

(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



## Promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by NO<sub>x</sub>, NP is easy method to protect global warming to get high GDP

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### Abstract

Global warming is caused by lack of N and P by the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP in seven developed countries. Global warming can be protected, if enough amounts of nutrients containing nitrogen and phosphorous are supplied. Most easily available substances containing N and P are NO<sub>x</sub> and NP in waste water. If developed countries stop the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP, CO<sub>2</sub> assaulting is activated and global warming will stop. In addition, production of grain and fish will increase and GDP will increase. The goal “CO<sub>2</sub> zero and growth” described in Paris Agreement could be accomplished sooner than in 2050.

**Keywords:** NO<sub>x</sub>; CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation; Protection of global warming; NO<sub>x</sub> elimination

### 1. Introduction

Fossil fuel burn releasing 36 billion tone CO<sub>2</sub> and heart. Almost all CO<sub>2</sub> is used for CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. Burning reaction is reverse reaction of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. If we can compensate the generation of CO<sub>2</sub> and heart of burning with the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> and heart by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, global warming will be protected(1-50). Paris agreement asking us CO<sub>2</sub> emission must be equal with CO<sub>2</sub> fix by 2050.

The author found the way to protect global warming.

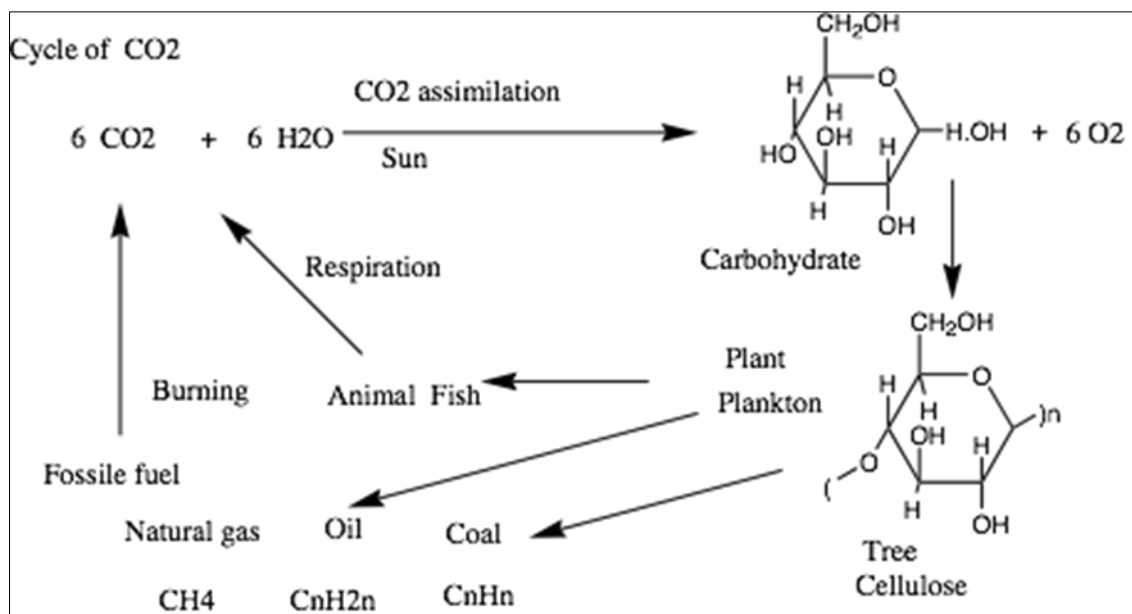
He found that global warming is caused by the lack of nutritious nitrogen and phosphorous. Lack of NP is caused by elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. The(ore if developed countries stop the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. Global warming will not happen.

I was born in 1930 at Tanokuchi, Kojima, Kurashiki in Japan. After getting Ph D majoring organic chemistry Author joined fertilizer company named Toyo Koatus (orient high pressure) making urea and studied on slow releasing fertilizer from urea. The author become professor at Department of Resource Chemistry, Ehime University. The author lectured about fossils fuel and cycle of CO<sub>2</sub>.

He watched the change of the Seto inland sea for 80 years. He made clear the reason why global warming is progressing. For this purpose, he has investigated the increase of CO<sub>2</sub>, fix of CO<sub>2</sub>, how CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed and what kinds of fixed products are produced. I studied how much NO<sub>x</sub> is produced and how NO<sub>x</sub> is eliminated, comparing the countries which eliminate NO<sub>x</sub>, NP with those which use NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. The factors of GWPR (Global Warming Protection Ratio) and GDP were also discussed.

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The Seto inland sea was filled with fish before 1980. The sea was turbid by plankton. The bottom of the sea was filled with sea weeds and eelgrass. At around 1980 red tide happened at Kagawa p(ecture in Japan. Japan government set up a rule to eliminate NP and eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> completely. Then the Seto inland sea changed dramatically. Plankton does not grow. Fish disappeared. By the lack of nutritious nitrogen and phosphorous, agriculture and fishing industry suffered critical damage. Fish production of Japan decreased 90 %. DGP of Japan does not increase since 1980. The author investigated the anti-aging compounds. He found hyaluronic acid and glucosamine in fish are effective for anti- aging. He discovered that NO<sub>x</sub>, NP elimination retarded fish production, CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, CO<sub>2</sub> fix and promoting global warming (51-58).



**Figure 1** Cycle of CO<sub>2</sub>

He found that Global warming is caused by the lack of nitrogen and phosphorous. The lack of nitrogen and phosphorous comes from the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> NP at 7 developed countries. The plant makes amino acid, chlorophyll and nucleic acid. It takes CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen, and phosphorous with the same composition (C:N:P = 25:1:0.06) as plant itself. Plankton takes C, N, and P in the ratio of 6.6:1:0.06. Large amounts of N and P are necessary for maintaining plankton growth. 1/25 N of CO<sub>2</sub> and 1/416 P of CO<sub>2</sub> are necessary for plant growth. 1/6 N of CO<sub>2</sub> and 1/110 P of CO<sub>2</sub> are necessary for plankton growth. Nature sets up a system to provide nutrient N. When something is burned or sunder occurs, NO<sub>x</sub> is produced by the oxidation of N in compounds and by the reaction of N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>. NO<sub>x</sub> is a gift from nature.

Many researchers including Dr. W. Nordhaus (Nobel Economic Science Prize winner) say global warming comes from the increase of CO<sub>2</sub>.

For the first time in the world, He pointed out the following three important suggestions.

- Global warming is caused by lack of nitrogen and phosphorous by the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP.
- Global warming is caused by the retardation of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> NP which do assimilation reaction with CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Global warming can be protected if enough nitrogen and phosphorous are supplied. Most easily available substances are NO<sub>x</sub> and NP in waste water.

In addition, He proposed the following world-wide important idea to improve the global environment. If developed countries stop the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> NP, CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is activated, global warming will stop and grain and fish production increases and GDP will increase. Paris agreement, CO<sub>2</sub> zero and growth can be accomplished sooner than 2050.

I published 58 papers (1-58) about this subject. The important 12 papers (s 5, 7, 16, 19, 29, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 46) are selected and the key points of these papers are summarized in this document as follows.

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## 2. Promotion of plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is most important (5)

Seventy % of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is said to be carried out at sea. Assimilation is carried out by sea weed and plankton. Sea weed and plankton are growing under ice at arctic and Antarctic ocean, eating much CO<sub>2</sub>, absorbing much heat and giving much food for whales, penguin and earless seals. When we consider the fact that oil is fossil of plankton and coal is a fossil of tree. We astonish the magnitude, greatness and contribution of plankton assimilation.

The reason why earth is warmed up is due to the heat evolved by the burning of fossil fuels. CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is a reverse reaction. By absorption of heat by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, earth can be cooled down.

1.4x10<sup>10</sup> t of fossil fuel was burned at the whole world in 2018 and about 4.4x10<sup>10</sup> tons of CO<sub>2</sub> was produced and 2.5x10<sup>15</sup> kcal of heat was produced. By doing reverse reaction, CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, and by absorption of the same amount of CO<sub>2</sub> and heat, the equilibrium of CO<sub>2</sub> and heat will be possible.

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## 3. NO<sub>x</sub> is best compound to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> (7)

The earth was born and plant appeared. Plant eats CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, and Nutritious N, P. Plant is burned then NO<sub>x</sub> is produced to recover lost plant.

When no burning material is present like sea district, thunder storms make NO<sub>x</sub>. NO<sub>x</sub> is a gift from nature. We should not be against nature. We should use NO<sub>x</sub> as it is. In 2018, 1.4x10<sup>10</sup> tons of fossil was burned and as the result 4.4x10<sup>10</sup> tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and 2.4x10<sup>9</sup> tons of NO<sub>x</sub> were produced. If we use all NO<sub>x</sub> for the fixing of CO<sub>2</sub>, we can fix 5x10<sup>10</sup> (= 2x25x10<sup>9</sup>) tons of CO<sub>2</sub> as the C/N ratio of plant is around 5/1-50/1 (average 25/1).

However, NO<sub>x</sub> is hated as pollution gas causing illness. Many governments set up very strict laws to eliminate all NO<sub>x</sub> in burned gas and were forced to eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> using ammonia. On the other hand, Prof. Ozaki insisted that elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> should be stopped, because the toxicity of NO<sub>x</sub> is not so serious. Since NO<sub>x</sub> is essential for plant to grow and produce food. The maintenance of NO<sub>x</sub> at a certain level is very important. Namely, NO<sub>x</sub> is essential for the promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation and essential for the production of foods for the promotion of health and long life for the protection of global warming.

As far as the toxicity of NO<sub>x</sub> is concerned. no papers about serious sickness have been published and there have been no examples that NO<sub>x</sub> caused the death of peoples.

When NO<sub>x</sub> is released at uninhabited districts such as sea side far from houses, it does not give serious damage to persons. Since NO<sub>x</sub> is essential for the growth of plant and essential for the production of food and essential for all living biology, NO<sub>x</sub> elimination procedure and NO<sub>x</sub> elimination law should be eliminated.

Paris Agreement asks us to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>. To reduce CO<sub>2</sub>, we can make efforts to reduce the emission of CO<sub>2</sub> and increase CO<sub>2</sub> fixing. Prof. Ozaki for the first time proposed the utility of NO<sub>x</sub> for effective reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Thunder produces NO<sub>x</sub>, yellowtail, crab, and delicious rice. Thunder produces NO<sub>x</sub> from N<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> in the air. About 4 million thunders occur in the earth in one day. As the result, ca. 30 x 10<sup>6</sup> tons of NO<sub>x</sub> are produced by thunders in one year and about 20-80% of NO<sub>x</sub> are produced by thunders in the world. In the coastal area of Japan Sea, heavy snow falls. The amount of snowfall in this area is the highest in the world so that snow piles up to 2-3 m. At this district, thunder happens very often with snow. Among 47 p(ectures in Japan, the top five p(ectures where thunders happen often, *i.e.*, Ishikawa, Fukui, Niigata, Toyama, and Akita have 43.5, 35.0, 34.8, 32.2, and 21.4 days, respectively, as the days when snow falls. Thunder at winter time has several hundred times stronger energy than that at summer time and happens day and night very frequently producing much NO<sub>x</sub>. The gulf of Toyama (Toyamawan) and its surrounding sea area are rich in nutritious N derived from NO<sub>x</sub> which thunder produced and filled with plankton producing many Yellowtails (Buri) and Crabs (Kani). The(ore, thunder is called as Buriokoshi (yellowtail producer).

These 5 p(ectures produce very much delicious rice since thousands of years. There are proverbs, a year with many thunders produces good harvest, one thunder lightning gives one inch growth of rice. Thunder lightning is written as Inazuma (rice wife). Kaminari (thunder) in Japanese character is written Ame(rain) on the top of Ta(field). Most snow falling (3 meter) district Minami Uonuma is famous for the production of most delicious rice Minamiuonuma Koshihikari.

On the contrary, at the Seto inland sea (sea between Shikoku and Chugoku in Japan) district, especially middle part of the Seto inland sea between Okayama and Kagawa Prefectures, thunder is very rare, once in 5 years. The (ore no NOx is produced by thunder at this district. Fish industry of this district was destroyed almost completely since the supply of NOx was stopped by NOx elimination law. These facts indicate that NOx is playing a very important role for the protection of global warming and production of foods.

### 3.1. NOx elimination should be stopped

Large amounts of NOx are produced when large amounts of fossil fuel are burned. The amount of NOx produced is ca.  $2.5 \times 10^9$  tons in the whole world. To eliminate  $2.5 \times 10^9$  tons of NOx, equimolar 1.13 billion tons of ammonia are used. To make 1.13 billion tons of ammonia, 0.2 billion tons of hydrogen gas are used. To make 0.2 billion tons of hydrogen, 0.6 billion tons of butane are used. As the result, 1.76 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> are released. If NOx elimination is stopped, 1.76 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> release can be stopped. Namely, 44 (=  $1.76 \times 25$ ) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed.

### 3.2. Stopping of drainage treatment

Drainage contains nutrient N and P. To treat drainage, huge electricity is used. To make this electricity, 0.60 million tons of fossil fuel are used in Japan. If we stop the drainage treatment, we can save the release of one million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Each house need not pay drainage treatment fee 20 \$ per month. Ocean, field and wood dumping of drainage are encouraged.

By stopping of drainage treatment and NOx elimination at burned gas, and by releasing of 2 million tons and nutrient P 0.5 million tons, 50 (=  $2 \times 25$ ) million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed and fish 20 million tons of NOx can be produced in Japan. By insufficient supply of nutrient N caused by NOx elimination law, fish industry suffered critical damage at Kuroshio (poor nutrient N, P) running sea especially at the Seto inland Sea district where no thunder and no supply of NOx are given. Tuna (maguro), Bonito (katsuo), Sardine (iwashi), Bream (tai), Mackerel (saba), Octopus (tako), Sea eel (anago), and Oyster (kaki) decreased to 20 %. Sea weed (nori) decreased to 0 %. Many fishermen lost job. Fish price increased five times and fish became much expensive than meat now. We Japanese can live longest by eating fish as main protein source. Because fish contains hyaluronic acid, glucosamine, and chondroitin which are the precursors of anti-aging reagents (26,27,51-58). We Japanese may lose long life record [Men 80.50 (third), women 86.63 (top) ] from the fact that fish production was reduced remarkably by the NOx elimination law.

NOx produced by burning increases CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation and food production (7). Prof. Ozaki demonstrated how fish production changed, how grain production changed, how CO<sub>2</sub> fix changed, how GDP changed, and how GWPR (CO<sub>2</sub> emission/ CO<sub>2</sub> fix) changed.

## 4. Method to fit Paris agreement for protection of global warming (16)

The data of CO<sub>2em</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub> emission), NOx (NOx emission), fish production, CO<sub>2f</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub> fixing by plankton used for fish production), Grain, CO<sub>2g</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub> fixing used for grain production), CO<sub>2t</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub> used for Tree Grass production), population, and CO<sub>2</sub> increase of 28 countries are shown in Table 1. (16)

**Table 1** CO<sub>2em</sub>, NOx, Fish, CO<sub>2f</sub>, Grain, CO<sub>2g</sub>, CO<sub>2t</sub>, Population, and CO<sub>2</sub> inc of countries

Country	CO <sub>2em</sub> Billion t	NOx hm t	Fish m t	CO <sub>2f</sub> hm t	Grain hm t	CO <sub>2g</sub> hm t	CO <sub>2t</sub> m t	Popula-tion hm	CO <sub>2</sub> inc hm t
World	51	14.4	160	188	33	66	256	76	180
China	1.96	4.25	81.5	16.3	5.57	11.2	100	13.5	0
United S	5.1	2	5.5	1.1	4.4	9	51	3.1	0
India	2.46	1	10.5	2.0	2.95	6	28	13	-9
Russia	1.96	0.63	4.9	0.98	0.92	0.9	32	1.43	-12
Japan 2019	1.25	0	4.54	0.92	0.04	0.08	3	1.27	8

Japan 1980	0.8	0.5	12	2.4	0.08	0.16	3	1.27	2.6
Germany	0.78	0	2.7	0.05	0.47	0.9	3.5	0.83	5
Iran	0.96	0.25	0.7	0.14	0.18	0.36		0.80	
Canada	0.56	0.22	8.7	0.17	0.51	1.02	94	0.37	- 88
Indonesia	0.50	1.97	23.2	4.6	0.44	0.89	14	2.39	- 9
Mexico	0.47	0.2	1.5	0.3			1.9	1.23	
U. K	0.40	0.16	0.04	0.08	0.33	0.66	7	0.80	
S Africa	0.40	0.17	0.6	0.12	12	24	1.2	0.33	
Italy	0.35	0.14	0.2	0.04	0.16	0.3	3	0.60	0.5
France	0.33	0.013	0.6	0.12	0.52	1	8	0.67	-5
Poland	0.30	0.09			0.32	.64	5	0.38	-2
Thailand	0.28	0.11	1.5	0.30	0.38	0.076	0.5	0.63	-2.2
Spain	0.26	0.10	1.3	0.26	0.21	0.042	2.6	0.46	0
Egypt	0.23	0.7	3.3	0.66	0.0.3	0.6		0.94	
Vietnam	0.21	0.7	6.4	1.2	50	1	3	0.86	-1
Argentin	0.19	0.01	1.8	0.36	1.02	2.8	2	0.25	
Pakistan	0.17	0.67	0.3	0.06	0.38	0.7	7.9	1.98	-5
Australia	0.13	0.025	0.2	0.04	0.70	0.65	3	0.25	-1.6
Philippin	0.11	0.045	0.90	0.27	0.54	0.1	3	0.92	-1.9
Nigeria	0.09		0.7	0.013	0.26	0.5		1.94	
Columbia	0.08	0.003	0.6	0.12	0.08	1.1		0.50	
Malaysia	0.028	0.11	1.6	0.32	0.02	0.4		0.28	
Netherland	0.01	0.16	0.3	0.06	0.08	0.018		0.17	

#### 4.1. CO<sub>2</sub>

Emission; 360 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> was produced in the world in 2016 by the burning of 140 hm tons of fossil. The CO<sub>2</sub> emission data of many countries are obtained from statistic. To protect global warming, we must fix CO<sub>2</sub> in the same amount as that of the emitted CO<sub>2</sub>. Since we are fixing 283 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, 142 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is increasing. We must fix 142 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by proportion of emission of each country. The responsible amount of each country is calculated. The responsible amount can be calculated as Emission amount x 142/360 (0.397) . Each country must clear their CO<sub>2</sub> responsibility by either decrease of CO<sub>2</sub> emission or increase of CO<sub>2</sub> fixing.

#### 4.2. NO<sub>x</sub>

The amount of NO<sub>x</sub> is estimated from the fact that NO<sub>x</sub> is produced about 1/25 of produced CO<sub>2</sub>. When 1 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> is produced, 1/25 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> is produced in the burning process.

Many governments such as United State, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, and France consider NO<sub>x</sub> as pollution gas and eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> by the reaction with ammonia. The(ore, CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is retarded very much. In other words, CO<sub>2</sub> fixing is retarded very much and global warming is accelerated very much. The amount of NO<sub>x</sub> is so high that global warming progress proceeds very fast. For the production of ammonia, much fossil is used and much CO<sub>2</sub> is produced.

#### 4.3. Fish

Fish eats ca. 20 times plankton of its weight. CO<sub>2</sub>p: Same weight of CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed in the growth of plankton. The(ore, 20 times of fish weight CO<sub>2</sub> is estimated to be fixed.

#### 4.4. Grain

33 hm tons of grain is produced.

#### 4.5. CO<sub>2</sub>g

Two times weight of CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed in the production of grain. From 66 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, 33 million tons of grain is produced.

#### 4.6. Tree grass

From 225 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, 225 billion tons of tree and grass are estimated to be produced.

#### 4.7. Fish

From 40 billion tons of plankton, 2 billion tons of fish are produced. 1/3 tons of fossil give 1 ton of CO<sub>2</sub>. One ton of CO<sub>2</sub> produces 1/25 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> in the burning process. In the CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation process, 1 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> reacts with 18/44 tons of H<sub>2</sub>O using 1/25 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub>, Grain, and Fish production are obtained from statistic.

The weight of Plankton is estimated from the fact that sardine eats 10 times plankton of his weight and Tuna (maguro) eats 10 times sardine of his weight. Then we estimated that fish eats 20 times plankton of his weight in average.

#### 4.8. Grain

From 66 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, 33 hm tons of grain are produced. CO<sub>2</sub> fixed in the production of grain is thought to be double of grain. CO<sub>2</sub>t (CO<sub>2</sub> used for the production of tree and grass): CO<sub>2</sub>t is obtained from the formula of the weight of CO<sub>2</sub> – the weight of plankton and Grain. CO<sub>2</sub>, Grain, and Fish productions are obtained from statistic.

China emitted 106.4 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The CO<sub>2</sub> res is 41.92 hm tons. And emitted 4.26 hm tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. China produced 0.794 hm tons of fish. China fixed 15.88 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton growth. China produced 5.57 hm tons of grain and fixed 11.2 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. China has a possibility to fix 100 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by tree grass CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation at 9.98 m km<sup>2</sup> area. United Sate emitted 51.0 hm of CO<sub>2</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub> res is 20.0 billion tons, emitted 2 hm tons of NO<sub>x</sub>, produced 0.055 hm tons of fish, and fixed 0.1 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton growth. United state produced grain 4.4 hm tons of grain and fixed 9 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. United state can fix 51 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by tree grass CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation at 5.172 m km<sup>2</sup> area.

India emitted 24 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. India fixed 2 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton growth for the production of 0.105 hm tons of fish. India produced 2.96 hm tons of grain. India can fix 32 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by tree grass CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation at 3.287 m km<sup>2</sup> area.

Japan produced 12.5 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The CO<sub>2</sub> res is 4.92 tons and emitted 0.5 hm tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. Japan produced 0,047 hm tons of fish and fixed 0.94 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton growth. Japan produced 0.1 hm tons of grain and fixed 0.24 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Japan can fix 3.3 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by tree grass assimilation at 0.378 m Km<sup>2</sup> area. Total 4.48 (= 0.94+0.24+3.3) hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. But Japan cannot fix 8.02 (= 12.5-4.48 ) hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> at his own land. To eliminate the remaining 8.02 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, Japan should fix CO<sub>2</sub> at its surrounding sea by plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation because the area is narrow.

United Kingdom produced 4 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. United Kingdom can fix 0.1 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton, 0.4 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by grain production, and 2.4hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by grass tree production. Total 2.9 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. United Kingdom has the duty to eliminate the remaining 1.1 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>

Italy produced 3.5 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Italy can fix 0.7 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton, 0.3 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by grain production, and 0.3 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by tree grass production. Total 1.3 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. Italy must decrease the remaining 2.2 hm tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

Japan, United Kingdom, and Italy cannot fix CO<sub>2</sub> at their countries because the areas are narrow. Japan emitted 1.2x10<sup>9</sup> k tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2015. Japan has an area of 3.8x10<sup>5</sup> Km<sup>2</sup>. Fixable CO<sub>2</sub> is 3.3x10<sup>8</sup> k tons. The increased net amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in Japan is 9x10<sup>8</sup> k tons. Japan, United Kingdom, and Italy are increasing CO<sub>2</sub>. These 3 countries are surrounded by sea. These countries must decrease CO<sub>2</sub> by Plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation at sea. Total CO<sub>2</sub> emission of the world is 3.6x10<sup>10</sup> kt. We must decrease CO<sub>2</sub> emission by the promotion of plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by using NO<sub>x</sub> given by nature.

#### 4.9. Method to decrease CO<sub>2</sub> 14.2 billion tons

Paris Agreement asks us no increase of CO<sub>2</sub>. We must fix the same amount of CO<sub>2</sub> as that generated by CO<sub>2</sub> emission. The world is emitting 36 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, while it is fixing 21.6 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The(ore, 14.2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is increasing. We must fix 14.2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. On the other hand, the world is emitting 1.44 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. About half of emitted NO<sub>x</sub> is eliminated by ammonia and 0.72 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> are released as it is. One ton of NO<sub>x</sub> can fix 25 times amount [18.00 (= 0.72x25) billion tons] of CO<sub>2</sub>. The(ore, if 0.72 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> are not eliminated, billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed.

We must decrease 14.2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. 14.2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is assigned by proportion of emission of each country. The CO<sub>2</sub> res (Responsible amount of CO<sub>2</sub>) can be calculated as the net Emission amount x 14.2/36 (0.397)

The responsible CO<sub>2</sub> of United State is 20 billion tons. USA emitted 51.0 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and 2 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. To eliminate 2 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>, 1.13 billion tons of ammonia is necessary. To make 1.13 billion tons of ammonia, 0.2 billion tons of hydrogen gas is required. To make 0.2 billion tons of hydrogen, 0.64 billion tons of butane is required. As the result, 1.76 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is released. If NO<sub>x</sub> elimination is not done, 1.76 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be saved and 50 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> will be fixed. Every plant grows well and produces grain, fish, and grass well. Fixation of the responsible 20 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> should be done.

The NO<sub>x</sub> concentration limit rule of exhaust gas of car determines the fuel efficiency. By loosening the concentration limit, 20 % of fuel efficiency elevates and 0.2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> will be saved. By the effective use of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP in the drainage, assimilation of 0.5 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is accelerated, and production of grain, fish, and meat will increase.

Japan is emitting 1.25 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The CO<sub>2</sub> res is 0.495 billion tons. 0.1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is emitting for the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and 0.1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted for the drainage treatment. If these treatments are stopped, emission of 0.2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is saved and concentration of N, P increases so that CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is accelerated and 0.5 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> will be fixed. In addition, 0.7 (= 0.1+0.1+0.5) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is decreased. The decrease of 0.7 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> results in better improvement by 0.205 billion tons than the responsible 0.495 billion tons which can fit Paris agreement. Japan restricting rice production area with 11 million hectare (36% of total rice field) is inhibited to plant. If we cultivate rice in all fields, 14 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. If we cultivate two crops of rice and wheat at the same field in a year, we can fix 30 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

In Japan, a very special law about the garbage incinerator was set up in 2002. By the reason much NO<sub>x</sub> is produced at lower temperature. By this rule, the incinerator must be controlled at higher temperature than 800 °C by adding excess fuel to keep higher temperature. Operation of this high temperature incinerator results in the unfavorable use of much excess fuel releasing much CO<sub>2</sub>. For the construction of new incinerator, great amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> are produced. For the transportation of garbage and destroyed houses, 0.1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> are generating. Bonfire was inhibited by the reason that bonfire produces NO<sub>x</sub>. By eliminating this law, fixation of 0.1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> will be accomplished.

#### 4.10. Plankton photosynthesis and fish production

Seventy percent of the earth is covered by sea. 70% of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is carried out at sea. 1.5 billion years ago, fish did not appear. Plankton grows and oil is formed as fossil of plankton. Plankton grows infinitely when nutrient N and P is present at any condition. Sea water contains much N and P. They are consumed by plankton and the concentration of N, P at the surface became poor. Fish appeared around 1.5 billion years ago. Fish grows by eating plankton. Fish grows at plankton-rich sea. Three big fishing oceans were north Atlantic ocean, north Pacific ocean, and west side sea of south America. At these seas, counter currents give rich N and P to the plankton.

The world fish industry and CO<sub>2</sub> fixing changed very much since 1980 by the supply of NO<sub>x</sub> produced by burning of fossil. World fish production in 2016 increased to 200 million tons, about double of 93 million tons in 1997. China,

Indonesia, India, and Vietnam reported 79.38, 22.21, 10.11, and 6.21 million tons of fish catch, respectively, increasing fish production very much.

China, Indonesia, India, Vietnam do not eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> and do not do drainage treatment. They use NO<sub>x</sub> and excreta as it is for production of plankton and fish. The (ore, fish production increased remarkably even at the district where N and P would not be supplied by counter current of nutrient-rich deep sea water and nutrient poor shallow sea water would be kept. China produced 16.77 millions tons of fish in 2002 and 79.38 million tons of fish in 2016. This is a huge Increase. China produced 0.4 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. This NO<sub>x</sub> is released to air and dissolved in rain and give enough nutrient nitrogen to sea, lake, and river to grow 1.6 billion tons of plankton and 79.38 million tons of fish. 0.4 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> became enough fertilizer for the production of 0.44 billion tons of grain. This amount of NO<sub>x</sub> contributed to the growth of tree and grass. These three CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation actions, *i.e.*, plankton formation, grain production tree, and grass growth, fixed 10 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> contributing to the protection of global warming.

Japan produced 16 million tons of fish, the top in the world in 1960. But Its fish production decreased to 4.64 million tons reported as the 7th place in 2016. This is a huge decrease. Japan is eliminating 3 million tons of N and P since 1980. The (ore, NP concentration of sea decreased remarkably. Plankton can not grow at this low concentration. The (ore fish decreased. 12 million tons of fish were not produced in recent years. Especially, production of Pacific Saury (Sanma) decreased to  $1.5 \times 10^5$  tons in 2014 compared with  $3 \times 10^5$  tons in 2006. Sardine (Iwashi) also decreased to 0.5 million tons in 1988 compared with 4.81 million tons in 2014. These two fish eat plankton. Production of Tuna (Maguro) which eat Pacific Saury and Sardine decreased to 0.017 millions tons in 2014 compared with 0.16 million tons in 1961. The production of Bonto (katsuo), Bream (tai), Seaeel (anago), Salmon (sake), Mackerel (saba), Octopus (tako), Squid (ika), Eel (unagi), and Sea eel (anago) decreased to 0.16 million tons in 1969 from 0.017 million tons in 2014. Production of Asari decreased to 0.001 million tons in 2016 from 0.1 million tons in 1980. Production of Sea weed (Nori) also decreased to 0.01 billion sheets from 1 billion sheets.

Fish production is proportional to population and the amount of excreta. Shrimp production by excreta is popular in Vietnam, India and Indonesia from which 31000, 30000 and 25000 tons, respectively, of shrimps are exported to Japan in 2015. Peru, Norway, and Chile produce much fish by N, P caused by counter currents of nutrient-rich deep sea water with nutrient poor shallow sea water.

Fish production is proportional to CO<sub>2</sub> fixed by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation at sea. The country having high fish production is the country which has done CO<sub>2</sub> fixation at the high level. 20 times of CO<sub>2</sub> of fish production are fixed by plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation.

China produced 79.38 million tons of fish in 2016. This means that China fixed 1.6 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. This is a huge amount. This is 1/ 6 of 10 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> produced at China. China is the biggest CO<sub>2</sub> producing country.

This data indicates that plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is playing a significant role in the fixation of CO<sub>2</sub> and protection of global warming.

Decrease of 12 million tons of fish at Japan means decrease of 240 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in its fixation. If Japan stops elimination of 3 million tons of N and P, Japan can fix 60 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and can produce 12 million tons of fish

Decrease of a half-million ton of fish at Seto inland sea (2) means decrease of 10 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Fixation of  $8 \times 10^8$  tons of CO<sub>2</sub> which is induced from the formula of  $12.4 \times 10^8 - 4.4 \times 10^8$ , must be done at sea. For this purpose,  $5.77 \times 10^8$  km<sup>2</sup> ( $8 \times 10^8 / 14.2$ ) sea area is necessary. We must do CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation at  $8.77 \times 10^8$  km<sup>2</sup> sea. This is a 2.3 times wide area of Japan.

#### 4.11. NO<sub>x</sub> concentration of many countries

When fossil is burned, carbon dioxide is emitted and ca. 1/25 amount of NO<sub>x</sub> compared with produced CO<sub>2</sub> is also produced as the byproduct. Concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> in exhaust gas at the electricity plant is ca. 1.6 g/kWh. Some countries do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination with ammonia while other countries do not do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination. The selection if NO<sub>x</sub> elimination is done or not gives a significant influence on economy, electricity price, import, export. agriculture, fish industry, and GDP.

China emitted 10.64 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The content of NO<sub>x</sub> in exhaust gas is 1.6 g/kWh electricity generation. The electricity generation of China is 15422 billion kWh, NO<sub>x</sub> emission of China is 984 (=  $2 \times 1.6 \times 15422$ ) million tons. About



a half of fossil is burned at electricity plant. The other half is burned at other furnaces like iron and chemistry industries. The(ore, double amounts of NO<sub>x</sub> are produced at all furnaces. Electricity price at China is 8 c/kWh.

Japan emitted 1.25 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Japan did not do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination before 1970 and NO<sub>x</sub> content was 1.6 g/kWh and 32.1 million tons of NO<sub>x</sub> were released. In 1980, Japan government set up a very strict law to eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> and Drainage NP. Then the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in exhaust gas decreased to 0.1 g/kWh and NO<sub>x</sub> emission decreased to 0.4 million tons.

The other data about the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in exhaust gas are shown as follows: [country (g/kWh); China (1.6), USA (0.5), India (1.6), Japan (1.6 in 1970 and 0.1 in 2016), Canada (1.3), Germany (1.0), France (1.9), S. Korea (1.6), UK (1.3), and Italy (0.5), respectively.

These countries produced NO<sub>x</sub> as follows: [country (million tons of NO<sub>x</sub>); China (984), USA (192), India (86), Japan (0.4), Canada (52.4), Germany (24.4), France (38), S. Korea (34.2), UK (18.4), Italy (5.6).

As one molecule of NO<sub>x</sub> can fix 25 molecules of CO<sub>2</sub>. These countries can fix CO<sub>2</sub> as follows: [country (billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> which were calculated by the formula of the above each NO<sub>x</sub> data $\times$ 25 $\times$ 44/30)]; China (36.08), USA (7.04), India (3.15), Japan (0.147), Canada (1.91), Germany (0.894), France (1.393), S. Korea (1.25), U. K. (0.674), and Italy (0.205).

#### **4.12. Electricity price of many countries**

Here, the electricity prices used in many countries having high and low electricity prices are shown.

##### *4.12.1. High electricity price country*

The names of countries (its electricity prices using c/kWh) are shown as follows: Japan (20-24), Germany (32), France (19), UK (15.4), and Italy (28). At these countries, NO<sub>x</sub> elimination is carried out. The most severe country is Japan in NO<sub>x</sub> elimination. The NO<sub>x</sub> con of Japan is 0.1 g /kWh and its electricity price (20-24 c/kWh) is high.

##### *4.12.2. Low electricity country*

The names of countries (its electricity prices using c/kWh) are shown as follows: China (1.6-4.5), India (5.6), and S. Korea (8.4). The countries which do not do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination can provide low price electricity. The countries with these low prices are increasing CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, CO<sub>2</sub> fixing, and food production, as shown in the case of China (1.6-4.5 c/kWh).

Low price electricity is very favorite for the production of goods and thereby the countries with low price electricity can export many goods to countries with high electricity price. For example most of electricity generation is produced in China and China products have been exported all over the world. Consequently, China is increasing GDP.

The countries with high electricity price are doing NO<sub>x</sub> elimination by use of ammonia. By elimination of this NO<sub>x</sub> elimination process, we can reduce 0.1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> production. Japan eliminates NO<sub>x</sub> completely. The(ore, the electricity price (20-24 c/kWh) of Japan is 2.5 times higher than that of S. Korea (8.4 c/kWh). Even through both countries are generating electricity using fossil imported from abroad. Construction cost plus fossil cost are added for elimination of NO<sub>x</sub>. Thus the electricity price increases. Developed countries could lower their electricity prices if NO<sub>x</sub> elimination could be stopped.

#### **4.13. Fish production and CO<sub>2</sub> fixation by plankton (13,14, and 18)**

When we look at fish production in the world. China emitted 10.4 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and 492 million tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. They do not eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> and use NO<sub>x</sub> as a promotor of plankton growth. 79.38 million tons of fish is caught and 1.98 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed. India caught 10.11 million tons of fish. Japan caught 13 million tons of fish in 1970. But since the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> was done, the fish catch in Japan decreased to 4.64 million tons. Thus, the CO<sub>2</sub> fixation by plankton decreased to 92.8 million tons in 2016 from 250 million tons in 1970

When we look at fish catch regions of Japan, the west side of Kyushu, Nagasaki, Saga, Fukuoka, and Kagoshima p(ectures. East China sea exits in the west of these p(ectures. Large amounts of nitrogen are provided by Yangtze River and the concentration of nitrogen in East China sea is very high and large amounts of plankton are growing. The(ore, a lot of fish are produced at this sea. East China sea is a well known fishing center in the world now.

#### 4.14. Influence of NO<sub>x</sub> elimination on GDP growth rate

CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is the most important reaction for all biology on the earth. NO<sub>x</sub> is a promotor of plant growth involving CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. The(ore, NO<sub>x</sub> elimination results in a great damage on not only the growth of plant and plankton but also production of fish, grain, grass, and tree.

For the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> the reaction of NO<sub>x</sub> with ammonia is used. By this reaction, precious fertilizer is destroyed by another precious fertilizer NH<sub>3</sub>. This is a tremendous loss.

- The countries who do not do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination like China (NO<sub>x</sub>con = 1.6 g/kWh, GDP = 6.92%), India NO<sub>x</sub>con = 1.6 g/kWh, GDP = 7.10%), and S. Korea (NO<sub>x</sub>con = 1.6 g/kWh, GDP = 2.8%) can boost high GDP growth rates.
- The countries which do this reaction with ammonia for NO<sub>x</sub> elimination like USA (NO<sub>x</sub> con = 0.5 g/hWh, GDP = 1.38%), Japan (NO<sub>x</sub> con = 0.1 g/kWh, GDP = 1.01%), Germany (NO<sub>x</sub> con = 1.0 g/kWh, GDP = 1.85%), UK (NO<sub>x</sub> con = 1.3 g/kWh, GDP = 1.8%), and Italy (NO<sub>x</sub>con = 0.5 g/kWh, GDP = 0.88%) are consuming much fossil fuel for elimination of NO<sub>x</sub>. The(ore, the electricity prices of such countries electricity price are higher than those of the countries without NO<sub>x</sub> elimination so that CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is retarded. Agriculture and fish industries are retarded. Japan did no NO<sub>x</sub> elimination before 1970. The GDP of Japan was 8.0 in 1970. Japan started NO<sub>x</sub> elimination in 1980, then plankton production was destroyed and 13 million tons of fish were not produced. About 1 million fishermen lost job. As the fish price res is 3000 dollar/t, 390 (= 3000x13) billion dollars were lost. The DGP growth rate of Japan now is 1.01%.  
The country whose electricity price is low can produce a lot of goods with low price. Thus, industries can progress and the DGP growth rate becomes higher.
- The countries which do not do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination: 1) They need not fossil to eliminate NO<sub>x</sub>. 2) They can have enough NO<sub>x</sub> and promote CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. 3) Their electricity prices are low. 4) They can produce much fish and grain. 5) They can get high GDP growth rate as shown in China (6.92%) and India (7.10%).  
The countries which do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination: They show low GDP, as exemplified in USA (1.48 %), Germany (1.85%), UK (1.8%), Japan (1.03 %), and Italy (0.88%).

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#### 5. Effect of NO<sub>x</sub> elimination on electricity price, fish production, GDP an protection of global warming (19)

Many developing countries like USA, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, and France set up laws to inhibit the release of NO<sub>x</sub> in the air. As the result, CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation and CO<sub>2</sub> fixation are reduced remarkably. The growth of plant and plankton is reduced significantly. Fish production in such countries is also reduced remarkably. Some other countries welcomed NO<sub>x</sub> and excreta as promotors of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. In these countries, the growth of plankton and grain growth is promoted. Fish production increases.

Thousands of papers have been published about the toxicity of NO<sub>x</sub> and no papers indicated that NO<sub>x</sub> is fertilizer.

When we look at plankton, a number of papers including 20 nature-related papers teach us that plankton and supply of NP are playing a significant role in the control of climate, CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, and fish production. Plankton reduced 95 % CO<sub>2</sub> concentration to 250 ppm in 3 billion years

Prof. Ozaki is insisting that NO<sub>x</sub> elimination should be stopped and NO<sub>x</sub> elimination law should be eliminated. Namely, NO<sub>x</sub> should be released to air as it is. Waste water should be released as it is to ocean, field, and forest to promote CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation to help fixation of CO<sub>2</sub>.

When we look at fish production of world (6-15), China, Indonesia, India, and Vietnam caught 79.38, 22.21, 18.11, 18.11, and 6.21, respectively, million tons of fish. These countries use NO<sub>x</sub> and excreta as they are for production of plankton and fish. The(ore, fish production increased remarkably. China industry is promoted. As the result, production of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> increased rapidly and production of fish increased rapidly.

The data of CO<sub>2</sub>em (CO<sub>2</sub> emission), NO<sub>x</sub>con (NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in exhaust gas), NO<sub>x</sub>em (NO<sub>x</sub> emission) electricity, price, fish, CO<sub>2</sub>f plankton, and GDP of 11 countries are shown in Table 2

**Table 2** The data of CO<sub>2</sub> em (CO<sub>2</sub> emission) , NO<sub>x</sub>con (NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in exhaust gas), NO<sub>x</sub>em (NO<sub>x</sub> emission) electricity, price, fish, CO<sub>2</sub> f plankton, and GDP of 11 countries

Country	CO <sub>2</sub> em hm t	NO <sub>x</sub> con g/kWh	NO <sub>x</sub> em mill t	Electricity billkWh	pri ce c/kWh	Fish mill t	CO <sub>2</sub> f plankton hm t	GDP rowth rate
China	106.4	1.6	984	154220	1.6-4.5	79.38	19.8	6.92
India	24.5	1.6	86	13920	5.6	10.11	2.0	7.10
S Korea	5.8	1.6	34.2	5380	8.1	3.33	0.083	2.8
USA	51.7	0.5	192	43670	12	6.05	0.50	1.48
Japan (2016)	12.5	0.1	0.4	10080	24	4.64	0.11	1.03
Japan (1970)		1.6	64.2			13.00	3.25	8.0
Canada	5.5	1.3	52.4	6520	8.1	1.05	0.25	1.40
Germany	7.7	1.0	24.4	6270	32	0.29	0.07	1.85
France	3.2	1.9	3.8	5570	19	0.91	0.18	1.20
UK	4.0	1.3	18.4	3560	15.4	0.91	0.002	1.8
Italy	3.5	0.5	5.6	3880	28	0.34	0.008	0.88
Russia	17.6				17	4.61	1.15	-0.22

## 6. The effect of NO<sub>x</sub> elimination on electricity price, fish production and GDP (29)

The effects of increase of NO<sub>x</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> on grain and fish production, protection of global warming, and climate is summerized here. The data of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, CO<sub>2</sub> fix, NO<sub>x</sub> emission, Grain production, GrainJa (Grain production of Japan), GrainInd (Grain production of India), Fish (Fish production of the world), FishJa (Fish production of Japan, GWPR, and GDPgJ (GDP growth rate in Japan) are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3** The data of CO<sub>2</sub> em, CO<sub>2</sub> f, NO<sub>x</sub>em, Grain production, GrainJa, GrainInd, Fish, FishJa, GWPR, and GDPgJ

Year	CO <sub>2</sub> em hm t	CO <sub>2</sub> f hm t	NO <sub>x</sub> em hm t	Grain hm t	GrainJa m t	GrainInd hm t	Fish m t	FishJa m t	GWPR	GDPgJ
1900	20	20	0.8						1	
1920	30	30	1.2						1	
1940	50	50	2				2		1	
1960	100	100	4			0.7	35	3.5	1	6
1970	150	150	6	11	13	1		6.2	1	7
1975	170	170	6.8	12	10			9.5	1	6.5
1980	200	150	8	14	10	1.2	45	11	1.33	6
1985	210	140	8.4	15	9.5		105	12	1.33	1
1990	220	140	8.8	17	9	1.7	110	9	1.5	1
2000	250	150	10	22	8.5	2.2	140	8.5	1.57	1
2005	270	160	10.8	21.5	8.2		155	5	1.68	1
2010	300	170	12	23.5	8	25	165	4	1.76	1
2017	360	220	14.4	27	7.5		200	3.2	1.63	1

The weight of vegetation of the world increased about 2 times since the industrial revolution. The area of tropical rainforest increased very much since these several 10 years.

The total weight of wood is said to be 80 billion tons. The reason is due to the increase of NO<sub>x</sub>. The increase of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> production increased the CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. The increase of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation increased the production of grain and fish. The production of grain in 1960 was 0.85 billion tons but it increased 3 times to 2.6 billion tons in 2010.

The production of grain in India increased 5 times from 1950 to 2010, as shown by the data of 0.5 (1950), 0.7 (1960), 1.0 (1970), 1.2 (1980), 1.7 (1990), 2.2 (2000), and 2.5 (2010) tons. The CO<sub>2</sub> emission now reaches 24 billion tons. The NO<sub>x</sub> emission increased to 1 billion tons. The increase of NO<sub>x</sub> contributed to the production of 2.5 billion tons of grain. Population of India increased 3,3 times to 1.25 billion in 2014 from 0.38 billion in 1951. The grain production increased 5 times.

Fish production of the world increased as follows: 20 (1940), 35 (1960), 45 (1980), 80 (1990), 130 (2000), 130 (2010), and 200 (2016) million tons. China increased fish production 57 times to 2017 from 1960: 1.5 (1960), 2 (1970), 3 (1980), 4 (1990), 16.3 (1997), 16.3 (2002), 78.4 (2016), and 85.3 (2017) million tons. China produced 10.6 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and 4 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. 4 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> contributed to the increase of nitrogen concentration of sea, growth of plankton, and increase of fish production.

China produced 4 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. This NO<sub>x</sub> increased nitrogen concentration of sea. East China sea is now the top fishing area. The three big fishing seas were north Pacific ocean, north Atlantic ocean, and west of South America. These seas are rich in nutrient NP caused by counter current of NP rich deep sea water so that the NP-poor surface sea water is improved.

When CO<sub>2</sub> concentration increases, the yield of grain increased about 30 %. The concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> at green house is kept at 1000-1500 ppm. Normal concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air is 400 ppm. The(ore, the concentration at green house is 2.5-3.75 times higher than that of CO<sub>2</sub> in the normal air.

The tree in densely populated cities grows much more rapidly than that in normal cities. NO<sub>x</sub> is a very effective promoter of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. The(ore, the production of grain and fish increased proportionally to the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>. Here, are summarized the amounts of emitted and fixed CO<sub>2</sub> reported in 1900 to 1960 which are shown in the order of the data (billion tons) of emitted CO<sub>2</sub> and fixed CO<sub>2</sub>, and (year): 20 & 20 (1900), 30 & 30 (1920), 50 & 50 (1940), 10 & 10 (1960). After 1980, the amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> emission and fixation become different from each other. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> fixation becomes smaller than that of CO<sub>2</sub> emission. The data obtained after 1980 are shown in the same order: 20 & 18 (1980), 22 & 14 (1990), 25 & 16 (2000), 30 & 16 (2010), and 36 & 22 (2016). The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> fixation is less by 14 billion tons than that of CO<sub>2</sub> emission in 2016. This is caused by the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. The CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is retarded by elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP.

### 6.1. Heat balance of earth

On the earth, 14 billion tons of fossil fuel is burned. As the result,  $3.6 \times 10^{10}$  tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is produced and  $13.2 \times 10^{16}$  kcal of heat is generated. When we consider the heat produced by animal respiration,  $9.45 \times 10^{15}$  (=  $7.4 \times 10^{15}$  kcal x 4.6/3.6) kcal of heat is produced. The earth is also warmed by the heat of atomic energy. Uranium produces  $2 \times 10^{15}$  kcal of heat. Electricity generation capacity of the world is 16868 Tetra watt h. Electricity generation by atomic energy is 2086 Tetra watt h. The(ore,  $7.4 \times 10^{15} \times 2986/10868 = 2.02 \times 10^{15}$  kcal of heat is evolved by atomic energy.

The earth is also warmed by the heat evolved by animal. Human being eats 1000 kcal of food every day and releases 1000 kcal of heat every day. Population of the world is 7.6 billion. The(ore human being is releasing  $1000 \times 365 \times 76 \times 10^{15} = 2.8 \times 10^{15}$  kcal in one year. Animals other than human being, such as cow, bird, whales, and seal, are producing heat. We can estimate the same as  $2.8 \times 10^{15}$  kcal of heat generated by human being. The(ore, the total heat involving fossil burning, atomic energy, human being, and other animals is calculated to be  $15.02 \times 10^{15}$  [=  $(7.4 + 2.02 + 2.8 + 2.8) \times 10^{15}$ ] kcal. We must absorb  $15.02 \times 10^{15}$  kcal by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation.

44g (1 mole) of CO<sub>2</sub> and 18 g (1 mole) of water absorb 114 kcal sun's heat to be converted to carbohydrate and 32 g oxygen. If 5.1 billion tons ( $5.1 \times 10^{16}$  g) of CO<sub>2</sub> do CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation,  $13.2 \times 10^{14}$  kcal (=  $114 \times 51 \times 10^{15}/44$ ) can be absorbed.

CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation must be promoted by stopping of NO<sub>x</sub> elimination and by stopping waste water purification. By stopping NO<sub>x</sub> elimination, 1.44 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> can be fixed and 3.6 (=  $1.44 \times 25$ ) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The amount of N.P in drainage is around 0.05 billion tons. By using this 0.05 billion tons of N.P, we can fix 1.25 (=  $0.05 \times 25$ ) billion tons

of CO<sub>2</sub>. In total, 4.85 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. This means that we can absorb  $15 \times 10^{14}$  kcal and thereby the earth can be cooled down.

## 6.2. Electricity generation should be done by coal

IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) asking electricity generation by oil and natural gas than coal, because coal generate more CO<sub>2</sub> than oil. But I think coal is better for the generation of electricity to save the consumption of oil (29). Global warming is not caused by CO<sub>2</sub>. Global warming is caused by the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP which do co-assimilation with CO<sub>2</sub>. The amount of the world reserves of coal (162 years) is that of oil (56 years) and natural gas (81 years). We can manufacture many kinds of chemicals and plastics from oil. Oil is more convenient as a transportation fuel. The(ore, oil and natural gas are 3 times more precious than coal. Price of coal is 1/3 of oil. The(ore, we can generate electricity by use of coal at lower price. The price of electricity is very important for the competition of productive industry. The year of oil scare is coming in 50 years. Then we must do liquefaction of coal to get liquid fuel for transportation. In this process, about half an energy of coal is lost. We can enjoy our civilized life longer by saving the consumption of oil and natural gas.

## 6.3. Solar Electricity generation should be done at no green land

Construction of solar mega systems by the sacrifice of wood is not a clever way. (29). 1 hector 1000 m<sup>2</sup> wood can absorb  $3.8 \times 10^6$  kcal of heat and can fix 13.7 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Heat absorption efficiency of solar system cells is 1/3 of green leaf of tree. Solar system cells cannot fix CO<sub>2</sub>. For the preparation of solar cell materials, a large amount of fossil fuel is necessary generating simultaneously much of CO<sub>2</sub>, compared with the generation of CO<sub>2</sub> and electricity by burning of fossil fuel. The(ore construction of solar mega systems by the sacrifice of wood is promoting global warming.

1000 m<sup>2</sup> cell can generate 114000 kWh and can save 7.5 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and can absorb  $1.3 \times 10^6$  kcal of heat. For the production of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> cell, 5 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is produced. Electricity generation should be done at land without green tree. In the house located near forest, air conditioner is unnecessary. But in the house located near solar mega system, air conditioner is necessary at summer. Japan produced 330 billion kWh of solar electricity producing more CO<sub>2</sub> than generation of CO<sub>2</sub> by burning of fossil, Accordingly, the electricity price increased 10%.

Japan is promoting global warming by solar electricity generation by the sacrifice of wood..

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## 7. Complete use of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP is essential for the increased production of food and protection of global warming (32)

In order to study the reason why global warming is happening, Prof. Ozaki investigated why 14 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is remaining to give global warming. Why fish production of Japan decreased. He investigated CO<sub>2</sub> emission, NO<sub>x</sub> emission, grain production, fish production, CO<sub>2</sub> fixation, and CO<sub>2</sub> increase of 34 countries. About 38 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. Then I found that many developed countries are eliminating NO<sub>x</sub>. About a half (3.6 billion tons) of produced NO<sub>x</sub> is eliminated. Then CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is retarded. CO<sub>2</sub> fixation is also retarded. 14 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is remaining to give global warming. Japan producing 1.25 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and 0.05 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. Japan eliminating all of 0.05 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. Then CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is retarded. Plankton production is retarded. Fish production of Japan decreased to 10 % since NO<sub>x</sub> elimination and NP elimination of waste water. The(ore, Japan lost 0.012 billion tons of fish production, 0.24 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> fixation by plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. If developed countries stop elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP in waste water, then 14 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. CO<sub>2</sub> emission produced by elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP is saved. By promotion of plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by increasing NP concentration at sea, fish production increase and global warming can be protected. Complete use of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP are essential for the increased production of food and protection of global warming.

The CO<sub>2</sub> emission and CO<sub>2</sub> increase of many countries were investigated to clear the reason why global warming is happening. Why did only Japan decrease fish production while other countries increased fish production? China increased 57 times (13). Several countries cannot fix CO<sub>2</sub> produced at their countries. Japan is the worst country where the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> remained unfixed. Why did Japan become such a country?.

Japan doing NO<sub>x</sub> elimination most severely (18). Japan is doing NP purification most severely. The CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is retarded very much. Japan is emitting much CO<sub>2</sub> (0.12 billion tons) for the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. Japan decreased fish production 13 to 2.30 million tons during 1970 to 2015. This indicates 2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> fix decreased during 1970 to 2015.

The data of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, NO<sub>x</sub> emission, Fish production Grain, CO<sub>2</sub>g (CO<sub>2</sub> used for grain production) CO<sub>2</sub>t (CO<sub>2</sub> used for tree production), CO<sub>2</sub> increase of 34 countries are shown in Table 4. Unit is hundred million tons (22-24 and 32)

**Table 4** The data of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, NO<sub>x</sub> emission, Fish production Grain, CO<sub>2</sub>g, CO<sub>2</sub>t, and CO<sub>2</sub> increase of 34 countries

Country	CO <sub>2</sub> em	NO <sub>x</sub> emi	Fish prod	CO <sub>2</sub> f	Grain	CO <sub>2</sub> g	Area	CO <sub>2</sub> t	CO <sub>2</sub> inc
World	360	14.4	2	32	33	66			140
China	106	4.25	0.794	1.59	5.6	11.2	1.0x10 <sup>7</sup>	100	-25
USA	51	2	0.056	0.11	4.4	9	0.95x10 <sup>7</sup>	70	-20
India	24.6	1	0.105	2	2.98	6	0.32x10 <sup>7</sup>	30	-8
Russia	19.6	0.63	0.076	1.52	0.92	0.9	0.32x10 <sup>7</sup>	25	-5
Japan	12.5	0.5	0.023	0.46	0.12	0.24	0.33x10 <sup>6</sup>	3	8
Germany	7.8	0.31	0.002	0.04	0.47	0.9	0.33x10 <sup>6</sup>	3	3
Iran	6.3	0.25	0.047	0.009	0.18	0.36	1.6x10 <sup>6</sup>	6	0
S. Korea	6.1	0.24					0.97x10 <sup>5</sup>	6	0
Canada	5.6	0.22	0.01	0.25	0.51	1.02	1.0x10 <sup>7</sup>	30	-23
Saudi Arabia	5	0.2					2x10 <sup>6</sup>	5	0
Indonesia	5	0.22	0.2	4.4	0.51	1.02	1.9x10 <sup>6</sup>	2	0
Brazil	4.8	0.19					2x10 <sup>6</sup>	6	0
Mexico	4.7	0.2	0.016	0.32			2x10 <sup>6</sup>	4	0
Australia	4.5	0.18					7.7x10 <sup>6</sup>	4.5	0
South Africa	4.1	0.16	0.012	0.24	1.2	2.4	1.2x10 <sup>6</sup>	3	0
UK	4	1	0.16	0.05	0.1	0.2	2.4x10 <sup>5</sup>	2	2
Turkey	3.5	0.16	0.0018	0.33	0.56	1.1	2x10 <sup>6</sup>	3	0
Italy	3.5	0.14	0.035	0.7	0.16	0.3	2.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	0.3	3
France	3.3	0.05	0.035	0.7	0.52	1	6.4x10 <sup>5</sup>	1	0
Poland	2.9	0.11					4.9x10 <sup>5</sup>	3	0
Thailand	2.8	0.11					5x10 <sup>5</sup>	3	0
Spain	2.6	0.1					5.5x10 <sup>5</sup>	2.8	0
Malaysia	2.4	0.1					3.3x10 <sup>5</sup>	2.4	0
Ukraine	2.3	0.1					5.7x10 <sup>5</sup>	2.3	0
Egypt	2.3	0.1					10x10 <sup>5</sup>	2.3	0
Vietnam	2.1	0.08					3.3x10 <sup>5</sup>	2.1	0
United Arab	2	0.08					0.8x10 <sup>5</sup>	2	0
Argentin	1.9	0.08					1.2x10 <sup>5</sup>	1.9	0
Venezuela	1.8	0.07					1.8 x10 <sup>5</sup>	1.8	0
Pakistan	1.7	0.07					7.9 x10 <sup>5</sup>	1.7	0
Netherlands	1.7	0.07					1.7 x10 <sup>5</sup>	1.7	0
Iraq	1.7	0.07					4x10 <sup>5</sup>	1.7	0
Pilippine	1.1	0.04					3.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	1.1	0
Belgium	1	0.04					30x10 <sup>5</sup>	1	0

## 8. Increase of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> promote CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, CO<sub>2</sub> fixation and food production (33)

The increase of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> production increased the CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. The increase of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation increased the production of grain and fish. The production of grain in 1960 was 0.085 billion tons but it increased to 0.26 billion tons in 2010 that is 3 times more than in 1960.

Most of emitted CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. The CO<sub>2</sub> increase is calculated based on the formula of CO<sub>2</sub> emission minus fixable CO<sub>2</sub>. The CO<sub>2</sub> increase of 13 countries is shown at Table 5

10 K tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed at 1 km<sup>2</sup> of forest and 10 k tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed at 1 km<sup>2</sup> of cultivated land. Then we can calculate fixable CO<sub>2</sub> based on the formula of area Km<sup>2</sup> multiply 10 K tons.

The data of CO<sub>2</sub> emission, CO<sub>2</sub> fixation, NO<sub>x</sub> emission, Area, Fixable CO<sub>2</sub>, Fish, CO<sub>2</sub>fpla ( ), and increase of CO<sub>2</sub> are shown in Table 5. (22-24)

**Table 5** CO<sub>2</sub> emission, NO<sub>x</sub> emission, area, Fixable CO<sub>2</sub>, Fish, CO<sub>2</sub> fula, and CO<sub>2</sub> increase of 13 countries

Country	CO <sub>2</sub> em bill t	NO <sub>x</sub> bill t	Area km <sup>2</sup>	FixableCO <sub>2</sub> Kt	Fish hm t	CO <sub>2</sub> fpla hm t	CO <sub>2</sub> increase hm t
World	36	1.44					142
China	10.64	0.425	1.0x10 <sup>7</sup>	1x10 <sup>10</sup>	79.38	19.8	0
USA	5.10	0.2	9.5x10 <sup>6</sup>	9.5x10 <sup>9</sup>	6.05	1.2	0
India	2.46	0.1	3.2x10 <sup>6</sup>	3.2x10 <sup>9</sup>	10.11	2.0	0
Russia	1.96	0.063	3.2x10 <sup>6</sup>	3.2x10 <sup>9</sup>	4.61	1.1	0
Japan	1.25	0.05	3.8x10 <sup>5</sup>	3.3x10 <sup>8</sup>	4.6	0.92	8.7
Germany	0.78	0.031	3.5x10 <sup>5</sup>	3.5x10 <sup>8</sup>	0.29	0.58	4.3
Iran	0.63	0.025	1.6x10 <sup>6</sup>	1.6x10 <sup>6</sup>			6.3
Canada	0.56	0.022	1.0x10 <sup>8</sup>	1.0x10 <sup>10</sup>	1.05	0.2	0
Indonesia	0.50	0.02	1.9x10 <sup>6</sup>	1.9x10 <sup>6</sup>	3.7	0.7	0
U. K	0.40	0.016	2.4x10 <sup>4</sup>	2.4x10 <sup>8</sup>	1.6	0.3	1.6
Turkey	0.40	0.016	7.8x10 <sup>5</sup>	7.8x10 <sup>5</sup>	3.2	0.7	3.2
Italy	0.35	0.014	2.0x10 <sup>5</sup>	3.0x10 <sup>8</sup>	0.5	1.0	0.3
France	0.33	0.013	6.4x10 <sup>5</sup>	8.4x10 <sup>8</sup>	0.9	1.2	0

China can produce goods with the cheapest price electricity (1.6-4.3 c/kWh) and China is winning priority of productive industry in the world.

Japan, Germany, UK, and Italy are emitting 1.25, 0.76, 0.4, and 0.35, respectively, billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Since these countries have narrow areas, they cannot fix all CO<sub>2</sub> produced in his country. In green forest or cultivated land, 1 Km<sup>2</sup> of area can fix 1000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The area of Japan is 3.8x10<sup>5</sup> Km<sup>2</sup>. Fixable CO<sub>2</sub> is 3.8x10<sup>8</sup> (= 3.8x10<sup>5</sup>x1000), *i.e.*, 0.38 billion tons. The(ore, Japan is increasing 0.87 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> which can be calculated by the formula of 1.25- 0.38. Similarly, Germany, UK, and Italy are increasing 0.43, 0.16, and 0.3, respectively, billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The total amount of NO<sub>x</sub> produced in the world is 1.44 billion tons. China, USA, and India produced 0.425, 0.2, and 0.1 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>, The amount of NO<sub>x</sub> produced in Japan is 0.05 billion tons and to eliminate this material, 0.01280 billion tons of butane is used for the production of 0.00606 billion tons of H<sub>2</sub> and 0.07480 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. If Japan stops NO<sub>x</sub> elimination, 1.25 (= 0.05x25) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> which is corresponding to 25 times amount of NO<sub>x</sub>, can be fixed. 1.14 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> produced in the world can be completely fixed if the 3 times area (3.8x10<sup>5</sup> Km<sup>2</sup>) of Japan islands is available for plankton-assisted CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. In such a case, 0.0745 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be saved by stopping of NO<sub>x</sub> elimination. Furthermore, 0.05 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be saved by stopping NP waste water purification. The generation of total 1.2645 (= 1.14+ 0.0745+0.05) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be stopped. Japan can produce 0.03 billion fish and Japanese can enjoy anti-aging and long life. (26, 27, and 51-58). If Europe stops the elimination of 0.071 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> and 0.02 billion tons of NP, generation of 1.0 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be stopped and 0.01 billion tons offish can be produced.

## 9. Burning of wood increase food production by NO<sub>x</sub> (37)

Slash and burn agriculture is carried out for thousands of years in the world. Wood is burned and wood turns to the field which can produce crops. The ash produced by burning is said to be effective substance. But the real effective substance is NO<sub>x</sub>. When 1000 tons of tree is burned, nitrogen in tree changes to NO and N<sub>2</sub> react with O<sub>2</sub> to give NO. Thus, 40 (= 1000/25) tons of NO<sub>x</sub> is produced and 40 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> can be used for the growth of 1000 (= 40x25) tons of plant. By burning of something, by cooking of rice, by burning of tree for warming up the room, by burning of straw, by bonfire, by mountain fire, and by fire festival, 25 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> is produced (4,7, and 36). Decay of tree and timber needs many years. When tree and timber are burned, CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> are produced at the same time. Recycles of carbon and nitrogen are done quickly.

Forest fires of Brazil are now big topics. Brazil government is trying to convert tropical rainforest to agriculture land.  $3.8 \times 10^5$  Km<sup>2</sup> of forest is now changing to farm yearly. This kind of action is done at Africa, Russia, Indonesia, and Malaysia. In this process, forest is burned and agriculture land is made. By changing forest to farm, valuable crops and foods are produced. In the process of burning, forest fire can happen. Many people say that this occurrence of fire accidents destroys forest, produces much CO<sub>2</sub>, and progresses global warming.

But I think to convert forest to farm land must be evaluated by comparing the merit with the demerit. Slash and burn agriculture has a big merit. Forest fires produce much fertilizer. When 1000kg of dry timber is burned, 1470 (=  $1000 \times 44/30$ ) kg of CO<sub>2</sub> is produced and 58.8 (=  $1470 \times 1/25$ ) kg of NO<sub>x</sub> is produced. 1470 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> and 58.8 kg of NO<sub>x</sub> will produce 1470 kg (= 58.8 kg x25) of plant or grain by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation.

## 10. Purification of water and air is promoting global warming and country decline (38)

Burning of fossil is increasing. Production of CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> is increasing. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> promoted the CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. Most of CO<sub>2</sub> thus produced is fixed by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. But developed countries started purification of water and air by elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP at around 1980. 0.6 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> and 0.2 billion tons of NP are eliminated. NO<sub>x</sub> is the main nitrogen fertilizer and NP is the main nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizer. The (ore plant growth is retarded. CO<sub>2</sub> fixation is retarded. CO<sub>2</sub> is increasing. Production of foods like grain, fish, and meat is retarded. The increase rate of DGP decreased. Global warming and country decline are progressing. If developed countries stop NO<sub>x</sub> elimination by ammonia and close waste water purification station, global warming will stop and country decline will stop.

**Table 6** The data of CO<sub>2</sub>em, NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>c, GWPR, and GDP of 13 countries

Country	CO <sub>2</sub> em hm t	NO <sub>x</sub> hm t	NO <sub>x</sub> con g/kWh	Area km <sup>2</sup>	FixableCO <sub>2</sub> hm t	GWPR	GDP inc ratio
World	420	16.8					
China	106.4	4.25	1.6	$1.0 \times 10^7$	100	1.0	6.9
USA	51.0	2	0.5	$9.5 \times 10^6$	95	0.53	1.48
India	24.6	1	1.6	$3.2 \times 10^6$	32	0.76	7.1
Japan (2018)	12.5	0.5	0.1	$3.8 \times 10^5$	3.7	3.4	1.03
Japan (1980)			1.6			1.5	7.0
Russia	19.6	0.63		$32 \times 10^6$	32	0.61	0.8
Germany	7.8	0.31	1.0	$3.5 \times 10^5$	3.5	2.2	1.83
Iran	6.3	0.25		$1.6 \times 10^6$	1.6	3.9	2.6
Canada	5.6	0.22	1.3	$1.0 \times 10^8$	100	0.06	1,44
Indonesia	5.0	0.2	1.6	$1.9 \times 10^6$	19	0.3	5.2
U. K.	4.0	0.16	1.3	$2.4 \times 10^4$	2.4	1.7	1.8
Turkey	4.0	0.16		$7.8 \times 10^5$	7.8	0.5	-2
Italy	3.5	0.14	0.5	$2.0 \times 10^5$	3.0	1.2	0.88
France	3.3	0.13		$6.4 \times 10^5$	8.4	0.4	1.2



The data of CO<sub>2</sub>em (CO<sub>2</sub> emission), NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>c (NO<sub>x</sub> concentration at exit gas), GWPR (global warming protection ratio), GDP (GDP increase ratio) of 13 countries are shown in Table 6.

One Km<sup>2</sup> of green land can fix 1000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Fixable CO<sub>2</sub> of the country can be estimated by the formula of 1000 x area of the country.

The amount of NO<sub>x</sub> produced in the world is 1.68 billion tons. Developed countries are eliminating ca. 0.6 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> producing 1.0 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. 0.6 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> can fix 15 (= 0.6x25) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The(ore, if developed countries stop NO<sub>x</sub> elimination, 16.0 (= 15.0+1) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emission is reduced and global warming can be protected.

Since the areas of the countries with high GWPR such as Japan, Germany, Iran, U.K, and Italy having their GWPR data of 3.4, 2.2, 3.9, 1.7, and 1.2, respectively, are narrow, they cannot fix completely CO<sub>2</sub> produced in their countries.

The Growth rates of GDP of the countries who eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> are small as shown in the cases of USA, Germany, Japan, Canada, U.K, and Italy having the GDP data of 0.88, 1.46, 1.83, 1.03, 1.44, 1.6, and 0.88, respectively.

China, USA, India, and Japan produced 0.425, 0.2, 0.1, and 0.05, respectively, billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. Japan is eliminating the same amount as 0.05 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> thus produced, using 0.0128 billion tons of butane, which is used for the production of 0.00606 billion tons of H<sub>2</sub> and 0.748 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. If Japan stops NO<sub>x</sub> elimination, 1.25 (= 0.05x25) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, which is 25 times more than the amount of NO<sub>x</sub> produced, can be fixed. By doing plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation at 3 times area of Japanese Islands with 3.8x 10<sup>5</sup> Km<sup>2</sup> area, 1.14 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. 0.0745 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> produced for stopping of NO<sub>x</sub> elimination can be saved. Furthermore, 0.5 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by stopping NP waste water purification can be saved. As the total amount, 1.2645 (= 1.14+0.0745+0.05) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be stopped. Japan can produce 0.03 billion tons of fish and Japanese can enjoy anti-aging and long life. (26 and 51-58) If Europe stops the elimination of 0.071 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> and 0.02 billion tons of NP, generation of 1 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be stopped. In addition, 0.01 billion tons of fish can be produced.

China is producing 10.64 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and the area of China is 1.0x10<sup>7</sup> km<sup>2</sup>. China can fix 10 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. The(ore, GWPR can be calculated to be 1.0 (= 10.65/10). On the other hand, GWRP of Japan with a smaller territory is 3.4 (= 1.25/0.37)

NO<sub>x</sub> elimination can be found by NO<sub>x</sub> concentration of exit gas. The level of 1.6 g/kwh is recognized as “no NO<sub>x</sub> elimination”, while that of less than 0.1 g/kWh is recognized as “complete NO<sub>x</sub> elimination”. The “no NO<sub>x</sub> elimination” countries like China, and India, Indonesia show low GWPR and high GDP growth rate. On the contrary, the NO<sub>x</sub> eliminating countries show high GRPR and low GDP growth rate, as shown in the case of Japan, Germany, UK, and Italy which have the GRPR & low GDP growth rate data of 3.4 & 1.03, 2.2 & 1.83, 1.7 & 1.8), and 1.2 & 0.88, respectively.

Japan is eliminating NO<sub>x</sub>, NP most severely. The NO<sub>x</sub> concentration at exit gas is 0.1 g/kWh. Then fish production decreased from 12 million tons in 1970 to 2 million tons in 1985 because of the NO<sub>x</sub> NP elimination policy. DGP has not increased for 40 years from 1980.

Low doses of inhalation of nitric oxide have been reported to be clinically effective, and the concentration of most of doses currently recommended does not exceed 40 ppm. At this level of dose, a little measurable short term toxicity was reported. Indeed, it is noteworthy that in the large randomized trials of inhalation of nitric oxide, major clinical toxicity (e.g. methemoglobinemia) was observed only at dose of more than 80 ppm. The(ore, NO<sub>x</sub> has a small demerit but a more significant big merit that NO<sub>x</sub> is essential for the growth of plant for the production of food for the promotion of health and long life. The ratio of merit/demerit is 10000/1. The(ore, the NO<sub>x</sub> elimination at exit gas of factory and garbage incinerator should be stopped.

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## 11. Relation of London dumping convention and global warming (39)

Ocean dumping of excreta is essential to promote CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. Excreta was dumped to ocean, wood, field, and agriculture field before 1972. After London dump convention was established in 1972, London dump convention was set up for the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matters. Ocean dumping of pollution matters was inhibited. Excreta contain urea and ammonia. Urea is the best nitrogen fertilizer. However, waste water was assigned as pollution material. Many developed countries stopped dumping of excreta. They started purification of waste water by activated sludge process. A typical example is the Seto inland sea in Japan. The Seto inland sea changed

dramatically since 1980. Concentration of NP of the sea water become very low. Plankton does not grow. Nori (Sea weed) and Kaki do not grow. Moreover, the catch of fish decreased. The CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation decreased in the Seto inland sea, which became dead sea (19). The CO<sub>2</sub> fixation decreased and global warming is progressing. If we dump excreta to the ocean, the plankton growth is accelerated and the CO<sub>2</sub> fixation is accelerated and 51 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> will be fixed. Finally, we could pass the criteria of Paris agreement and global warming would stop.

### 11.1. Ocean dumping of radioactive substance

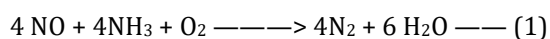
The London protocol inhibits the dumping of wastes with more than de minimis levels of radioactivity. Japan was hit by a big earthquake 2011 and some atomic energy facilities released radioactive waste water. In the incident, a large amount of radioactive substances are produced by decommissioning of nuclear reactor. Dumping of radioactive waste is not possible by London dumping convention. The(ore, Japan is producing a large amount of CO<sub>2</sub> (presume 0.3 billion tons) for its treatment and storage to avoid troubles with other countries and yet Japan cannot eliminate such radioactive materials. Japan cannot export agriculture products to other countries, because Japan is keeping radioactive compounds in Japan. Electricity generation by atomic energy in Japan is almost stopping. Japan has no way to eliminate radioactive substances. The only way is dumping of radioactive waste to sea. Sea is wide and deep and infinite dilution is possible. Japan must find methods to dump radioactive substances giving no harm to other countries. The(ore we must find the method for dumping radioactive substances by safe methods. If we can dump radioactive substances without harm, this would be better than keeping radioactive substances that produces much CO<sub>2</sub> and activates global warming following London dumping convention.

By dumping of waste water, we can save the emission of 10 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. We can obtain 1 billion tons of grain and fish. By dumping of radioactive substances, we can save 2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in emission. Dumping of these substances is better than keeping them in Japan that produces much CO<sub>2</sub> and promotes global warming.

## 12. Global warming will stop, if developed countries stop NO<sub>x</sub> and NP elimination (40)

### 12.1. NO<sub>x</sub> should be released as it is

NO<sub>x</sub> is playing a very important role in CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, growth of plant and plankton, climate control. (2, 4, 5, and 7) But developed countries are eliminating NO<sub>x</sub> by the reaction with ammonia.



The reaction (1) is elimination of one fertilizer by another fertilizer. This is a tremendous waste of precious resources. The mount of NO<sub>x</sub> is about 5 times more than that of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer NH<sub>3</sub>. This reaction is causing global warming. This reaction should not be done.

Since this reaction was carried out, the Seto inland sea (district without thunder) in Japan changed dramatically. The transparency of the sea increased but the turbidity due to plankton disappeared. Eelgrass disappeared and production of fish, sell, and sea weed decreased (1, 2). On the other hand, fish production of the world increased at developing countries who do not do NO<sub>x</sub> elimination like China, India, and Indonesia. Fish production of developed countries decreased since NO<sub>x</sub> NP elimination.

### 12.2. Waste water should be dumped as it is

Developed countries are eliminating NP in waste water. In Japan, 2200 waste water clean centers were build and thereby 11.78 billion kWh electricity (1.16 % of total electricity 1008 billion kWh) were used for the operation of these centers. For the production of 11.78 billion kWh electricity, 600 thousand tons of fuel was burned (37). If we stop waste water purification, 1600 (= 600x3) thousand tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is saved in its emission. By the operation of these centers, emission of 44.8 thousand tons of N and 17.5 thousand tons of P is lost. Because of the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP, fish production of Japan decreased from 12 million tons in 1975 to 2.5 million tons after 1980. Because of decrease of NP concentration of sea water, plankton cannot grow and fish, cell, and sea weed cannot grow. Fish eats 20 times plankton in weight. Plankton grows eating the same weight as that of CO<sub>2</sub>.

If Japan stops NO<sub>x</sub>, NP elimination, the NP concentration the sea water increases and 0.24 billion tons of plankton grow and 0.24 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed so that 12 million tons of fish will be produced (13, 14, 21, and 31-39).

### 12.3. Bon fire is recommend

Slash and burn agriculture is carried out for thousands of years in the world. Wood is burned and turns to the field which can produce crops. Ash produced by burning is said to be an effective substance. But the main effective substance is NO<sub>x</sub> (35). When 1000 tons of tree is burned, 40 (= 1000/25) tons of NO<sub>x</sub> is produced, since 40 tons of NO<sub>x</sub> can make 1000 (= 40x25) tons of plant grow (35). In Japan, 3 billion tons of garbage is collected and burned at high temperature incinerator to produce 0.012 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. This NO<sub>x</sub> is eliminated by treatment with ammonia.

In Japan, a very special law about the garbage incinerator was set up in 2002 by the reason that much NO<sub>x</sub> is produced at lower temperature. According to this rule, the incinerator must be burned at higher temperature than 800 °C by adding excess fuel to keep higher temperature. Corrugated carton and fallen leaves must be burned at high temperature in the incinerator. Bon fire is inhibited by the reason that bon fire produces much NO<sub>x</sub>. Burning of rice straw and wheat straw is not possible. Big earth quake and tsunami happened in the east of Japan in 2011. Debris disposal was not allowed to burn on the site. The debris disposal must be transferred to distant districts having high temperature-controlled incinerators which consumed much fuel and money. Operation of these high temperature incinerators requires a great excess of fuel releasing much CO<sub>2</sub>. Garbage, waste wood, fallen leaves, and straw should be burned on sites producing much fertilizer NO<sub>x</sub>. Bon fir inhibition rule should be abandoned.

### 12.4. Method to fit Paris agreement

51 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> are now producing in the world. To fix so much CO<sub>2</sub>, the promotion of plant growth and the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> fixation are essential. Plant has 25/1 composition of C/N in average. As one N combines with 25 Cs derived from CO<sub>2</sub>, the supply of N corresponding to 2.05 (= 51/25) billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> is necessary for the plant growth to consume 51 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> thus produced. To supply N, the use of NO<sub>x</sub> is reasonable and this material should be released to air as it is. 1.68 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> is produced. In waste water, 1 billion tons of NP are estimated to be contained. From these substances of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP, 7 developed countries are eliminating 0.6 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> and 0.4 billion tons of NP.

To stop the increase of CO<sub>2</sub> and accelerate the CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, 7 developed countries should stop not only the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP but bon fire. As the result, 25 [= (0.6+0. 4) x25] billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. If this proposal can be realized, the levels of emission and fixation of CO<sub>2</sub> become equal with each other and GWPR (Global Warming Protection Ratio) becomes one and fits Paris Agreement (5, 7, 10, 16, 19, 22, 24, 29, and 31- 50).

### 12.5. Comparison of NO<sub>x</sub>, NP elimination countries and no NO<sub>x</sub>, NP elimination countries

Developing countries like China and India do not eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> and NP and release them as they are. Electricity price is low and CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is activated. The amount of products in agriculture and fish industries increases. GDP is increasing to the degree of 6% for 40 consecutive years. China uses 10.6 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> and 0.4 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> effectively and increased fish production to 81.53 million tons.

**Table 7** The data of CO<sub>2</sub>em, CO<sub>2</sub>fix, CO<sub>2</sub>em/p, NO<sub>x</sub>con, W dump, GWPR, and GDP of 11 countries

Country	CO <sub>2</sub> em hmt	CO <sub>2</sub> f hmt	CO <sub>2</sub> em/p Ton	NO <sub>x</sub> con g/kWh	W Dump	elect price c/kWh	GWPR	GDP inc ratio
Word	510	370					1.38	
China	106	100	8.0	1.6	Do	1.6-45	1	6.9
India	24.6	32	1.9	1.6	Do	8	0.76	7.1
Indonesia	5.0	19	2.1	1.6	Do	7	0.3	5.2
USA	51.0	95	19.1	0.5	No	12	0.53	1.48
Japan (2018)	12.5	3.8	8,9	0.1	No	24	3.3	1.03
Japan (1980)	5.5	5.5	3.1	1.6	Do		1	7.0
Russia	19.6	32		0.61		5.8	0.61	0.8
Germany	7.8	3.5	8.9	0.31	No	32	2.2	1.83
U.K.	4.0	2.4	5.6	1.3	No	15.4	1.7	1.8
Italy	3.5	3.0	5.8	0.5	No	28	1.2	0.88
France	3.3	8.4	5.0	17	No	19	0.4	1.2
Canada	5.6	100	18	1.3	No	8.1	0.06	1.44

India uses 0.1 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub> effectively and the grain production increases 5 times more in 2010 than in 1950. Population increased 0.38 to 1.25 billion from 1951 to 2014. On the contrary, 7 developed countries are eliminating NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is depressed. Production of grain and fish is depressed. The GDP growth rate is low. The figure of GWPR is high. Japan is doing the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP most severely. The production of 8 million tons of is lost yearly. Fish price is 10 \$/Kg. Japan is losing 0.08 billion \$. The GDP growth rate increased only 1.6 % from 1985 to 2017. Japan dropped the food production ability in his country to 37% in 2018 from 100% in 1948. The countries who use NO<sub>x</sub> and NP are growing and increasing population. In contrast, the countries who eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> and NP are declining and decreasing population.

The data of CO<sub>2</sub>em (CO<sub>2</sub> emission), CO<sub>2</sub>f (fixable CO<sub>2</sub>), CO<sub>2</sub>em/p (CO<sub>2</sub> emission per person), NO<sub>x</sub>con (NO<sub>x</sub> concentration at exit gas), W dump (Wastewater dumping), GWPR (global warming protection ratio), and GDP (GDP increase ratio) of 11 countries are shown in Table 7.

In Table 7, the data of CO<sub>2</sub>em (internet), CO<sub>2</sub>em/p (internet), and GDP (internet) were obtained from the internet sources. The data of CO<sub>2</sub>f and NO<sub>x</sub>con were cited from (21 and (19, respectively.  $GWPR = CO_2em/CO_2f$ .

Japan had not been eliminating NO<sub>x</sub> before 1980. In 1980, the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted was 0.55 billion tons and the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> fixed was 0.55 billion tons. The NO<sub>x</sub>con in exit gas was 1.6 g/kWh, The GWPR was 1 and the increase rate of GDP was 7.0. In 2018, the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted is 1.25 billion tons and the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> fixed is 0.38 billion tons. The NO<sub>x</sub> con is 0.1 g/Wh and NO<sub>x</sub> is not treated for water dumping. The data of GWPR and GDP are 3.3 and 1.03, respectively.

Japan, Germany, UK, and Italy has narrow lands so that they cannot fix CO<sub>2</sub> produced at their countries. Their GWPR data exceed 1.0. These countries are surrounded by sea. They can fix CO<sub>2</sub> by plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by increase of NP concentration of sea. The(ore, The elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP should be stopped.

### 12.6. Japan should stop elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP and should not inhibit bon fire

Japan is criticized as the country which is producing much CO<sub>2</sub>. Japan is producing much CO<sub>2</sub> for electricity generation and eliminating NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. Japan established a very severe law. Every factory must eliminate NO<sub>x</sub> by means of treatment with NH<sub>3</sub> to the level of less than 0.1 g/kWh.

Japan also eliminates NP in waste water purification centers completely using much electricity. Japan is producing 1.25 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> but is criticized as the country which produces CO<sub>2</sub> increasingly. Wood and agriculture fields can fix 1000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per 1 Km<sup>2</sup>. Japan land is 3.8x10<sup>5</sup> km<sup>2</sup>. Fixable CO<sub>2</sub> in Japan is 0.38 (= 3.5x10<sup>5</sup>x1000) billion tons. Japan is increasing 0.87 (= 1.25-0.38) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub>.

GWPR of Japan is 3.3 (= 12.5/3.8). Japan is using 28 million tons of NH<sub>3</sub> for the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub>. 11 million tons of butane is used for the preparation of NH<sub>3</sub> but this process caused unfortunately the generation of 33 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Japan is also using 11.8 billion kWh of electricity for water purification (35). If Japan stops the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP, the CO<sub>2</sub> emission will be reduced to 1.06 (= 1.25-0.1-0.1) billion tons. By using 0.05 billion tons of NO<sub>x</sub>, 1.25 (= 0.05x25) billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed. Food production will increase. The GWPR will decrease to 0.84 (=1.05/1.25) from 3.3 (= 1.25/0.38) in 2018. This value fits Paris agreement.

### 12.7. Waste water dumping should not be prohibited

Waste water contains much NP fertilizer. About 1 billion tons of NP in waste water. Developed countries define excreta as pollution substance, stopped ocean dumping following London dumping convention, and eliminated NP using the activated sludge process. Developing countries are releasing waste water as it is. However, dumping of waste water gives good effects on CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. To dump waste water or not gives the effect on CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation a big difference. China, India, and Indonesia are dumping waste water without the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub>. The GWPR data of these countries are less than 1, and China, India, and Indonesia showed the GDP increase rates of 6.9, 7.1, and 5.2, respectively, which are more than 5. On the contrary, developed countries who do not dump waste water and do not eliminate NP show high GWPR, as shown in the following data [country (GWPR)]: Japan (3.3), Germany (2.2), U.K (1.7), and Italy (1.2). The GDP of these countries is less than 1, as shown in the following data [country (GDP)]: Japan (1.03), Germany (1.83), U.K (1.8), Italy (0.88), and France (1.2). Japan had not eliminated NO<sub>x</sub> before 1980. In 1980, the amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>em and CO<sub>2</sub>f were 5.5 billion tons and 5.5 billion tons, respectively. The concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> in exit gas was 1.6 g/Wh. The GWPR and the GDP increase rates were 1 and 7.0, respectively. Compared with these data, in 2018, the data of CO<sub>2</sub>em, CO<sub>2</sub>f, and NO<sub>x</sub>con are 12.5 billion tons, 3.9 billion tons, and 0.1 g/Wh. The data of GWPR and GDP are 3.4 and 1.03.

Japan, Germany, UK, and Italy are narrow and they cannot fix CO<sub>2</sub> produced in their countries. GWPR is over 1. These countries are surrounded by sea. They can fix CO<sub>2</sub> using plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by increase of NP concentration of sea. The NP elimination should be stopped without NO<sub>x</sub> elimination and with waste water dumping of NO<sub>x</sub>. Then the GWPR will become 1 and the DGP growth rate will increase.

### 13. Promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by stopping of NO<sub>x</sub>, NP elimination is easy method to protect global warming (46)

Global warming is caused by lack of nitrogen due to elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP in developed countries. If developed countries stop elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP, global warming will not happen. Much food will be produced and GDP will increase.

#### 13.1. We must protect burn out of fossil

Since industrial revolution, mankind has been using a large amount of fossil fuel for manufacturing of food, iron, aluminum, plastic, and fertilizer. Global warming comes from over burning of fossil. Fossil fuel is a fossil of plants made by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation from CO<sub>2</sub> and water in 5 billion years. Mankind has been using this fossil fuel in 500 years. Yearly use of fossil fuel is estimated to be reduced 25% by COVID-19. Thus, the term of years when oil, natural gas, and coal can be used is extended from 42 to 56 years, from 60 to 81 years, from 121 to 162 years, respectively.

**Table 8** Estimated amount of buried fossil

Fossil	buried amount billion ton	yearly use billion ton	Number of Years capable of use of fossil billion ton
Natural gas	276.9	4.6 → 3.4	60 → 81
Oil	173	4.1 → 3.1	42 → 56
Coal	909	7.5 → 5.6	121 → 162
Uranium			124

Until now, our human being has used 1360 billion tons of fossil which is corresponding to around a half of the total reserves of fossil buried in the earth. The remaining fossil is estimated as 1360 billion tons.

When fossil is burned out, we need not worry about global warming. We must worry how we can live civilized life. How can we drive car, airplane, and agriculture machine? How can we generate electricity? We must save the consumption of fossil. We should not spend precious fossil for the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. We must protect burn out of fossil fuel as long as possible.

#### 13.2. Prediction of fossil fuel and life at 2220 (200 years after now)

Human being is using now much fossil as exemplified in the use of 3.4 billion tons of natural gas, 3.1 billion tons of oil, and 5.6 billion tons of coal. About the same amount of remaining fossil as that used so far could be used in the future. However, the remaining fossil is limited. The amount of fossil used every year will become smaller than now. In 2200, a 1/4 amount of remaining fossil will be still available. We must limit the use of fossil to get food like agriculture machine and fishing boat. The number of sailing boats will increase. The number of cars and airplanes will become much fewer. Leisure trip must be limited. The use of fossil for air conditioning must be limited. We must depend on woods. There is 80 billion tons of wood in the world and increasing 1-2% annually. Tree grows quickly if sufficient N and P are provided. We must provide enough NP for the promotion of plant growth

### 14. Summary

Promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation according to the following 8 items is necessary for protection of global warming.

- Elimination process of NO<sub>x</sub> by use of ammonia at power stations, chemical station, and iron work stations should be stopped.
- Elimination process of nutritious N and P in drainage should be stopped. Ocean dumping, field dumping, and forest dumping of excreta are recommended.

- Stop the unproductive uses of fossil fuel like war, auto race, leisure cruising, and leisure trip.
- Stop the unnecessary economic stimulus measures such as renewal of building and car and construction of unnecessary building, road, and railway.
- Restriction rule of NO<sub>x</sub> emission of car should be loosed putting emphasis on fuel efficiency.
- Stop the construction of solar cell system due to the sacrifice of wood.
- Bon fire should be encouraged. Bon fire ban rule should be abandoned.
- Encourage the use of phosphorous detergent like sodium tripolyphosphate.

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## 15. Conclusion

Global warming is caused by scare of nitrogen and phosphorous by the elimination of NO<sub>x</sub> and NP. If developed countries stop NO<sub>x</sub>,NP elimination, CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is activated and CO<sub>2</sub> fix and food production will increase, and global warming will stop and national wealth and DGP will increase.

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## Compliance with ethical standards

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No conflict of interest.

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