

Problémakör:

Változások nagysága és időskálája.
Mi a szokatlan? Mi a veszélyes?
Tudomány és társadalom: az aktivisták.

Kérdések:

Mi hajtja a klímát meghatározó folyamatokat?
Energia- és energiaáram-skálák.
A jégkorszakok problematikája.

Modellek:

Galilei és a konszenzus a pápával.
Kepler és Newton - a mechanika modellje.
A klímamodellek problémái
Üvegház jelenség és felhőképződés.

Epilógus:

Aktivisták, a véleményváltás valószínűsége,
avagy léteznek-e boszorkányok?



Amit elődeink nem láthattak

A Boreális erdő (taiga) szépsége:



kb. 8-12000 éve alakult ki



Boszorkányok és a kis jégkorszak

W. Behringer: Witches and Witch-Hunt, A Global History
(Cambridge, 2004).

E. Oster, J. Econ. Perspectives (2004).



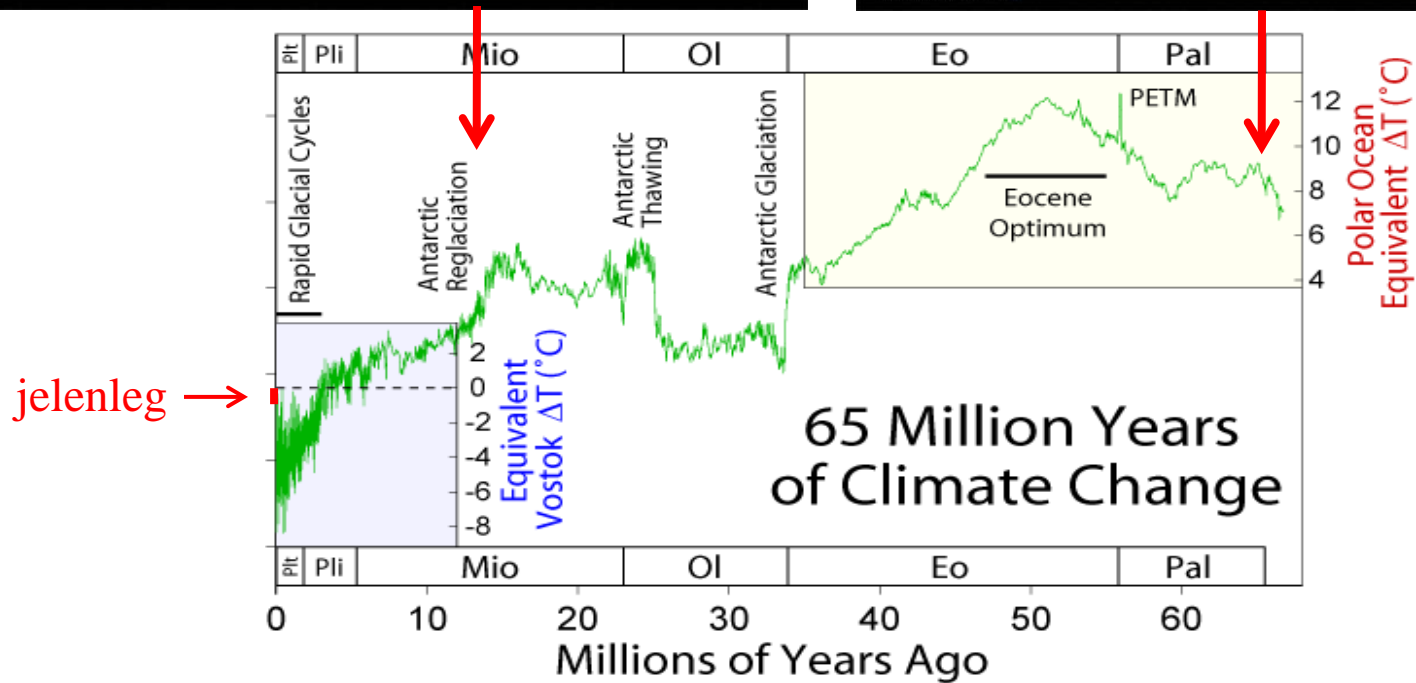
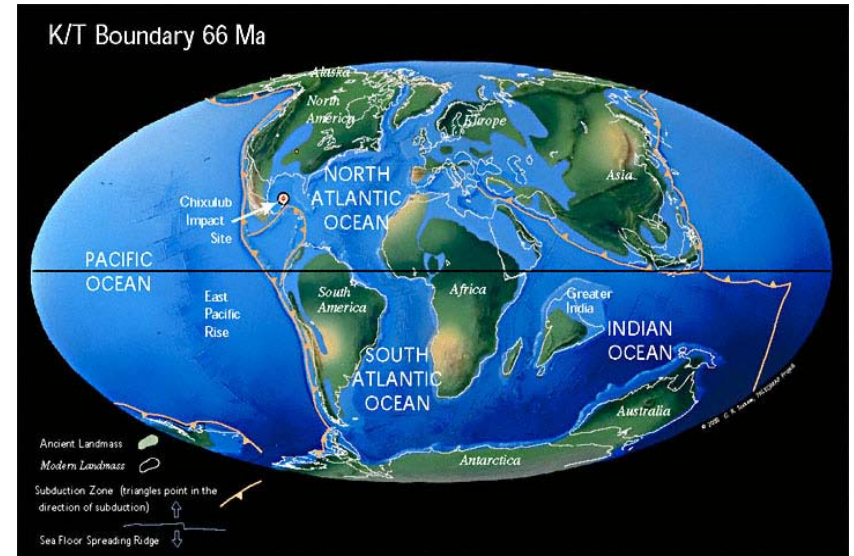
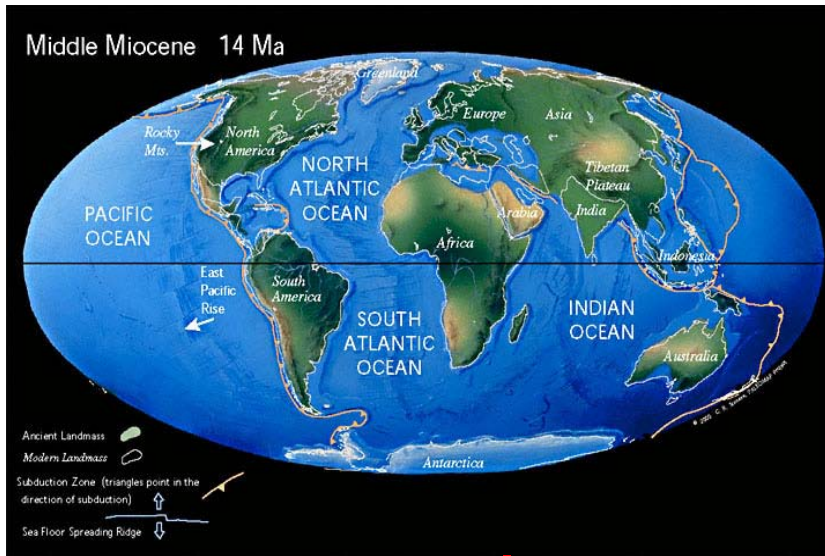
↑
L. Reynmann (1514)
Von warer erkantnus des Wetters
(Igaz ismeretek az időjárásról)

↑
Mária Terézia
Tisza szabályozása
Balaton lecsapolása

Következtetések:

Boszorkányokról
Klímakontrollról
Központi beavatkozásról
Racionalitásról
Statisztika problémáiról

Kontinensvándorlások és klímaváltozások

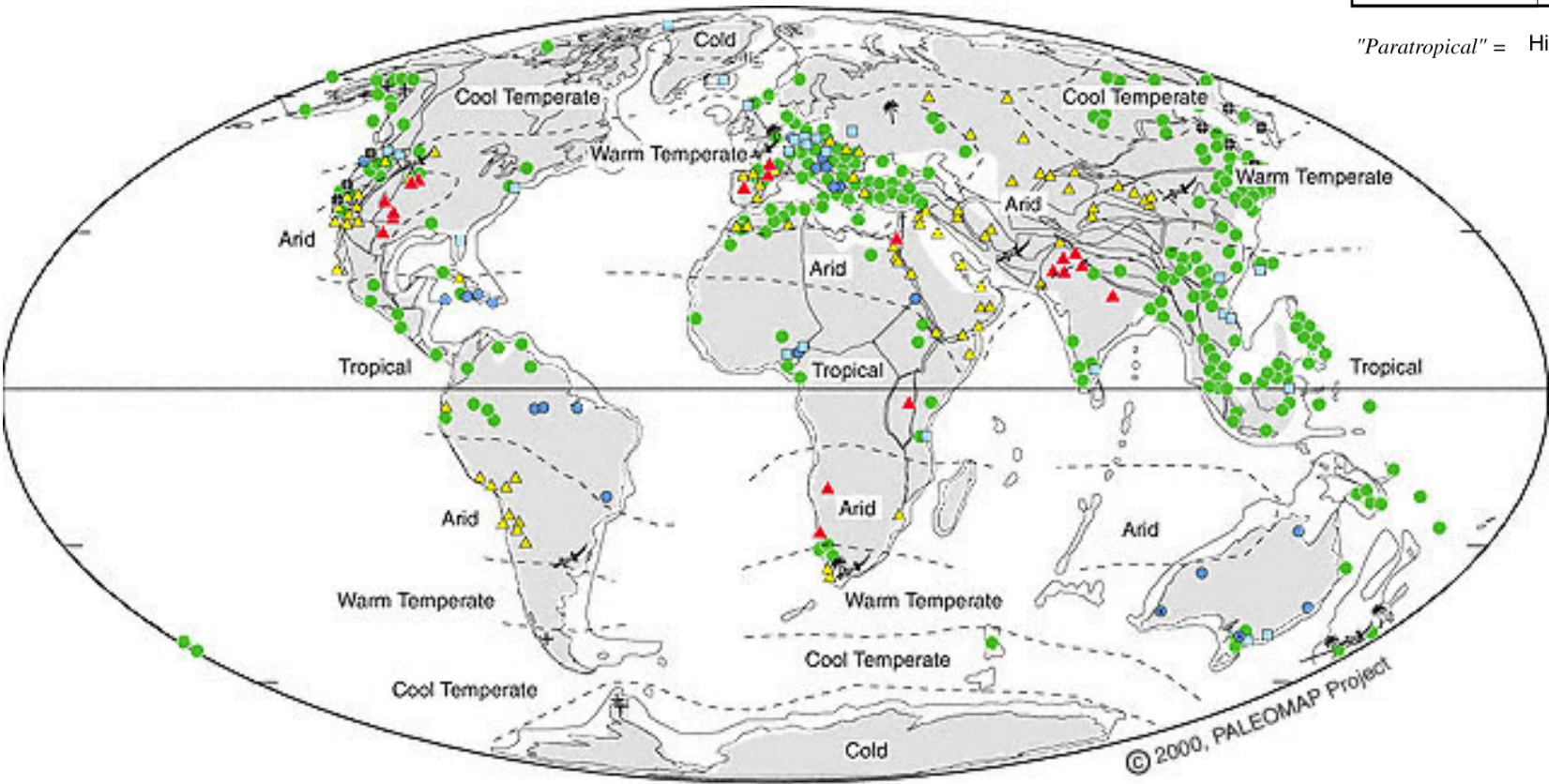
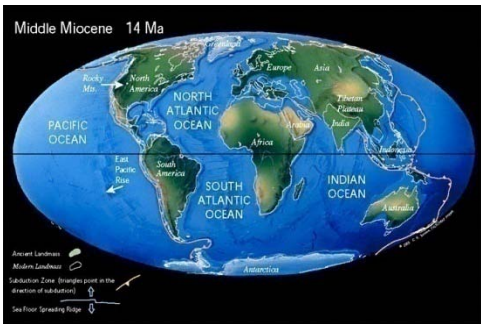


LEGEND

		WARM	COOL
WET	Tropical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coal ● Bauxite ● Laterite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coal & Tillites
	Warm Temperate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kaolinite (& coal & evaporite) 🌴 Crocodiles 🐊 🌴 Palms & Mangroves 🌴 	
DRY	Arid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Evaporite ▲ Calcrete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ Tillite ⊕ Dropstone ● Glendonite

"Paratropical" = High Latitude Bauxites

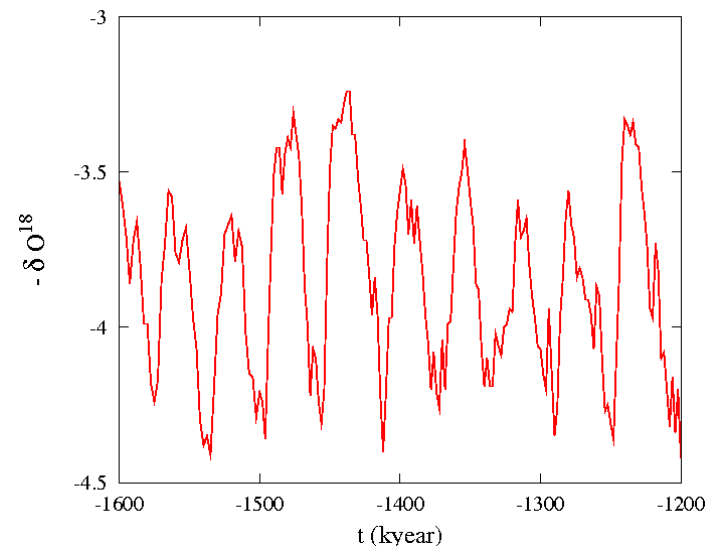
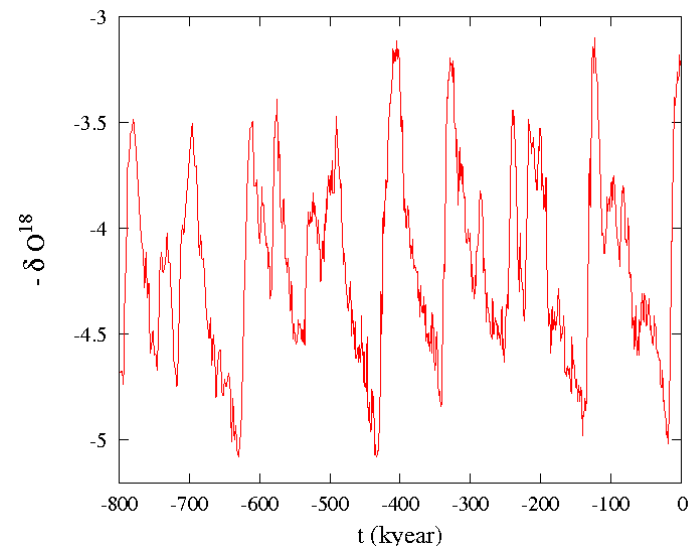
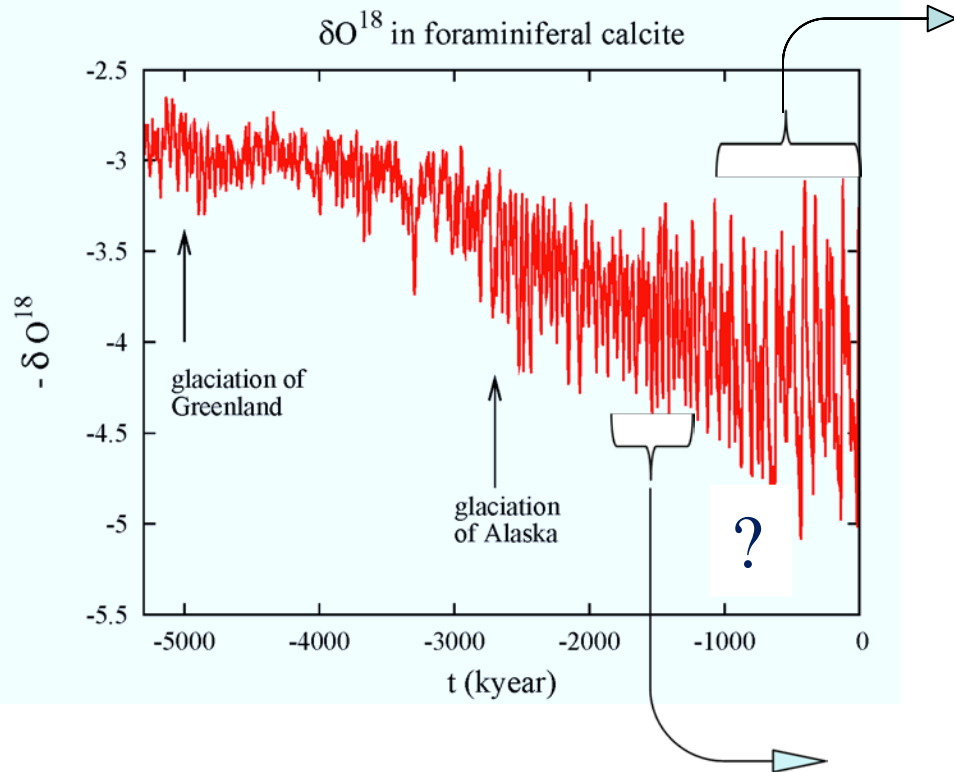
14 millió évvel ezelőtt



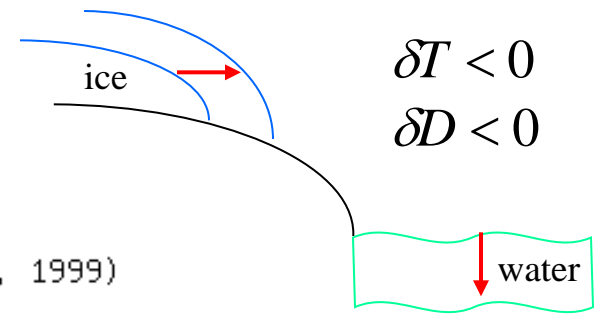
Miocene

Az utolsó 5 millió év

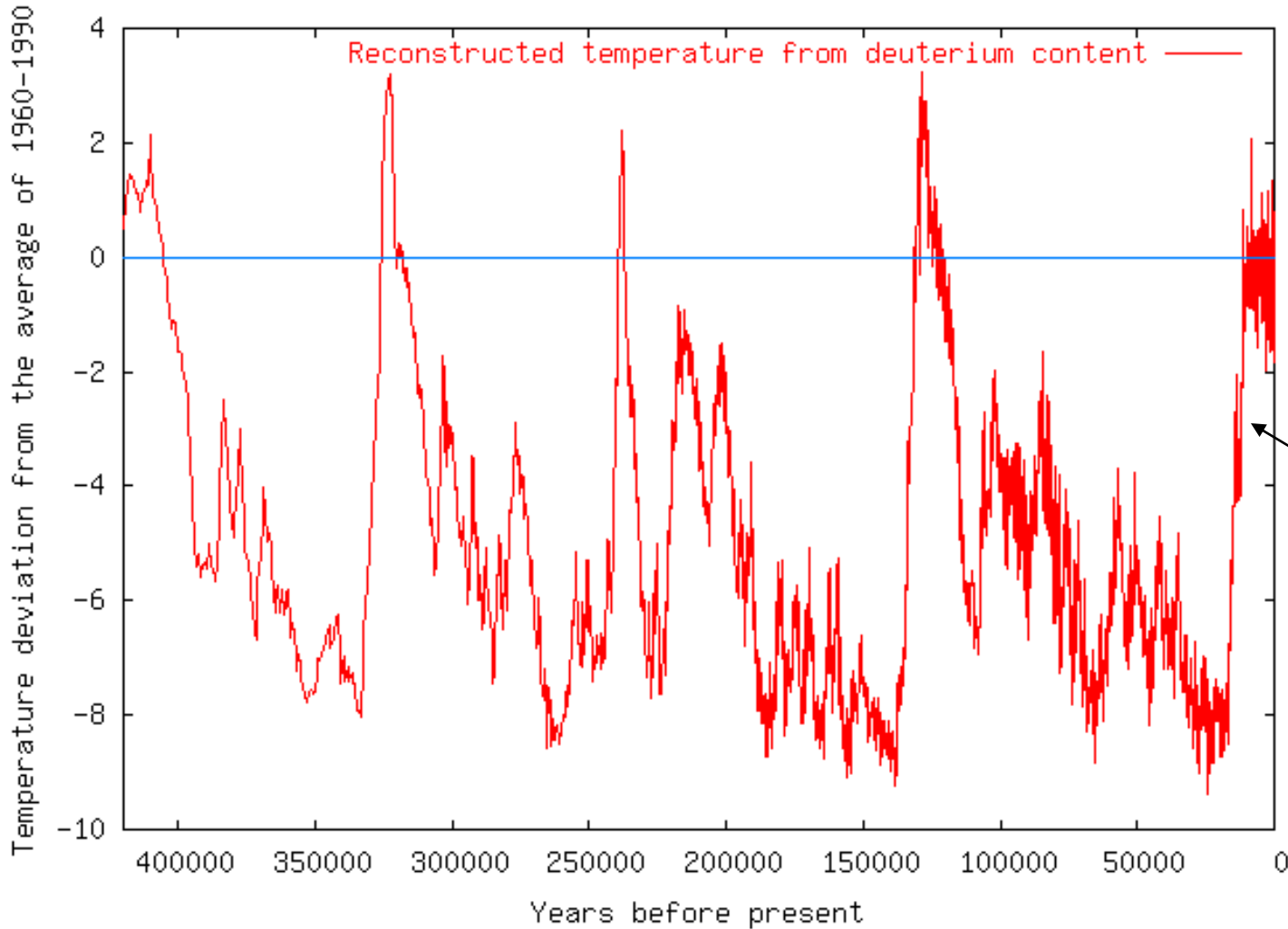
M.E. Raymo and K. Nisancioglu,
Paleoceanography, **20**, PA1003 (2003)



Az utolsó 430 ezer év



Vostok Ice Core Data (Petit et al., Nature 399, 429-436, 1999)



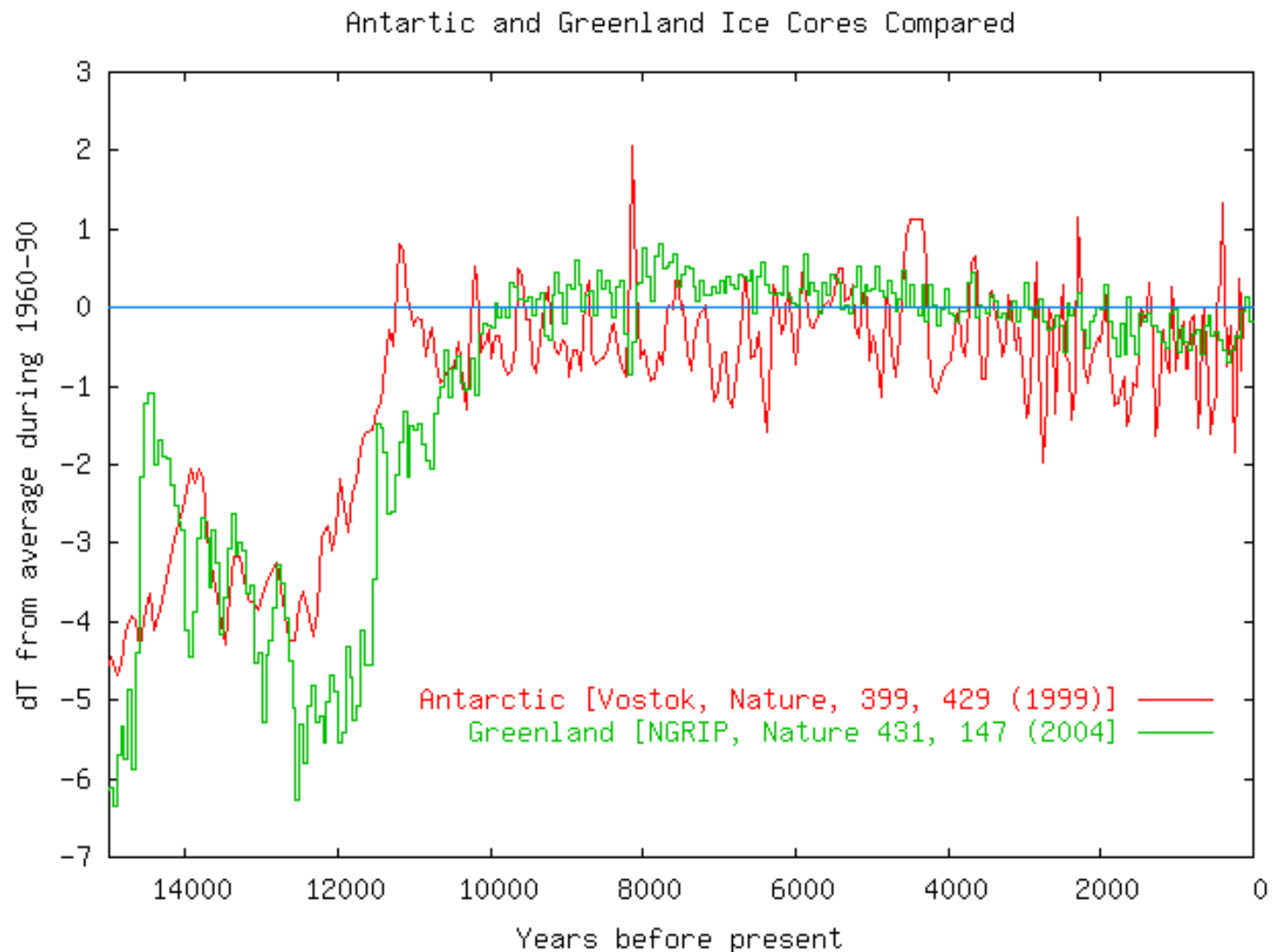
Lassú hűlés

Gyors melegedés
(alacsony T-ről
indulva!)

$$\Delta T > 6^\circ C / 50y$$

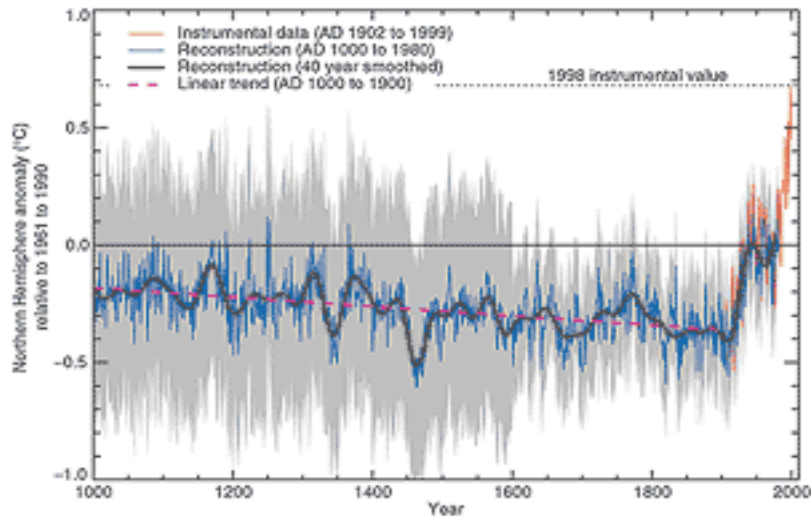
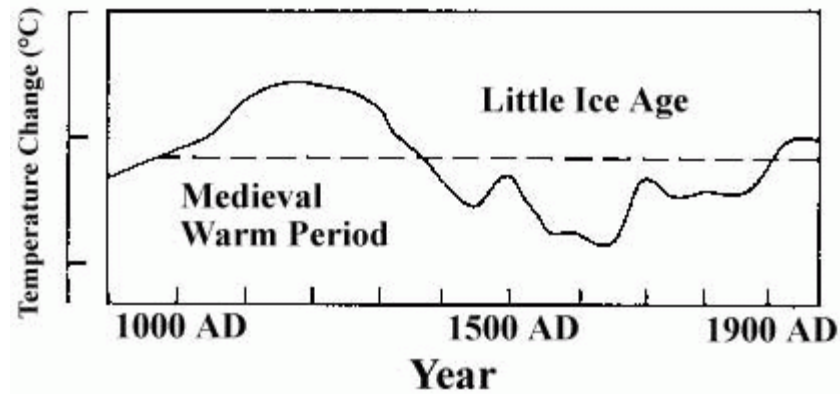


Az utolsó 15 ezer év: észak és dél közötti különbség

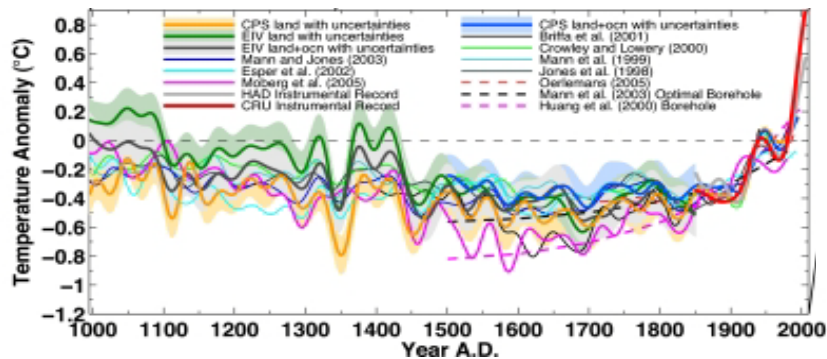


Az utolsó 1000 év

IPCC (*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*)
 1990 (forrás nélkül)

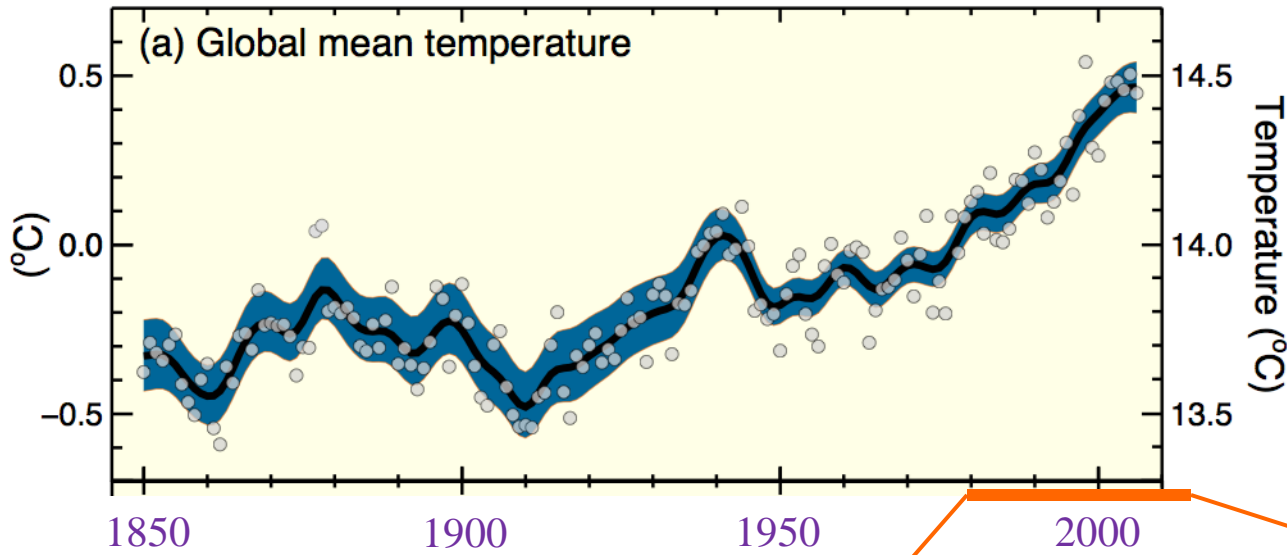


IPCC 2001 (Mann et al.)



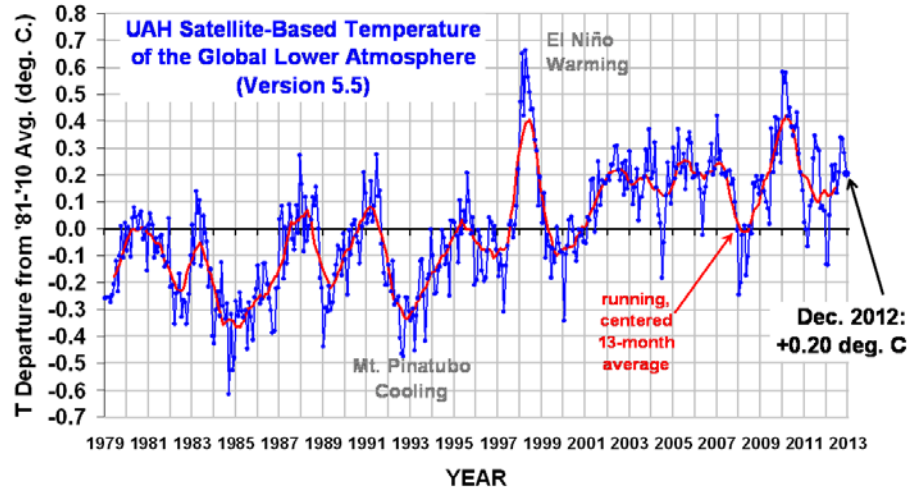
Mann et al., PNAS, 13252 (2008)

Az utolsó 150 év

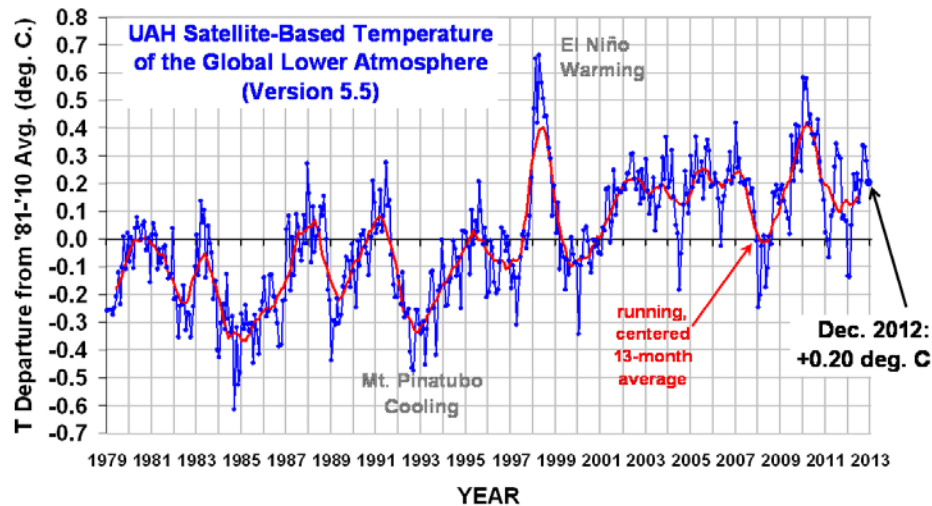


IPCC 2007

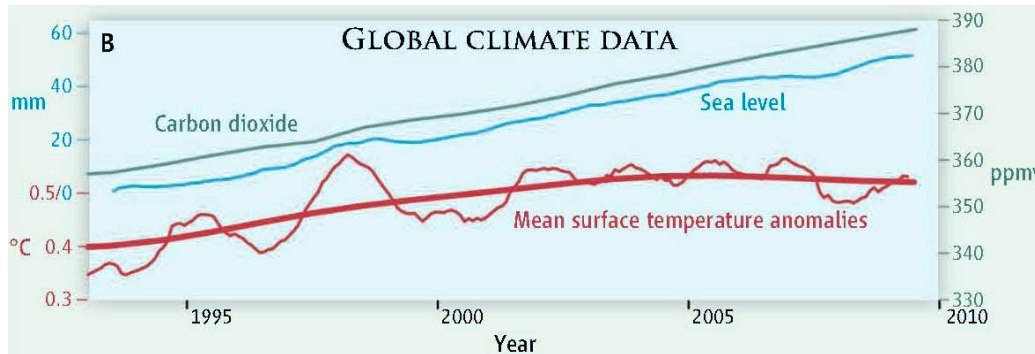
A kis jégkorszak vége?



Interpretációk egy témára



K. Trenberth, Science, 2010. ápr. 16.

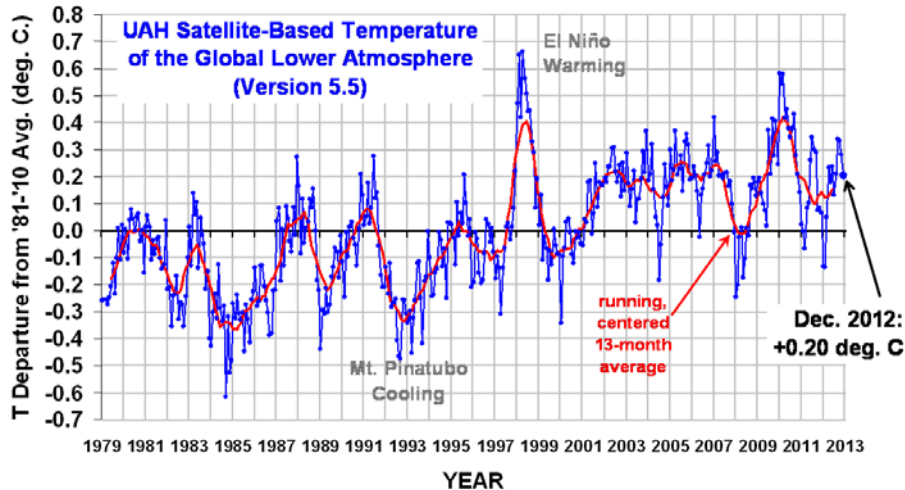


Myth #2: Global warming stopped ten years ago.

Climate is not weather. The climate is the multi-decade average of the constantly changing state of the atmosphere. Natural variations can cause temperatures to rise and fall from year to year or decade to decade. **Although global temperatures did not rise as quickly in the past decade as in previous ones, the most recent decade was the warmest on record.**

Q. Schiermeier
Nature, 2010. jan 10.

Kinek mondhatjuk el az igazságot?



JONES e-mails CHRISTY July 5, 2005.

*The scientific community would come down on me in no uncertain terms if I said **the world had cooled from 1998**. OK it has but it is only 7 years of data and it isn't statistically significant.*

1120593115.txt

És hogyan interpretáljuk magunknak?

K. Trenberth e-mails M. Mann

October 15, 2009.

Where the heck is global warming?

*The fact is that we can't account for the lack of warming at the moment and it is a travesty that we can't. The CERES data ... shows there should be even more warming: **but the data are surely wrong. Our observing system is inadequate.***

THE REAL HOLES IN CLIMATE SCIENCE

Like any other field, research on climate change has some fundamental gaps, although not the ones typically claimed by sceptics. **Quirin Schiermeier** takes a hard look at some of the biggest problem areas.

Nature 463, 21 January 2010

The e-mails leaked from the University of East Anglia's Climatic Research Unit (CRU) in November presented an early Christmas present to climate-change denialists. Amid the more than 1,000 messages were several controversial comments that — taken out of context — seemingly indicate that climate scientists have been hiding a mound of dirty laundry from the public.

A fuller reading of the e-mails from CRU in Norwich, UK, does show a sobering amount of rude behaviour and verbal faux pas, but nothing that challenges the scientific consensus of climate change. Still, the incident provides a good opportunity to point out that — as in any active field of inquiry — there are some major gaps in the understanding of climate science.

century temperature changes and the inability of climate models to simulate such warming without including the role of greenhouse-gas pollution. The uncertainties do, however, hamper efforts to plan for the future. And unlike the myths regularly trotted out by climate-change denialists (see 'Enduring climate myths', page 286), some of the outstanding problems may mean that future changes could be worse than currently projected.

Researchers say it is difficult to talk openly about holes in understanding. "Of course there are gaps in our knowledge about Earth's climate system and its components, and yes, nothing has been modelled compared to the

aerosols and palaeoclimate data — that some say deserve greater open discussion, both within scientific circles and in the public sphere.

Regional climate prediction

The sad truth of climate science is that the most crucial information is the least reliable. To plan for the future, people need to know how their local conditions will change, not how the average global temperature will climb. Yet researchers are still struggling to develop tools to accurately forecast climate changes for the twenty-first century at the local and regional level.

The basic tools used to simulate Earth's climate are

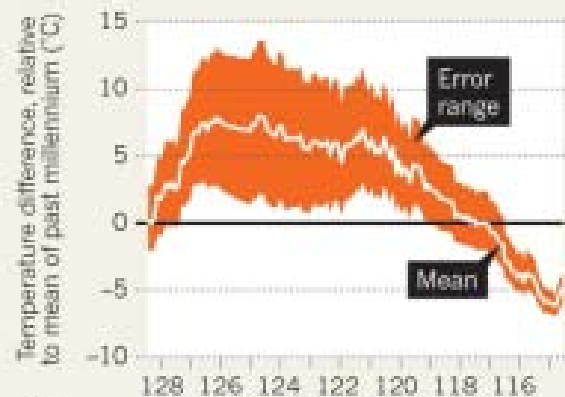
"This climate of suspicion we're working in is insane."

Greenland az előző meleg periódusban

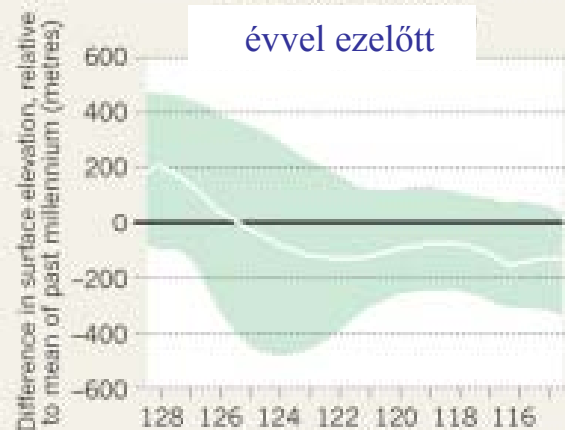
NEEM Community Members, Nature **493**, 489-494 (2013)

WARM SPELL

The Eemian interglacial period (130,000–115,000 years ago) began with a burst of climate warming — but this caused only a modest shrinkage of the ice sheet that covered Greenland at the time.



+8C

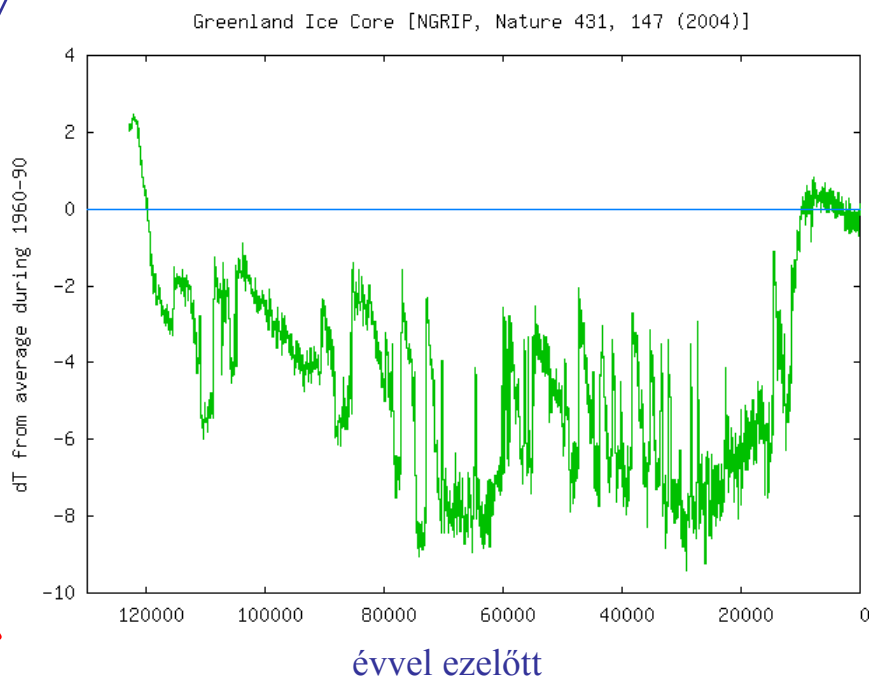


-350m



évvel ezelőtt

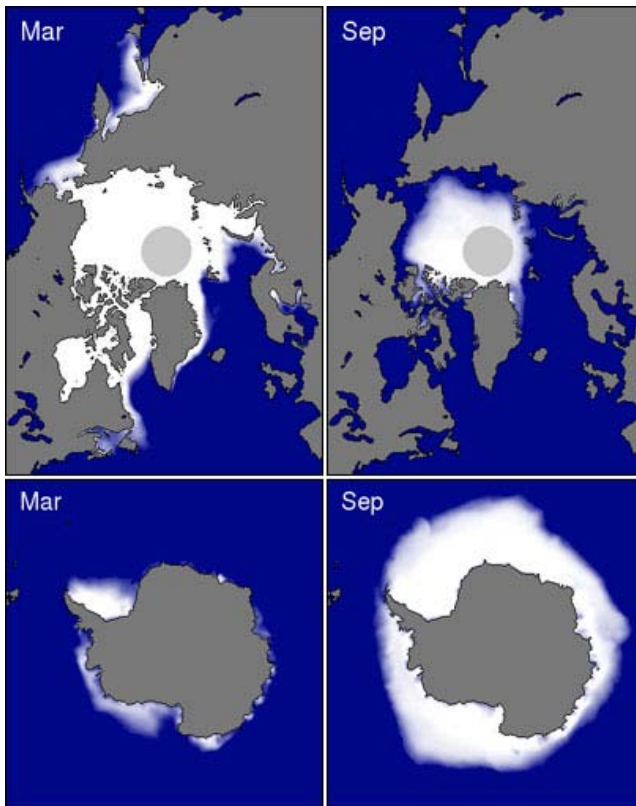
hőmérsékletváltozás



2500m (a jégmező magassága)



Ice extent at Arctic and Antarctic



NATURE | NEWS

Global warming expands Antarctic sea ice

In a polar paradox, melting land ice helps sea ice to grow.

Olive Heffernan

31 March 2013

Ocean warming may be a major driver of sea-ice expansion in the Antarctic, researchers report today in *Nature Geoscience*¹. While sea ice at the North Pole has shrunk substantially over the past three decades², scientists have struggled to explain why sea ice near the South Pole has grown in extent over the same period³.

"The paradox is that global warming leads to more cooling and more sea ice around Antarctica," says Richard Bintanja, a climate researcher at the Royal Netherlands

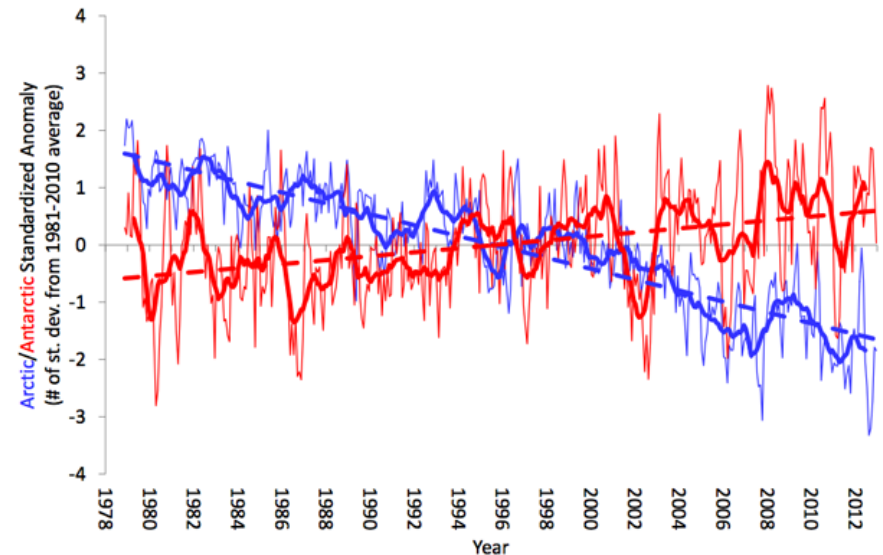


Cool meltwater from the Antarctic ice sheet insulates sea ice from warm ocean currents.

ROBYN WASERMAN, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Arctic and Antarctic Standardized Anomaly and Trend

Nov. 1978 - Dec. 2012



Mit szeretnénk megérteni (kiszámítani)?

$t > -800\,000$ év:

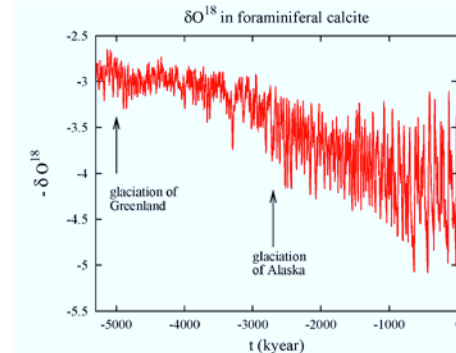
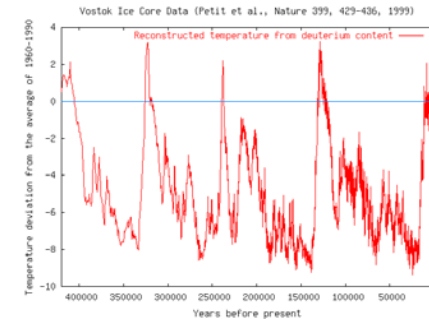
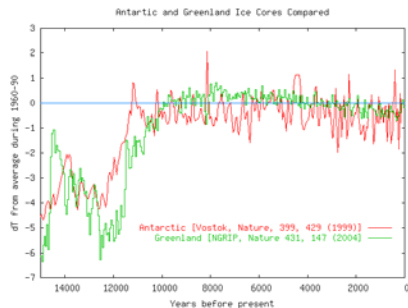
- erős $\sim 100\,000$ éves periódus
- gyengébb $\sim 41\,000$ éves period
- Irányítottság

Fűrészfog: lassú hűlés, gyors melegedés

$t < -800\,000$ év:

- $\sim 100\,000$ éves periódus eltűnik
- $\sim 41\,000$ éves periódus dominál

- Észak és Dél \sim szinkronizáció



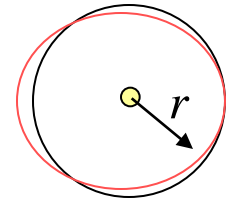
- Fluctuációs spektrum folytonos

$$S(\omega) \sim \omega^{-1.8} \sim \omega^{-2.2}$$

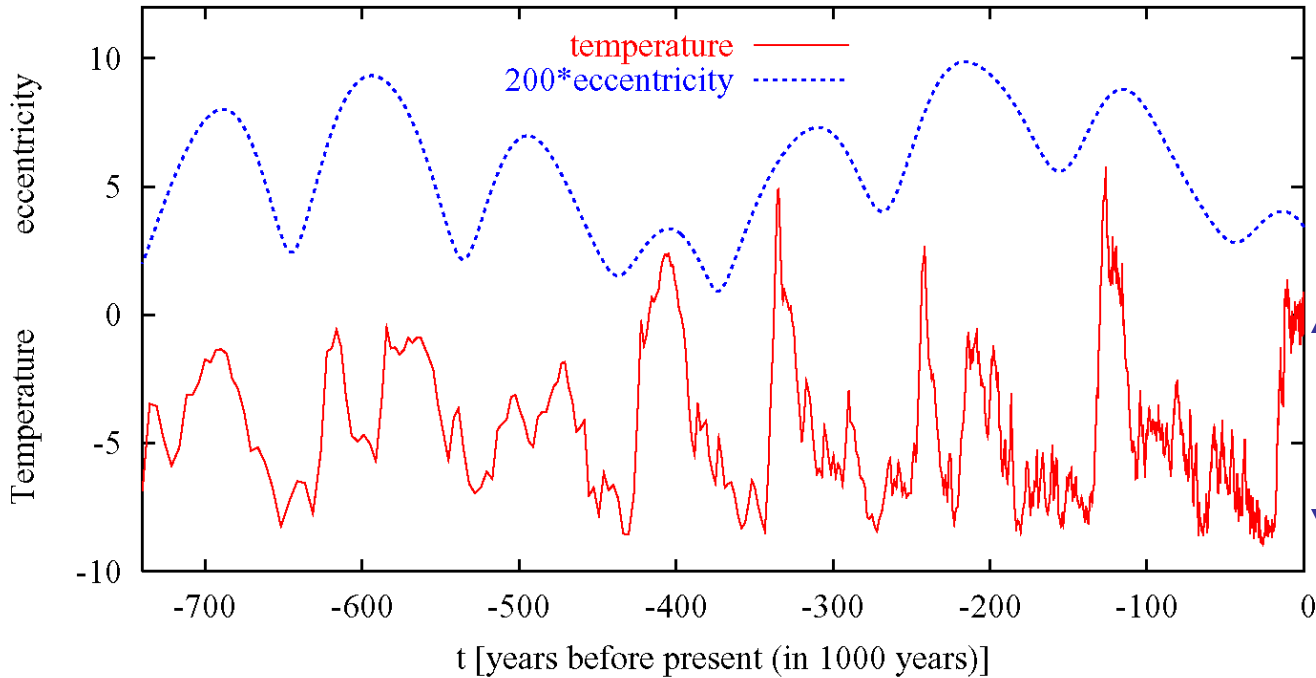


Jégkorszakok és a pályaexcentricitás

M. Milankovich (1930)



Antarctic ice-core temperatures and eccentricity of Earth's orbit



$$J_E \sim 1/r^2$$

$$\frac{\delta J_E}{J_E} \sim 0.001$$

$7-8^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\delta T_F \approx 0.07^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Problémák:

$$J_E \approx aT_F^4$$

$$J_E + \delta J_E \approx a(T_F + \delta T_F)^4$$

$$\frac{\delta T_F}{T_F} \approx \frac{1}{4} \frac{\delta J_E}{J_E}$$

(1) két nagyságrend hiányzik

(2) 400000 éves periódus

Napsugárzás intenzitása a jéghatáron

W. H. Berger, Int. Journ. Earth Sci. **88**, 305 (1999)

$$\delta T_F \approx 7^\circ C$$

$$\frac{\delta J_E}{J_E} \sim 0.1$$

Hogyan lesz ebből
100 ezer éves periódus?

Jég állandóan keletkezik,
nagyon lassan nő a térfogata. $M(t)$

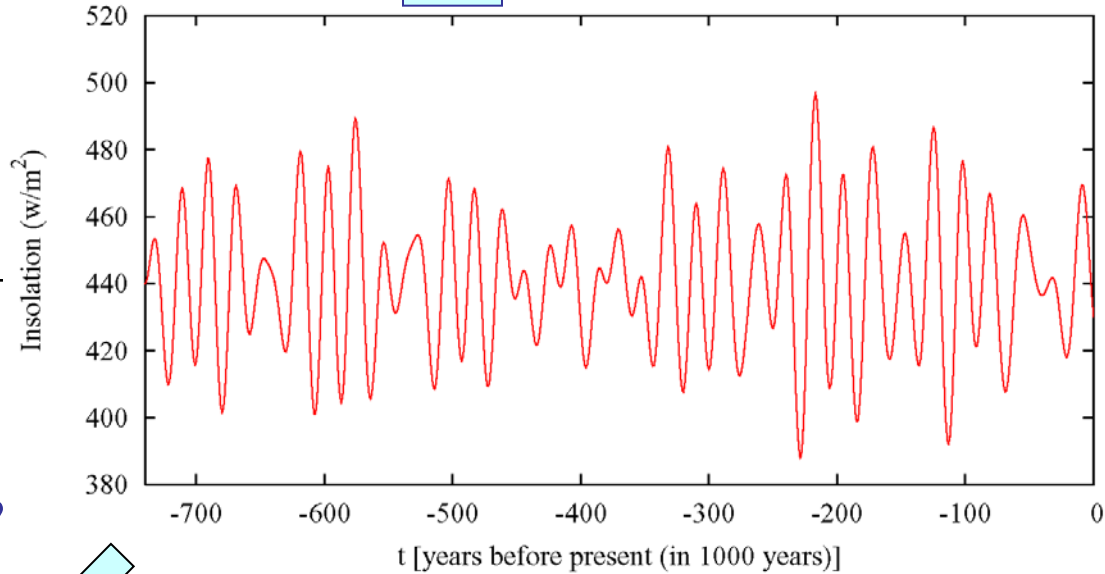
Jég instabillá válik, ha

- (1) A jégmező túl vastag (gravitáció)
- (2) a besugárzás nagy és növekszik

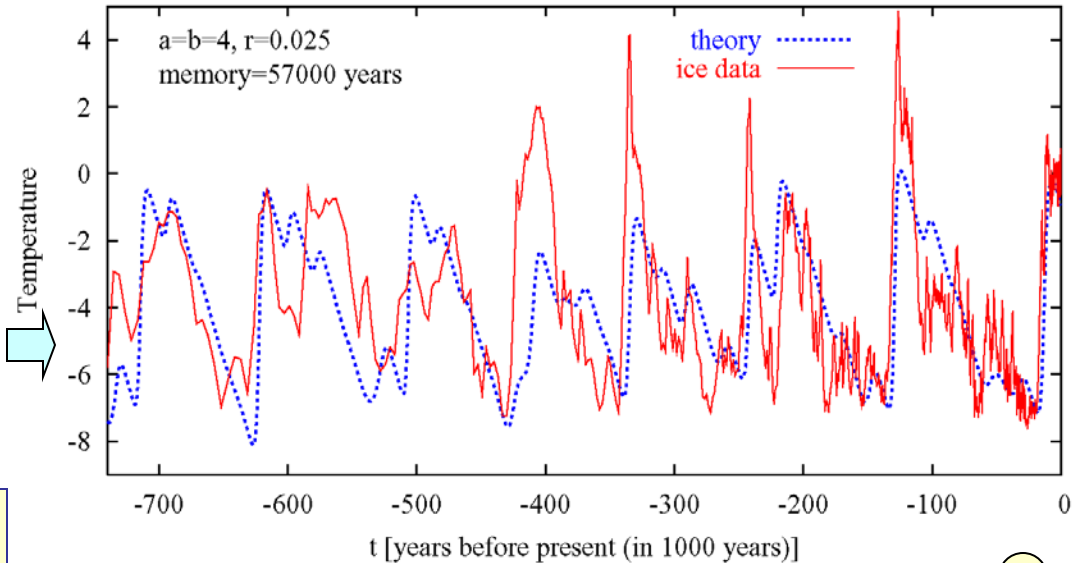
$$\frac{dM(t)}{dt} = r - [\delta J_E(t)]^a \cdot M(t) \cdot [Me(t)]^b$$

Memória: ~ 50000 év

$J_E(t)$ Insolation at 65°N



Antarctic ice-core T compared to a-b-memory model

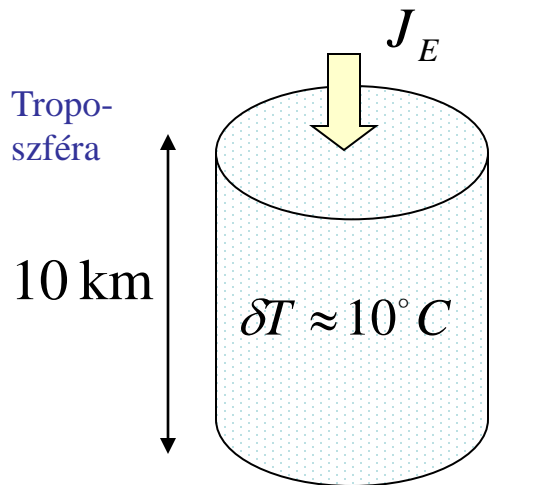


Energiák és energiáramok: Karakterisztikus idők

a perturbáció relaxációs ideje $\rightarrow \tau \approx \frac{\delta E}{J_E}$

← energiaperturbáció
← energiaáram a rendszeren keresztül
 $\approx 342.5 \text{ w / m}^2$

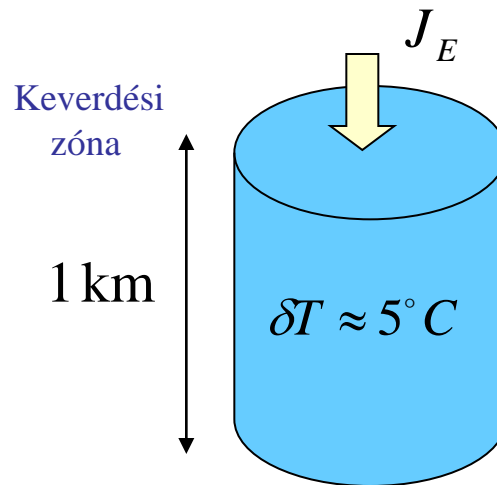
Légköri perturbációk



$$\delta E \approx 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ J / m}^2$$

$$\tau \approx 5 \text{ nap}$$

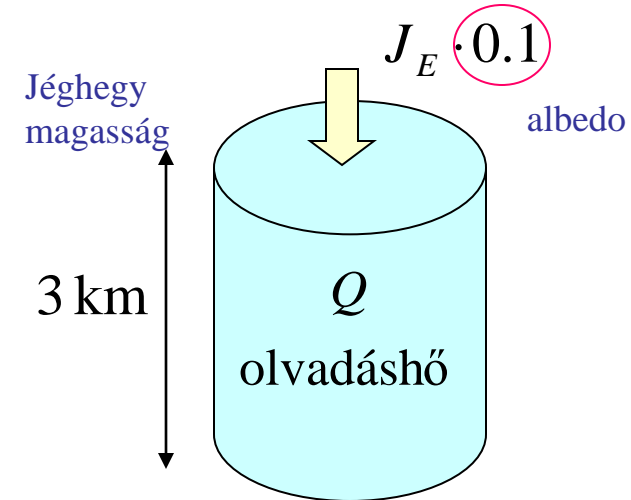
Óceáni perturbációk



$$\delta E \approx 2 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ J / m}^2$$

$$\tau \approx 2 \text{ év}$$

Jéghegyek olvadása



$$\delta E \approx 10^{12} \text{ J / m}^2$$

$$\tau \approx 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ év}$$

Örvények a Golf áram mentén

Belső hajtás: Visszacsatolás és oszcillációk

E. Kallen, C. Crafoord, and M. Ghil,
J. Atm. Sci. **36**, 2292 (1979)

B. Saltzman and A. Sutera, J. Atm. Sci. **41**, 736 (1983)

H. Gildor and E. Tziperman, J. Geophys. Res. **106**, 9117 (2001)

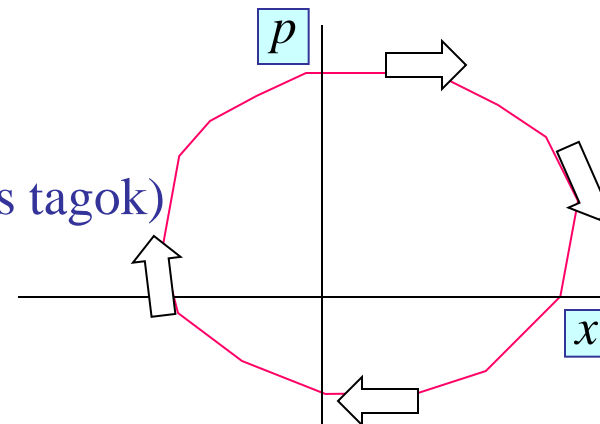
Hogyan kapunk oszcillációt?

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

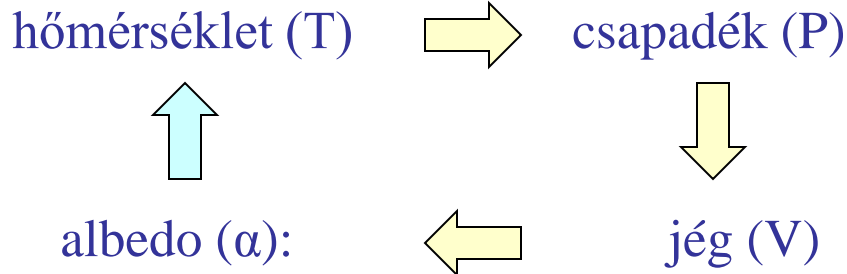
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = p$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -\omega^2 x$$

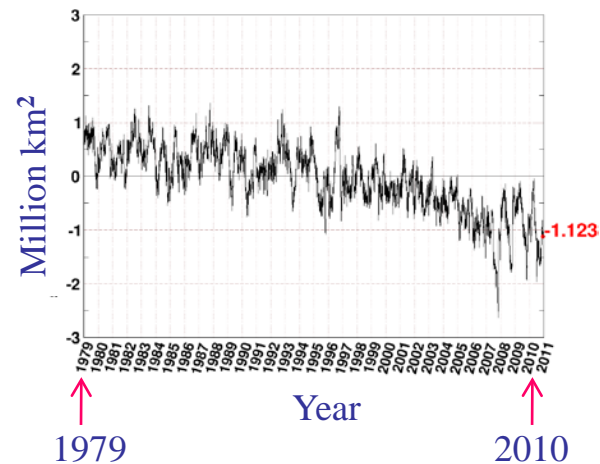
(+ nemlineáris tagok)



Példa:



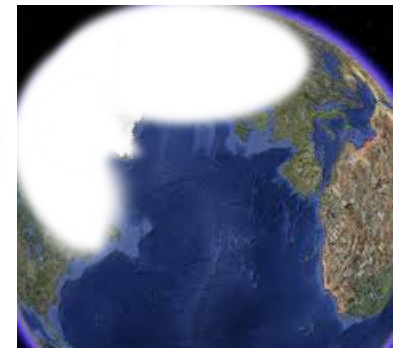
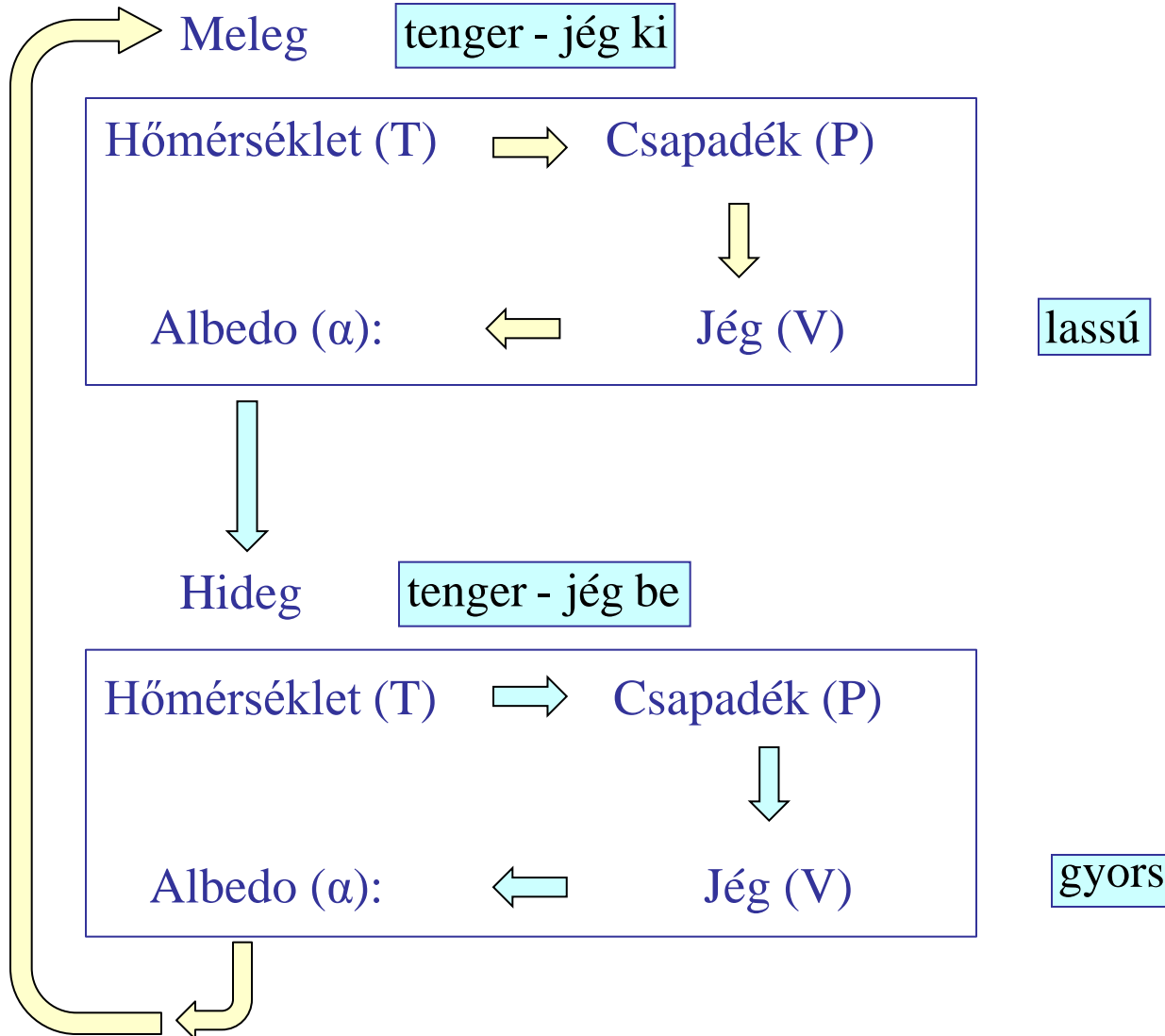
Northern Hemisphere Sea-Ice Anomaly



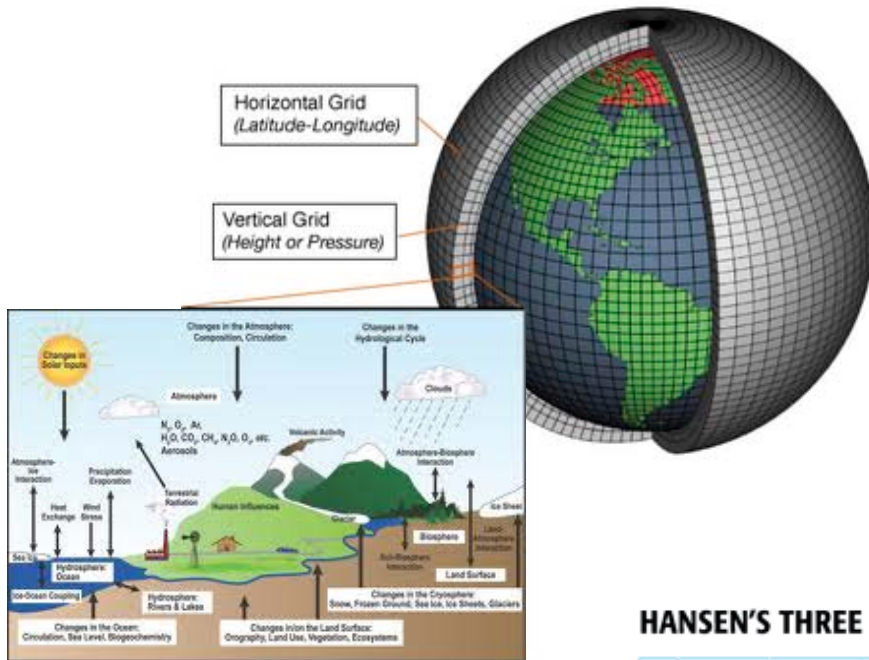
Tenger-jég kapcsoló

H. Gildor and E. Tziperman, J. Geophys. Res. **106**, 9117 (2001)

Doboz modell T_{land} , T_{sea} , V_{land} , V_{sea} -re



Globális klímamodellek

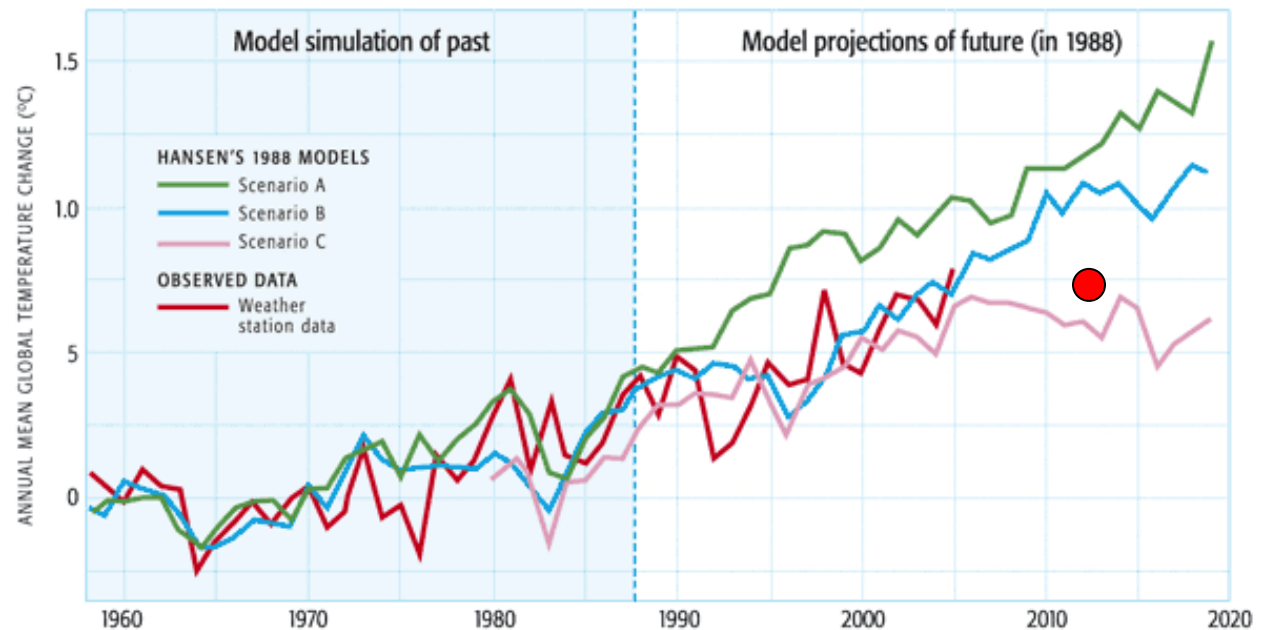


20x20 km²
fizikai folyamatok parametrizálása
validálás

Hiányzik:
konvekció,
felhőképződés,
eső

Ensemble és
super-ensemble
jóslatok

HANSEN'S THREE PROJECTED GLOBAL WARMING SCENARIOS

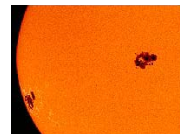
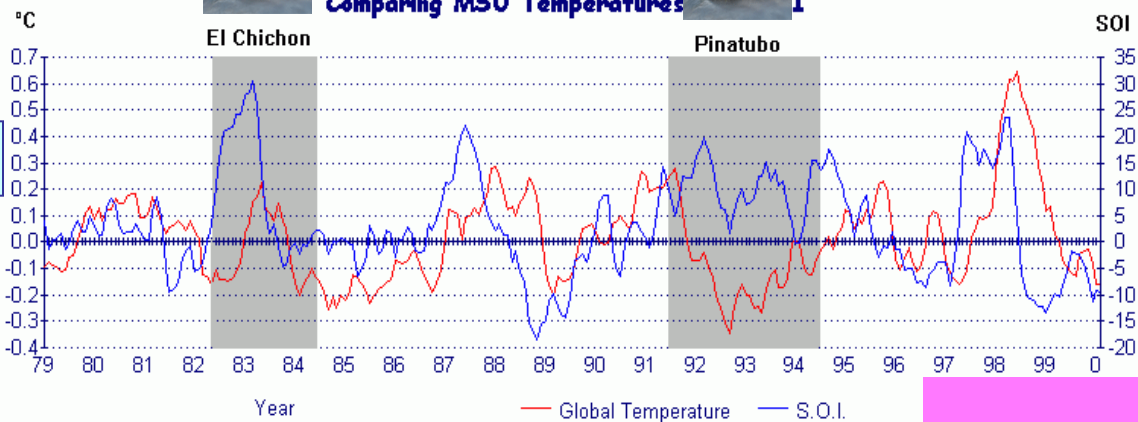


Mi határozza meg az átlaghőmérsékletet?

Üvegházhatás: Por, vulkán, aeroszolok, CO₂, ...

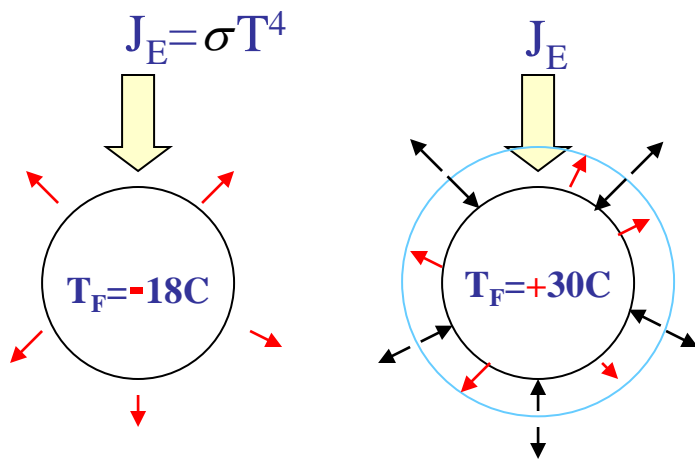
Egyéb hatások:
napfoltok, napszél,

OI Effect on Global Temperature
Comparing MSU Temperatures

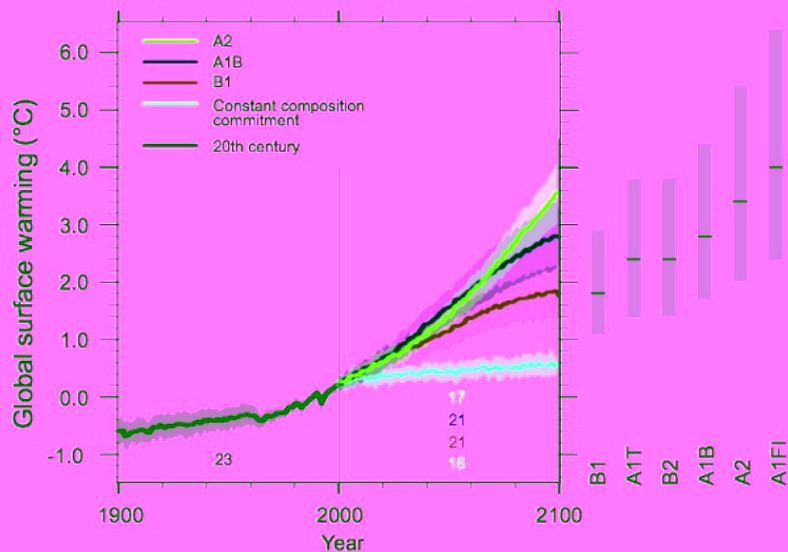


óceáni áramlások,
 kozmikus sugárzás
 hidrociklus, ...

T_F ?



IPCC 2007

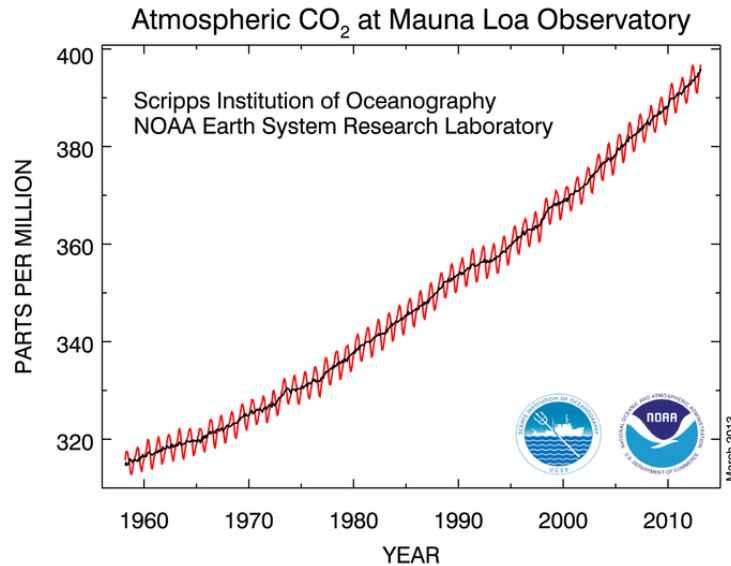


Mi határozza meg az átlaghőmérsékletet?

Üvegházhatás: Por, vulkán, aeroszolok, CO₂, ...

Egyéb hatások:

napfoltok, napszél,
óceáni áramlások,
 kozmikus sugárzás
hidrociklus, ...



Lineáris válasz?

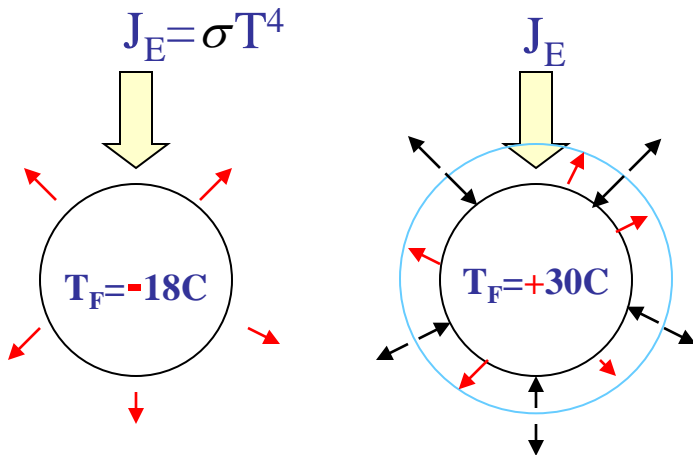
$$dT_{CO_2} / dT_{H_2O} \approx 0.1$$

1850-2100: $dCO_2 = (380-280)\text{ppm} = 100\text{ppm}$

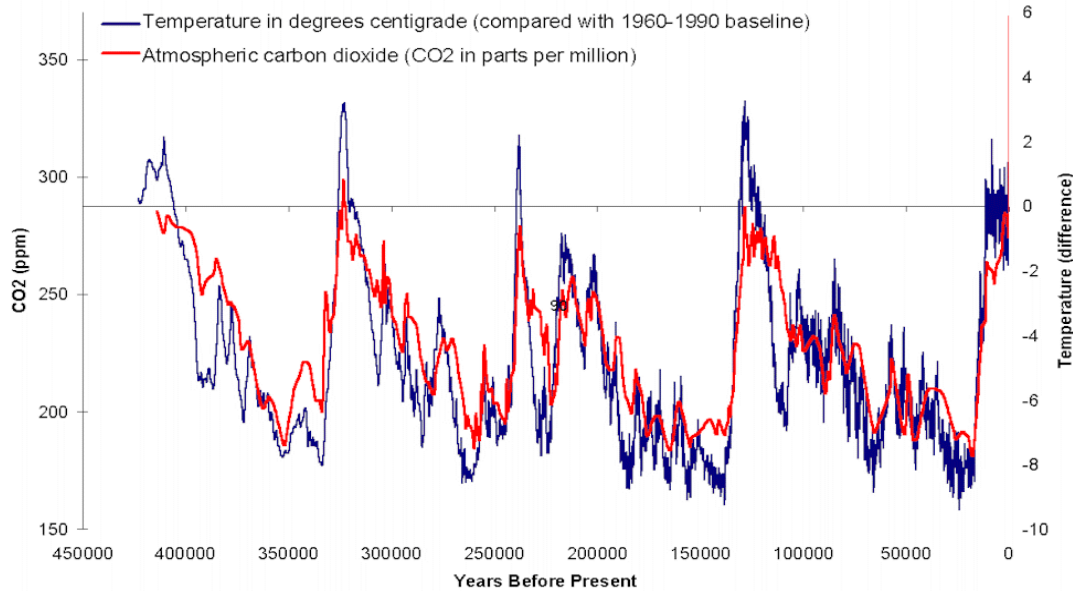
$$dT_{CO_2} \approx 0.7C$$

Kettőzés: $dCO_2 = 400\text{ppm}$

$$dT_{CO_2} \approx 2.8C$$



Üvegházhatás: CO₂ -- Mi hajt mit? Felhők.



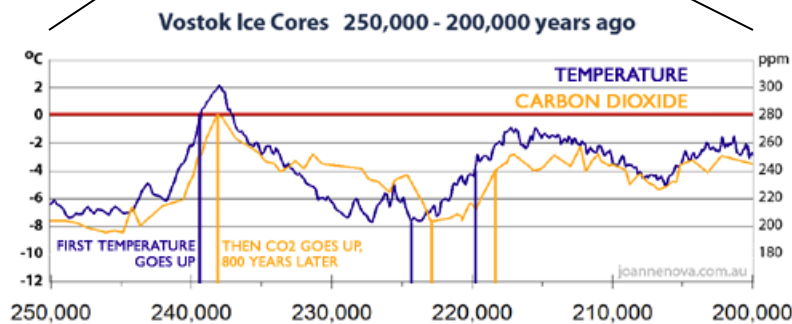
Felhők típusai és albedo



Kondenzált cseppek
méreteloszlása

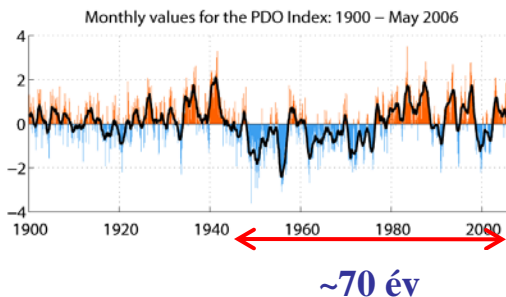
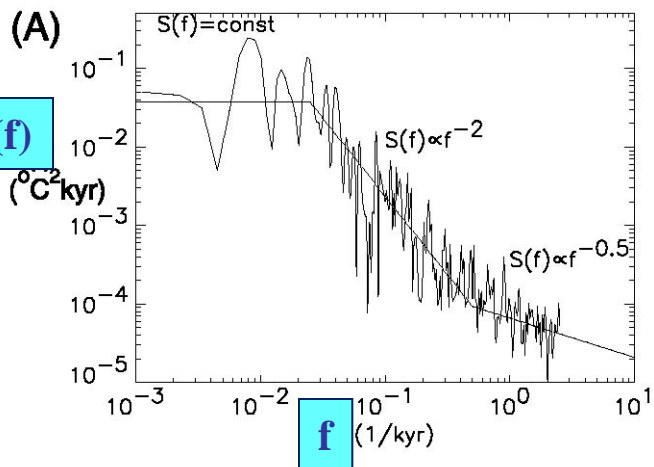


Nehezen kezelhető probléma
elméletileg és kísérletileg is.

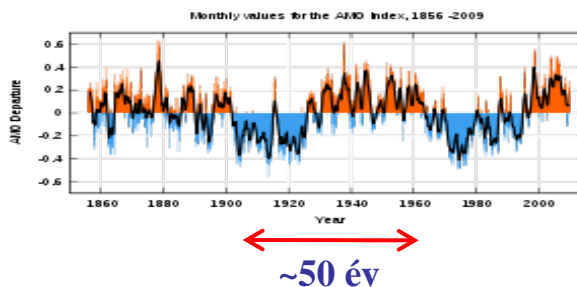


Pozitív visszacsatolás?

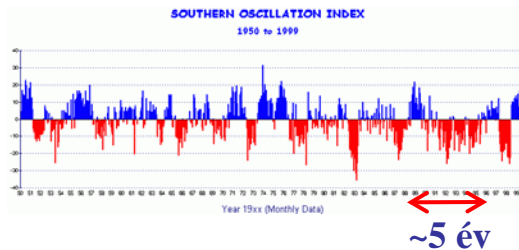
A jóslás problematikája 1/f dinamikájú rendszerekben



Pacific Decadal Oscillation

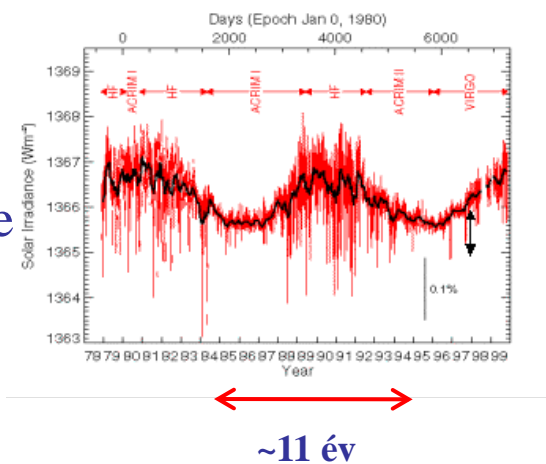


Atlantic Multi-decadal Osc.

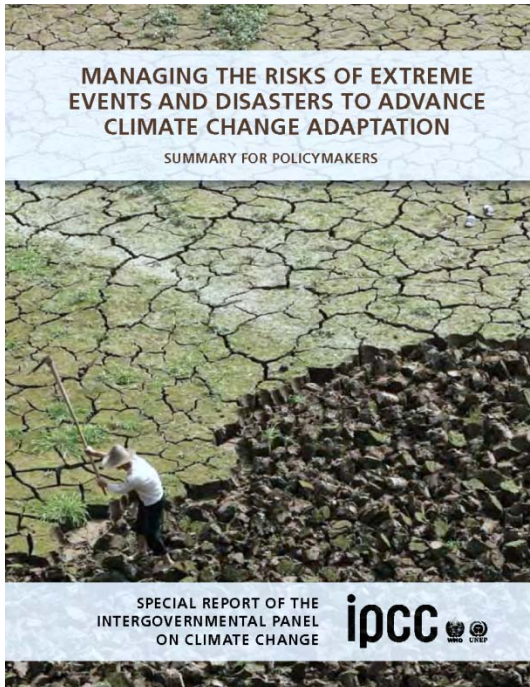


Southern Osc. Index

Solar irradiance



Extrém események frekvenciája



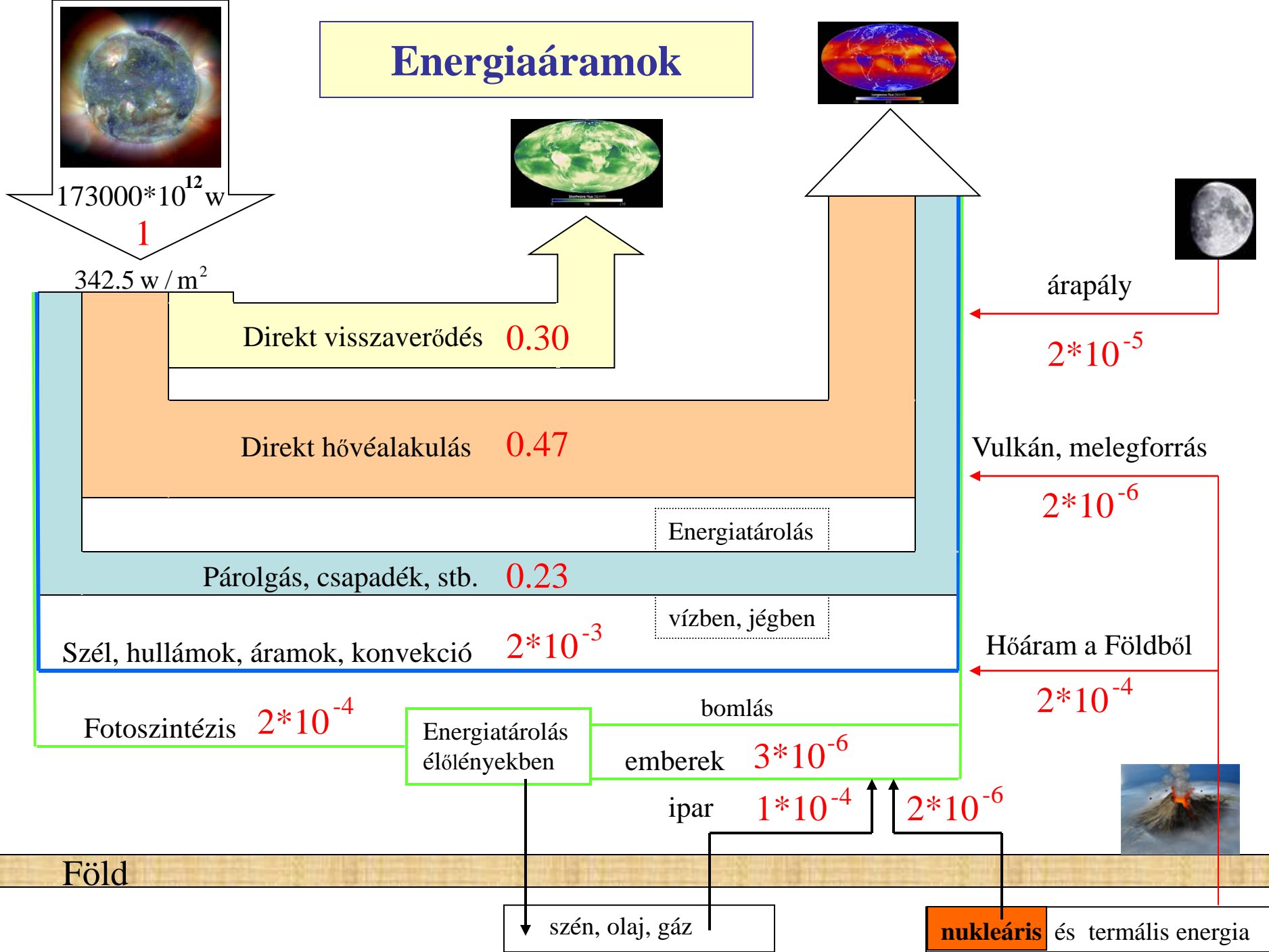
2012

There is *low confidence in any observed long-term (i.e., 40 years or more) increases in tropical cyclone activity* (i.e., intensity, frequency, duration), after accounting for past changes in observing capabilities.

It is *likely that there has been* a poleward shift in the main Northern and Southern Hemisphere extratropical storm tracks.

There is *low confidence in* observed trends in small spatial-scale phenomena such as tornadoes and hail because of data inhomogeneities and inadequacies in monitoring systems.

Energiaáramok



Gates on Copenhagen

Agreement in Copenhagen:

Channel \$100 billion per year to developing countries to combat climate change by 2020.

Gates:

- \$100 billion per year is more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of foreign aid currently given by the rich countries.

- I am concerned that some of this money will come from reducing other categories of foreign aid, especially health.

- If just 1% of the \$100 billion came from vaccine funding then 700 000 more children could die from preventable diseases.

- Taking the focus away from health aid could be bad for the environment in the long run because improvements in health, including voluntary family planning, lead people to have smaller families, which in turn reduces the strain on the environment.



Has a \$34 billion foundation for fighting malaria etc. ... in developing countries.

Az energiafelhasználás fejlődése

Szükséges terület
100% napenergiából
100%-os effektivitás

	Watt	m ²
Gyűjtögető életmód	100	0.3
A tűz megszelidítése	200	0.6
Kezdeti mezőgazdaság	600	1.8
Kezdeti iparosodás (~1850)	3500	10
USA (1970)	11500	34
USA (2008)	13000	38

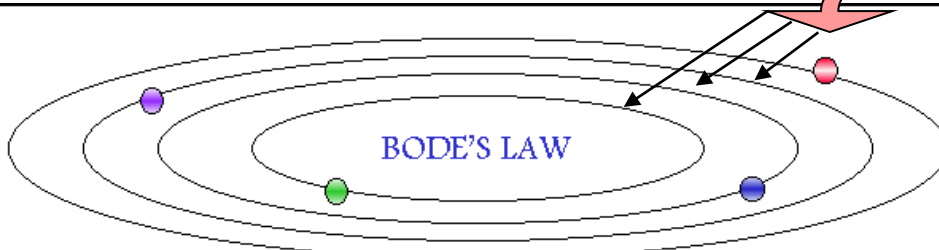
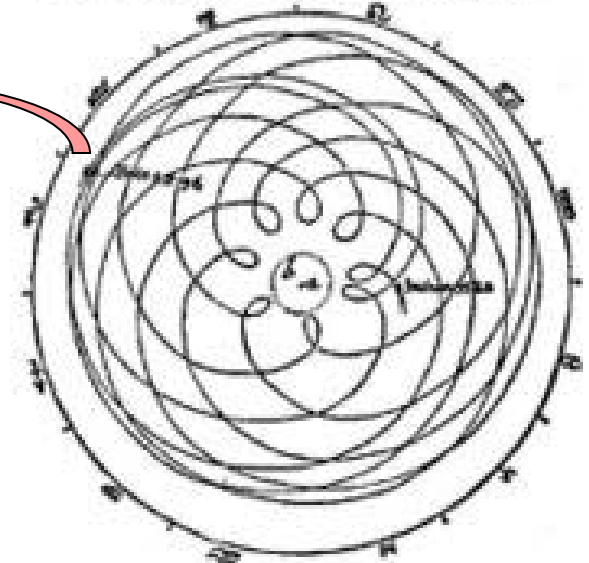
Folyamatok bonyolultsága és a fizika legitimitása

Newton

$$F \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$$

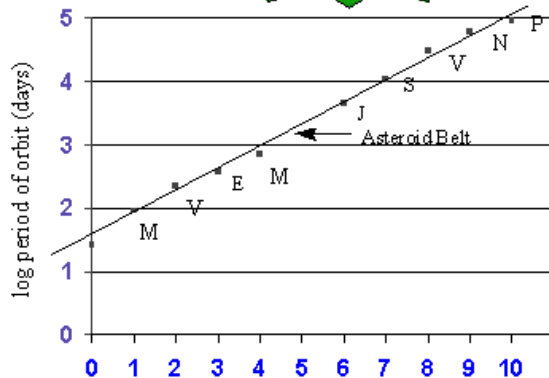
Kepler

Tycho Brache ~ 1600
Mars látszólagos mozgása



BODE'S LAW

$$P_n = P_o A^n$$

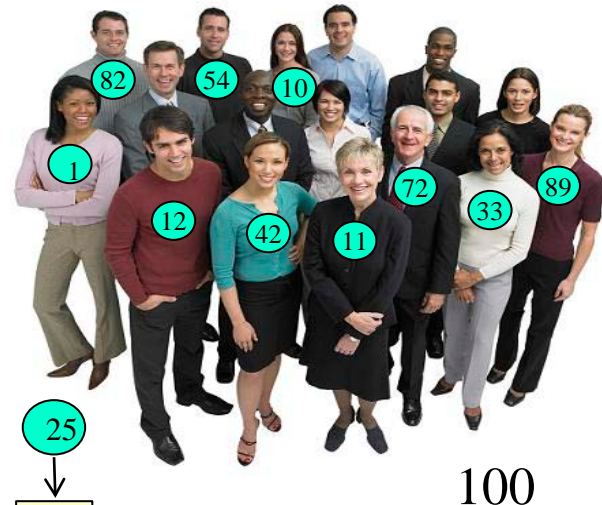


P_n = period of orbit of n^{th} planet
 P_o = period of sun's rotation
 A = semimajor axis of the orbit

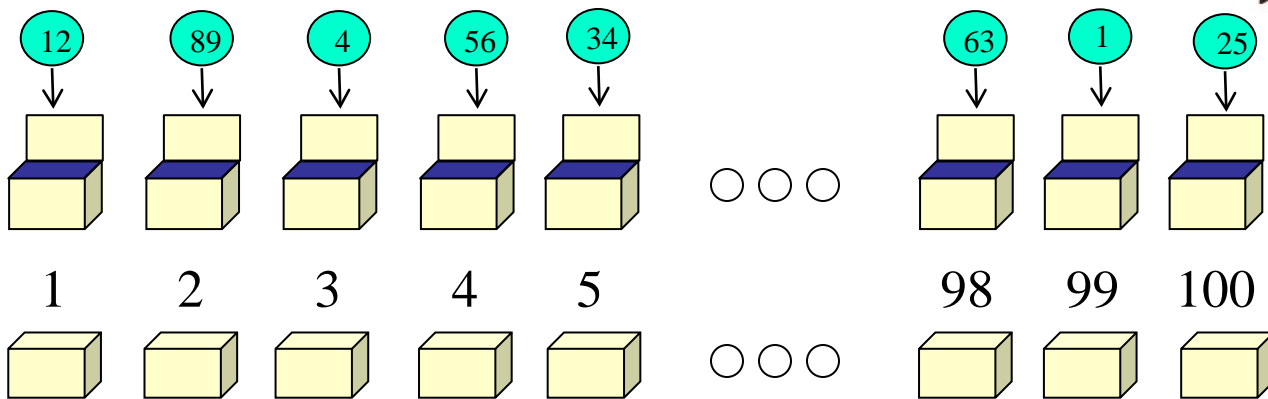
Kérdés Newtonhoz:
Meggmagyarázza-e az elmélete a Titius-Bode szabályt?



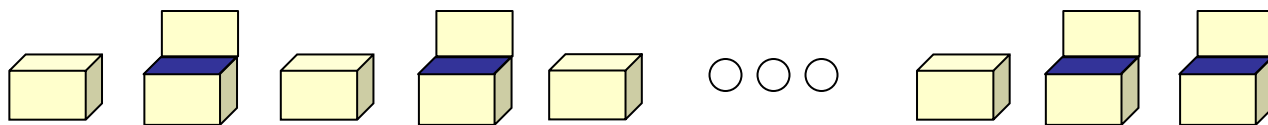
A Világ megmentése



I. 100 tudós nevét véletlenszerűen 100 dobozba rakják, s a lezárt dobozokat egy szobában helyezik el.



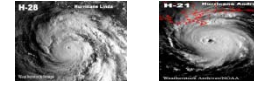
II. A tudósok egyenként bejönnek a szobába, felnyitnak 50 dobozt, majd lezárják őket és kimennek. A bejövetel után nem kommunikálhatnak a többiekkel.



Ha bárki nem találja számát az általa felnyitott dobozokban, a Világ elveszett.

Kérdés: Van-e olyan felnyitási stratégia, amellyel a Világ $P > 0.3$ valószínűséggel menekül meg?

Léteznek-e boszorkányok, ha két extrém hurrikán van egy évszázadban?



b : boszorkányok okozzák a hurrikánt
(gondolat)

h : egynél több extrém hurrikán van egy
évszázadban (jelenség)

Kiindulás: nem tudjuk

Ha b , akkor h valószínűsége nagy:

$$P(b) \approx P(\bar{b}) \approx 0.5$$

$$P(h | b) \approx 0.5$$

Ha \bar{b} , akkor h valószínűsége kicsi:

$$P(h | \bar{b}) \approx 0.1$$

$$P(h, b) = P(h | b) P(b) = P(b | h) P(h)$$

h és b együttes
valószínűsége

h bekövetkezése esetén
 b valószínűsége

$$P(h | b) P(b) + P(h | \bar{b}) P(\bar{b})$$

$$P(b | h) = \frac{P(h | b) P(b)}{P(h | b) P(b) + P(h | \bar{b}) P(\bar{b})} \approx \frac{0.5}{0.5 + 0.1} \approx \underline{\underline{0.83}}$$