



FONDAZIONE  
GIUSEPPE OCCHIALINI

# Studio e previsioni dello stato del sistema

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**un esempio di interazione tra sottosistemi: El nino  
forzanti sul sistema climatico (GHG)  
proiezioni climatiche**

# meccanismi di retroazione (feed back)

una forzatura su una componente del sistema produce un effetto che modifica l'impatto della forzatura

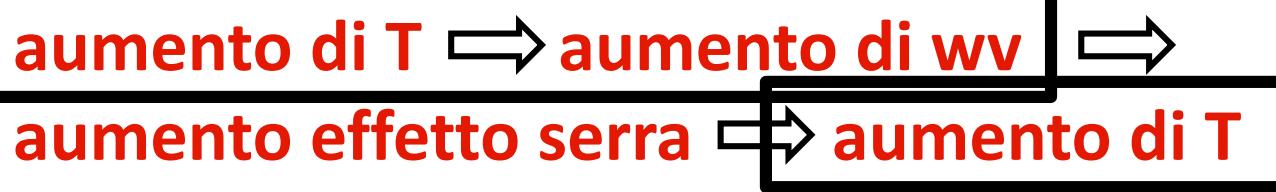
**feed back positivo: l'impatto aumenta  
*instabilità***

**feed back negativo: l'impatto diminuisce  
*stabilità***

## feed back negativo



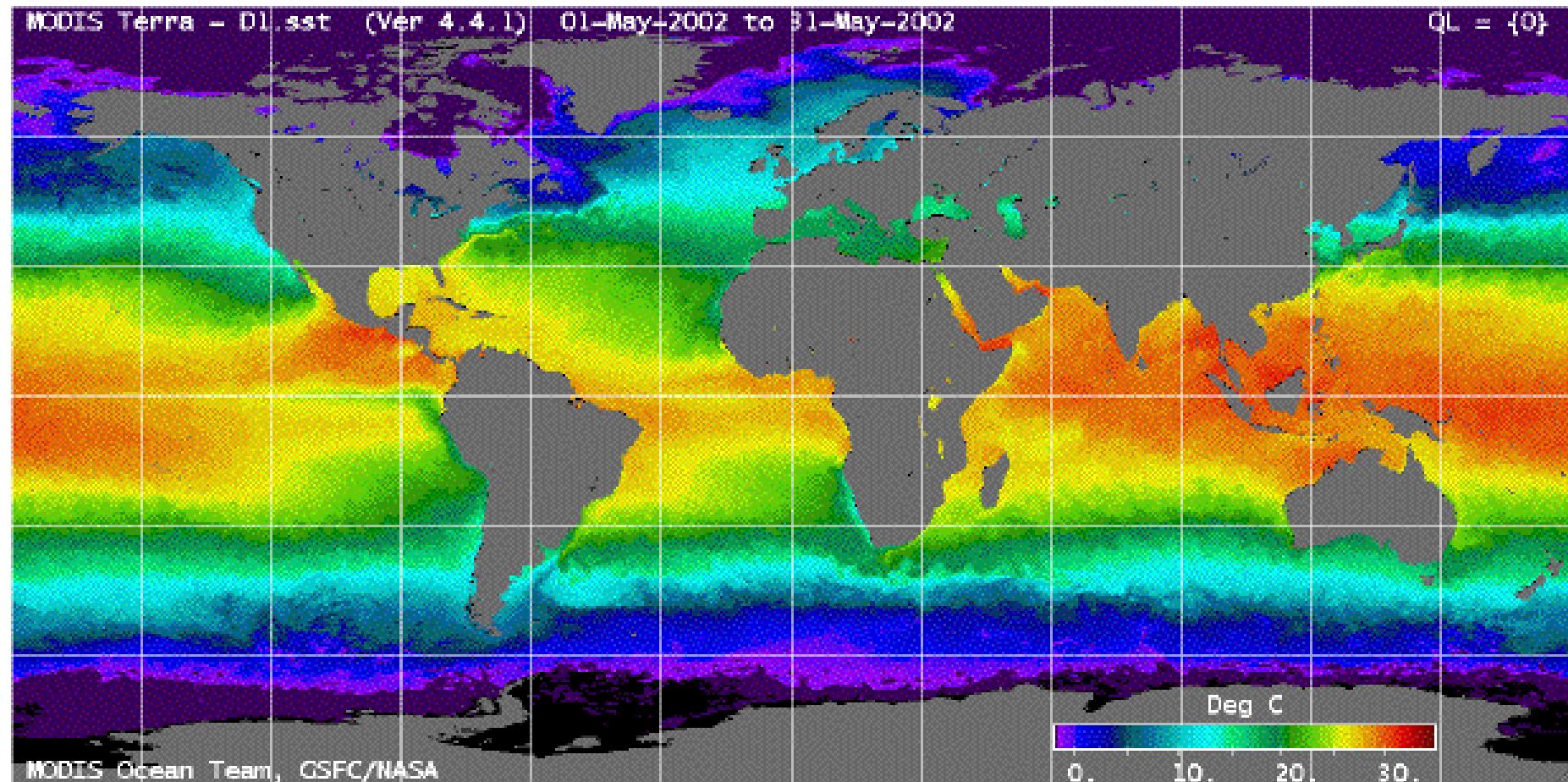
## feed back positivo



## Interazione Atmosfera/Oceano

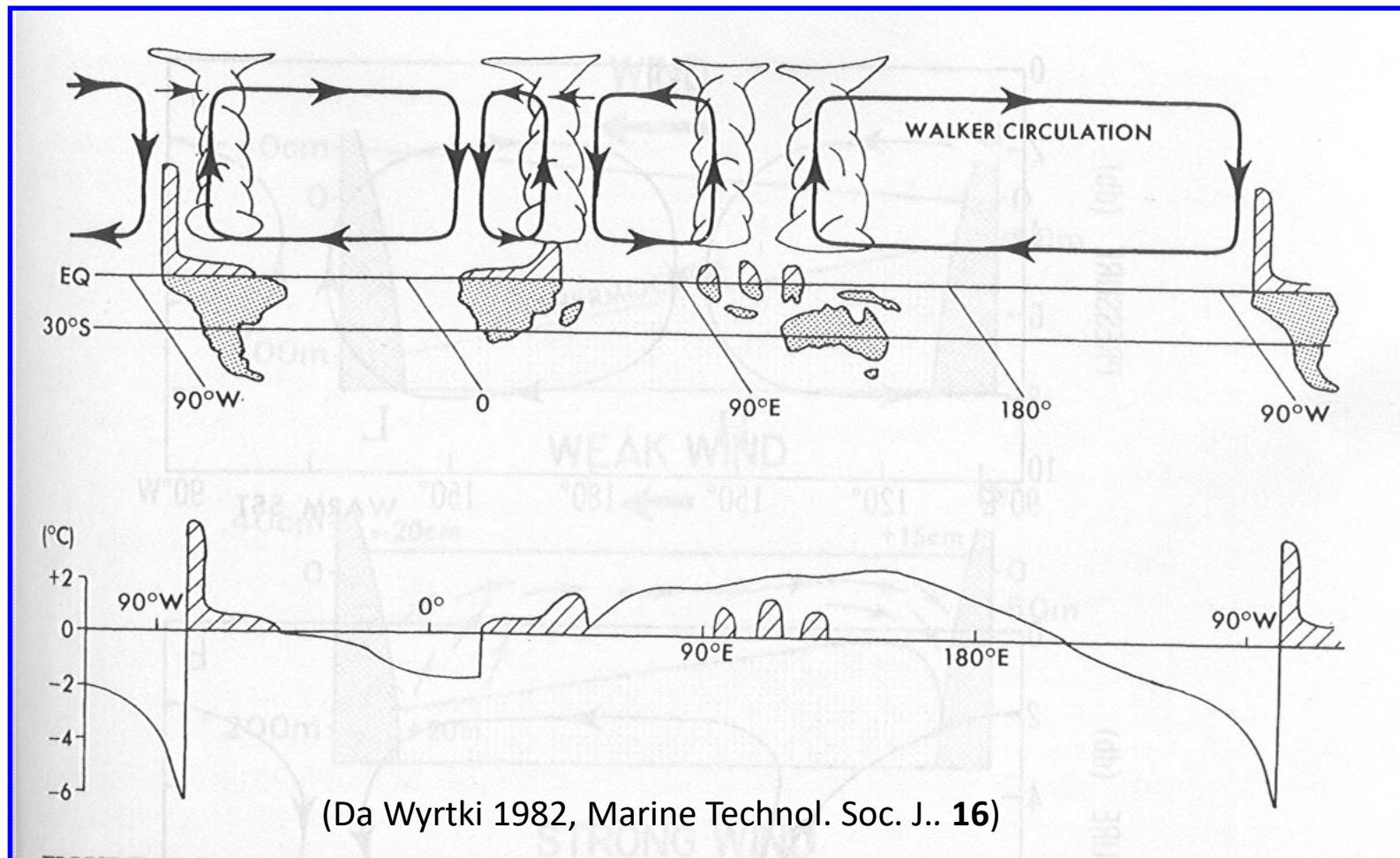
- l'atmosfera influenza l'oceano principalmente a causa dello stress del vento superficiale;
  
- l'oceano influenza l'atmosfera principalmente a causa di anomalie nella temperatura della sua superficie (*Sea Surface Temperature SST*) e del conseguente flusso verticale di calore sensibile e latente.

# temperatura media oceanica



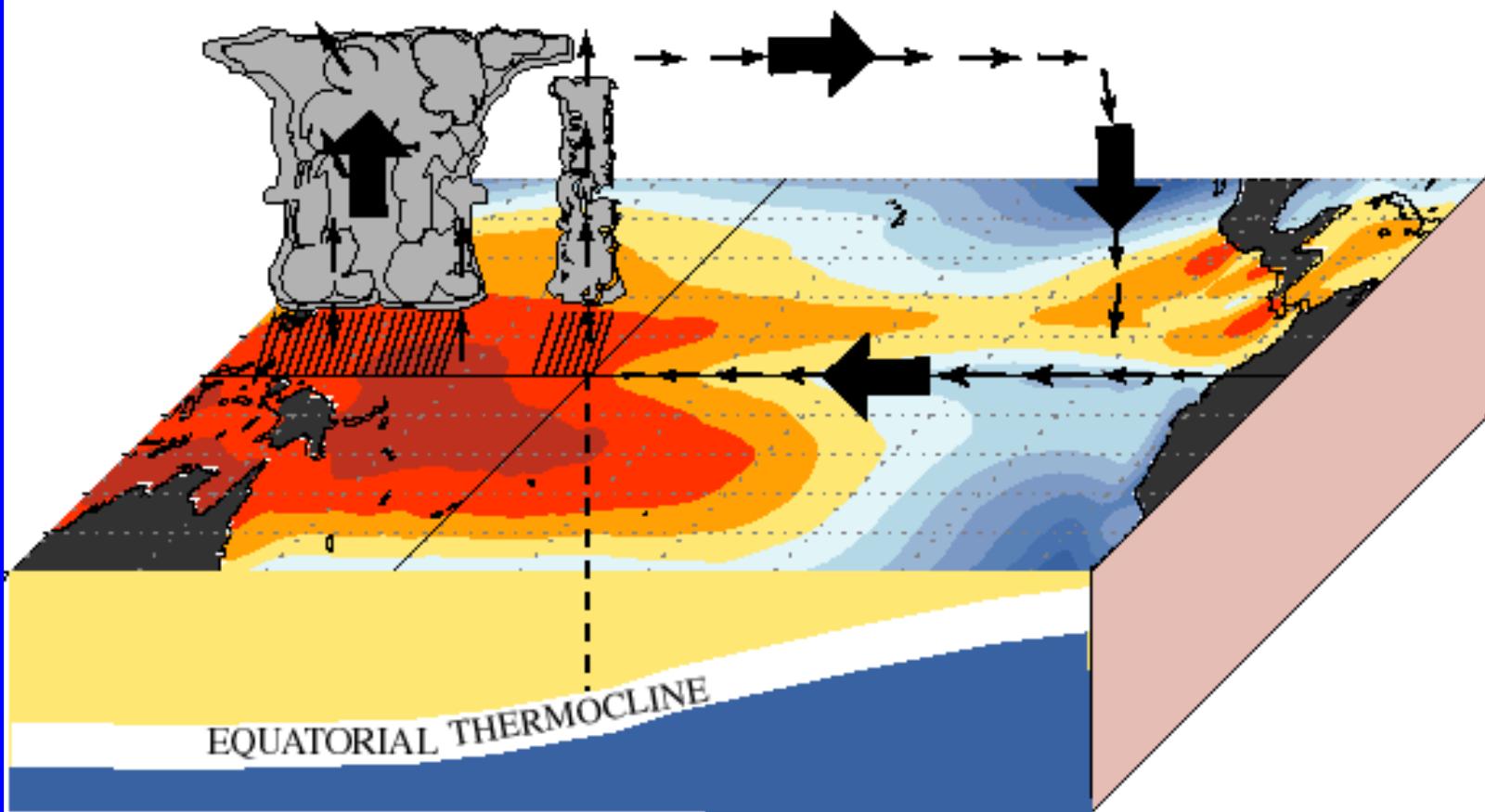
# Circolazione Atmosferica Equatoriale

Schema della normale circolazione di Walker lungo l'equatore. Risalita di aria e pioggia insistente sul Indonesia, Pacifico occidentale, Africa sud orientale e Amazzonia, mentre condizioni di scarsa precipitazione nel Pacifico orientale e nell'Africa sud-occidentale. Il grafico in basso mostra inoltre il profilo dell'anomalia di temperatura lungo l'equatore.



# *Circolazione Atmosferica Equatoriale*

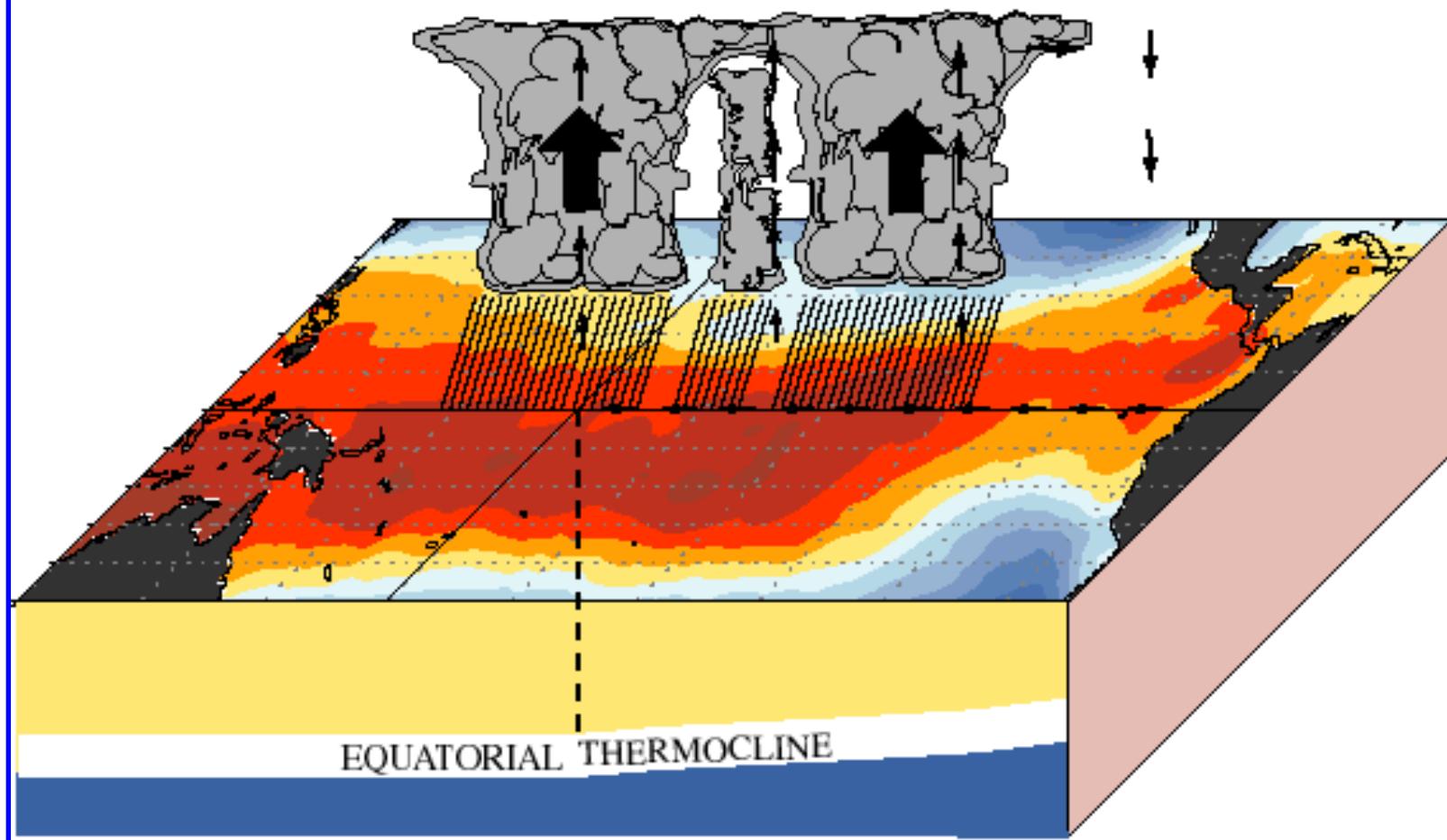
**December - February Normal Conditions**



# *Circolazione Atmosferica Equatoriale*

## Condizione ENSO – El Niño

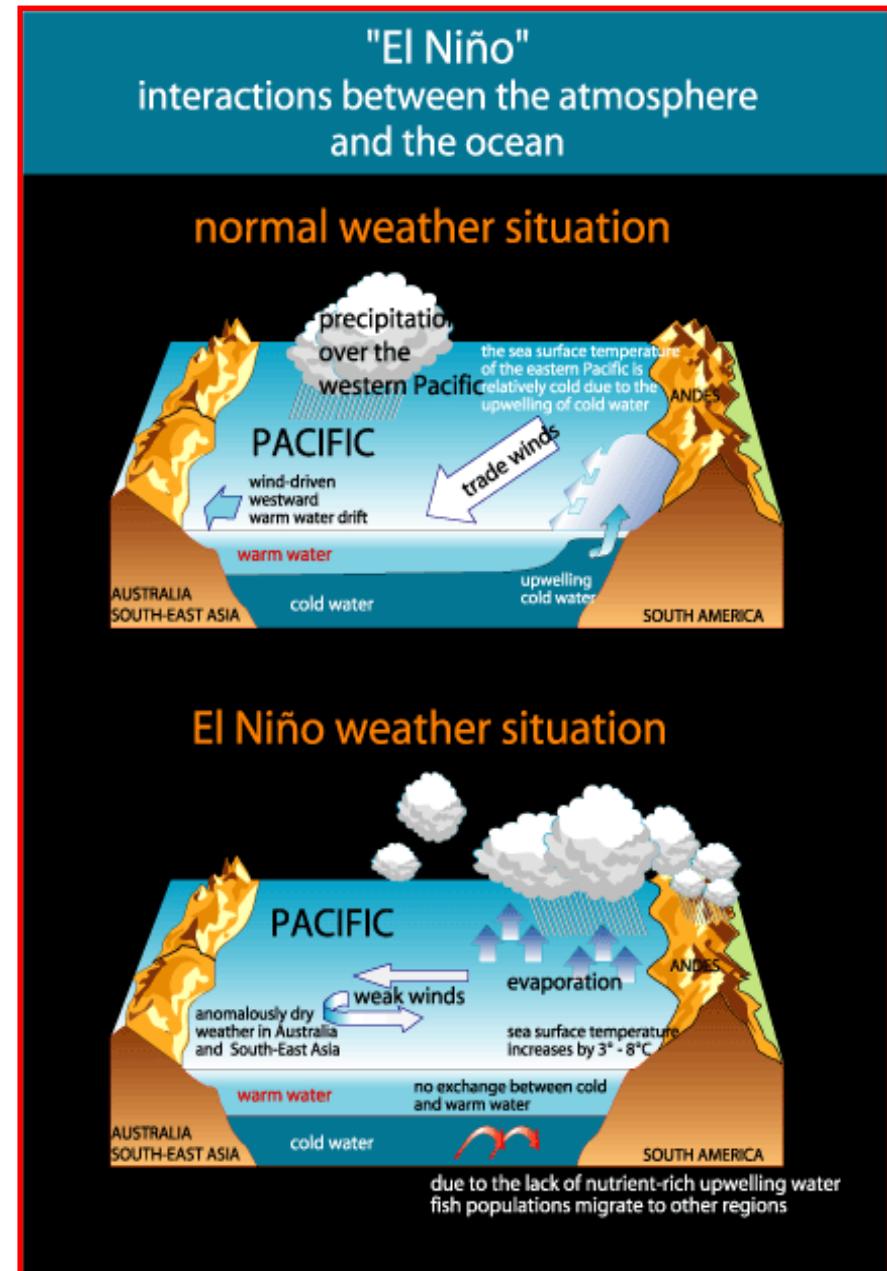
### December - February El Niño Conditions



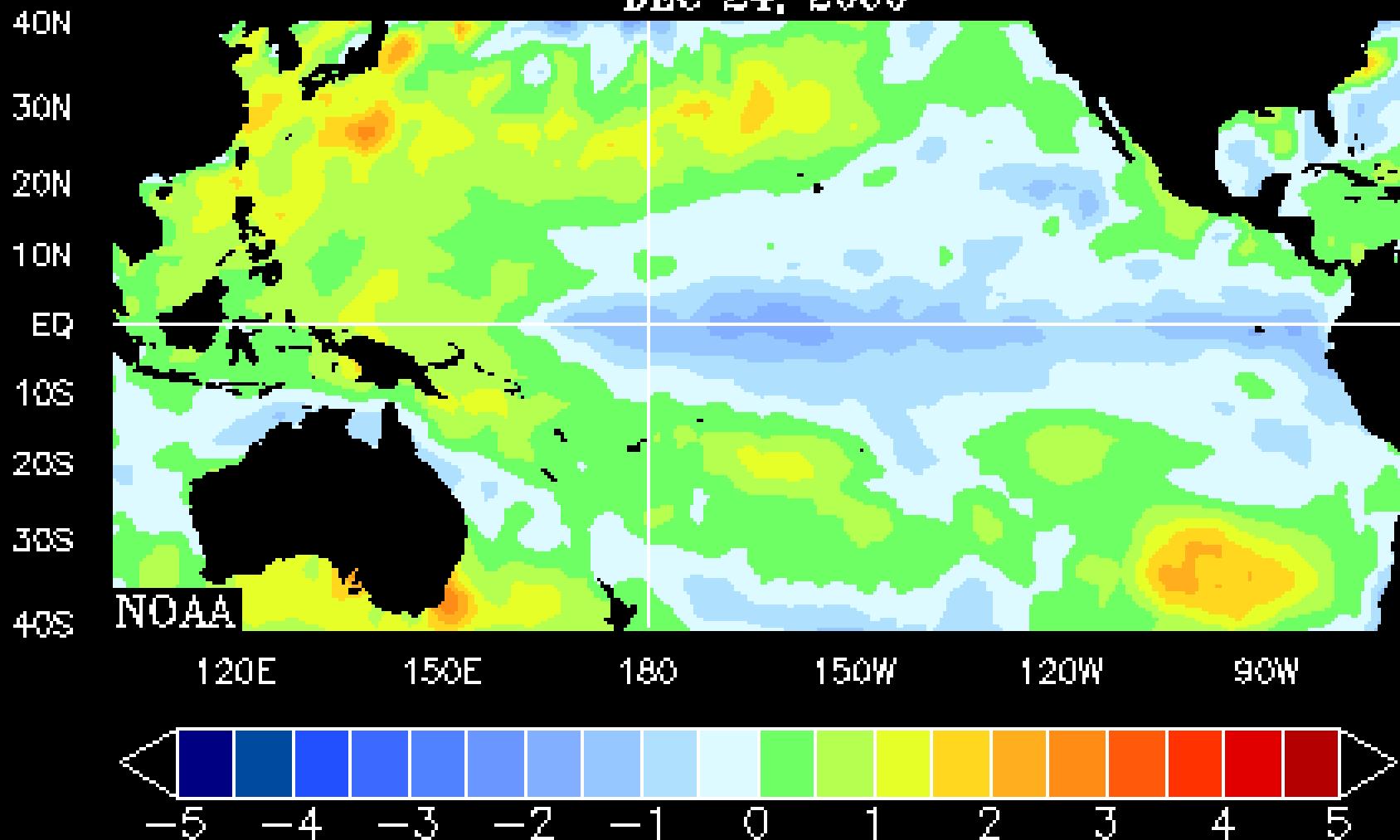
## Circolazione Atmosferica Equatoriale - Condizione ENSO

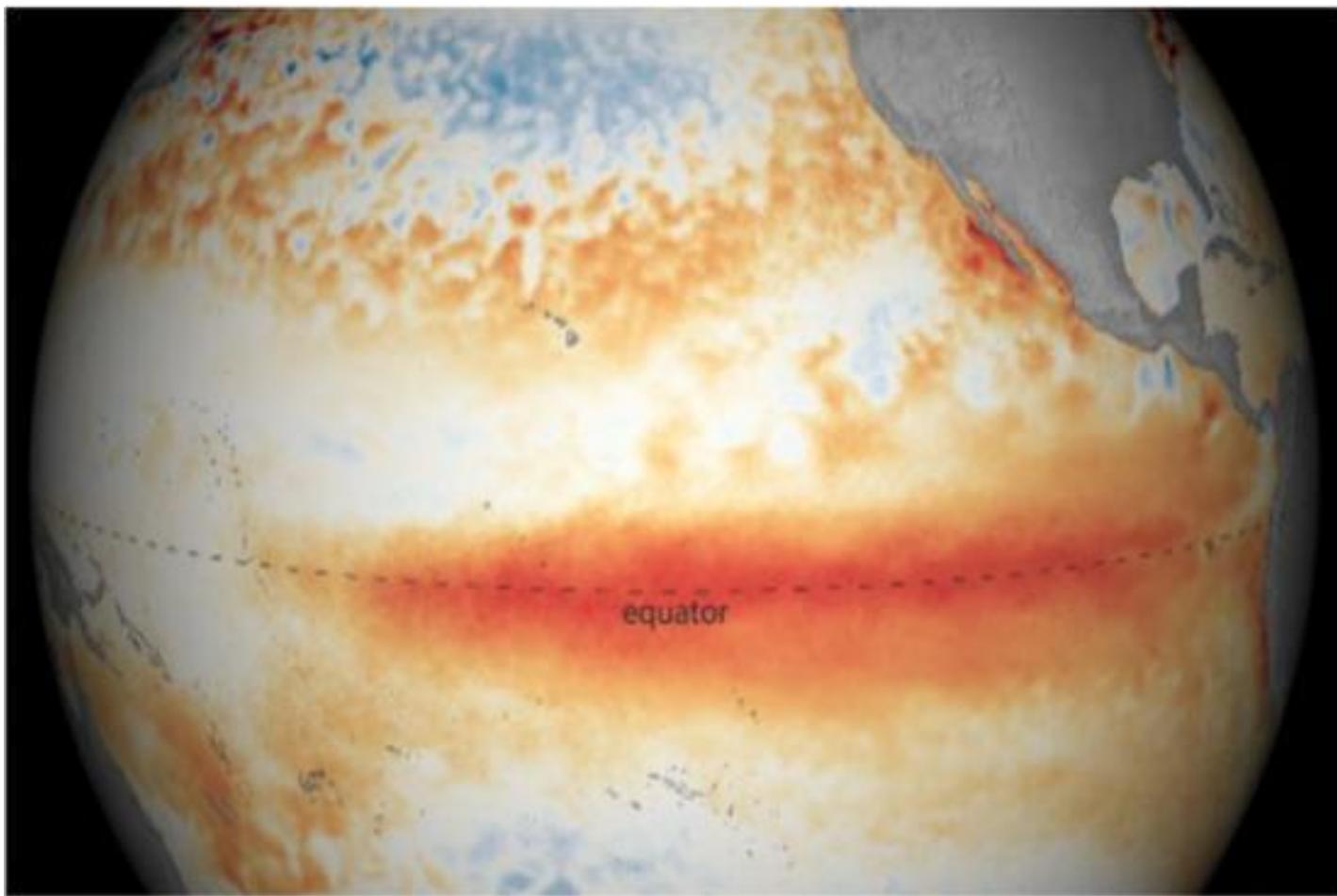
Negli anni “normali” il forte gradiente di temperatura superficiale (freddo a est caldo a ovest) nel Pacifico equatoriale è accompagnato da **forti venti alisei** che spingono le acque superficiali verso ovest permettendo a quelle più fredde e profonde di risalire in superficie. La **risalita delle acque** rafforza a sua volta il gradiente di temperatura superficiale mantenendo gli alisei.

Un **indebolimento degli alisei** nel Pacifico centrale **indebolisce l'upwelling** e fa aumentare la temperatura del Pacifico orientale. Questo fenomeno contribuisce a indebolire ulteriormente gli alisei. Il rafforzarsi vicendevole di questi effetti contribuisce all’instaurarsi di un El Niño.



SST ANOMALIES °C  
DEC 24, 2000





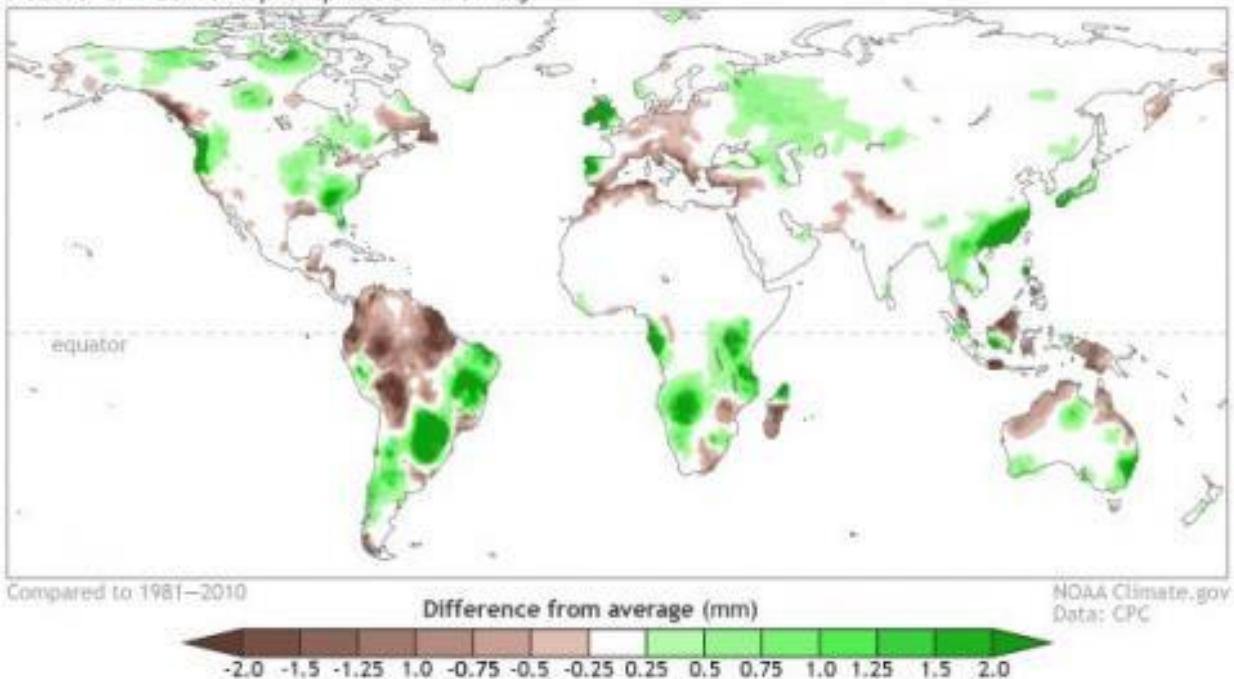
February 2016  
compared to 1981-2010

Difference from average temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

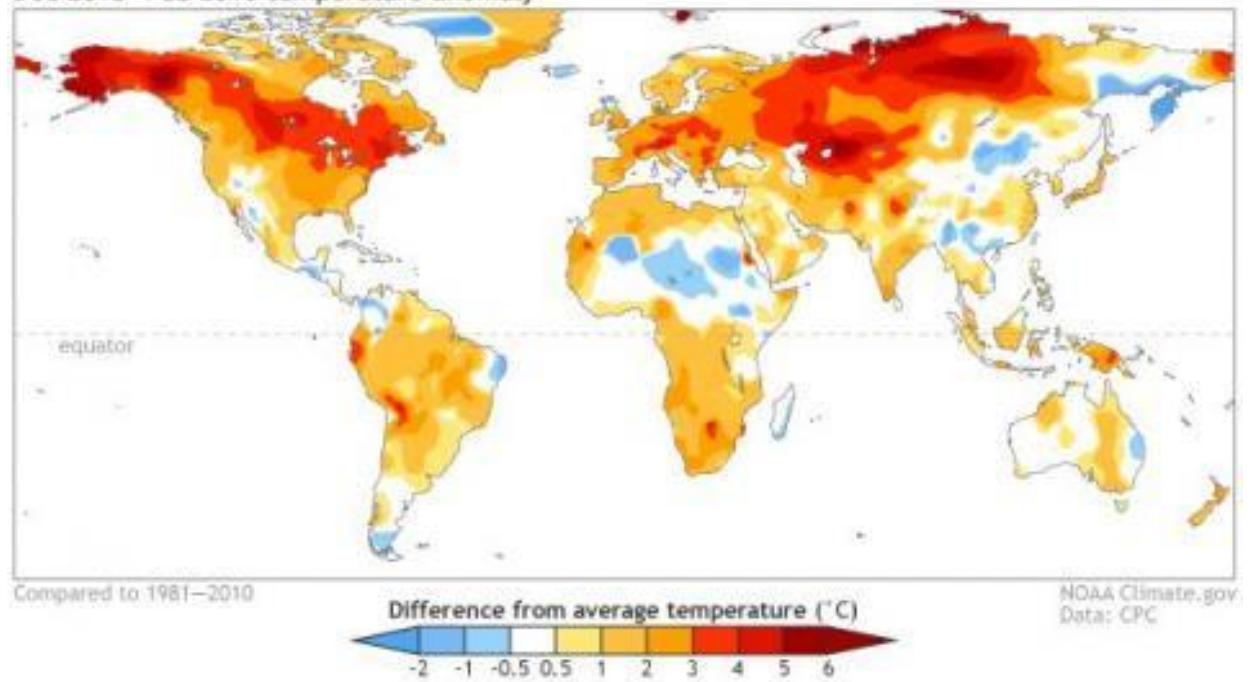
-9      0      9

Climate.gov/NNVL  
Data: Geo-Polar SST

Dec 2015–Feb 2016 precipitation anomaly



Dec 2015–Feb 2016 temperature anomaly



# **FORZANTI NATURALI**

## **VARIAZIONE DELLA RADIAZIONE SOLARE**

**Diretta**



**Attività Solare**

**Indiretta**



**Milankovitch**

## **INTERAZIONI TRA DIVERSE COMPONENTI**

**El Niño**

**ERUZIONI VULCANICHE**

**DERIVA DEI CONTINENTI**

## **FORZANTI ANTROPICHE**

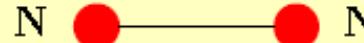
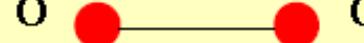
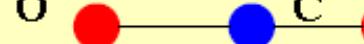
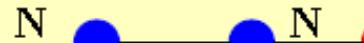
### **IMMISSIONE DI GAS IN ATMOSFERA**

### **IMMISSIONE DI AEROSOL IN ATMOSFERA**

### **SFRUTTAMENTO DEL TERRENO**

# forzanti - GHG I

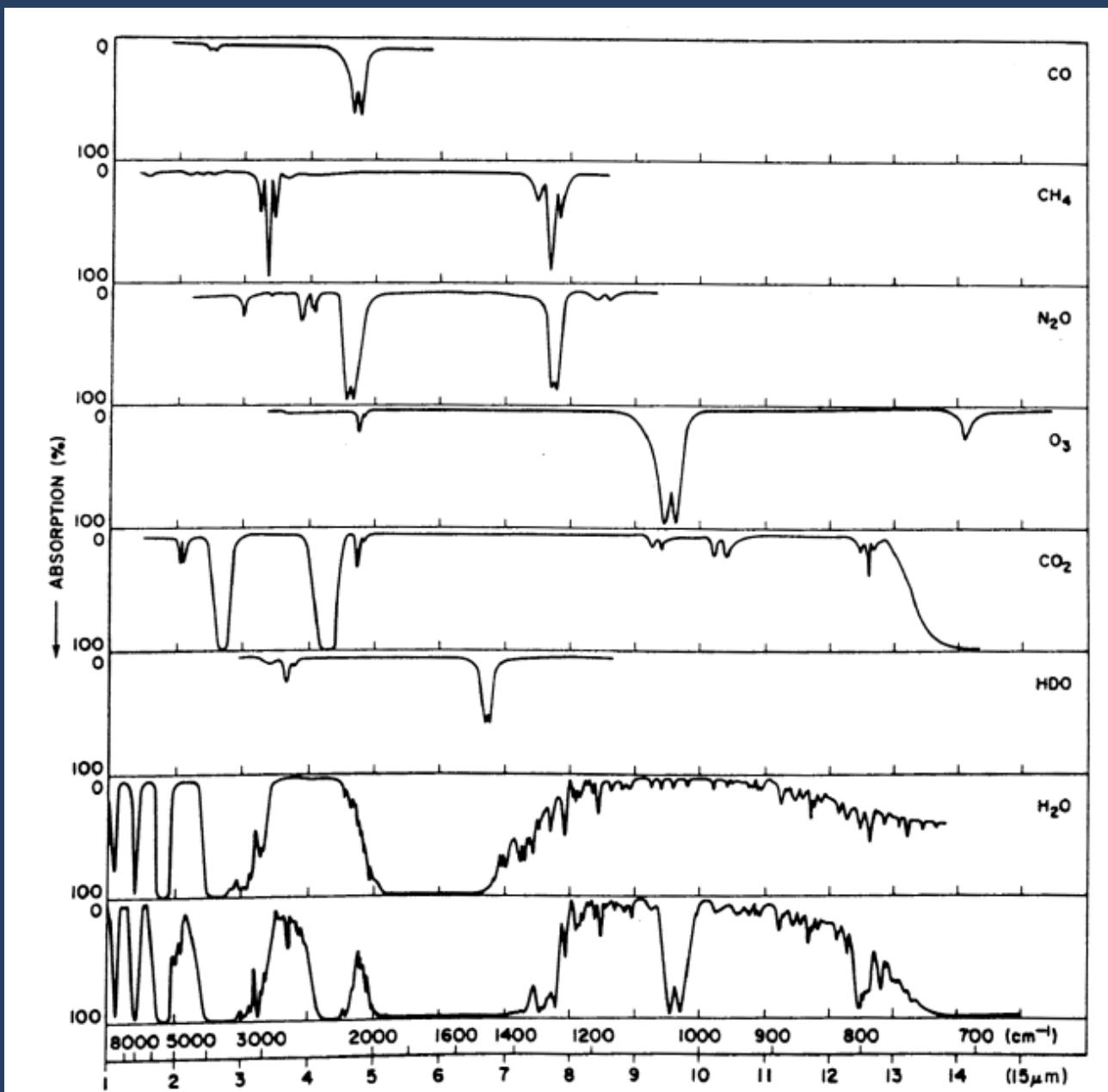
## *interazione tra radiazione e costituenti atmosferici*

Molecule	Structure	Permanent dipole moment	May acquire dipole moment
$\text{N}_2$	N  N	No	No
$\text{O}_2$	O  O	No	No
CO	C  O	Yes	Yes
$\text{CO}_2$	O  C O	No	Yes (in two vibrational modes)
$\text{N}_2\text{O}$	N  O	Yes	Yes
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	H  H	Yes	Yes
$\text{O}_3$	O  O	Yes	Yes
$\text{CH}_4$	H  H	No	Yes (in two vibrational modes)

Peixoto and Oort (1998)

# forzanti - GHG II

*spettri di assorbimento dei gas atmosferici*

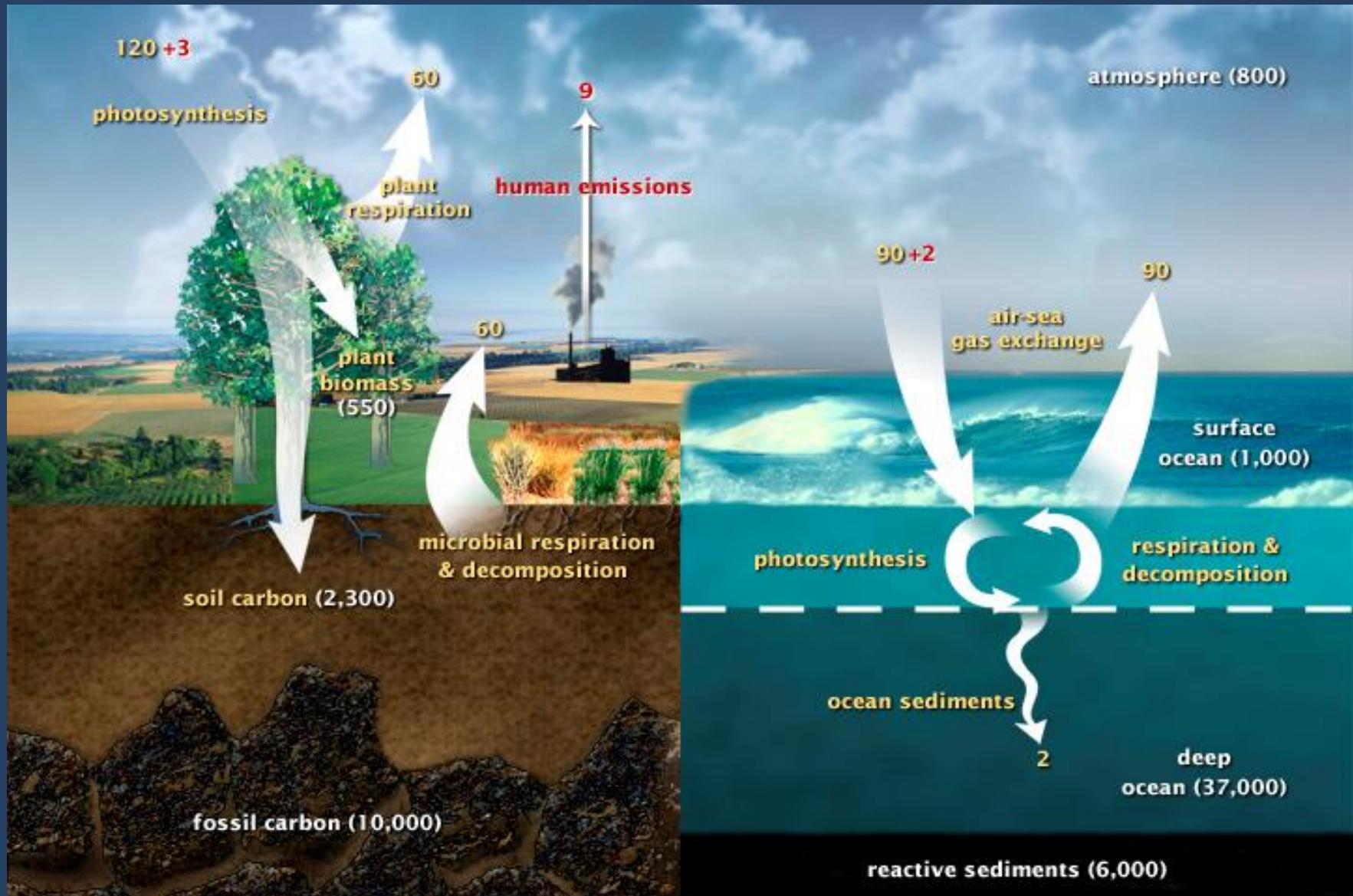


(Valley, 1965)

# forzanti - GHG III

ciclo veloce del carbonio

**flussi naturali (GtC/anno) flussi antropici (GtC/anno) riserve (GtC)**



COMMERCE



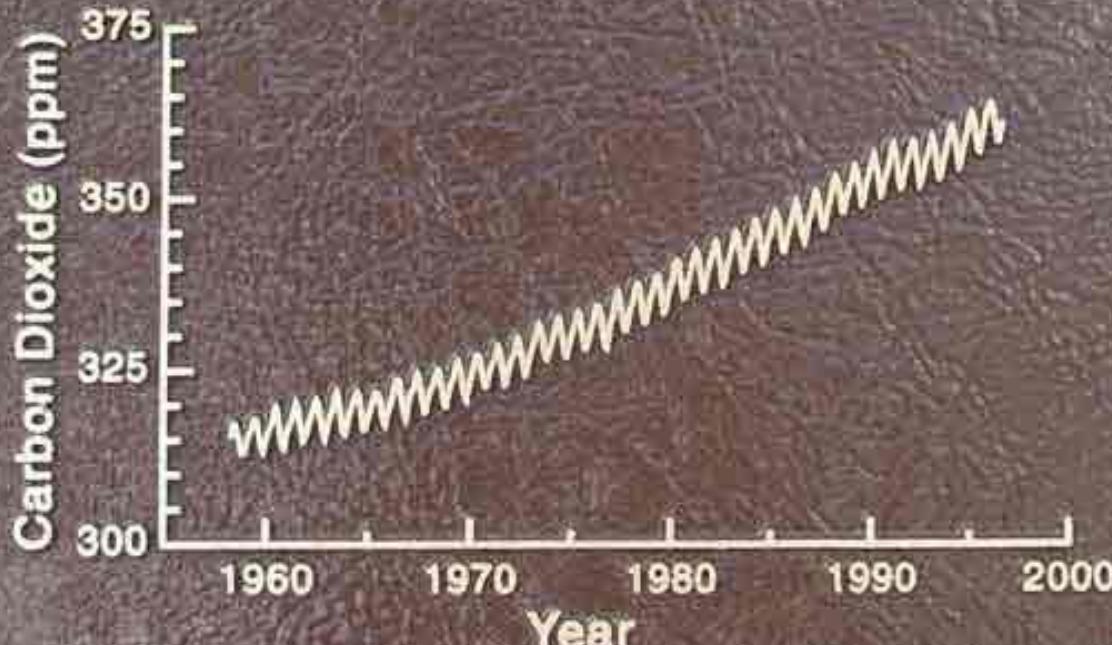
# Keeling Building

Named in honor of

*Professor Charles David Keeling,  
Scripps Institution of Oceanography,*

NODC

who initiated continuous  $CO_2$  measurements at this site in 1958

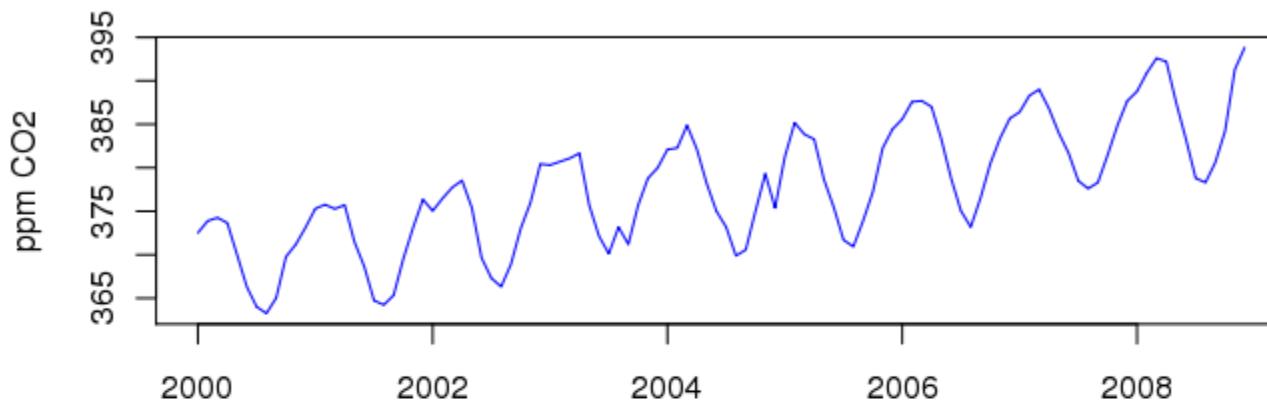


November 1997

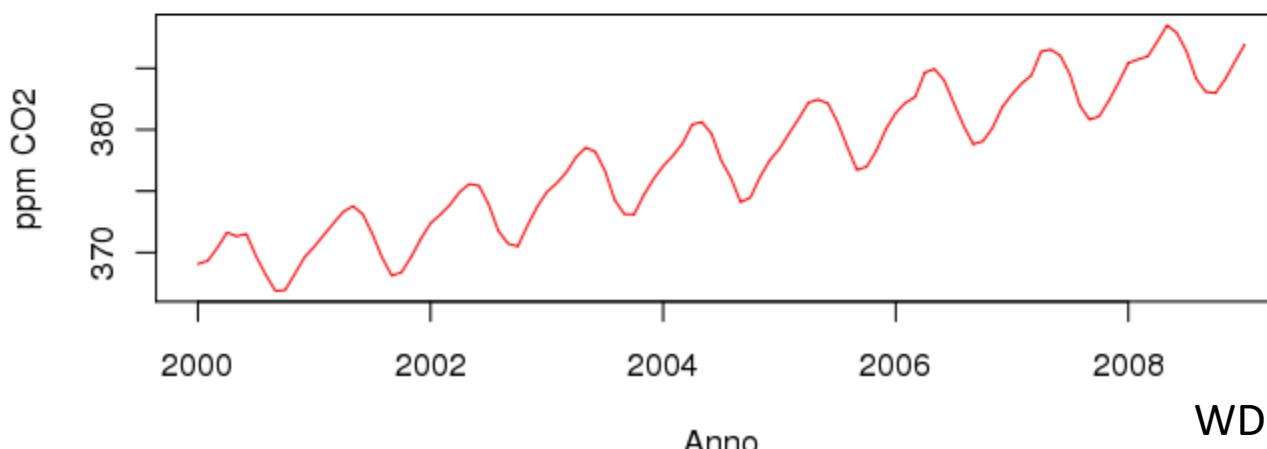
# forzanti - GHG V

*misure di contenuto di CO<sub>2</sub>*

**CO2 - Monte Cimone**



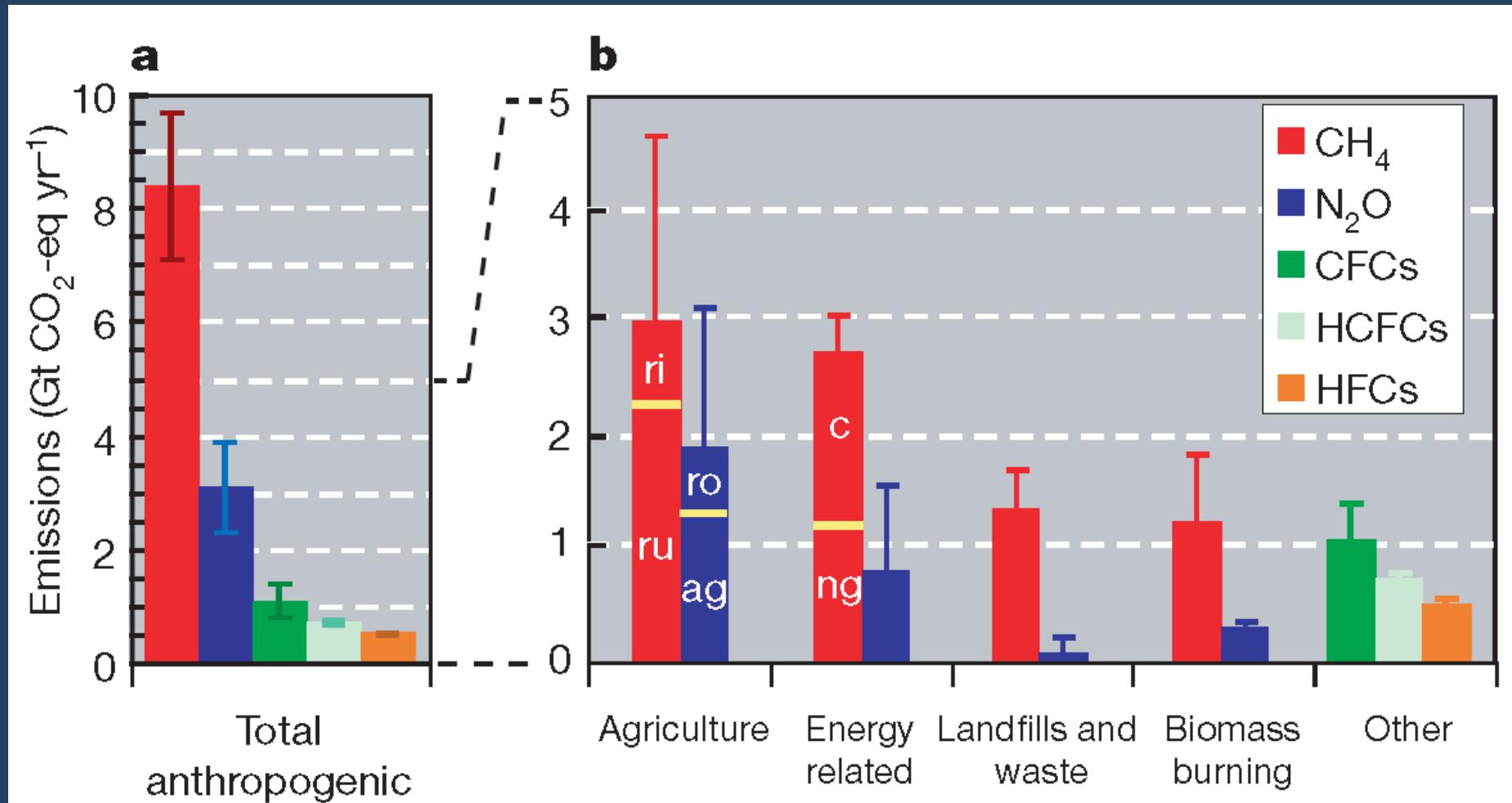
**CO2 - Mauna Loa**



# forzanti - GHG VI

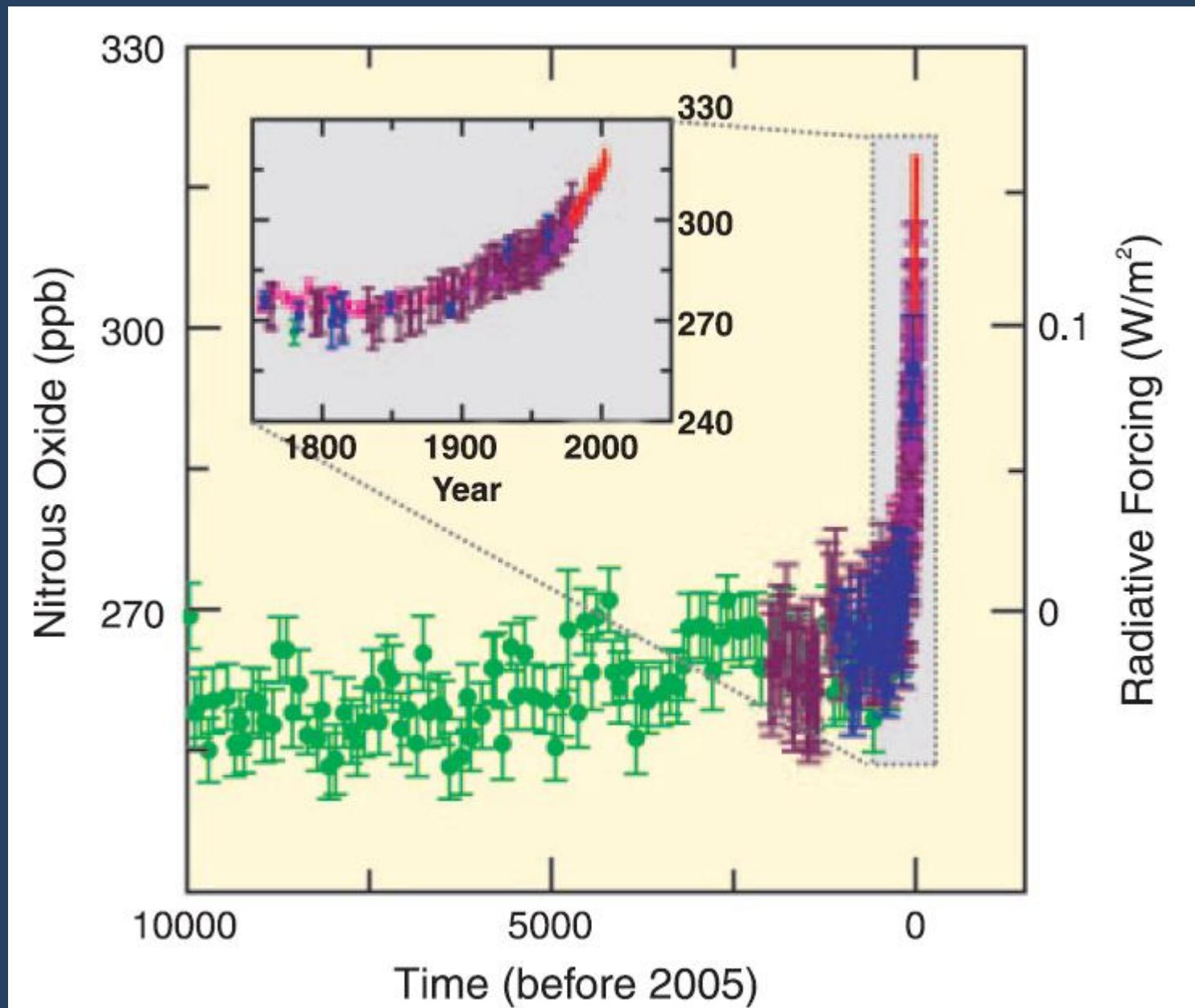
meccanismi di produzione e distruzione di altri GHG

ri: coltivazione del riso; ru: ruminanti; ng: gas naturali; c: miniere  
ro: run-off; ag: agricoltura



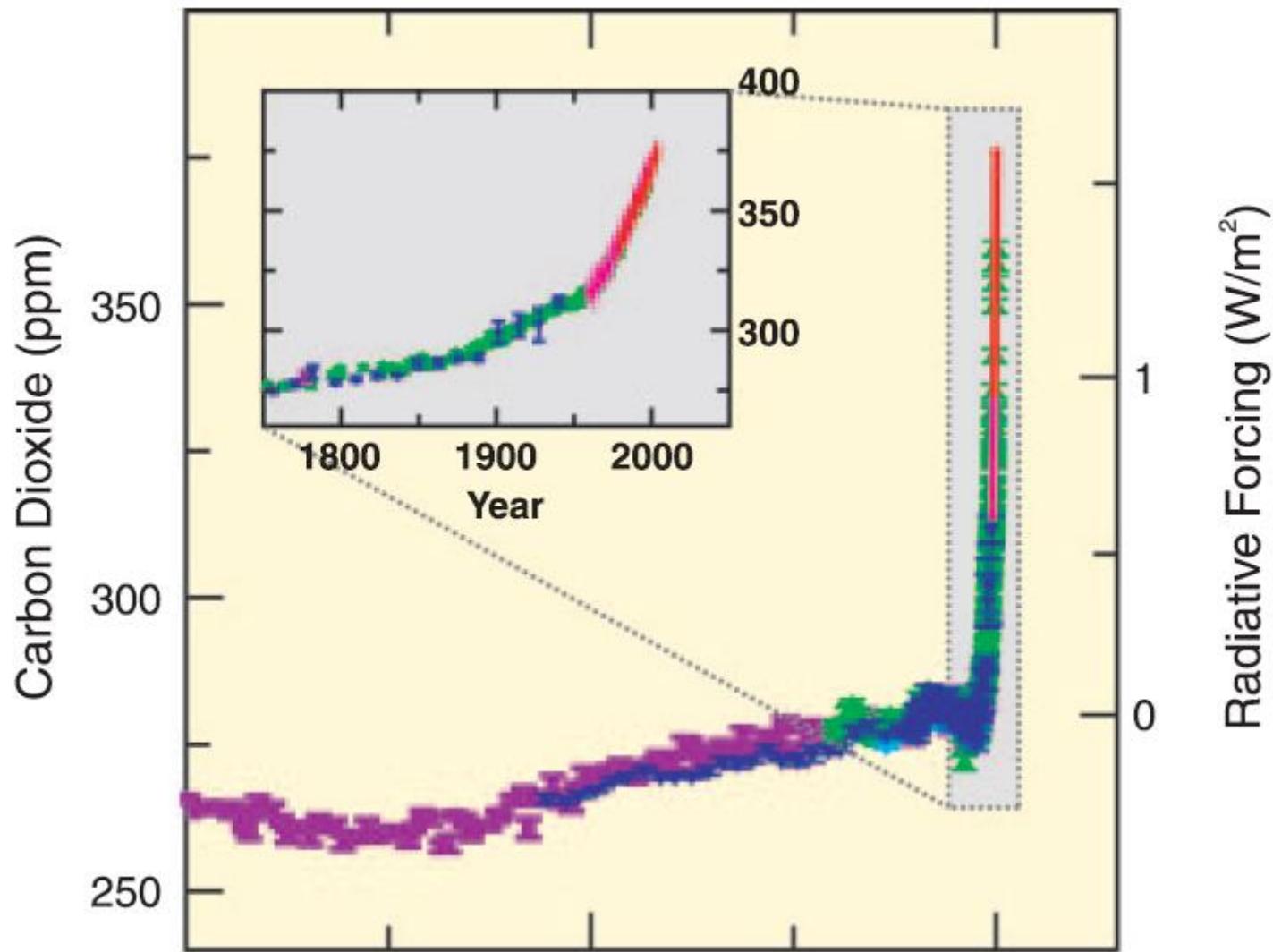
# forzanti - GHG VII

record storici (ice cores)



# forzanti - GHG VII

record storici (ice cores)



# GEOENGINEERING TECHNIQUES

Geoengineering is the large-scale intervention in the Earth system to counteract human-induced climate change. There are two basic approaches to intervention:



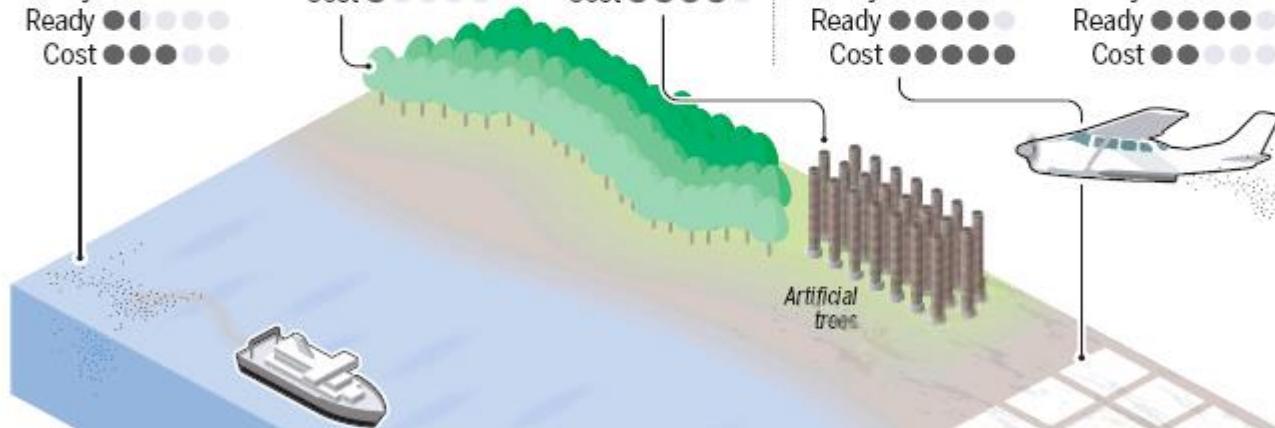
## CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL

Removes carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere and storing it for a long time. Techniques include:

**Ocean fertilisation**  
Sprinkle iron to stimulate growth of CO<sub>2</sub>-eating phytoplankton  
Safety: ● Ready: ●● Cost: ●●●

**Afforestation**  
Plant trees on a large-scale to remove CO<sub>2</sub>  
Safety: ●●●●● Ready: ●●●● Cost: ●●●●●

**Air capture**  
Convert CO<sub>2</sub> into a solid using sodium hydroxide  
Safety: ●●●●● Ready: ●●●● Cost: ●●●●●



The safest and most predictable way to moderate climate change is to take early and effective action to reduce emissions. No geoengineering method can provide an easy or readily acceptable alternative solution to the problem of climate change

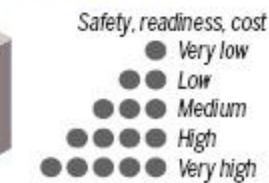
## SOLAR RADIATION MANAGEMENT

Counteracts global warming by reflecting some sunlight back to space. Techniques include:

**Desert surface albedo**  
Cover desert surface with reflective sheets to reflect sunlight  
Safety: ● Ready: ●●●● Cost: ●●●●●

**Stratospheric aerosol**  
Inject sulfur to reflect sunlight, increase cloud condensation  
Safety: ●●●●● Ready: ●●●●● Cost: ●●●●●

**Space reflector**  
Launch mirrors into space to reflect sunlight  
Safety: ●●●●● Ready: ●●●●● Cost: ●●●●●



Drawings are not to scale

Sources: The Royal Society, University of East Anglia

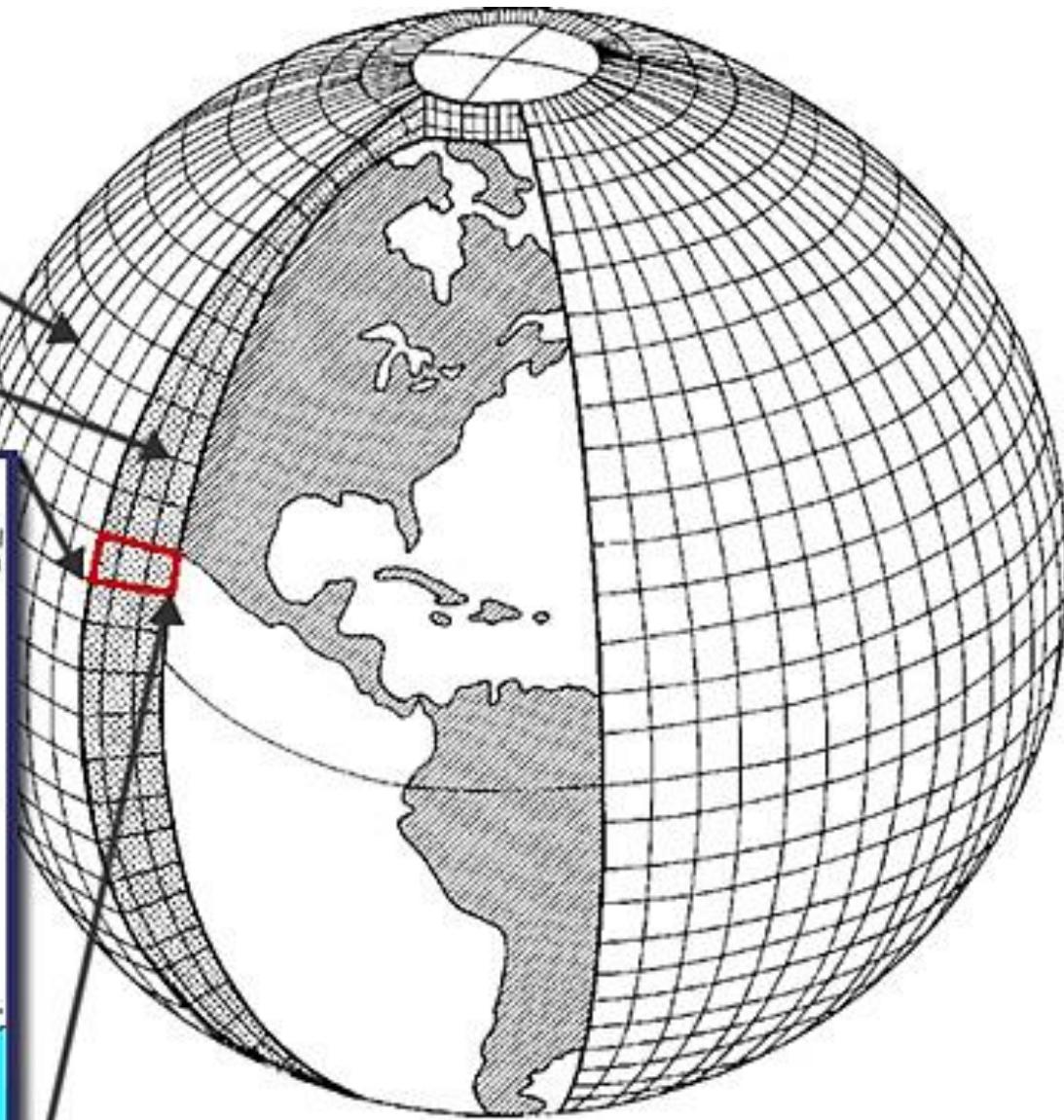
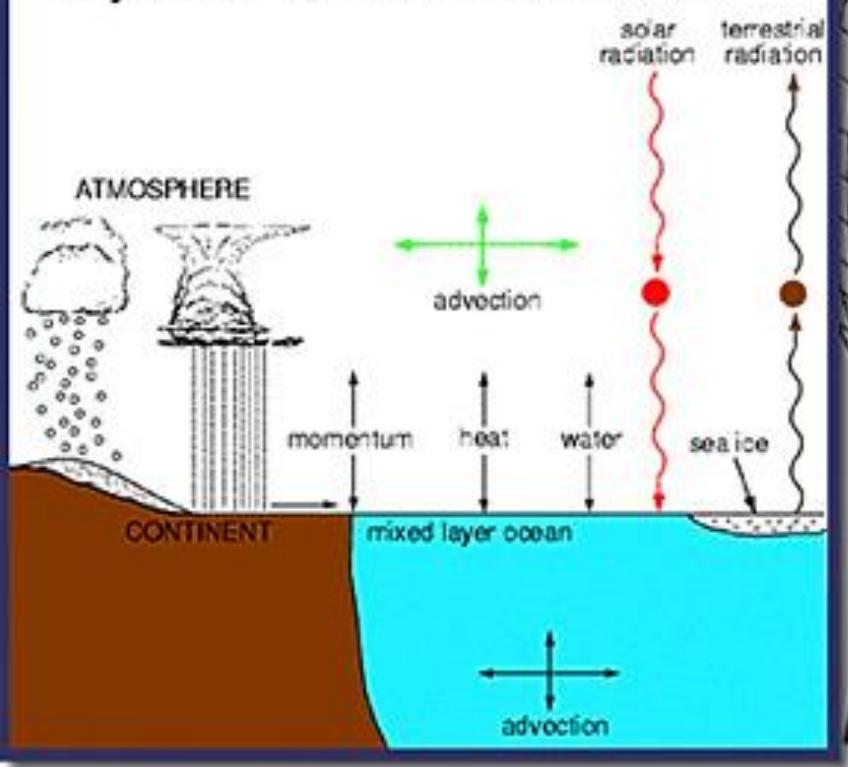
REUTERS

# Schematic for Global Atmospheric Model

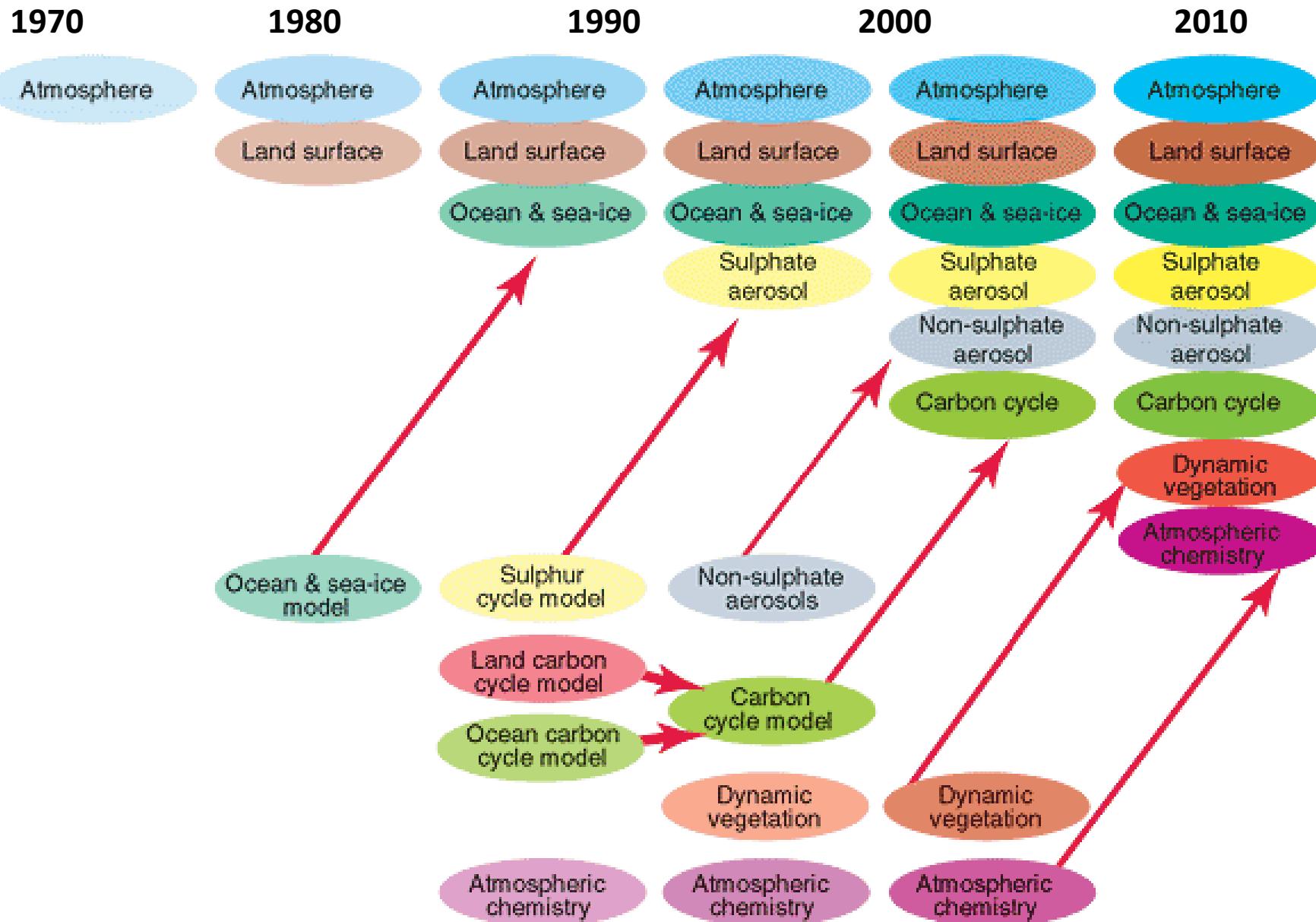
Horizontal Grid (latitude - longitude)

Vertical Grid (height or pressure)

## Physical Processes in a Model

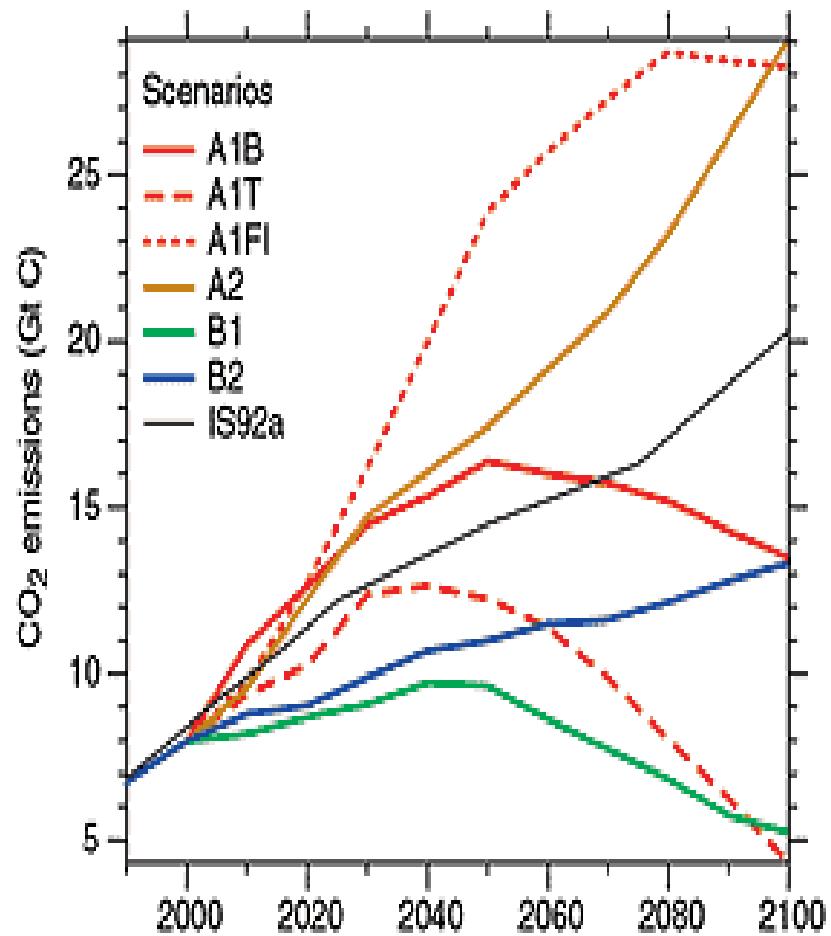


# evoluzione dei modelli climatici

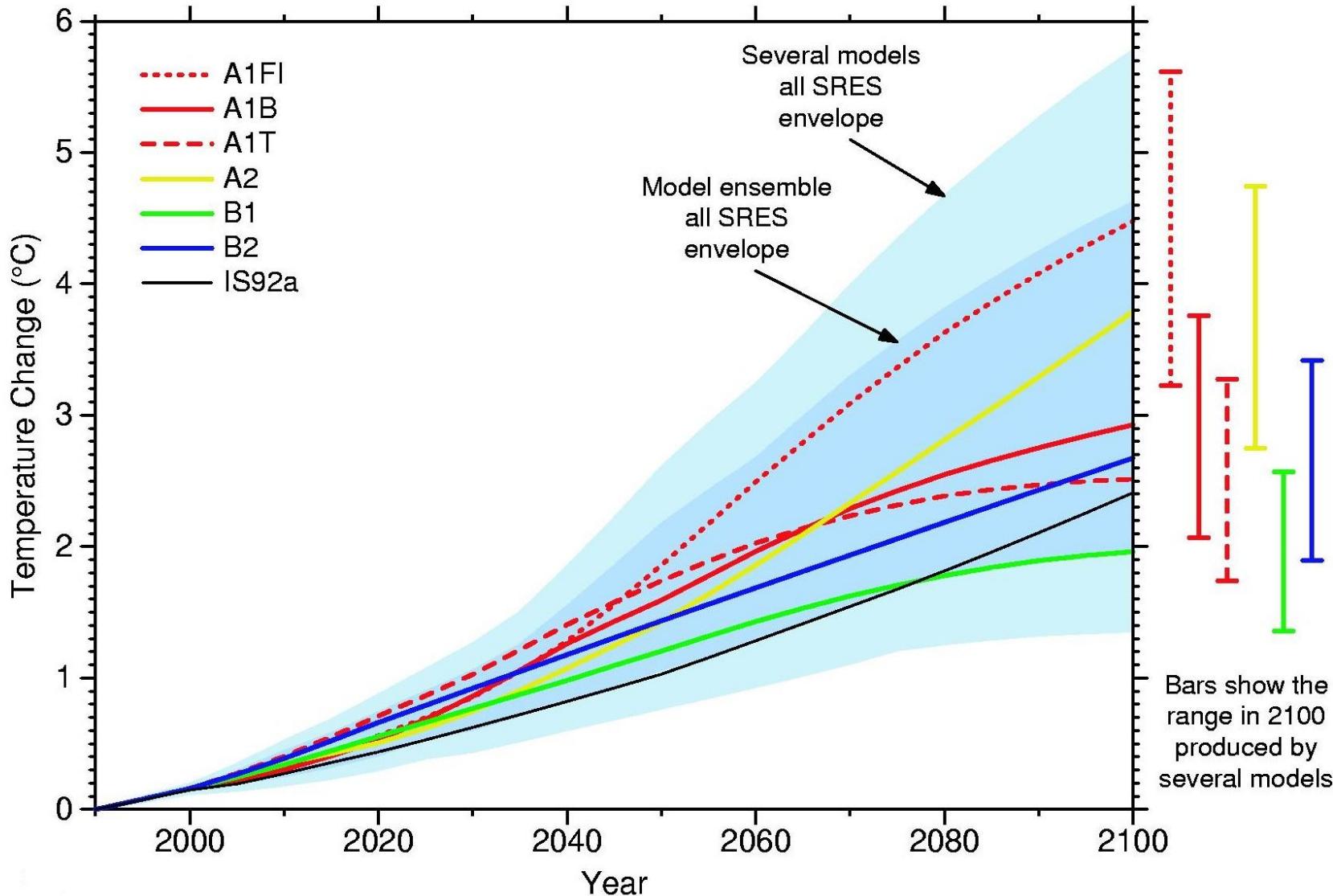


# Future Climate Change

- A1: rapida crescita economica con sviluppo tecnologico
  - A1FI: uso intensivo di combustibili fossili
  - A1T: uso di combustibili non-fossili
  - A1B: bilancio di fonti di energia
- A2: espansione demografica
- B1: piu' attenzione ai problemi ambientali
- B2: piu' attenzione alle tematiche locali



per la **temperatura globale** si prevede una **crescita**  
da **1.4 a 5.8°C** nel periodo **1990-2100**



**Prediction is very  
difficult, especially if  
it's about the future.**

*-Nils Bohr-*