

# Volume 1, Issue 1

**Review Article** 

# Stopping of NOx Elimination is Easy Way to Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> and Protect Global Warming

# Shoichiro Ozaki<sup>\*</sup>

Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Hirosawa 2-1, Wakoshi, Saitama, Japan

\***Corresponding Author:** Shoichiro Ozaki, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Hirosawa 2-1, Wakoshi, Saitama, Japan, Tel: +81046767099; E-mail: <u>ozaki-0991@jcom.zaq.ne.jp</u>

Received: 24 June 2017; Accepted: 30 June 2017; Published: 06 July 2017

## Abstract

The earth is warmed up by the burning of fossil fuel. If we can compensate the generation of  $CO_2$  and heart by  $CO_2$  assimilation, global warming can is protected. To promote  $CO_2$  assimilation, supply of nutrient N and P is most important. NOx is produced when fossil is burned. NOx is critically important for plant growth. Many governments set up laws to eliminate NOx using ammonia. This elimination process is accelerating global warming. I wish to insist stopping NOx elimination and use of all produced NOx as it is. Stopping of NOx elimination is easy way to reduce  $CO_2$  and protect global warming.

Keywords: NOx; Carbon dioxide; Carbon dioxide assimilation; Global warming; NOx elimination; Thunder

#### 1. Introduction

The earth is warmed up by the heat and  $CO_2$  evolved by the burning of fossil, Most (probably 95%)  $CO_2$  evolved is fixed by plant by  $CO_2$  assimilation. But burning of fossil is so much.  $CO_2$  assimilation cannot follow.  $CO_2$ concentration increasing.  $CO_2$  concentration was kept constant from 0AD to 1700. In 0AD, 250 ppm, in 1700, 250 ppm, in 1750, 278 ppm, in 1986, 350 ppm, in 1990,357 ppm, in 2000, 372 ppm, in 2010, 390 ppm, in 2014, 387 ppm, in 2015, 397 ppm. But since industrial revolution started in 1750,  $CO_2$  concentration increased. If we can compensate the generation of  $CO_2$  and heart of burning with the absorption of  $CO_2$  and heart by  $CO_2$  assimilation, global warming will be protected [1-10]. NOx is produced when fossil is burned. NOx is essential compound for plant growth. Many governments hating NOx as pollution gas and set laws to elimination NOx. I wish to insist that NOx elimination should be stopped to increase  $CO_2$  assimilation and protect global warming.

#### 2. Promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> Assimilation

The plant is growing by absorbing  $CO_2$ , water and heart making carbohydrate and oxygen. This reaction is called  $CO_2$  assimilation. Burning of fossil is reverse reaction of  $CO_2$  assimilation. The earth is warmed up by burning of fossil. Increased  $CO_2$  can be fixed by  $CO_2$  assimilation. Burning heat can be compensated with heart absorption by  $CO_2$  assimilation.

Assimilation  $CO_2 + H_2O + 114 \text{ kcal} \longrightarrow 1/6 C_6H_{12}O_6 + O_2$  $CO_2 + H_2O + 114 \text{ kcal} \blacktriangleleft \text{Fossil} + O_2$ 

Burning

To promote  $CO_2$  assimilation, the supply of nutrient nitrogen and phosphorous is essential. Many  $CO_2$  assimilation studies [11-37] indicated that  $CO_2$  assimilation is playing very important role for the regulation of climate and supply of nutrient N.P is important for the promotion of CO assimilation. NOx is a main nutrient nitrogen sources. Plants are growing by eating  $CO_2$ , water and nutrient N.P. NOx is a food of plant. Plant cannot grow without nutrient N.P. Nature look likes to set up system to make NOx to promote  $CO_2$  assimilation to promote plant growth. Nature also looks like to make thunder to make NOx, [38-48] by following reaction.

#### $N_2 + O_2 - 2 NO - 43.2 kcal$

NOx is a gift from nature. We should not eliminate NOx. We should use all NOx as it is for the promotion of  $CO_2$  assimilation.

## 3. Stop NOx elimination to Promote CO<sub>2</sub> Assimilation

NOx eliminations are retarding  $CO_2$  assimilation and are promoting global warming NOx is hated as pollution gas and not good for health. Many governments set up very strict laws to eliminate NOx in burned gas and forced to eliminate all NOx using ammonia.

 $4 \text{ NO} + 4 \text{ NH}_3 + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow 4 \text{ N}_2 + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ 

To kill one promotor with other promotor is great loss of precious natural resource. Nutrient nitrogen and phosphorous in drainage is also hated as pollution elements and many governments set up very strict laws to eliminate all nutrient nitrogen and phosphorus and forced to eliminate these elements using much electricity. I wish to tell how much  $CO_2$  assimilation was decreased and how much global warming was promoted by these NOx and P elimination policy.

I was born in 1930 at small town Kojima, Kurashiki, Japan. This town is located at sea beach in Setoinland sea, Japan. The bottom of the sea was filled with sea weed. This is clear from my swimming experience at swimming shore. There is swimming beach at small village, named Hikiami (beach seine). When swimming at tide is down, leg touched sea weed and stone fish. Sea shore was filled with dried sea weed especially that cast ashore. The sea

was filled with plankton and fish, Bream (tai), Eel (unagi) Sea eel (anago), Octopas, Sardin(iwashi), Shrimps, Ikanago. Five hundred thousand tone fish was produced. The sea was filled with fishing boat. Fish was very low price than meat. Main protein source of Japanese was fish before 1945.

But since NOx, nutrient N, P elimination policy and elimination law was established at around 1980. Concentration of N, P of sea water decreased. Concentration of nitrogen in the rain dropped to zero. No weed, no plankton grow at Setoinland sea . Hundred thousand fisherman lost job. Most fish shops were closed. We cannot buy fish produced at Setoinland sea.

This indicate that  $CO_2$ . assimilation by plankton was lost by the NOx and nutrient N,P elimination policy. This district is smallest rain fall district in Japan and famous as NaCl salt manufacturing industry at this district no thunder happen and no NOx is supplied [9]. Setoinland sea is surrounded by Shikoku and Chugoku and exchange of sea water with wide pacific ocean is limited by narrow Naruto channel which is famous for vortex. Therefore NOx elimination policy blocked the supply of NP almost completely.

Area of Setoinland sea is 47000 km<sup>2</sup> 4.7 million times wider than 1 hectare. If we can do the assimilation with the same efficiency as rice field, by giving sufficient N and P supply as before 1980 by stopping NOx elimination and N,P elimination.  $1.47t \times 47 \times 10^5 = 69 \times 10^6$  t of CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbable and  $114 \times 47 \times 10^6 = 5.3 \times 10^{12}$  kcal heat is absorbable. And  $47 \times 10^6$  t of fish can be produced as before 1980. Global warming can be protected as such amount.

In 2015 fossil  $1.4 \times 10^{10}$  t was burned and CO<sub>2</sub>  $4.4 \times 10^{10}$  t,  $2.5 \times 10^{15}$  kcal and NOx  $2.4 \times 10^{9}$  t are produced in the world. As C/N ratio [49, 50] of plant is around 5/1-50/1(average 25/1). Plant is growing by eating CO<sub>2</sub> and nutrient N by the ratio of C/ N 5/1 - 50/1(average 25/1). One N can fix 5- 50 (average 25) CO<sub>2</sub>. Plankton is composed with chlorophyl, (C<sub>34</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ClFeN<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) C/ N=34/4, Nucleic acid (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>10</sub>) C/N=17/8 and protein C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO C/N=6/1. We estimate that plankton is composed with protein 5 ,chlorophyl 1 ,and nucleic acid 1.Then plankton grow by eating CO<sub>2</sub>, nutrient N and P by the ratio of C/N/P = 56/15/1 . This ratio indicates that much nutrient N and P are necessary for the growth of plankton. If we use these all NOx  $2.4 \times 10^{9}$  t, we can fix CO<sub>2</sub>  $5 \times 10^{10}$  t (25  $\times 2.4 \times 10^{9}$  t). This amount is almost same as  $4.4 \times 10^{10}$  t (CO<sub>2</sub> produced in 2015). We can protect global warming by promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by using NOx.

#### 4. CO<sub>2</sub>, NOx and Heat Balance in the World

Fossil fuel  $1.4 \times 10^{10}$  tone was burned at whole world in 2015 and about  $4.4 \times 10^{10}$  t one CO<sub>2</sub> and  $7.4 \times 10^{15}$  kcal and  $2.8 \times 10^7$  tone NOx is produced. And also  $8.6 \times 10^6$  tone NOx is produced by thunder [9]. Then total  $3.7 \times 10^7$  tone NOx is produced in the world. To eliminate NOx  $3.7 \times 10^7$  tone, equimolar ammonia  $1.26 \times 10^7$  ton is necessary. To make ammonia  $1.26 \times 10^7$  tone,  $2.2 \times 10^6$  tone hydrogen gas is necessary. To make  $2.2 \times 10^6$  tone hydrogen, butane  $7.2 \times 10^6$  tone is necessary. As the result,  $2.1 \times 10^7$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> is released. If NOx elimination is stopped,  $2.1 \times 10^7$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> release can be saved. And  $9.25 \times 10^8$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed.

Most significant obstacle to promote  $CO_2$  assimilation is laws of governments. Many governments set up very strict laws to eliminate NOx in burned gas and forced to eliminate all NOx and forced to eliminate NOx using ammonia. Without elimination of these laws, protection of global warming is impossible. These laws should be eliminated if governments think that protection of global warming is most important subject. Also NOx concentration limitation rule about the exhaust gas of car should be loosened. By loosening the NOx elimination rule, fuel efficiency will be increased 20% and  $0.4 \times 10^{10}$  tone  $CO_2$  emission will be saved and  $0.2 \times 10^{10}$  tone  $CO_2$  fixing can be expected.

#### 5. CO<sub>2</sub>, NOx and Heat Balance in Japan

Fossil fuel  $3.8 \times 10^8$  tone was burned at Japan in 2015 and about  $1.2 \times 10^9$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> and  $2.0 \times 10^{13}$  kcal were produced and  $2 \times 10^6$  tone NOx is produced. In Japan,  $2.8 \times 10^8$  hector wood is present. 13.7 tone CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed at 1 hector wood in one year.  $2.8 \times 10^8 \times 13.7=3.8 \times 10^9$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed at wood. In Japan,  $4.5 \times 10^7$  hector cultivated land is present. 14.7 tone CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed at 1 hector in one year.  $4.5 \times 10^7 \times 14.7 = 6.3 \times 10^8$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed in one year at cultivated land. Therefore  $3.8 \times 10^9 + 6.3 \times 10^8 = 4.4 \times 10^9$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed at land. This is far from production of CO<sub>2</sub>. Therefore we must promote CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by the supply of nutrient N, P at sea.

In Japan,  $2 \times 10^6$  tone NOx is produced. If we use this  $2 \times 10^6$  tone NOx for CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, we can fix CO<sub>2</sub> 50 ×  $10^6$  tone ( $25 \times 2 \times 10^6$ ). In Japan, 0.64 million tone butane is used for the elimination of NOx. If we stop the elimination procedure, we can save the production of 1.76 millions tone CO<sub>2</sub>. In Japan about 60 million tone fossil is used for the generation of electricity for purification of drainage. If we stop the elimination of nutrient N,P of drainage, we can save the release of 150 million tone CO<sub>2</sub>, total 50 ×  $10^6 + 1.76 \times 10^6 + 0.64 \times 10^6 = 52.4 \times 10^6$  tone CO<sub>2</sub>. This method is not enough.  $1.2 \times 10^9$ – $52.4 \times 10^6$ =  $1.148 \times 10^9$  CO<sub>2</sub> is still remaining. This CO<sub>2</sub> must be fixed at sea.

The promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation by increase of nutrient N and P at sea is essential. At Setoinland sea, if we provide sufficient nutrient N,P.  $1.47 \times 47 \times 10^5 = 69 \times 10^6$  t CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed and  $114 \times 47 \times 10^6 = 5.3 \times 10^{10}$  kcal heat will be absorbed. If we extend sea area to all Japan, we can fix 30 times more CO<sub>2</sub> 2.0 × 10<sup>9</sup> tone.

#### 6. Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> Emission and Fixable CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> Increase of 10 Countries

Most emitted CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed by CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation, CO<sub>2</sub> increase is calculated based by CO<sub>2</sub> emission minus fixable CO<sub>2</sub>. CO<sub>2</sub> increase of 10 countries is shown at Table 1. 14 K tone CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed at 1 km<sup>2</sup> wood and 14 k tone CO<sub>2</sub> is fixed at 1 km<sup>2</sup> cultivated land. Then we can calculate fixable CO<sub>2</sub> by area Km<sup>2</sup> multiply 14 k tone.

Seven countries listed at the table look like able to fix emitted  $CO_2$  by  $CO_2$  assimilation because area is wide enough. Japan, United Kingdom and Italy cannot fix  $CO_2$  at his country because, areas are narrow. Japan emitted 1.2 × 10<sup>9</sup> k tone  $CO_2$  in 2015. Japan has area  $3.8 \times 10^5$ . Fixable  $CO_2$  is  $3.3 \times 10^8$  k tones. Japan increasing  $9 \times 10^8$  k tone  $CO_2$ . Japan, United Kingdom and Italy are increasing  $CO_2$ . These 3 countries are surrounded by sea. These countries must decrease  $CO_2$  by Plankton  $CO_2$  assimilation at sea. Total  $CO_2$  emission of the world is  $3.6 \times 10^{10}$  kt. We must decrease  $CO_2$  emission by the promotion of plankton  $CO_2$  assimilation by using NOx given by nature.

Country	CO <sub>2</sub> Emission kt	Area km2	Fixable CO <sub>2</sub> kt	CO <sub>2</sub> Increase kt
World	$3.6  imes 10^{10}$	-	-	-
China	$1.0  imes 10^{10}$	$1.0 \times 10^{7}$	$1  imes 10^{10}$	0
United State	$5.1  imes 10^9$	$9.5  imes 10^6$	$9.5  imes 10^9$	0
India	$2.4  imes 10^9$	$3.2  imes 10^6$	$3.2  imes 10^9$	0
Russia	$1.7 \times 10^{9}$	$3.2 \times 10^{6}$	$3.2 \times 10^9$	0
Japan	$1.2 \times 10^9$	$3.8  imes 10^5$	$3.3  imes 10^8$	$9 \times 10^8$
Germany	$7.8  imes 10^8$	$3.5  imes 10^5$	$3.5 \times 10^{8}$	0
Canada	$5.5  imes 10^8$	$1.0 \times 10^{8}$	$1  imes 10^{10}$	0
United Kingdom	$4.0  imes 10^8$	$2.4 \times 10^4$	$2.4  imes 10^8$	$1.6 \times 10^{8}$
Italy	$3.6 \times 10^8$	$2.0  imes 10^5$	$3.0  imes 10^8$	$0.3  imes 10^8$
France	$3.3  imes 10^8$	$6.4 \times 10^{5}$	$8.4  imes 10^8$	0

Table 1: CO<sub>2</sub> Increase of 10 countries.

# 7. Plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation

70% of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is said to be carried out at sea. Plankton grow infinitively where nutrient N,P are enough. Annual CO<sub>2</sub> fix by ocean plankton is  $2 \times 10^{10}$  tones. And  $1.1 \times 10^{14}$  kcal is absorbed. When we look at world map of green, ferrous map (plankton map) obtained from satellite [22, 23], and fish production map. Plankton dense district is same as many fish producing district. North Pacific ocean, north Atlantic ocean and west ocean of North America. At these place, counter current of deep sea water (rich in nutrient N,P) with sallow sea water (poor in N,P). And N,P concentration of is very high at the surface of sea. Then plankton growth and CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation is very high and fish production become very high. If we stop the elimination of NOx and the drainage purification, then we can increase the concentration of N,P at sea, and we can increase the plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation and fish production and we can protect global warming.

# 8. 10 Advantages of Stopping of NOx Elimination

- 1. Increase of CO<sub>2</sub> fixing, heat absorption. If NOx elimination is stopped,  $9.25 \times 10^8$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> can be fixed.
- 2. Decrease of fuel consumption. By loosening the NOx elimination rule, fuel efficiency increase 20% and 0.4  $\times 10^{10}$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> emission can be saved and 0.2  $\times 10^{10}$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> fixing can be expected.
- 3. Decrease of CO<sub>2</sub> generation. By stopping the use of ammonia,  $2.1 \times 10^7$  tone CO<sub>2</sub> release can be saved.
- 4. Decrease of fossil consumption. By stopping the use of ammonia,  $1 \times 10^7$  tone fossil can be saved.
- 5. Cost down of electricity price. Japan does NOx elimination completely. Electricity price of Japan is two times higher than China and Korea. Japan cannot compete with manufacturing industry which needs much electricity. Preparation of solar cell made by silicone is carried out at China.
- 6. Improvement of economy. When electricity price decrease, production industry activates. We need not move factory to other country which electricity price is low.
- 7. Increase of wood, timber promotion. Tree grows quickly when NOx is supplied.
- 8. Increase of crops. Crop heaviest increase when NOx is supplied. Fertilizer can be diminished when NOx is supplied.

- 9. Increase of fish, clam (kaki, asari), and sea weed (nori) production.
- 10. Promotion of anti-aging life. Long life record of Japanese comes from the habit to eat fish [51-57] by stopping NOx elimination, fish production increase and health can be kept for long life.

## 9. Conclusion

Stop the NOx elimination is easy way to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> and to protect global warming.

#### References

- Ozaki S. Recycle of nitrogen and phosphorous for the increase of food production New Food Industry 1993 35 (1993): 33-39.
- 2. Ozaki S. Methods to protect global warming. Adv Tech Biol Med 4 (2016): 2379-1764.
- Ozaki S. Methods to protect global warming, Food production increase way. New Food Industry 58 (2016): 47-52.
- Ozaki S. Global warming can be protected by promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation using NOx. Journal of Climatology & Weather Forecasting 4 (2016): 2.
- Ozaki S. Global warming can be protected by promotion of plankton CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. Journal of Marine Science: Research and Development 6 (2016): 213.
- Ozaki S. Method to protect global warming by promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation and method to reactivate fish industry. New Food Industry 59 (2017): 61-70.
- 7. Ozaki S. NOx is Best Compound to Reduce CO<sub>2</sub>. Eur J Exp Biol 7 (2017):12.
- Ozaki S. Protection of global warming and burn out of fossil fuel by promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation. J. of Marine Biology and Oceanography 6 (2017): 2.
- Ozaki S. Promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation supposed by NOx is best way to protect global warming and food production. Artiv of Pet-EnvilronBiotechnol 2 (2017): 110.
- Ozaki S. Promotion of CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation supported by NOx is best way to protect global warming. J. Marine Biol Aquacult 3 (2017).
- 11. Falkowski PG. The role of phytoplankton photosynthesis in global biogeochemical cycles. Photosynthesis Research 39 (1994): 235-258.
- 12. Falkowski PG, Ziemann D, Kolber Z et al. Nutrient pumping and phytoplankton response in a subtropical mesoscale eddy. Nature 352 (1991): 544-551.
- 13. Falkowski PG, Wilson C. Phytoplankton productivity in the NorthPacific ocean since 1900 and implications for absorption of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub>. Nature 358 (1992): 741-743.
- 14. Falkowski PG, Woodhead AD. Primary productivity and biogeochemical cycles in the sea. Springer Science and Business Media (2013).
- 15. Chisholm SW, Falkowski PG, Cullen JJ. Dis-crediting ocean fertilization. Science 294 (2001): 309-310.
- Aumont O, Bopp L. Globalizing results from ocean in situ iron fertilization studies. Global Biogeochemical Cycles 20 (2006).
- 17. How much do oceans add toward oxygen?. Earth & Sky (2015).

#### J Environ Sci Public Health 2017; 1 (1): 19-26

- 18. Roach J. Source of half earth's oxygen gets little credit. National Geographic News (2004).
- 19. Tappan H. Primary production, isotopes, extinctions and the atmosphere. Palaeogeography, Palaeoeclimatology, Palaeoecology 4 (1968): 187-210.
- Wang G, Wang X, Liu X, et al. Diversity and biogeochemical function of planktonic fungi in the ocean. In: Raghukumar C (Edn), Biology of marine fungi. Springer Berlin Heidelberg (2012): 71-88.
- Omori M, Ikeda T. Methods in Marine Zooplankton Ecology. Malabar, USA: Krieger Publishing Company (1992).
- 22. NASA. Satellite Detects Red Glow to Map Global Ocean Plant Health NASA. (2009).
- 23. Satellite Sees Ocean Plants Increase, Coasts Greening. NASA (2005).
- 24. Richtel M. Recruiting Plankton to Fight Global Warming. New York Times (2007).
- 25. Charlson RJ, Lovelock JE, Andreae MO, et al. Oceanic phytoplankton, atmospheric sulphur, cloud albedo and climate. Nature 326 (1987): 655-661.
- Quinn PK, Bates TS. The case against climate regulation via oceanic phytoplankton sulphur emissions. Nature 480 (2011): 51-56.
- 27. Calbet A. The trophic roles of microzooplankton in marine systems. ICES Journal of Marine Science 65 (2008): 325-331.
- 28. Arrigo KR. Marine microorganisms and global nutrient cycles. Nature 437 (2005): 349-355.
- 29. Fanning KA. Influence of atmospheric pollution on nutrient limitation in the ocean. Nature 339 (1989): 460-463.
- 30. Warner SR, Elser JJ. Ecological Stoichiometry: The Biology of Elements from Molecules to the Biosphere. Princeton University Press (2002).
- Klausmeier CA, Litchman E, Levin SA. Phytoplankton growth and stoichiometry under multiple nutrient limitation. Limnology and Oceanography 49 (2004): 1463-1470.
- 32. Klausmeier CA, Litchman E, Daufresne T, et al. Optimal nitrogen-to-phosphorus stoichiometry of phytoplankton. Nature 429 (2004): 171-174.
- Boyce DG, Lewis MR, Worm B. Global phytoplankton decline over the past century. Nature 466 (2010): 591-596.
- 34. Schiermeier Q. Ocean greenery under warming stress. Nature (2010).
- 35. Mackas David L. Does blending of chlorophyll data bias temporal trend?. Nature 472 (2011) E4-5.
- 36. Rykaczewski RR, Dunne JP. A measured look at ocean chlorophyll trends. Nature 472 (2011): E5-6.
- McQuatters-Gollop A, Reid PC, Edwards M, et al. Is there a decline in marine phytoplankton?". Nature.
  472 (2011): E6-7.
- Boersma KF, Eskes HJ, Meijer EW, et al. Estimates of lightning NOxproduction from GOME satellite observations Atmos. Chem. Phys 5 (2005): 2311-2331.
- 39. Allen DJ, Pickering KE. Evaluation of lightning flash rate parameterizations for use in a global chemical transport model. J. Geophys. Res 107 (2002): 4711.
- 40. Beirle S, Platt U, Wenig M, et al. Weekly cycle of NO<sub>2</sub> by GOME measurements: a signature of anthropogenic sources. Atmos. Chem. Phys 3 (2003): 2225-2232.

- Beirle S, Platt U, Wenig M, et al. NOx production by lightning estimated with GOME. Adv. Space Res 34 (2004): 793-797.
- Brunner DW, van Velthoven P. Evaluation of Parameteriza- tions of the Lightning Production of Nitrogen Oxides in a Global CTM against Measurements Eos Transactions 80 (1999) 46: 174.
- 43. Choi Y, Wang Y, Zeng T, et al. Evidence of lightning NOx and convective trans- port of pollutants in satellite observations over North America. Geophys. Res. Lett 32 (2005).
- DeCaria AJ, Pickering KE, Stenchikov GL, et al. A cloud- scale model study of lightning-generated NOx in an individual thunderstorm during STERAO-A. J. Geophys. Res 105 (2000): 11601-11616.
- 45. Hild L, Richter A, Rozanov V, et al. Air mass facto calculations for GOME measurements of lightningproduced NO<sub>2</sub>. Adv Space Res 29 (2002): 1685-1690.
- 46. Jourdain L, Hauglustaine DA. The global distribution of lightning NOx simulated on-line in a general circulation model. Phys. Chem. Earth 26 (2001): 585-591.
- Meijer EW, van Velthoven PFJ, Thompson AM, et al. Model calcula- tions of the impact of NOx from air traffic,lightning, and surface emissions, compared with measurements. J. Geophys. Res105 (2000): 3833-3850.
- Rahman MV, Cooray VA, Rakov MA. et al. Measurements of NOX produced by rocket-triggered lightning. Geophysical Research Letters 34 (2007).
- ZHi-Liang.Zheng. Carbon and Nitrogen nutrient balance signling in plant. Plant Signaling and Behavior 4 (2009): 584-591.
- 50. Coruzzi G, Bush D. Nitrogen and Carbon nutrient and metabolite signaling in plant. Plant physiology 125 (2001): 61-64.
- 51. Ozaki S. Sulfo disaccharides co-working with Klotho. Studies on structure , structure activity relation and function. World J of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences 4 (2015): 152-175.
- 52. Ozaki S. Secret of Anti-aging: Anti-Aging Food Containing Glucosamine, Hyaluronic Acid and Chondroitin. Jacobs Journal of Physiology 2 (2016): 013
- Ozaki S. Glucosamine Derivatives. Sulfo disaccharides co-working with Klotho. Nutrition and Food Science 5 (2015): 416.
- 54. Ozaki S. Synthesis of Anti-Aging Reagent: Sulfo Disaccharide Co-working with Anti-Aging Gene. Archives of Medicine 7 (2015): 17.
- 55. Ozaki S. Nutrition for Good Health, Anti-aging and Long Life, Hyaluronic Acid.Glucosamine and Chondroitin. Maternal and Paediatric Nutrition Journal 1 (2015): e102.
- 56. Ozaki S. Food containing hyaluronic acid and chondroichin is essential for antiaging. International Journal of aging and Clinical Research 1 (2016):101.
- 57. Ozaki S. Towards Anti-Aging and Long Life. Jakobs Journal of Physiology 2 (2016): 13-17.



This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the <u>Creative</u> Commons Attribution (CC-BY) license 4.0