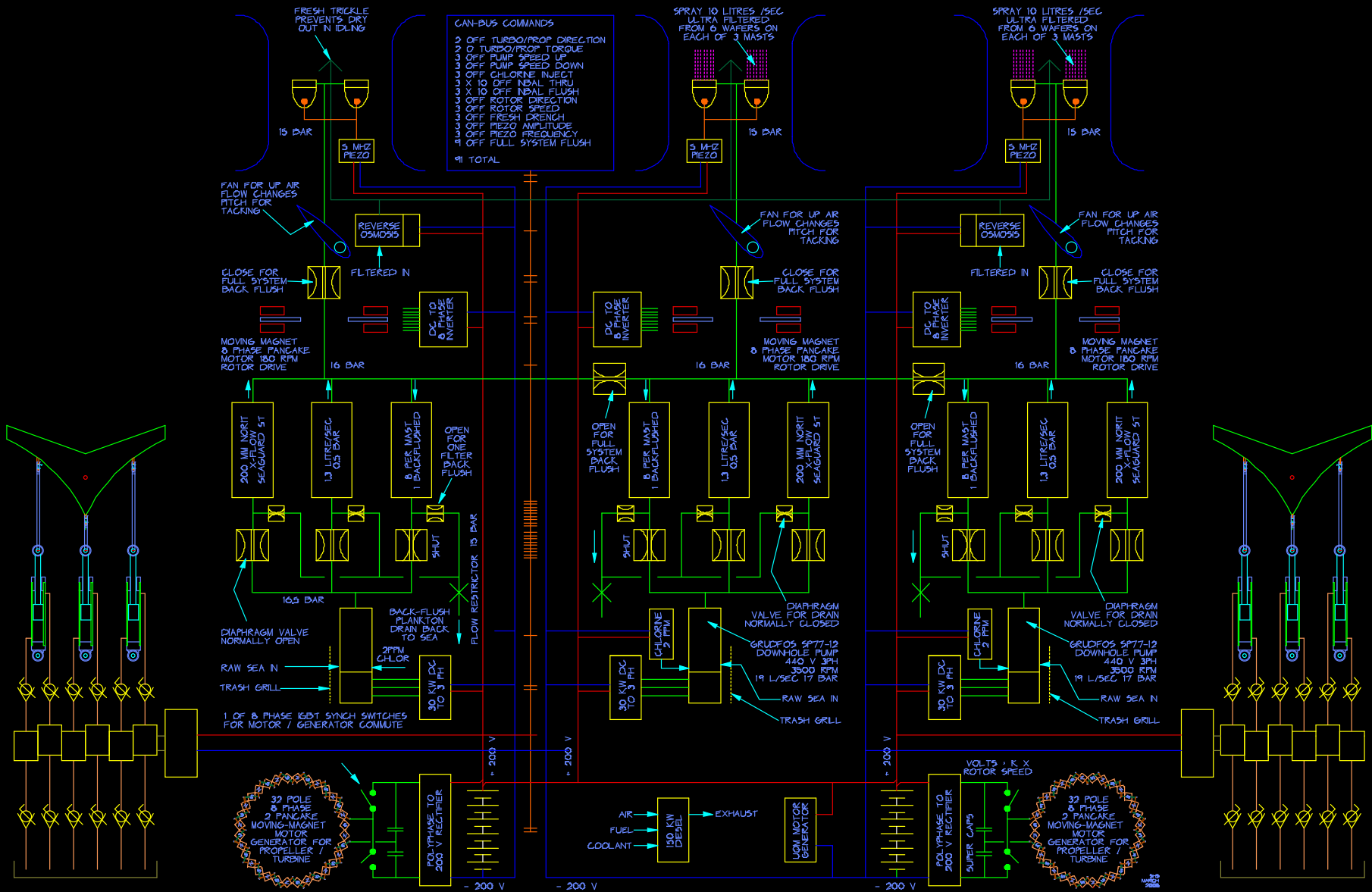
Hair      Red Globule      Smallest Microorganism      Polio Virus

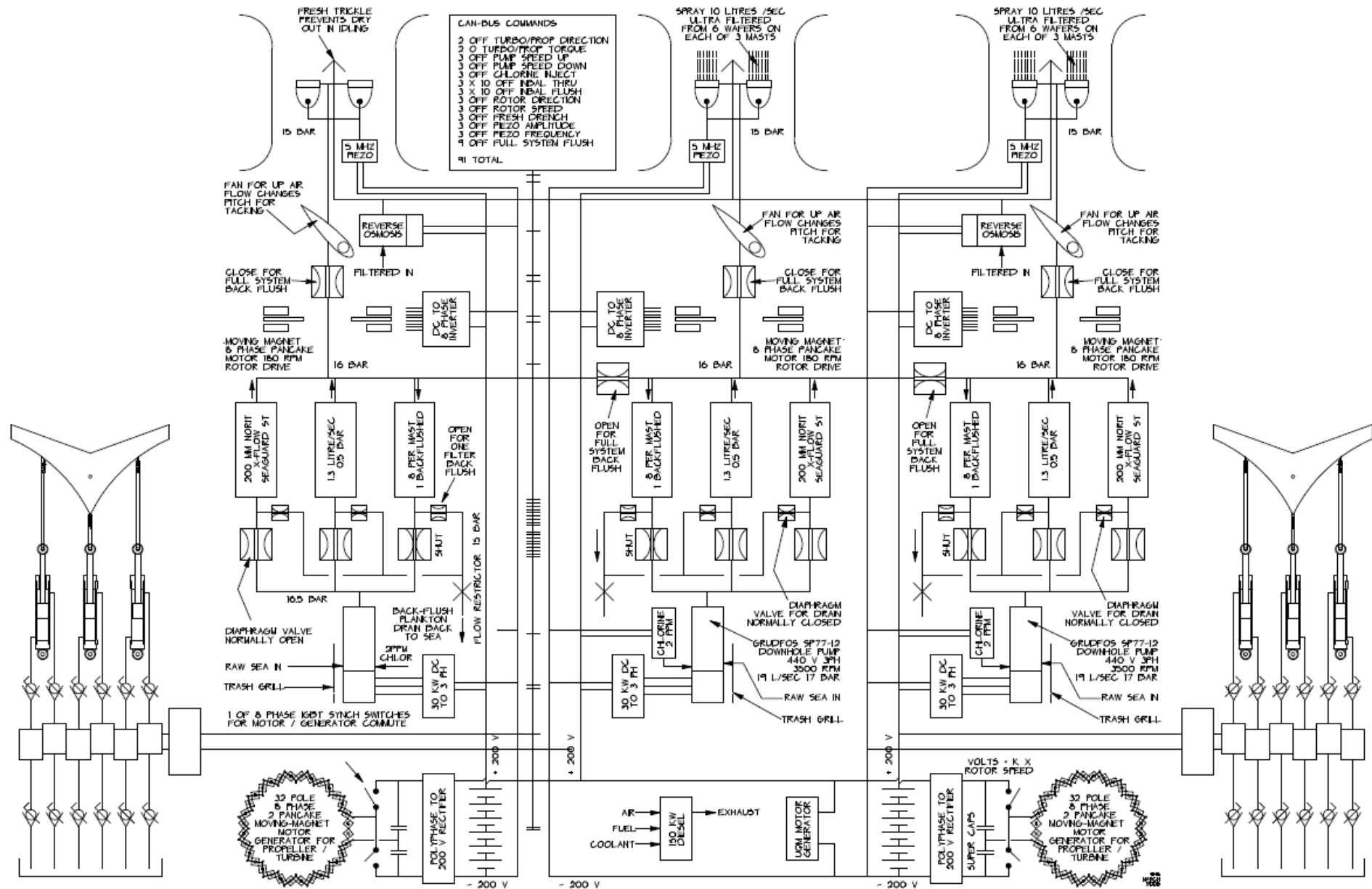
Sand filter      Microfiltration      Ultrafiltration      Nanofiltration      Reverse Osmosis

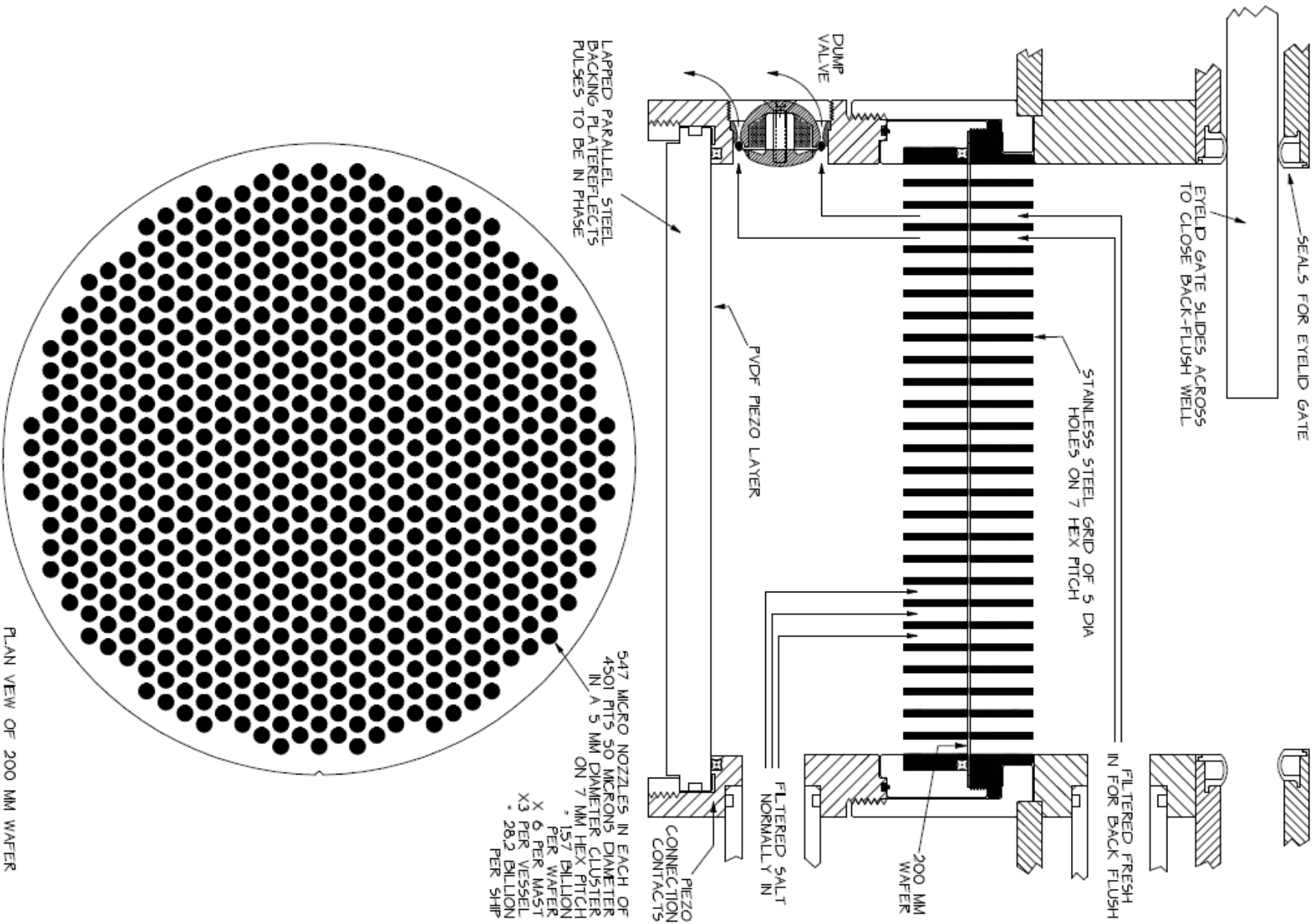


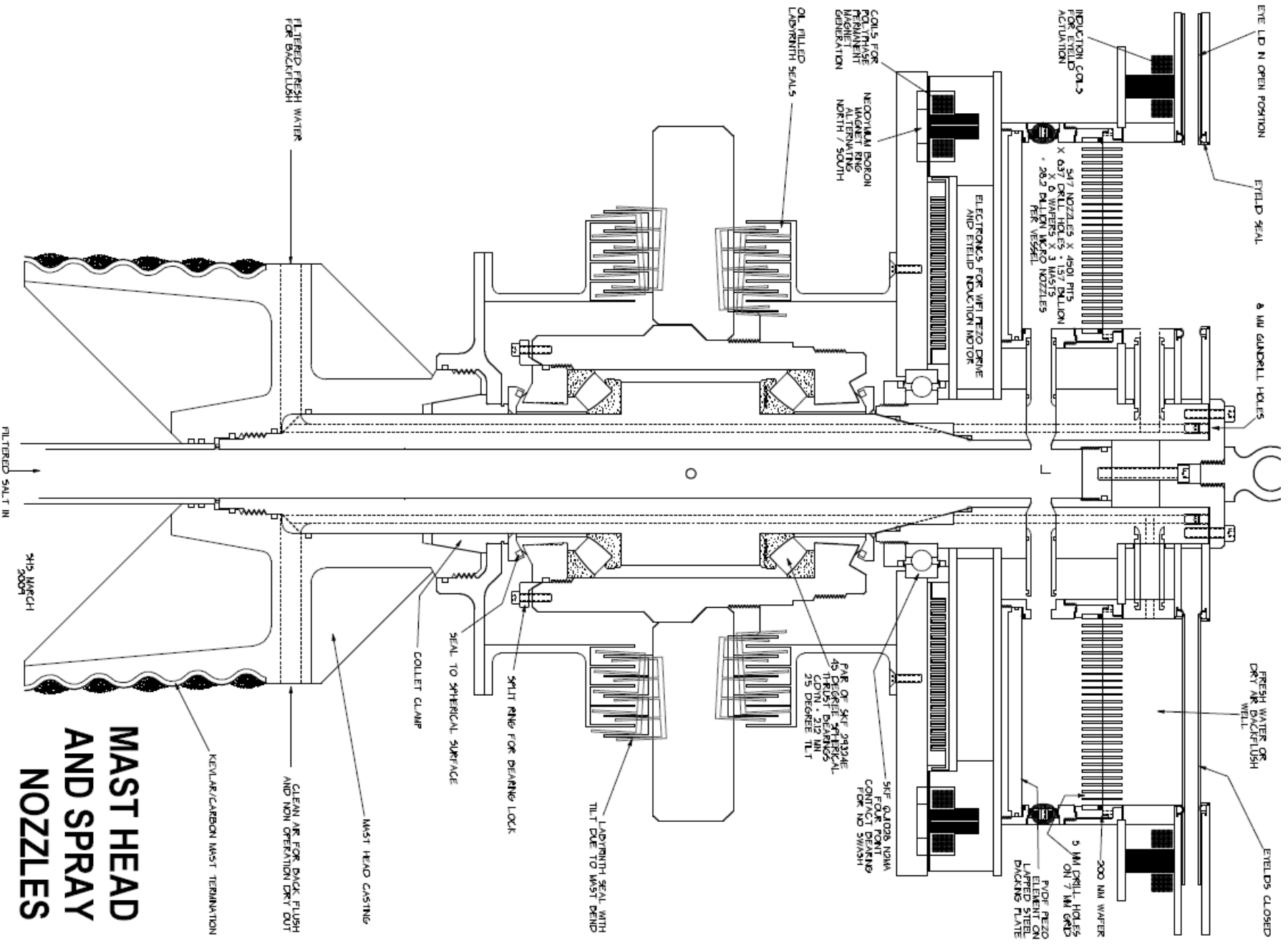


The cumulative installation of Norit Seaguard filters for reverse osmosis applications. By 2009 the installed capacity was 170,000 cubic metres and hour or 47 cubic metres a second.

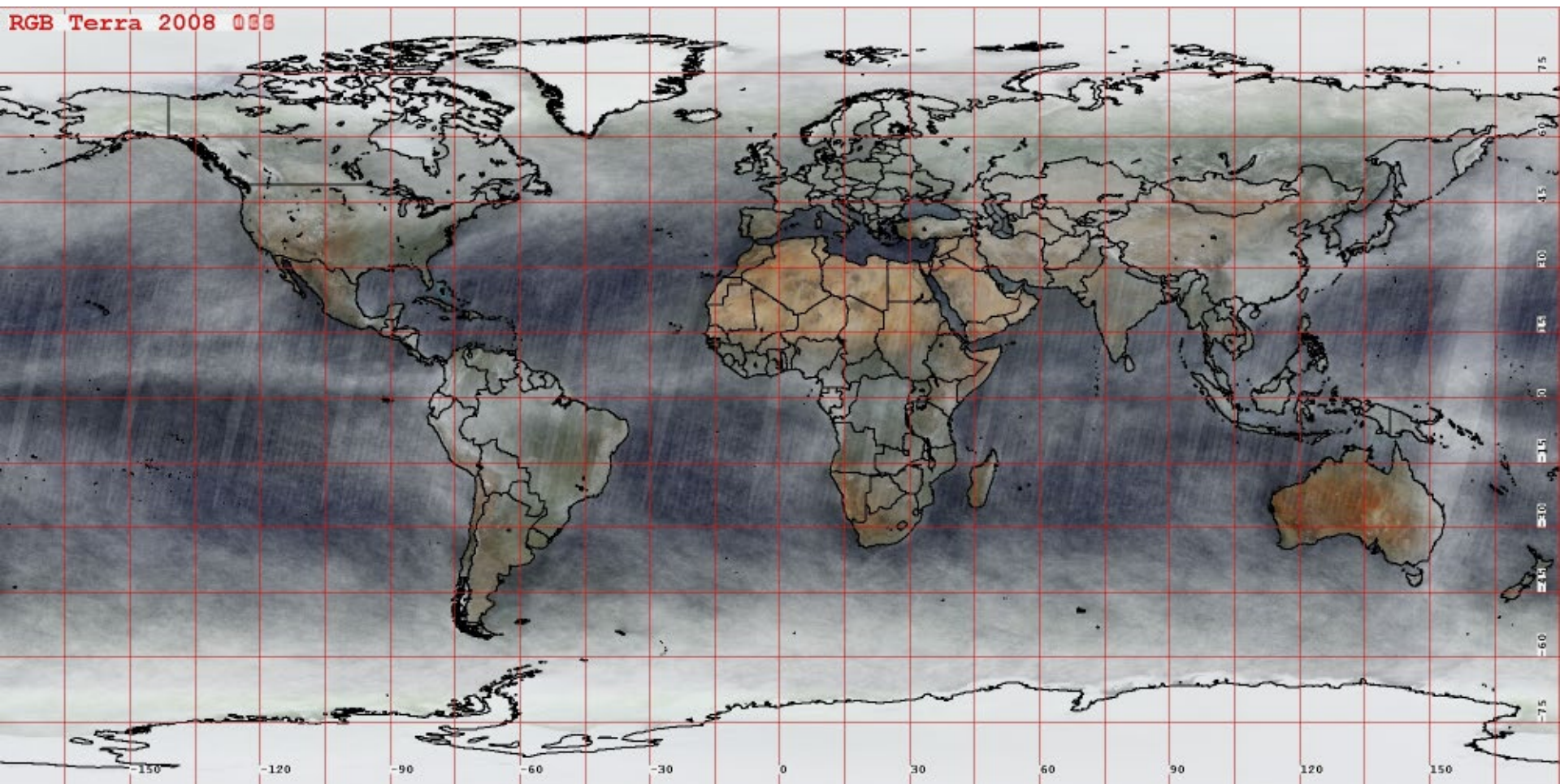








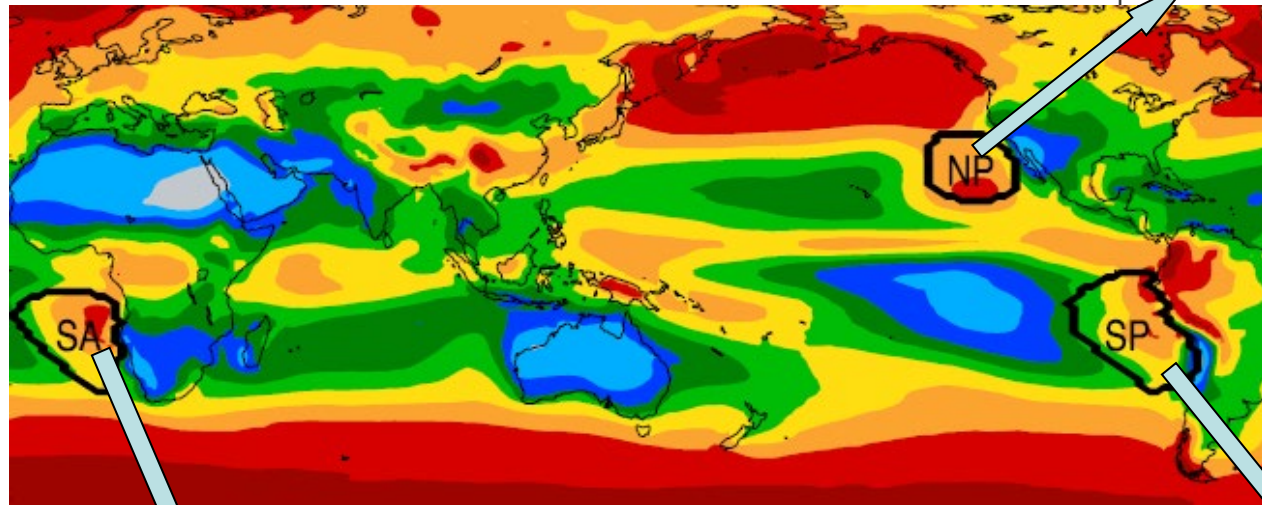
# MAST HEAD AND SPRAY NOZZLES



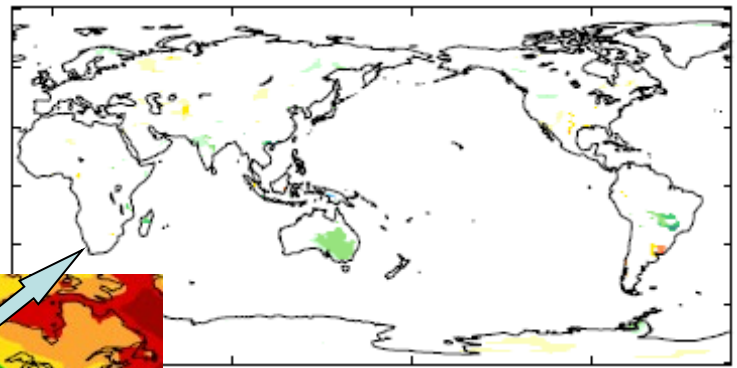
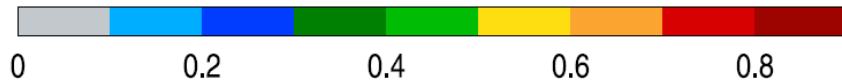
28 Days each of RGB data from January and June 2008  
[http://ladsweb.nascom.nasa.gov/browse\\_images/l2\\_browser.html](http://ladsweb.nascom.nasa.gov/browse_images/l2_browser.html)



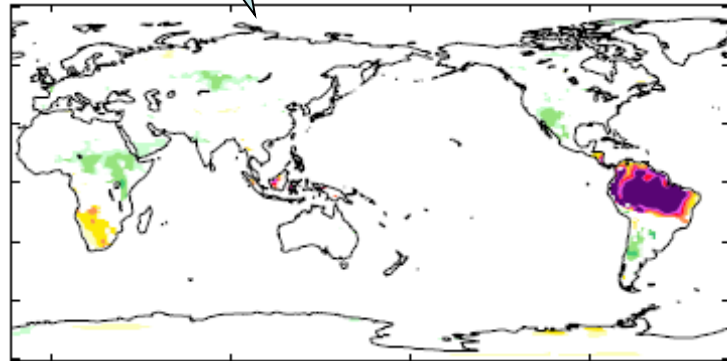
# Gentle Massage or Punch in the solar plexus ?



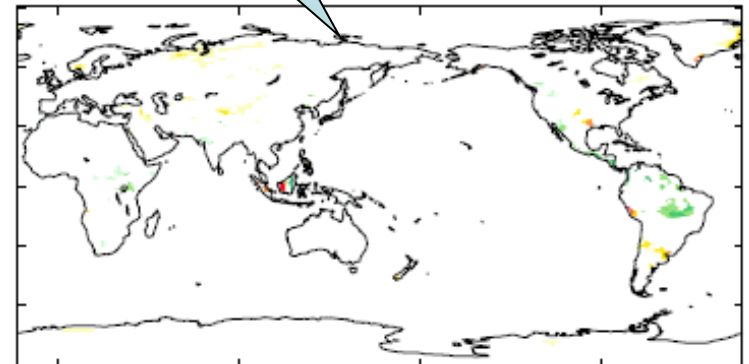
Cloud fraction



0.8 -0.4 0 0.4 0.8



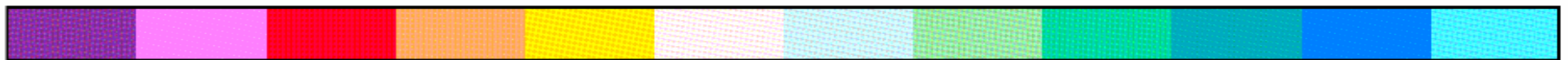
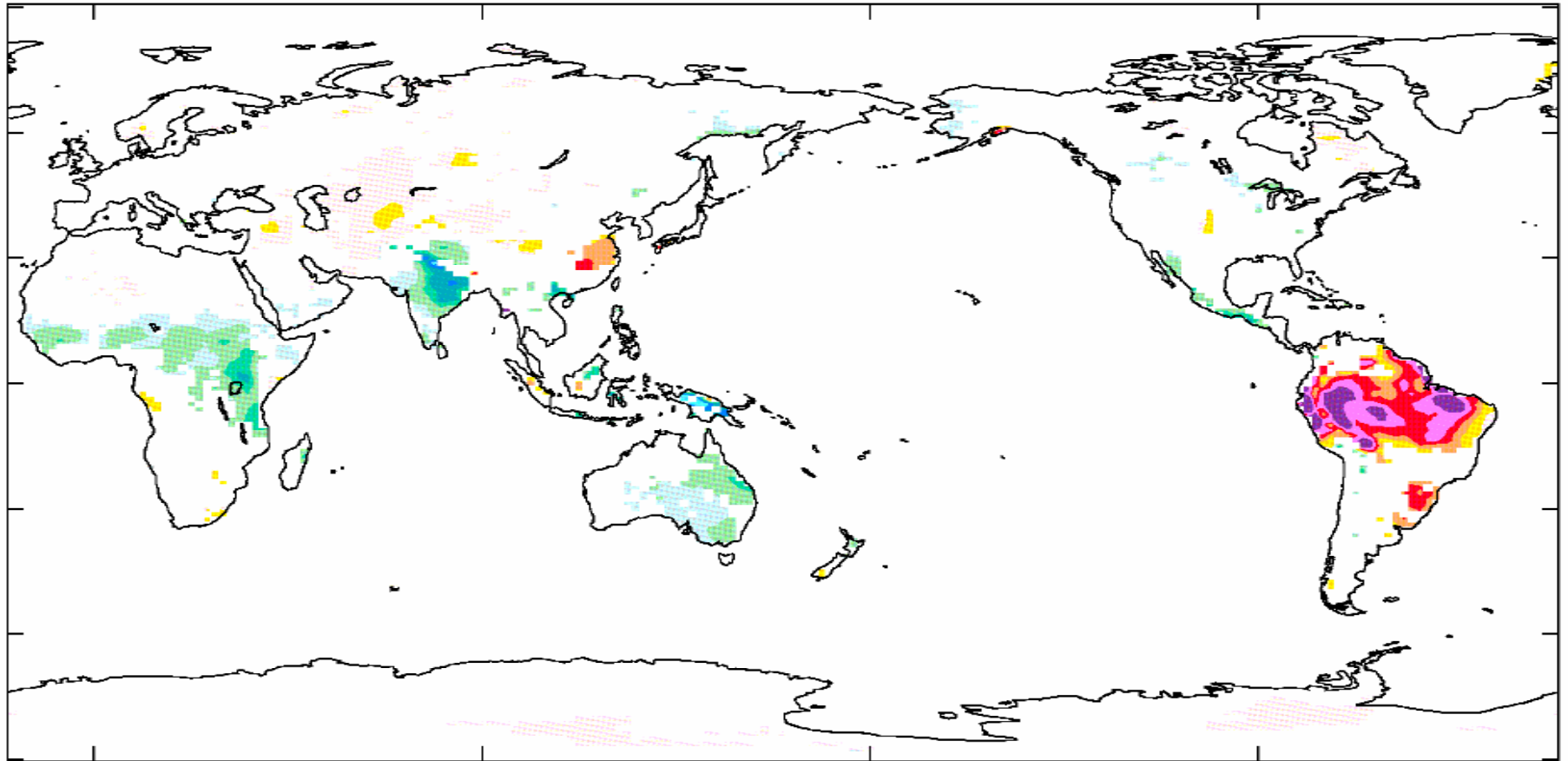
precipitation  
mm / day



-0.8 -0.4 0 0.4 0.8

-0.8 -0.4 0 0.4 0.8

# Impact of cloud geo-engineering on rainfall for 2030–2059



-0.8

-0.4

0

0.4

0.8

Rainfall change (mm/day)

While there is clearly significant benefit in delaying increased temperatures, the results also reveal the downside to such geoengineering. **The most serious is a sharp decrease in rainfall over South America**, which would likely accelerate the die-back of the Amazon rainforest and the subsequent loss of one of the world's major carbon stores.

Hadley Centre 4 June 2009

There were also side effects of influencing the clouds, however. Seeding off the coast of South Africa leads to a knock-on effect **which reduces Amazon rainforest rainfall by 30%**. This could accelerate die-back of the forest, which is one of the world's major carbon stores, thus releasing huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere.

Hadley Centre 8 September 2009

$$0.8 \text{ mm / day} \times 365 \text{ days} = 292 \text{ mm / year}$$

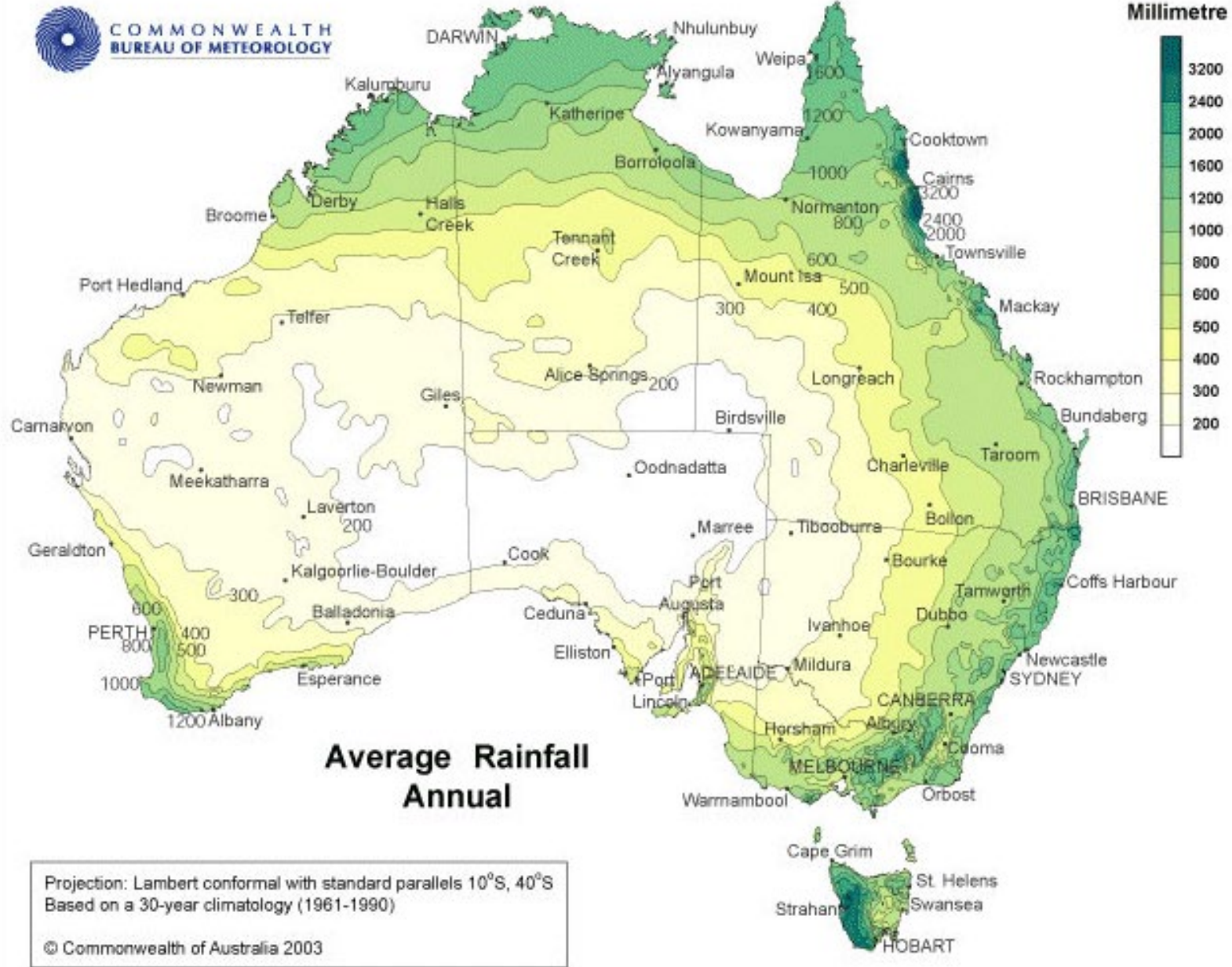
Present Amazon basin rainfall 2000 mm/year

$$\text{Reduction} = 14.6 \%$$

$$2000 \text{ mm} - 292 \text{ mm} = 1708 \text{ mm /year}$$

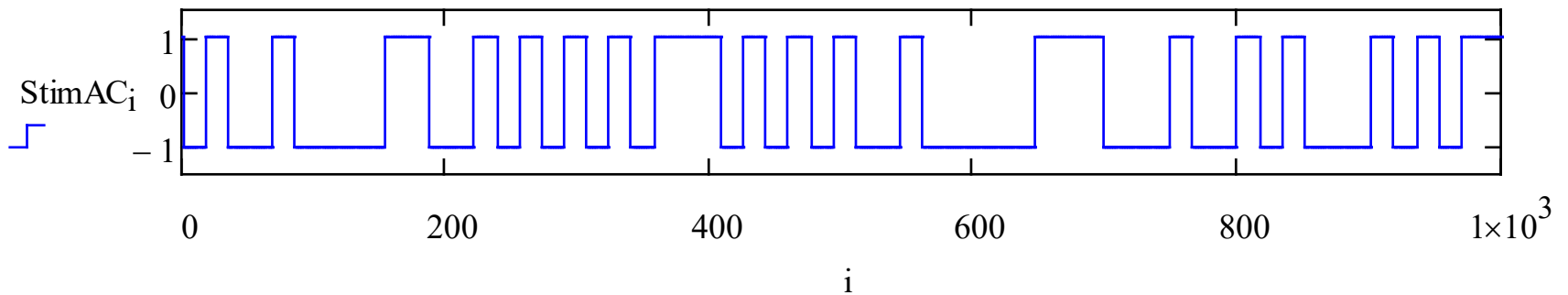
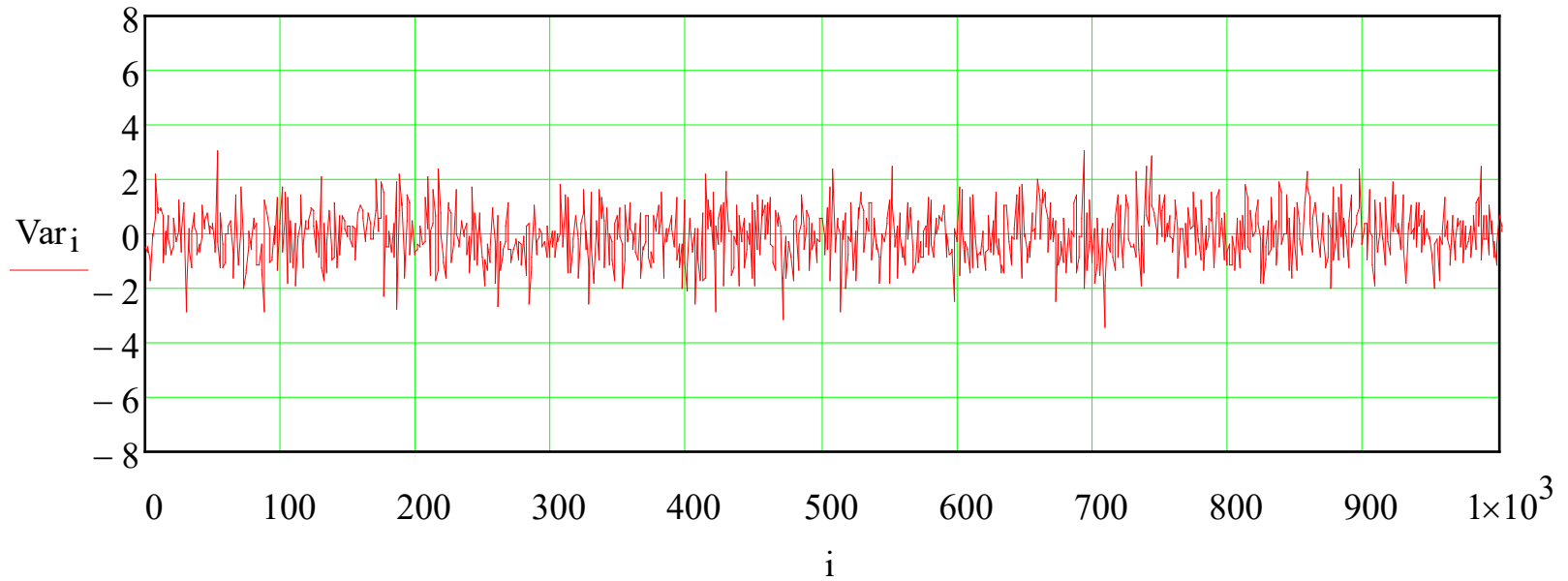
Precipitation – evaporation = ?

Time of year that spraying is done ?



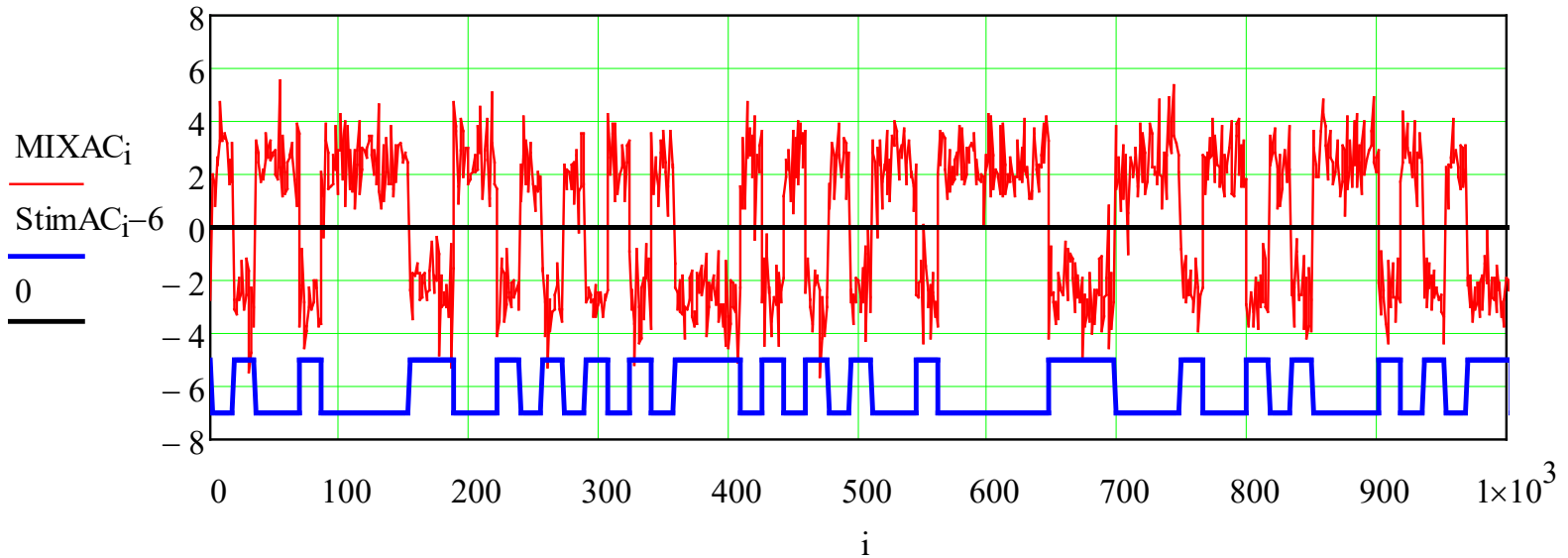
$$365 \times 0.25 \text{ mm} = + 90 \text{ mm} / \text{year}$$

Random signal with Gaussian probability and standard deviation 1.

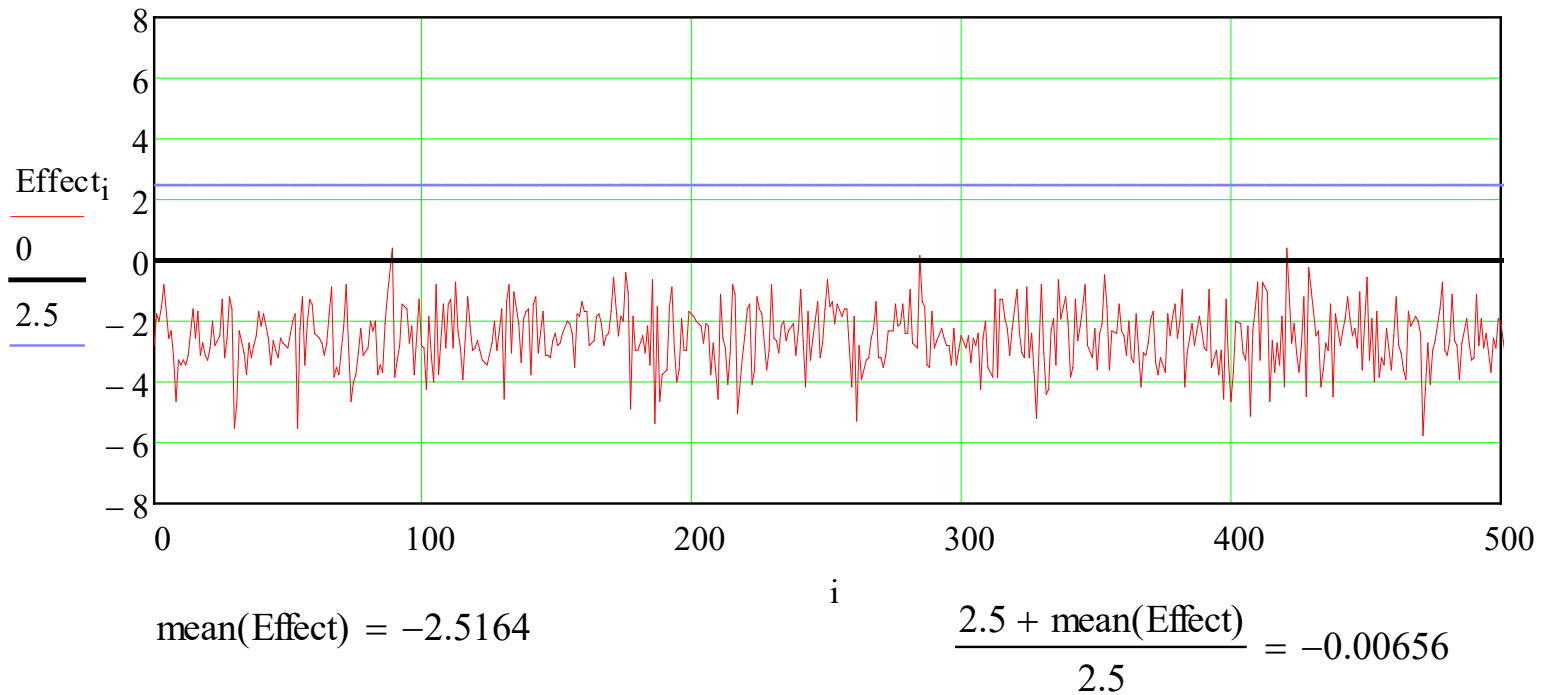


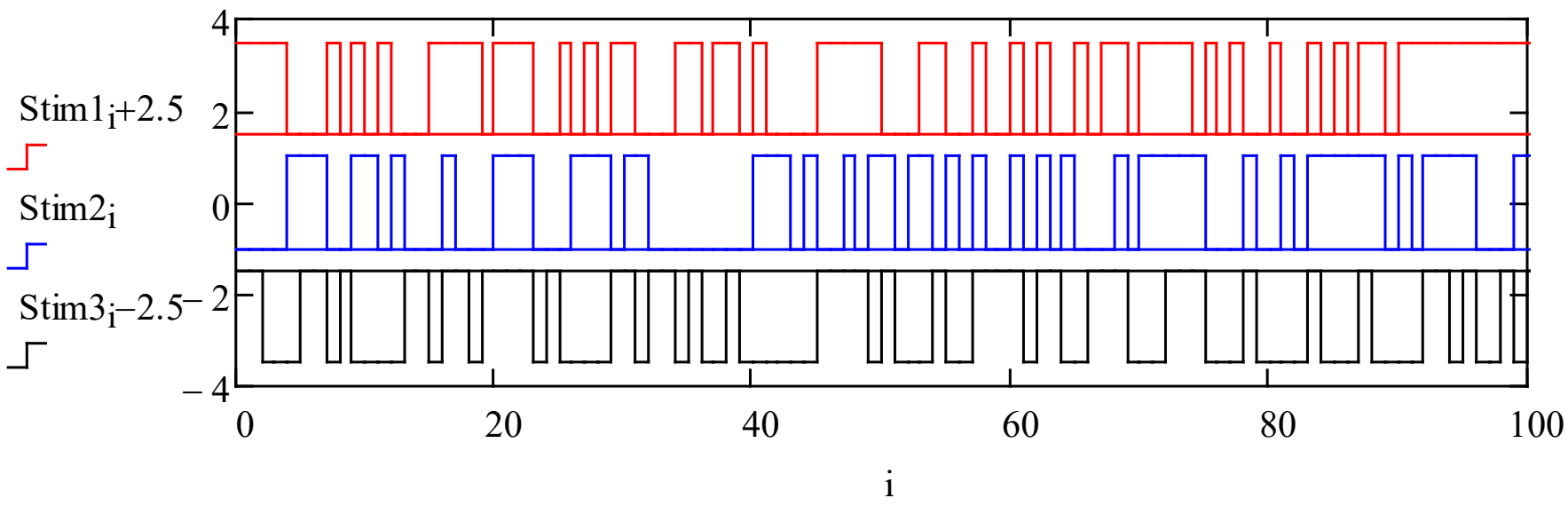
Pseudo-random but known sequence of +1 and -1

If blue is high subtract 2.5 from the red. If blue is low add 2.5 to red.

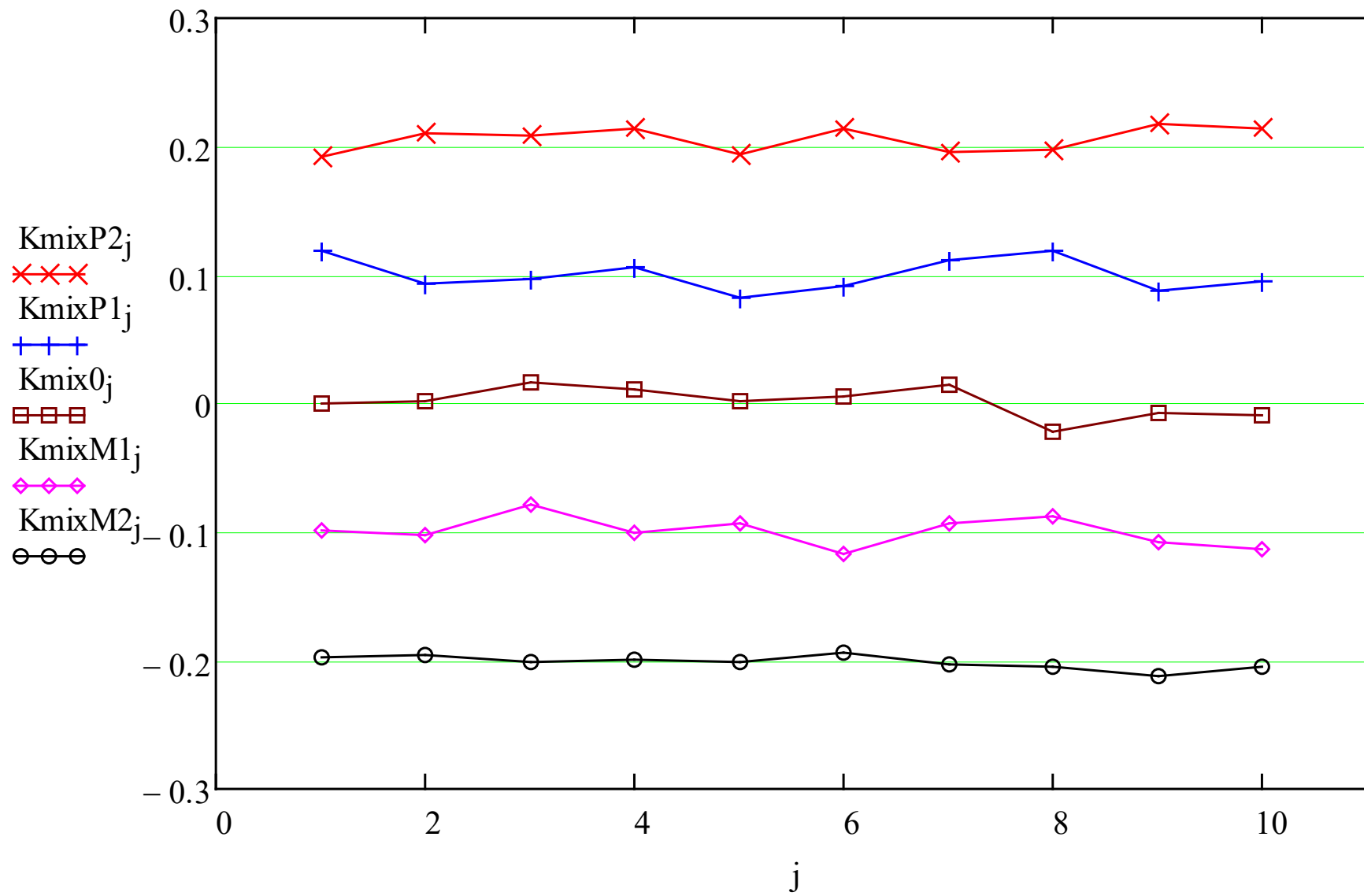


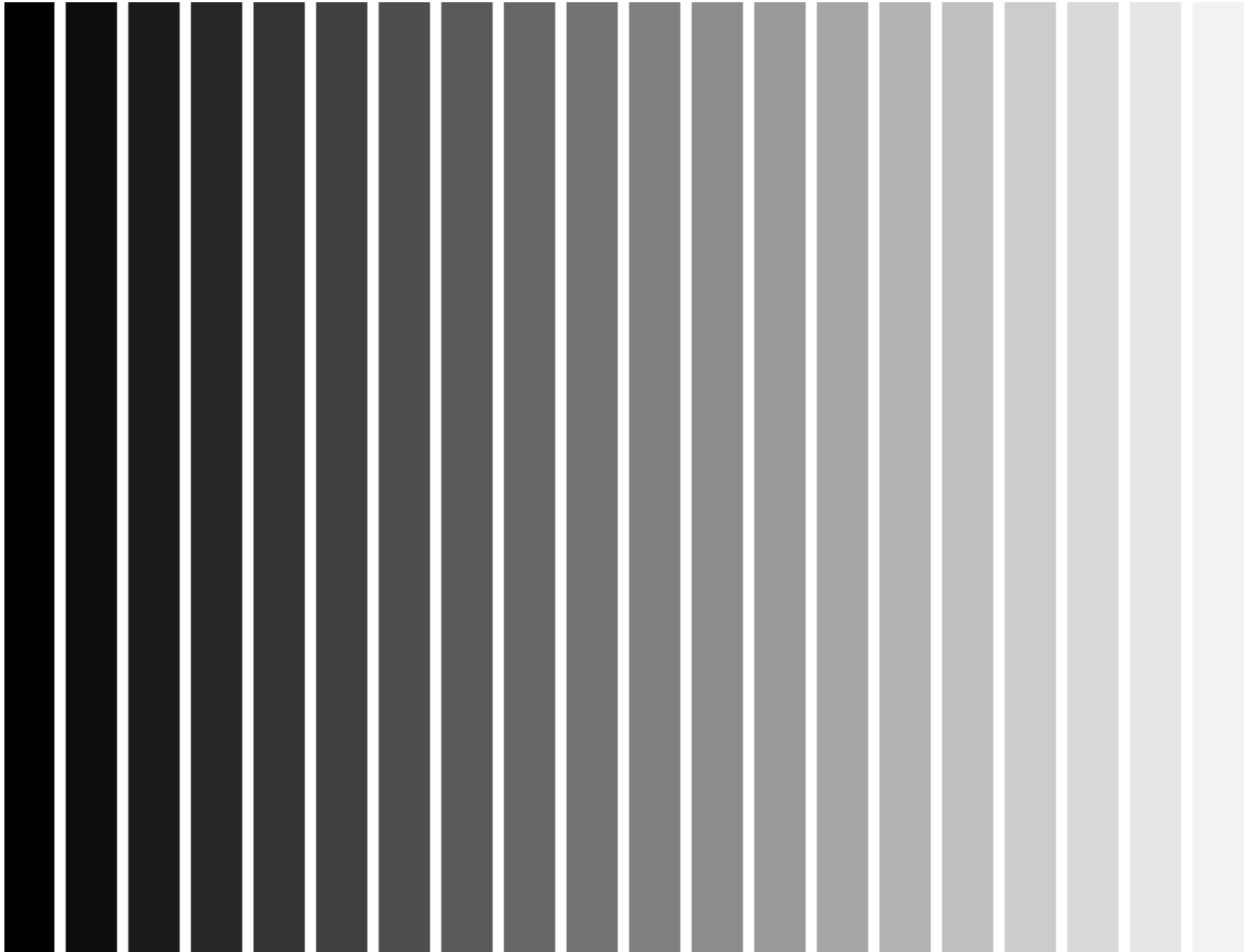
If blue is low divide by -1 ie invert. If blue is high divide by +1.



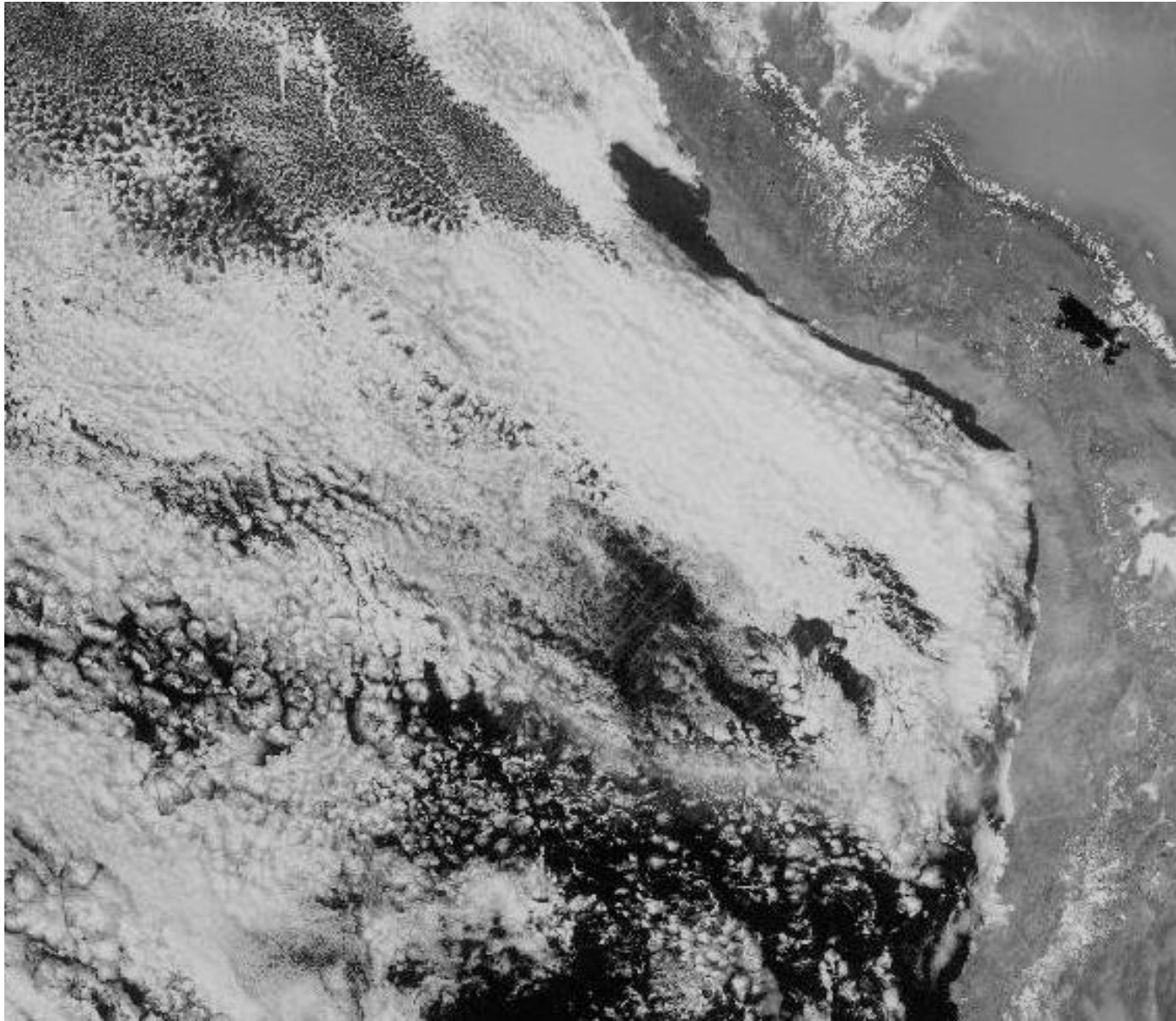








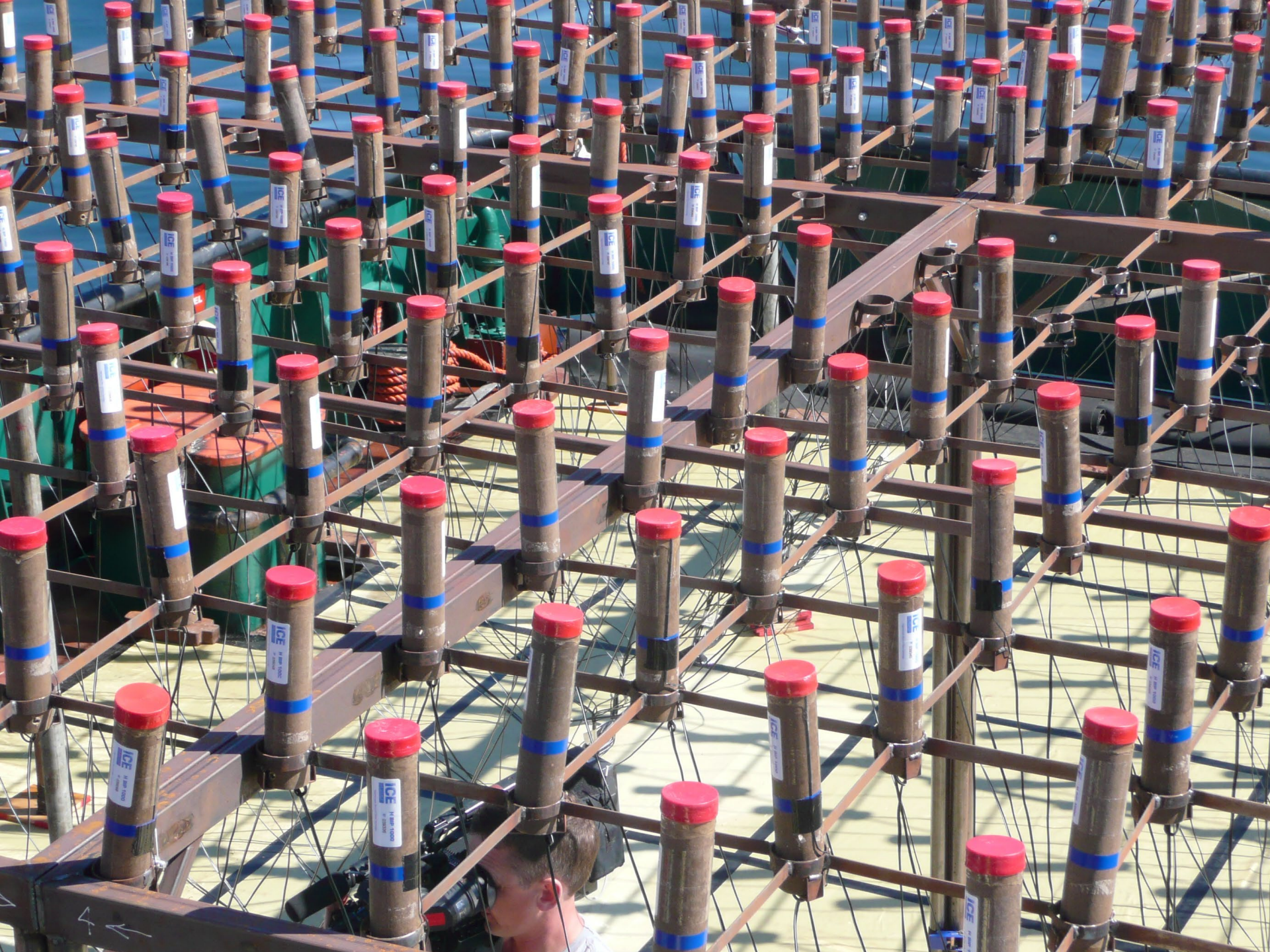




Field2



MAVEA





NORTH STAR

NORTH STAR





<http://www.see.ed.ac.uk/~shs>

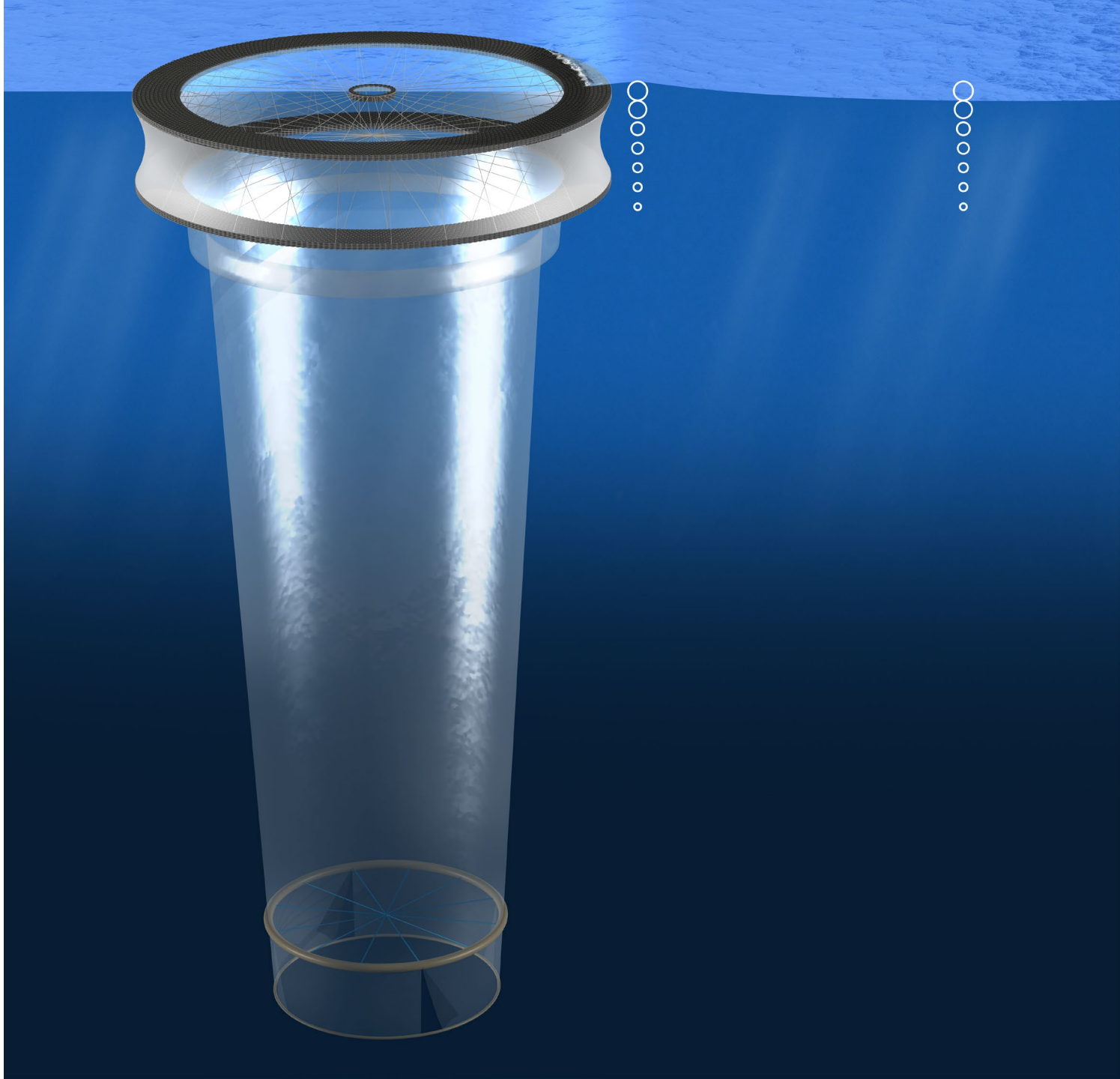
Then browse to Climate change.



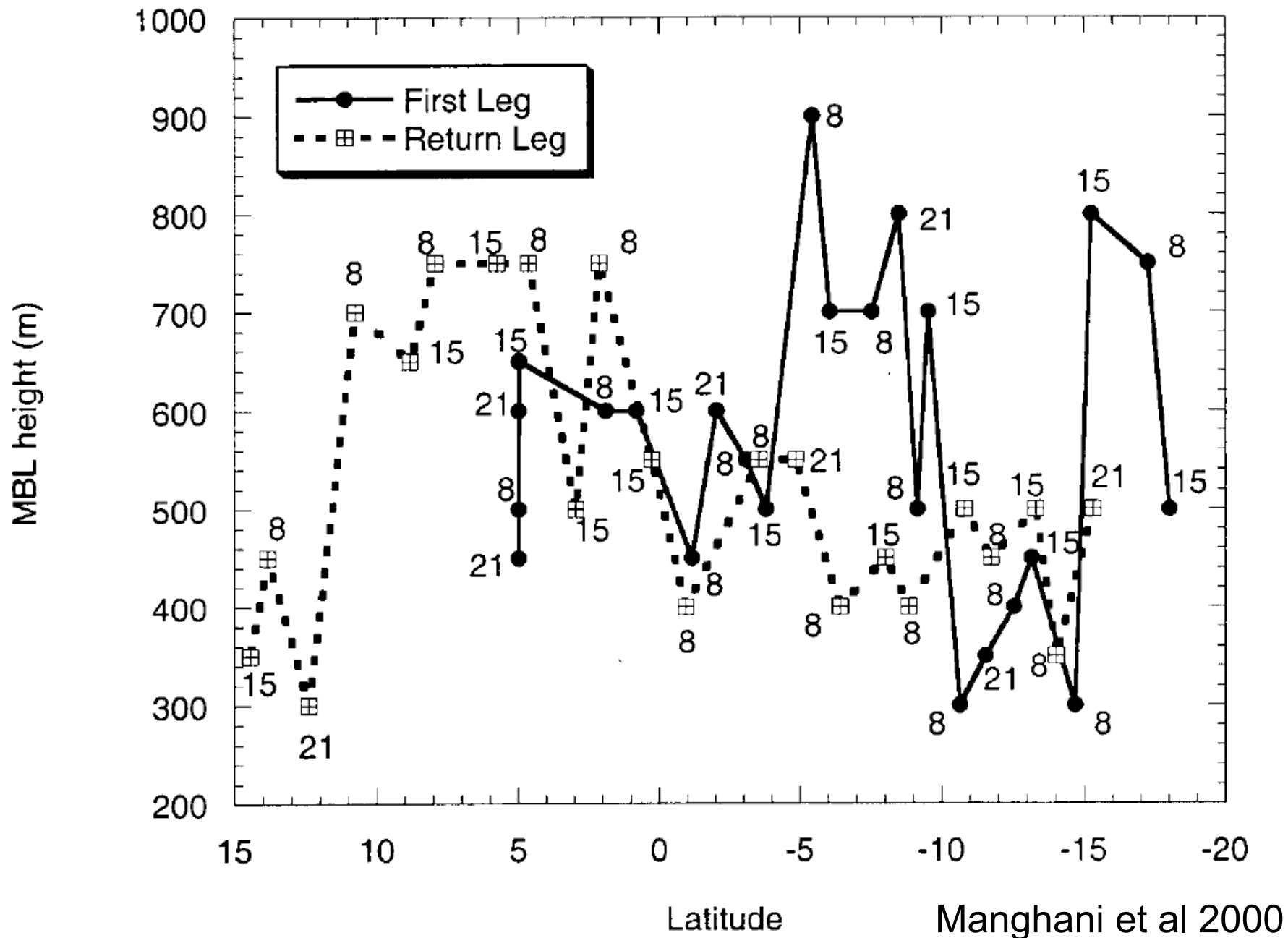


This is the neighboring ranch, La Inmaculada.

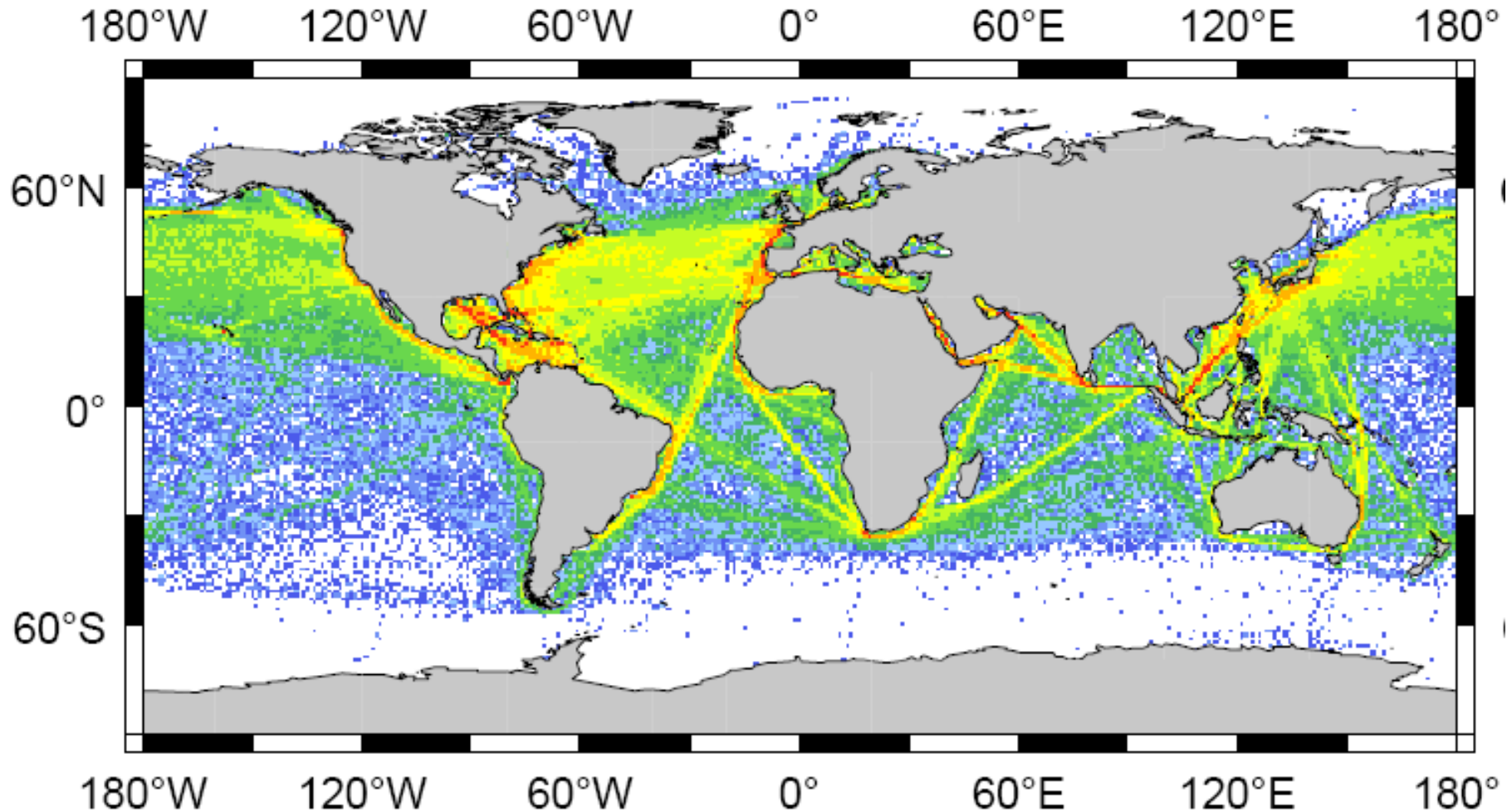




# MBL height variation during INDOEX-98



# Inventory A - 11.7 Tg(SO<sub>2</sub>)/yr



Axel Lauer et al. 2007 Atmos. Chem. & Phys. 0.19 to 0.6 W/m<sup>2</sup>

