

Science Diplomacy: Science for a New World

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"The earth is blue"



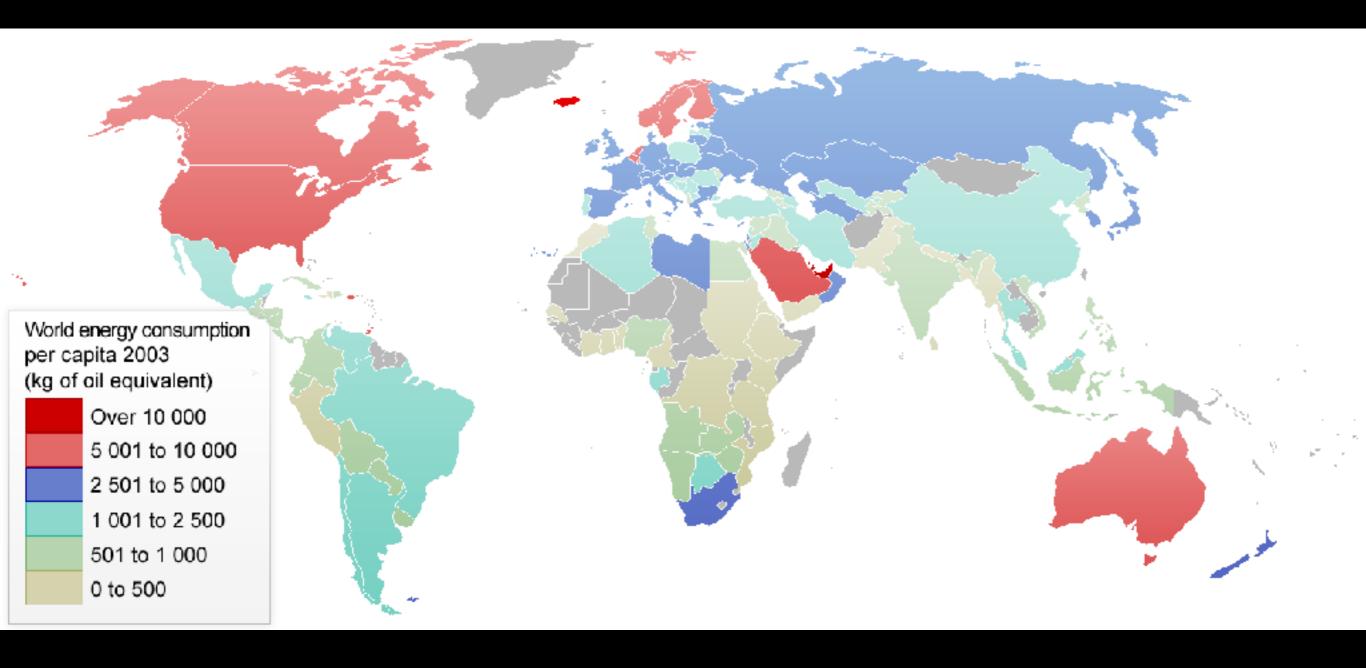
Earth at night



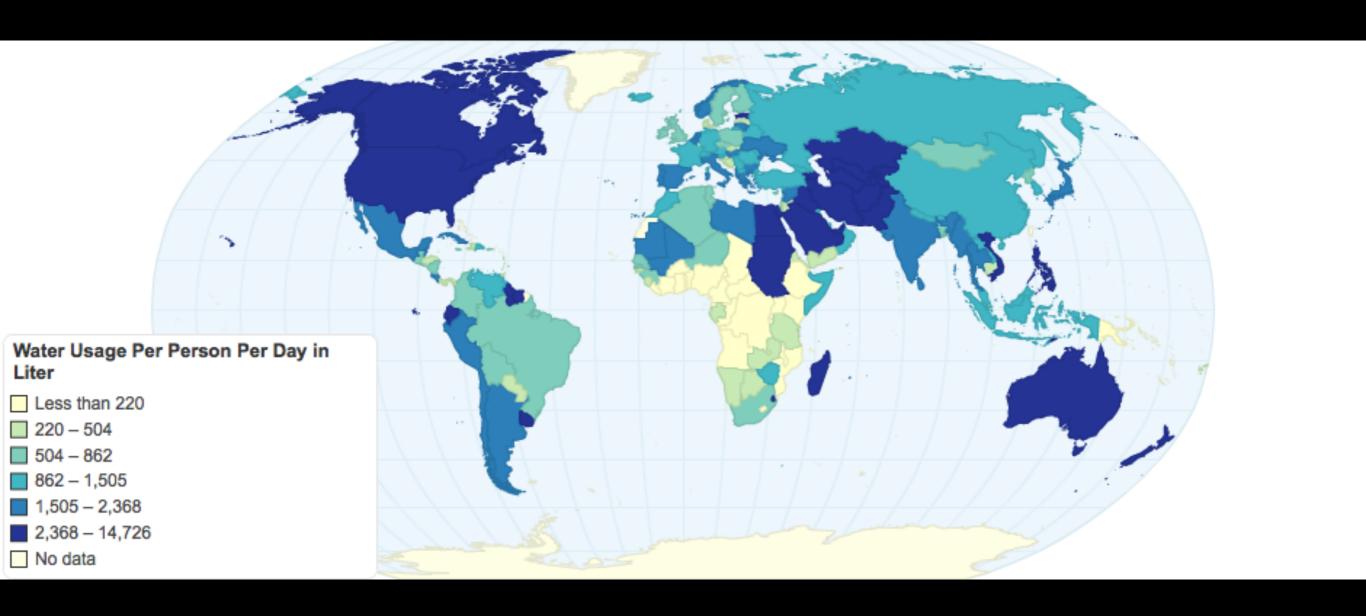
Earth at night



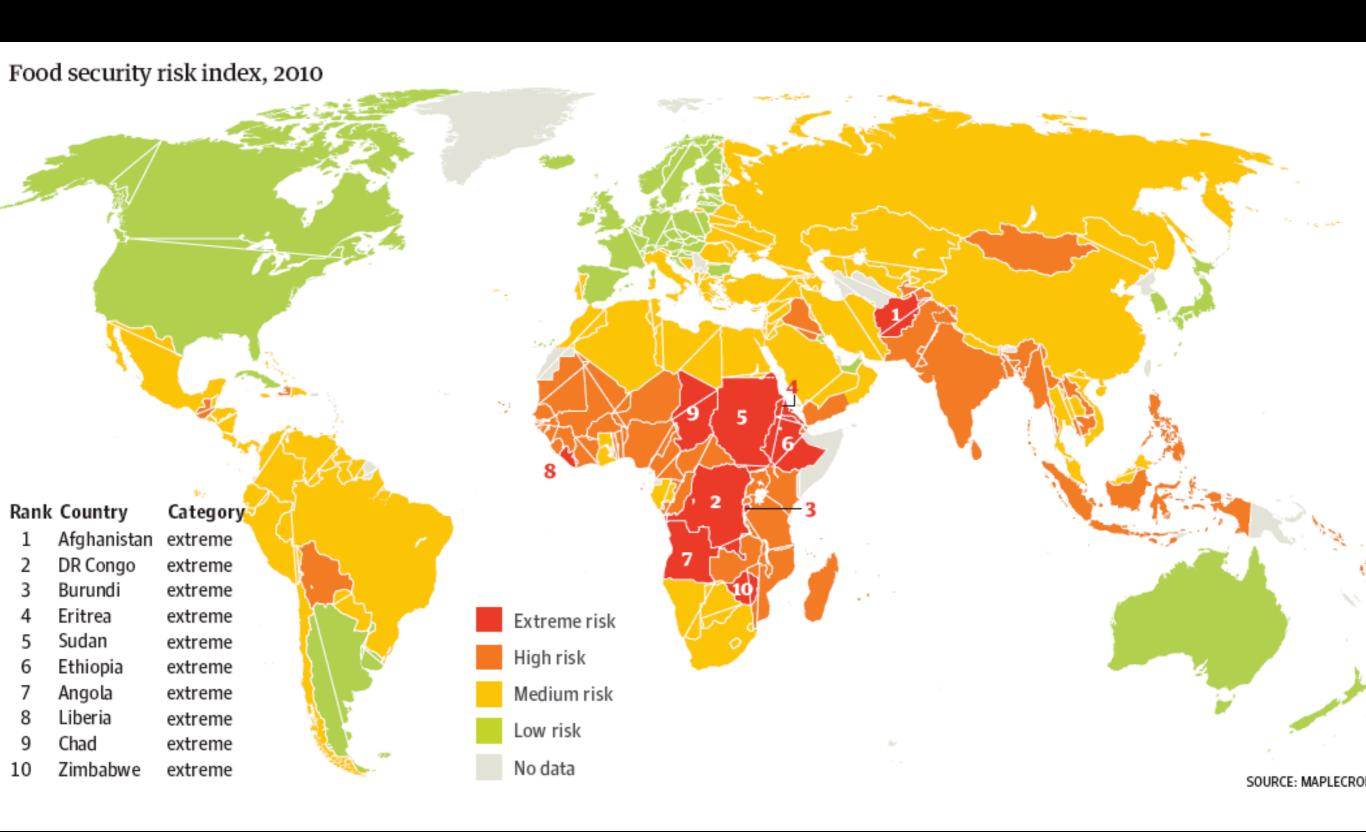
Energy consumption



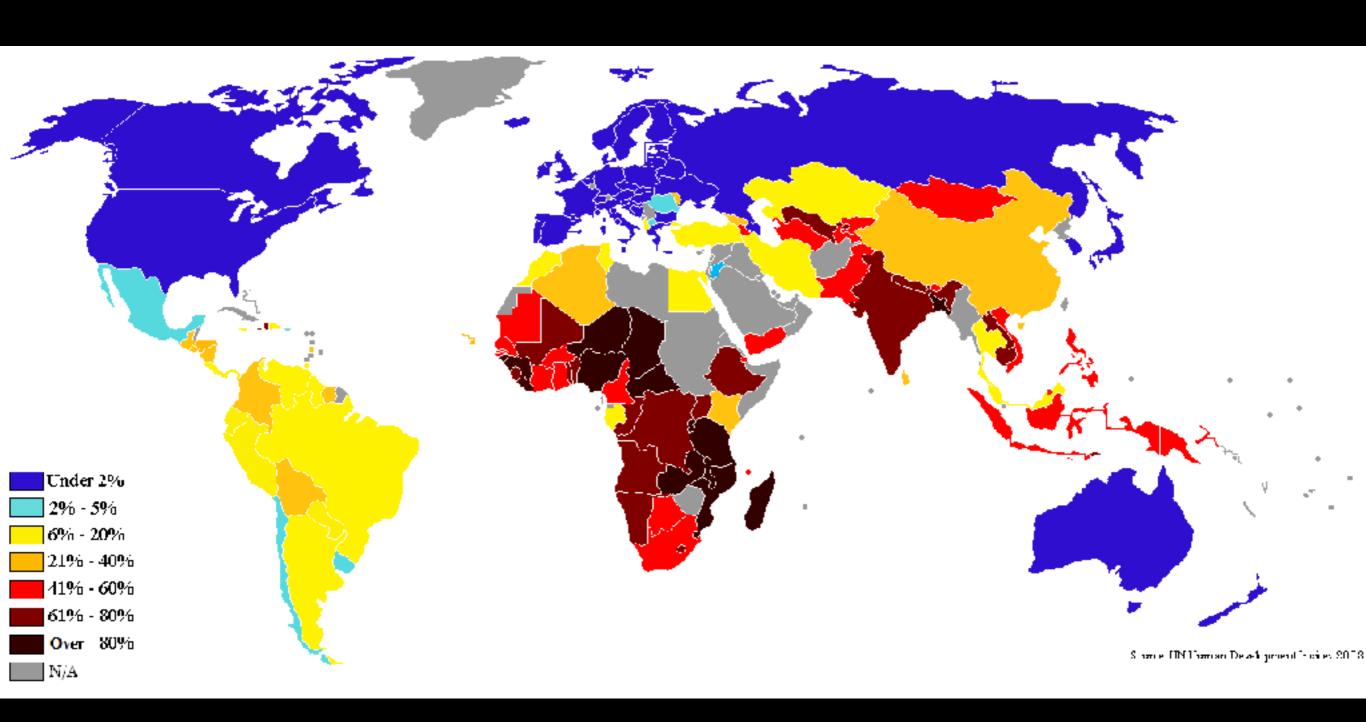
Water consumption



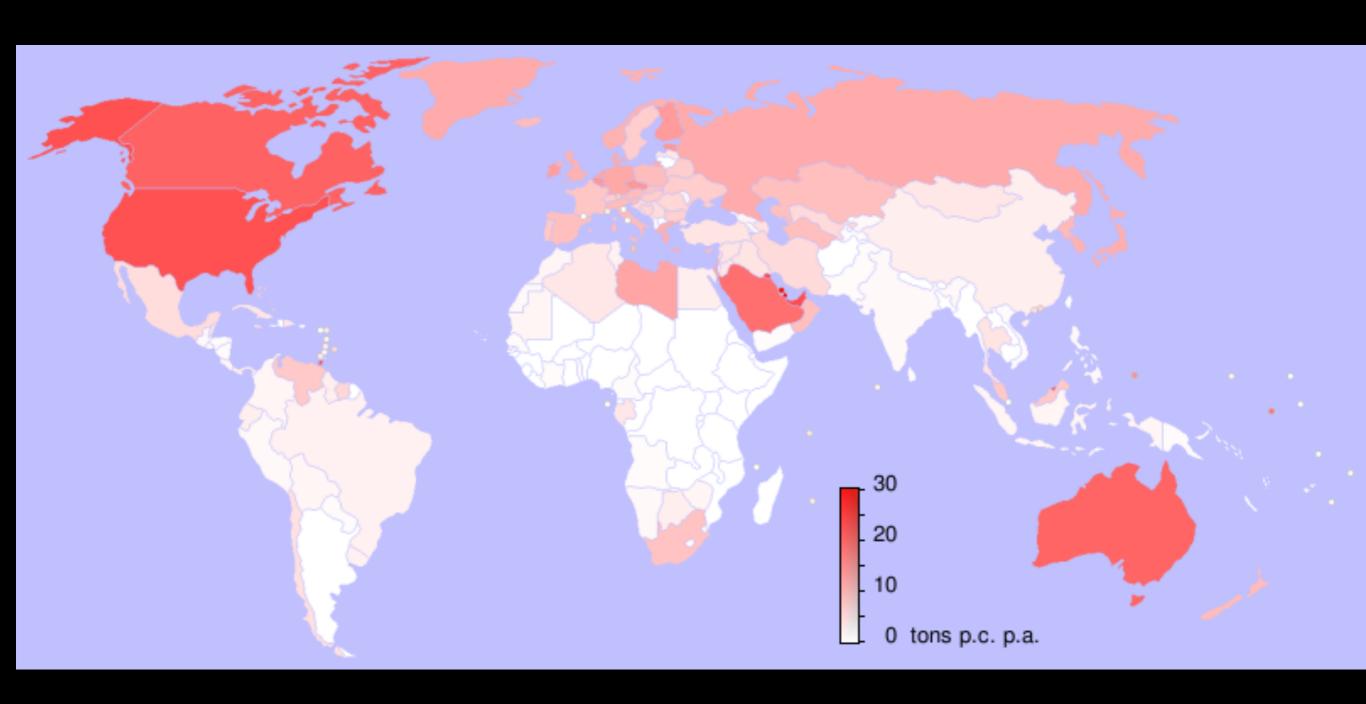
Food security



Percentage of people living on less than US\$ 2 a day



Tons of CO2 emission per capita per year



Big challenges for science

- Food security
- Water supply
- Energy supply
- · Aging, diseases, sanitation





- Climate change and air pollution
- Natural disasters
- Science education, quality education for all
- Sustainable use of biodiversity





- Management of huge urban agglomerations: sanitation, transportation, education, energy, food, and water supply
- Ethics: responsibility towards social inclusion, reduction of inequalities

Big challenges for science-based global governance

Climate engineering



opinion & comment

CORRESPONDENCE:

Field tests of solar climate engineering

Stefan Schäfer*, Peter J. Irvine, Anna-Maria Hubert, David Reichwein, Sean Low, Harald Stelzer, Achim Maas and Mark G. Lawrence.

Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Sustainable Interactions With the Atmosphere,





The Truth About Geoengineering

Science Fiction and Science Fact

By David C. Fraue, M. Cranger Morgan, Jay Ays, John Steinbraner, Kasharine Richt

High seas





(Thanks to Lucia Melo)

Scientific diplomacy for sustainable development with social inclusion







InterAcademy Council





Grand Challenges and Integrated Innovations:
Science for Poverty Eradication
and Sustainable Development
IAP Conference · Rio de Janeiro · 24-26 Feb 2013





Toward a sustainable energy future

"To develop trans-disciplinary, multi-sectorial alliances for in-depth, practical disaster risk reduction research studies, and the implementation of effective evidence-based disaster risk policies and practices."





the world academy of sciences

for the advancement of science in developing countries



Lil

InterAcademy Council

Lighting the way

Strengthening international science for the benefit of society





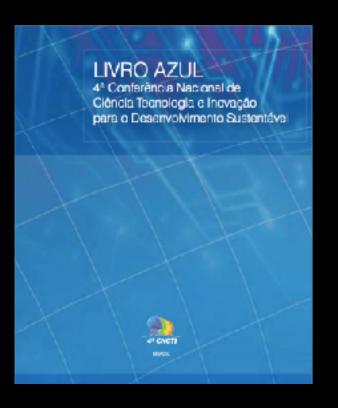
INTERAMERICAN NETWORK OF ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

Science Academies working together to promote science and technology for development, prosperity and equity in the Americas



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Science and Society: The Brazilian 4th National Conference on Science, Technology, and Innovation







26-28 May 2010: 4000 participants More than 40.000 internet accesses

Innovation in Governance and Science Policy: Regional meetings, dialogue between academy, government, business, labor unions, social movements



Science collaboration in Latin America and Caribe



- Largest sink of carbon from the planet
- Huge water basins
- Huge biodiversity
- Strong social inequality, high vulnerability to natural disasters, small number of researchers, deficient educational systems, exports dominated by commodities
 - Multi-user labs
 - Regional "open access" environment
 - Science education
 - New financing mechanisms for regional collaboration
 - National laws favoring regional collaboration less bureaucracy

Inventing the future

- S&T capacity building as a shared regional and global responsibility
- Digital libraries of science and technology with universal access
- Virtual networks of excellence linking scientific talents of entire regions and the globe – multidisciplinary approach
- Education "beyond the school"
- Reformulation of structure and programs of higher education towards more interaction between disciplines
- Global funding mechanisms should be strengthened for support of science and technology in developing nations:
 - Global institutional funds: supporting centers of excellence and multi-user labs of national or regional character
 - Global program funds: competitive grants system



What is the use of basic science?

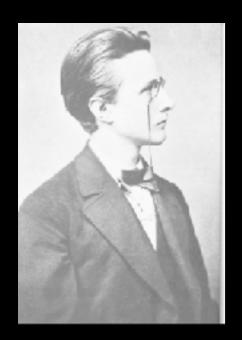
Faraday's reply to William
Gladstone, then British Chancellor
of the Exchequer (minister of
finance), when asked of the
practical value of electricity (1850)

"One day sir, you may tax it."

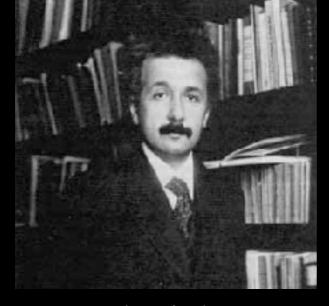


Quantum physics in the beginning of the XXth century

Moving forces: curiosity, passion, fascination



Planck



Einstein



Heisenberg



Schrödinger



Bohr



Born



Dirac



Pauli

Changing the world...

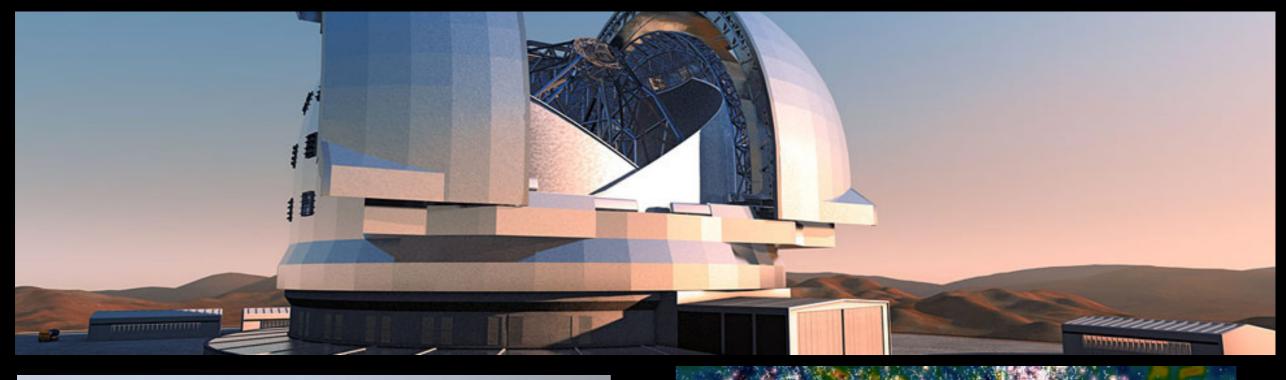
100 Years of QUANTUM ANNALES PHYSIK. by Max Tegmark and John Archibald Wheeler Quantum Electrodynamics (and Renormalization Schrödinger Equation; Copenhagen Interpretation (1926) Heisenberg Uncertainty Bohr's Theory of Principle (1927) Atomic Spectra Pauli Exclusion ((1913 Principle (1925) Dirac Equation for the Electron (1928) Bose-Einstein (Condensation Predicted Anti-Flectron Planck Explains Blackbody Radiation (1900) Discovered (1932) 1910s Discovery of Superconductivity (1911) Einstein Explains Schrödinger's Cat Paper; Einstein-Podolsky-Photoelectric Effect Rosen Paper about Local Realism Discovered FOUNDATIONS of quantum mechanics were laid in the period 1900-1926, including seminal contributions from the seven physicists shown at the right. Over its century of development, quantum mechanics has not only profoundly advanced our understanding of nature but has also provided the basis of numerous technologies. Yet some fundamental enigmas of quantum theory remain unresolved. MAX PLANCK ALBERT EINSTEIN NIELS BOHR (1858-1947) (1879-1955) (1885-1962)

"An estimated 30 percent of the U.S. gross national product is based on inventions made possible by quantum mechanics, from semiconductors in computer chips to lasers in compactdisc players, magnetic resonance imaging in hospitals, and much more."

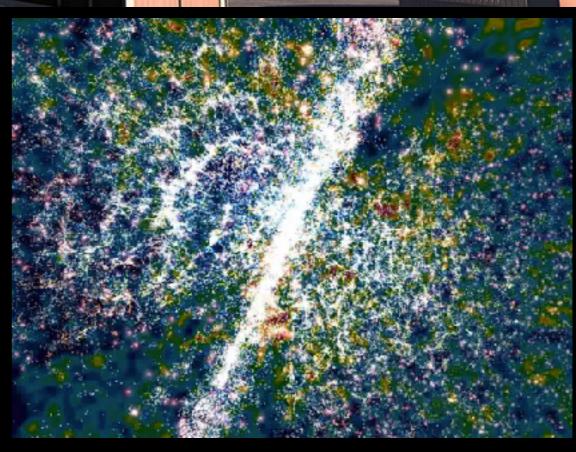
What is the use of basic science?



What is the use of basic science?







Science for peace

Israel, Iran, Jordan and Turkey join forces for multimillion-dollar science project

Each of the four countries has pledged \$5 million toward the SESAME facility, which is being built near Amman.



Science for peace

- Beginning of 80's: suspicion that the militaries in Brazil and Argentina might get engaged into an arms race.
- November 1984: Document signed by Presidents of Brazilian Physical Society and Argentinean Physics Association
 - Against the production of nuclear arms
 - Against nuclear race between the two countries
 - For openness in nuclear research
 - For mutual control of nuclear plants

Inventing the future

"Science is not only itself a culture of global dimensions, it induces a cultural current that strongly and positively affects societies in which it flourishes – including those that at first were wracked by poverty and hunger, riven by civil strife, and embedded in fiscal crisis."

"The culture of science and the open, honest values that it engenders are enormously important above and beyond the material benefits that they help produce for human welfare."

Inventing a better future
A strategy for building worldwide capacities in science and technology



InterAcademy Council

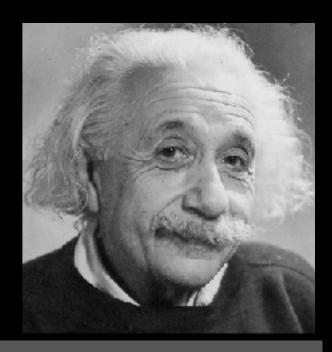
Science, art, beauty and culture

"A theory with mathematical beauty is more likely to be correct than an ugly one that fits some experimental data."

Paul A.M. Dirac (1902-1984)

Dirac gave general formulation of quantum mechanics, and his relativistic equation for the electron had profound and long-lasting consequences. (Photo Ramsey & Muspratt, 1934.)





"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and all science. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer pause to wonder and stand rapt in awe, is as good as dead: his eyes are closed."

Einstein

Inventing the future

Every child in the world should have the right to quality education, quality health services, proper water and food, and equal opportunities to develop

"It is the birthright of every child, it is a necessity for every adult, to look out on the world, and see that the wonder of the cosmos transcends everything that divides us." (Brian Green)



Due to a subtle quirk of the evolution of the human species, the passion for science serves humanity, revolutionizes people's daily life, affects social organization, ways and costumes.

Thank you!