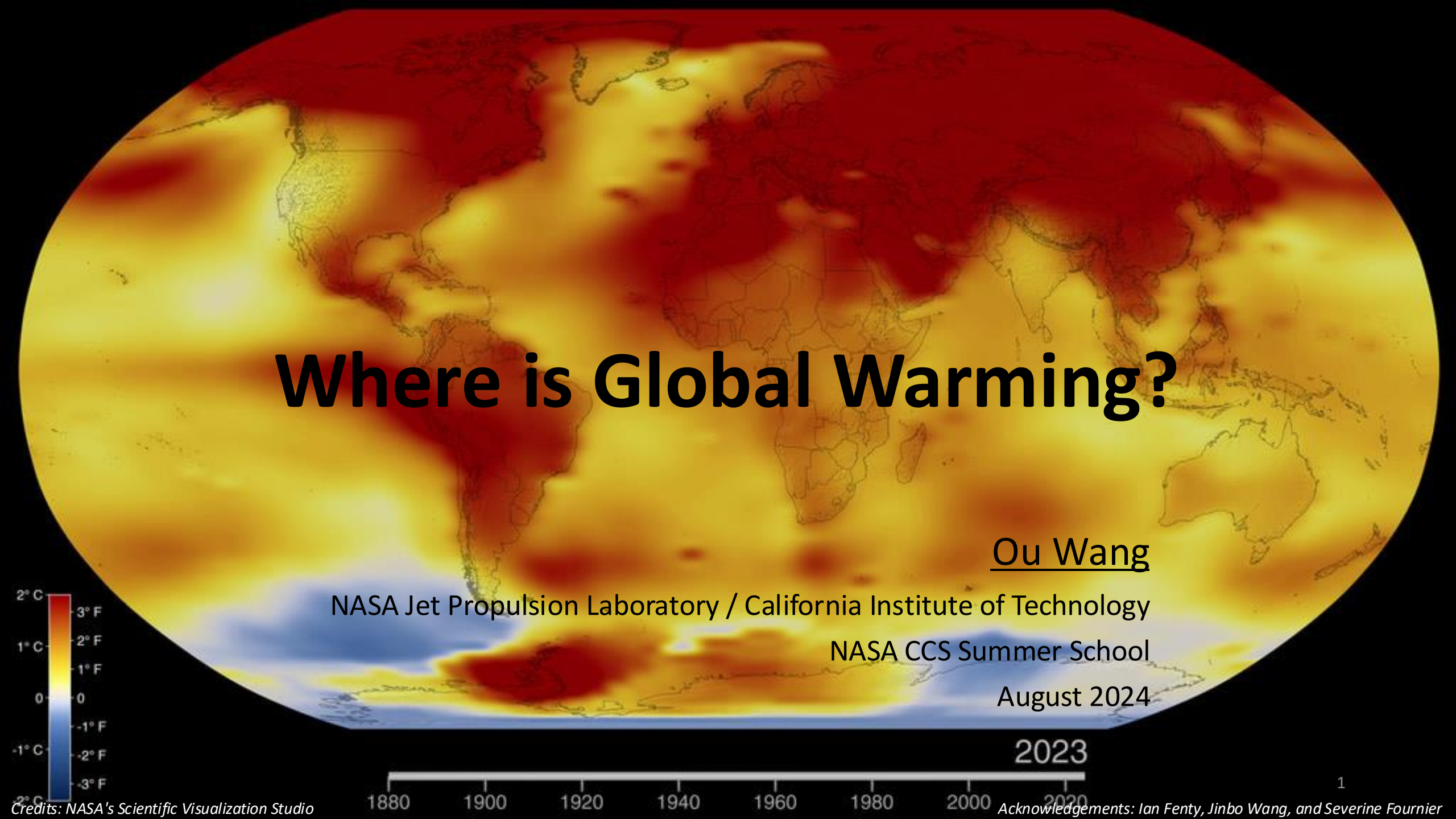

Where is Global Warming?

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NASA CCS Summer School

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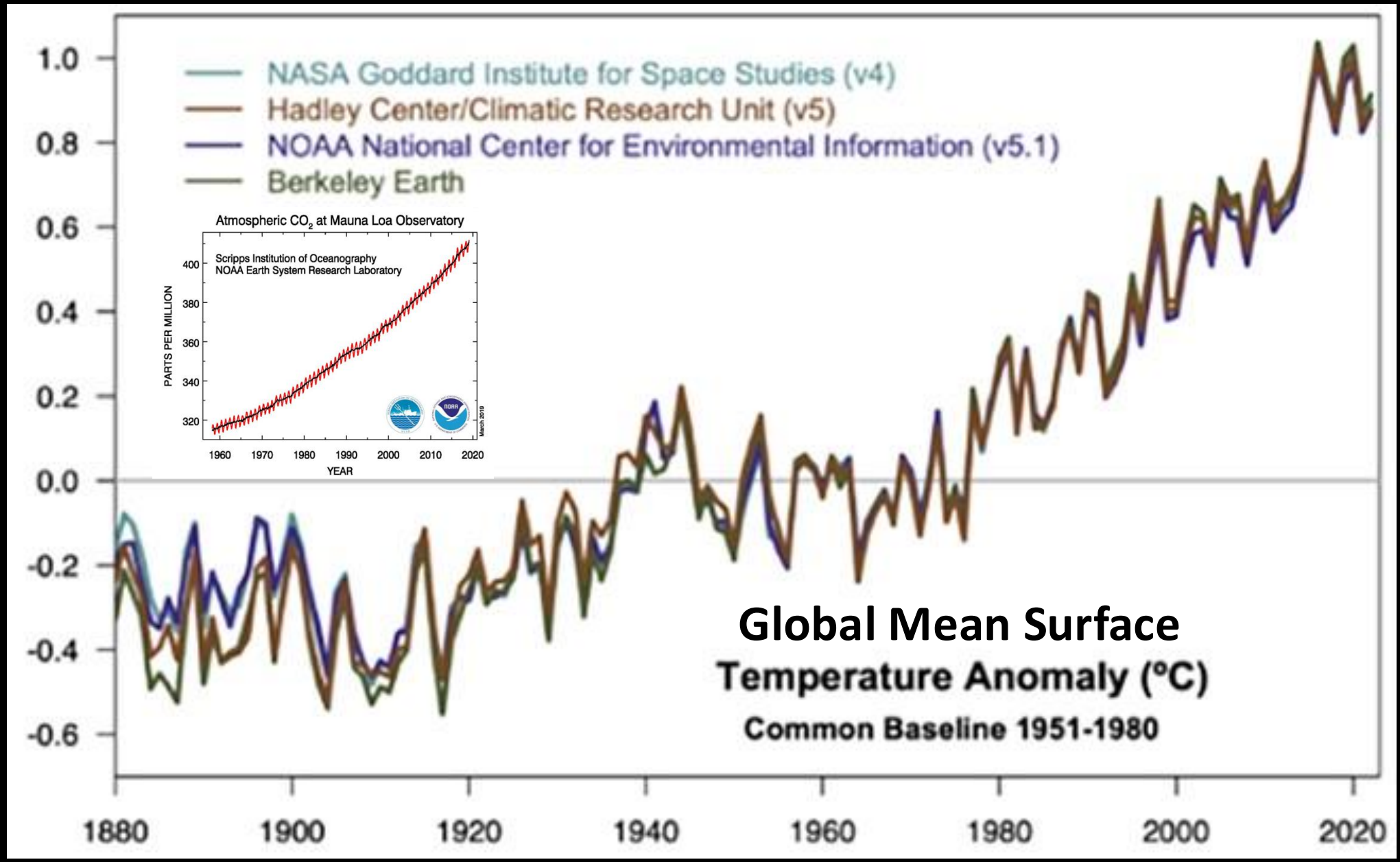
Credits: NASA's Scientific Visualization Studio

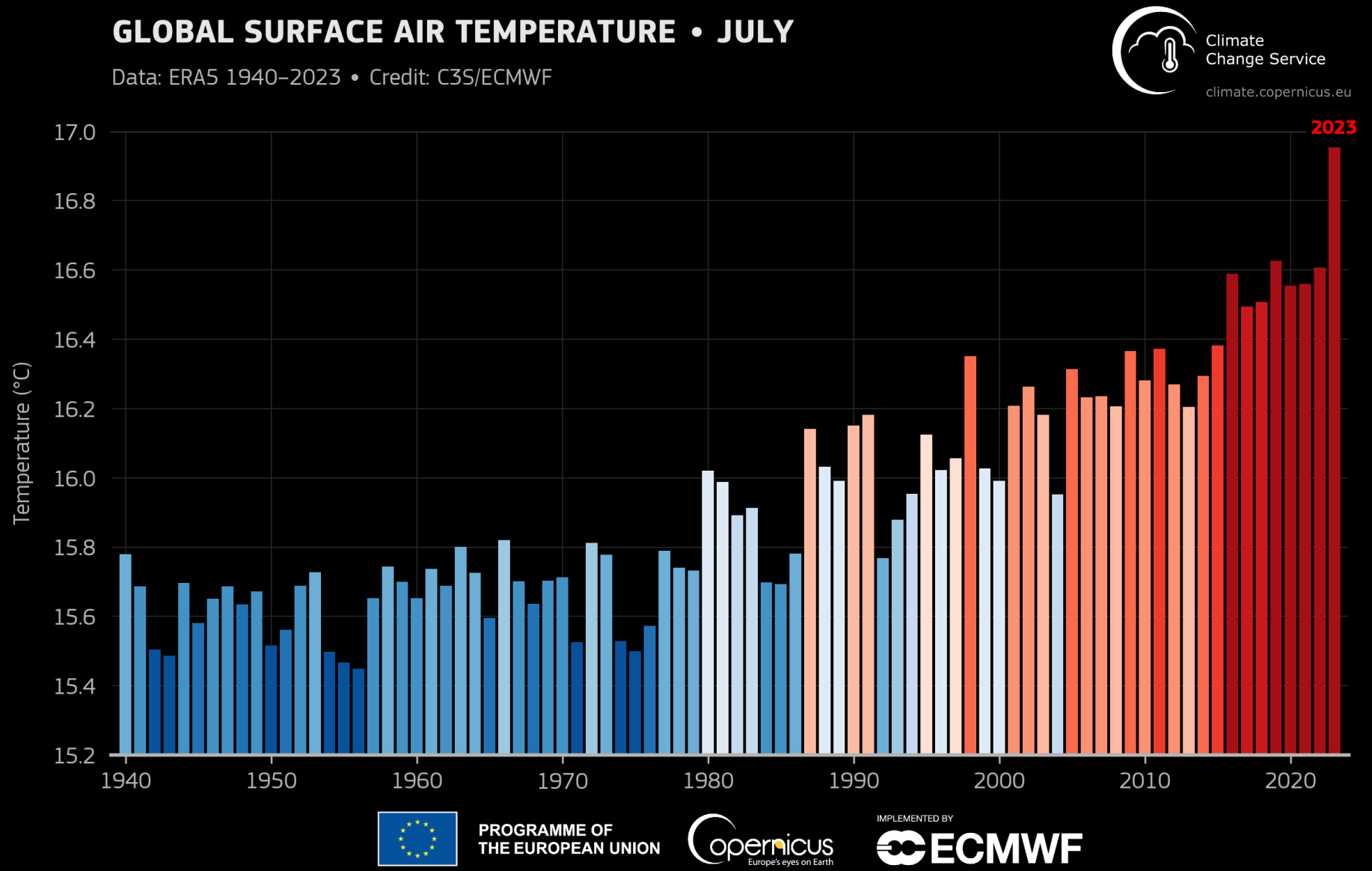
Acknowledgements: Ian Fenty, Jinbo Wang, and Severine Fournier

Earth is warming



Credits: NASA GISS

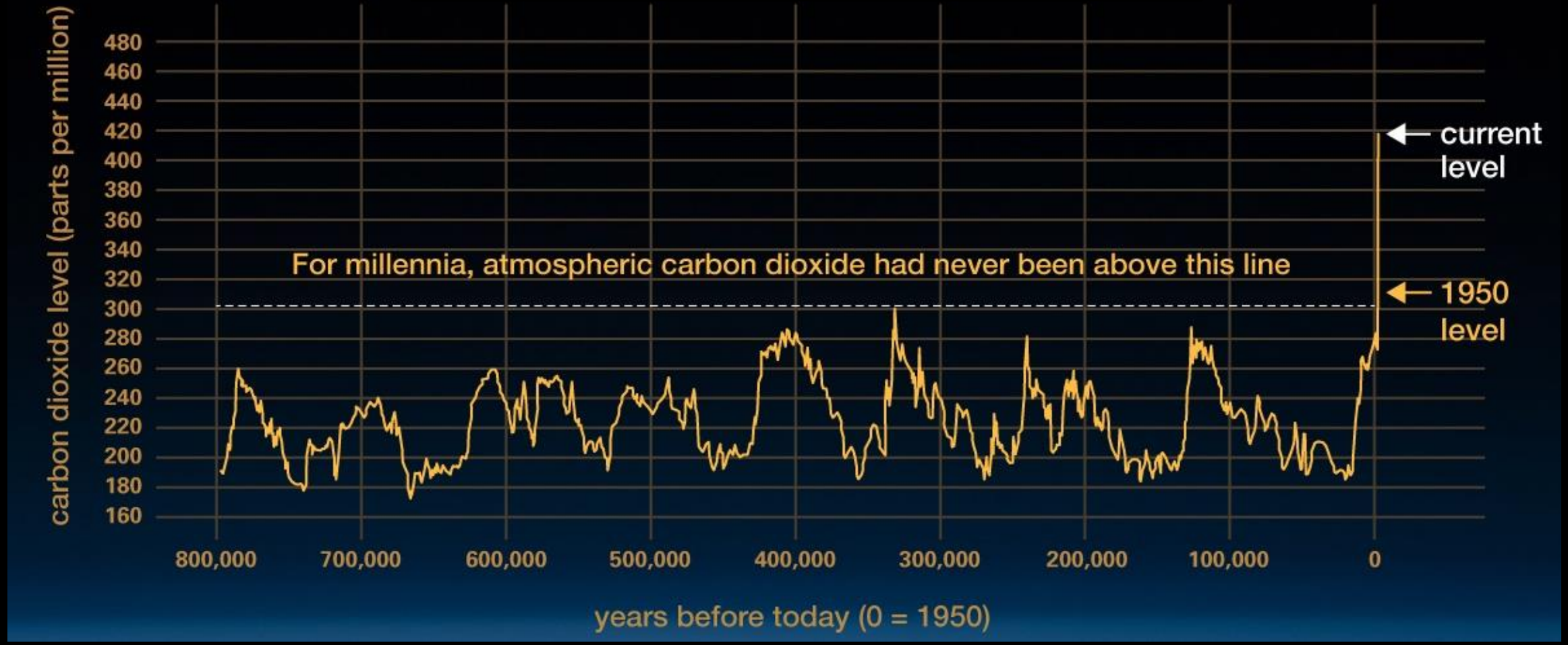
July 2023, the warmest month on record



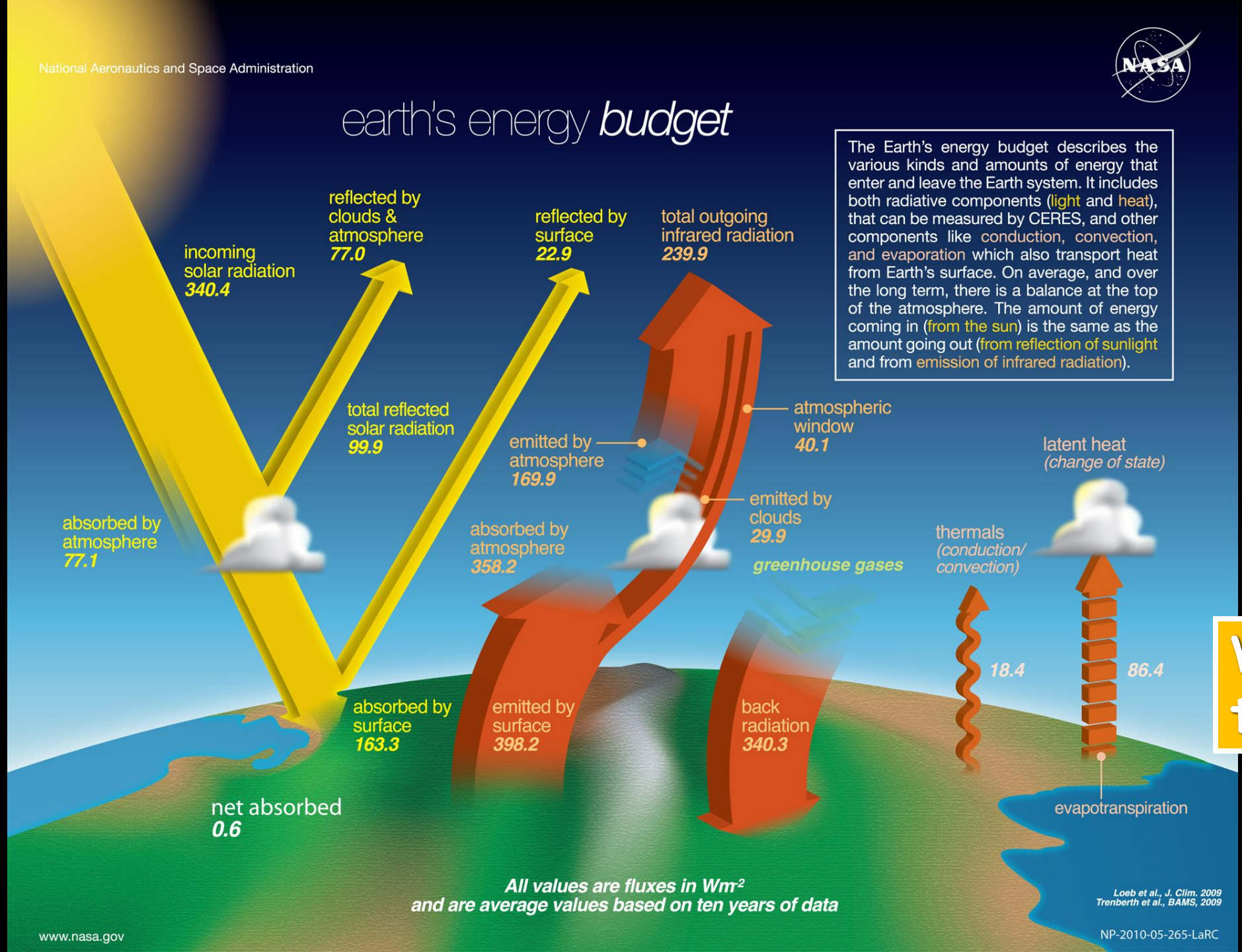
Credit: C3S/ECMWF

What really causes global warming?

800,000 Years of Carbon Dioxide



Credits: climate.nasa.gov



~0.6W/m² energy imbalance (receiving more than emitting)

What happens to the heat?

Energy balance model

$$\rho C_p \frac{dT}{dt} = Source - Sink$$

Credits: NASA/JPL-Caltech

Is 0.6W m^{-2} energy imbalance significant

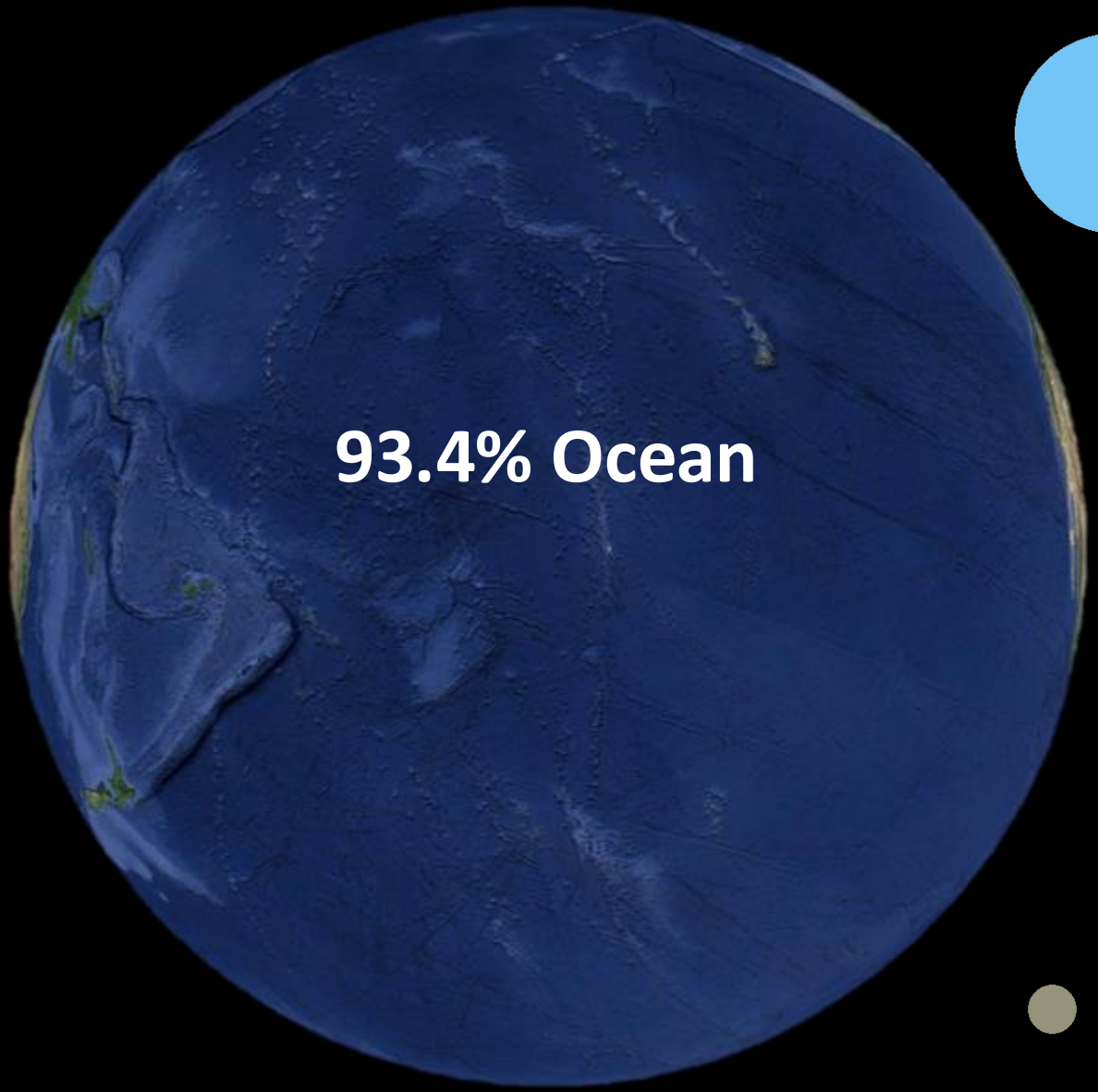
A ~0.6W/m^2 energy imbalance might seem small compared to the incoming solar radiation (340.4 W/m^2). But is it significant?

It certainly is, given the vast global surface area of Earth: 5.1×10^{12} m^2.

Each year, the global energy imbalance is more than 10 times the total energy consumed globally by humanity.

Credits: NASA

Where is all the heat going?



Atmosphere
2.3%

Continents
2.1%

Glaciers
0.9%

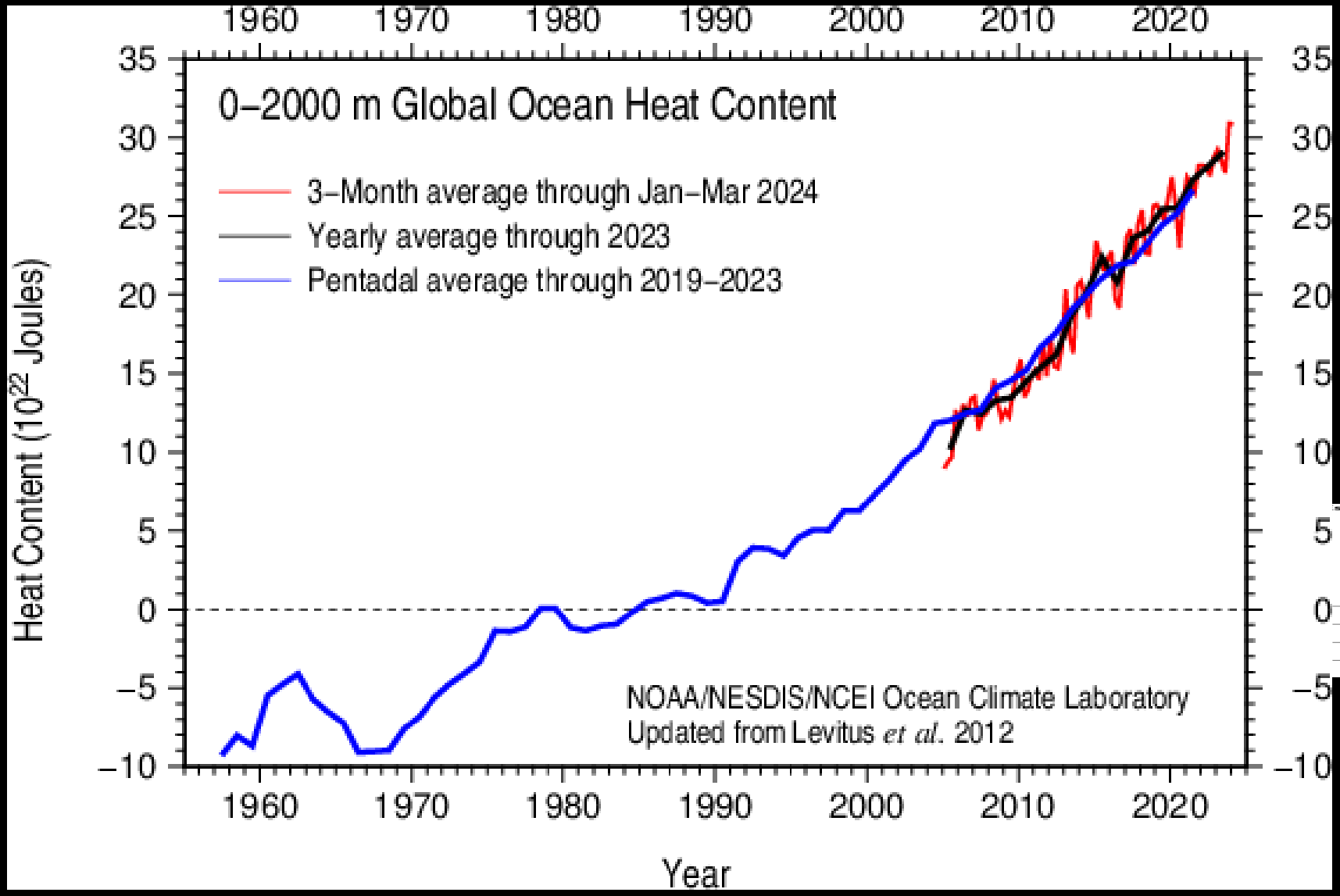
Arctic sea ice
0.8%

Greenland Ice Sheet
0.2%

Antarctic Ice Sheet
0.2%

Credit: IPCC

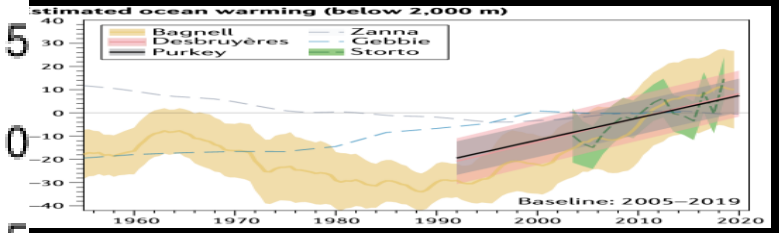
Ocean heat has steadily increased



Global ocean heat content has steadily increased. The heat is mainly gained in the upper 2,000 m.

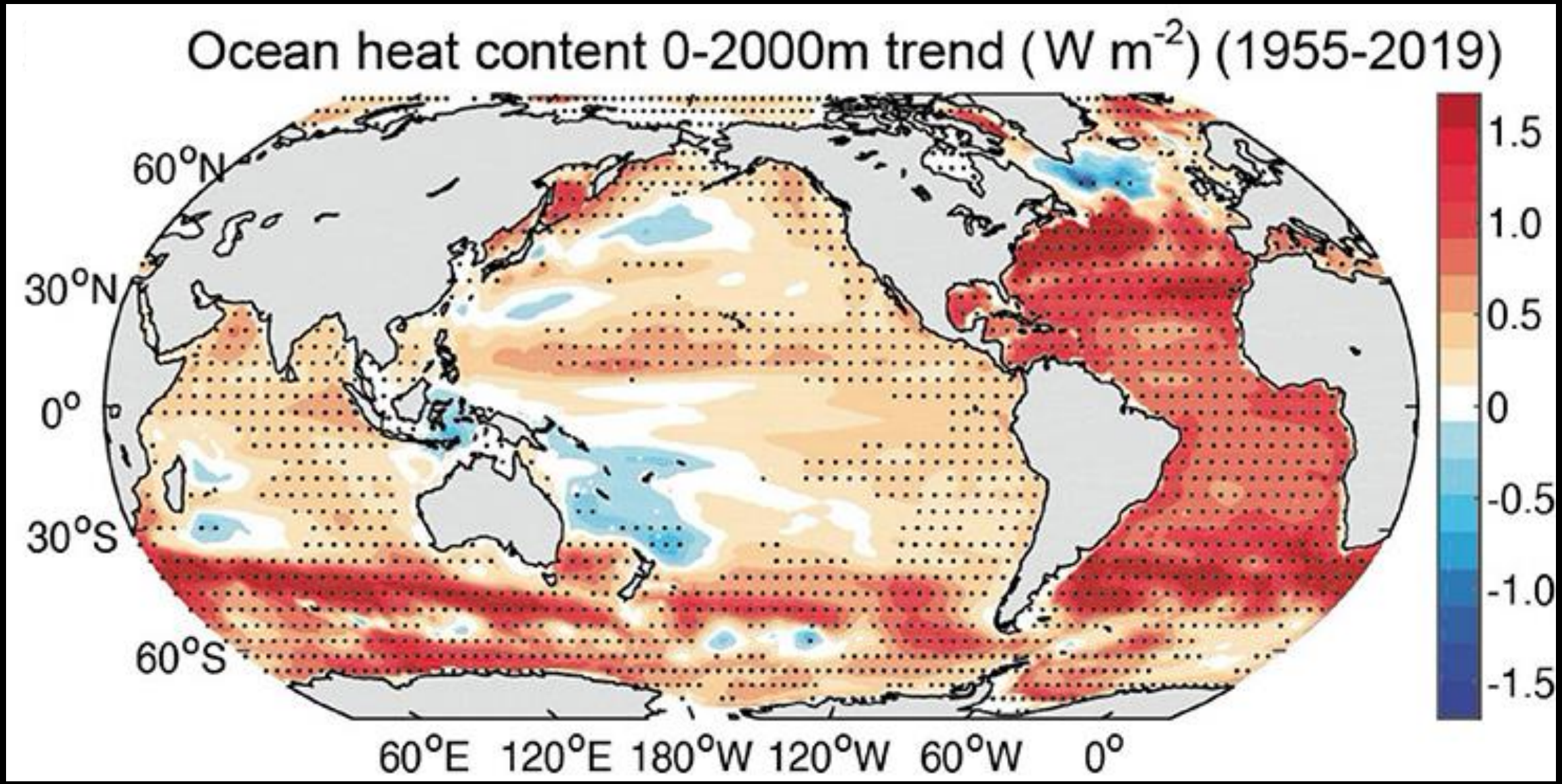
Since 2003, Argo floats have revolutionized the measurements of ocean properties at depth.

Below 2000 m



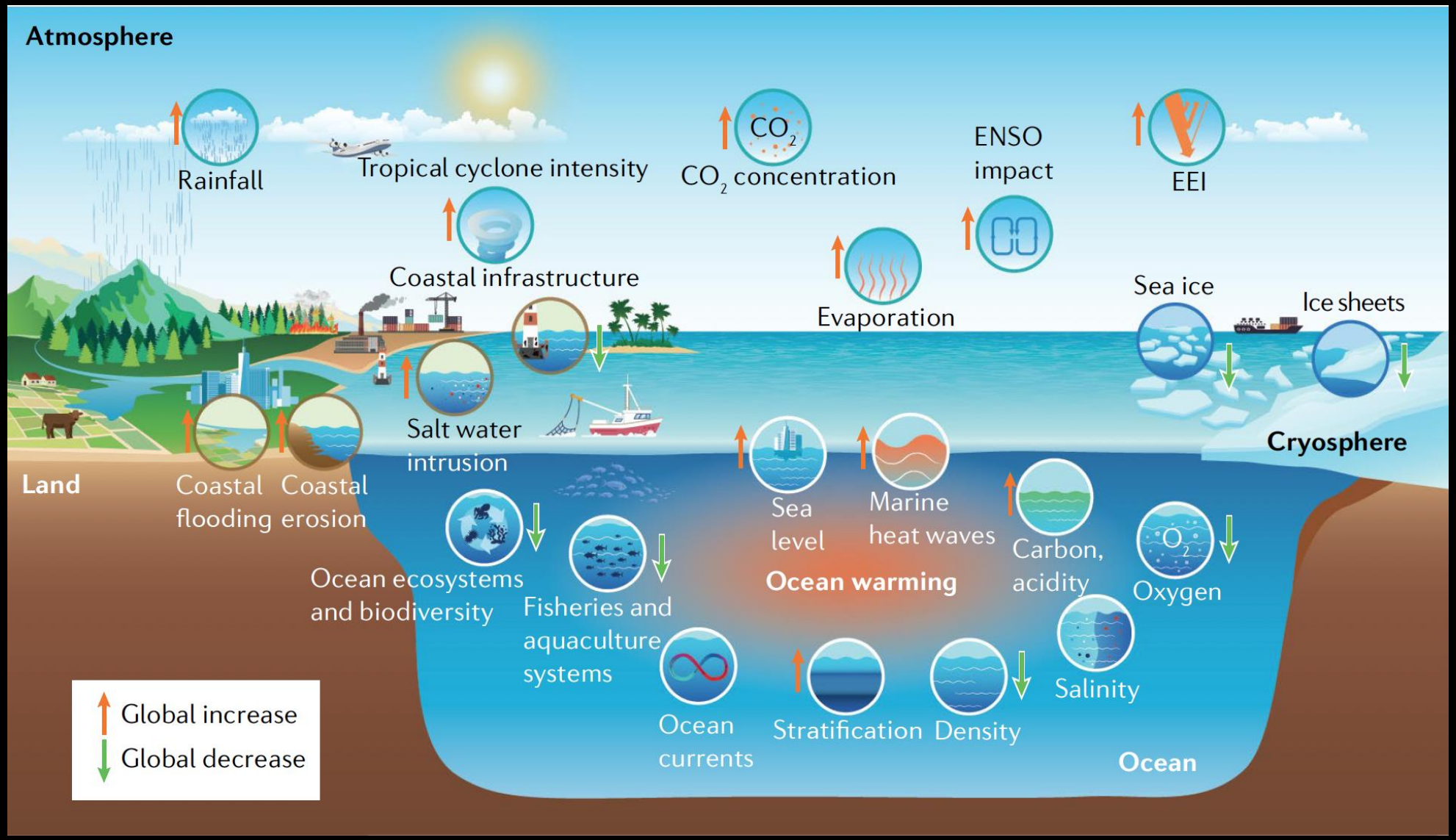
Cheng et al. (2022, Nature)

Ocean warming is not uniform



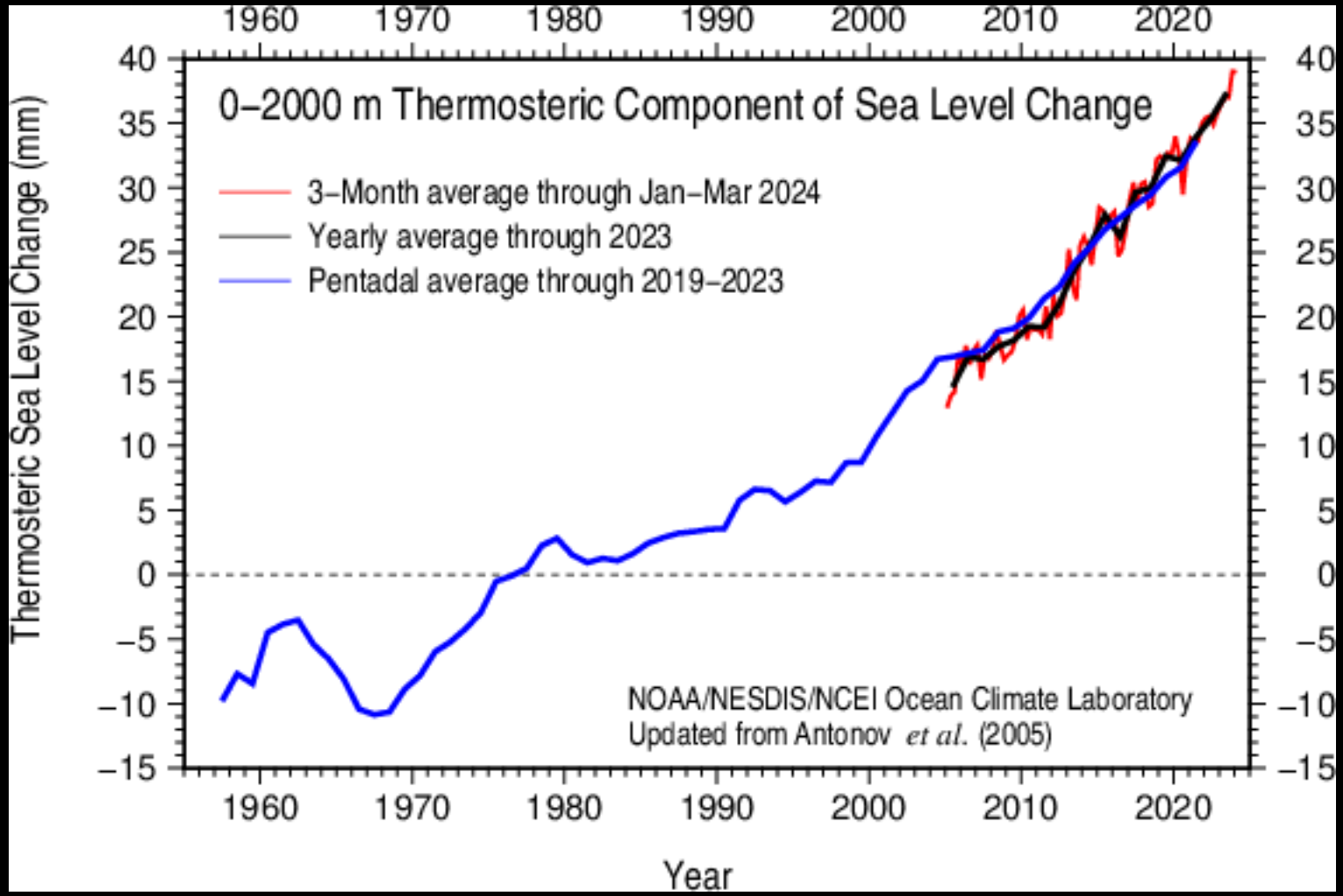
Garcia-Soto et al. (2021, Frontiers in Marine Science)

Linkage between ocean warming and changes in Earth system



Cheng et al. (2022, Nature)

Sea Level Rise, a consequence of global warming



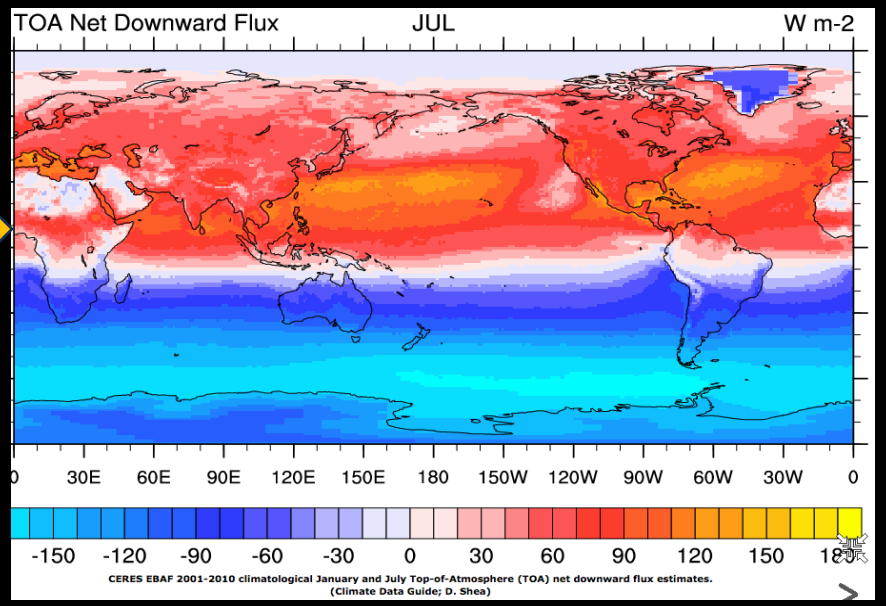
Since 1960: 5.5 inches global sea level rise:

1. The expansion of seawater associated with the warming ocean (thermal expansion) contributed about 1.8 inches (1/3)

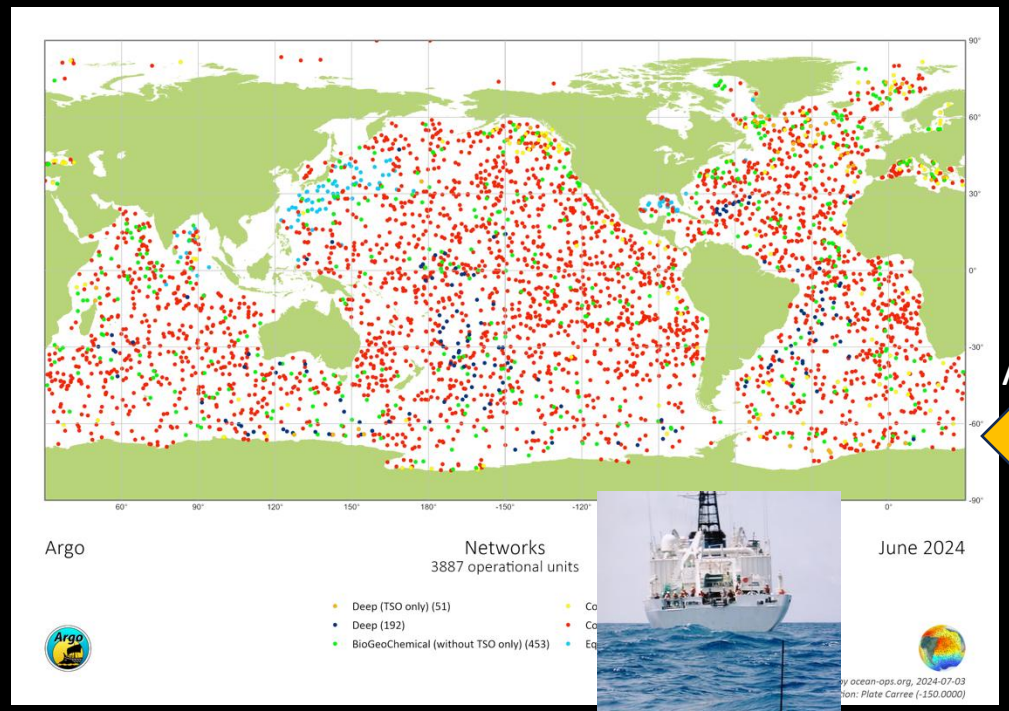
2. Melting of ice sheets and mountain glaciers have contributed about 3.7 inches (2/3)

How to quantify where the energy from Earth's net radiative imbalance is accumulating?

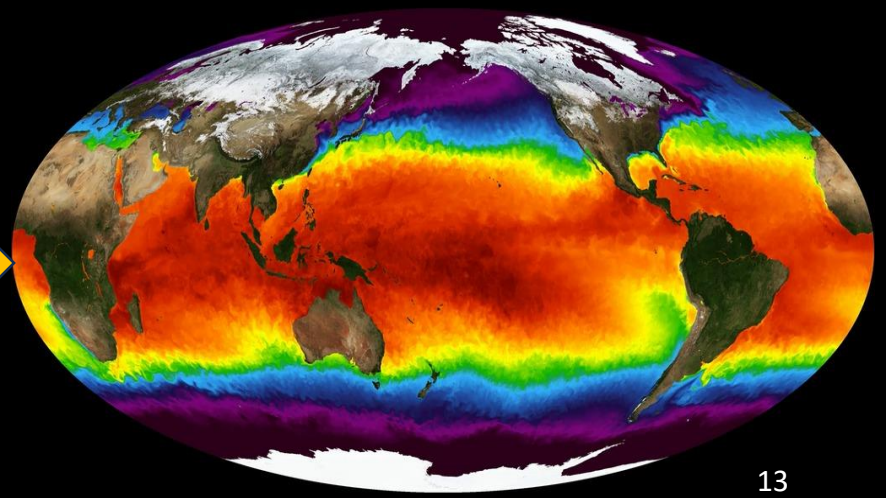
Top of atmosphere radiation
(Energy fluxes)



Argo global array of ocean profiling floats
(Ocean Interior Thermal Energy)



Satellite sea surface temperature
(Earth surface temperature)



Where is global warming?

- **Datasets**: ARGO ocean temperature, AMSR-E sea surface temperature, TOA shortwave and longwave
- **Geographic foci**: mid latitudes (+-60-30), low latitudes (+-30-0)
- **Introduction**: In 2015, Earth crossed a major global warming milestone: the global mean surface air temperature (GMSAT) was one degree Celsius warmer than the mid-19th century pre-industrial average. Yet, the road to this 1 degree of atmospheric warming was bumpy: the GMSAT anomaly in 2012 was the same as 2002 and 1998. Because the heat capacity of the atmosphere is much smaller than that of the ocean, much of the year-to-year variability in GMSAT is driven by temperature variations of the ocean surface. If we really want to see where the excess energy of global warming is going, we need to quantify changes in the energy storage in Earth's largest thermal reservoir: the ocean.
- **Questions:**
    1. Global warming is a consequence of an energy imbalance: more shortwave radiation absorbed at the top of the atmosphere (TOA) than re-emitted longwave and reflected shortwave. Calculate the global net radiative flux imbalance at the top of the atmosphere (TOA). How does this compare with published estimates? How has this number changed through time? *Note: when spatially averaging TOA fluxes, make sure you consider the fact that mapped grid cell areas change as a function of latitude.*
    2. If Earth's radiative flux imbalance were entirely absorbed in the troposphere (assume the lower 10 km of atmosphere), what would be the average annual increase in GMSAT? How does your predicted temperature change compare to the actual change through time? *Note: atmospheric density decreases with height.*
    3. Repeat all parts of question (2) but instead consider that the entire radiative flux imbalance warms the upper 10 m, 100 m, 700 m, and 2000 m of the global ocean. Compare the predicted temperature changes against observations by using AMSR-E SST data as a proxy for the upper 10 m ocean temperature, and ARGO data for the upper 100, 700 and 2000 m. How do the actual warming trends of each of these depth categories compare against predictions?
    4. Divide the ocean into 4 basins: Pacific, Indian, Atlantic, and Southern Oceans. Which basins and which depths account for the greatest observed warming?
    5. Compare the year-to-year variations in GMSAT over the past 30 years with variations in the annual mean SST for each of the basins in Question 4. Which basin's SST is the most correlated with GMSAT?
- **Contact Scientist: Dr. Ou Wang (Ou.Wang@jpl.nasa.gov)**