

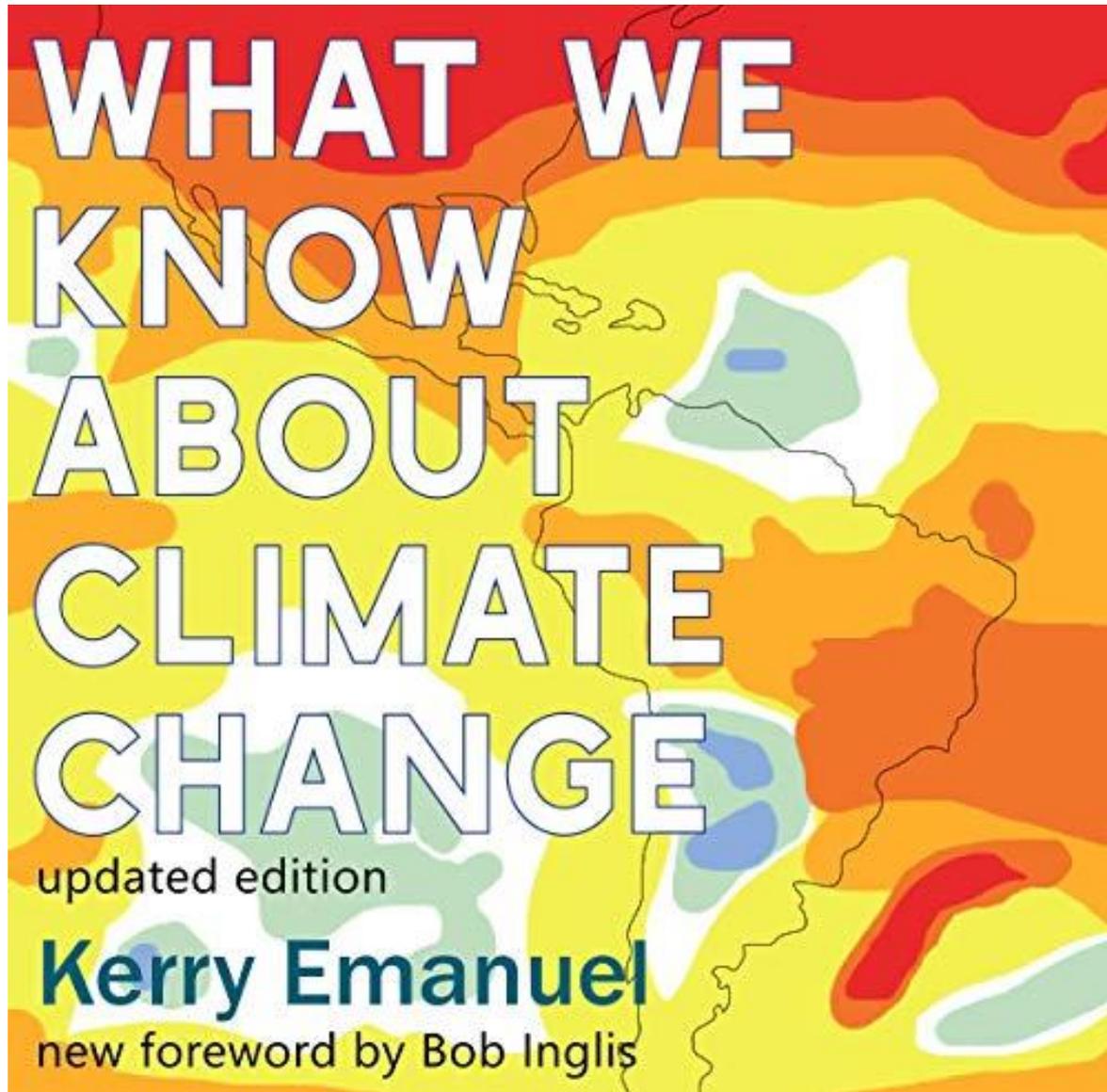


Ciência e Mudanças Climáticas

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Mudanças Climáticas e Meio Ambiente





MIT Press

A temperatura da Terra não tem variado substancialmente ao longo de milhares e milhares de anos?

Últimos três milhões de anos:

- períodos amenos durando de 10.000 a 20.000 anos
- períodos com calotas gigantes de gelo, durando cerca de 80.000 anos

Eoceno (50 milhões de anos)

- Terra “Casa Quente”; livre de gelo, com árvores gigantes próximo dos polos, concentração de CO₂ 800 ppm, mais que o dobro da actual, temperatura média ~15C

Era Paleozóica (550 a 250 milhões de anos)

- Terra quase que completamente coberta com gelo várias vezes.

Como podemos inferir a temperatura da Terra em milhares de anos passados?

Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz (1837)

Muitos enigmas do registro geológico poderiam ser explicados pelo avanço e recesso de grandes camadas de gelo.

Essa afirmação causou forte reação pública e o levou ao ridículo acadêmico

Paleoclimatologia – uso de evidências físicas e químicas de registros geológicos para deduzir mudanças climáticas com o tempo

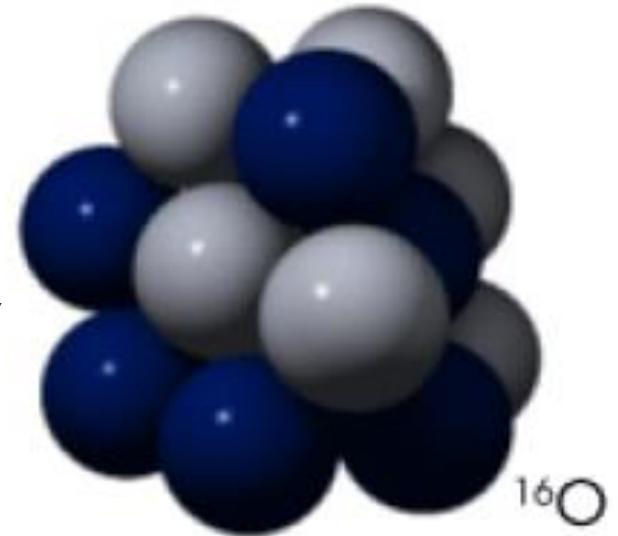
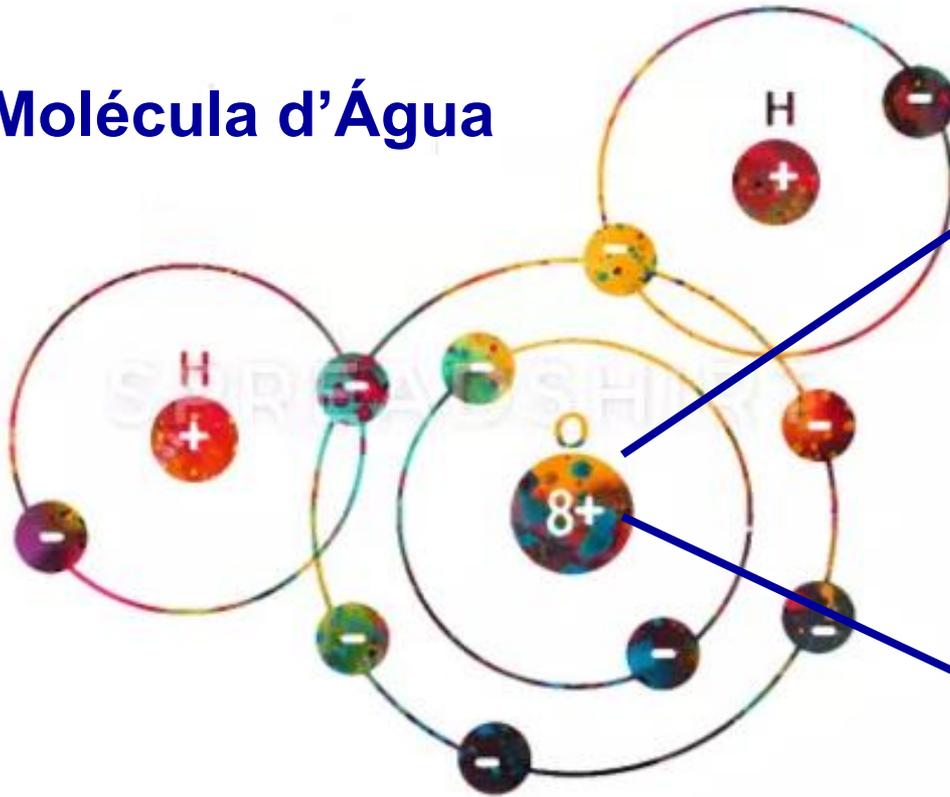


Expedição Thayer (1865)

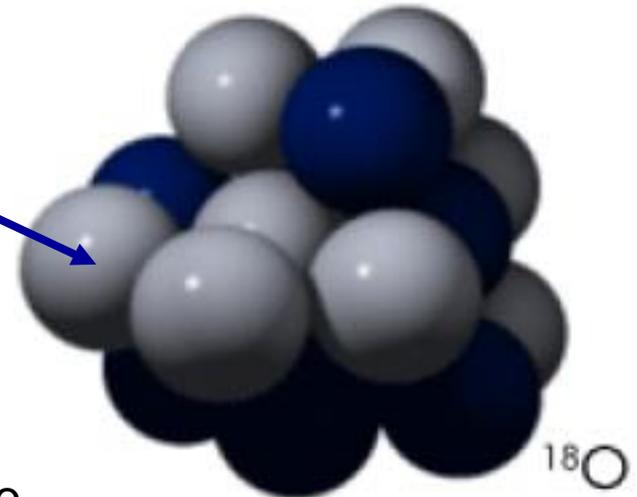


O método da razão dos isótopos de Oxigênio

Molécula d'Água



99,76 % do oxigênio na água

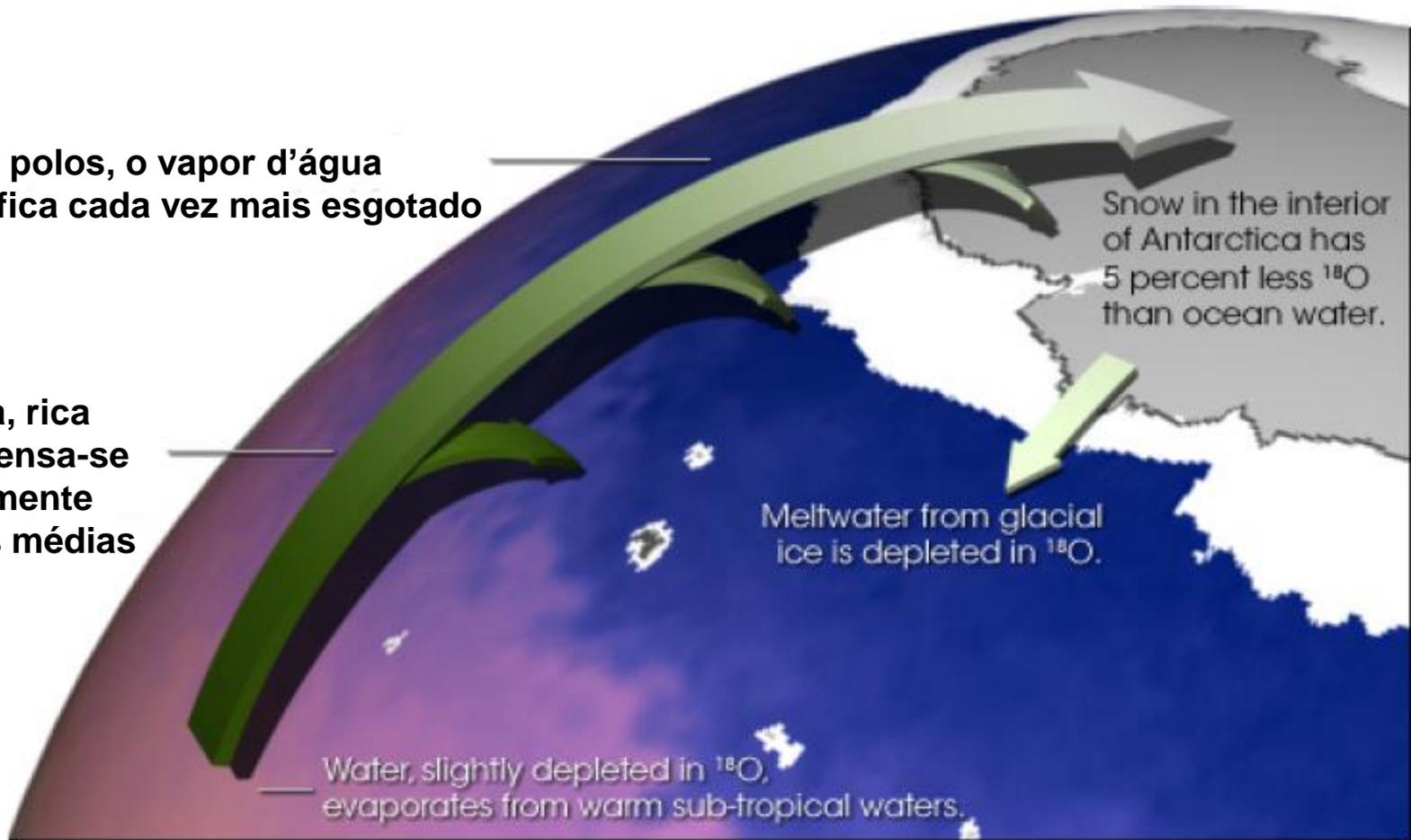


Isótopos de Oxigênio

$^1\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}$ mais difícil de evaporar e mais fácil de precipitar em chuva que $^1\text{H}_2^{16}\text{O}$

Próximo dos polos, o vapor d'água atmosférico fica cada vez mais esgotado de ^{18}O

Água pesada, rica em ^{18}O , condensa-se preferencialmente nas latitudes médias

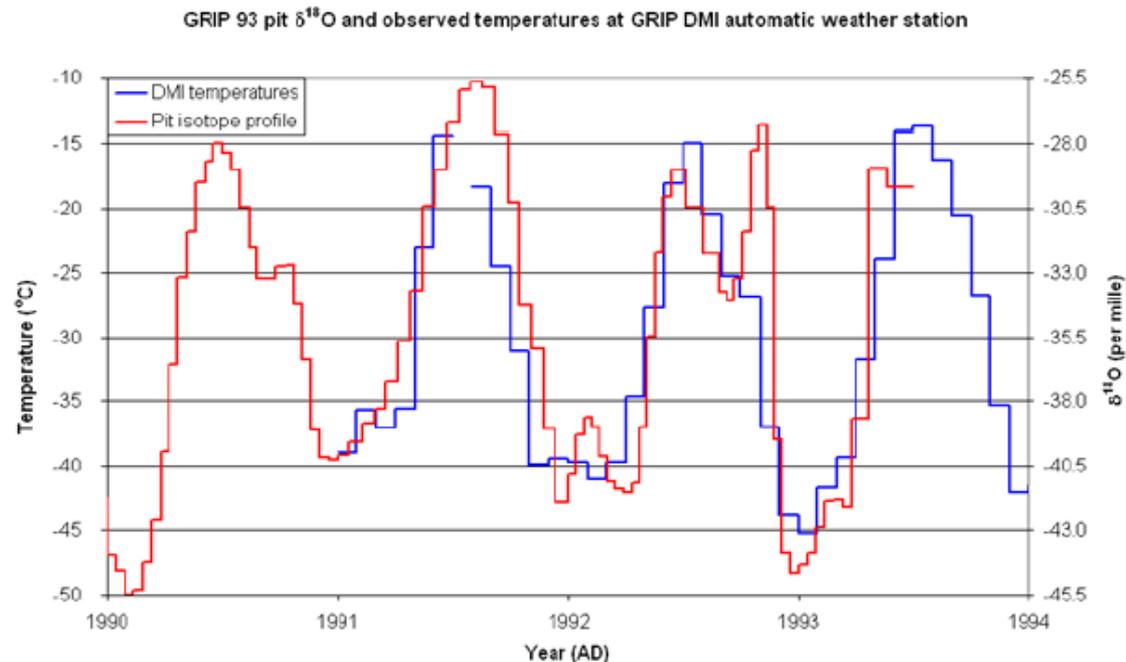


Medindo-se a razão entre os isótopos 16 e 18 em amostras de gelos polares e também em conchas no fundo do oceano, se pode estimar a variação de temperatura ao longo do tempo

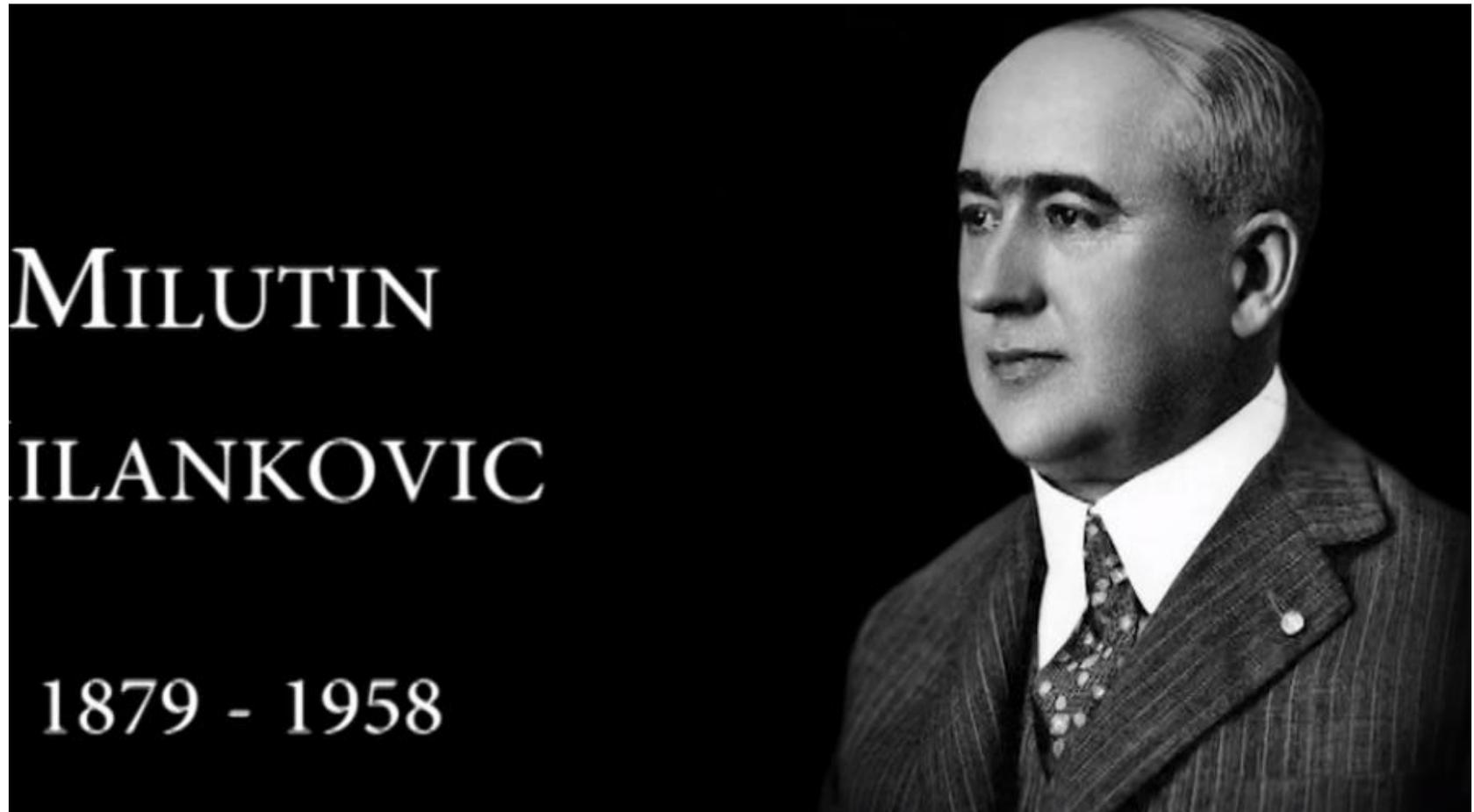


Calibração do método feita na Groelândia

Medindo a composição do ar em bolhas da mesma amostra, se pode determinar a concentração de gases do efeito estufa!

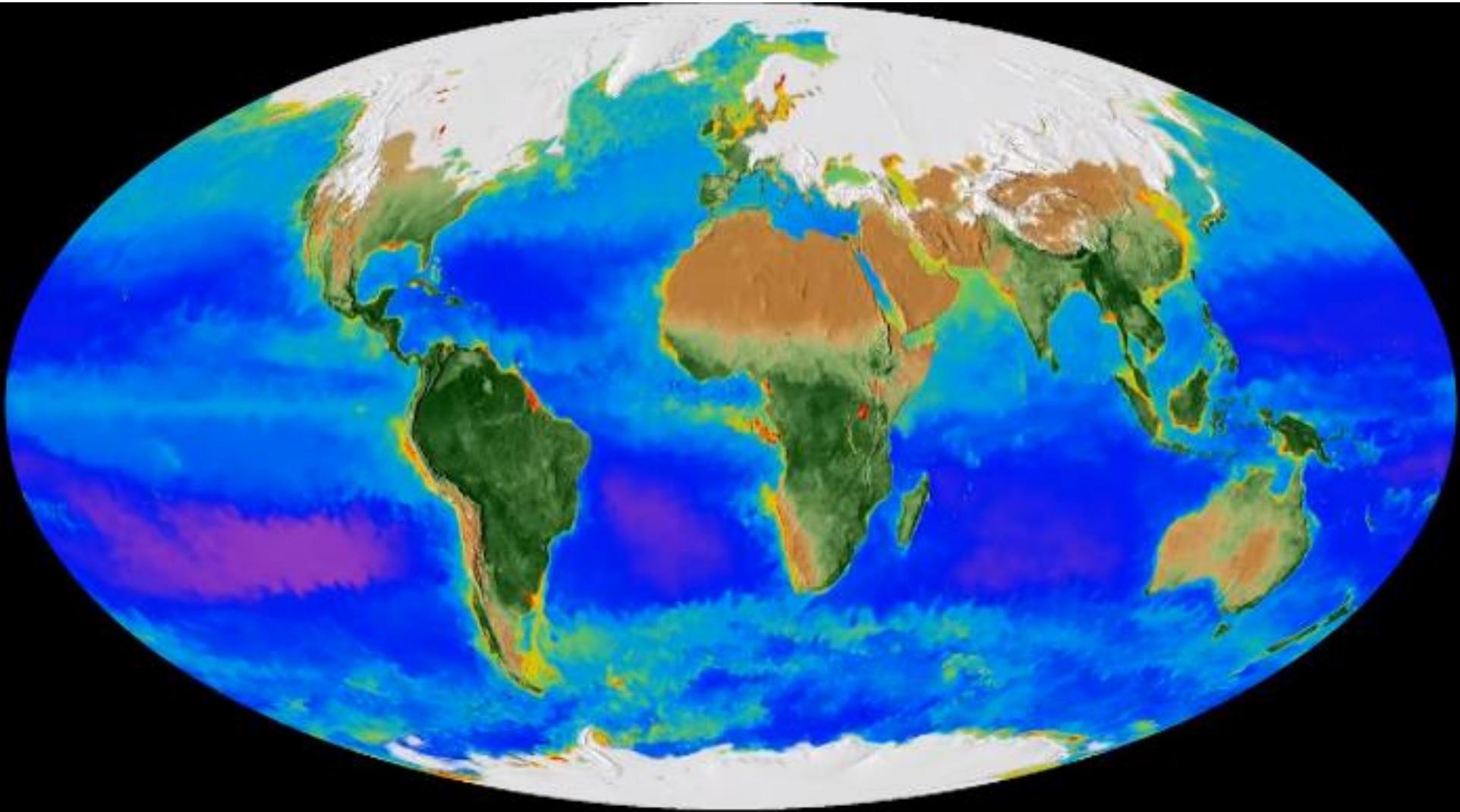


Porque há esta variação entre eras glaciais e mais quente na história do Planeta Terra?

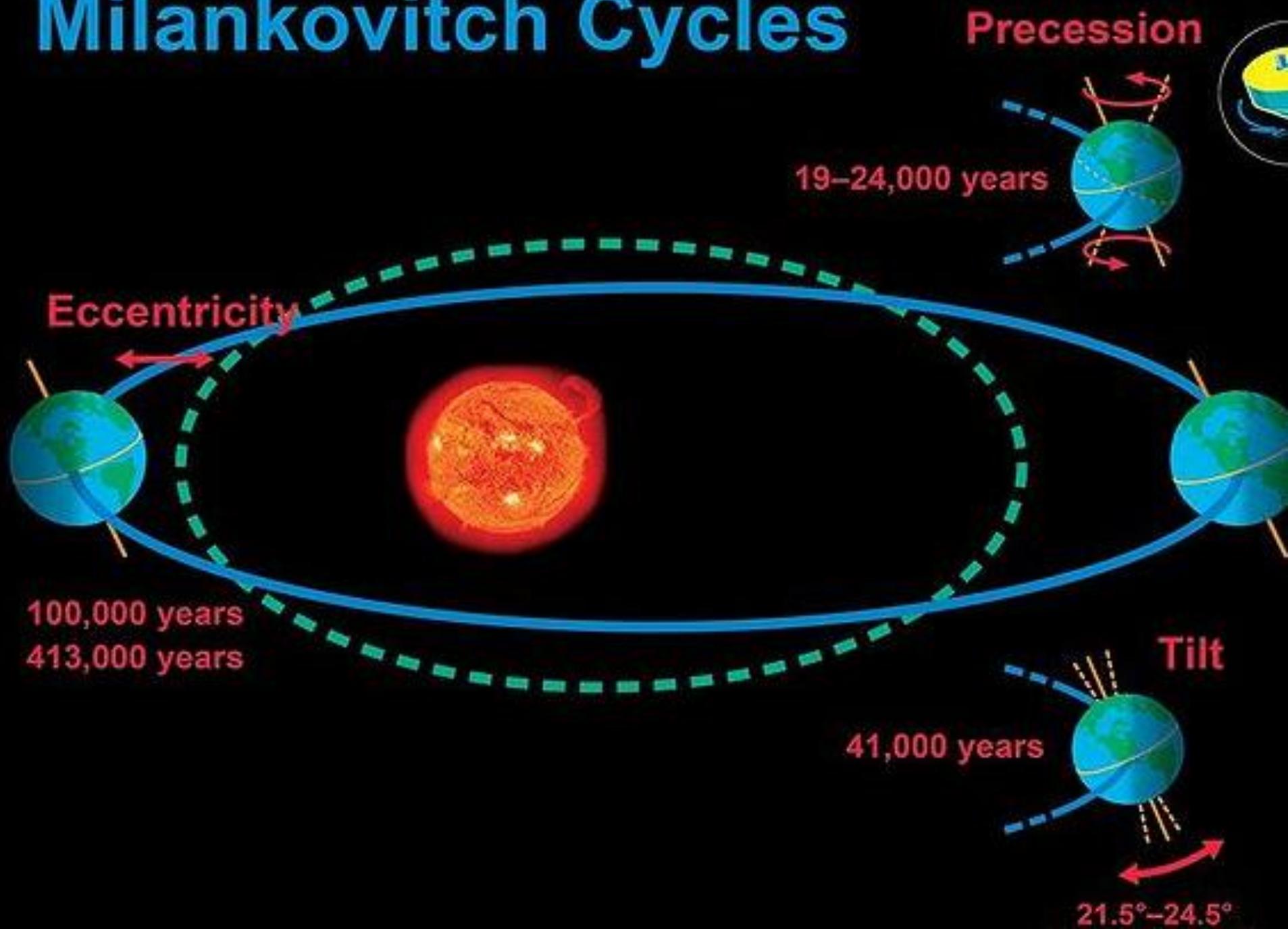


Variações periódicas na órbita e eixo de rotação da Terra, afetando, principalmente, a quantidade de irradiação solar atingindo o Polo Norte

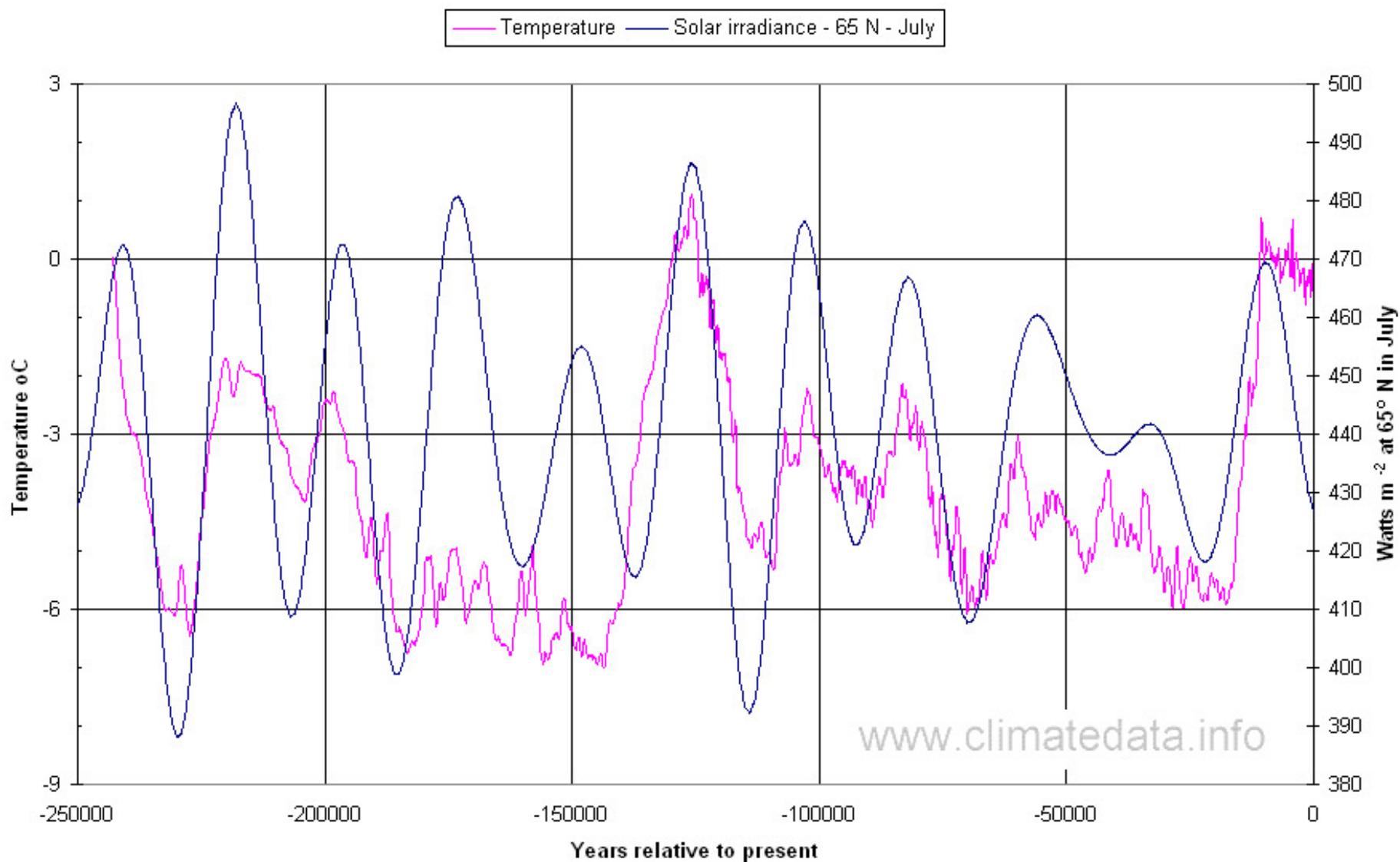
Gêlo no Polo Norte se forma mais facilmente sobre o continente



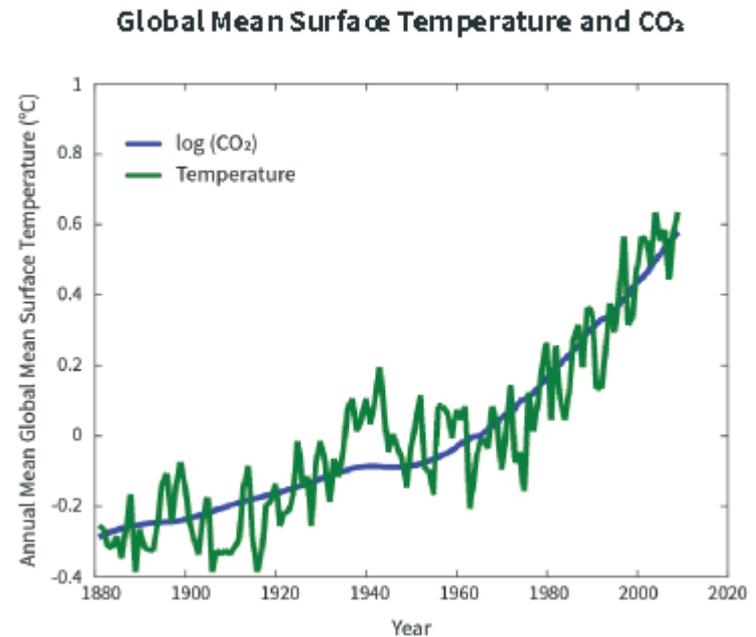
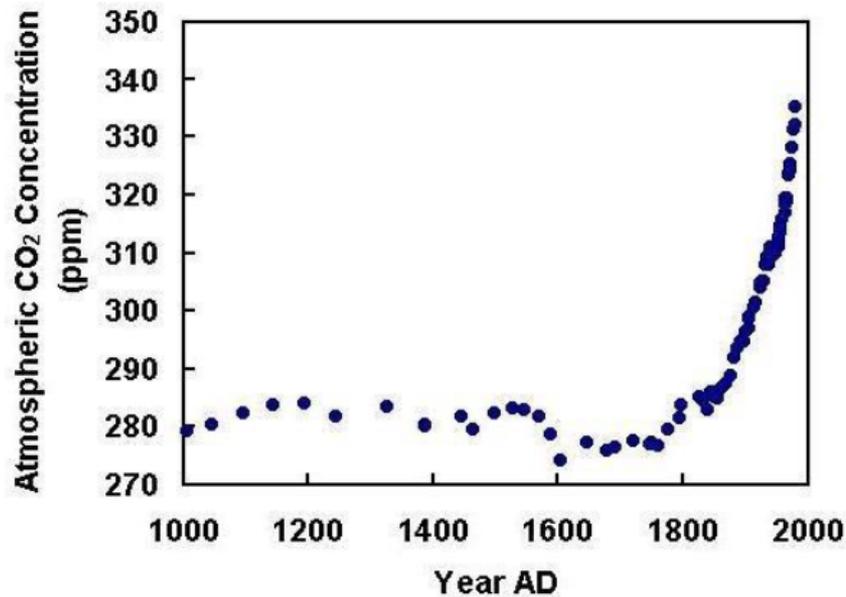
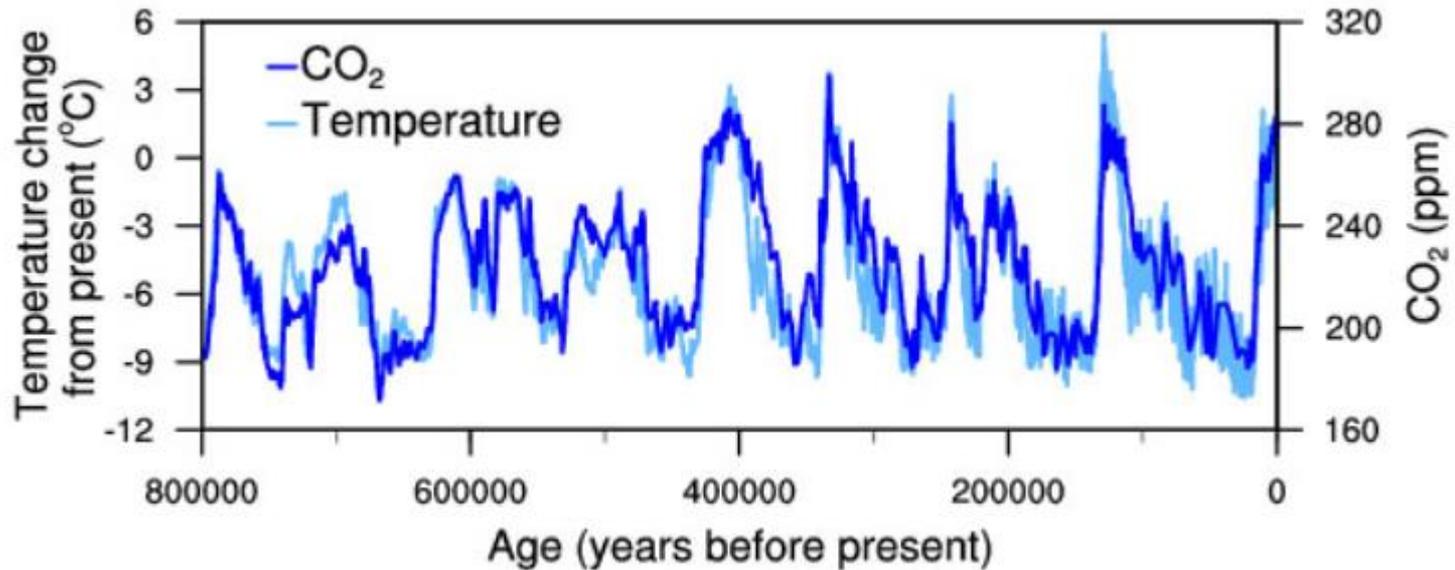
Milankovitch Cycles



Milankovitch Cycles and Temperature from Vostok Ice-core



Concentração de CO₂ e aumento de temperatura



Descoberta da Importância do Efeito Estufa na Variação da Temperatura da Terra

- Jean Fourier (1820)

$T = ? \rightarrow$ potência recebida do Sol = perda por radiação

$T \approx -13\text{ C} \rightarrow$ atmosfera deveria absorver radiação infravermelha.

- John Tyndall (1859)

Aparelho para medir quanto de radiação os gases componentes da atmosfera absorvem.

- Svante Arrhenius (1896)

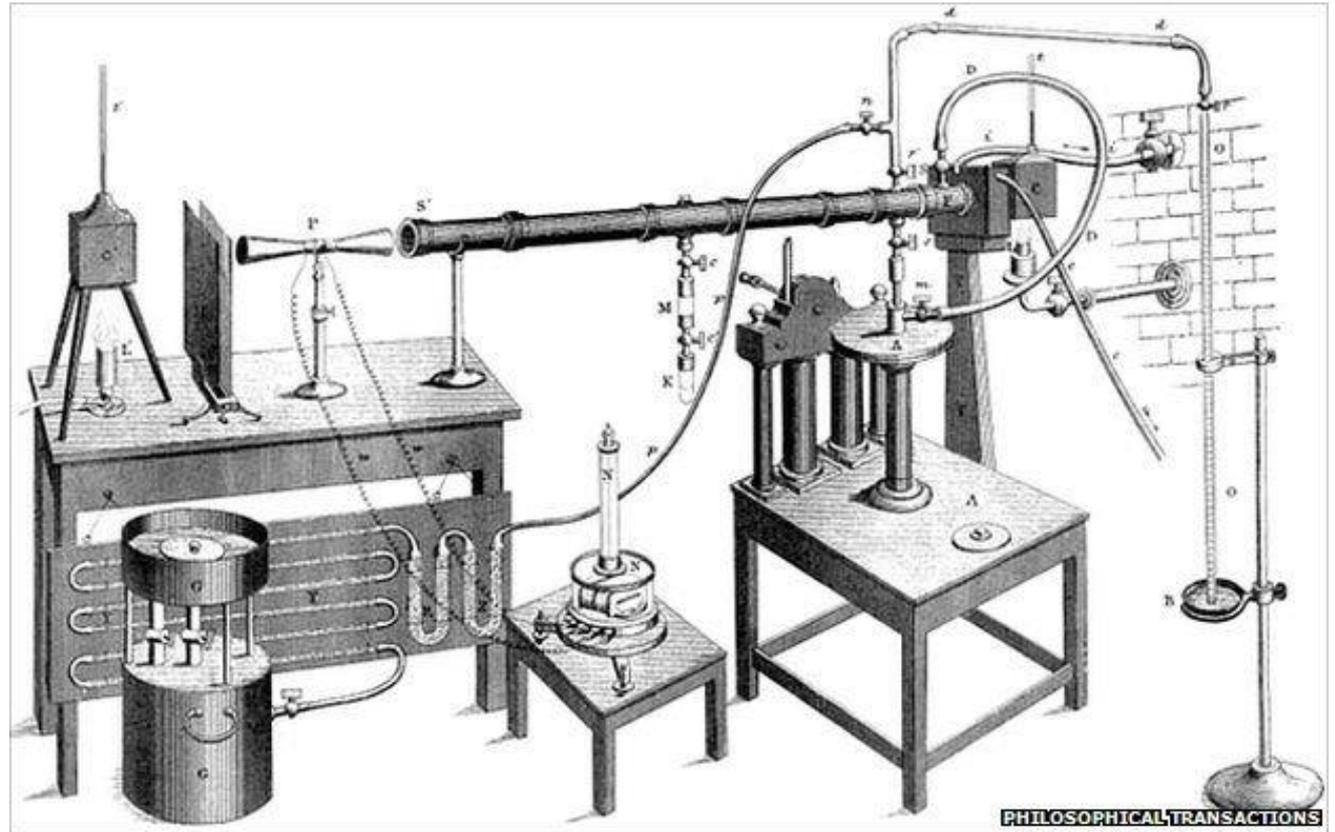
Trabalho teórico \rightarrow se a concentração de CO_2 na atmosfera dobrar, T aumenta em cerca de 4,5K.

- Guy Callendar (1938)

Medidas em 147 estações $\rightarrow T$ aumentou 0,3C entre 1880 e 1937.



John Tyndall



*On the Influence of Carbonic Acid
in the Air upon the Temperature of
the Ground*

Svante Arrhenius

Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science

Series 5, Volume 41, April 1896, pages 237-276.

This photocopy was prepared by Robert A. Rohde for Global Warming Art (<http://www.globalwarmingart.com/>) from original printed material that is now in the public domain.

Arrhenius's paper is the first to quantify the contribution of carbon dioxide to the greenhouse effect (Sections I-IV) and to speculate about whether variations in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide have contributed to long-term variations in climate (Section V). Throughout this paper, Arrhenius refers to carbon dioxide as "carbonic acid" in accordance with the convention at the time he was writing.

Contrary to some misunderstandings, Arrhenius does not explicitly suggest in this paper that the burning of fossil fuels will cause global warming, though it is clear that he is aware that fossil fuels are a potentially significant source of carbon dioxide (page 270), and he does explicitly suggest this outcome in later work.

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.*

A GREAT deal has been written on the influence of the absorption of the atmosphere upon the climate. Tyndall† in particular has pointed out the enormous importance of this question. To him it was chiefly the diurnal and annual variations of the temperature that were lessened by this circumstance. Another side of the question, that has long attracted the attention of physicists, is this: Is the mean temperature of the ground in any way influenced by the presence of heat-absorbing gases in the atmosphere? Fourier‡ maintained that the atmosphere acts like the glass of a hot-house, because it lets through the light rays of the sun but retains the dark rays from the ground. This idea was elaborated by Pouillet§; and Langley was by some of his researches led to the view, that "the temperature of the earth under direct sunshine, even though our atmosphere were present as now, would probably fall to -200° C., if that atmosphere did not possess the quality of selective

* Extract from a paper presented to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 11th December, 1895. Communicated by the Author.

† 'Heat a Mode of Motion,' 2nd ed. p. 495 (Lond., 1865).

‡ *Mém. de l'Ac. R. d. Sci. de l'Inst. de France*, t. vii. 1827.

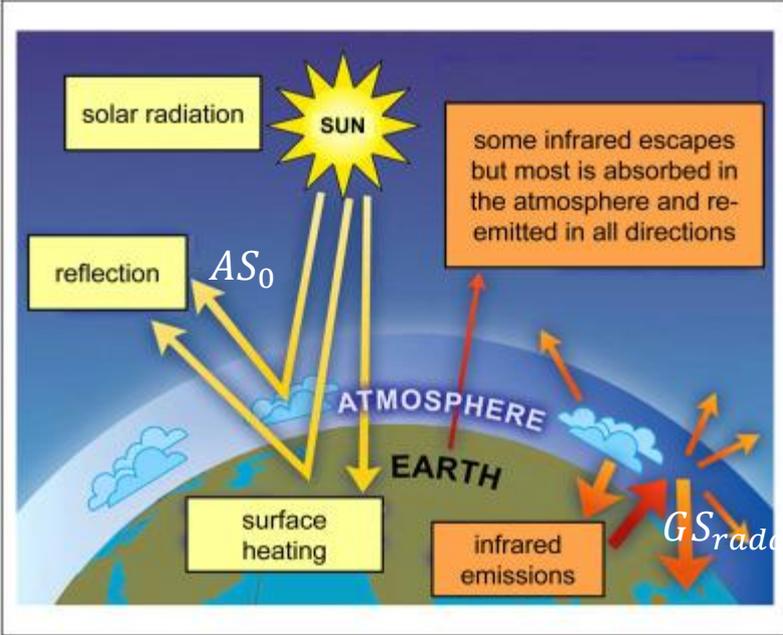
§ *Comptes rendus*, t. vii. p. 41 (1838).

CO2, the greenhouse effect and global warming: from the pioneering work of Arrhenius and Callendar to today's Earth System Models

Por: Anderson, TR (Anderson, Thomas R.)^[1]; Hawkins, E (Hawkins, Ed)^[2]; Jones, PD (Jones, Phillip D.)^[3,4]

Exibir ResearcherID e ORCID do Web of Science

ENDEAVOUR
 Volume: 40 Edição: 3 Páginas: 178-187
 DOI: 10.1016/j.endeavour.2016.07.002



Aulas Brito Cruz

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3bQJ7xV7dMk>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJVtdtxWR5I>
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QS4tllO_53U
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSoBi0Hjkkv>
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JSoBi0Hjkkv>

Fluxo de energia solar incidente sobre a Terra:

$$S_o \approx 1.367 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Fluxo de energia radiada pela Terra:

$$S_{rad} = \sigma T^4$$

Equilíbrio: $2\pi R^2 S_o (1 - A) = 4\pi R^2 S_{rad} (1 - G)$ →

$$T(K) = 279 \left[\frac{1 - A}{1 - G} \right]^{1/4}$$

$A = 0,34; G = 0,4 \rightarrow T \approx 16 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

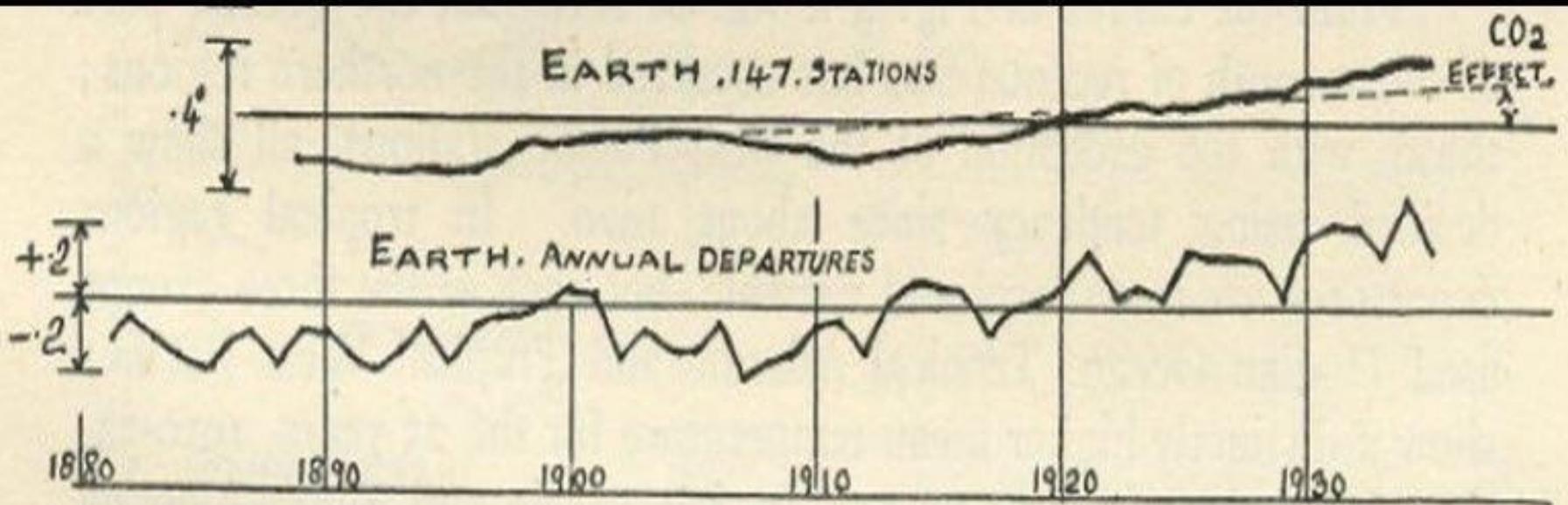


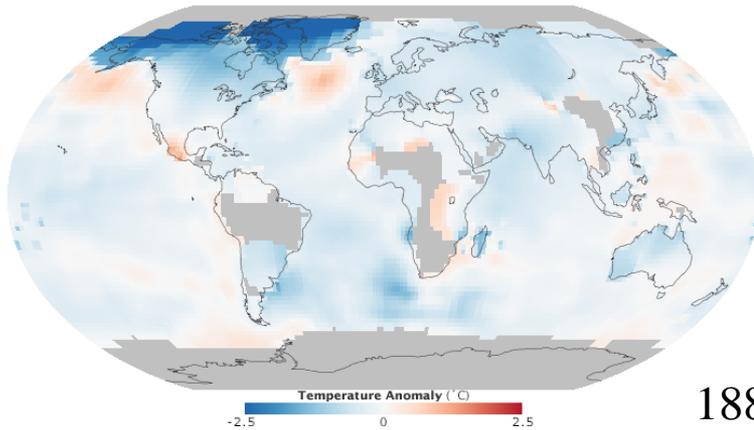
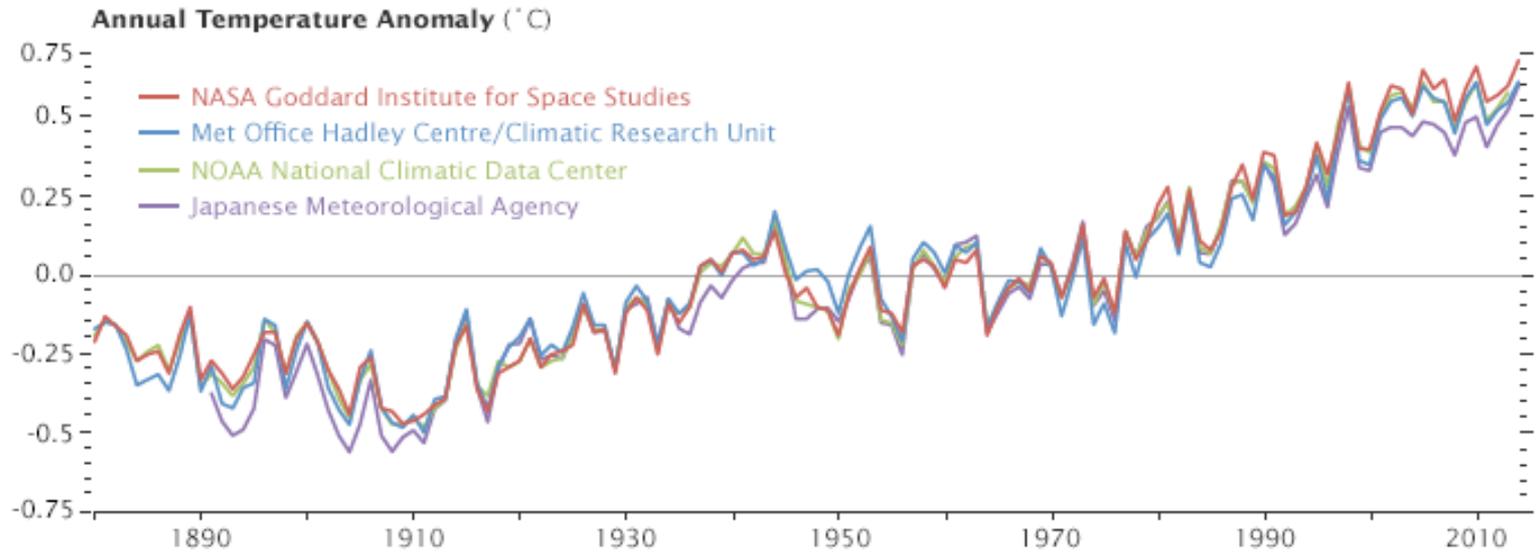
FIG. 4.—Temperature variations of the zones and of the earth. Ten-year moving departures from the mean, 1901-1930, °C.



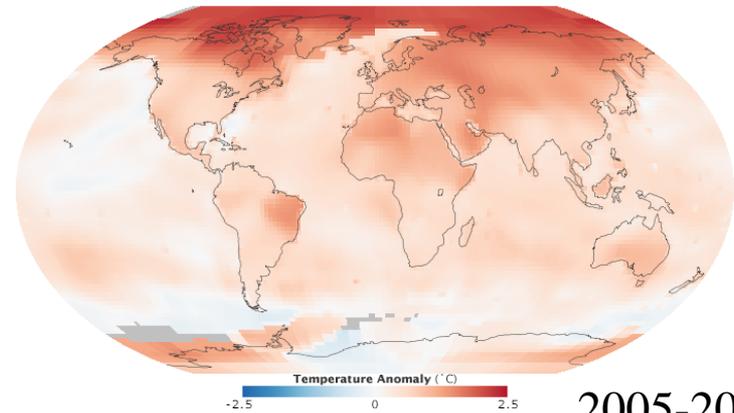
Guy Callendar first discovered the world was warming in 1938



<https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2876/new-studies-increase-confidence-in-nasas-measure-of-earths-temperature/>



1885-1894



2005-2014



Oliver L. Phillips*†, Roel J. W. Brienen†
and the RAINFOR collaboration

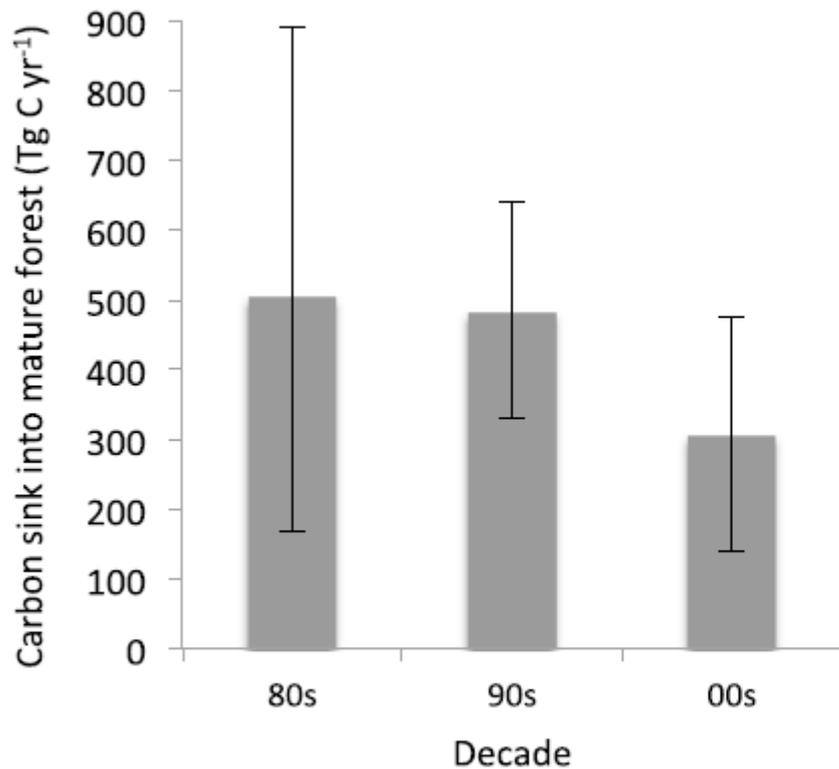


Fig. 1 Estimated carbon sink into mature forest biomass in the Amazon basin for each of the three decades since 1980. Error bars show 95% confidence intervals

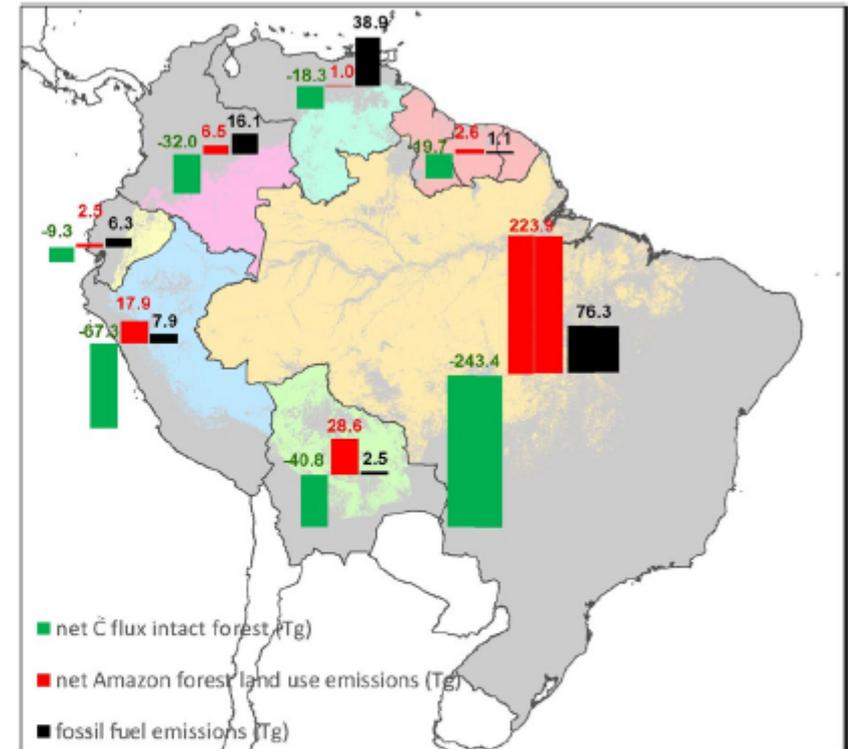


Fig. 2 Estimated Amazon carbon fluxes 1980–2010. For each nation three fluxes are represented: the net C flux mature forests (*green* and negative), the net fluxes from deforestation, i.e., losses from deforestation and degradation minus gains from regrowth (*red* and positive), and fossil fuel emissions (*black* and positive). Units are in Tg carbon per year ($=10^{12}$ g C yr⁻¹)

Importância da Amazônia no Regime Pluviométrico



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Mwo5PVB0ro>



Imagens de satélite Brasil registrada às 9h, 09/10/19 — Foto: Reprodução TV GLOBO

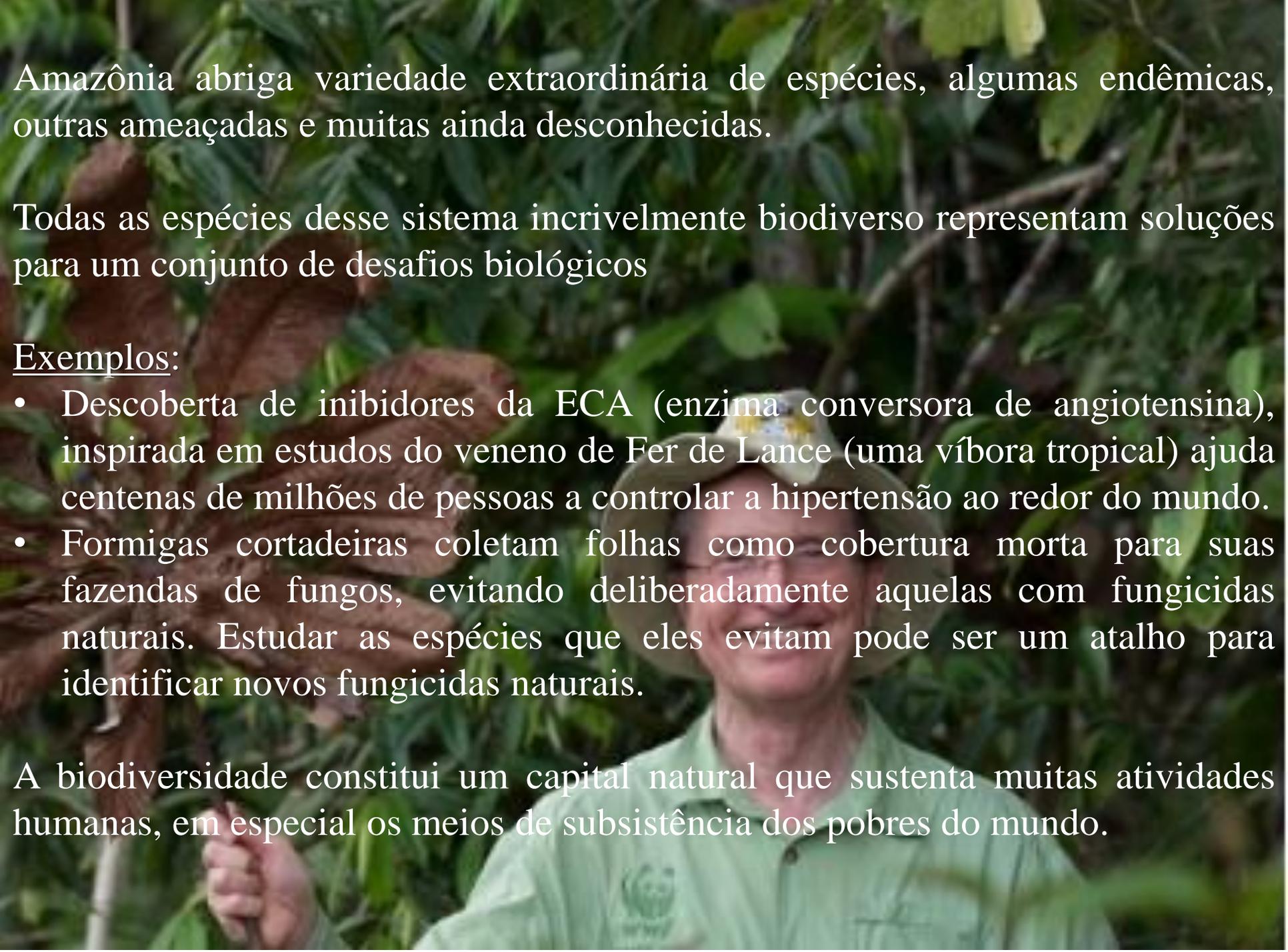
Importância da Amazônia para a Biodiversidade



FEATURE STORY | MAY 22, 2019

Why the Amazon's Biodiversity is Critical for the Globe: An Interview with Thomas Lovejoy



A man wearing a green polo shirt and a tan hat with a small yellow flower on top is smiling. He is holding a large, brown, textured leaf in his right hand. The background is a dense, green forest with many leaves and branches.

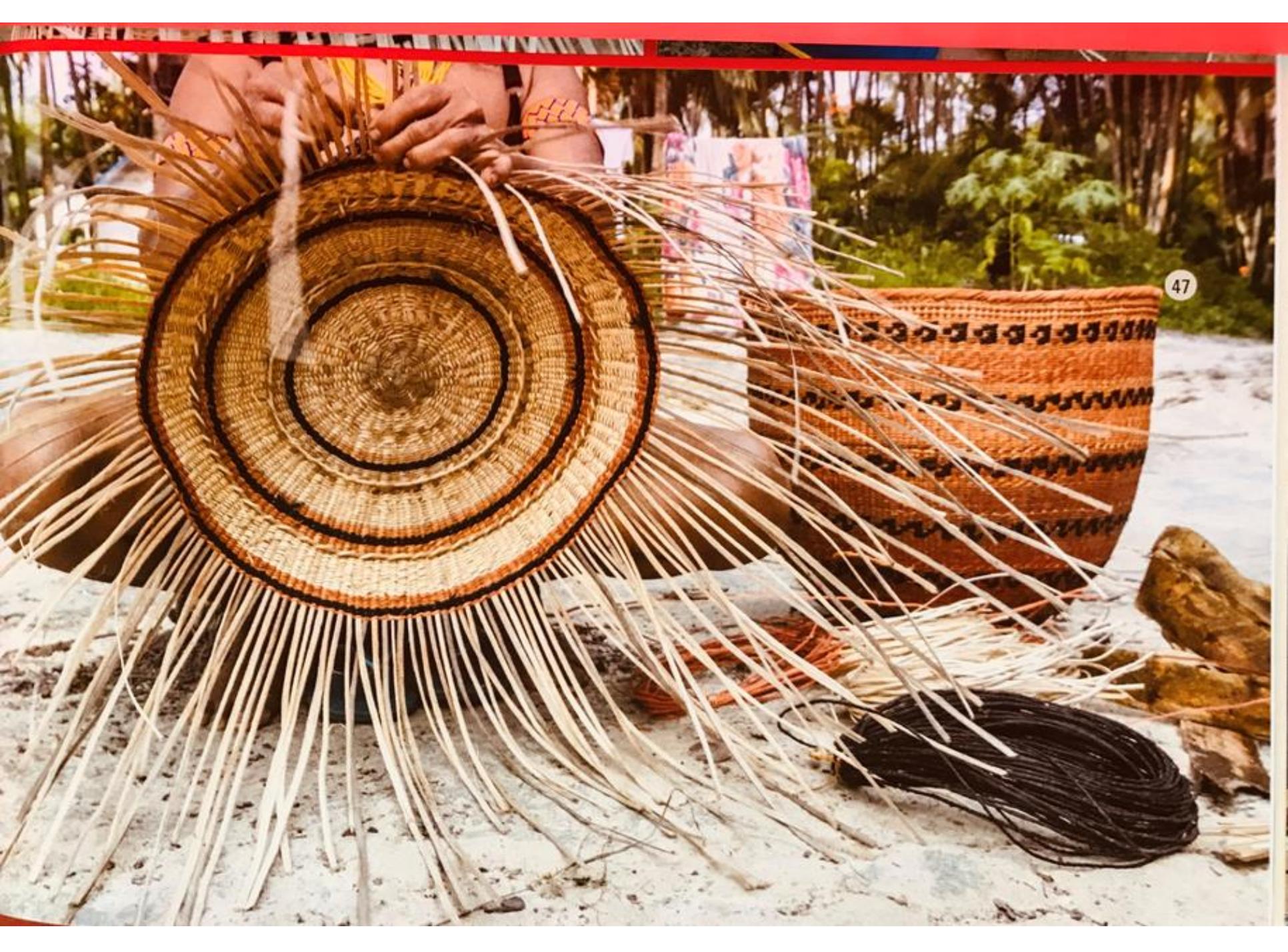
Amazônia abriga variedade extraordinária de espécies, algumas endêmicas, outras ameaçadas e muitas ainda desconhecidas.

Todas as espécies desse sistema incrivelmente biodiverso representam soluções para um conjunto de desafios biológicos

Exemplos:

- Descoberta de inibidores da ECA (enzima conversora de angiotensina), inspirada em estudos do veneno de Fer de Lance (uma víbora tropical) ajuda centenas de milhões de pessoas a controlar a hipertensão ao redor do mundo.
- Formigas cortadeiras coletam folhas como cobertura morta para suas fazendas de fungos, evitando deliberadamente aquelas com fungicidas naturais. Estudar as espécies que eles evitam pode ser um atalho para identificar novos fungicidas naturais.

A biodiversidade constitui um capital natural que sustenta muitas atividades humanas, em especial os meios de subsistência dos pobres do mundo.





Noemia Ishikawa

Përisi

Marasmius yanomami

Përisiyoma pë wãha oni

O fungo que as mulheres yanomami usam na cestaria

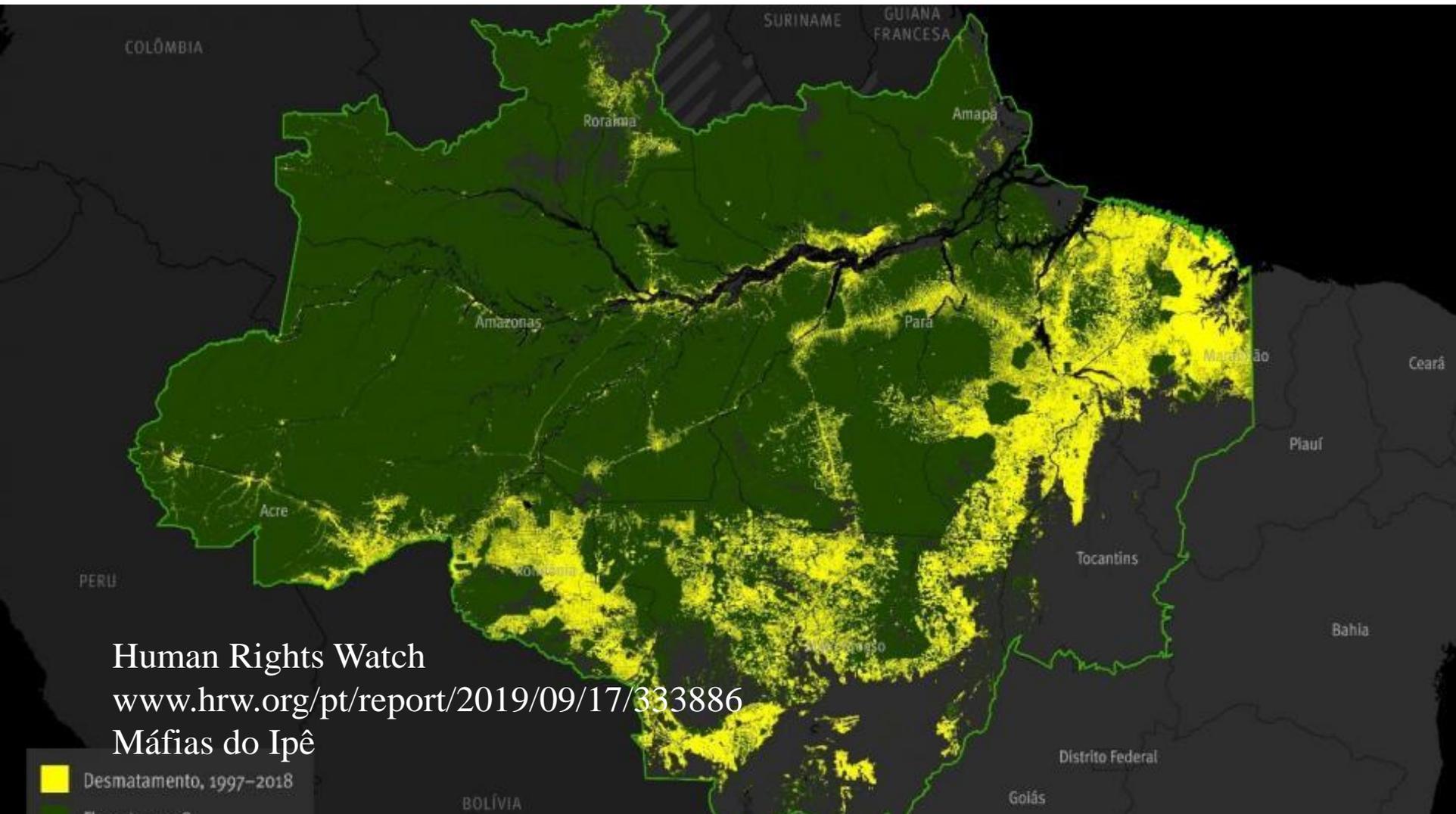


“Clean-land Deforestation”

Until 2018

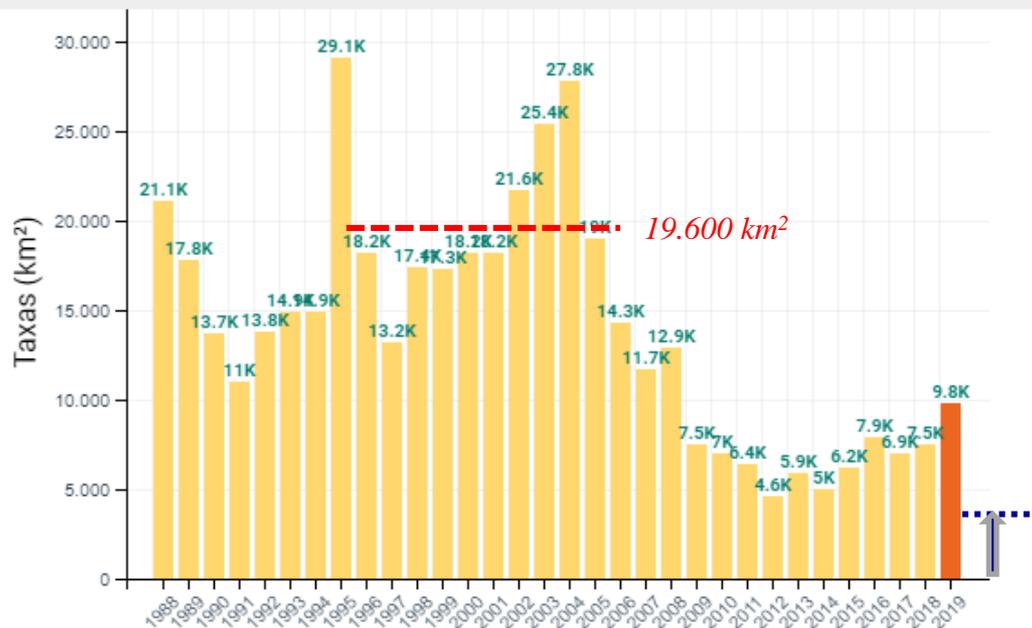
≅ 788.000 km² (19,7%) – since 1500

≅ 436.000 km² (10,9%) – since 1988



Filtros - Amazônia Legal / Estados / Todos
/ Ano / Todos

Atualizado em: 21/11/2019



http://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates

Destinação da área desmatada (aproximadamente)

- Pastagem: 63%
- Cultura agrícola temporária: 5,6%
- Floresta secundária regenerada: 24%

