Pale Blue Dot

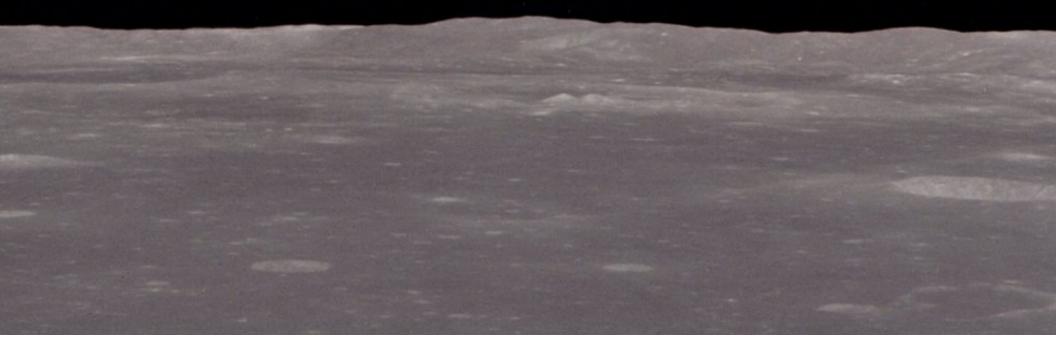




Earth as seen from Voyager 1, when it was 6 billion km from home.







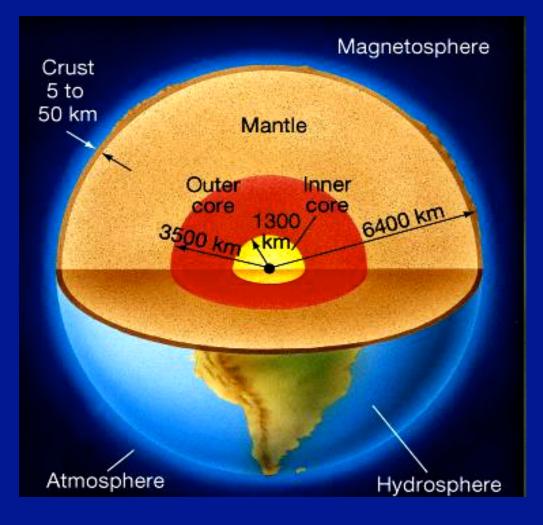
General Features

Mass: $M_{Earth} = 6 \times 10^{27} \text{ g}$ Radius: $R_{Earth} = 6378 \text{ km}$ Density: $\rho = 5.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$ Age: 4.6 billion years



Earth's Internal Structure

How do we know? Earthquakes. See later



Crust: thin. Much Si and Al (lots of granite). Two-thirds covered by oceans.

Mantle is mostly solid, mostly basalt (Fe, Mg, Si). Cracks in mantle allow molten material to rise => volcanoes.

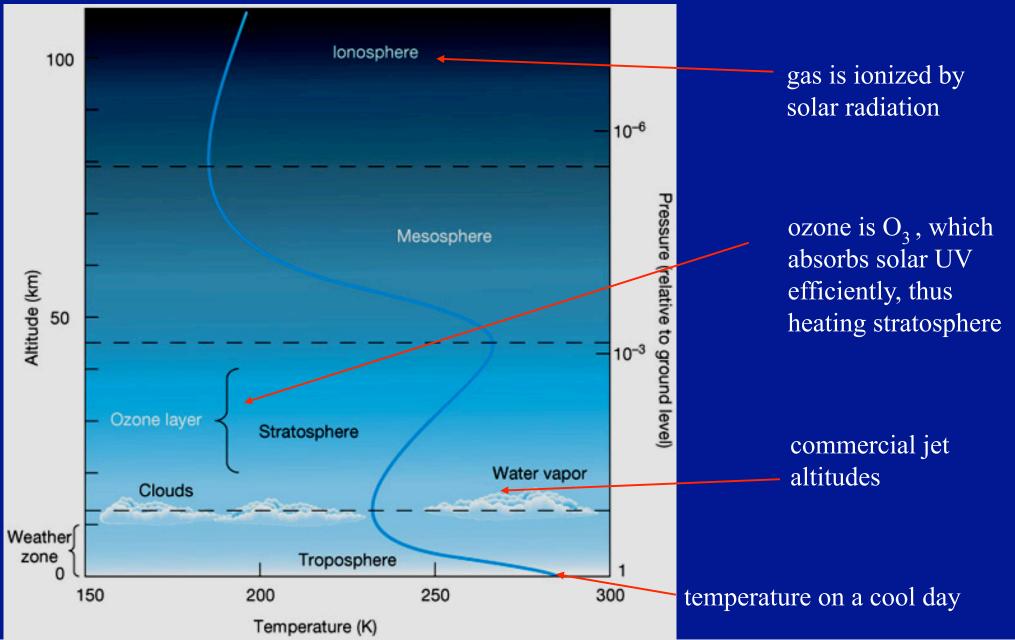
Core temperature is 6000 K. Metallic - mostly nickel and iron. Outer core molten, inner core solid.

Atmosphere very thin

Earth's Atmosphere

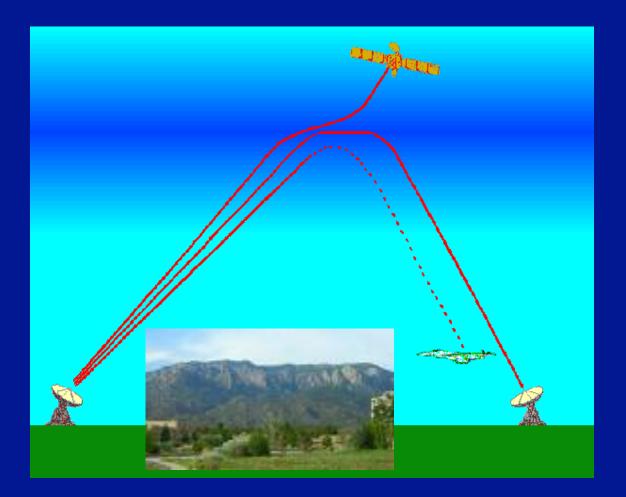
78% Nitrogen 21% Oxygen

Original gases disappeared. Atmosphere is mostly due to volcanoes and plants!



Ionosphere

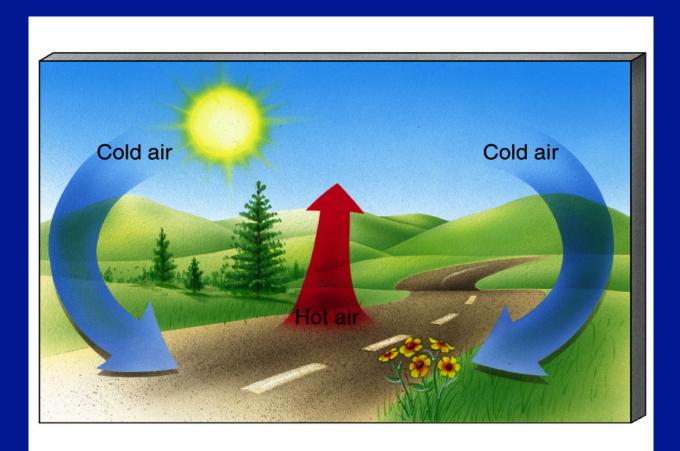
Particles in the upper reaches of the atmosphere are ionized by the sun.



Radio signals below ~20 MHz can "bounce" off the ionosphere allowing Communication "over the horizon" (or mountains)

Convection

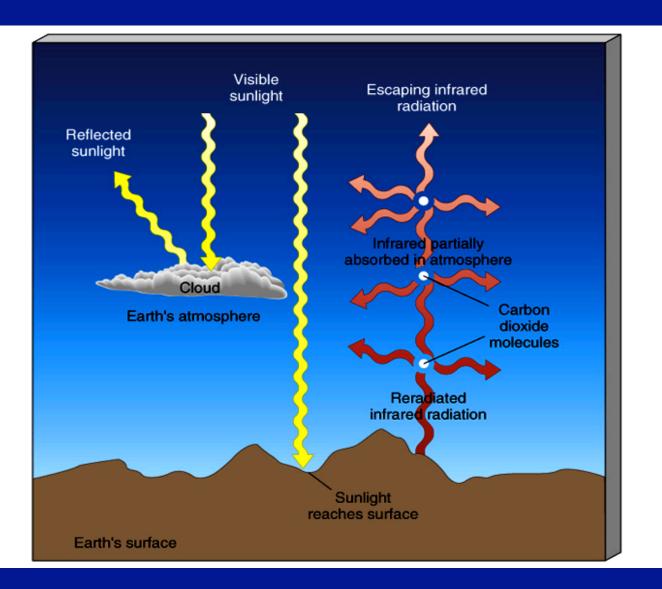
Earth's surface heated by Sun. What would happen if it couldn't get rid of the energy as fast as it gets in?



Convection also occurs when you boil water, or soup. Think of Earth's surface as a boiling pot!

Convection causes both small-scale turbulence and large scale circulation patterns. It also occurs <u>within</u> Earth, on other planets, and in stars.

The Greenhouse Effect



Main greenhouse gases are H_2O and CO_2 .

If no greenhouse effect, surface would be 40 °C cooler!

DEMO

A leading cause of Global Warming is:

- A: Increased soot (smog) in the atmosphere.
- B: Increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- C: The Earth is getting closer to the sun.
- D: The luminosity of the sun is steadily increasing.

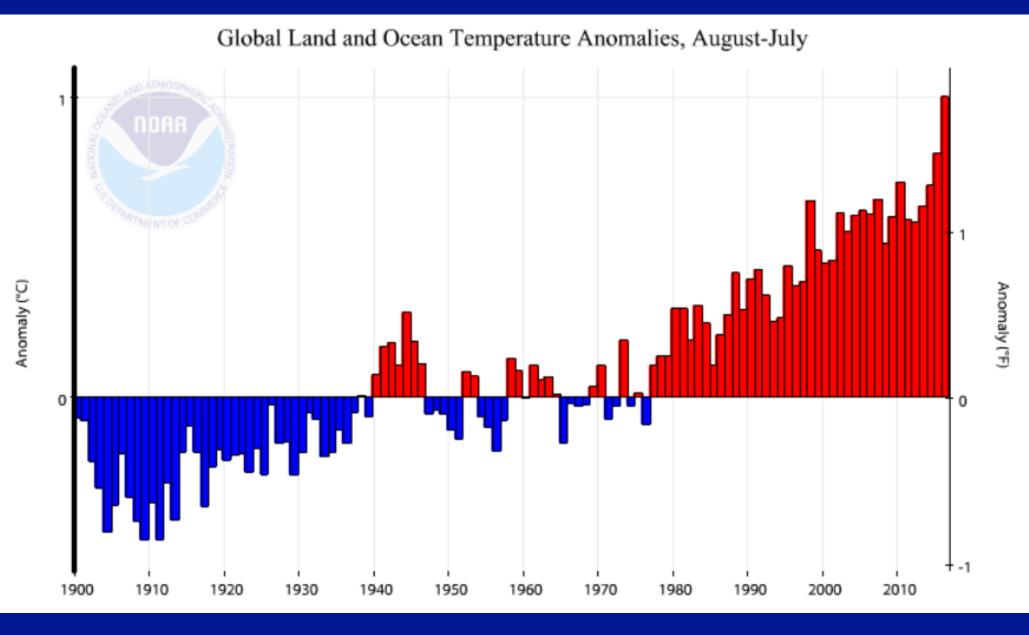
The Greenhouse effect would not occur if:

- A: The Earth had no atmosphere.
- B: The amount of carbon dioxide doubled.
- C: We got rid of all the forests.
- D: The Earth didn't have an ocean.

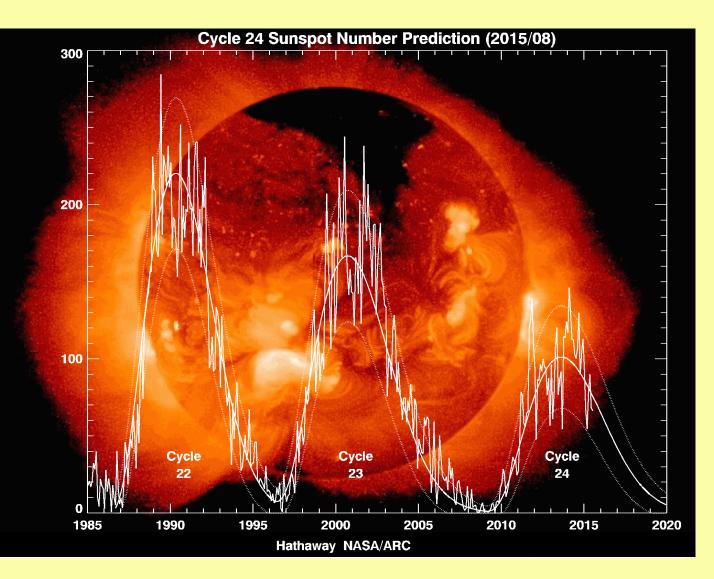
My feeling about global warming is:

- A: Not convinced that it is happening.
- B: It's a natural phenomena, nothing to worry about.
- C: It's definitely caused by people's actions, but there's nothing much we can do about it.
- D: It's definitely caused by people's actions, and I'm willing to do whatever I can to reduce my carbon footprint and help to solve the problem.
- E: We should start making plans to colonize Mars.

2016 was the hottest year on record.



Recent solar variability



We have just passed through an extremely low solar minimum

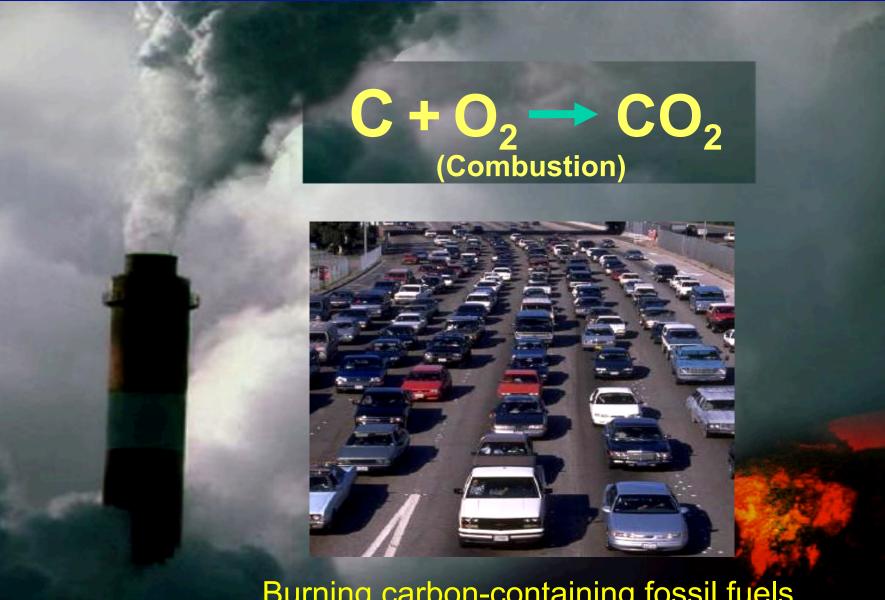
... contributing to recent relatively cool global temperatures

... and warmer temperatures over the next few years?

http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/SolarCycle/

Global Warming Basics

Burning Fossil Fuels is the Primary Cause



Global Warming Basics

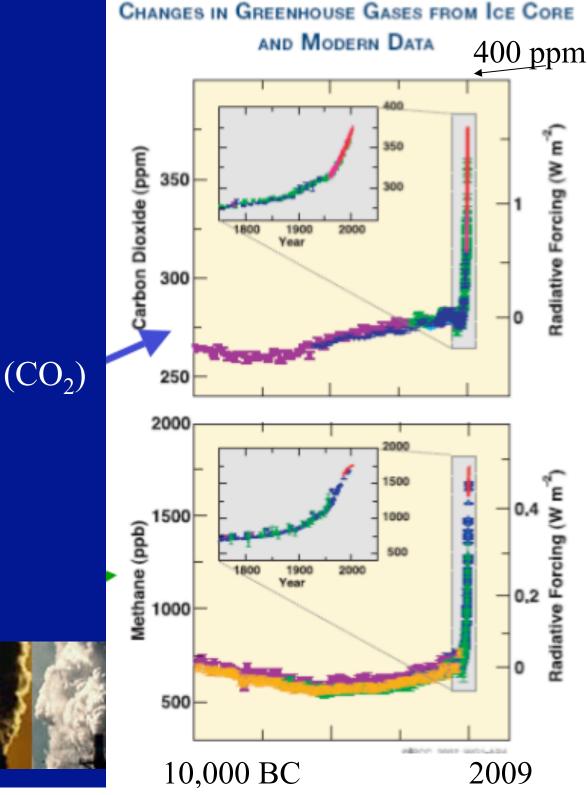
 Humans have increased carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere by more
than 40% since the
Industrial
Revolution.

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric

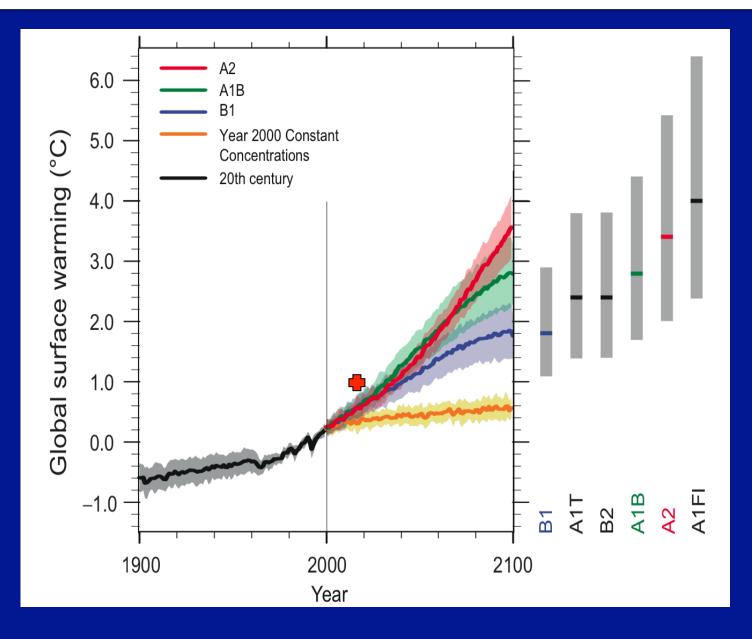
Administration 2006)

The most carbon dioxide in 800,000 years. (IPCC 2014)





Temperature Predictions





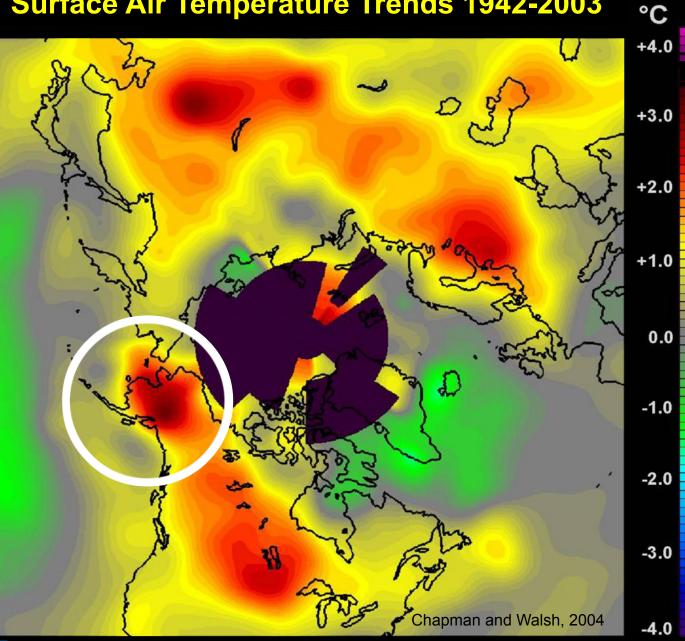
Alaska is Ground Zero:

In past 50 years, temperatures have increased 4° F.

> National Assessment Synthesis Team

Worldwide, temperatures have increased slightly more than 1.5° F

Surface Air Temperature Trends 1942-2003



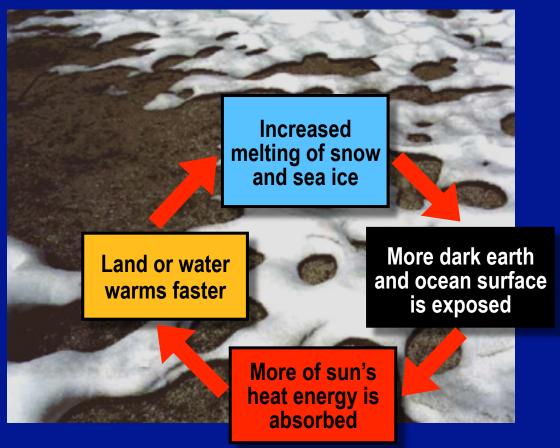
(IPCC) 2014

Why has Alaska warmed the most?

The Albedo Effect

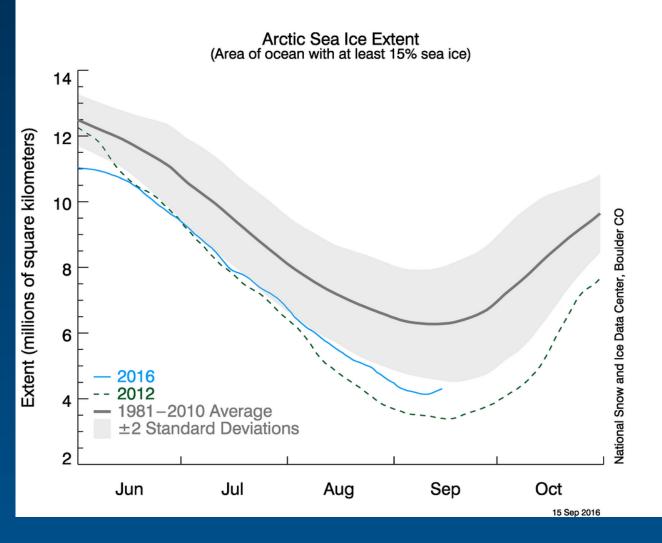
- Snow and sea ice reflect 85-90% of sun's energy.
- Ocean surface and dark soil reflect only 10-20%.

(ACIA 2004)



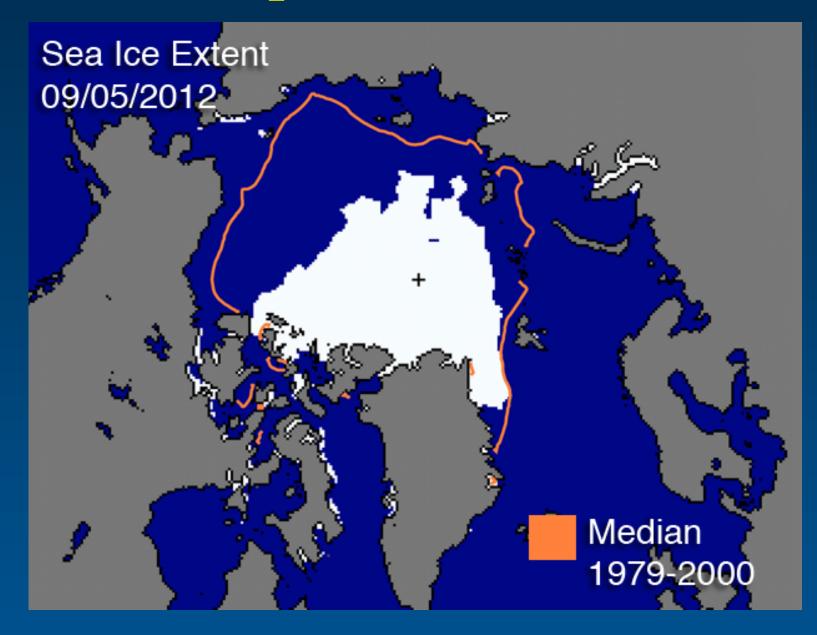
"White shirt versus Black shirt"

Melting Sea Ice



- An area twice the size of Texas has melted away since 1979 (over 50% decrease).
- Ice 40% thinner. (Rothrock,D.A, et al. 1999)
- Ice free summer in 20 years?
- Bering Sea Ice Sheet also retreating (Science 3/10/06).

September 2012



Impacts in Alaska 1. Melting

Glacial Retreat

- The rapid retreat of Alaska's glaciers represents about 50% of the estimated mass loss by glaciers through 2004 worldwide. (ACIA 2004)
- Loss of over 588 billion cubic yards between '61 and '98. (Climate Change 11/05)
- Alaska's glaciers are responsible for at least 9% of the global sea level rise in the past century. (ACIA 2004)

McCall Glacier





Impacts in Alaska 3. Animals

Animals at Risk

- Polar bears
- Walruses
- Ice seals
- Black quillemots
- Kittiwakes
- Salmon
- Caribou
- Arctic grayling

Arctic grayling

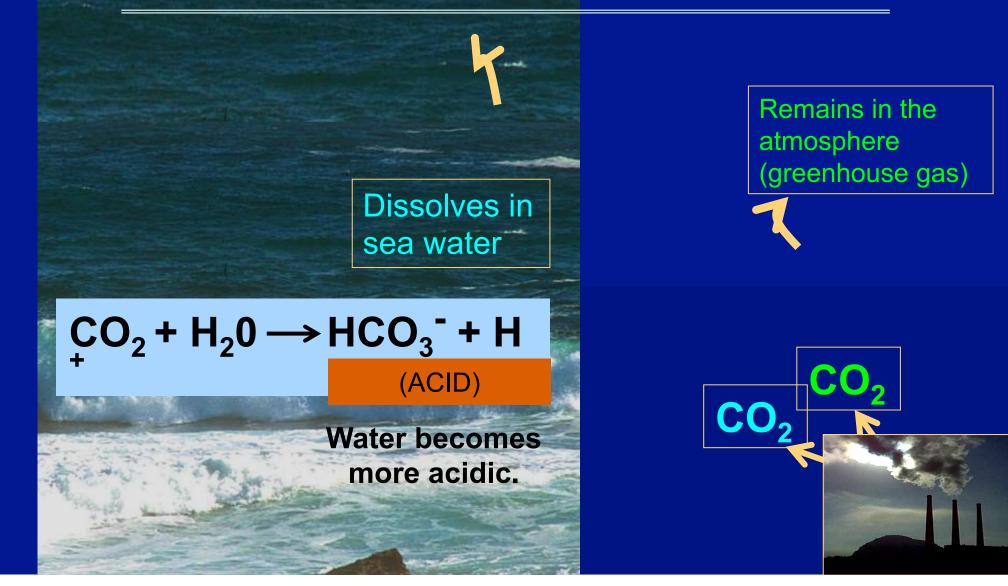
- Rising temperatures
- Shrinking habitat
- Food harder to get
- Expanding diseases
- Competition





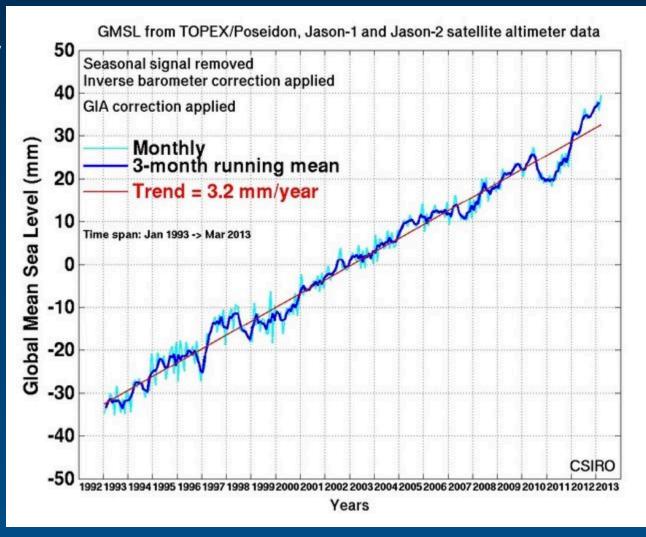
Ocean Acidification

Over the last 200 years, about 50% of all CO₂ produced on earth has been absorbed by the ocean. (Royal Society 6/05)



Inundation

- Sea level has increased 3.2 mm/year between 1993 and 2003 (IPCC 2007).
- 2 meters of sea level rise by 2100 (DeConto & Pollard 2016)
- This is 10-20 times faster than during the last 3,000 years (ACIA 2004).



2013

1993

Ocean Nations Threatened

Maldives nation held cabinet meeting 20 feet under water.

Tuvalu nation considering exodus (highest elevation is 15 feet)

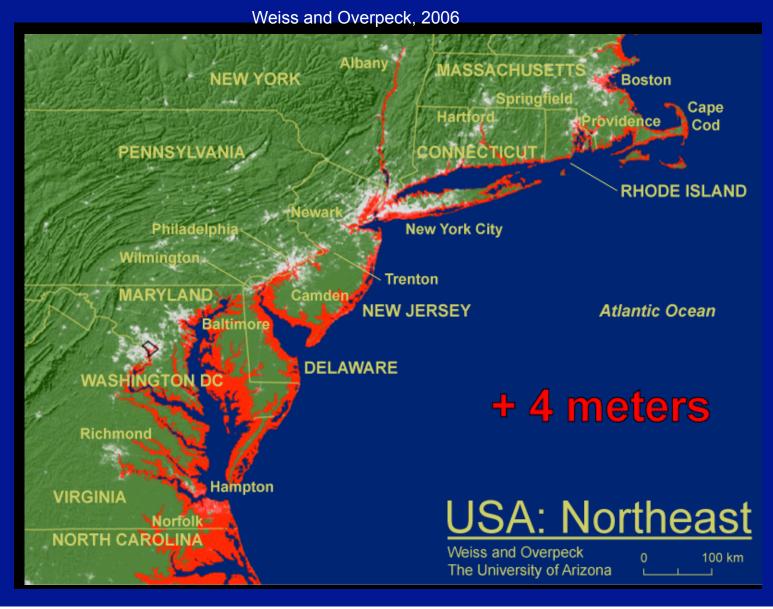
New Moore Island goes under in March 2010





Inundation

Inundation from Four Meter Sea Level Rise (or, 1m rise + 3m storm surge)



Hurricane Sandy

12' surge tides+storm

72 people killed

\$50 billion in damages



Impact on Ski Industry

- In the US skiing is a \$20B industry
- Ski Seasons have shortened by 1 day/year for the last 30 years
- 2 close each year on average since 2000 (30% are at risk to close)
- Some resort to snowmaking
 - Expensive
 - Requires lots of water
 - Requires lots of energy
- In New Mexico, many ski areas can't open until after Xmas
- In recent years, some resorts never opened



Impact World-wide

1. Melting

What We Can Do

REDUCE CO₂ Emissions

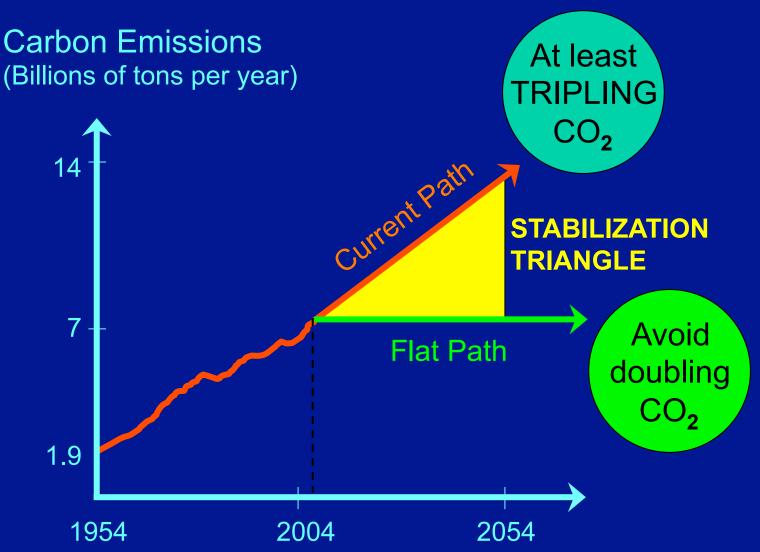
- 1. Is it Achievable?
- 2. Action Is Essential at Every Level
 - Individual
 - Corporate
 - Local
 - State
 - Federal
 - International

3. Critical Steps



Go Electric!

Is it Achievable?

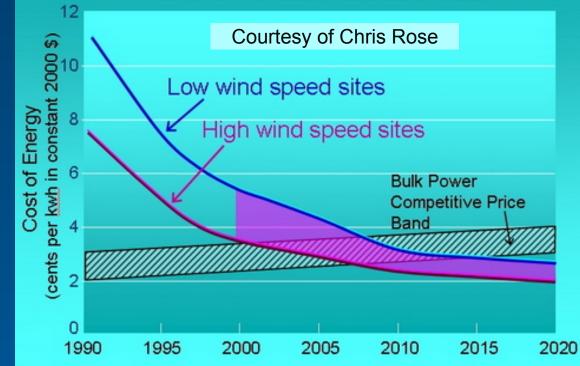


Wind Power



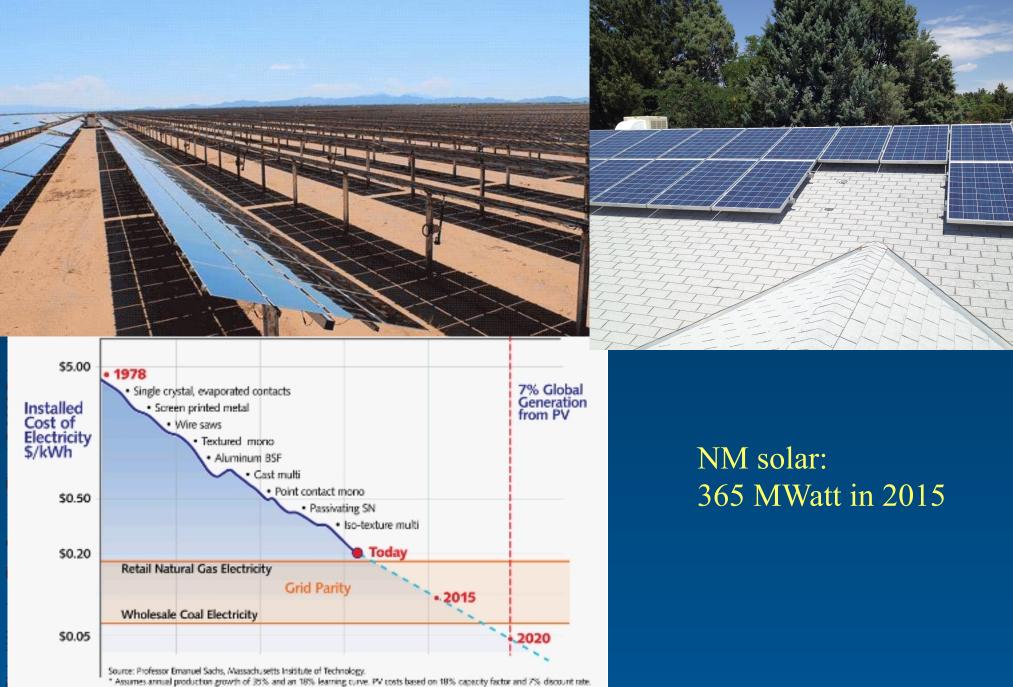
NM wind: 780 MWatt as of 2014

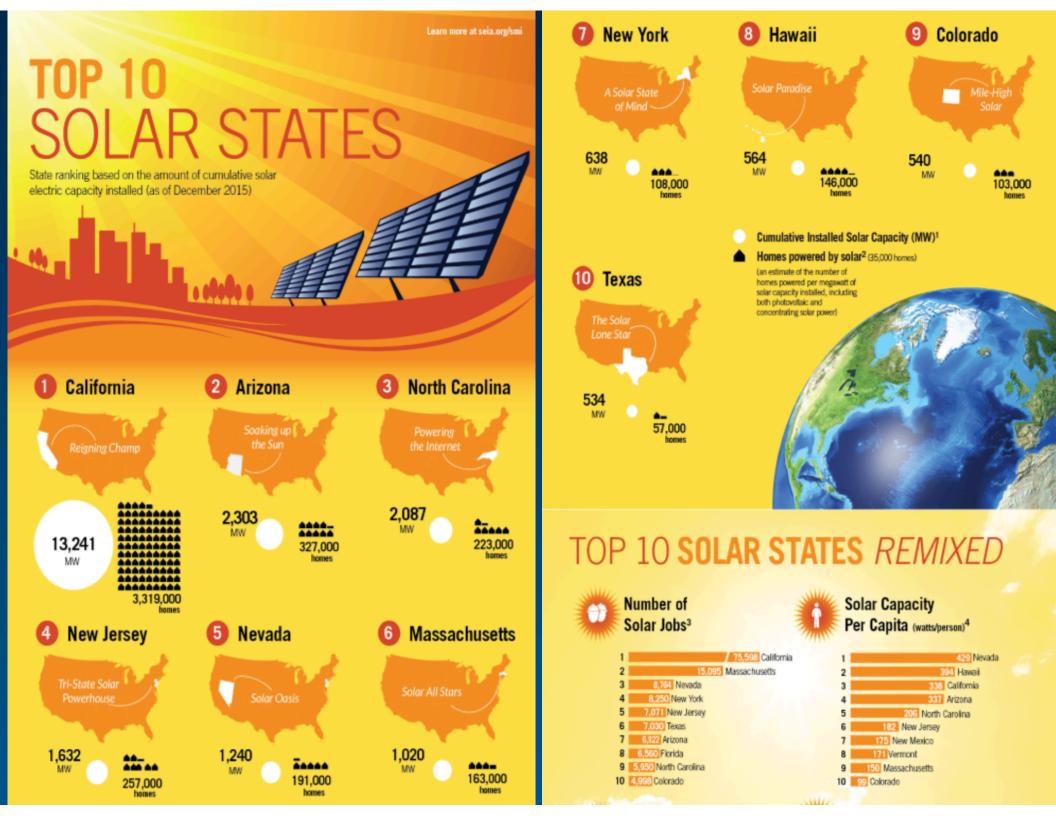
Wind Cost of Energy



Solar Power

What We Can Do





Measuring Your Carbon Footprint

Major Carbon Contributors:

- Electric Consumption
- ➤ Gas/Heating Oil Consumption
- Car and Miles Driven
- ➤ Miles Flown
- Recreational Vehicle Use

Average Footprint is 30,000 pounds



Making a Difference as an Individual

Conservation Measures:

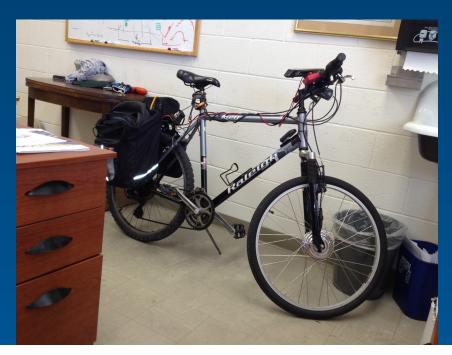
- Walk, bike, ride public transit, or carpool
- Make sure your tires are fully inflated and your car tuned up
- Lower your water heater and home thermostats
- Run your dishwasher only with full loads
- Reduce your shower length and temperature
- Buy locally produced food
- Unplug appliances not in use
- Turn off lights when leaving a room
- Use recycled paper
- Reuse or recycle as much as you can
- Cut down on consumerism
- Encourage elected officials to address global warming on state/national level.



Conservation: Three Examples

- Unplug Appliances:Vampires!
 - 43 billion kWH lost/year in US
 - Est: 1,000 lbs/year/person
- Pump Up Tires:
 - 4 million gallon of gas wasted daily in US
 - Extends life of tires by 25%
 - Est: 1,000 lbs/year/person
- Bike to work
 - 3/week
 - Est: 5,000 lbs/year/person





Sunlight absorbed by the Earth's surface is reemitted in the form of?

- A: radio waves
- B: infrared radiation
- C: visible radiation
- D: ultraviolet radiation
- E: X-ray radiation

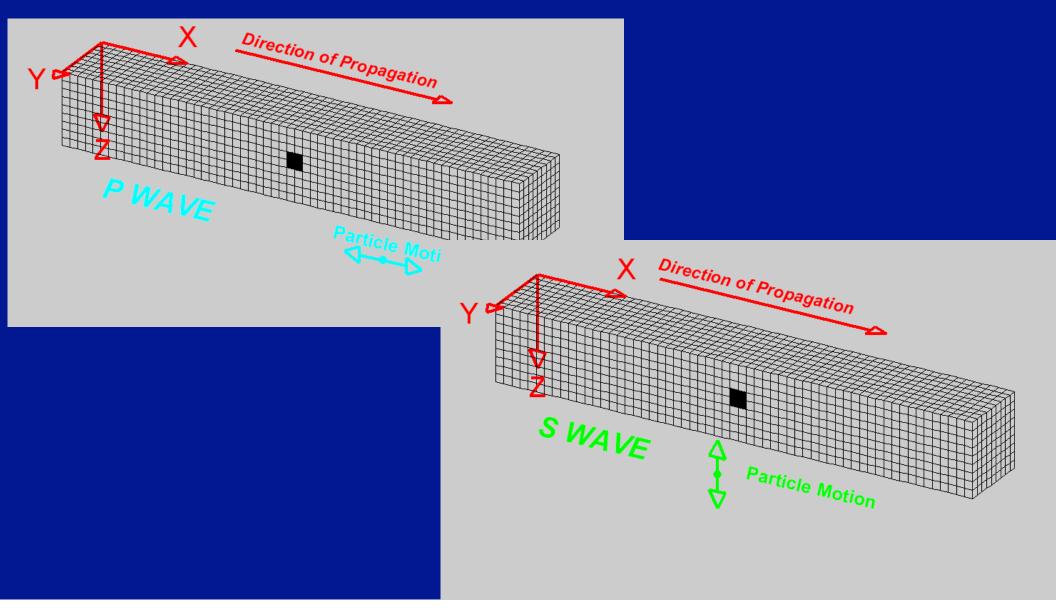
What steps are you willing to take to reduce your carbon dioxide footprint?

- A: Walk/bike/bus to work
- B: Unplug appliances when not in use
- C: Replace light bulbs with compact fluorescents
- D: Wash clothes in cold or warm water
- E: Buy a hybrid or electric vehicle

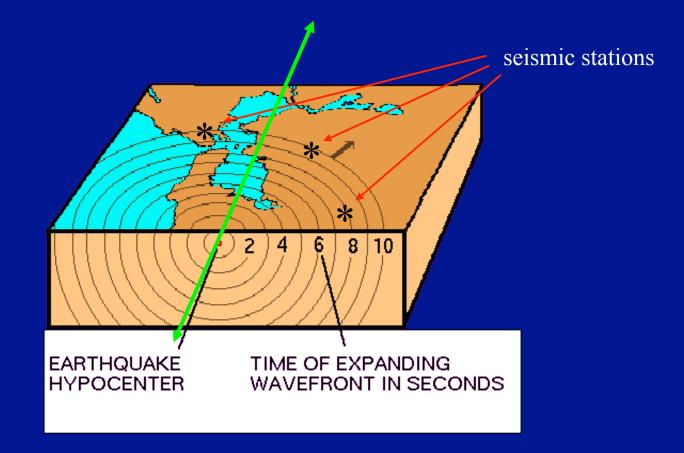
Earthquakes

They are vibrations in the solid Earth, or <u>seismic waves</u>.

Two kinds go through Earth, P-waves ("primary") and S-waves ("secondary"):



How do they measure where Earthquakes are centered?



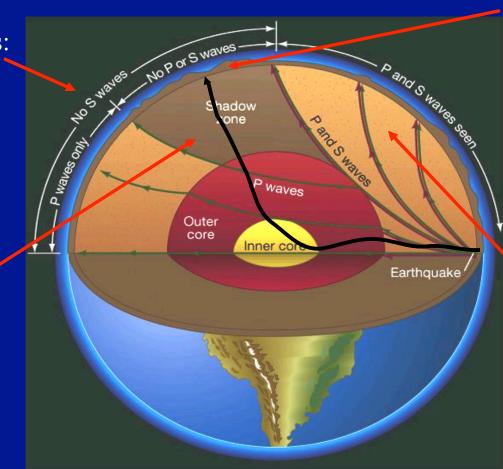
Like all waves, seismic waves bend when they encounter changes in density. If density change is gradual, wave path is curved.

S-waves are unable to travel in liquid.

Thus, measurement of seismic wave gives info on density of Earth's interior and which layers are solid/molten.

Zone with no S waves: must be a liquid core that stops them

But faint P waves seen in shadow zone, refracting off dense inner core



No P waves too: they must bend sharply at core boundary

Curved paths of P and S waves: density must slowly increase with depth

Earth's Interior Structure

Average density	5.5 g/cm ³
Crust	3 g/cm^3
Mantle	5 g/cm^3
Core	11 g/cm^3

Density increases with depth => "<u>differentiation</u>"

Earth must have been <u>molten</u> once, allowing denser material to sink, as it started to cool and solidify.

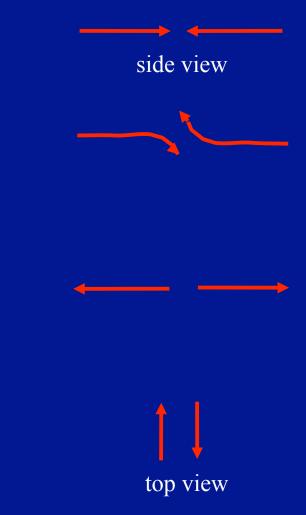
Earthquakes and volcanoes are related, and also don't occur at random places. They outline <u>plates</u>.



Plates moving at a few cm/year. "Continental drift" or "plate tectonics"

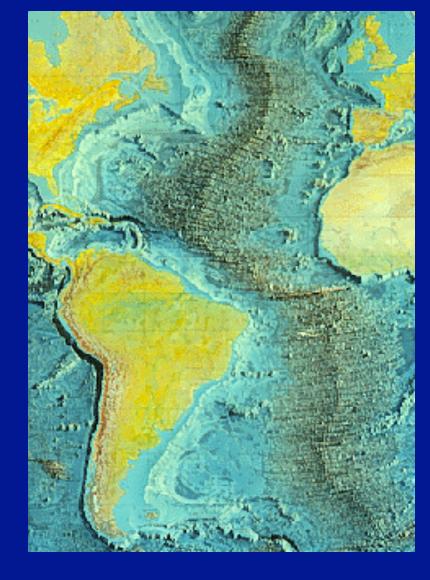
When plates meet...

- Head-on collision (Himalayas)
- 2) "Subduction zone" (one slides under the other) (Andes)
- 3) "Rift zone" (two plates moving apart) (Mid-Atlantic Ridge)
- 4) They may just slide past each other (San Andreas Fault)



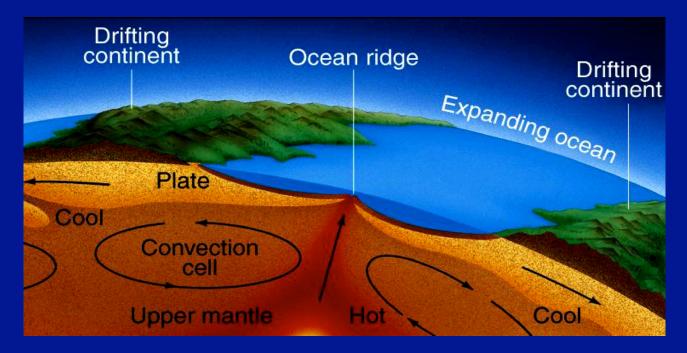
=> mountain ranges, trenches, earthquakes, volcanoes

The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a rift zone.



What causes the drift?

<u>Convection</u>! Mantle slightly fluid and can support convection. Plates ride on top of convective cells. Lava flows through cell boundaries. Earth loses internal heat this way.



Cycles take $\sim 10^8$ years.

Plates form <u>lithosphere</u> (crust and solid upper mantle). Partially melted, circulating part of mantle is <u>asthenosphere</u>.

Pangaea Theory: 200 million years ago, all the continents were together!

