Average Lifetime of Technological Civilization

Average Lifetime of Technological Civilization

L = ?

- End of Communication Efforts
  (Civilization Survives)
  (Decades?)

- Civilization **Evolves** away from interest or capability (Post-technological Civilization)
  (Centuries - Millenia)

- Civilization **Collapses**
  (Reversion to Pre-technological Culture)

  Exhaustion of resources

  Population explosion

  (~ 100 yrs - 1000 yrs)

- Sudden, Catastrophic End of Civilization or
  Extinction of our Species

  Nuclear War leads to Nuclear Winter

  (10's - 100's of years)

  Natural Catastrophes (> 10^5 yr for most)

Resource Depletion

Metals, Drinkable Water, Arable Land, …

Energy is most fundamental

Energy is conserved

“Depletion” = conversion to less usable forms
(entropy increases)

Resource Depletion

Fossil Fuels (Stored Solar Energy)
will eventually run out

~ 500 years for coal 200?

Nuclear Power? Stopgap…

Ultimately Solar Power

Little Attempt to Plan Ahead

World Energy Usage

World 380 “Quads”

Per year Quad = 10^{15} BTU $\simeq$ 3×10^{11} kw - H

$\simeq 10^{18}$ Joules (one exajoule)

$\longrightarrow$

13×10^{6} MW Avg. power

U.S. uses 26% of this

Energy per capita $\sim$ 6 metric tonnes of oil equivalent

$\sim 2 \times$ Europe

$\sim 5 \times$ World avg.

History of Energy Use in USA

Consumption by Source

Figure 5. Energy Consumption by Source, 1635-2003

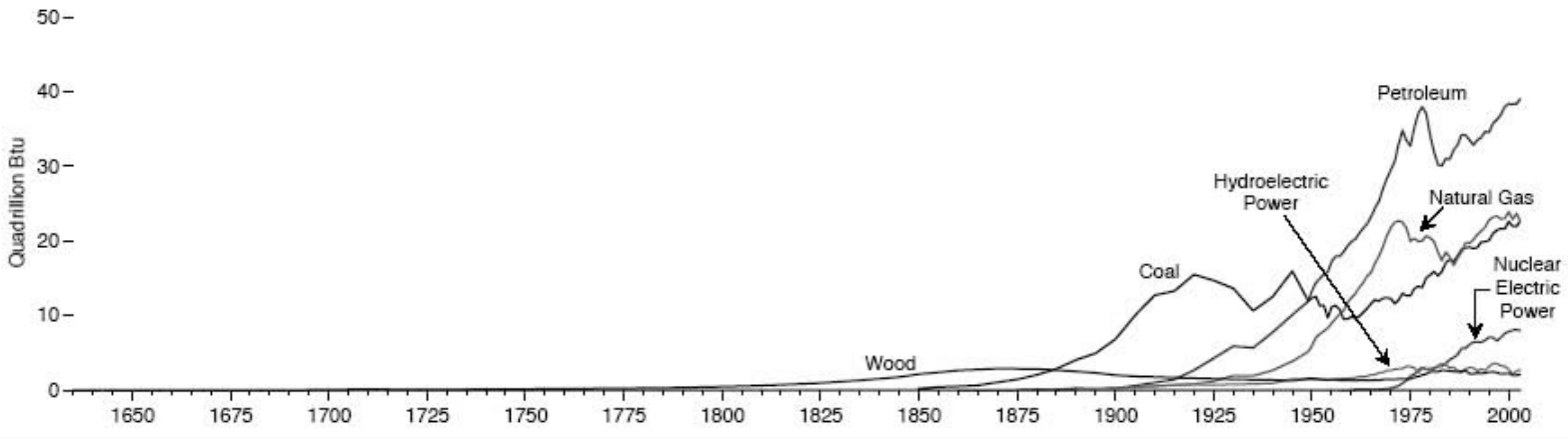
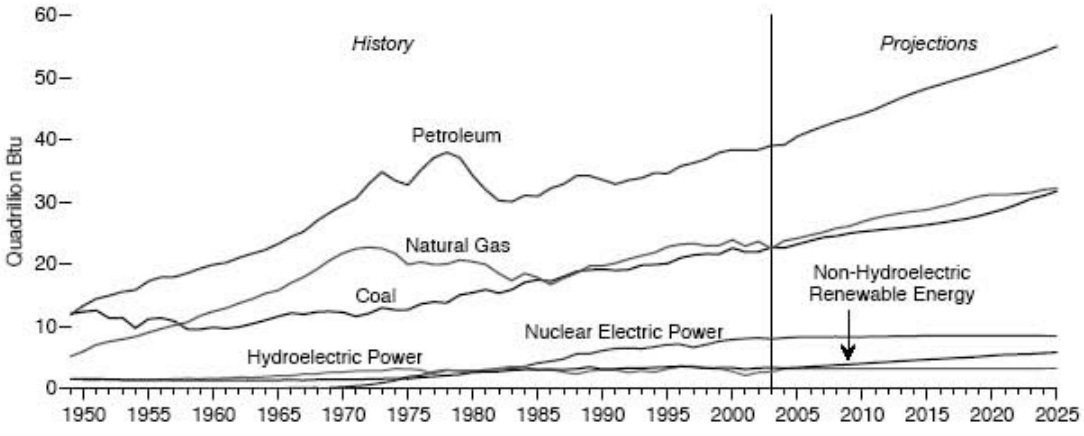


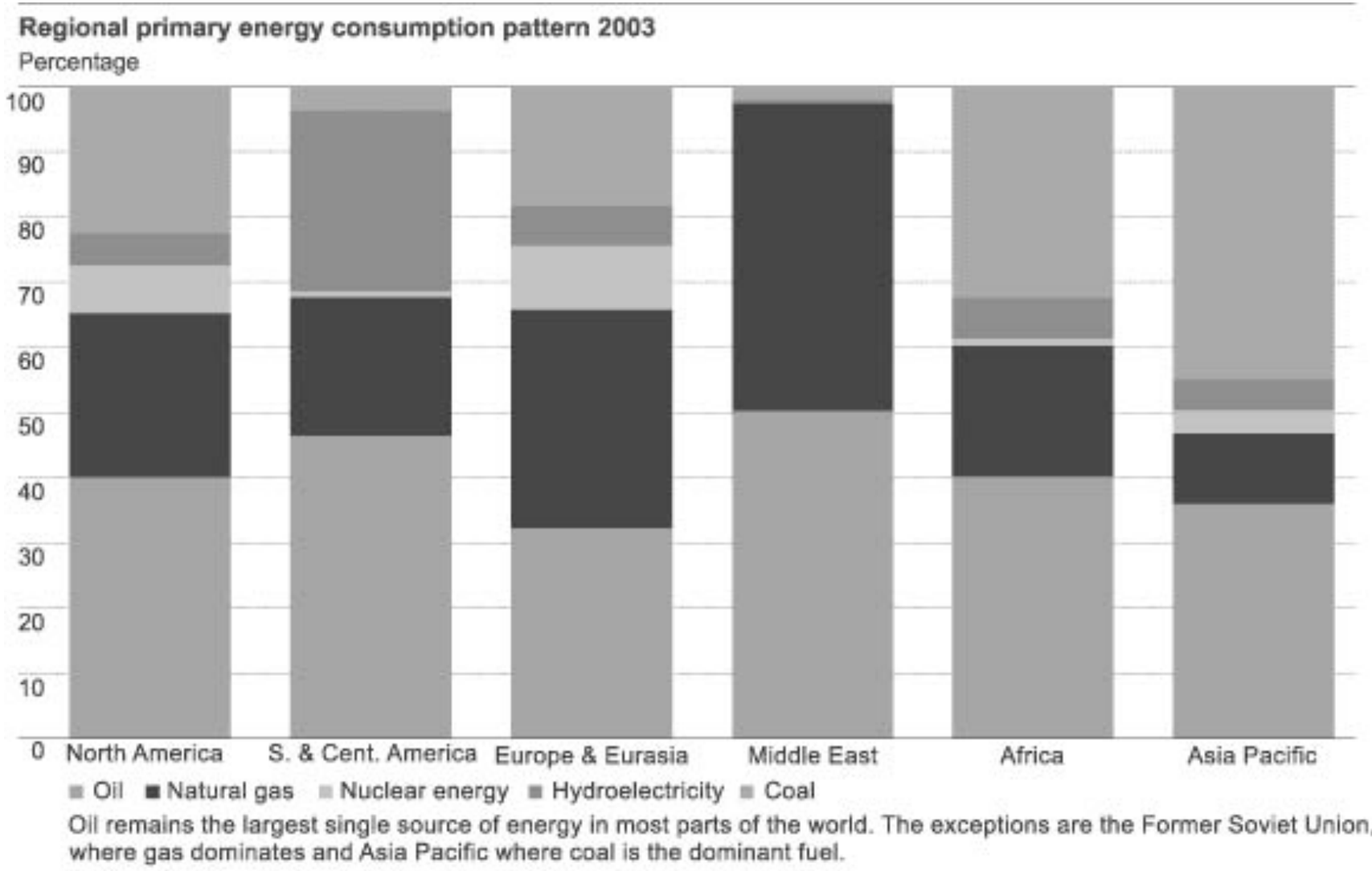
Figure 6. Energy Consumption History and Outlook, 1949-2025



In the long view of American history, wood served as the preeminent form of energy for about half of the Nation's history. Around 1885, coal surpassed wood's usage. Despite its tremendous and rapid expansion, coal was, in turn, overtaken by petroleum in the middle of the 20th century. Natural gas, too, experienced rapid development into the second half of the 20th century, and coal began to expand again. Late in the 20th century still another form of energy, nuclear electric power, was developed and made significant contributions.

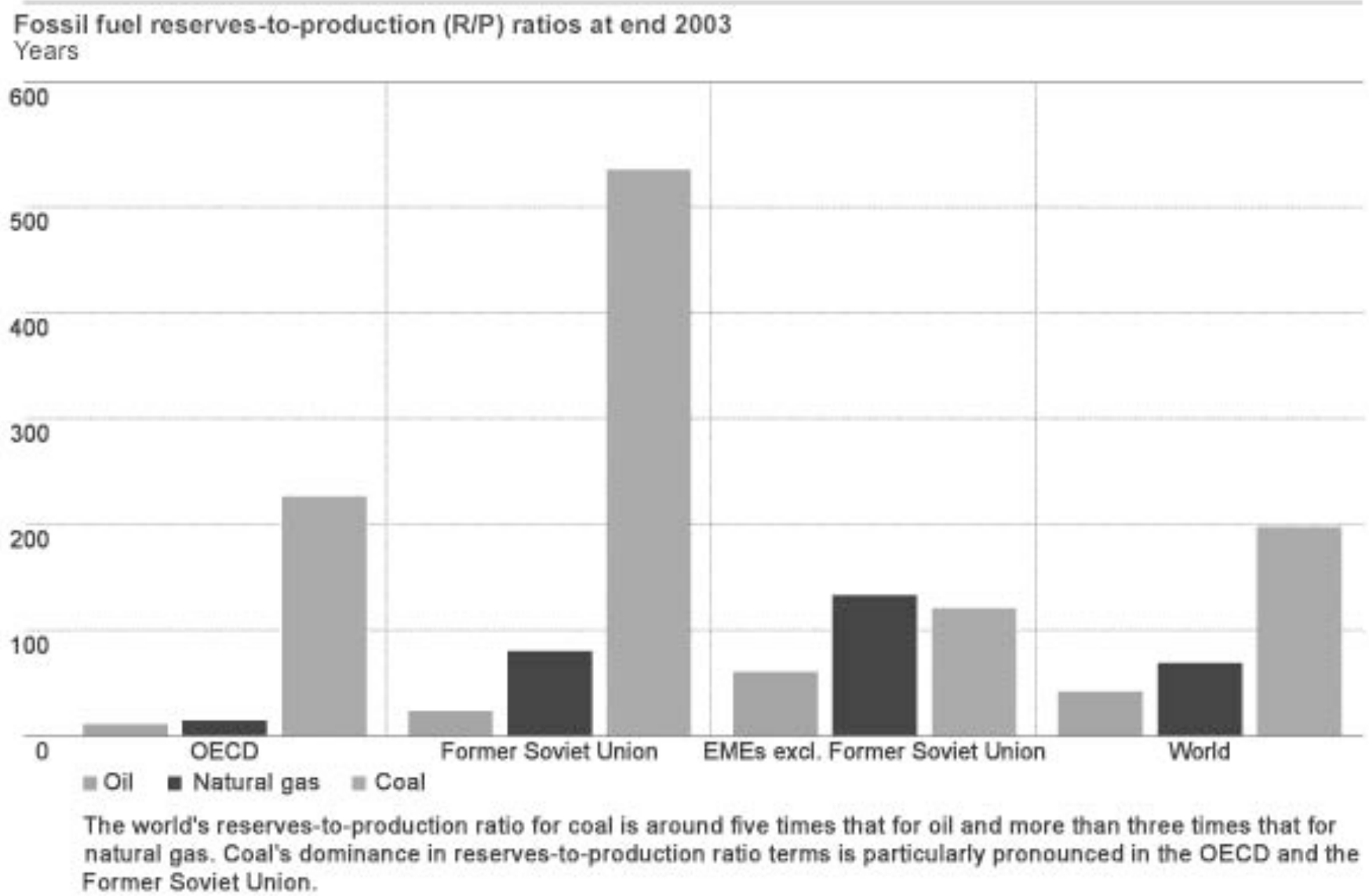
While the Nation's energy history is one of large-scale change as new forms of energy were developed, the outlook for the next couple of decades (assuming current laws, regulations, and policies) is for continued growth and reliance on the three major fossil fuels—petroleum, natural gas, and coal—modest expansion in renewable resources, and relatively flat generation from nuclear electric power.

Regional Primary Energy Consumption Pattern



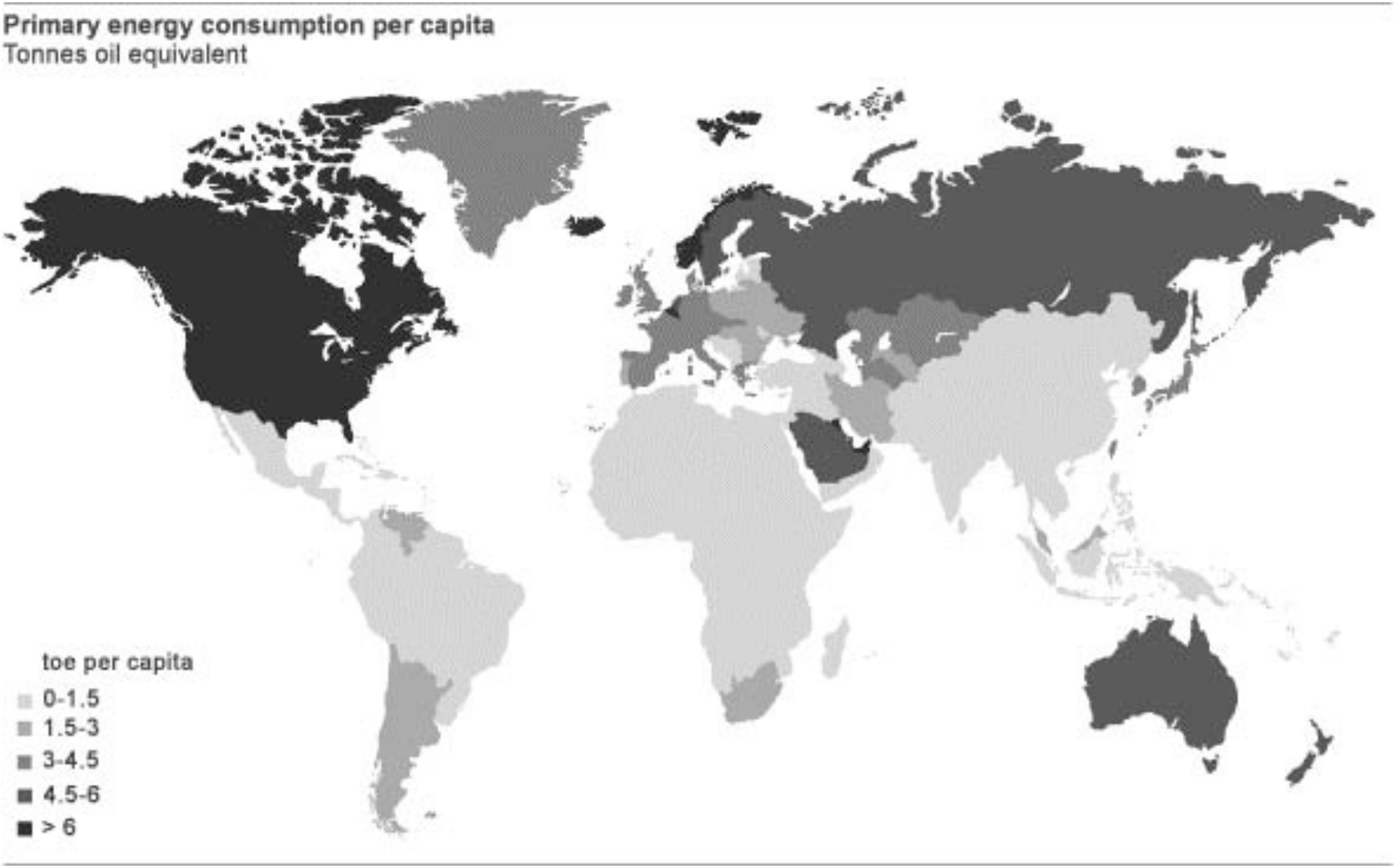
Oil remains the largest single source of energy in most parts of the world. The exceptions are the Former Soviet Union, where gas dominates and Asia Pacific where coal is the dominant fuel.

Fossil Fuel R/P ratios



The world's reserves-to-production ratio for coal is around five times that for oil and more than three times that for natural gas. Coal's dominance in reserves-to-production ratio terms is particularly pronounced in the OECD and the Former Soviet Union.

Energy Consumption per capita



Side Effects

- General Pollution of Air, Water, Land

  Makes resources less usable

  Air pollution, respiratory problems

  Undrinkable water

  Desertification of farm-lands

- Ozone Layer Destruction

  $\Rightarrow$ UV reaches surface

  Skin Cancer, Cataracts, …

  Crop Damage

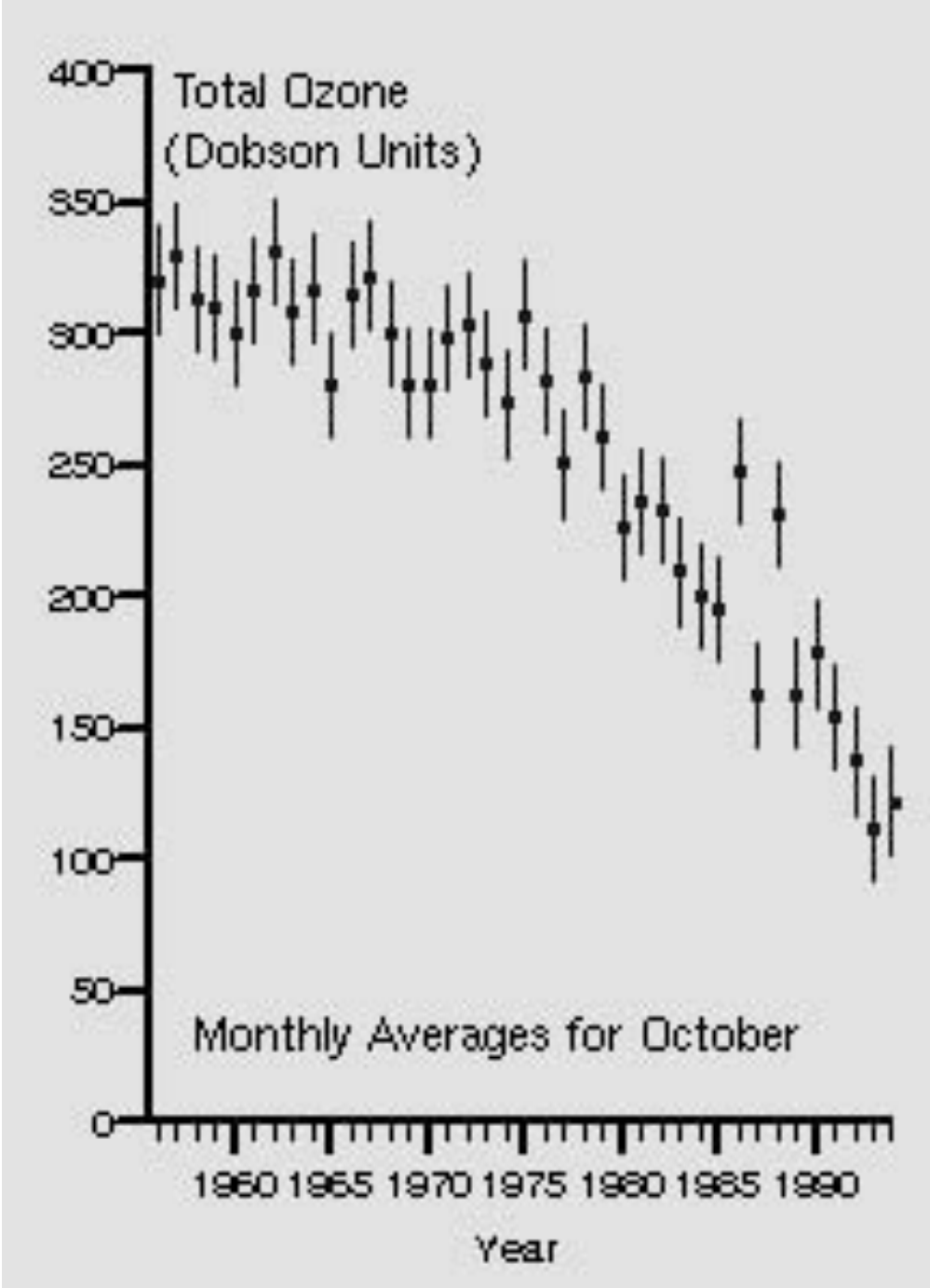
Caused by CFC's (refrigeration, styrofoam,…) other chemicals

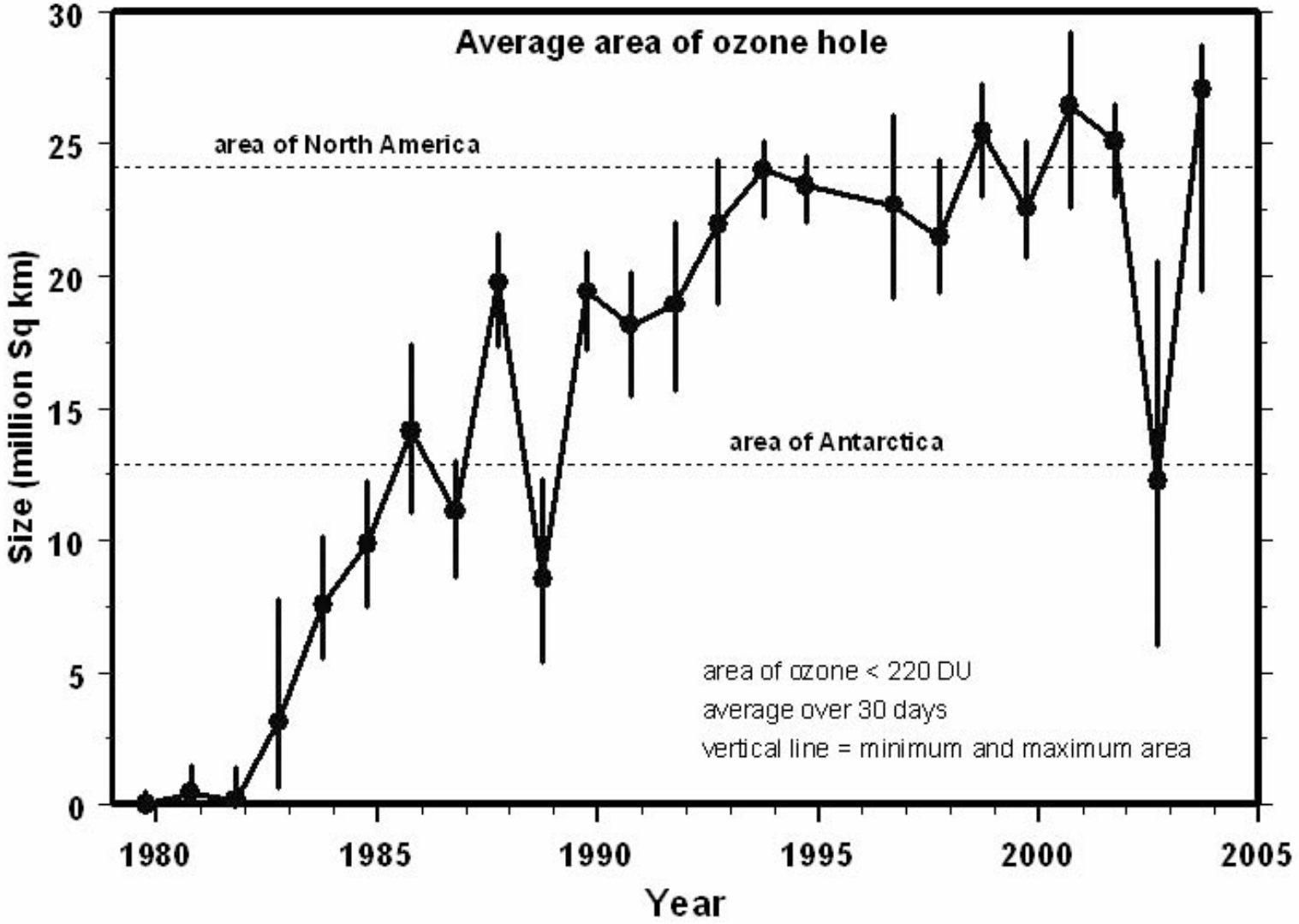
Stratosphere is very sensitive and poorly understood

Catalytic reactions: One CFC molecule leads to the destruction of **many** ozone molecules

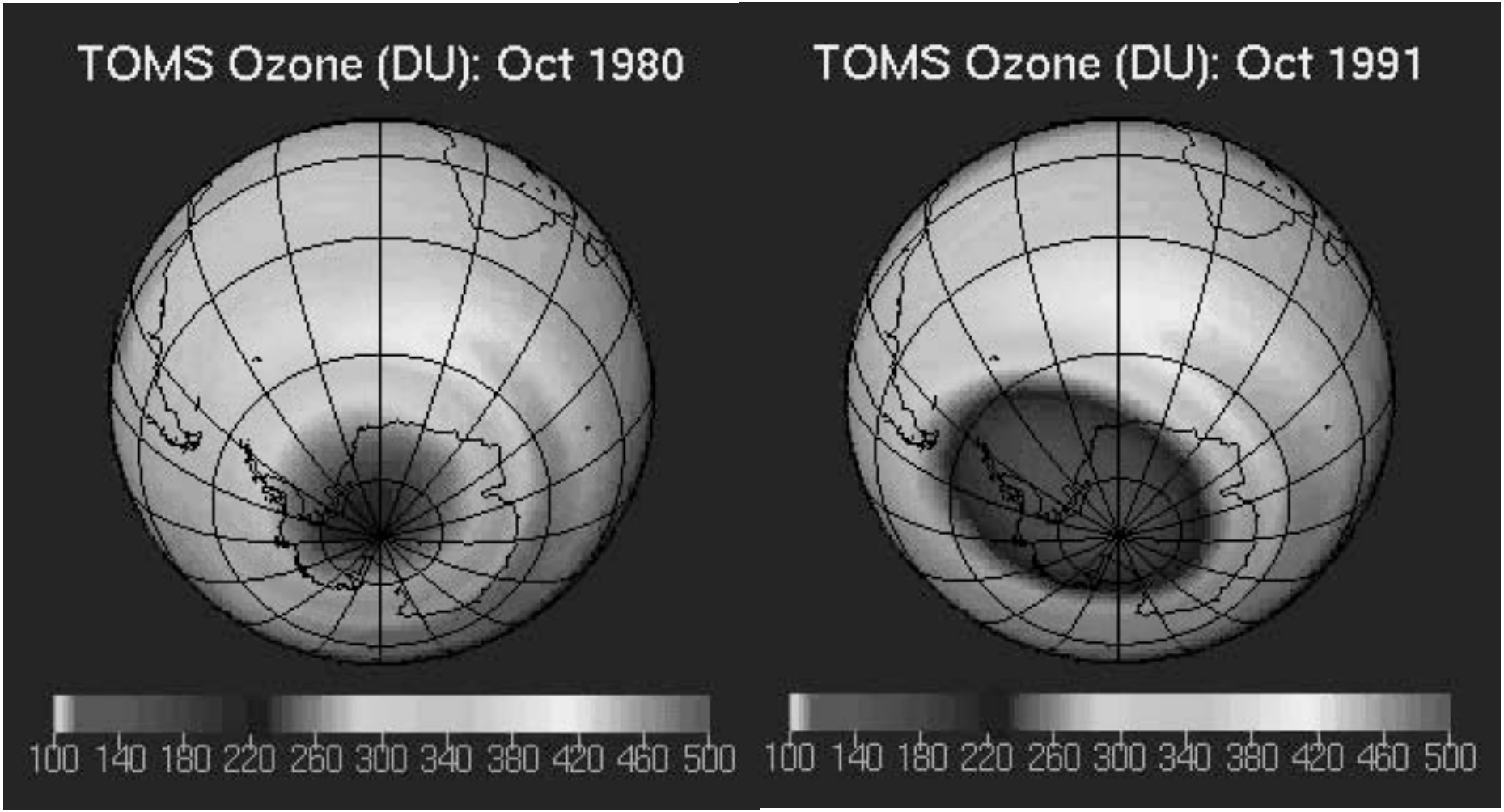
$O_3 \longrightarrow O_2$

Ozone over
South Pole



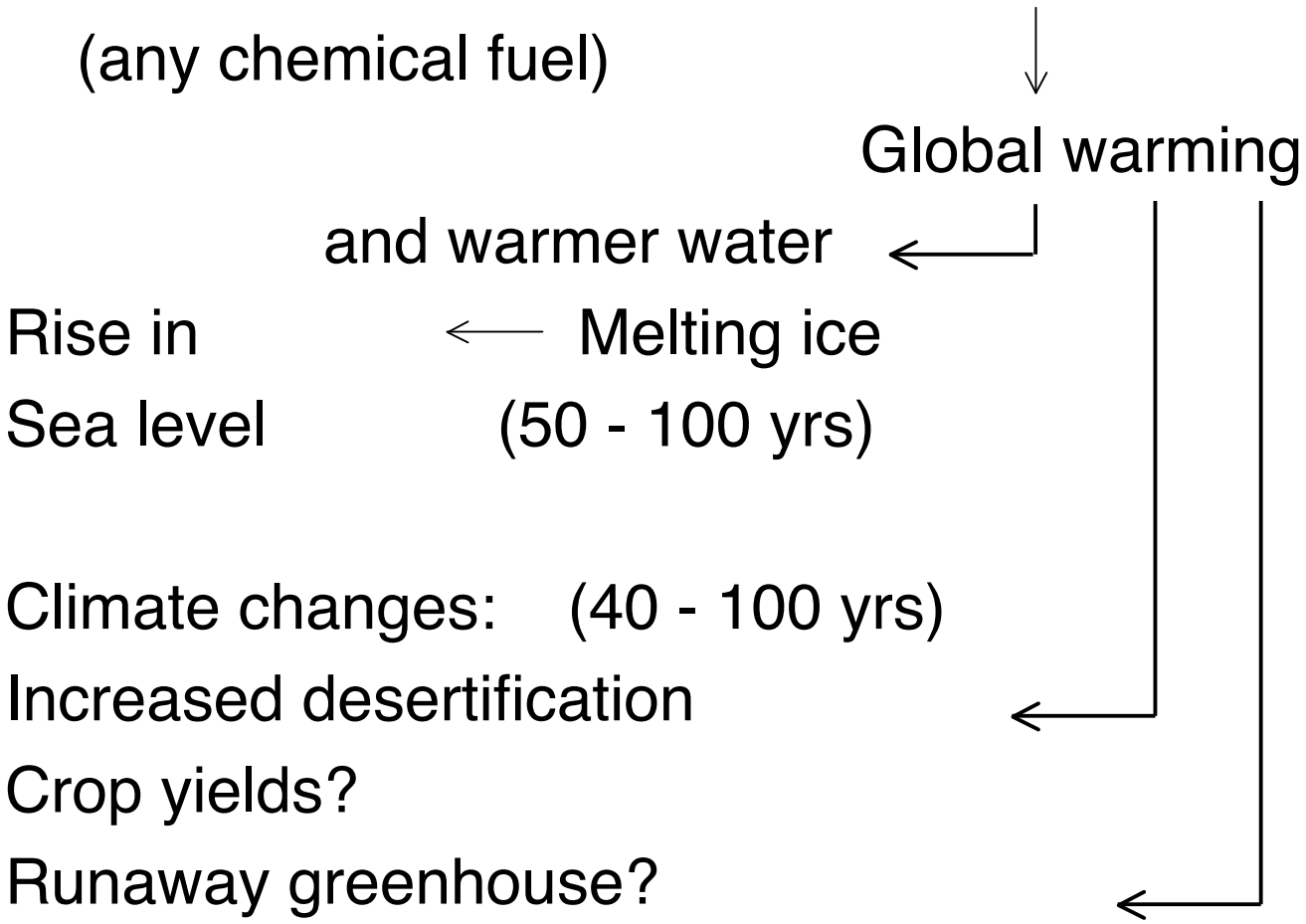

Average area of ozone hole
area of North America
area of Antarctica
area of ozone < 220 DU
average over 30 days
vertical line = minimum and maximum area
Size (million Sq km)
Year
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005

Growth of ozone hole



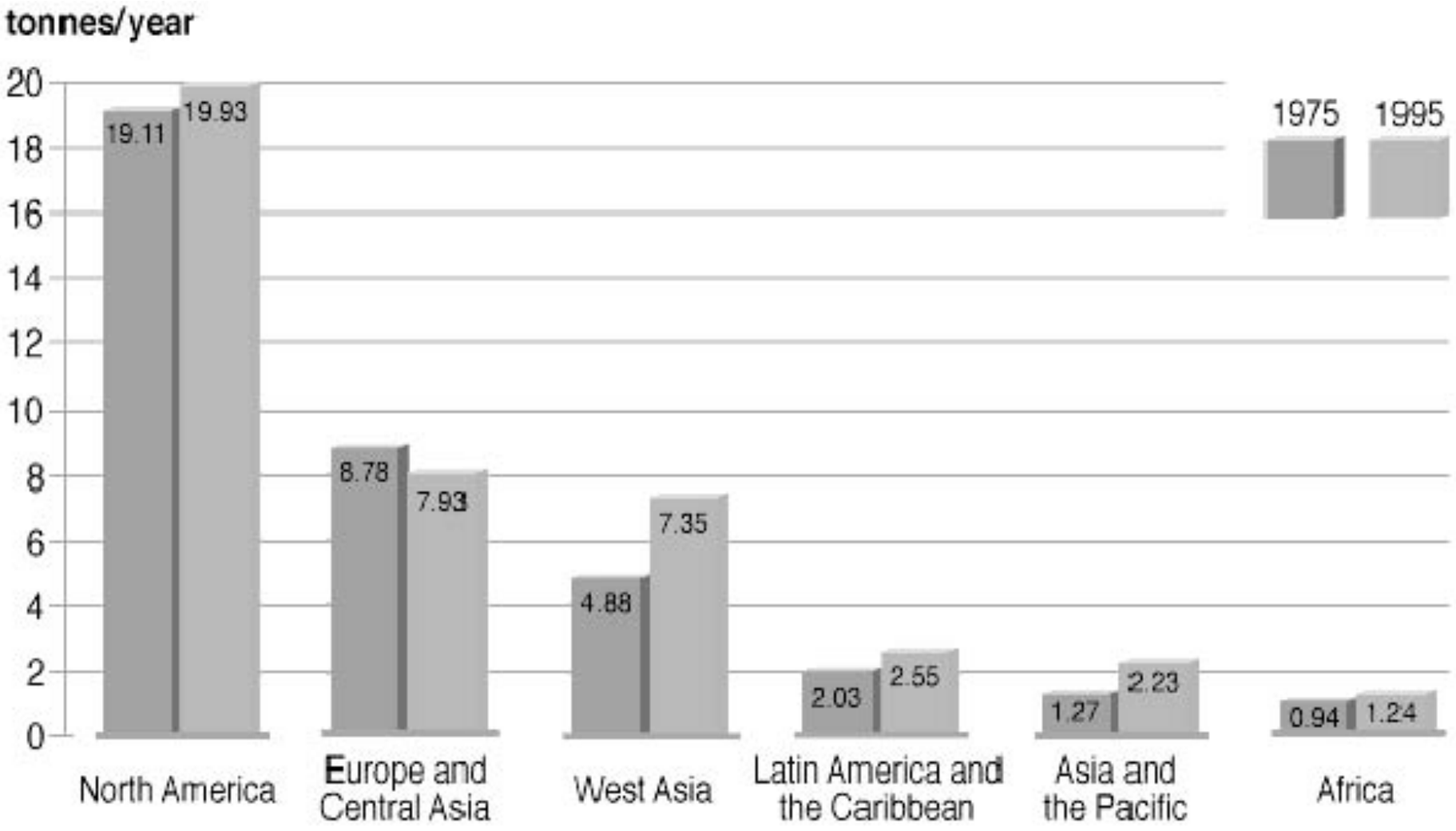
Side Effects (cont.)

- Fossil fuels $\longrightarrow$ CO_2 $\longrightarrow$ Greenhouse
  (any chemical fuel)



Carbon Dioxide Increase

CO_2 Production



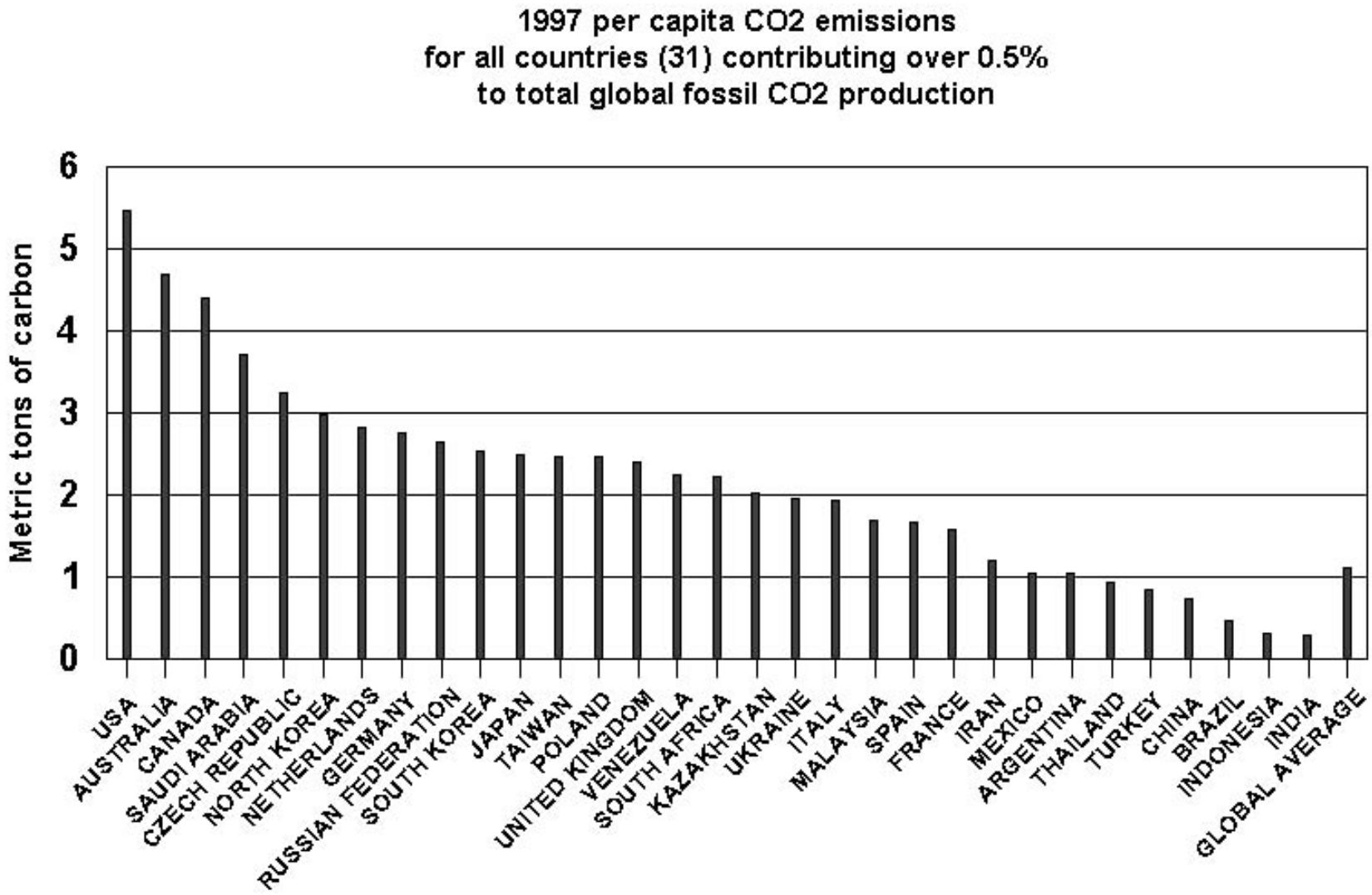
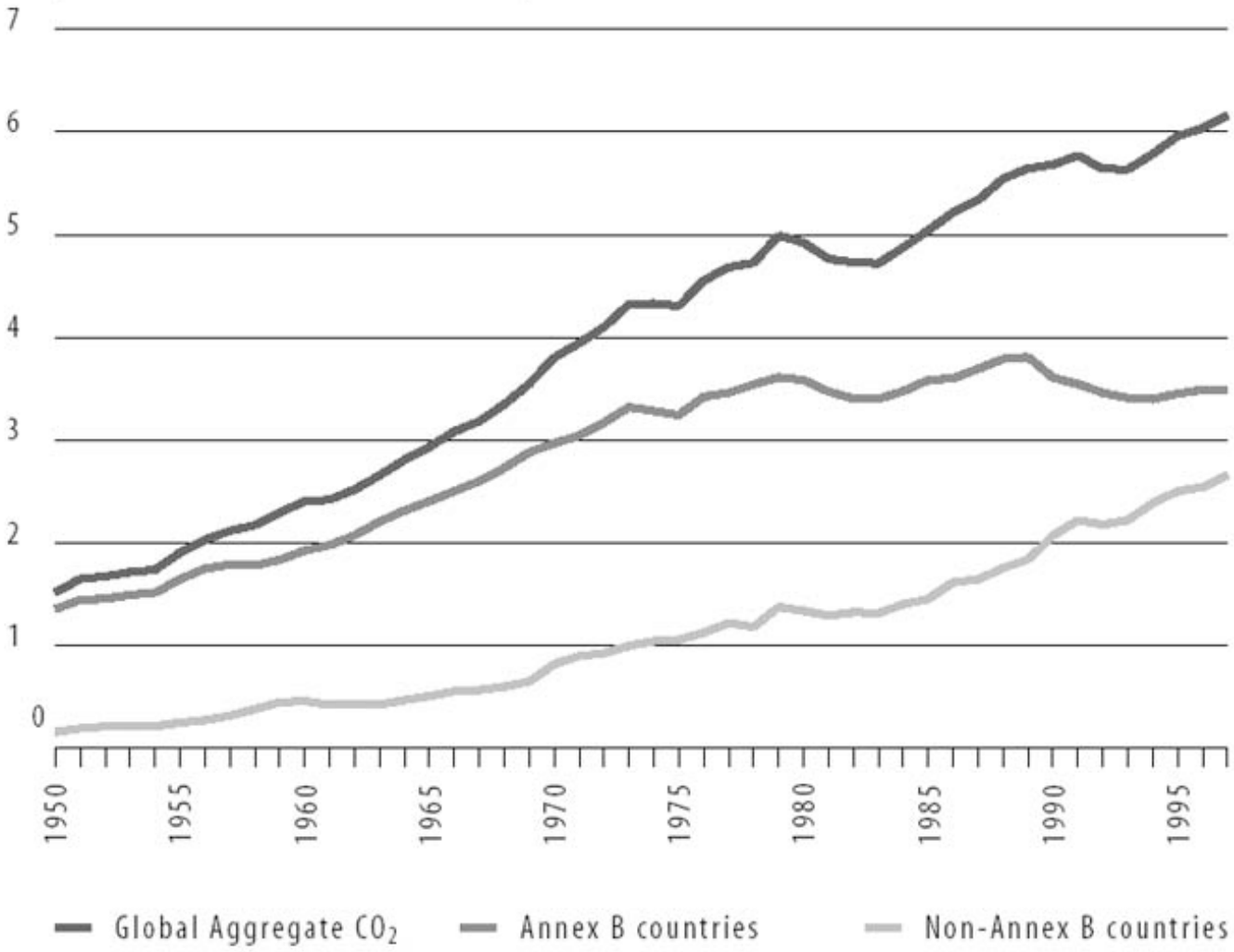


Figure by M. Horning based on Data from Gregg Marland and Tom Boden (Oak Ridge National Laboratory) and Bob Andres (University of North Dakota), available from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/)

Carbon production (12/44 of CO_2)

FIGURE 5: GLOBAL CO_2 EMISSIONS, 1950-1997

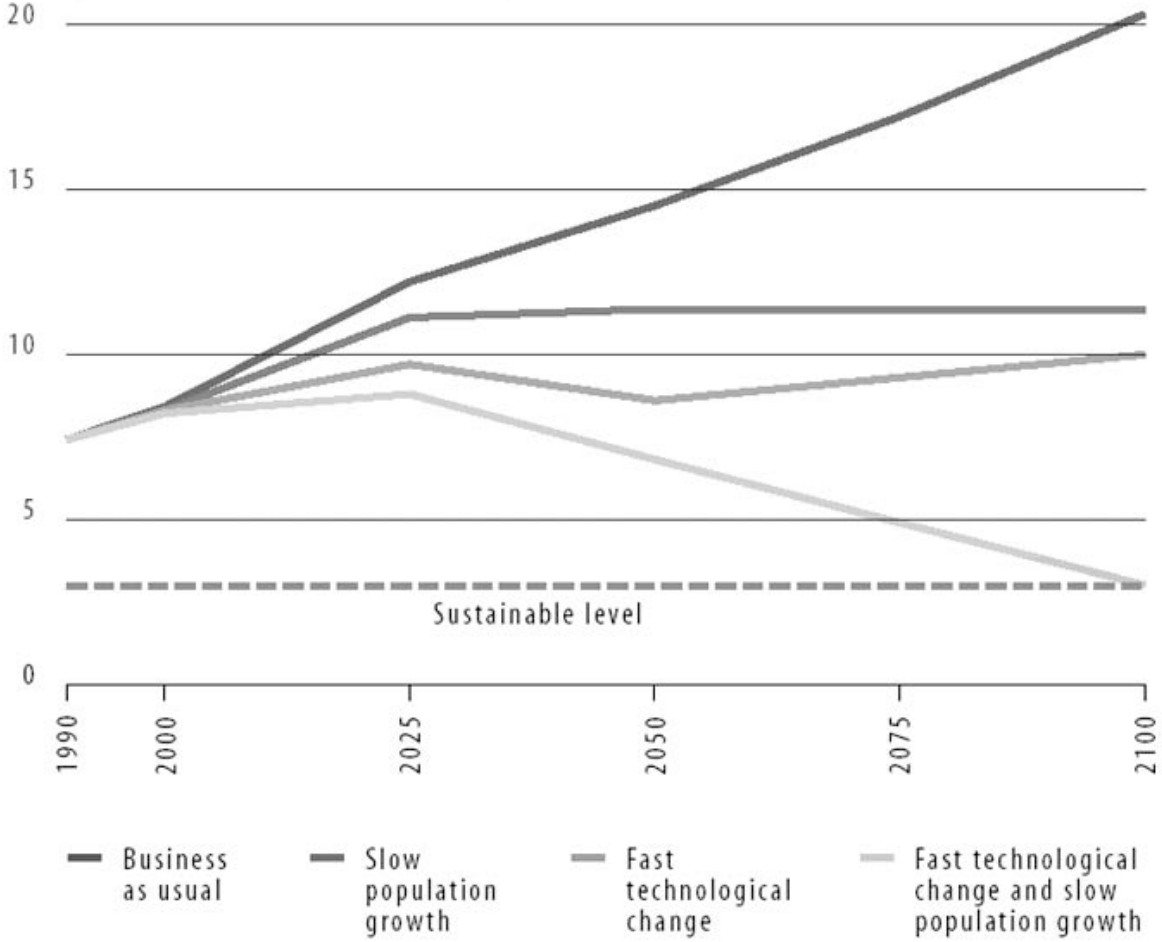
(billions of metric tons of carbon)



Source: Meyerson, F. A. B. 2001. "Population and Climate Change Policy." In: Climate Change Policy: A Survey, *edited by S. Schneider, A. Rosencranz, and J. Niles. (Forthcoming.) Washington, D.C.: Island Press.*

FIGURE 6: PROJECTED CO_2 EMISSIONS UNDER DIFFERENT POPULATION AND TECHNOLOGY ASSUMPTIONS, 1990-2100

(billions of metric tons of carbon)



This figure expresses CO_2 emissions as elemental carbon.
1 ton elemental carbon = 33.664 tons CO_2 3.66 tons CO_2

Source: Harrison, Paul, and Fred Pearce, 2001. AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment *(Victoria Dompka Markham, editor). American Association for the Advancement of Science and the University of California Press.*

Update on CO_2 leading to Global Warming

- New models include Sulfate

  emission leads to haze which leads to increase in albedo

- Cooling tends to balance warming from

  Greenhouse CO_2

  Less temperature rise in short term

Ice core analysis shows strong correlation of temperature and astronomical cycles -

rotation axis, orbital variations, solar cycle

Also - we are still in last stages of “little ice age”

In climate behavior, but not temperature

Greenland ice cores *Nature*, 15 July 1993

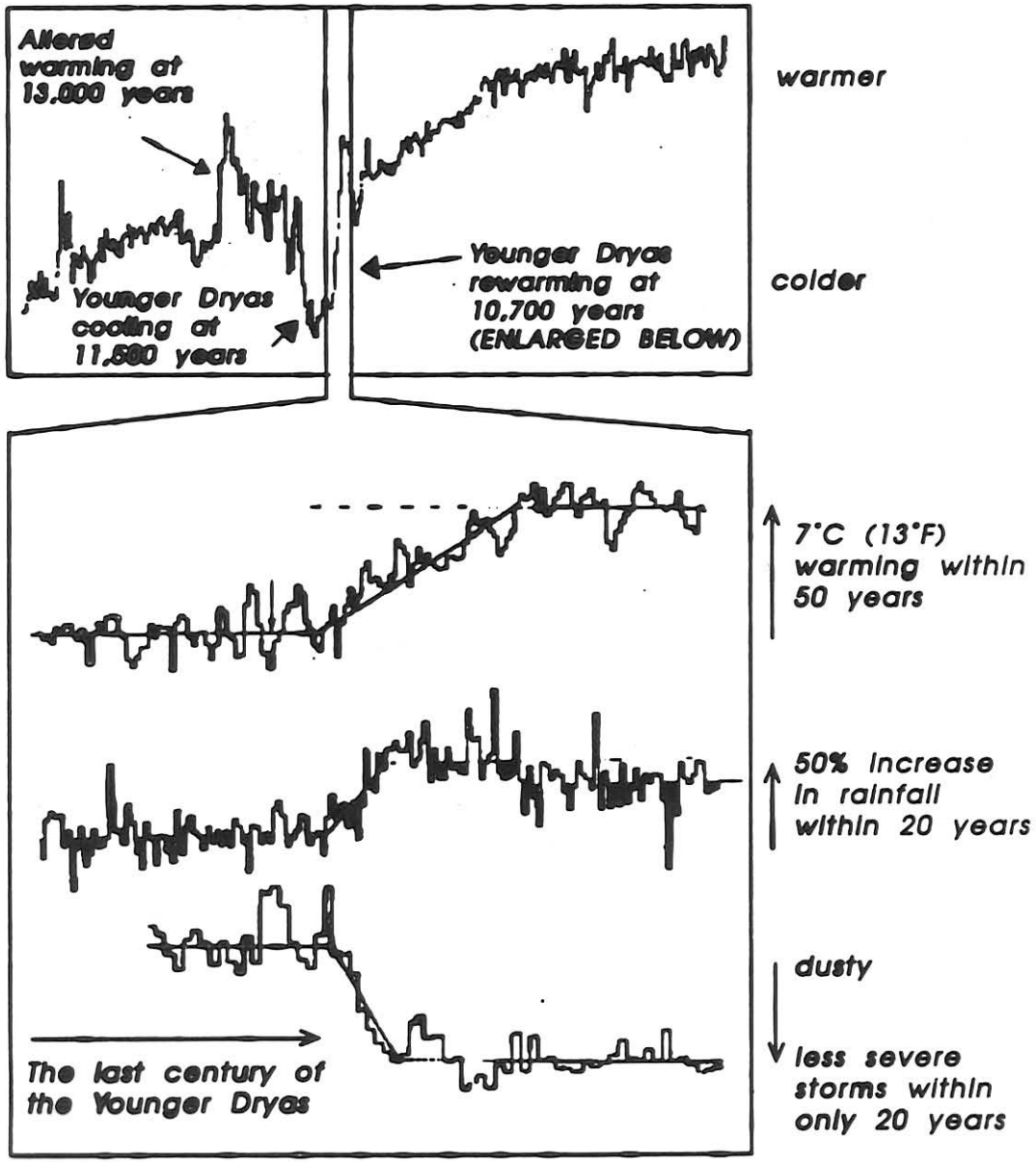
Study temperature, climate… over 150,000 yr
Last interglacial (Eemian)
115,000 - 130,000 yr ago

3 temp. states: warmer
like present
colder

Very rapid switches (up to 10º C)

Our current stable climate may not be typical of interglacials

The abrupt termination of the Younger Dryas



A = Collapse of Pre-Pottery Neolithic Period B.

B = Late Ubaid collapse of village settlements in Mesopotamia.

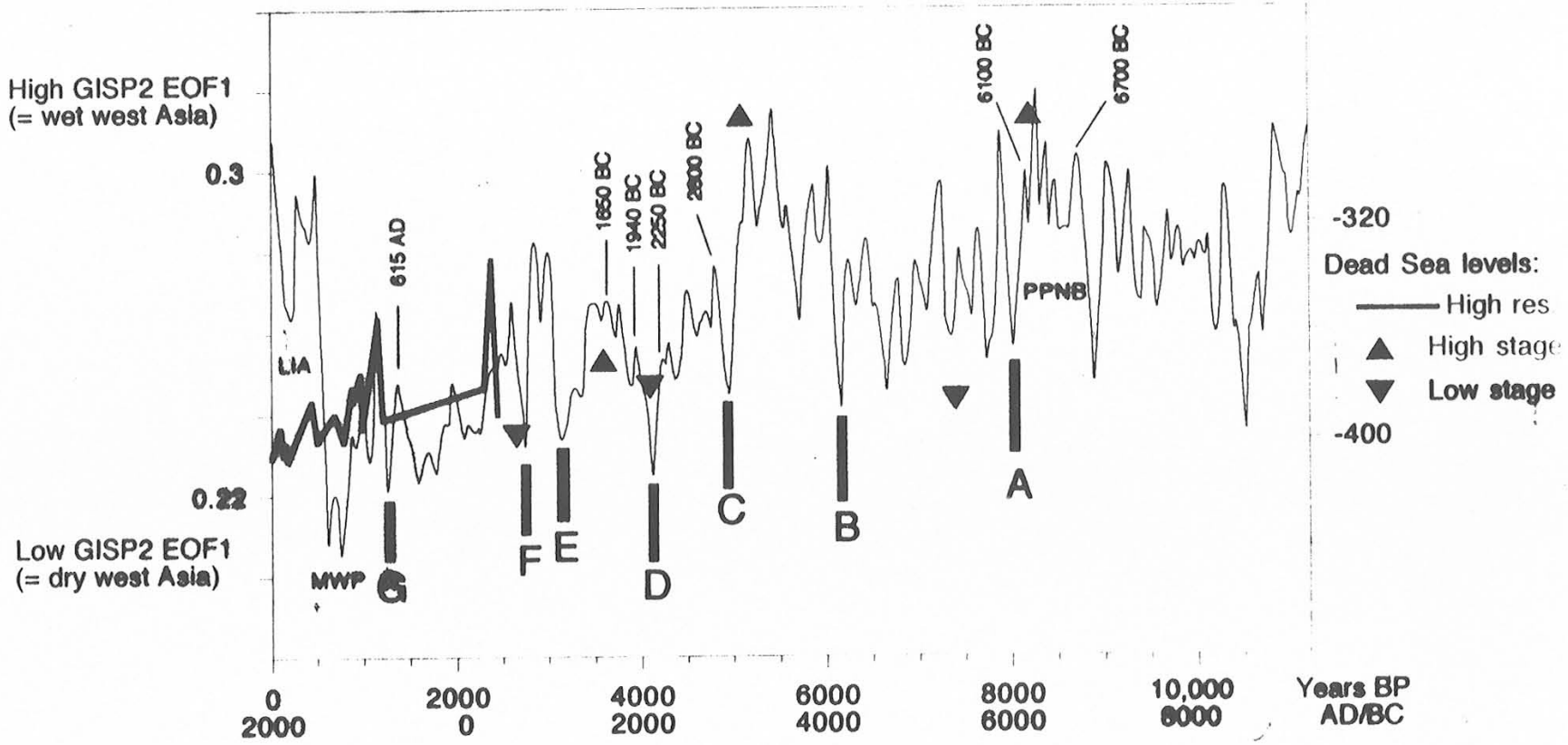
C = Late Uruk period collapse of early city states and colonies in Mesopotamia.

D = "2200 BC" collapse across Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Asia.

E = Collapse across Europe, Egypt, West Asia and Indus Valley.

F = Assyrinan imperial expansion across Mesopotamia.

G = Collapse of Byzantine Empire and Arab expansion.



Population Explosion

(The revenge of Malthus?)

Agriculture - Population Growth - Disease

Population Growth leads to more rapid depletion of resources

More pollution

More conflict?

Two “events” (transitions)

10,000 yrs ago	Agriculture
250 yrs ago	Disease lessened (demographic transition)

Time	Total Pop.	Growth Rate (per thousand per year)
Before Agriculture	$\sim 8 \times 10^6$ (??)	0.015
~ 8000 B.C. - 1 A.D.	$\sim 3 \times 10^8$	0.36
1 AD - 1750 A.D.	$\sim 8 \times 10^8$	0.56
1750-1800	$\sim 1 \times 10^9$	4.4
1950 - 1975	4×10^9	17.1
2000	6×10^9	~ 18

Population Doubling in 55 years

Population Mathematics

Rate of increase $\propto$ Number $\times$ (Birth - Death)

leads to exponential growth if (Birth - Death) constant

Pop (t) = Pop (Now) $2^{(t/t_d)}$

t_d = doubling time $\simeq$ 55 years

So doubles in 55 yrs

Quadruples (2^2) in 110 yrs, …

990 yr	(18 t_d)	Pop = 1.3×10^{15}
		~ fills land area
2530 yr	(46 t_d)	Mass > $M_{(earth)}$!
12, 375 yr	(225 t_d)	Mass expands at c !!

Current population growth is <u>NOT</u> sustainable

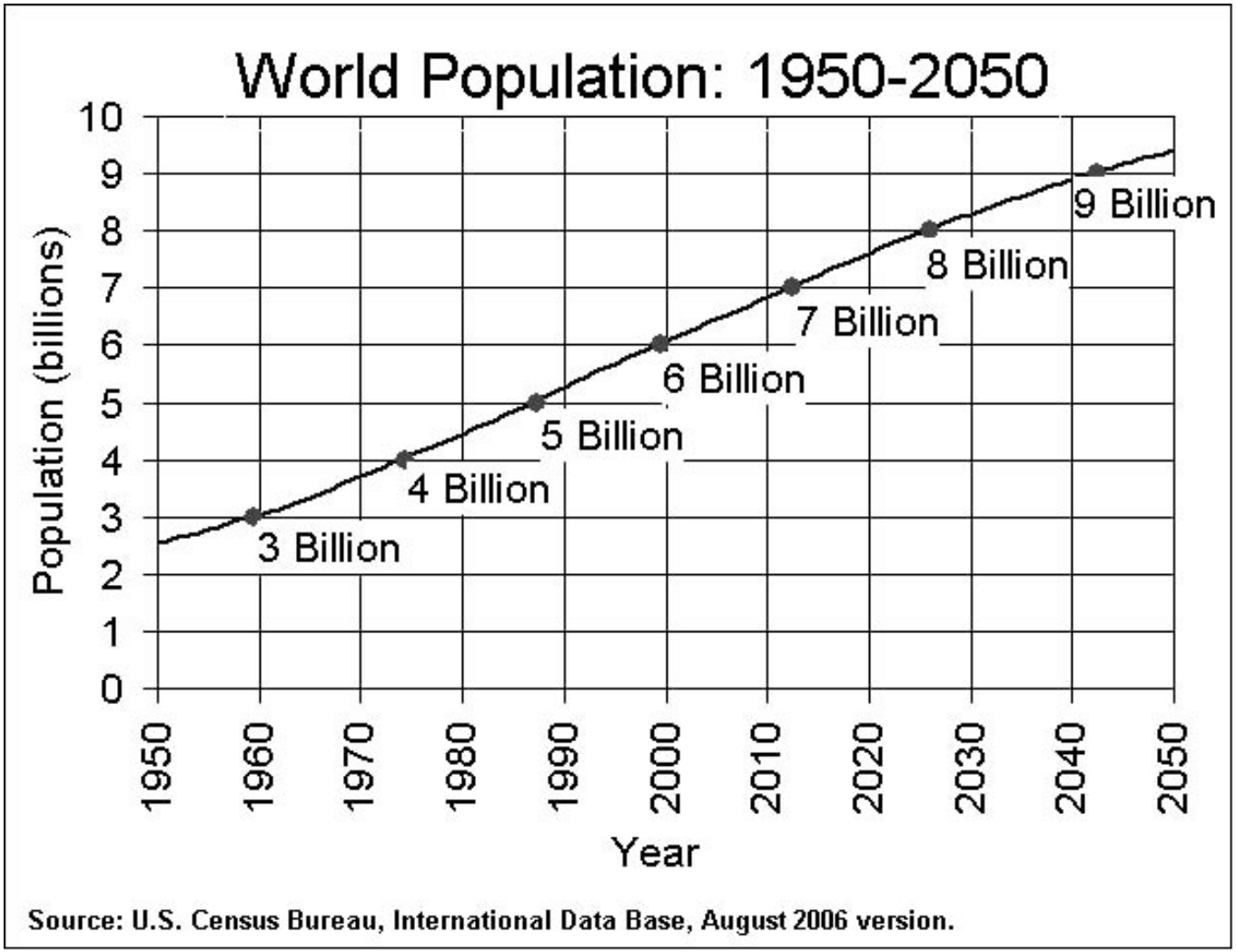
World Vital Events Per Time Unit: 2005

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Time unit	Births	Natural Deaths	increase
Year	129,908,352	56,622,744	73,285,608
Month	10,825,696	4,718,562	6,107,134
Day	355,913	155,131	200,782
Hour	14,830	6,464	8,366
Minute	247	108	139
Second	4.1	1.8	2.3

http://www.census.gov/main/www/popclock.html

Projected World Population Growth



Changes in Population

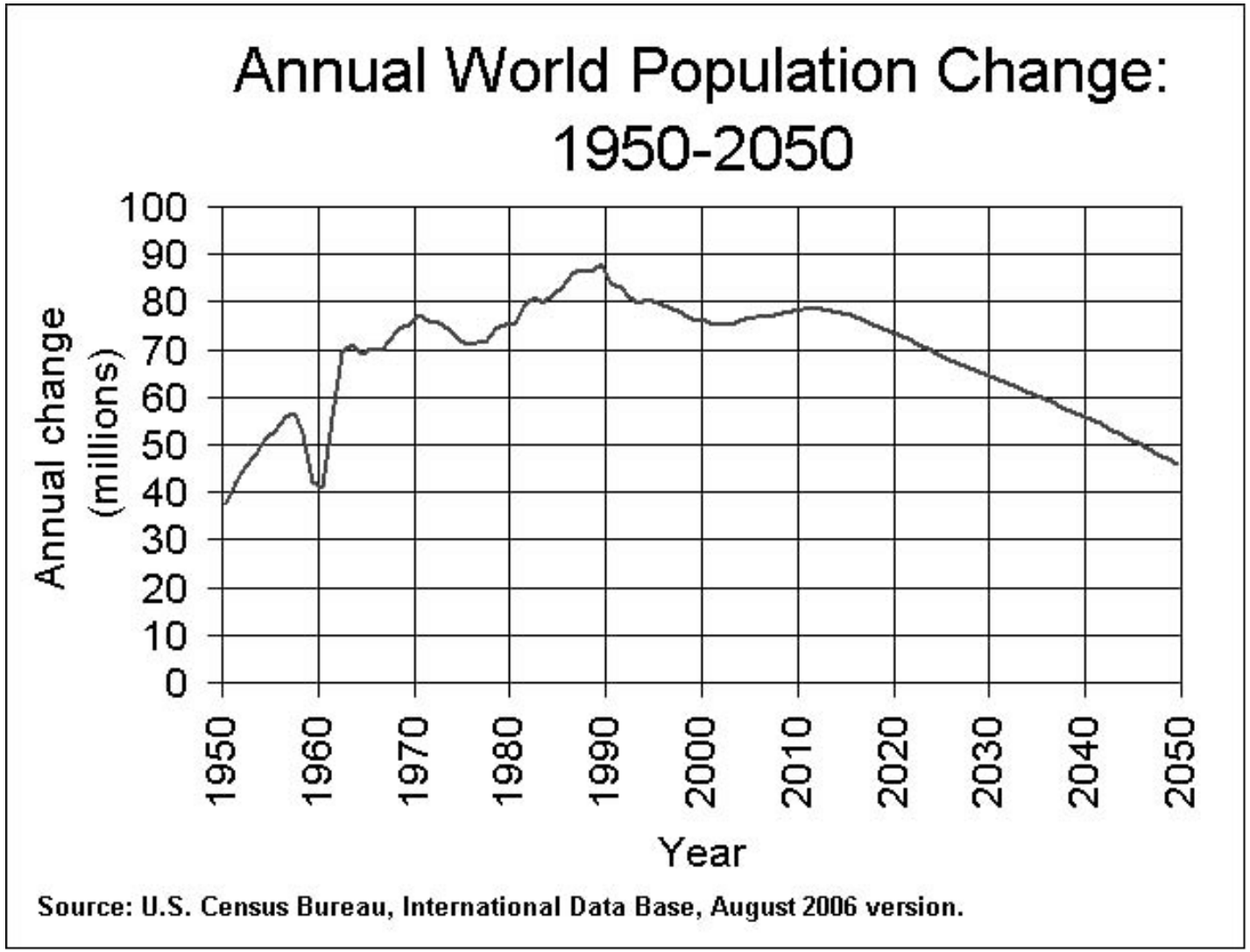
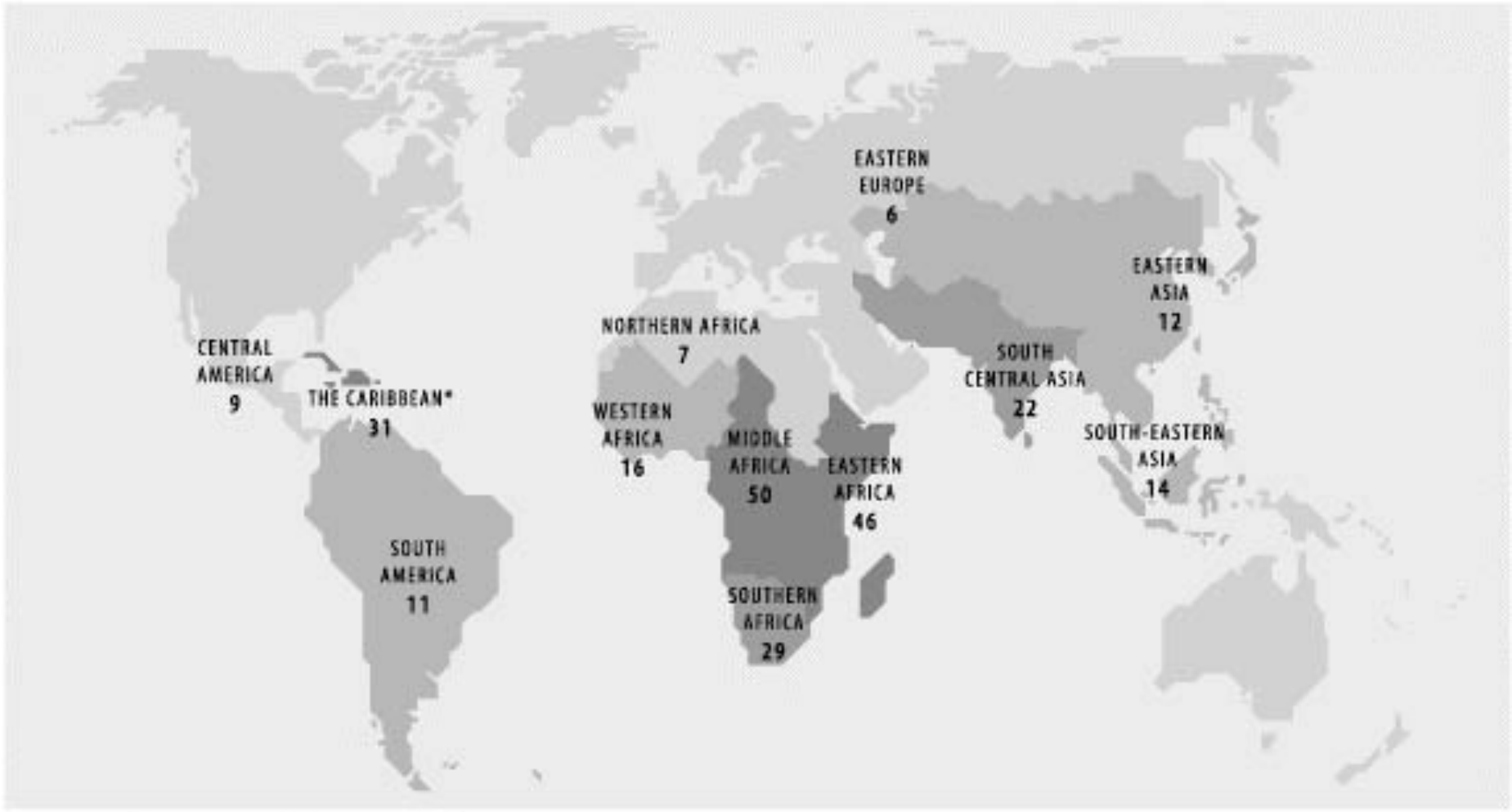
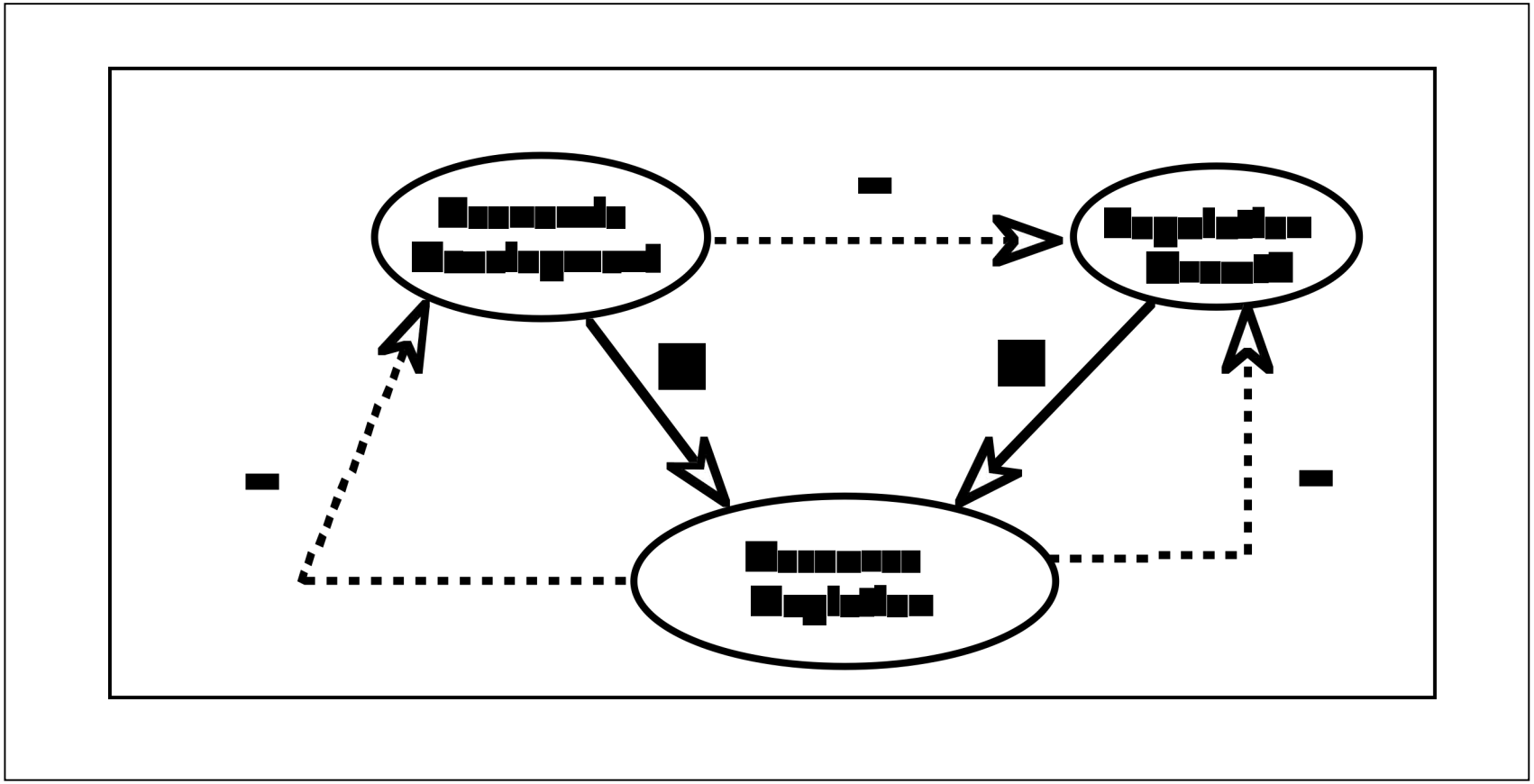


FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDERNOURISHED, BY SUBREGION, 1996-1998



Source: United Nations Population Division

*Caribbean average is skewed by high malnourishment in Haiti.



Does negative effect on population growth
Beat positive effect on resource depletion?

Can we get to sustainable economy before
We exhaust resources?

Nuclear War

Total arsenal world-wide ~ 10,000 megatons

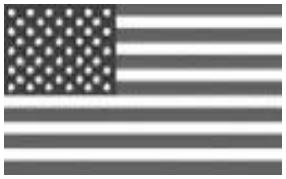
Global effects of all-out war

- Depletion of ozone
- Radioactive fallout
- Dust and smoke in atmosphere would block sunlight and lead to cooling of the Earth "Nuclear Winter"

The World's Nuclear Arsenals

Country	Suspected Strategic Nuclear Weapons	Suspected Non-Strategic Nuclear Weapons	Suspected Total Nuclear Weapons
 China	250	120	400
 France	350	0	350
 India	60	?	60+
 Israel	100-200	?	200+
 Pakistan	24-48	?	24-48

The World's Nuclear Arsenals

Country	Suspected Strategic Nuclear Weapons	Suspected Non-Strategic Nuclear Weapons	Suspected Total Nuclear Weapons
 Russia	~ 6,000	~ 4,000	~ 10,000
 United Kingdom	180	5	185
 United States	8,646	2,010	10,656

Natural Catastrophes

Collisions

Stars? Negligible

Molecular Clouds? t $\sim 10^8$ yr
Likely, but the effects are unclear

Asteroids and other debris
(comets, meteoroids, …)

Effect of Asteroid Impact:

e.g. 1/4 km radius

$V = 30 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (65,000 miles/hour)

$E_k = 1/2\ Mv^2 \simeq$ 7200 megatons of TNT

$\simeq$ all-out nuclear war

Crater ~ 10 km across, few km deep

10^{12} tons of debris released into atmosphere

If covers globe, leads to temperature drop and "asteroid winter"

How Often do Large Asteroids Strike the Earth?

1937 Hermes	~ 500,000 miles
1989FC	Similar
1991BA	170,000 km (5 - 10 m diameter)

How often might we expect global catastrophe?

"Substantial" Impacts

(1 km or larger)	$t \sim 10^5$ yr - 10^6 yr
Major Extinctions	$t \sim 30 \times 10^6$ yr
Mass Extinctions	$t \sim 100 \times 10^6$ yr ?

More massive asteroids more destructive,
but also more rare, so collisions are less likely

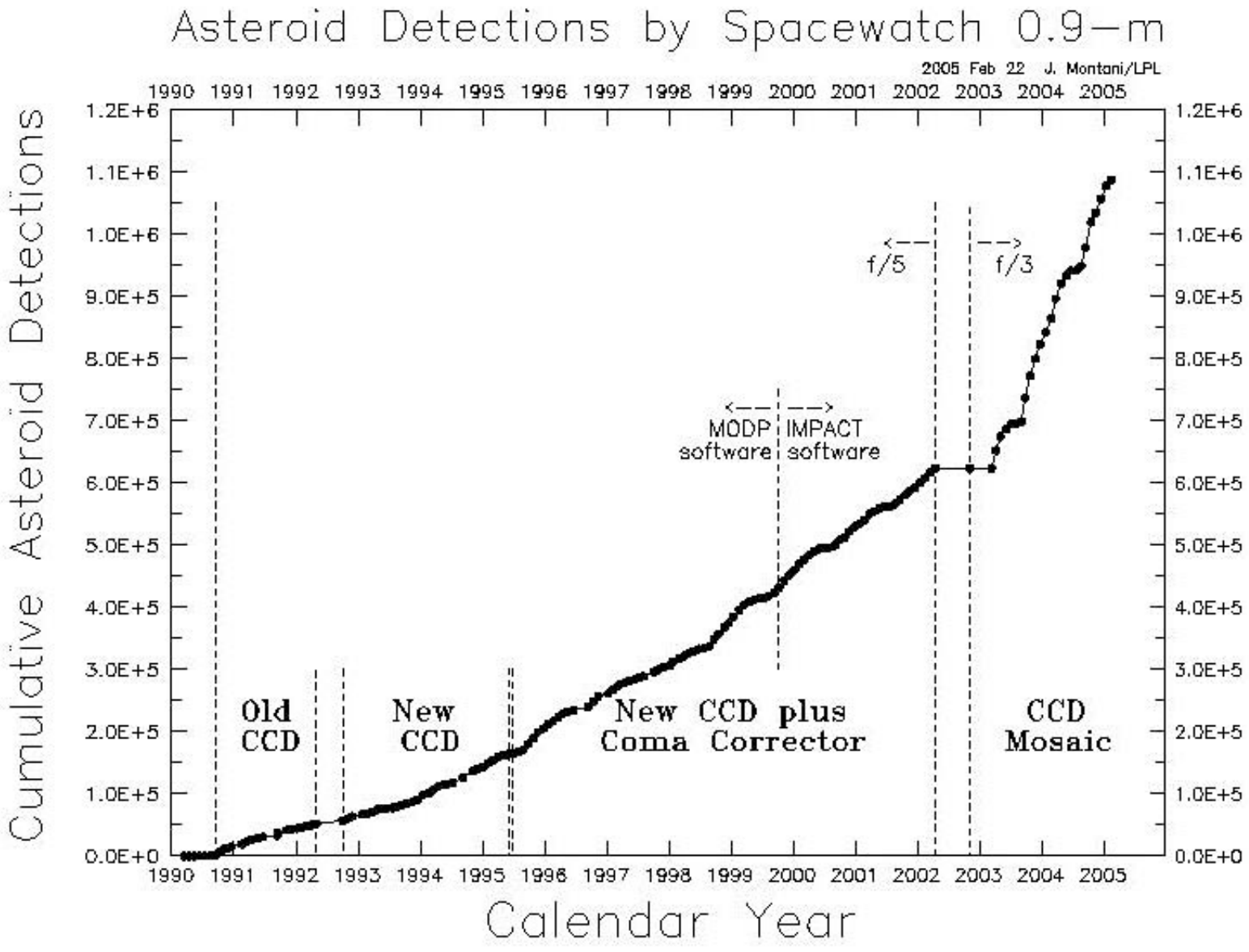
Preventable by advanced civilization?

1991 BA ~ 40 kilotons TNT (3 × Hiroshima)

50 meter objects - once per century

April 1992 - proposal for project to search and identify - space watch underway

Spacewatch Detections



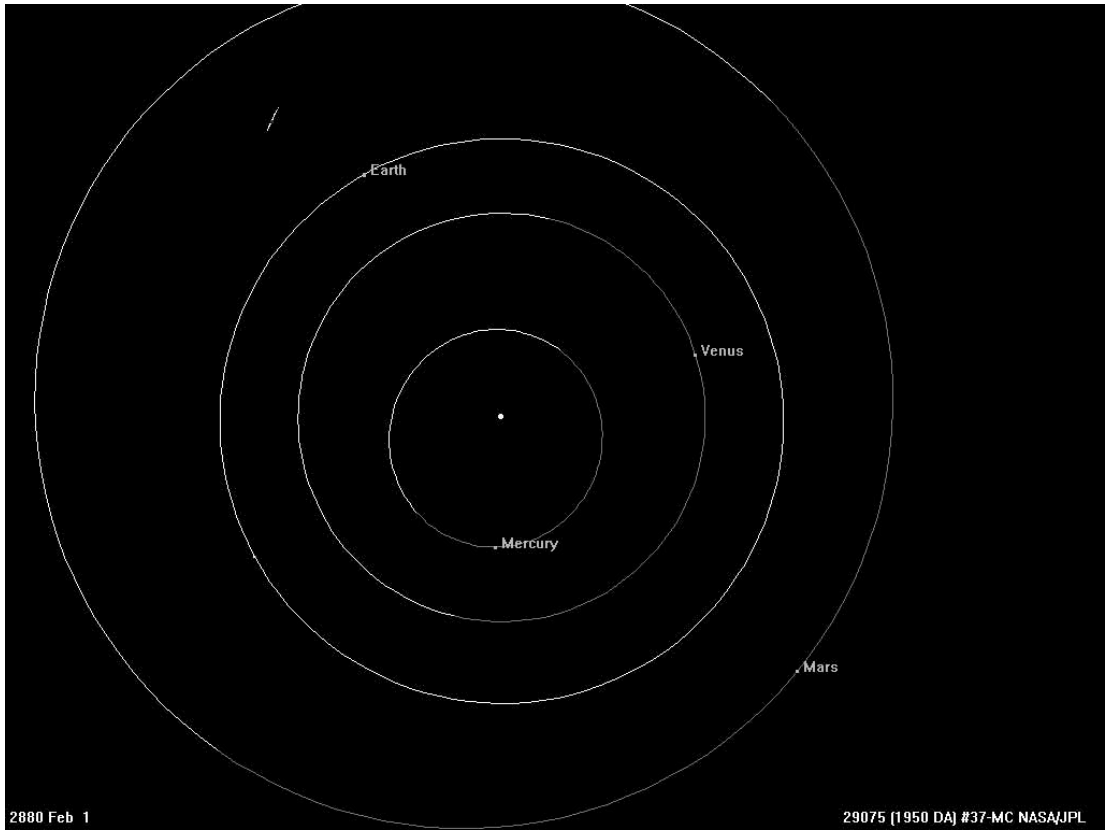
Most Dangerous Known Asteroid

1950 DA

Radar used to map orbit

~ 1 km in diameter

Close approach in Yr 2880



Probability of collision ~ 0.33%

V ~ 14 km s^{-1} E ~ 10^5 Megatons

Exact orbit depends on small effects - tugs from Earth, Mars, light absorption + radiation, …

Stellar Evolution

4 to 5 billion yrs - Sun will become a Red Giant

Before that, gradual increase in L_{sun}

and possible cyclic variations

Repeated ice ages $\sim 10^5$ yrs - 10^6 yrs

changes in L_{sun} or Earth orbit may be responsible

Gradual increase could lead to evaporation of oceans

UV + $H_2O \rightarrow 2H + O$ $\qquad$ $H \longrightarrow$ space

Loss of water in $\sim 1 - 2 \times 10^9$ yr

Could advanced civilization delay this?
(Decrease greenhouse, add dust)

Move to Mars?

Nearby star produces a supernovae within 30 ly,
could destroy ozone
Expect $\sim 2 \times 10^9$ yr

Solar variations

$\sim 10^5$ yr

1. Short term - cyclic variations in L, orbit of Earth --------> ice ages, climate change

$\sim 1\text{-}2 \times 10^9$ yr

2. Sun increases in L on main sequence --------> loss of oceans

$\sim 5 \times 10^9$ yr

3. Off main sequence leads to Red Giant ----------> atmosphere evaporates

Other stars

~ 2×10^9 yr

Nearby star leads to Supernova

If within 30 ℓy, ozone is destroyed

Ultimate Limits

If Universe Closed, recollapses

$\sim 10^{12}$ Big Crunch
(unlikely)

If open, expands forever

10^{12} - 10^{14}	all stars die
10^{17}	planetary systems disrupted
10^{18} - 10^{20}	galaxies “evaporate”
10^{32} - 10^{34}	protons decay?
10^{100}	Black holes evaporate

- For number of civilizations now,
  $L \leq 5 \times 10^9$ yrs -
  [age of galaxy – time to evolve]

Darkness

I had a dream, which was not all a dream.
The bright sun was extinguish'd, and the stars
Did wander darkling in the eternal space,
Rayless, and pathless, and the icy earth
Swung blind and blackening in the moonless air;

- Lord Byron, 1816