

# Climate System II

Gerrit Lohmann

Martin Werner

[https://paleodyn.uni-bremen.de/study/climate2023\\_24.html](https://paleodyn.uni-bremen.de/study/climate2023_24.html)

Time: Tuesday 10:15-11:45

# Climate System II

Today, October 17, 2021

- Introduction and overview (60 min)

- Formalities etc. (15 min)

([https://paleodyn.uni-bremen.de/study/climate2023\\_24.html](https://paleodyn.uni-bremen.de/study/climate2023_24.html))

- Expectations and wishes from your side (15 min)

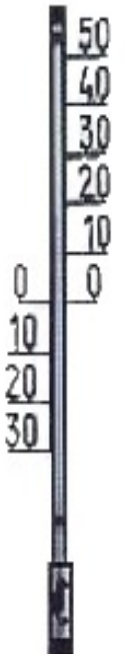
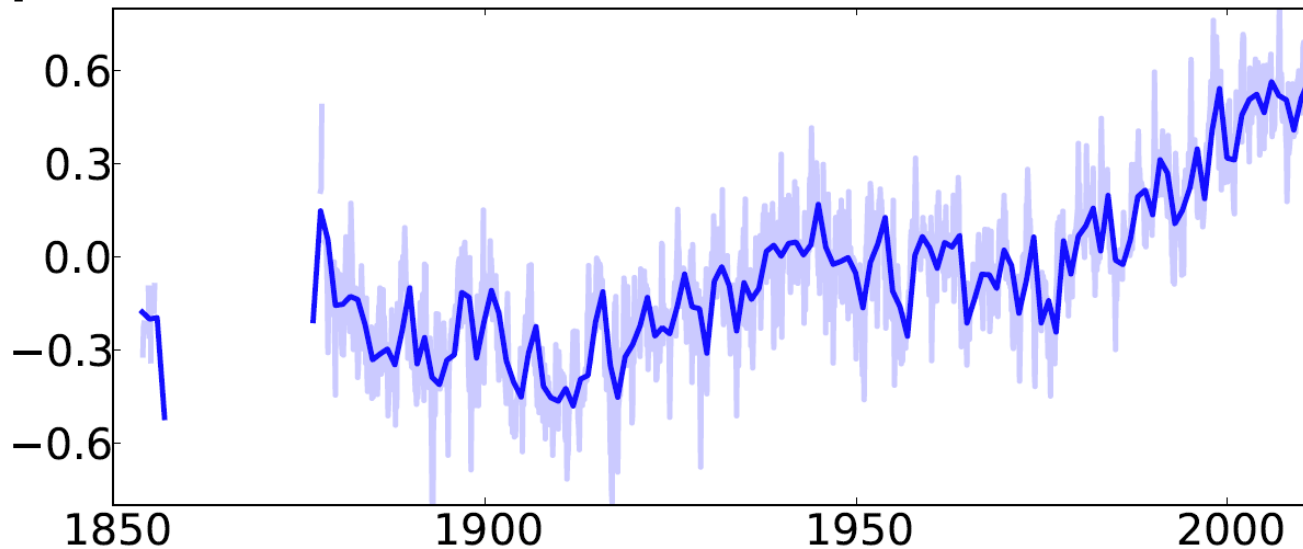
# Climate Trends at different Timescales

Temperature of the last **150 years** (instrumental data)

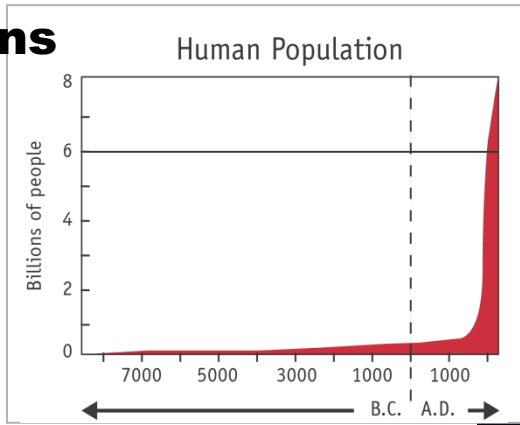
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## Northern Hemisphere Temp. anomaly HadCRU

[°C]



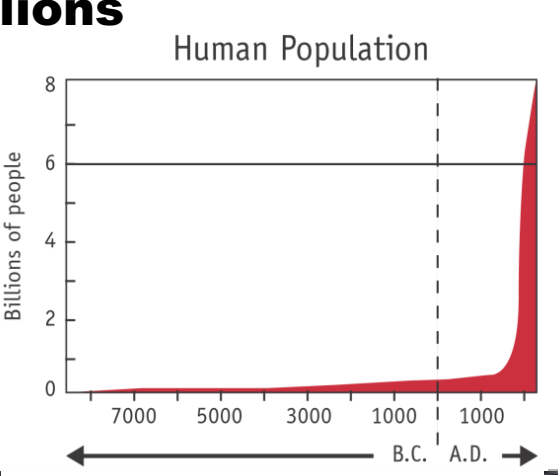
# Human Population: 7 billions



## The Challenge: Sustainable Management and Energy



# Human Population: 7 billions

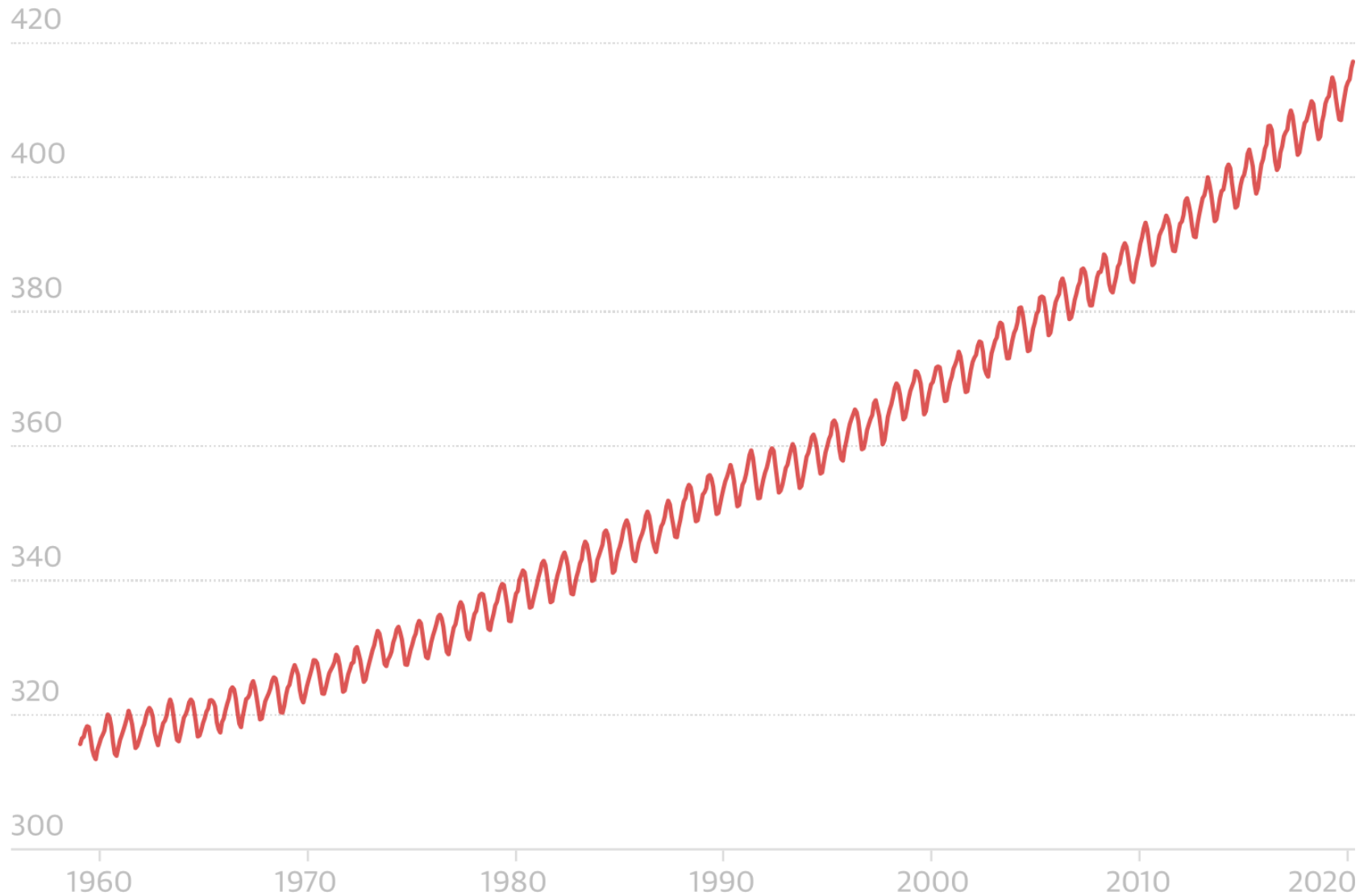


**CO<sub>2</sub> Increase:**  
**Land cover: 22%**  
**CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissions: 78%**



# Atmospheric CO2 has reached the highest level on record

Atmospheric CO2 concentration (parts per million)



Guardian graphic. Source: Scripps Institution of Oceanography, NOAA

# Atmospheric CO2 has reached the highest level on record

Atmospheric CO2 concentration (parts per million)

420

Without worldwide lockdowns intended to slow the spread of Covid-19, the rise might have reached +2.8ppm

400

380

360

340

320

300

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

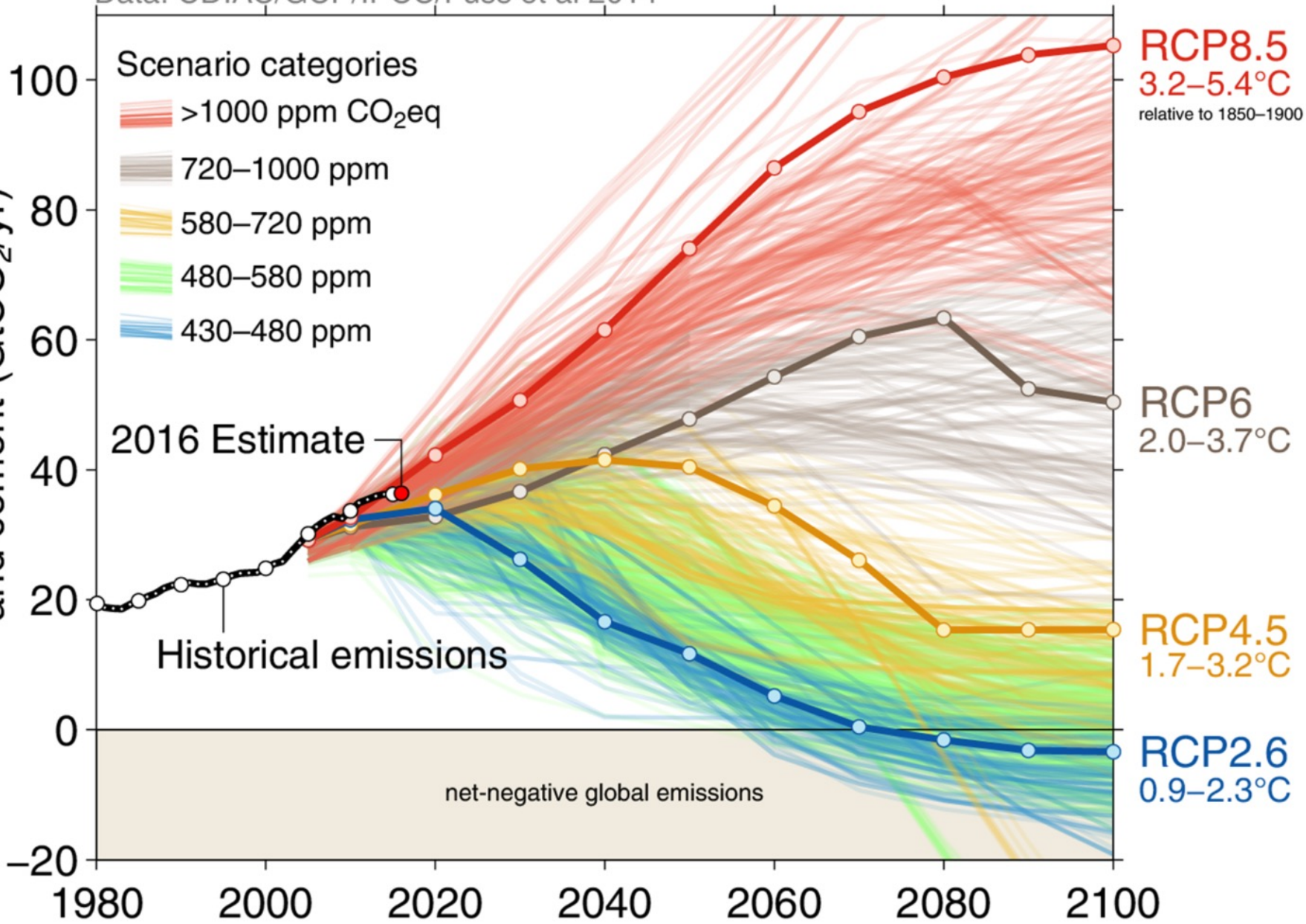
2020

Reduction in emissions for 2020 is only between 4-7% compared with 2019. That will make no appreciable difference to the [world's ability to meet the goals of the Paris agreement](#), keeping the global warming below the threshold of 2°C.

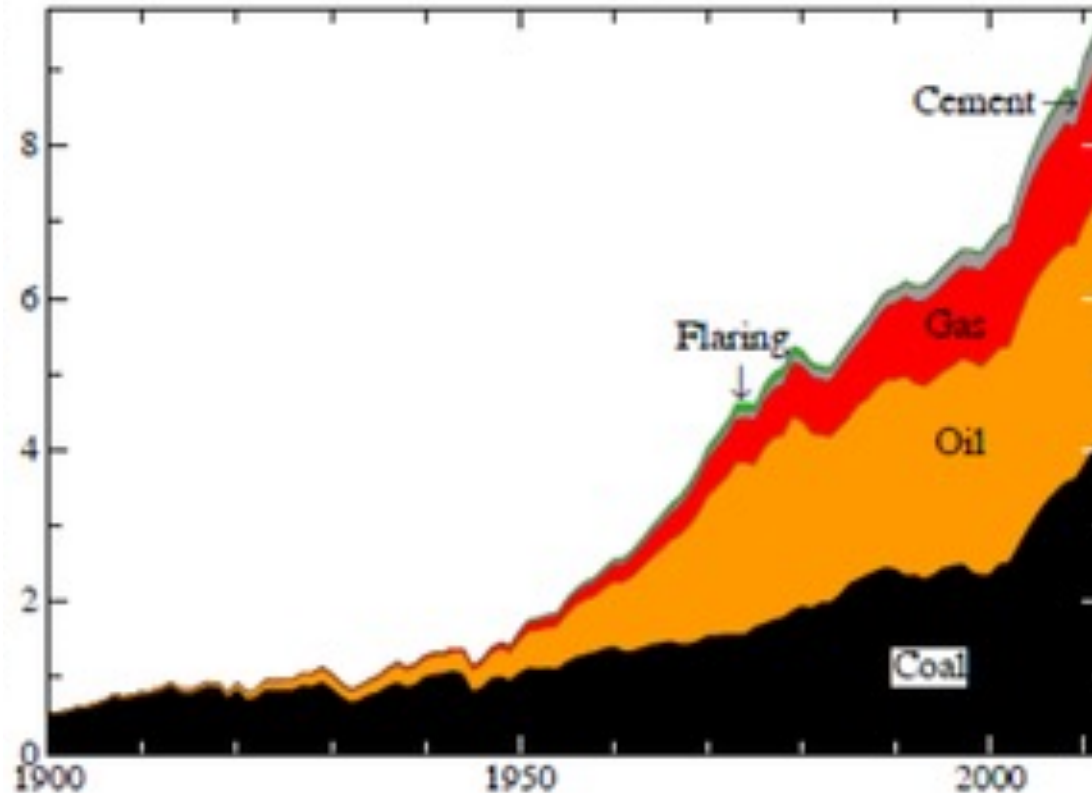


Data: CDIAC/GCP/IPCC/Fuss et al 2014

Emissions from fossil fuels and cement (GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)



# Global Fossil-Fuel CO<sub>2</sub> annual emissions (Gt C/year)



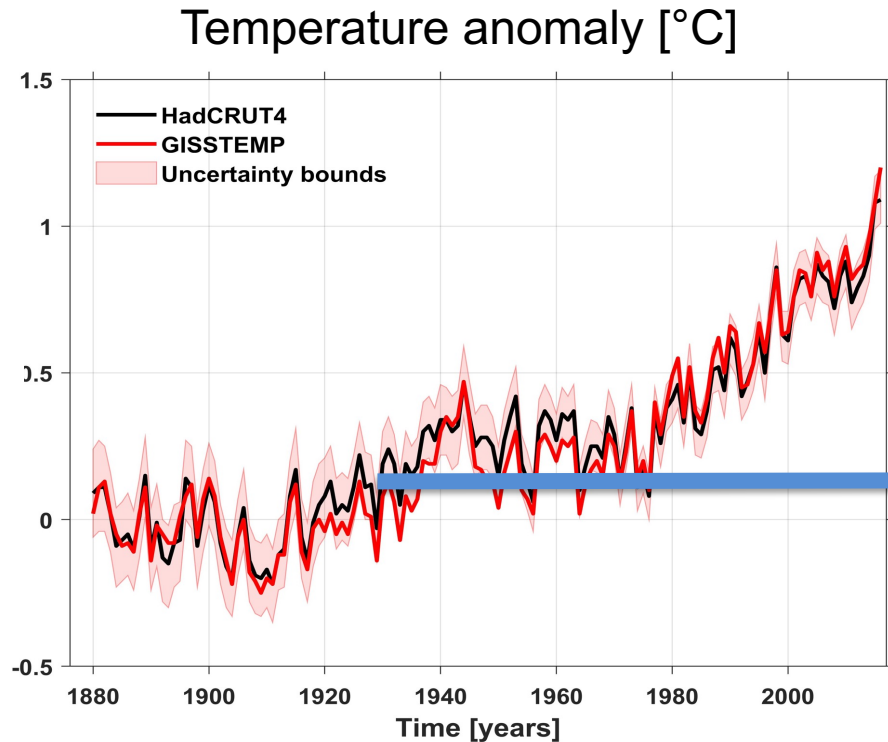
Hansen J, Kharecha P, Sato M, Masson-Delmotte V, Ackerman F, et al. (2013) Assessing “Dangerous Climate Change”: Required Reduction of Carbon Emissions to Protect Young People, Future Generations and Nature. PLOS ONE 8(12): e81648.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0081648>

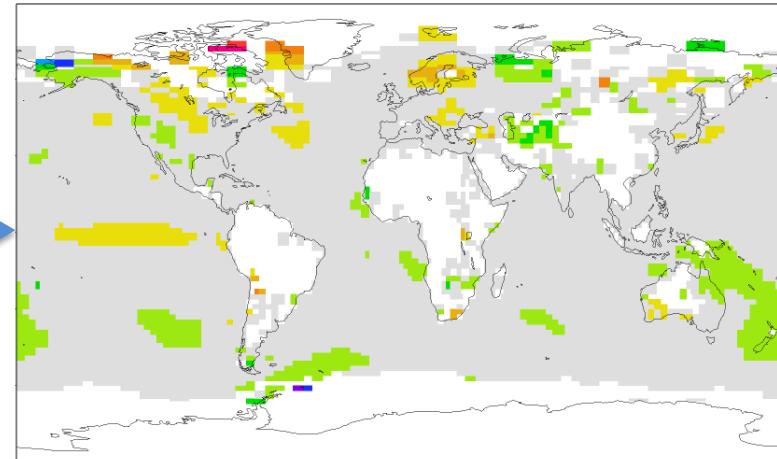
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0081648>



# Motivation: Observational Record



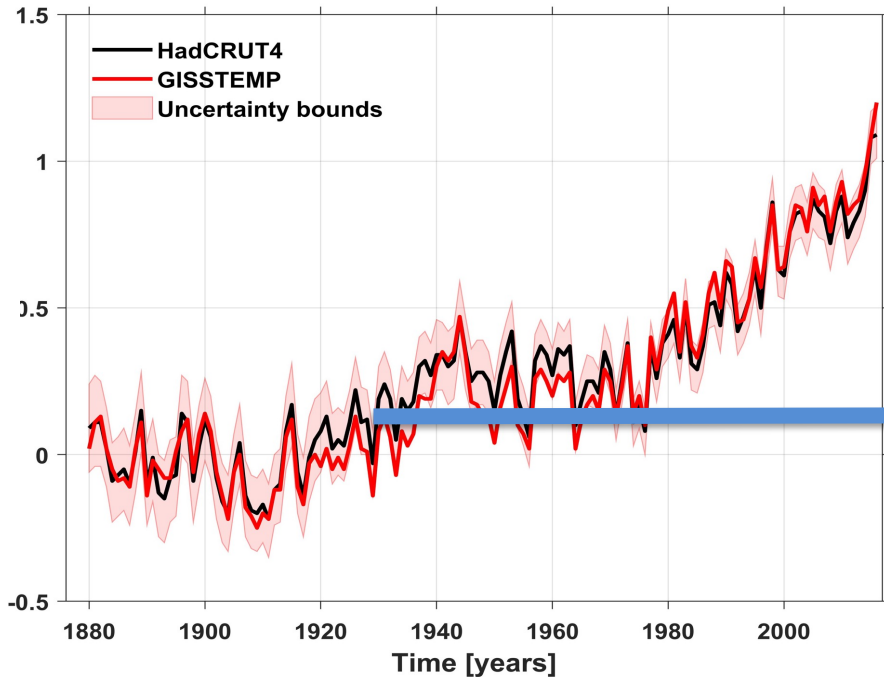
Uncertainty largely due to missing information at high latitudes



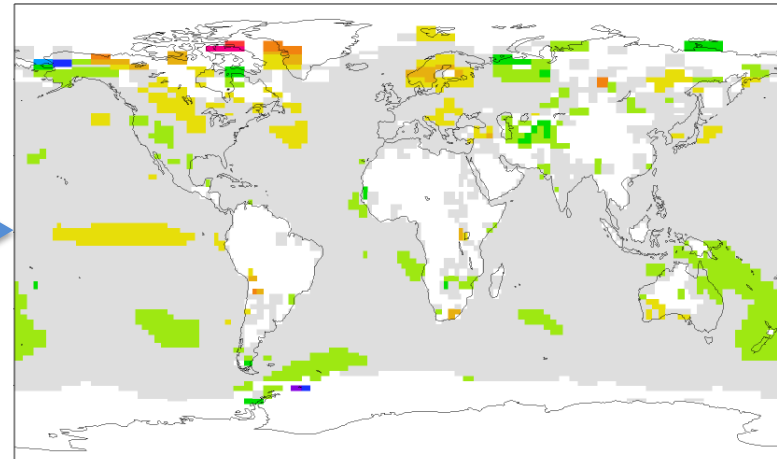
Temperature Anomaly 1930  
White areas: not enough data

# Motivation: Observational Record

Temperature anomaly [°C]



Uncertainty largely due to missing information at high latitudes



Temperature Anomaly 1930  
White areas: not enough data

**Climate variability beyond the instrumental record:  
Decadal, centennial, millennial**

# Animation

[https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/animations/5year\\_2y.mp4](https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/animations/5year_2y.mp4)

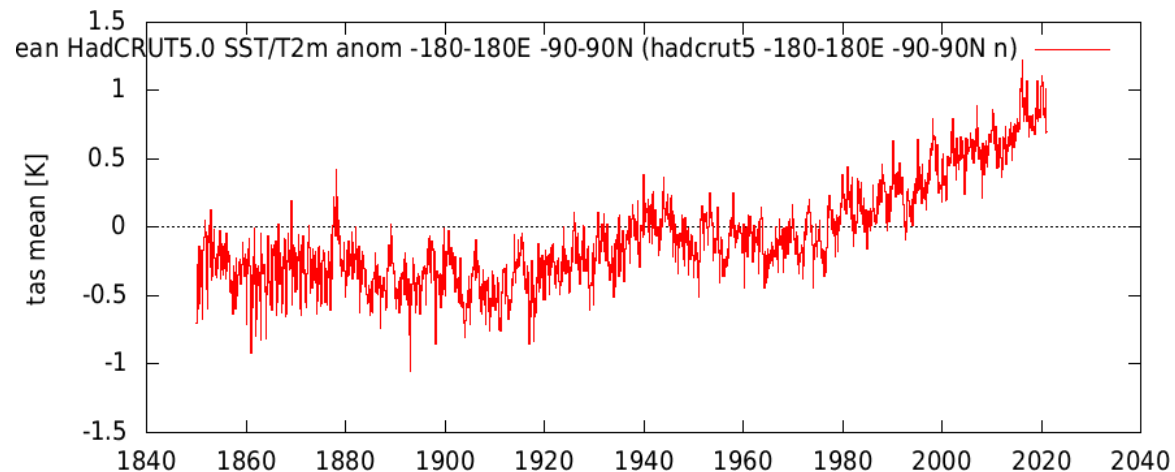
Faster:

[https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/animations/5year\\_6y.mp4](https://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/animations/5year_6y.mp4)

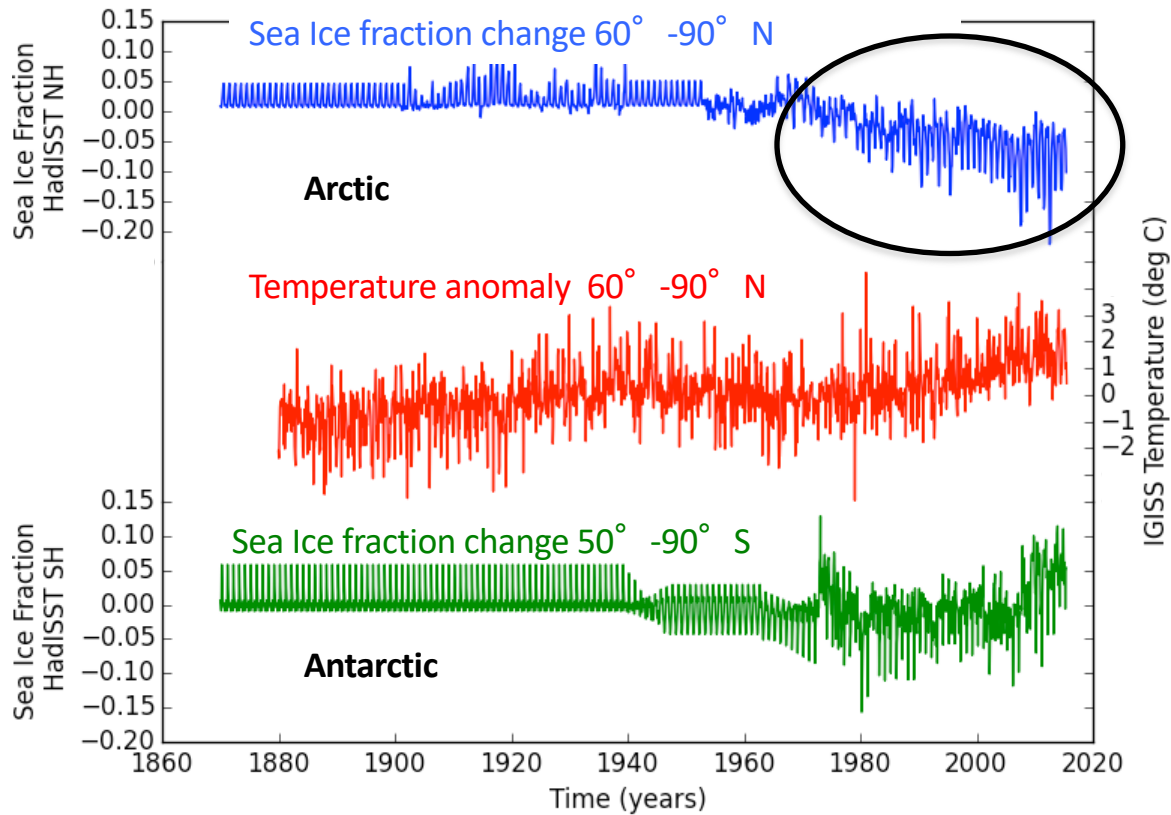
## Calculation with Climate Explorer

<http://climexp.knmi.nl/>

**Do it now !**

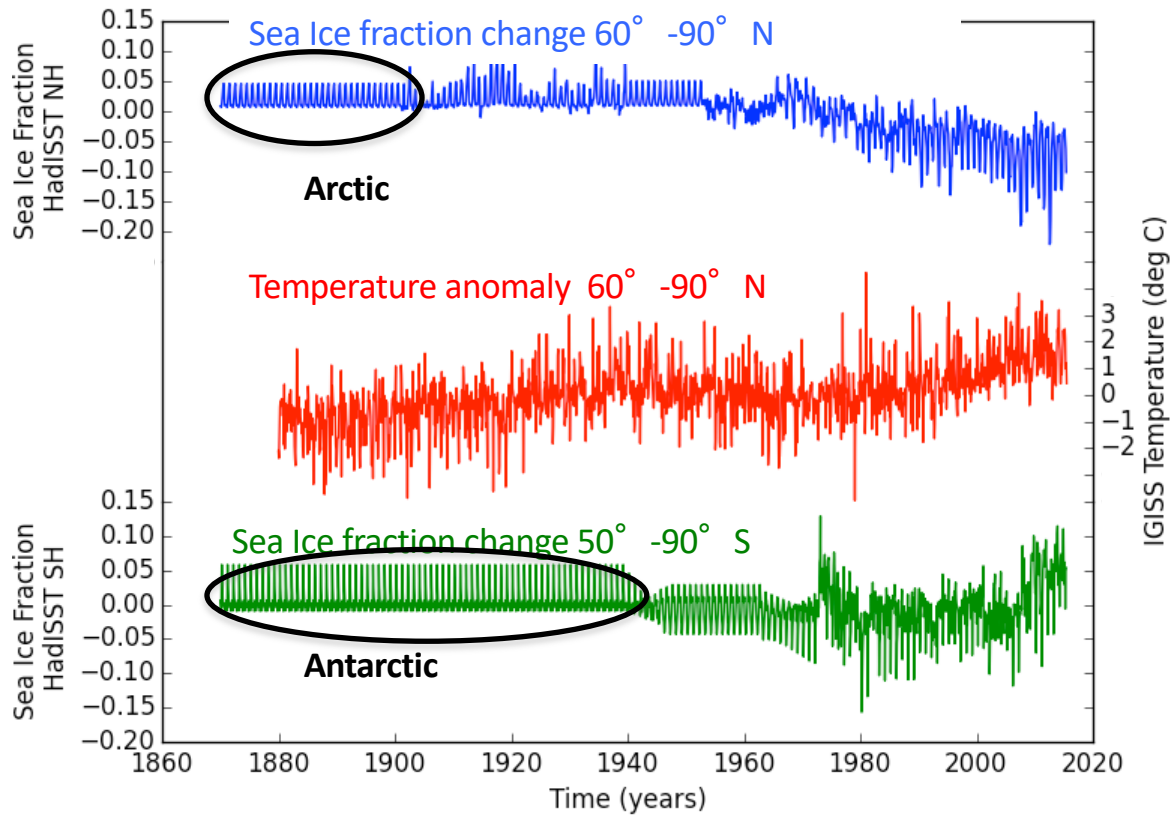


# Arctic Sea Ice retreat



# Arctic Sea Ice retreat

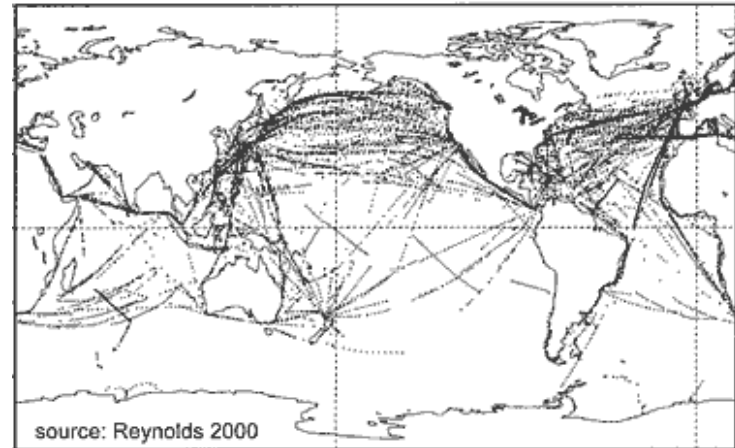
## Missing Information about Sea Ice





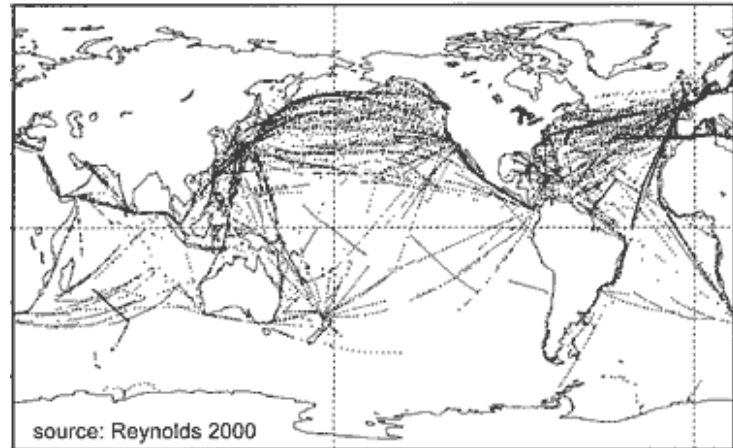
# The “Climate dilemma“

- The records of direct temperature measurements are short and already fall in the phase of strong human influence.
- Instrumental data are sparse

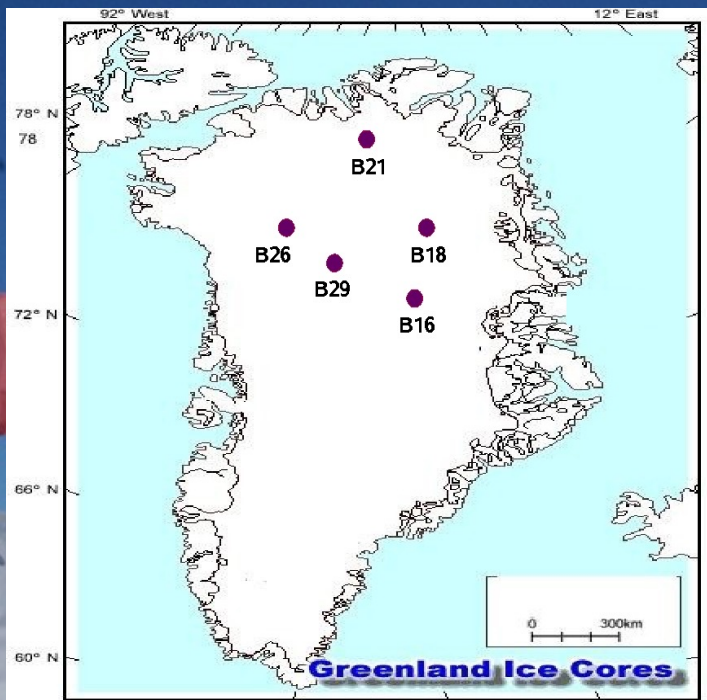


# The “Climate dilemma“

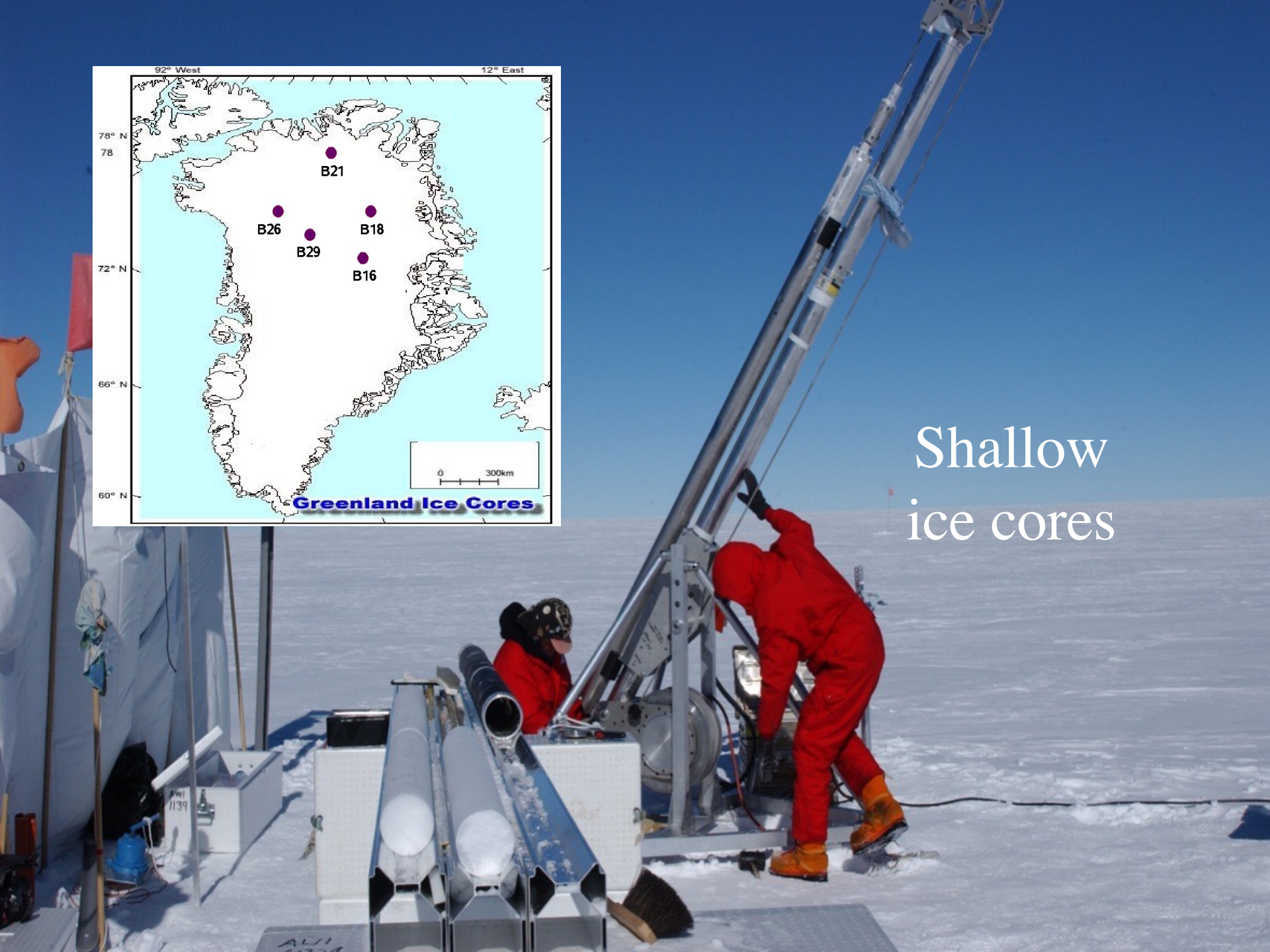
- The records of direct temperature measurements are short and already fall in the phase of strong human influence.
- Instrumental data are sparse



- **For the time before instrumental records, one has to rely on information from proxy data and modeling.**



Shallow  
ice cores

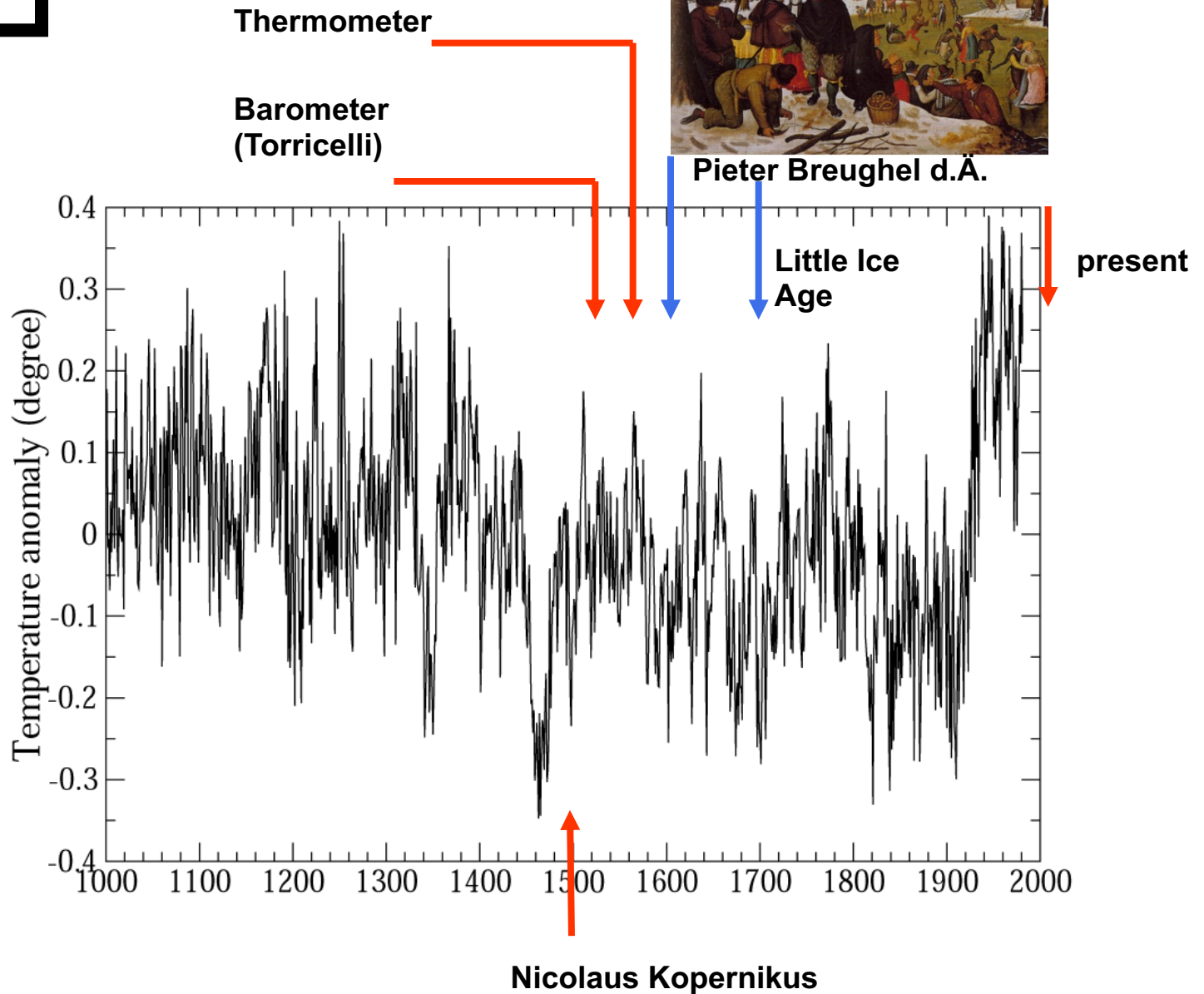


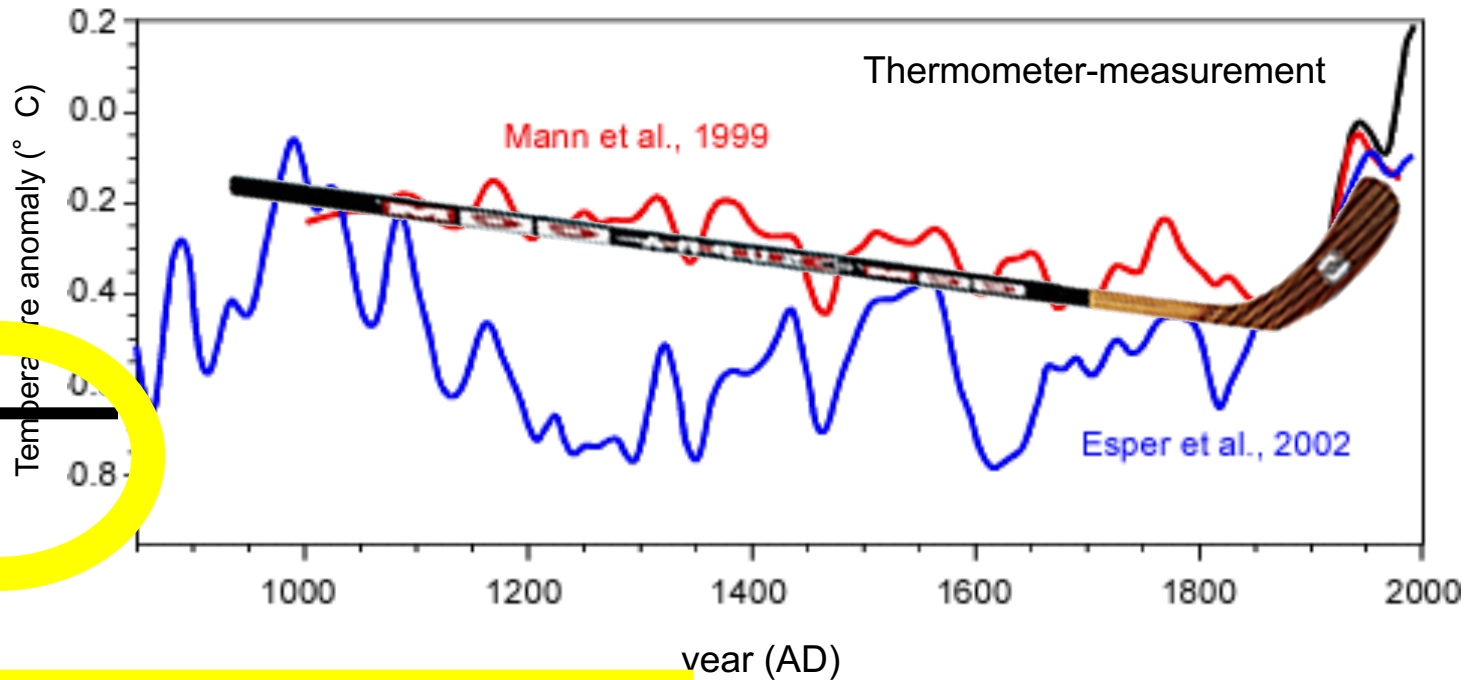
# History

last 1000 Years



Pieter Breughel d.Ä.





Further back in time?



# Proxy Data

- Indirect data, often qualitative
- Long time series from archives
- Information beyond the instrumental record



One example in the  
Bürgerpark/Stadtwald

# Earth System:reconstructions



Ice drilling camp, 2009



Polarstern, marine sediments



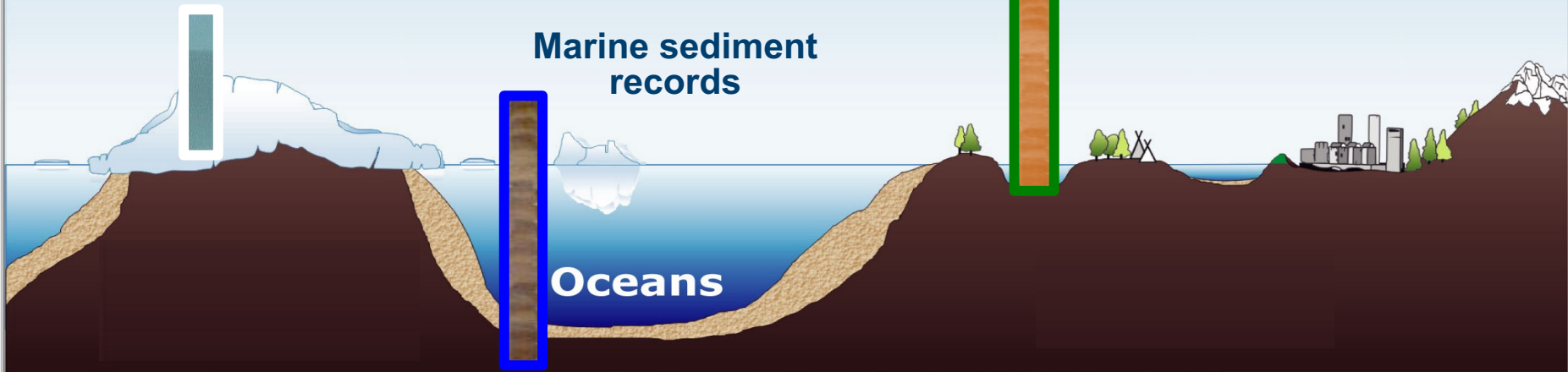
Lake/permafrost sediments

Climate records from  
ice cores

Lake/permafrost  
sediment records

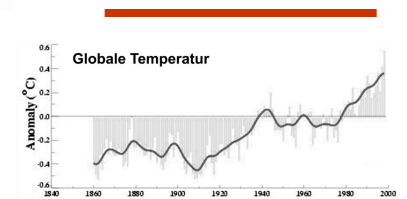
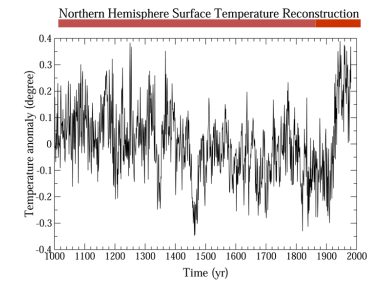
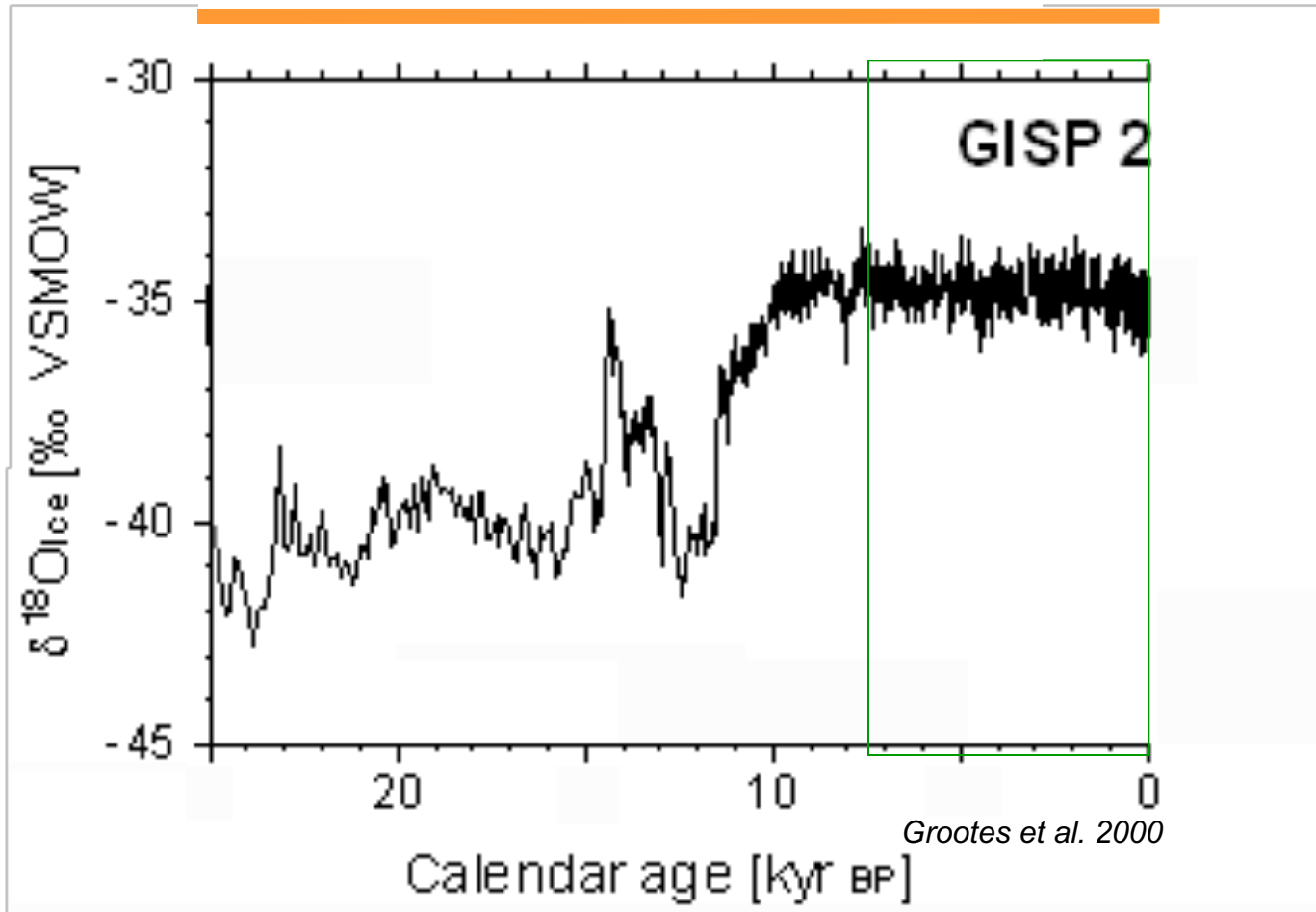
Marine sediment  
records

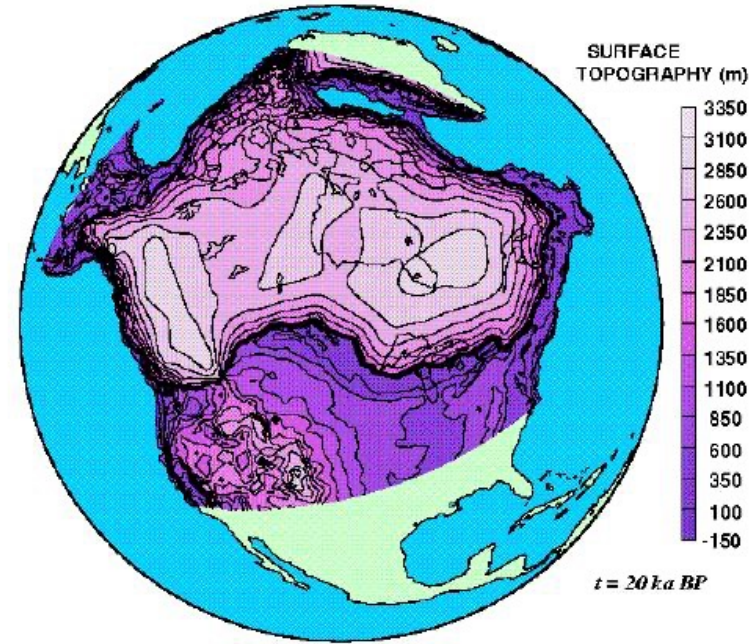
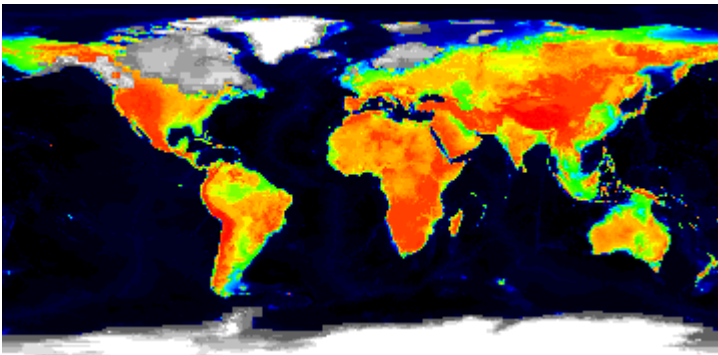
Oceans



# Climate Trends at different Timescales

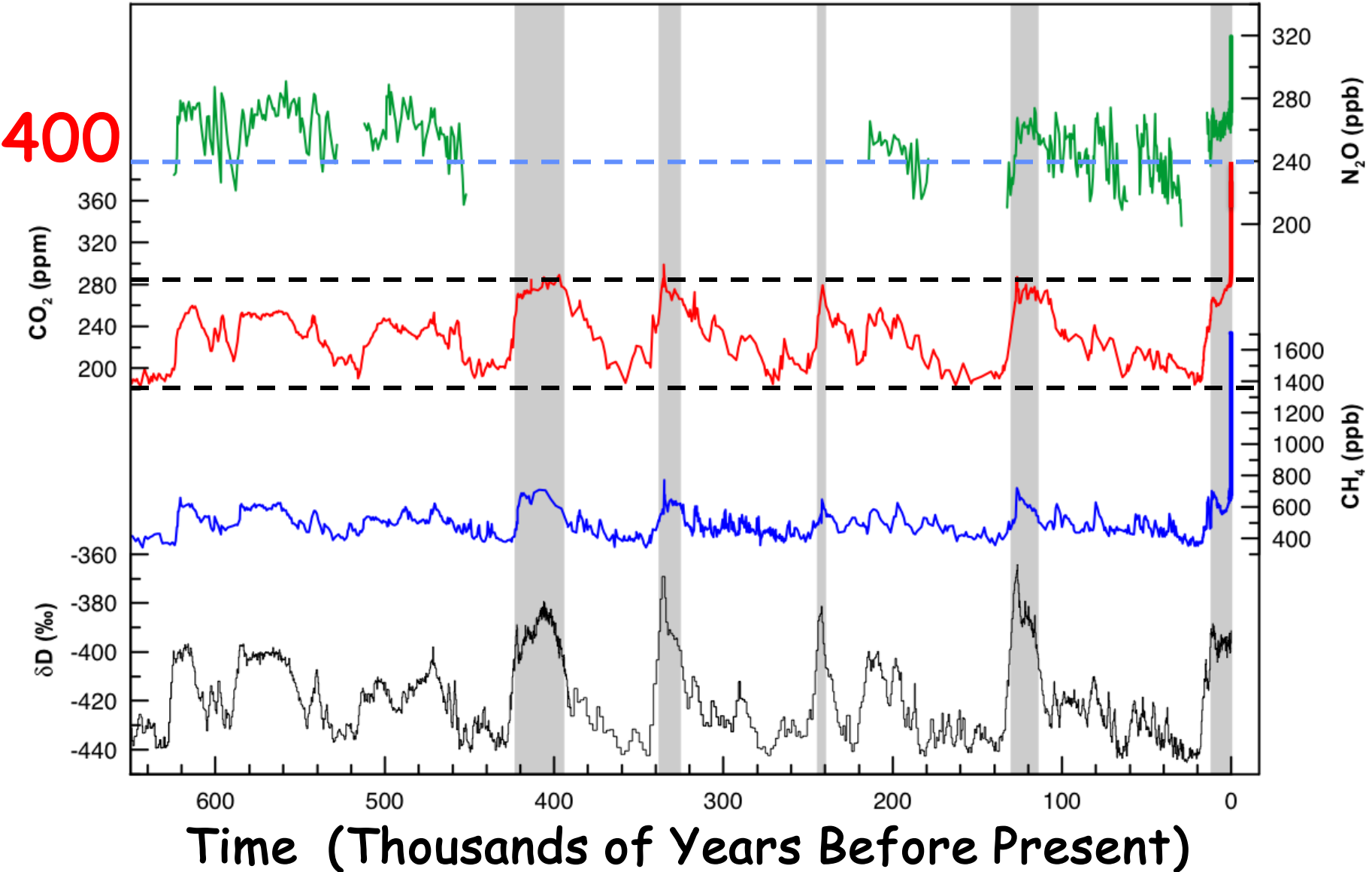
## Deglaciation – Greenland ice core



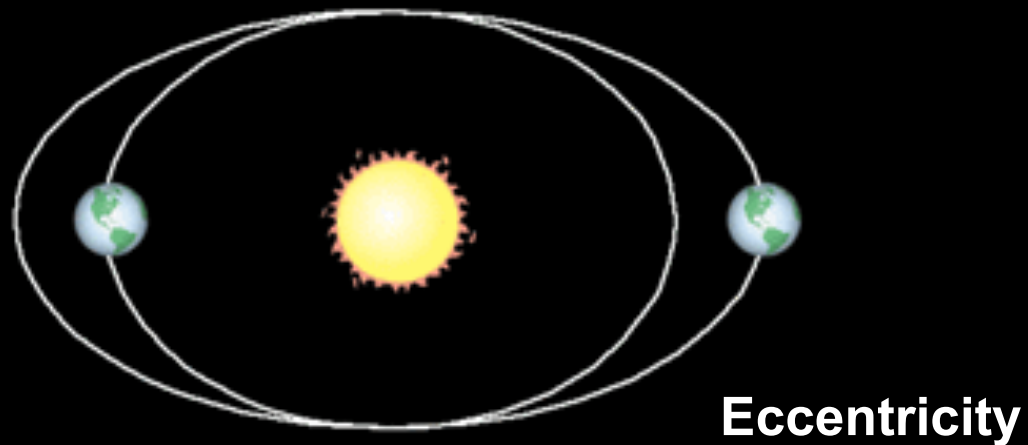
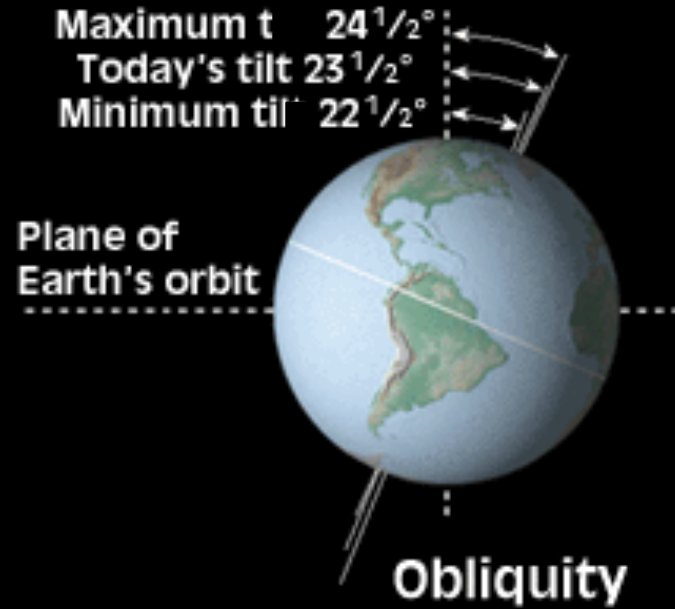
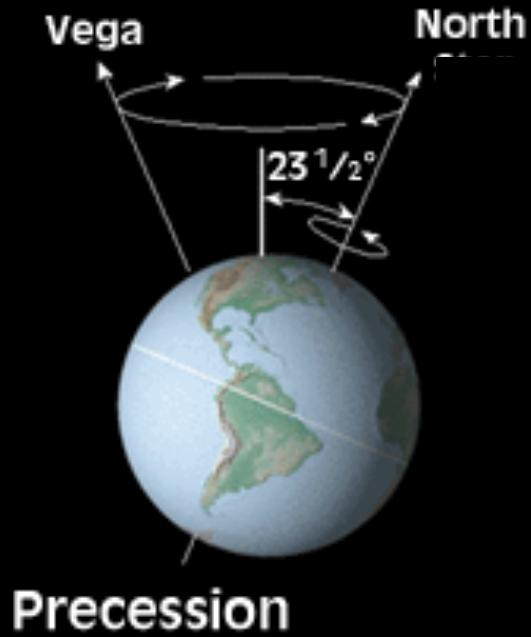


## Deglaciation

# Atmospheric Gas Concentrations from Ice Cores

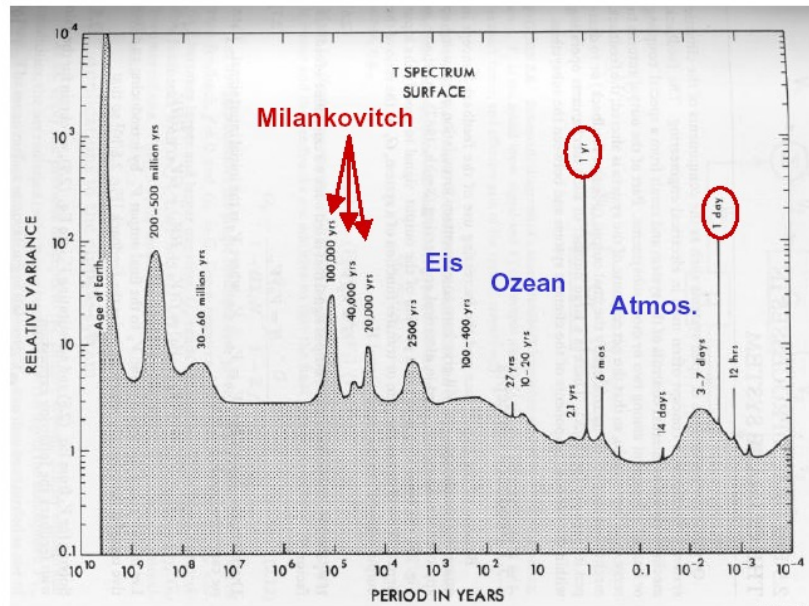






# Orbital forcing

- ~20.000, ~40.000, ~100.000 years
- 0.5, 1 year
- Geometry of the Sun-Earth configuration



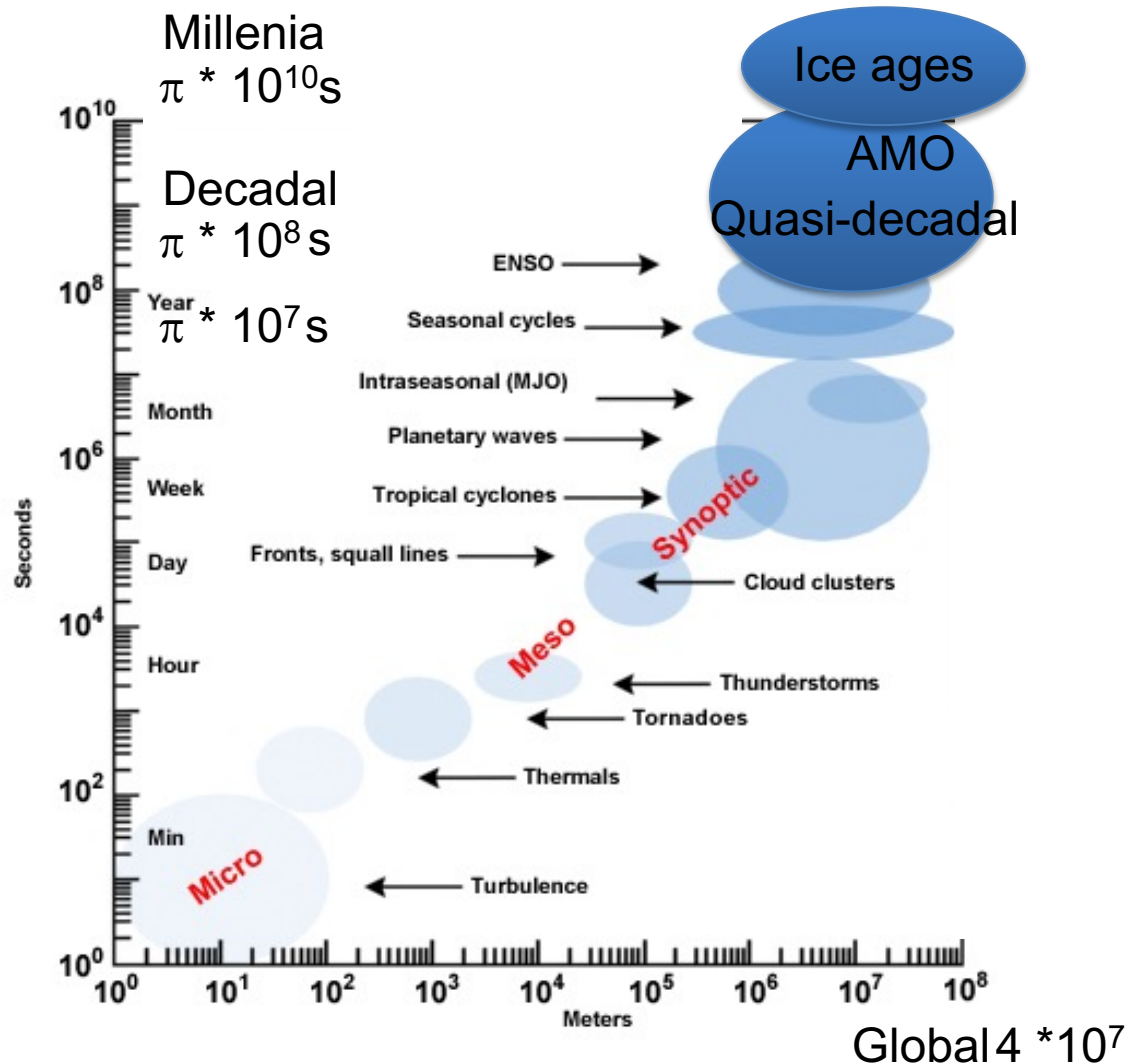


Sunspots

Photo: Nasa

# Spatio-Temporal Scales

Dissipative Systems (as atmosphere & ocean) cannot maintain large gradients on long time scales

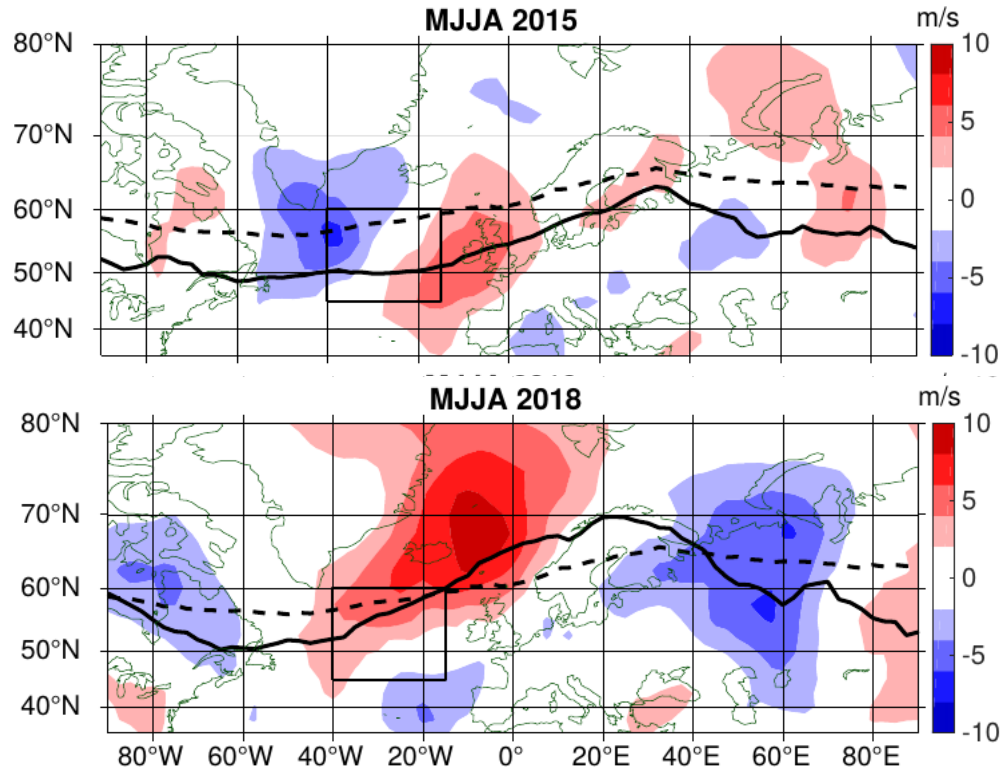


Spatial || temporal Scales

# Drivers of Jet Stream Anomalies

**North Atlantic SSTs influence the jet stream waviness over the Euro-Atlantic sector.**  
Shown by Duchez et al. 2016 for the 2015 summer heat wave.

Summer meridional wind anomalies (shading) and mean jet stream position (contour)

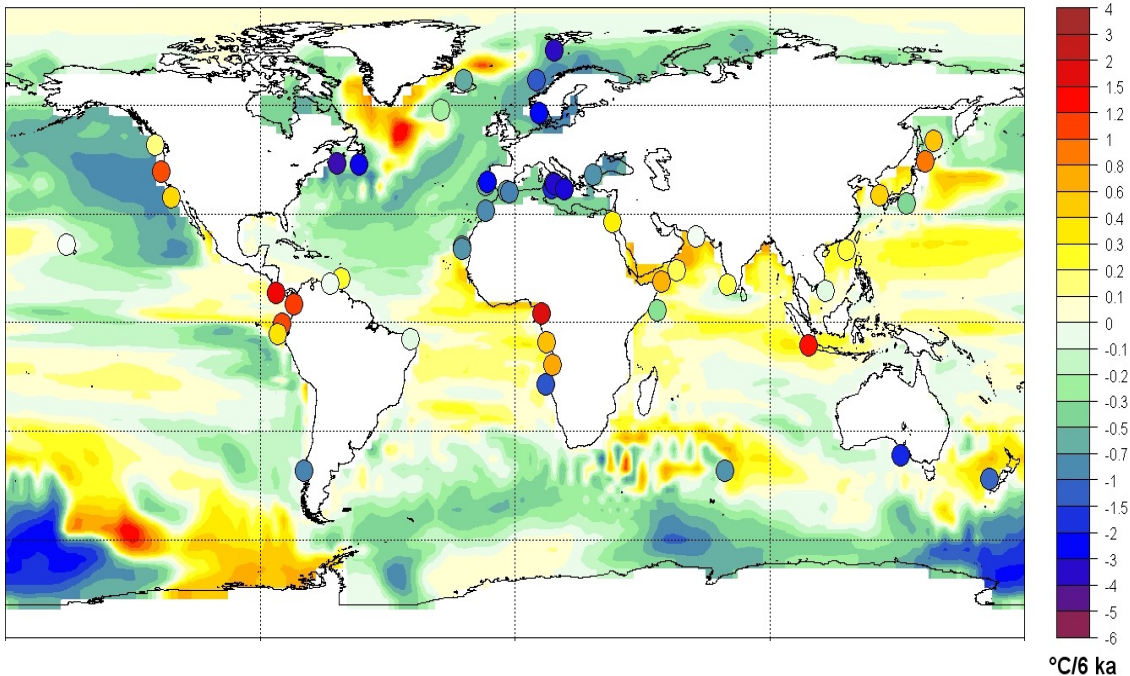




# Marine temperature trends (last 6000 years)

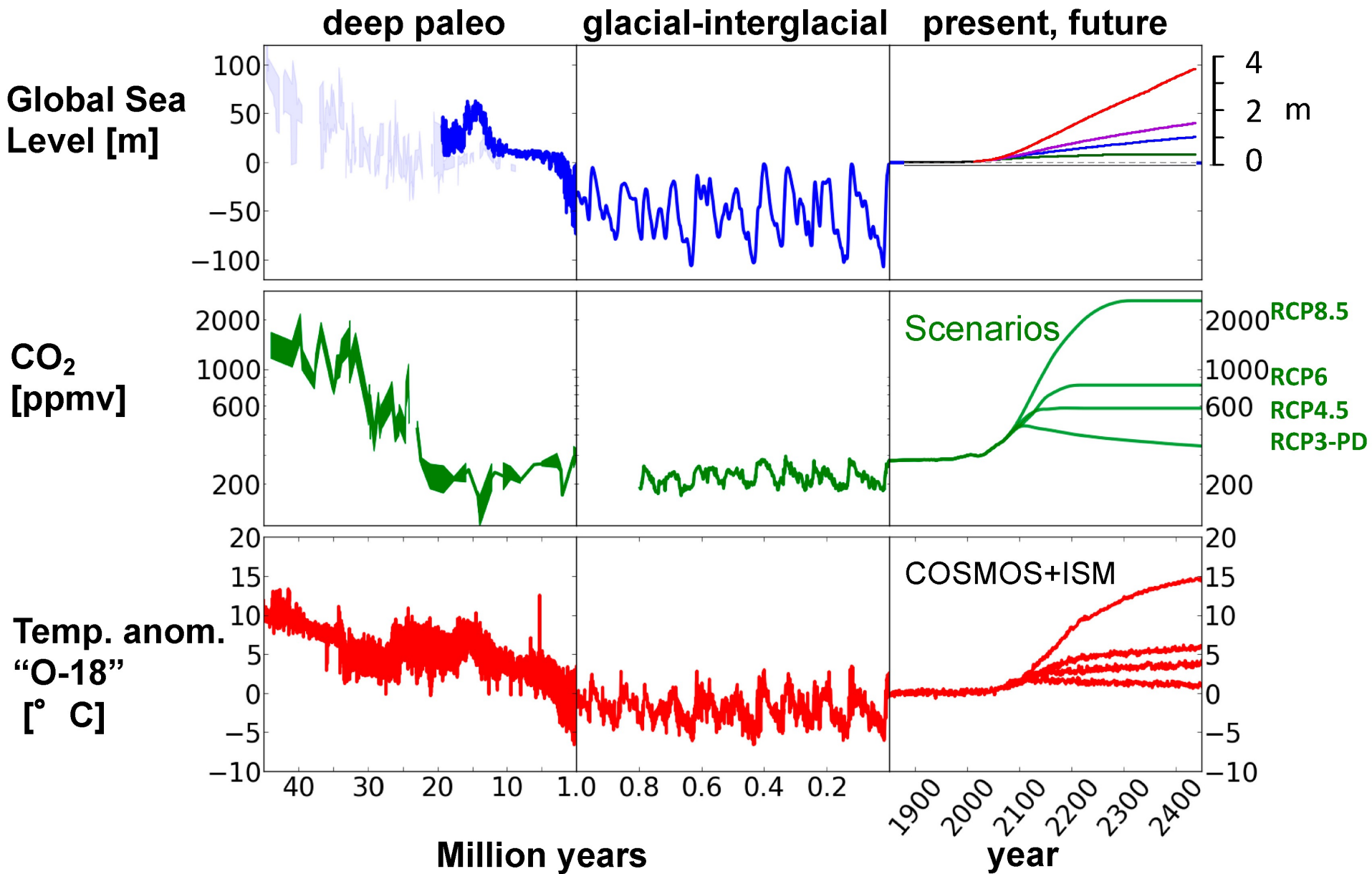


Annual mean sea surface temperature trends



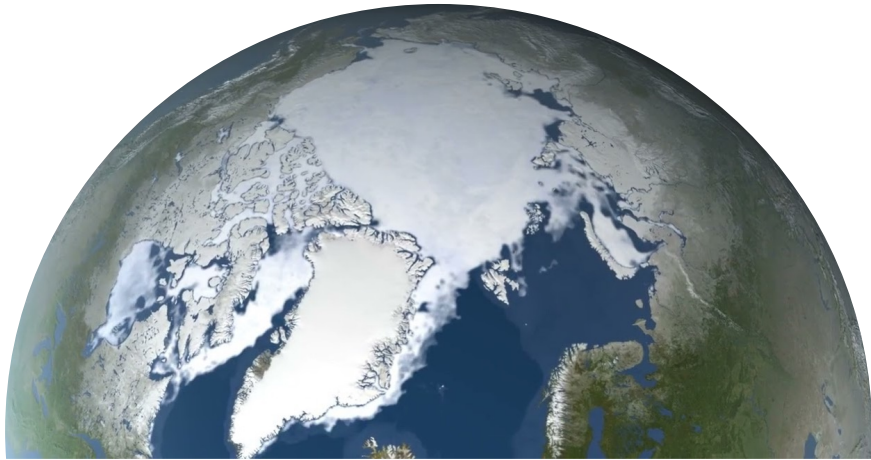
Alkenone-based temperature trends

# Natural variability and perturbed climate

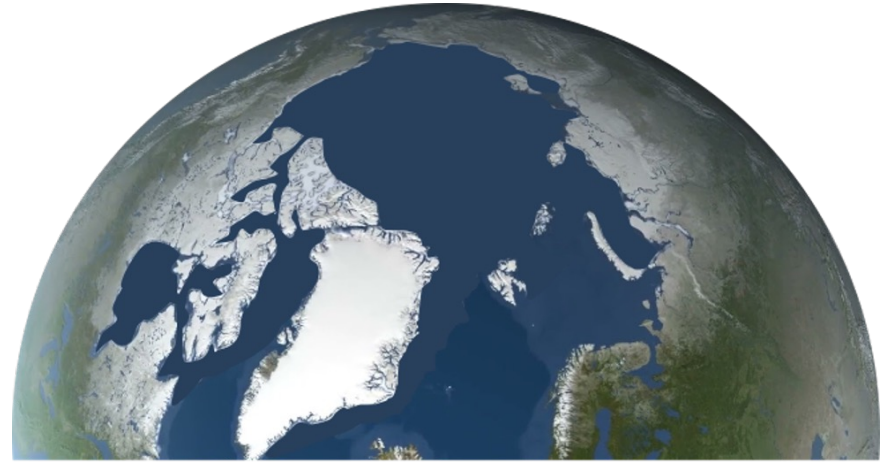


## Into the Blue

TODAY



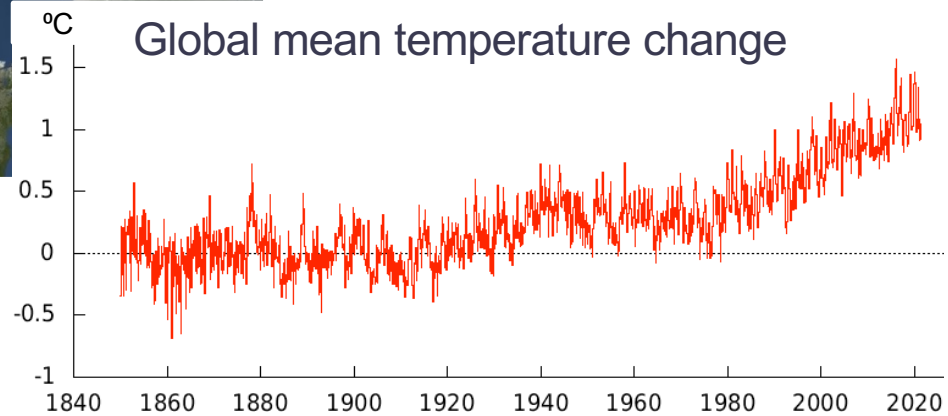
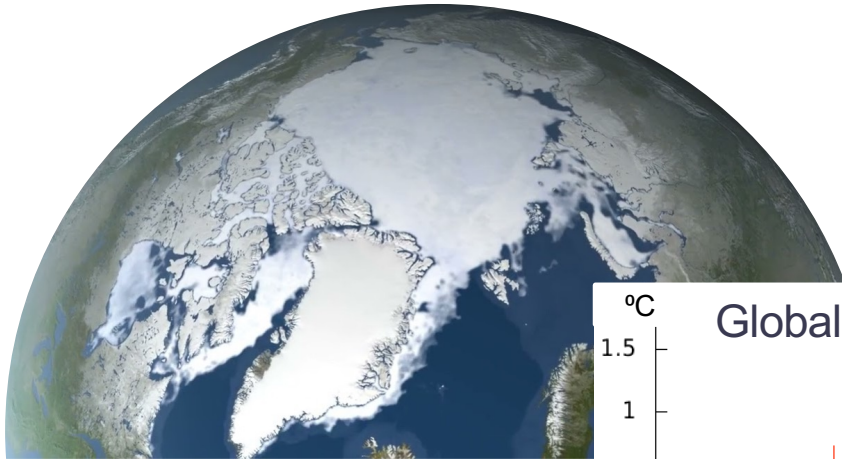
OUR FUTURE



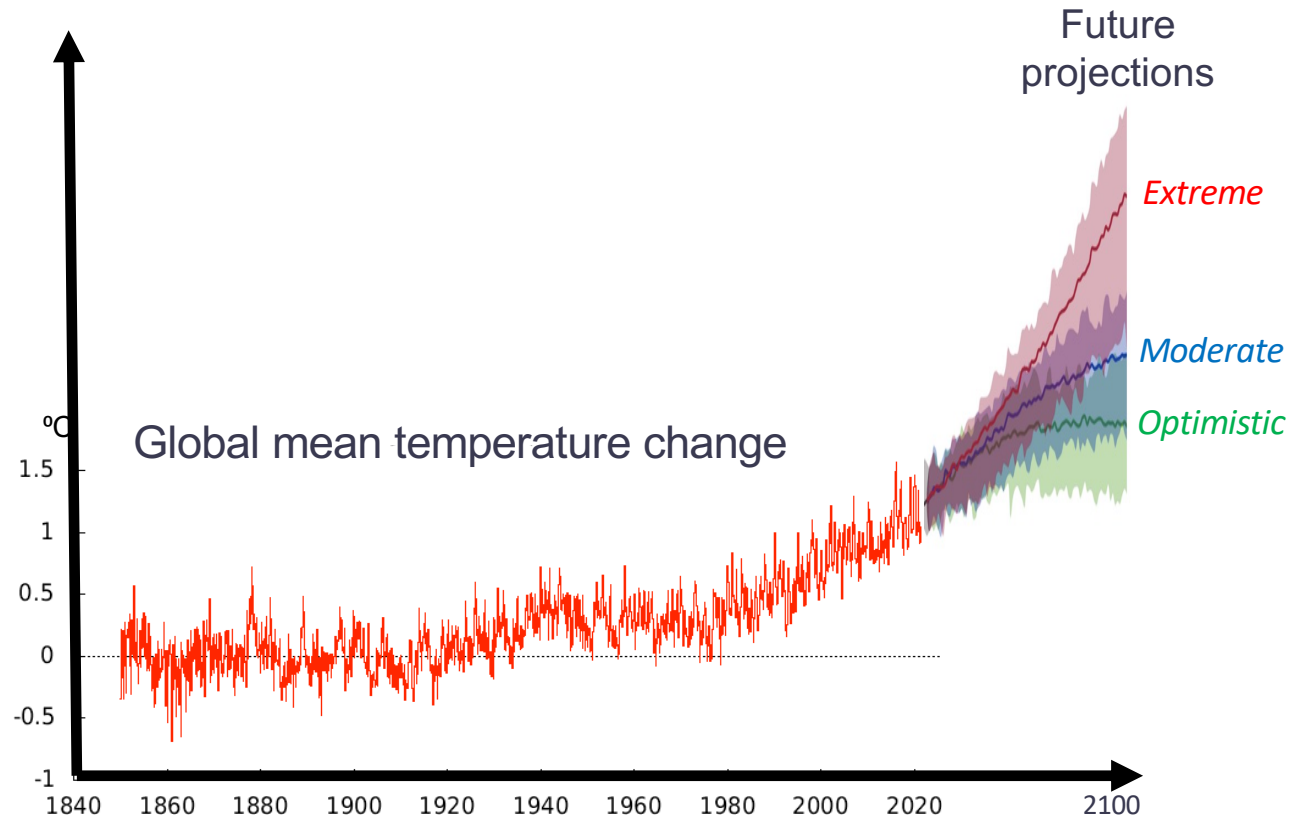
What will happen with our Arctic in a warmer world?

# Why We Must Look Into The Past

TODAY



# Why We Must Look Into The Past





# Why We Must Look Into The Past



**Miocene**  
~17 million years



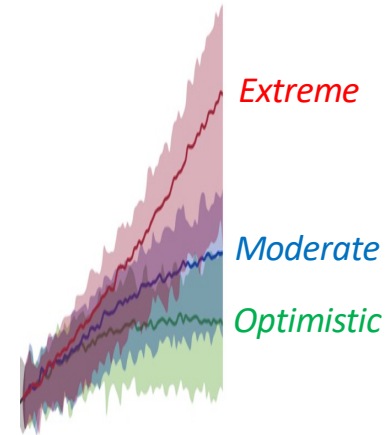
**Pliocene**  
~3 million years



**Interglacia**  
| ~130 000 years



Future  
projections



# Lack of key Arctic archives



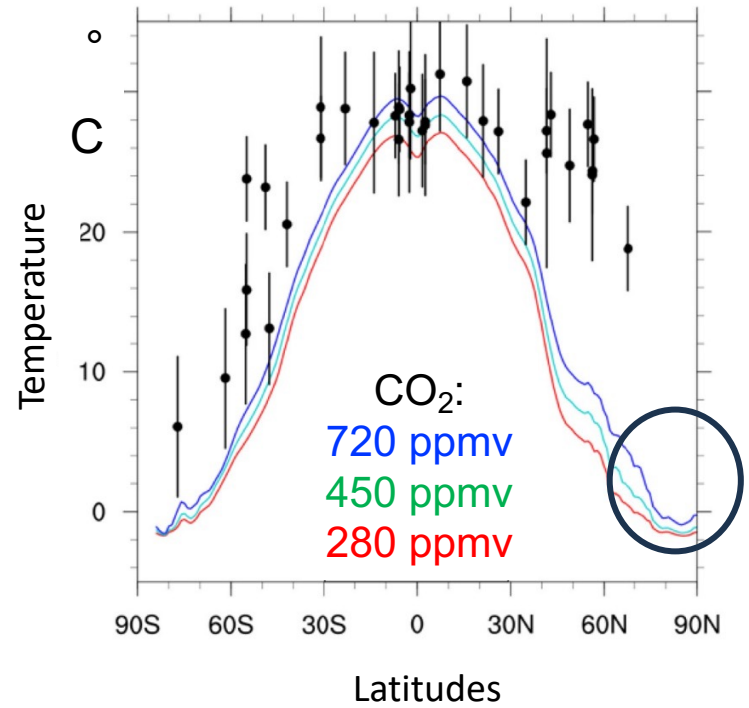
IODP ACEX Expedition, 2004

## Lack of key Arctic archives



IODP ACEX Expedition, 2004

## Lack of model skill



# Content

[https://paleodyn.uni-bremen.de/study/climate2023\\_24.html](https://paleodyn.uni-bremen.de/study/climate2023_24.html)

1) [Oct 17](#) Challenges of climate change (GL)

Content: Intro and warming up, climate change, consequences

2) Oct 24 Global water cycle (MW)

Content: Water in the Earth system components, Oxygen Isotopes and ice cores, signature in ice cores, drilling ice cores

Oct 31: no lecture

3) [Nov 7](#): Ice Ages and Astronomical theory (GL)

Content: Basics in astronomy (Kepler's laws), [Orbital parameters](#), Dynamics of ice ages, Termination, Mid-Pleistocene transition

Overview articles by [A. Berger](#), [Labeyrie et al.](#), [Wally](#), [GL](#), [wikipedia](#)

Here is [Exercise 1 "Tropic of Cancer"](#)

Exercise 2 ["Earth orbital variations"](#) [Rmd file: Orbital\\_2020.Rmd](#), [data file: ins\\_data.txt](#)