



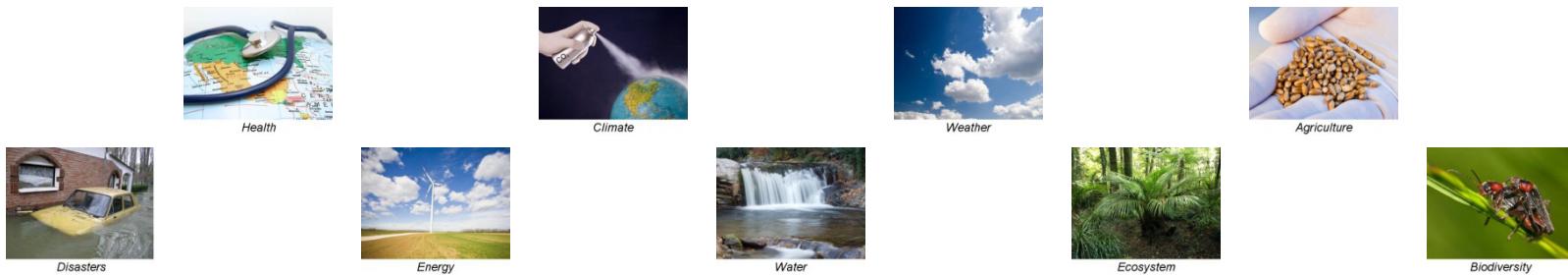
System Dynamics Model for Analyzing and Measuring the Benefits of Global Earth Observation

Felicjan Rydzak and Michael Obersteiner

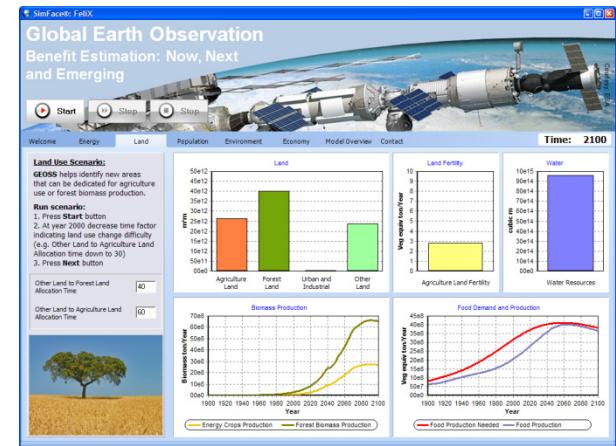
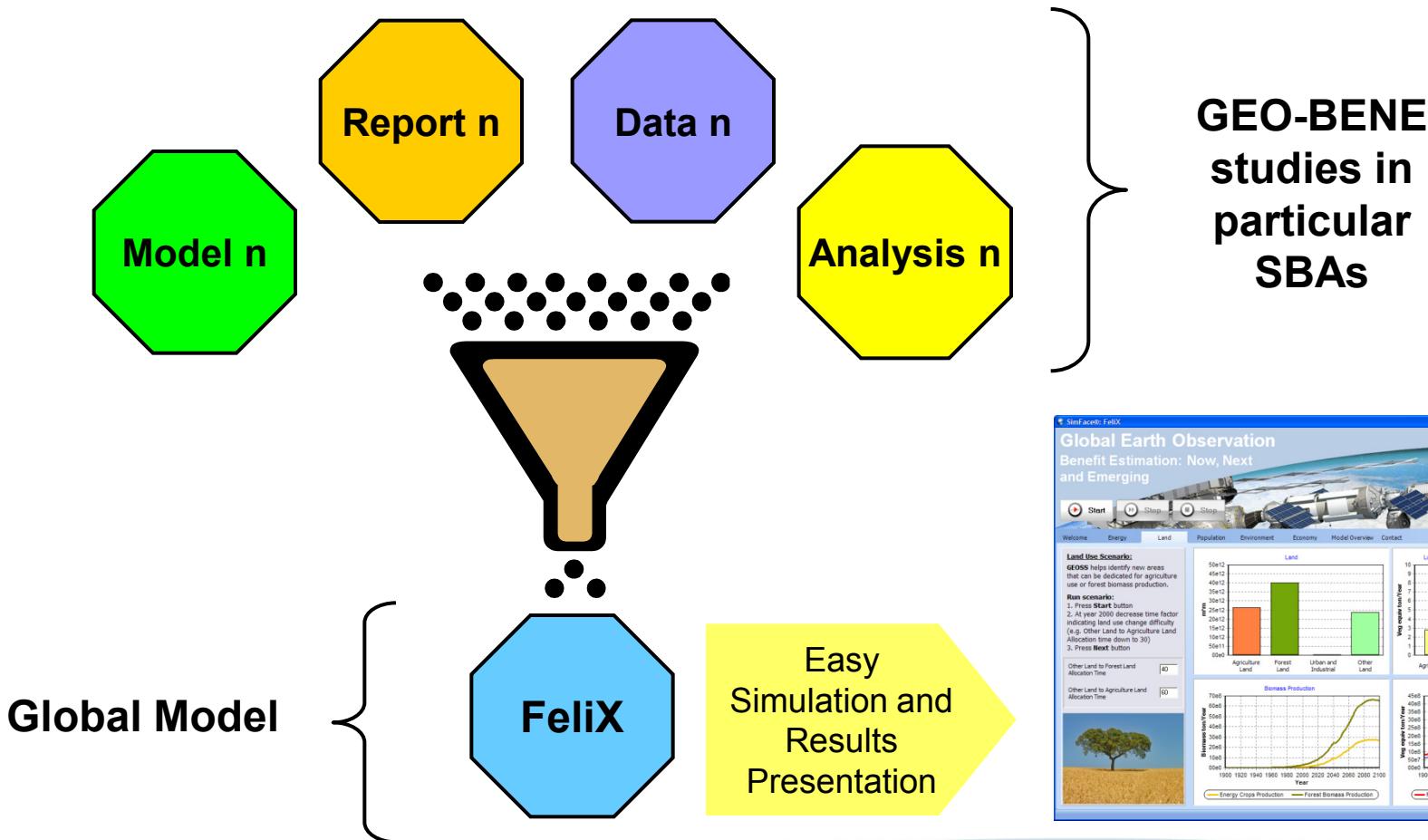
International Institute for Applied System Analysis

Project

- European Community's Sixth Framework Programme – “Global Earth Observation – Benefit Estimation: Now, Next and Emerging” (GEOBENE)
- The project objectives: develop *methodologies* and *analytical tools* to assess *societal benefits of GEO* in the domains of: Disasters, Health, Energy, Climate, Water, Weather, Ecosystems, Agriculture and Biodiversity.

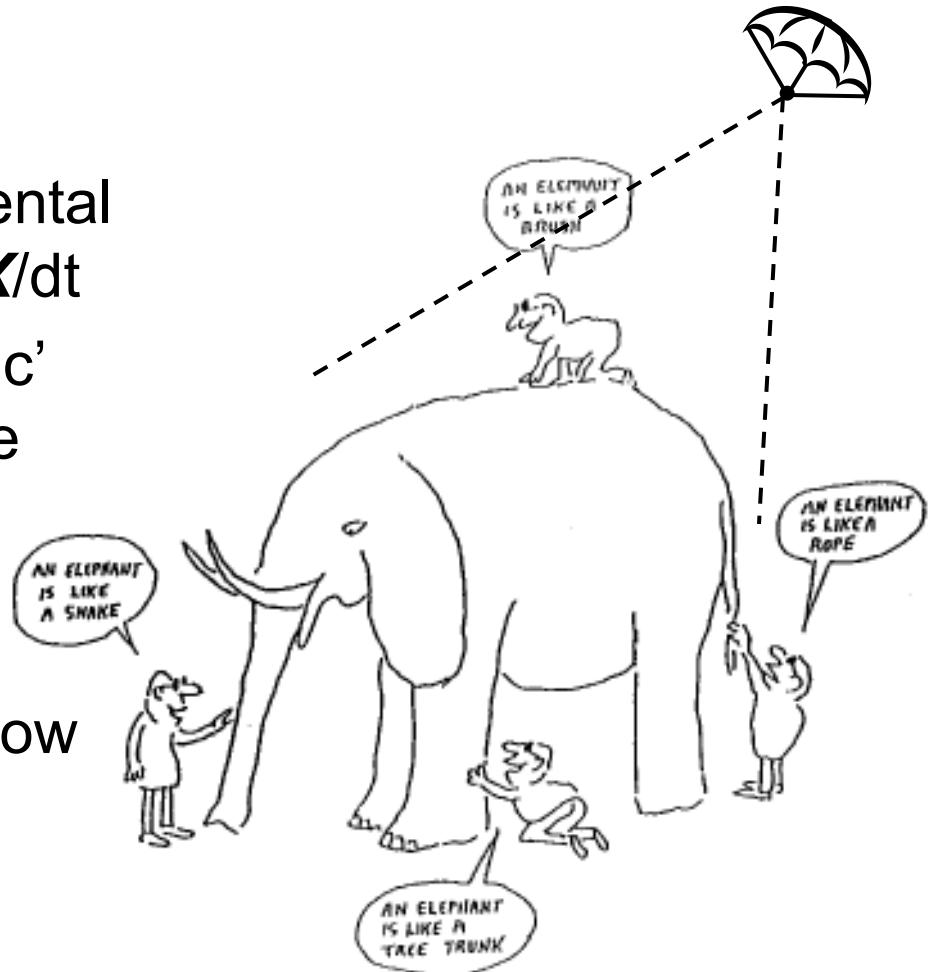


Integration and benefits measurement

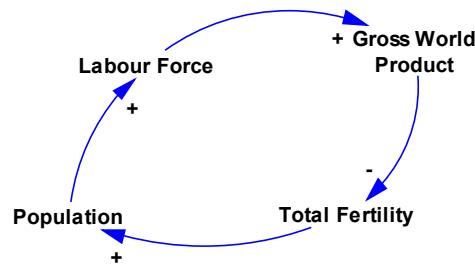


FeliX

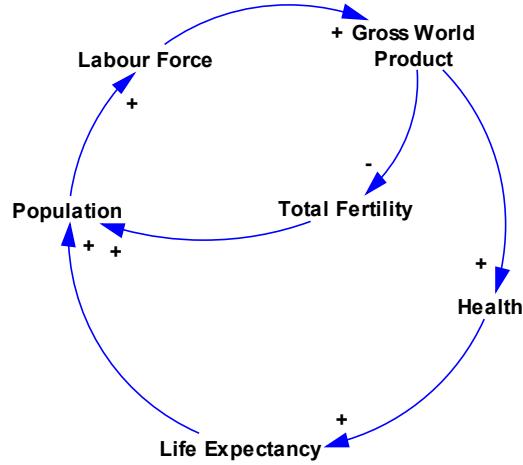
- Full of **E**conomic-**E**nvironmental Linkages and **I**ntegration dX/dt
- Global model trying to ‘mimic’ the whole system (the whole ‘elephant’) and make it an experimental field to asses benefits of GEOSS (does GEOSS help us to get to know <and ‘socialize’> with the ‘elephant’?)
- System Dynamics model



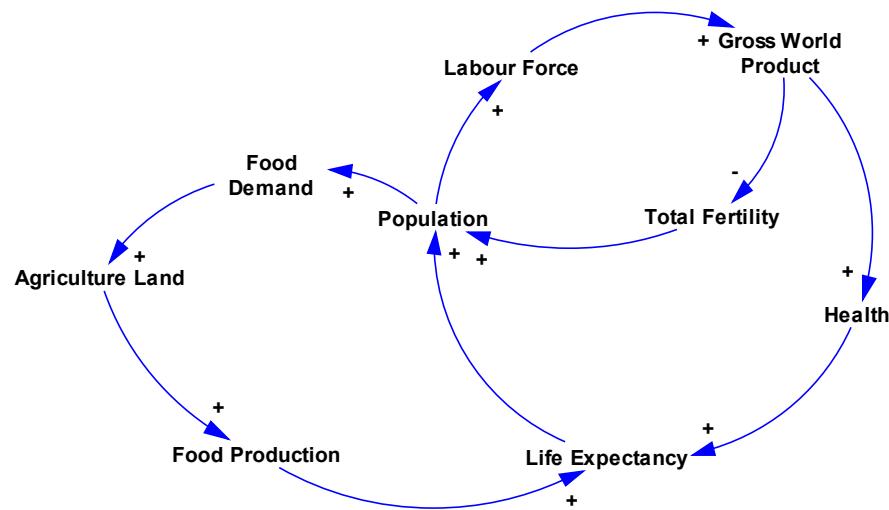
FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



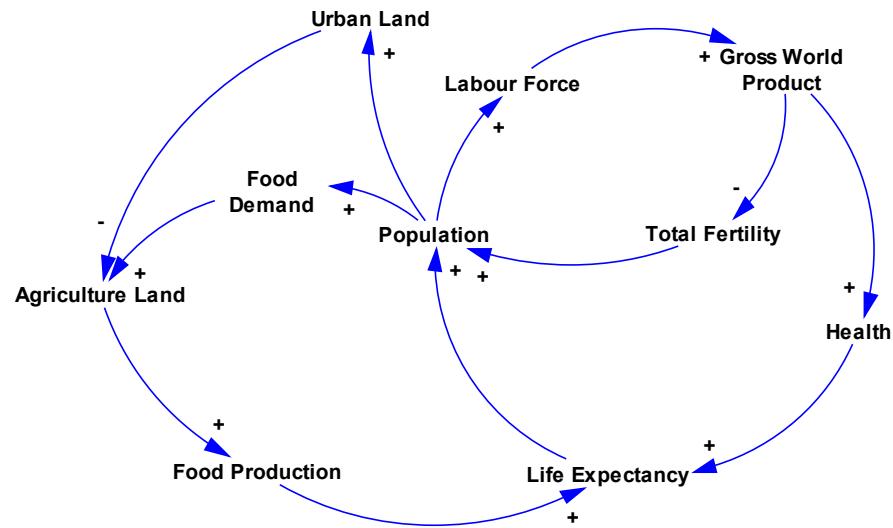
FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



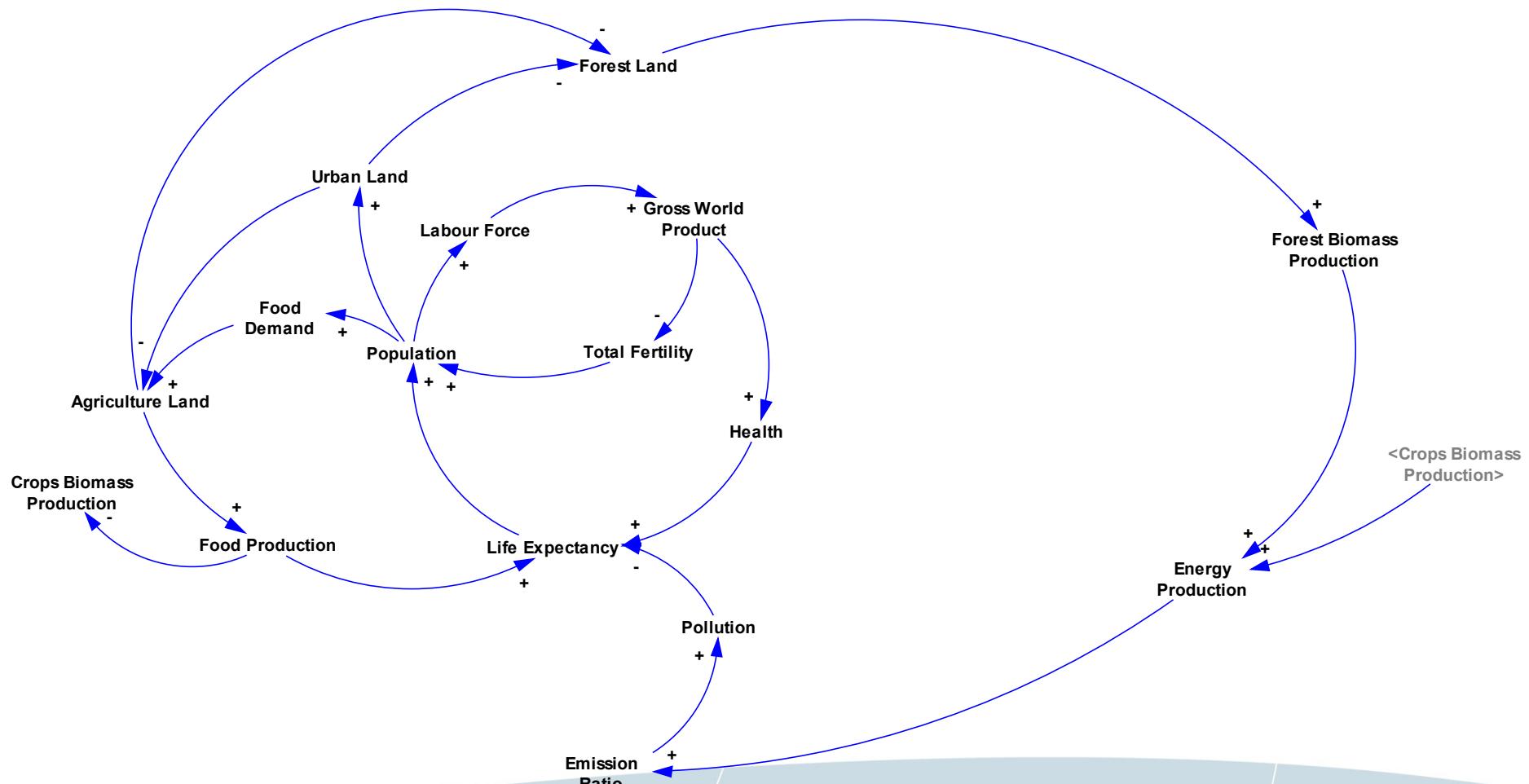
FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



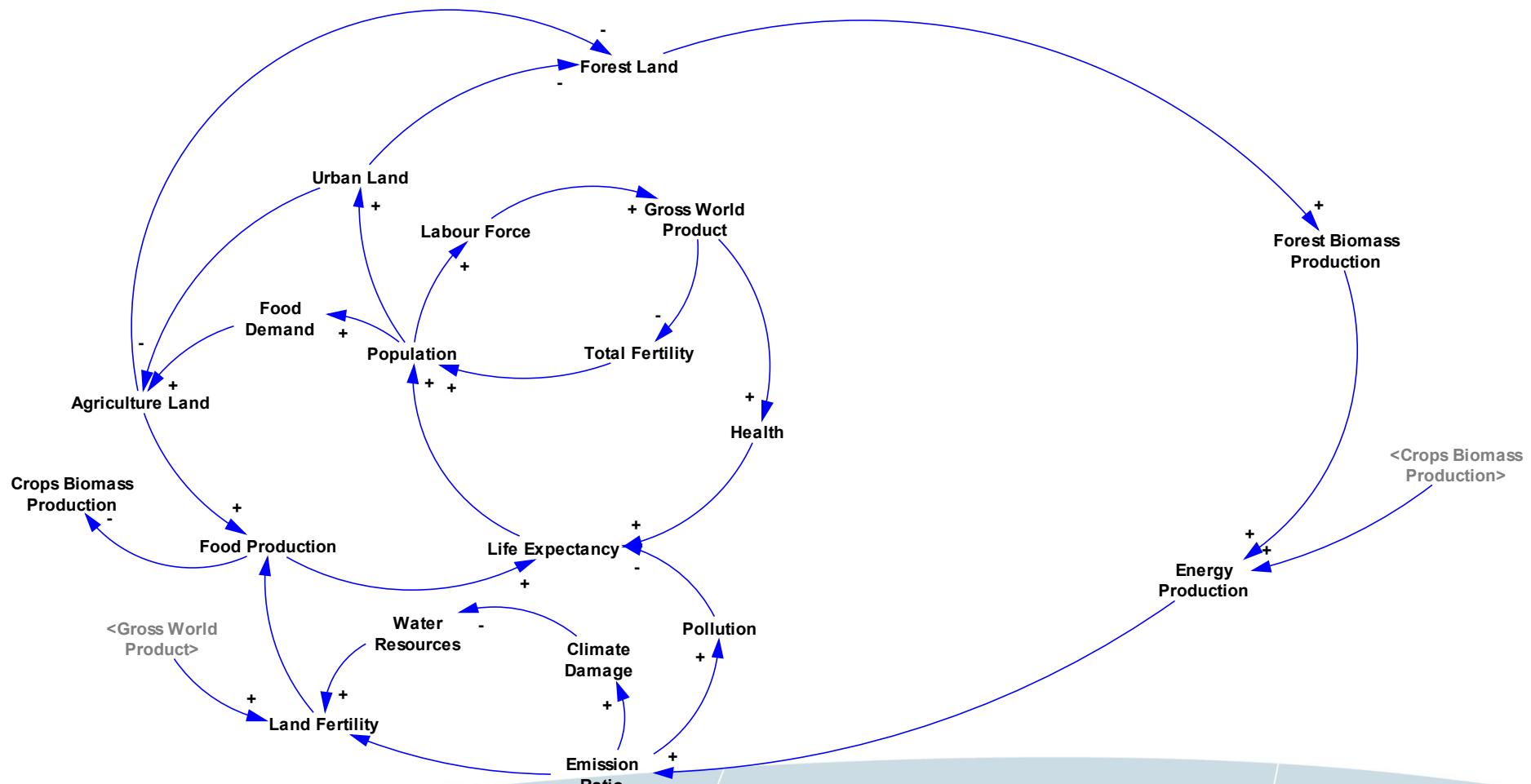
FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



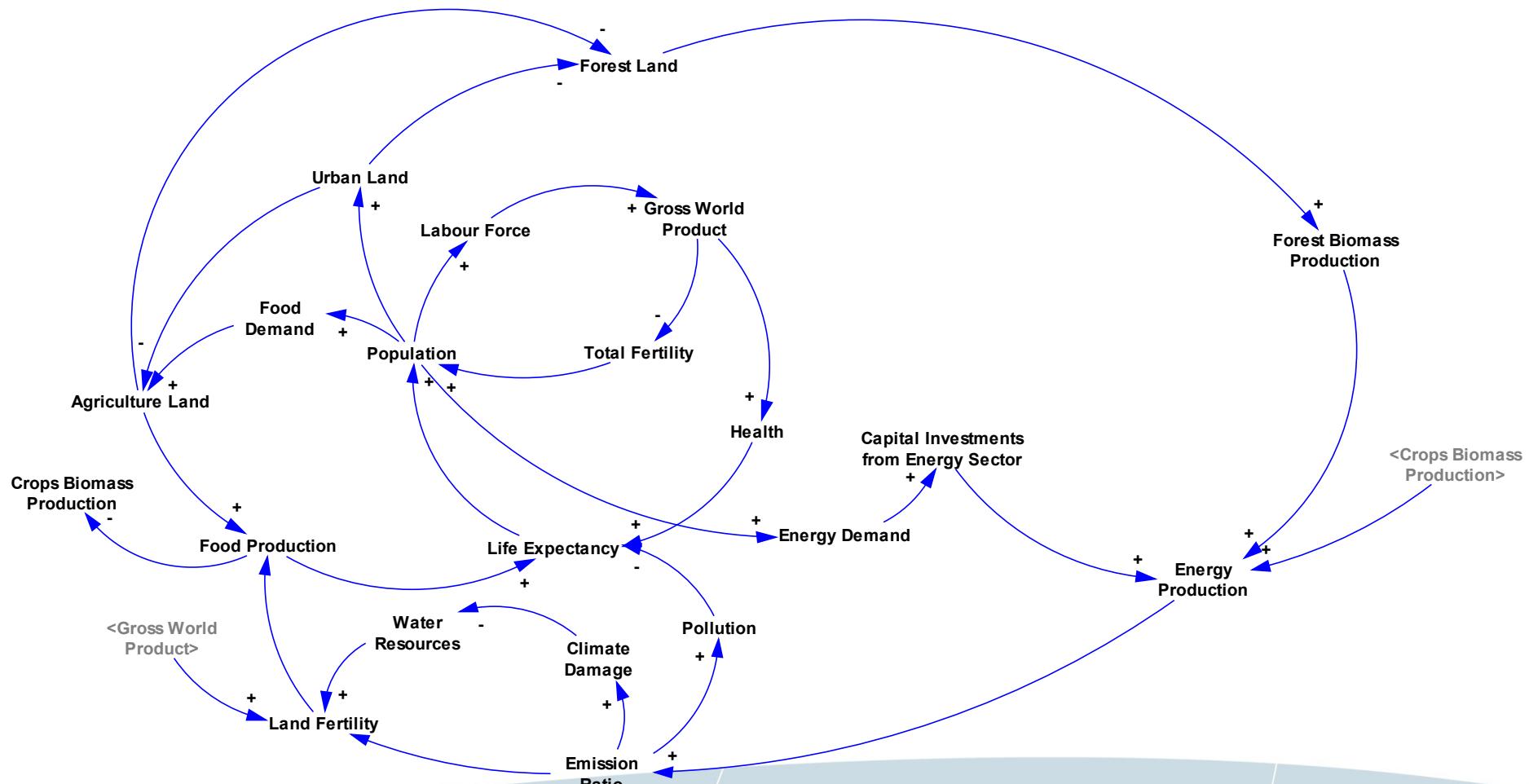
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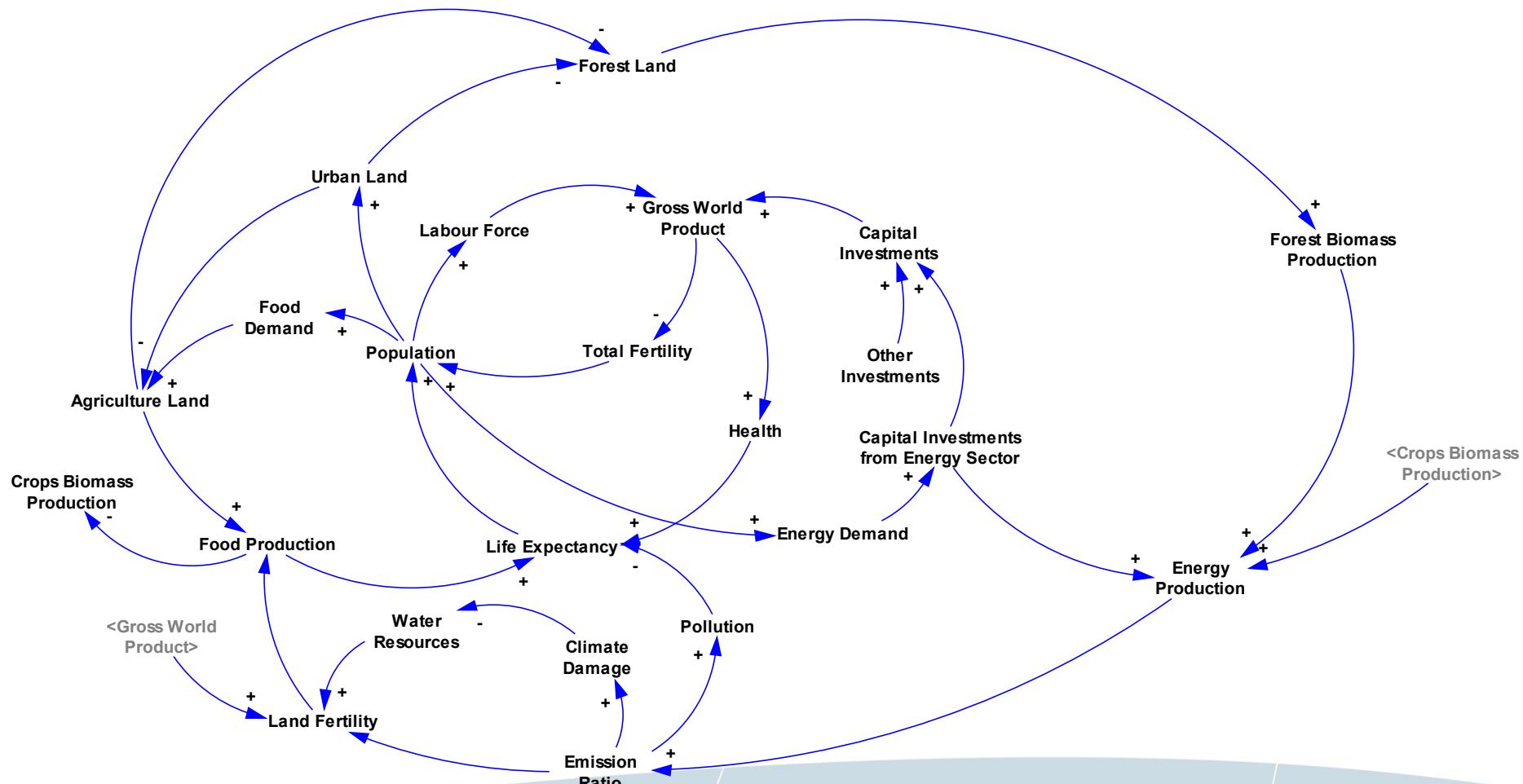
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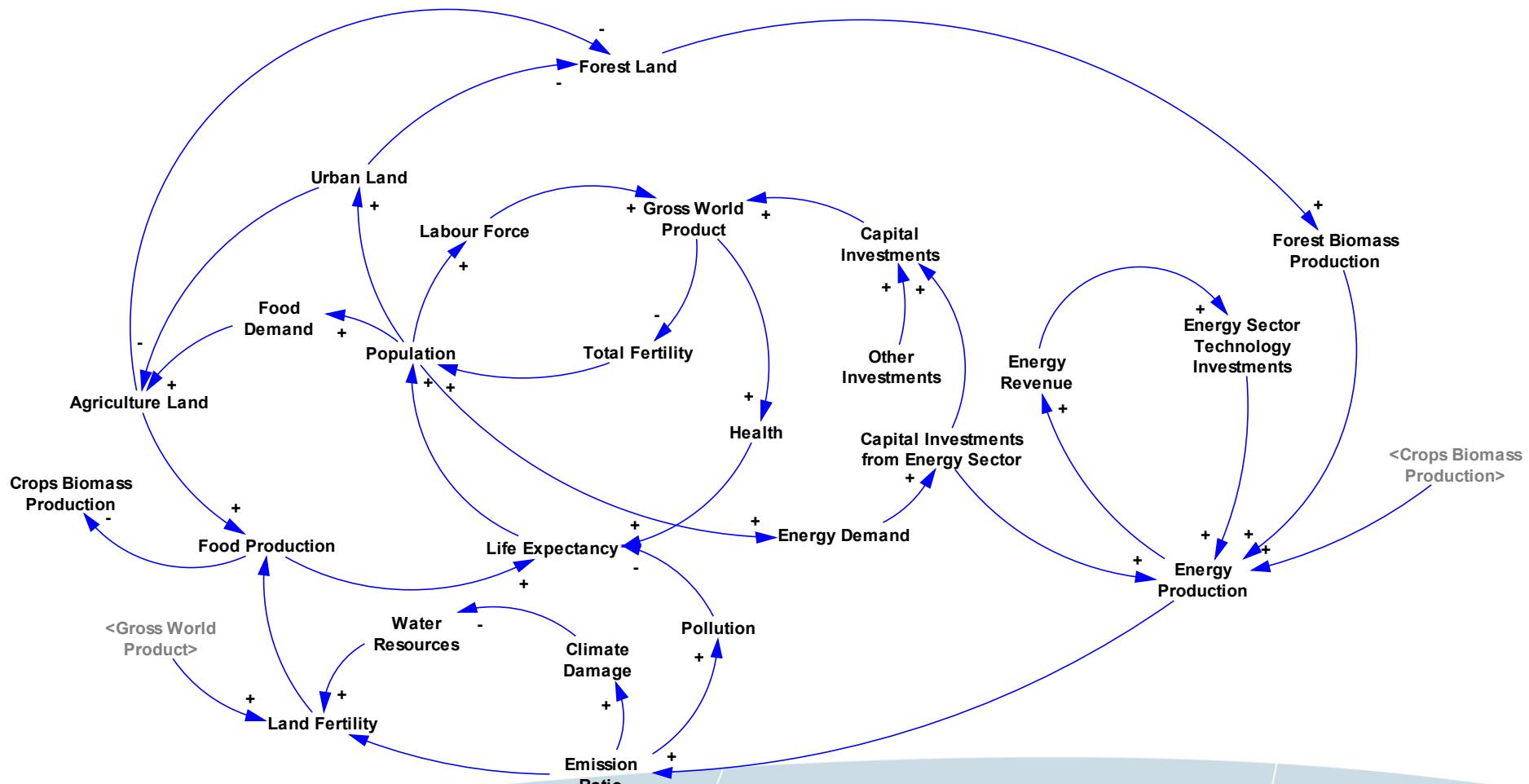
FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



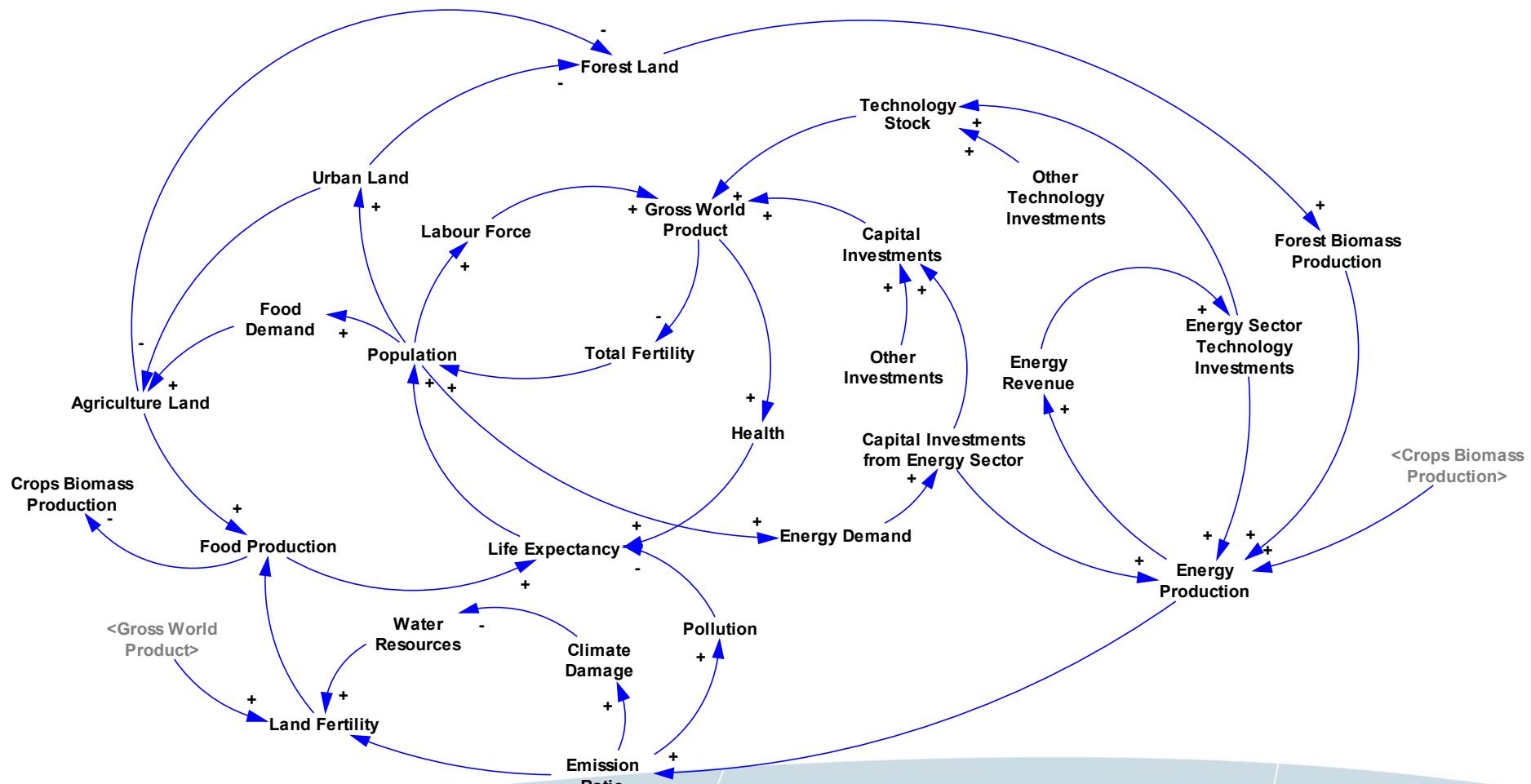
FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



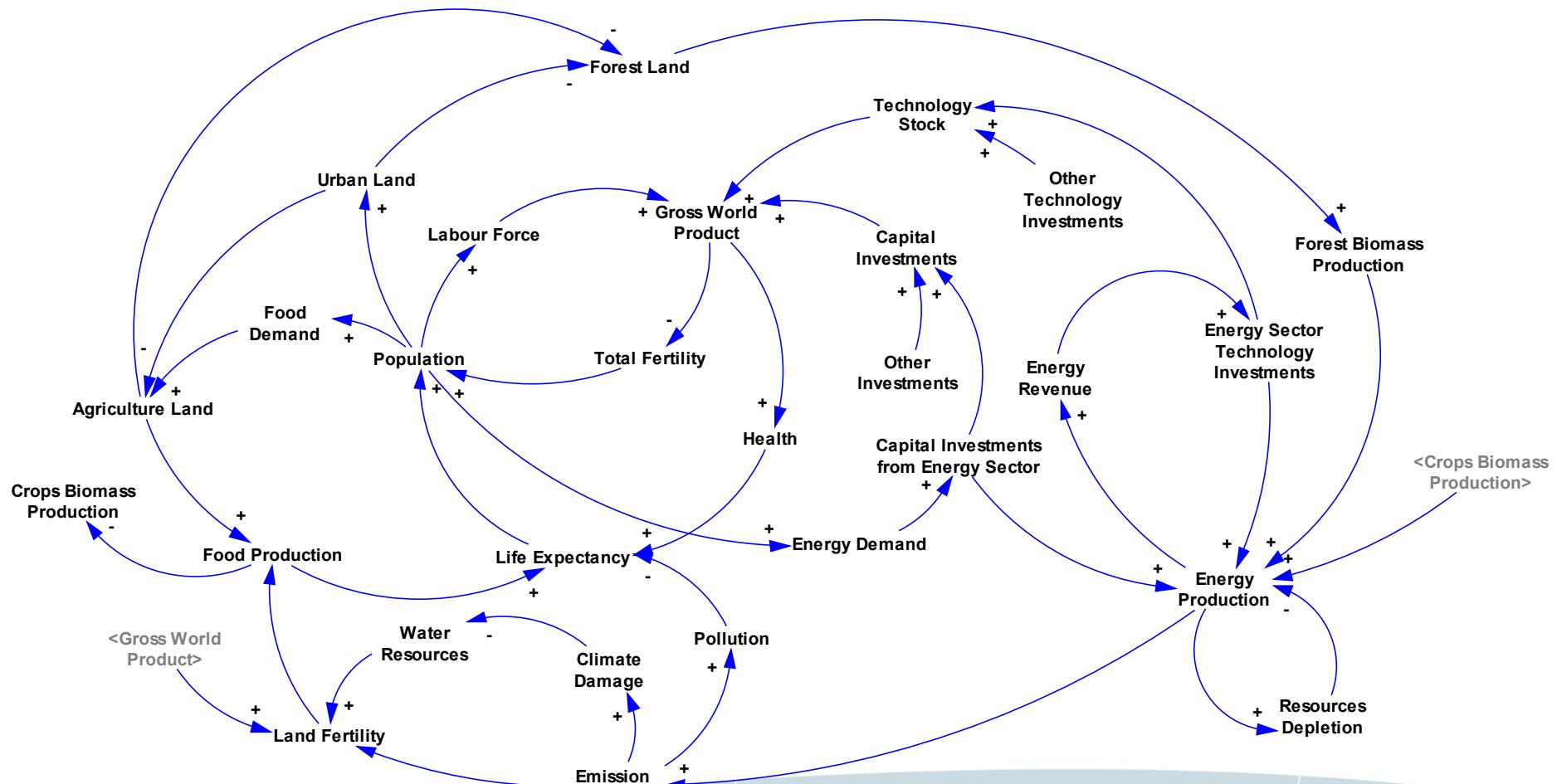
FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



FeliX – Causal Loop Diagram



Modeling process

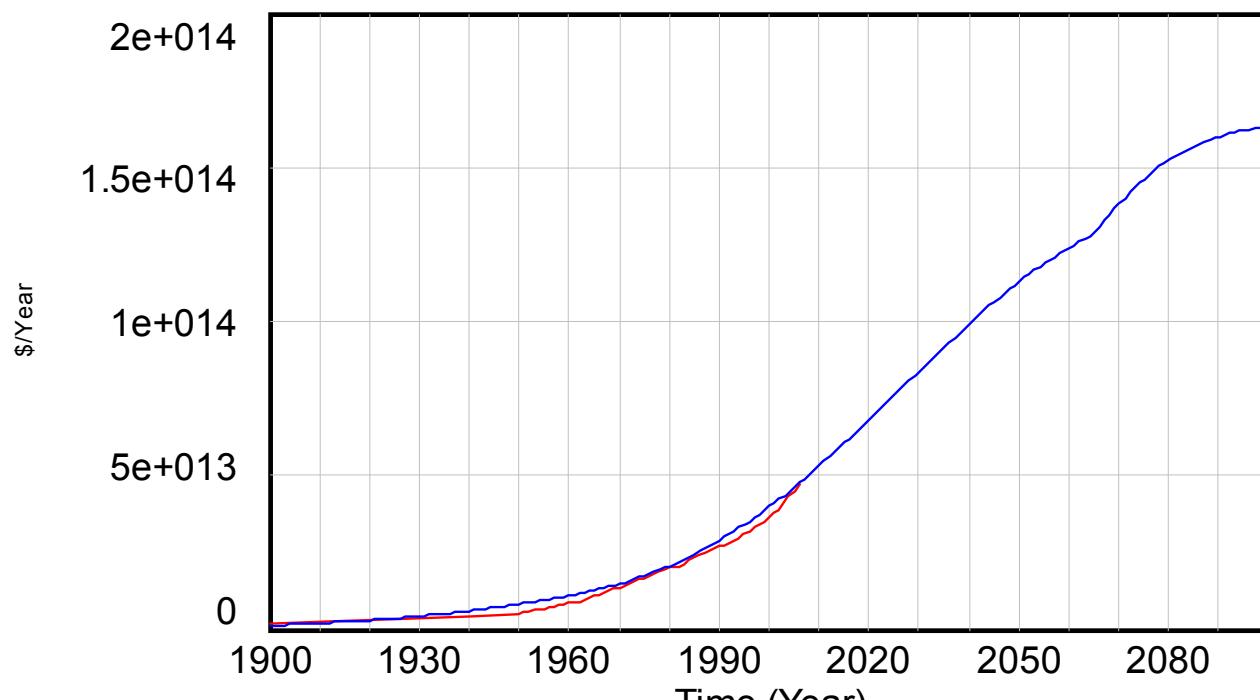
- Information from other models, case studies, reports
- Group Model Building sessions with SME
- Nine model sectors: Economy, Energy, CO2 Emissions, Carbon Cycle, Climate & Environment, Population, Technology, Land, Energy and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)
- Social Benefits Areas (SBAs) are inherently embedded into the model structure.
- Calibration to historical data (over a period of a century – subject to data availability).



Economy Sector

Gross World Product

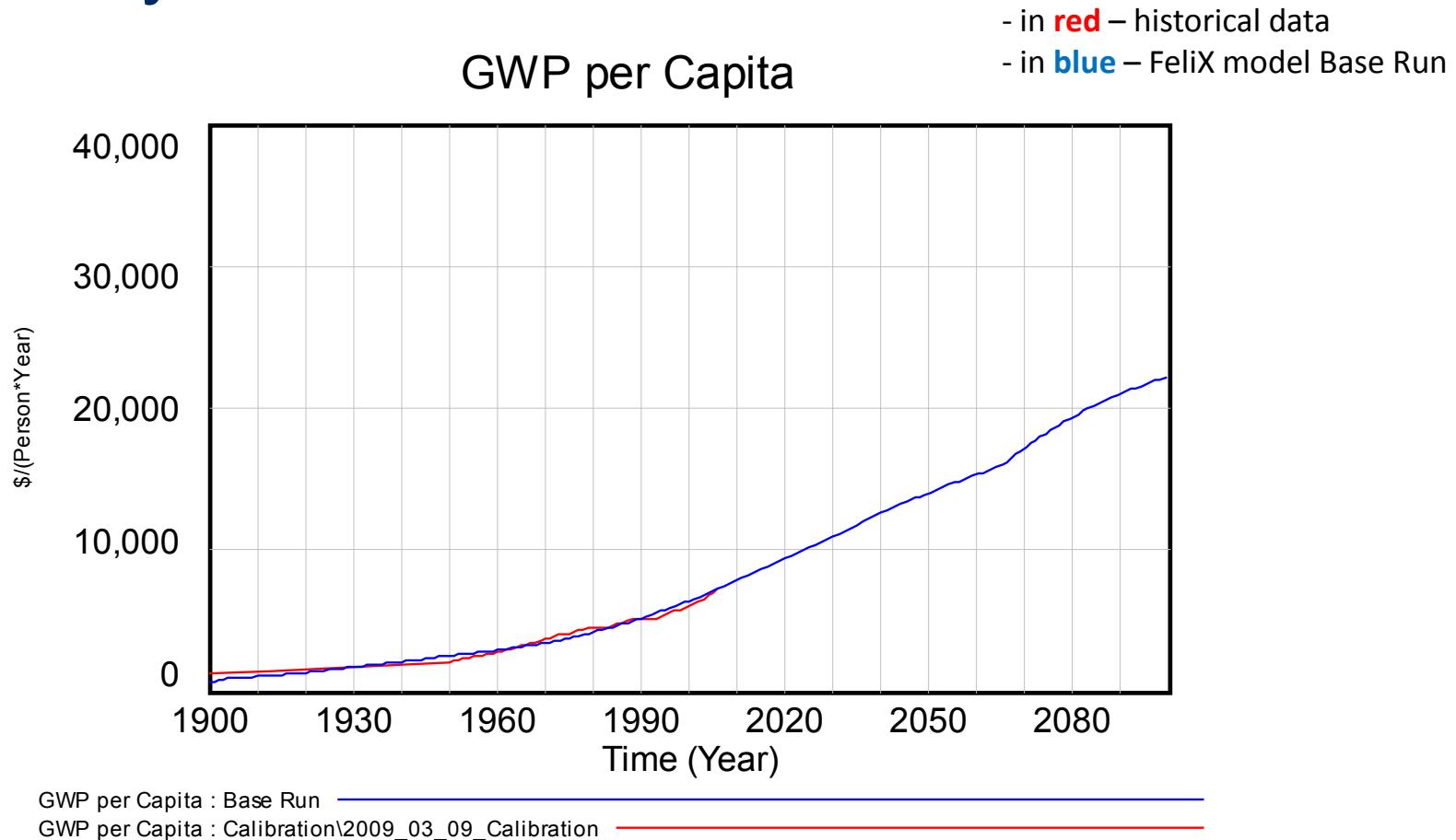
- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



Gross World Product : Base Run

Gross World Product : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

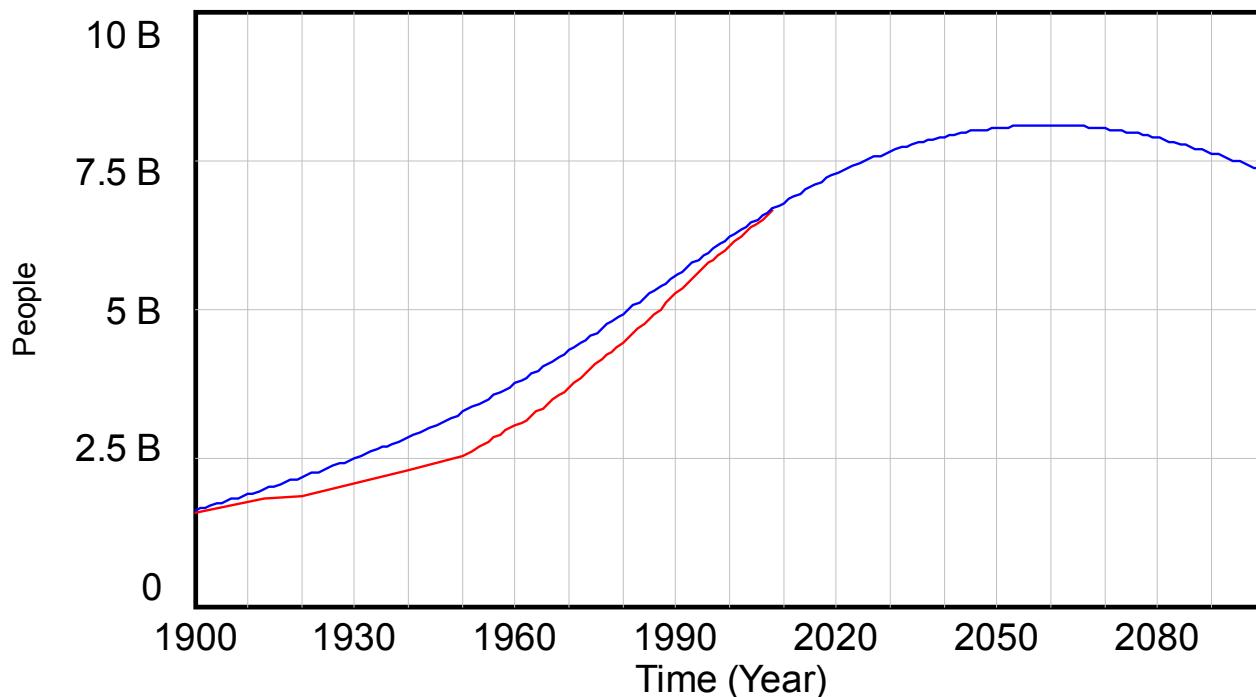
Economy Sector



Population Sector

Population

- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



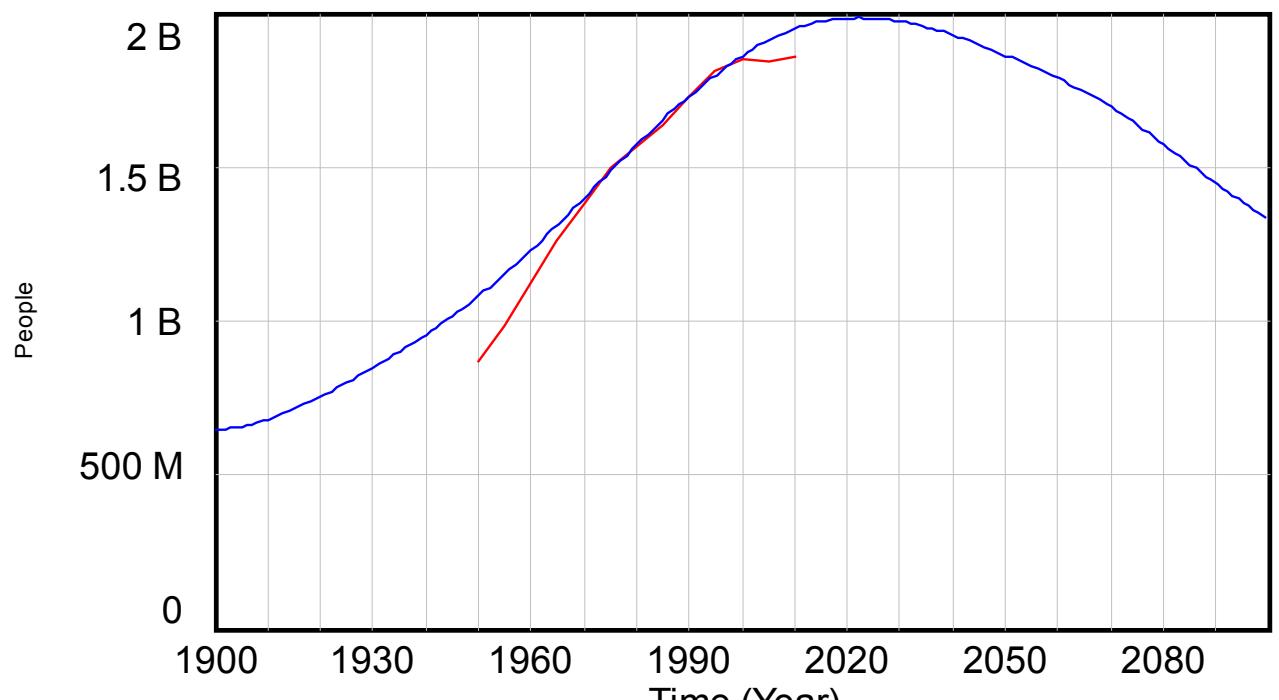
Population : Base Run

Population : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Population Sector

Population 0 to 14

- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



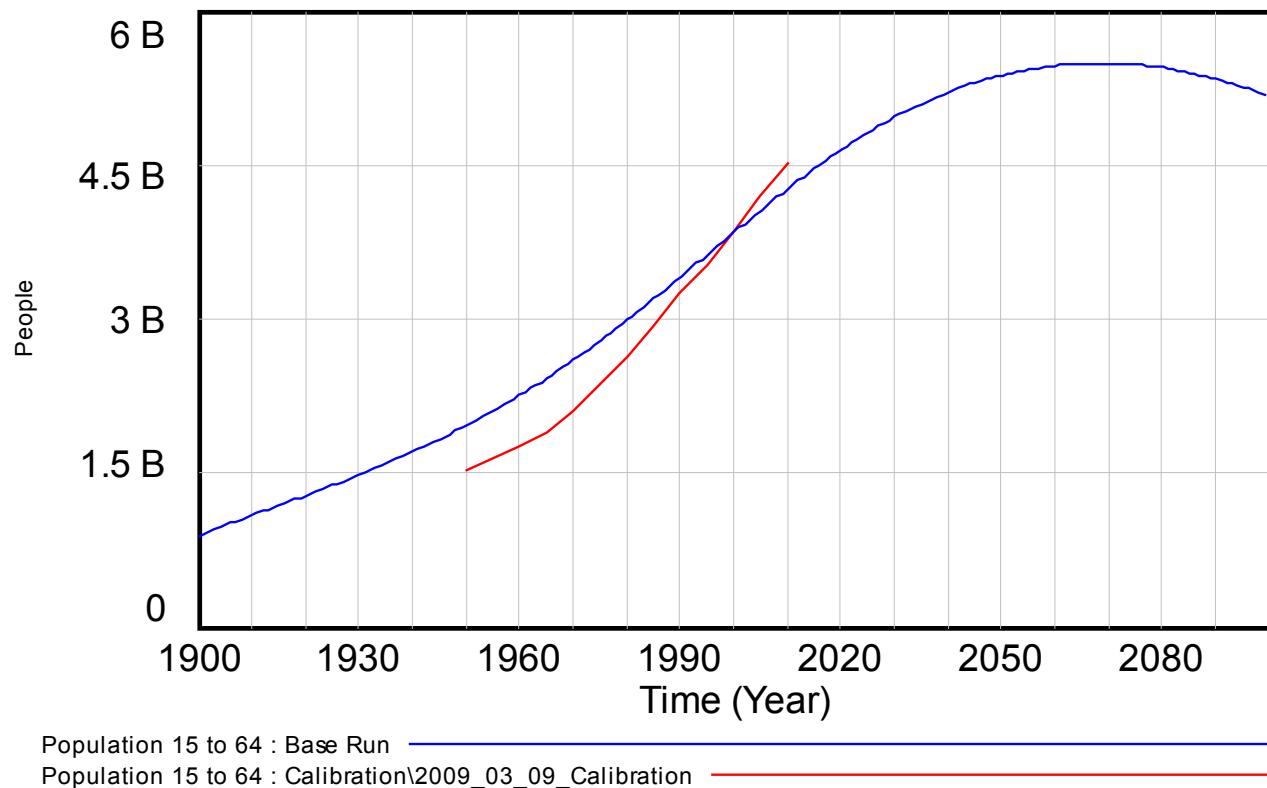
Population 0 to 14 : Base Run

Population 0 to 14 : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Population Sector

Population 15 to 64

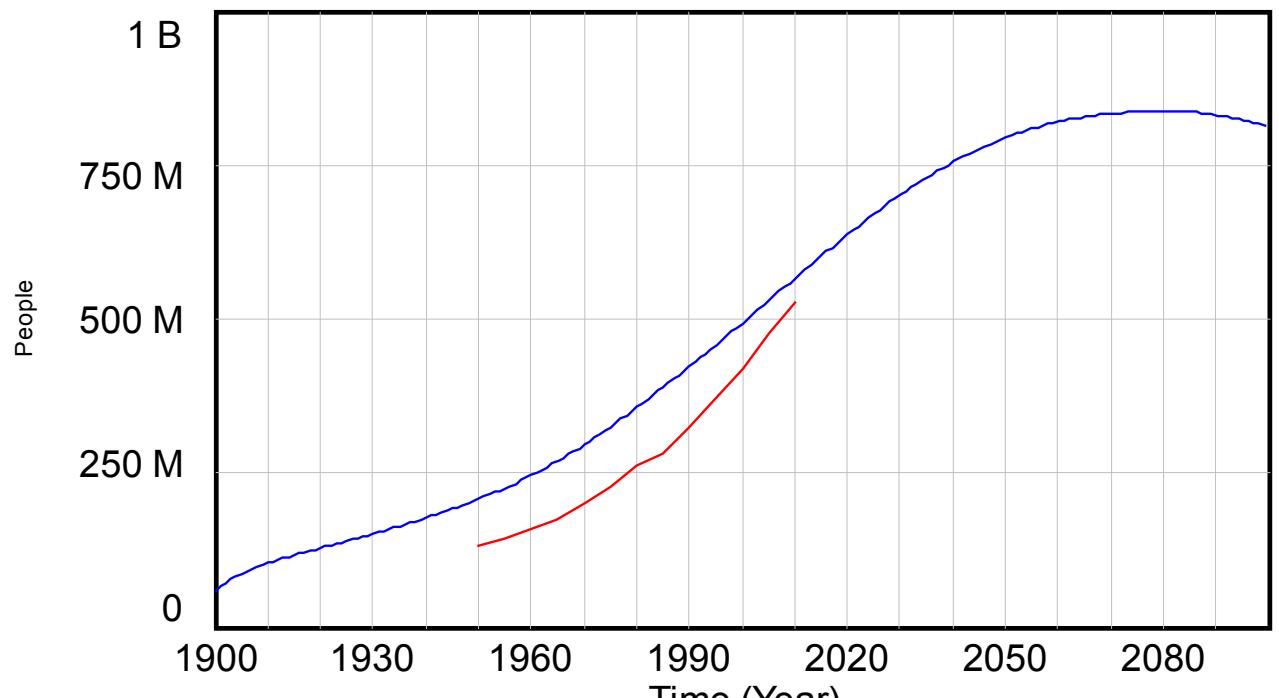
- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



Population Sector

Population 65 Plus

- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



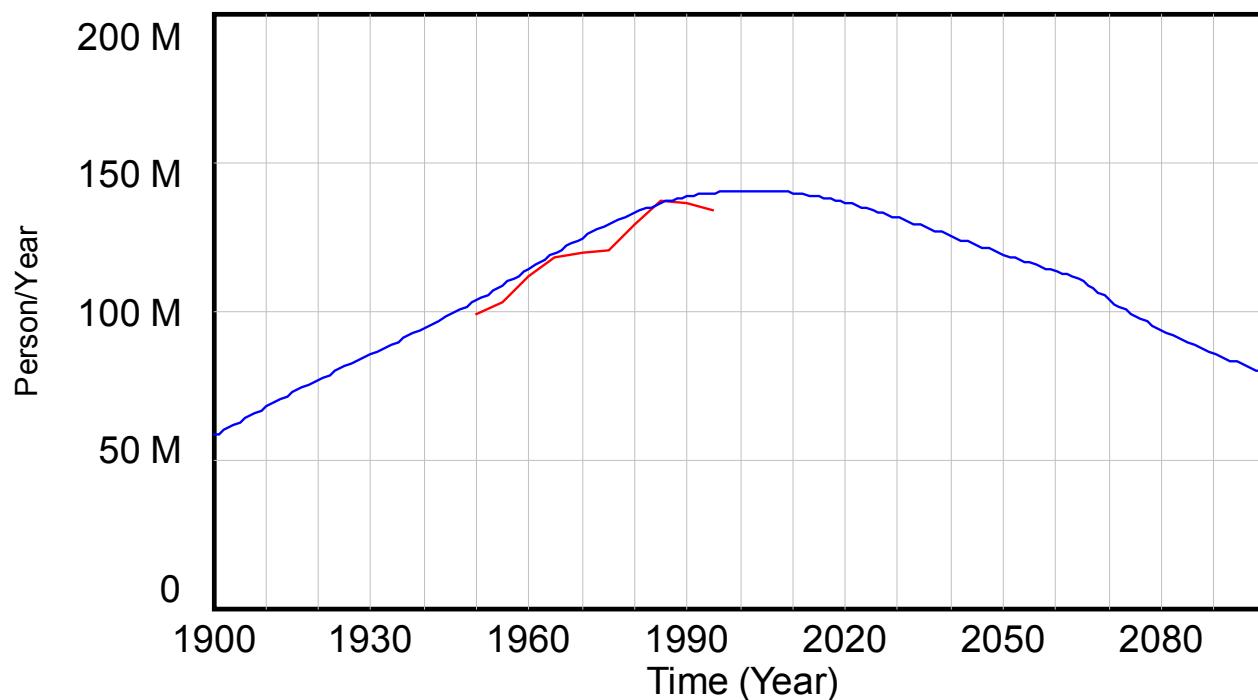
Population 65 Plus : Base Run

Population 65 Plus : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Population Sector

Births Rate

- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



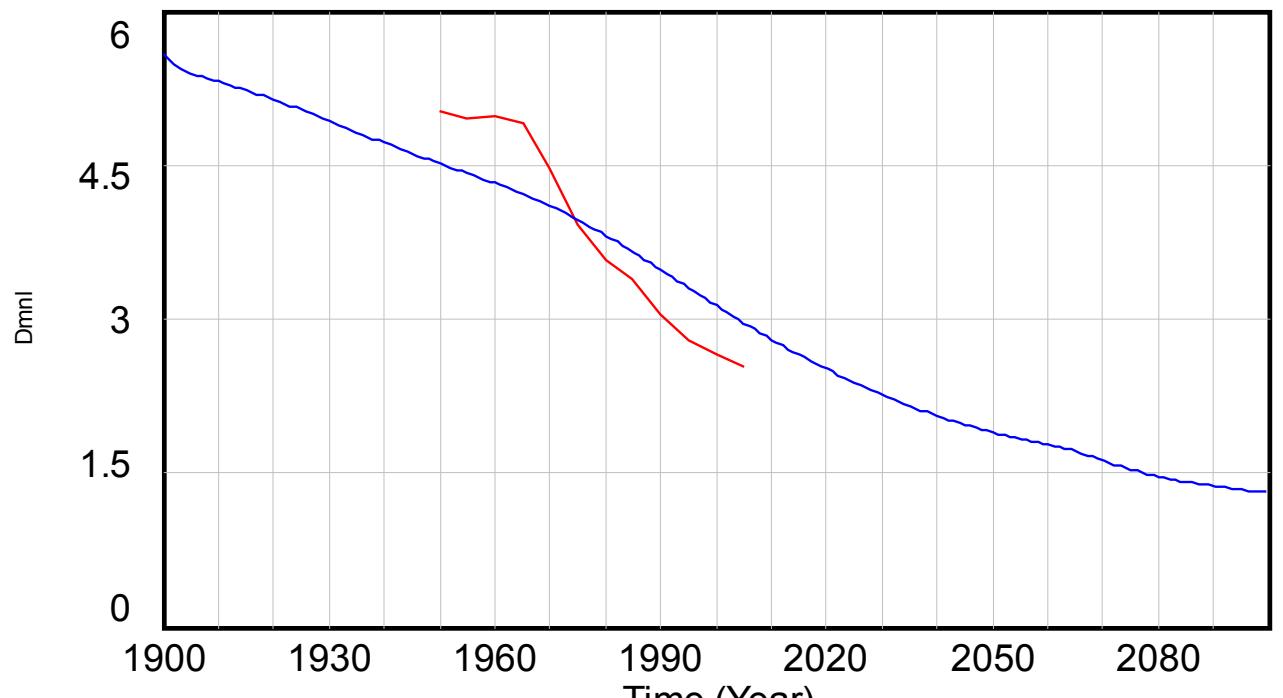
Births Rate : Base Run

Births Rate : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Population Sector

Total Fertility

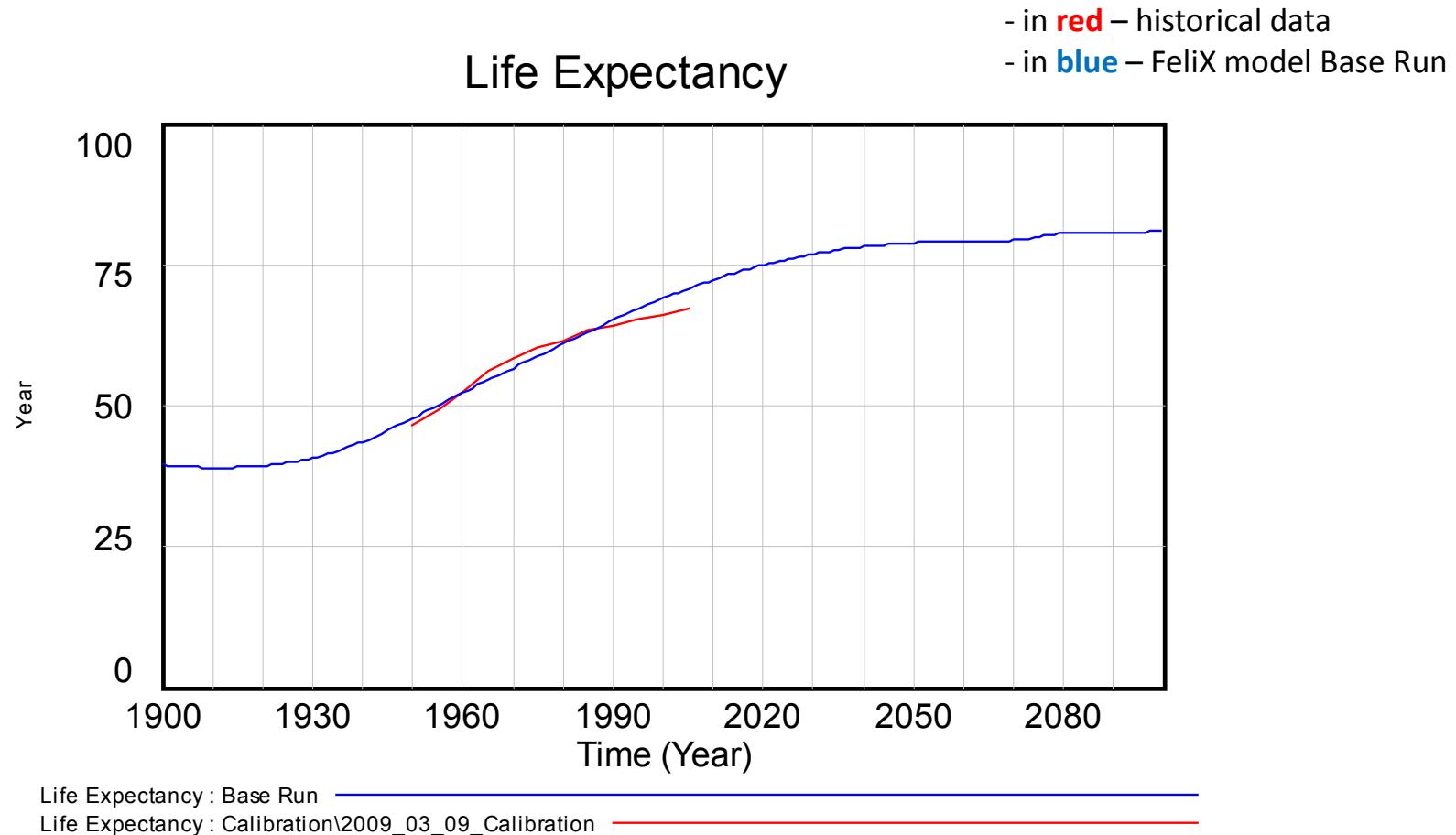
- in **red** – historical data
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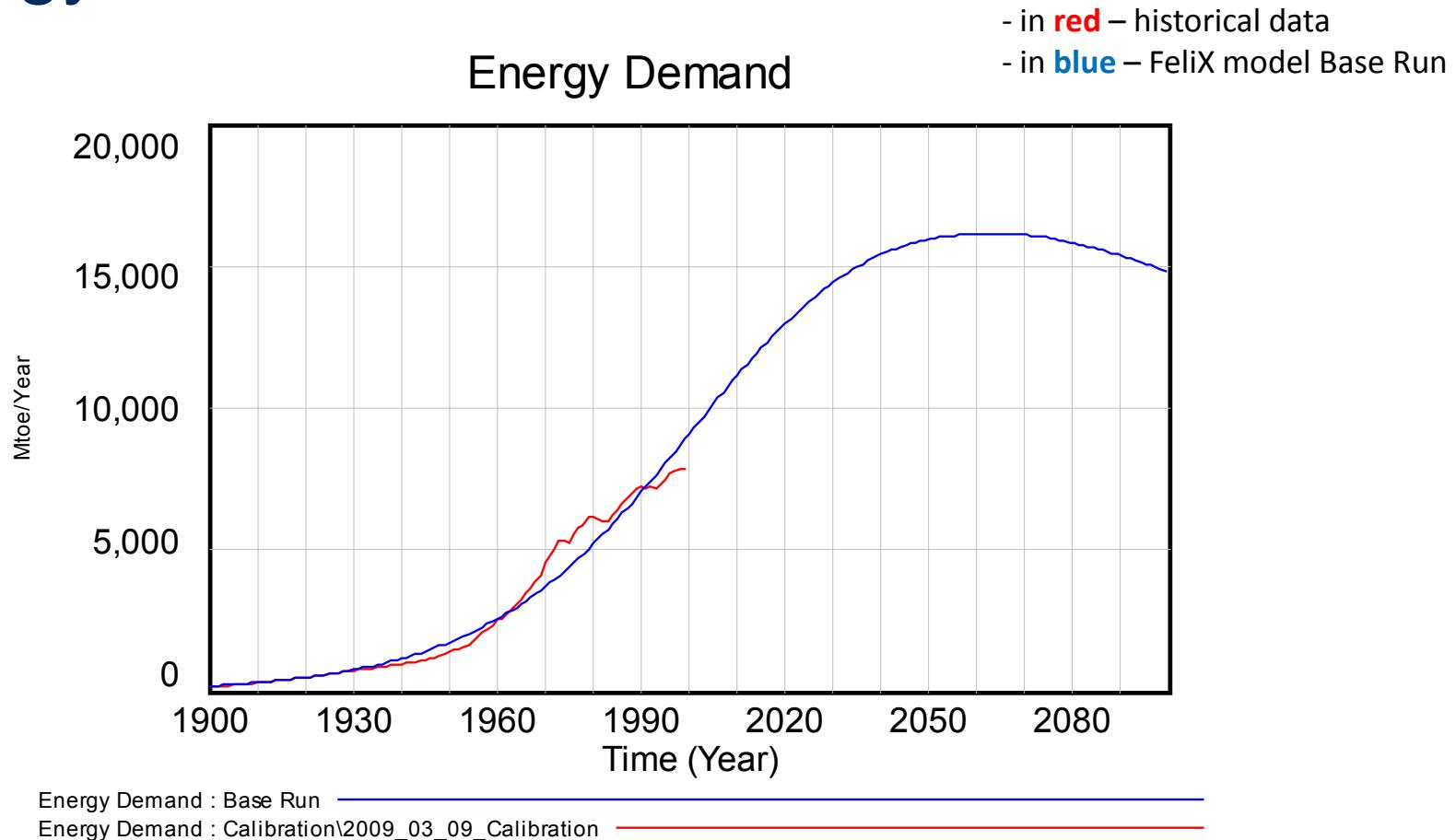
Total Fertility : Base Run

Total Fertility : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Population Sector



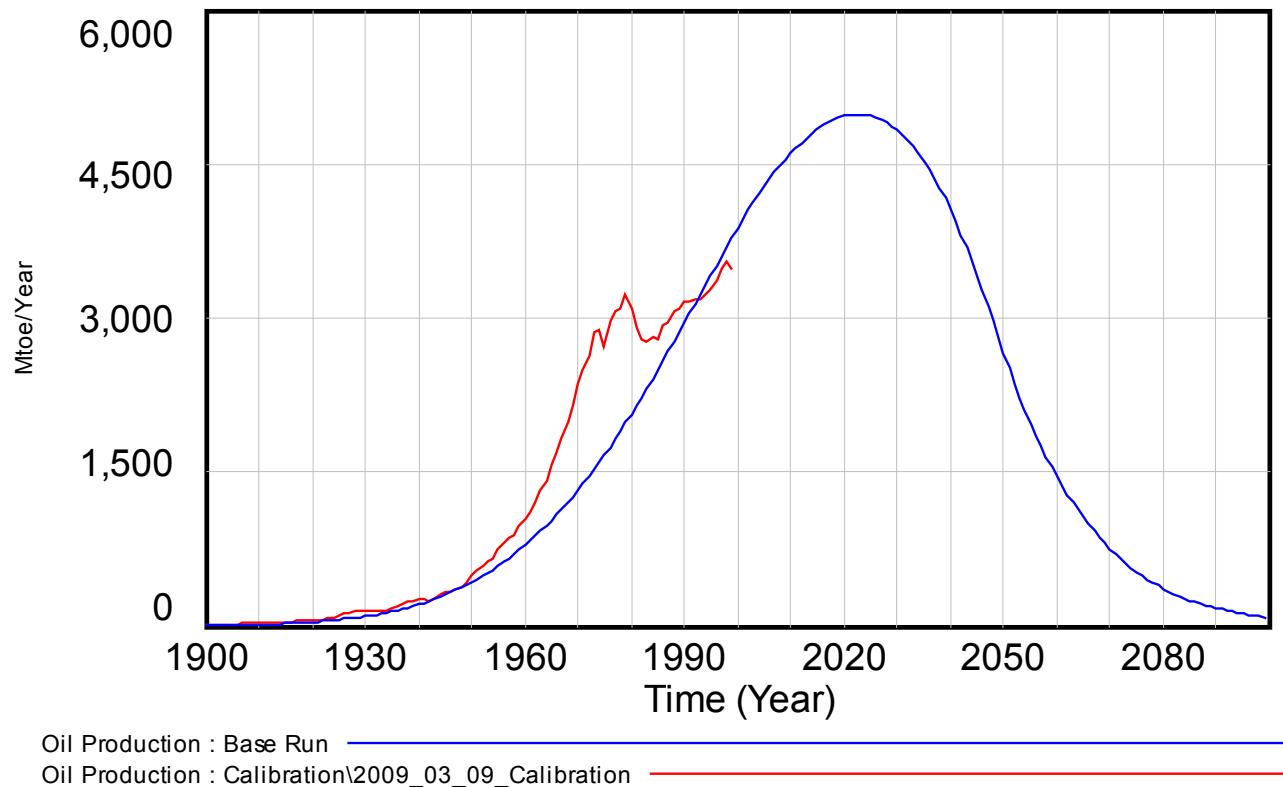
Energy Sector



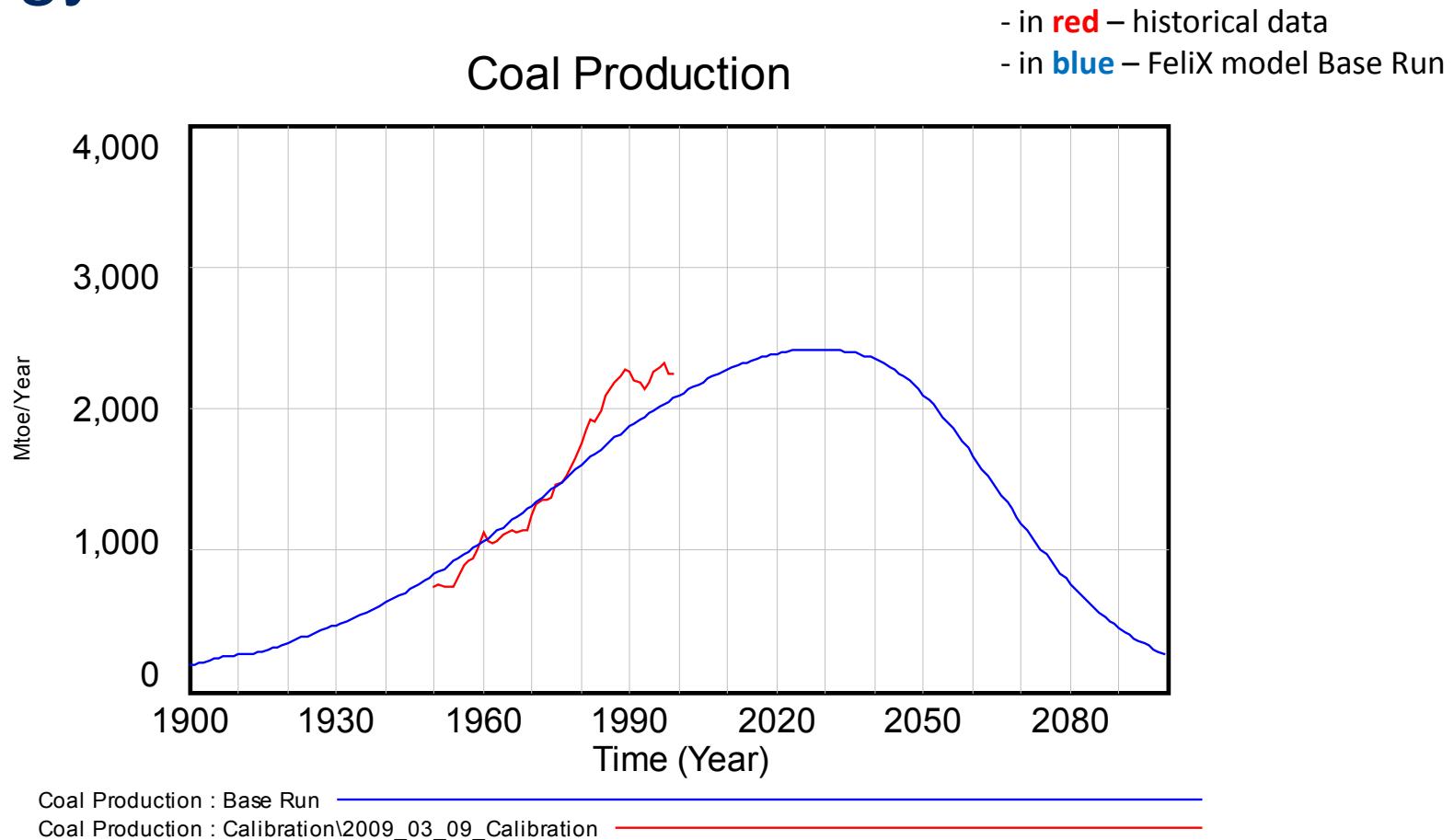
Energy Sector

Oil Production

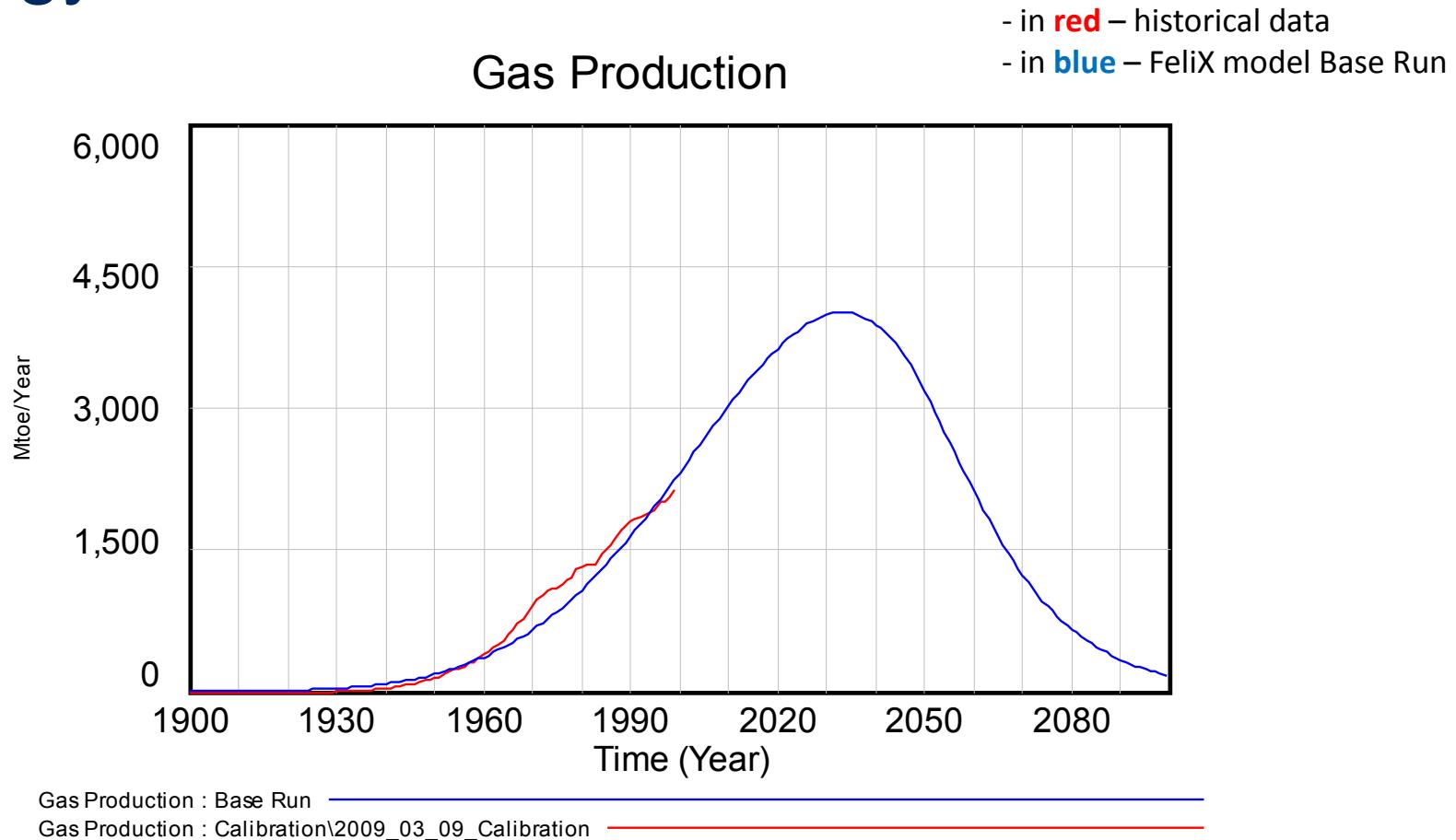
- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



Energy Sector



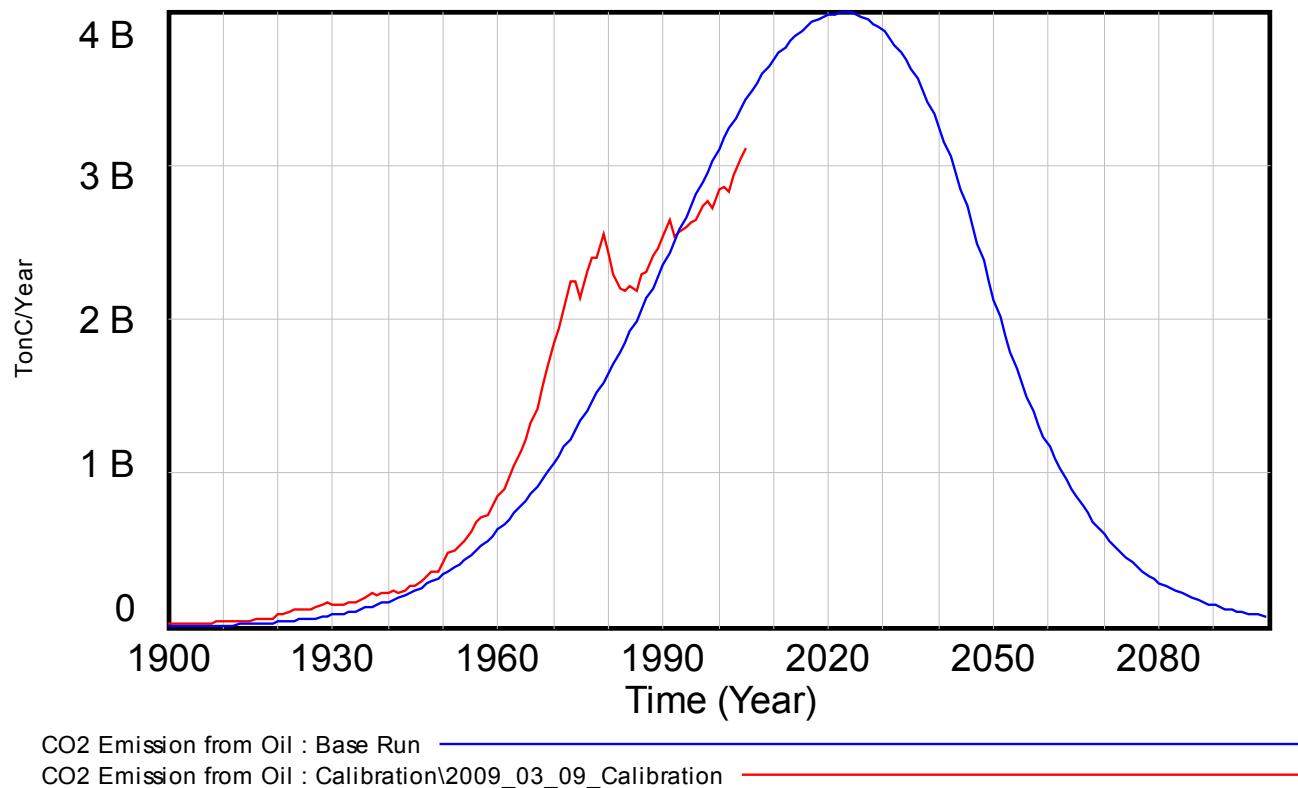
Energy Sector



Energy Sector

CO₂ Emission from Oil

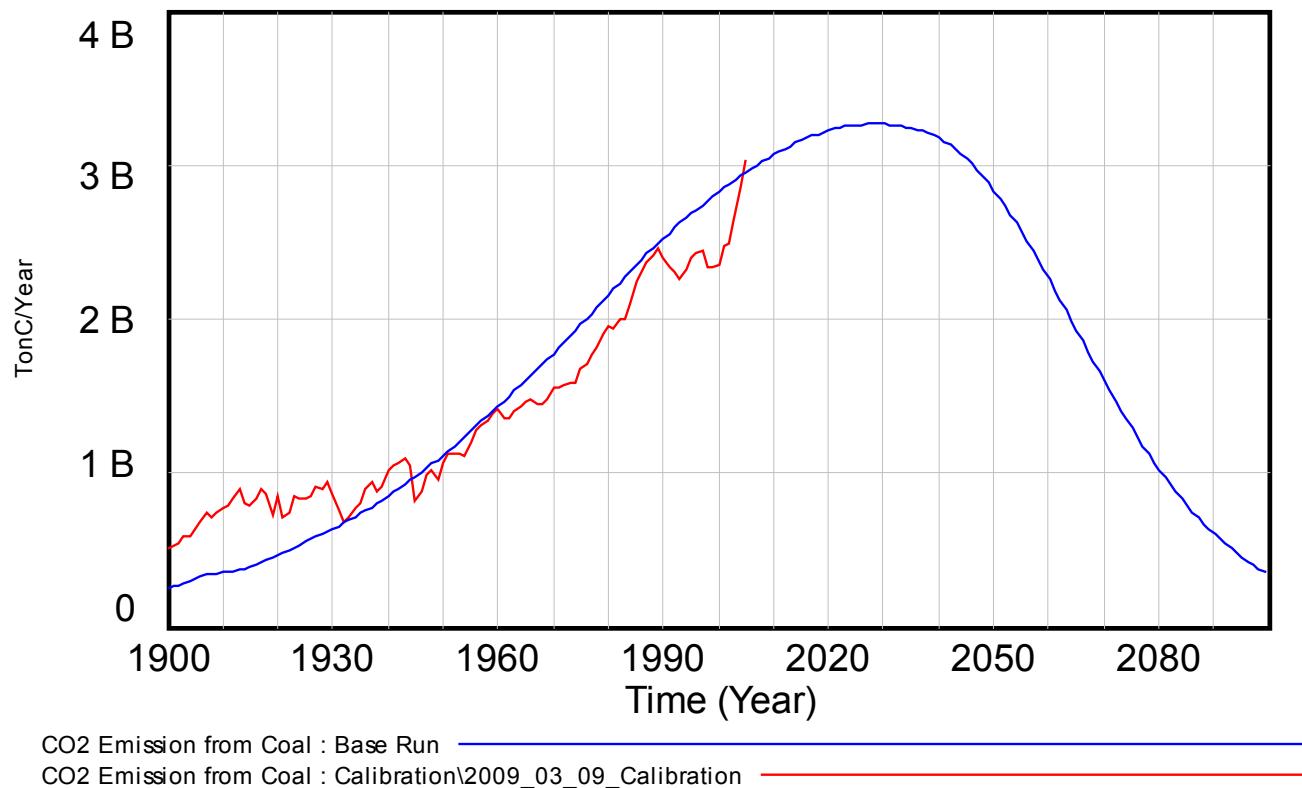
- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



Carbon Cycle Sector

CO₂ Emission from Coal

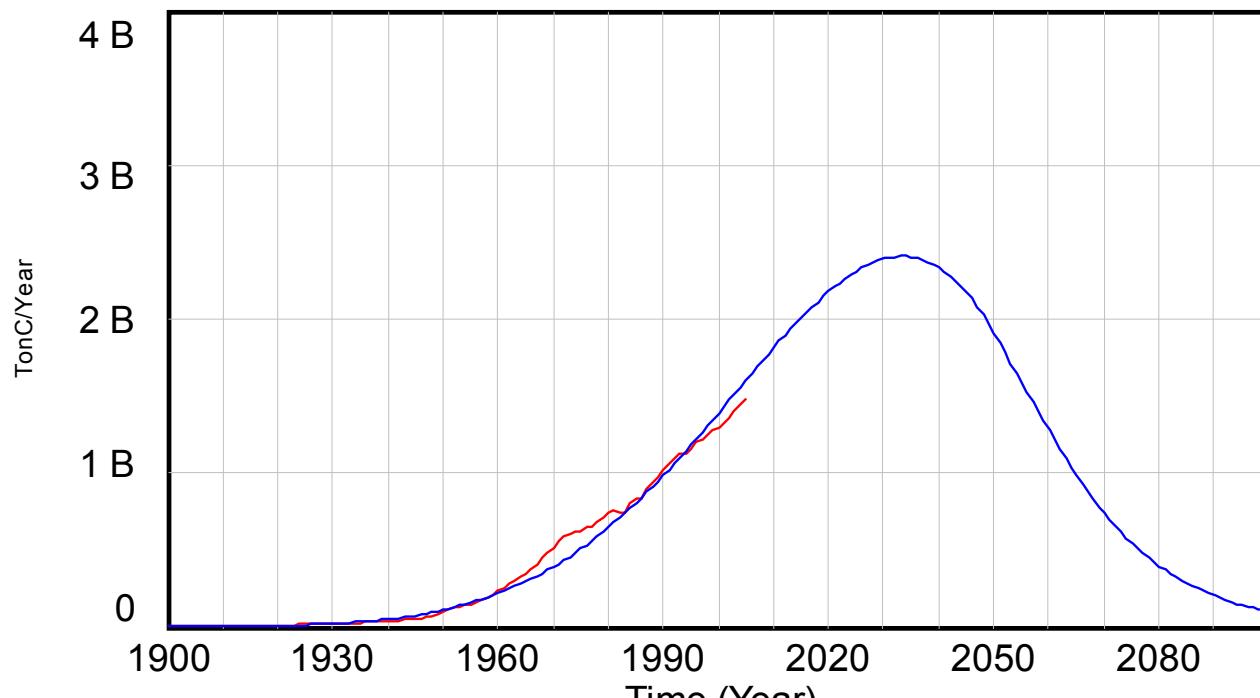
- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



Carbon Cycle Sector

CO₂ Emission from Gas

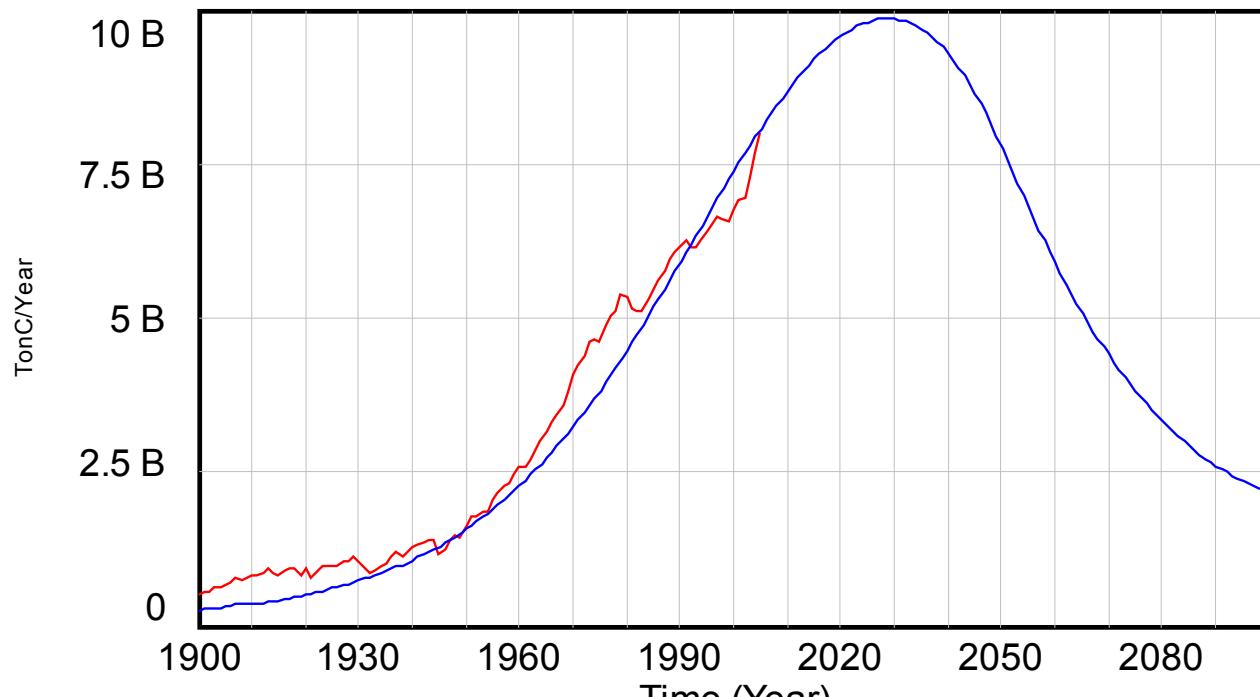
- in red – historical data
- in blue – FeliX model Base Run

CO₂ Emission from Gas : Base RunCO₂ Emission from Gas : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Carbon Cycle Sector

Total CO₂ Emission

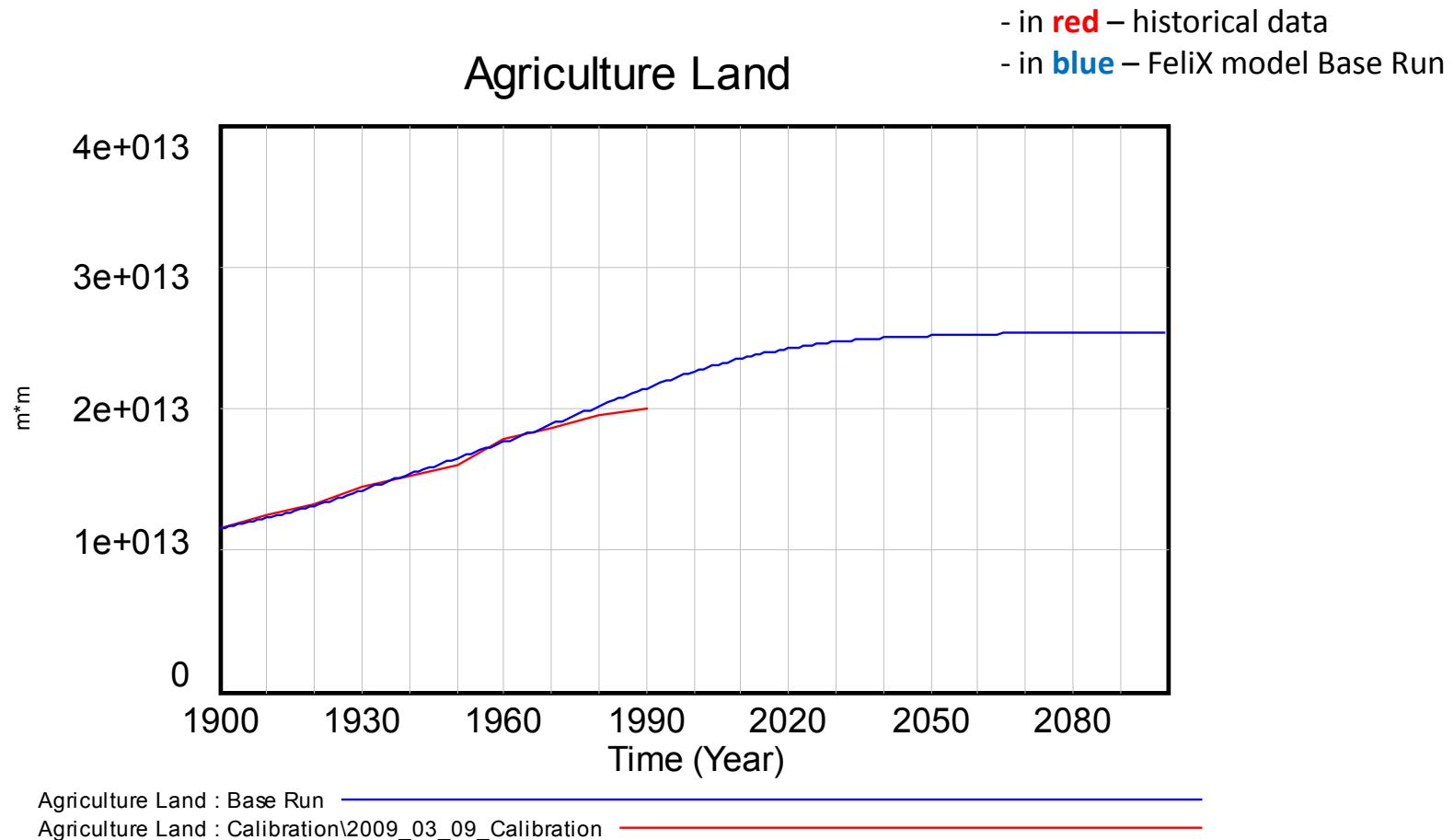
- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



Total CO₂ Emission : Base Run

Total CO₂ Emission : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

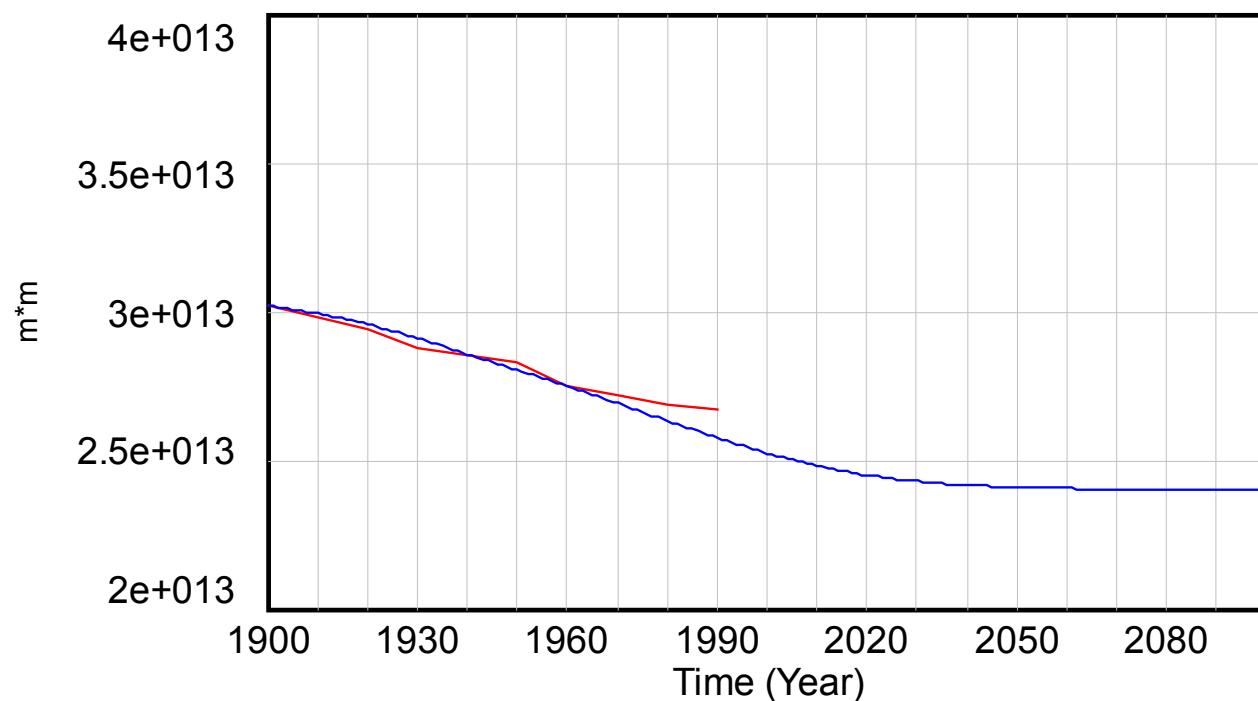
Land Use Sector



Land Use Sector

Other Land

- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



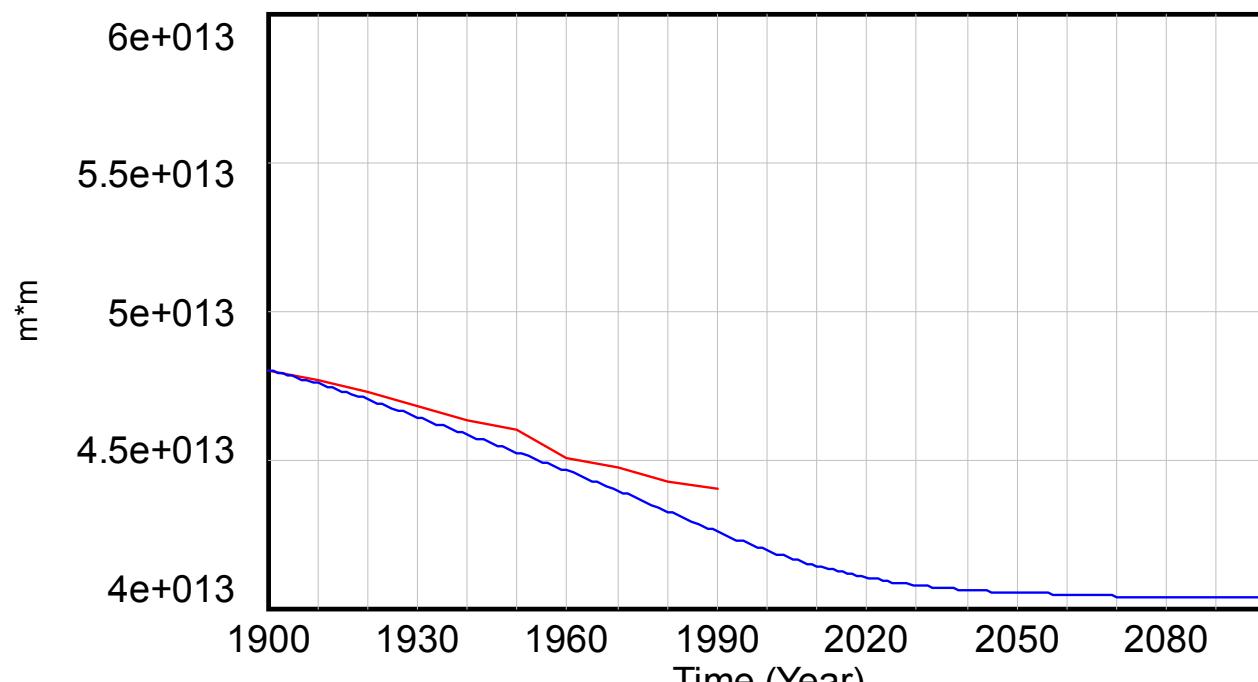
Other Land : Base Run

Other Land : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Land Use Sector

Forest Land

- in **red** – historical data
- in **blue** – FeliX model Base Run



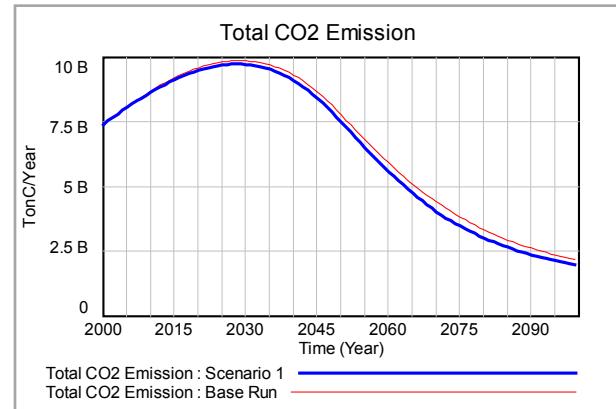
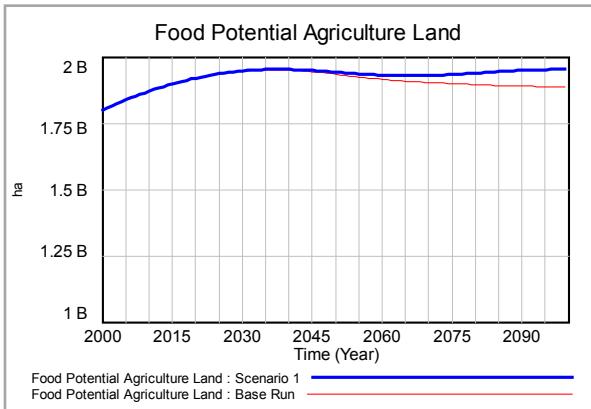
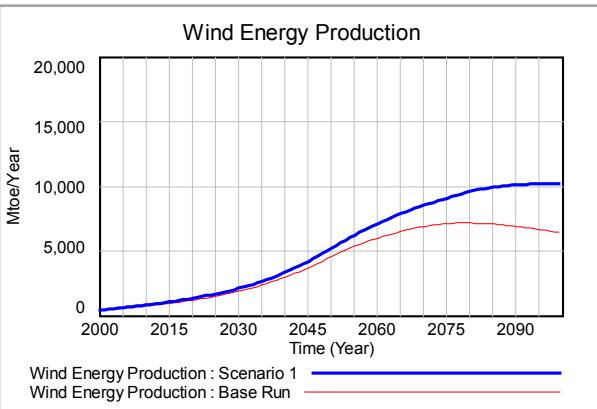
Forest Land : Base Run

Forest Land : Calibration\2009_03_09_Calibration

Energy Scenario



GEOSS through discovery of **additional** or more **appropriate** locations for wind energy installations, as far as available area and weather conditions are concerned, leads to a greater competitiveness of this energy source.

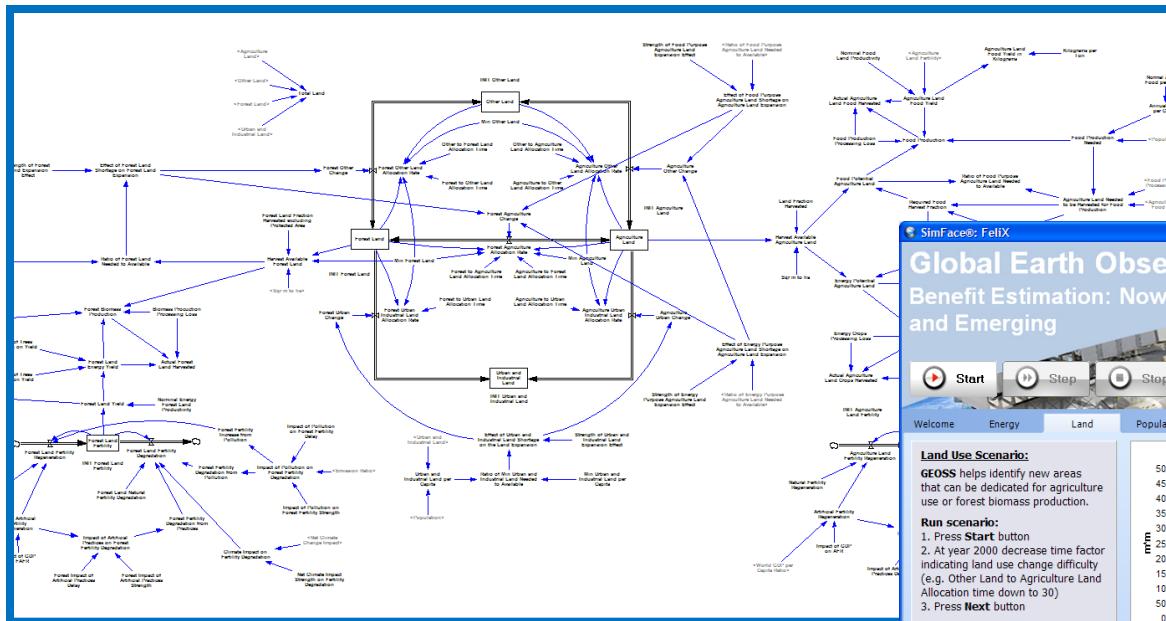


Wind Energy Market Share
Non-GEOSS scenario → 43%
GEOSS Scenario → 68%

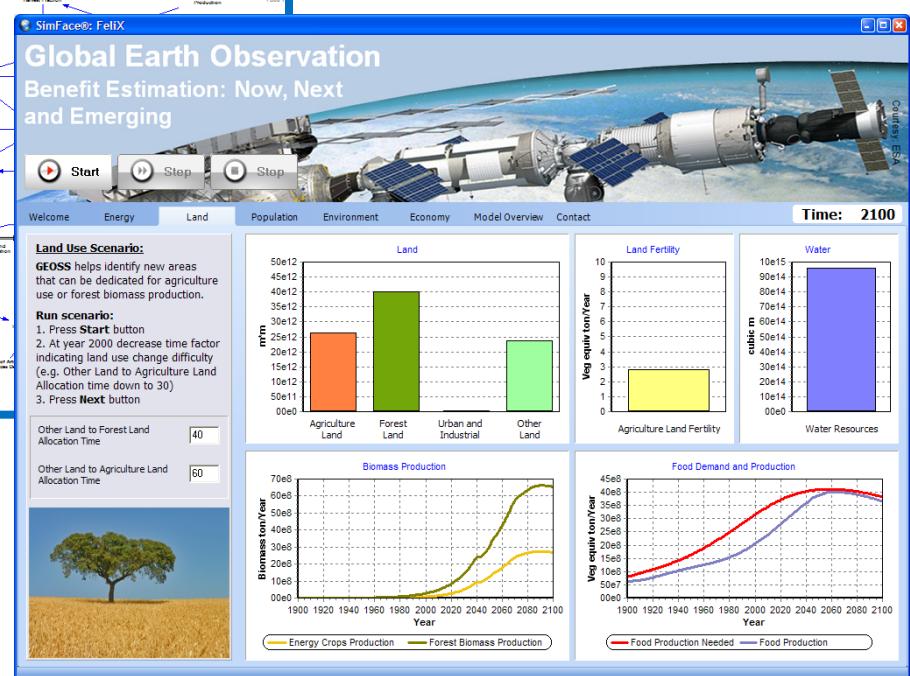
67,242,112 ha saved for food production.
Note: at that time the energy is produced from biomass, solar and wind (nonrenewables constitute only about 2%)

About **15 billions TonsC** less in the atmosphere in case of GEOSS scenario compared to non-GEOSS scenario over the considered period.

Model vs. Simulator



- User friendly!
- Pre-defined GEOSS scenarios



- Access to code
- Freedom to design of specific simulation experiments
- The whole model overview
- but
- Requires specific modeling skills