



How I Learned to Love the Military Industrial Complex: The Top Ten Reasons

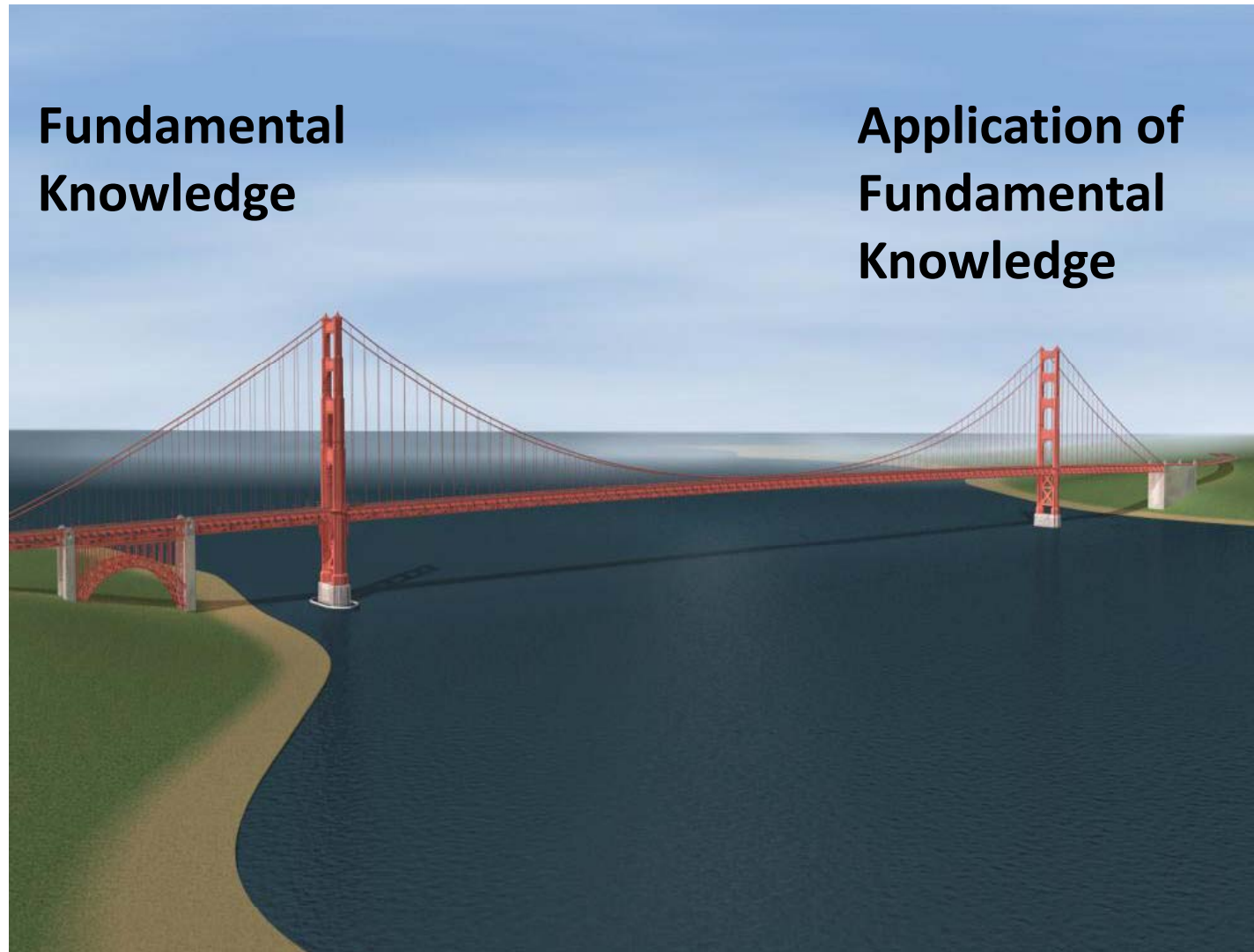
Or: Is War Necessary for Decarbonizing
the Global Energy System?



Daniel Sarewitz
Professor and CSPO co-director

Nellis AFB PV Array

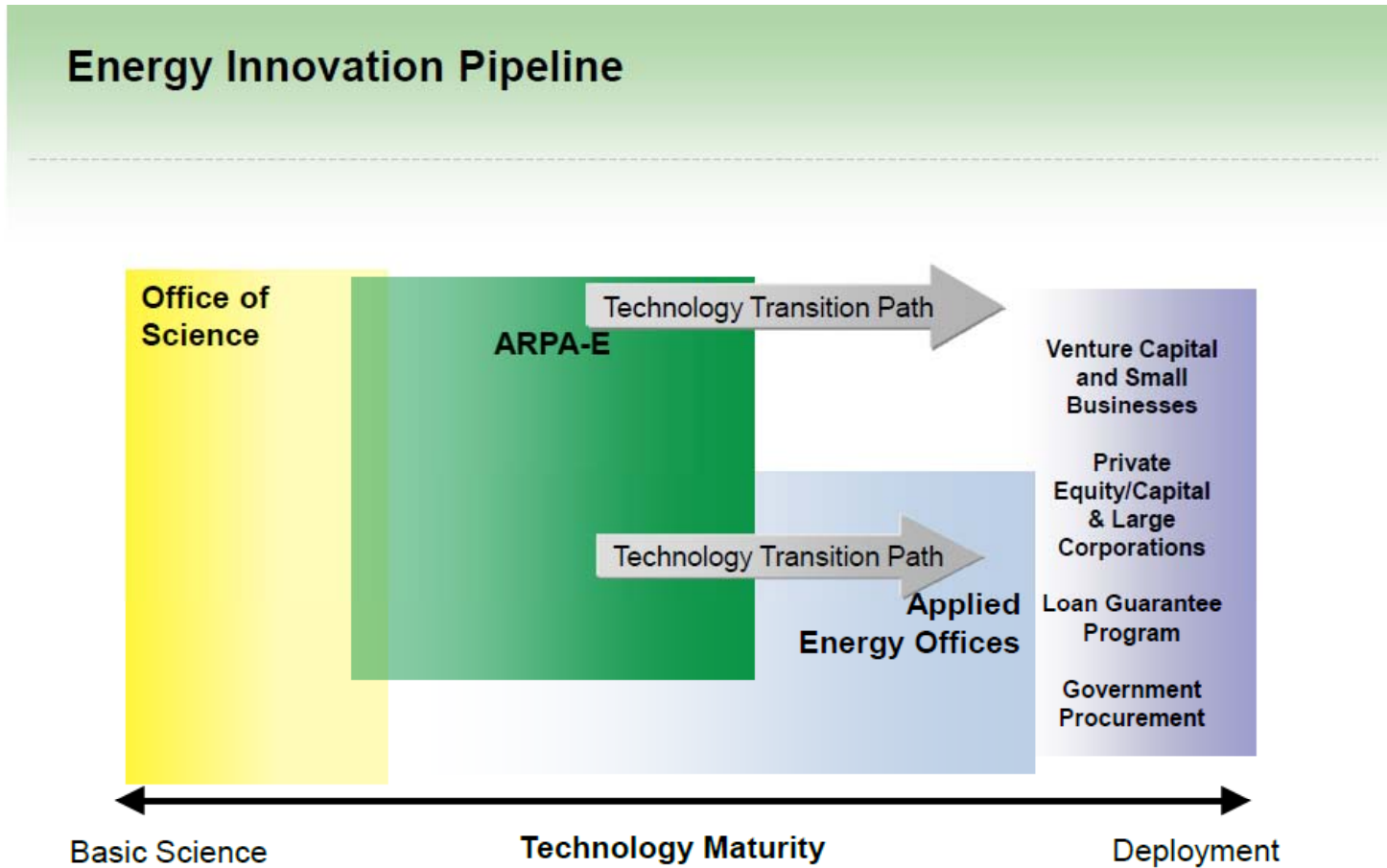
Innovation Policy: It's not a bridge...



FY 2012 NIH Budget Roll-out:

<http://www.nih.gov/about/director/index.htm>

or a pipeline...

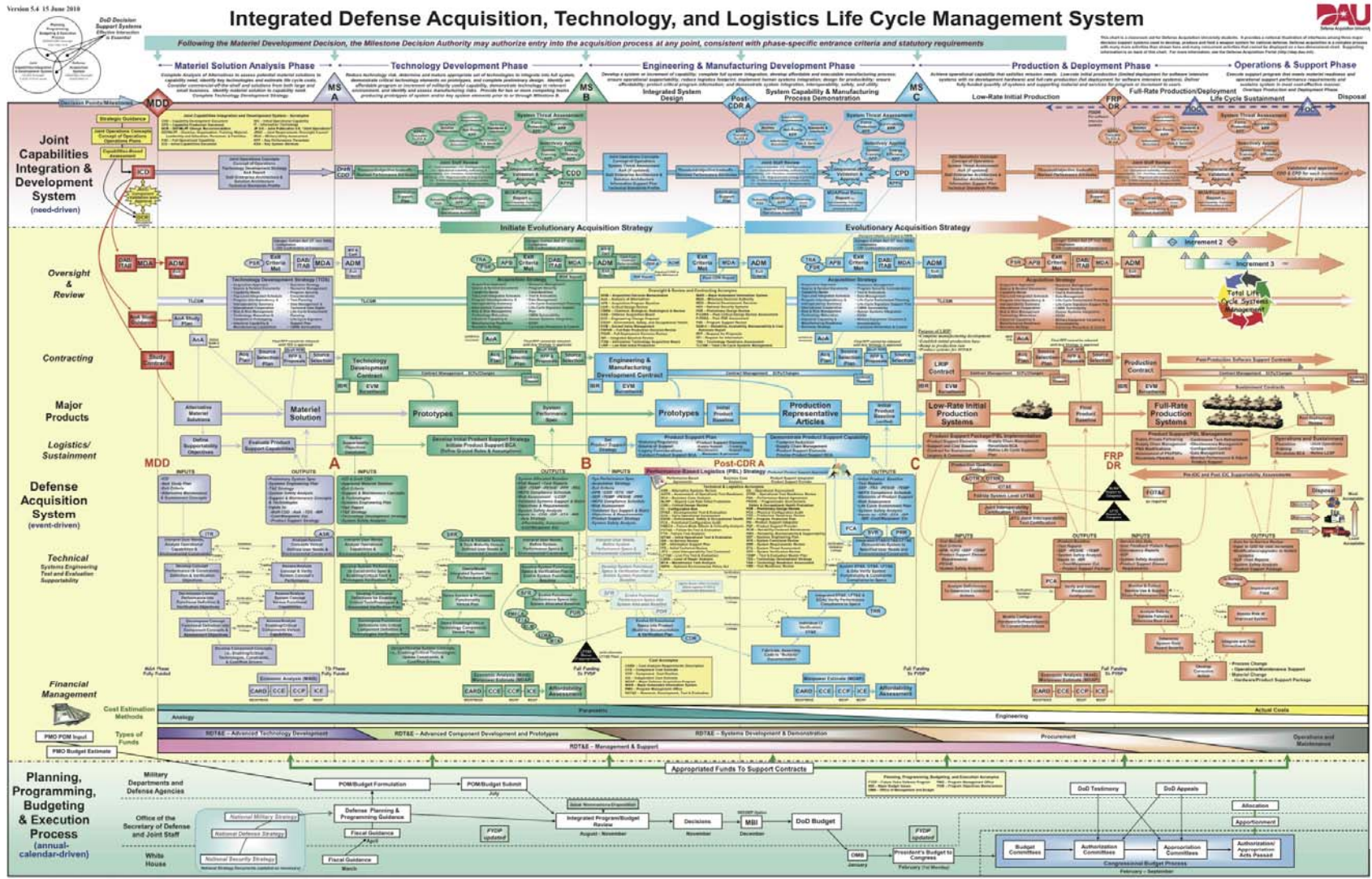


Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy



ARPA-E 2011 Energy Innovation Summit: <http://arpa-e.energy.gov>

it's a complex ecosystem.



Integrated Defense AT&L Life Cycle Management Chart: <https://ilc.dau.mil/>

10. Huge R&D capacity

- 30,000 scientists and engineers
- 2010 RDT&E budget over \$80 billion
 - Basic Research: \$1.8 billion
 - Applied Research: \$5.0 billion
- Around 66 military labs



Defense Laboratory Enterprise: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/rd/laboratories>

9. Strong and enduring ties to academia

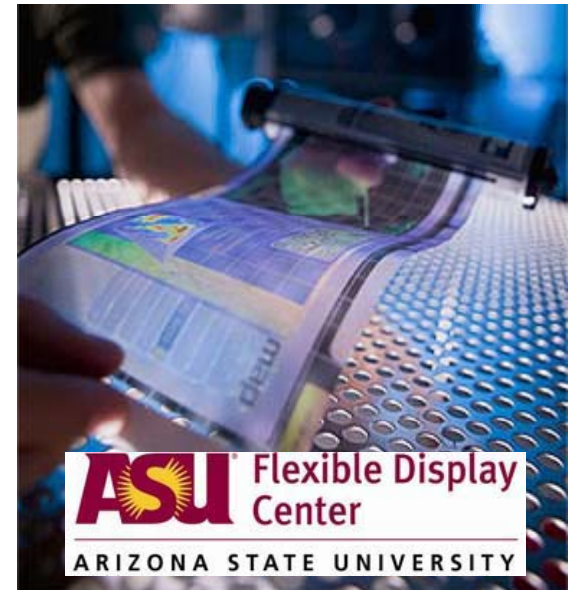
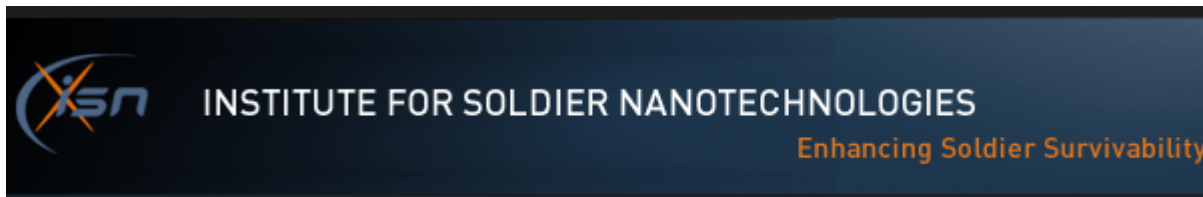
- In late 1940's Office of Naval Research built R&D capacity across U.S. universities
- DOD developed key academic fields like computer science ,material science, applied physics, etc.

4 Army Collaborative Technology Alliances

5-8 years \$3-\$8 million/yr, e.g. ASU:

10 Army and Navy University Affiliated Research Centers

e.g. MIT: 5-10 years, \$10 million/yr



8. Diversity of roles and approaches to RD&D



Defense Advance Research Projects Agency
high-risk—high-payoff



Service Labs

downstream, incremental performance improvement

Other labs and centers

e.g. Tank Automotive RD&E Center



7. Unique role and scale as a test bed



- DOD infrastructure captures the diversity of building types and climates in the U.S.
 - 500+ facilities, 300,000 buildings, over 2.2 billion sq. ft., consumed over 209 trillion BTU's in 2009
 - 160,000 non-tactical vehicles
- Military operations are a test bed for a myriad of dual-use technologies, from advanced batteries to synthetic fuels
 - \$10 billion / year on liquid fuels

OEI – AFGHANISTAN (72 Hour Mission)

AN/PVS 14 (Night Vision) (5) AA .3 lbs/ 05 watts*	Head Set (2) AA .1 lbs/ 03 watts*
Mark VII (1) 3.9 V Lithium .12 lbs	PEQ-3A (2) AA .1 lbs/ 01 Watts*
MBITR (9) SB 521 7.92 lbs/5.8 watts*	HTWS (Night) (60) AA 6.6 lbs/ 1.1 watts*
Sure Fire Light (144) CR-123A 8.64 lbs/ 28 watts*	M88 CCO (Day) (1) AA .1 lbs/ 000054 watts*
Mag Lite (2) AA .1 lbs/ 01 watts*	LMR (8) 3600 mAh NiMH 1 lbs/ 4 watts*
DAGR (24) AA & (6) 1/2 AA 1.32 lbs/ 97 watts*	P-Beacon (1) 9V .1 lbs/ 03 watts*

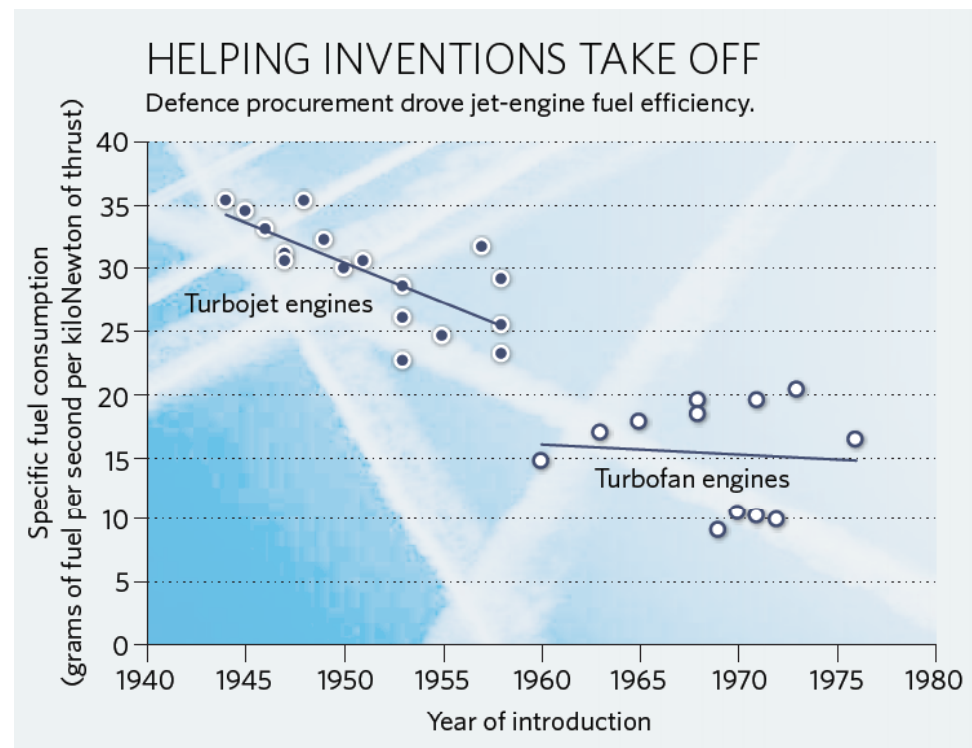
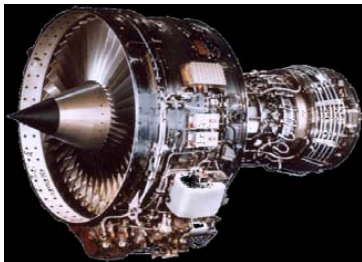
Total: 7 types of batteries, 264 batteries, 26.4 lbs; 12.3 watts
*Average Watts per 72 hours



6. Persistent commitment to performance improvement

- Long-term programs aimed at continued improvement for mission critical systems, for example:

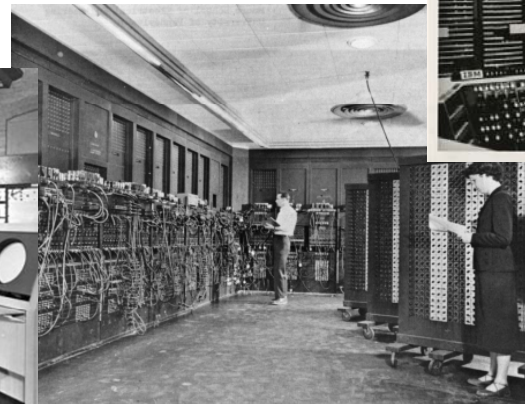
Gas Turbine Engines



A new strategy for energy innovation: Alic, John et al., Nature, Vol. 446, 15 July 2010

5. High price point for technology that advances the mission

- The fully burdened cost of fuel in Afghanistan can exceed **\$200 per gallon**
- The military's **first computers cost millions:**
 - ENIAC \$750,000
 - Whirlwind \$4,000,000
 - NORC \$2,500,000

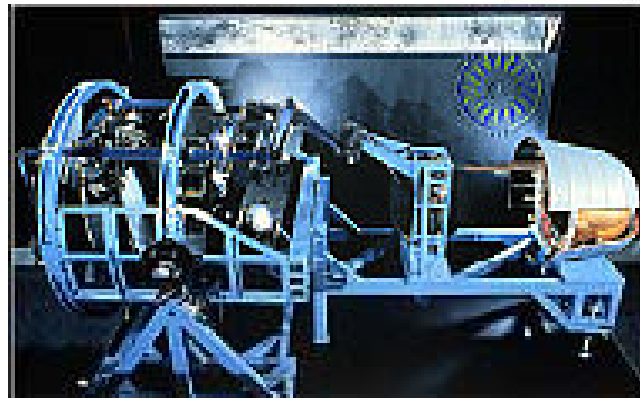
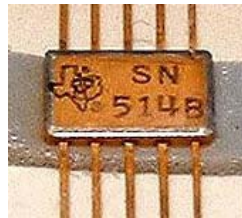


4. Strong and enduring ties to firms



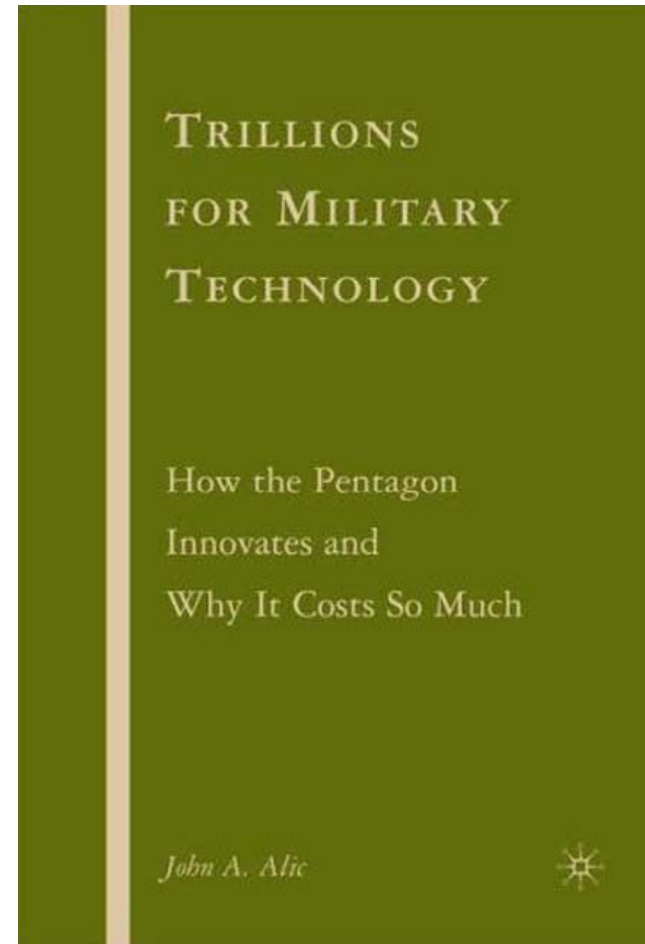
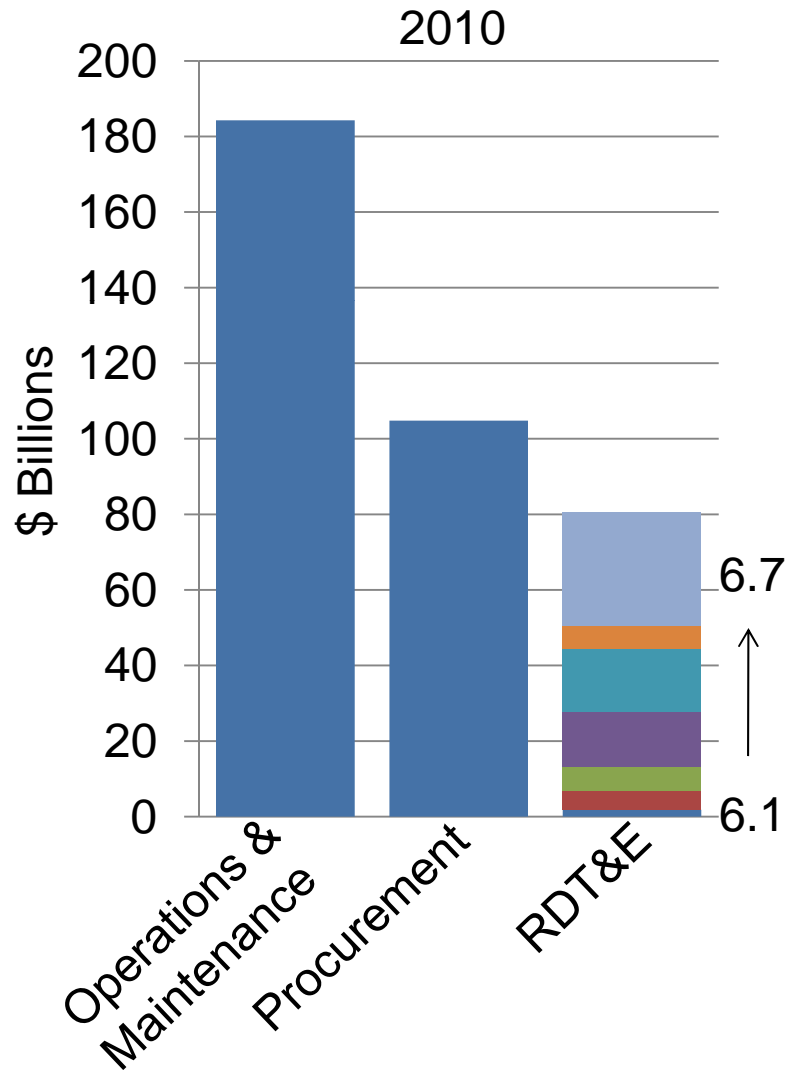
3. Role as a rich customer and discerning user

- Procurement (**\$105 Billion**), not just for weapon systems
- Integrated circuit chips, and satellite imagery and communications in the 1960s



Corona KH-4B satellite camera by Itek, and imagery

2. Trillions of dollars



1. National security mission with broad public support

