Modeling Climate Change in a Test Tube

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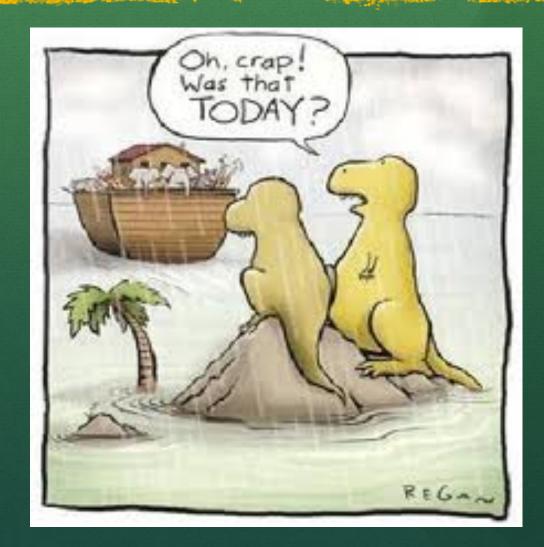


Teaching global warming is challenging ...

- It's a highly politicized topic
- Its multidisciplinary, abstract, complicated ...
 - Global anything doesn't fit in the classroom
 - Cause and effect are often indirect, diffuse, ...
- There's lots of (deliberate) misinformation and obfuscation
- The conclusions are depressing
- We cling to prior beliefs
 - The consequences of changing our minds are profound ...
- ...
- Reviews aren't as good as for other classes

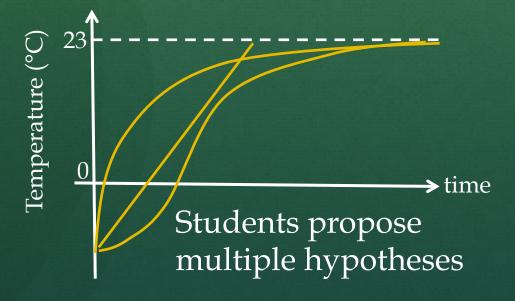
Terminal Science

Many of my students are math/science phobic and this may be the last science class they ever take



Melting Ice Experiment

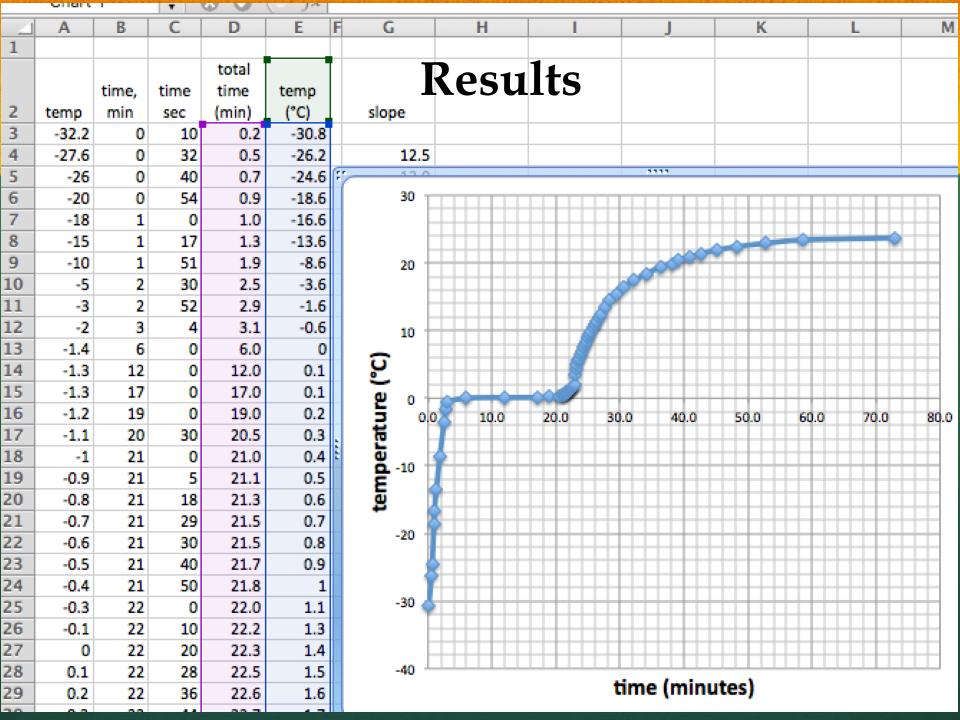
When we place a small piece of ice in the classroom and measure its temperature, what will the resulting graph look like?





Materials and Methods

- Thermocouple insulated e.g., with silicone; digital DMM/thermometer; test tube with internal shim to center TC; test tube rack; freezer or dry ice
- Discuss the experiment and student's hypotheses (while we're taking data)
- Students record the data (time from their iPhone)
- Plot data on board or in Excel
- Gotcha's
 - Freezing >~ 1ml may not equilibrate within a class period
 - Water can short out the thermocouple voltage



Discussion

- The students are (finally) engaged in asking/answering
 - Why the plateau?
 - When did the ice disappear?
 - Could we have made mistakes?
 - ❖ Meta-reflections
 - ♦ Why did our hypotheses fail?
 - ♦ What other prior notions of ours might be wrong??
 - What do scientists do when experiment and hypothesis disagree?
 - ♦ ...
- We're really *doing* science now, vs. talking about it

Process, Content, & Inference

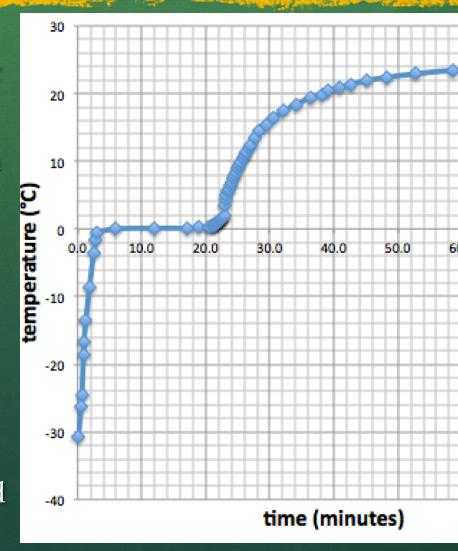
 Using thermal constants found online, we elucidate a more complicated, but accurate, theory of thermal dynamics of our system

Property	Value
Latent heat of melting	330 J/g
Specific heat of water	4.2 J/gK
Specific heat of ice	2.1 J/gK
Thermal conductivity of water	0.6W/mK
Thermal conductivity of ice	2.2W/mK

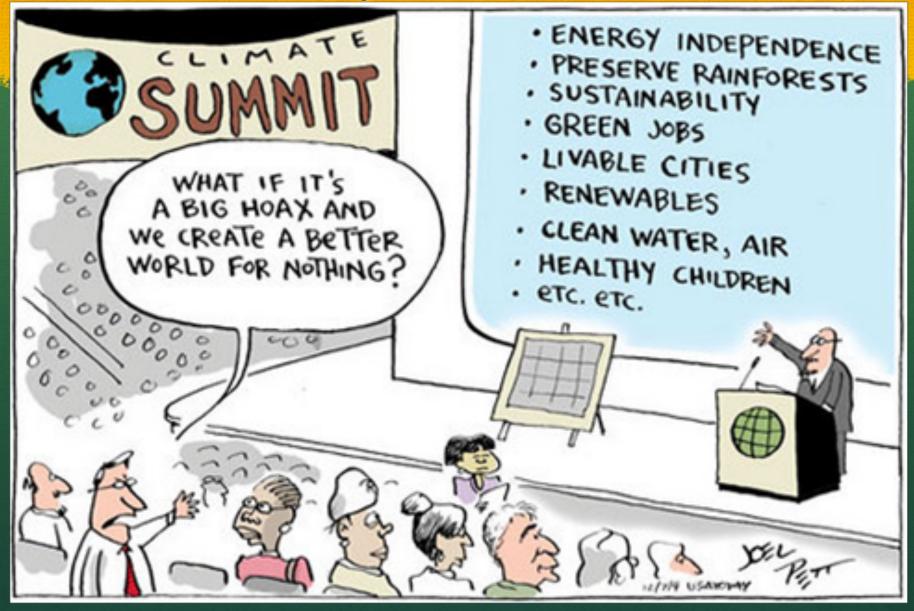
- Heat energy flows from the warm room to the ice, raising its temperature through its specific heat. At 0°C the inflowing energy melts the ice isothermally through its (large) latent heat. After all the ice has melted, the temperature takes off again via the specific heat of water.
- What might this model imply about global warming?

Why do I find this graph frightening??

- Where *might you place* the Arctic on this graph?
- What can we expect will happen in the Arctic when its ice has all melted (within ~a decade)?
- What's wrong with this *climate model*?
- Why aren't people doing more about it?
- The class at this point is much more participatory and engaged



Thank you! Questions?



Arctic Sea Ice Volume PIOMAS simulation CryoSat2 Data (extrapolated) 30 -Ice Volume in 1000 km³ 20 -15 -Year

