

Фізика клімату

***Юрій
Скоренький,
кафедра
фізики ТНТУ***

Клімат — багаторічний режим погоди.

Основні особливості клімату обумовлюють атмосферний тиск, швидкість і напрямок вітру, температура і вологість повітря, хмарність і атмосферні опади, тривалість сонячної радіації

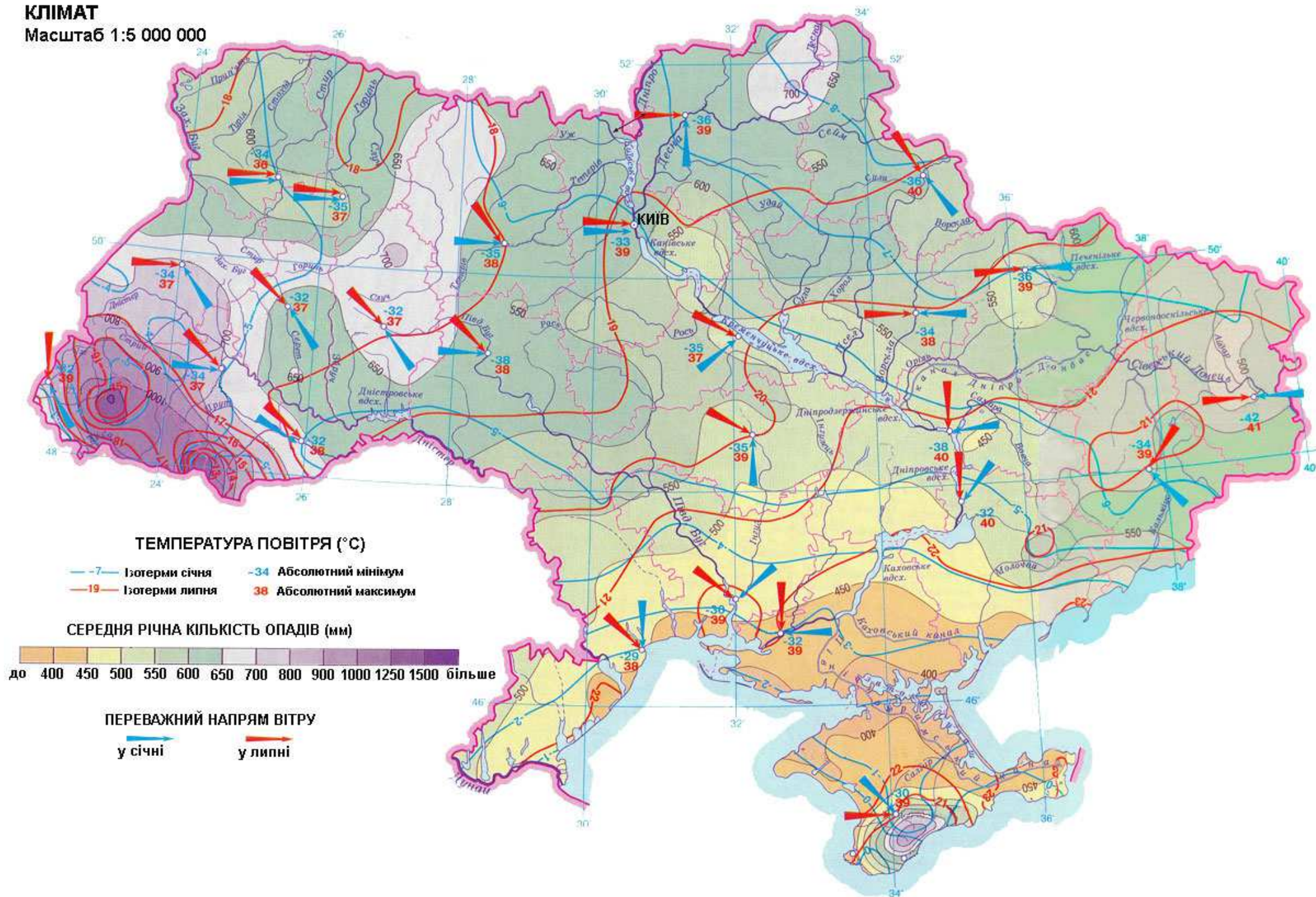
Погода — стан нижнього шару атмосфери

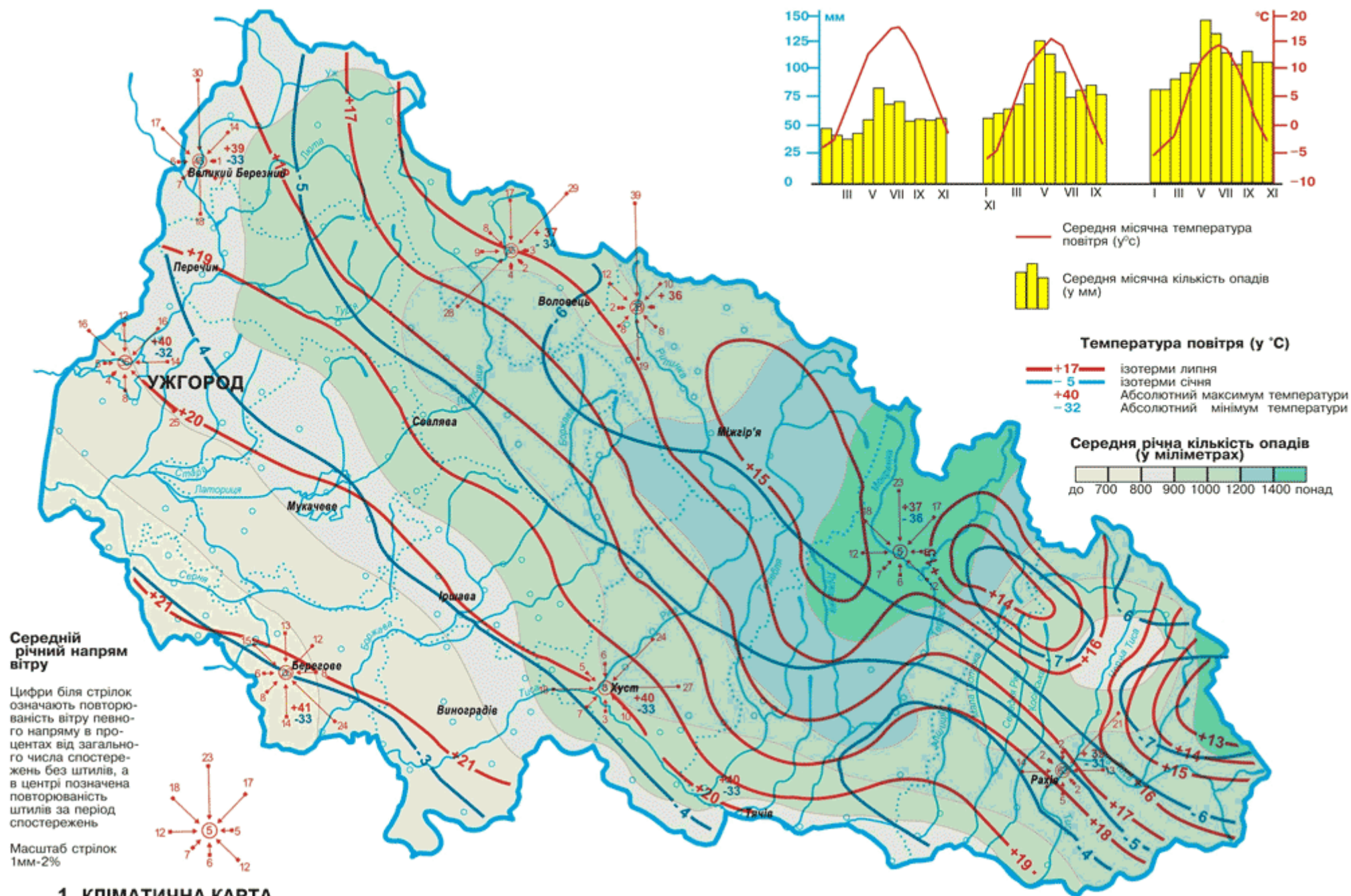
Метеорологія та кліматологія – комплексна наука про Землю, що фізико-математичними методами вивчає:

- атмосферні явища та процеси в нижній атмосфері (**метеорологія**);
- фізичні процеси, що відбуваються в атмосфері Землі;
- фізико-математичне моделювання атмосферних процесів;
- зв'язки між характером атмосферних явищ і процесів, що відбуваються на поверхні Землі;
- умови формування при цьому погоди і клімату Землі (**кліматологія**).

КЛІМАТ

Масштаб 1:5 000 000



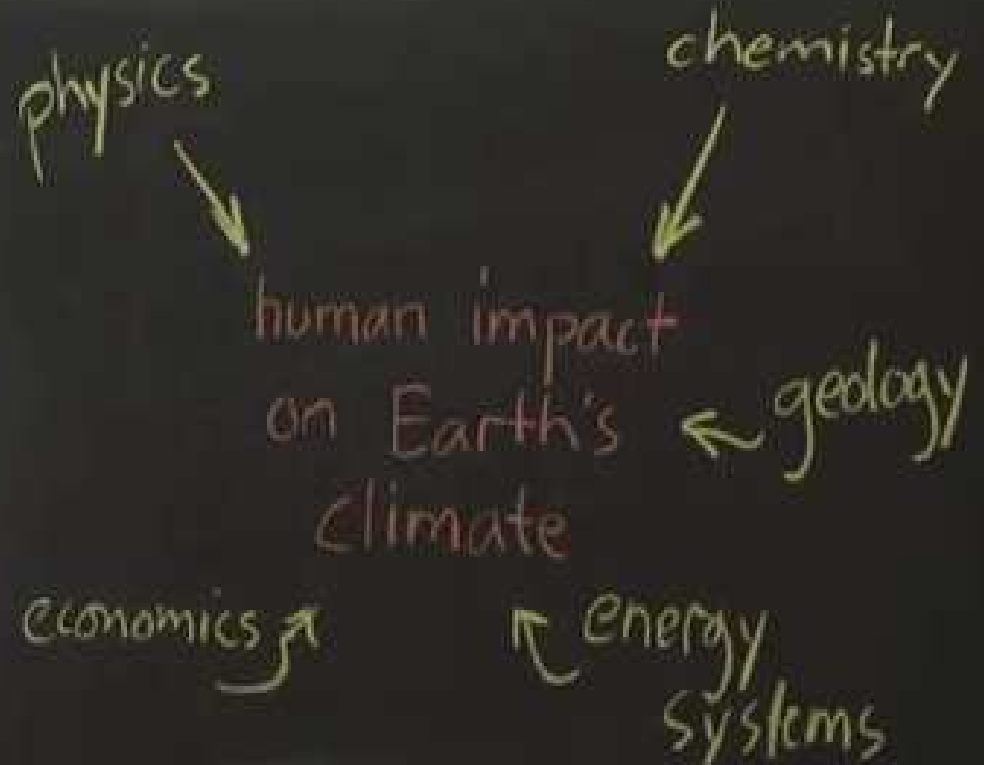




Global Warming I: The Science and Modeling of Climate Change

The University of Chicago

Global Warming
the science of
climate change



David Archer

Global Warming: The Science of Climate Change
The University of Chicago



Find Courses ▾

About ▾

Give Now ▾

Featured Sites ▾

Search

Home » Courses » Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences » Climate Physics and Chemistry

Climate Physics and Chemistry

COURSE HOME



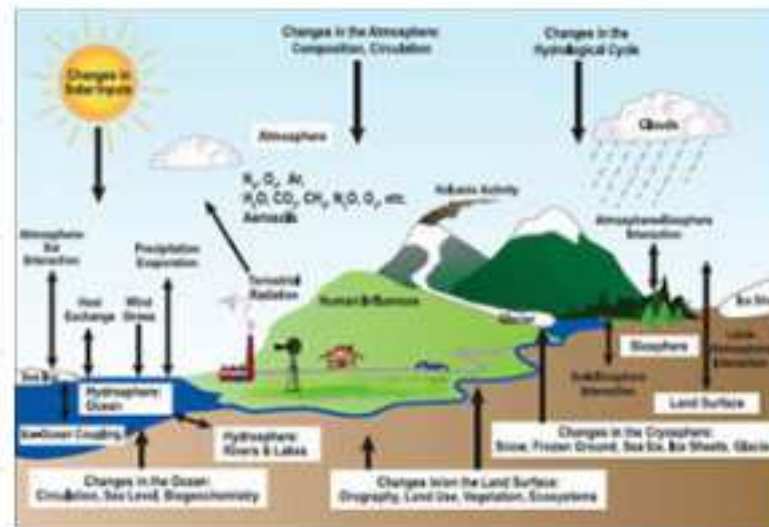
SYLLABUS

READINGS

LECTURE NOTES

ASSIGNMENTS

PROJECTS



Schematic view of the components of the climate system, their processes and interactions. (Image courtesy of IPCC.)

Instructor(s)

Prof. Carl Wunsch

Prof. Edward Boyle

Prof. Kerry Emanuel

MIT Course Number

12.842 / 12.301

As Taught In

Fall 2008

Level

Undergraduate / Graduate

CITE THIS COURSE

Carl Wunsch, Edward Boyle, and Kerry Emanuel. *12.842 Climate Physics and Chemistry*. Fall 2008. Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT OpenCourseWare, <https://ocw.mit.edu>. License: Creative Commons BY-NC-SA.

Атмосфера визначає клімат таким чином:

- Забезпечує обмін енергією через випромінювання та поглинання електромагнітних хвиль
- Переносить тепло конвекційними потоками
- Впливає на океанські течії

Хімічний склад атмосфери

Gas Name	Chemical Formula	Percent Volume
Nitrogen	N ₂	78.08%
Oxygen	O ₂	20.95%
*Water	H ₂ O	0 to 4%
Argon	Ar	0.93%
*Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂	0.0360%
Neon	Ne	0.0018%
Helium	He	0.0005%
*Methane	CH ₄	0.00017%
Hydrogen	H ₂	0.00005%
*Nitrous Oxide	N ₂ O	0.00003%
*Ozone	O ₃	0.000004%

*** variable gases**

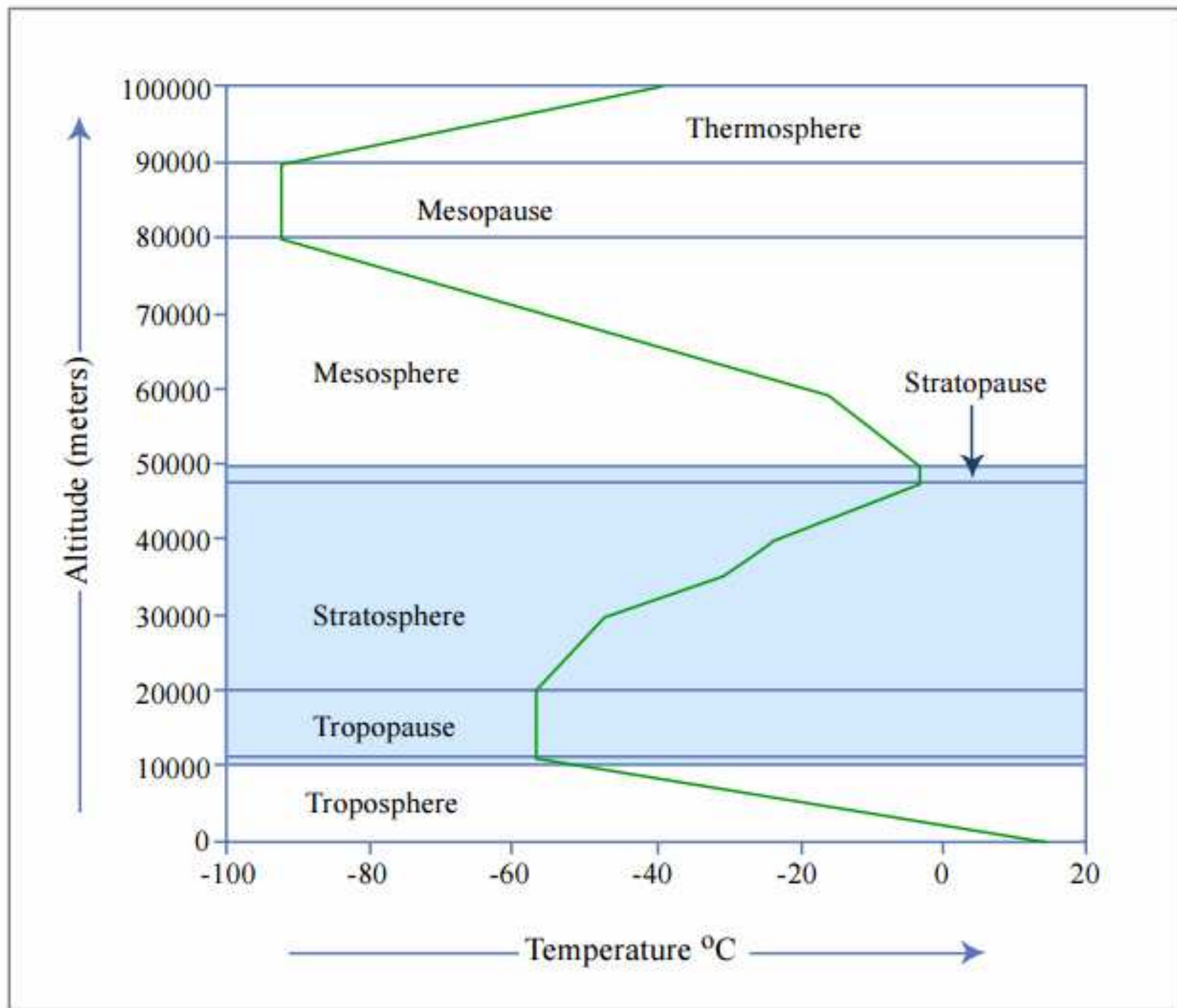


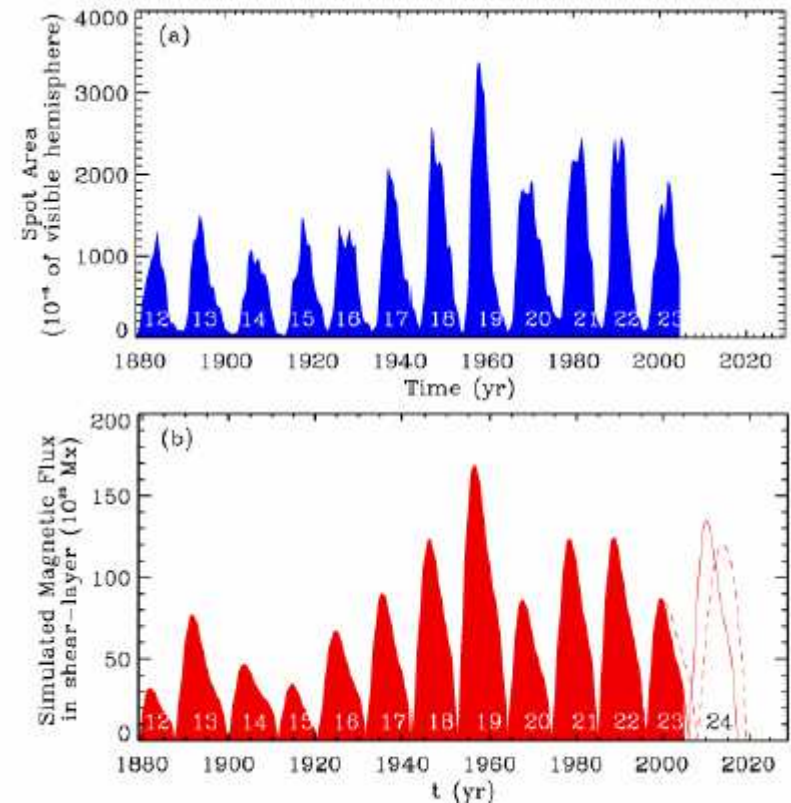
Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

Надходження енергії від сонця

Потік енергії 1370 Вт/ кв.м. на середній відстані
від Сонця до Землі 150 млн км

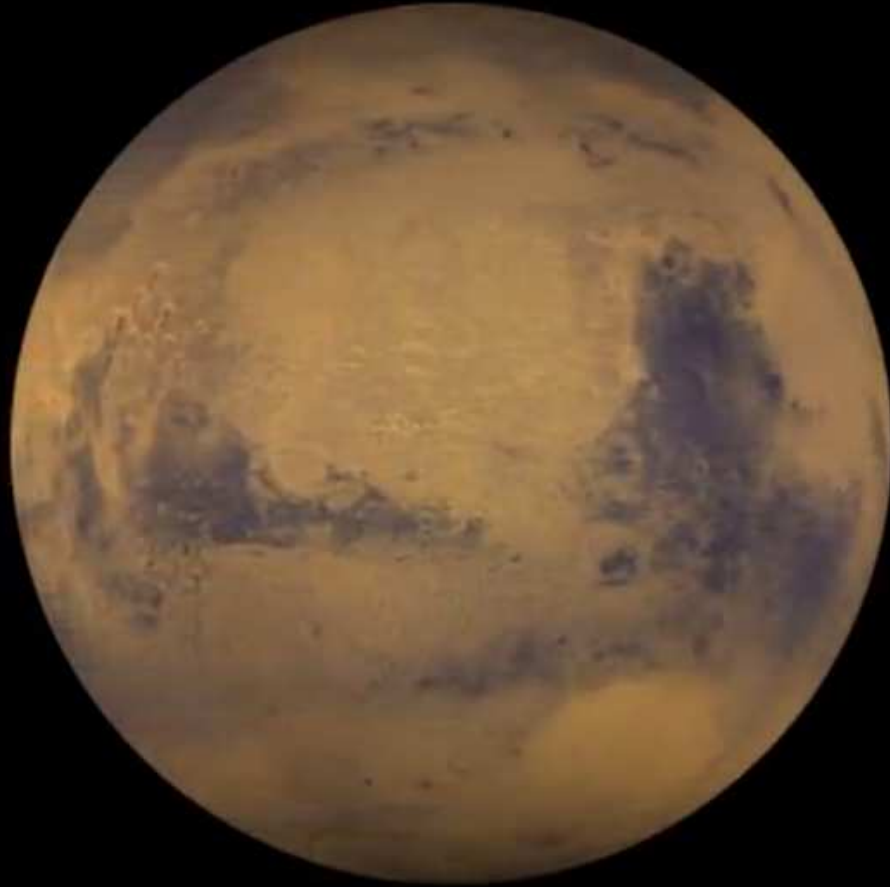


Середня спостережувана температура
поверхні Землі $=288K = 15^{\circ}C$



Carl Wunsch, Edward Boyle, and Kerry Emanuel. *12.842 Climate Physics and Chemistry*. Fall 2008. Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT OpenCourseWare, <https://ocw.mit.edu>. License: Creative Commons BY-NC-SA.

Mars



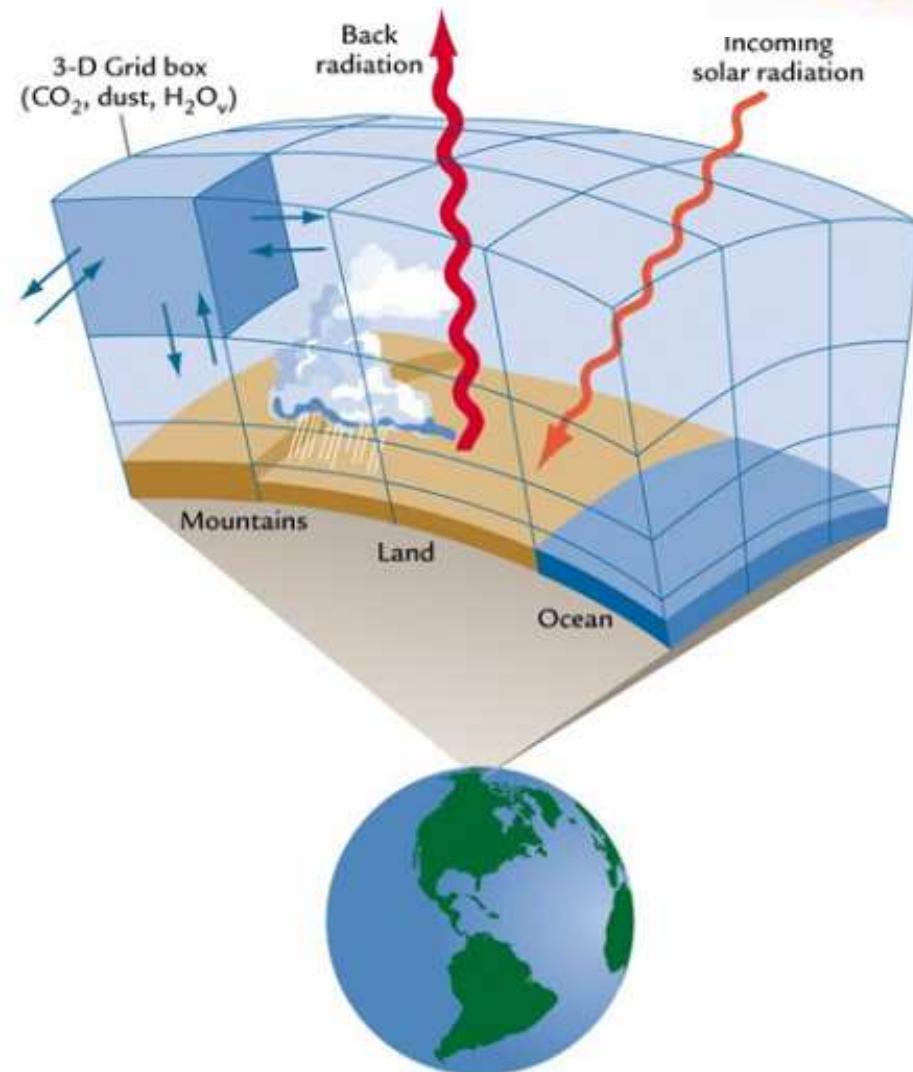
Venus

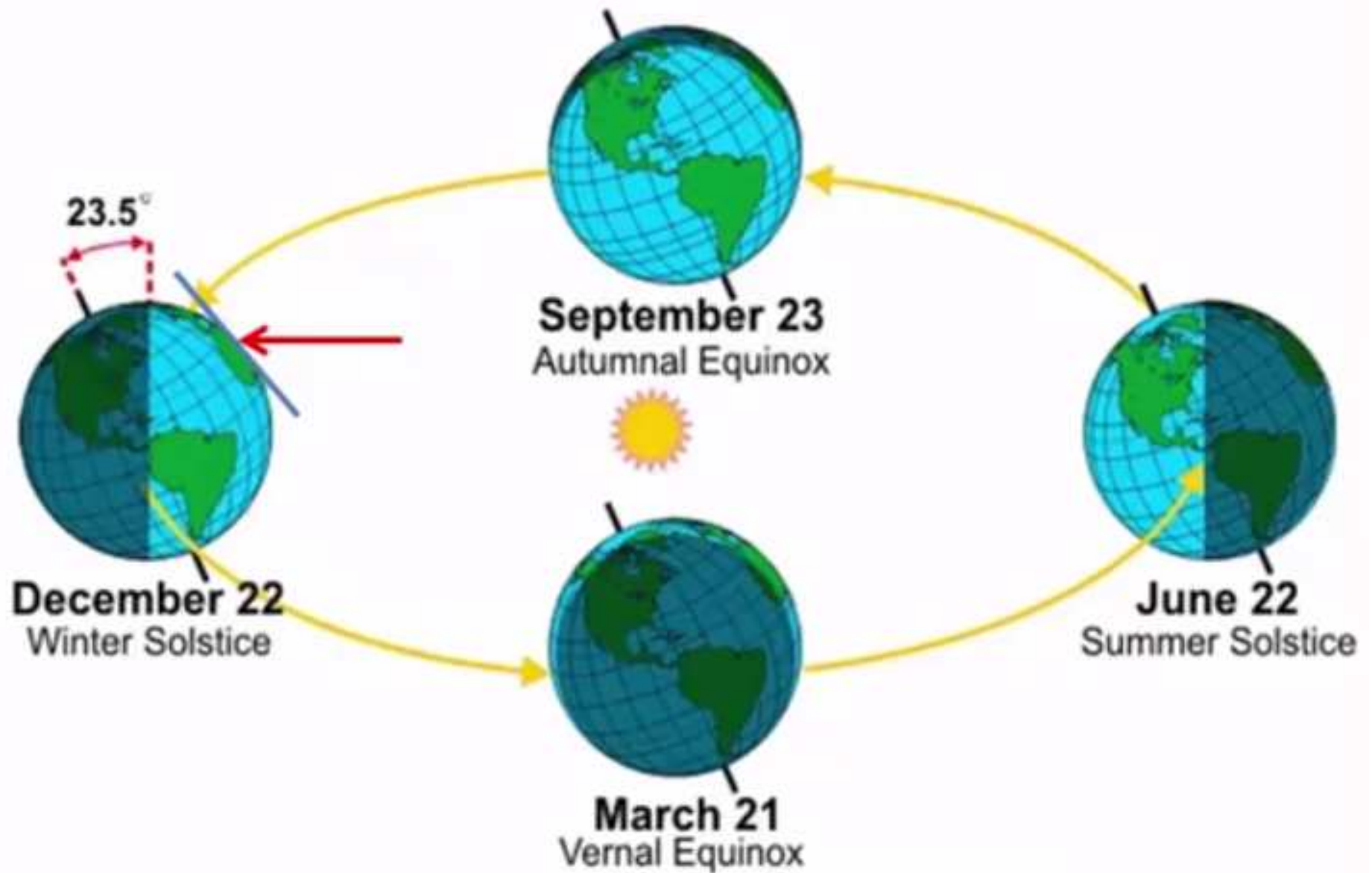


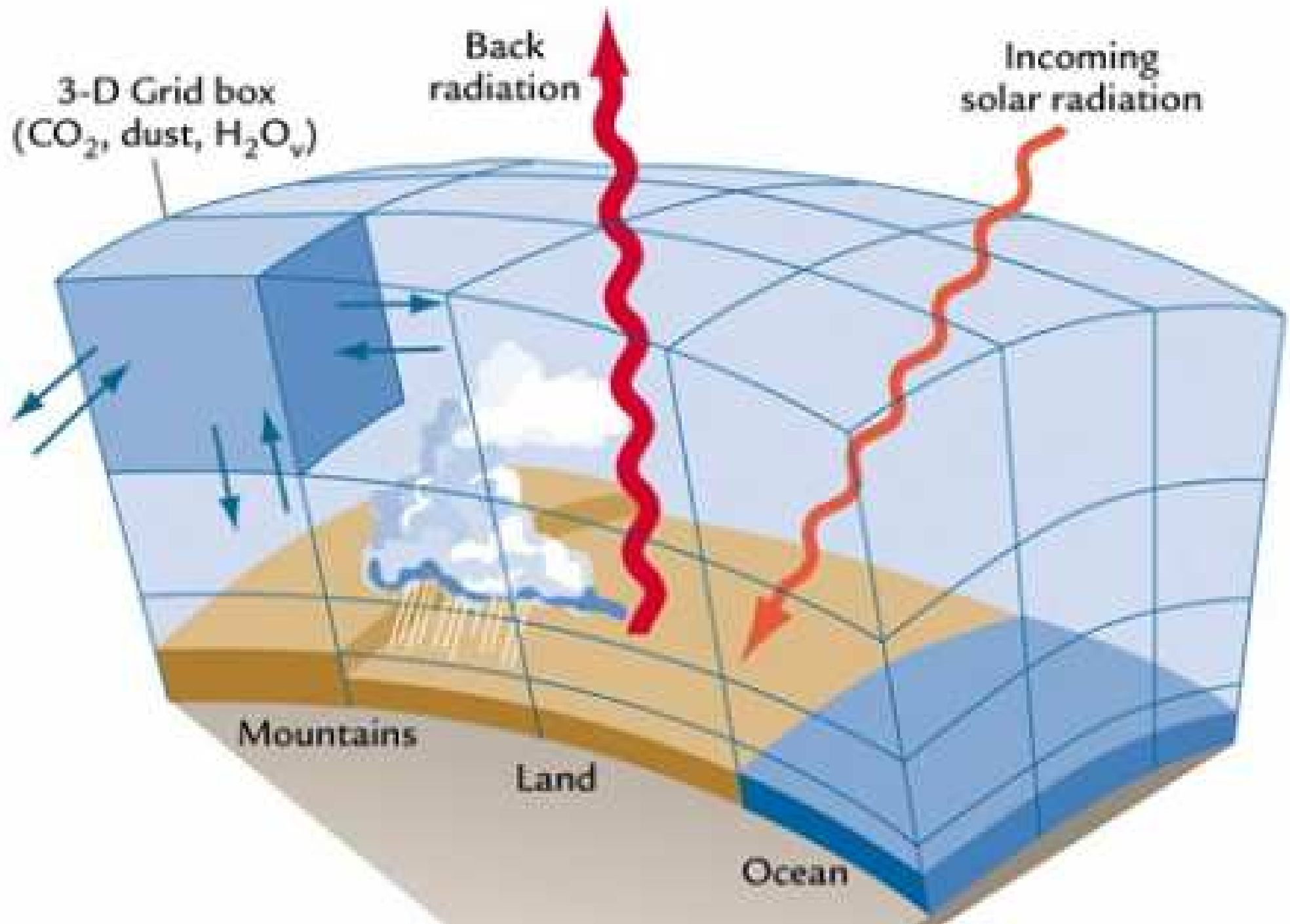
NASA Images

Моделі клімату повинні включати:

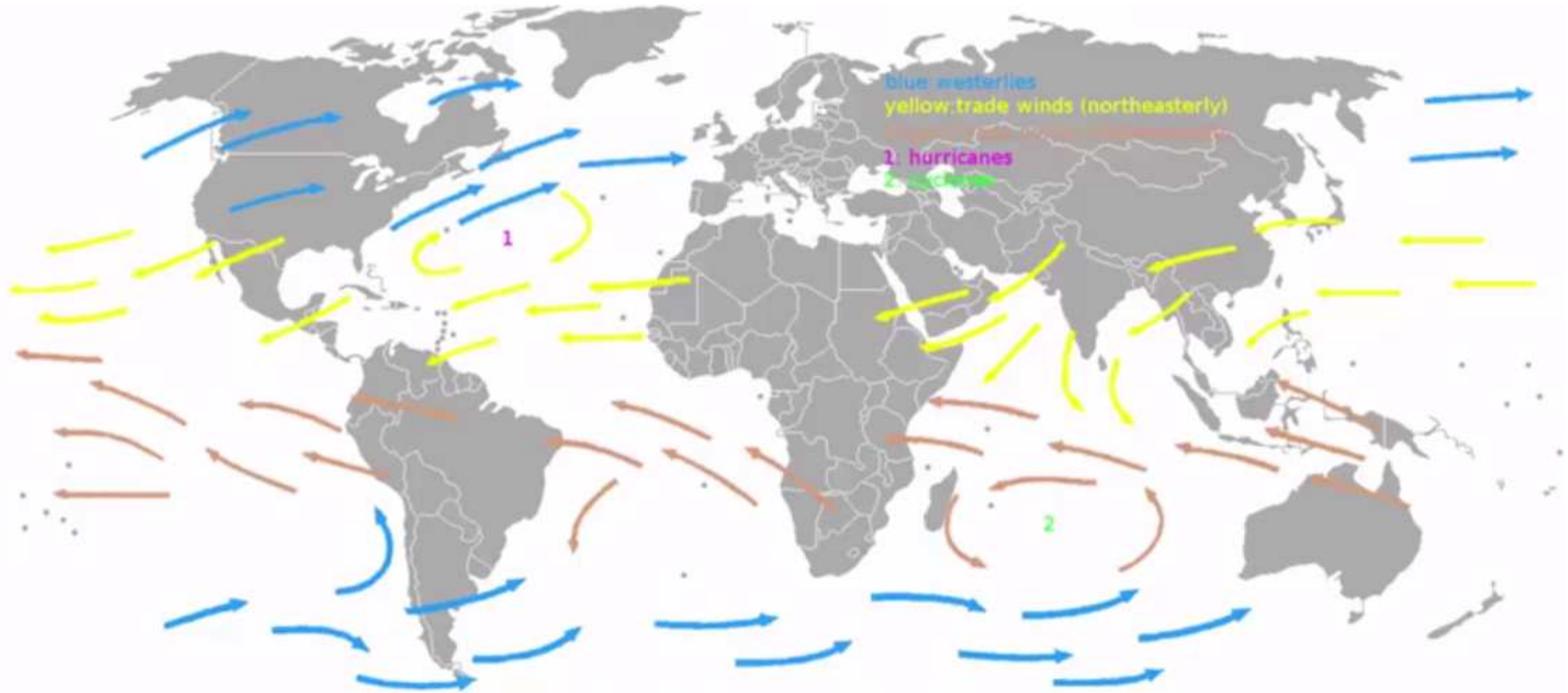
- Атмосферу
- Океан
- поверхню Землі (в т.ч. рельєф)
- льодовий покрив

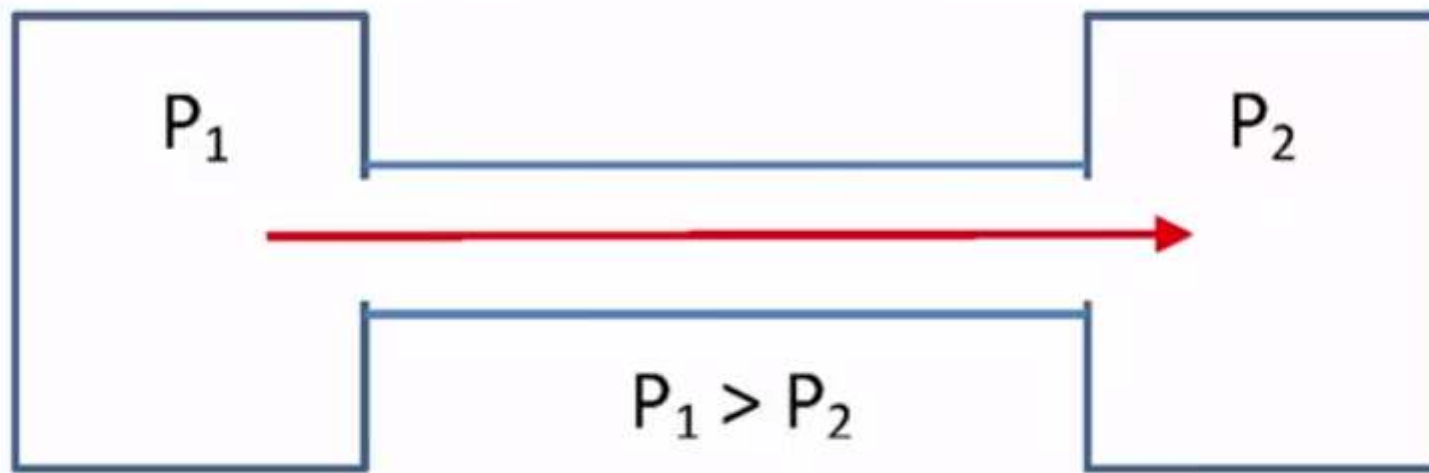






Циркуляція атмосферного повітря





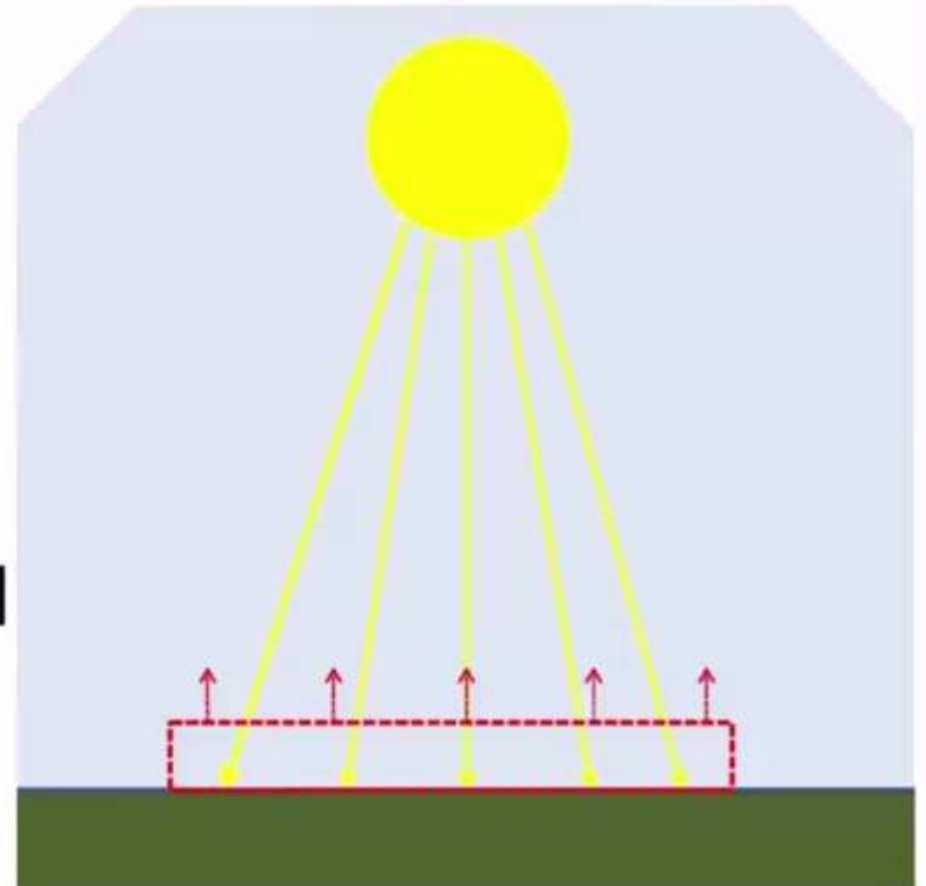
Sun heats the surface

Surface heats adjacent air

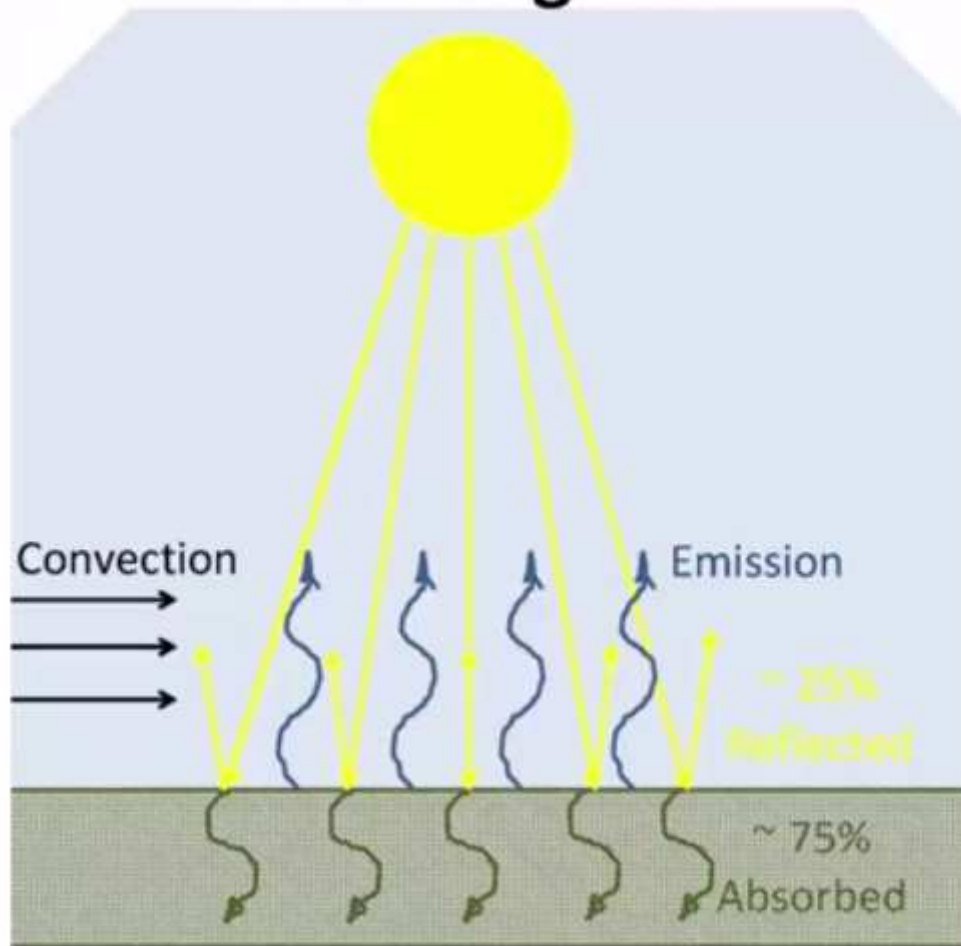
Density $\rho \sim 1/T$

As air density decreases, it rises

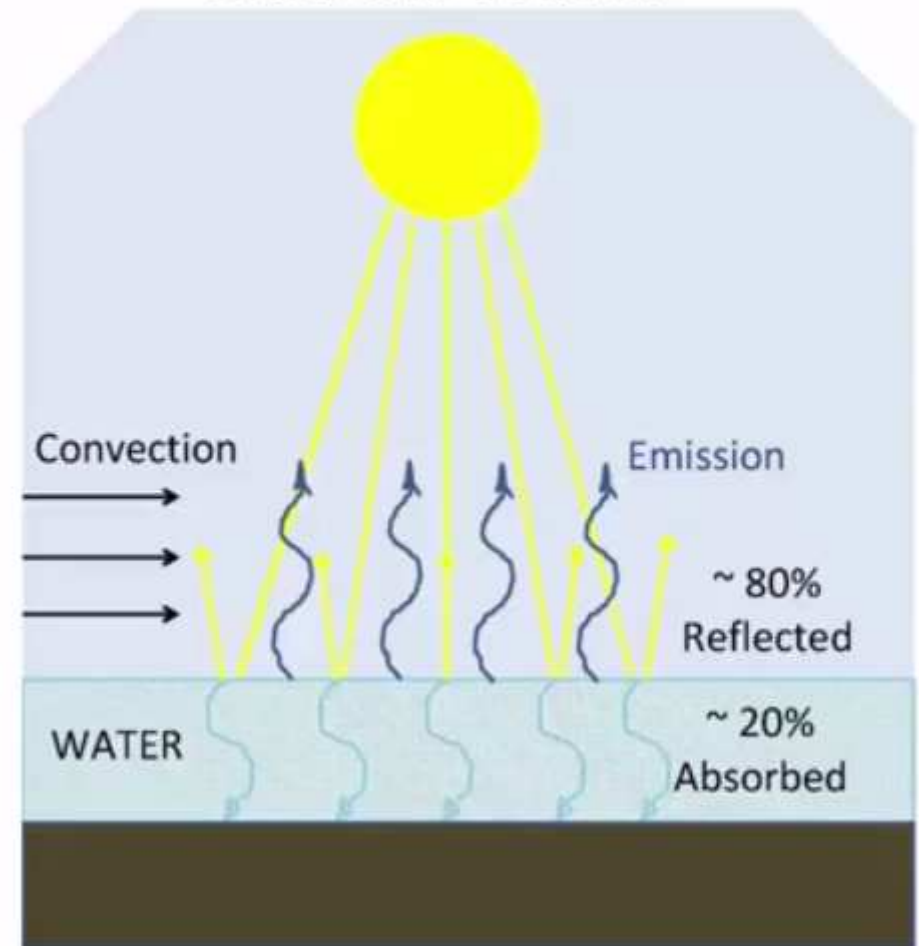
Air heating also reduces the local pressure

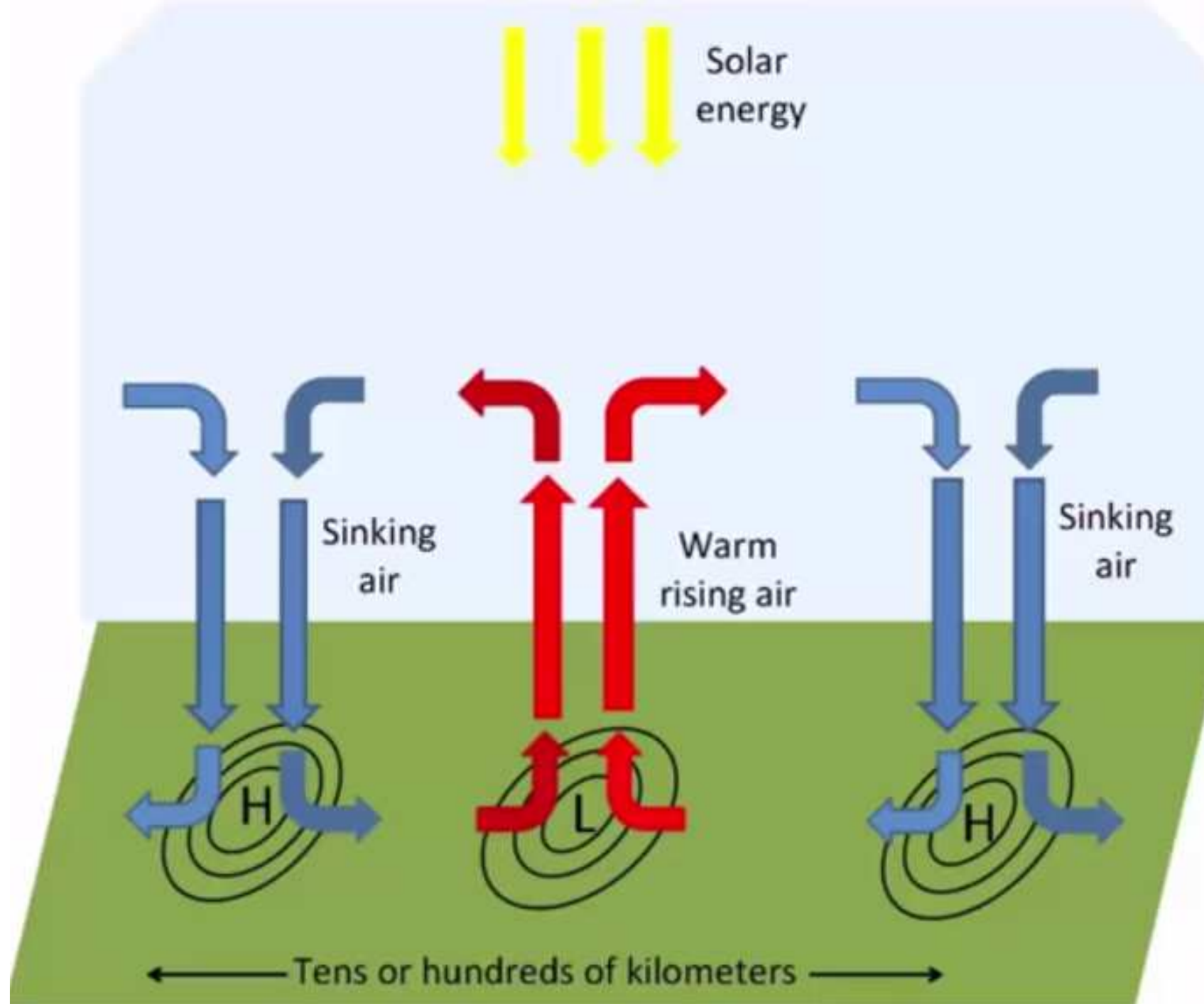


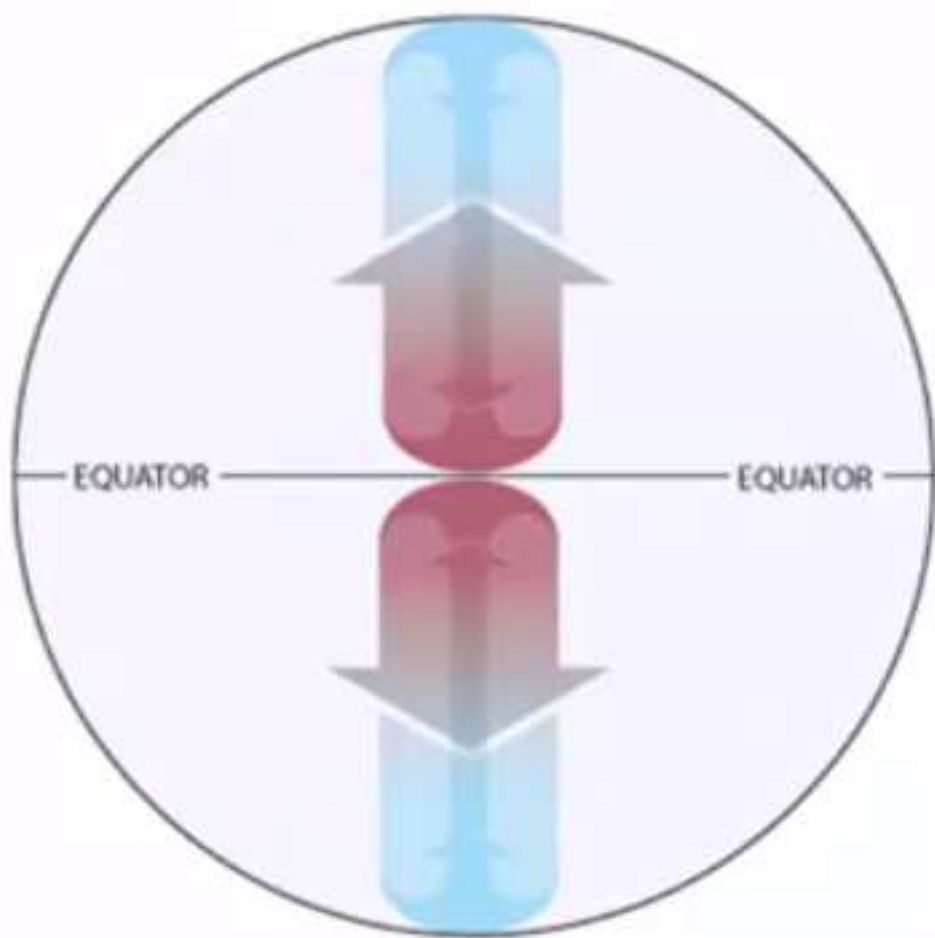
Sun on grass



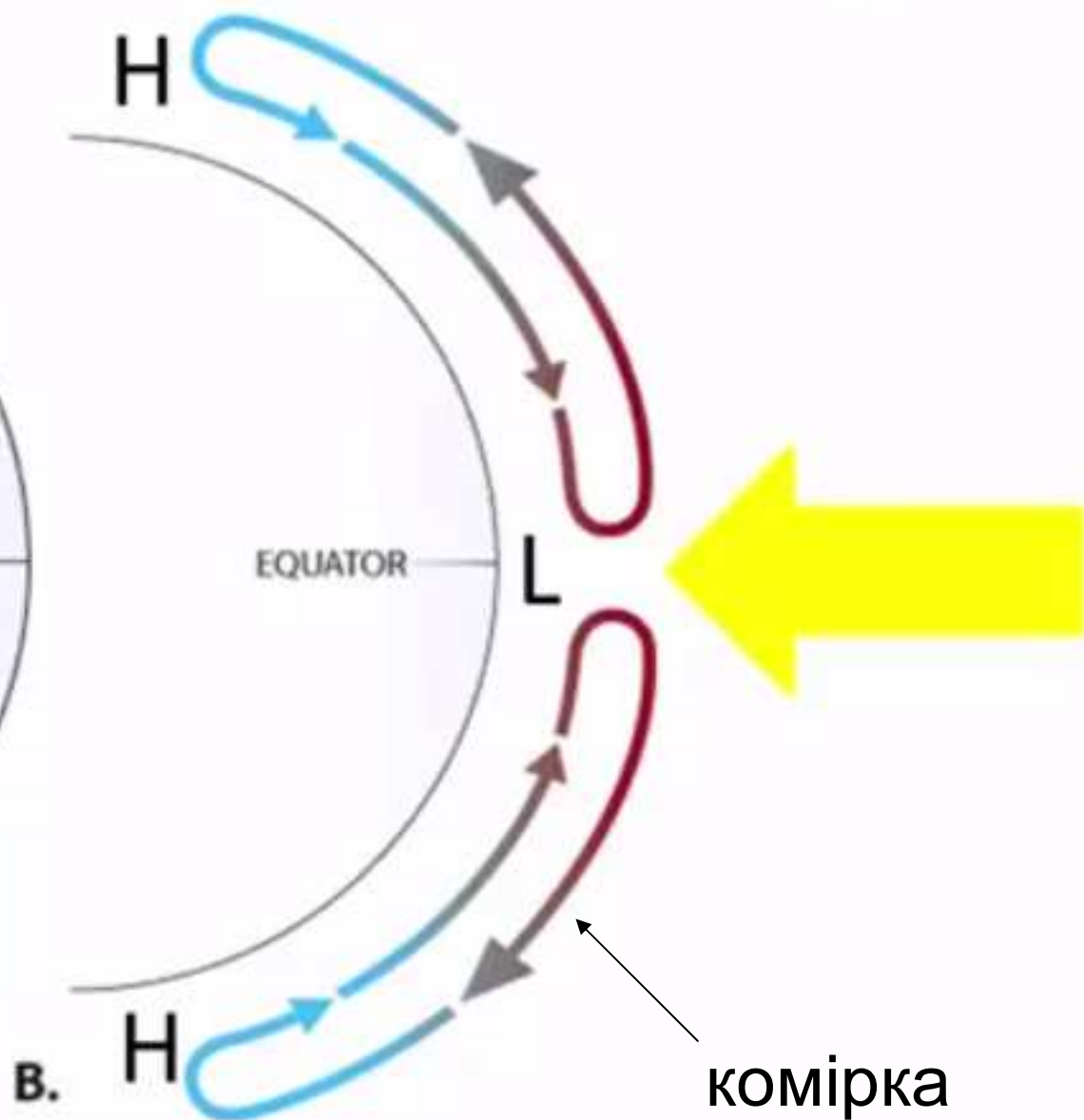
Sun on water







A.



B.

комірка
Хедлі

High & low pressure by NOAA Ocean Service Education

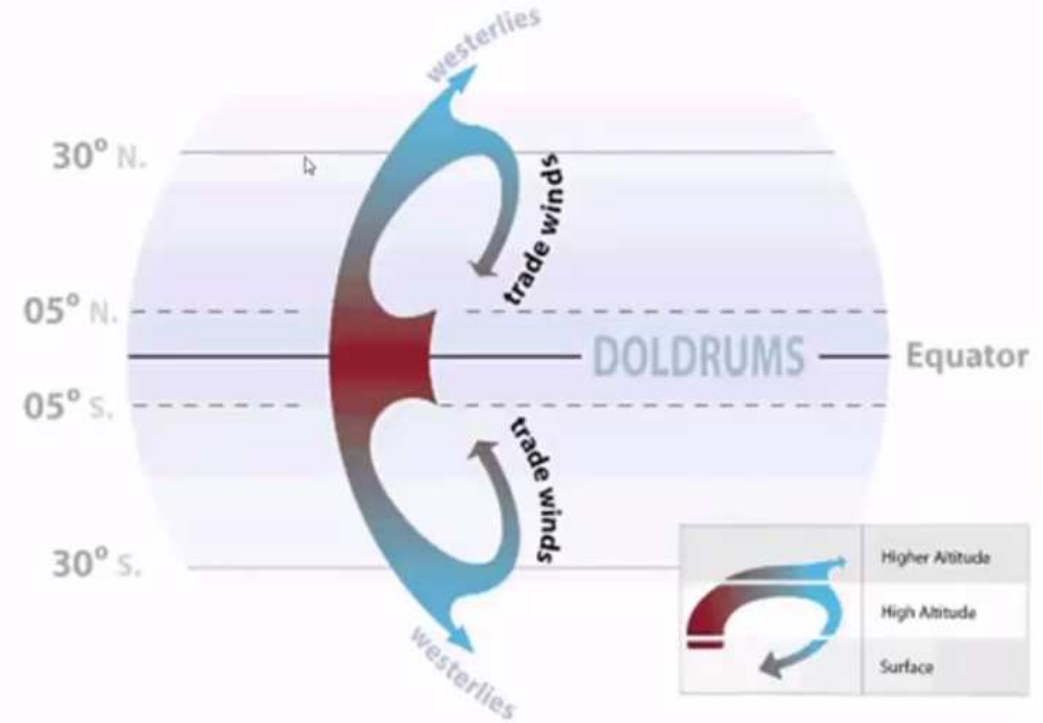
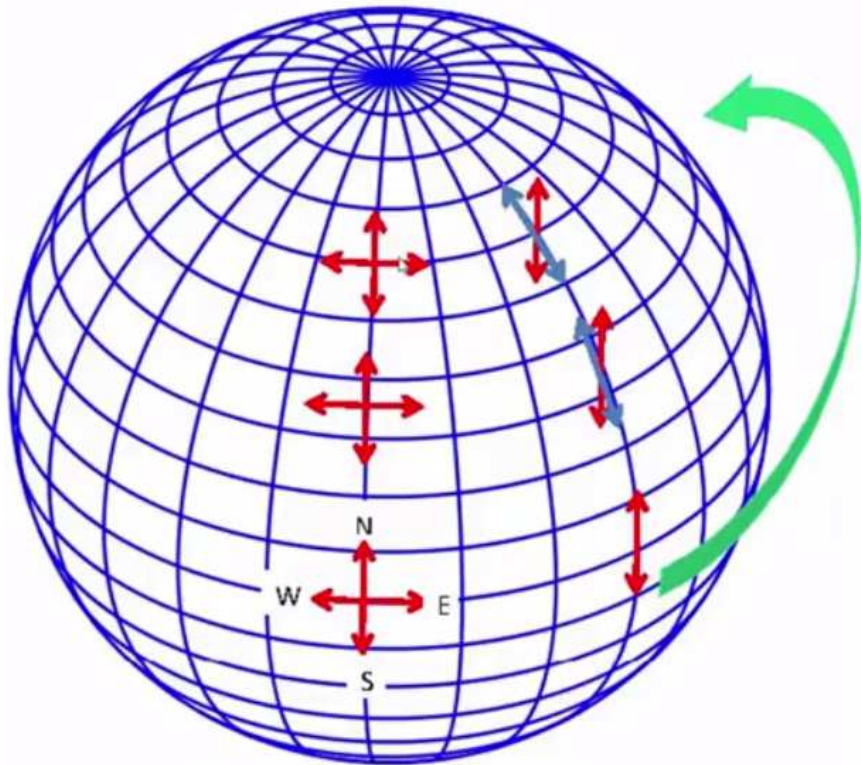


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



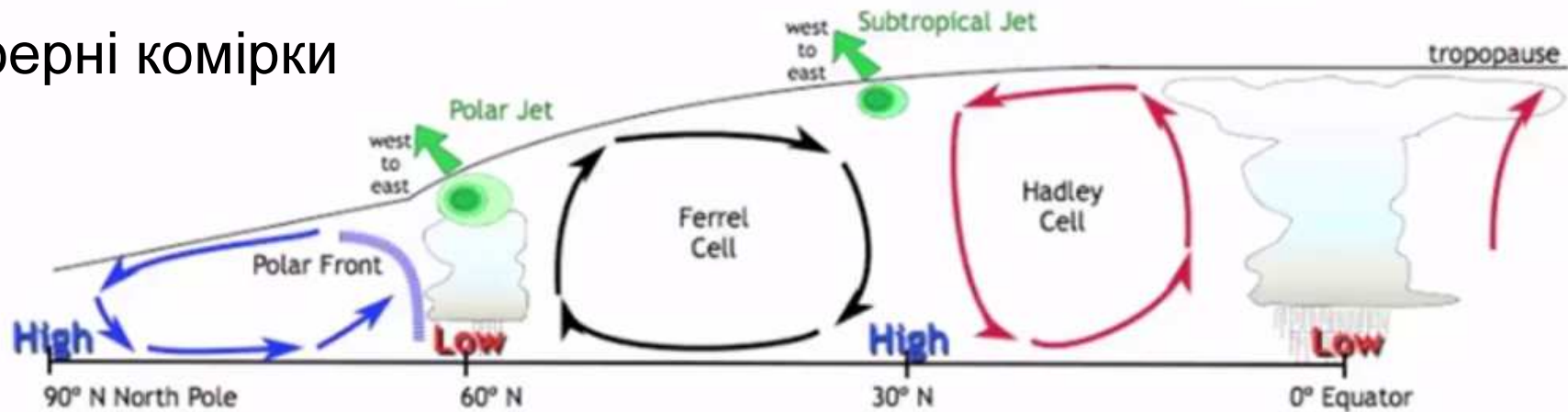
WIND, WAVES & TIDES
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS

Ефект Коріоліса



Trade winds by NOAA Ocean Service education

Атмосферні комірки



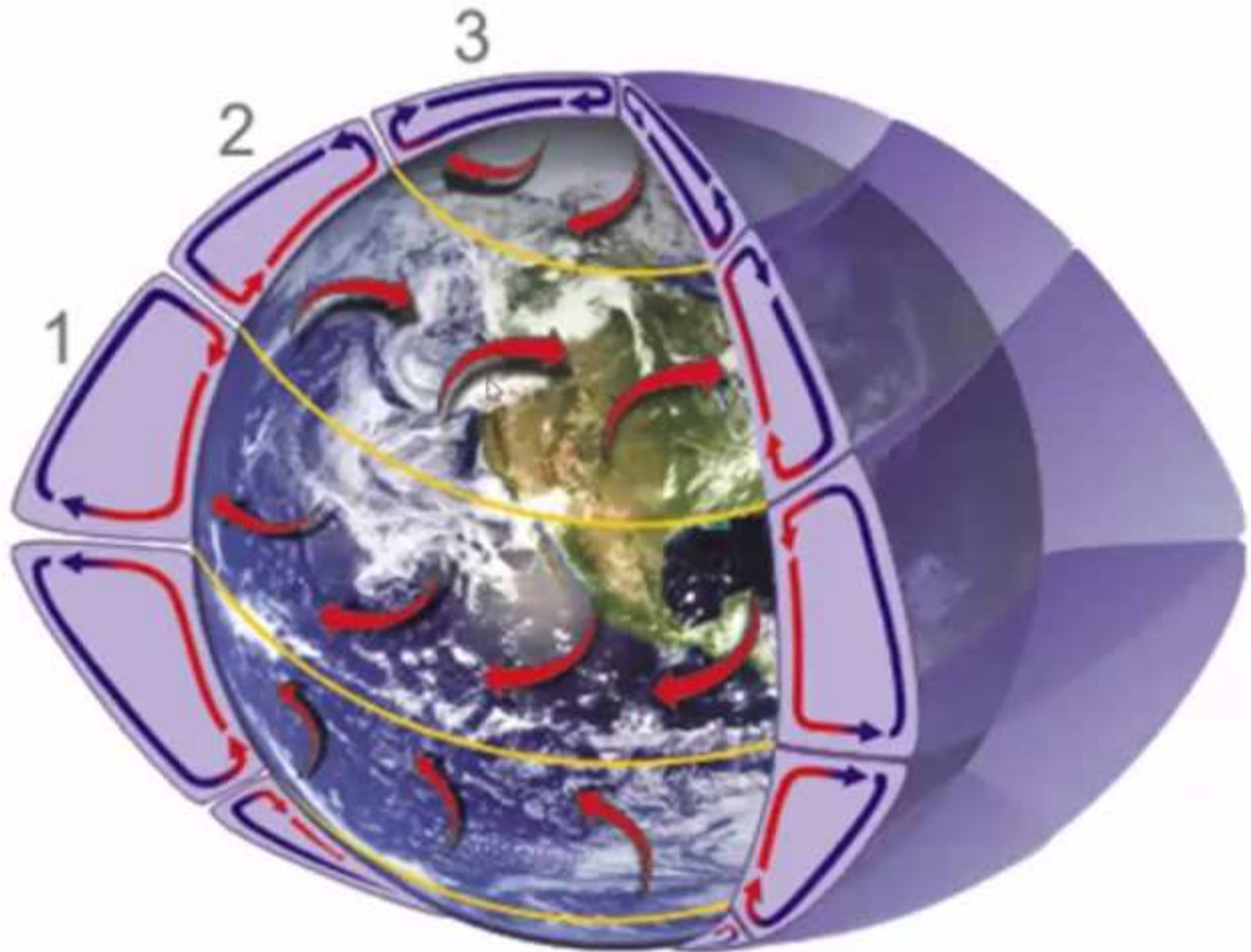
Center for Multiscale Modeling of Atmospheric Processes (CMMAP)



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



WIND, WAVES & TIDES
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS

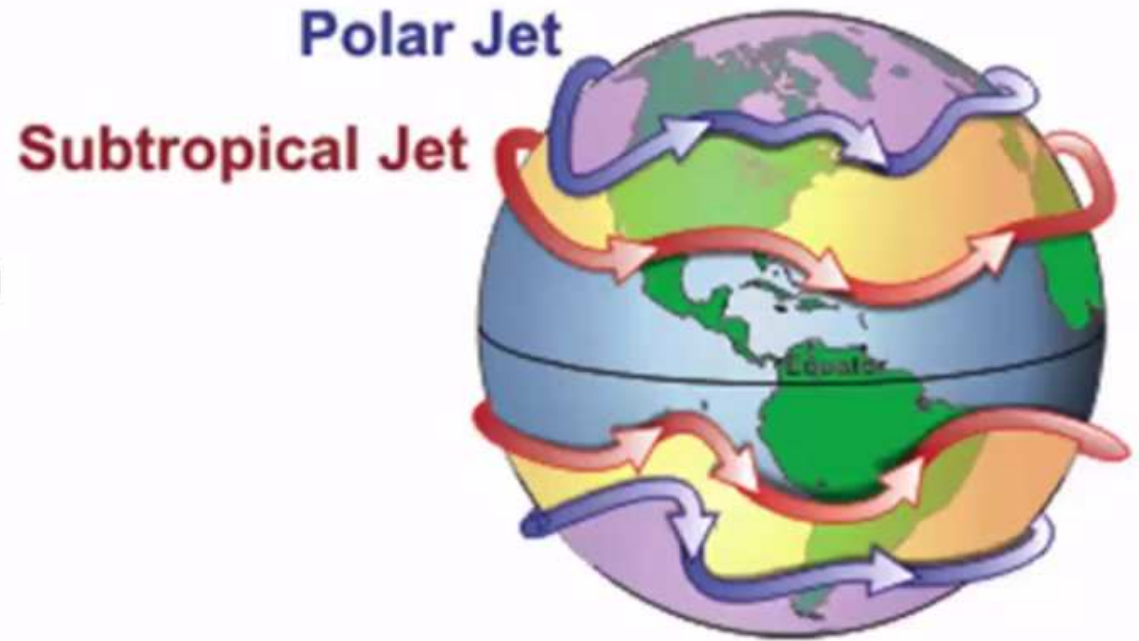


Global Circulation by US National Weather Service



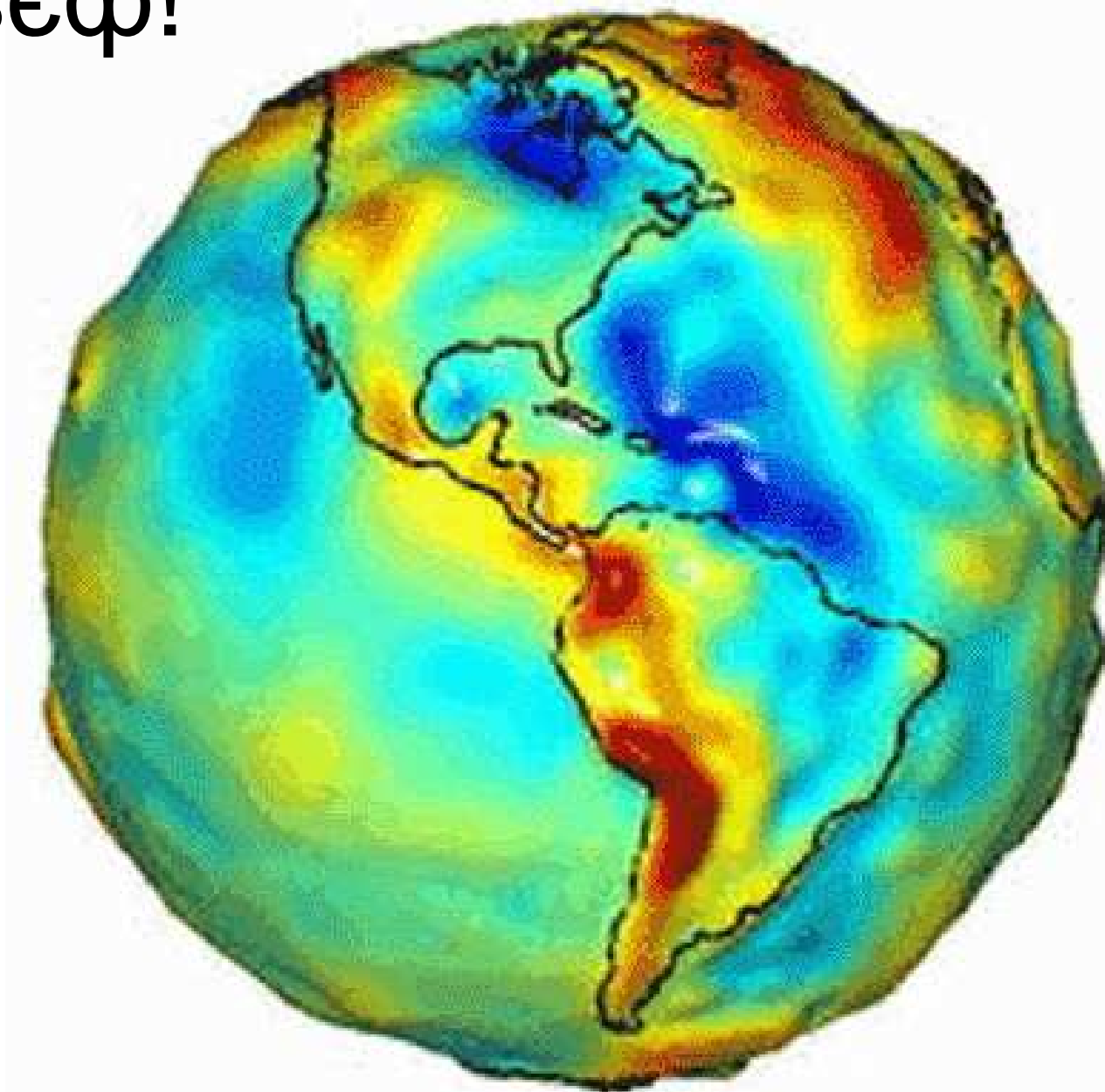
ROSSBY WAVES

- Rossby waves are a type of inertia wave
 - Associated with pressure systems and the jet stream
 - Causes polar and subtropical jets to meander

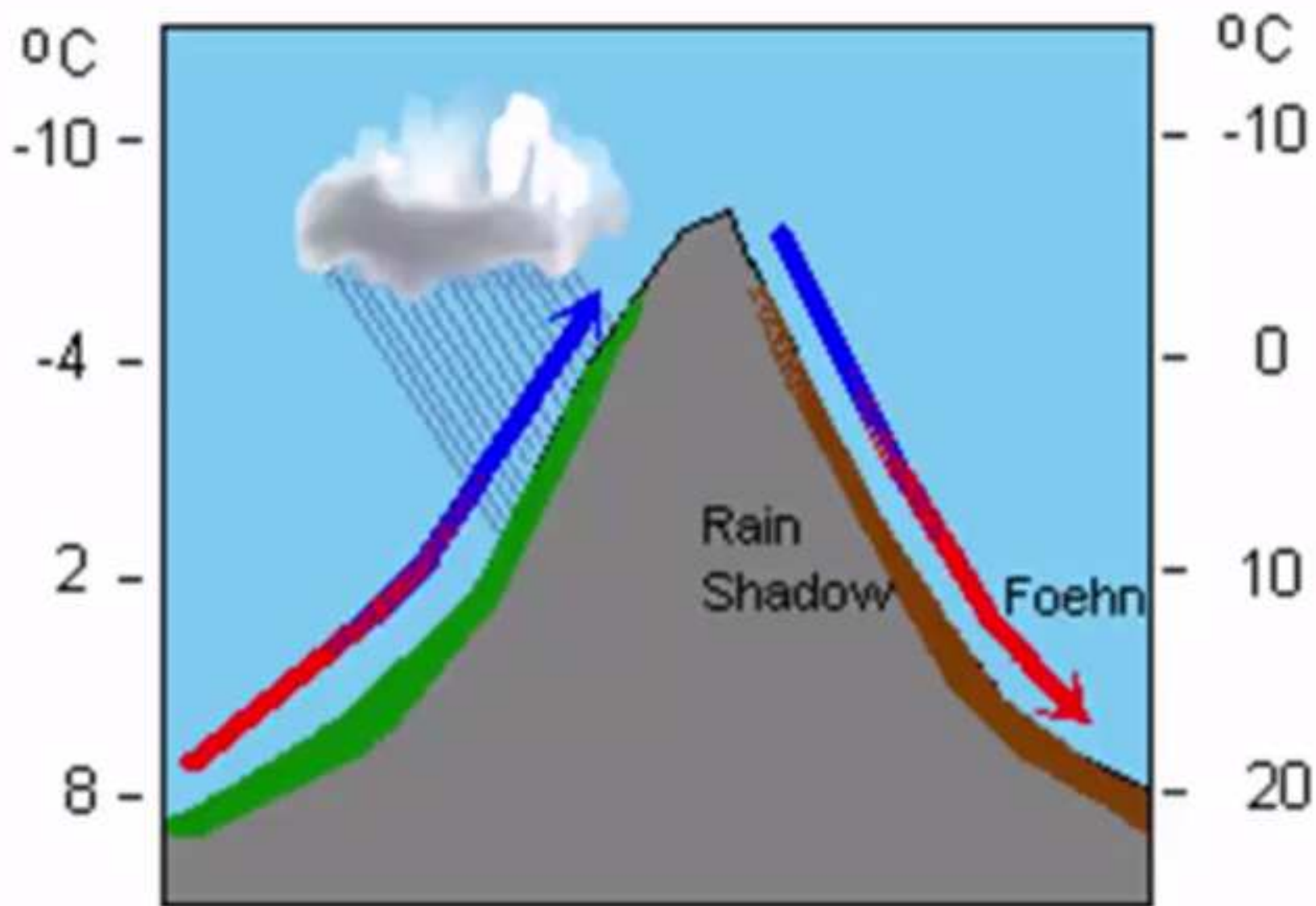


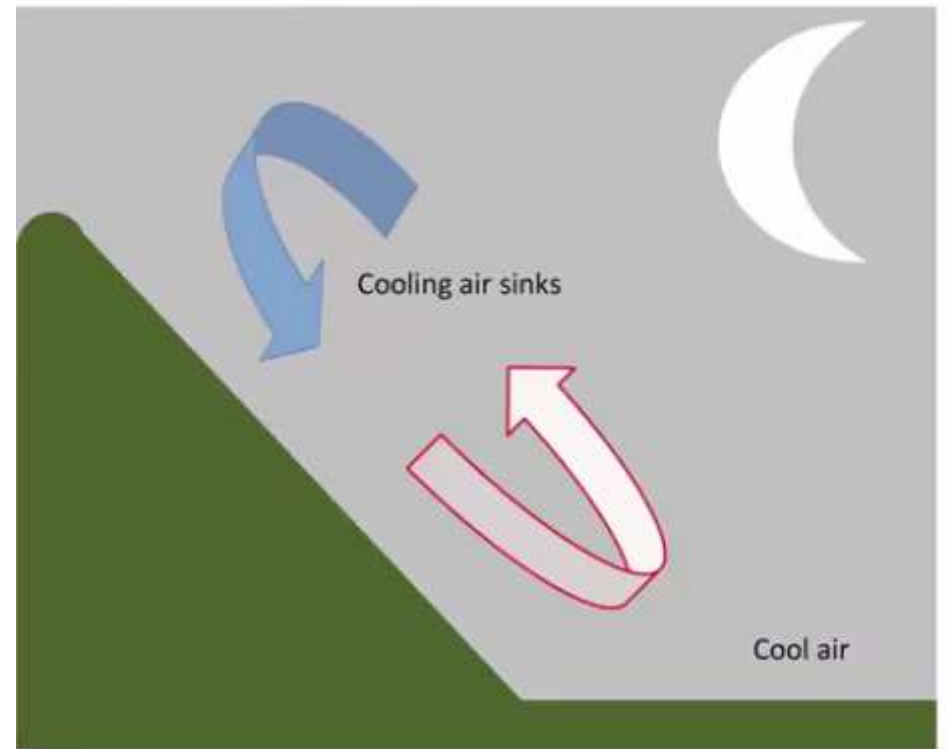
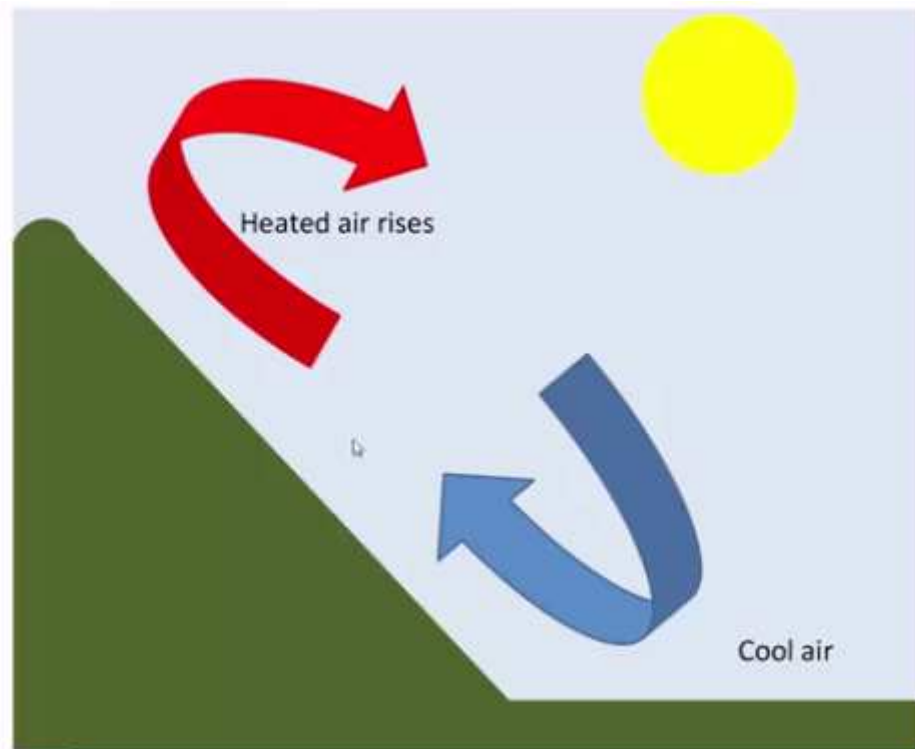
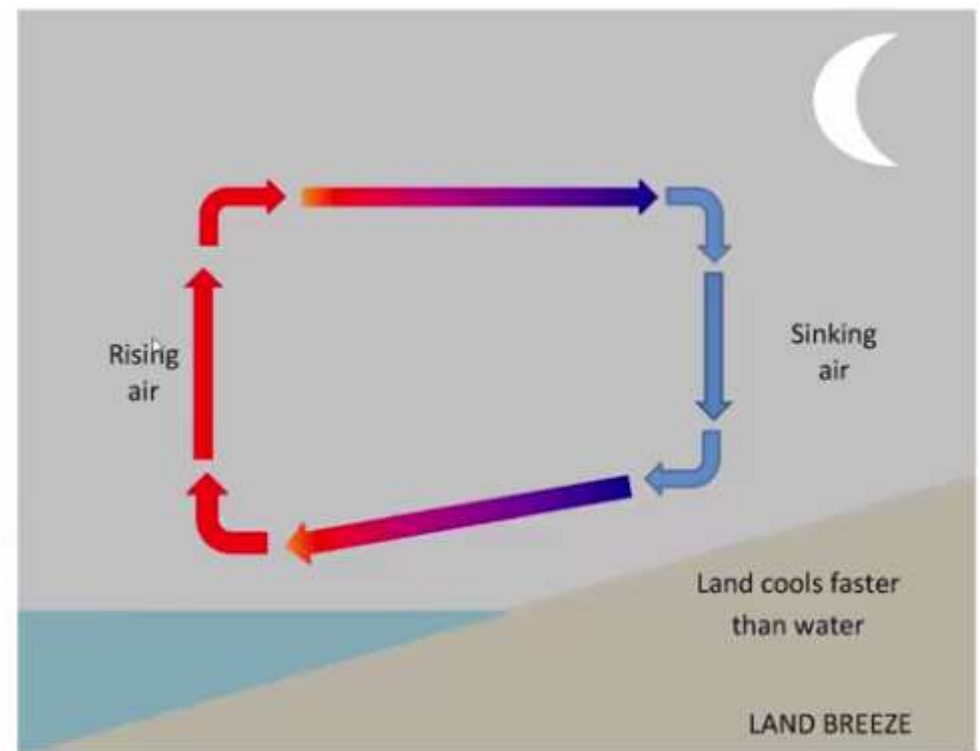
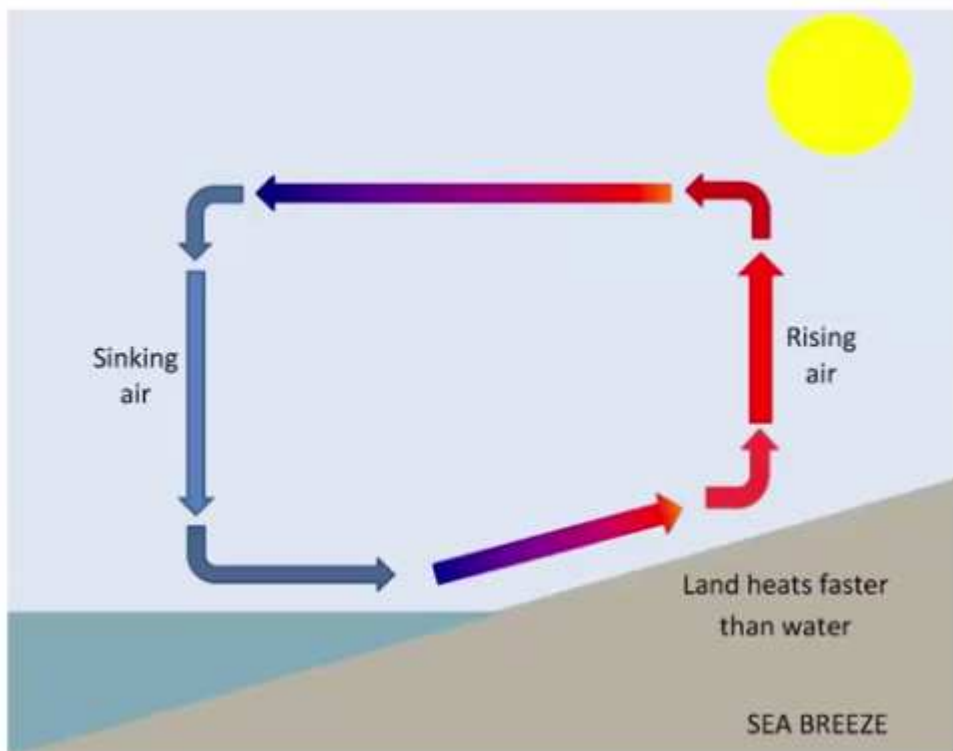
"Jetstream 2" by US National Weather Service

Рельєф!

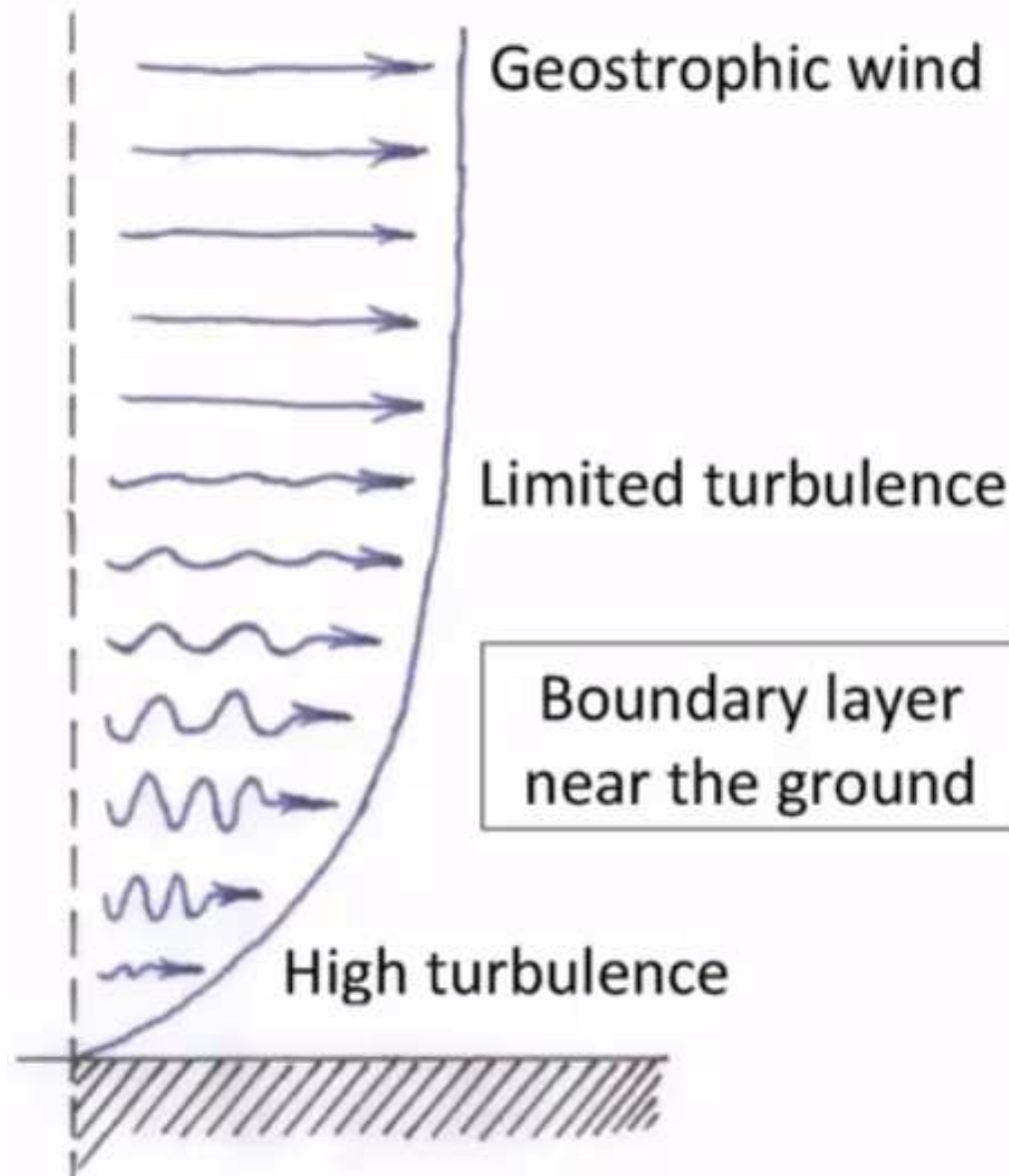


Локальні вітри



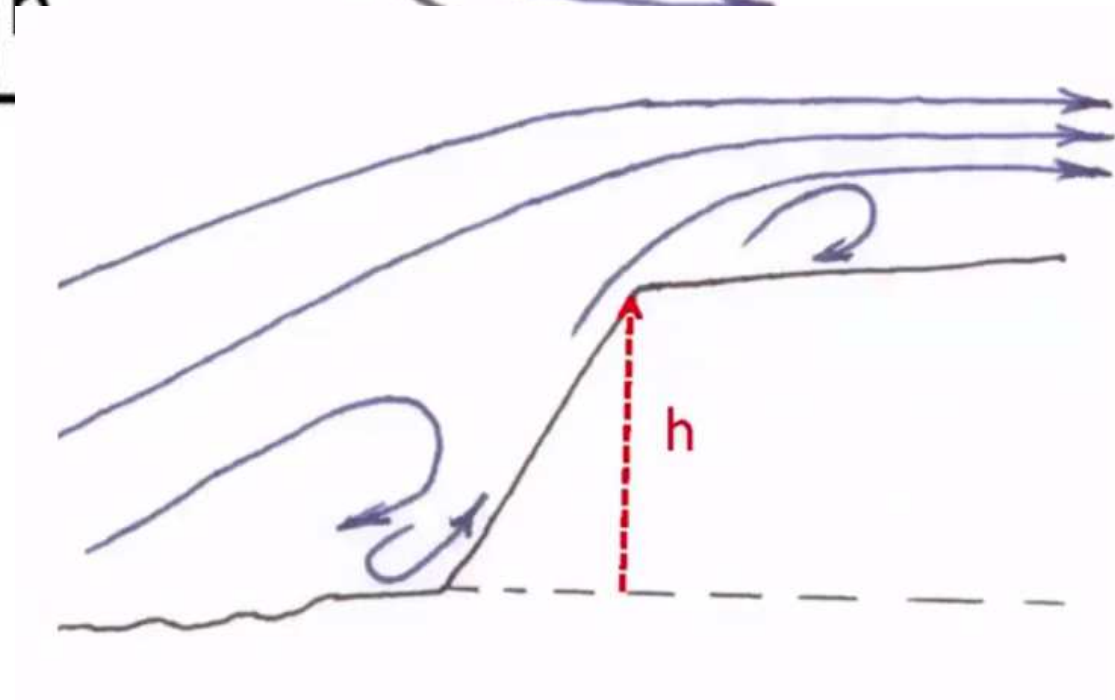
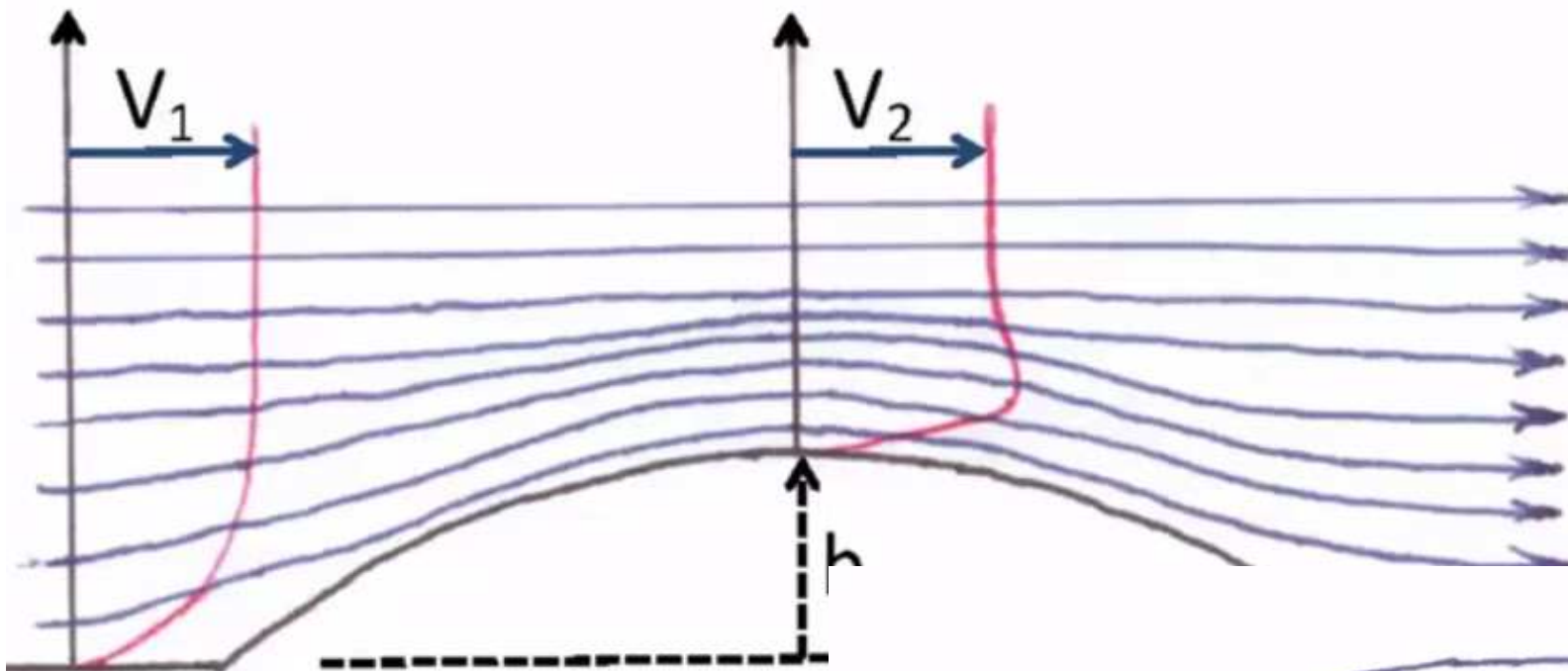


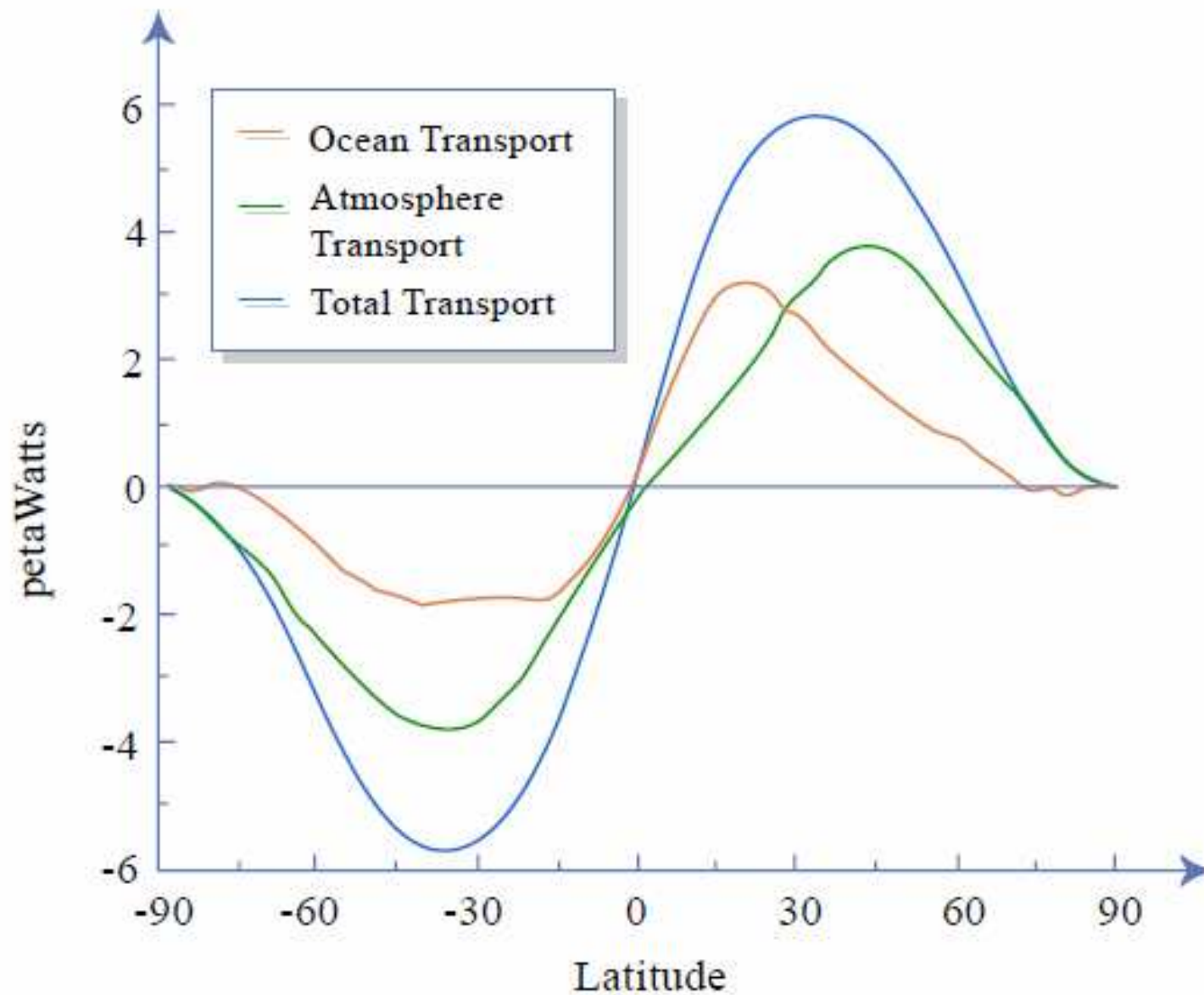
Внутрішнє тертя в газах (і рідинах)



After Grasch and Twele (2002)

Обтікання перешкод

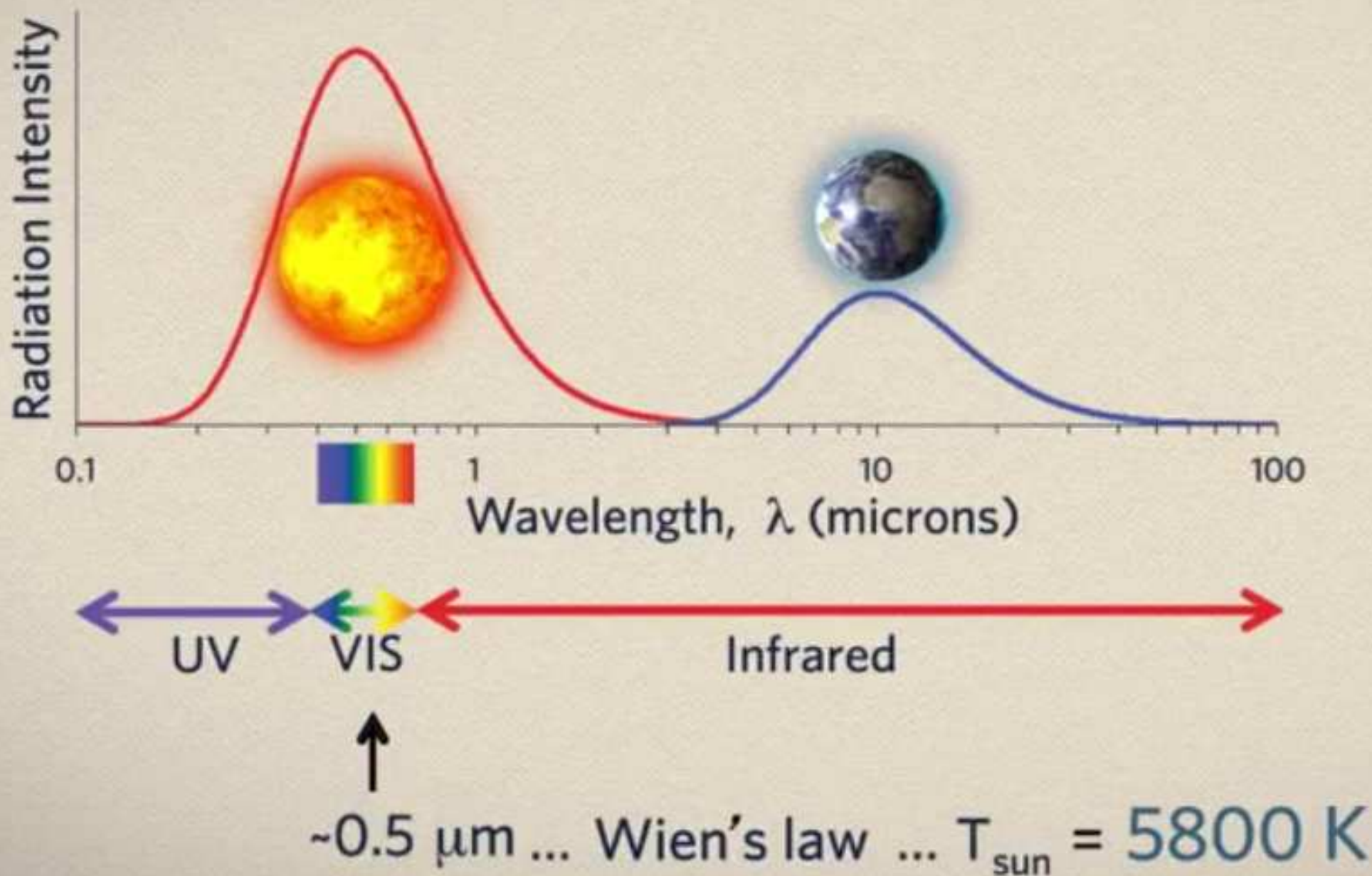


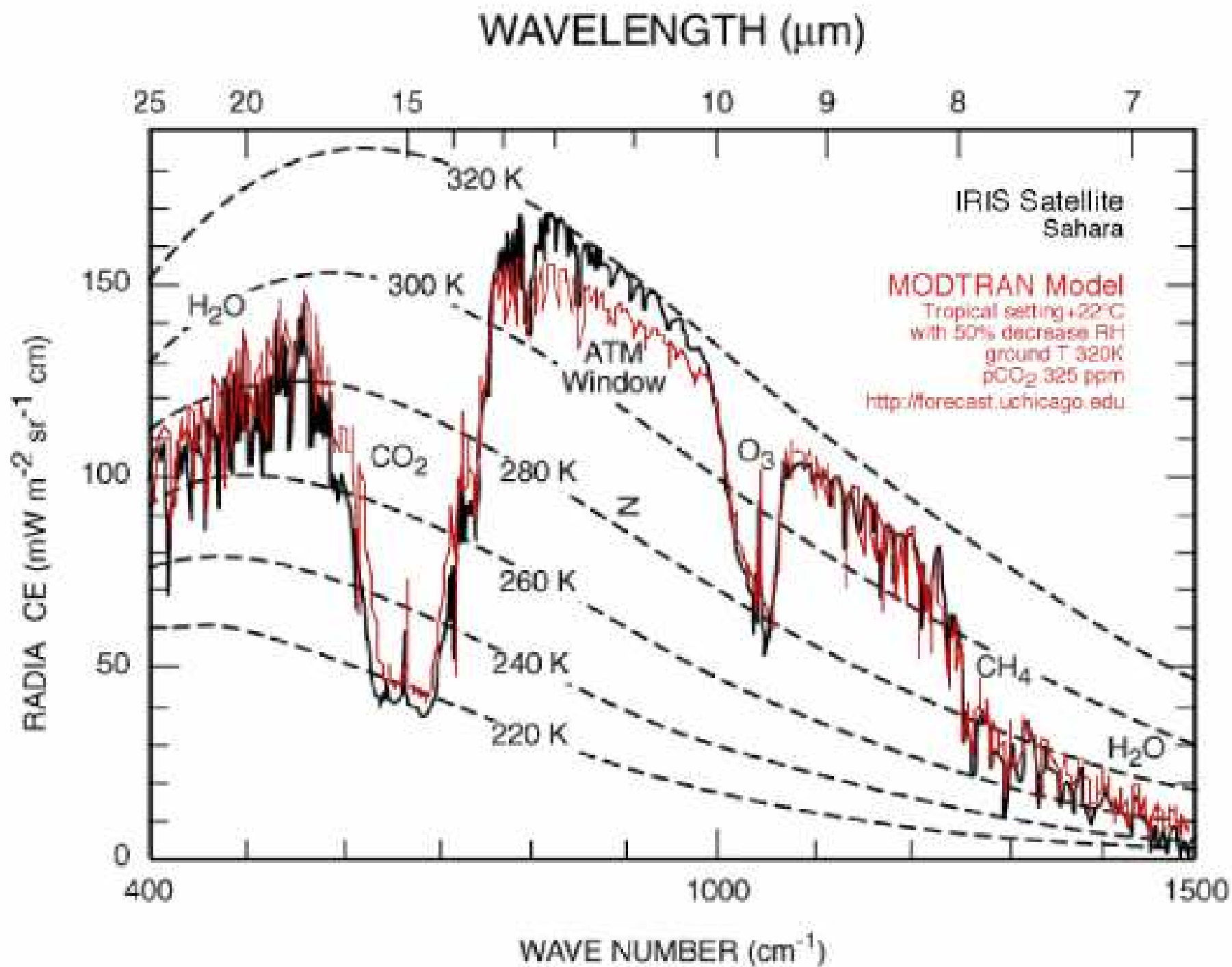


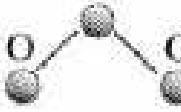
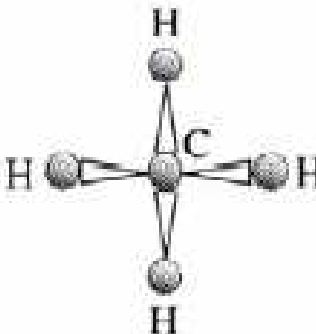
Heat Transport by Oceans and Atmosphere

Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

Спектри випромінювання Сонця і Землі





<u>Molecule</u>	<u>Arrangement</u>	<u>Permanent Dipole Moment</u>
N_2		No
O_2		No
CO		Yes
CO_2		No
N_2O		Yes
H_2O		Yes
O_3		Yes
CH_4		No

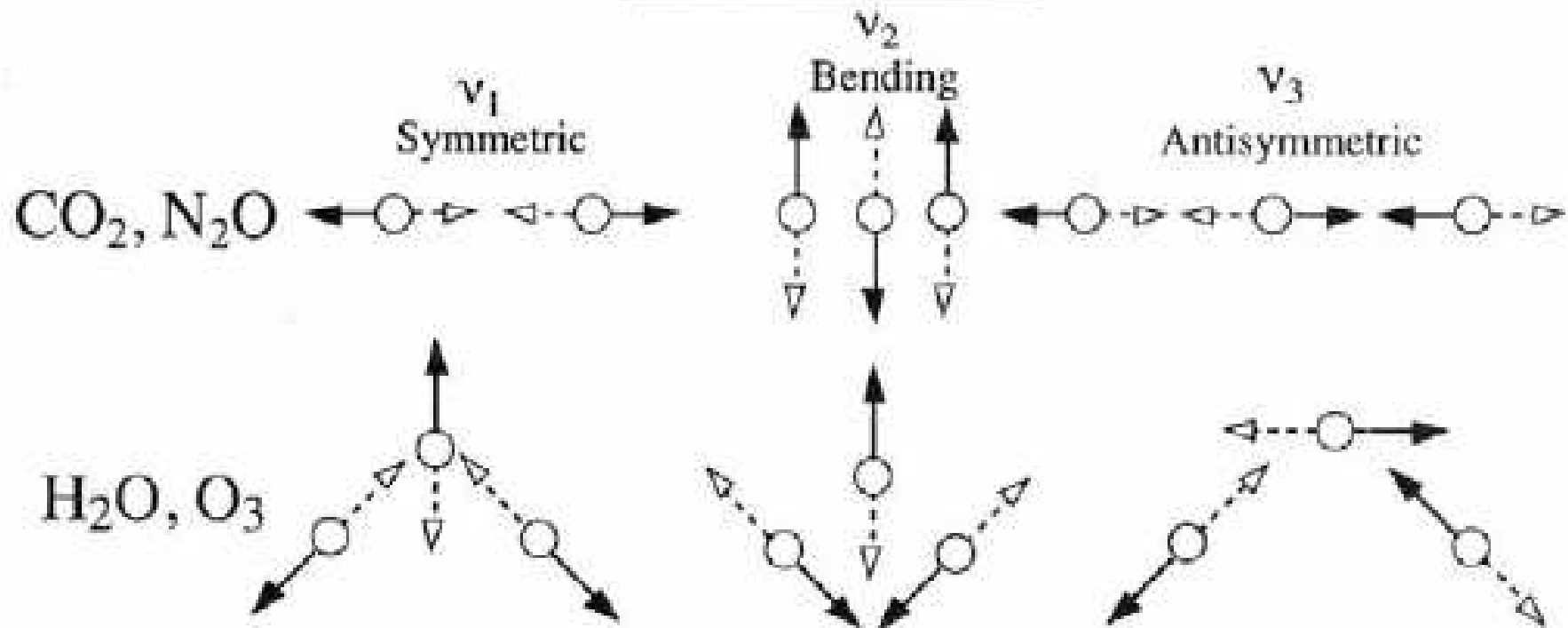
From "General circulation model development: past, present and future", ed by D. Randall. Academic Press, NY, 1999.

Diatomic Structures

N_2, O_2, CO



Triatomic Structures



From "General circulation model development: past, present and future", ed by D. Randall. Academic Press, NY, 1999.

Stefan-Boltzmann's law (very useful!)

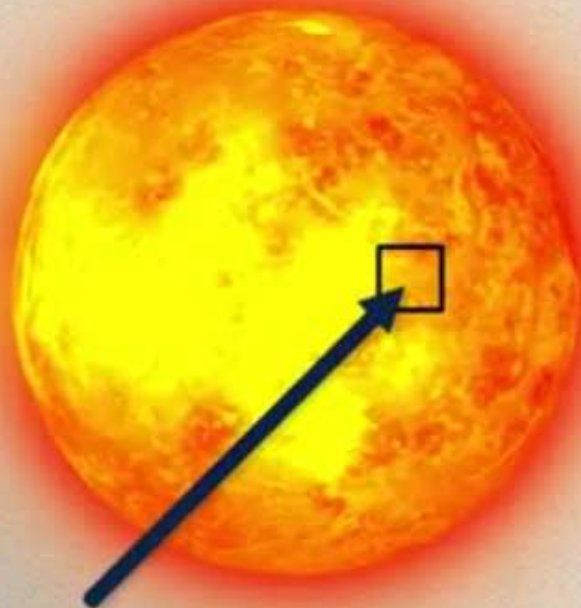
$$F = \sigma T^4$$

F is the energy emitted, per unit time, per unit area, expressed in W/m^2 [$\text{J/s} \cdot \text{m}^2$]

σ is a constant [$5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{K}^4$]

T is the absolute temperature (K)

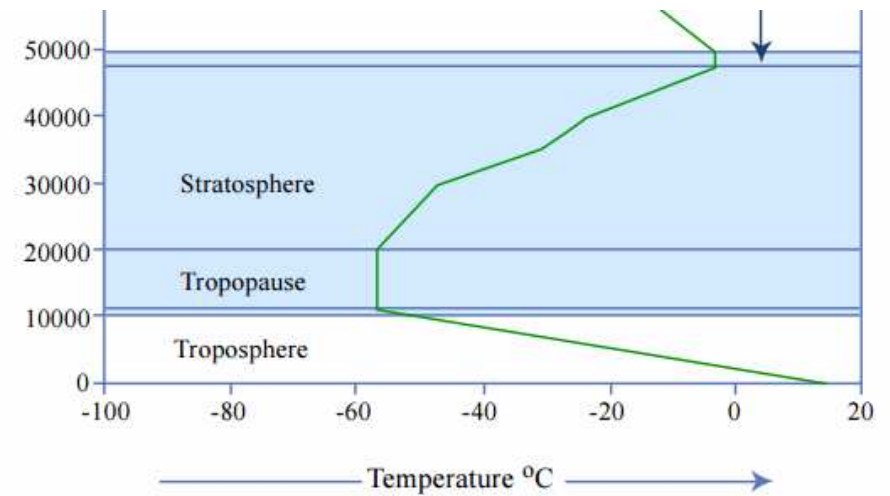
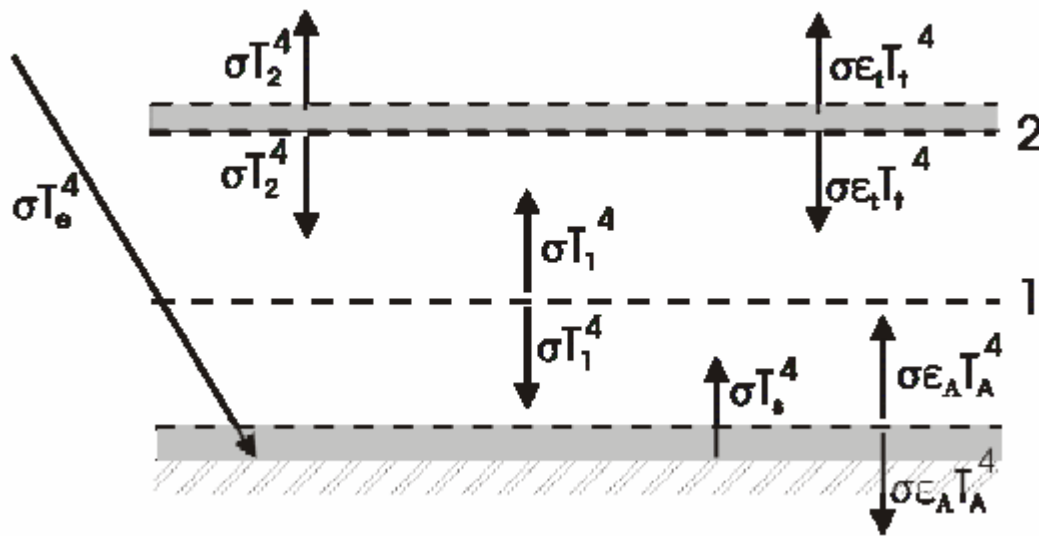
IMAGES: NASA



64 million W/m^2

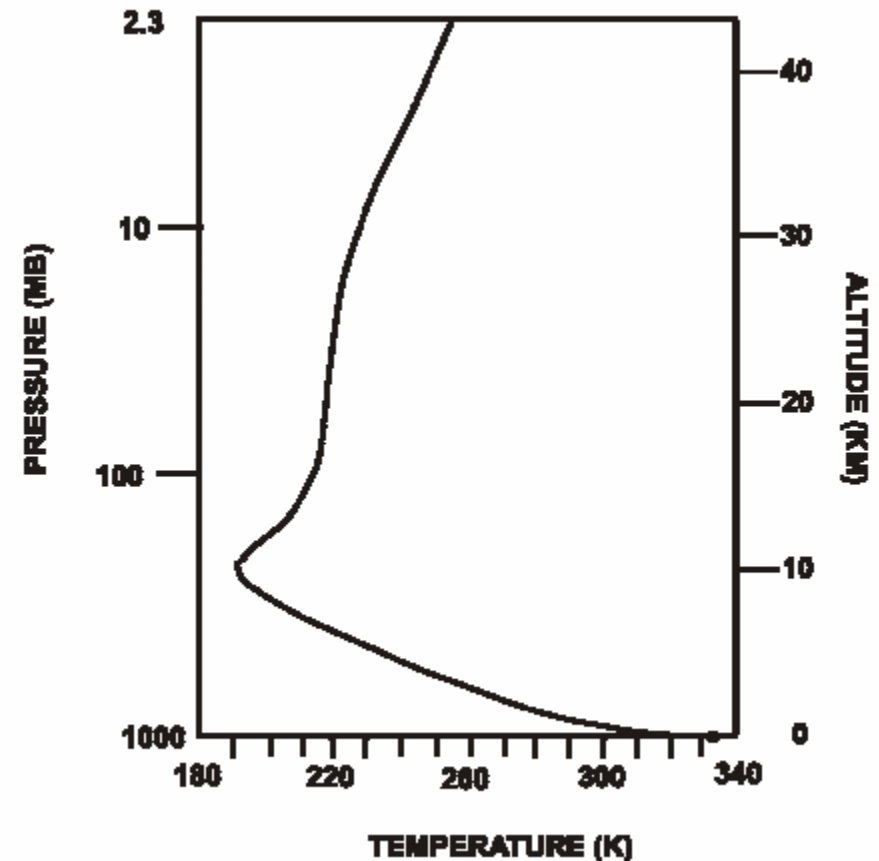


240 W/m^2

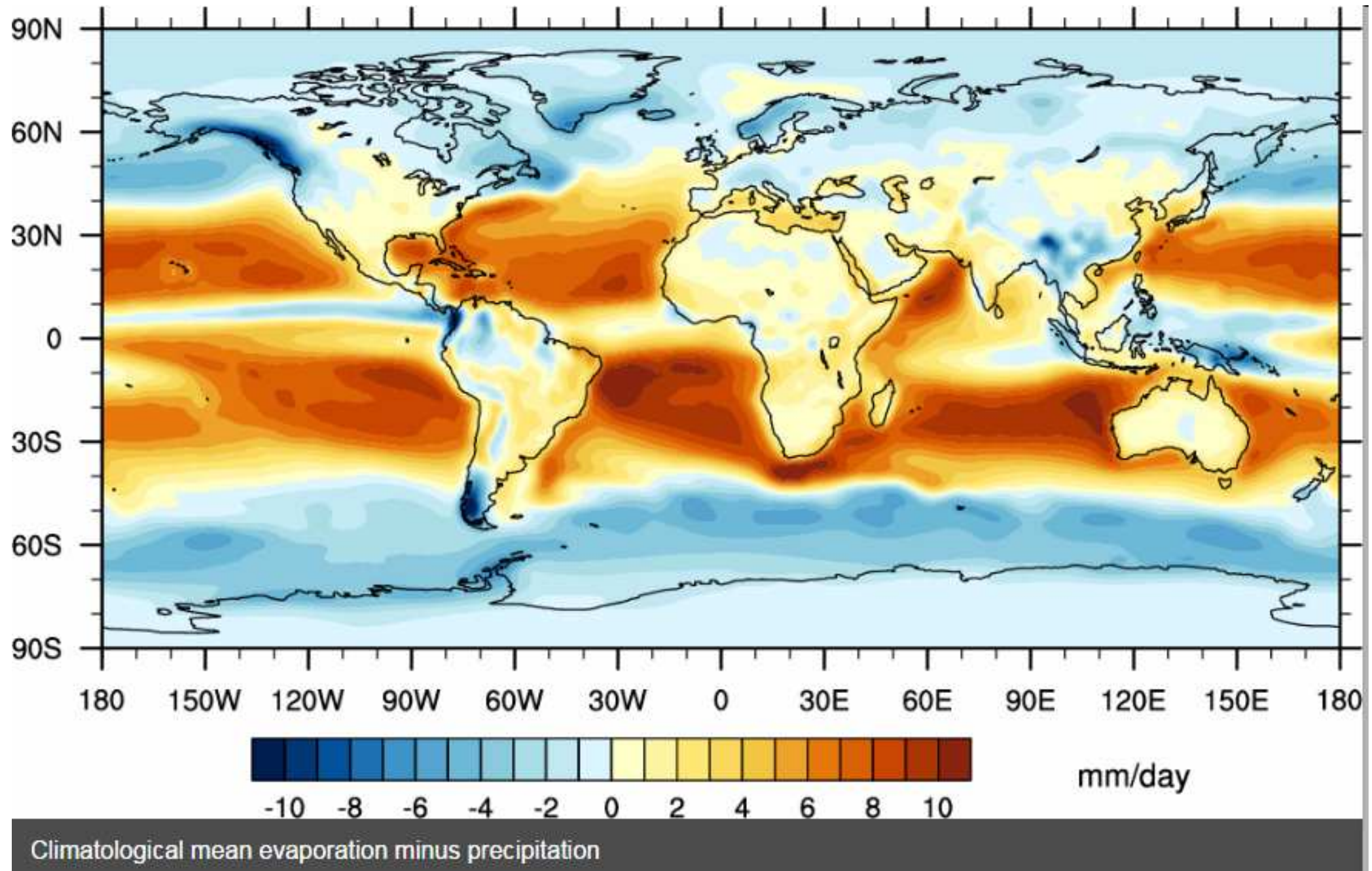


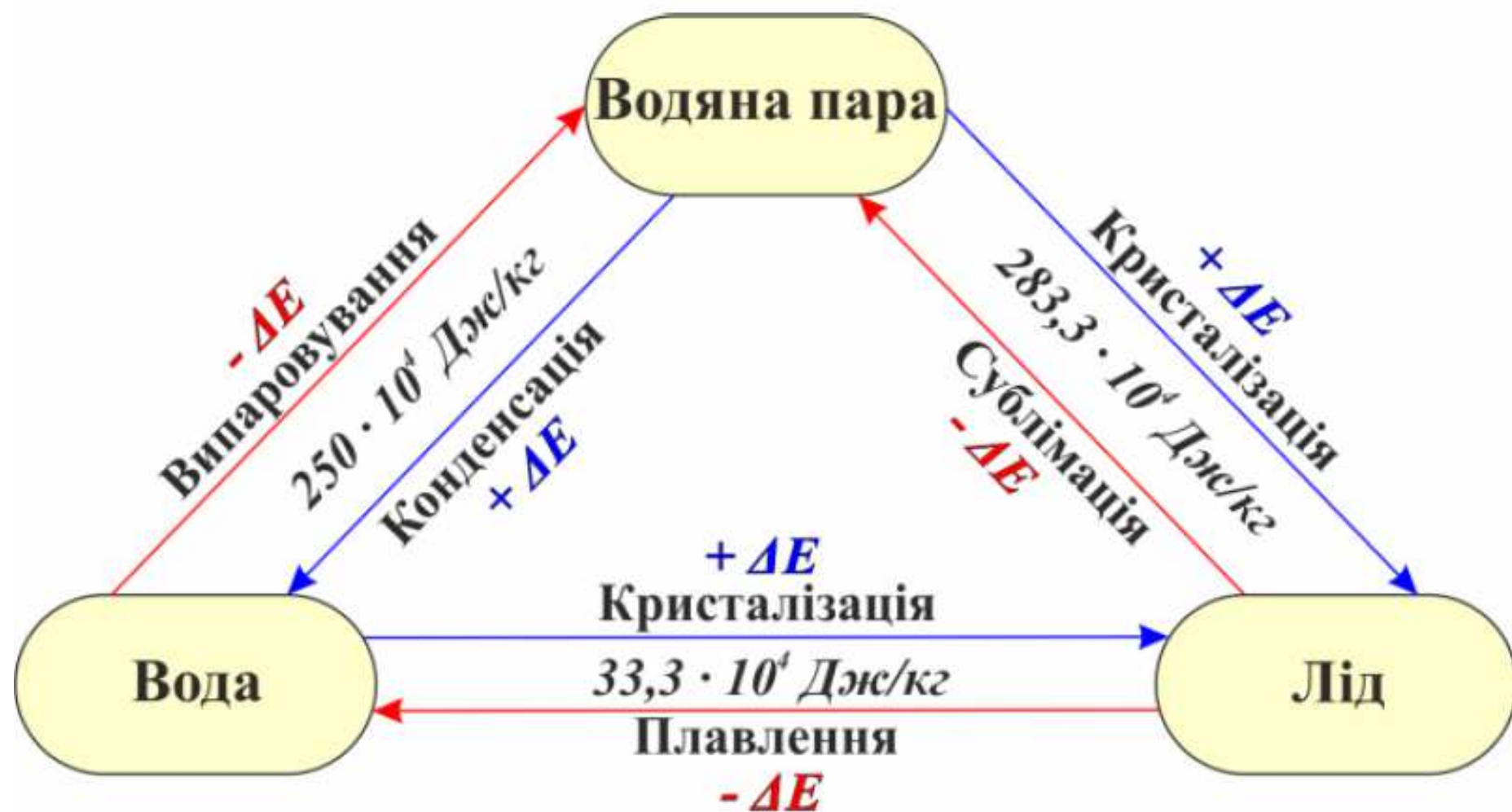
Модель
багатошарової
атмосфери

Але ця модель
не враховує
конвекції!

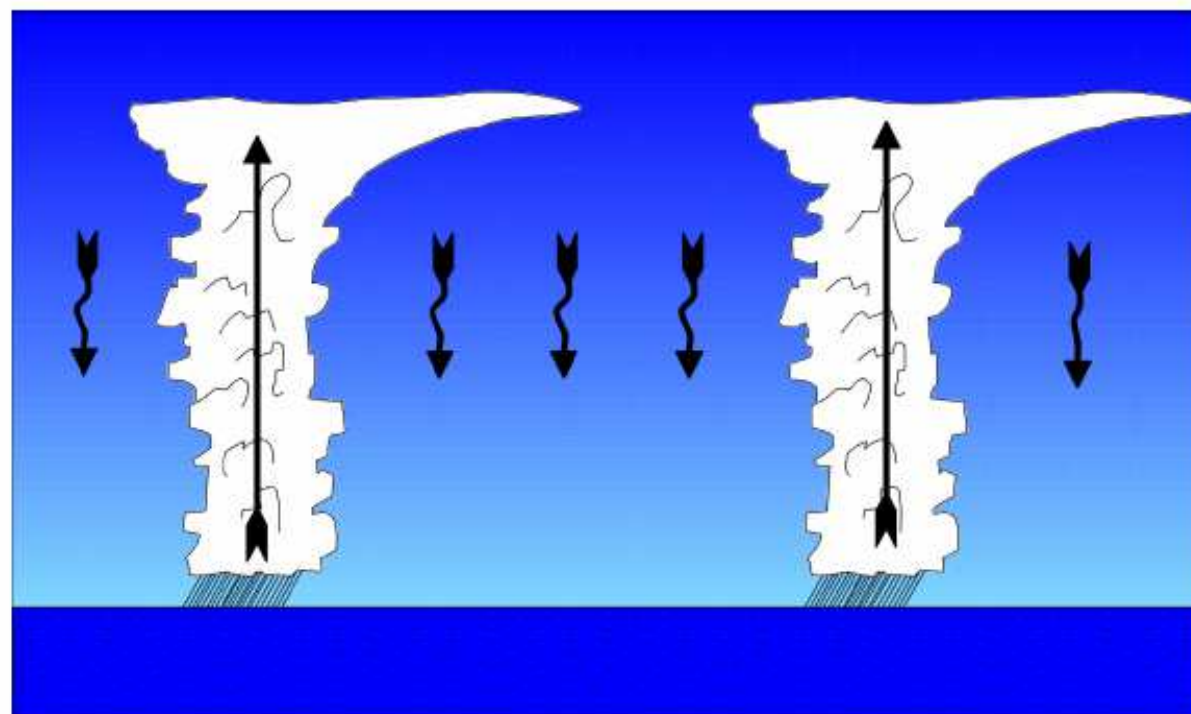
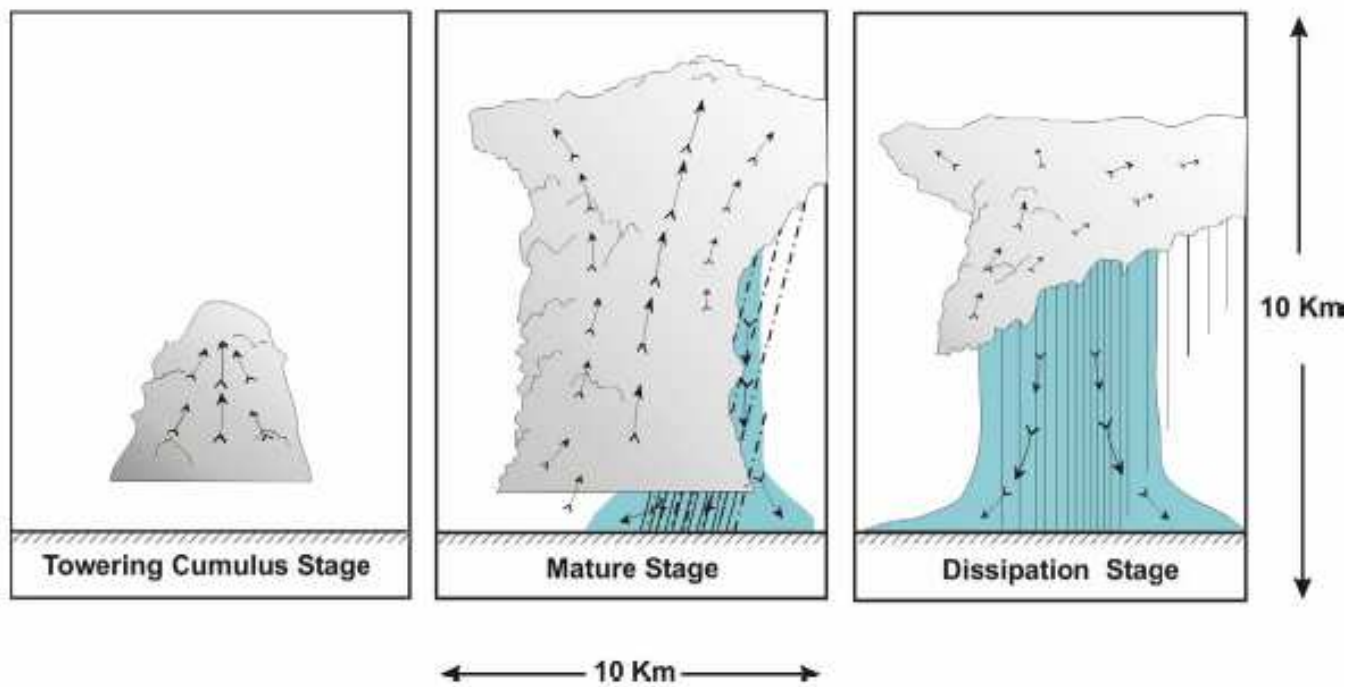


Characteristics of atmospheric moisture transport

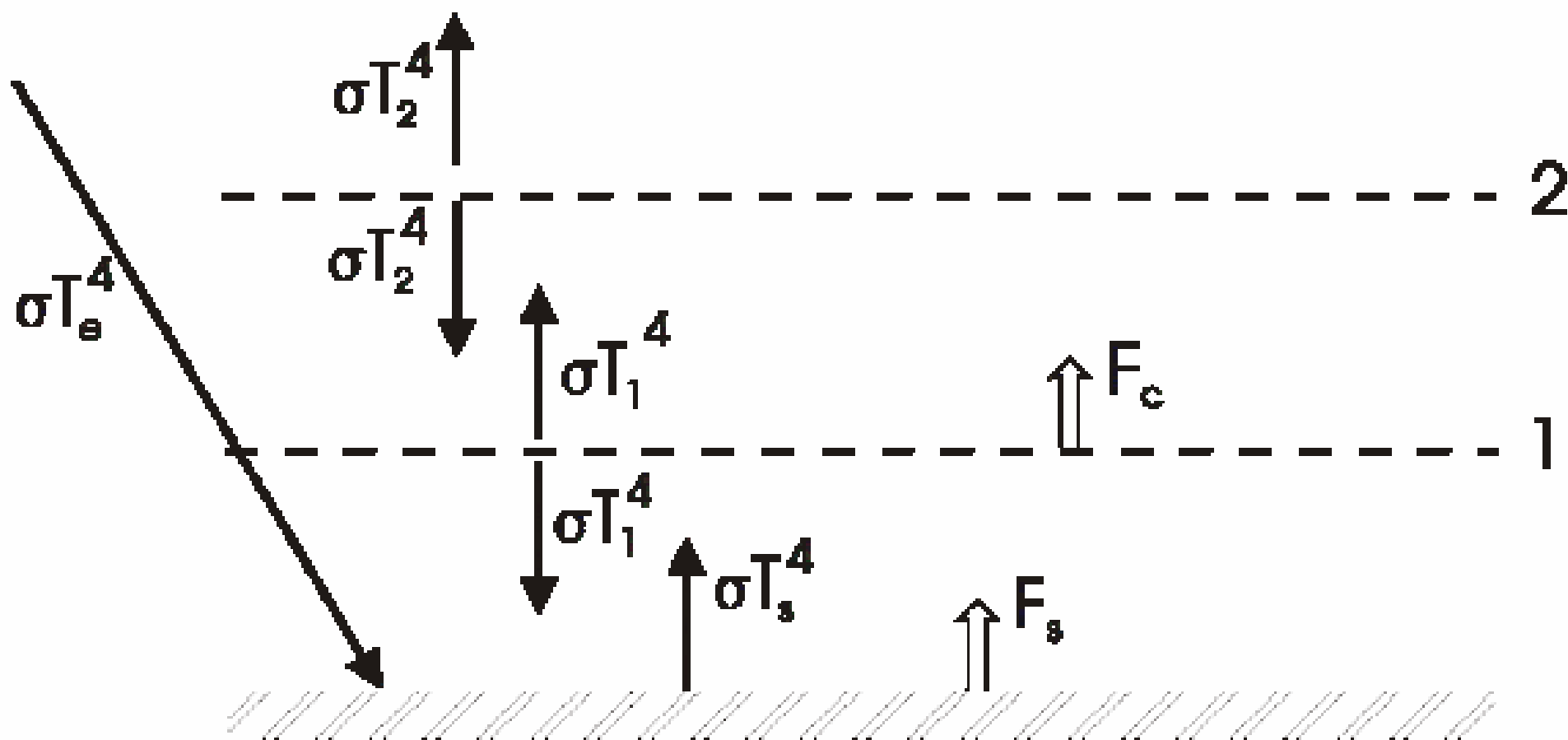




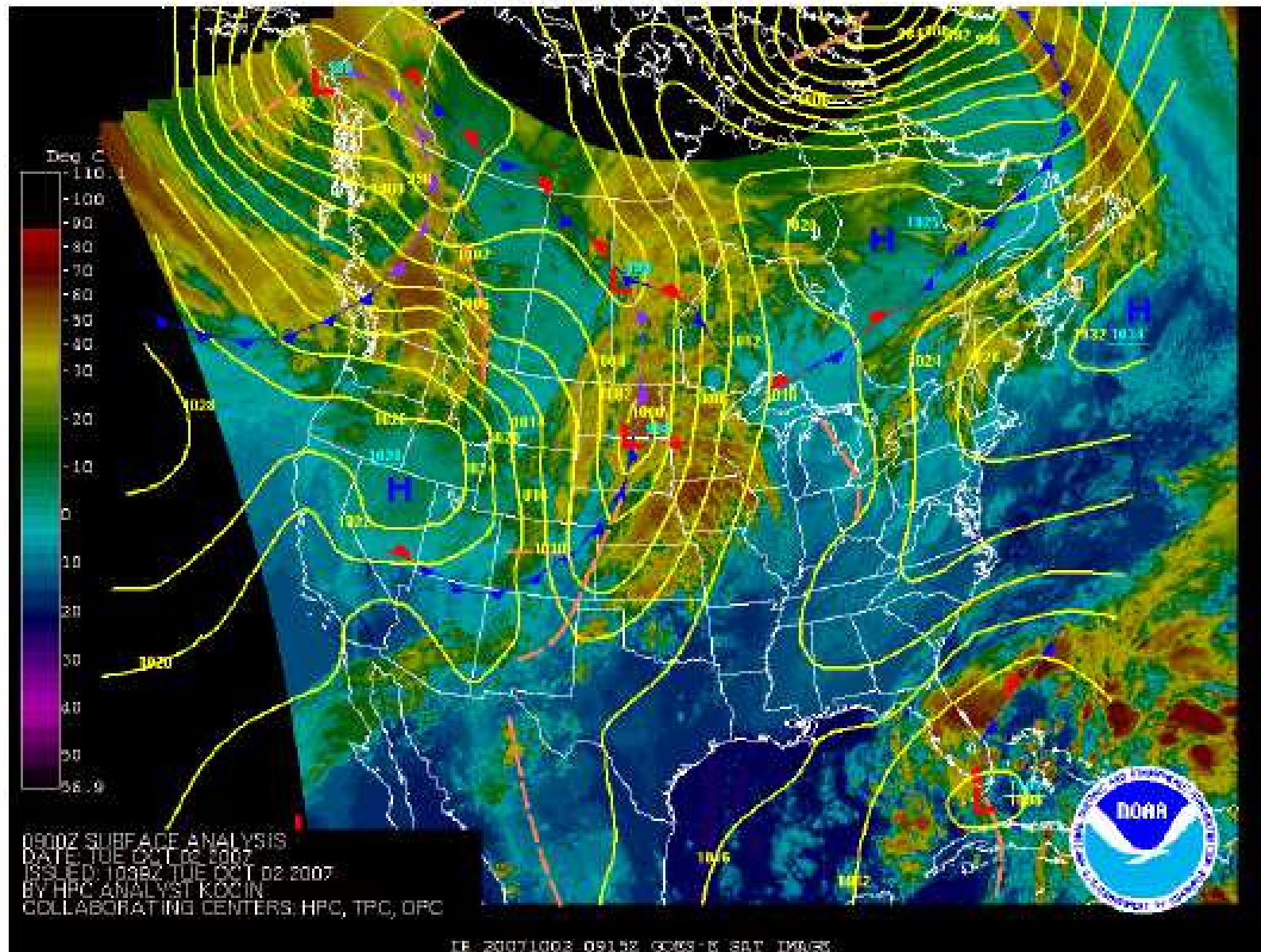




Проста радіаційно-конвекційна модель



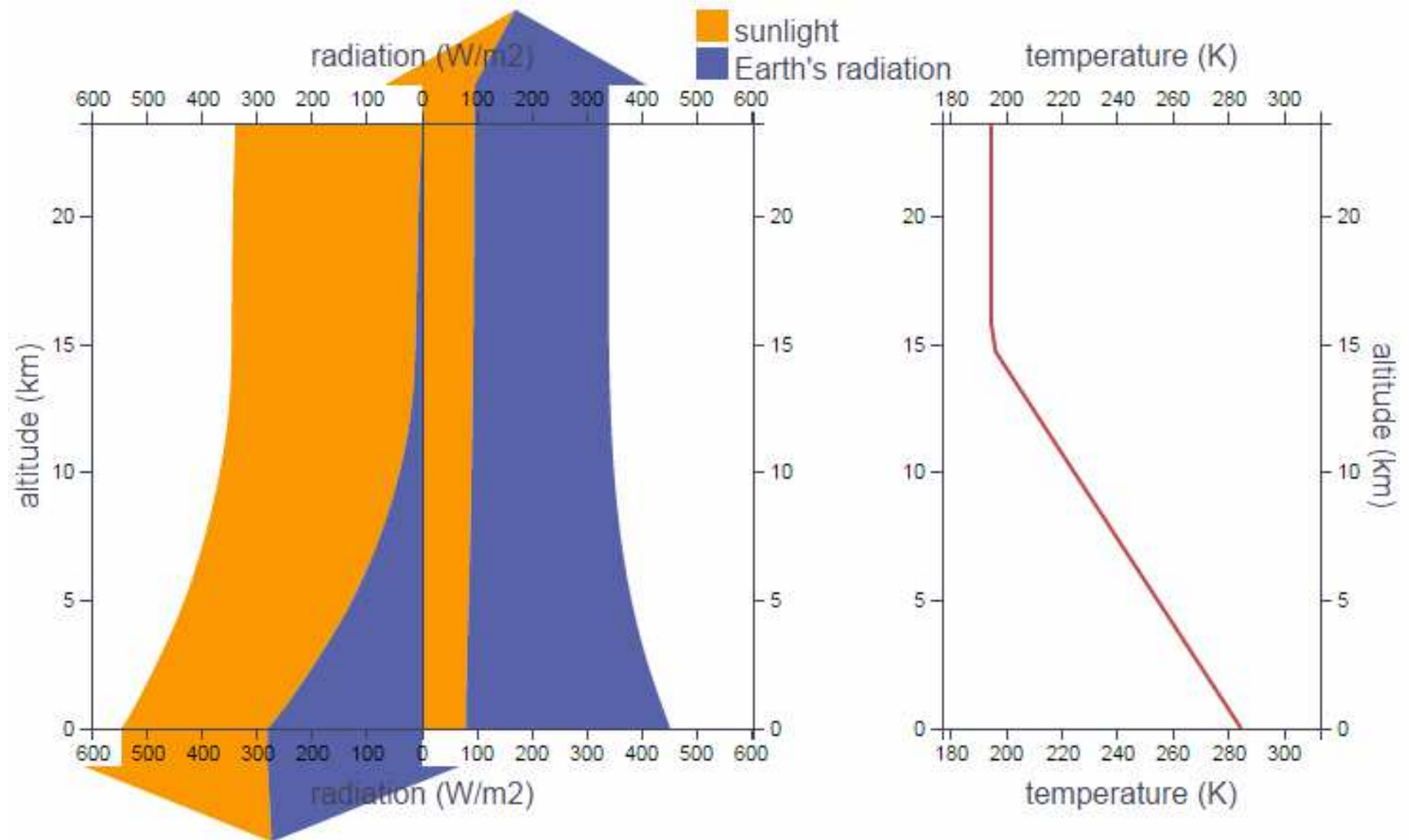
Example of surface pressure distribution



The **RRTM** model simulates the flow of electromagnetic radiation in and out of the Earth.

```
64 model_data["Tbound"] = [float(model_data["Ts"]) - min(float(alt),float(model_data["tropopause"])) * float(model_data["lapseRate"]) for alt
65 model_data["T"] = number_of_layers * [0]
66 model_data["lev"] = number_of_layers * [0]
67 for i in range(number_of_layers):
68     if i == 0:
69         T = (float(model_data["Ts"]) + float(model_data["Tbound"][0])) / 2
70         model_data["T"][0] = T
71         deltaZ = model_data["altitude"][i] * 1e3
72         model_data["lev"][0] = ps * numpy.exp(-g * deltaZ / (T * R))
73     else:
74         T = (float(model_data["Tbound"][i-1]) + float(model_data["Tbound"][i])) / 2
75         model_data["T"][i] = T
76         deltaZ = (model_data["altitude"][i] - model_data["altitude"][i-1]) * 1e3
77         model_data["lev"][i] = model_data["lev"][i-1] * numpy.exp(-g * deltaZ / (T * R))
78
79 # model_data["lev"][number_of_layers-1] = min(model_data["lev"][number_of_layers-1], 13)
80
81 sys.stderr.write(str(model_data["lev"]))
82 def equilibrium_pressure(T):
83     return 6.1094 * exp(17.625 * (T - 273.15) / (T - 30.11))
84
85 model_data["h2o"] = [(equilibrium_pressure(T) / model_data['lev'][i]) * (float(model_data['relativeHumidity']) / 100.0) for (i,T) in enumer
86 # same sw albedo all around
87 model_data['asdif'] = model_data['asdir']
88 model_data['aldir'] = model_data['asdir']
89 model_data['aldif'] = model_data['asdir']
90
```

<https://github.com/jsbj/rrtm/blob/master/cgi-bin/rrtm/rrtm.py>



<http://climatemodels.uchicago.edu/rrtm/>

<http://climatemodels.uchicago.edu/maps/>

Variables

Surface Temperature
Atmospheric Temperature
Specific Humidity
Cloud Fraction
Precipitation
Leaf Area Index
Soil Moisture
Total Runoff
Snow Cover

GCM Models

bcc-csm1-1
CanESM2
CCSM4
CNRM-CM5
CSIRO-Mk3-6-0
GISS-E2-H
MIROC-ESM
NorESM1-M

Plot Settings

April ▼

Snapshot ▼

Pa (100000-1000)

50000

Actions

Get Year 2010

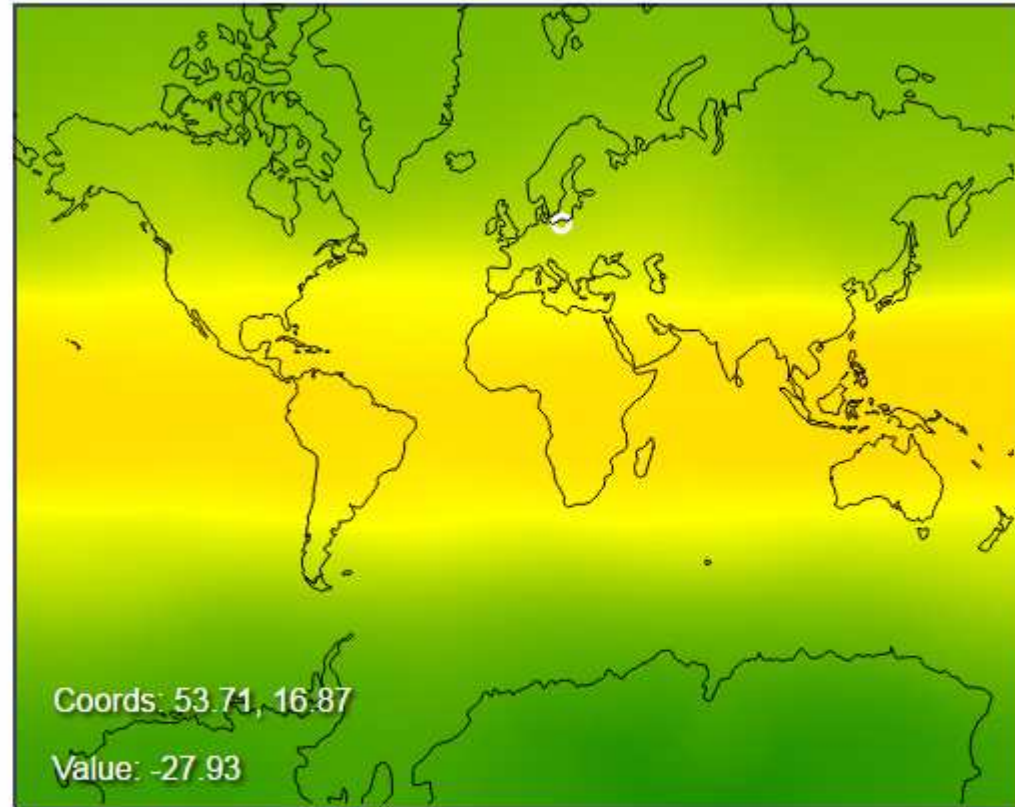
Download Map

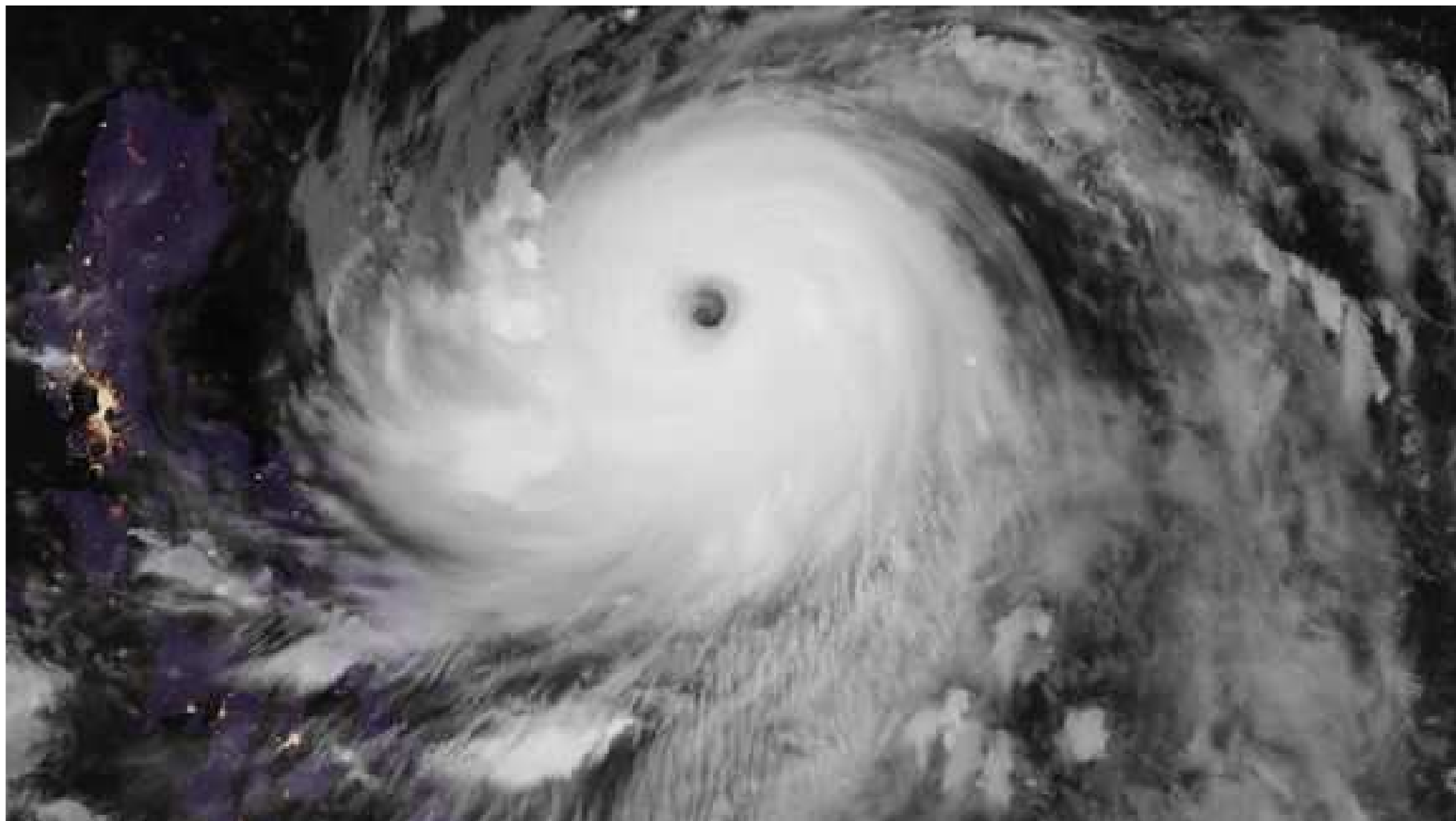
Zoom Color Scales

Initiating Download of Model Field

CCSM4 Atm Temp Annual Mean, 50000 Pa 2000

CCSM4 Atm Temp Annual Mean, 50000 Pa 2000

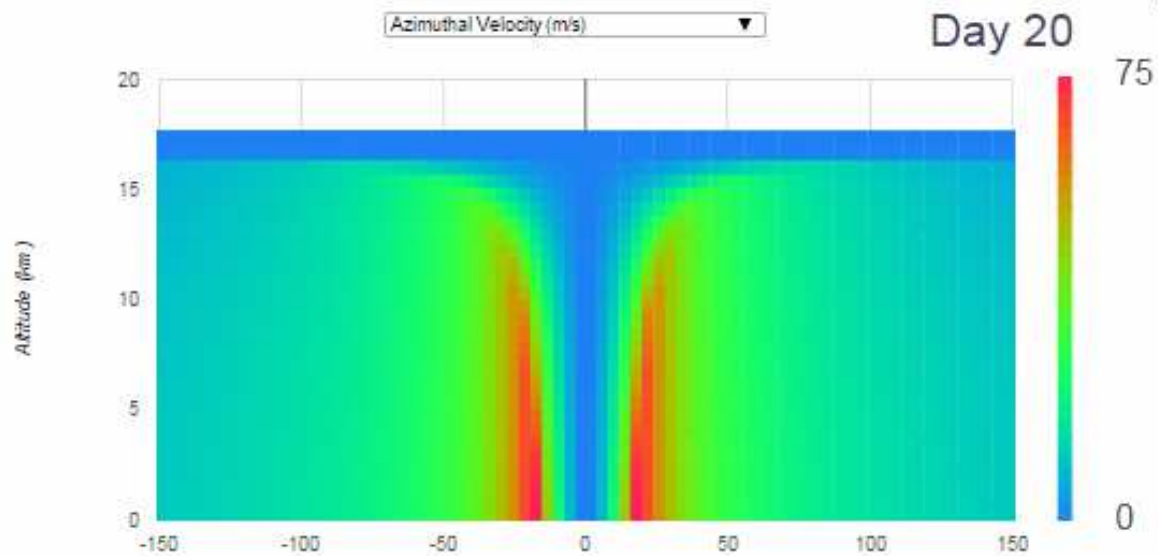




<http://climatemodels.uchicago.edu/hurricane/>

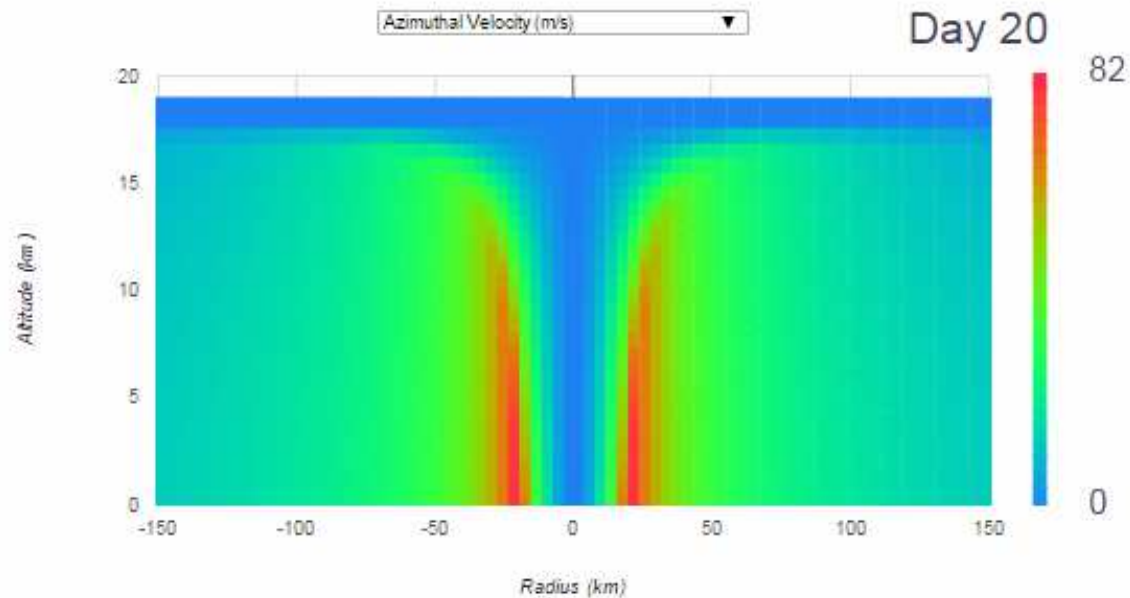
Sea Surface Temperature
Temperature Aloft
Incoming Surface Air Relative Humidity, %
Wind Shear (m/s)
Latitude
Make Landfall ☐
Enable Ocean Mixing ☐

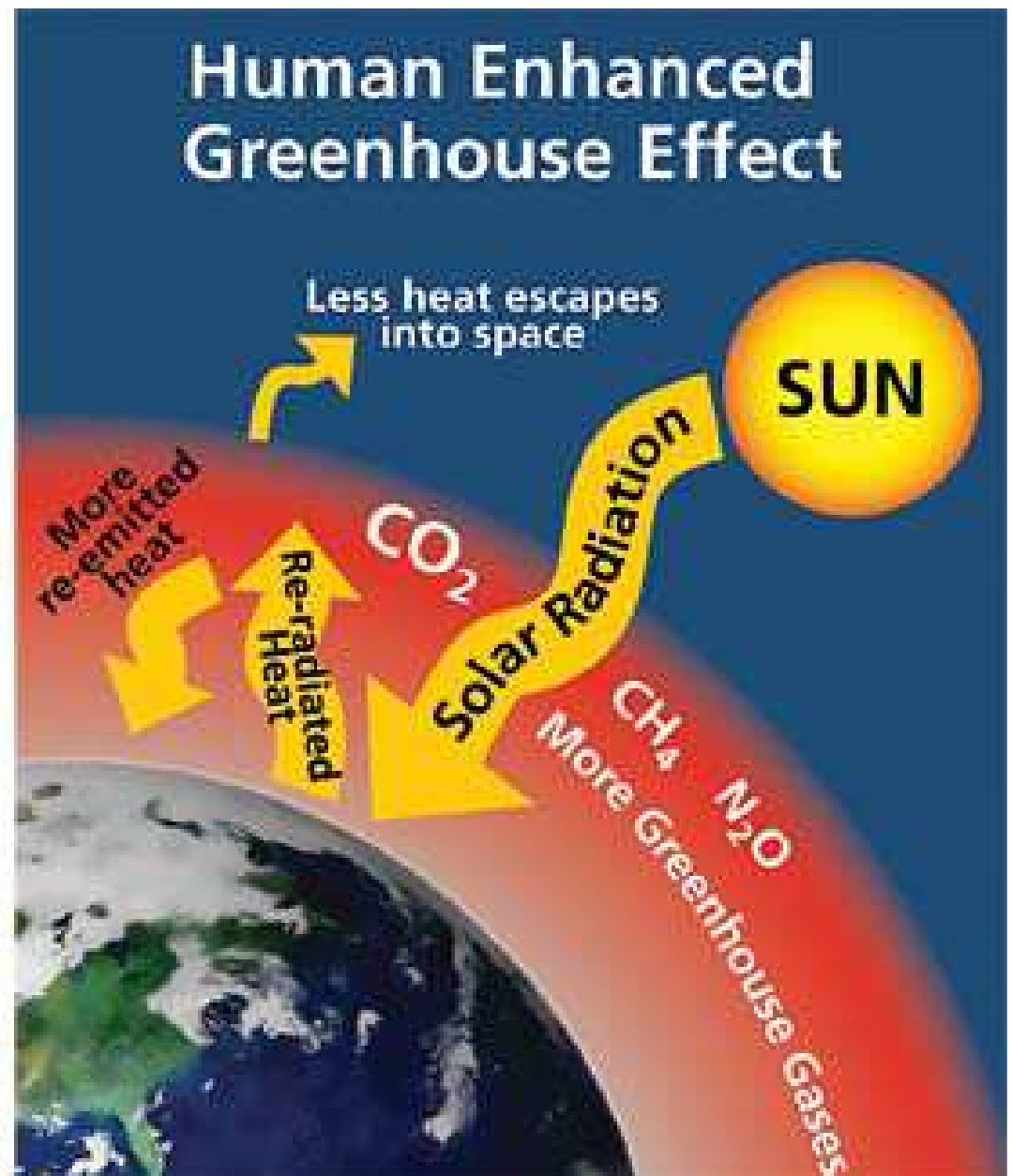
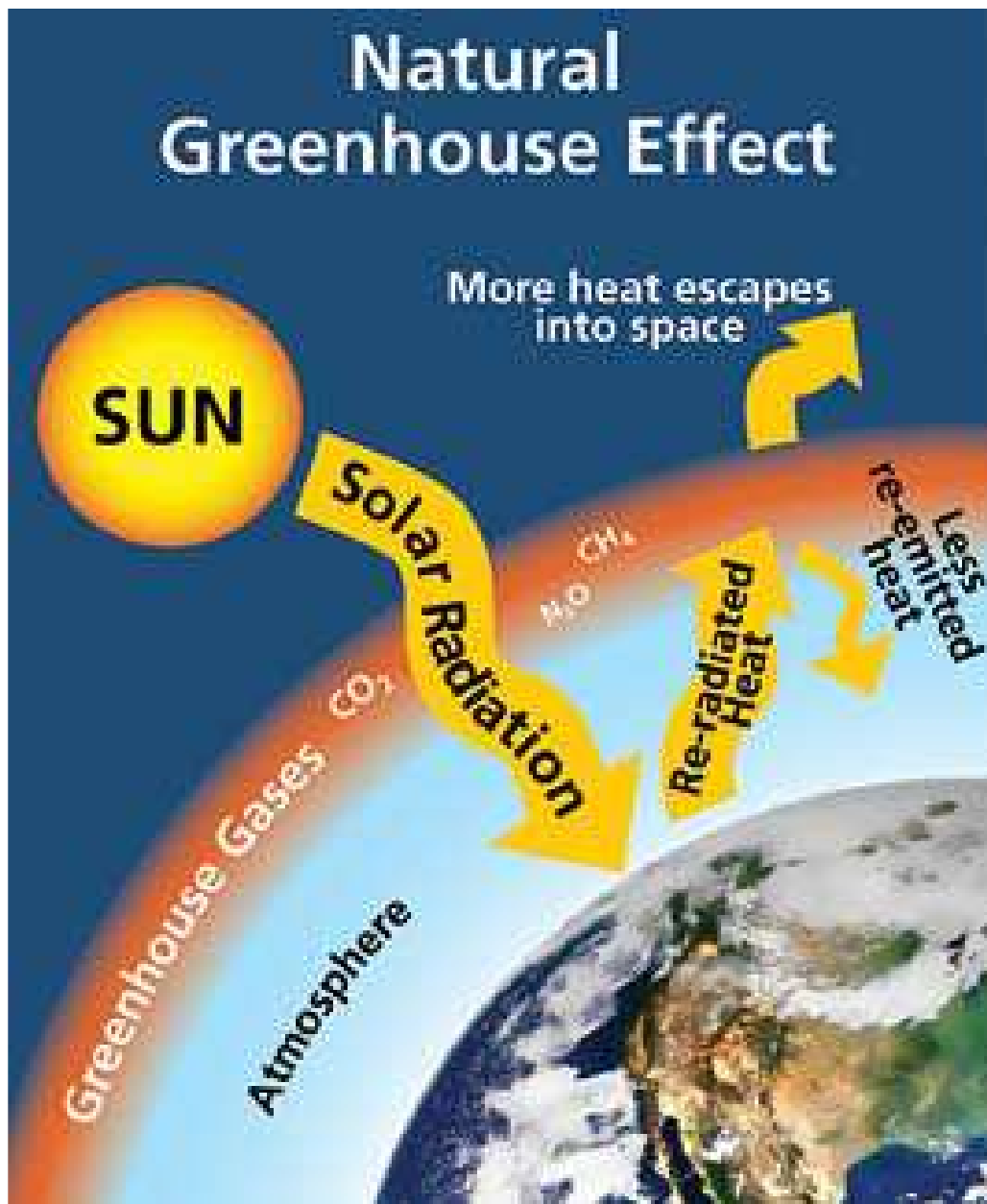
Replay



Sea Surface Temperature
Temperature Aloft
Incoming Surface Air Relative Humidity, %
Wind Shear (m/s)
Latitude
Make Landfall ☐
Enable Ocean Mixing ☐

Replay





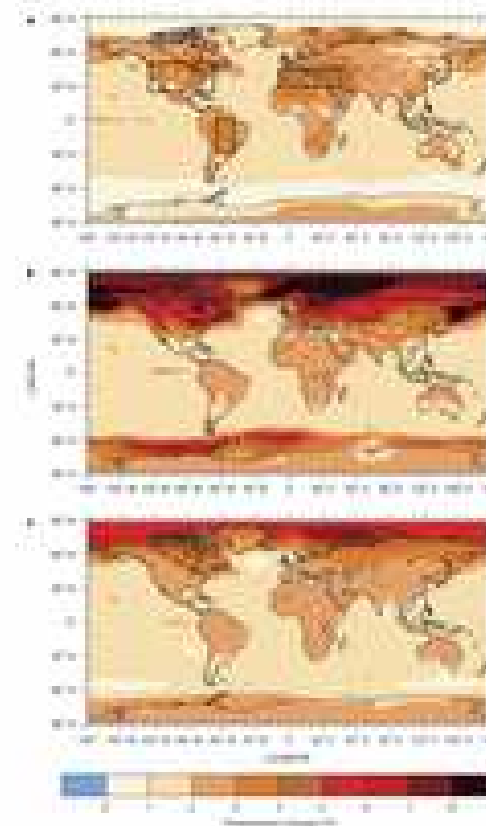
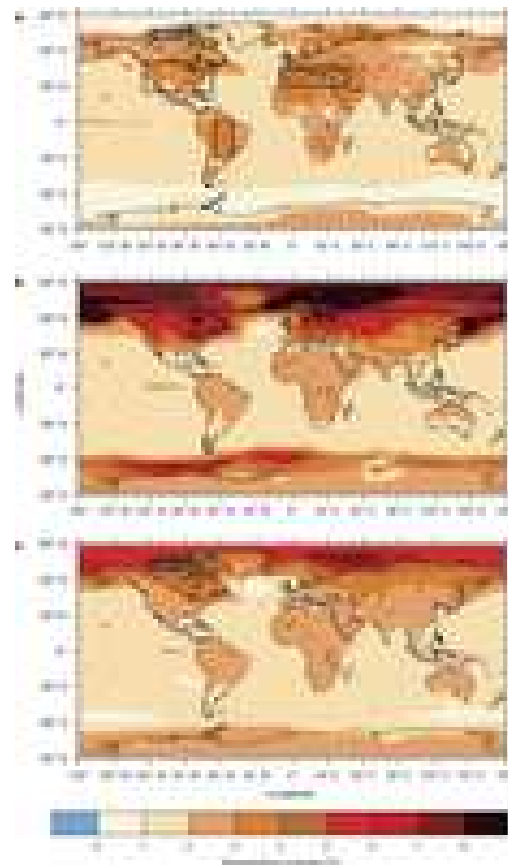
<http://climatechange.lta.org/get-started/learn/co2-methane-greenhouse-effect/>

Allowable CO₂ emissions based on regional and impact-related climate targets

Sonia I. Seneviratne, Markus G. Donat, Andy J. Pitman, Reto Knutti & Robert L. Wilby

[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding author](#)

Nature **529**, 477–483 (28 January 2016) | doi:10.1038/nature16542



Local changes associated with a global warming of 2 °C are shown for hottest daytime temperature (T_{xx}) (a), annual coldest night-time temperature (T_{Nn}) (b), and mean temperature (T_{mean}) (c). The analysis is based on RCP8.5 scenario simu...

Carbon Dioxide Measurements

NOAA CMDL Carbon Cycle Greenhouse Gases

ocw.mit.edu

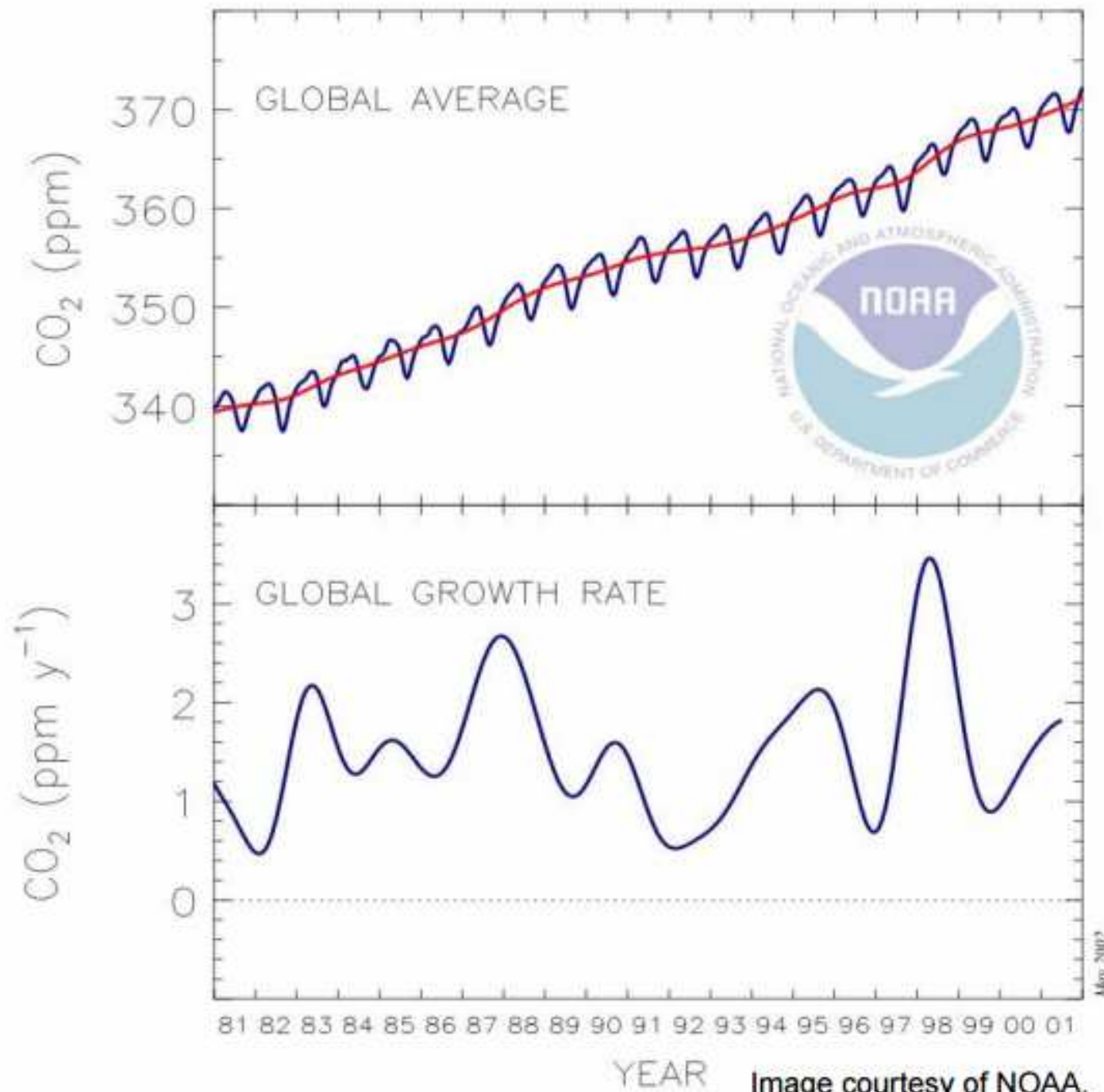
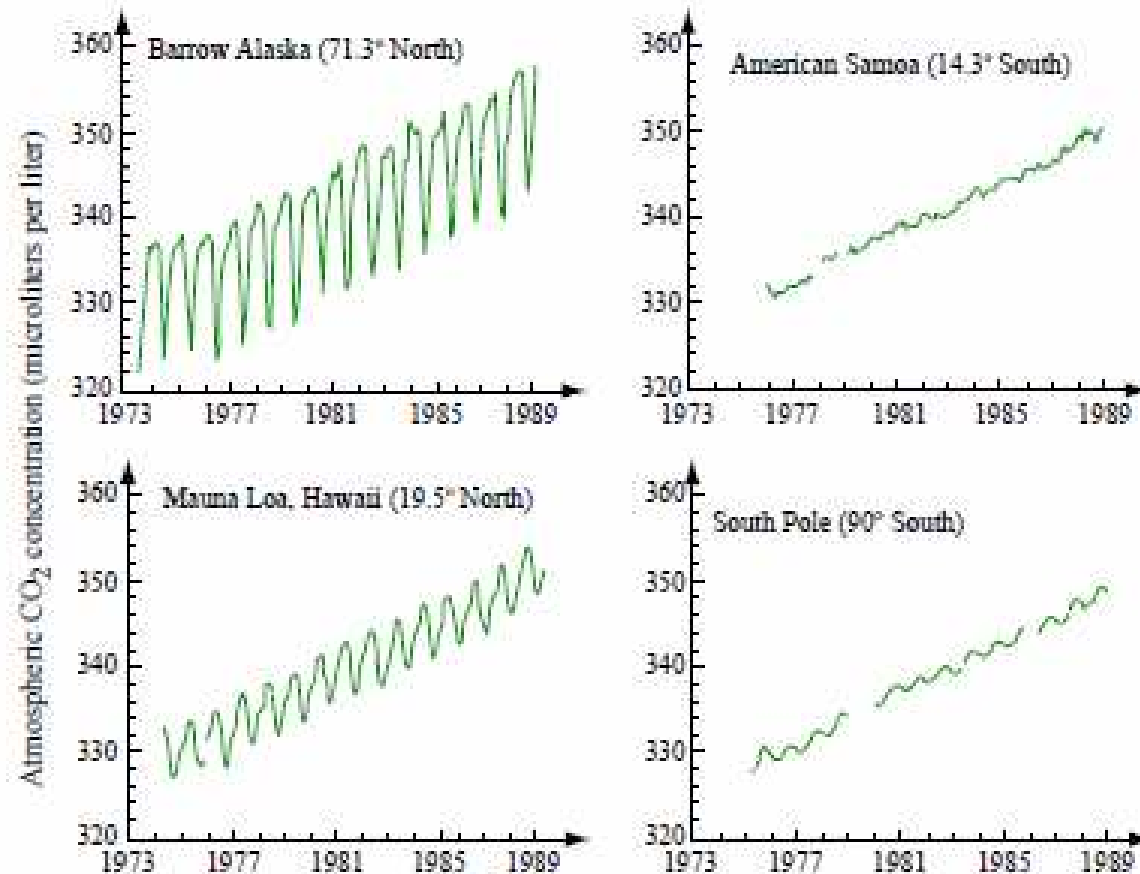


Image courtesy of NOAA.

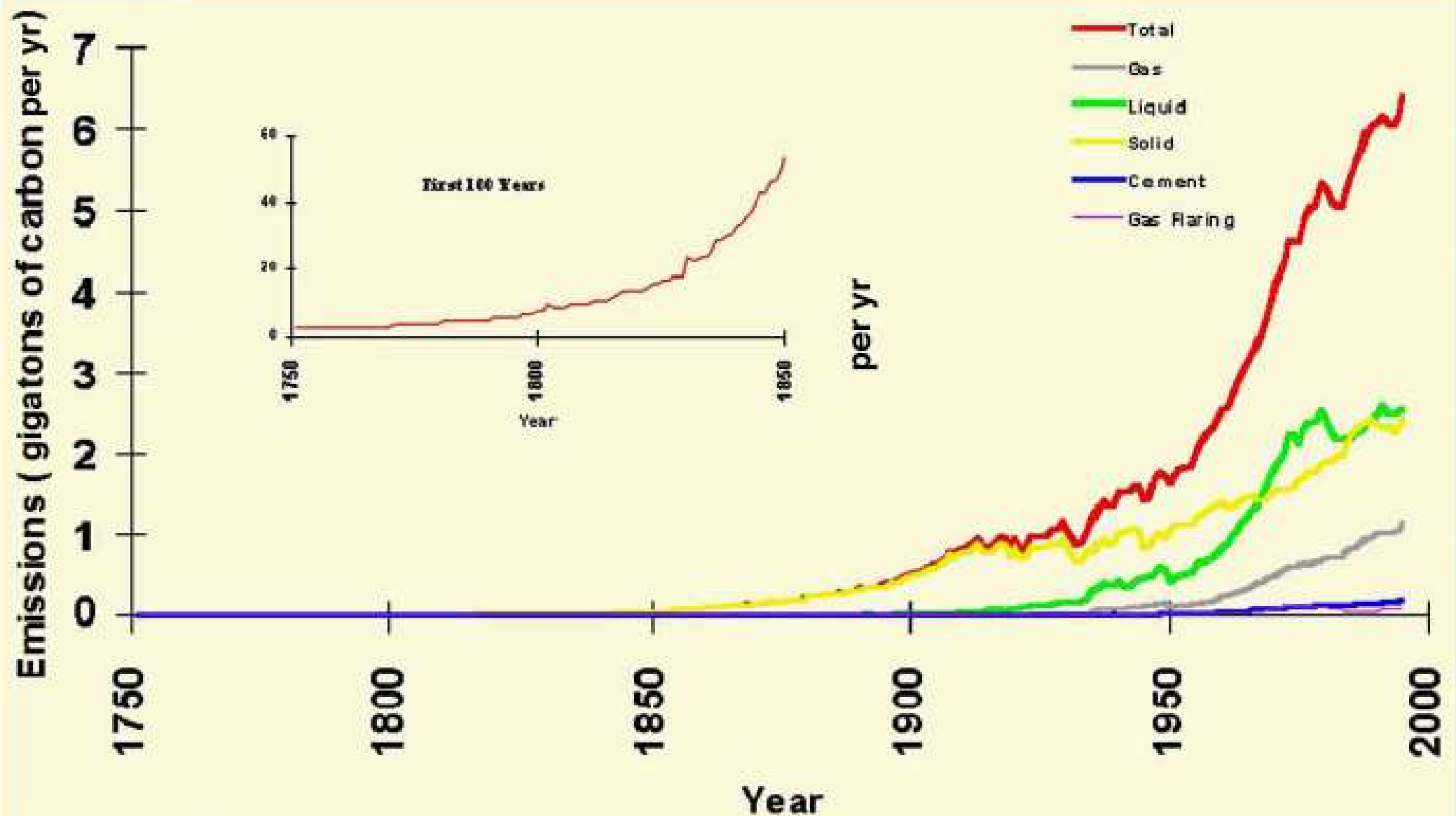
Top: Global average atmospheric carbon dioxide mixing ratios (blue line) determined using measurements from the NOAA CMDL cooperative air sampling network. The red line represents the long-term trend.

Spatial variability of atmospheric CO₂



Seasonal cycles of atmospheric CO₂ concentrations are illustrated by measurements from four monitoring stations where the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration takes continuous readings. Analysis of the measurements shows that seasonal cycles in the Northern Hemisphere—which reflect the dominance of photosynthesis in the summer and plant respiration in the winter—seem to be increasing in amplitude. This may be a result of global warming. The dots represent monthly averages. The data are from Peterson et al. 1986; Komhyr et al. 1989; Thoning, Tans and Komhyr 1989; Waterman et al. 1989; and Gillette et al. 1987.

Global CO₂ emissions from fossil-fuel burning, cement production, and gas flaring



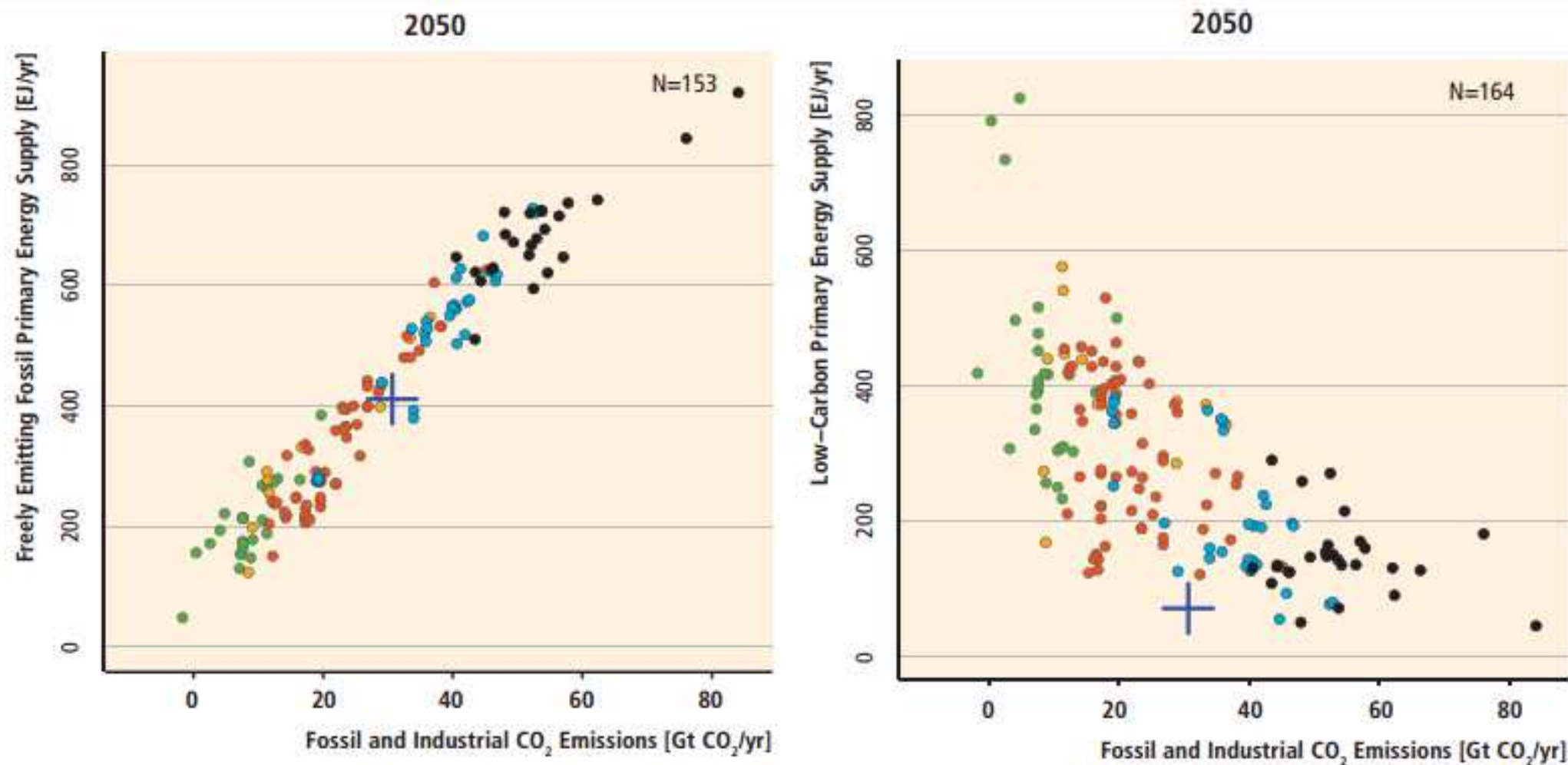
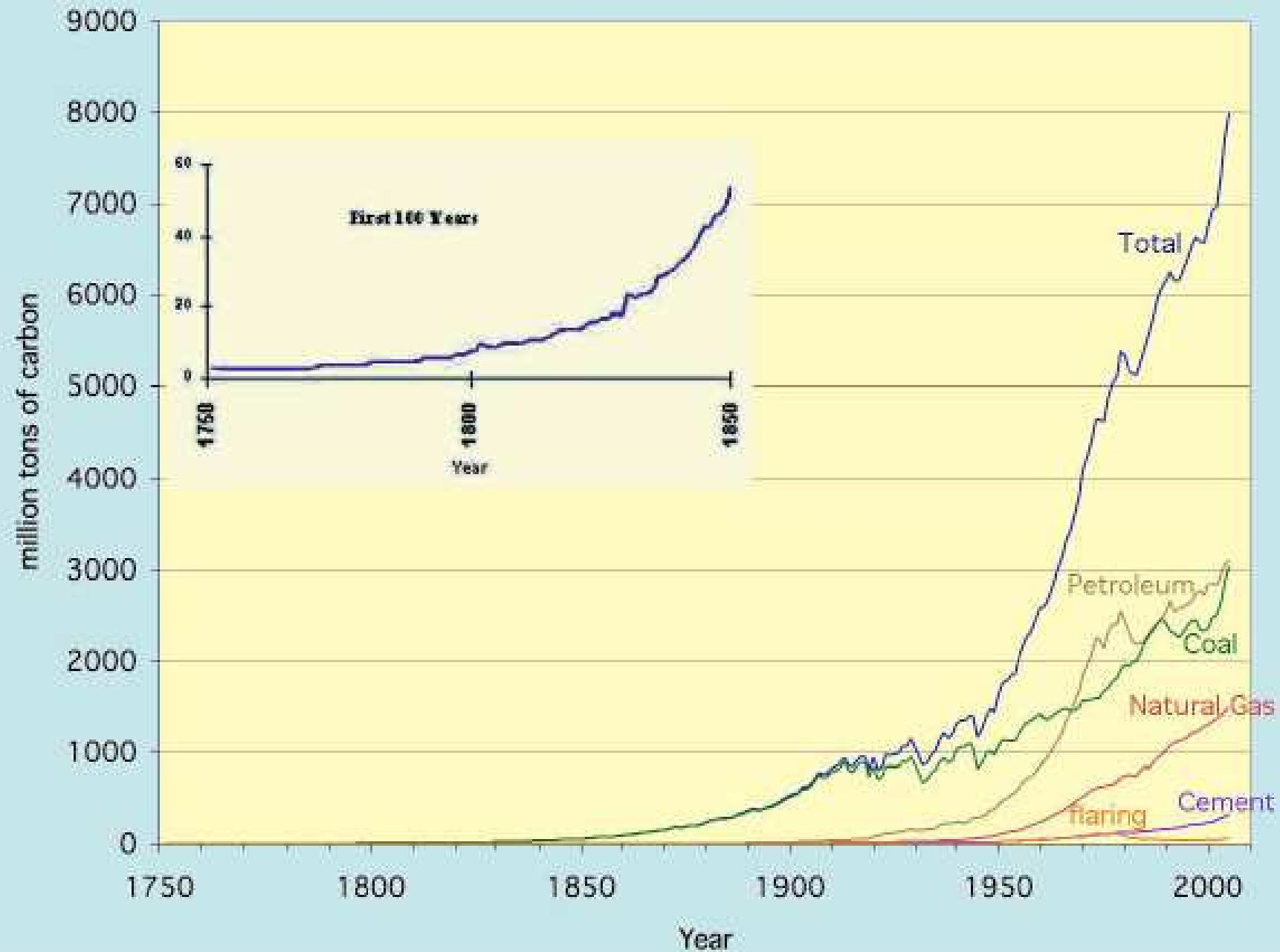


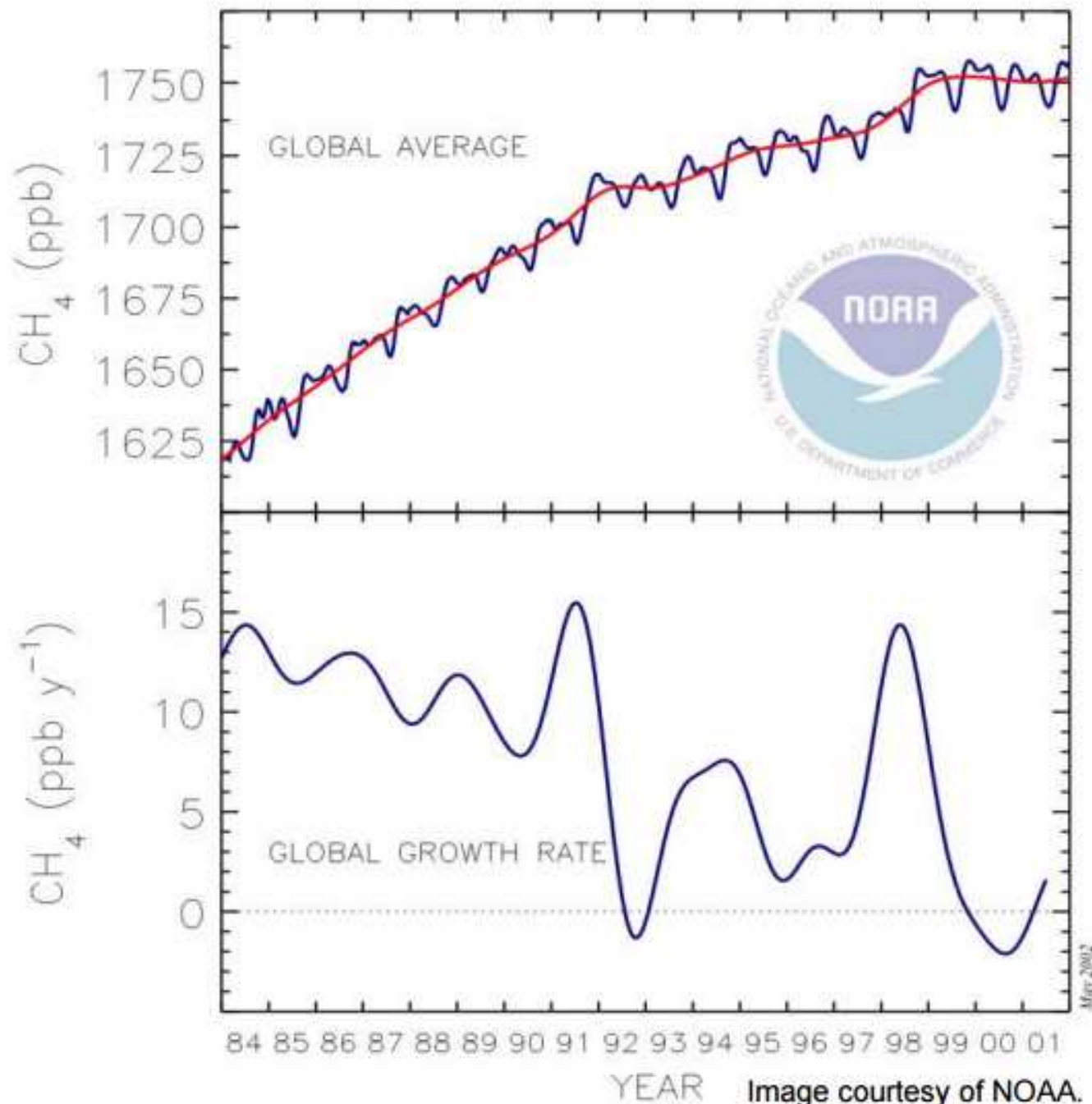
Figure TS.10.2 | Global freely emitting fossil fuel (left panel; direct equivalent) and low-carbon primary energy supply (right panel; direct equivalent) in 164 long-term scenarios in 2050 as a function of fossil and industrial CO₂ emissions. Low-carbon energy refers to energy from RE, fossil energy with CCS, and nuclear energy. Colour coding is based on categories of atmospheric CO₂ concentration level in 2100. The blue crossed lines show the relationship in 2007. Pearson's correlation coefficients for the two data sets are 0.97 (freely emitting fossil) and -0.68 (low-carbon energy). For data reporting reasons, only 153 scenarios and 161 scenarios are included in the freely-emitting fossil and low-carbon primary energy results shown here, respectively, as opposed to the full set of 164 scenarios. [Figure 10.4, right panel, Figure 10.5, right panel]

Anthropogenic CO₂ emissions through 2005

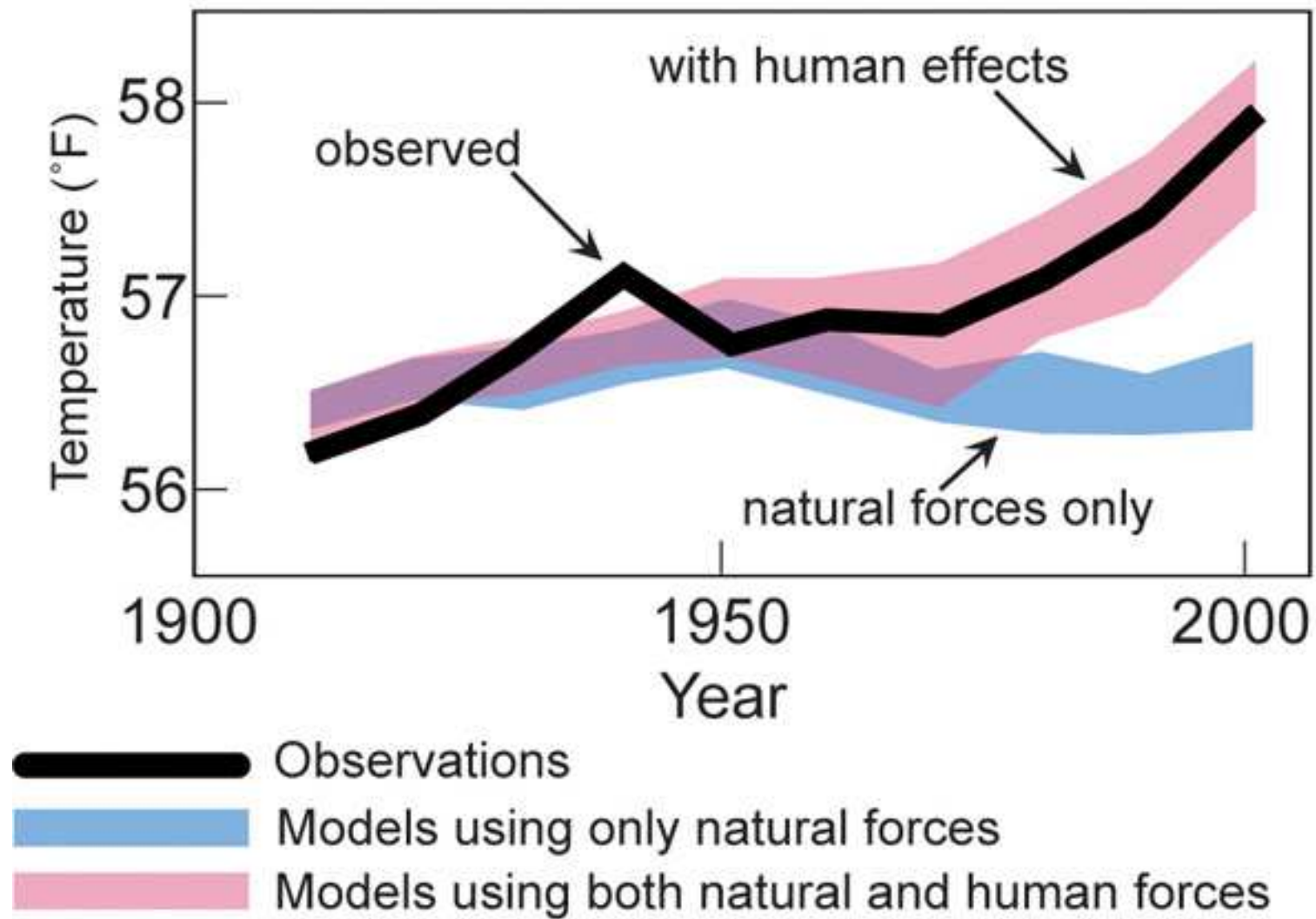


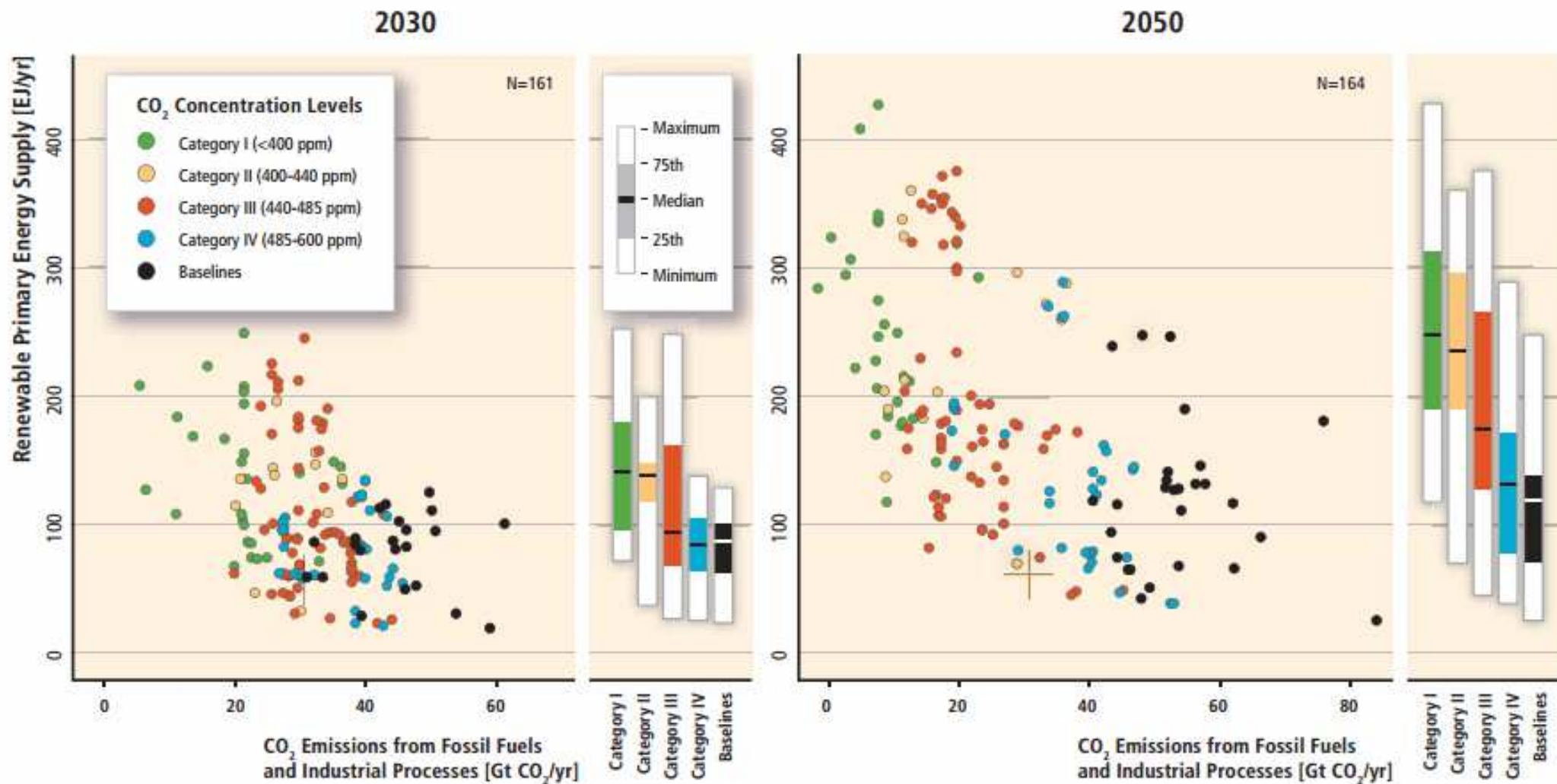
Methane Measurements

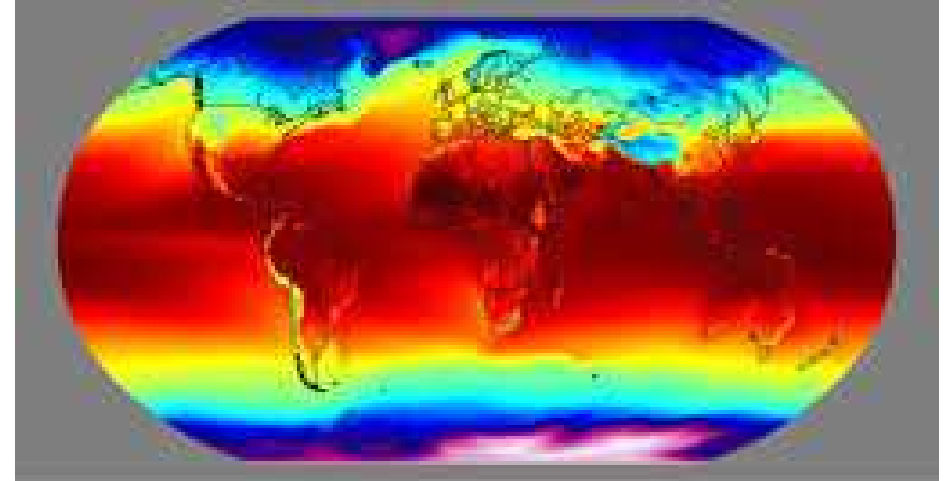
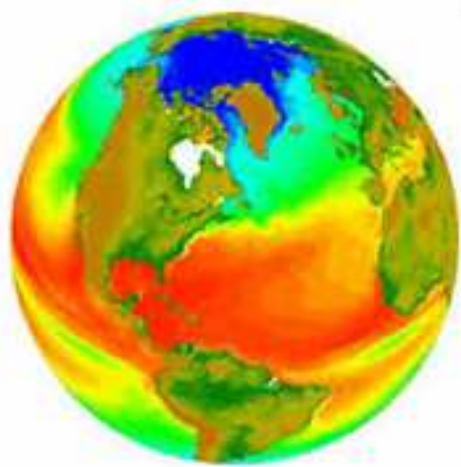
NOAA CMDL Carbon Cycle Greenhouse Gases



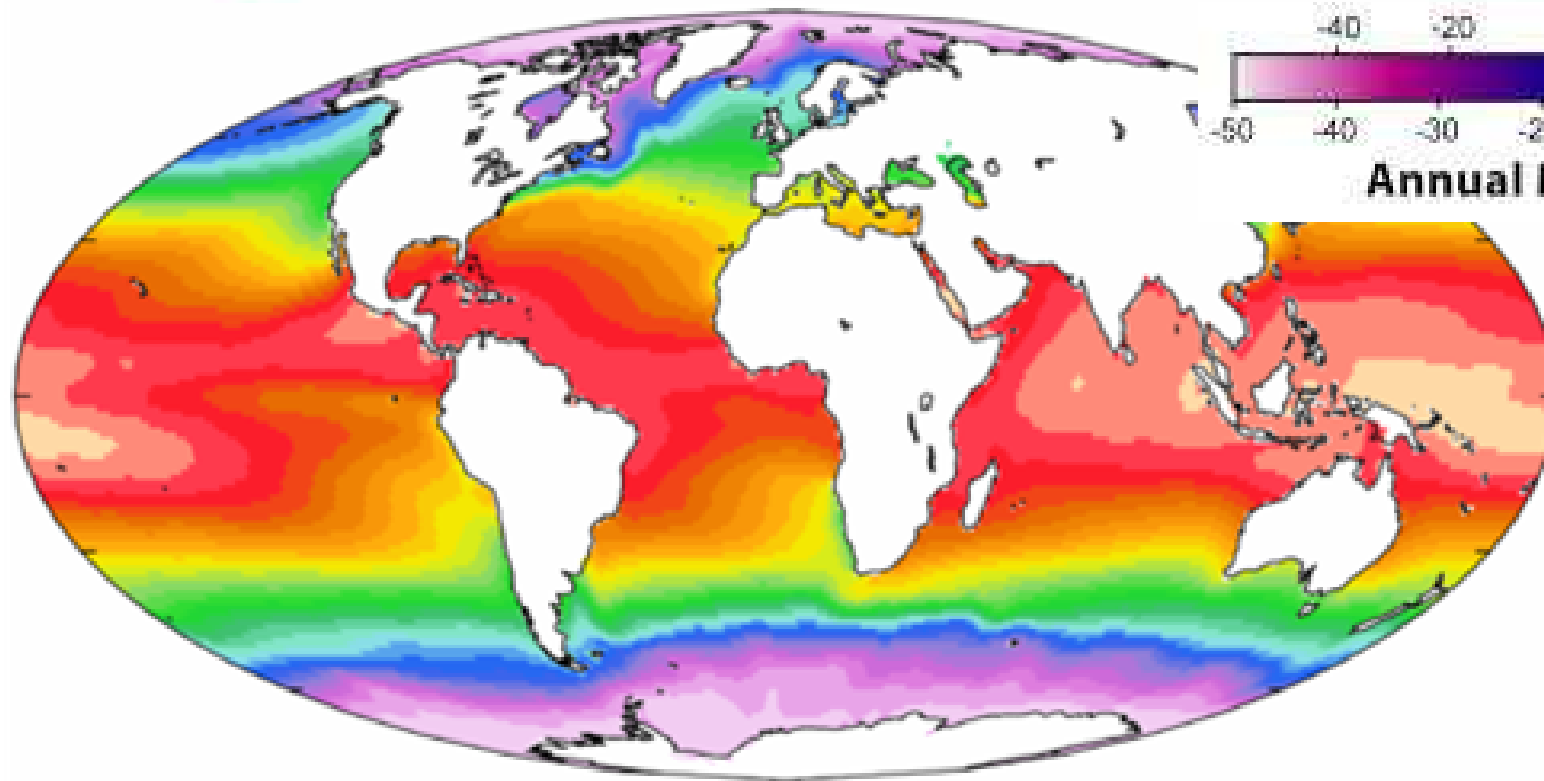
Top: Global average atmospheric methane mixing ratios (blue line) determined using measurements from the NOAA CMDL cooperative air sampling network. The red line represents the long-term trend.







Annual Mean Temperature



Sea-surface temperature [°C]



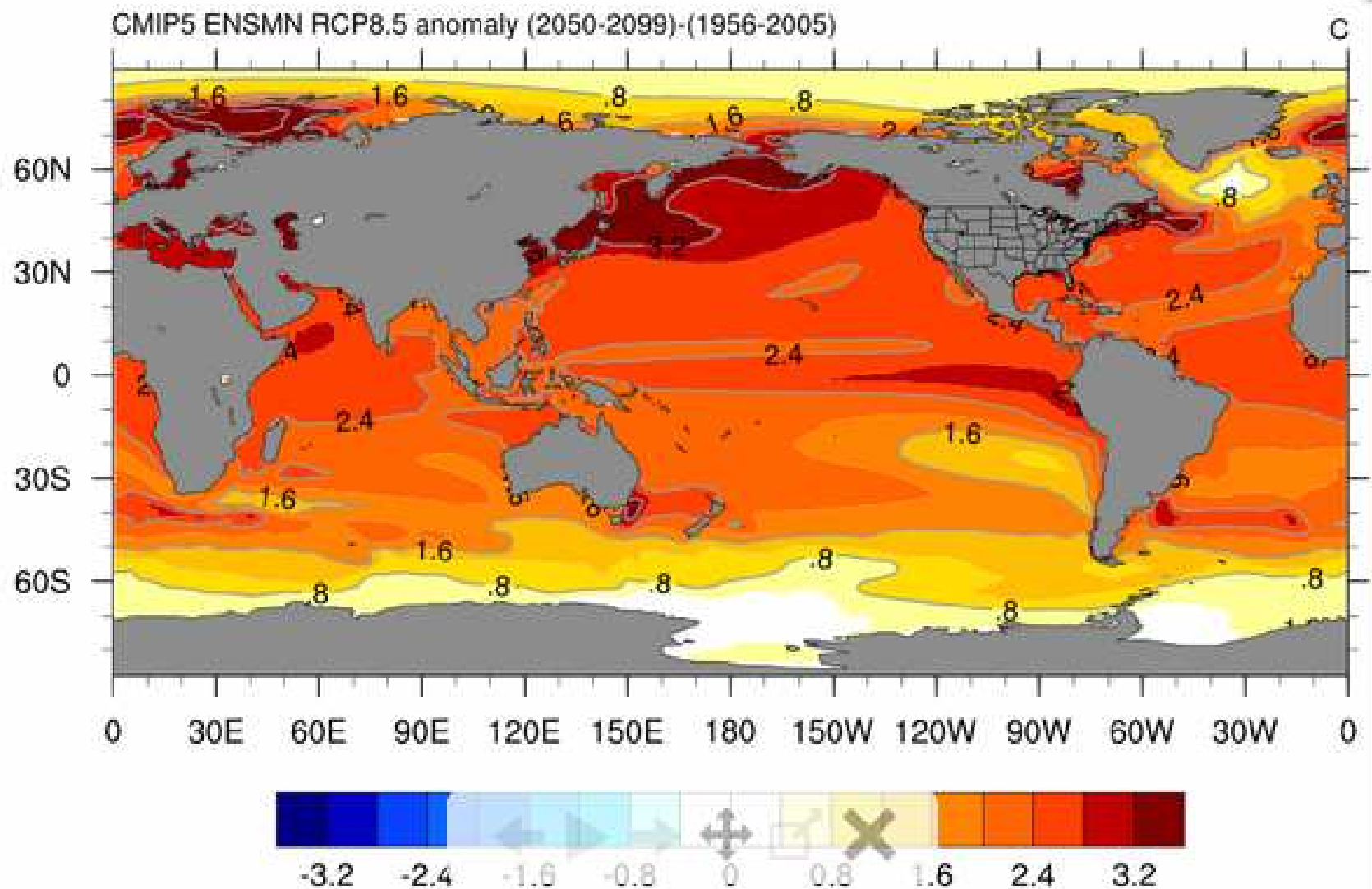


Image 1 of 1

Sample map showing changes in the mean sea surface temperature for the latter half of the 21st century. The ocean warming is greatest in the northern Hemisphere where changes are more than 3 celsius. Weaker warming is seen in the North Atlantic and the Southern Ocean.

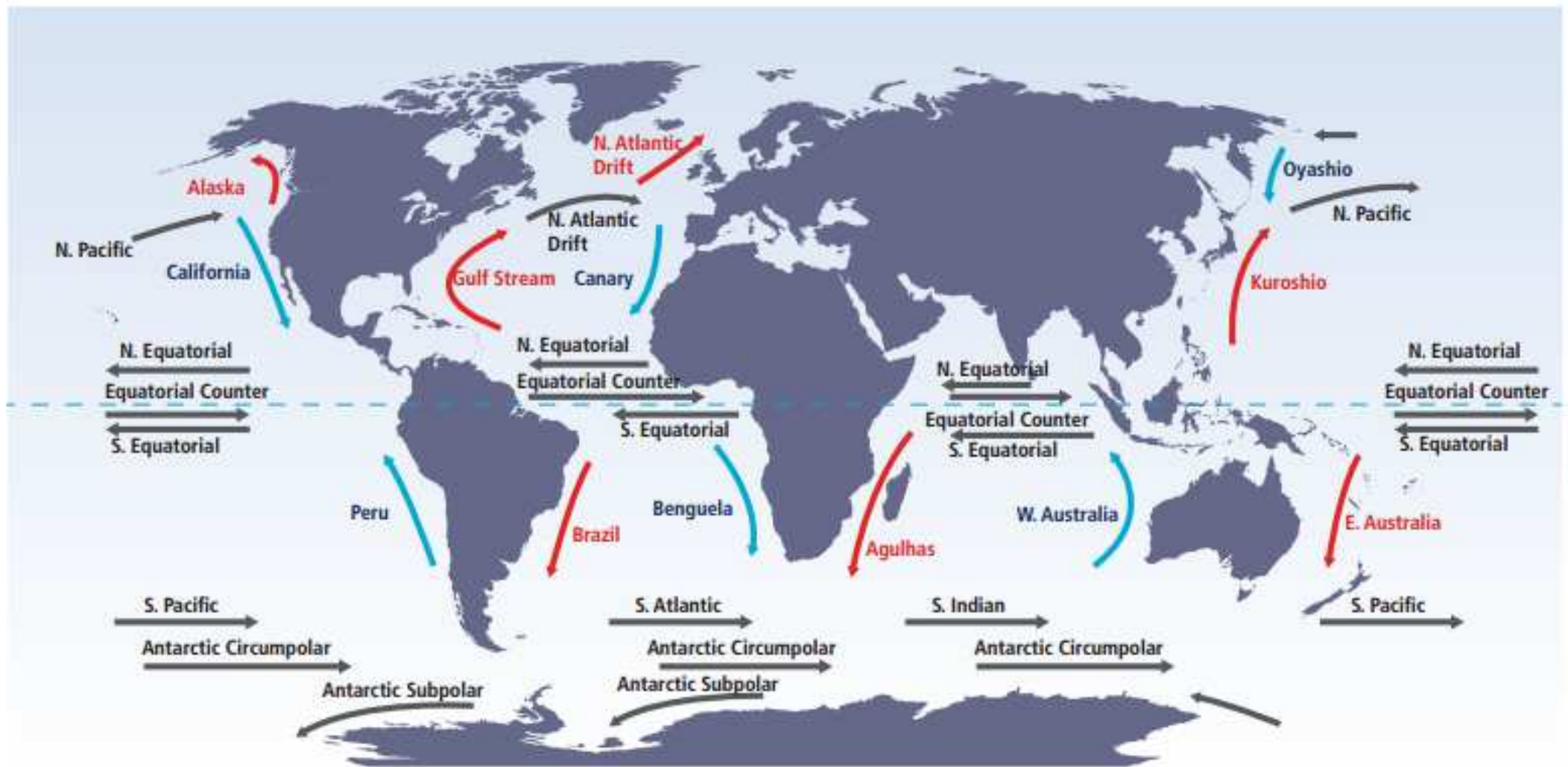


Figure TS.6.1d | Global distribution of various ocean energy resources: (d) Ocean currents. [Figure 6.3]

5km Global Wind Map

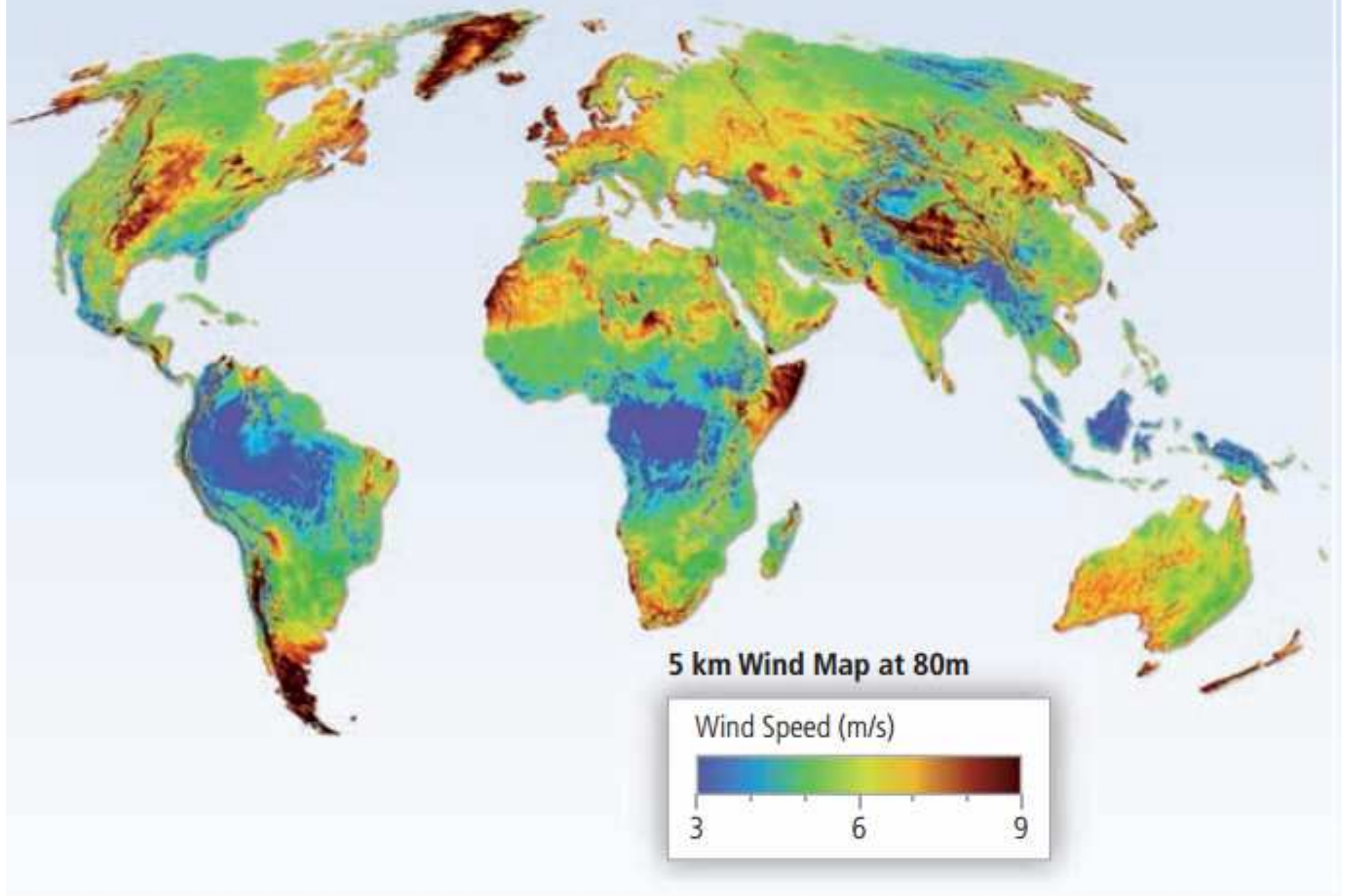
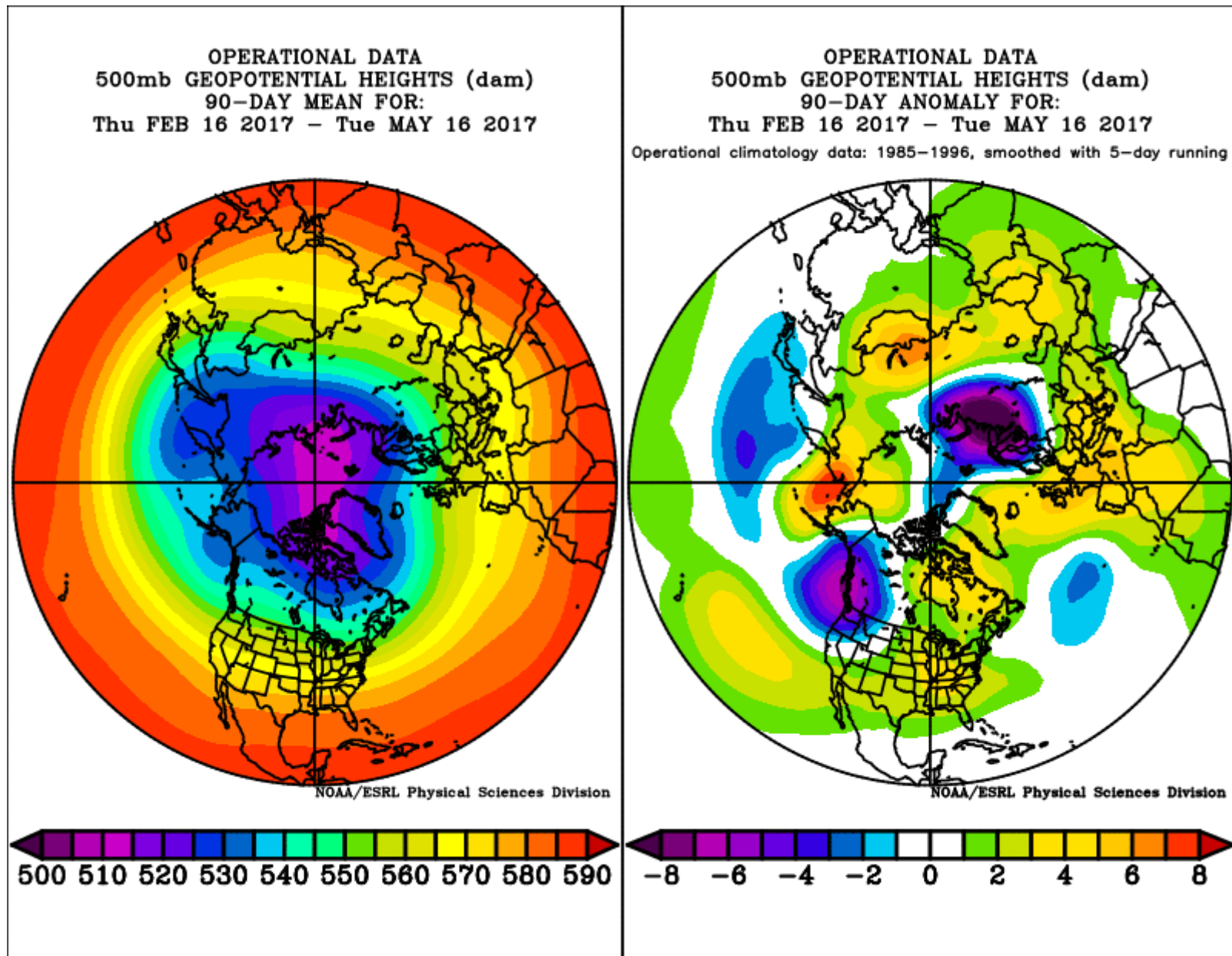
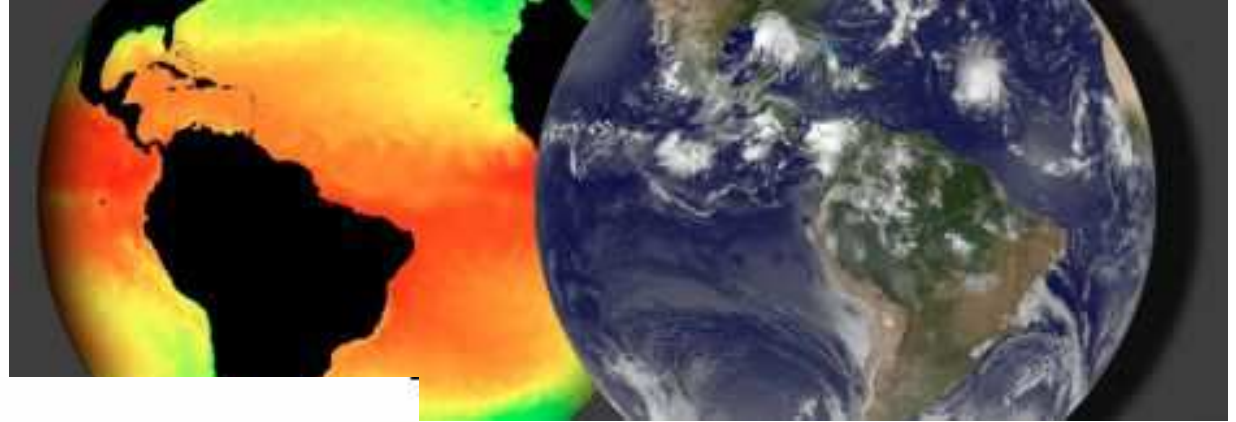


Figure TS.7.1 | Example global wind resource map with 5 km x 5 km resolution. [Figure 7.1]

Global Circulation: Means & Anomalies





2. Model setup

The model used in the present study, PEQUOD, solves the forced dissipative baroclinic quasi-geostrophic (QG) potential vorticity (PV) equation on a beta plane in a square basin (e.g., Berloff, 2005a, 2005b). The main setup is similar to the one used in Porta Mana and Zanna (2014, PMZ14). The model is composed of three isopycnal layers with thicknesses H_m (with $m = 1, 2, 3$ for the upper, middle and bottom layer, respectively). For each layer m , the prognostic equation solved for the potential vorticity q is given by

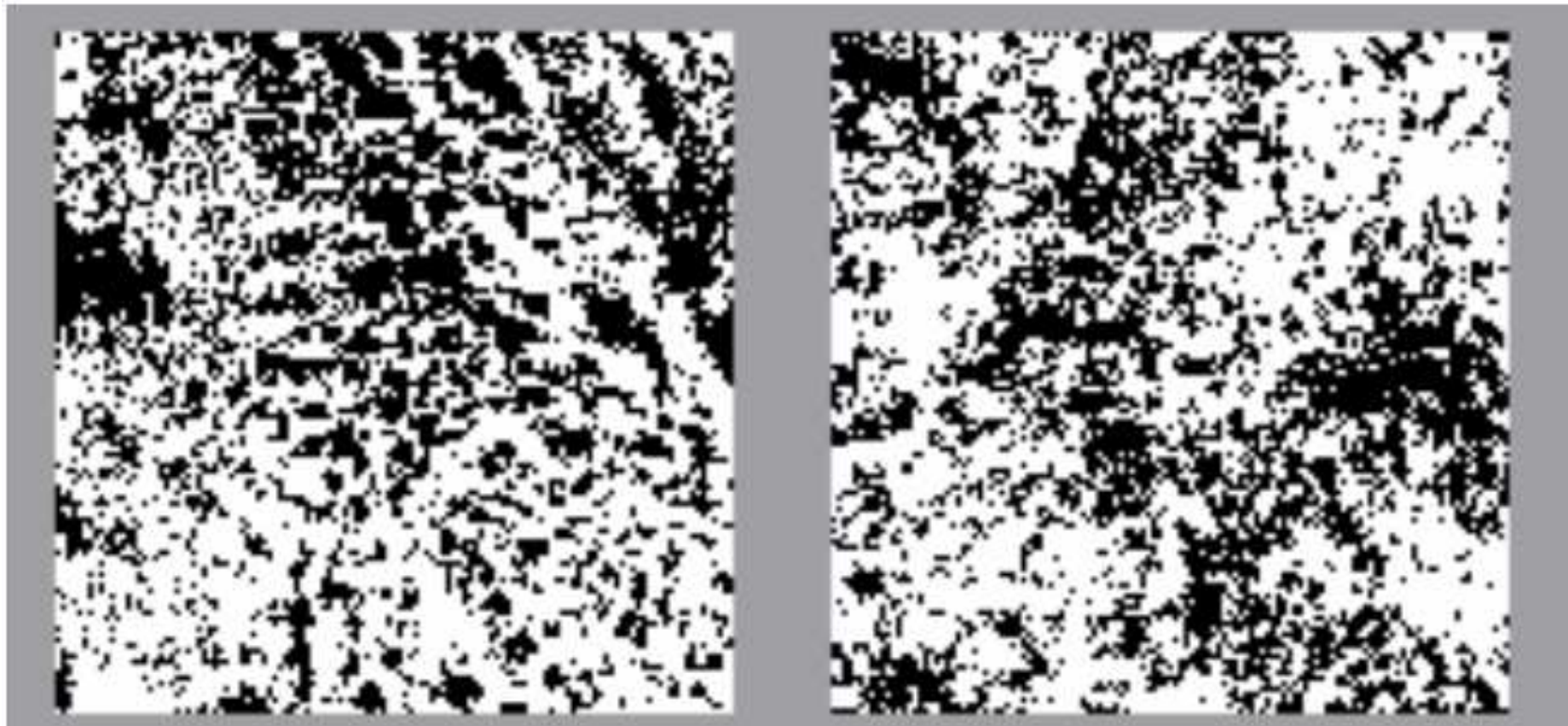
$$\frac{Dq_m}{Dt} = \frac{\partial q_m}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u}_m \cdot \nabla q_m = \mathcal{D}_m + F_m^{\text{wind}} + F_m^{\text{eddy}}, \quad (1)$$

with

$$q_m = \nabla^2 \psi_m + \beta y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{f_0^2}{N^2} \frac{\partial \psi_m}{\partial z} \right). \quad (2)$$

The planetary vorticity is $f = f_0 + \beta y$, $\nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$ is the horizontal gradient, N is the Brunt-Väisälä frequency of the mean density stratification and ψ is the streamfunction derived from the non-divergent velocity such that $\mathbf{u}_m = (-\frac{\partial \psi_m}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi_m}{\partial x})$.

Комп'ютерне моделювання хмарності 0,6 бала



Зображення, отримане з супутника

Результат імітаційного моделювання

Поле розміру 200 км* 200км
Роздільна здатність 1 км

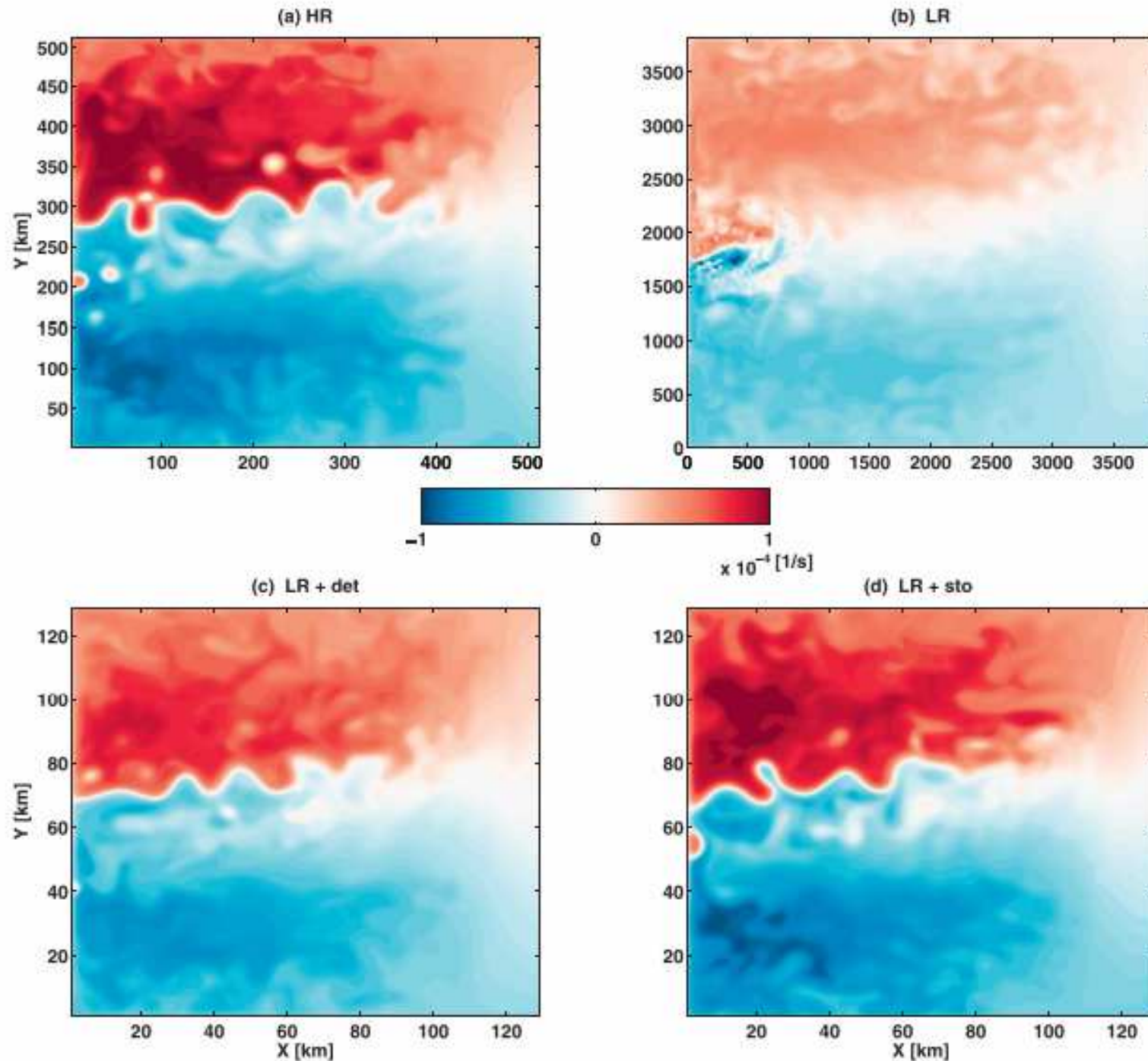
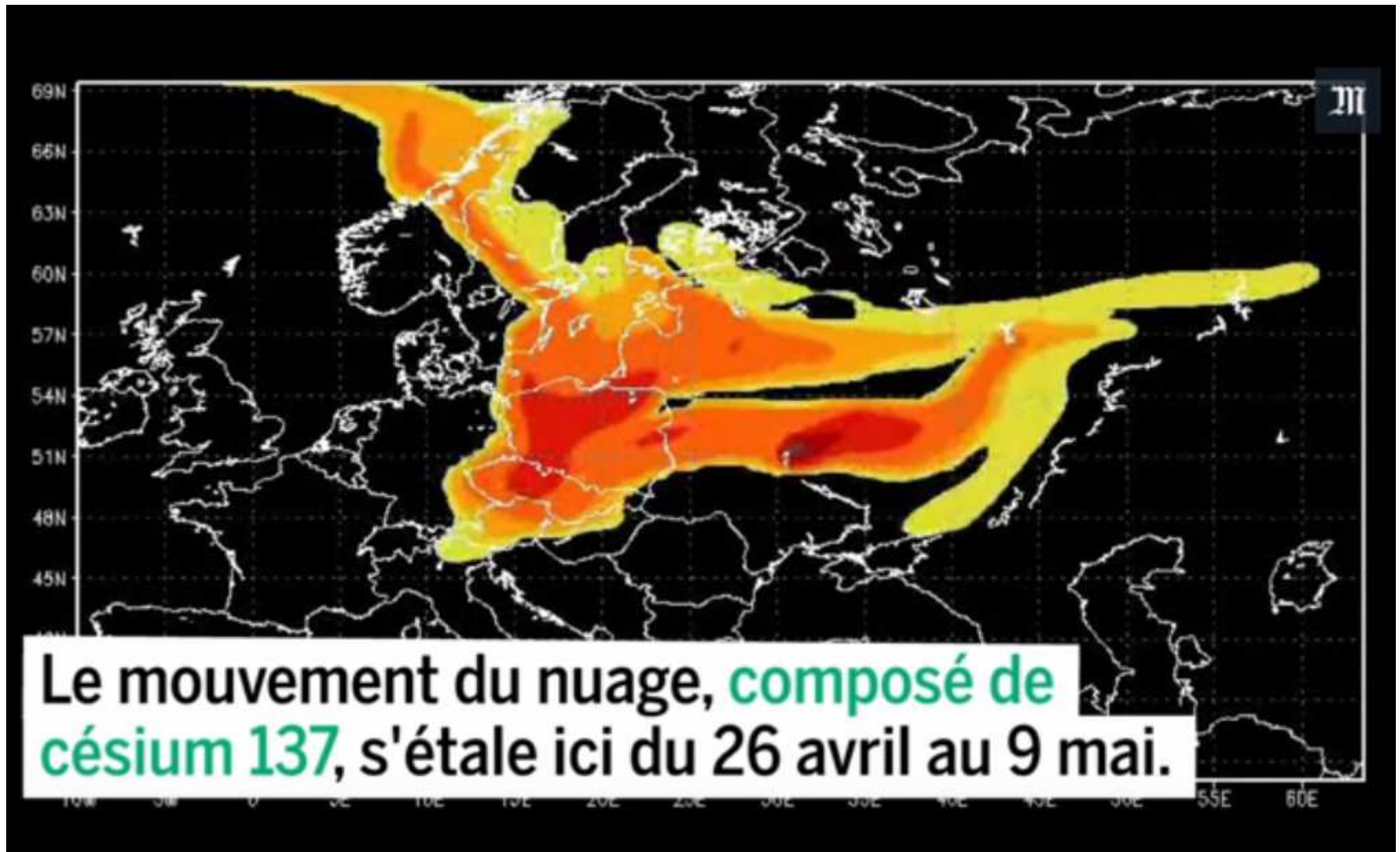


Fig. 2. Snapshots of potential vorticity, q , in the upper layer for the model runs at horizontal resolutions of (a) 7.5 km (eddy resolving model), (b) 30 km (eddy resolving model) with $F_m^{\text{eddy}} = 0$; (c) 30 km (eddy permitting model) with the deterministic parametrization, $F_m^{\text{eddy}} \neq 0$; (d) 30 km (eddy permitting model) with

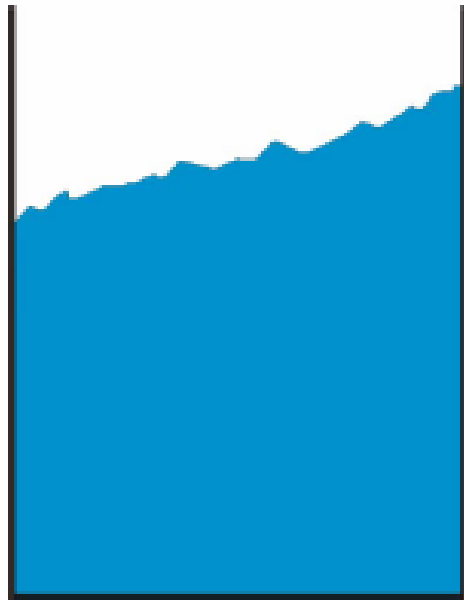
Поширення радіоактивної хмари після Чорнобильської катастрофи



La progression du nuage de Tchernobyl en une minute: youtu.be/k7BamEttHXo

Рівень рідини ...

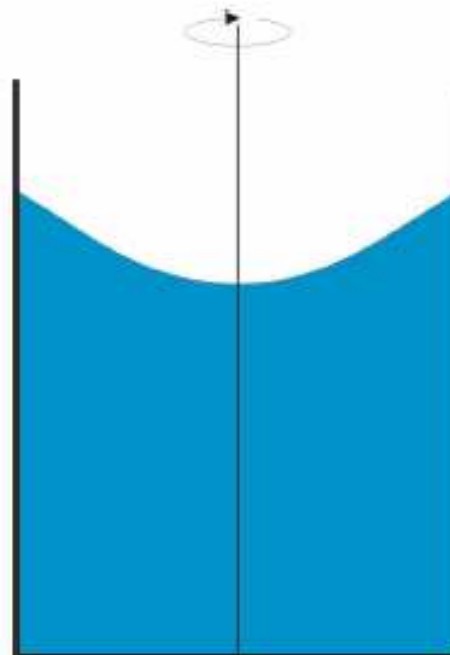
1



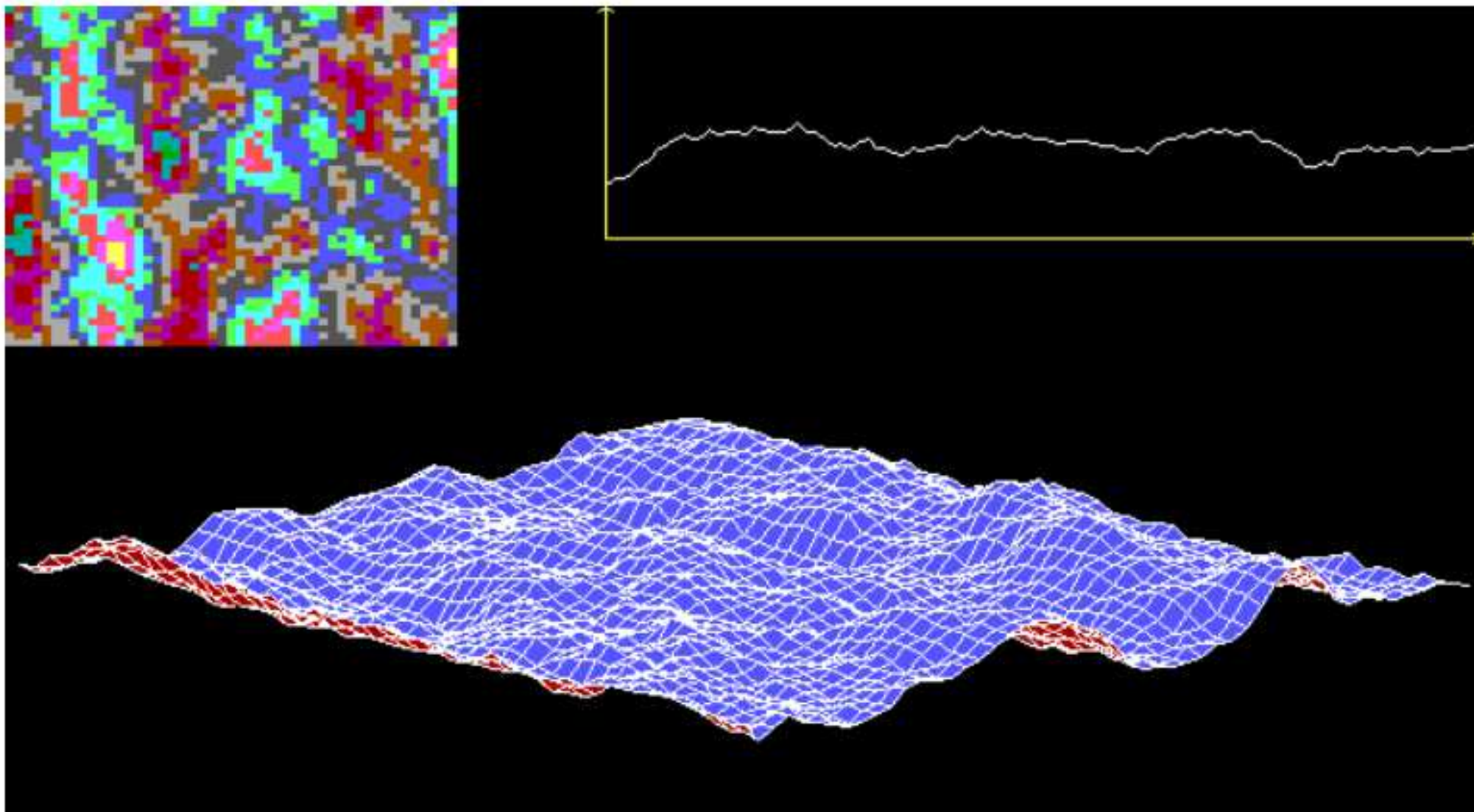
2



при обертанні



Модель морської поверхні з хвилями, створеними вітром



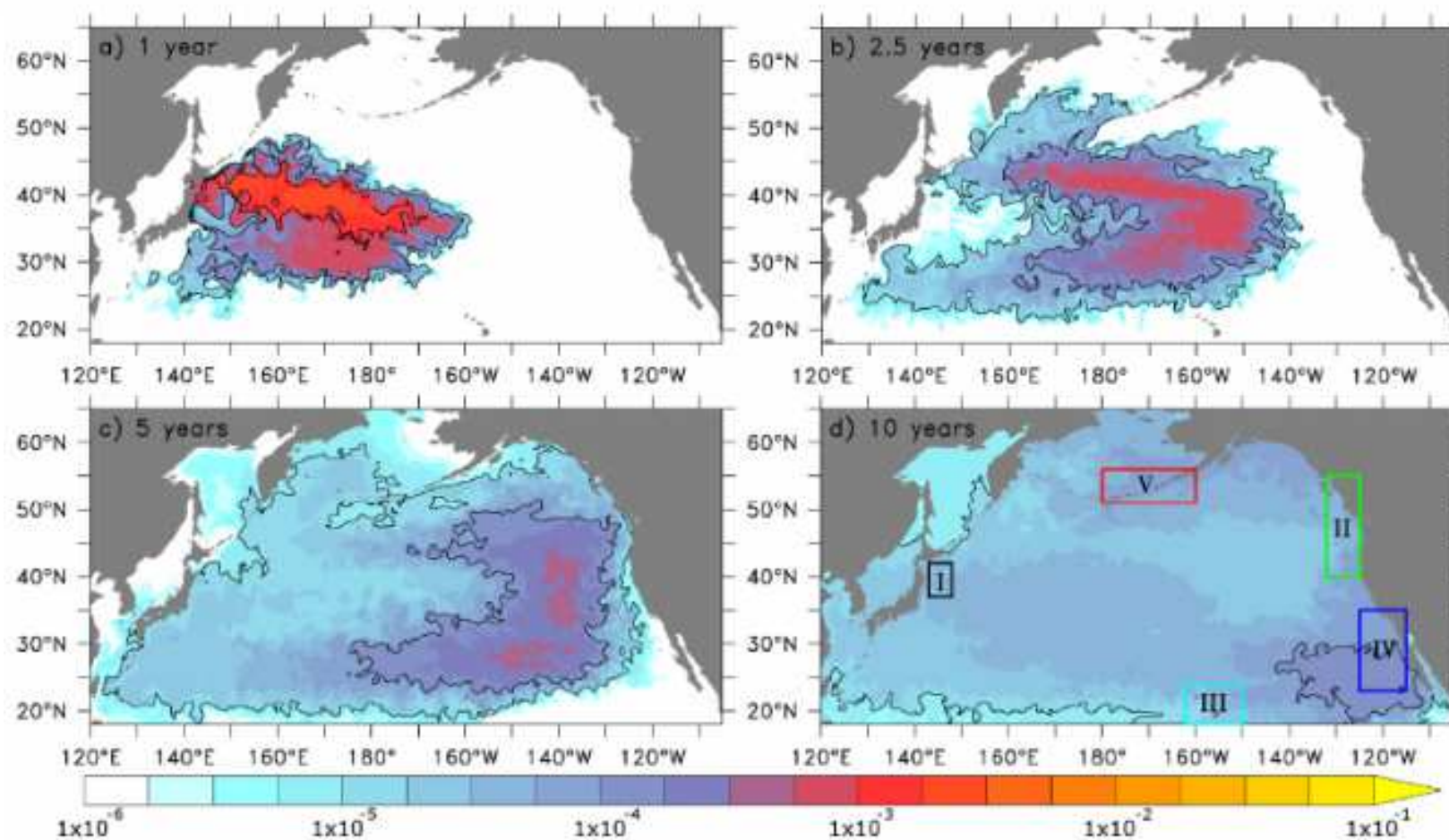
LETTER • OPEN ACCESS • IOPSELECT

Model simulations on the long-term dispersal of ^{137}Cs released into the Pacific Ocean off Fukushima

Erik Behrens¹, Franziska U Schwarzkopf¹, Joke F Lübbecke² and Claus W Böning¹

Published 9 July 2012 • 2012 IOP Publishing Ltd

Environmental Research Letters, Volume 7, Number 3



Течія Куросіо несе радіоактивні ізотопи після аварії на АЕС Фукусіма

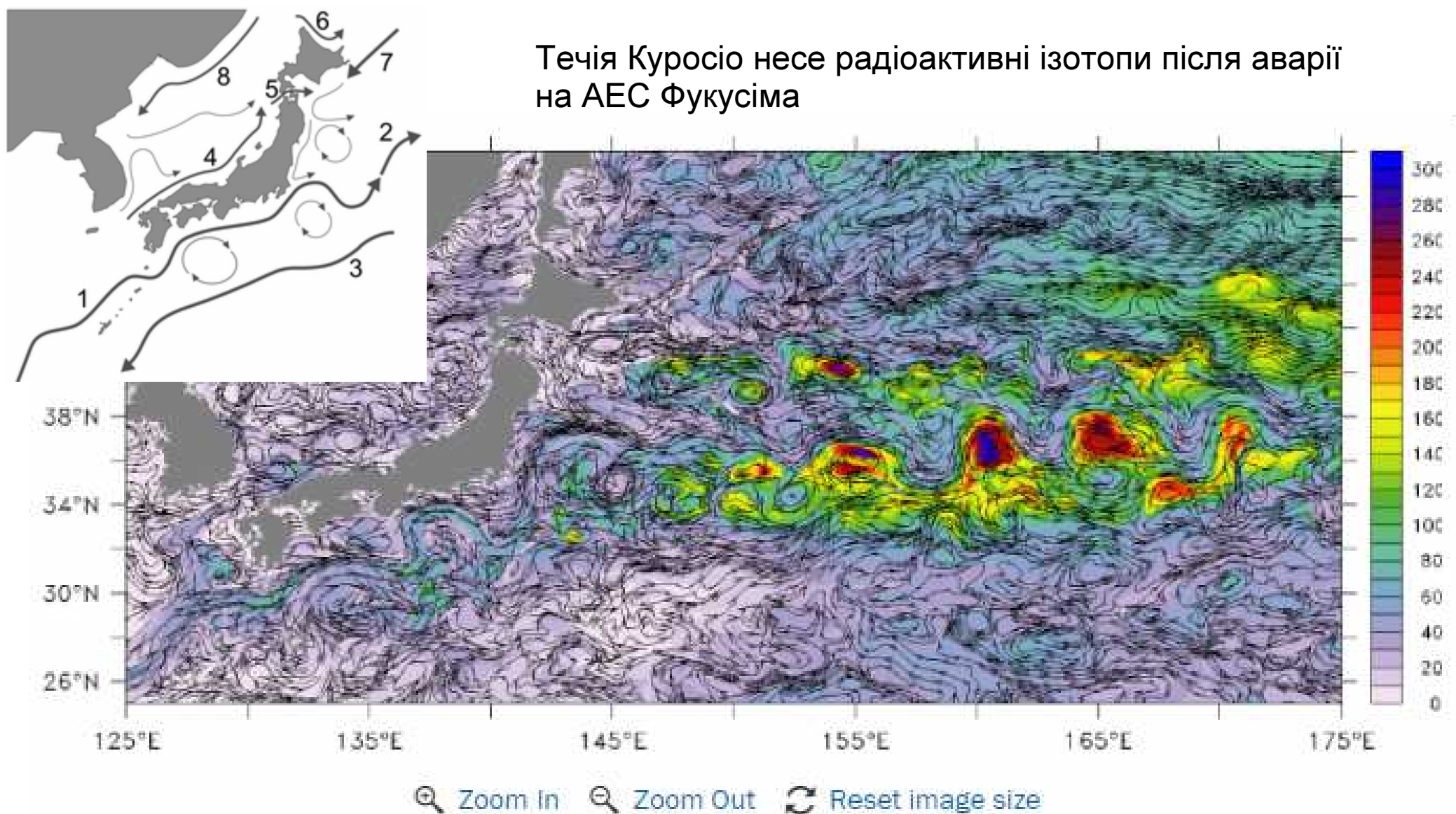
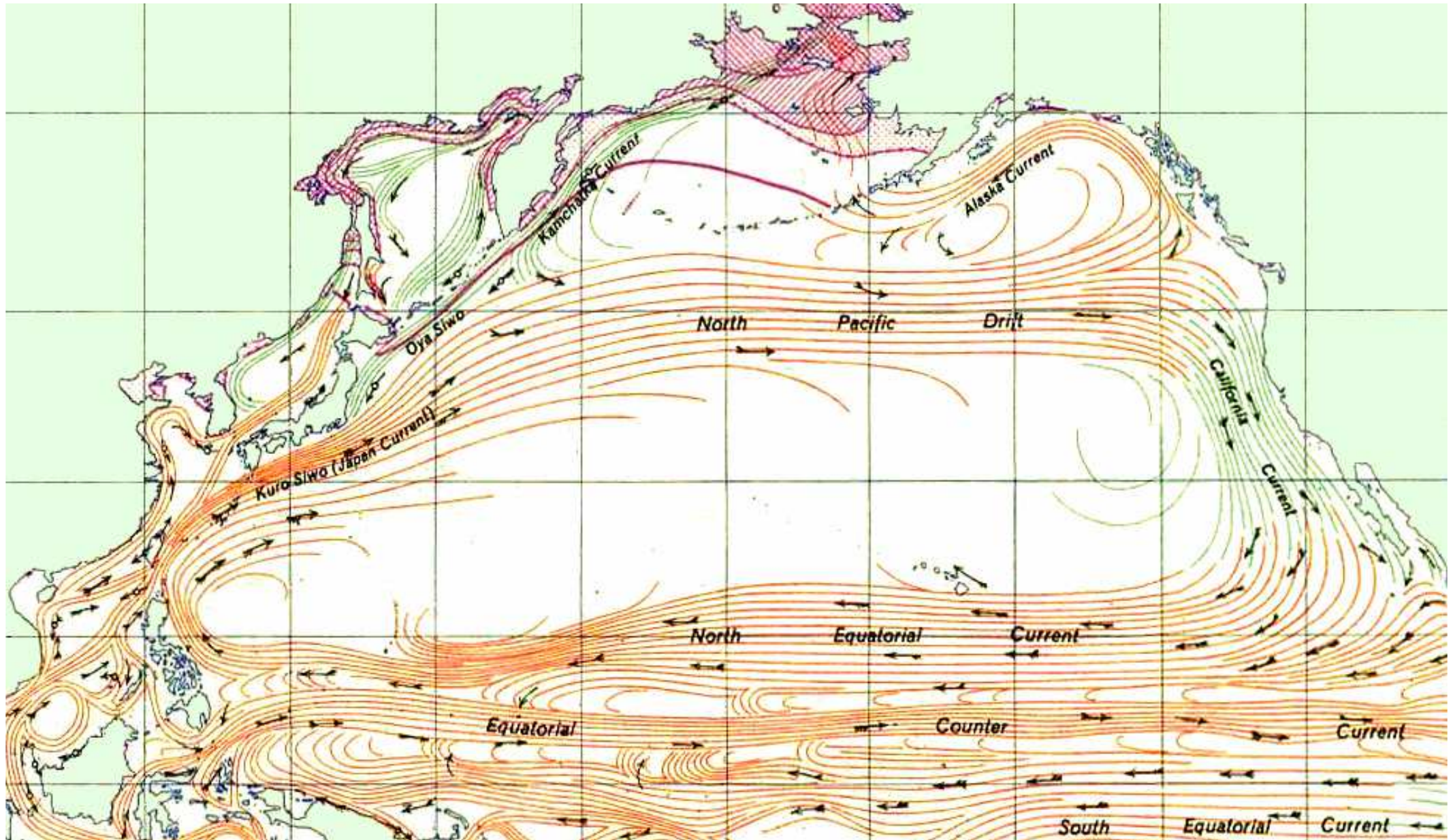
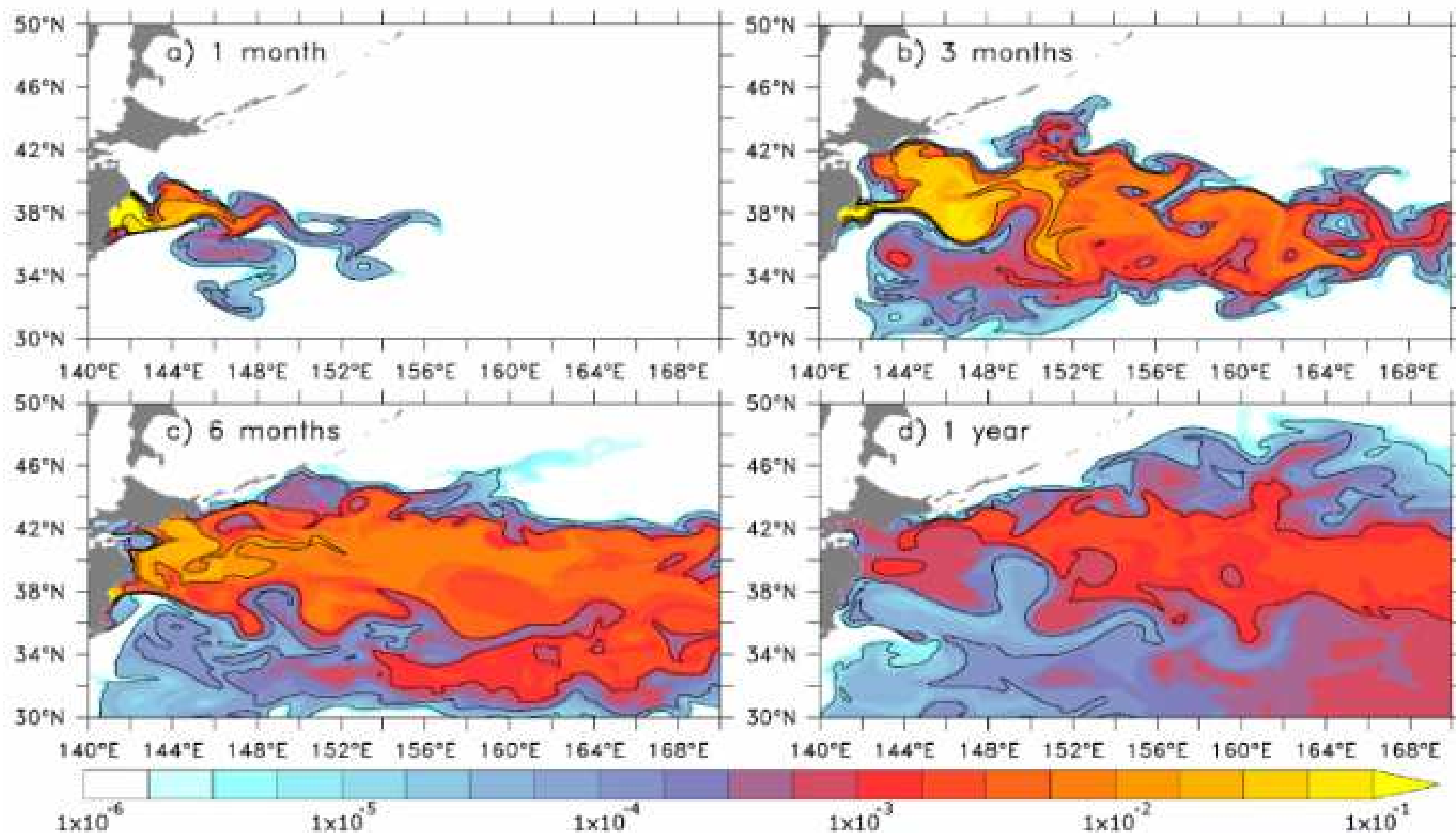


Figure 1. Snapshot of the high-resolution (0.1°) model field, taken at the end of the tracer injection period (end of April, model year 0): shading indicates the thickness of the surface mixed layer (in m); contouring illustrates the surface velocity field indicated by local stream lines.

Течії на півночі Тихого океану

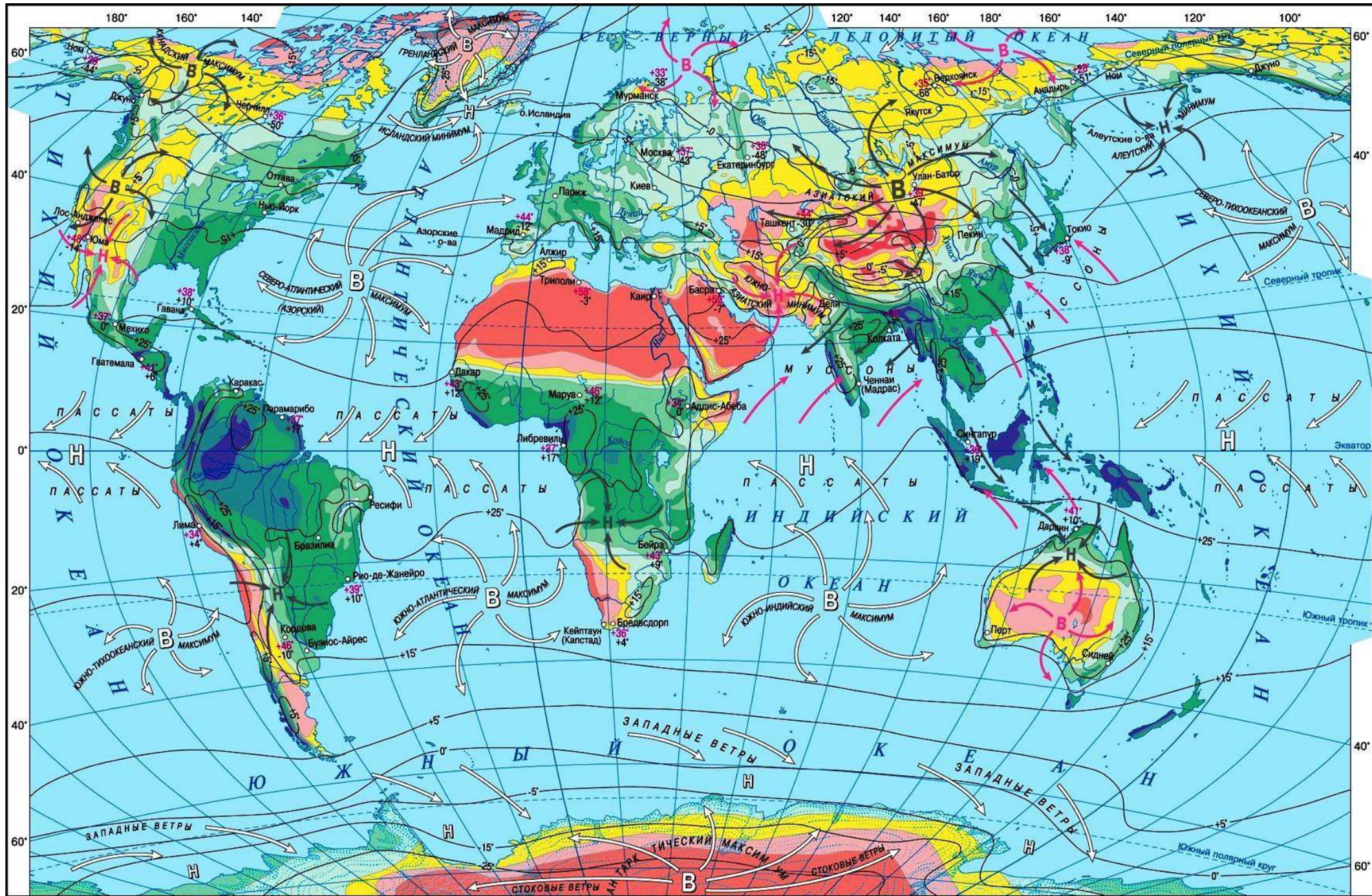




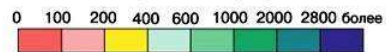
🔍 Zoom In 🔍 Zoom Out ↺ Reset image size

Figure 3. Sequence of relative surface tracer concentration during the first year from the 0.1° model simulation; contour lines mark power of 10 intervals.

youtu.be/vAU00aL-_ic



СРЕДНЕГОДОВОЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО ОСАДКОВ
(в миллиметрах)



— Линии равного количества осадков (изогиеты)

ТЕМПЕРАТУРА ВОЗДУХА (в градусах Цельсия)

— +25° — Изотермы среднегодовой температуры воздуха (в градусах Цельсия)

+58° Абсолютный максимум температуры

-68° Абсолютный минимум температуры

Области высокого давления воздуха (максимумы)

Области низкого давления воздуха (минимумы)

постоянные в июле в январе

В

В

В

ПРЕОБЛАДАЮЩИЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЕТРОВ

→

постоянные

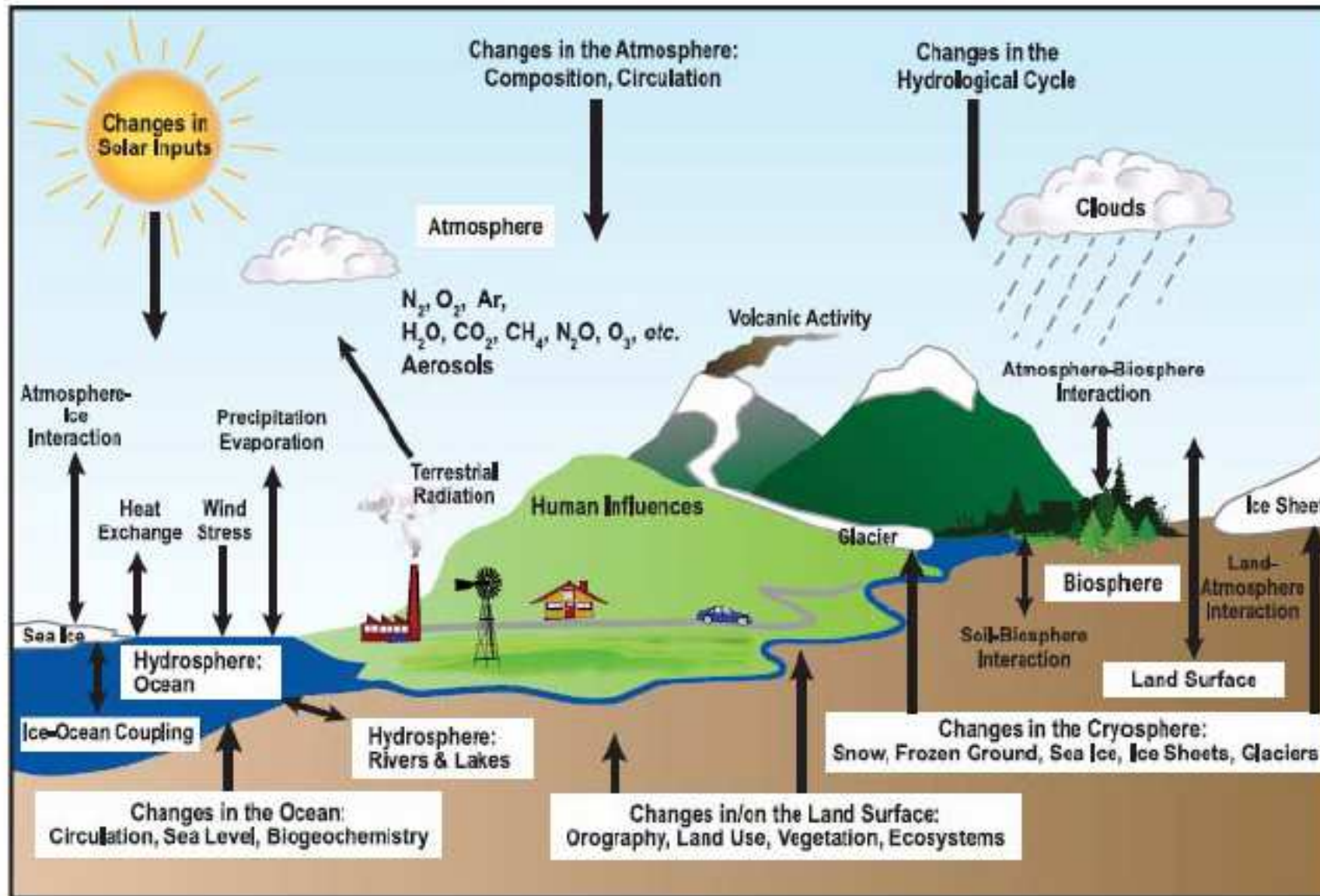
→

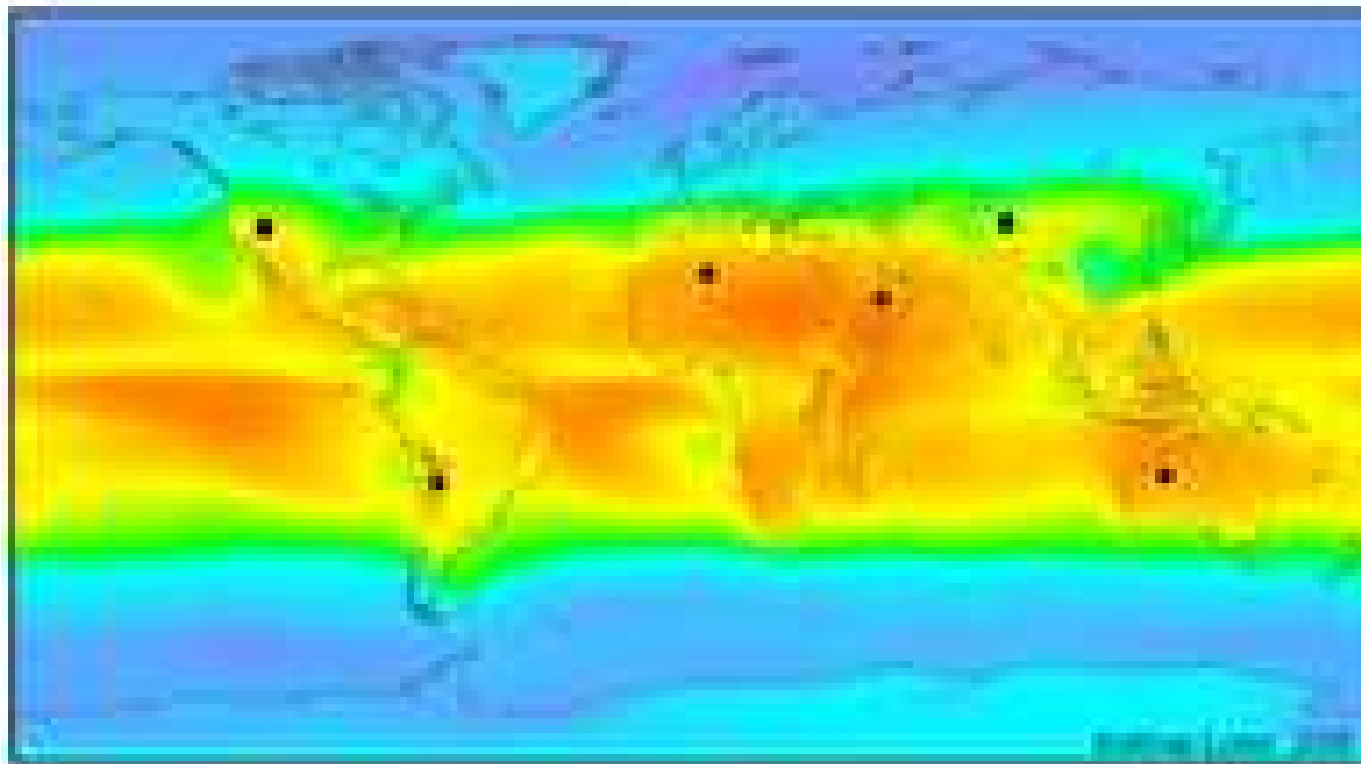
в июле

→

в январе

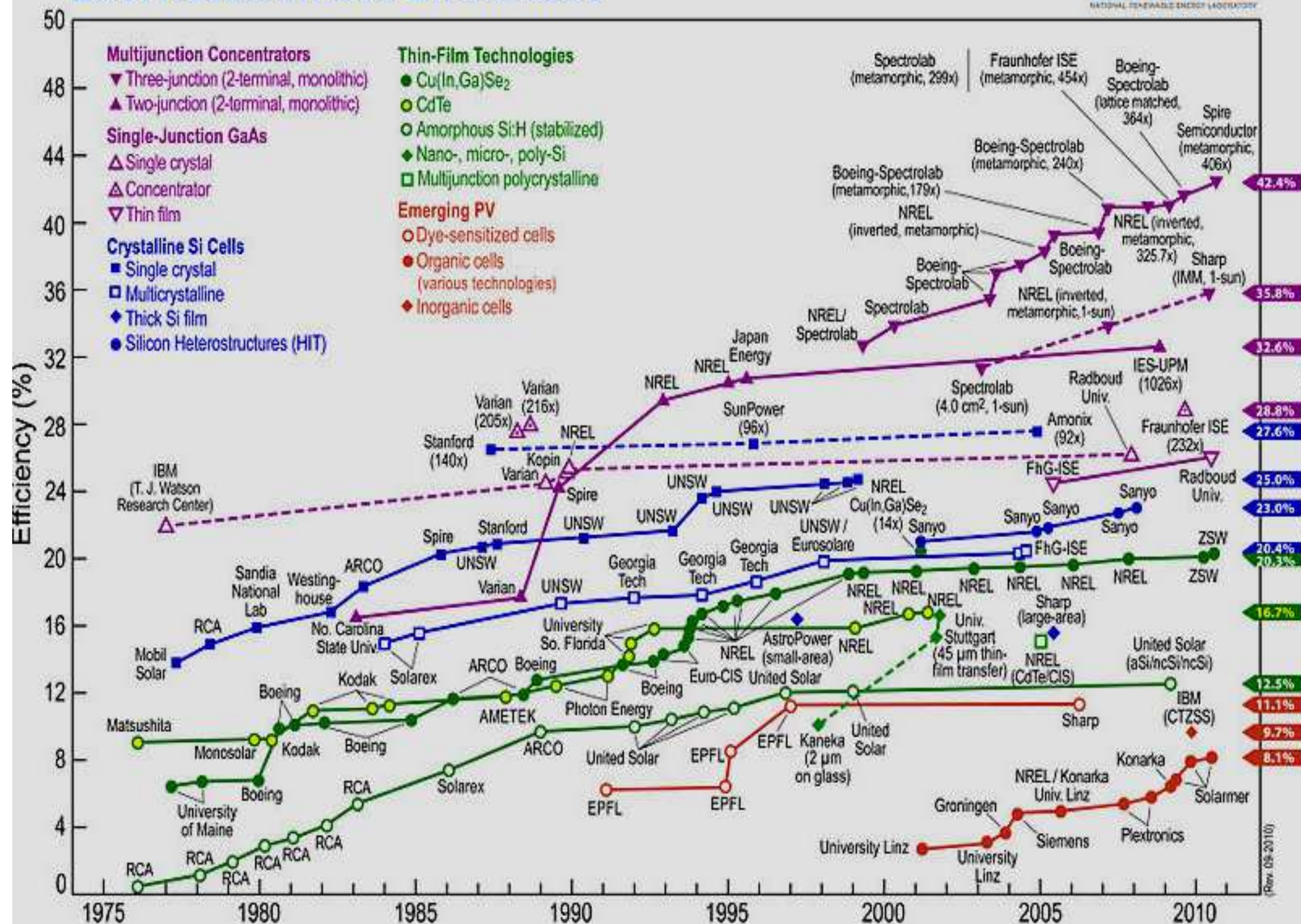
Forcings and Feedbacks in Climate Models





A **solar cell** made from a monocrystalline silicon wafer

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



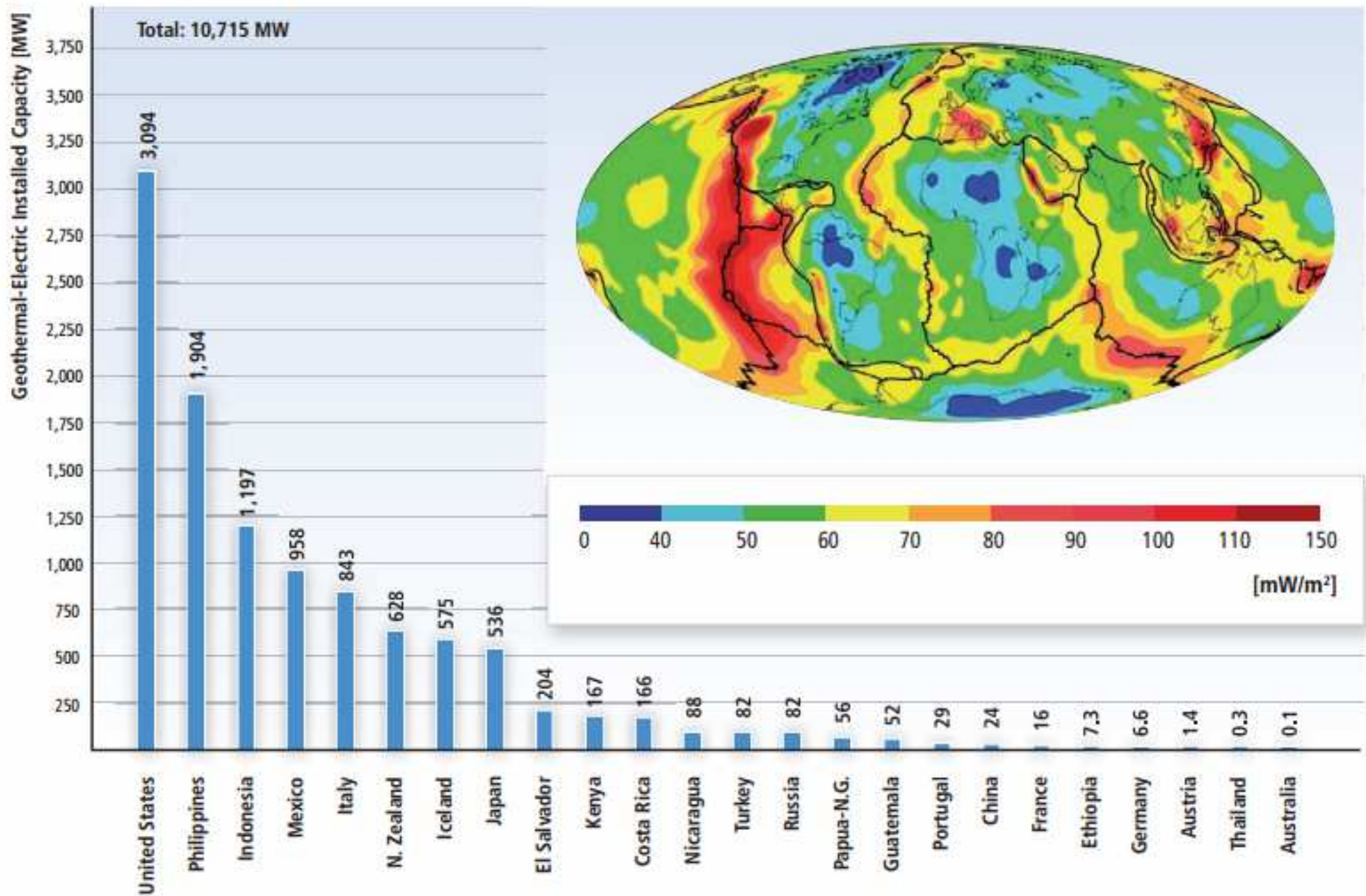
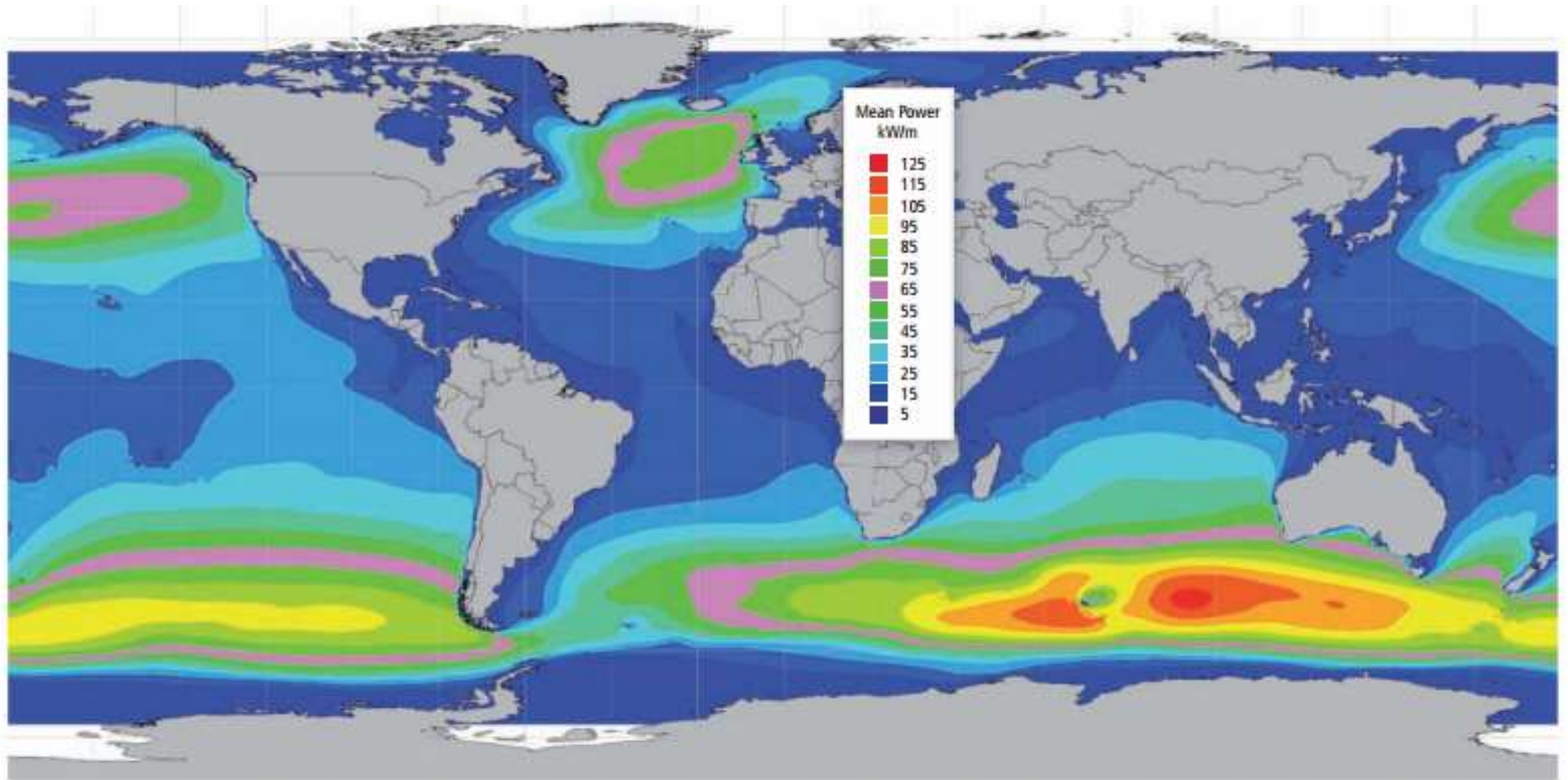


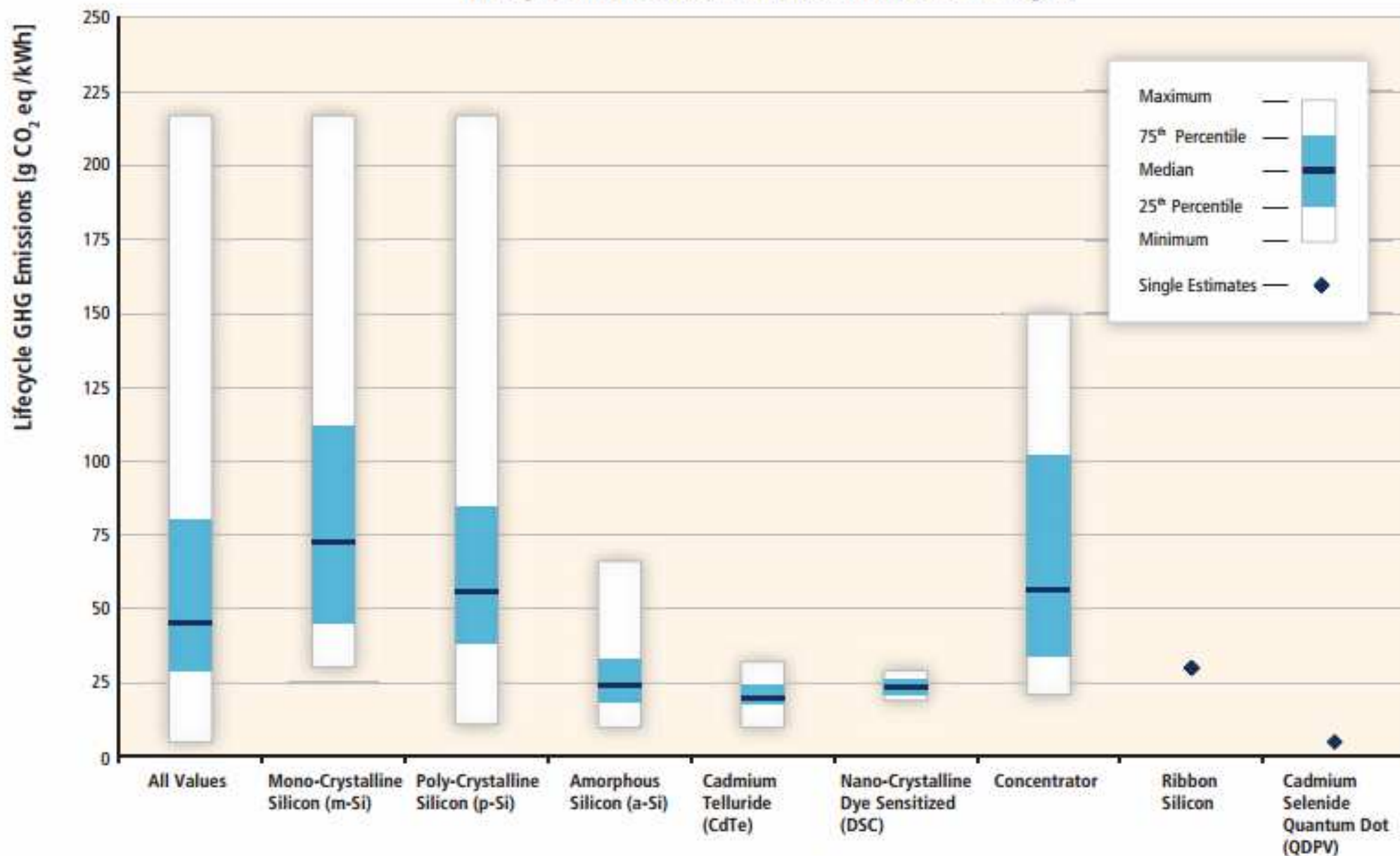
Figure TS.4.3 | Geothermal electric installed capacity by country in 2009. Figure shows worldwide average heat flow in mW/m² and tectonic plate boundaries. [Figure 4.5]

Global distribution of various ocean energy resources: (a) Wave power



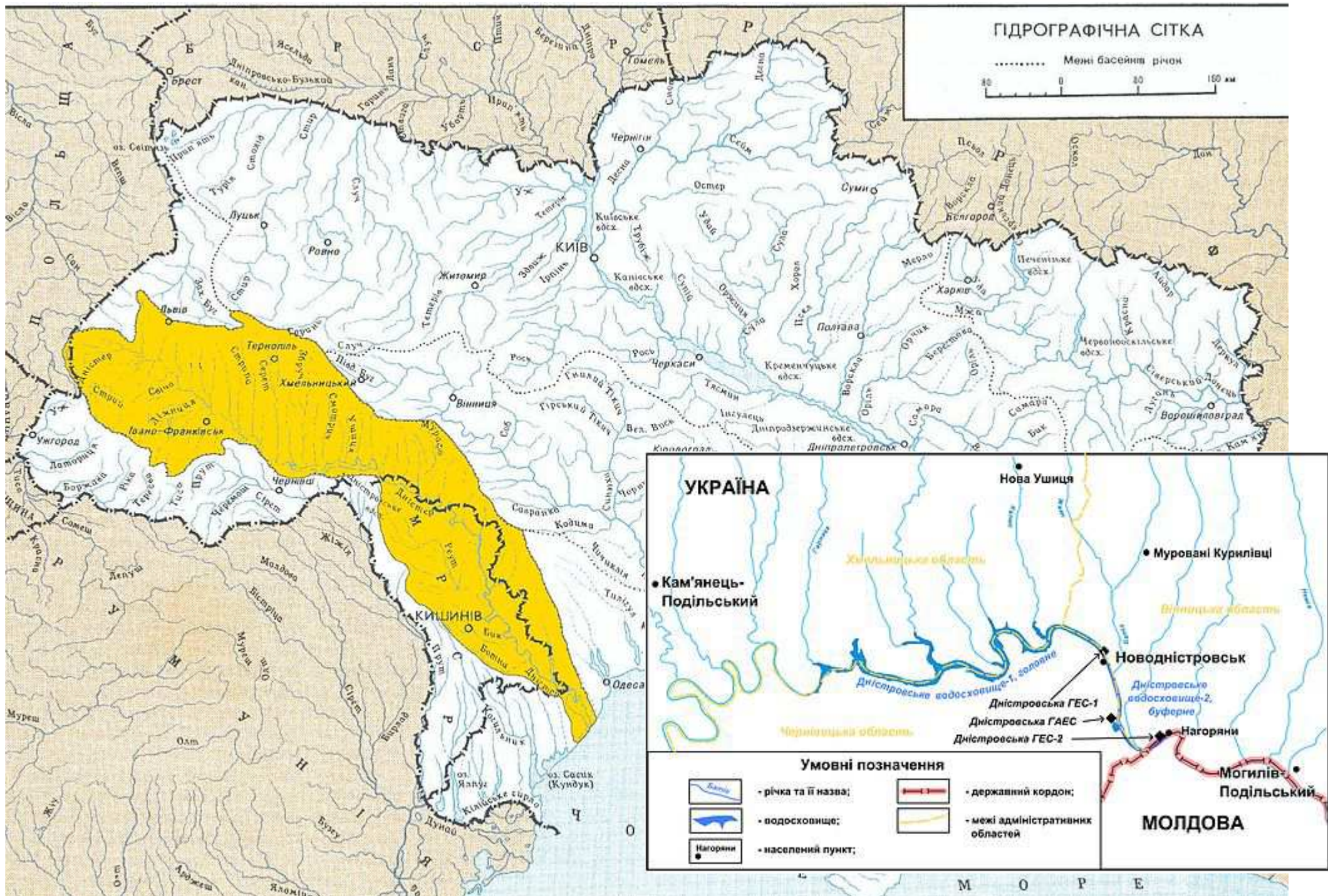
www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srren/SRREN_FD_SPM_final.pdf

Lifecycle GHG Emissions of Photovoltaic Technologies



Estimates:	124	30	56	12	13	4	6	2*	1
References:	26	9	15	3	3	1	2	2	1

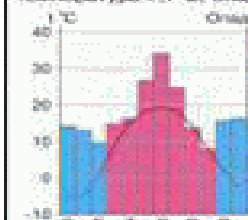
*same value



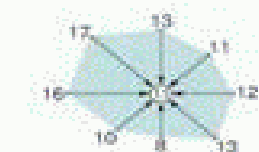


РІВНІ КІЛЬКІСТЬ ОПАДІВ
ПОВІТРЯ ТА КІЛЬКІСТЬ ОПАДІВ
ЗА МІСЯЦЯМИ

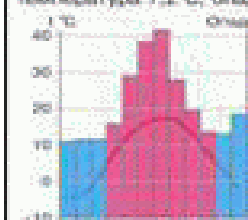
Середні за рік:
температура 7,7°C; опадів 649 мм



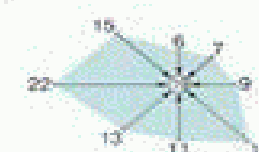
КИЇВ



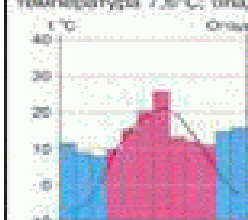
Середні за рік:
температура 7,2°C; опадів 740 мм



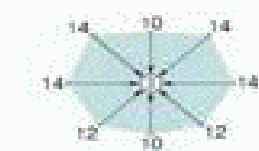
Львів



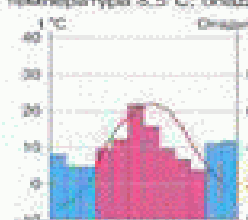
Середні за рік:
температура 7,5°C; опадів 569 мм



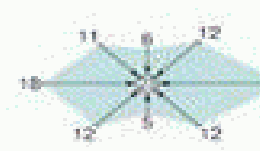
ПОЛТАВА



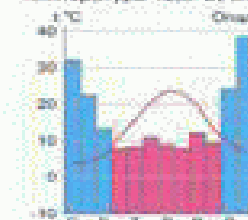
Середні за рік:
температура 8,5°C; опадів 474 мм



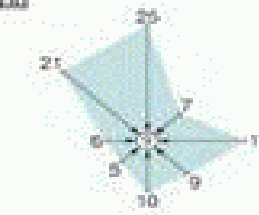
ЛУГАНСЬК



Середні за рік:
температура 12,9°C; опадів 629 мм



ЯЛТА



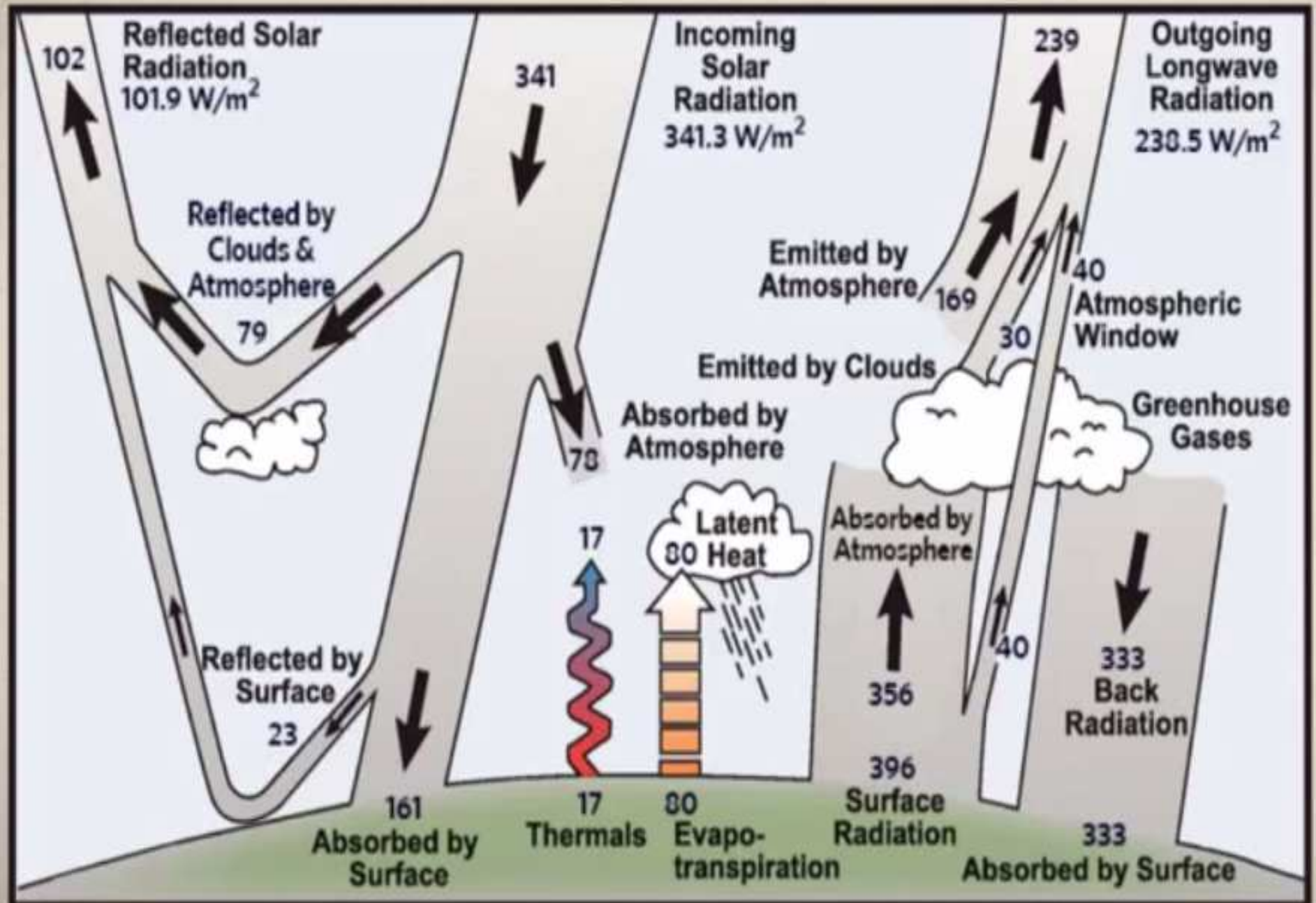
Середня місячна температура повітря (°C)

Середня місячна кількість опадів (мм)

■ холодний період (листопад-березень)
■ теплий період (квітень-вересень)

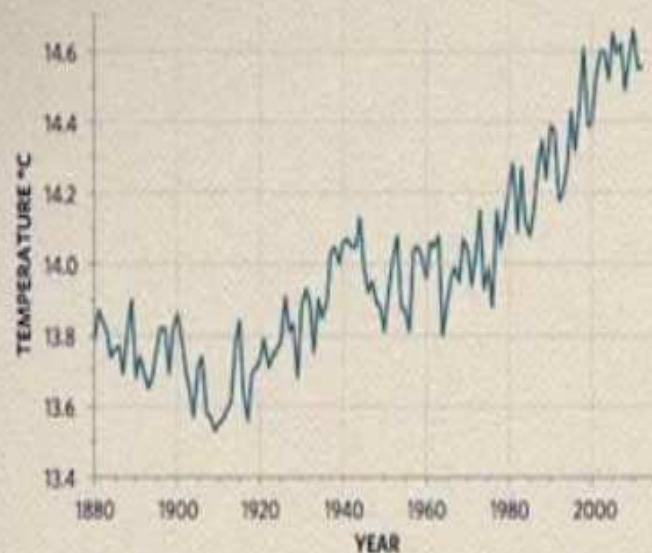
Цифрами біля стрілок позначено частоту напрямку вітру в відсотках від загального числа спостережень без штилю. Цифрою в центрі позначено середнє число штилю за період спостережень. Масштаб стрілок 1 мм=2%

Earth's Annual Energy Budget



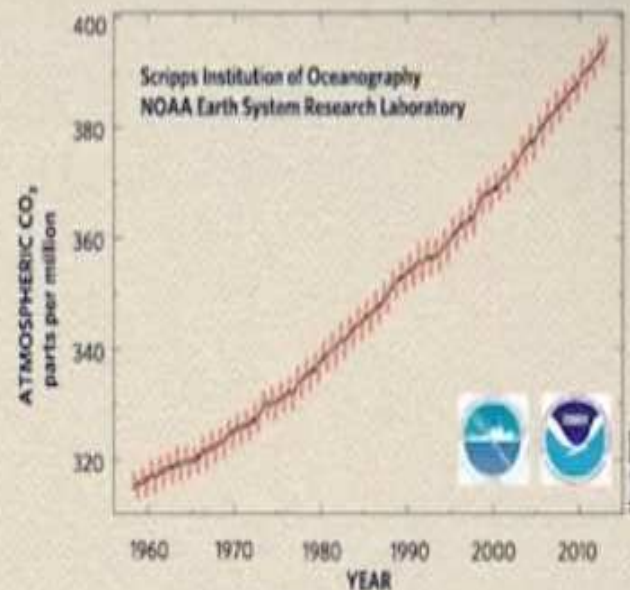
Observations: Recent

AVERAGE GLOBAL SURFACE TEMPERATURE



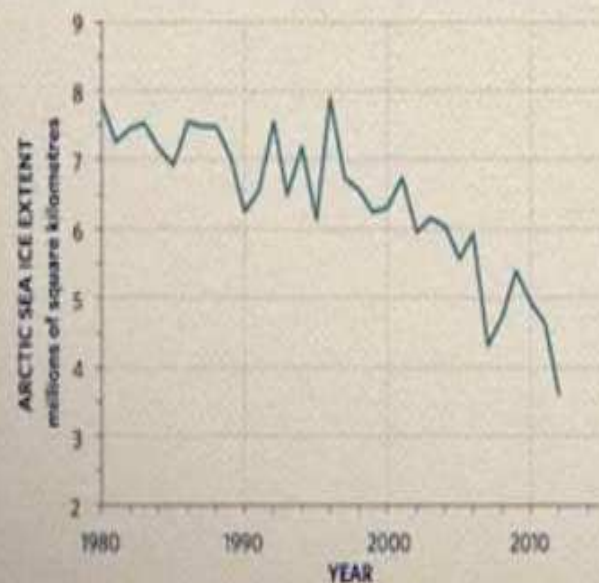
DATA: NASA GISS

ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ AT MAUNA LOA OBSERVATORY



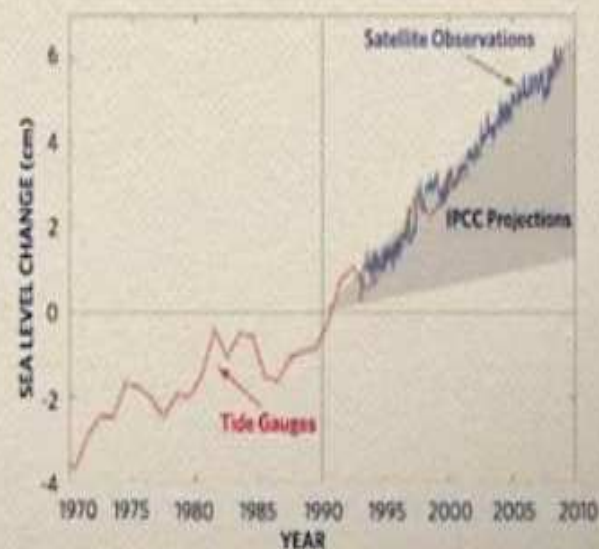
NOAA, EARTH SYSTEM RESEARCH LABORATORY

SEPTEMBER ARCTIC SEA ICE EXTENT



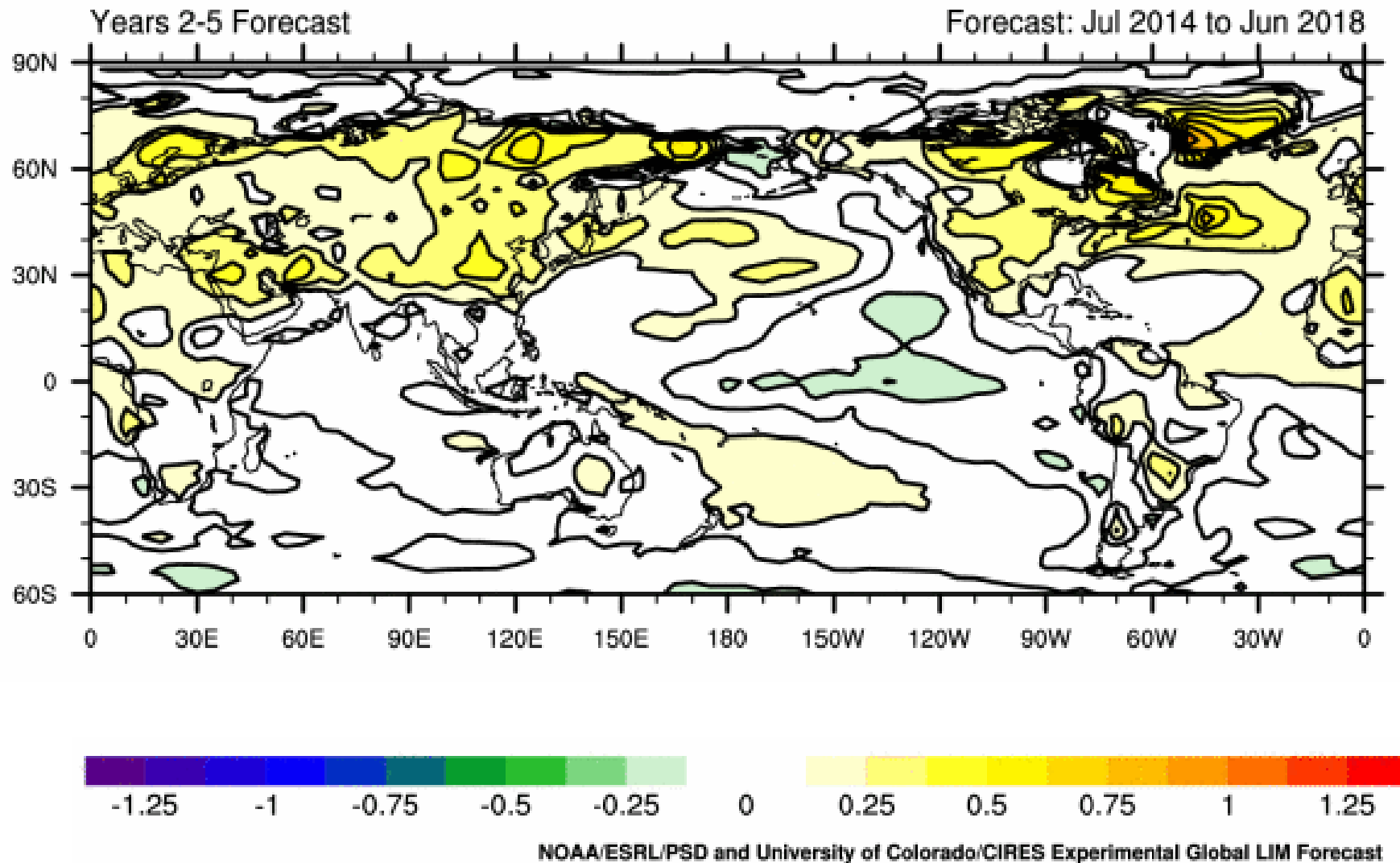
DATA: NSIDC

OBSERVED SEA LEVEL RISE VS IPCC PROJECTIONS



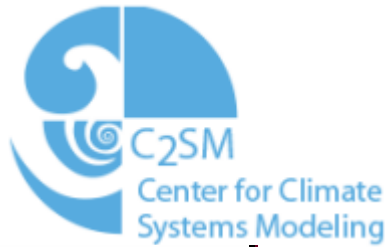
COPENHAGEN DIAGNOSIS 2009
[HTTP://DXS.TO/MODEL](http://dxs.to/model)

Experimental NOAA/ESRL PSD and University of Colorado/CIRES Forecast



<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/forecasts/decadal/Forecast.Maps.html>

Використані джерела

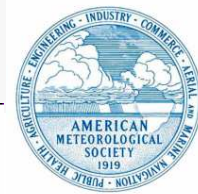


www.wmo.int



Global Warming I: The Science and Modeling of Climate Change

The University of Chicago



www.geomar.de/

fwee.org/environment/how-



Conservation in a Changing Climate

bankwatch.org/documents/DPSP_study_final.pdf



WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Dniester Pump Storage Plant: project risks



Union of Concerned Scientists
Science for a healthy planet and safer world





Міністерство
молоді та спорту
України

5-ті Scientific
Науковий
пikнік

НЕДІЛЯ
21
ТРАВНЯ

18:00
12:00

500 експериментів
200 учасників
танці та біг по рідині
дрони та робототехніка
наукові ШОУ

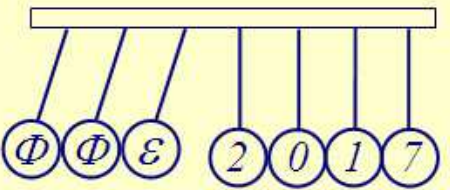


*Вечір науки
у ТНТУ-2017*

physics.tntu.edu.ua/news/



Тернопільський національний технічний університет імені
Григорія Сковороди



**Фестиваль фізичного
експерименту - 2017**



Всеукраїнський
фестиваль
науки - 2018