# CLIMATE CHANGE: BASIC MECHANISMS AND CAUSEFFECT RELATIONSHIPS

Peter Langen

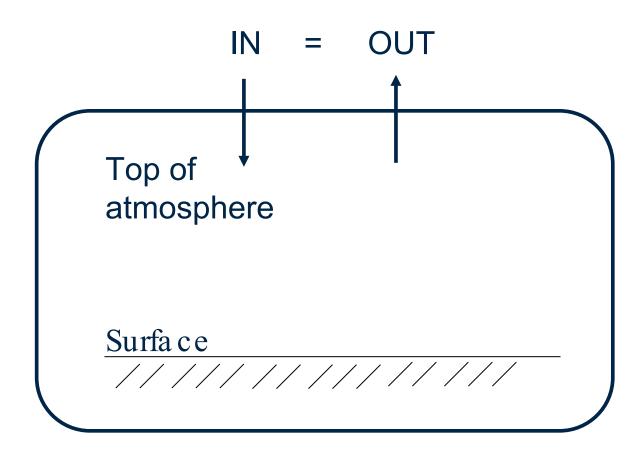
Professor of Climate Modeling iClimate center director

Department of Environmental Science Aarhus University





#### **ENERGY BALANCE**



The simplest view:

Heating from sunlight is balanced by cooling from thermal radiation.



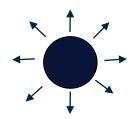


#### EARTH'S EMISSION TEMPERATURE

Incoming (shortwave)

$$(1-\alpha)S\pi a^2$$

Outgoing (longwave)  $4\pi a^2 \sigma T^4$ 



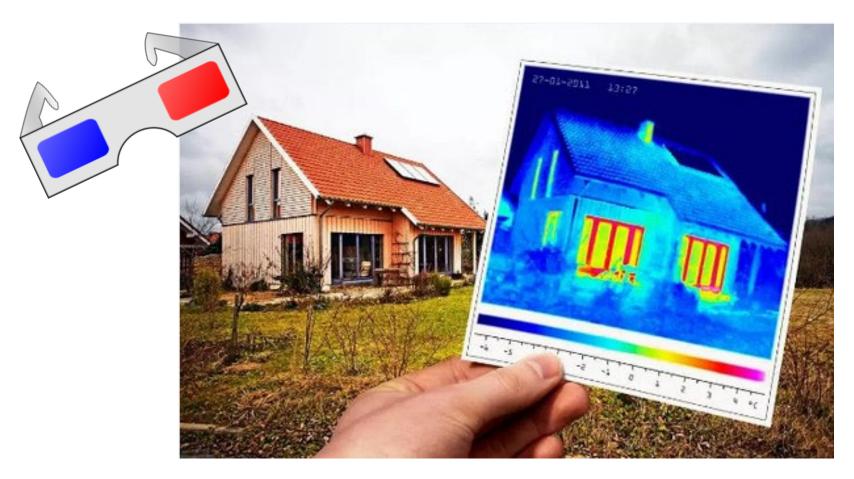
Energy balance:

$$T_E = \sqrt[4]{\frac{S}{4} \frac{1-\alpha}{\sigma}} = 255 \text{ K} = -18 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$$





#### **PUT ON YOUR INFRARED GOGGLES!**

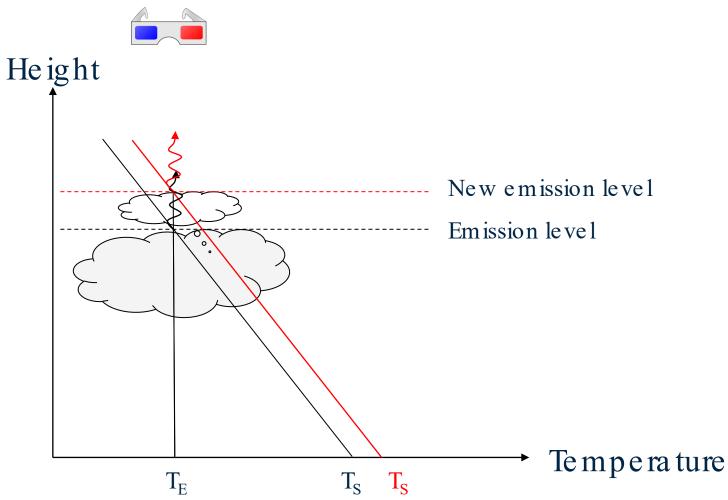


"Infrared Thermography Inspection - Thermo Élite Inc" by thermoeliteinc is licensed under CC PDM 1.0





### **GREENHOUSEFFECT**







# CLIMATE MODELS





#### **BASIC PRINCIPLES**

#### Fundamental conservation principles:

- Conservation of energy
- Conservation of mass (air, water, etc)
- Conservation of momentum

Ideal gas law (and equation of state for sea water)



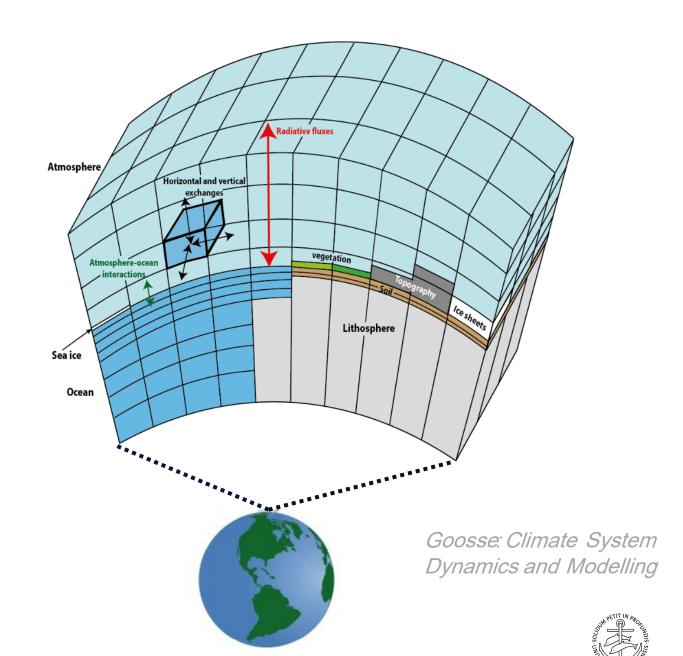


#### **GRID CELLS**

#### Climate models

Also known as *General Circulation Models* or *Earth System models* 

Physics (energy balance, hydrology, flow of air and water, etc) is solved grid box by grid box





#### **PARAMETERIZATIONS**



Mathematical formulas that give the net effect of many small-scale effects that cannot be directly included:

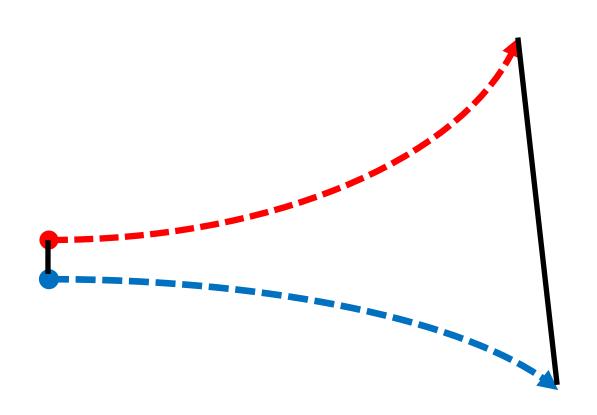
#### Forexample

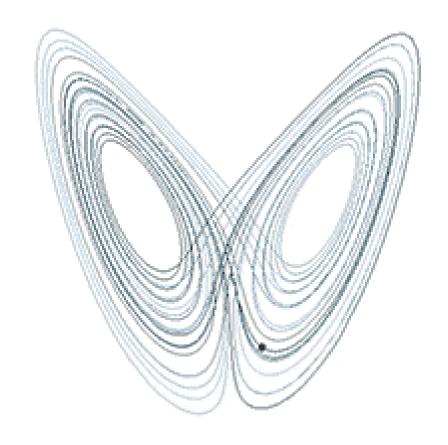
- Clouds
- Turbulence





### **CHAOS AND PREDICTABILITY**



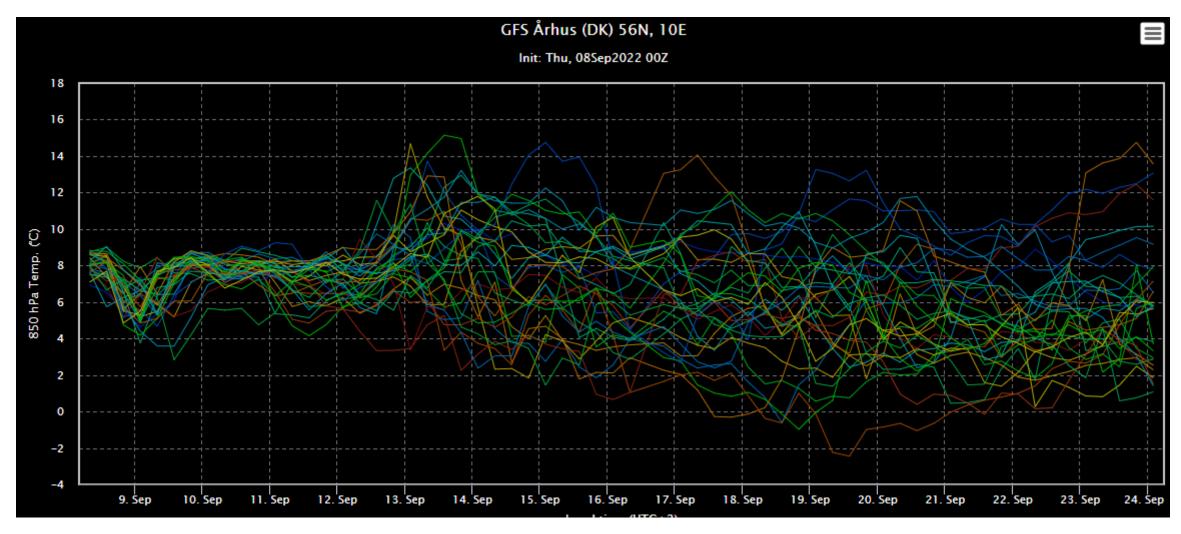


A Trajectory Through Phase Space in a Lorenz Attractor by Dan Quinn (CC BY-SA 3.0)





#### TODAY'S MENUSPAGHETTI







#### MY DOG LORENZON A LEASH





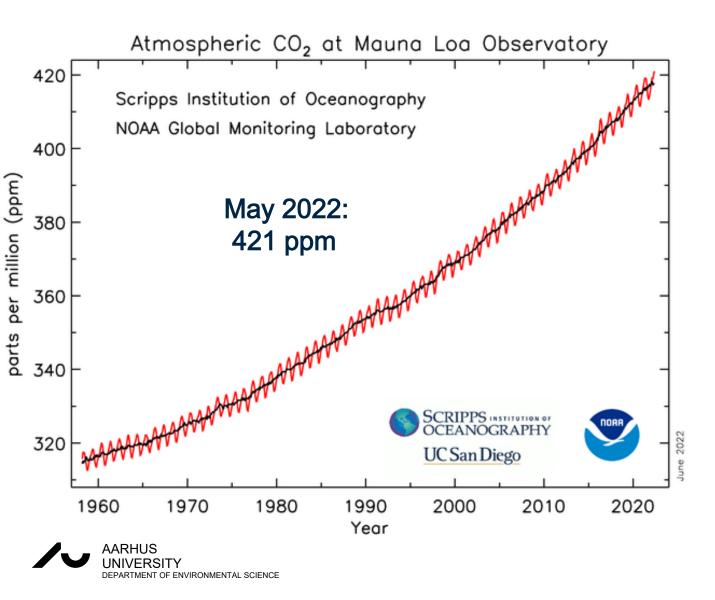
Skeptical Science / Jacob Bock Axelsen

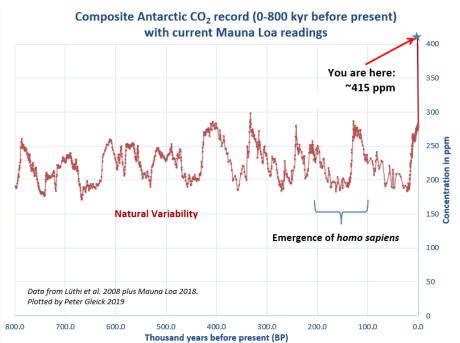
# OBSERVED CHANGES





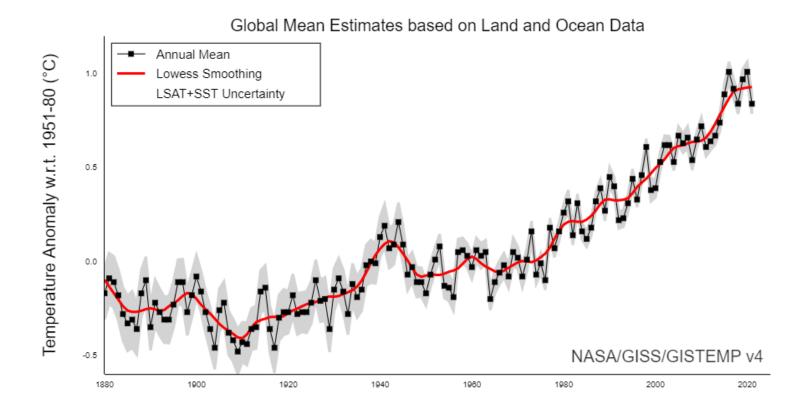
## OBSERVEDCHANGES CO<sub>2</sub>







#### OBSERVEDCHANGES TEMPERATURE



2010's warmer than 2000's warmer than 1990's, warmer than 1980's, warmer than 1970's.

7 warmest years are the 7 latest

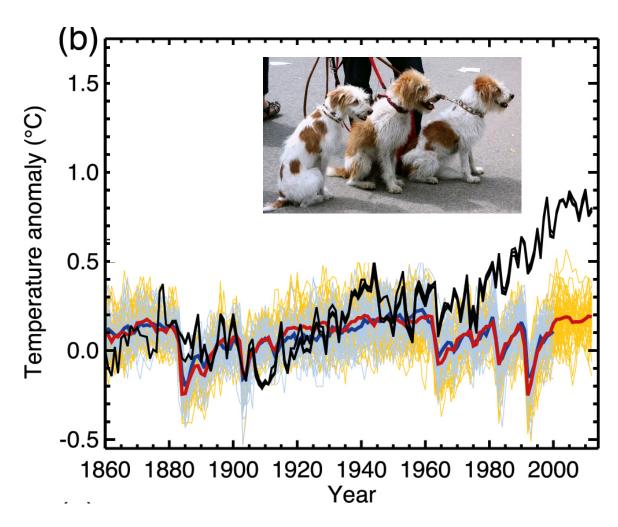
21 of the 22 warmest years after 2000

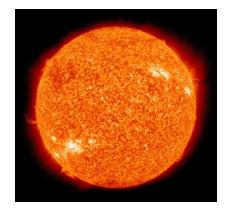
Fewer cold days and nights More warm days and nights More frequent heat waves





#### NATURALCHANGES?





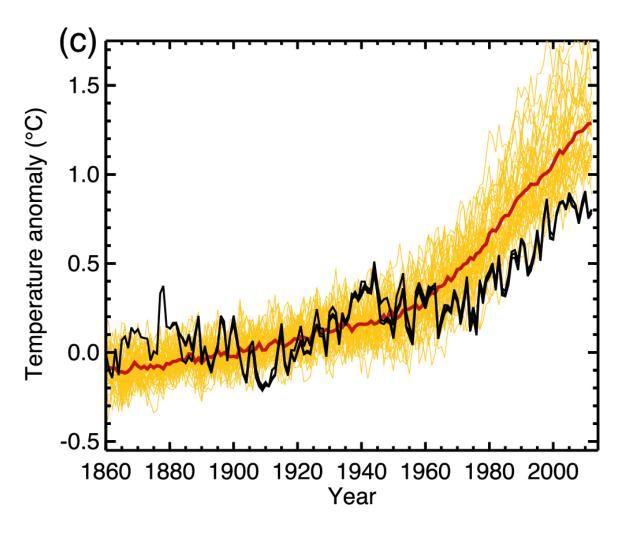






#### MAN-MADECHANGES?



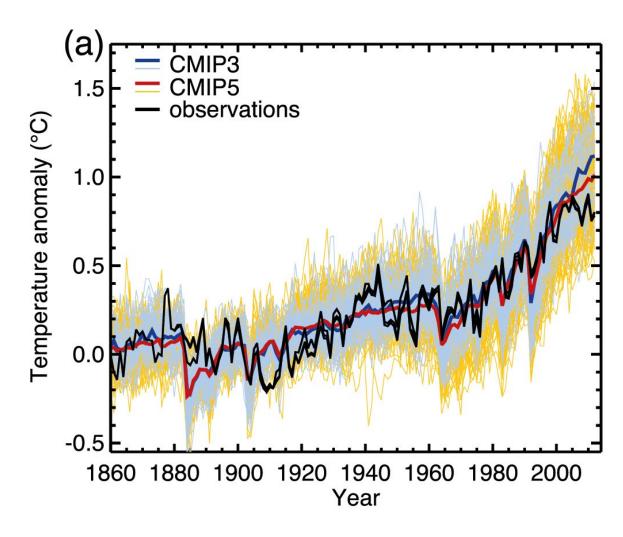


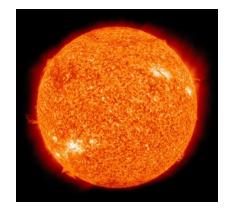




#### BOTH?











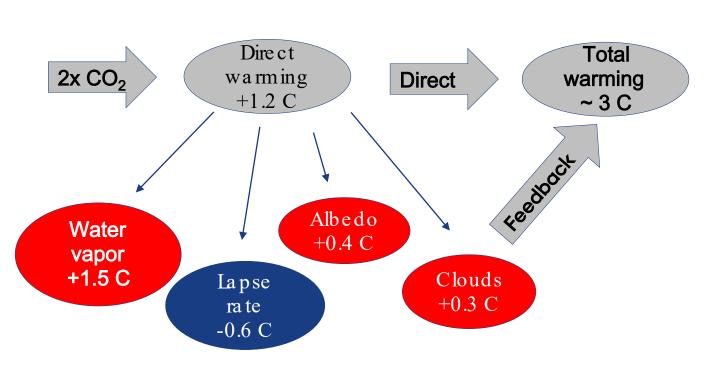


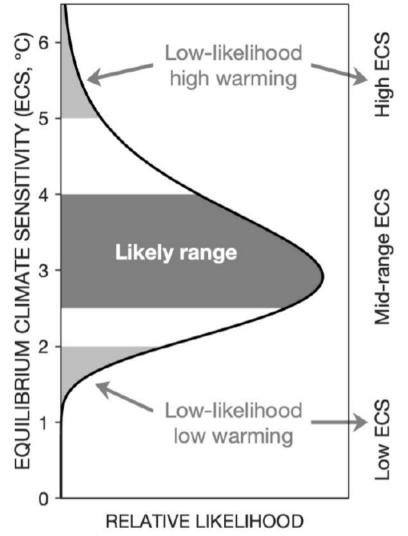
# CLIMATE SENSITIVITY AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS





#### CLIMATESENSITIVITYAND FEEDBACKS

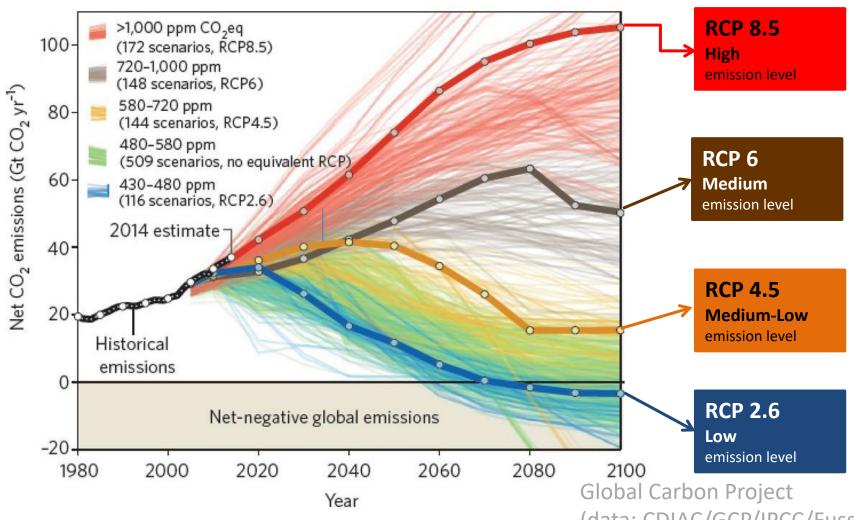








# FUTURE CQSCENARIOS



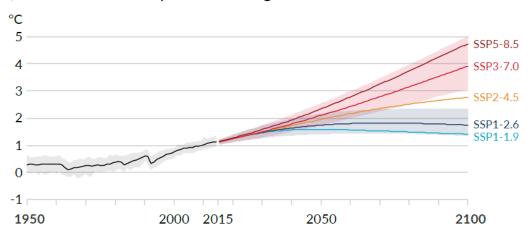


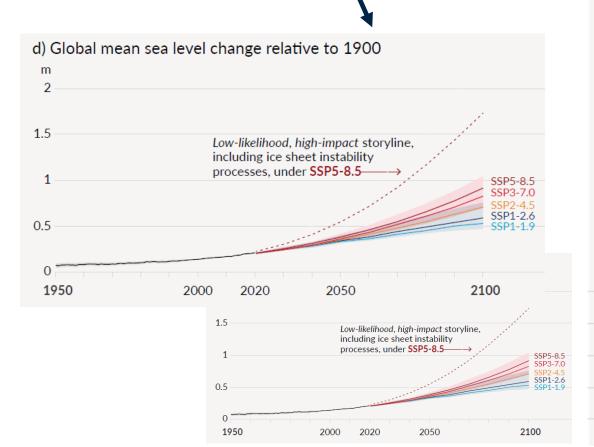


(data: CDIAC/GCP/IPCC/Fuss et al. 2014)

## SCENARIOS FOR TEMPERATURE AND SEA LEVEL

a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900







Sea level rise greater that 15m cannot be ruled out

with high emissions

2300

#### FUTURE ARCTIC WARMING UNCERTAINTY

