

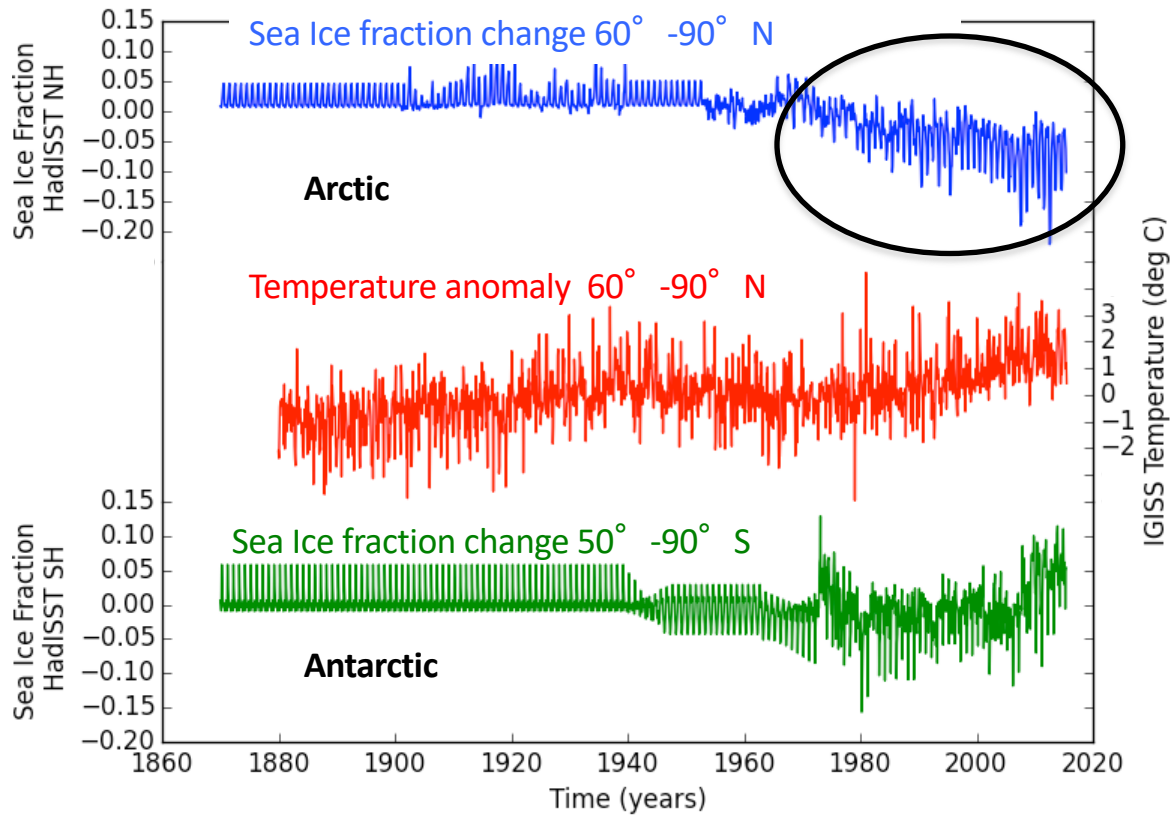
Climate System II course 2023 (5th lecture)

G. Lohmann & M. Werner

Orbital Theory, Ice Ages, Climate change

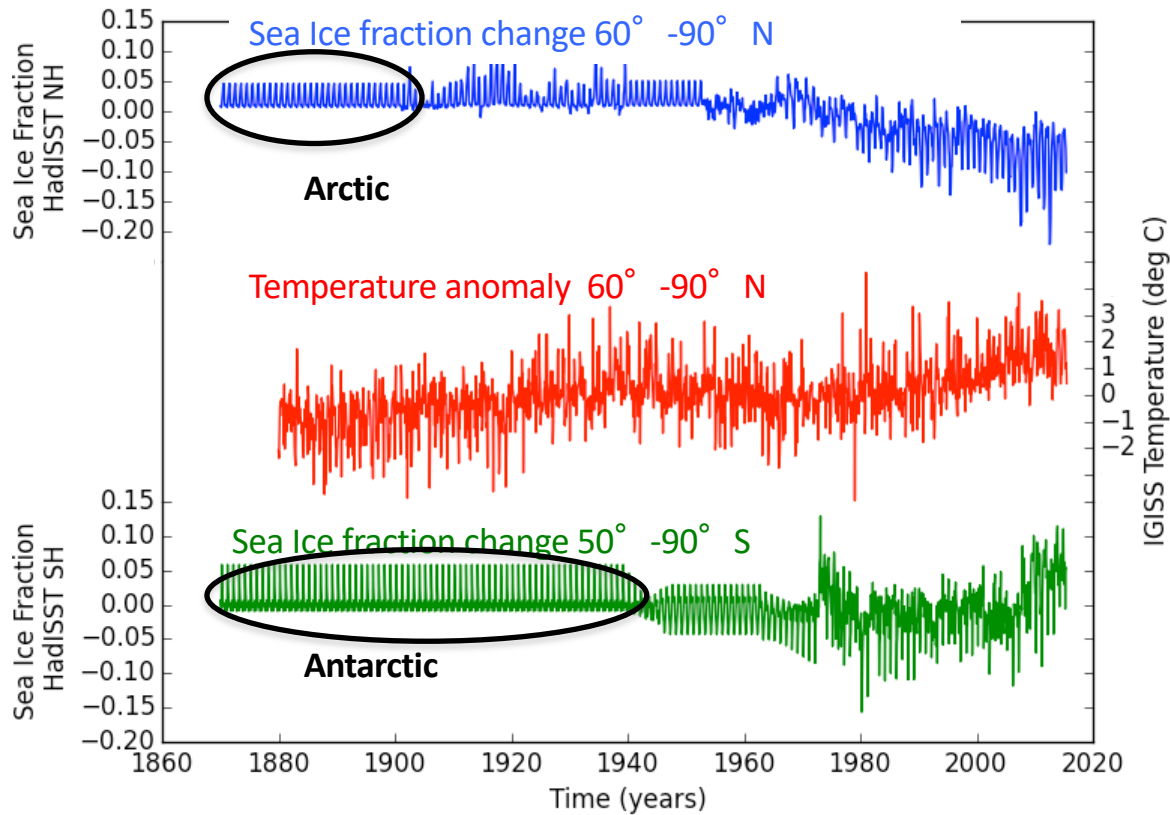
Gerrit Lohmann

Arctic Sea Ice retreat



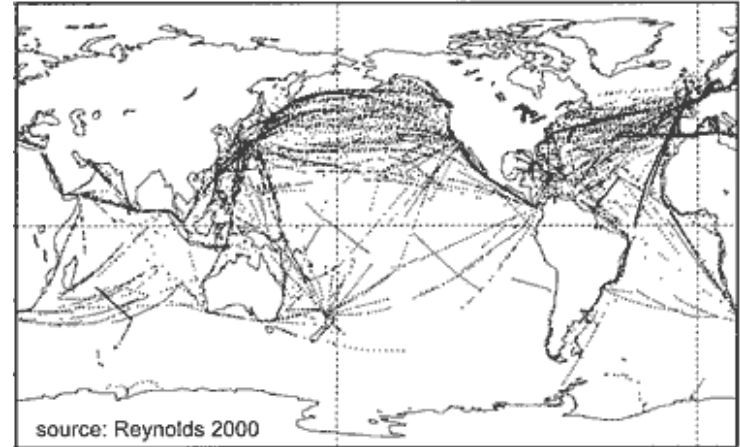
Arctic Sea Ice retreat

Missing Information about Sea Ice



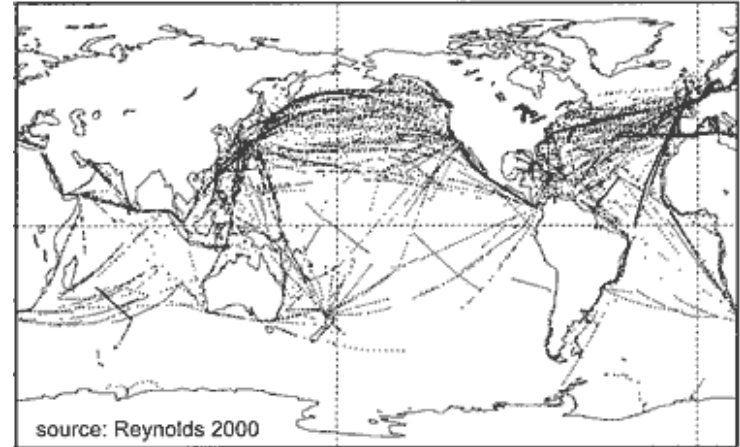
The “Climate dilemma“

- Instrumental data are **sparce**



The “Climate dilemma“

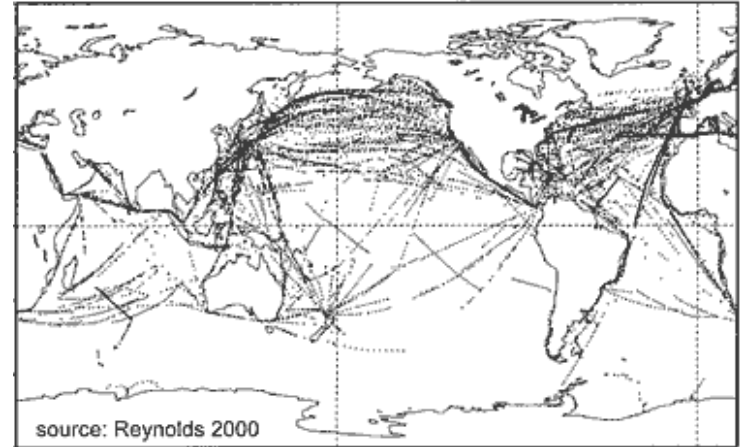
- Instrumental data are **sparse**



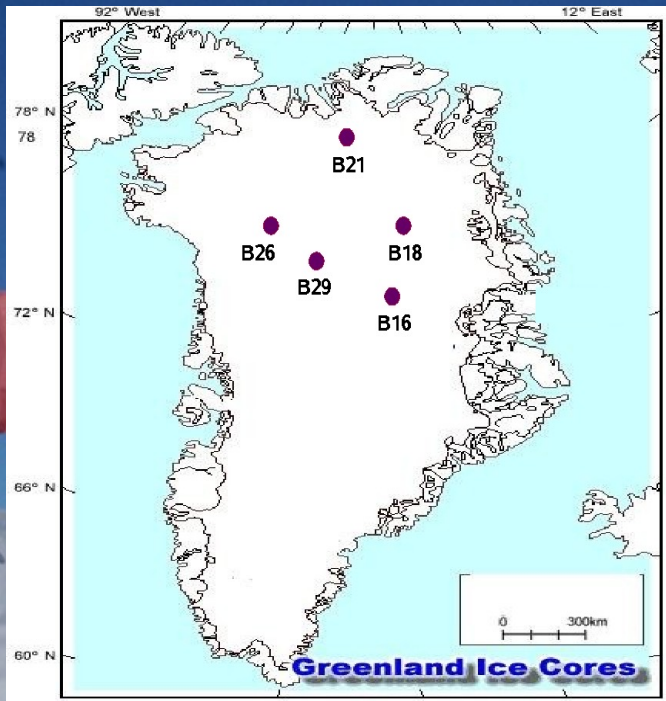
- The records of direct temperature measurements are **short** and already fall in the phase of strong **human influence**.

The “Climate dilemma“

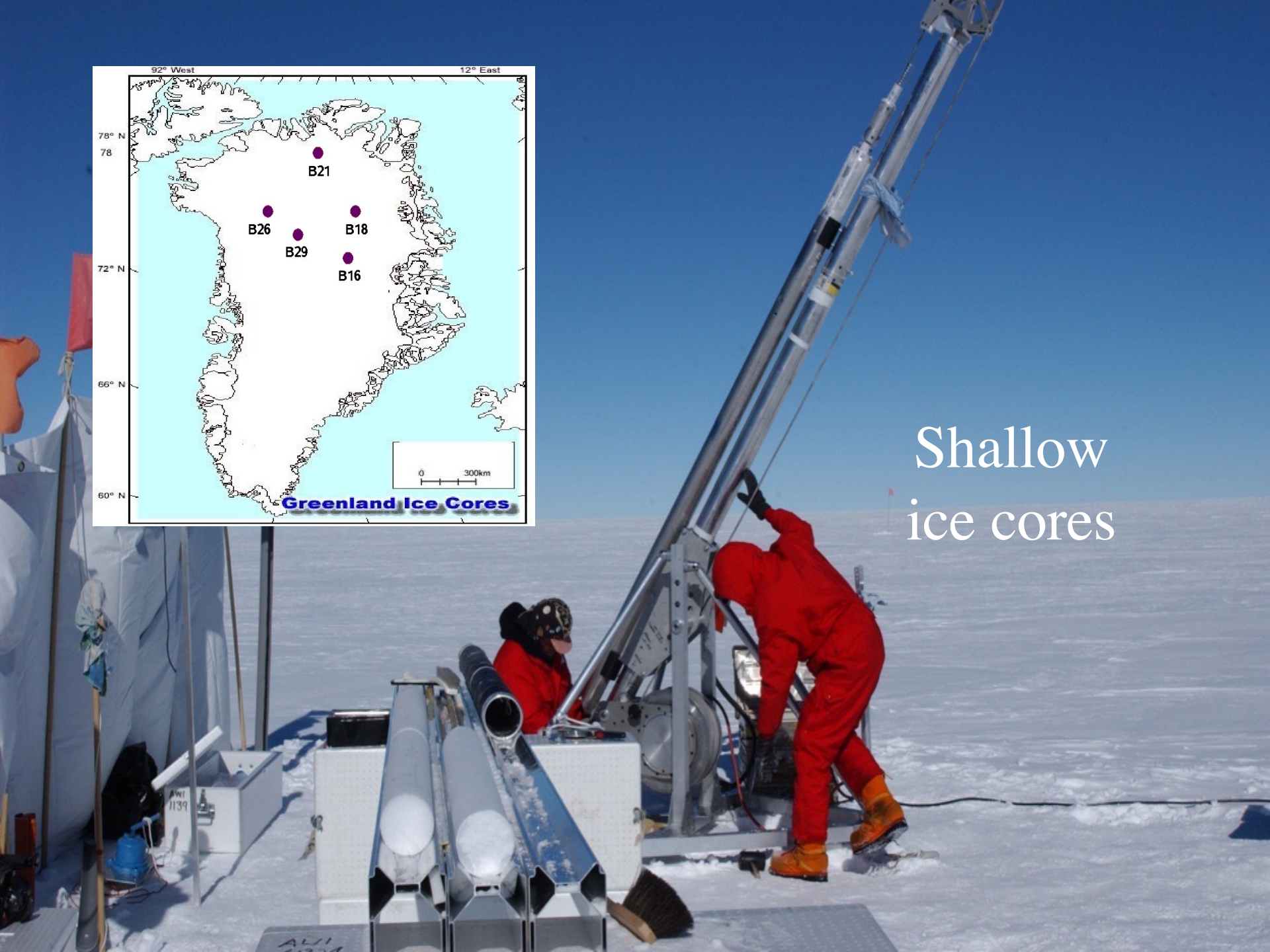
- Instrumental data are **sparse**



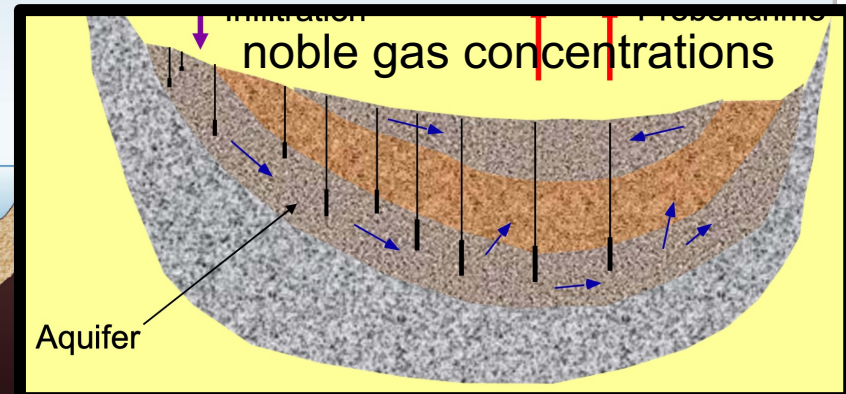
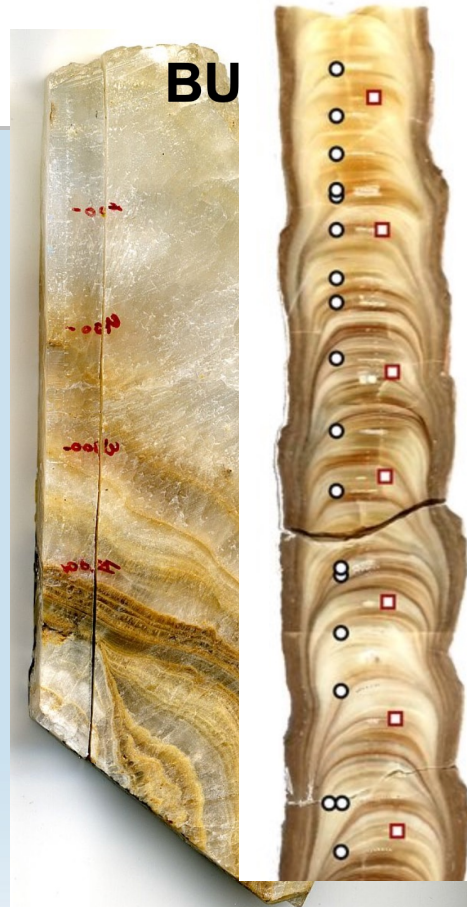
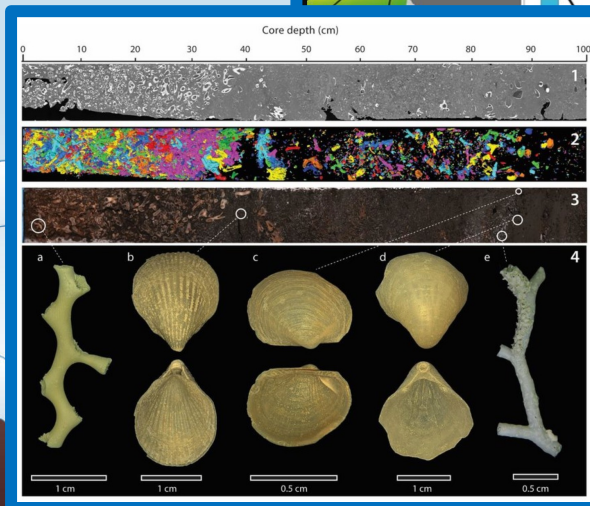
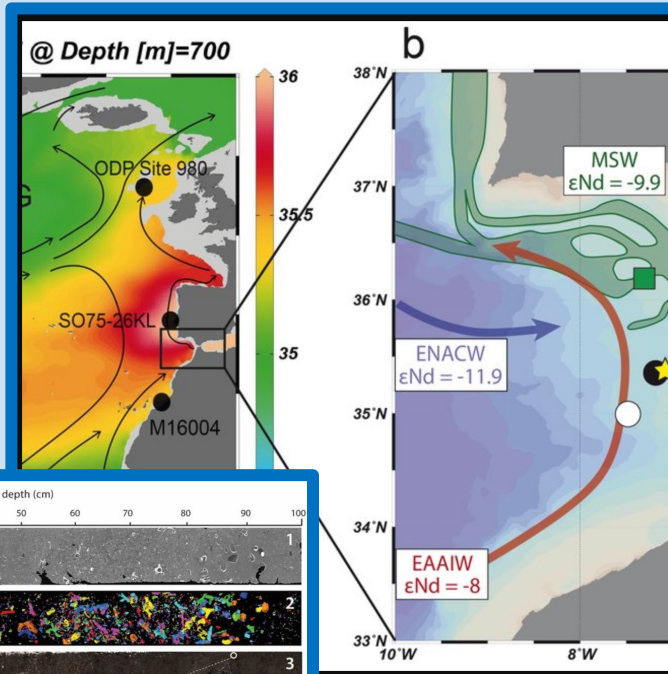
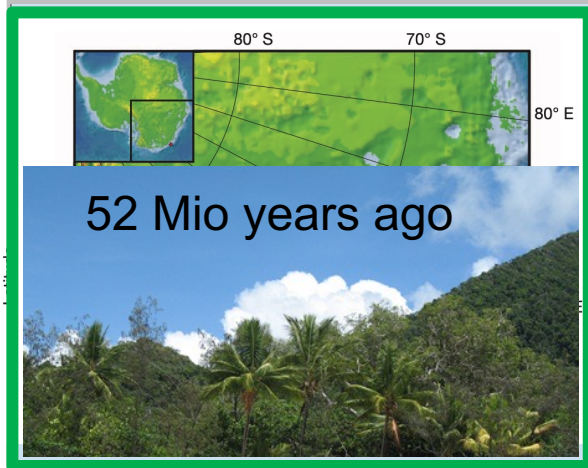
- The records of direct temperature measurements are **short** and already fall in the phase of strong **human influence**.
- **For the time before instrumental records, one has to rely on information from proxy data and modeling.**



Shallow
ice cores



Earth System: Reconstructions



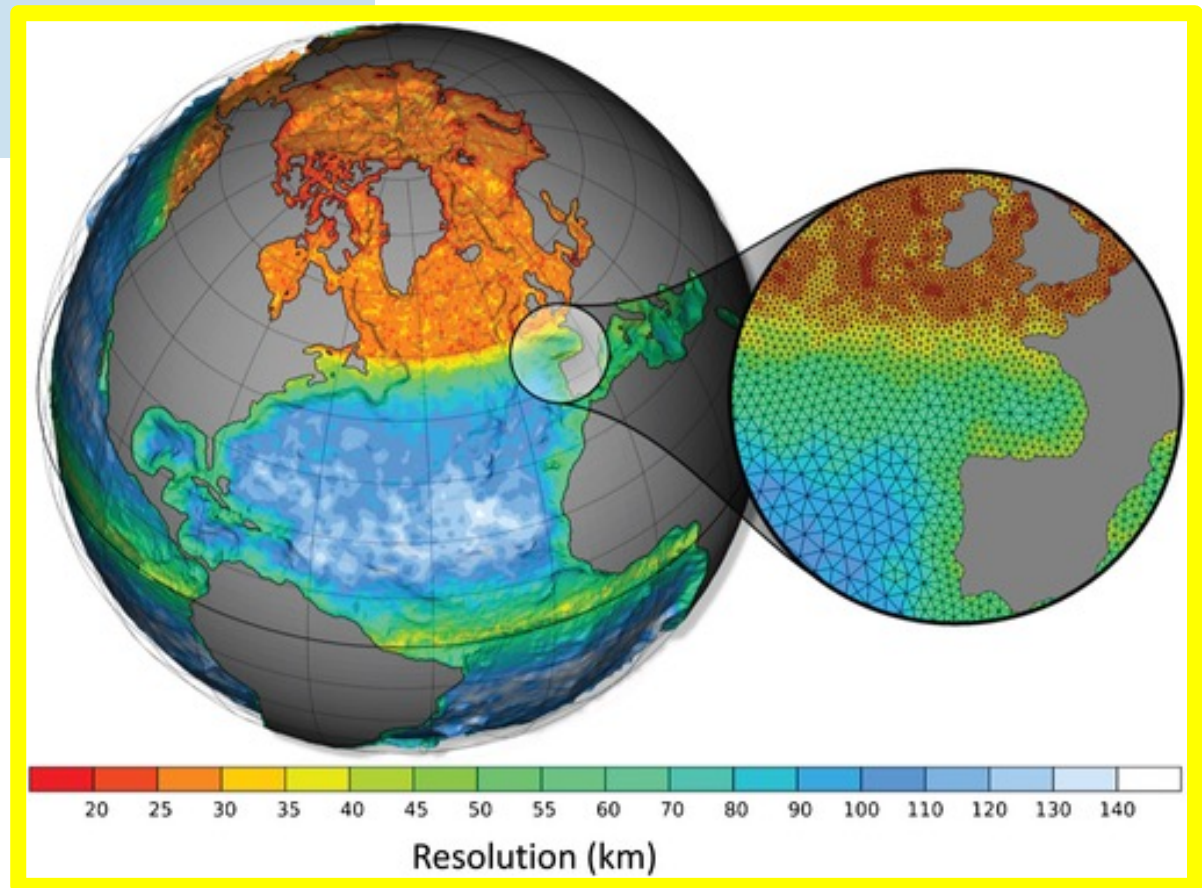
Oceans

Earth System Analysis: Models

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = -2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{v} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}$$

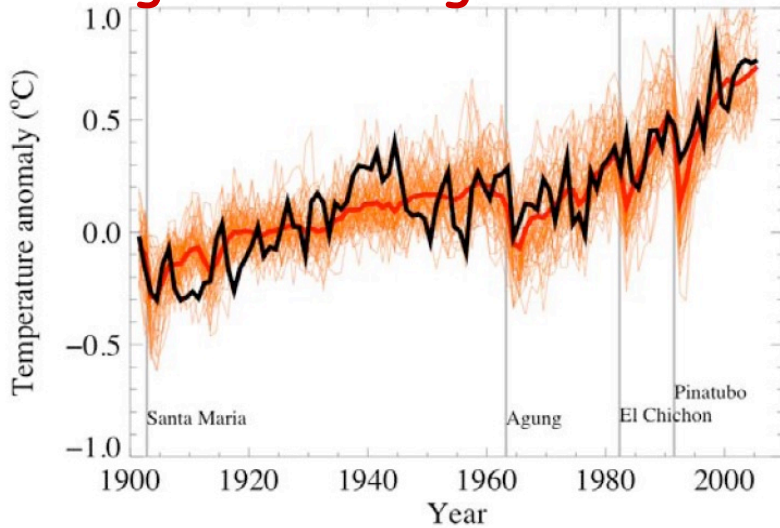
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho \mathbf{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla T - \frac{p}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{dt} = Q$$



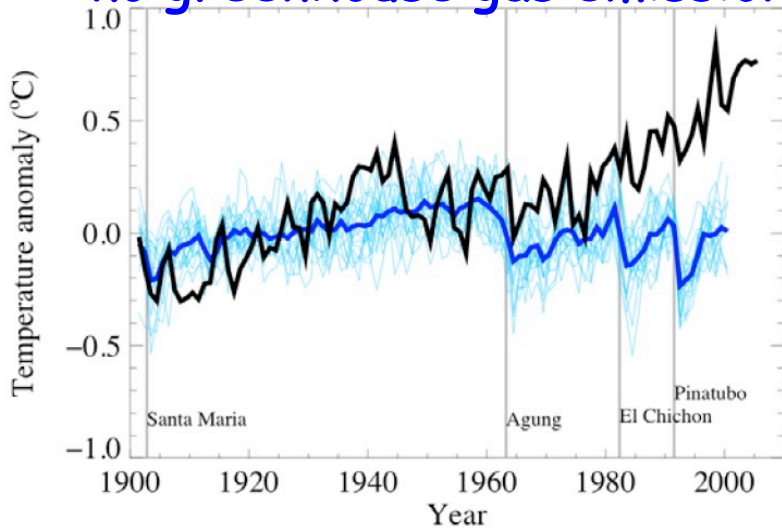
Attribution (model world)

a **greenhouse gas emissions**



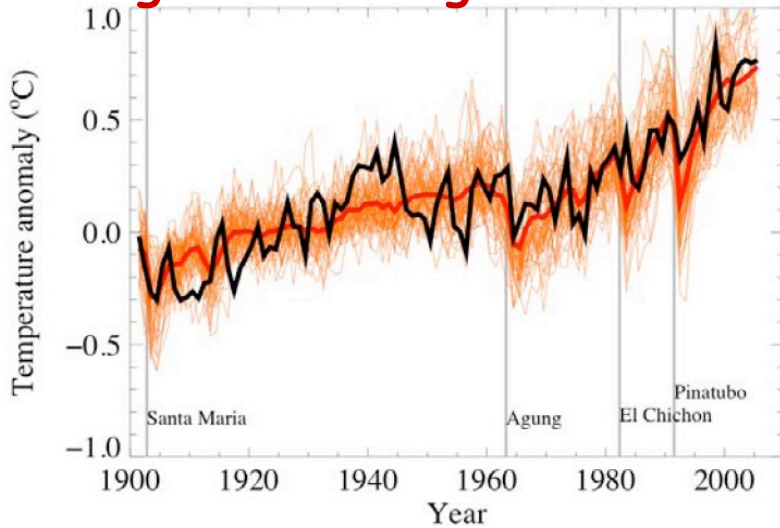
observed changes are consistent with modeled response to external forcing, inconsistent with alternative explanations

b **no greenhouse gas emissions**



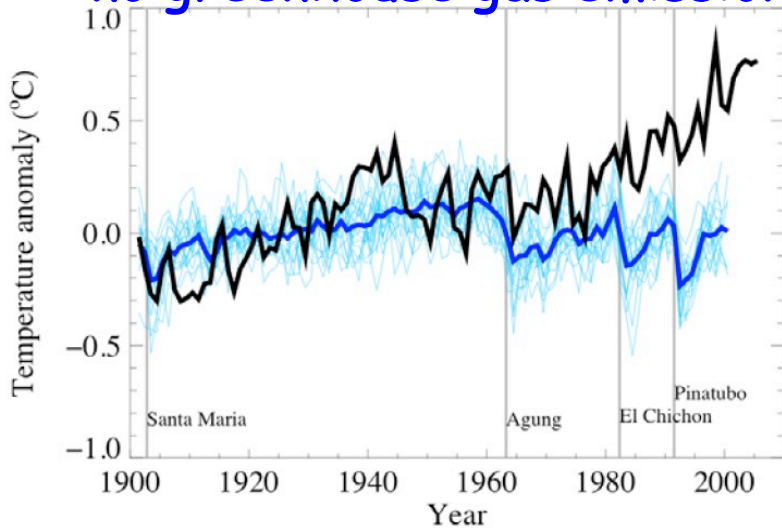
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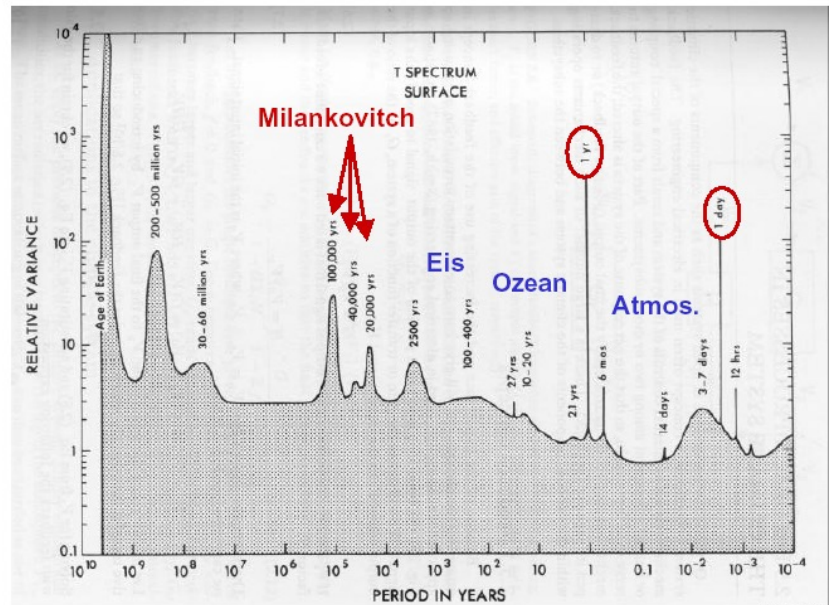
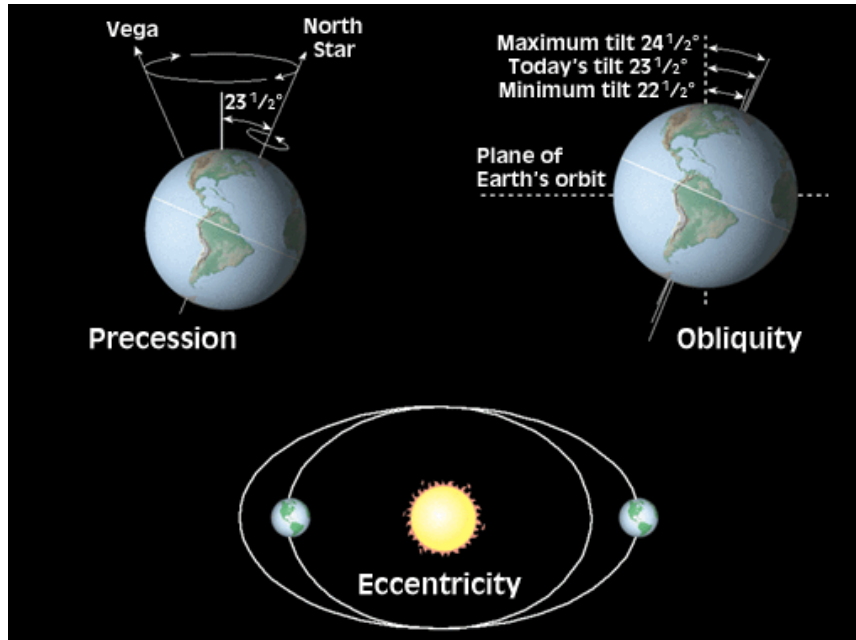
b **no greenhouse gas emissions**



Critics:

- Time series too short
- Estimates of natural variability based only on models

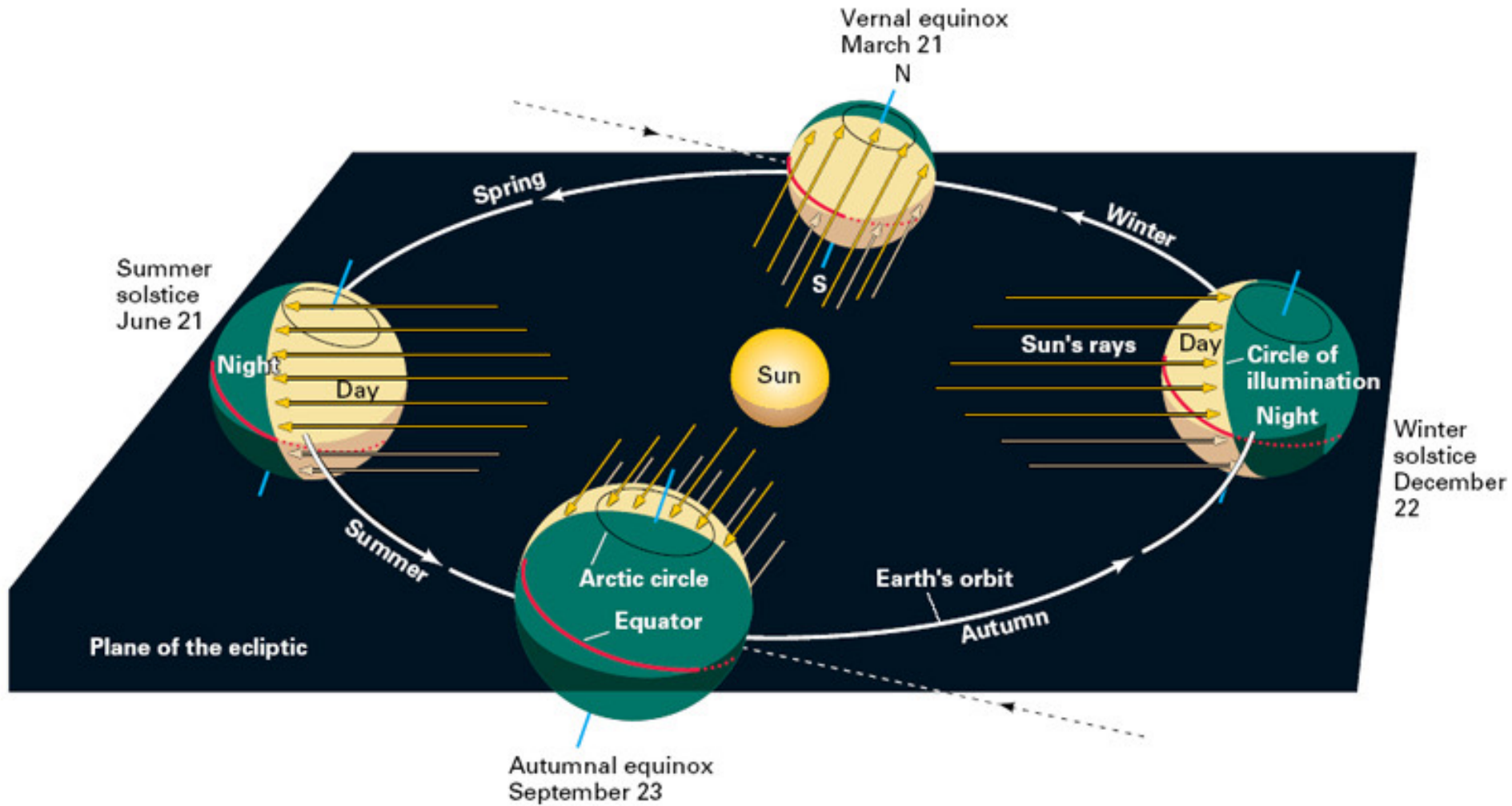
Previous Lecture: Orbital forcing



Quelle: Peixoto & Oort

- $\sim 20,000$, $\sim 40,000$, $\sim 100,000$ years
- 0.5, 1 year
- Tides
- **Geometry of the Sun-Earth configuration (& Moon)**

The seasons



The Earth's orbit

Kepler

$$r = \frac{a(1 - \epsilon^2)}{1 + \epsilon \cos \theta}$$

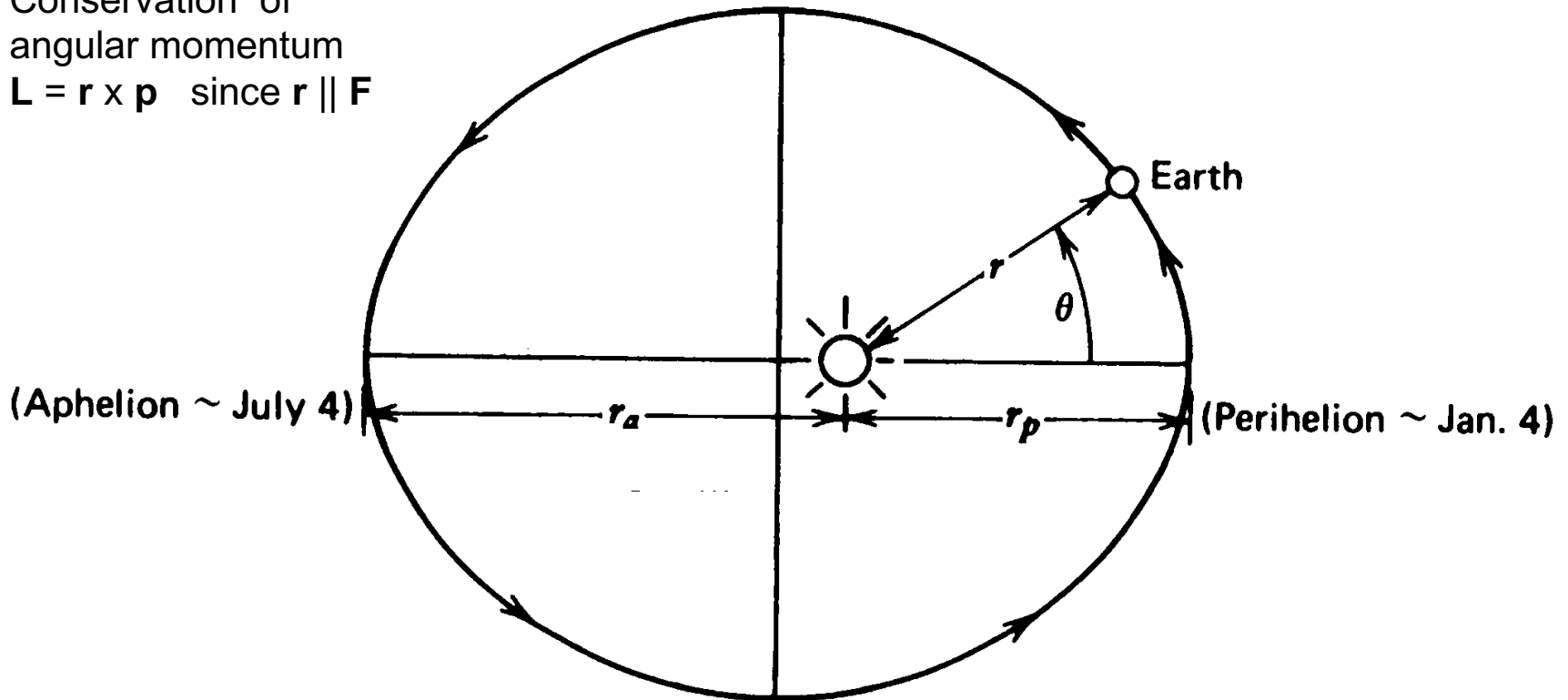
$$r = a \pm 2\%$$

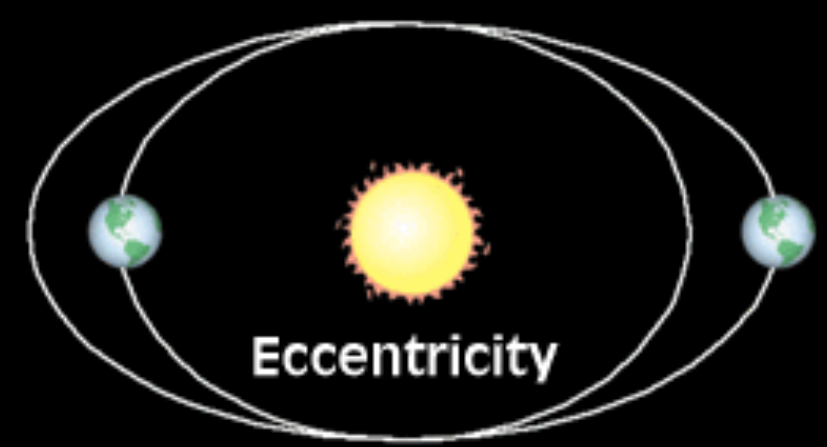
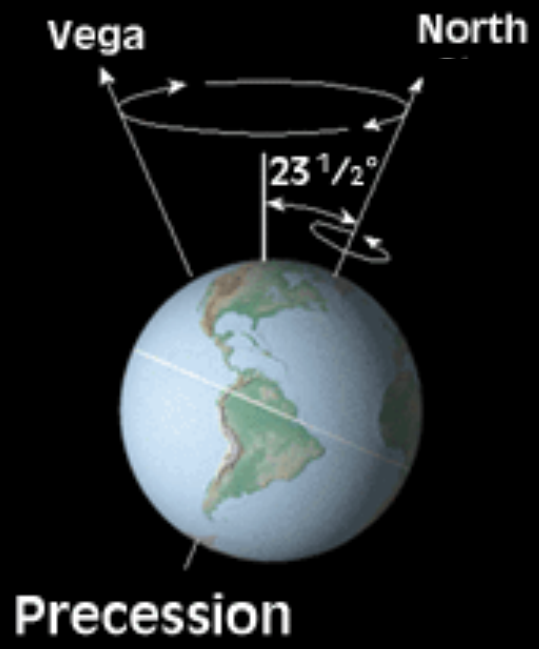
mean orbital distance
eccentricity

$a = 150$ Mio km

$\epsilon = 0.0167$ (shown exaggerated)

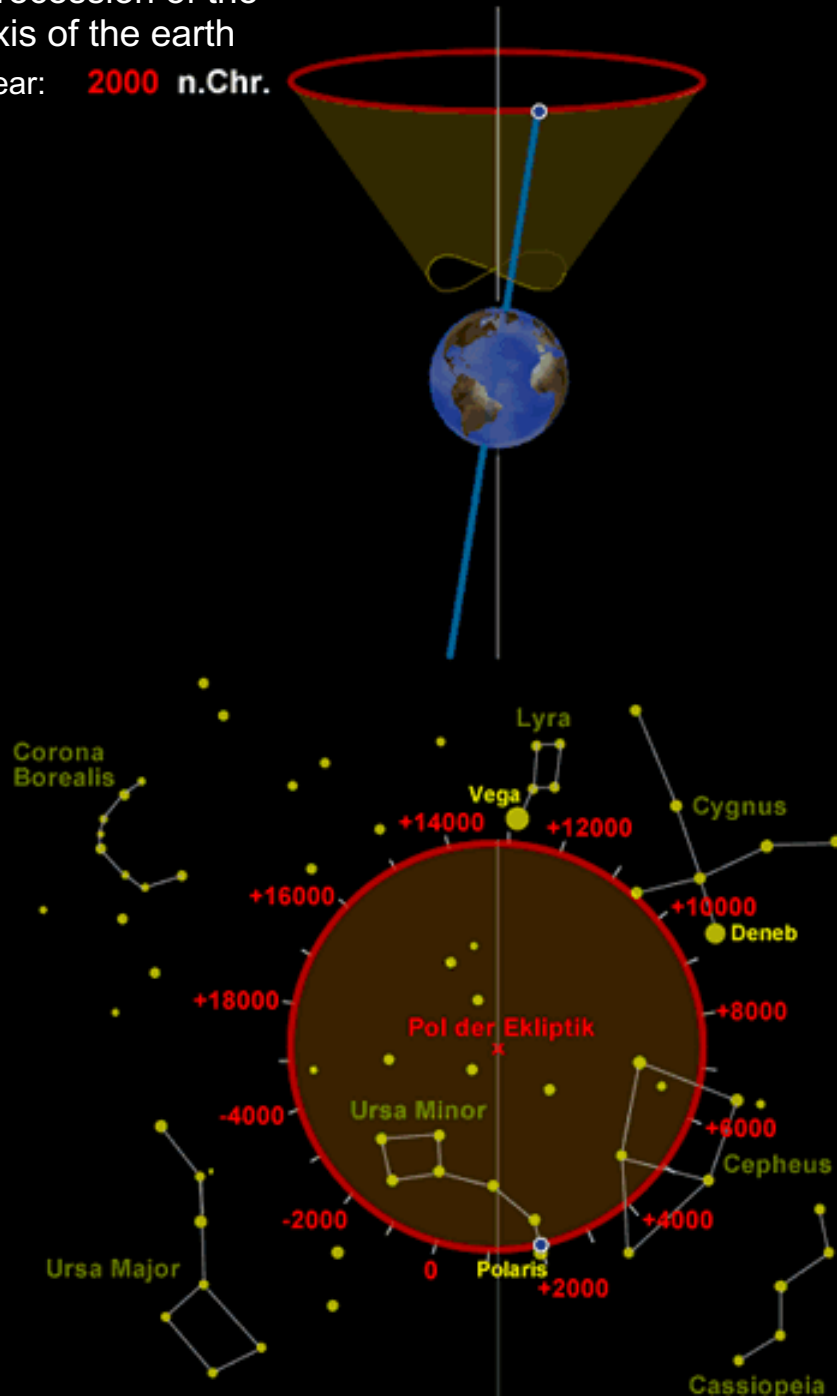
Conservation of
angular momentum
 $L = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}$ since $\mathbf{r} \parallel \mathbf{F}$

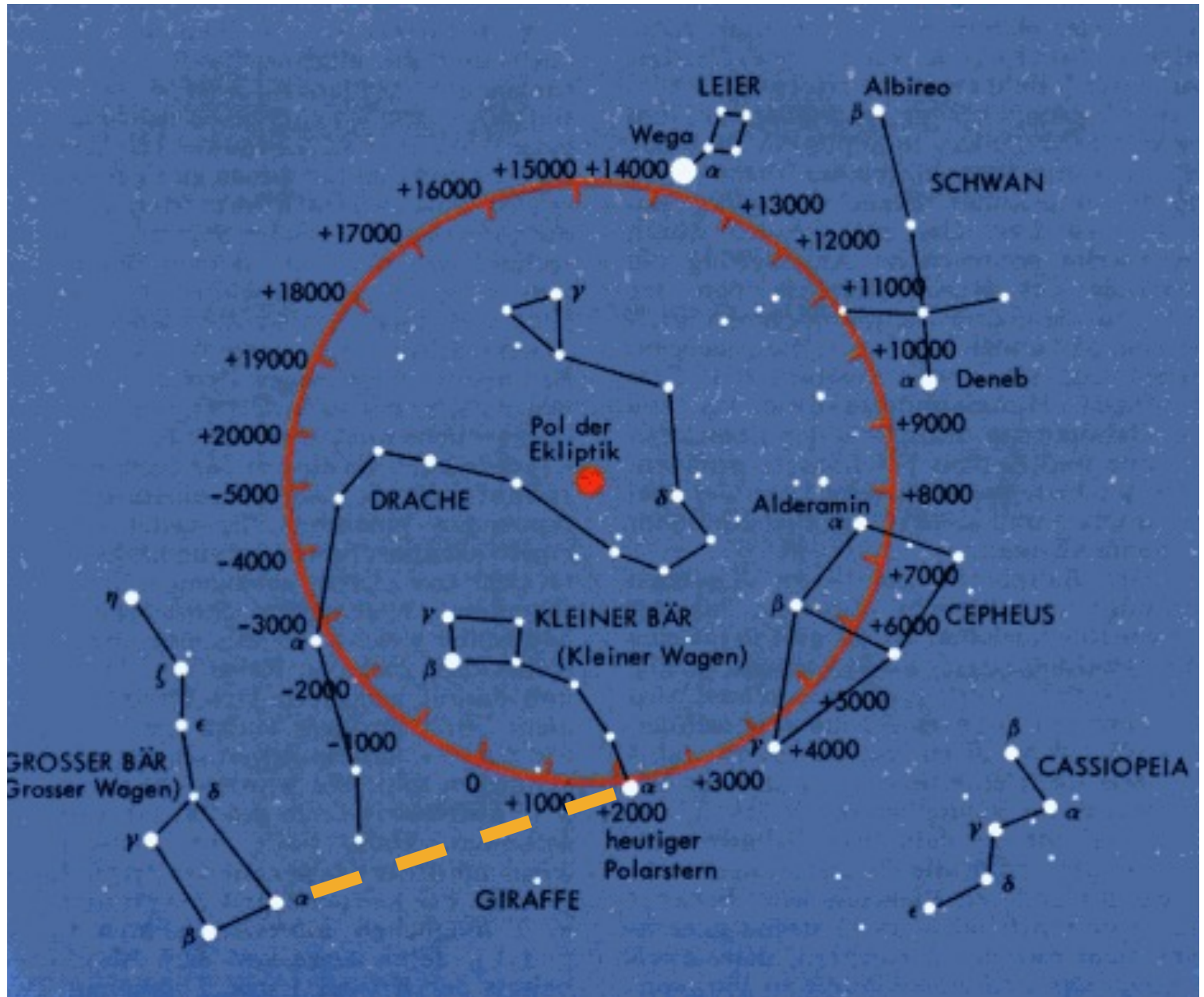




Precession of the axis of the earth

Year: **2000 n.Chr.**







Versuche

Termine

Schülerlabor

Allg. Inf

verschiedenen Dämpfungen,
Messwernerfassung und Auswertung
mit CASSY-Computersystem,
chaotisches Verhalten,
Phasenraumdarstellung



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Versuchsskript: [m9_erzwungene_schwingungen_13_04_11.pdf](#) ↗

M11 Kreisel

Überprüfung des Zusammenhangs
zwischen Präzessionsdauer,
Rotationsfrequenz, Schwerpunktlage,
Trägheitsmoment / Stoppuhr

Versuchsskript:

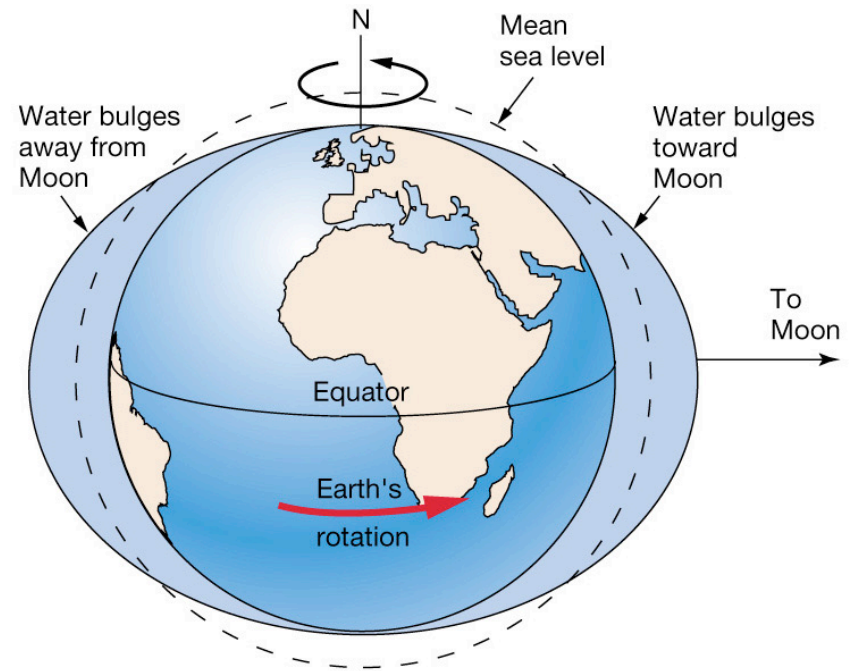
[M11_Kreisel_04_10_17.pdf](#) ↗



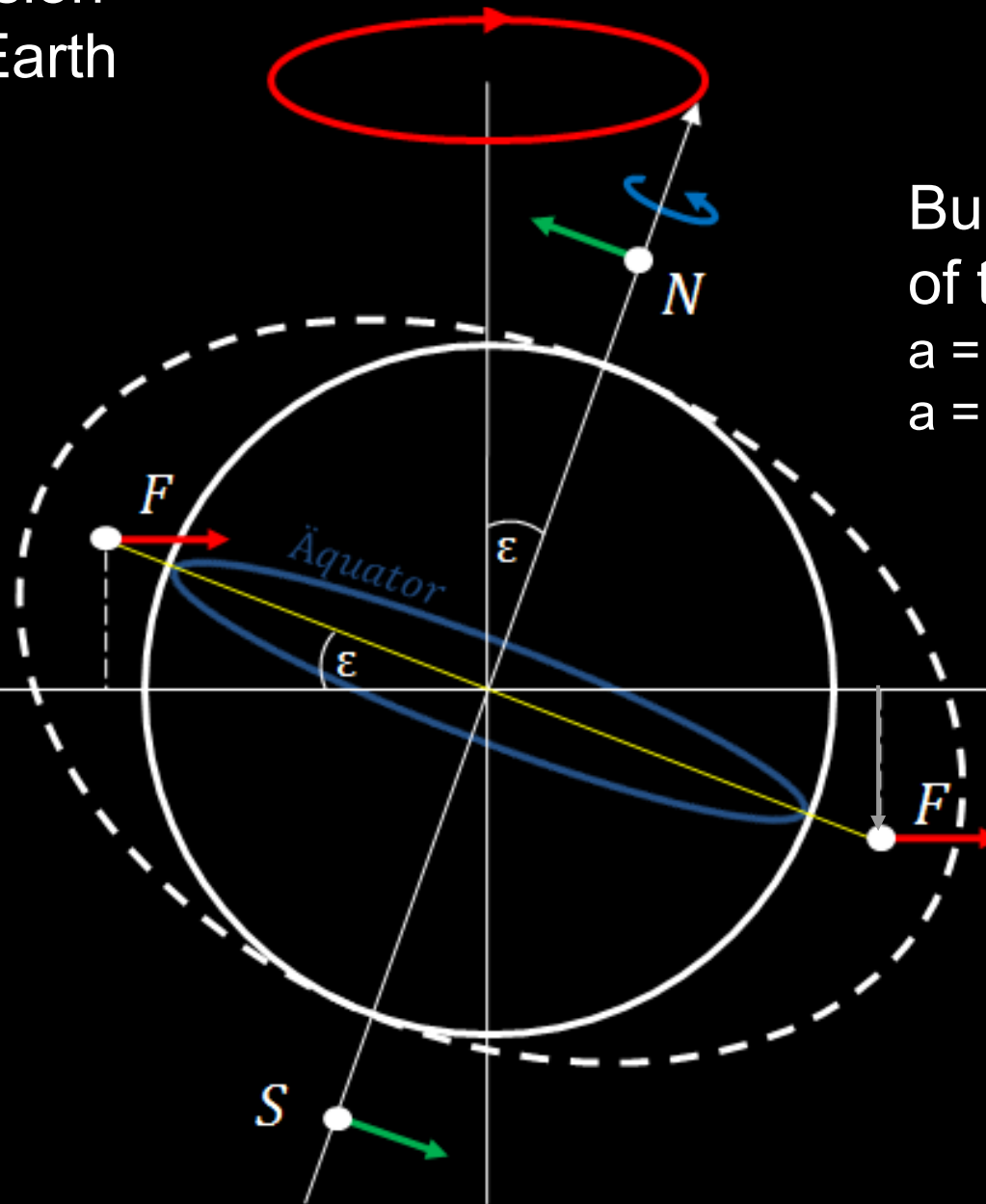
© C.Windzio / PHYSIKA

Tidal bulges

1. Away from Moon on side of Earth opposite Moon
2. Toward Moon on side of Earth facing Moon



Precession of the Earth

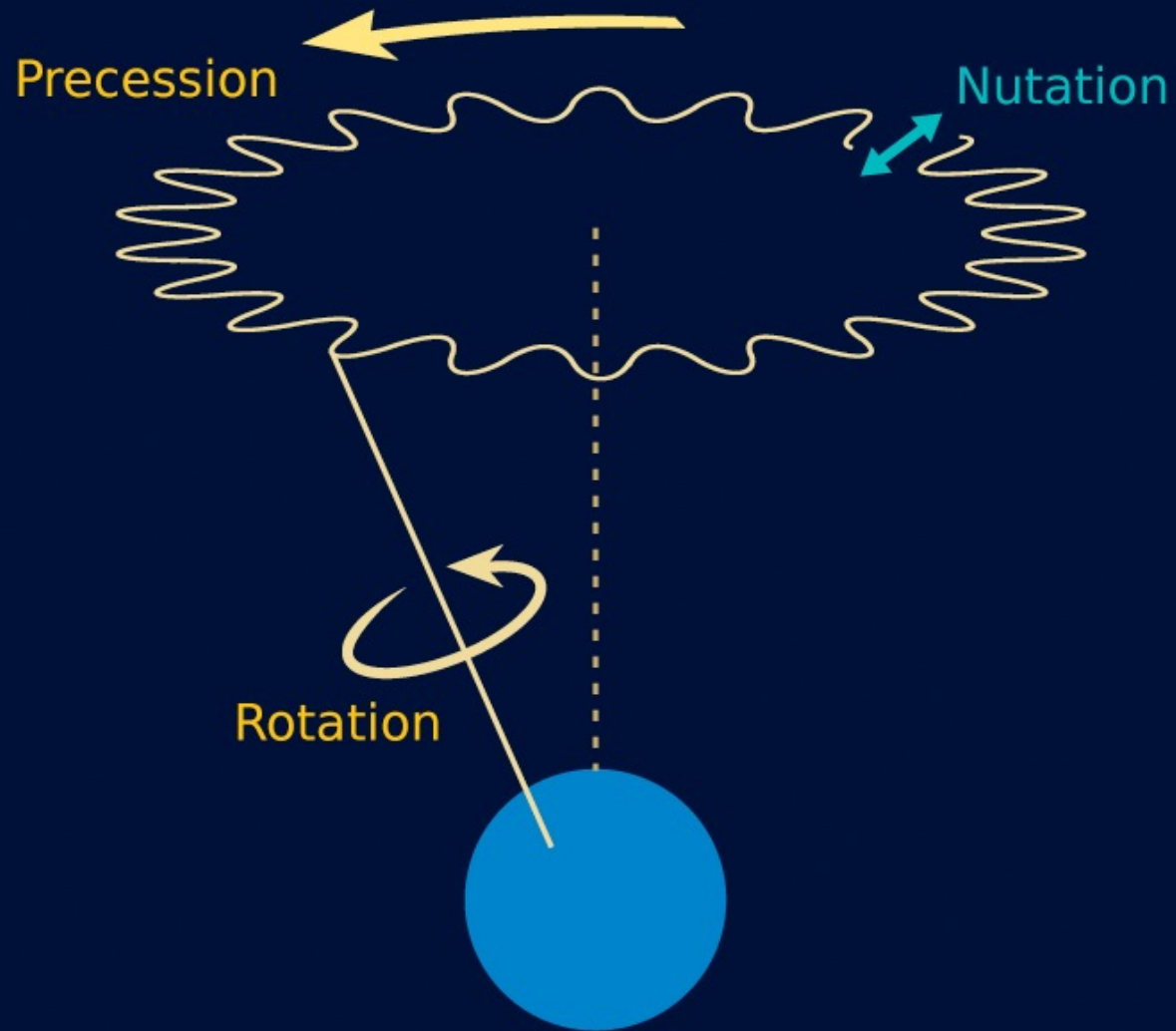


Bulge of the Earth:
 $a = 6378$ km equator
 $a = 6357$ km poles

Sun
or
Moon

Precession, Nutation

(Not to scale)





Sunspots

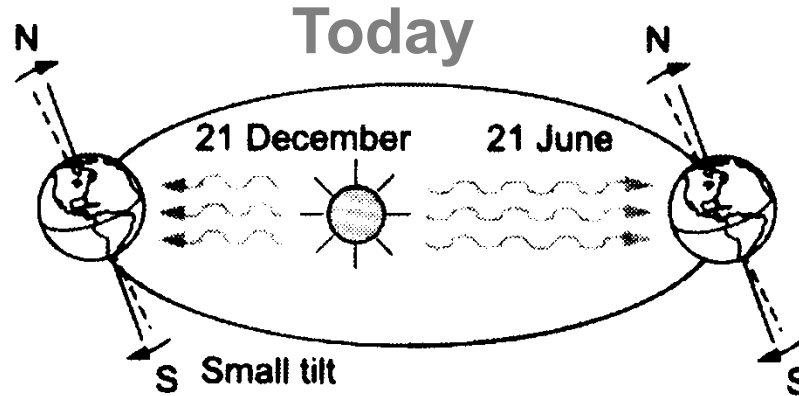
Photo: Nasa

Configuration of the Earth's orbit: Examples

Perihelion (closest point)

in **January**

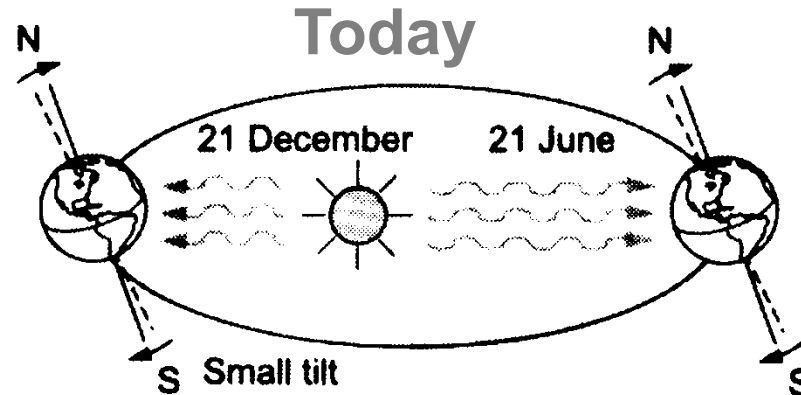
Tilt of the earth's axis: **23.5°**



Configuration of the Earth's orbit: Examples

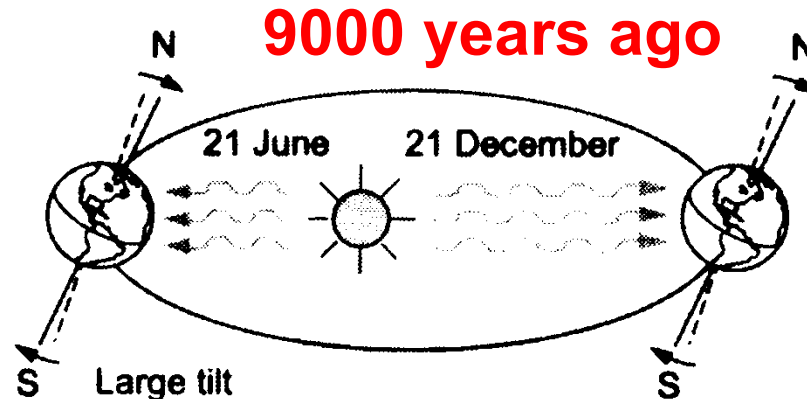
Perihelion (closest point)
in **January**

Tilt of the earth's axis: **23.5°**



Perihelion **in July**

Tilt of the earth's axis:
24.0°



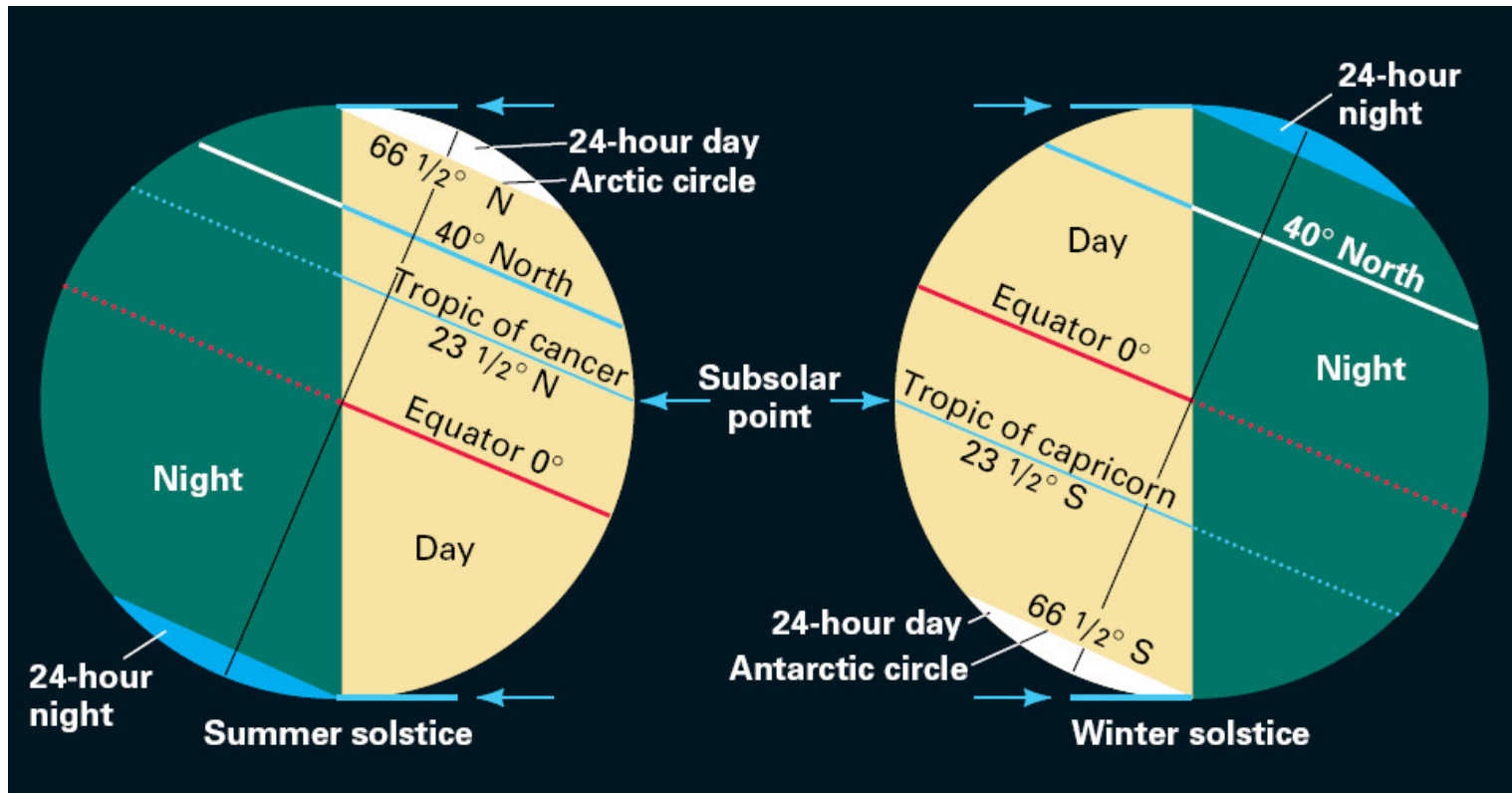
The incoming solar energy in the northern hemisphere **7 % greater in July**
and correspondingly less in January.

Solstice

Solstice (“sun stands still”)

On June 22, the **subsolar point** is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N (Tropic of Cancer)

On Dec. 22, the **subsolar point** is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S (Tropic of Capricorn)



Effect of **obliquity** on the **position Tropic of Cancer**

Highway in Mexico



How many meters per year?

Earth's obliquity oscillates between 22.1° and 24.5° on a 41,000-year cycle.
The Earth radius $a=6371$

Exercise 1 - Climate System II



1 Evaluation of the effect of obliquity on the movement of the Tropic of Cancer

Minimal obliquity: $\Phi_{min} = 22.1^\circ$

Maximal obliquity: $\Phi_{max} = 24.5^\circ$

Period of oscillation: $T = 41,000$ years

Earth radius: $R = 6,371$ km

Movement per year of the Tropic of Cancer due to obliquity changes: $d = ?$

$$\Delta\Phi_{tot} = \Phi_{max} - \Phi_{min} = 24.5^\circ - 22.1^\circ = 2.4^\circ$$

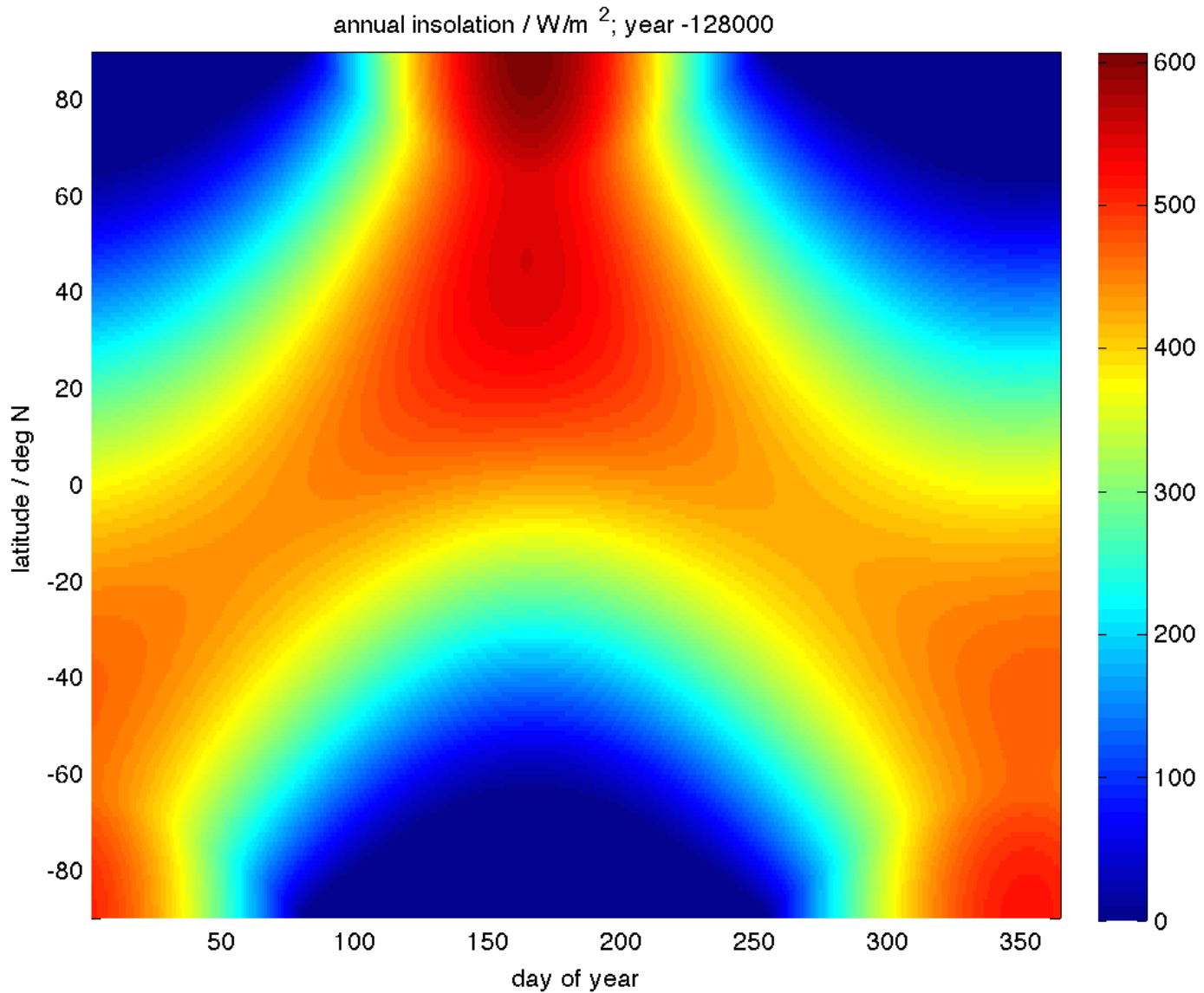
$$\Delta\Phi_{year} = \frac{\Delta\Phi_{tot}}{T/2} = \frac{2\Delta\Phi_{tot}}{T} = \frac{4.8^\circ}{41,000 \text{ years}} = 0.000117^\circ$$

$$d = \Delta\Phi_{year} \cdot 111 \text{ km} = 0.000117^\circ \cdot 111 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m} = 13 \text{ m}$$

where we used the fact that one degree of latitude corresponds to 111 km, in fact:

$$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R}{360^\circ} = 111 \text{ km/degree}$$

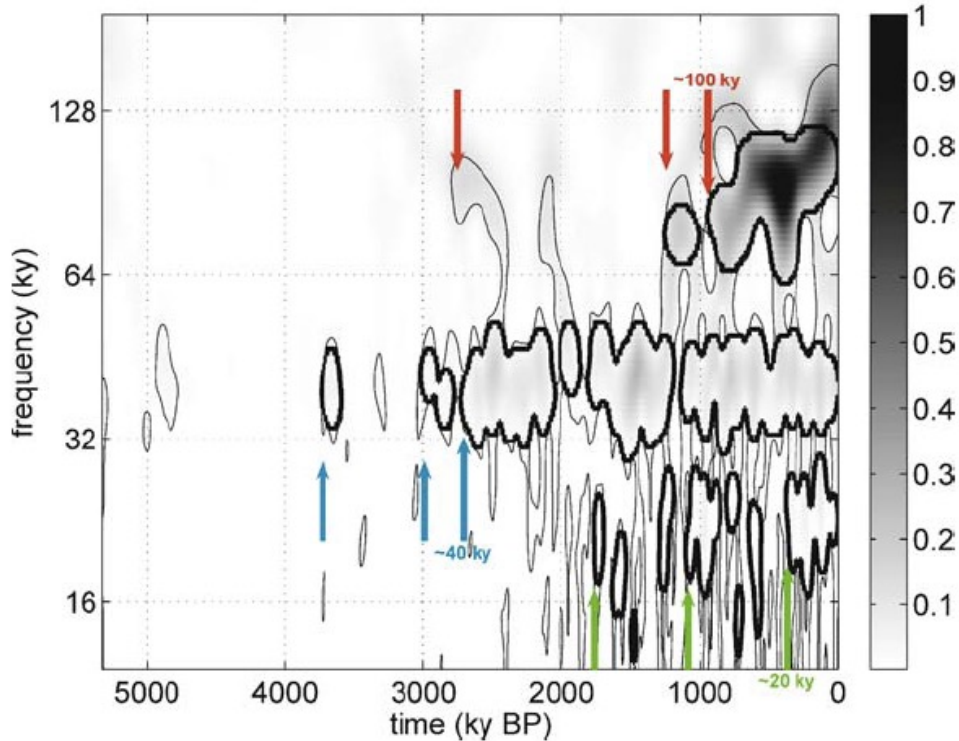
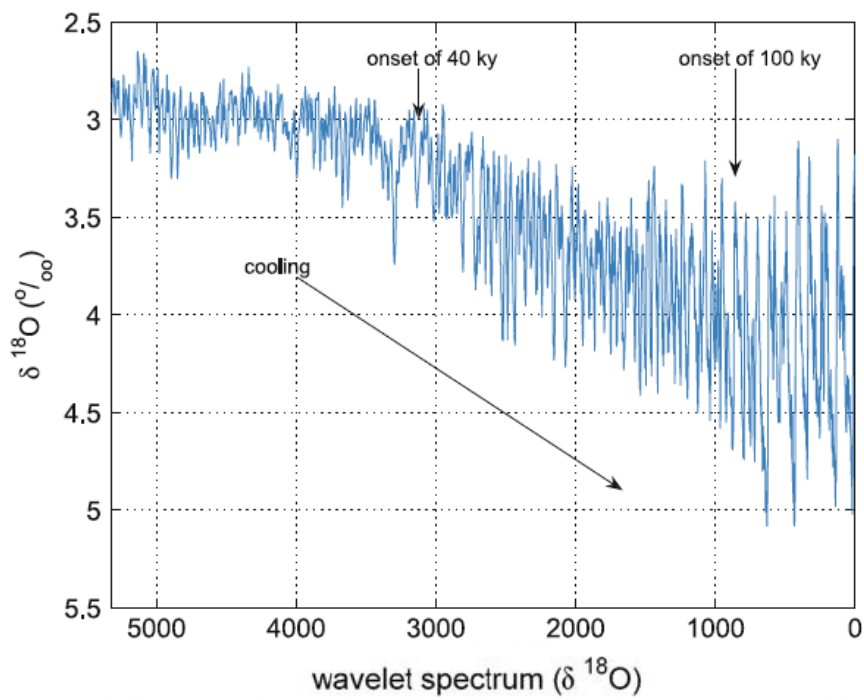
Insolation

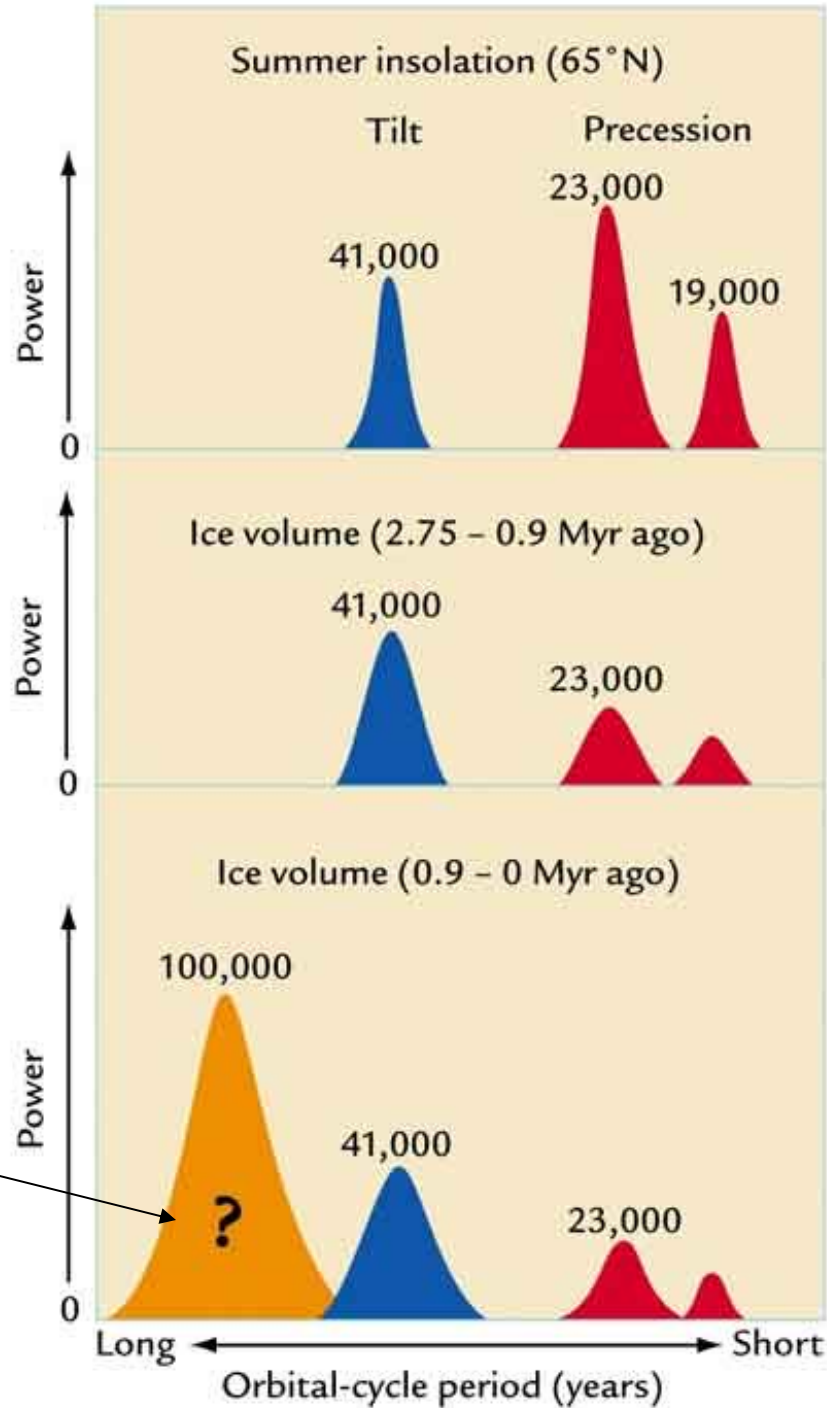


https://www.awi.de/fileadmin/user_upload/AWI/Forschung/Klimawissenschaft/Dynamik_des_Palaeoklimas/OrbitalTheoryOfIceAges/index.html

https://paleodyn.uni-bremen.de/study/climate2023_24.html

Ice ages

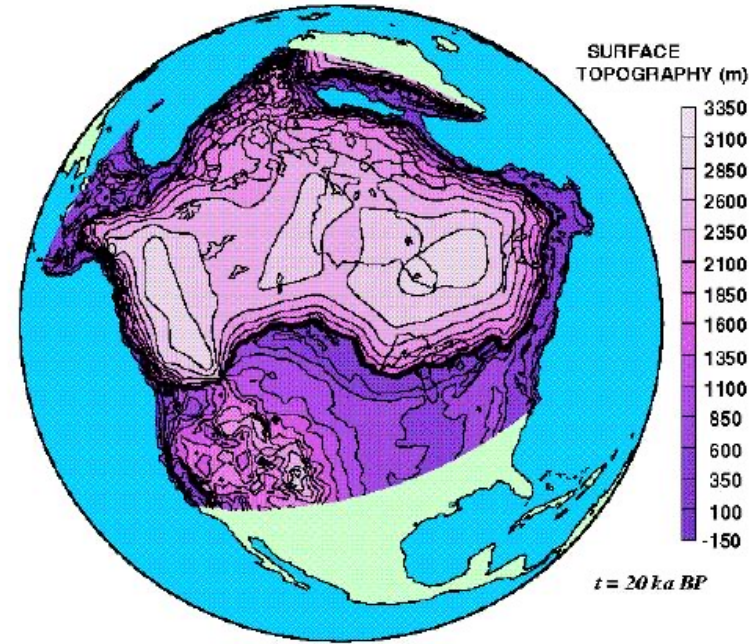
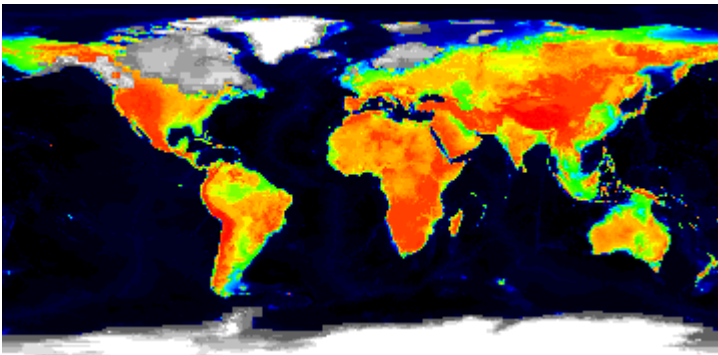




A holy grail

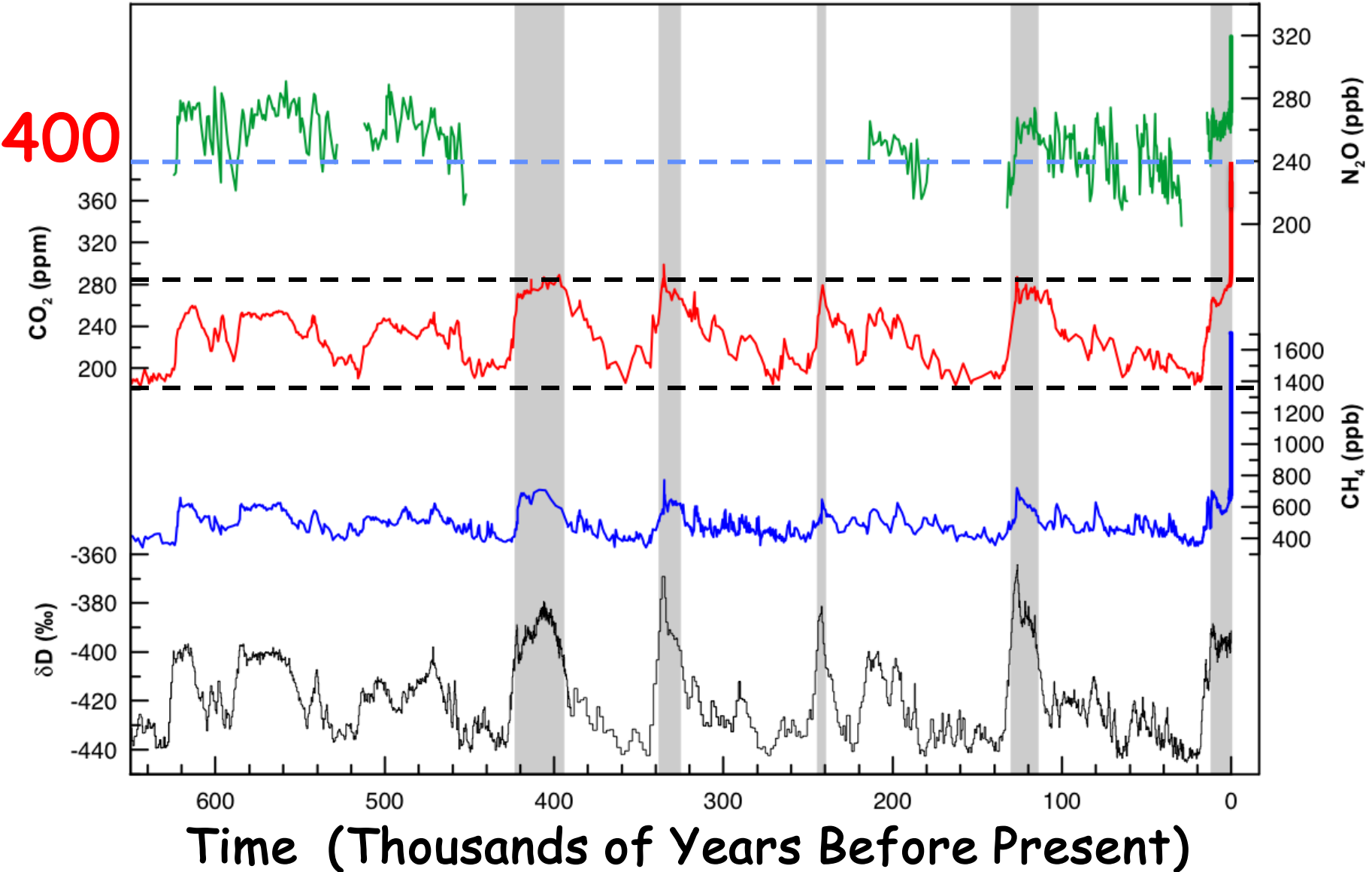


?



Deglaciation

Atmospheric Gas Concentrations from Ice Cores



Theory of ice ages



External:

Increased eccentricity of the earth's orbit

Changes in the intensity of solar radiation

The earth passing through cold regions of space

Internal: ice sheet, CO₂, stochastic

Amplifiers: thresholds, rectification