

THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

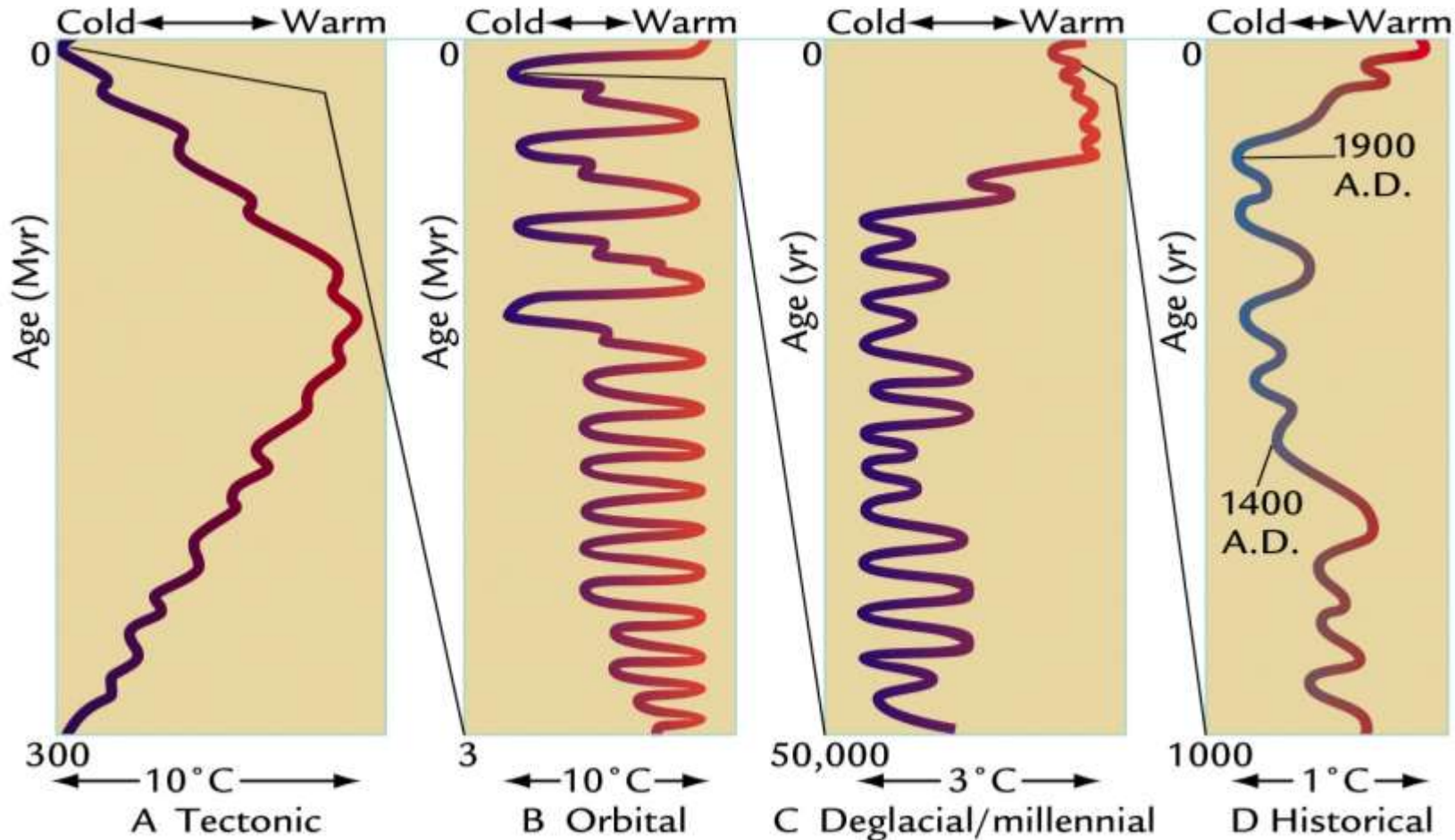
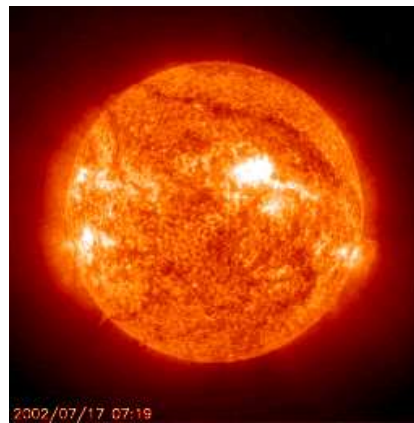
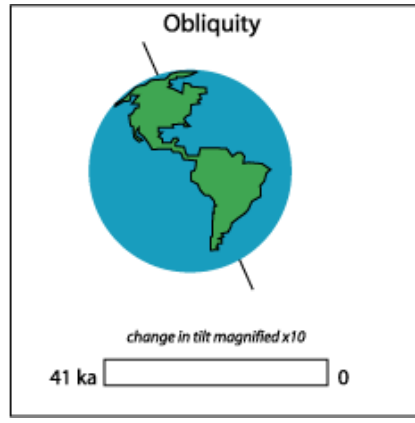
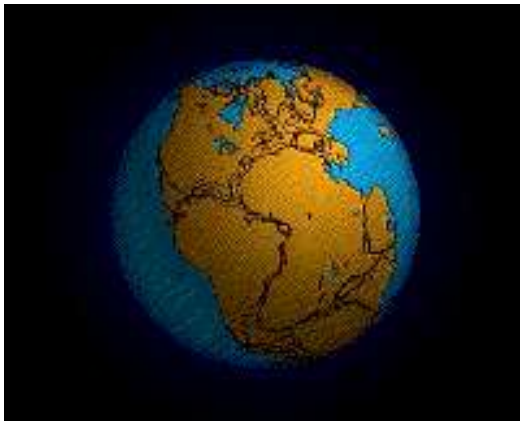


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Reading Girls School, 19th October 2021

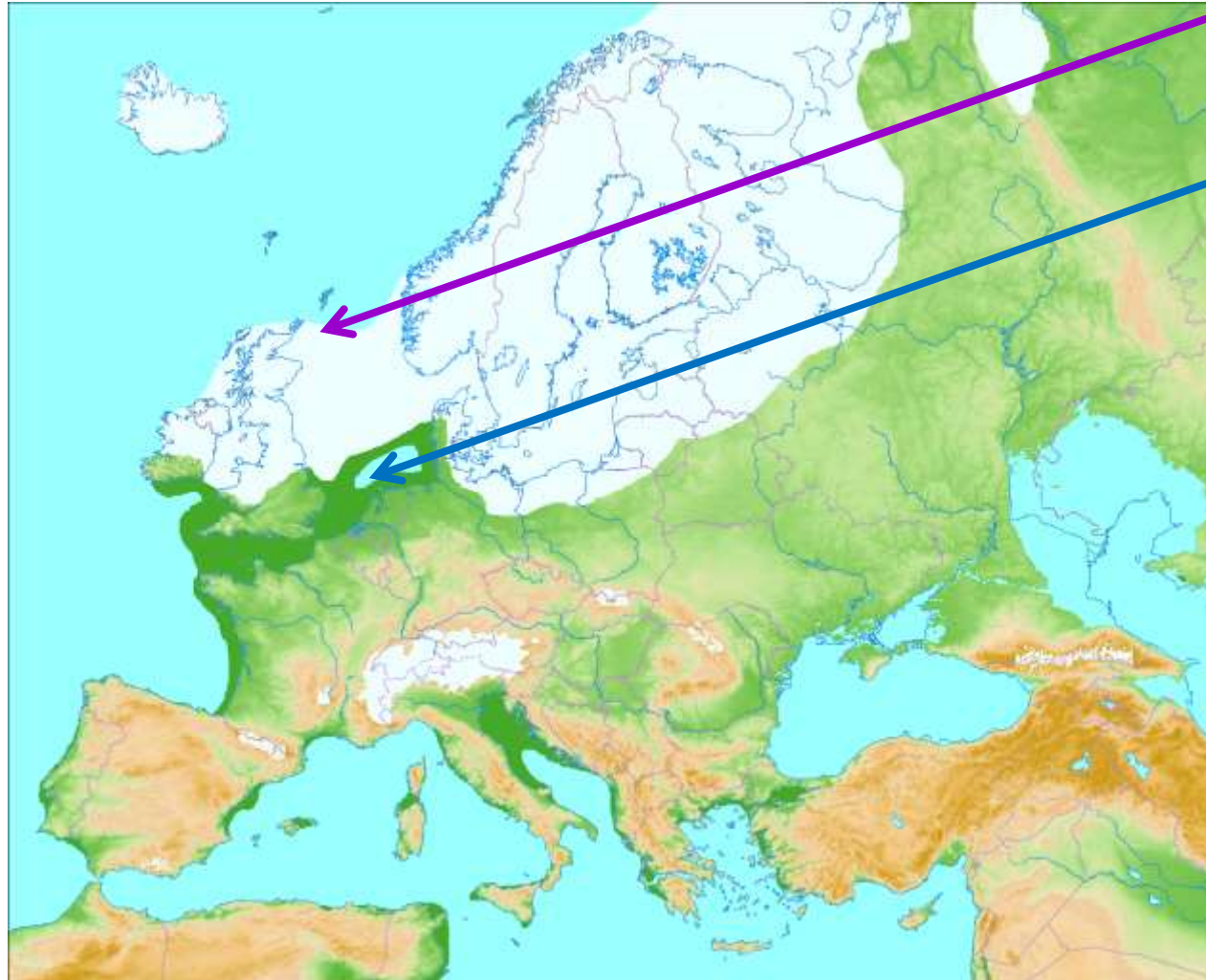


Earth's Climate has always been changing

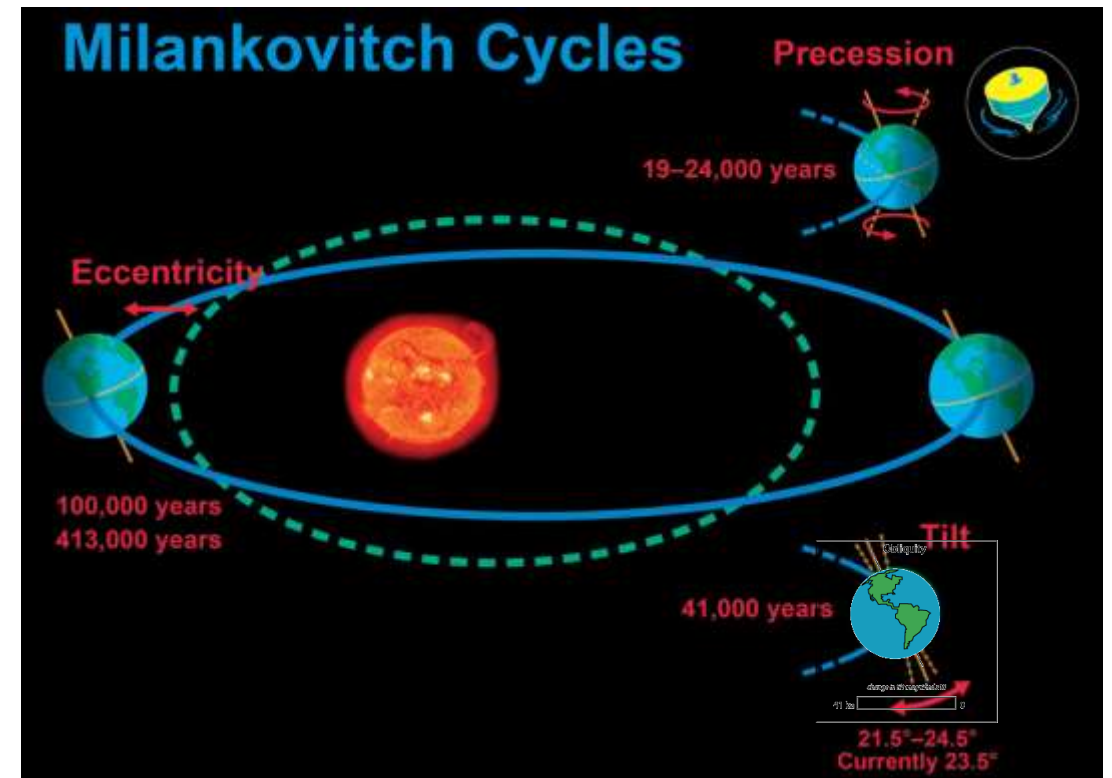
- Plate tectonics
- Orbital cycles
- The Sun
- Volcanoes

The last glacial maximum

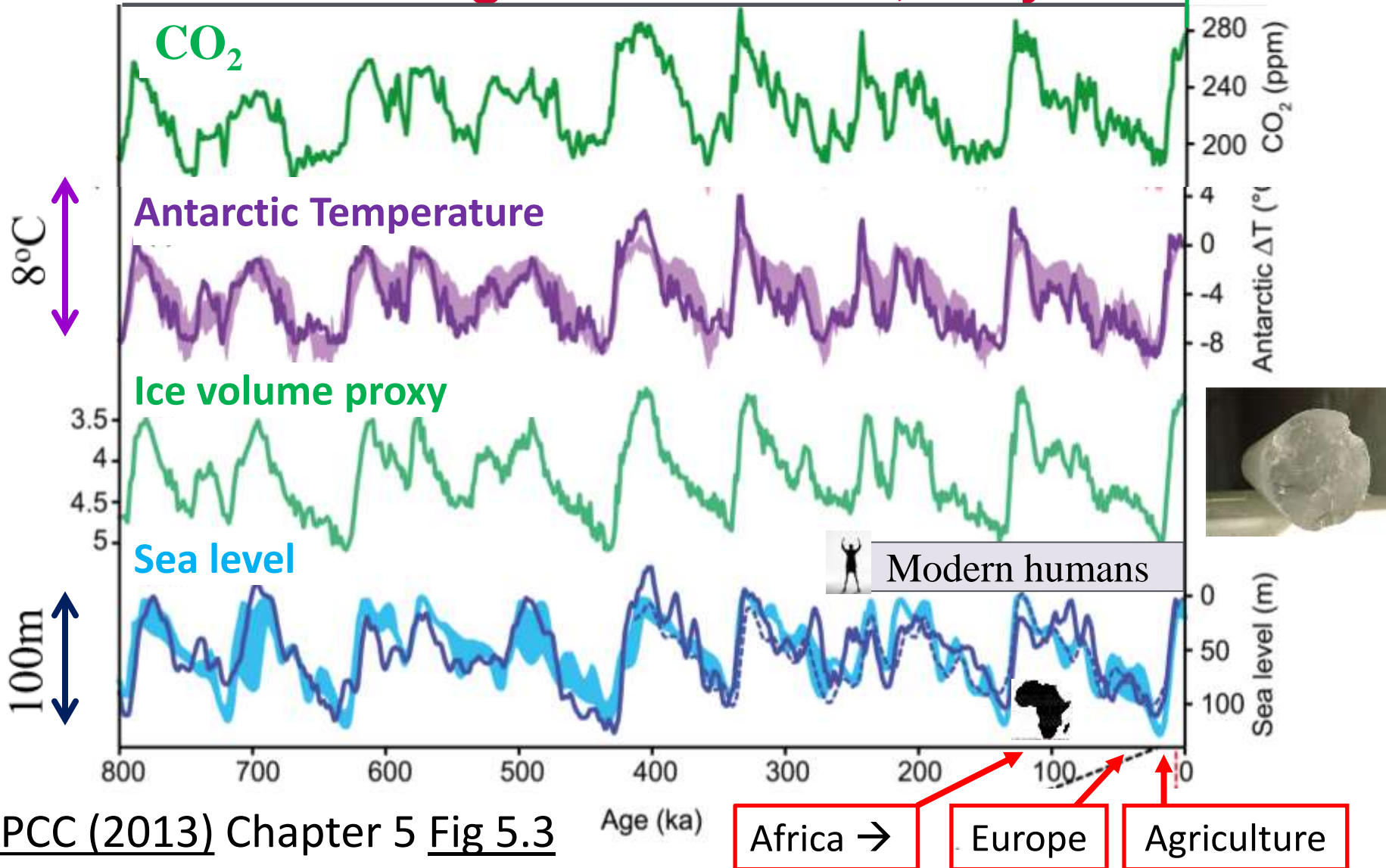
About 20,000 years ago...



- Northern Britain was covered by an ice sheet
- Sea level was 120 metres lower

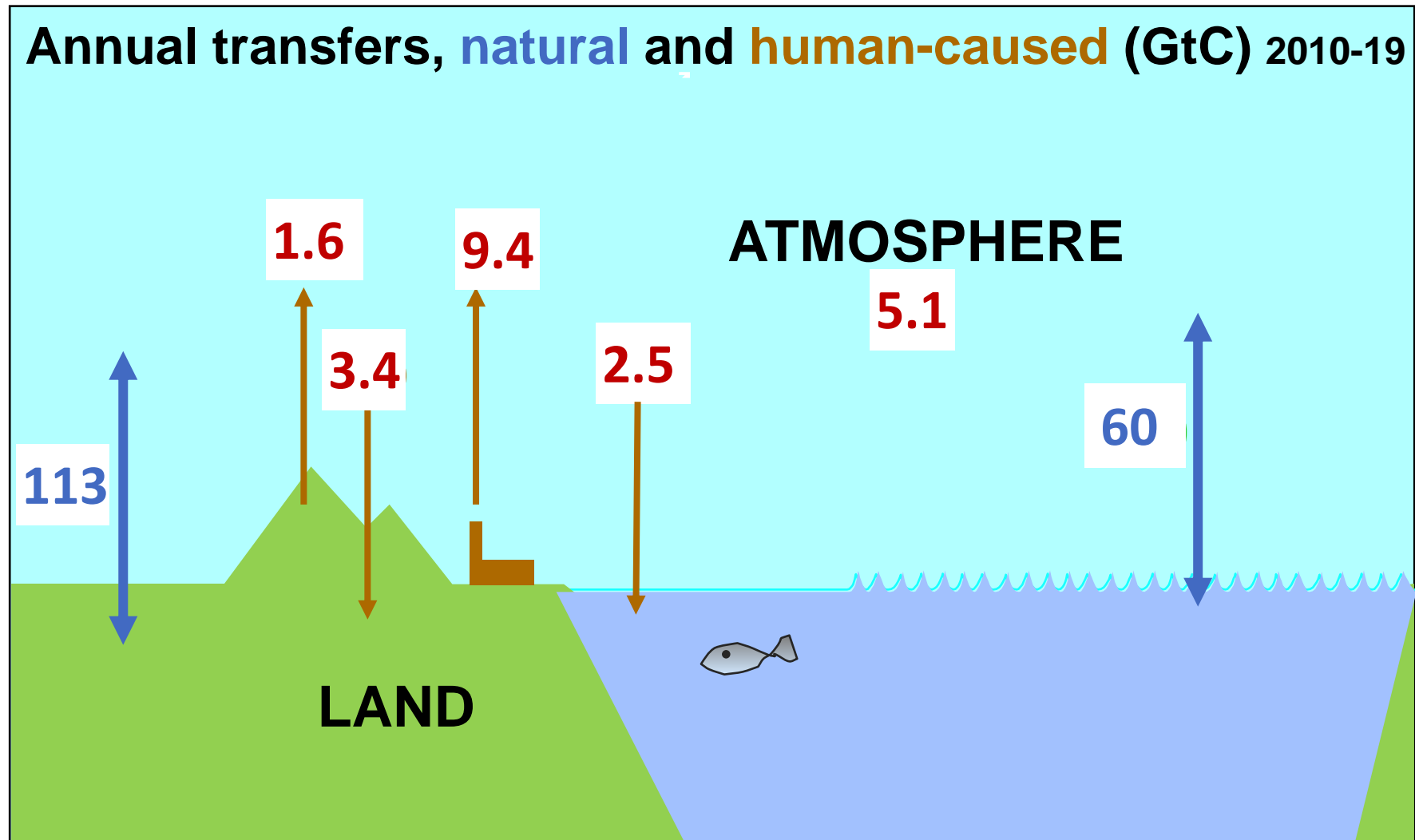


Climate change over last 800,000 years



- Ice cores & ocean sediments show swings between **inter-glacial** and **glacial** climates
- Explained by known **cycles in Earth's orbit**
- 10 to 100 thousand year natural cycles in temperature & sea level - amplified by ice cover & CO₂ changes
- Natural swings in CO₂... until now

Natural & human-influenced carbon cycle



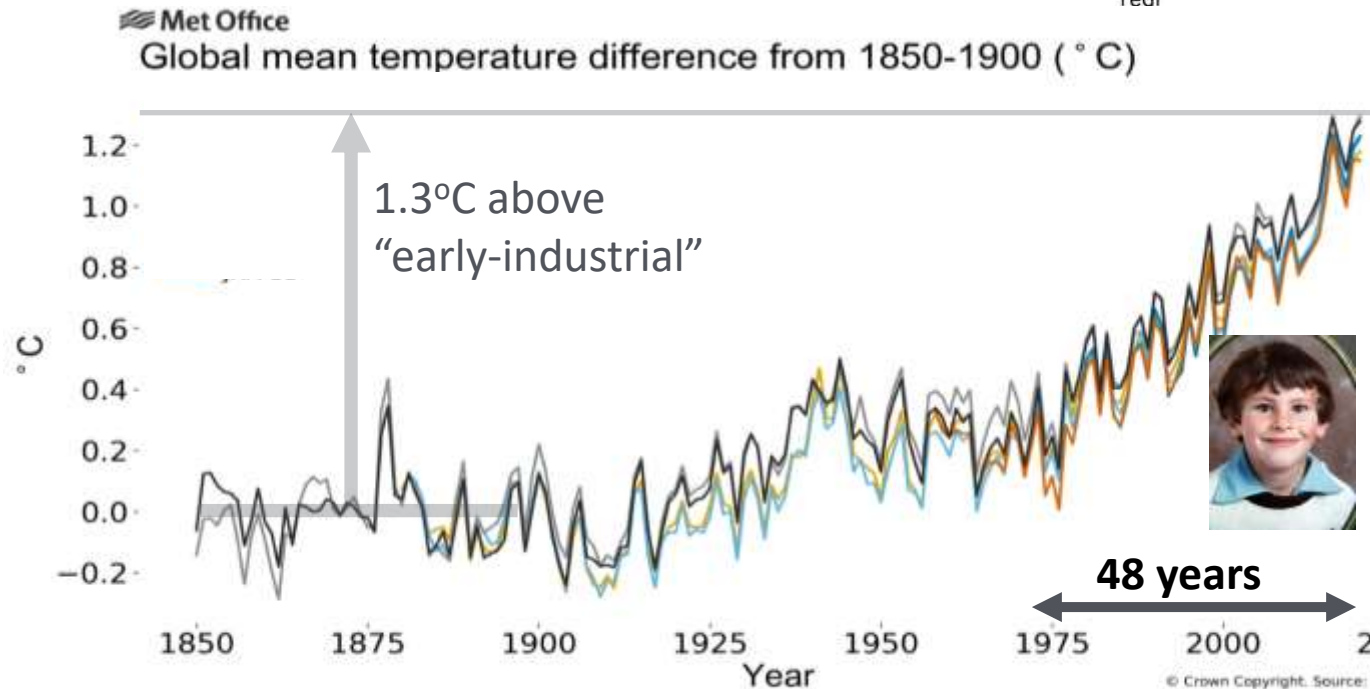
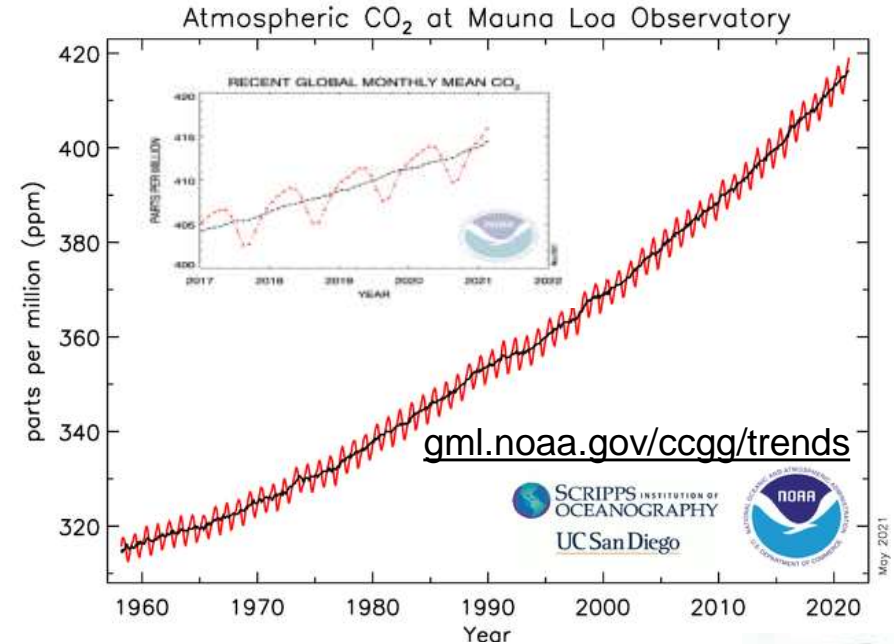
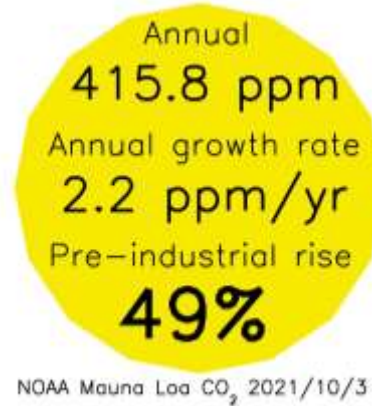
- Human activities have tipped the natural carbon cycle out of balance
- This is driving increases in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations
- CO₂ concentrations highest in at least 2 million years

Values in billions of tonnes of Carbon per year from [IPCC \(2021\) Ch5](#)

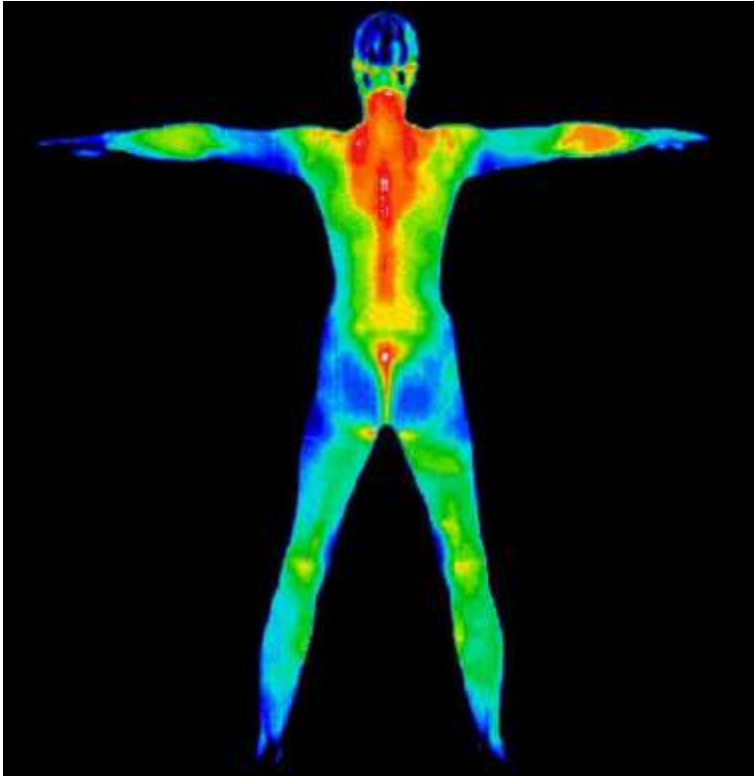
OUR CO₂ EMISSIONS ARE HEATING PLANET

- Greenhouse gases reduce infrared heat loss to space
- Greenhouse gas increases intensify greenhouse effect and heat planet (more energy arriving than leaving)
- Pollutant “aerosol” particles reduce heating by reflecting sunlight
- Global mean warming
- Melting ice
- Rising sea level
- More intense rainfall, heatwaves & droughts

Evidence: www.ipcc.ch reports
 Observations, physics, simulations
 See also: climate.nasa.gov



www.metoffice.gov.uk/hadobs/monitoring/dashboard.html



Cool things: long wave-length/thermal infrared radiation, e.g. us ~ 300 K



Hot things: short wave-length radiation, e.g. the sun ~ 6000 K

Everything emits radiation energy.

Units: Watt per square metre (Wm^{-2})

Temperature in Kelvin = Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ + 273.15

IR thermometer activity

EARTH'S RADIATIVE ENERGY BALANCE IN SPACE



S is the solar constant (about 1361 Watts per square metre, W/m^2)

30% of incoming sunlight is reflected back to space by clouds, tiny aerosol particles and bright surfaces (e.g. deserts).

So absorbed sunlight is $(S/4) \times (1 - 0.3) = (1361/4) \times 0.7 = 238 \text{ W/m}^2$

This is balanced by infrared cooling to space to give us our planet's average temperature of around 15°C . But rising concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are reducing the infrared cooling so more energy is arriving than leaving and the planet is heating up.

Forcing and response: a natural experiment





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29/3/06 11.05am



29/3/06 12.26pm

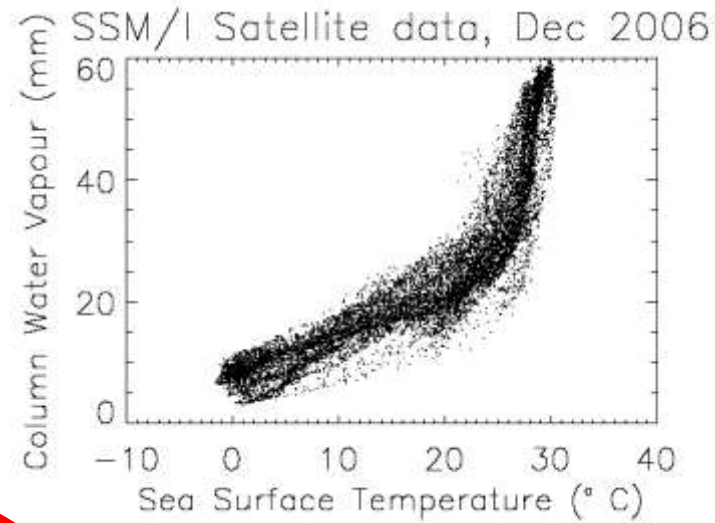
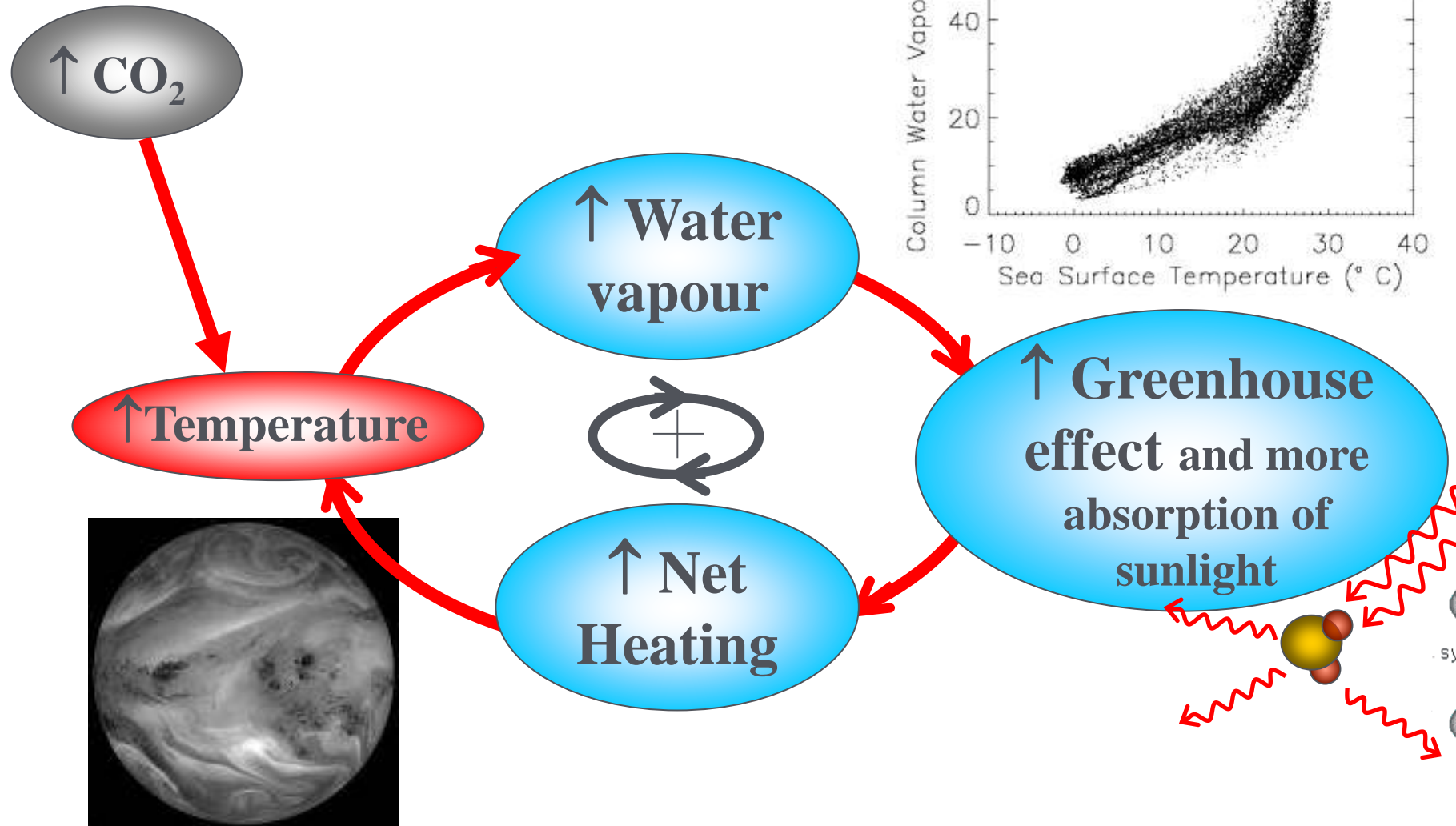


- 
- Clouds affect radiation fluxes
 - Radiation fluxes affect clouds
- 



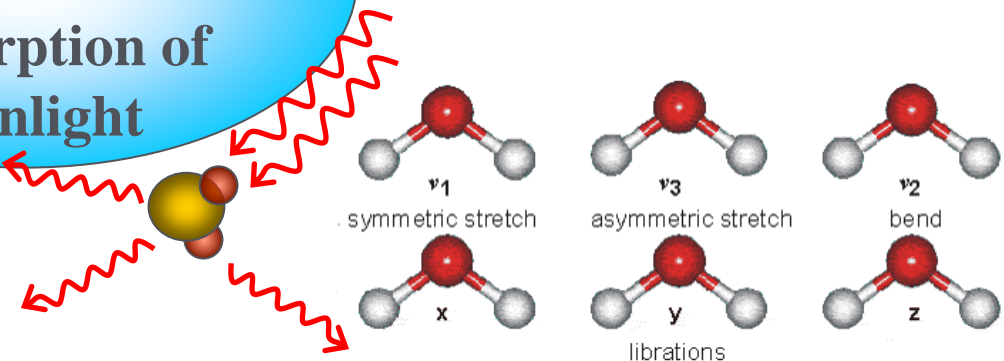
Feedback demonstration

Feedback Loops Amplify Climate Change

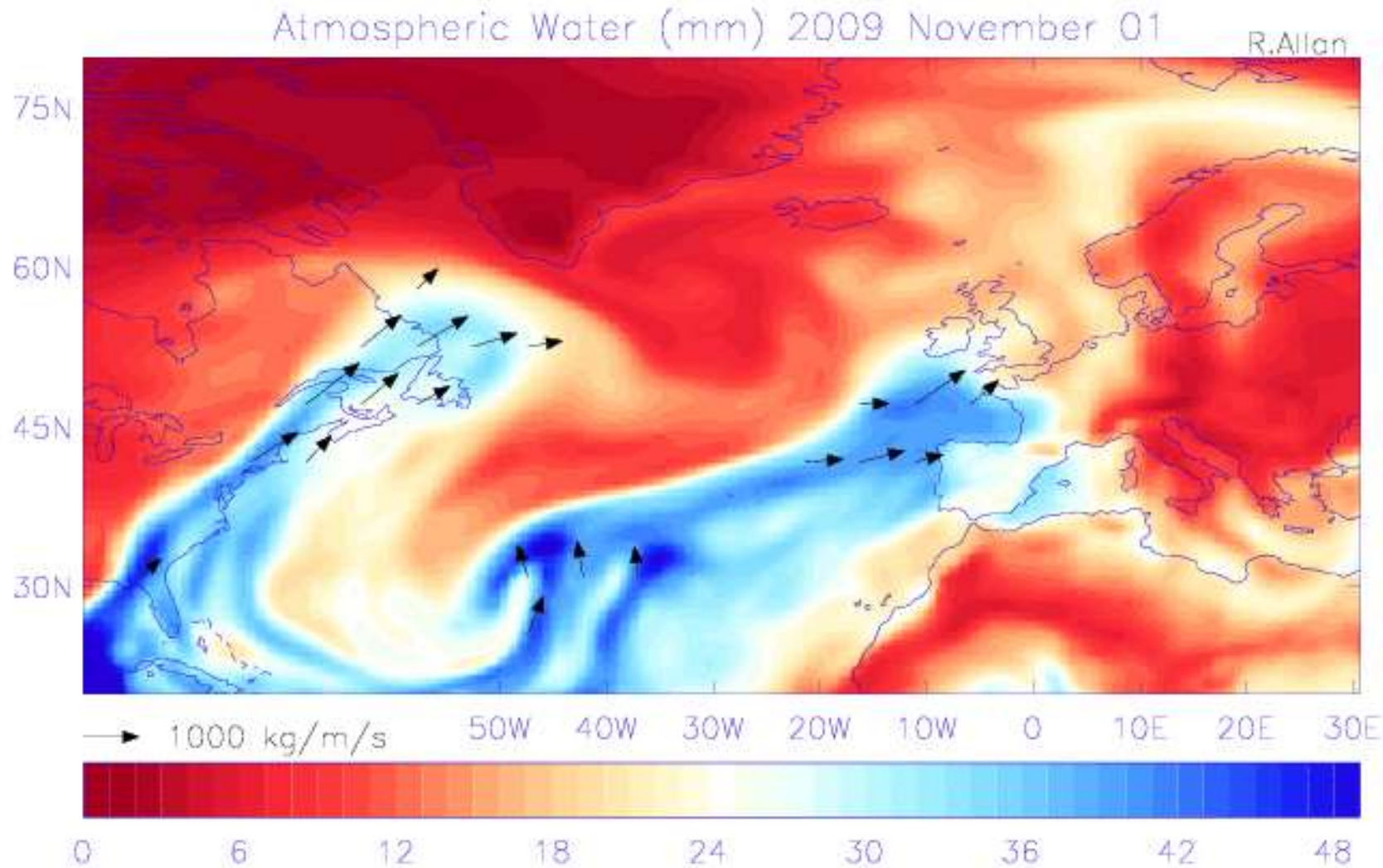


Feedbacks:

- ice/snow (+)
- water vapour (++)
- clouds (++/-)
- temperature profile (-)



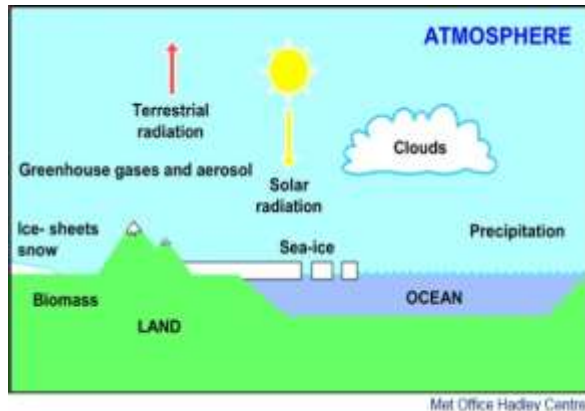
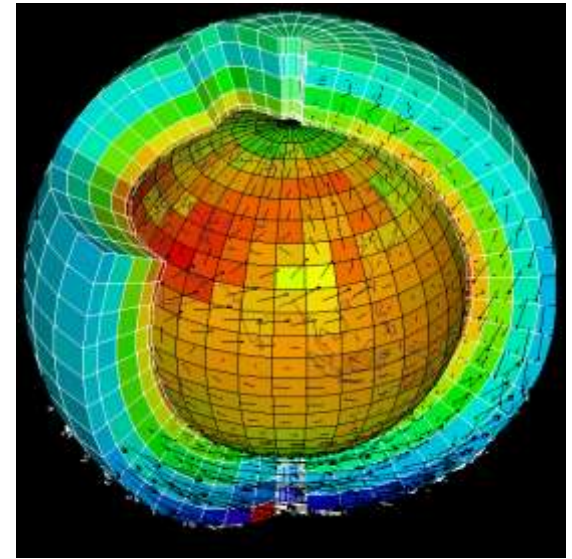
Water vapour & climate extremes



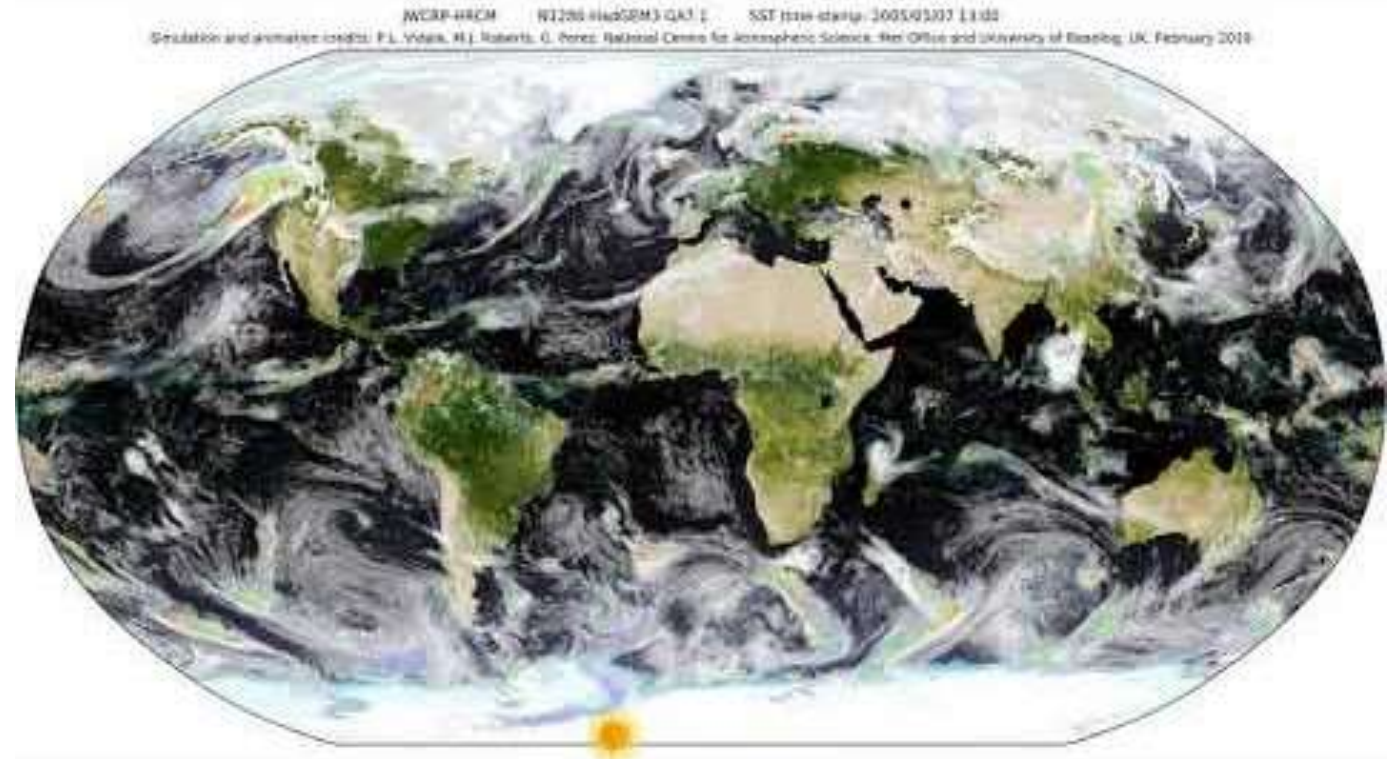
- Atmospheric rivers linked to UK flooding
- More atmospheric water:
 - increases intensity of rainfall & flooding
 - Amplifies climate change through a feedback loop

How do we make predictions?

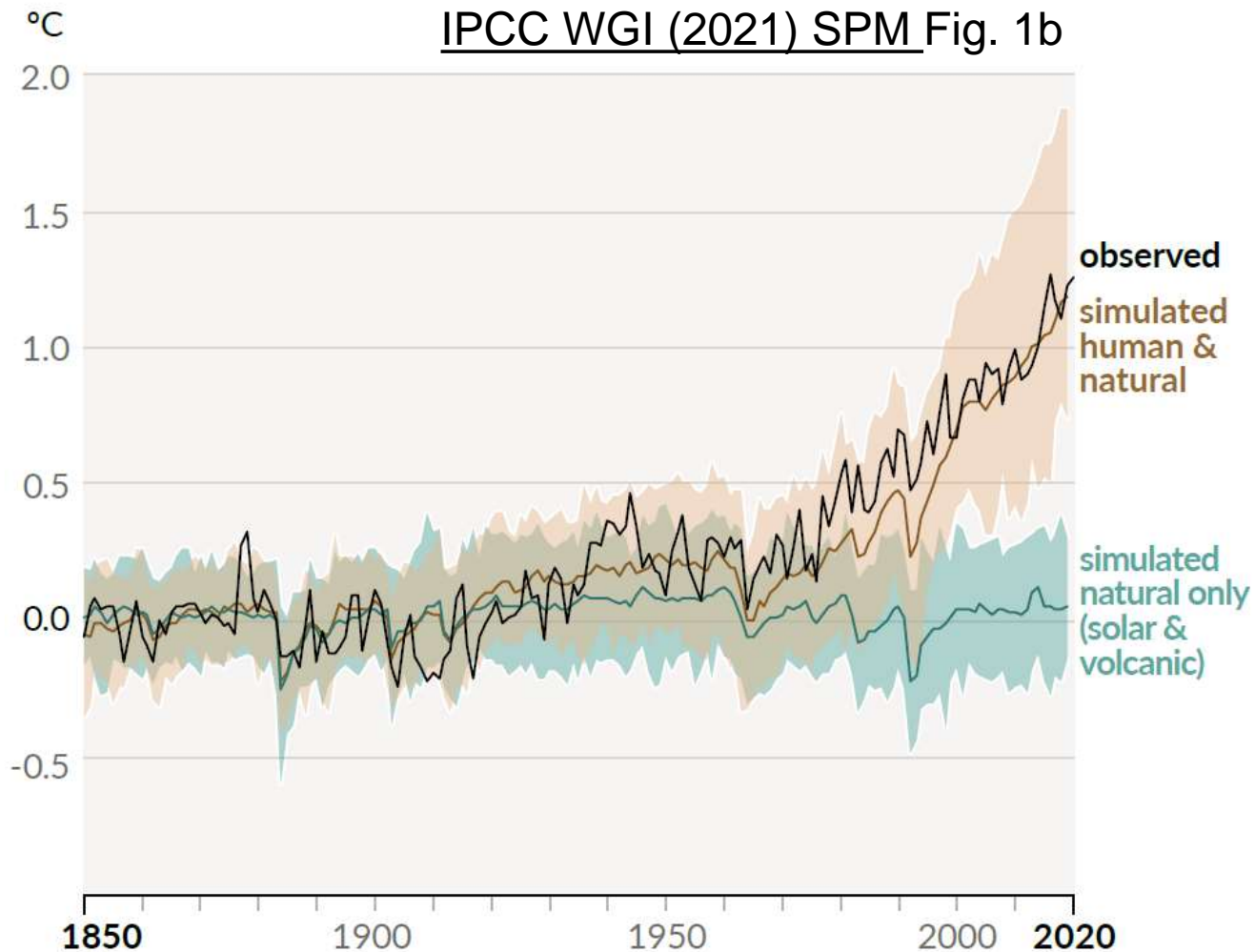
- What's a prediction?
- Scientists use observations and experiments to understand the physics of the environment
- Physics of atmosphere, ocean & land encapsulated in millions of lines of computer code to construct **climate simulations**
- They are used to:
 - understand past climate change
 - project how climate will change over future decades and centuries



Simulation by →
Pier Luigi Vidale
(University of
Reading/NCAS)



It is indisputable that human activities are causing climate change



► Observed warming is driven by emissions from human activities



► Greenhouse gas warming has been partly masked by aerosol cooling

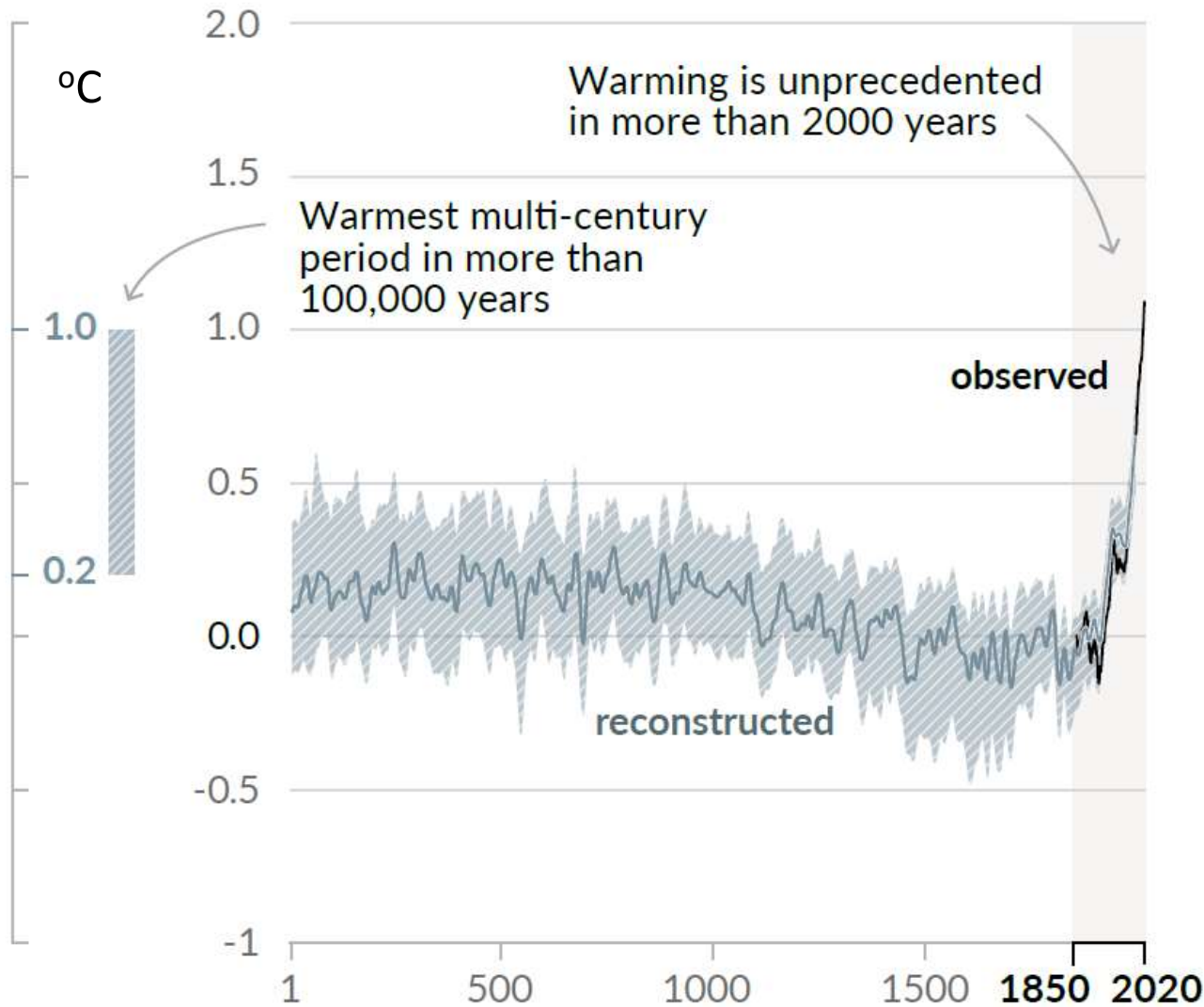


► Warming is amplified by feedback loops involving water vapour, ice & clouds



► Natural factors do not contribute to rapid warming over past 5 decades

Recent changes in the climate are widespread, rapid and unprecedented in thousands of years



- Global mean surface temperature increased faster since 1970 than in any other 50 year period over at least the last 2000 years
- Warmth of past decade comparable to last interglacial 125,000 years ago [*when peak sea level was 5-10m higher than today*]

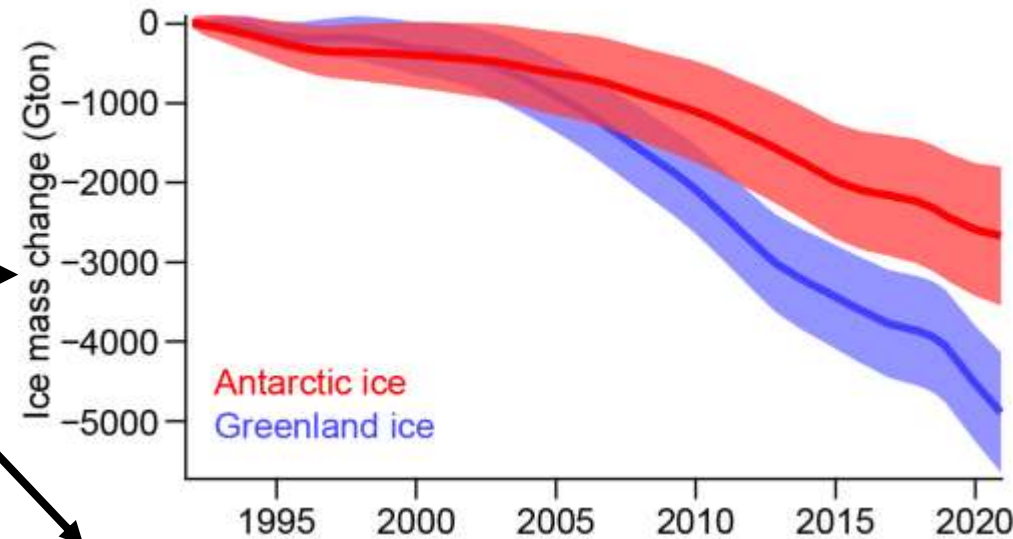
[IPCC WGI 2021 SPM]

ICE IS MELTING

- Antarctica and Greenland are losing ice mass
- Arctic sea ice is melting
- Late summer Arctic sea ice area smaller than at any time in at least the past 1000 years
- glacier retreat since 1950s unprecedented in at least last 2000 years

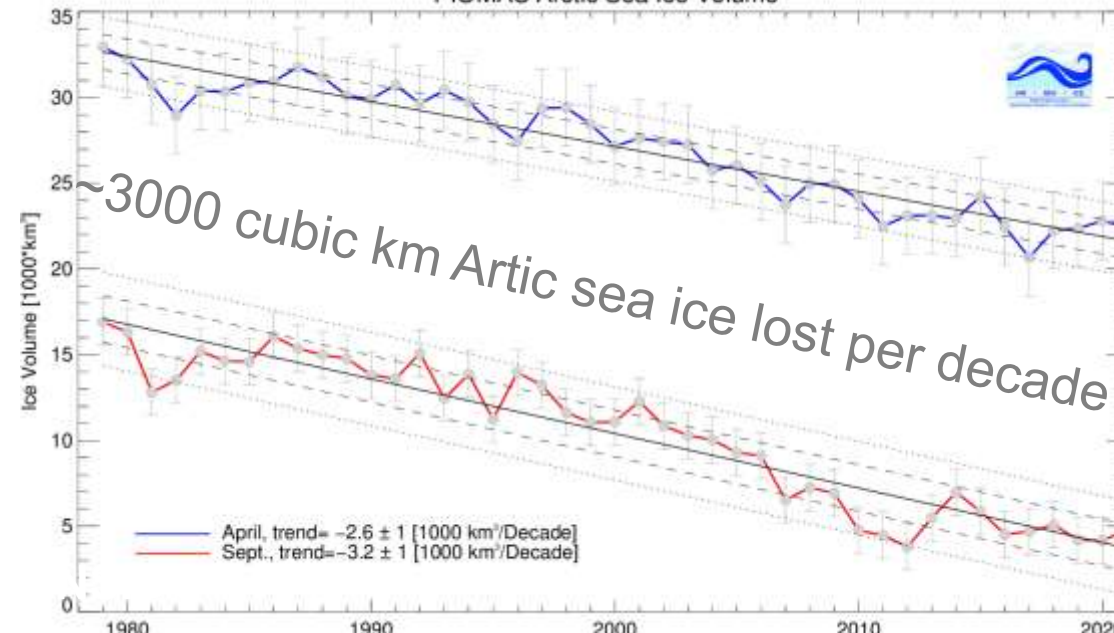
[IPCC WGI 2021 SPM]

Changes in Antarctic and Greenland Ice Sheet mass

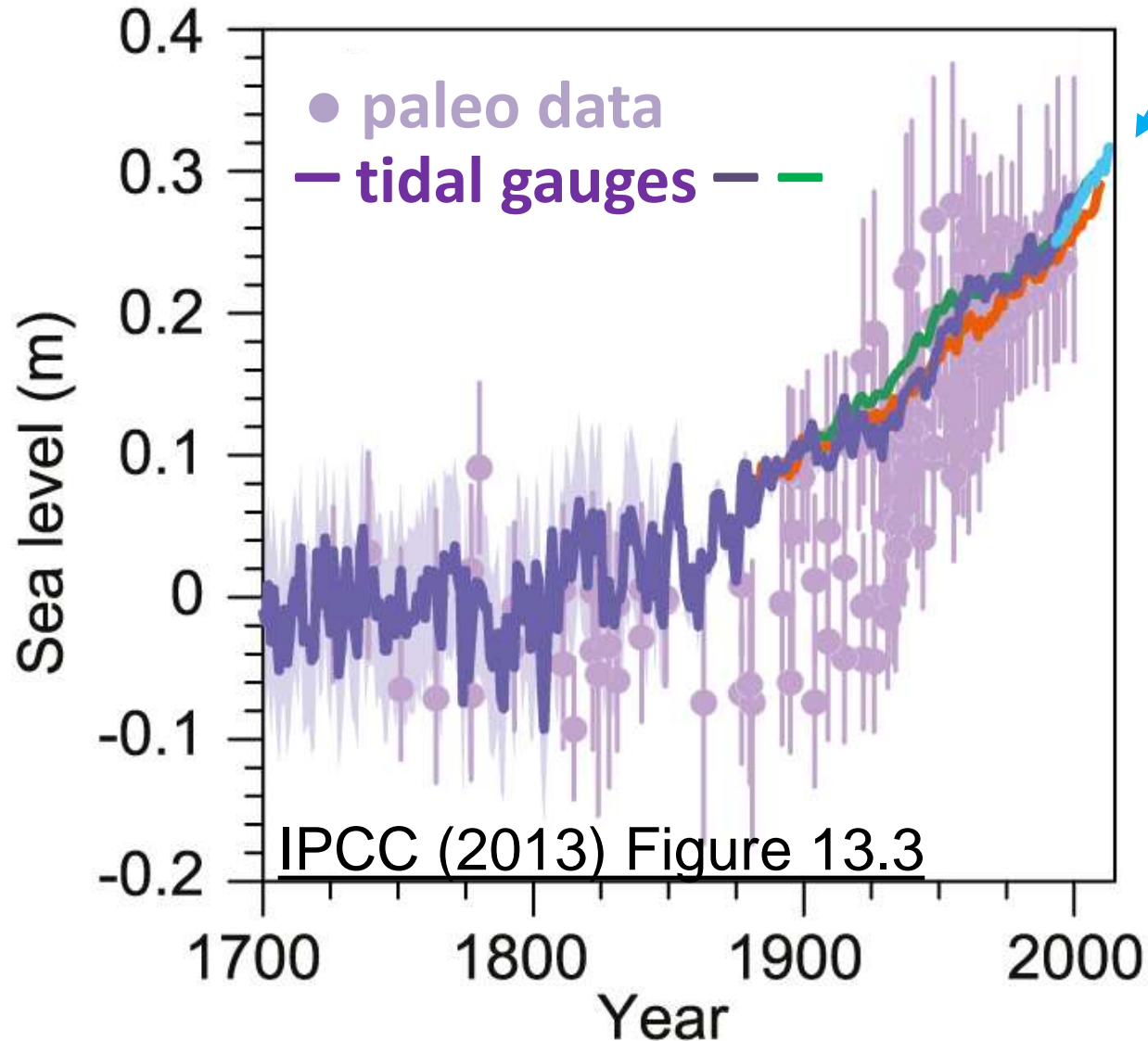


IPCC WG1 (2021)
Ch 2, Fig. 2.24

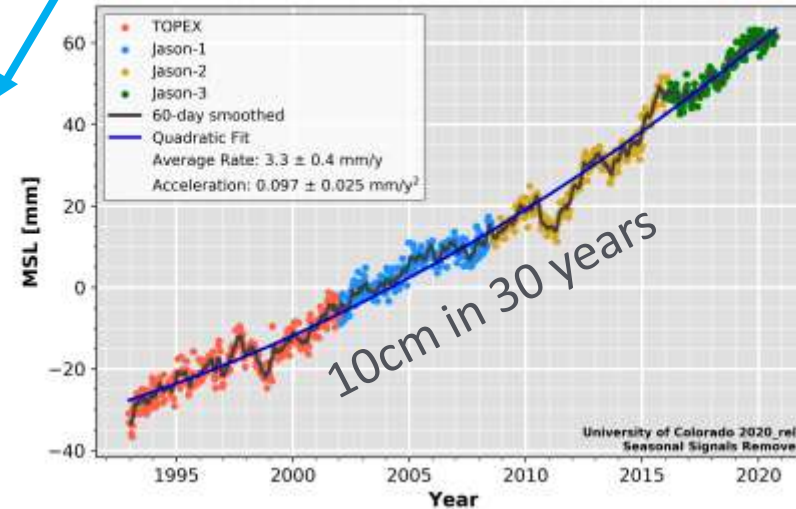
PIOMAS Arctic Sea Ice Volume



Global average sea level is rising...



Satellite Altimeter data

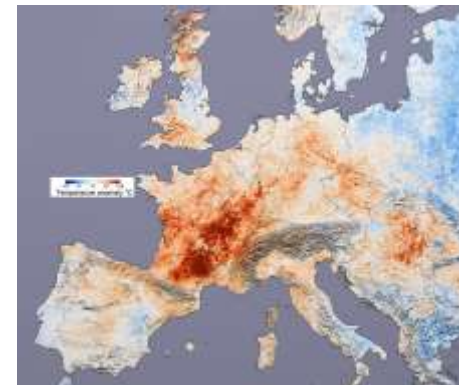
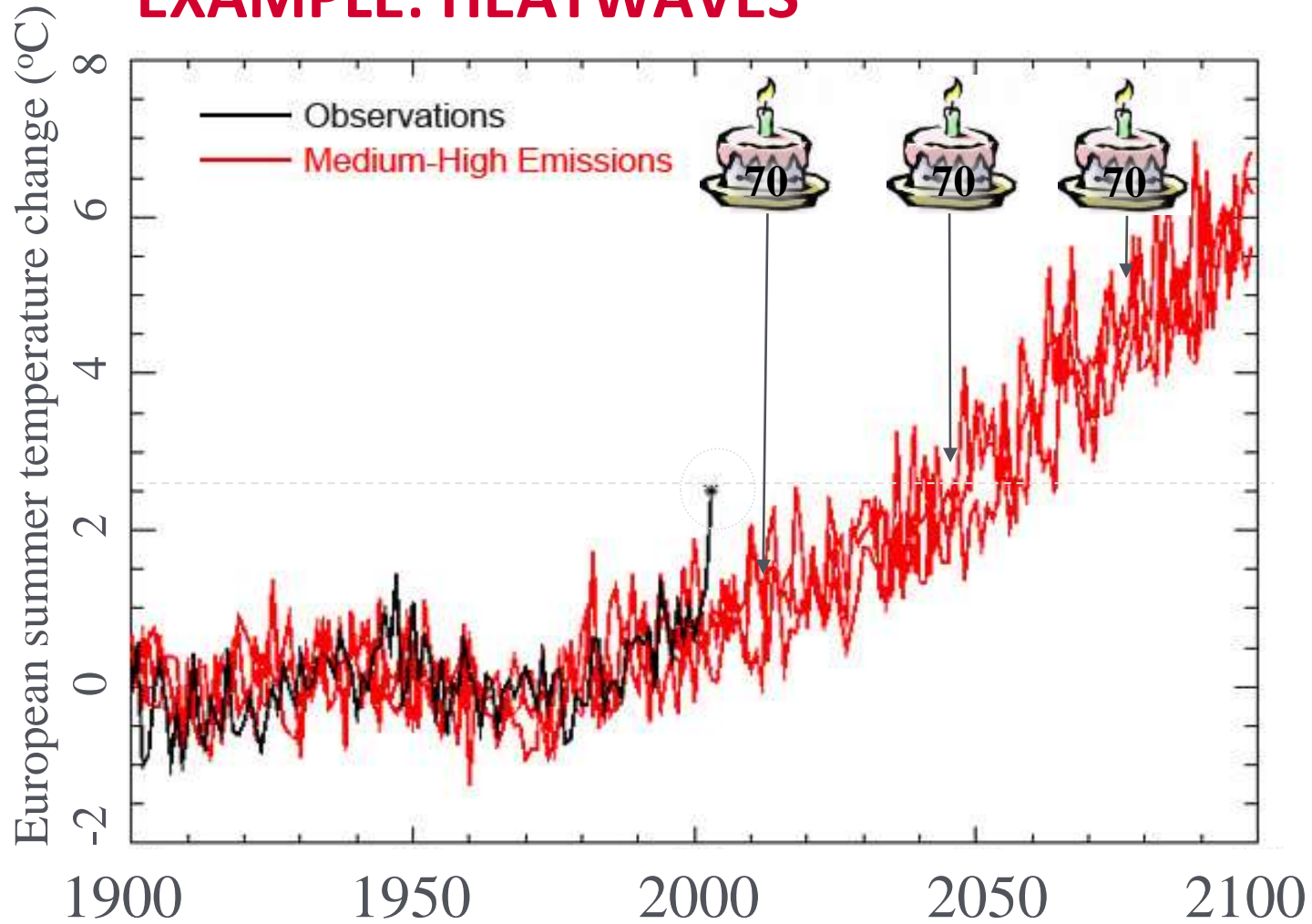


- 20cm increase in global mean sea level 1901-2018
- Rate of increase currently about 4cm per decade and accelerating

IPCC WG1 (2021) SPM; Ch. 2, Figure 2.28

HOW WILL CLIMATE CHANGE OVER OUR LIFETIMES?

EXAMPLE: HEATWAVES



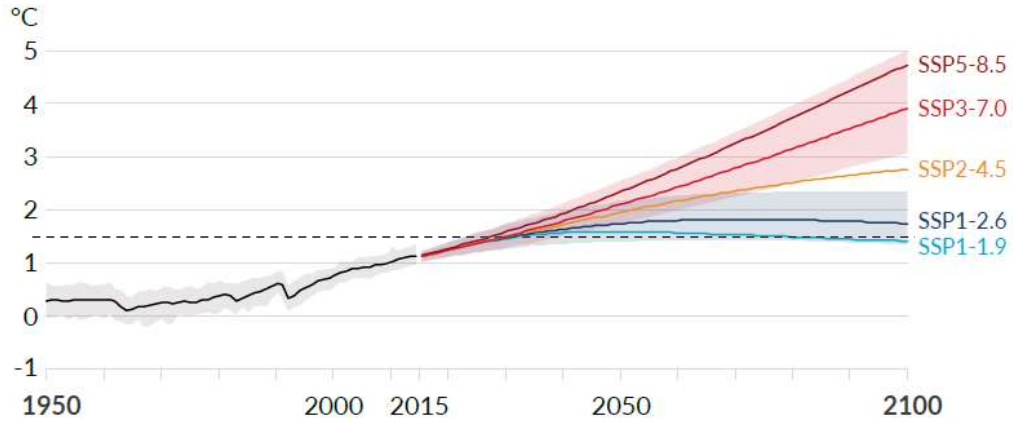
Continued global warming is projected to further intensify the global water cycle including the severity of wet and dry events



Some changes in the climate system are irreversible but many changes can be slowed or stopped by limiting warming



a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900

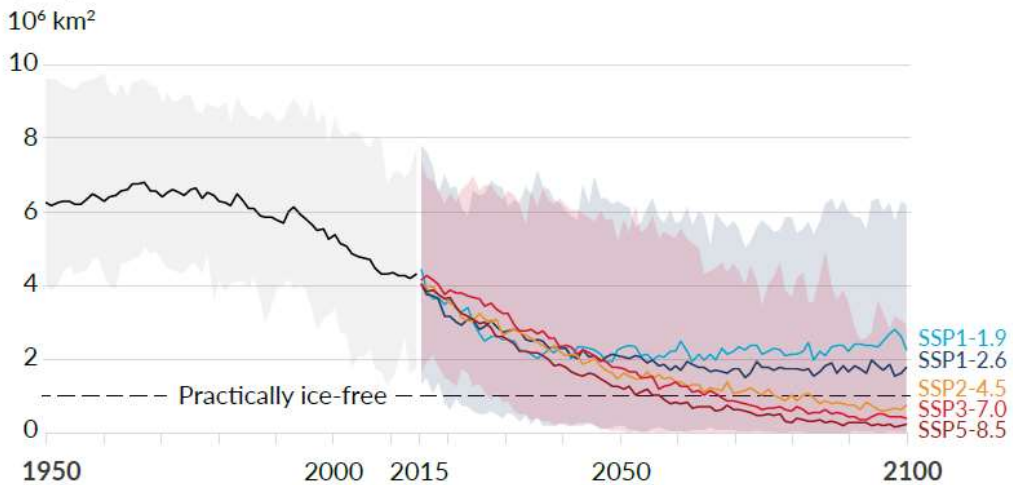


Global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century unless deep reductions in CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades

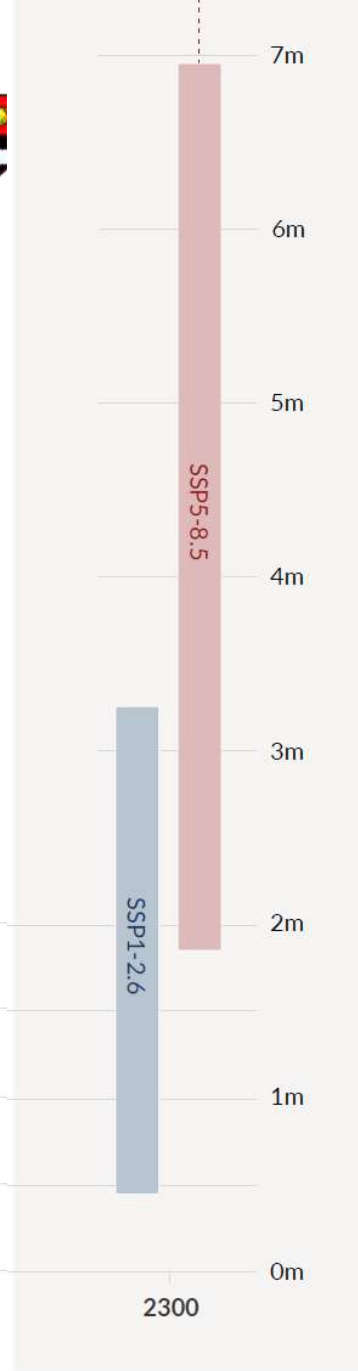
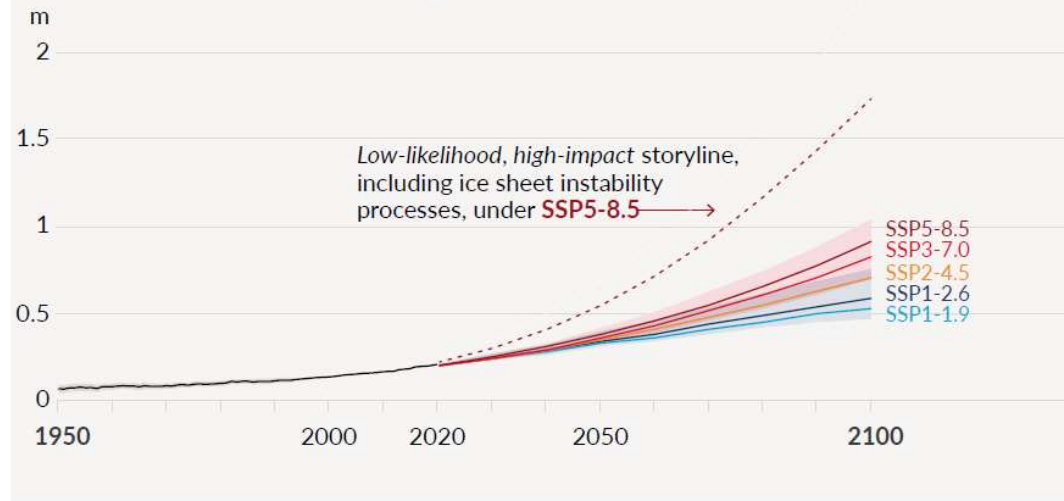
[IPCC (2021) WG1 SPM]

High emissions
Low emissions

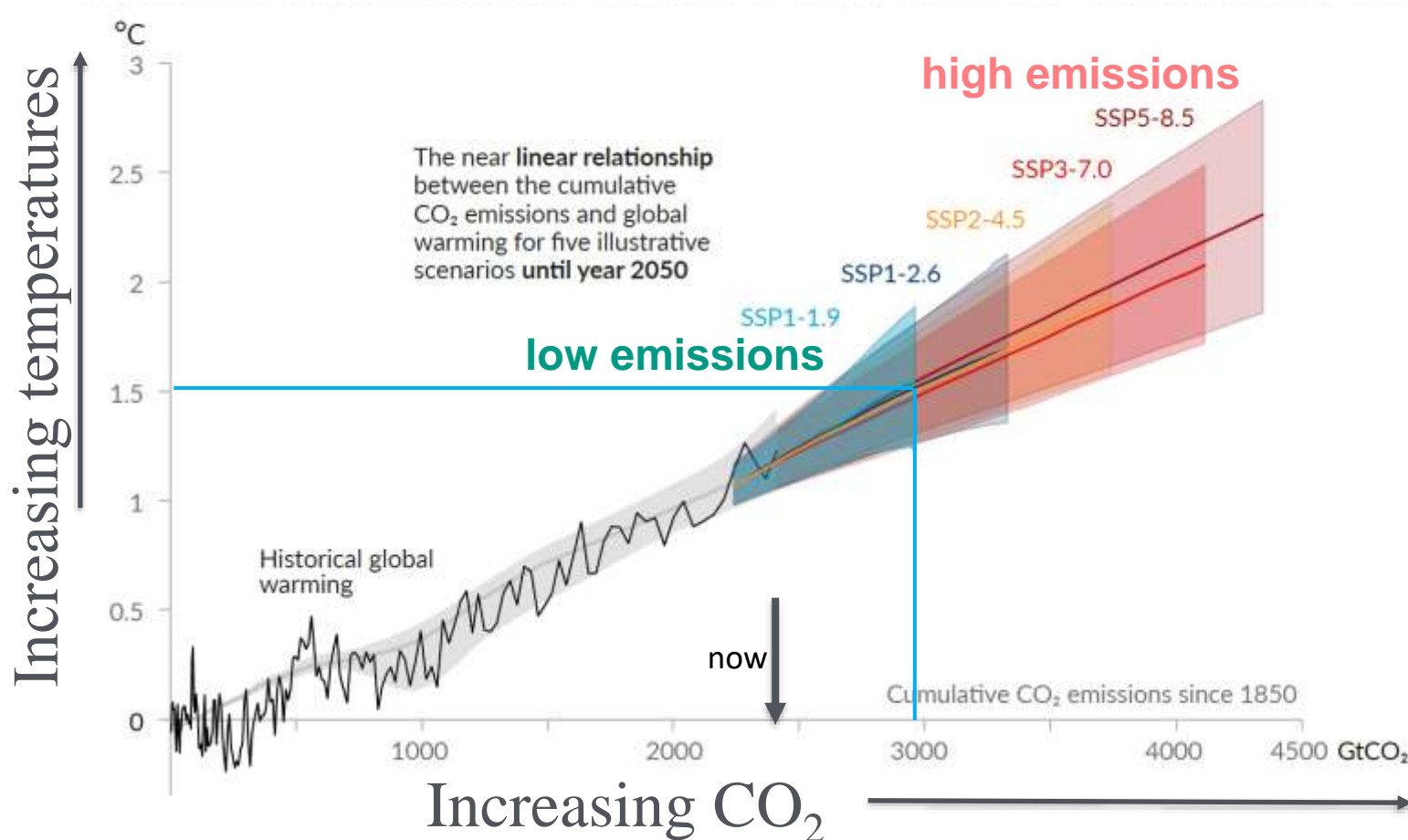
b) September Arctic sea ice area



d) Global mean sea level change relative to 1900



Cut CO₂ Emissions To Limit Climate Change



- Each 1000 billion tonnes of CO₂ emission increases global temperature by ~0.5°C
- It is still physically possible to limit global warming to 1.5°C, but that requires deep reductions in CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades

Solutions: COP26 & beyond

- Greenhouse gas emission cuts across all sectors
- Capture and store CO₂
- Adapt to climate change

Summary

- Earth's climate has always varied but it is an established fact that human activities are now driving climate change
- Recent changes in climate are widespread, rapid and unprecedented in thousands of years.
- Human activities are intensifying extreme climate events, including heat waves, heavy rainfall, and droughts
- Every bit of global warming increases the magnitude of regional climate change including the severity of extremes
- Limiting warming to 1.5°C requires immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions

IPCC report: www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/

