

Global Focus on Knowledge Lecture Series (Nov.12, 2007)

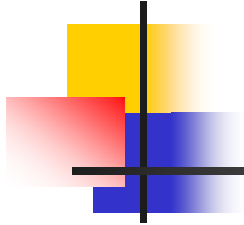


The Earth as a Water Planet

The University of Tokyo
TIGS Executive Director,
Integrated Research System for
Sustainability Science
Prof. Akimasa Sumi

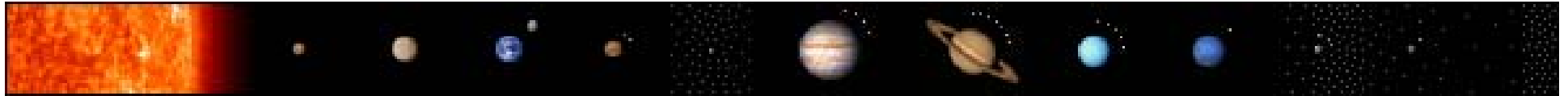
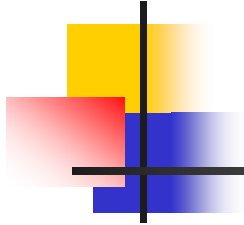
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Earth: The Small, Blue Water Planet



Wikipedia

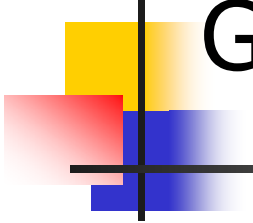
Planets in the Solar System



Wikipedia

Terrestrial Planets and Gas-Giant Planets

Terrestrial Planets (Inner Planets) And Gas-Giant Planets (Outer Planets)



	Distance from the Sun	Mass
Mercury	0.4	5.4
Venus	0.7	5.2
Earth	1	5.5
Mars	1.5	3.9
Jupiter	5.2	1.3
Saturn	9.5	0.7
Uranus	19	1.2
Neptune	30	1.7

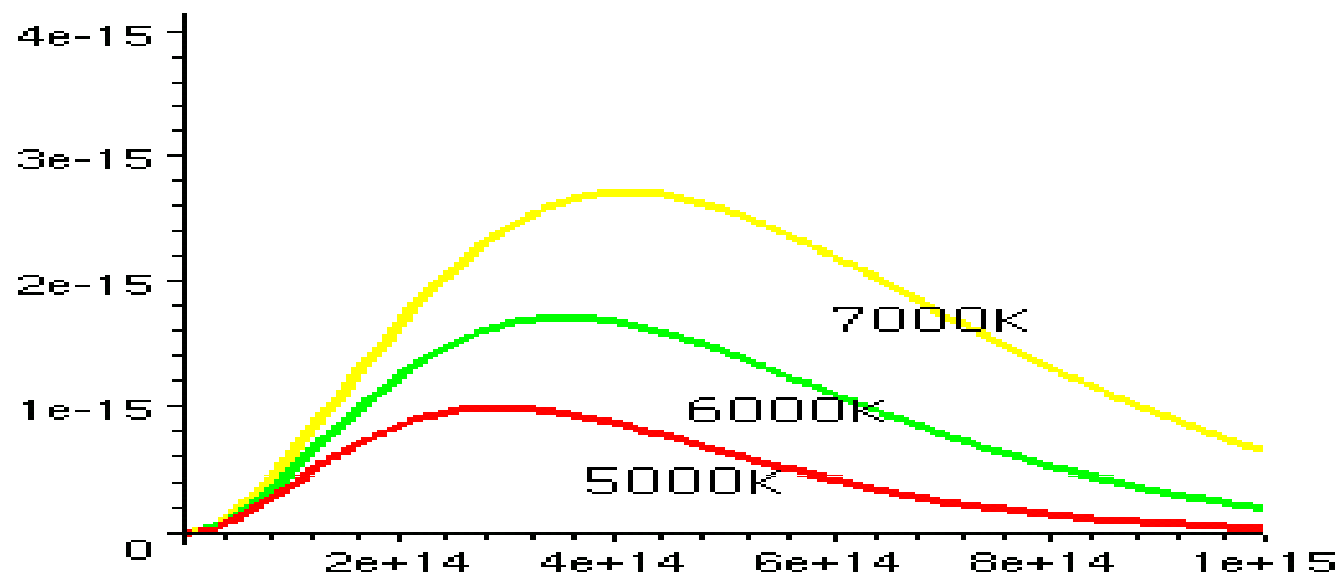


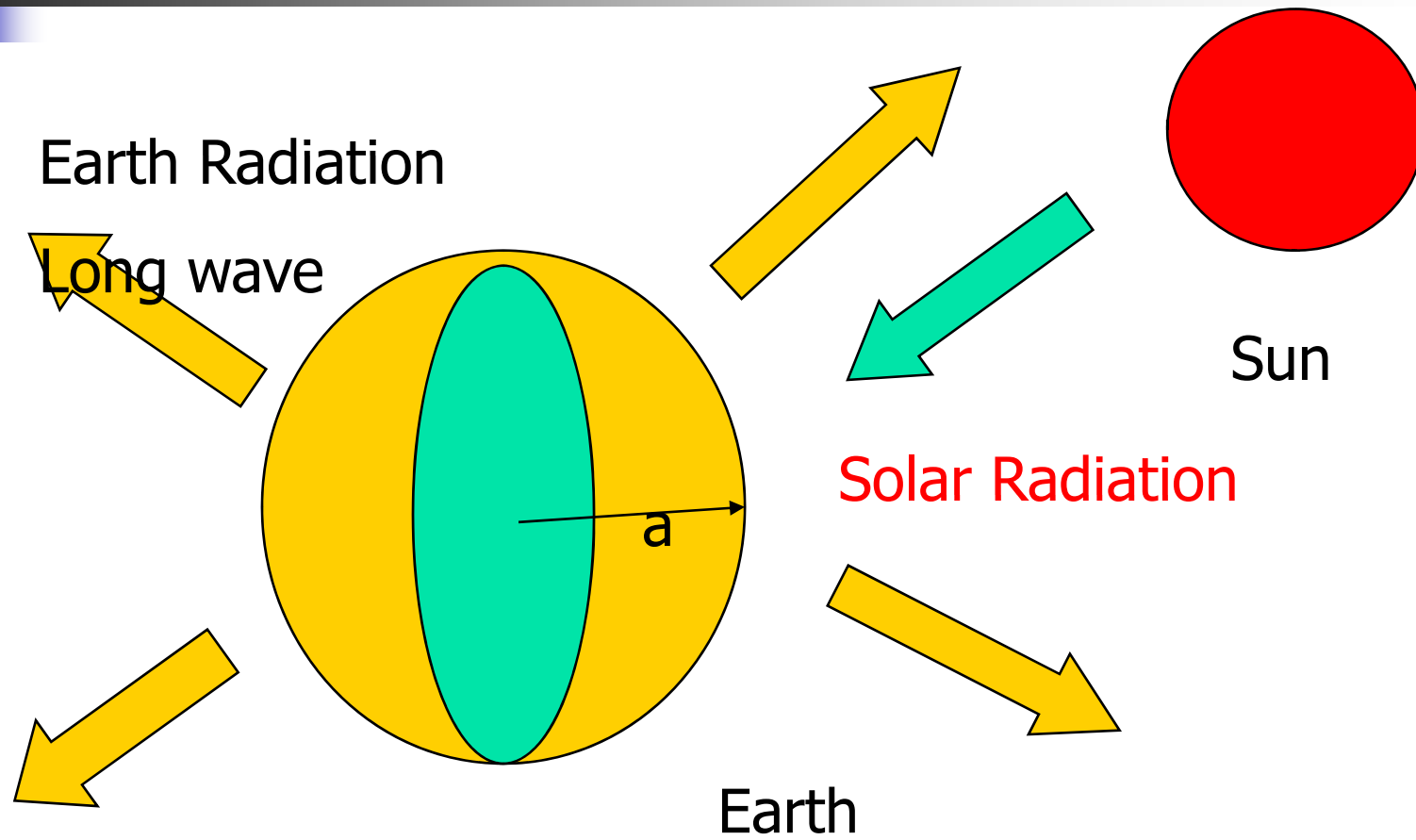
Energy Resources of the Earth

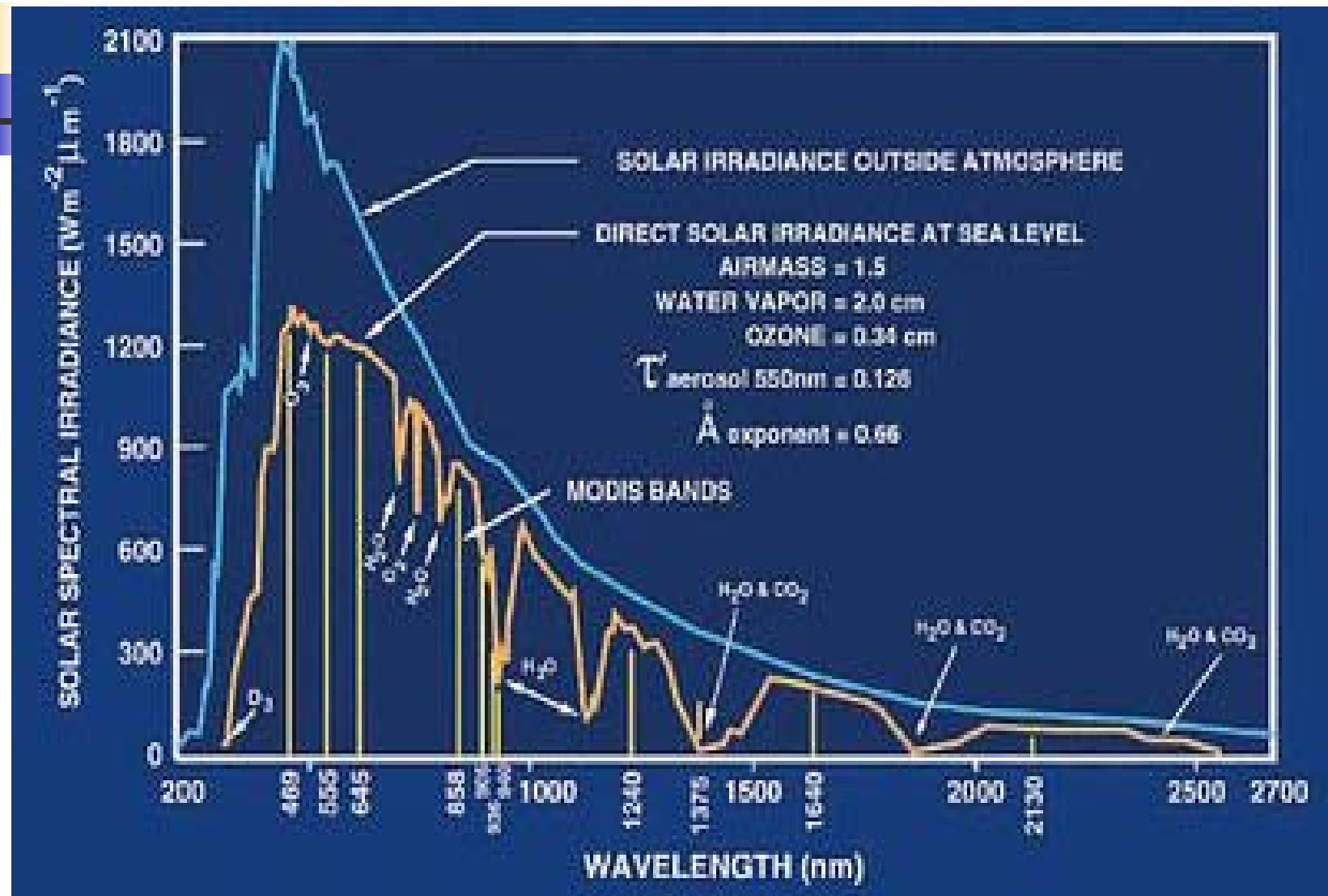
- Radiation Energy from the Sun
 - Heat radiation (Every substance radiates electro-magnetic wave corresponding to its temperature, Stefan-Boltzman Law)
- Radiation collapse energy of minerals
- Magma (gravity energy in the past)

Stefan-Boltzman Law

$$E = \sigma T^4$$









Radiative Equilibrium

- Input from the Sun
- $\pi a^2 S_0 (1 - \alpha) = 4\pi a^2 \sigma T^4$

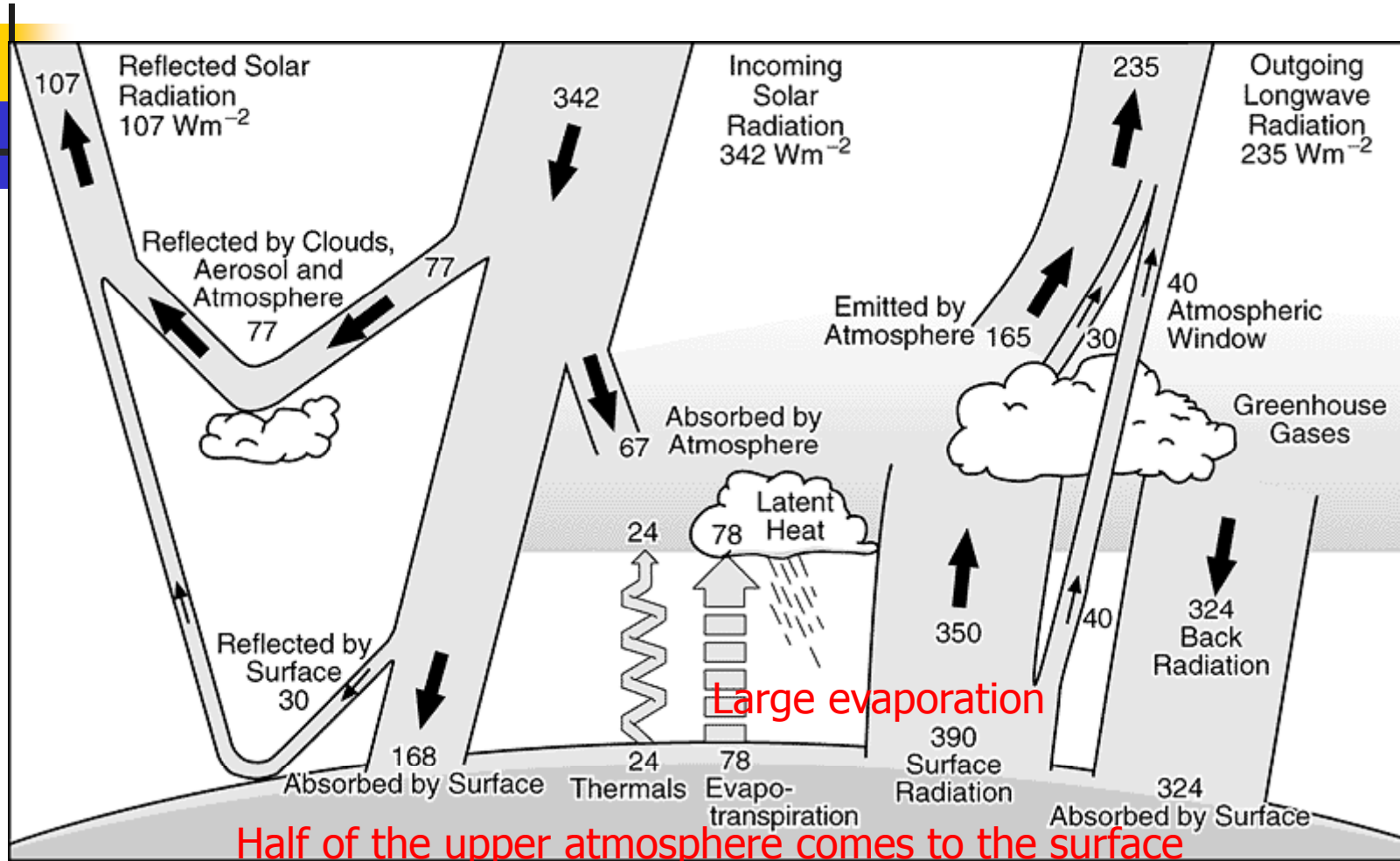
a =radius of the Earth

σ =**Stefan Boltzman constant**

α =**Planetary Albedo**

S_0 =**Solar Constant**

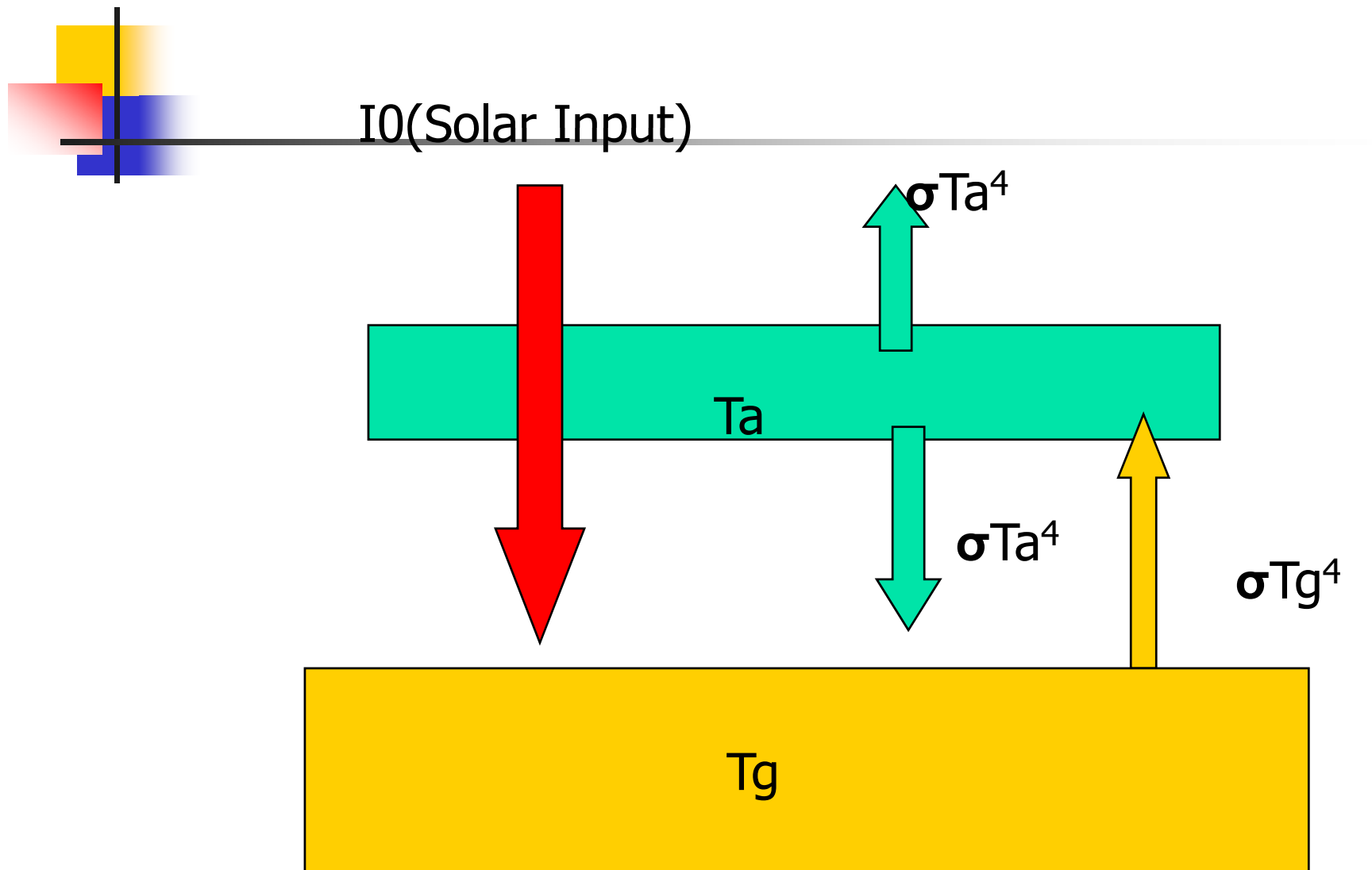
Radiation Balance(Energy Flow)



Energy flow is important.

Reflectance of the Earth (planetary albedo)
= 0.3

† Source: IPCC AR3



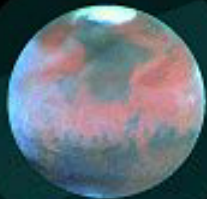


Energy Balance in Each Layer

- $\sigma T_a^4 = S_0$ at the top of atmosphere
- $\sigma T_g^4 = 2\sigma T_a^4$ for the atmosphere
- $S_0 + \sigma T_a^4 = \sigma T_g^4$ for the surface
- $\sigma T_g^4 = 2S_0$
- Without atmosphere, $\sigma T_g^4 = S_0$
- This increase of T_g is due to the greenhouse effect of the atmosphere

Planets and atmospheres

Mars
Thin atmosphere
(Almost all CO₂ in ground)
Average temperature : - 50°C



Earth
0,03% of CO₂ in the atmosphere
Average temperature : + 15°C



Venus
Thick atmosphere
containing 96% of CO₂
Average temperature : + 420°C



GRID
Arendal UNEP

GRAPHIC DESIGN : PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ

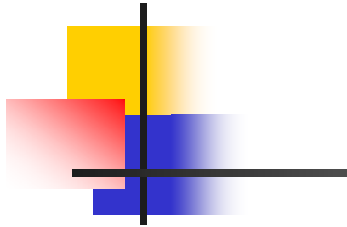
Sources: Calvin J. Hamilton, Views of the solar system, www.planetscapes.com; Bill Arnett, The nine planets, a multimedia tour of the solar system, www.seds.org/bill/tnp/nineplanets.html

† Source: UNEP



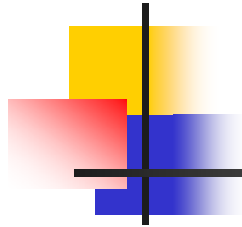
The Earth is a Water Planet

- Distance from the Sun.
- 3 states of water (solid, liquid, gas)



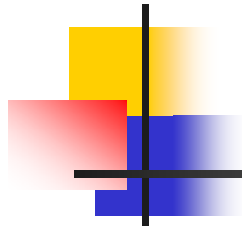
Wikipedia

Humans seized the power of God!



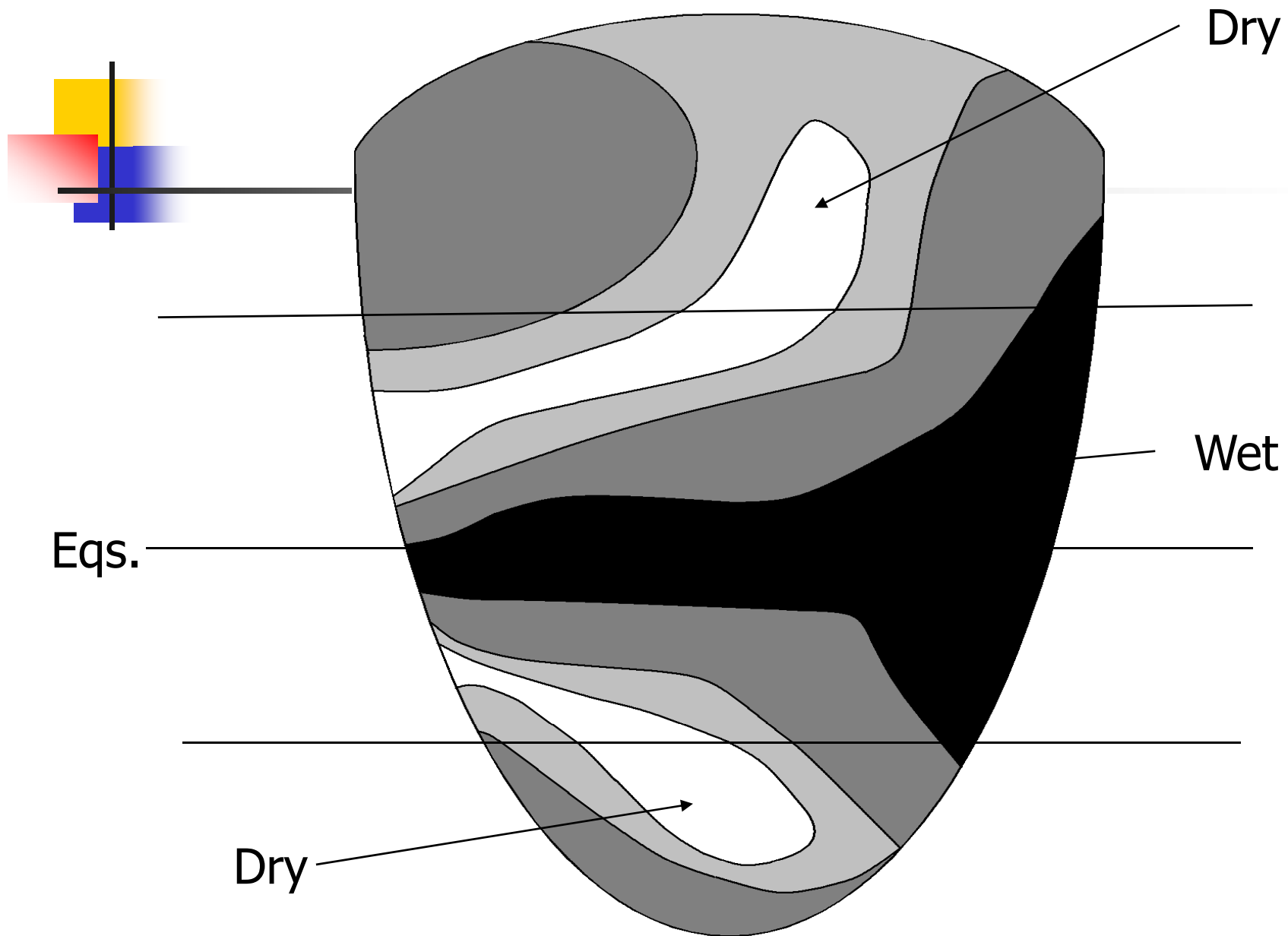
The Logic of Climate Formation

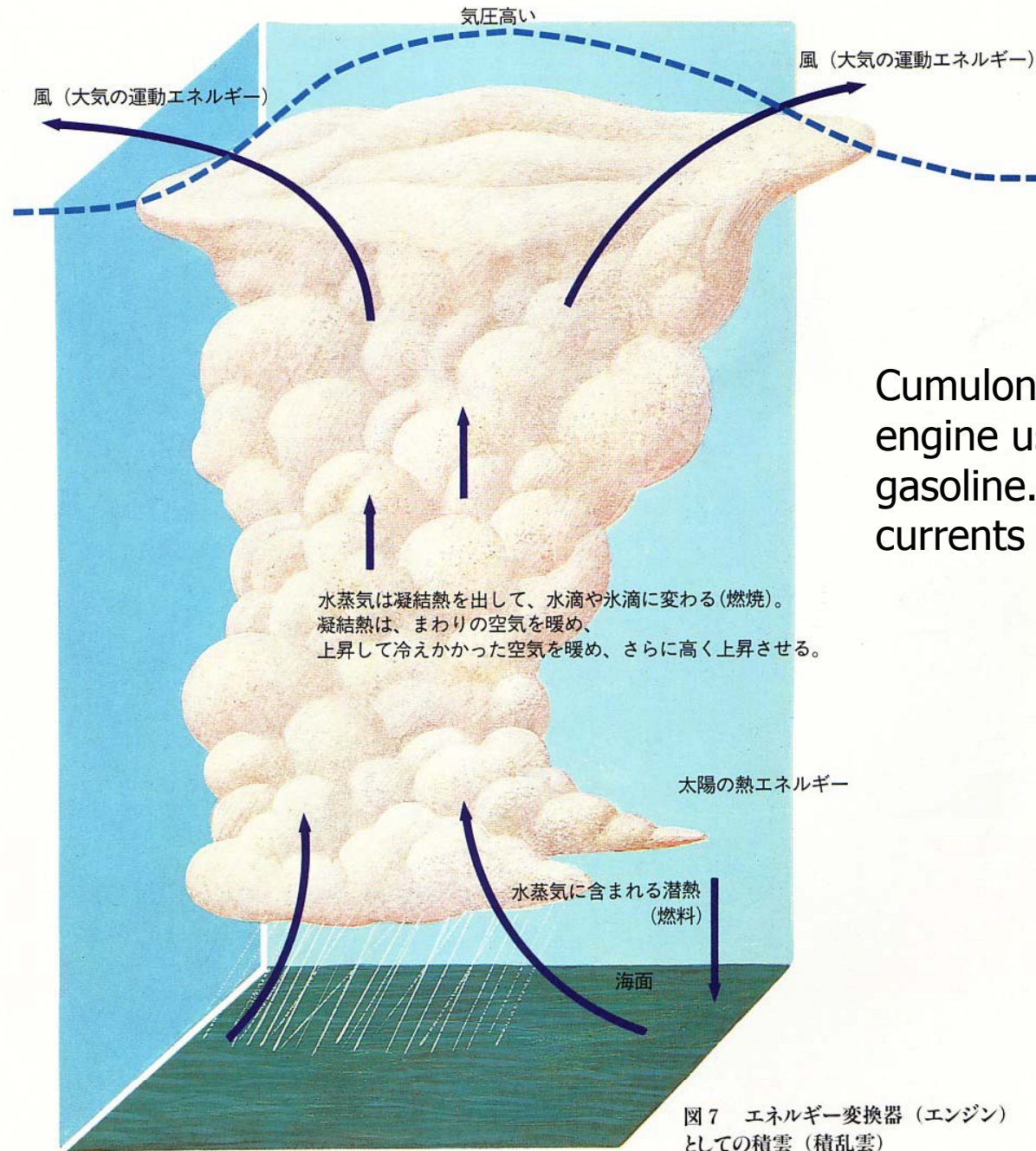
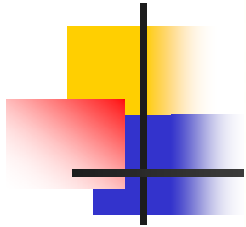
- Time average of conditions of atmosphere and ocean in a certain period
- Changes in the long history of Earth



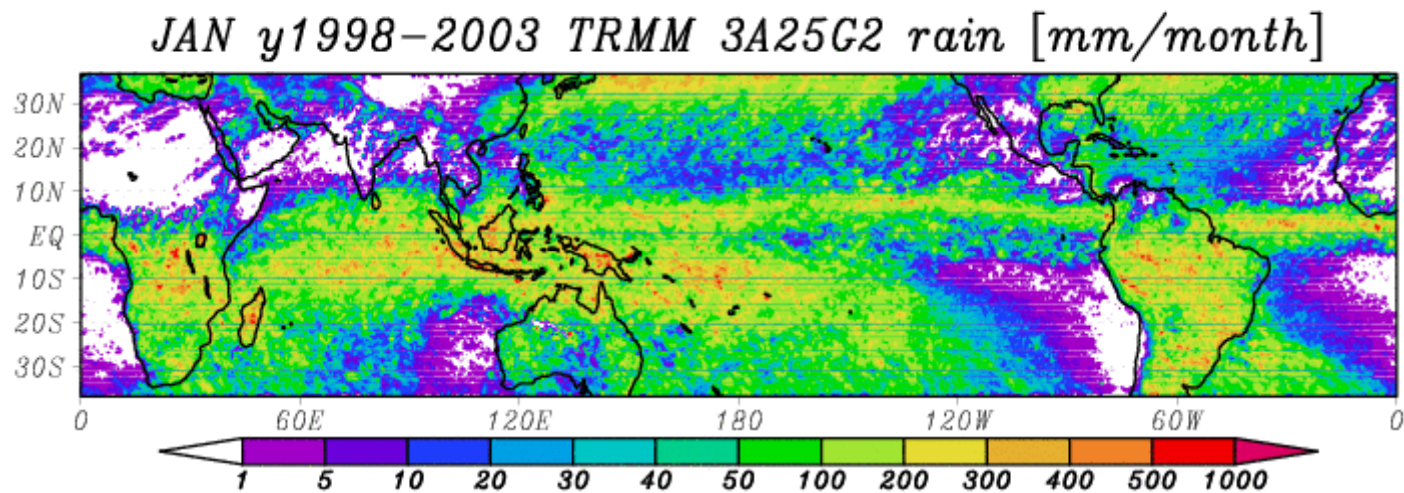
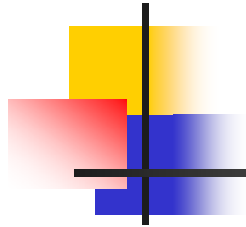
The Logic of Climate Formation

- External factors
 - Sphere, rotation, gravity, distribution in the sea and on land, solar activity
- Internal factors
 - Specific changes, ENSO, PDO, glacial stage-mid glacial stage cycle





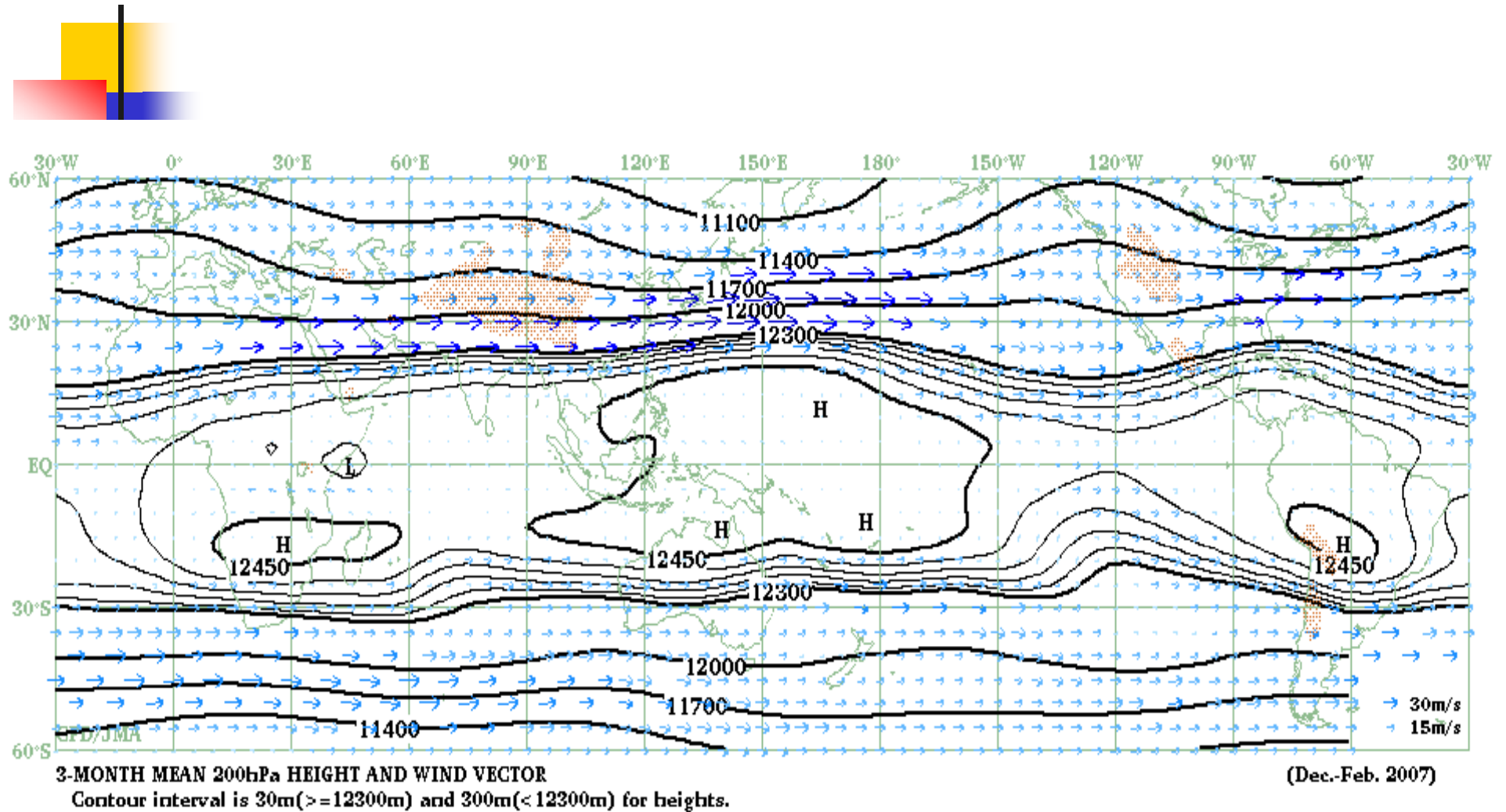
Cumulonimbus is an engine using vapor as gasoline. It forms currents of air.



Distribution of precipitation is also distribution of energy source (heat source).

These heat sources make currents of atmosphere.

Average height field in winter of 2007 (Dec~ Feb) (200hPa)



† Source: Japan Meteorological Agency

Response to Heat Source

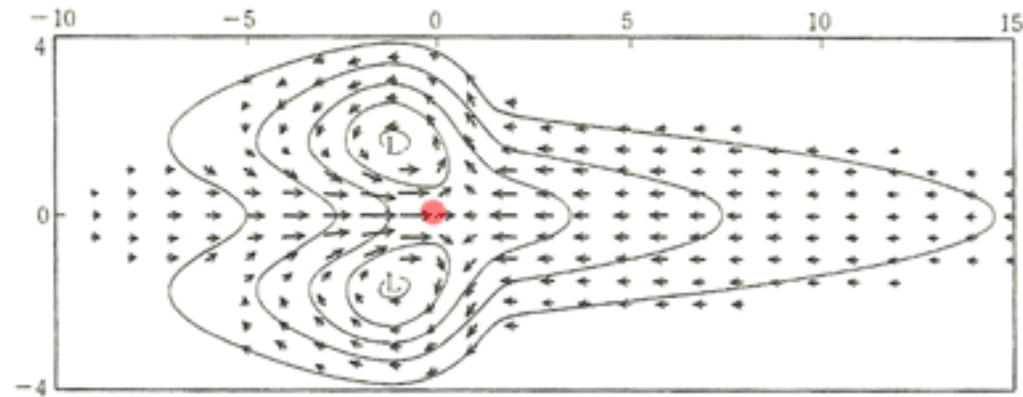


図1 松野-ギルパターン

● 原点のところに熱源をおいたときにつくられる大気下層の風系.

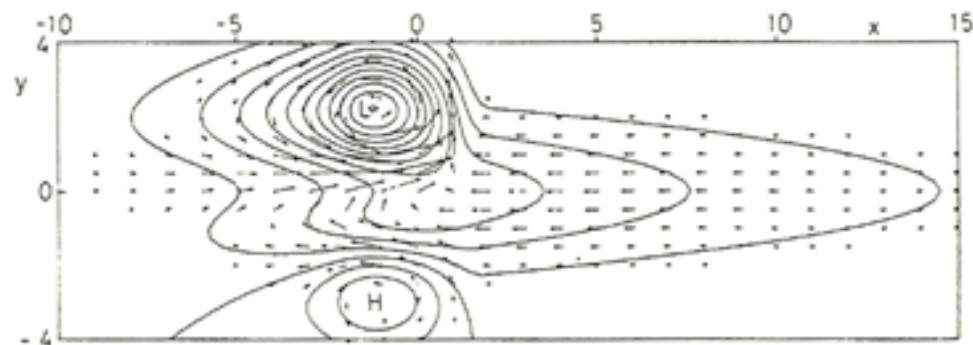


図2 北半球熱帯域に熱源を与えたときに線形モデルから得られた大気下層の気圧と風のパターン (Gill, 1980)

横軸：経度，縦軸：緯度，縦軸の0：赤道.

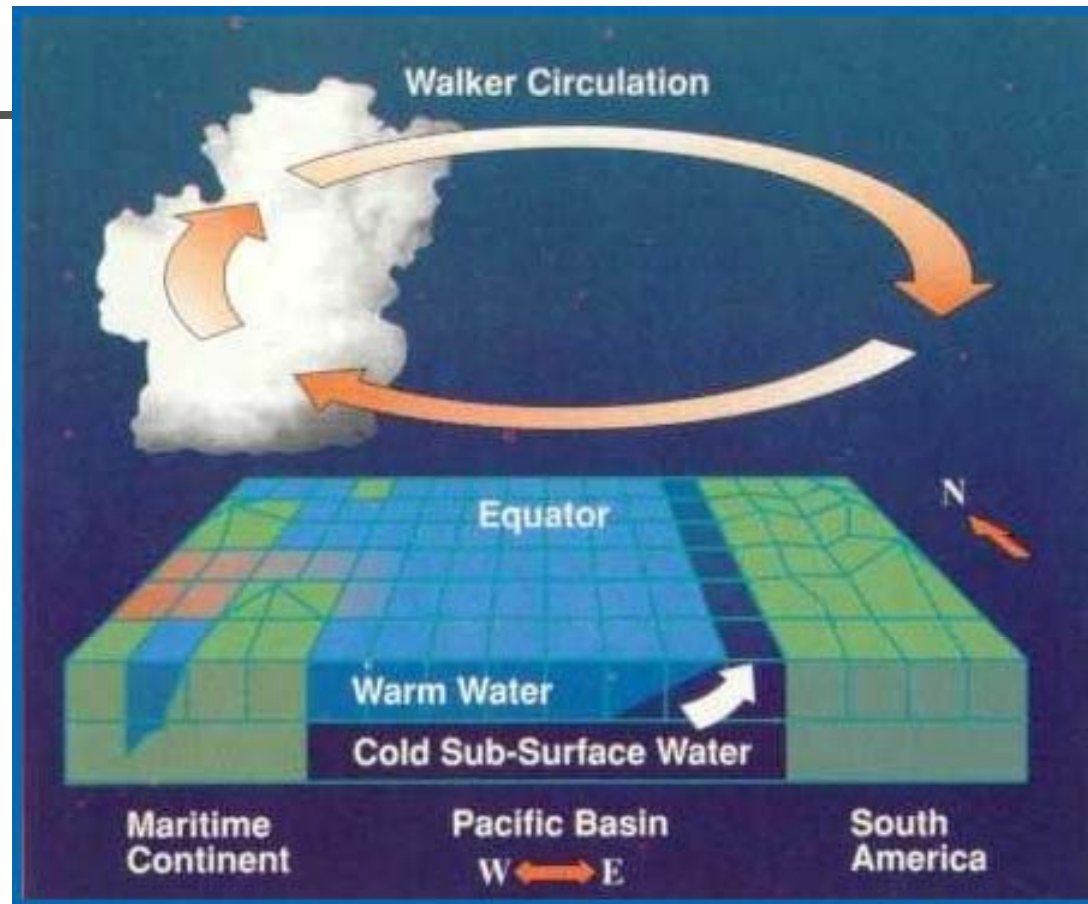
† Source: Iwanami Lecture

11 Theory of Changing in Weather

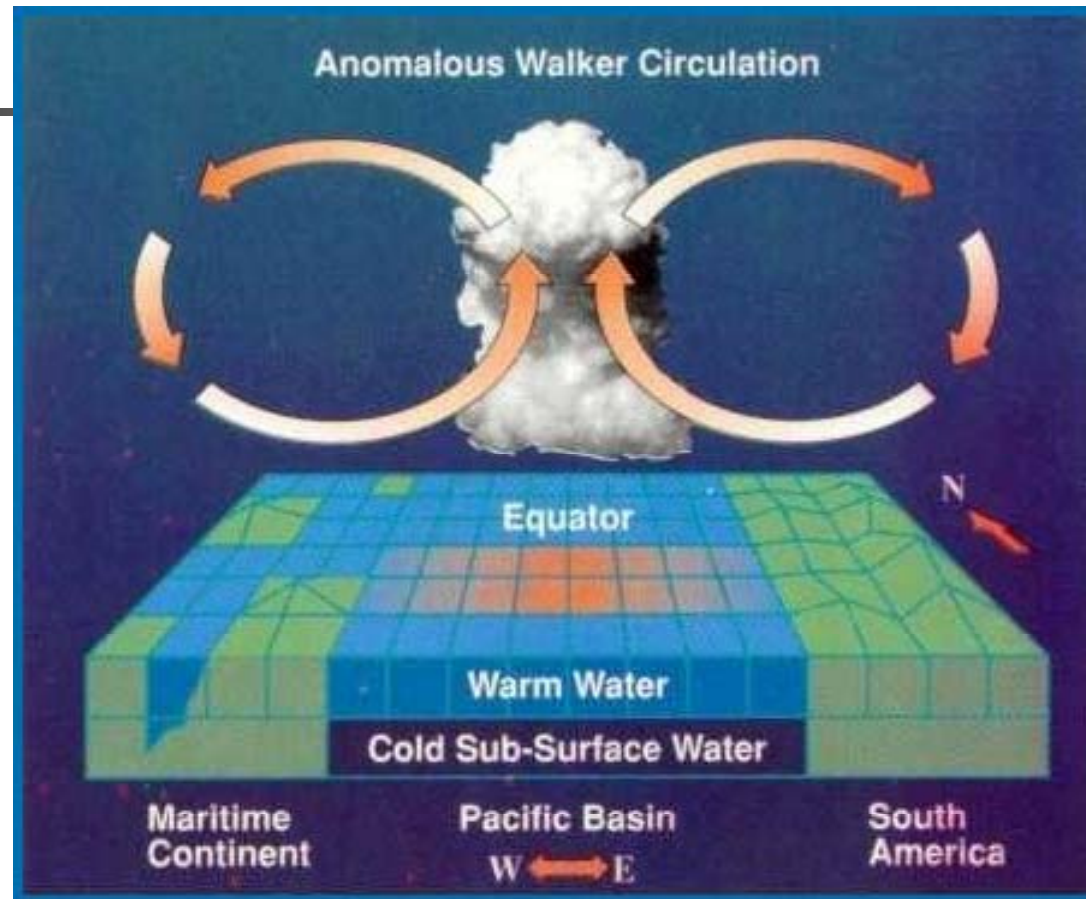


What if Heat Source Moves ?

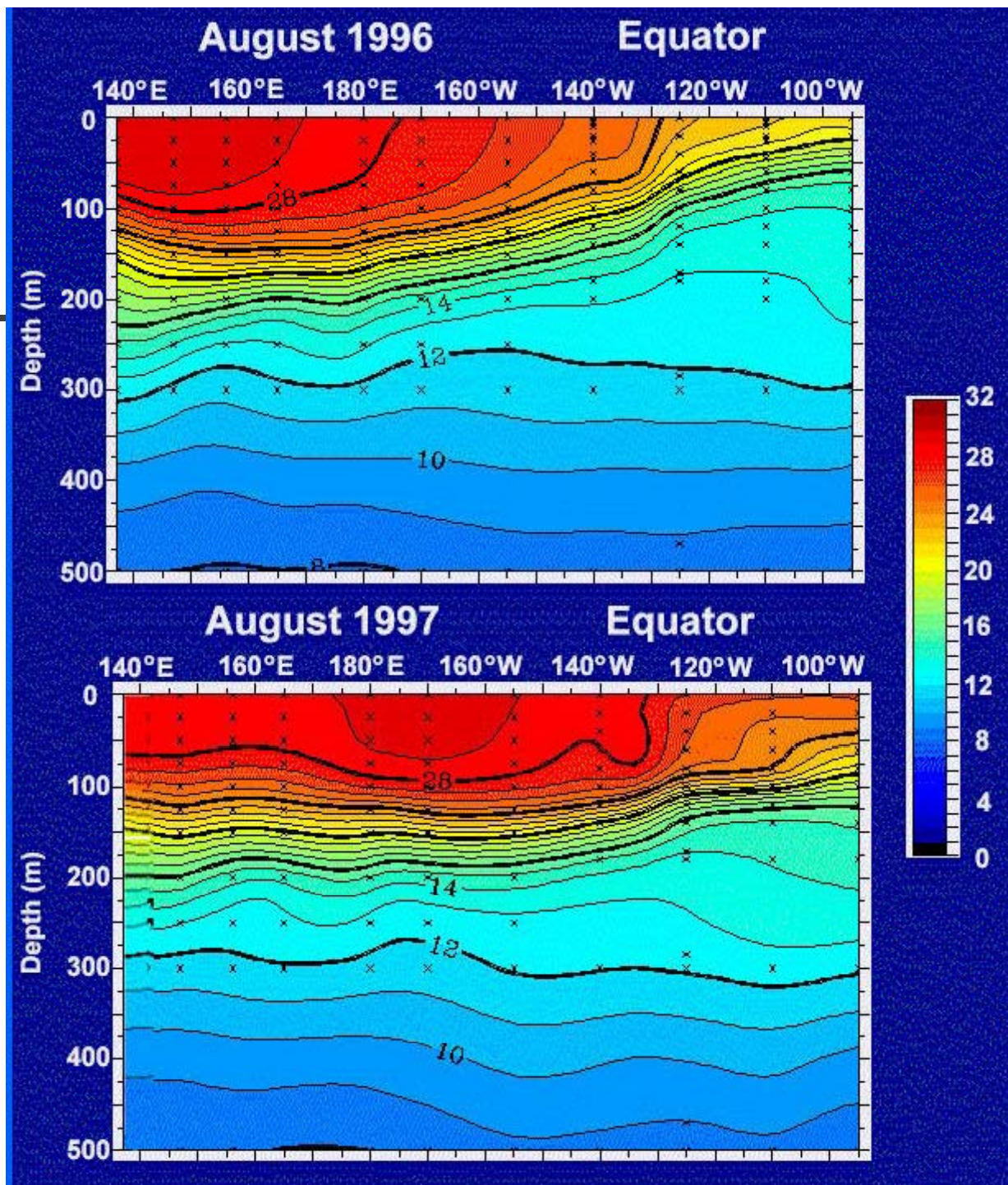
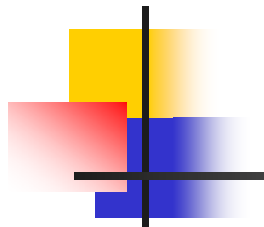
- When heat source, i.e. cumulonimbus moves, the current of the atmosphere changes.
- When the distribution of the water surface temperature changes, the distribution of cumulonimbus also changes.



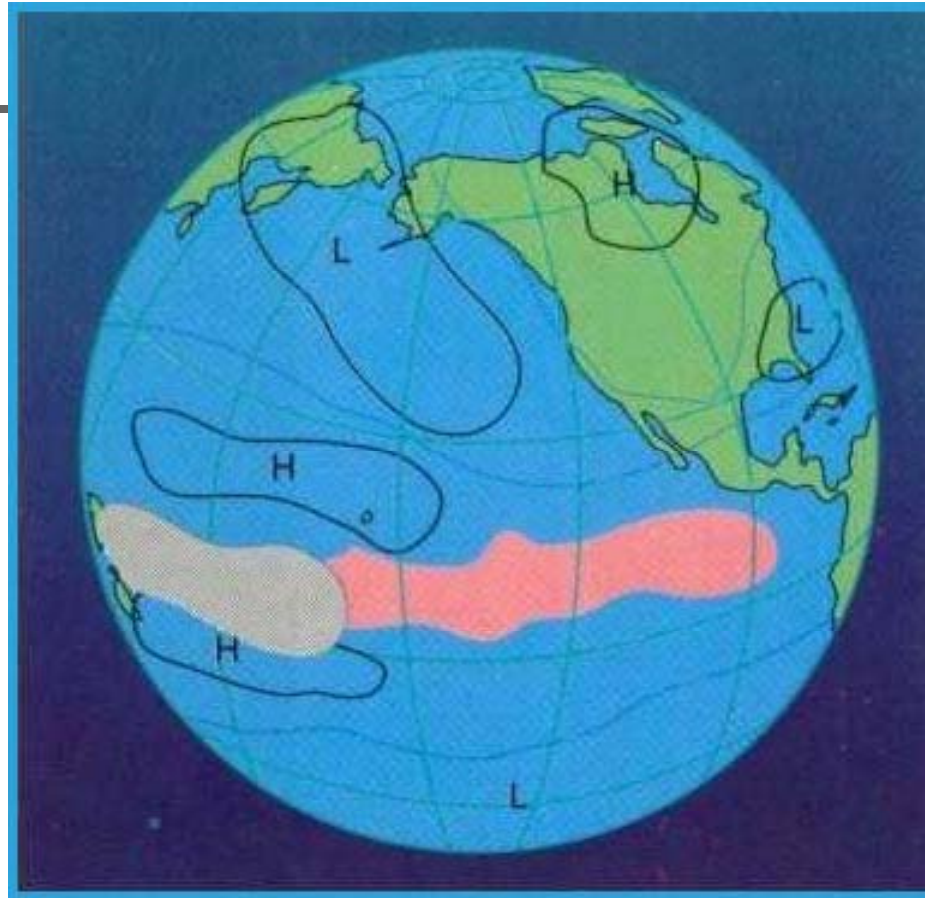
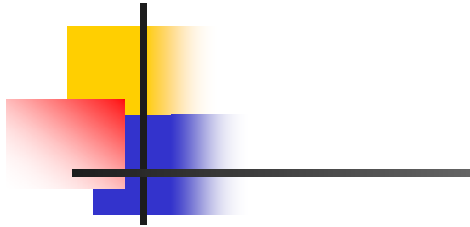
‡ National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration



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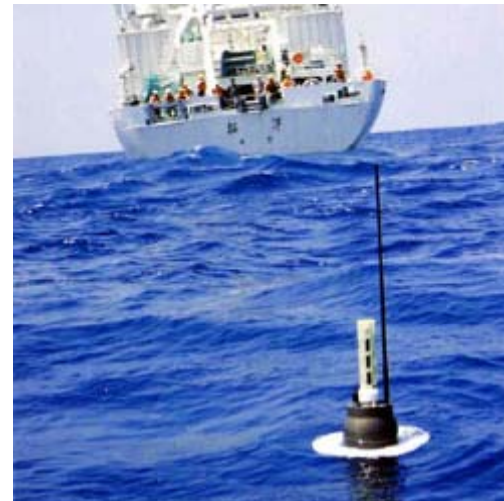


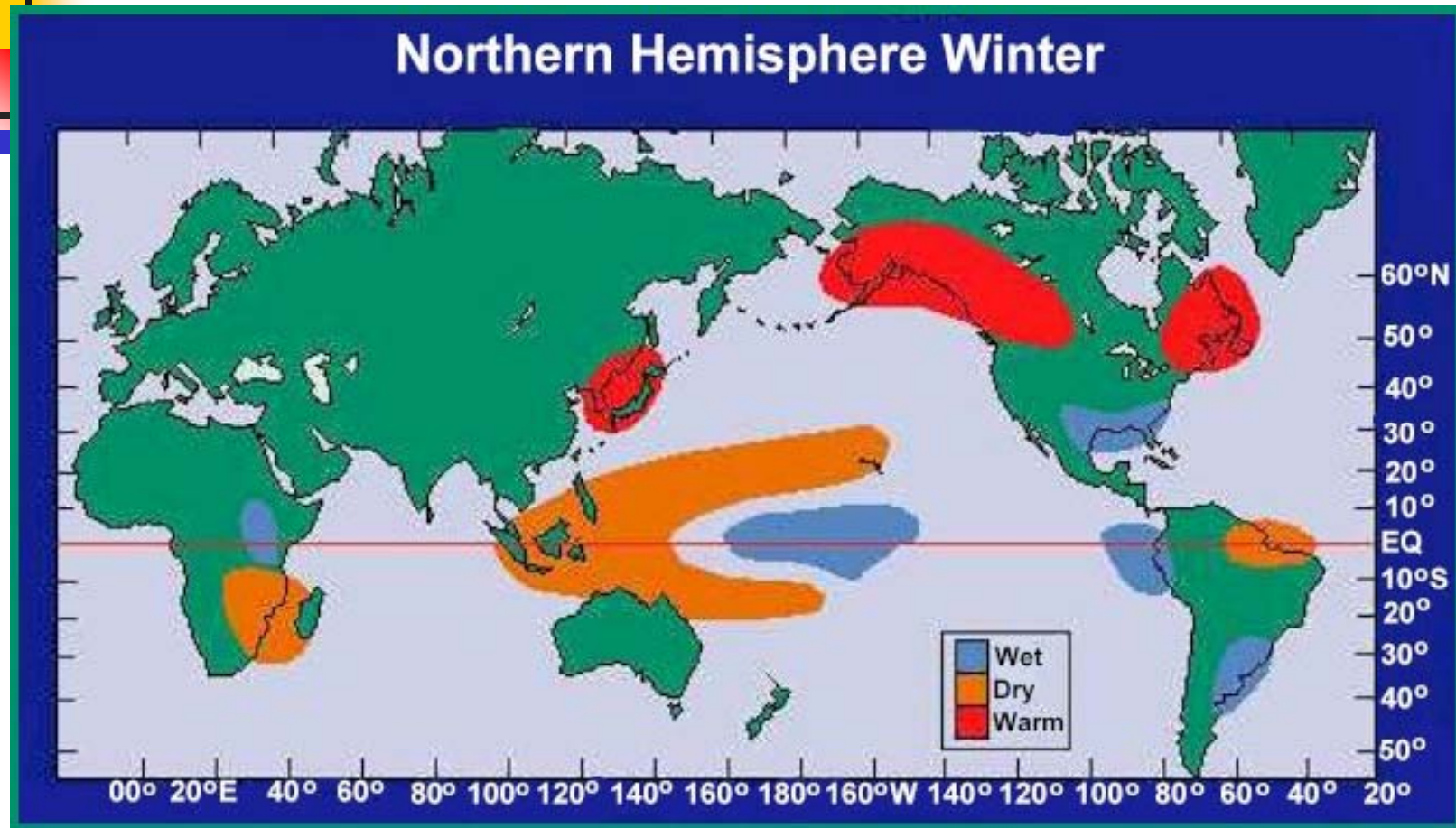
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Argo Project

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‡ National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration





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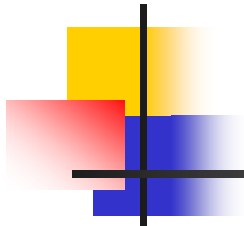
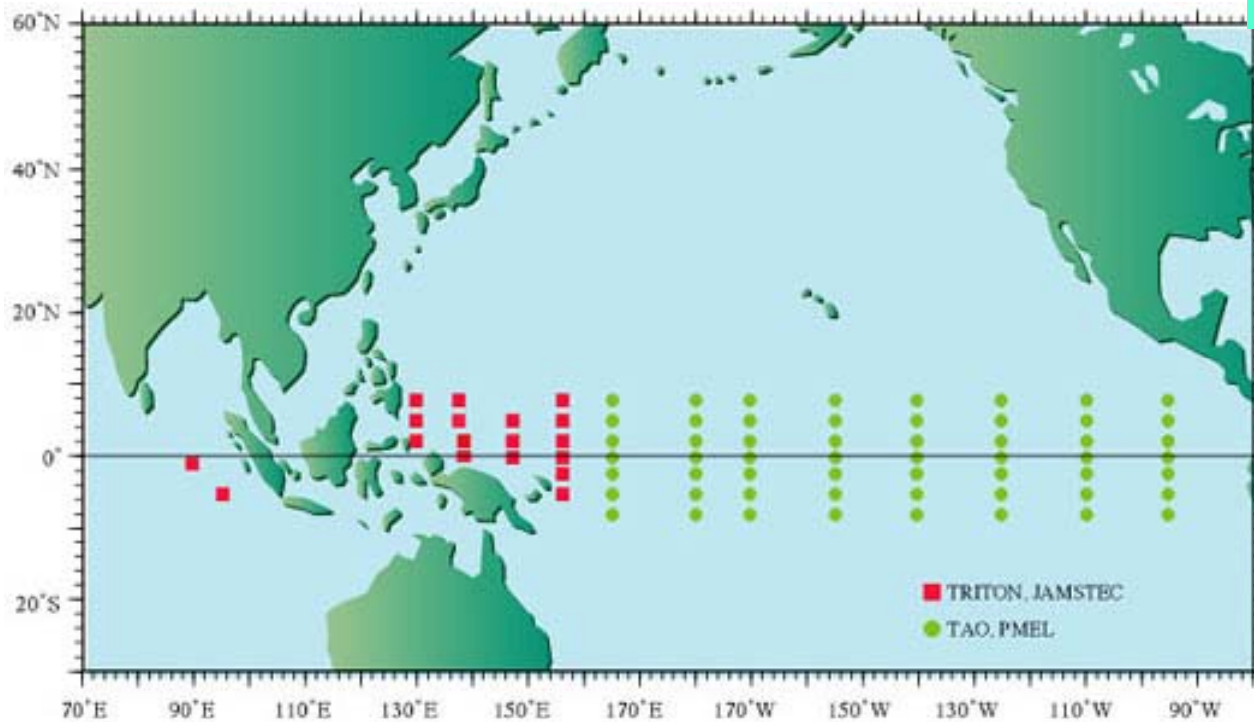


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† National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration



Summary

- The climate of the Earth is determined by its radiation balance.
- The greenhouse effect is important.
- When considering the Earth as a water planet, cumulus convection plays an important role.
- There are external and internal factors in climate formation.
- Changes specific to systems such as ENSO
- The climate system: coupled systems.