Climatology

Schematic framework of anthropogenic climate change drivers, impacts and responses

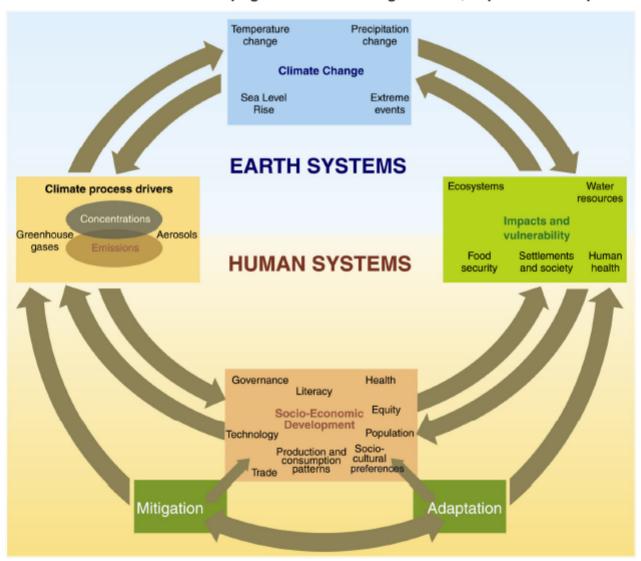
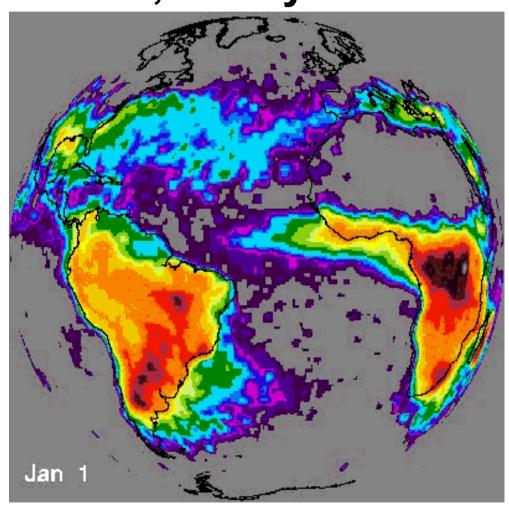
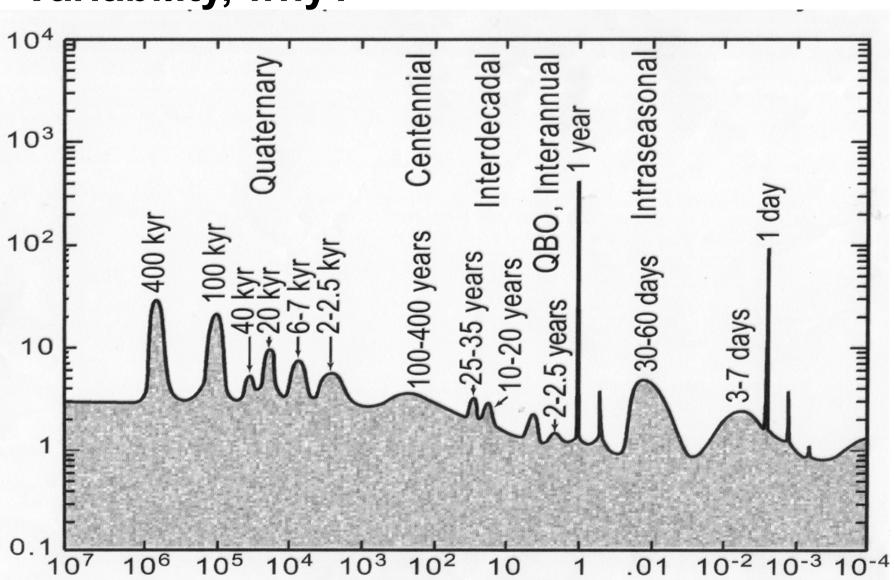


Figure I.1. Schematic framework representing anthropogenic drivers, impacts of, and responses to climate change, and their linkages.

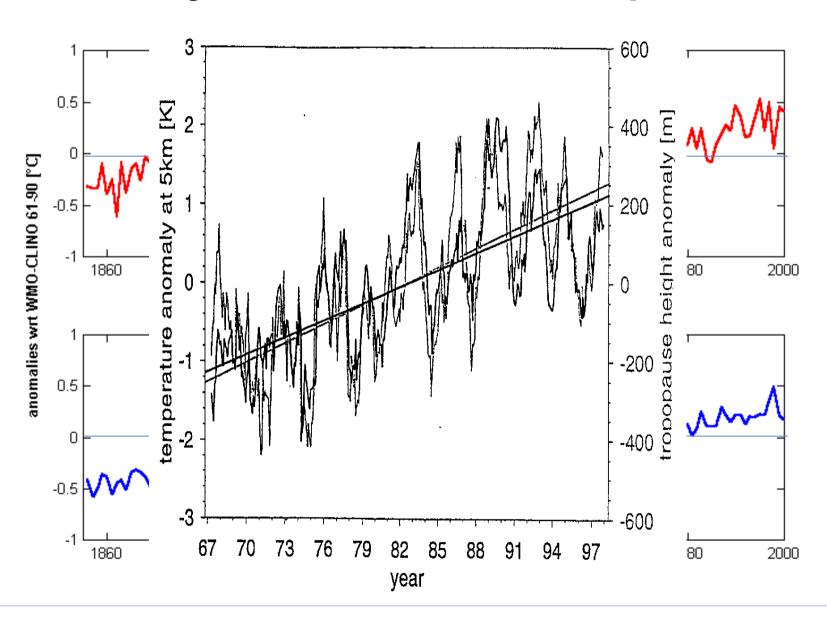
Earth's breath, from years to centuries



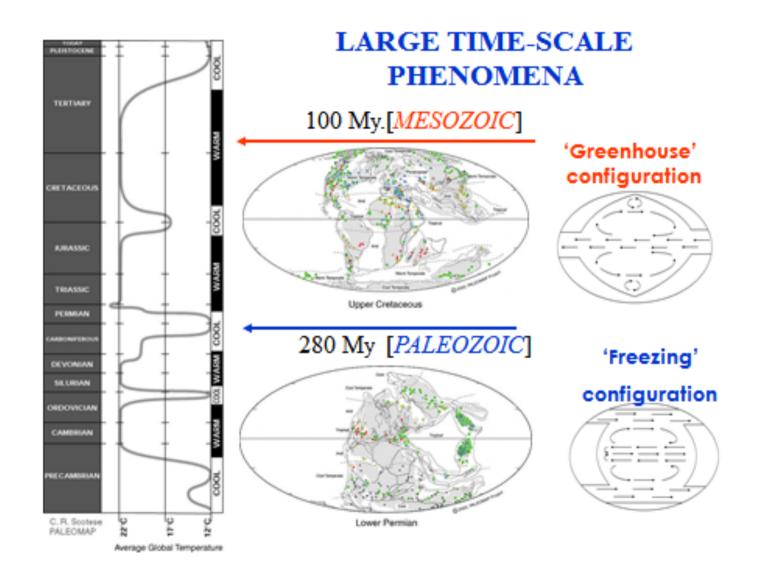
Variability, why?



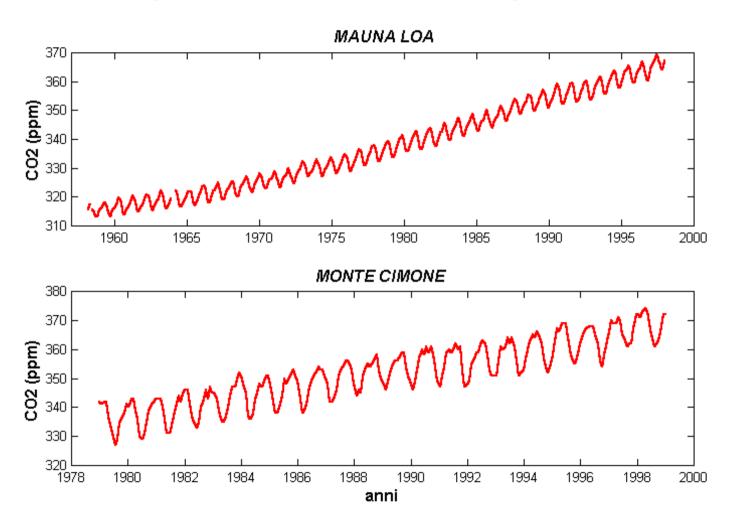
Variability in Earth's mean temp, where?



Complexity, same MET methodology?



Complexity, multidisciplinary approach?



Predictability, water cycle, carbon cycle, solar cycles... Cycles Monthly Averaged Sunspot Numbers · Complete Months Missing 1-10 Days Missing 11-20 Days Missing > 20 Days DATE SUNSPOT NUMBER DATE SUNSPOT NUMBER

DATE
HATHAWAY/NASA/MSFC 2014/01

Predictability, predict what?

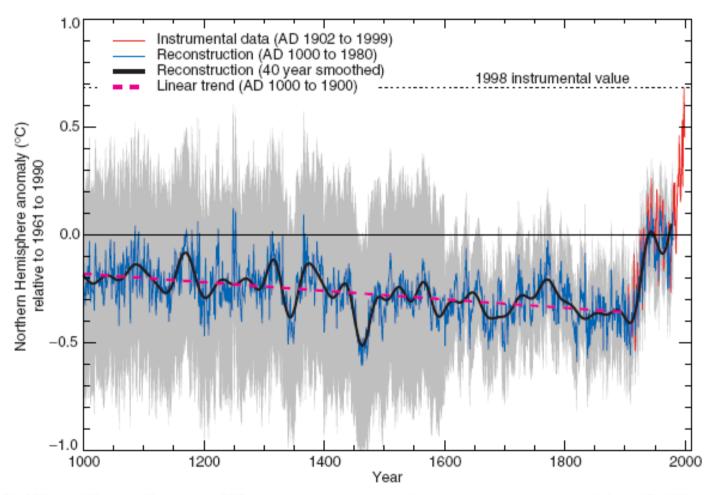
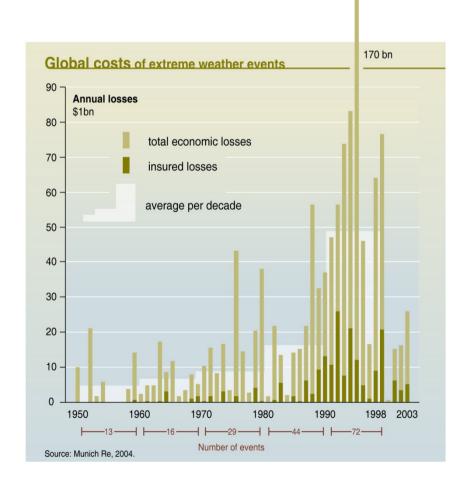


Figure 2.20: Millennial Northern Hemisphere (NH) temperature reconstruction (blue) and instrumental data (red) from AD 1000 to 1999, adapted from Mann et al. (1999). Smoother version of NH series (black), linear trend from AD 1000 to 1850 (purple-dashed) and two standard error limits (grey shaded) are shown.

Global costs of extreme weather events



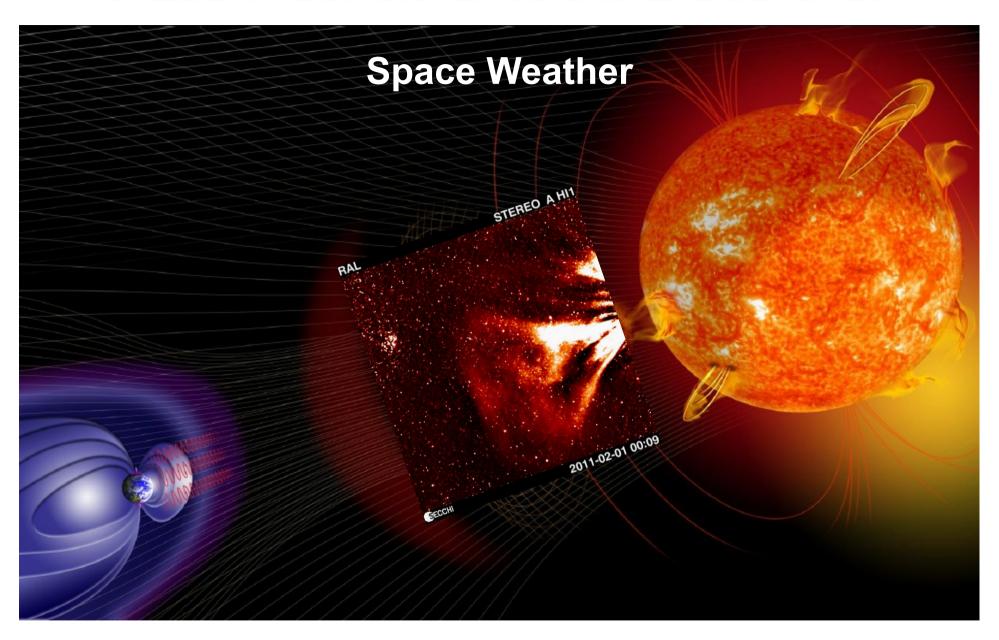
Climatology is not only a matter of heavy computing



Richardson's Forecast Factory: 64000 human computers!

Vegetation Index



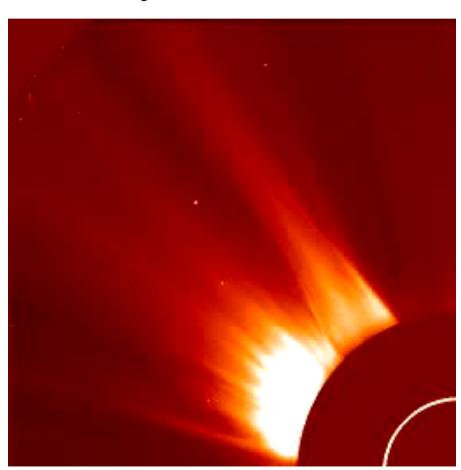






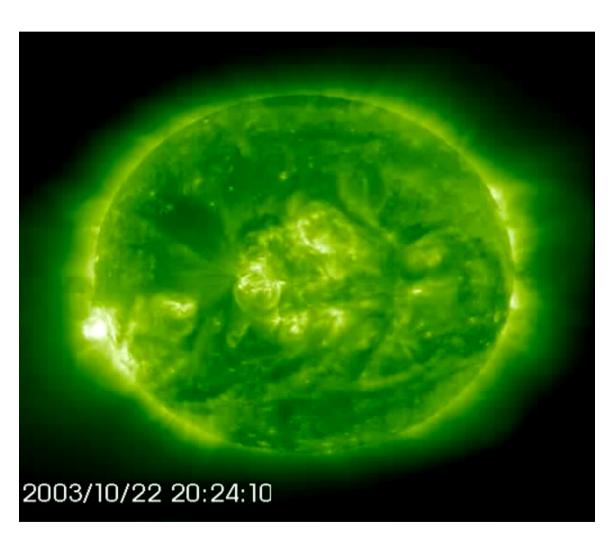
Coronal Mass Ejection

A Coronal Mass Ejection, or CME, is a large burst of coronal material ejected away from the Sun, often at speeds up to 1000 km/s and in extremely more than 2000 km/s.



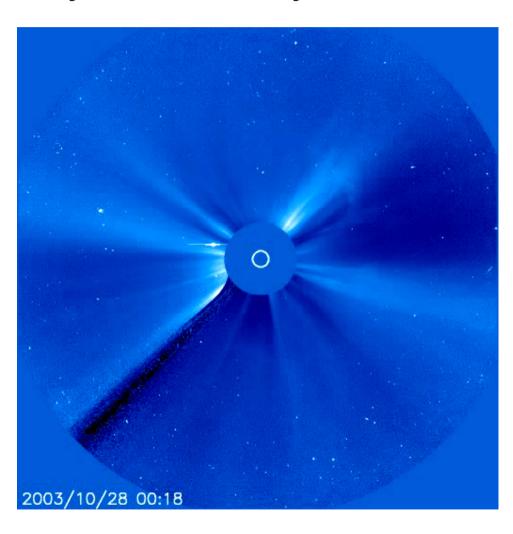
FLARE

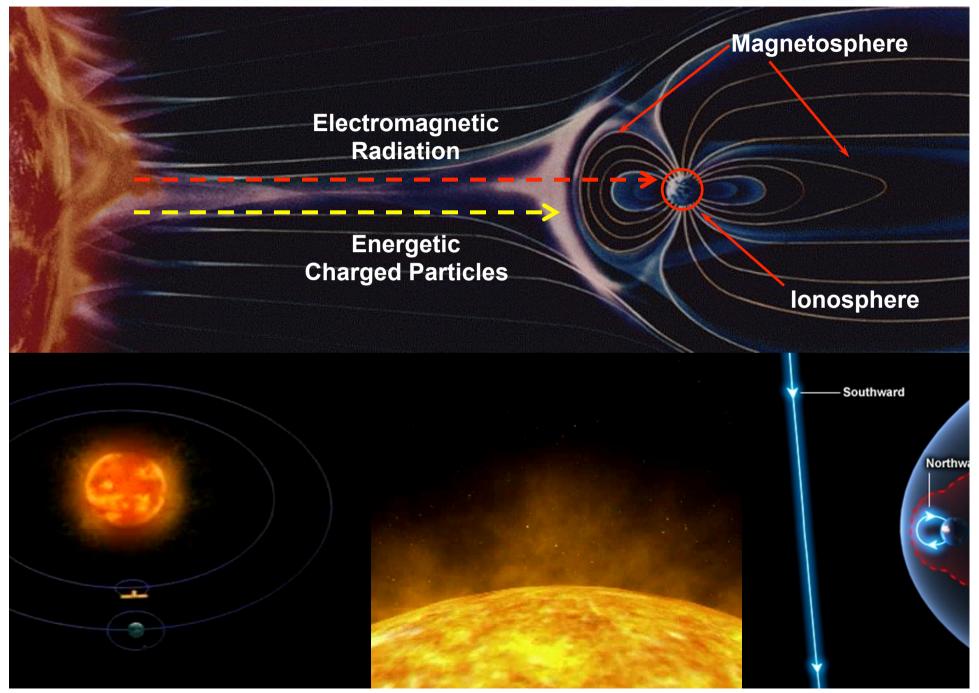
A solar flare is seen as a sudden variation of brightness across the electromagnetic spectrum, including X-ray wavelengths.



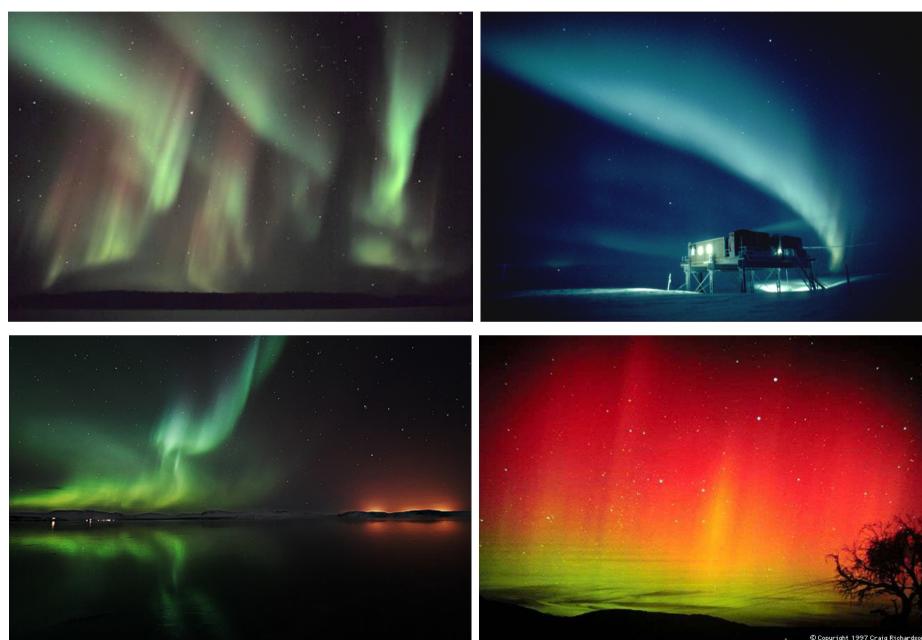
Radiation

Electrons and Protons traveling to Earth, reaching it usually in hours, but rarely in only 15-20 minutes by near-relativistic velocities.

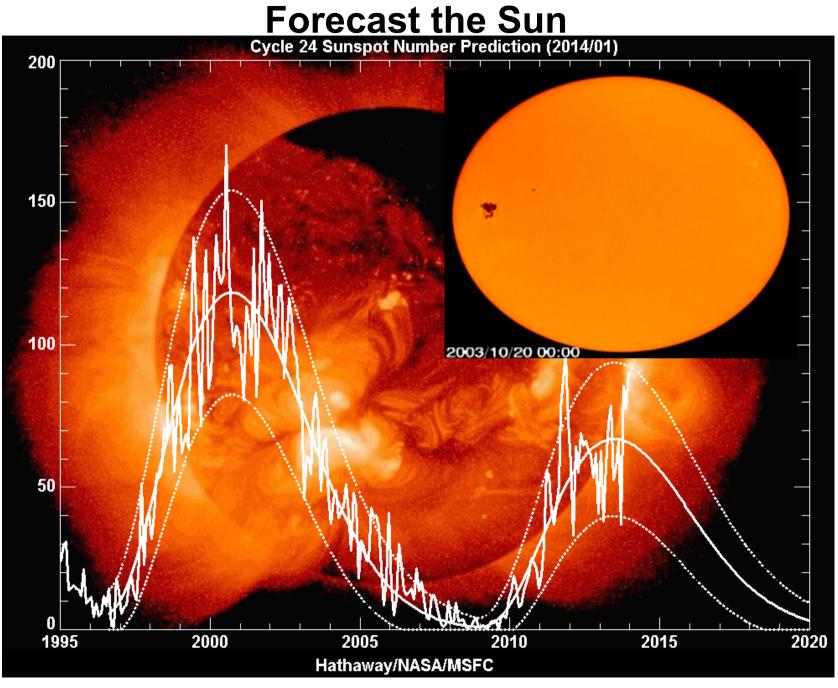




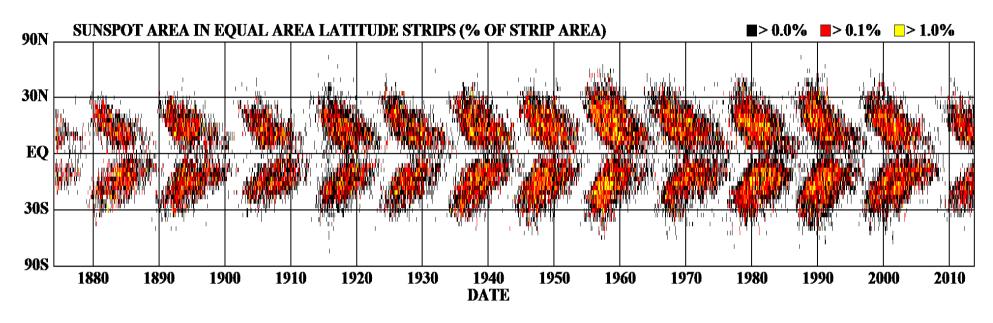
Auroras

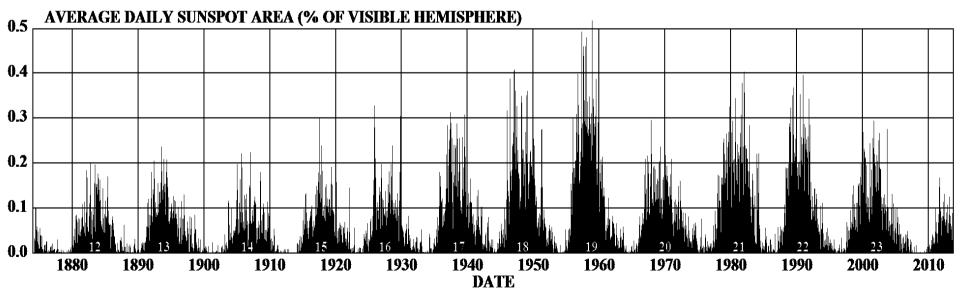






DAILY SUNSPOT AREA AVERAGED OVER INDIVIDUAL SOLAR ROTATIONS

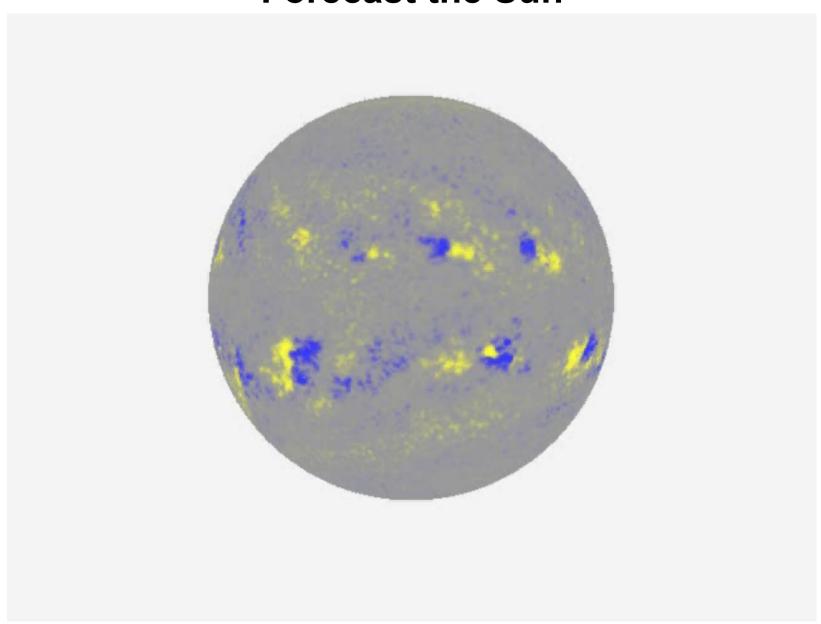




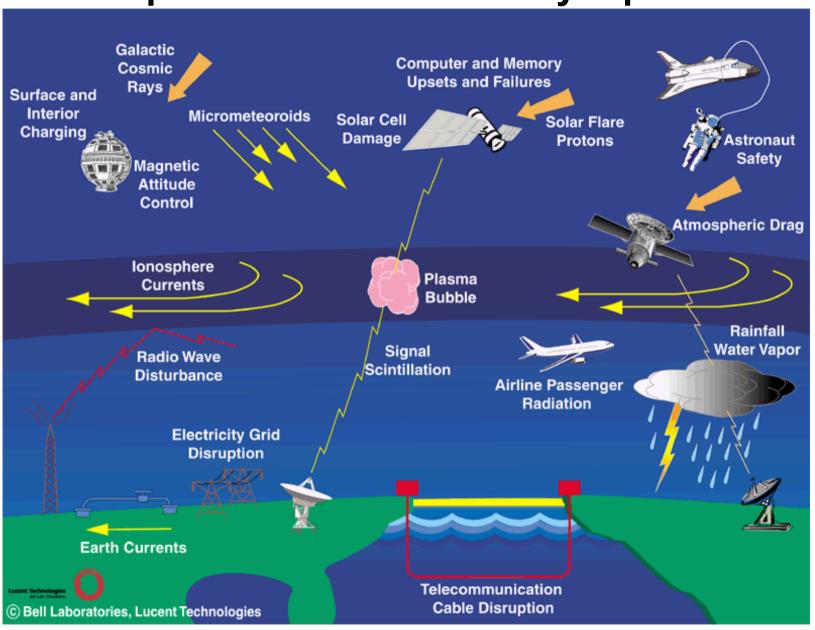
http://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov/

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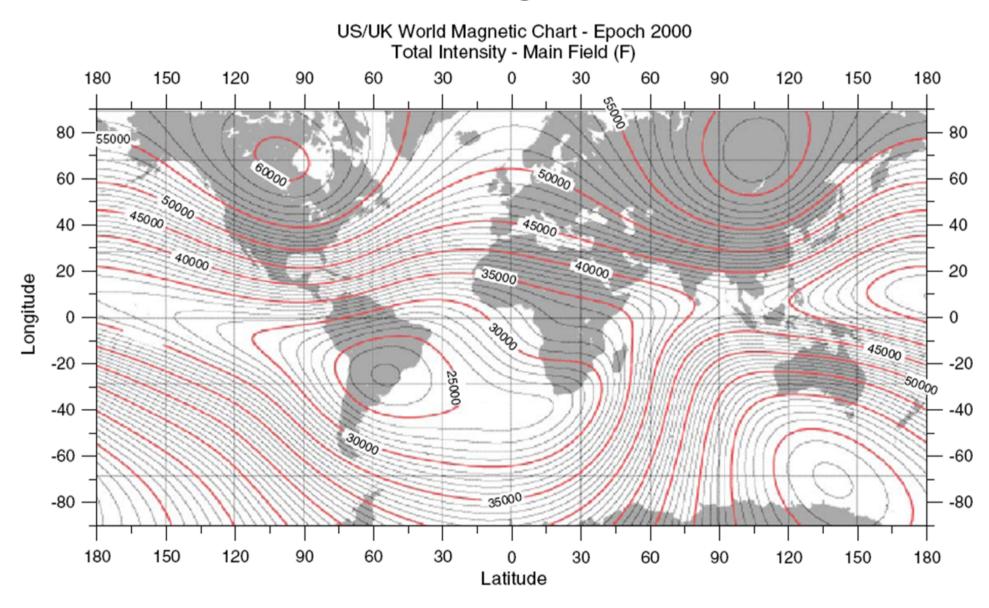
Forecast the Sun



Space Weather Events Synopsis



Terrestrial Magnetic Field



Radio Blackout

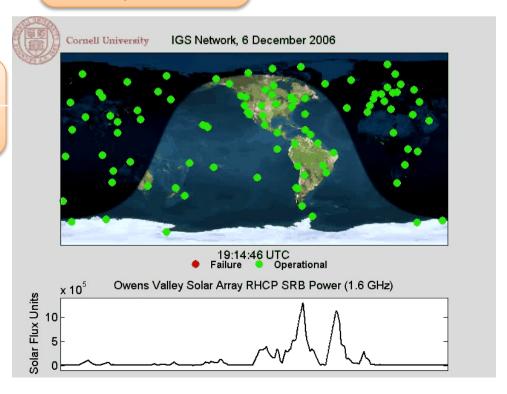
UHF SATCOM SATELLITE OPERATIONS (TT&C) GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM

SHF SATCOM SOLAR RADIO BURSTS Wide Area
Augmentation
System

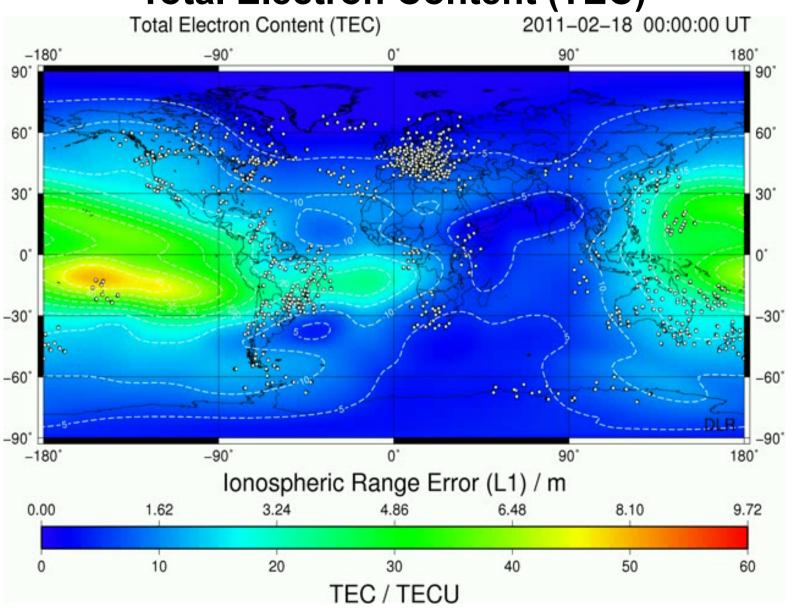
EHF SATCOM

RADAR

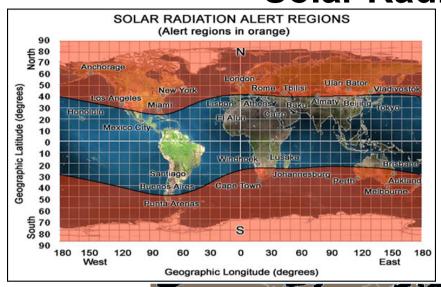
MICROWAVE LOS

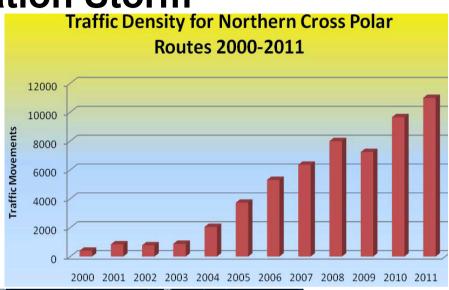


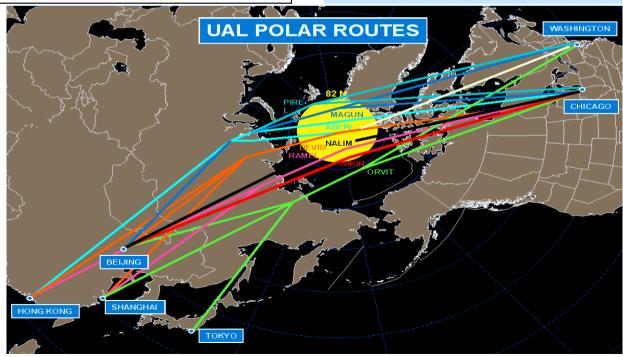
Total Electron Content (TEC)



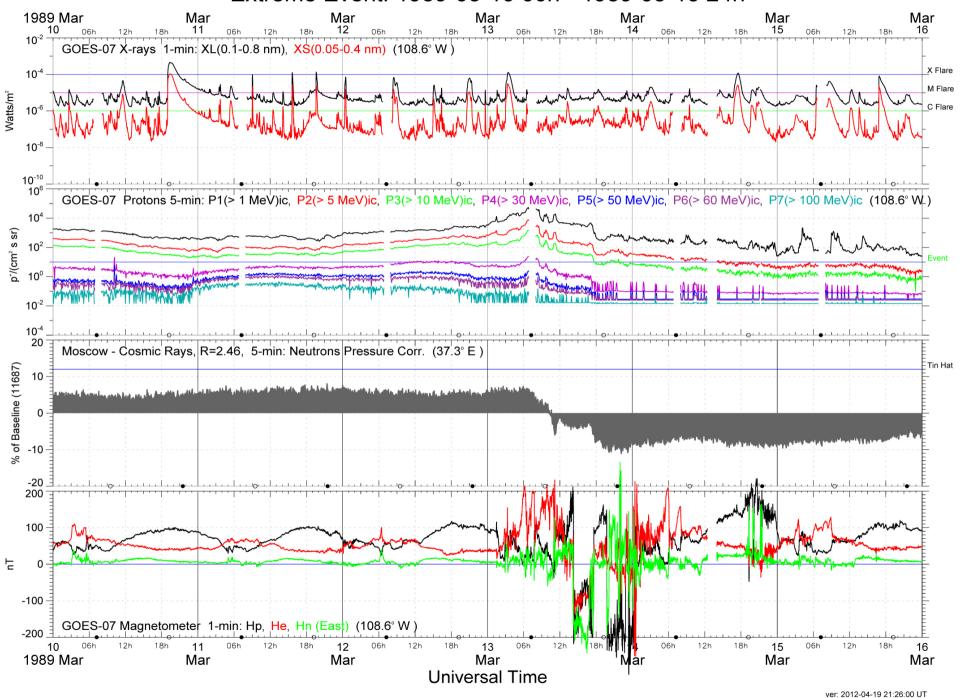
Solar Radiation Storm



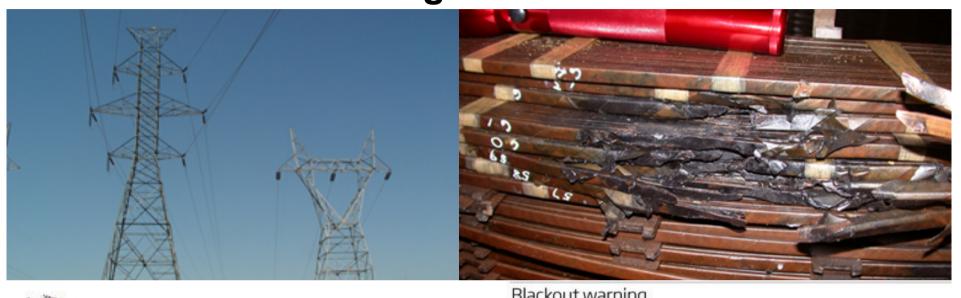


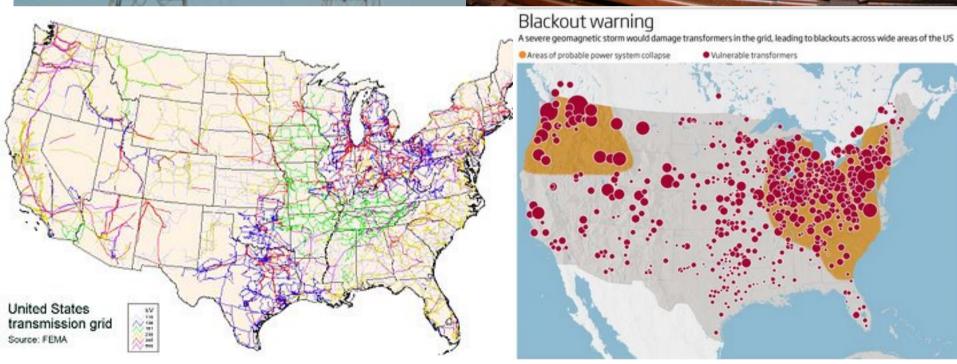


Extreme Event: 1989-03-10 00h - 1989-03-15 24h



Geomagnetic Storm





Prediction is difficult, especially about the future Niels Bohr



Grazie.

Daniele Biron

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