

LA-UR-12-25256

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Title: Climate change: what causes it and how we know

Author(s): Fyke, Jeremy G.

Intended for: Association of Concrete Kiln Recyclers, 2012-10-04 (Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States)



Disclaimer:

Los Alamos National Laboratory, an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer, is operated by the Los Alamos National Security, LLC for the National Nuclear Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy under contract DE-AC52-06NA25396. By approving this article, the publisher recognizes that the U.S. Government retains nonexclusive, royalty-free license to publish or reproduce the published form of this contribution, or to allow others to do so, for U.S. Government purposes.

Los Alamos National Laboratory requests that the publisher identify this article as work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy. Los Alamos National Laboratory strongly supports academic freedom and a researcher's right to publish; as an institution, however, the Laboratory does not endorse the viewpoint of a publication or guarantee its technical correctness.



Climate change: what causes it and how we know

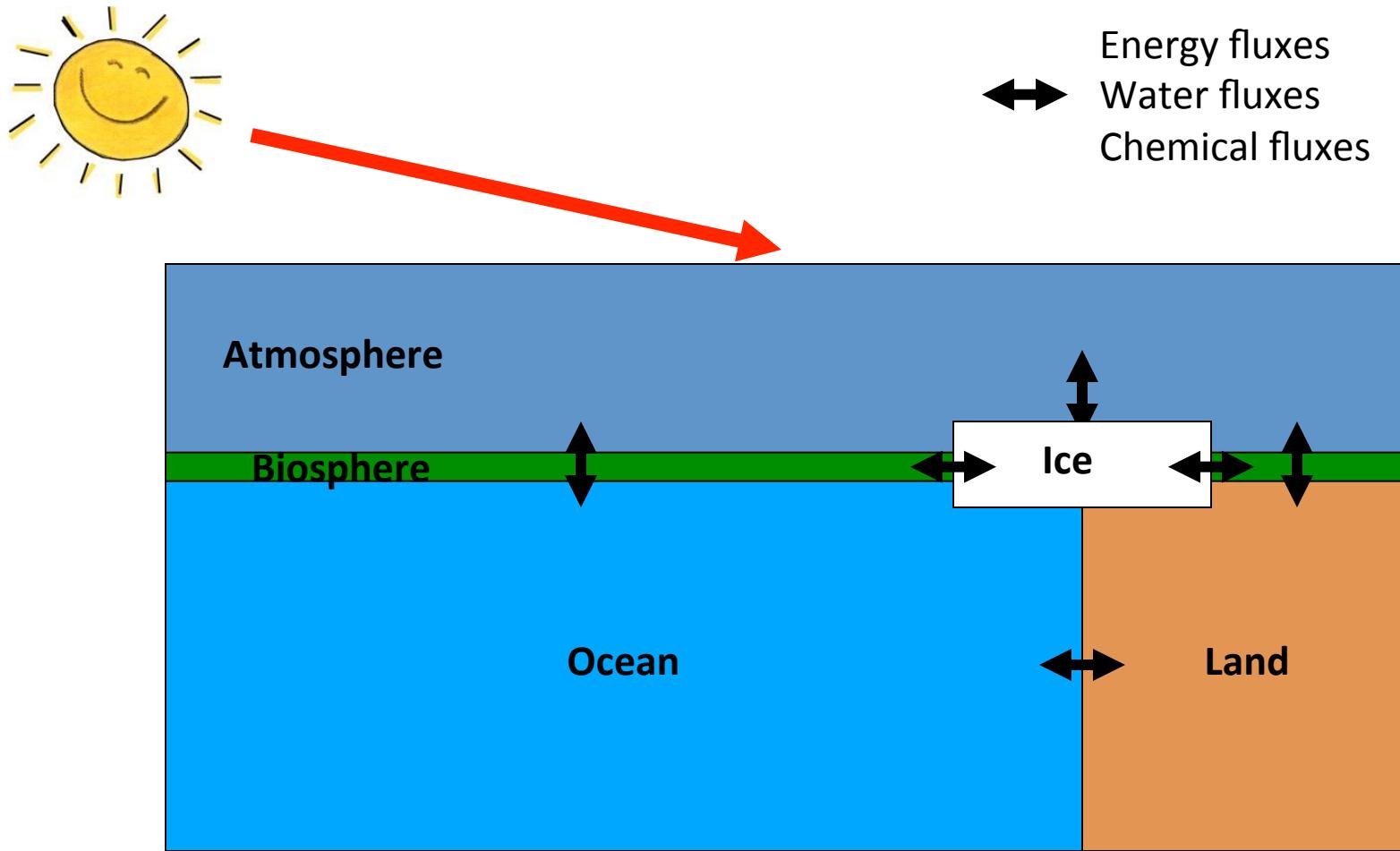
Jeremy Fyke

Los Alamos National Laboratory

What are the questions?

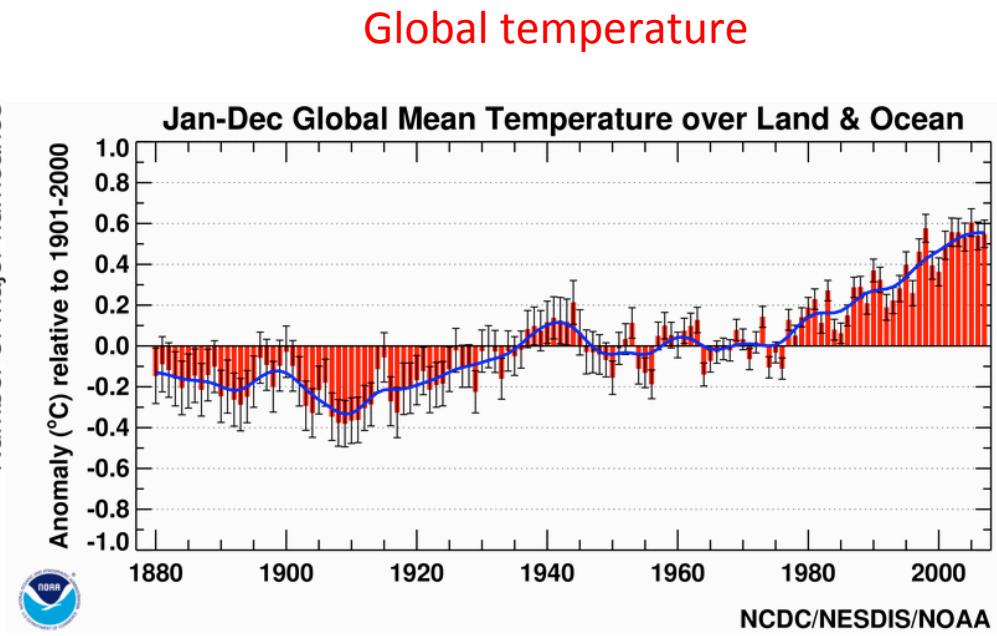
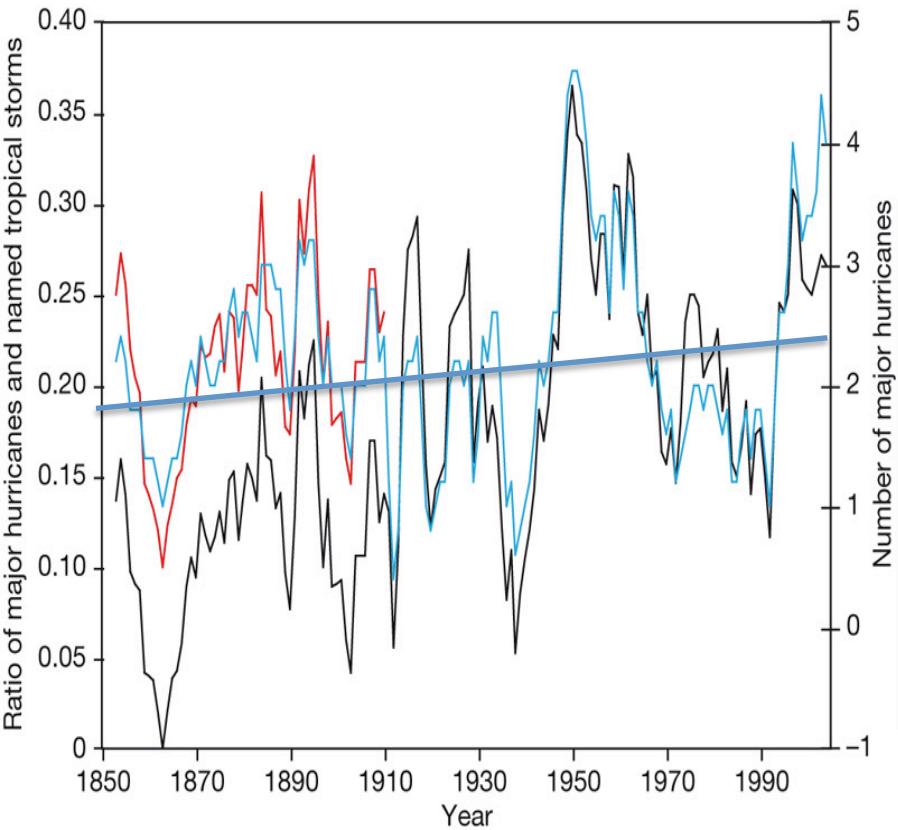
- What is the climate system?
- What is climate change?
- Is climate changing?
- Could natural causes of climate change be responsible?
- Could man-made causes of climate change be responsible?
- What's going to happen?

What is the climate system?



What is climate change?

‘Climate change’ = long-term large-scale trends

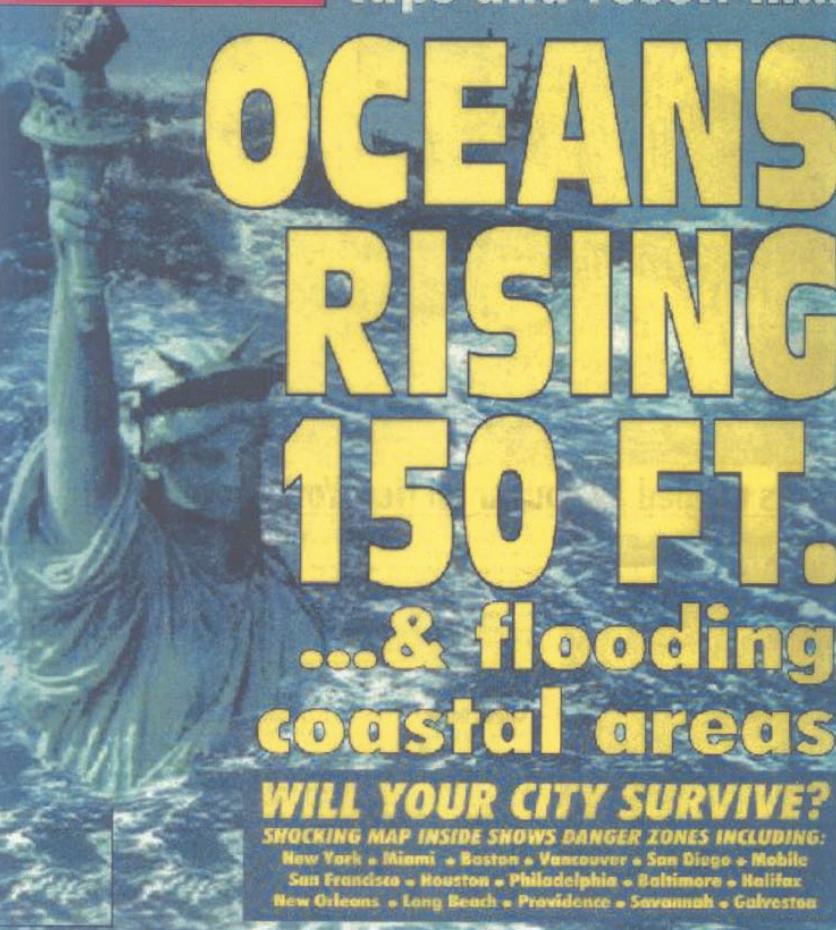


What is climate change?

- Climate change is a *change in the average weather* (temperature, precipitation, winds) that a region experiences



Is climate change happening?



Sun

Summer heat waves
will melt polar ice
caps and result in...

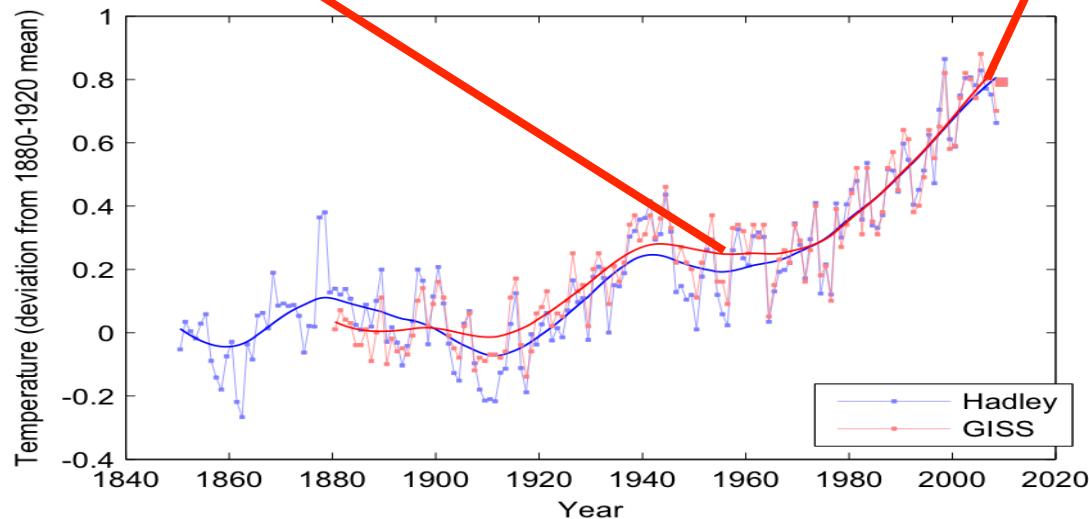
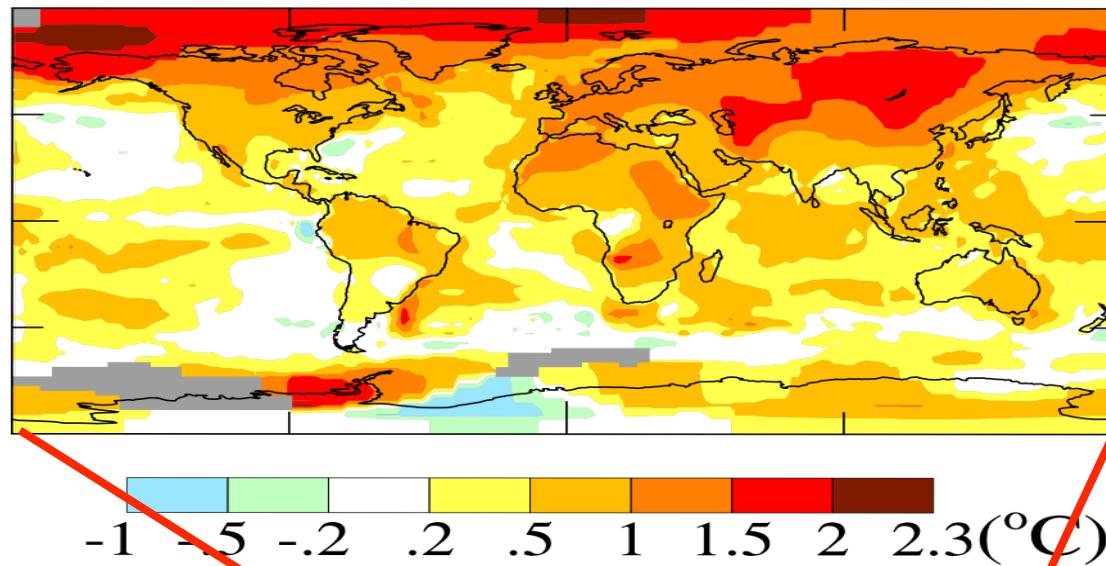
OCEANS RISING 150 FT. ...& flooding coastal areas

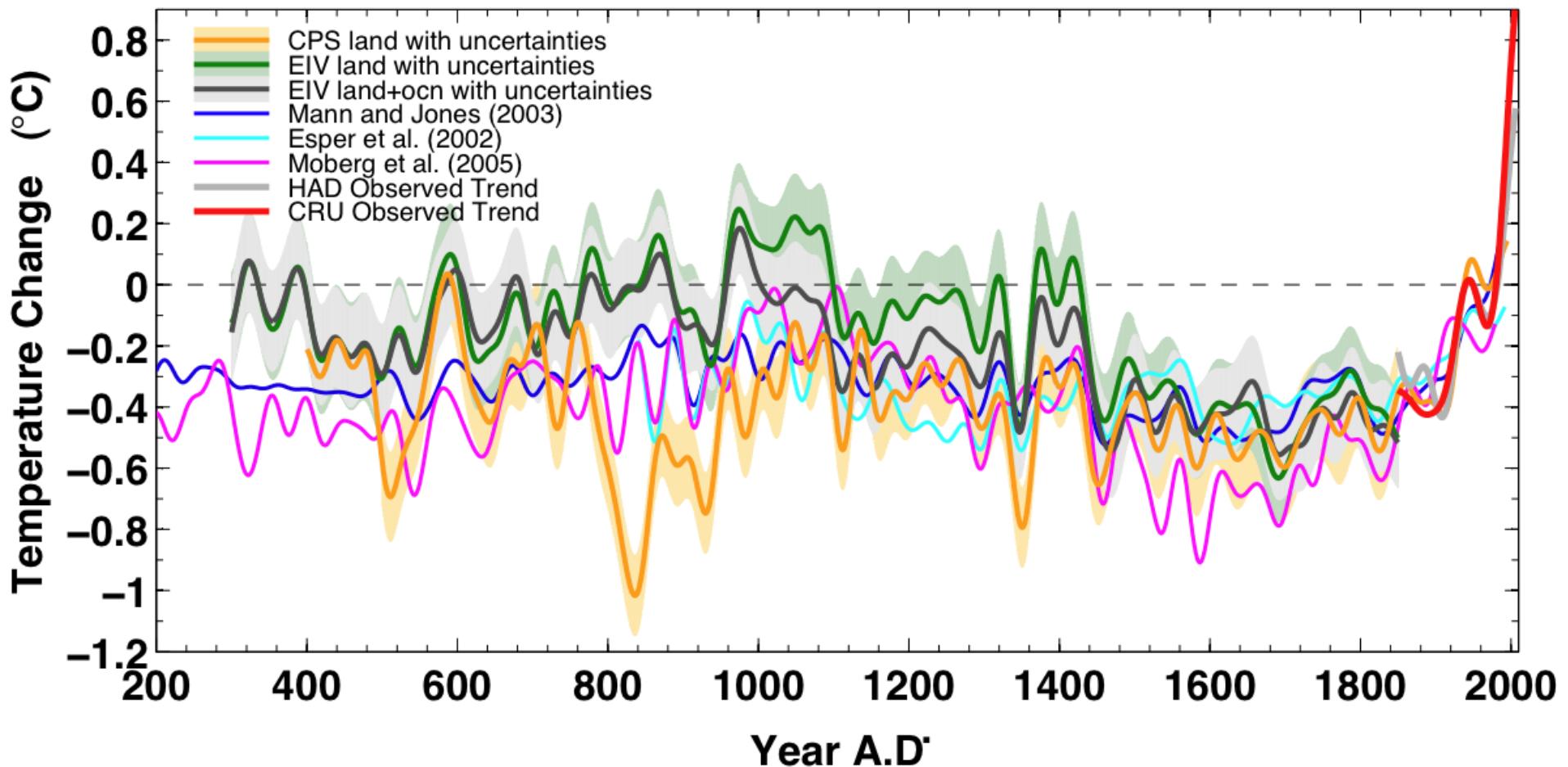
WILL YOUR CITY SURVIVE?

SHOCKING MAP INSIDE SHOWS DANGER ZONES INCLUDING:

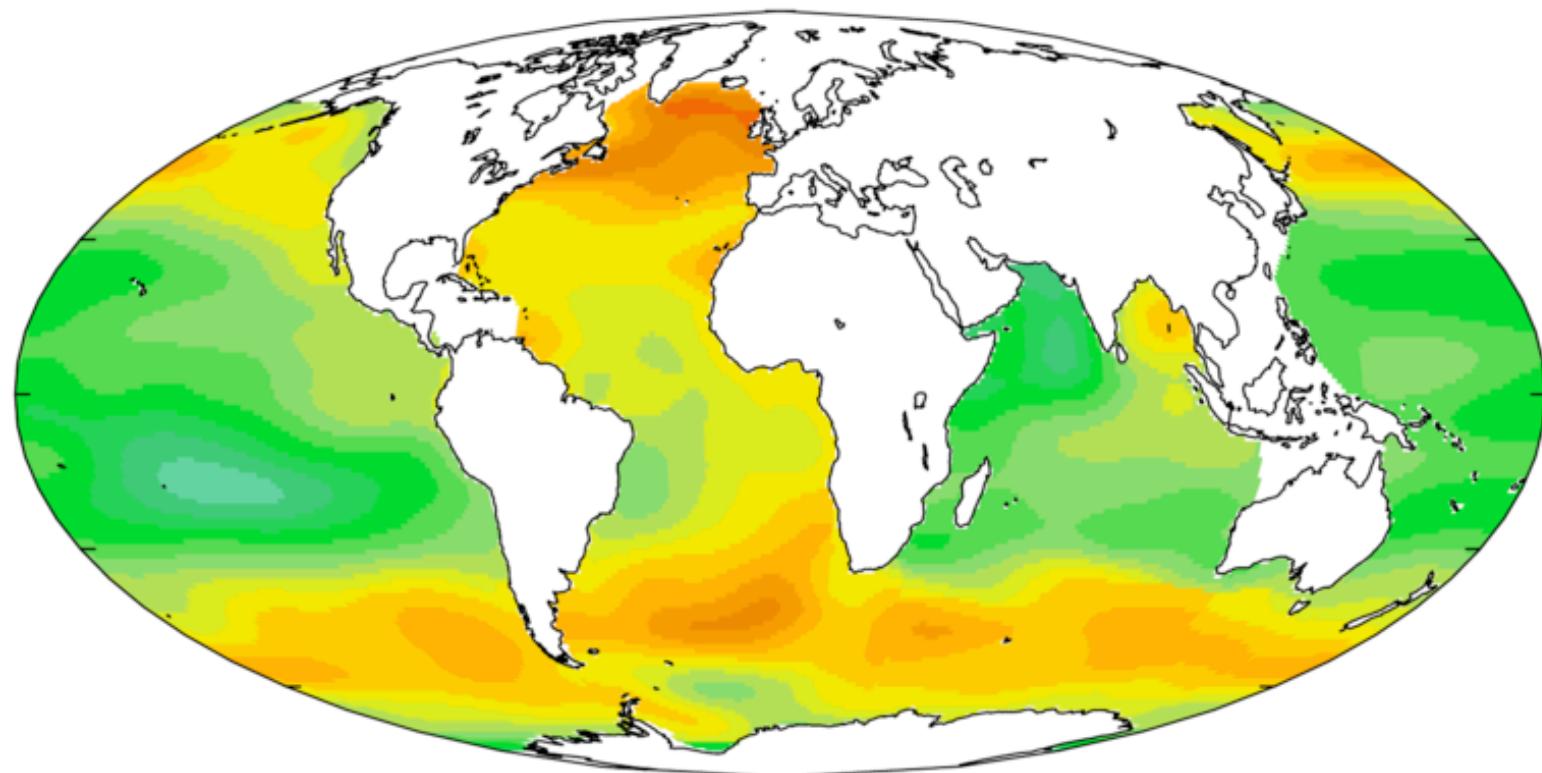
New York • Miami • Boston • Vancouver • San Diego • Mobile
San Francisco • Houston • Philadelphia • Baltimore • Halifax
New Orleans • Long Beach • Providence • Savannah • Galveston

Global average surface air temperature – higher than last 600,000 years

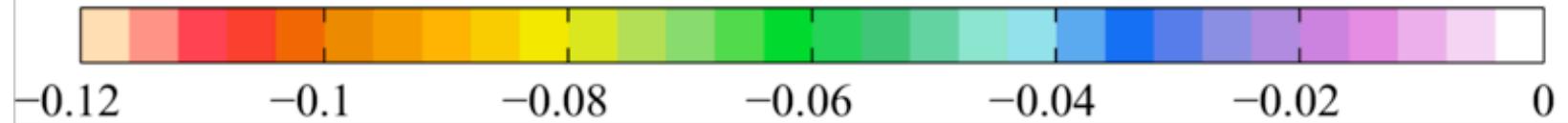




Surface ocean acidity – higher than in last 55 million years



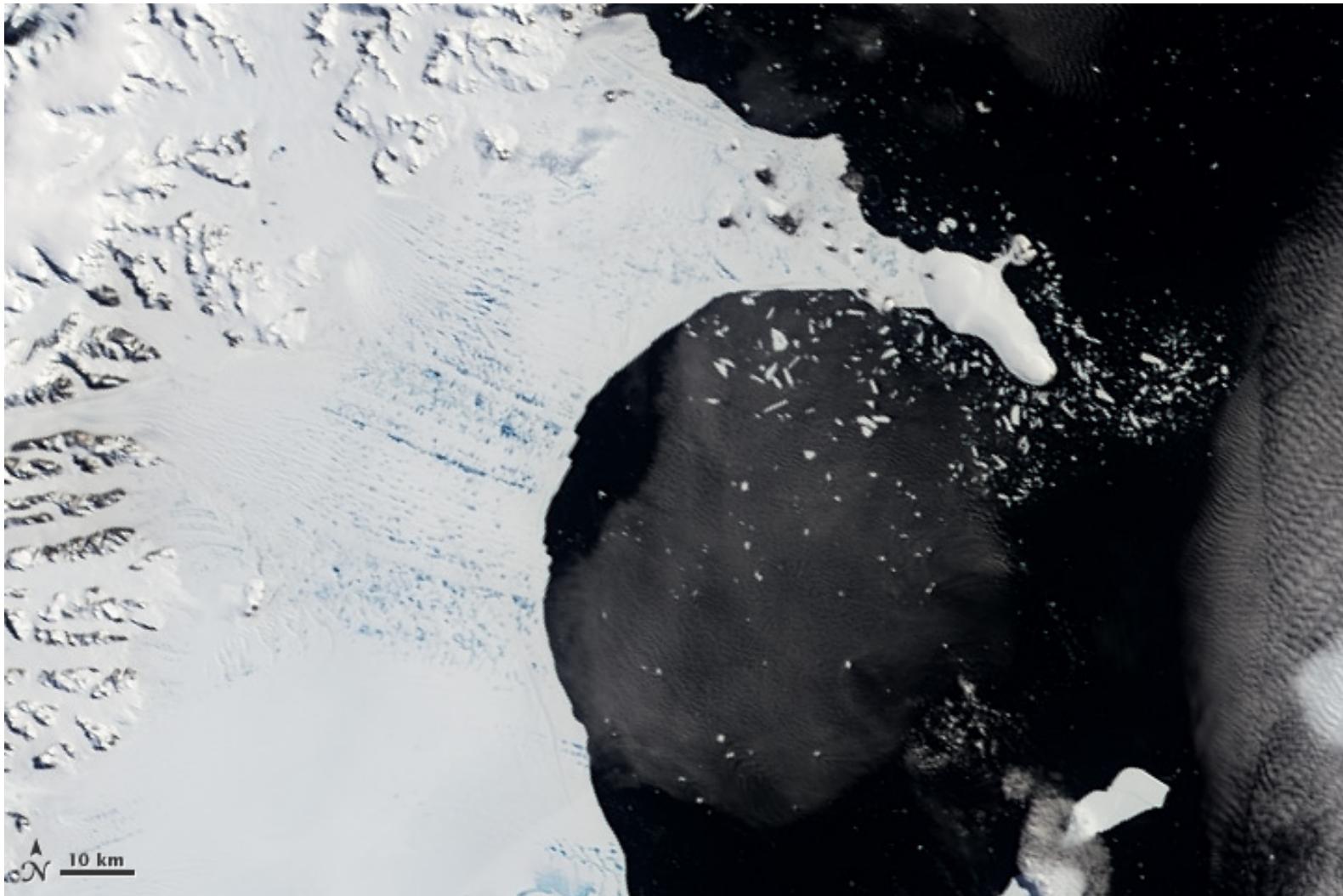
Δ sea-surface pH [-]



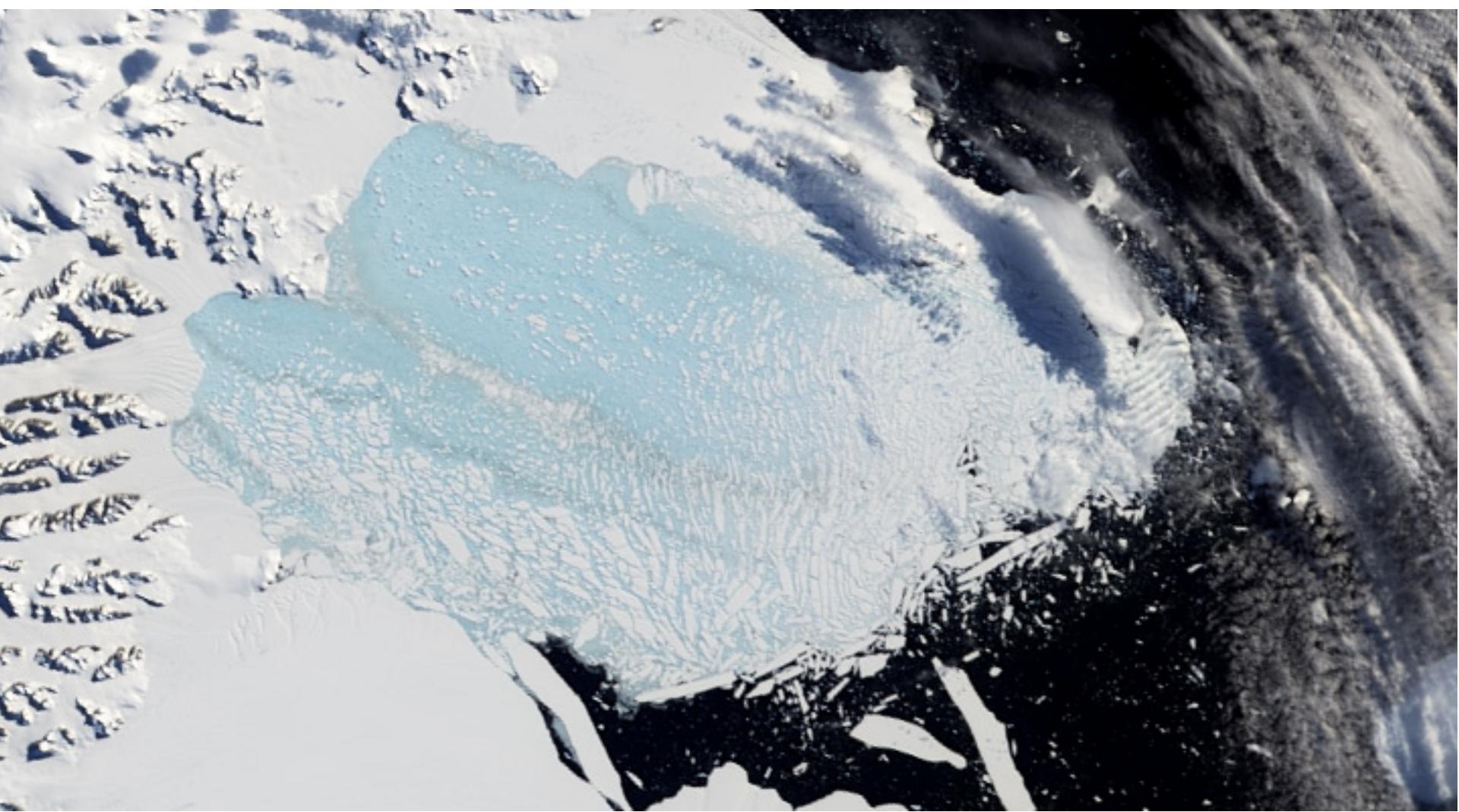
Arctic sea ice: total summer loss within decades – first total loss in 11,000 years

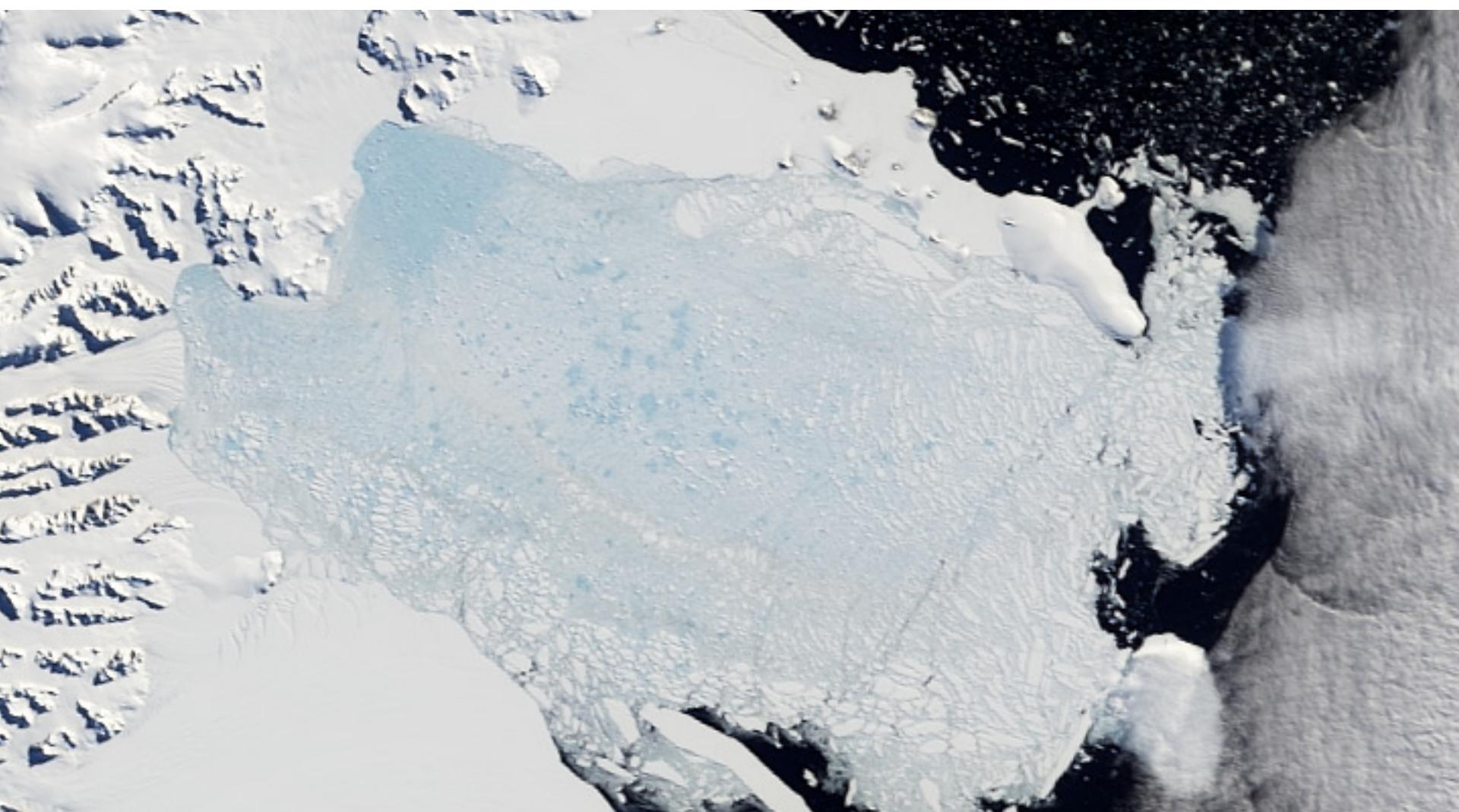


Antarctic ice shelf collapse – first in 12,000+ years







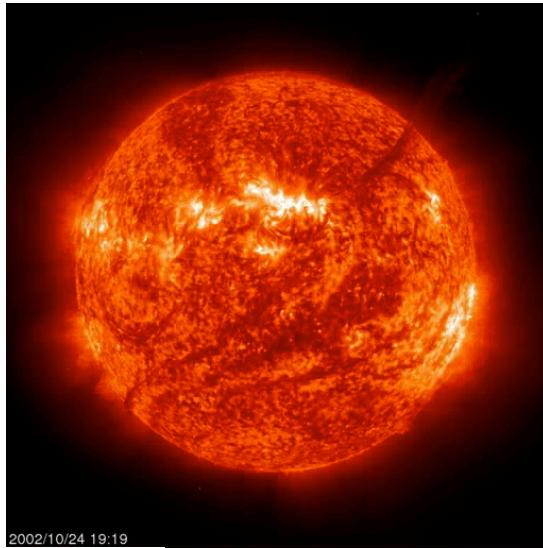


OK, It's changing, but what's the cause?

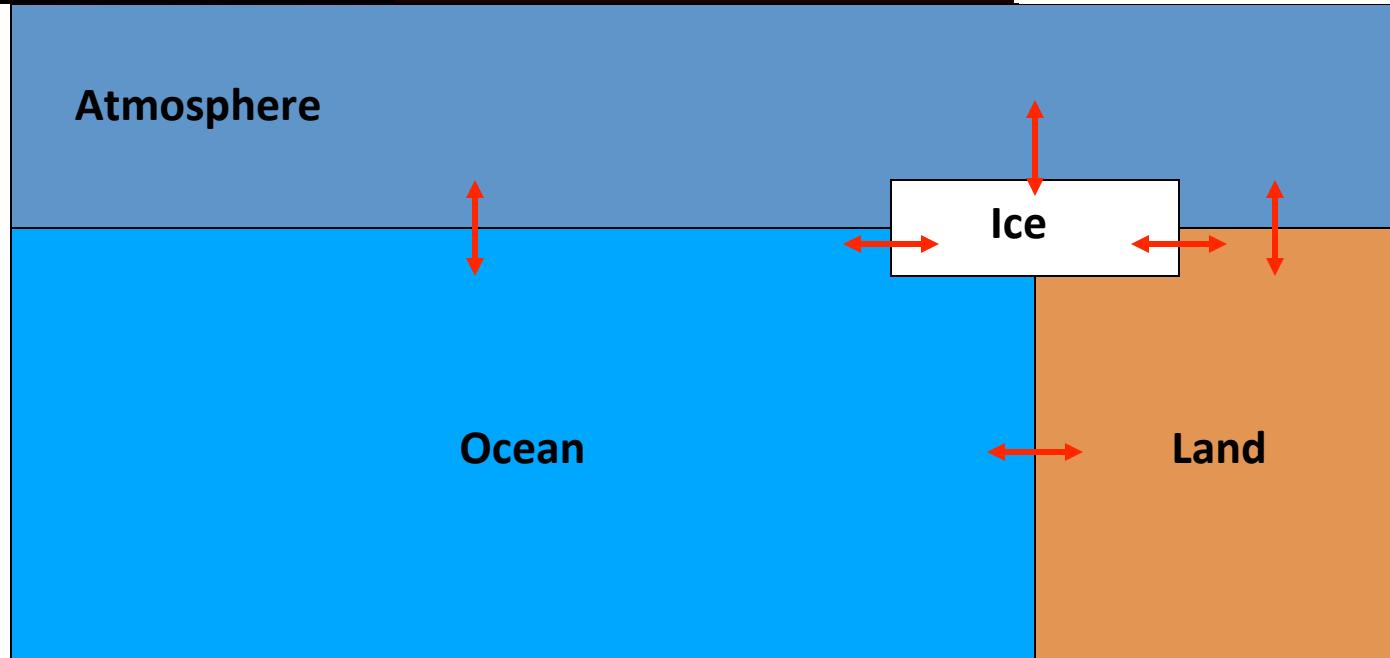
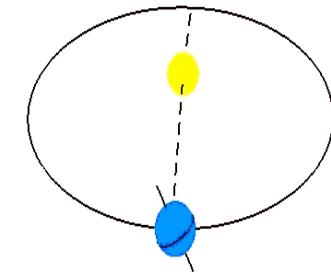
- Climate change is caused by external forcings.
- **What** are the major external forcings?
 - Naturally-derived forcings -> natural climate change
 - Human-derived forcings -> human climate change
- **How** would changes to such external forcings affect the climate system?



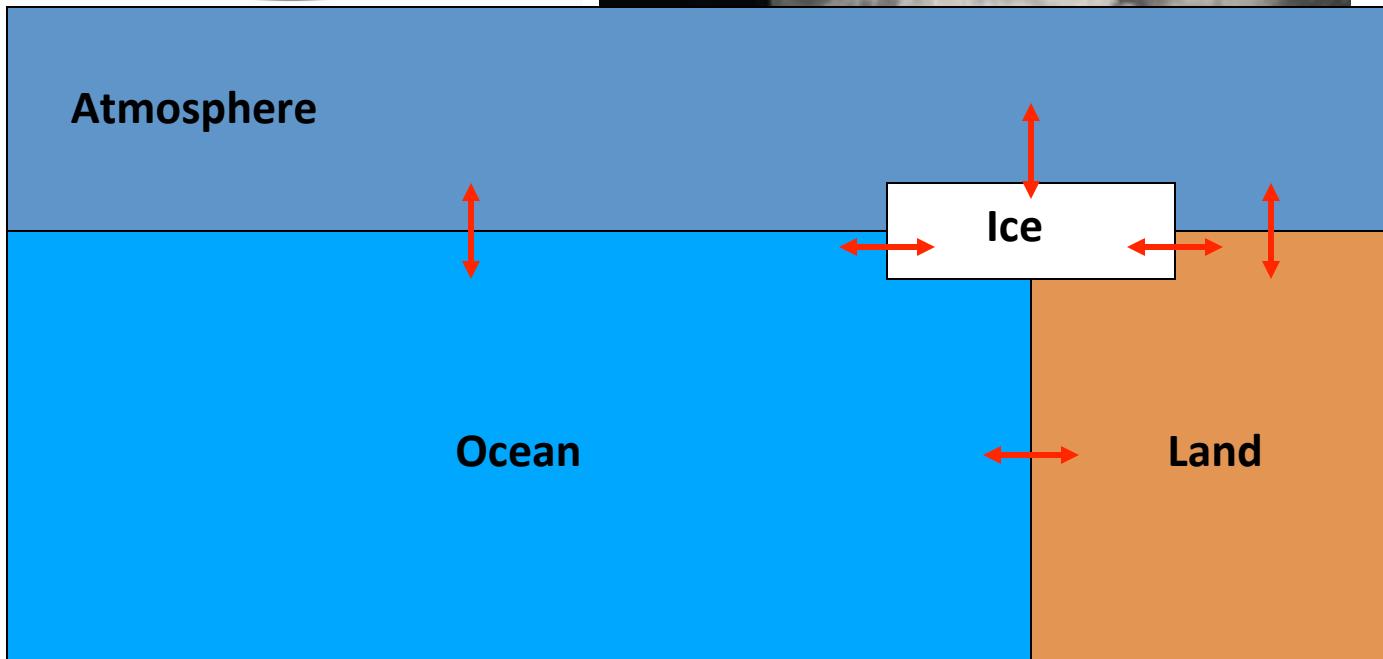
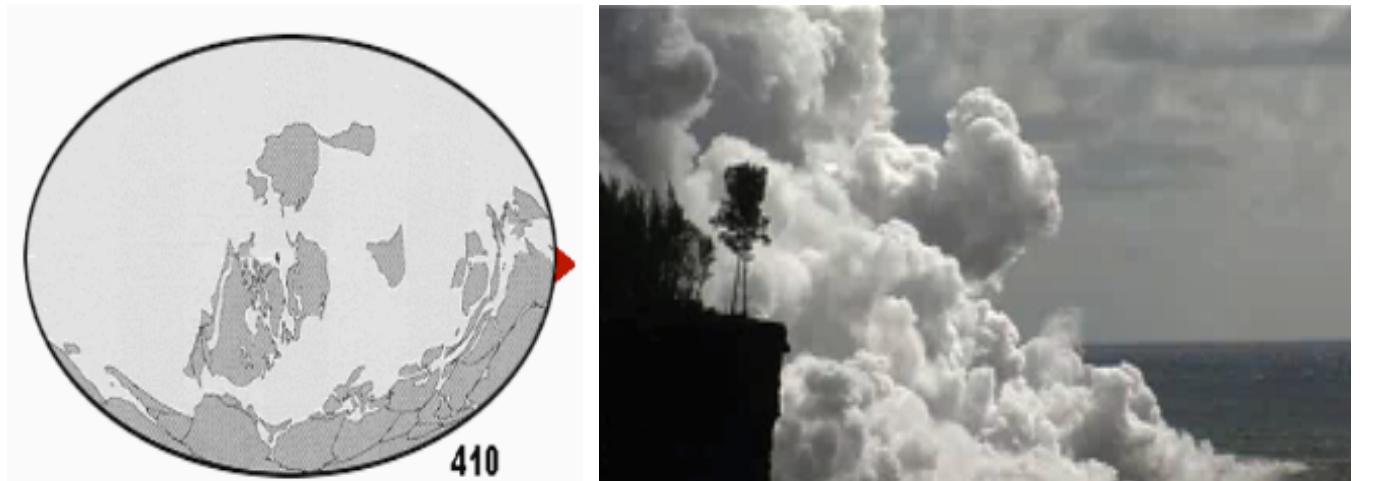
Natural forcings



100 Ky ago



Natural forcings

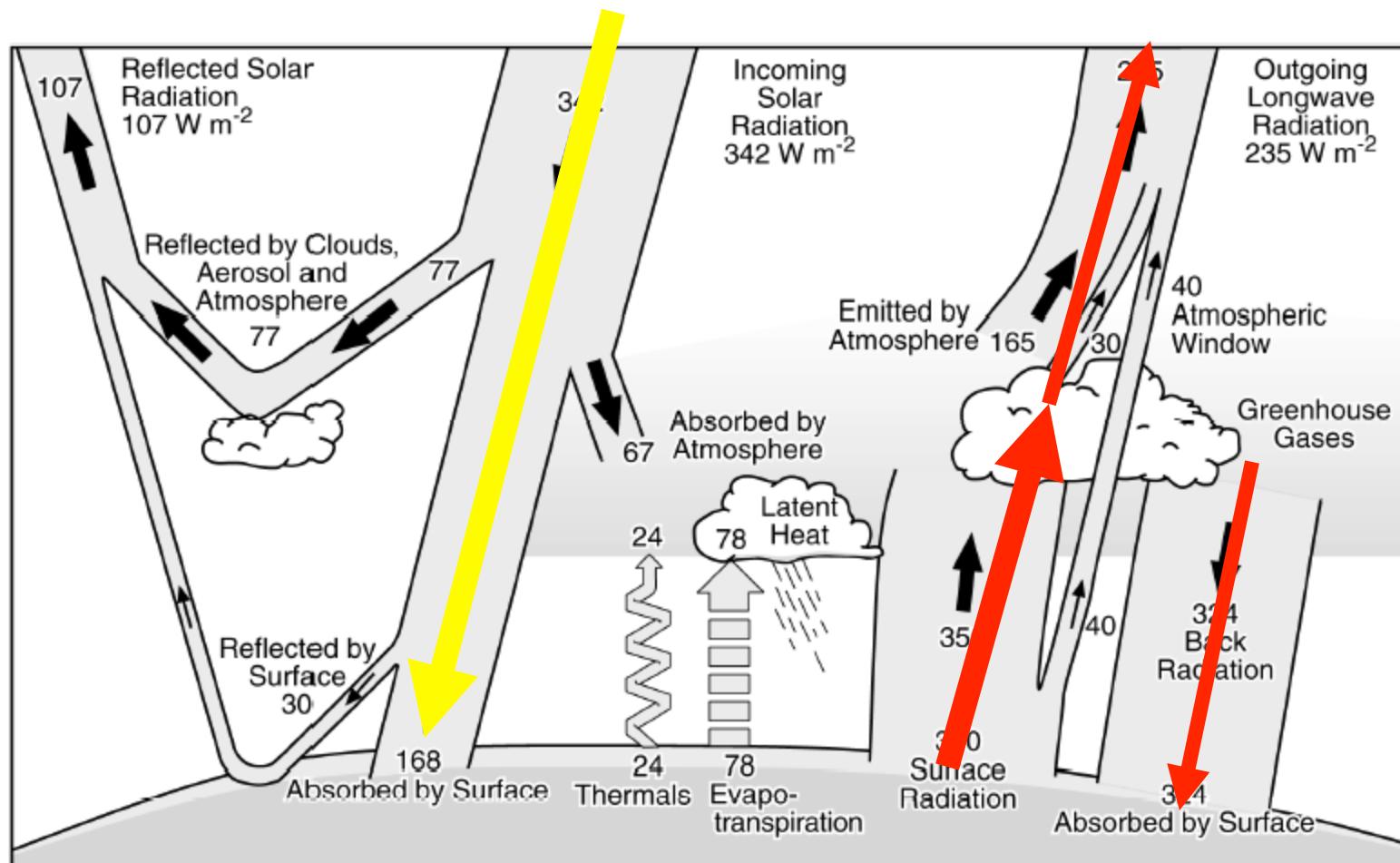


Man-made forcings

- Humans have discovered a highly efficient energy source: **fossil fuels**
- Combustion of fossil fuels puts **CO₂** into the atmosphere



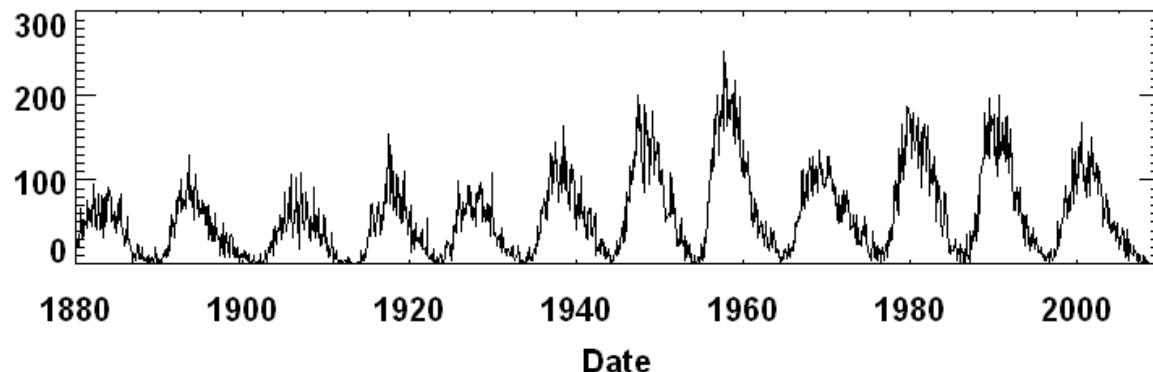
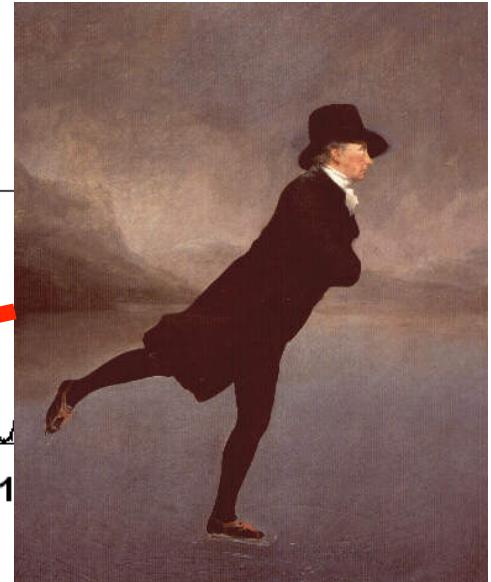
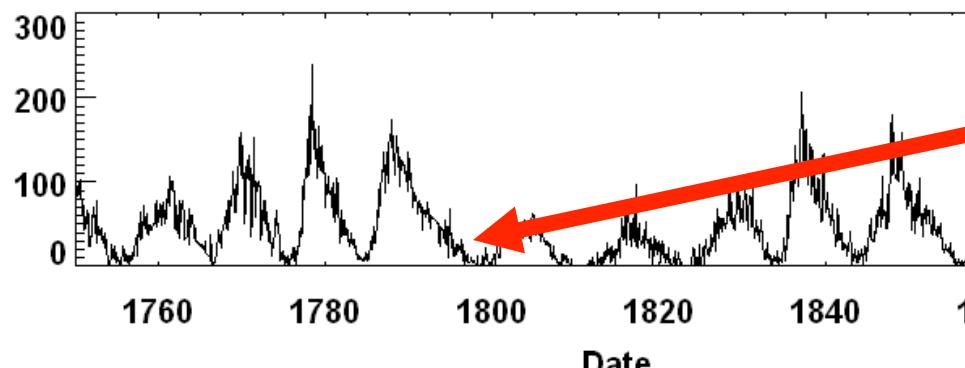
More CO₂ = The Greenhouse Effect



What forcings are relevant today?

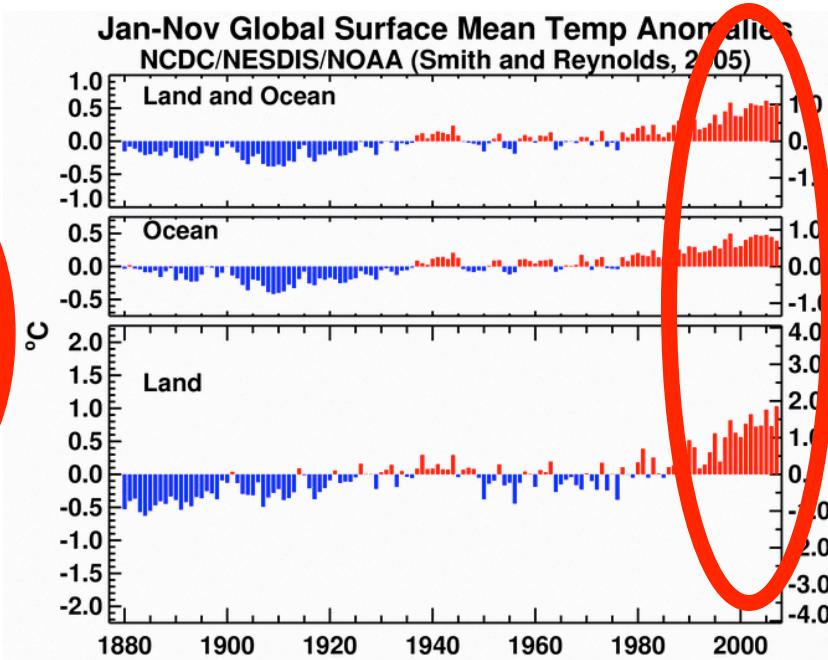
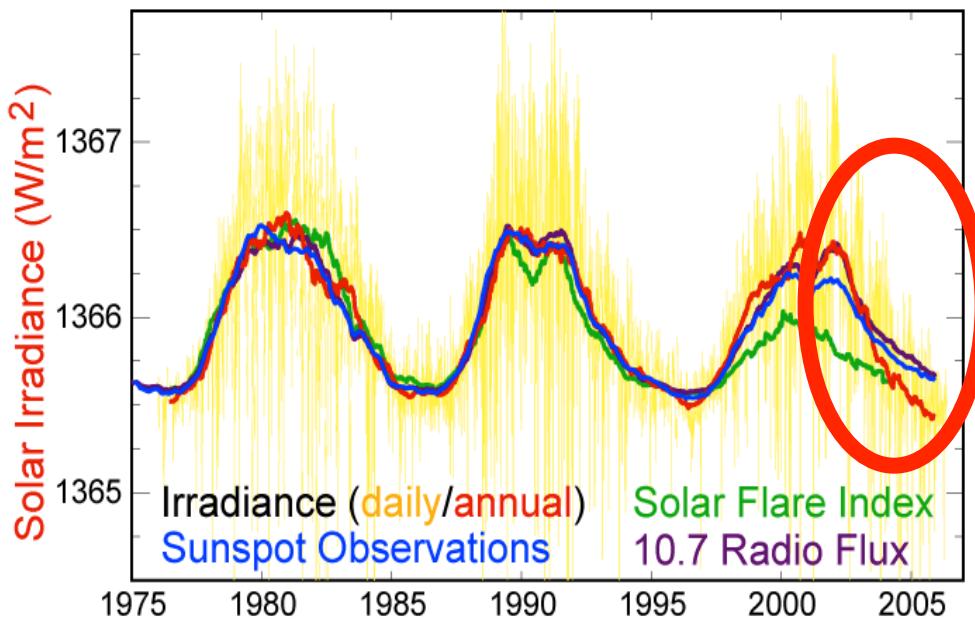
- Changes in the strength of the sun
- Asteroids and meteors
- Changes to the Earth's orbit
- Continental drift
- Volcanoes
- Human CO₂ emissions

Solar strength



Solar strength: too weak, and no relation to temperature trends

Solar Cycle Variations

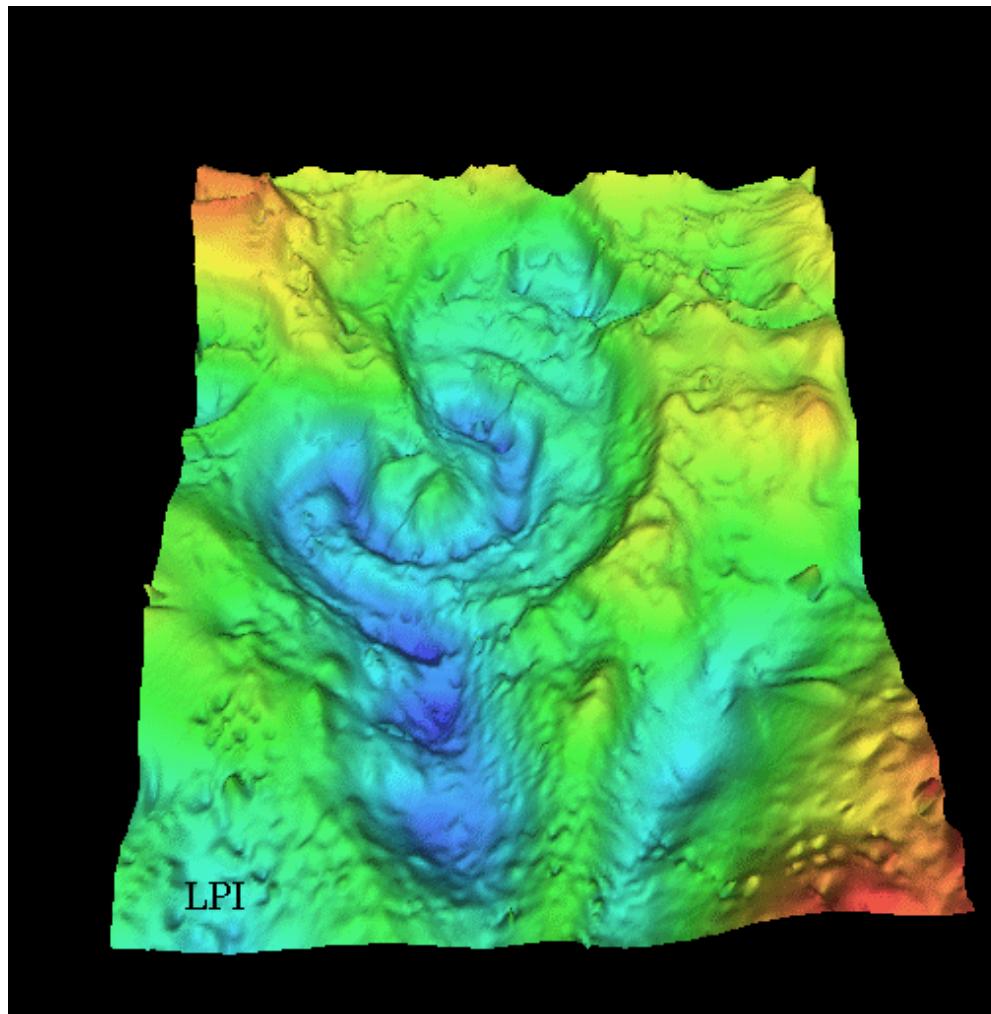
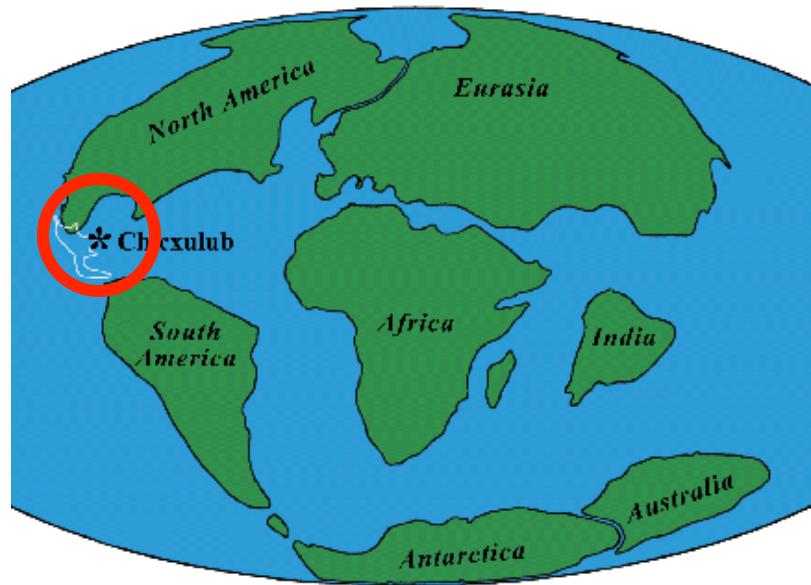


What forcings are relevant today?

- ~~Changes in the strength of the sun~~
- Asteroids and meteors
- Changes to the Earth's orbit
- Continental drift
- Volcanoes
- Human CO₂ emissions

Asteroids and meteors

- Chixculub impact crater impact
- Occurred at the Cretaceous-Tertiary Boundary



Asteroids and meteors – no big ones in historical period

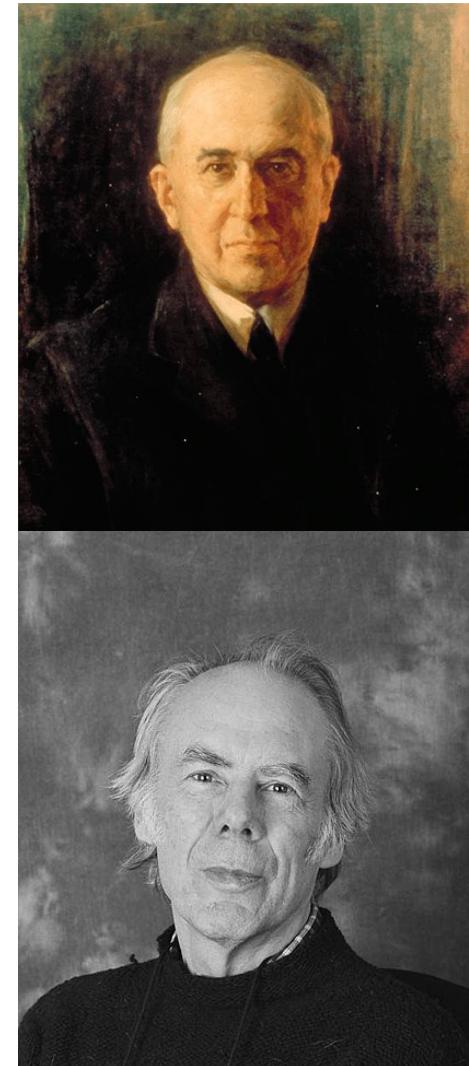
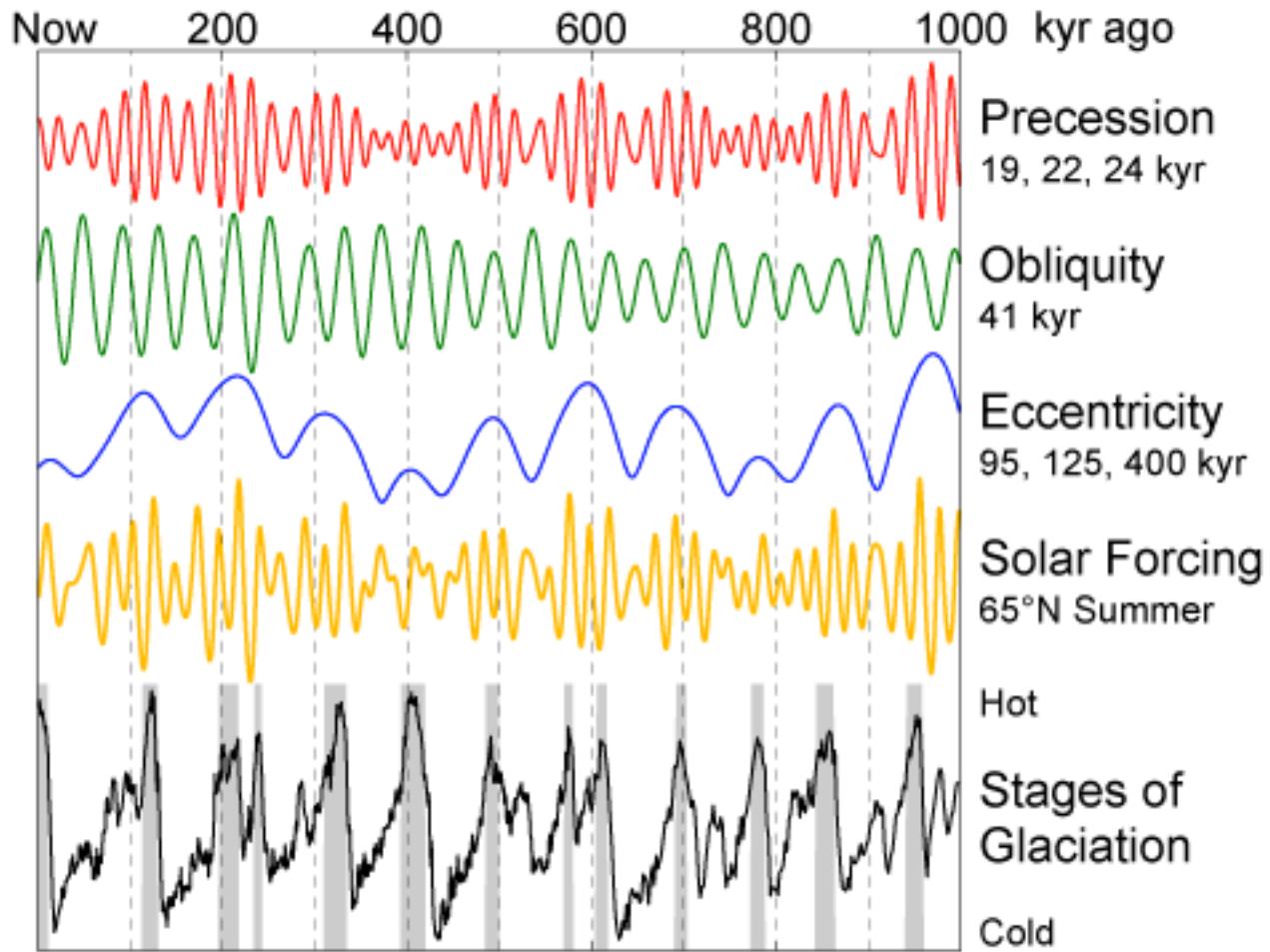
- Chixculub impact strength: **100000000 Mt TNT**
- Tunguska (1908) impact strength: **10-15 Mt TNT**
- *Tsar Bomba* strength: **50 Mt TNT**



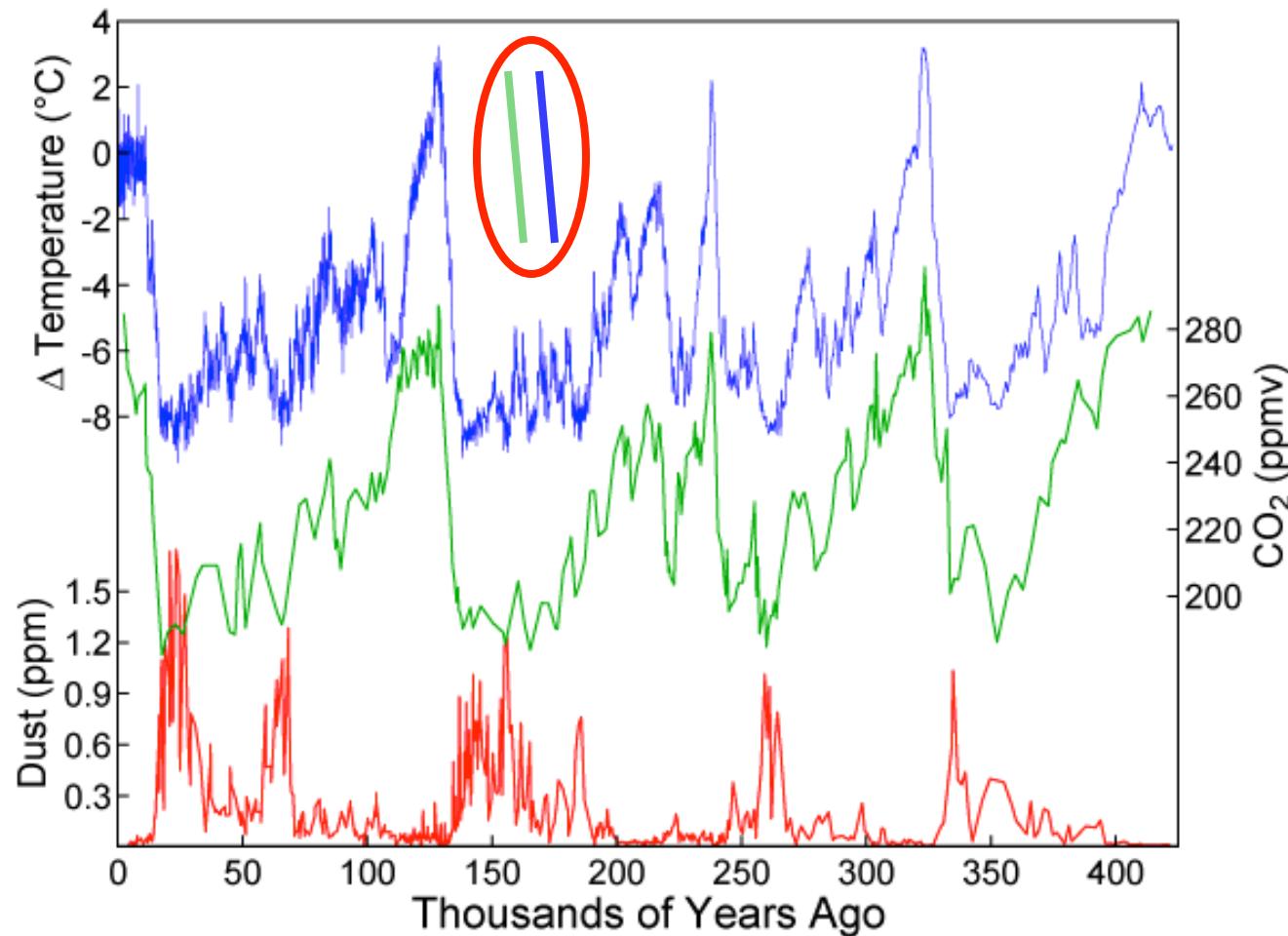
What forcings are relevant today?

- ~~Changes in the strength of the sun~~
- ~~Asteroids and meteors~~
- Changes to the Earth's orbit
- Continental drift
- Volcanoes
- Human CO₂ emissions

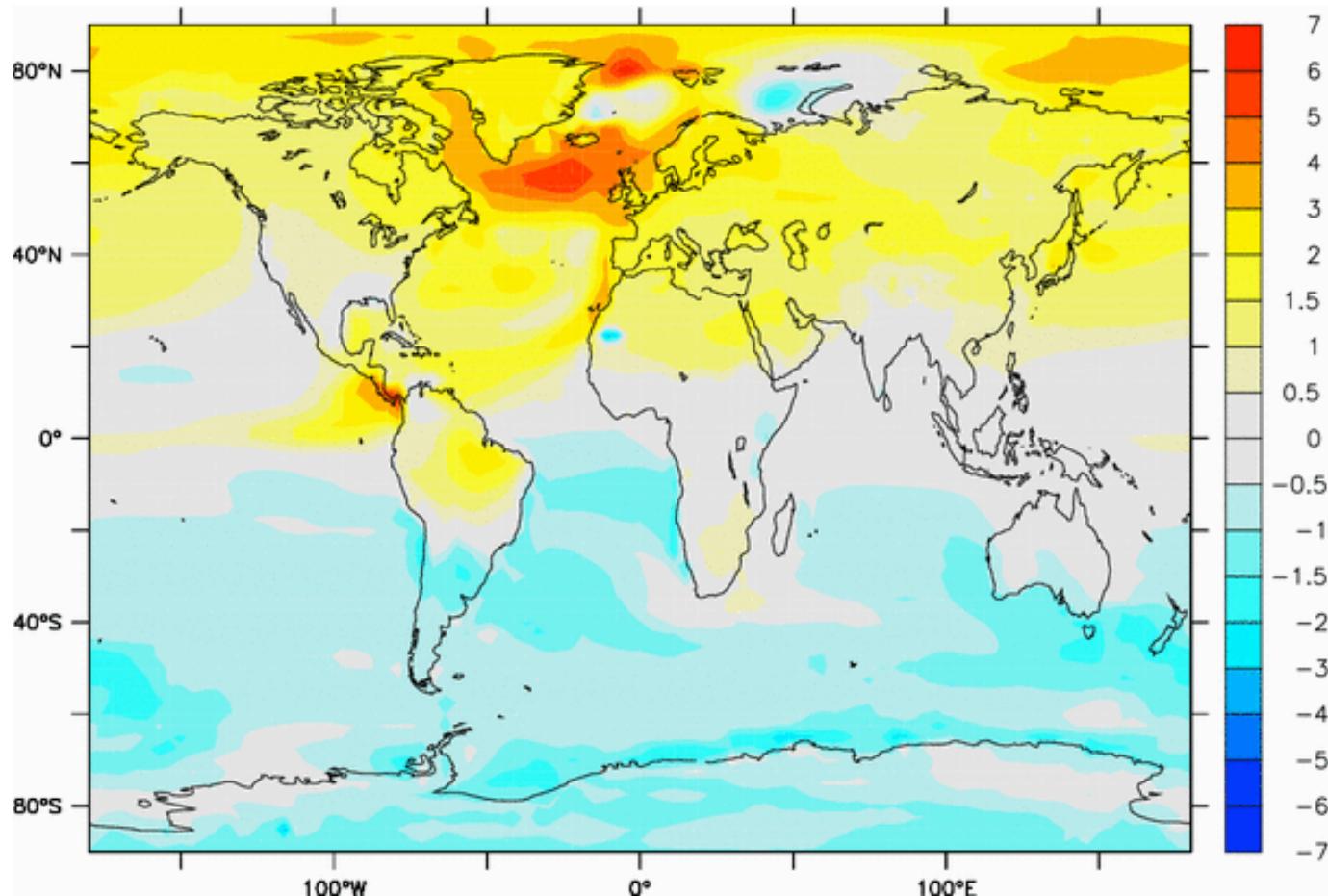
Changes to Earth's orbit



Changes to Earth's orbit – too slow, and in opposite trend to recent temperatures



Continental drift – way too slow



What forcings are relevant today?

- ~~Changes in the strength of the sun~~
- ~~Asteroids and meteors~~
- ~~Changes to the Earth's orbit~~
- ~~Continental drift~~
- Volcanoes
- Human CO₂ emissions

Volcanoes

Tambora (1883)



Pinatubo (1992)



Volcanoes

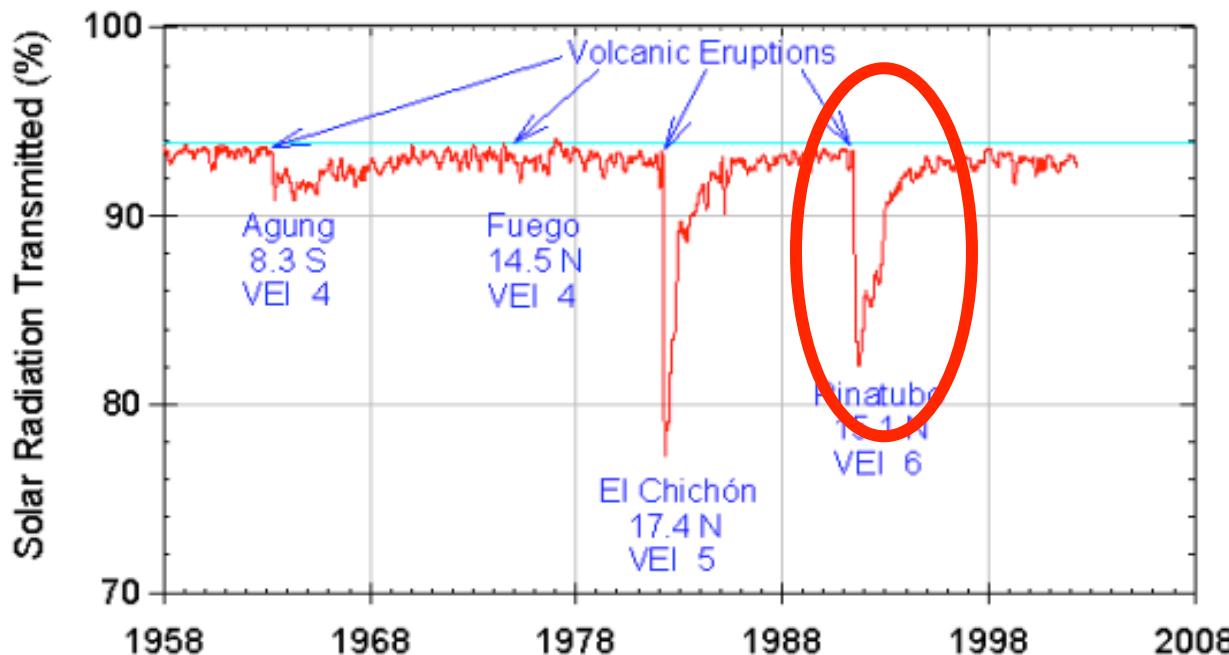
- **Tambora**: “the bright sun was extinguish'd... morn came and went--and came, and brought no day”

Darkness by George Gordon, Lord Byron

- **Pinatubo**: decreased global temperatures by 0.4°C, increased Antarctic ozone hole

Volcanoes – cause short-term planetary cooling, and CO₂ emitted is trivial compared to humans

Mauna Loa Observatory Atmospheric Transmission



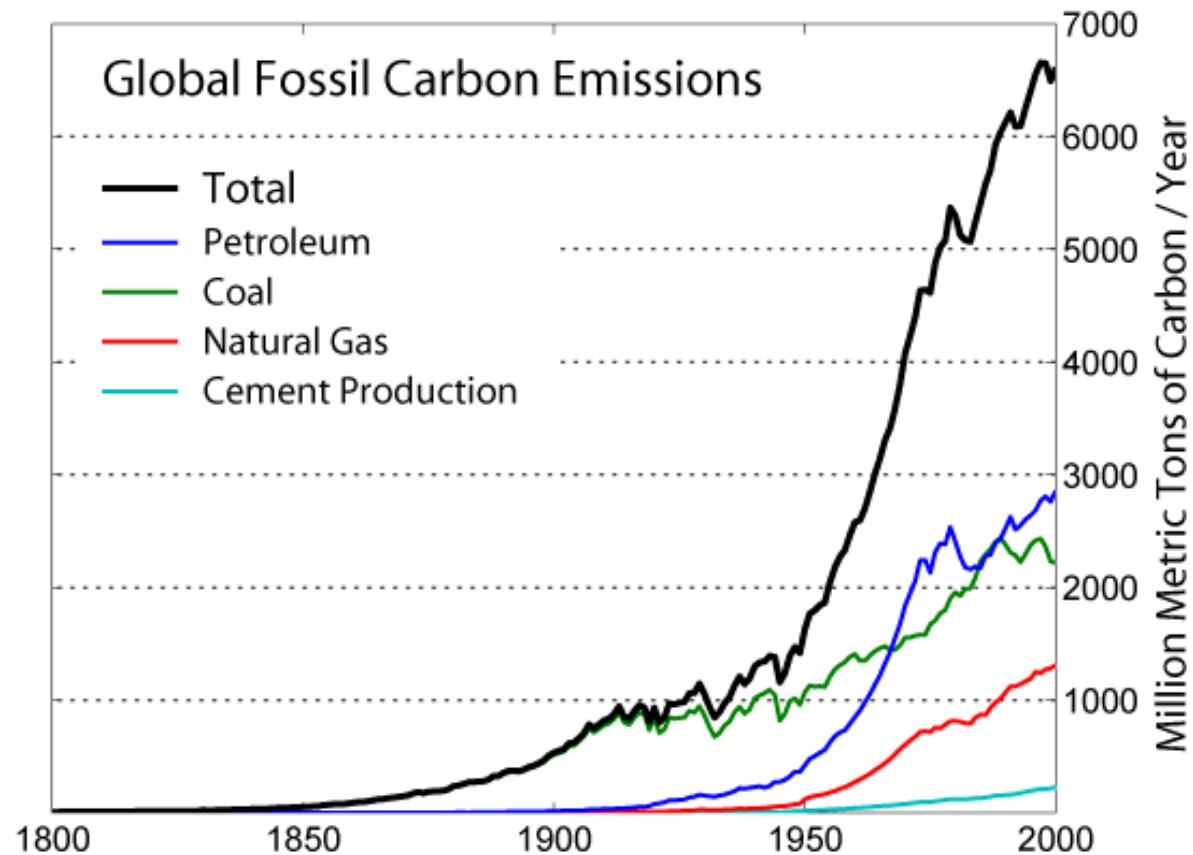
Pinatubo in 1991:
42 million tons of CO₂

Humans in 1991:
23 billion tons of CO₂

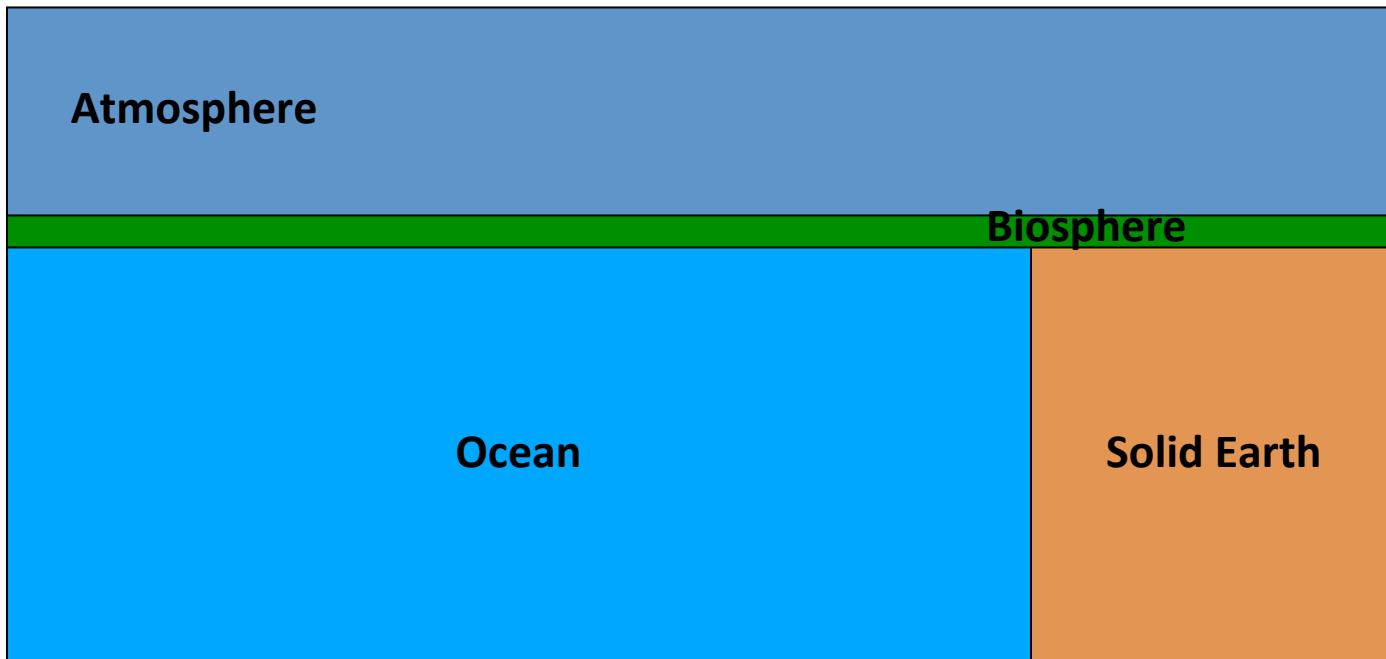
What forcings are relevant today?

- ~~Changes in the strength of the sun~~
- ~~Asteroids and meteors~~
- ~~Changes to the Earth's orbit~~
- ~~Continental drift~~
- ~~Volcanoes~~
- Human CO₂ emissions

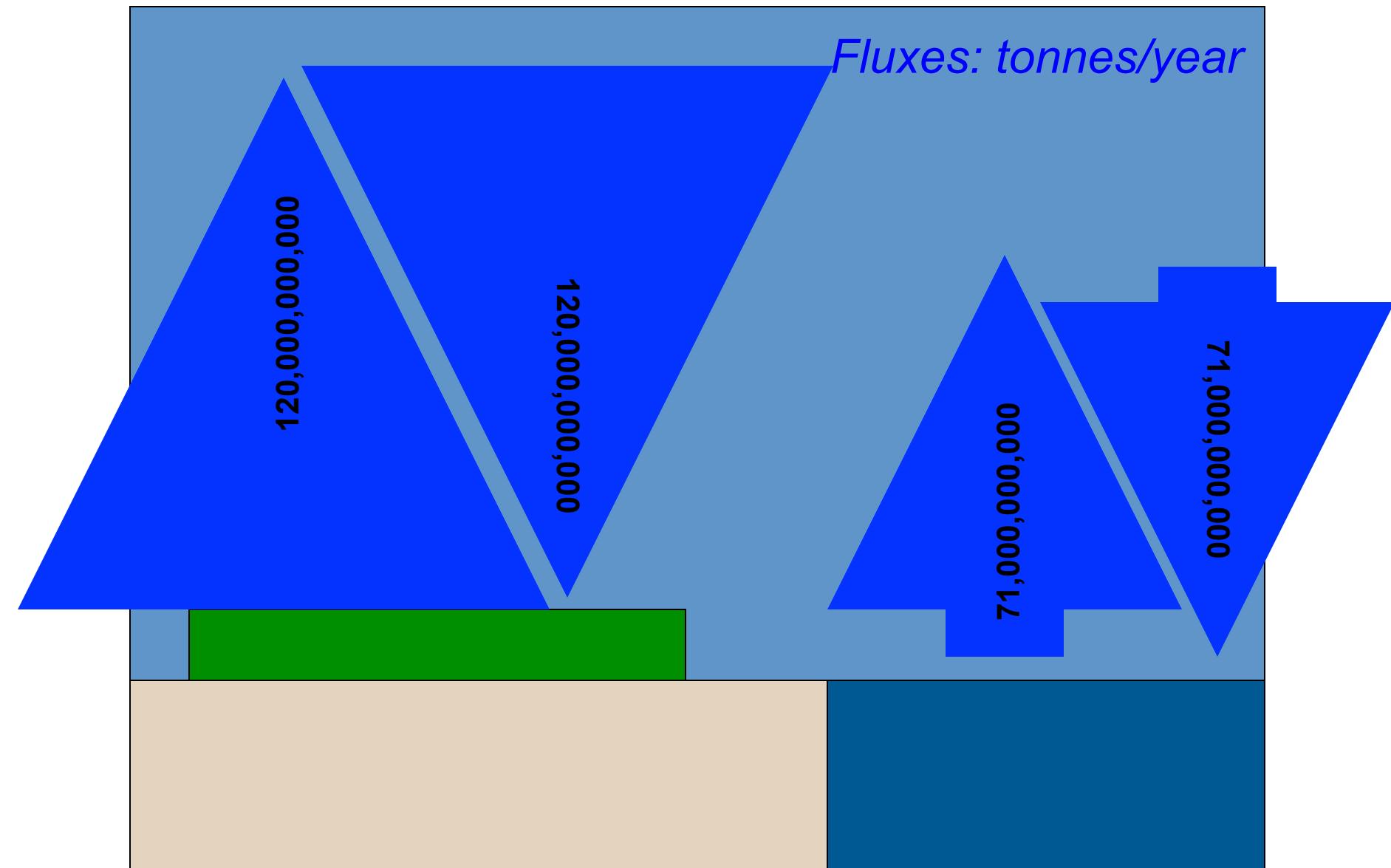
Human CO₂ emissions



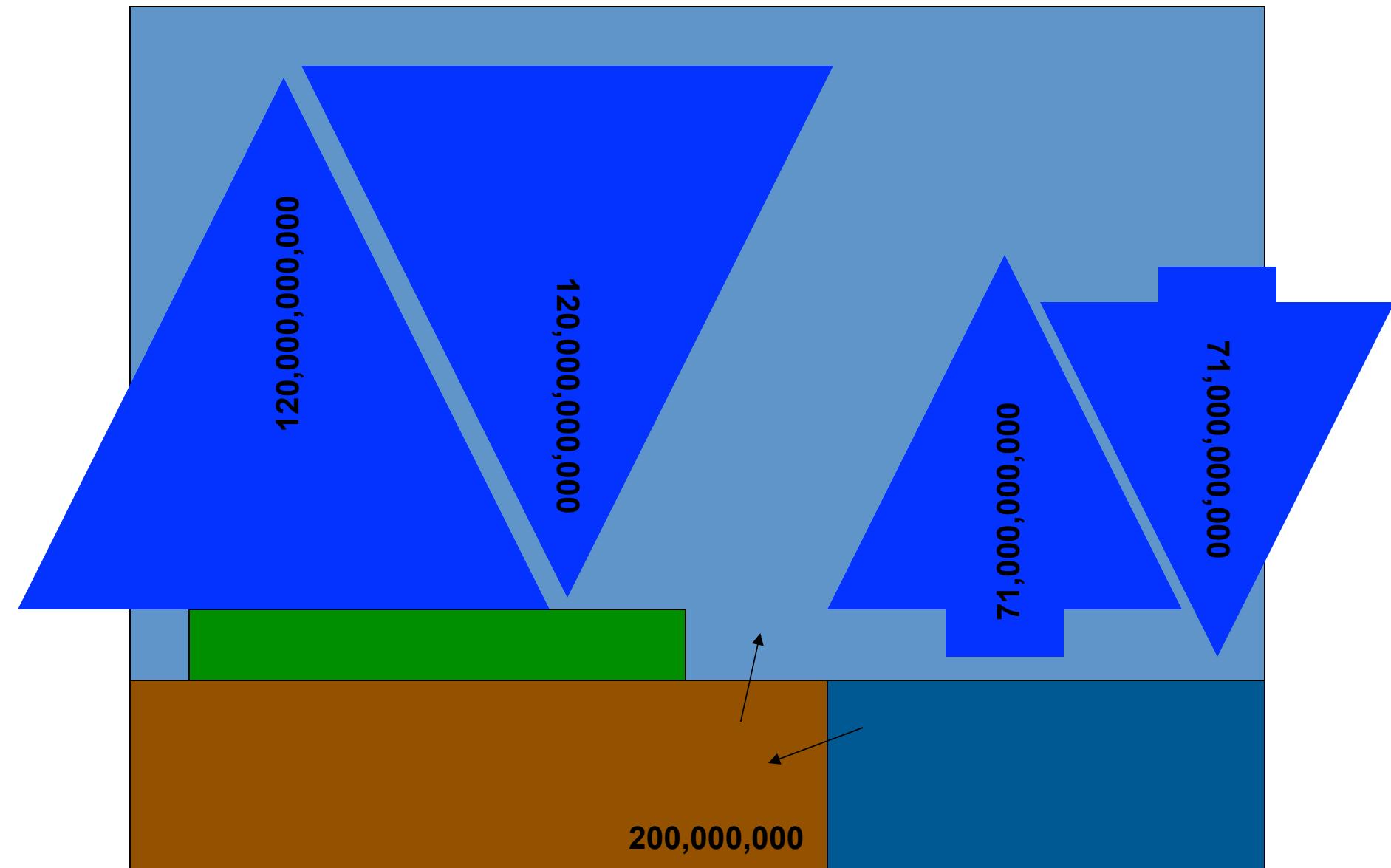
The Carbon Bathtub



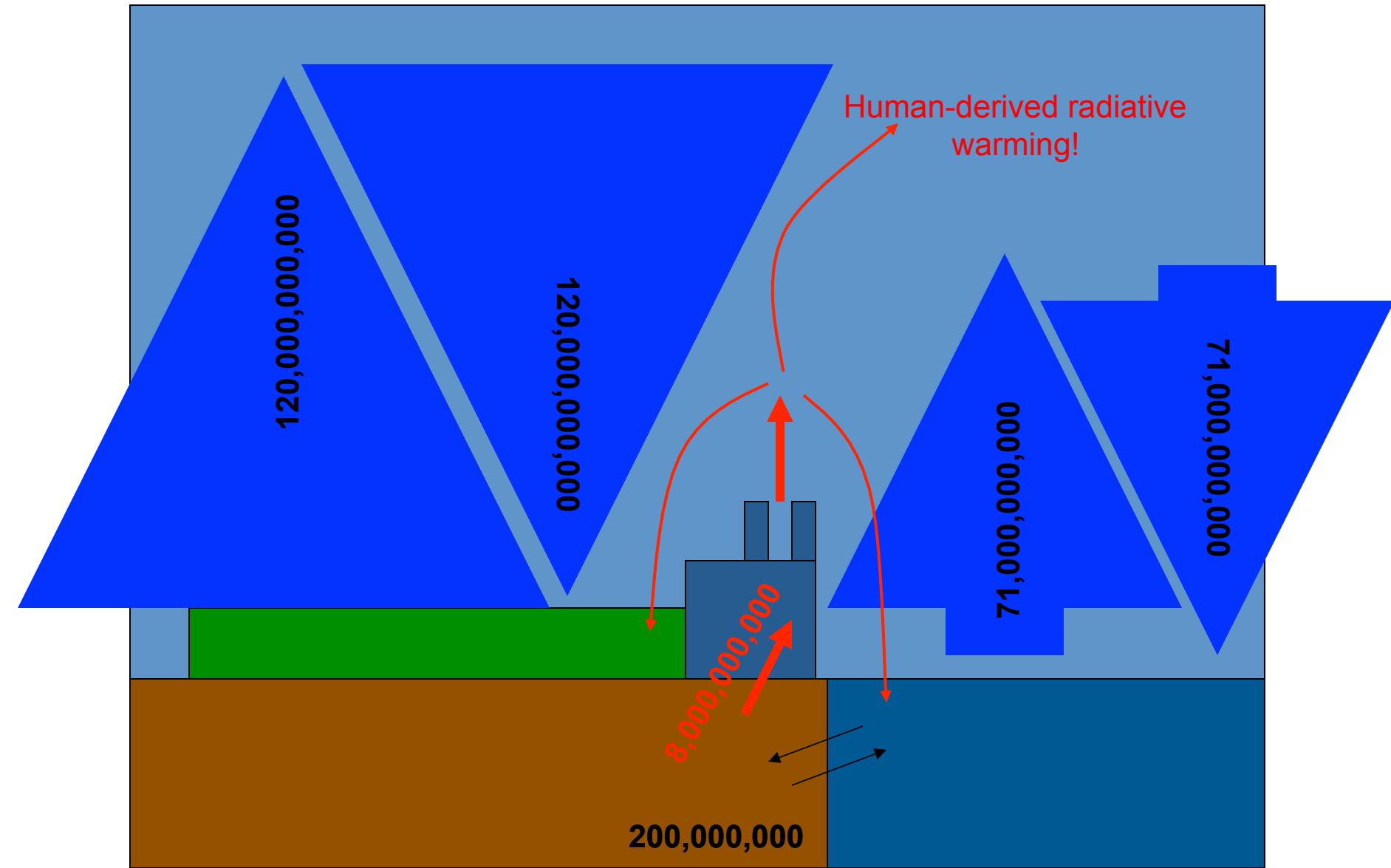
Carbon fluxes: fast carbon cycle



Carbon fluxes: slow carbon cycle

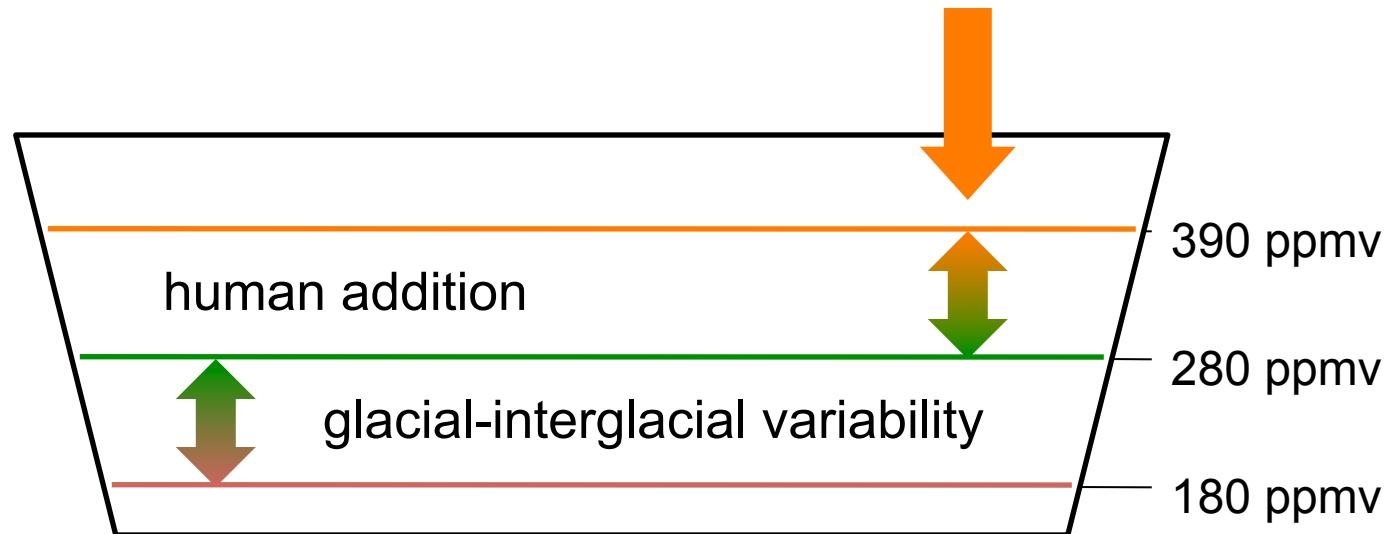


Carbon fluxes: anthropogenic emissions

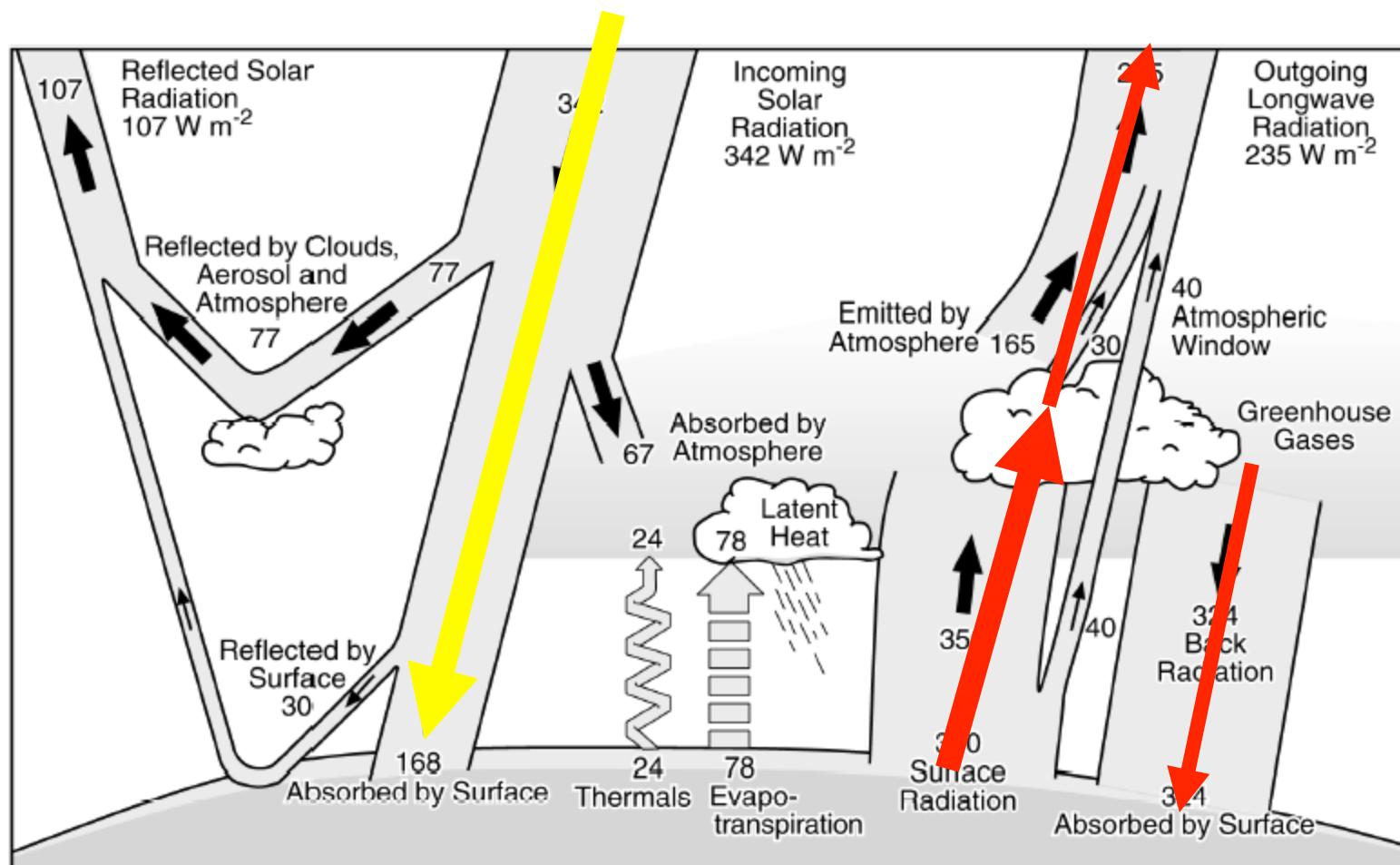


The component of the Carbon Bathtub that we mostly think about: the atmosphere

Total global historical emissions: 300 Gt C
(into the atmosphere: 100 Gt C)



More CO₂ = The Greenhouse Effect



Impact of CO₂ increases on Earth's temperature has been well-known for over over 100 years...



THE
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN
PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE
AND
JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

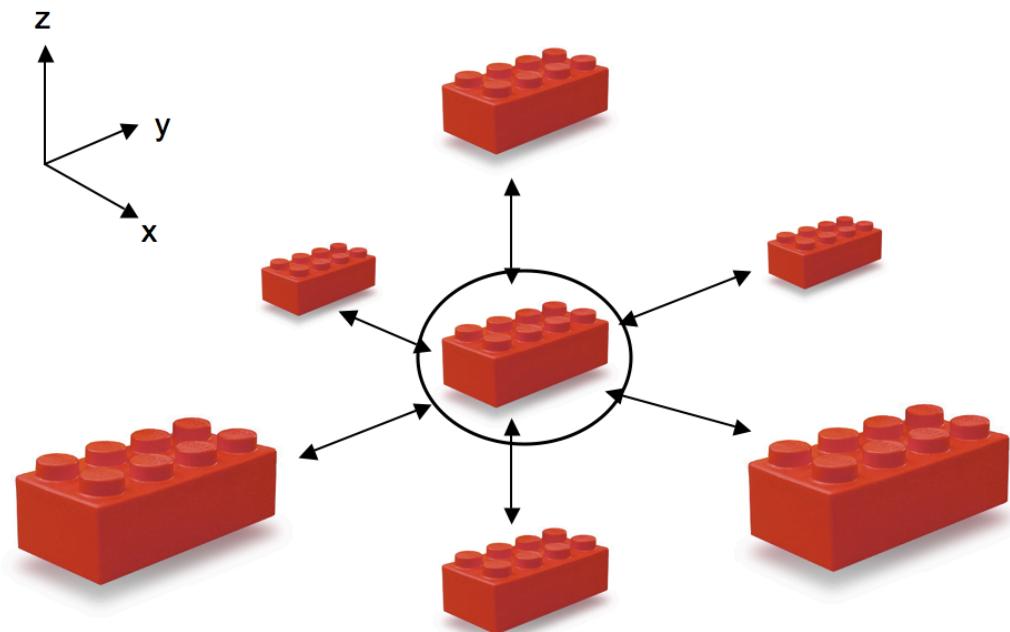
◆
[FIFTH SERIES.]

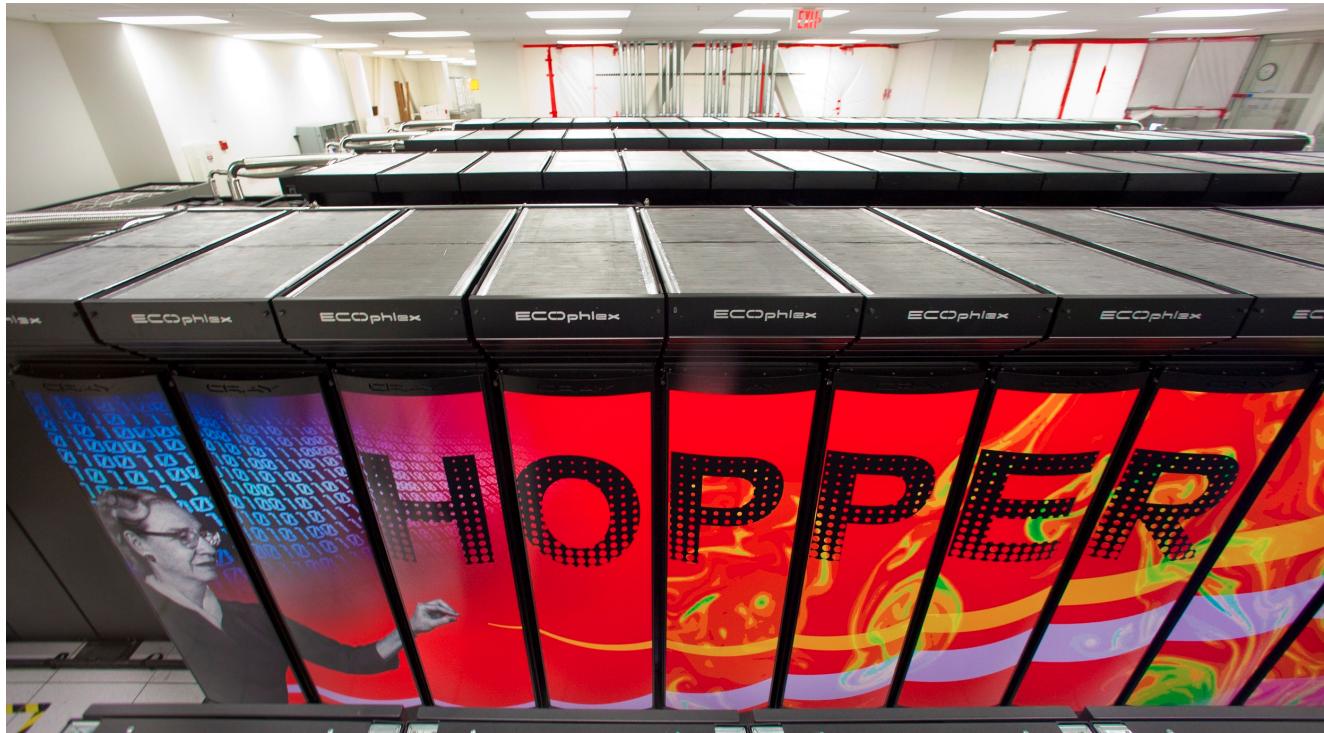
APRIL 1896.

XXXI. *On the Influence of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground.* By Prof. SVANTE ARRHENIUS *.

I. *Introduction : Observations of Langley on Atmospheric Absorption.*

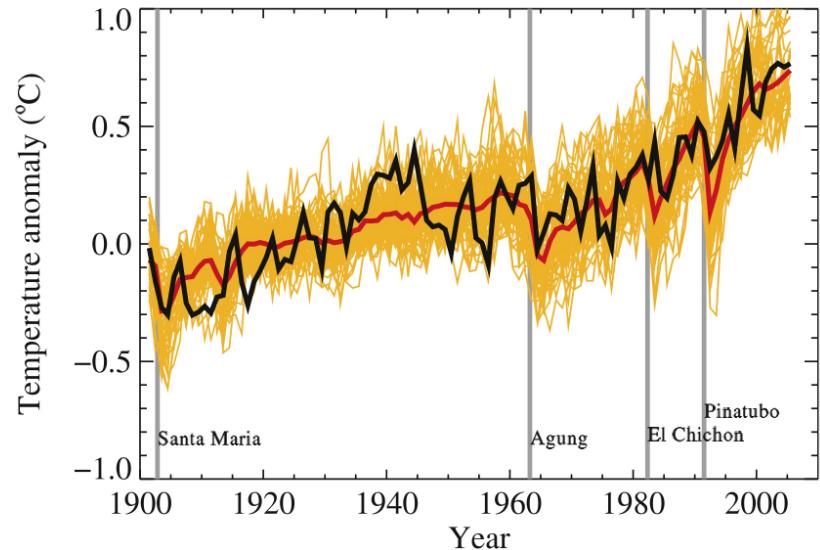
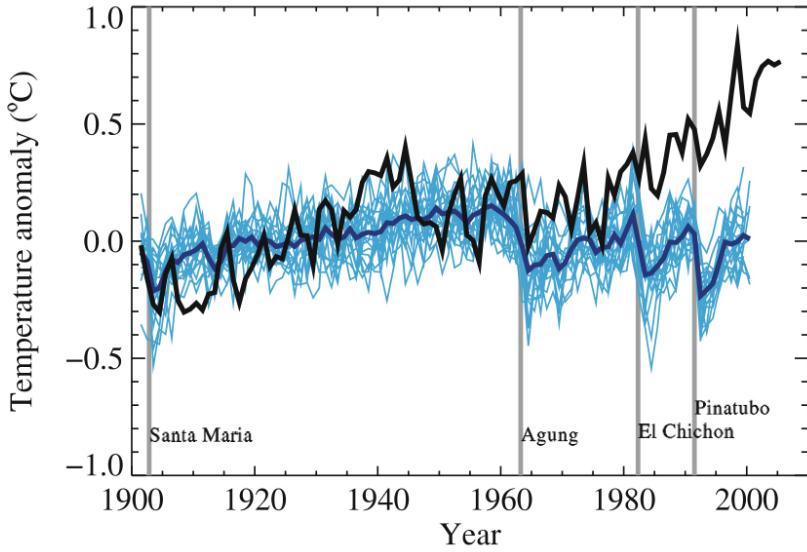
...and we're refining our detailed understanding of how CO₂ affects climate with climate models





Isolating effect of human CO₂ emissions

- Climate models are forced with different combinations of climate forcings, with results compared to observations
- Only realistic when CO₂ forcing is added



What forcings are relevant today? Theory, observation and models all point to human emissions

- Changes in the strength of the sun
- Asteroids and meteors
- Changes to the Earth's orbit
- Continental drift
- Volcanoes
- Human CO₂ emissions

So, could the contemporary change still be due to something else other than human emissions?

- Sure, but *first* you'd have to identify a major as-yet-undiscovered climate forcing that explains all physical/chemical/biological observations...
- ...*then* you'd have to explain why our current understanding of the carbon cycle, CO₂ and basic physics is fundamentally wrong.

Where do we go from here?

Total cumulative emissions to date: 300 Gt C

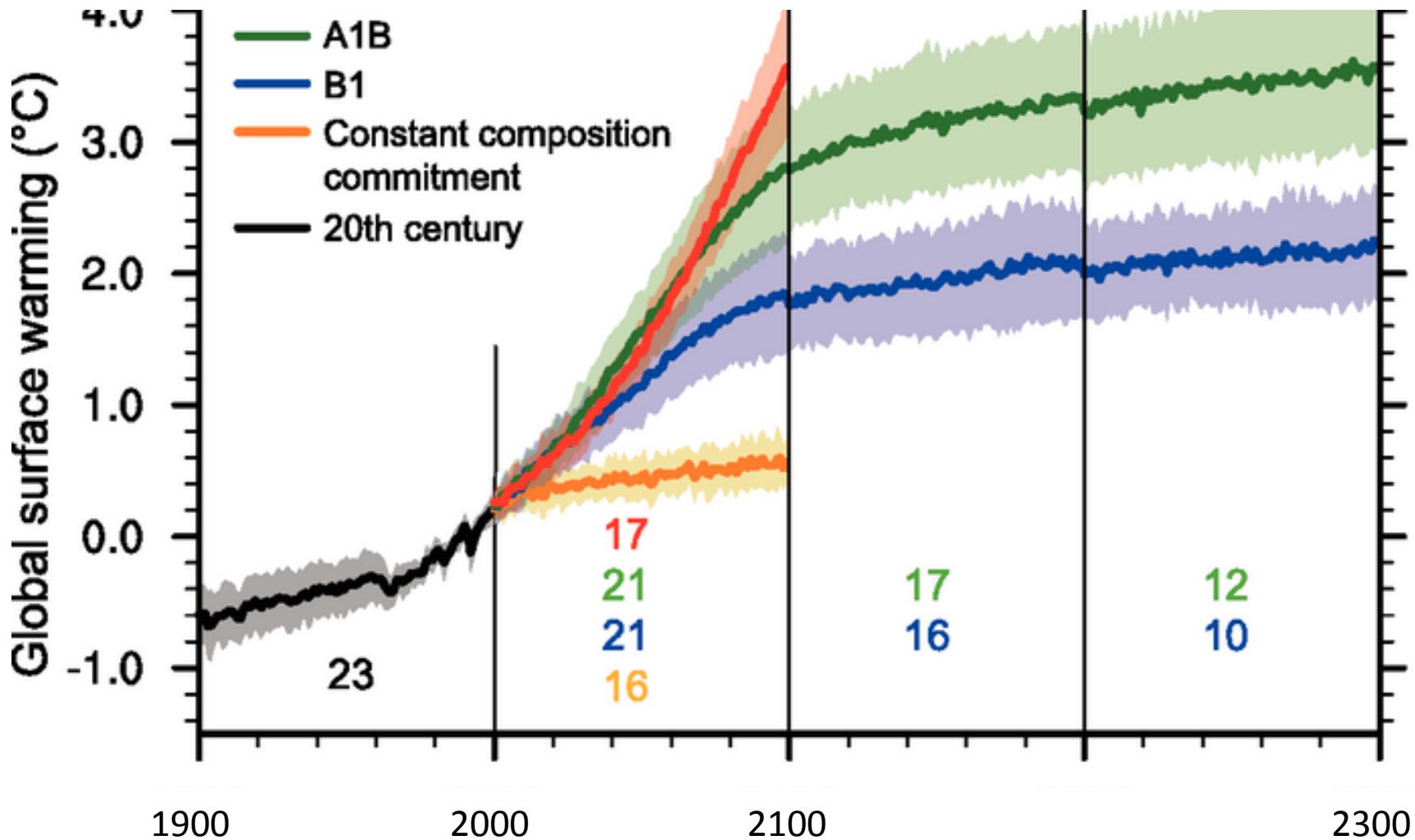
Estimated economically recoverable reserves: 5000 Gt C

Estimated methane hydrate reserves: 10000 Gt C

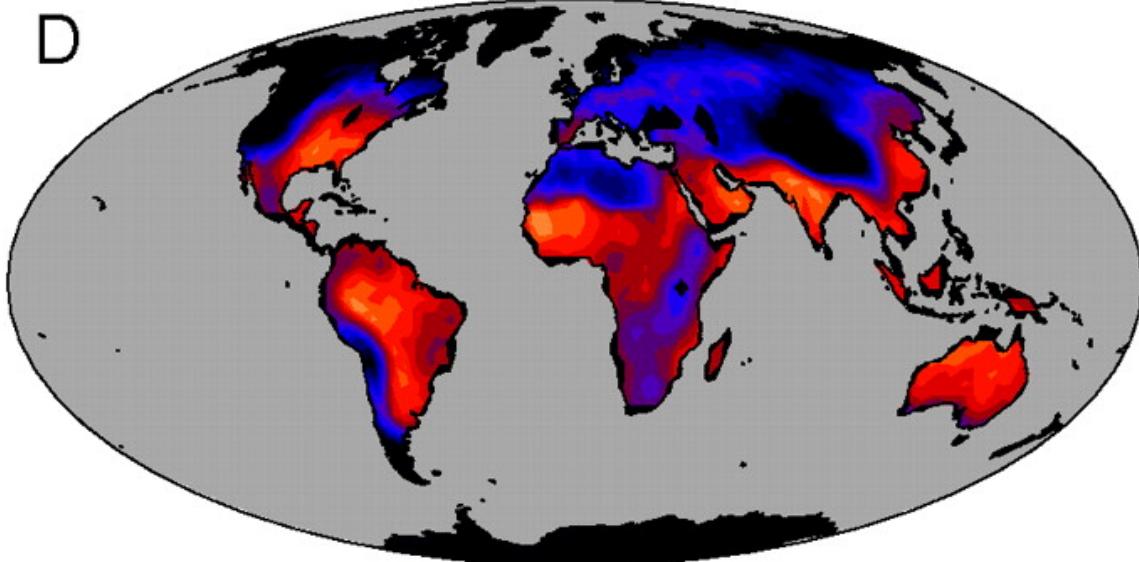
So what happens next?

It's up to us!

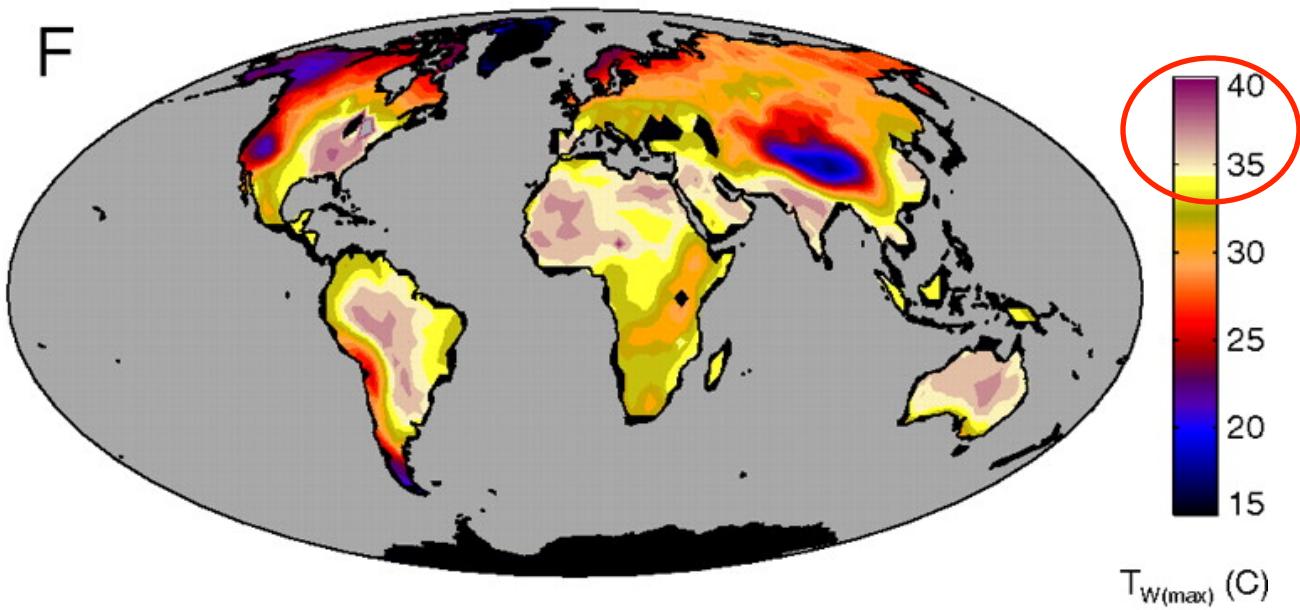
So what happens next?



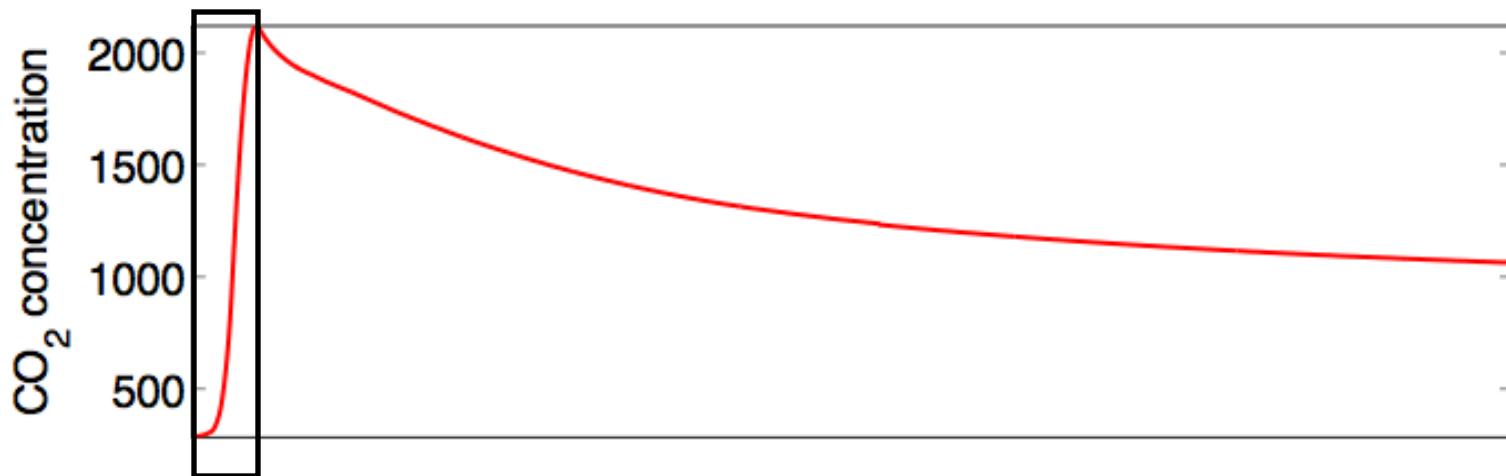
Present-day



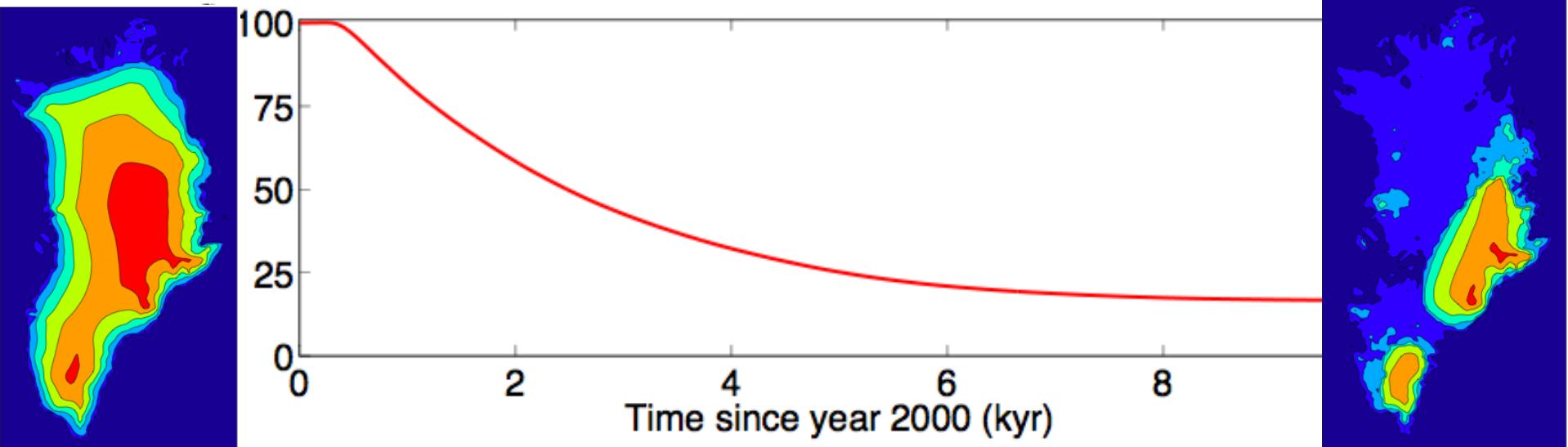
5000 Gt C
(Year 2300)



10000 year simulation



Greenland Ice Sheet volume



Summary?

- Climate change has always happened, but current climate change is **unprecedented**
- Natural forcings **cannot** explain current change, human forcings **can**
- **Economic potential** for much more severe climate change, if no major shifts in global emission levels occur
- **Climate system evolution in future will be dominated by present and future human forcing**

Who contributes the most?

