

Understand the Role of Ocean in Global Warming

杨海军 温 琴

北京大学气候与海-气实验室

北京大学物理学院大气与海洋科学系

Email: hjyang@pku.edu.cn



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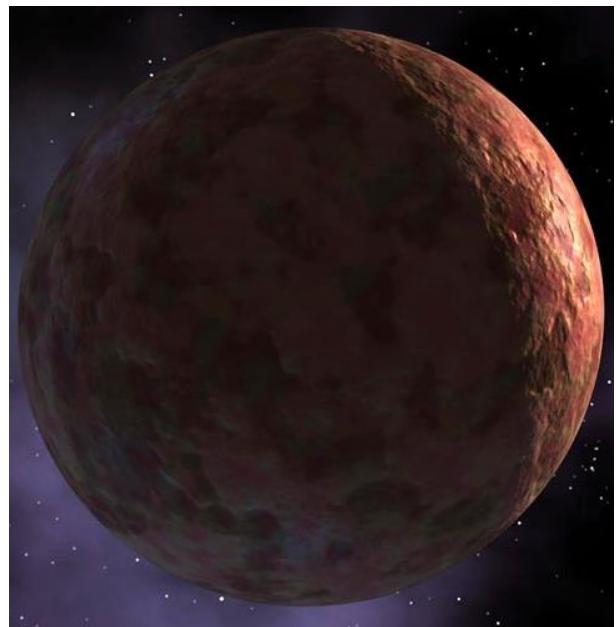
勤能补拙

湖北松滋第一中学科普论坛，2019.08.12，松滋

Atmosphere + Ocean = Habitable Earth

A naked Rock

	Real	Estimated
◆ Mars	—53°C	—56°C
◆ Earth	+15°C	—18°C
◆ Venus	+430°C	+41°C



Atmosphere + Ocean = Habitable Earth

A Rock with still Air

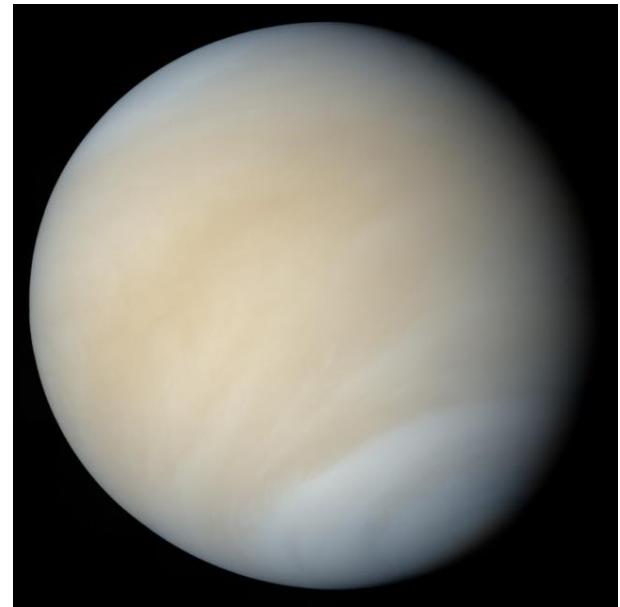
	Real	Estimated
◆ Earth	+15°C	+67°C



Atmosphere + Ocean = Habitable Earth

A Rock with moving Air

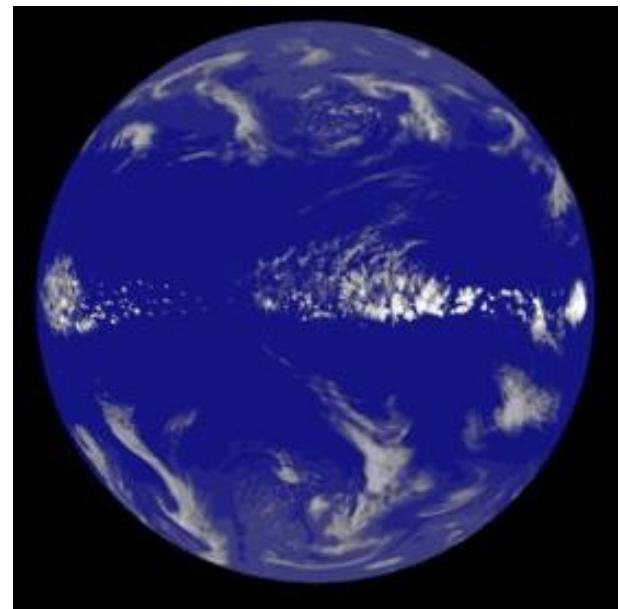
	Real	Estimated
◆ Earth	+15°C	<<67°C



Atmosphere + Ocean = Habitable Earth

A Rock with Air + Ocean

	Real	Estimated
◆ Earth	+15°C	~15°C



Atmosphere + Ocean = Habitable Earth

A Rock with Air + **Ocean + Land**

	Real	Estimated
◆ Earth	+15°C	+15°C



Ocean: Wonderful Earth



为什么要研究海洋？

- ◆ 超过62%的人口居住在离海岸线100km范围内，并且这部分人口增长率最快
- ◆ 超过50%的海岸线处于危险之中
- ◆ 海洋提供了人类大量的食物及矿产资源
- ◆ 人类活动产生大量的有毒或未经处理的污水及生活垃圾，对海洋造成严重污染，从而威胁海洋生态系统
- ◆ 海洋调节全球气候，海洋状态的变化将给人类难以预料的后果
- ◆ ...

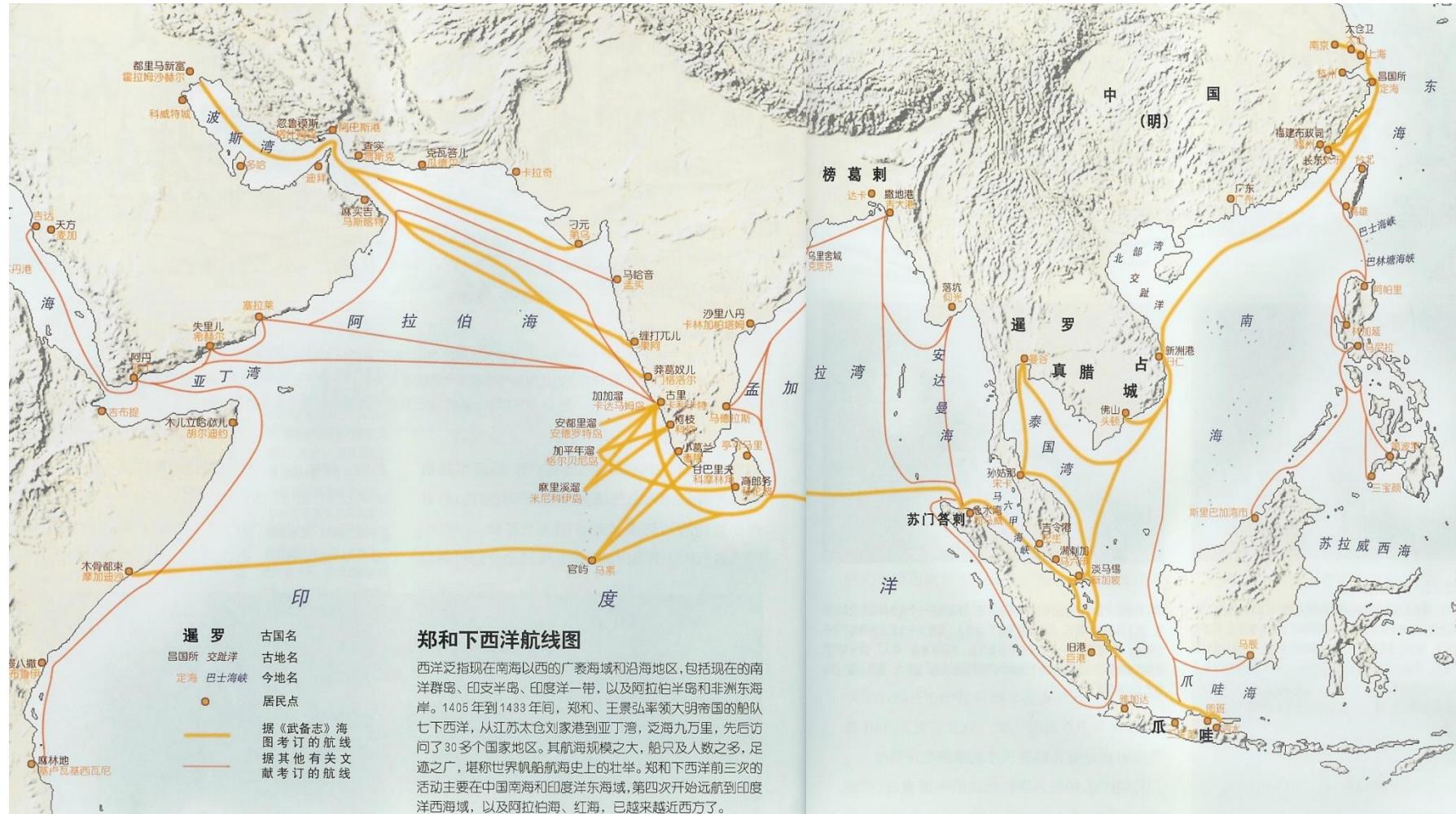


郑和下西洋 (1405-1433)



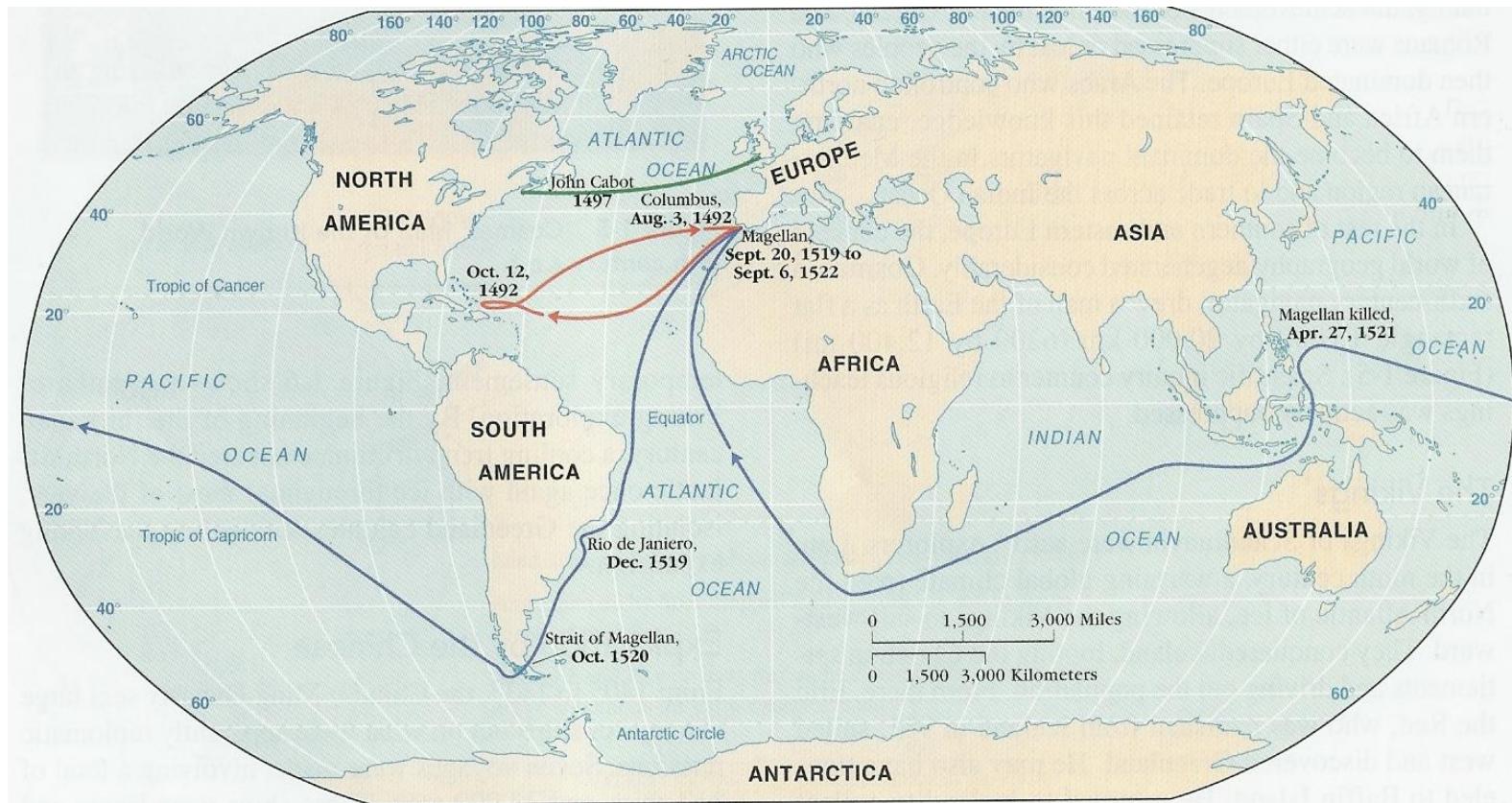
- ◆ “郑和：远航于地理大发现前夕”，作者：周宁，《中国国家地理》2005.4

郑和下西洋 (1405-1433)



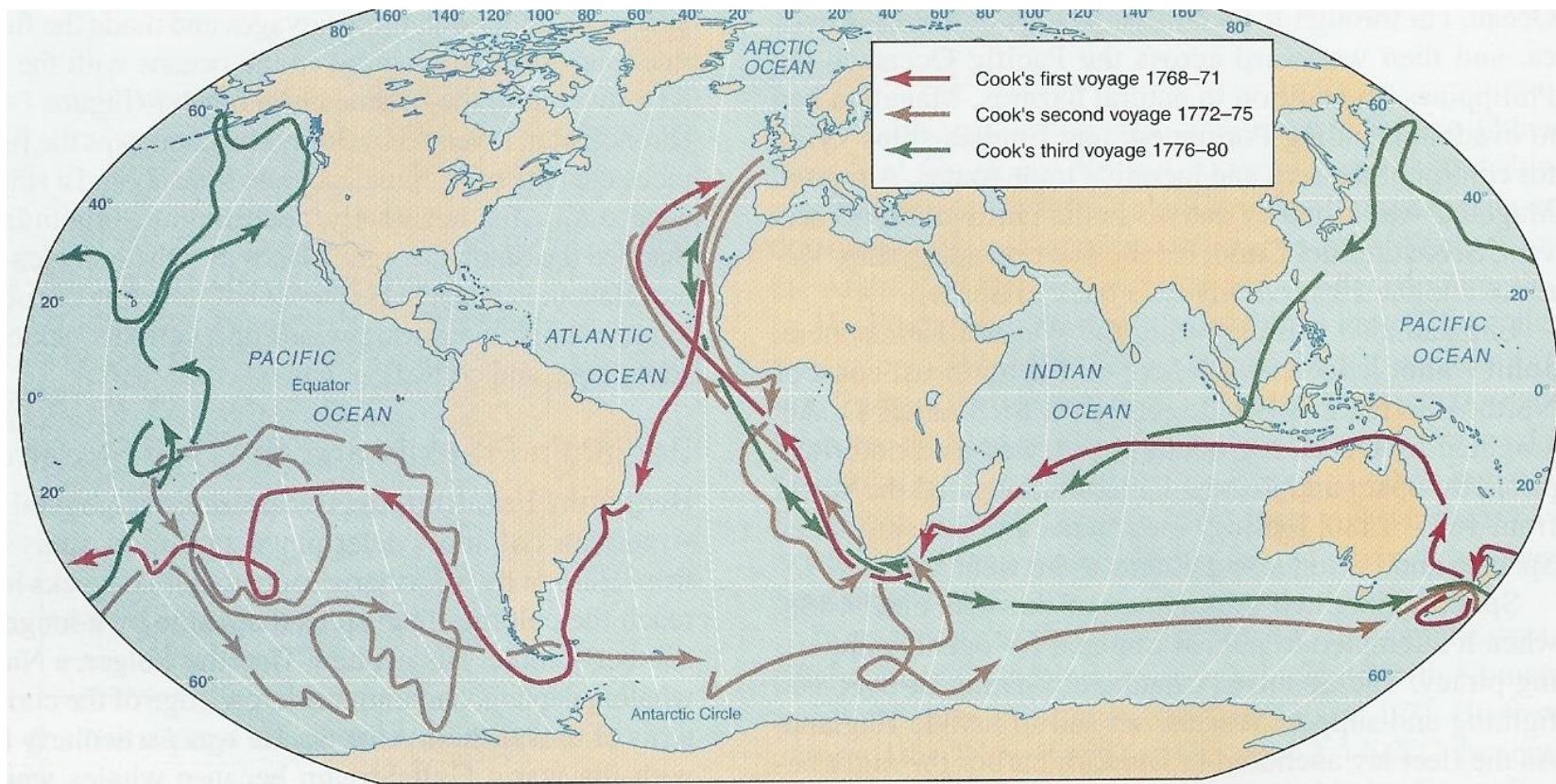
◆ 郑和航海路线。在28年间7下西洋，从江苏太仓刘家港到红海，泛海9万里，随从2.7万人，访问了30多个国家，以“示中国富强”。

哥伦布 (1492) 麦哲伦 (1519)



- ◆ 哥伦布1492年的航海给欧洲人打开了一个新世界；John Cabot发现了北美大陆；麦哲伦(在南美洲大陆南端和火地岛等岛屿之间,沟通太平洋和大西洋)完成了首次环球航行(1519.9.21—1522.9.6)

现代海洋学 (1720)



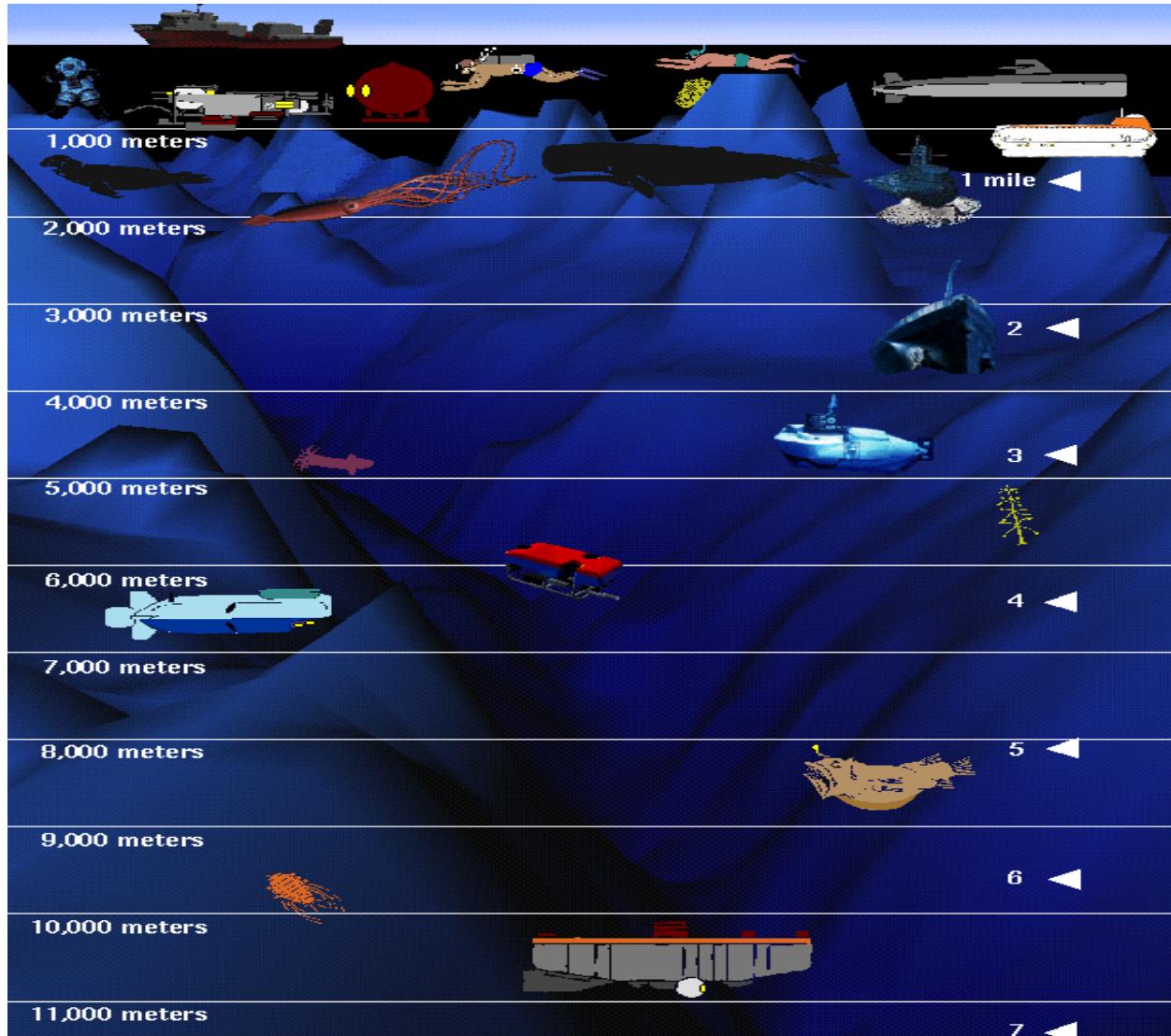
- 为保持海洋优势，英国开展了以科学发现和考察为目的的航海。英国人 James Cook(1728-1779)首先开展了三次航行，首次精确描绘出很多海岛如夏威夷群岛，开创性地测量了次表层的水温，测量风和海流，测量水下声音传播以及收集珊瑚礁数据。图为他的三次航海路线，海洋计时器的发明使他能精确测定经度。

早期海洋研究



收集生物样本图

海洋研究



- ◆ 目前人类所能承受的最大压力深度约为686m
- ◆ Alvin的最大潜水深度为4000m，大约能探测全球40%的海底
- ◆ Sea Cliff II的操作极限为6000m
- ◆ 日本的Shinkai 6500的操作深度为6500m，可以探测97%的全球海洋
- ◆ Trieste能下潜到10915m(马里亚纳海沟)，但是它无法移动，目前已不再使用

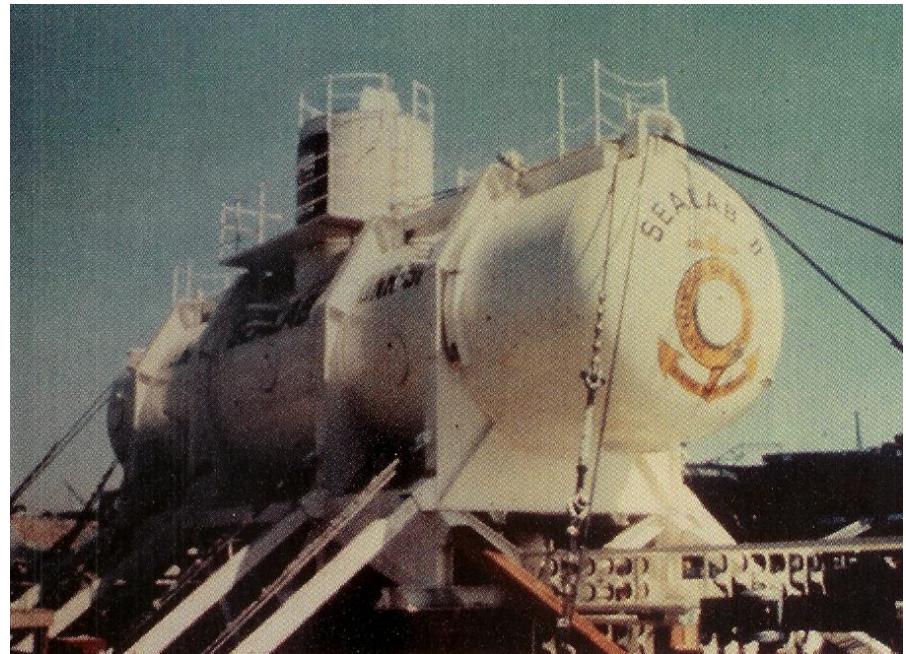
<http://www.oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/>

海洋观测研究

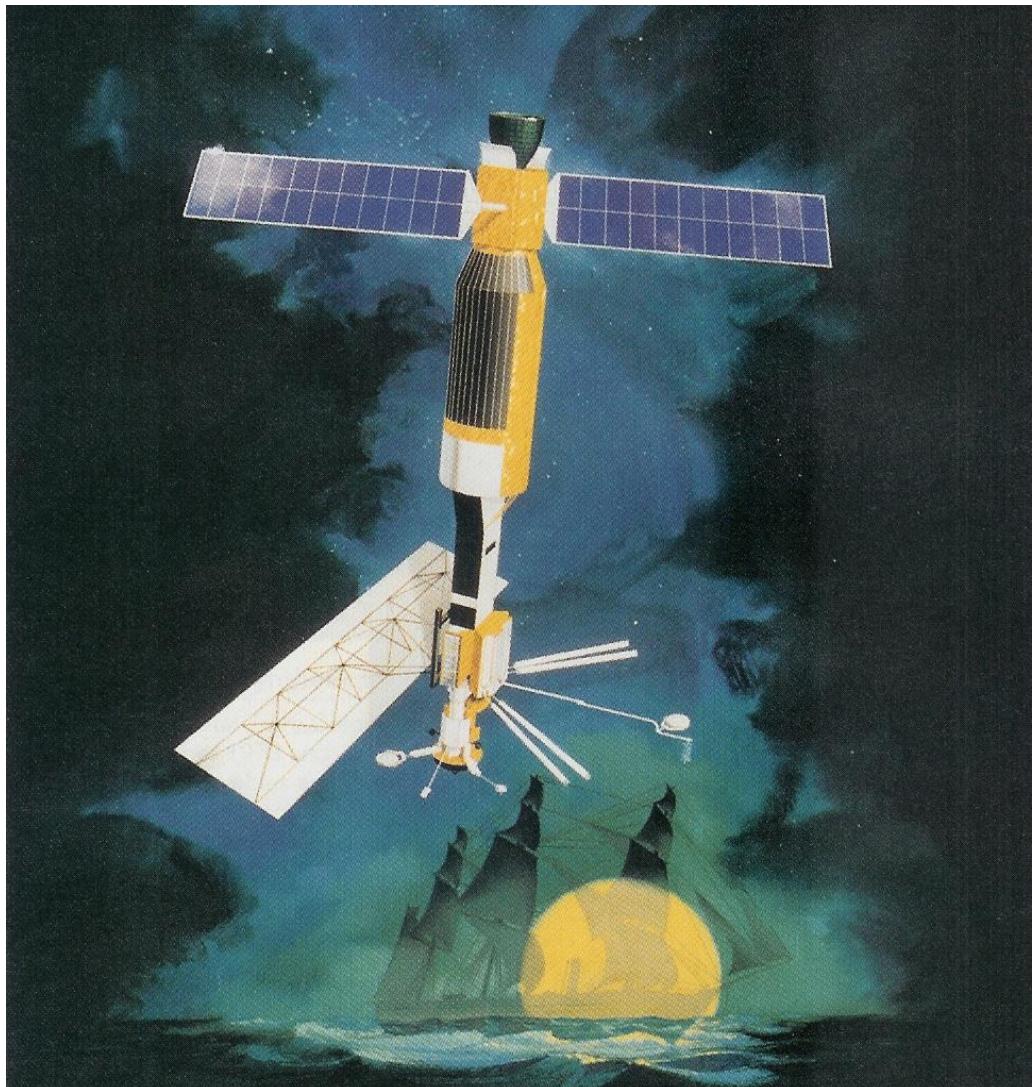


◆ ABE—新一代无人驾驶海底探测工具，与海面无绳索相连，能在海底连续工作数月以收集数据。由WHOI开发。

- 水下生活仓：可置于海底或悬浮于水中，仓内气体由氧气和氦气组成，气压保持与同等深度的水压平衡，因此，打开仓门并不会导致海水的涌入。



海洋观测研究



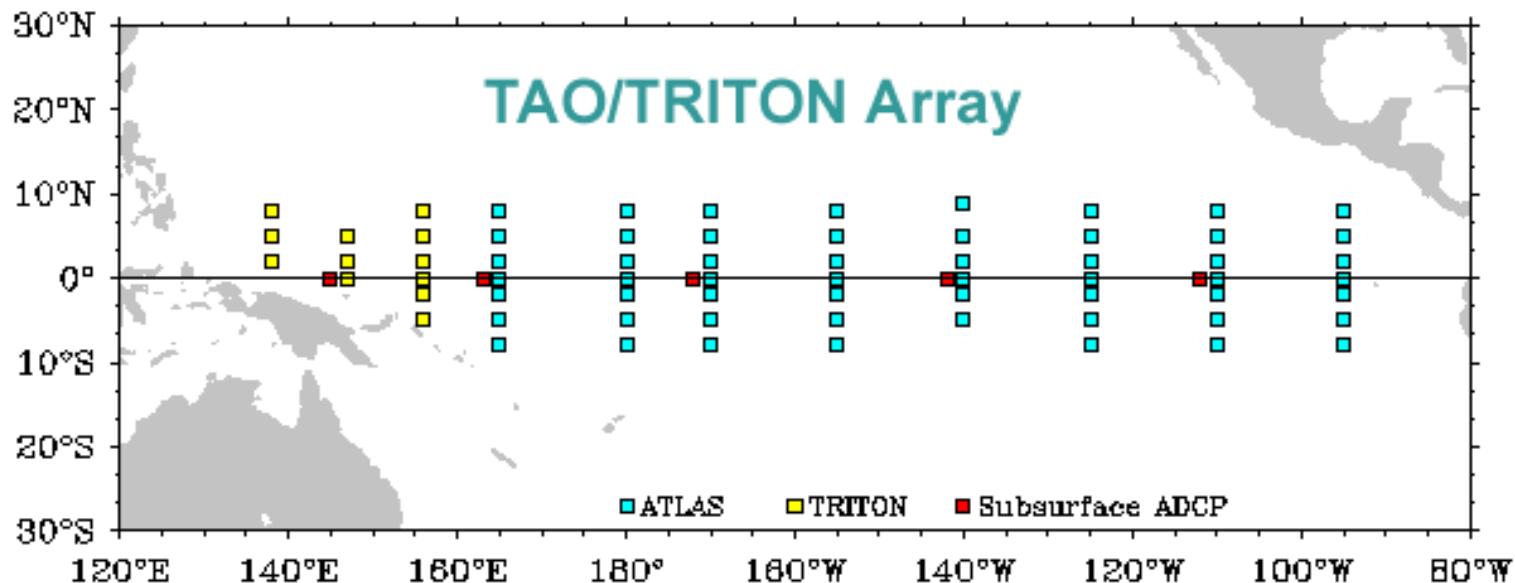
◆ 第一颗海洋遥感卫星发射于1978年7月7日，坠落于同年10月10日。尽管时间很短，但提供了足够证据证明了它对海洋学的价值，开创了从太空探测海洋的新纪元

海洋观测研究



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海洋观测研究

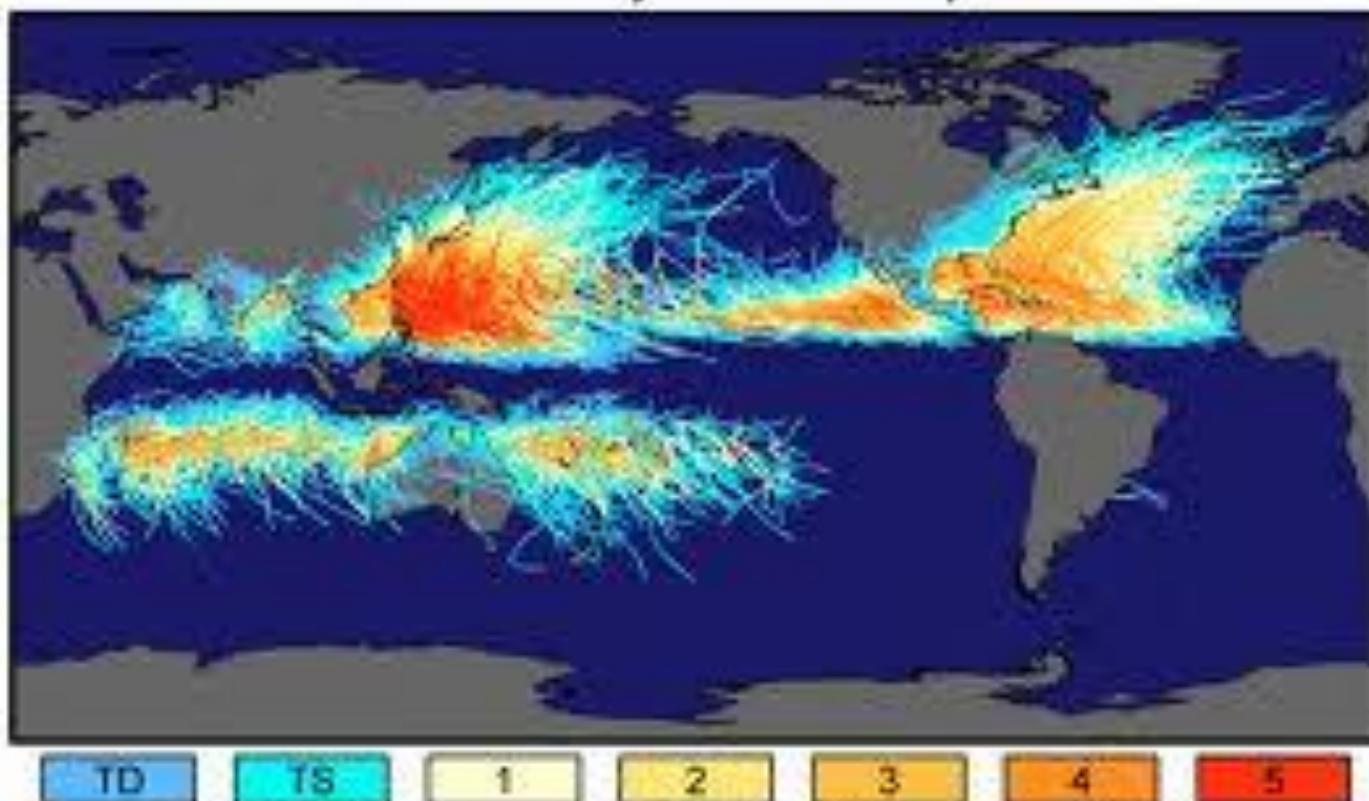


- ❖ 起因于1982-1983的强El Nino事件
- ❖ 用10年时间才完成(1984—1994)，整个矩阵包括70个定点浮标，超过400个移动浮标。共进行了83个航次，涉及到6个国家
- ❖ 提供对热带太平洋连续的观测：风、气温、相对湿度、海面水温、500m以上次表层水温及海流速度等等
- ❖ http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/tao/proj_over/flash/mainDOC.html



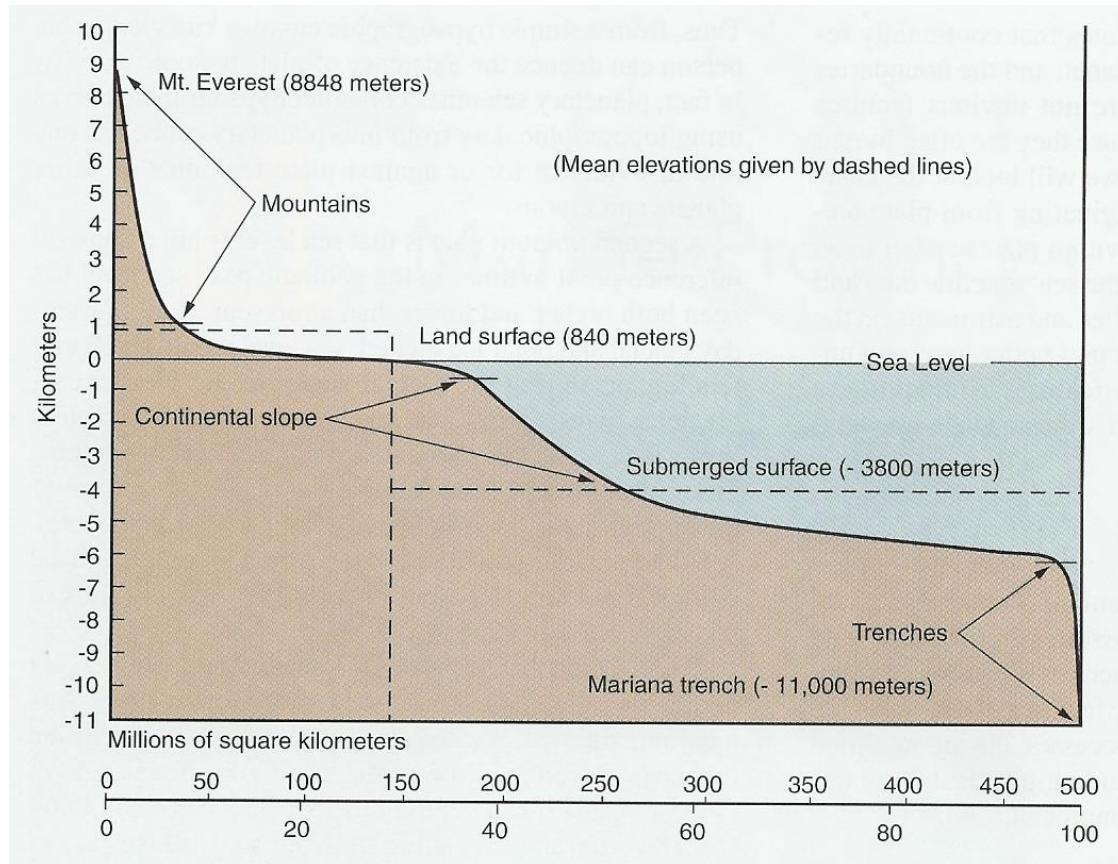
热带风暴

Tracks and Intensity of All Tropical Storms



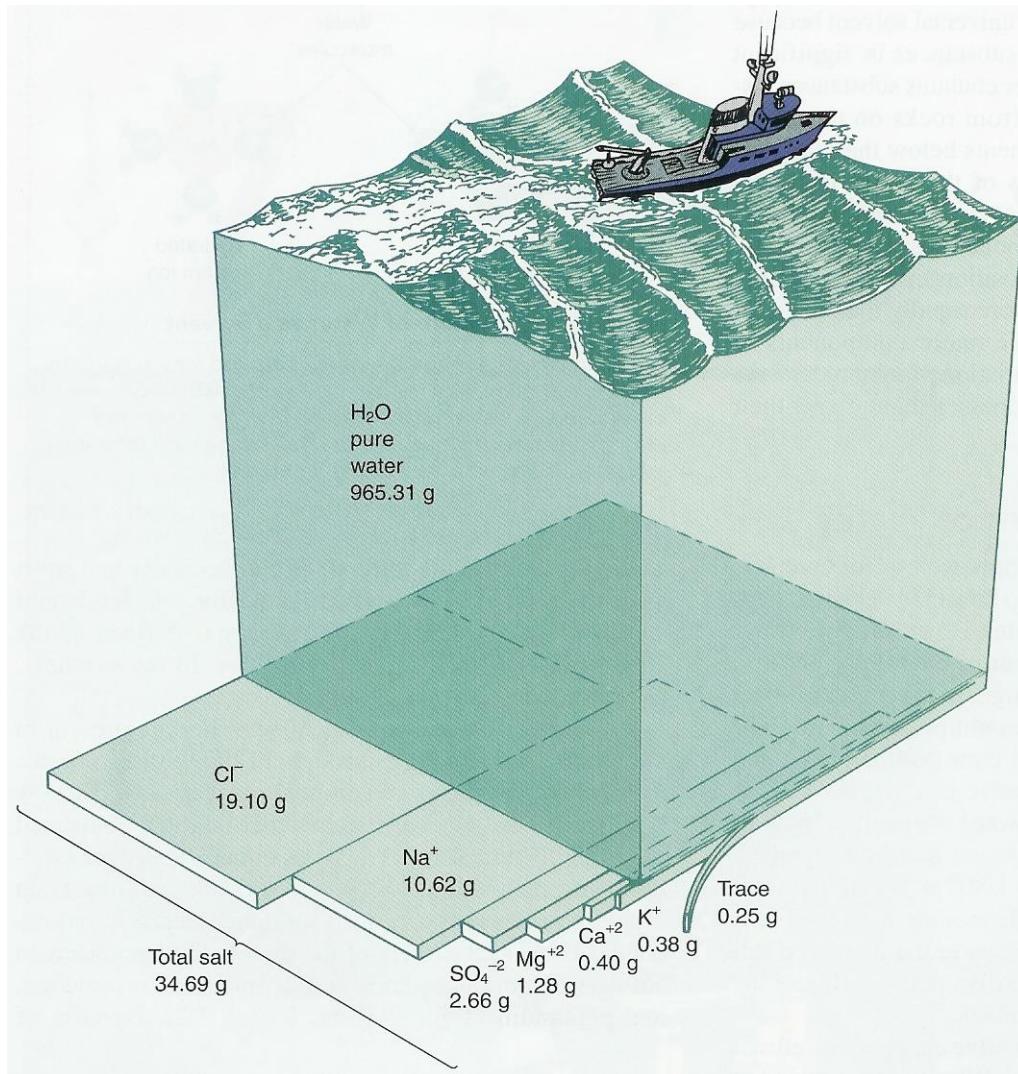
Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Intensity Scale

海陆对比



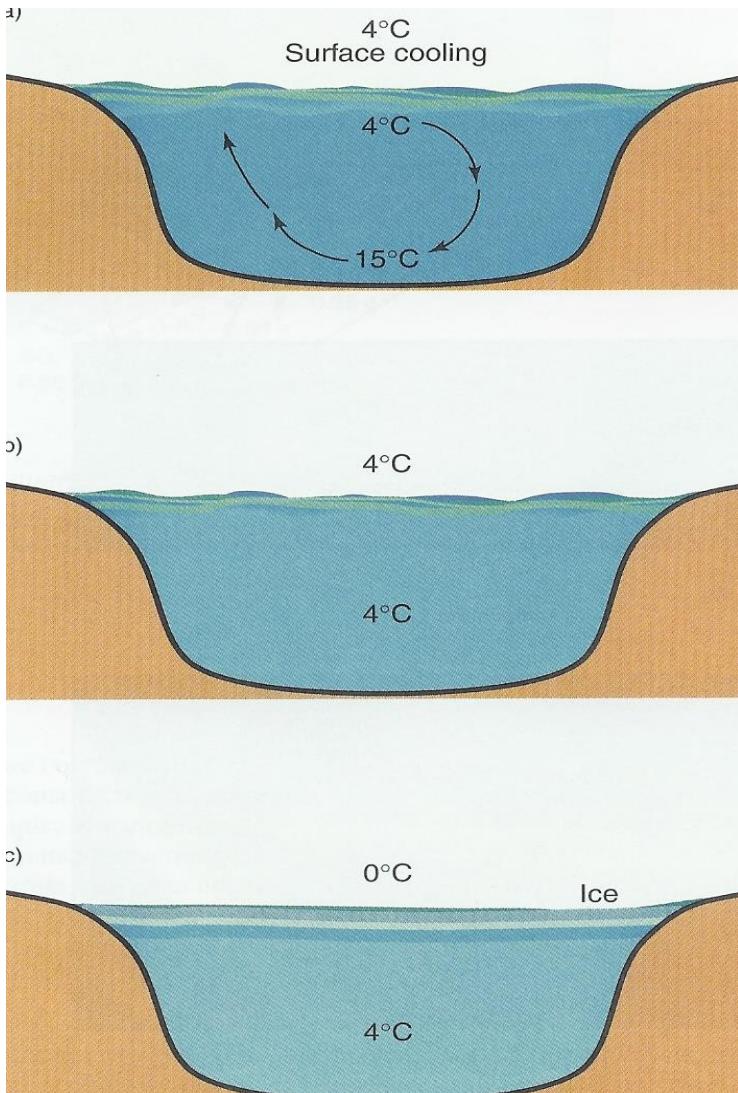
- 地表高程曲线。图示不同高度或深度地球表面所占面积。水平虚线表示海平面以上地球陆地平均高度为840m，海洋的平均深度为3800m。垂直虚线表示目前海陆分布面积的划分。

海水成分



- ◆ 海水是咸的！
- ◆ 海水平均盐度约为35‰，即1000克海水中含有35克盐分

水的一个特殊属性



- ◆ 水在 4°C 时密度最大，由水分子结构决定。因此水在密度最大时仍然为液态
- ◆ 水的特殊性质对海洋环流形成，以及对海洋所有生命的生存极其重要

地球上到底有多少水？



- ◆ **BIGGEST:** all water in everything. $d=1384 \text{ km}$, $v=1.386E9 \text{ km}^3$
- ◆ **Small:** liquid fresh water. $d=272.8 \text{ km}$, $v=1.06E7 \text{ km}^3$
- ◆ **Tiny:** water in lakes and rivers. $d=56.2 \text{ km}$, $v=9.3E4 \text{ km}^3$

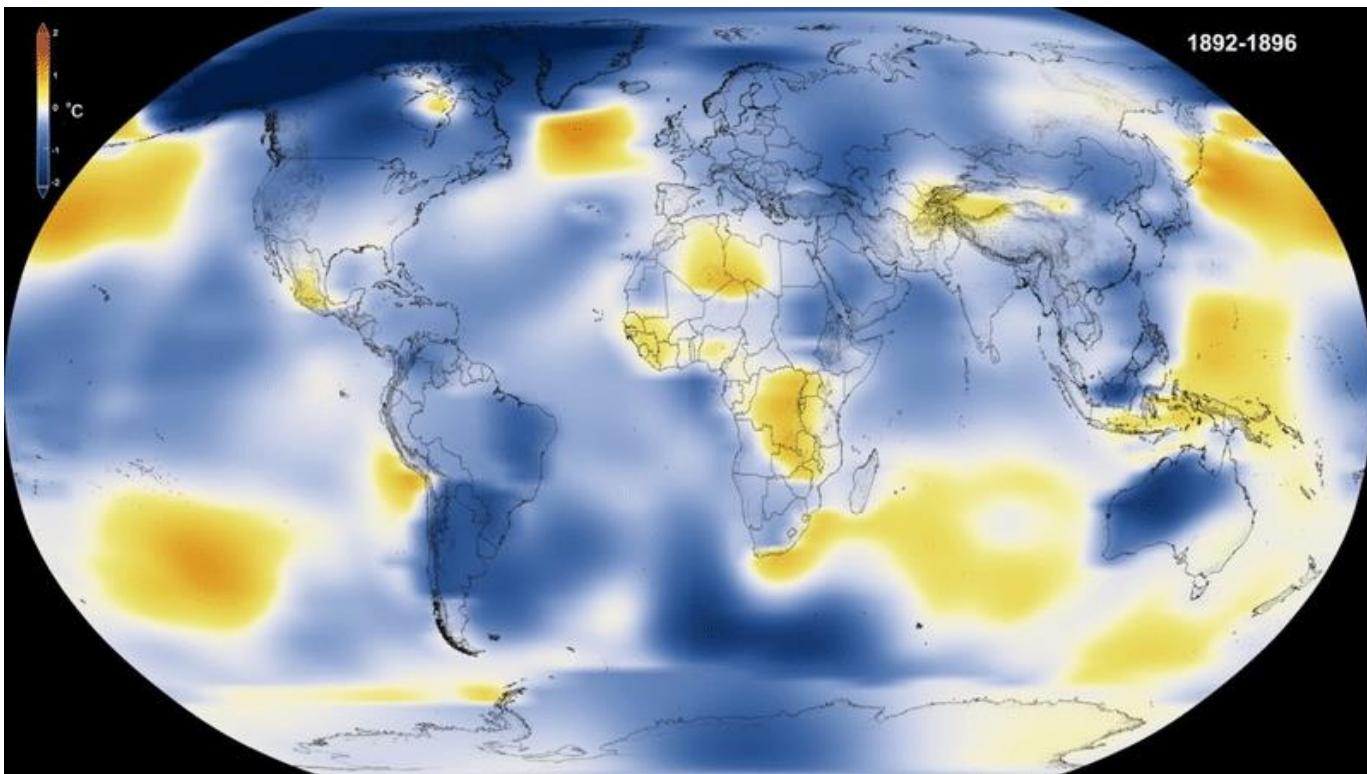
<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/2010/gallery/global-water-volume.html>

建立了海洋波动振荡海盆模理论

- 海盆模  洗脸盆的水波
- 模型简单：浅水方程
- 难点：大规模的稀疏矩阵
阵（ $10\text{万} \times 10\text{万}$ 阶以上）



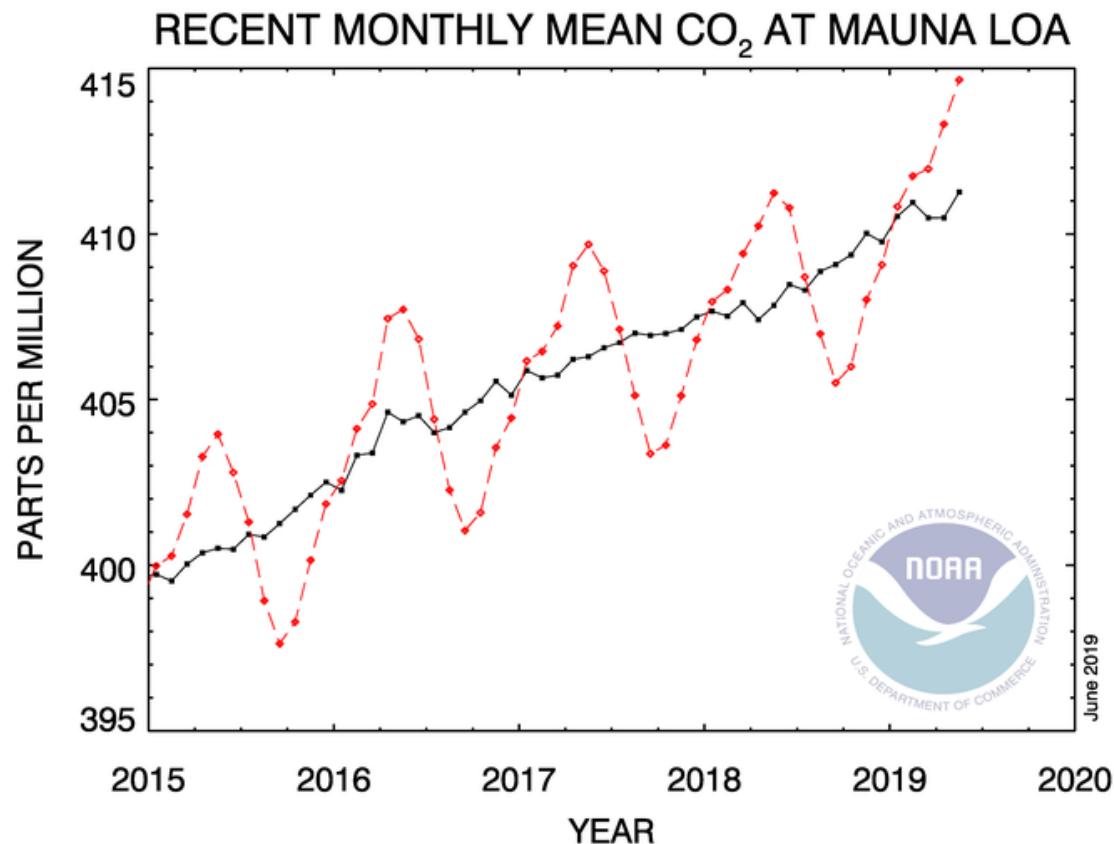
A Warming Climate



NASA/GSFC/Scientific Visualization Studio

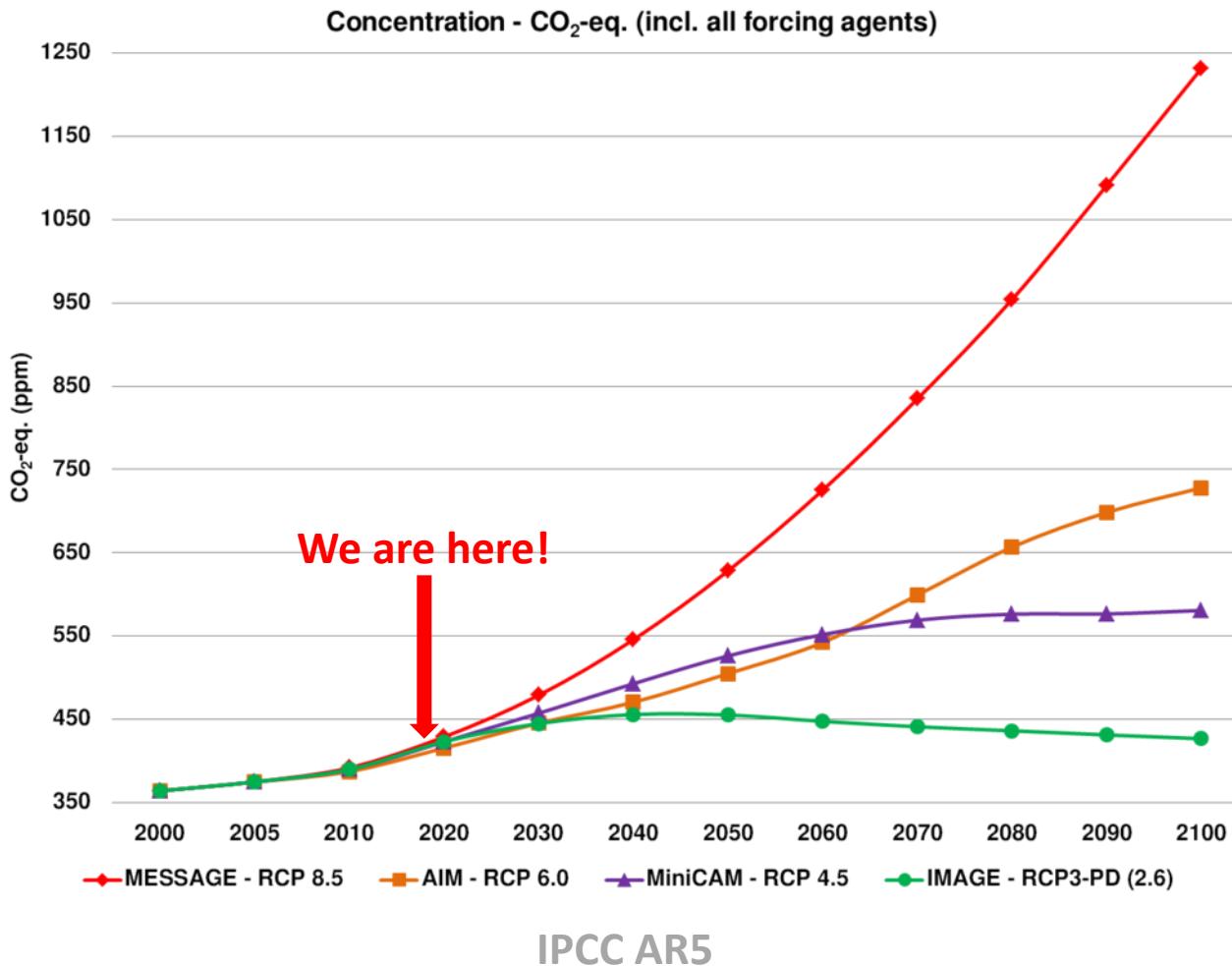
<https://www.giss.nasa.gov/research/news/20170118/2016gistempupdateblack.gif>

A Rapid Rising CO₂

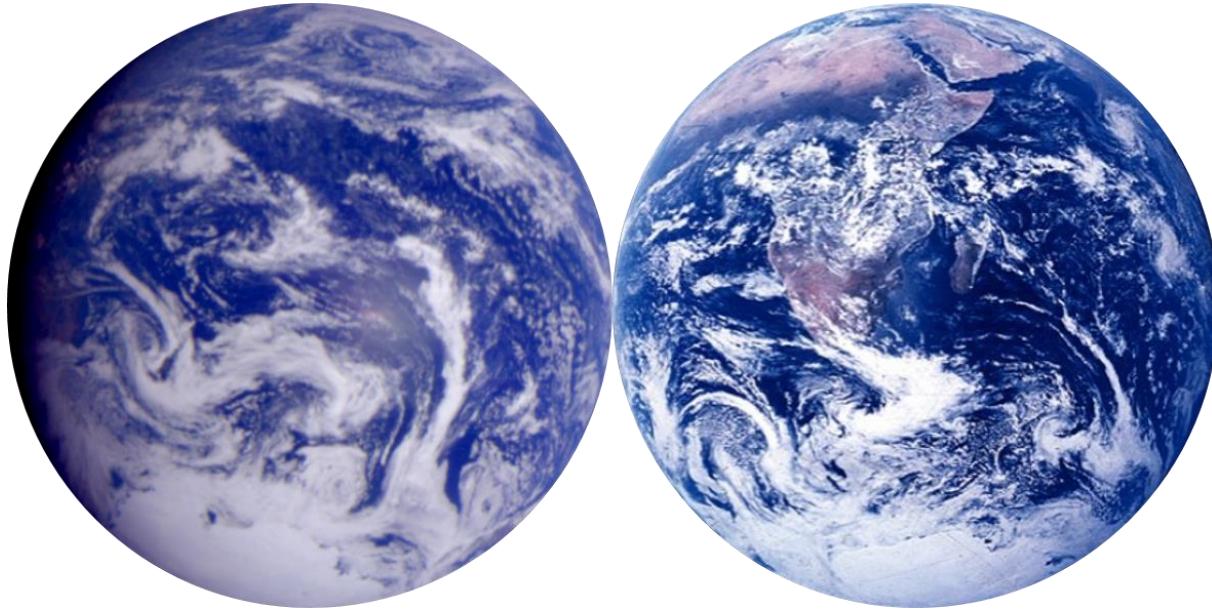


<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/gr.html>

An Awful Future Projection ?



A Hope from the Ocean



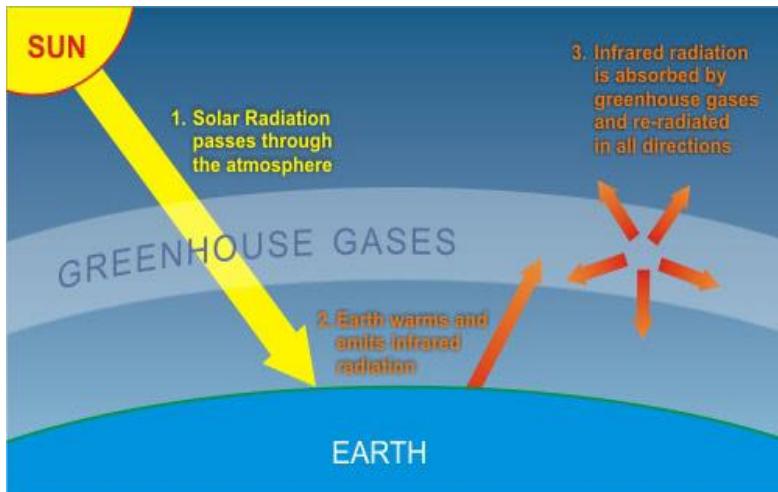
Aqua-Planet: 71% covered by ocean

Ocean: Buffering the Global Warming

Resulted from

Heating

Hosing



Decoding Hosing and Heating Roles in a Warming Climate

Water Role – A Fundamental



Lapse Rate

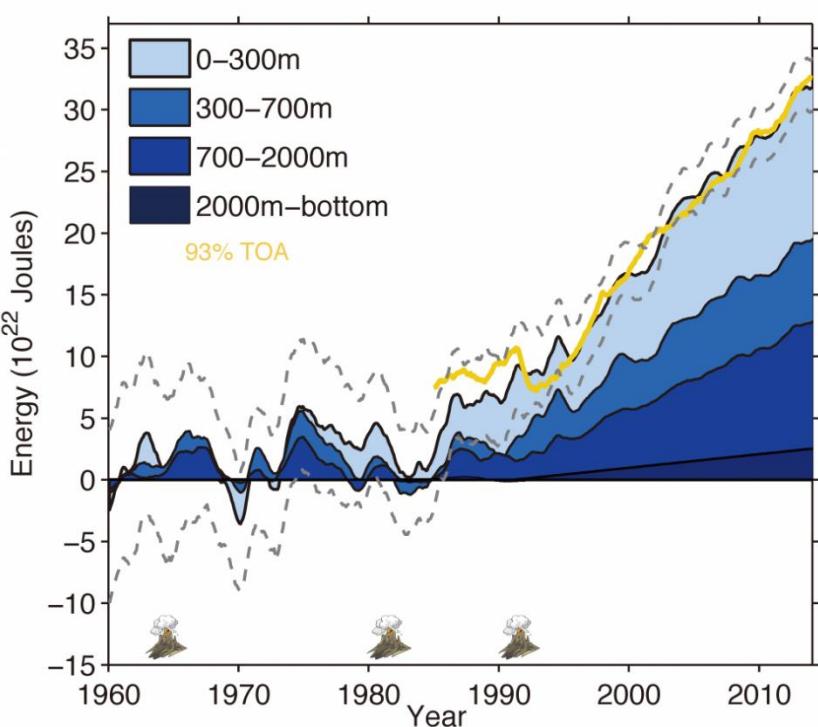
Dry Air: $\Gamma_d = g/c_p = 9.8 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$

Wet Air: $\Gamma_w = = 6-7 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$

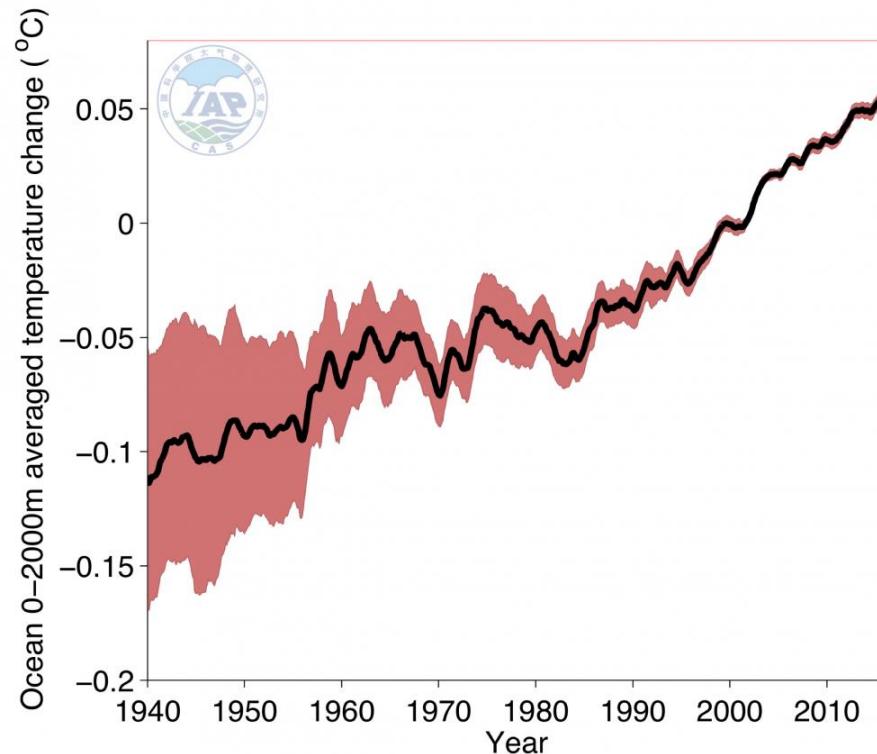
30%

Latent Heat: Solid $\xrightarrow{334\text{J/g}}$ Liquid $\xrightarrow{2260\text{J/g}}$ Gas

Ocean Heat Content Change

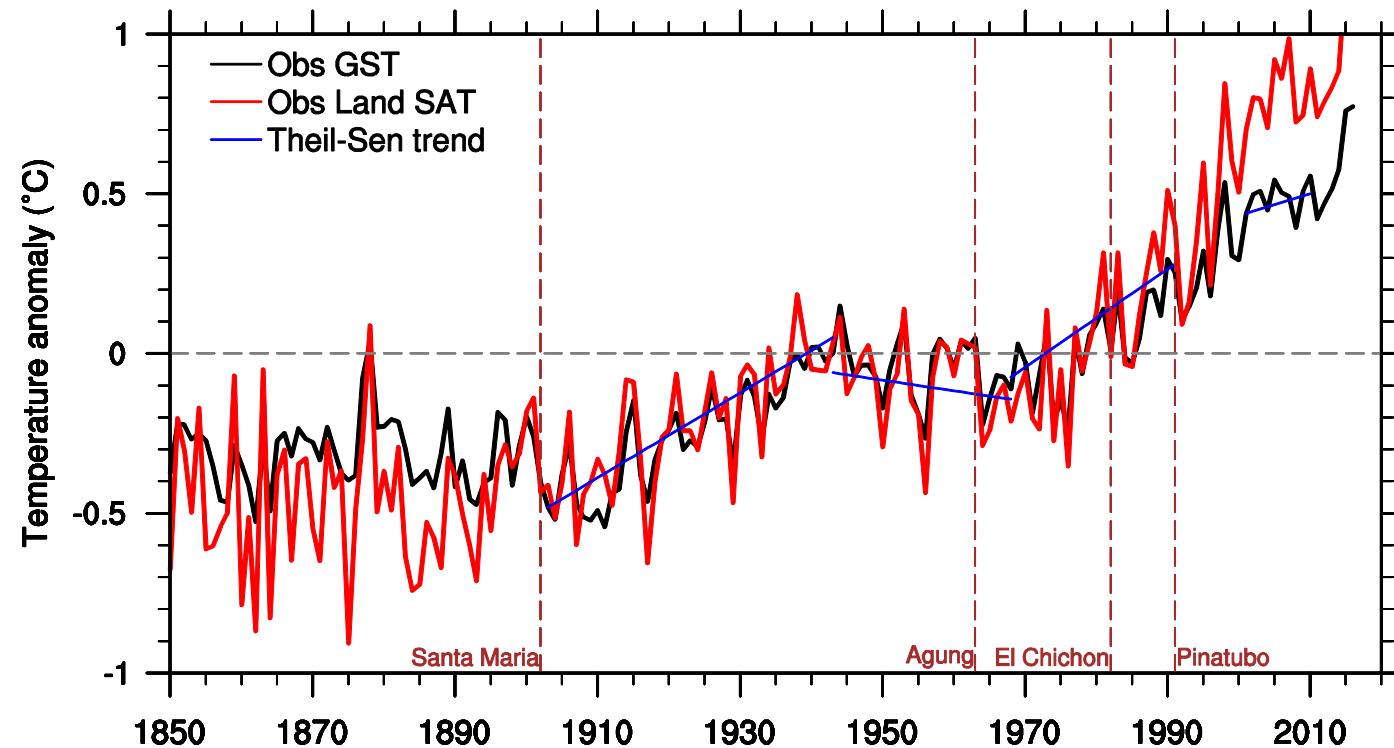


Ocean energy budget based on IAP ocean temperature analysis. The 93% of the energy imbalance observed from the top of atmosphere is shown in yellow. OHC change below 2000m is from Purkey and Johnson 2010. (contributed by L Cheng)

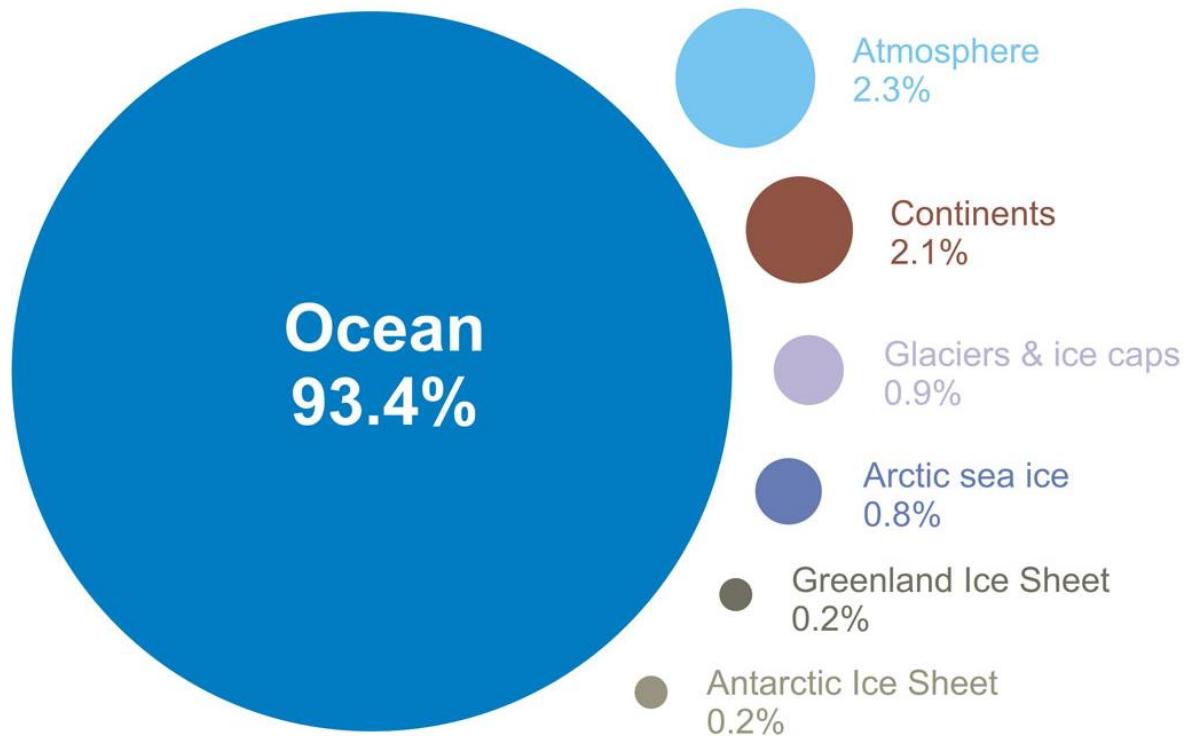


0-2000m averaged temperature change since 1940/01 to 2016/12 along with uncertainty estimates (95% confidence interval). (contributed by L Cheng)

Ocean Buffering the Surface Warming



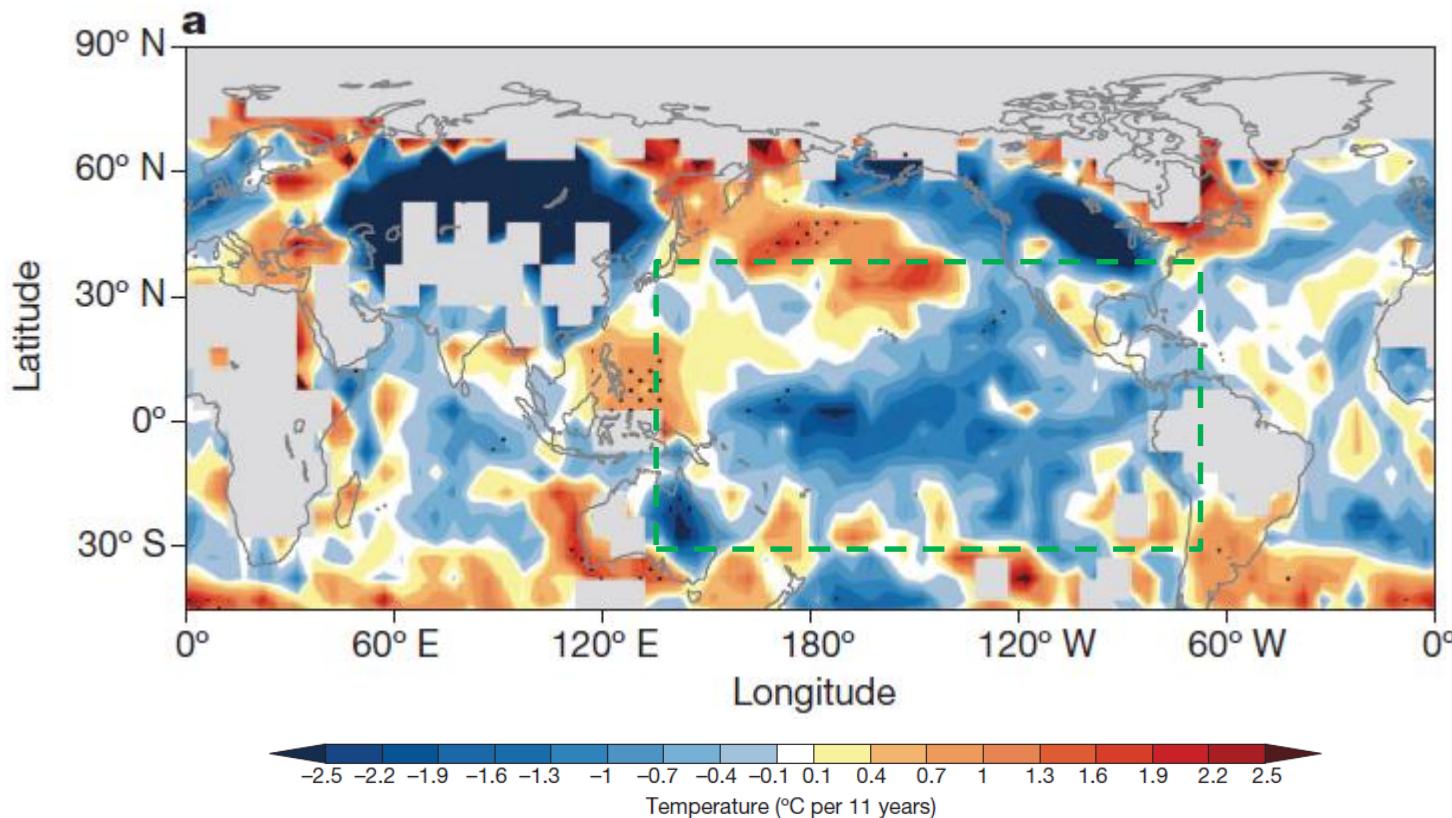
Where is Global Warming Going?



S. Levitus, J. I. Antonov, T. P. Boyer, O. K. Baranova, H. E. Garcia, R. A. Locarnini, A. V. Mishonov, J. R. Reagan, D. Seidov, E. S. Yarosh, and M. M. Zweng | published 17 May 2012

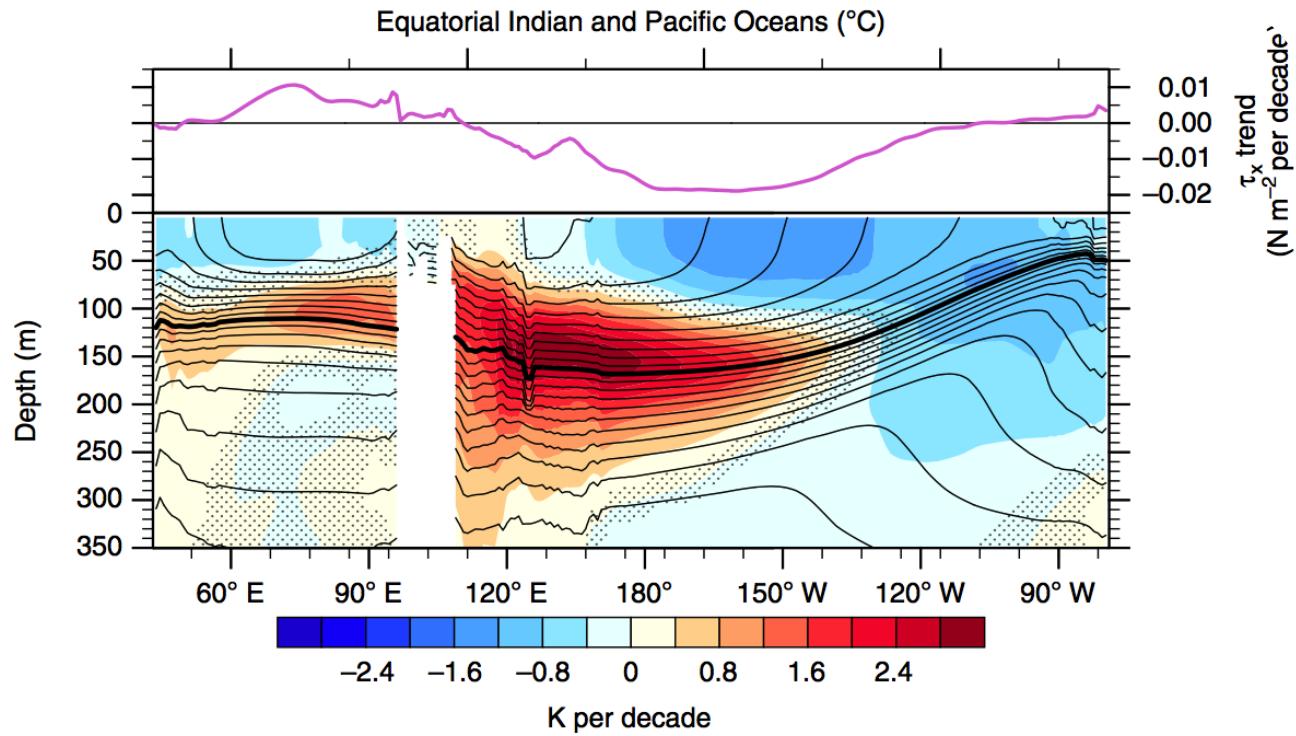
Where is Global Warming Going?

Pacific ?



Kosaka and Xie (2013); Xie et al. (2015); Meehl et al. (2011) ; Liu et al. (2016); etc..

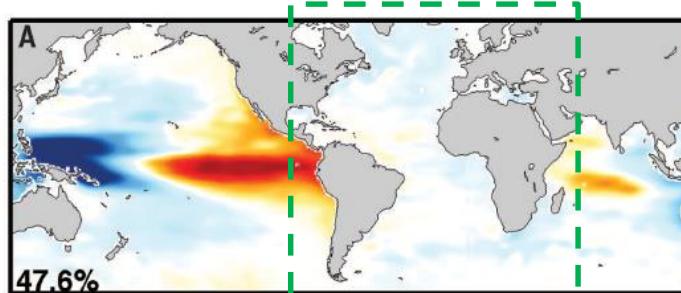
Where is Global Warming Going?



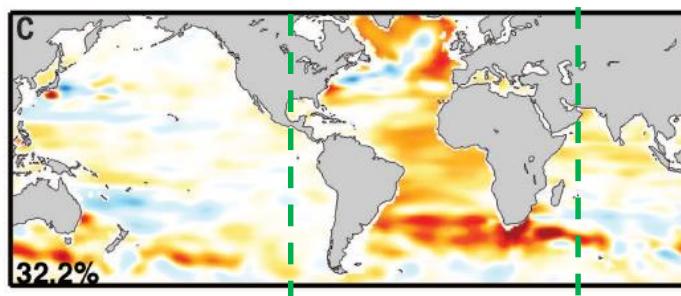
Liu et al. (2016)

Where is Global Warming Going?

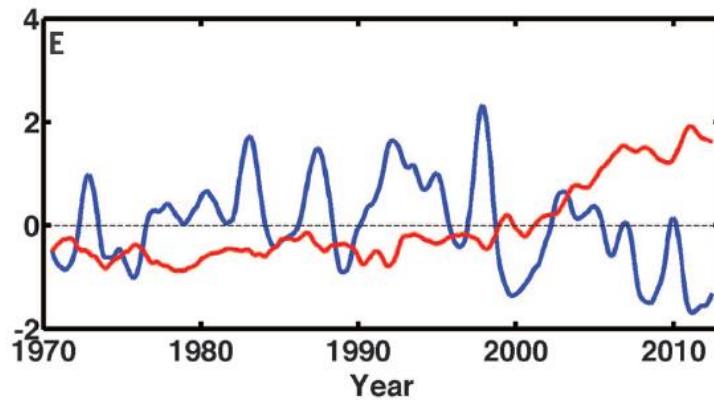
Atlantic?



Surface



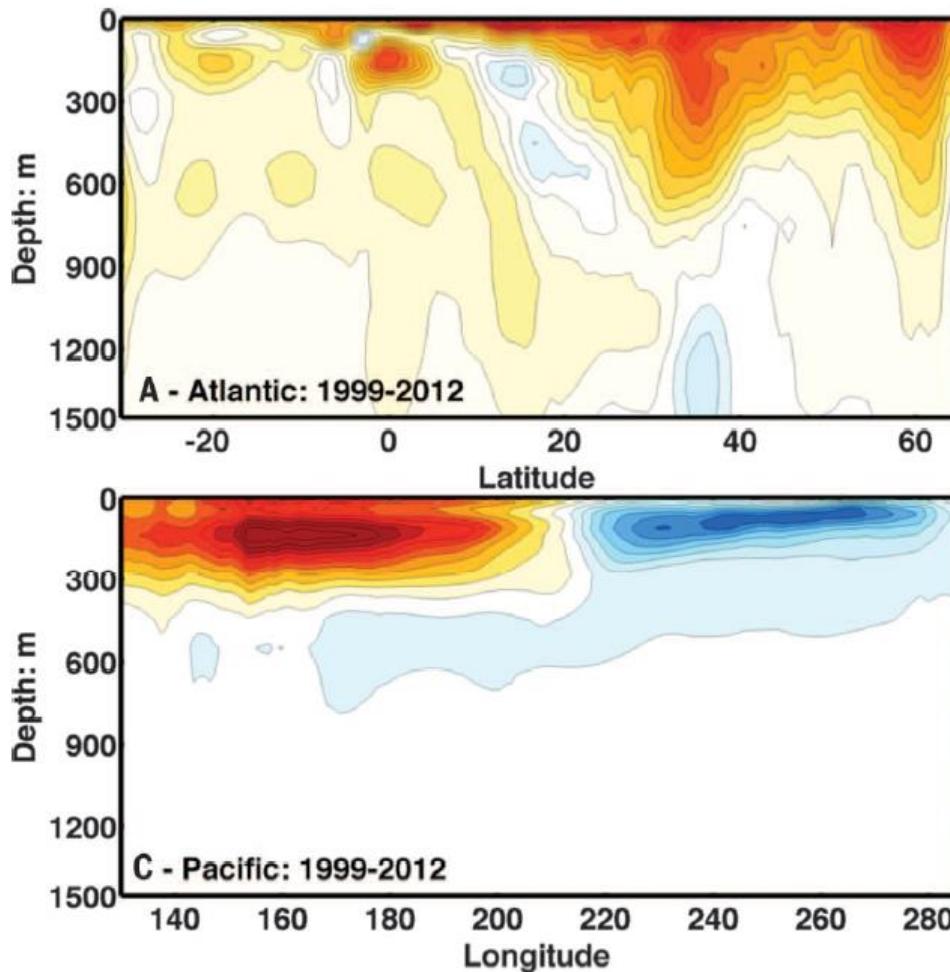
0-300m



Chen et al. (2014)

Where is Global Warming Going?

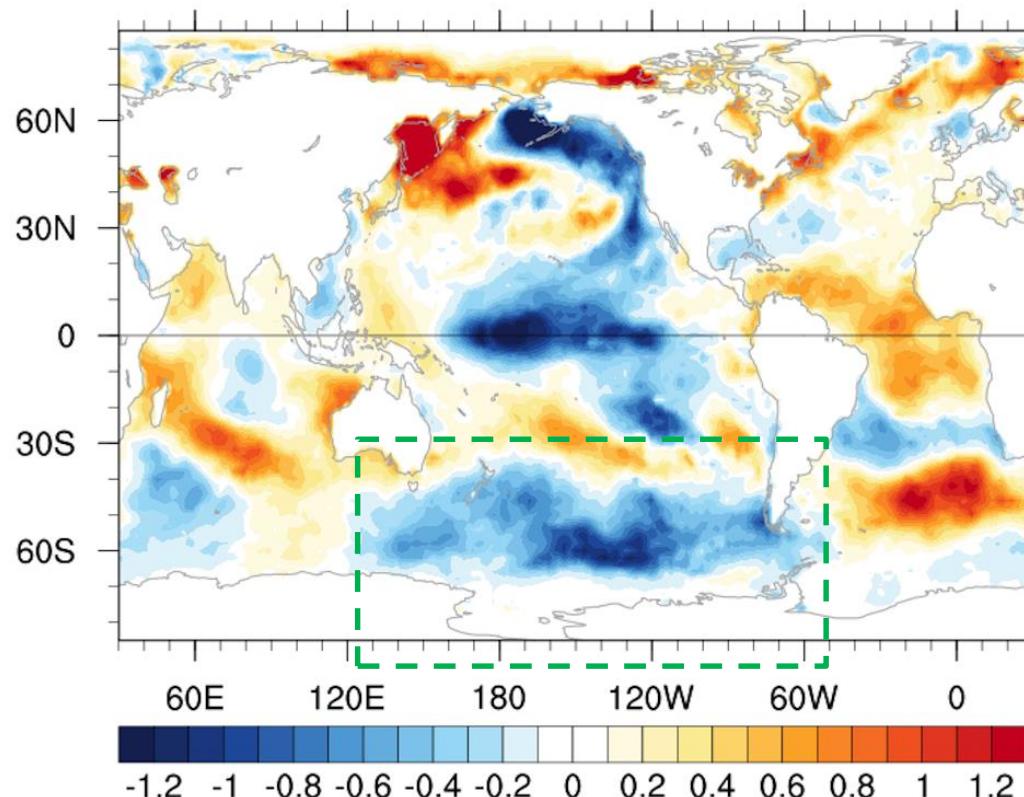
Atlantic?



Chen et al. (2014)

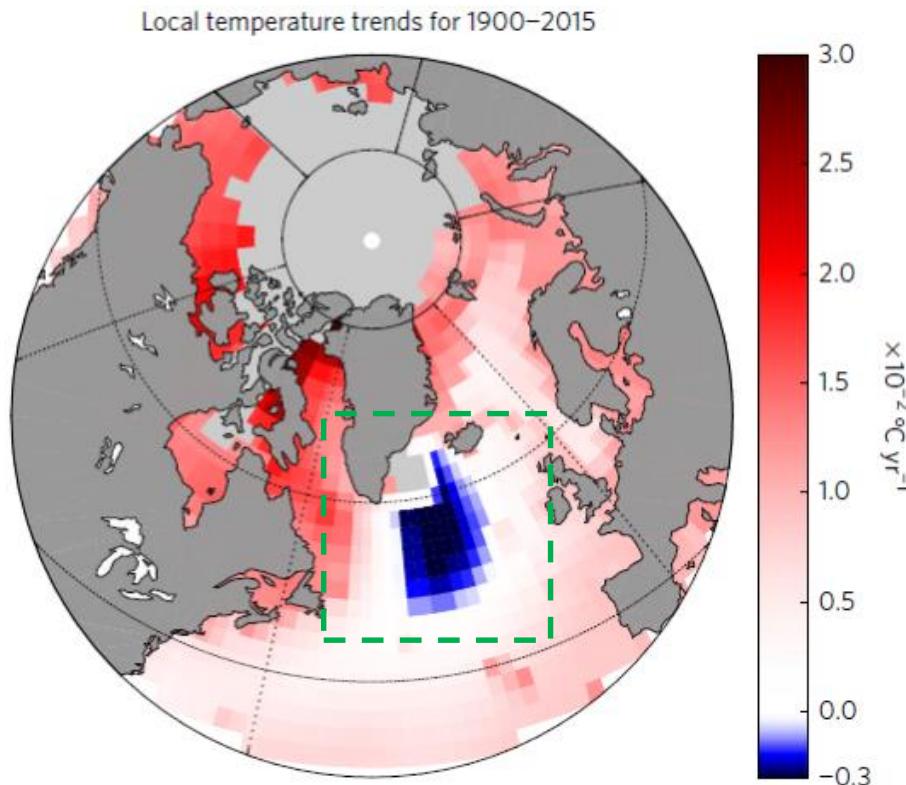
Where is Global Warming Going?

Southern Ocean?



Where is Global Warming Going?

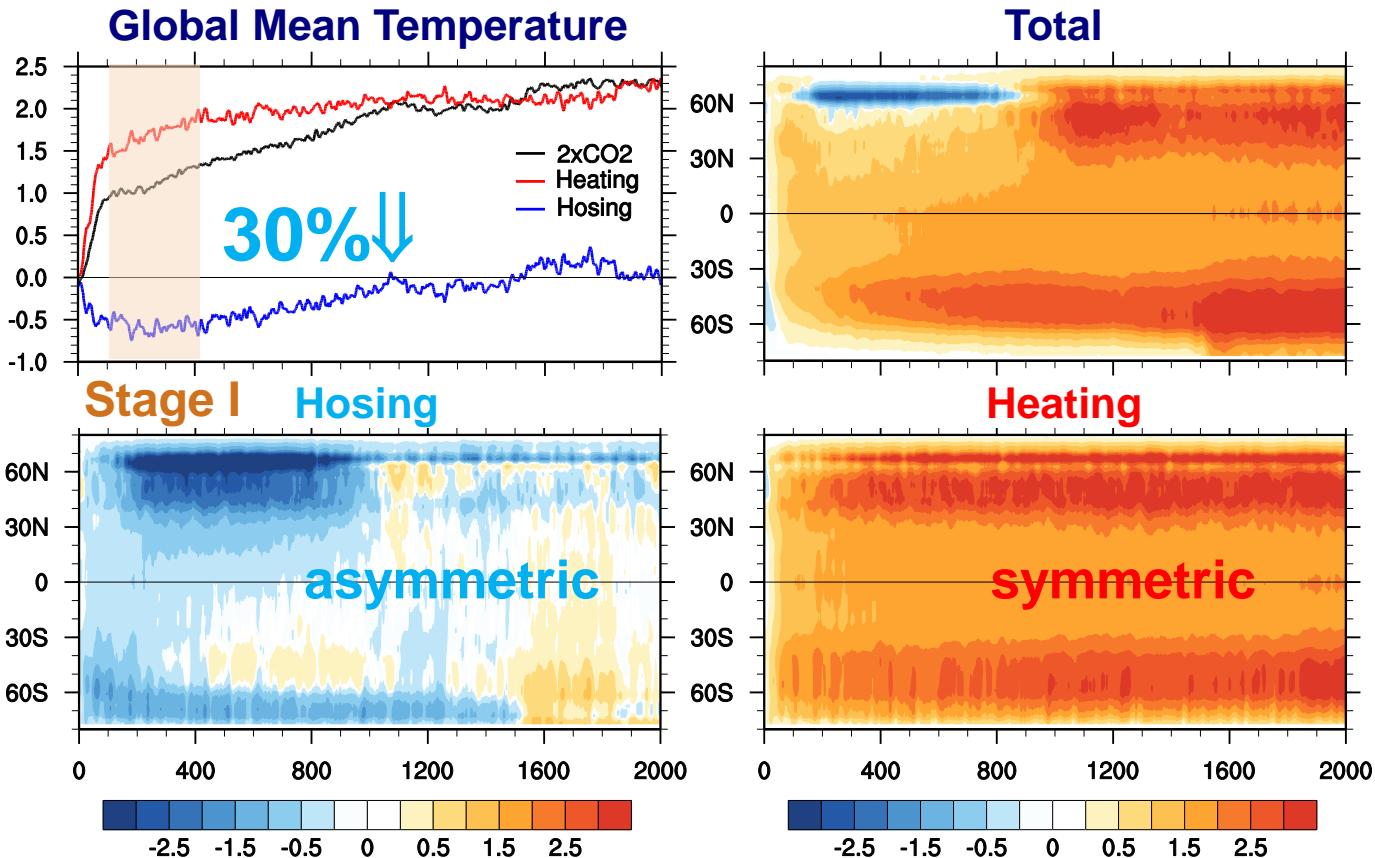
Melting Polar Ice



A Warming Hole

Sevellec et al. (2017)

Global Temperature Evolution



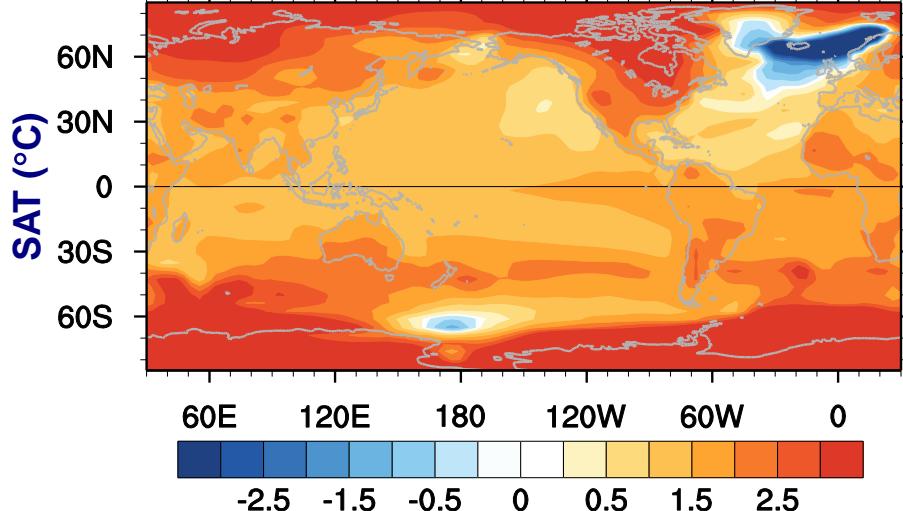
Earlier stages in Global Warming

Most relevant to that We are

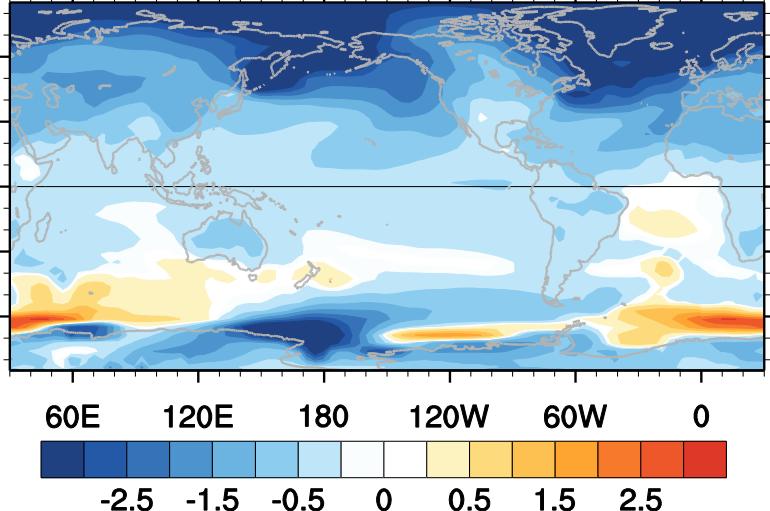


Surface Changes

Total



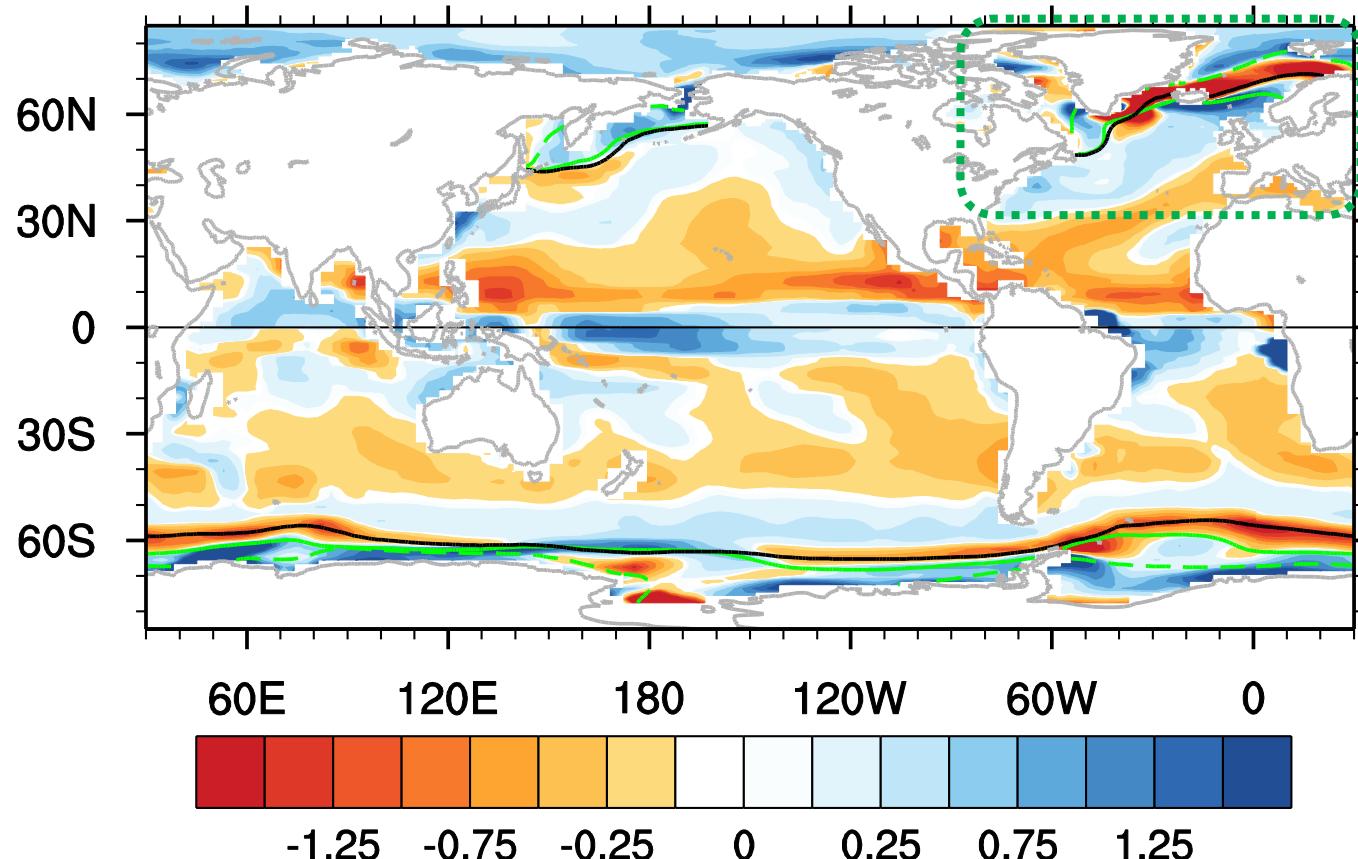
Hosing



Freshwater results in cooling and freshening,
asymmetric change

Freshwater Change in N. Atlantic

More Freshwater due to sea-ice melting





Later stages in Global Warming ...

还有明天，没有“后天”

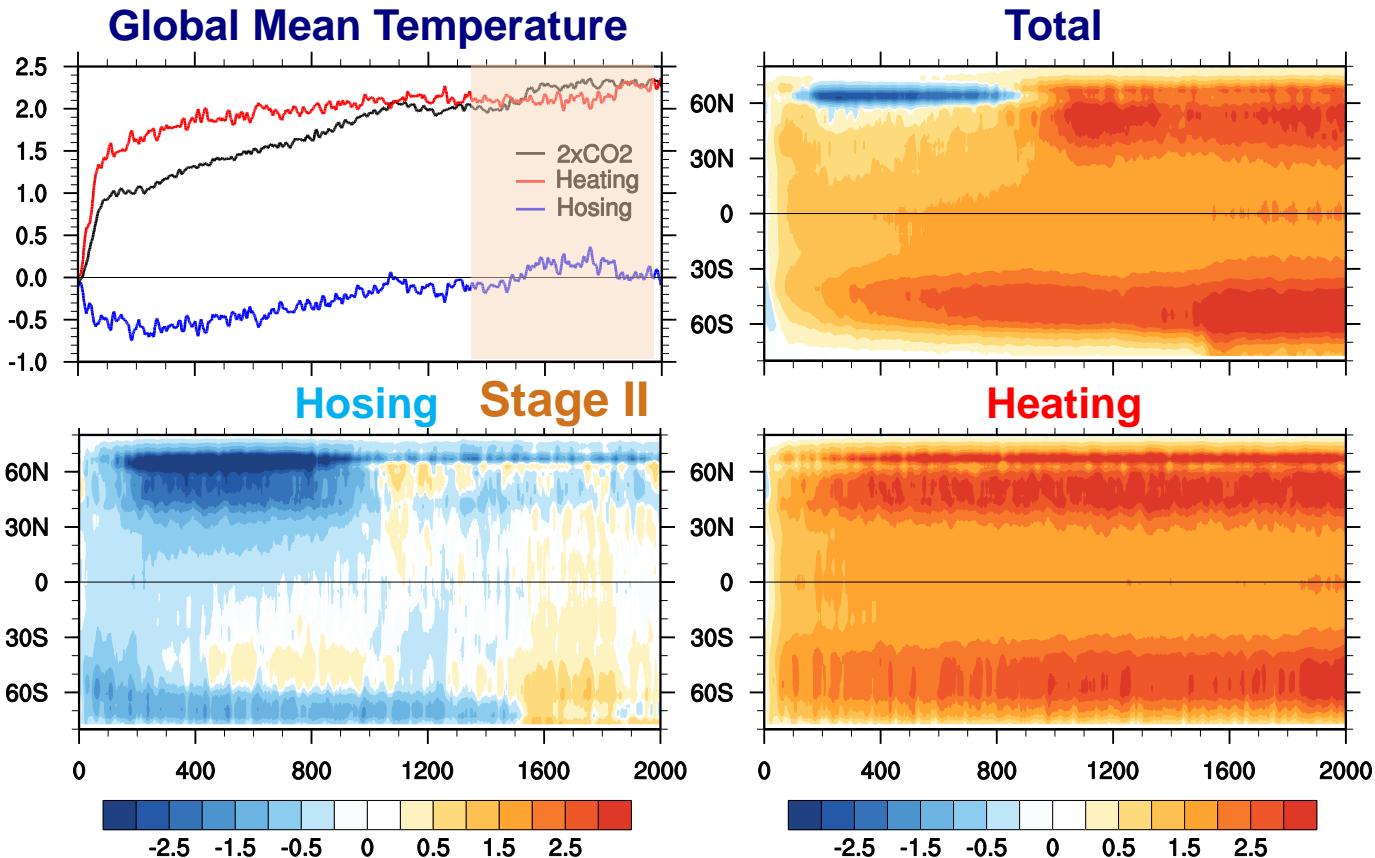
地球气候会失控吗？



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<https://www.giss.nasa.gov/research/news/20170118/>

Global *Temperature* Evolution

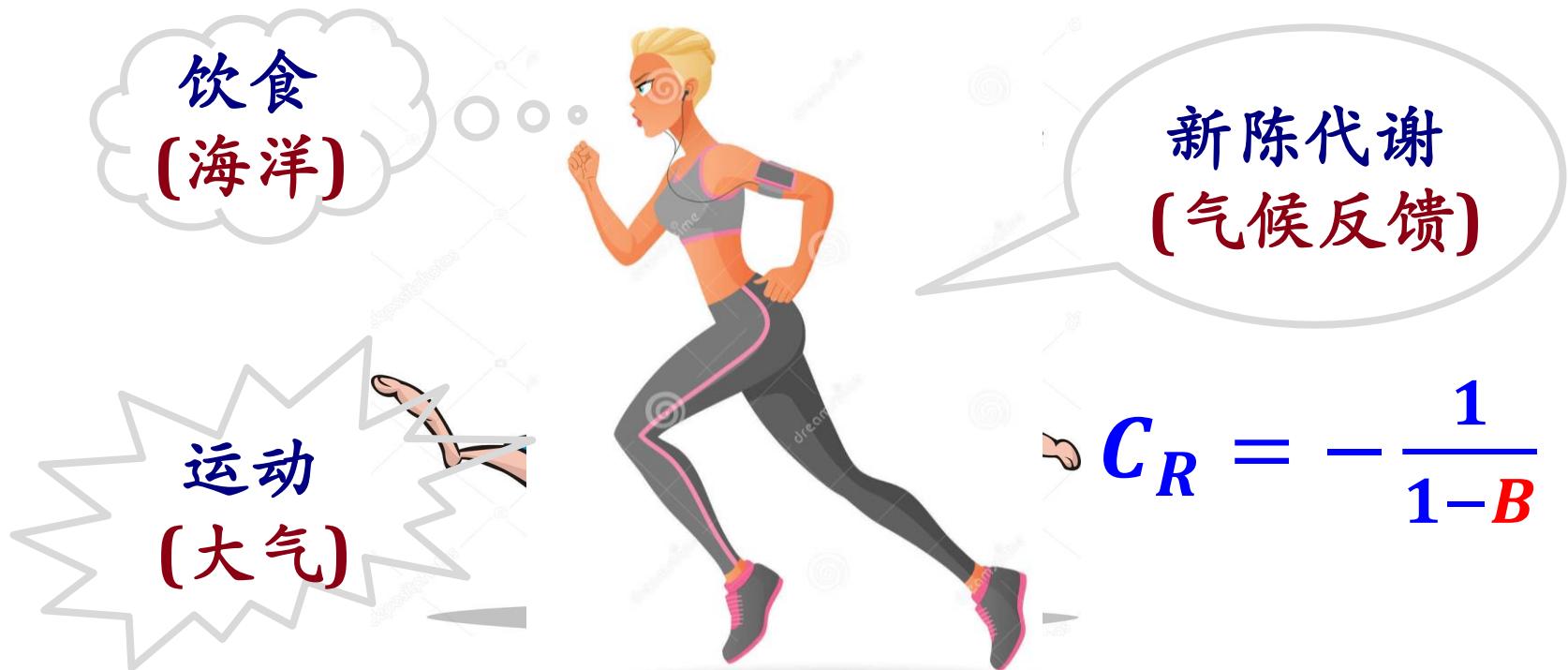




我们该怎么办？

地球海气系统能量补偿理论

能量补偿 \Leftrightarrow 体重保持



植树造林？



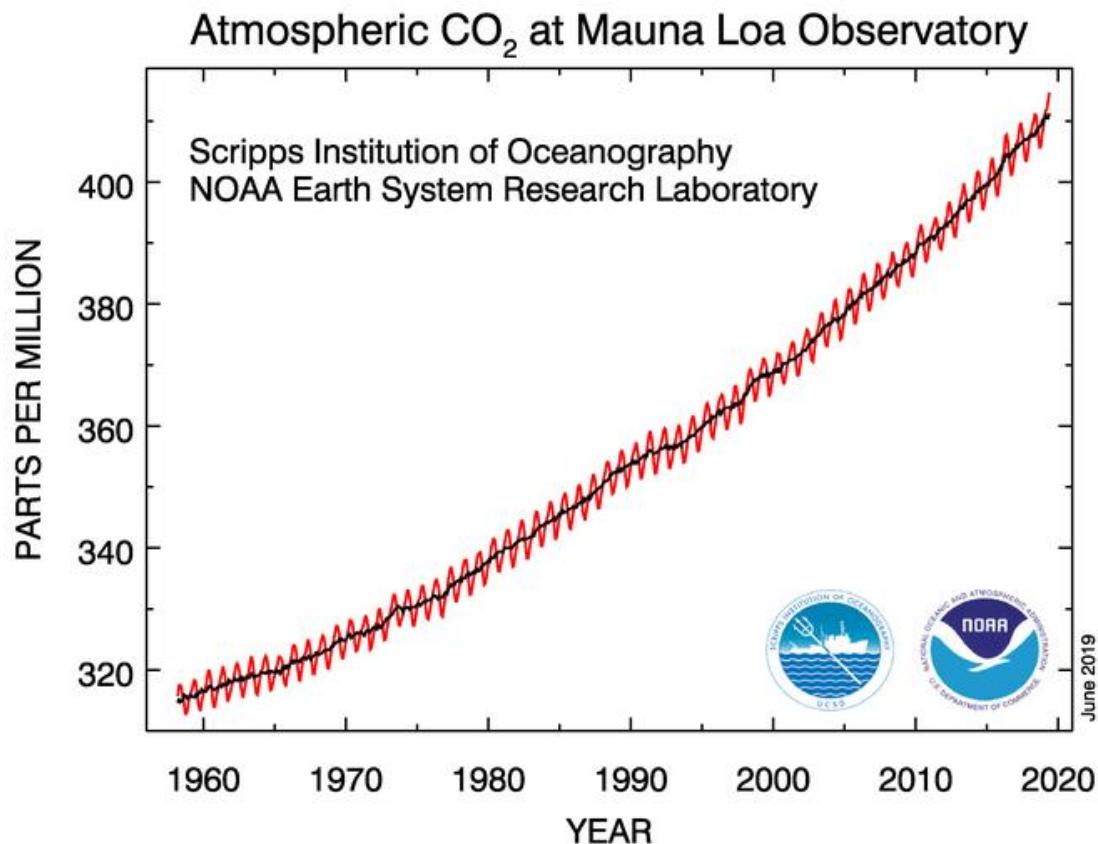
植树造林？



植树造林？



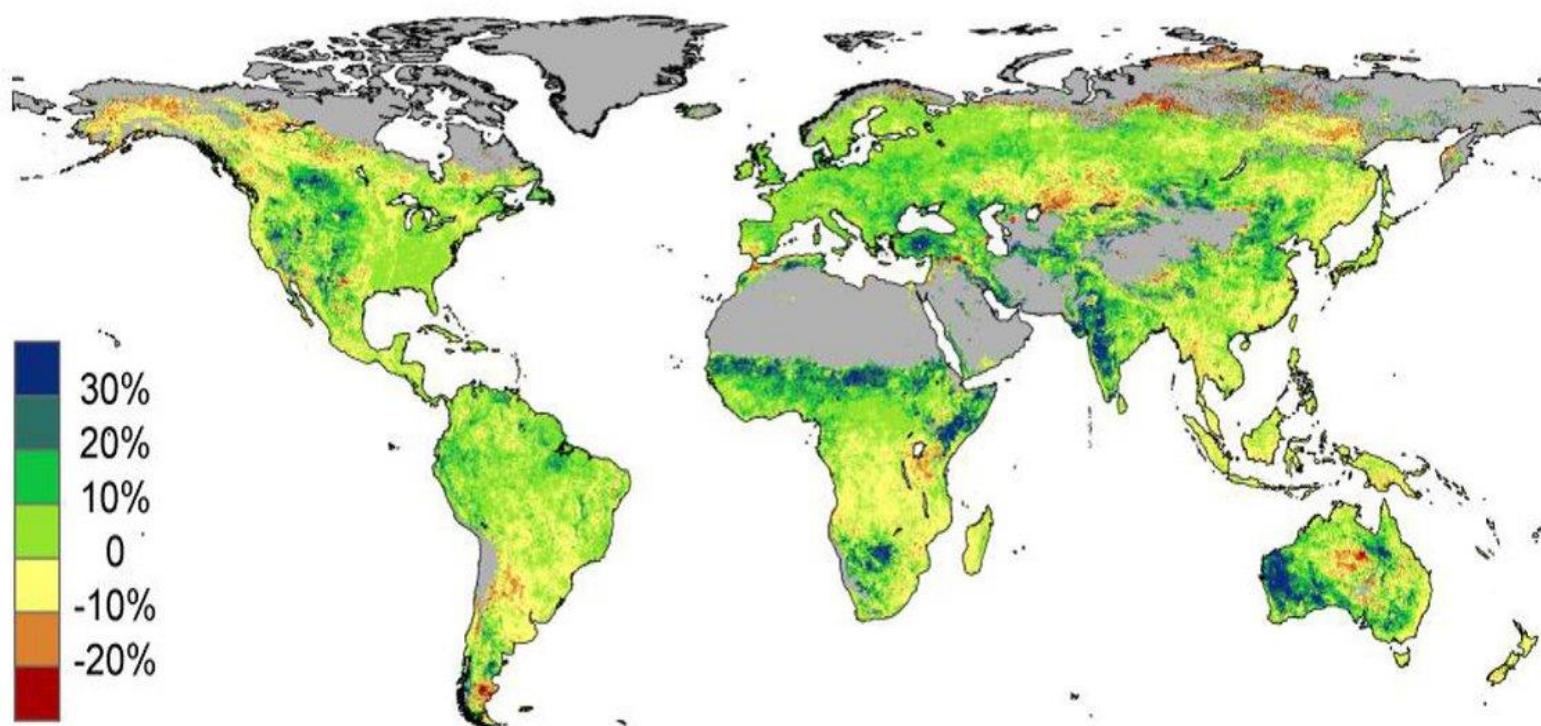
A Rapid Rising CO₂



<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/gr.html>

撒哈拉沙漠变绿？

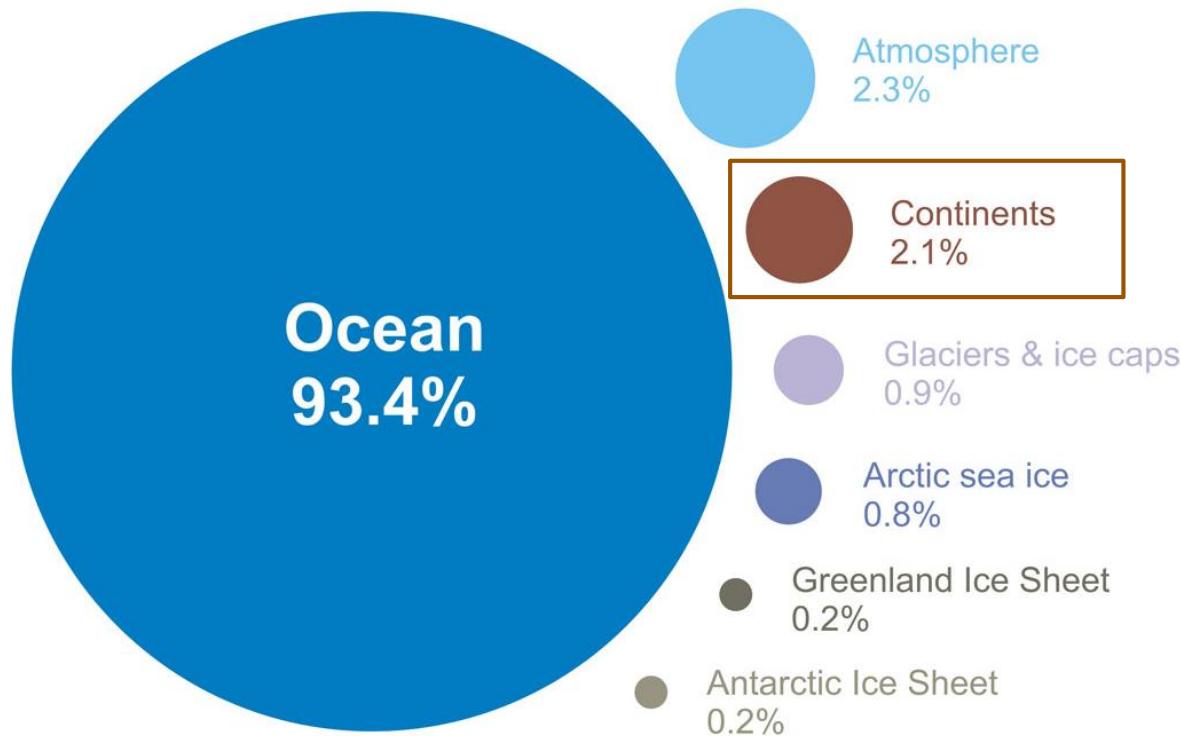
Global Greening From CO₂ Fertilization: 1982-2010



Increase = 11% in areas studied

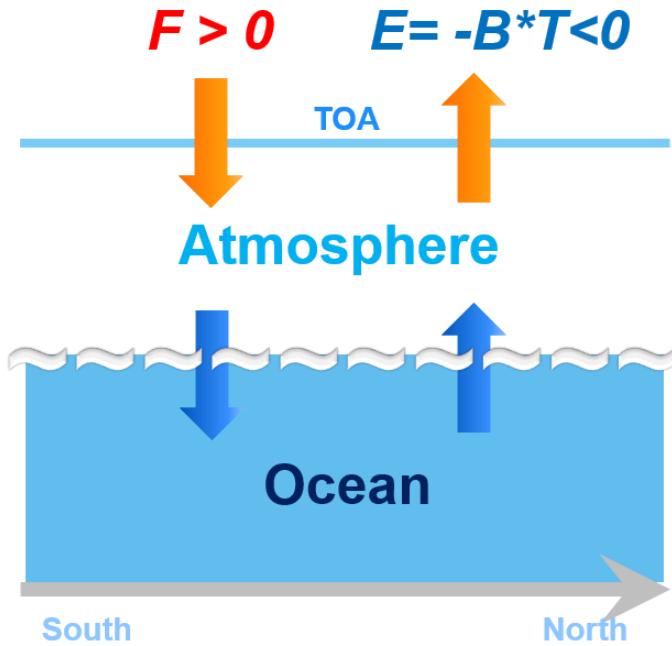
Donohue et al, GRL (June 2013) DOI: 10.1002/grl.50563

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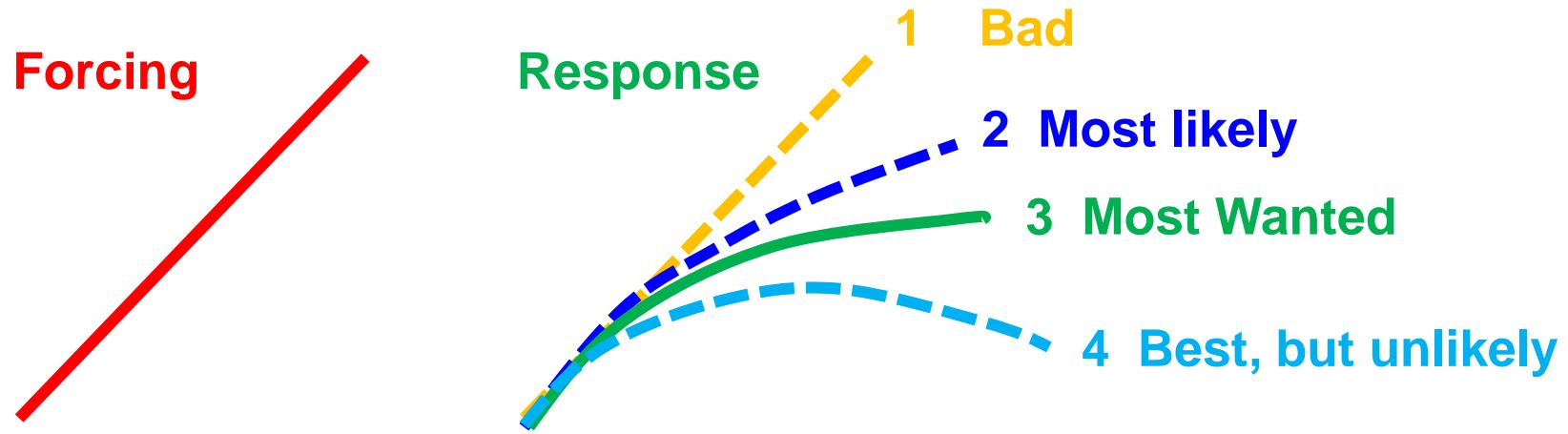
1-Box Energy Balance Model (EBM)



$$\frac{dT}{dt} = F - BT$$

If $F=\text{const.}$, T determined by
climate feedback B

Our Future: Possibilities



Summary and Discussion

Earlier stage:

- ❖ Ocean: 30% cooling
 - ❖ Downward heat transport
 - ❖ Sea-Land ice melting

Later stage:

- ❖ Accelerate surface heating
 - ❖ No ice buffering effect
 - ❖ Deeper ocean heat release



LaCOAS
北京大学气候与海-气实验室

Thanks

适应这个更“温暖”的星球！

改变自己，创造美好未来！

