



ÇEV903 KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ

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<https://www.ozgurzeydan.com/>



İklim Geleceđimiz

- Senaryolar
- İklim Modelleri
- Projeksiyonlar

IPCC 6. İlerleme Raporu Senaryoları

- IPCC 6. İlerleme Raporu iklim geleceğimizi 5 farklı senaryo ile açıklıyor.
- Emisyonlar, sosyo-ekonomik varsayımlara, iklim değişikliğini azaltma düzeylerine ve aerosoller ve metan olmayan ozon öncüleri için hava kirliliği kontrollerine bağlı olarak senaryolar arasında değişiklik göstermektedir.

SSP Narrative

Shared Socio-economic Pathways



Social and economic development patterns

Emission Scenarios

Representative Concentration Pathways



Changes in greenhouse gas emissions, landuse patterns, and other climate drivers

Determine
→

Input
→

GCM/ESM

Climate Models

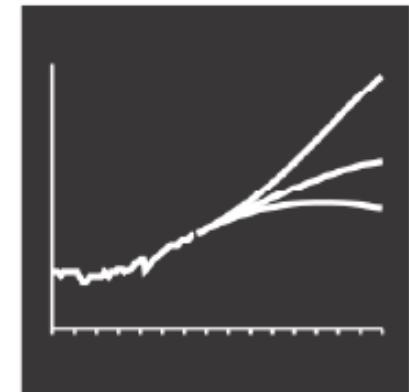


Modelling global climate change

Output
→

Climate Data

Available on ClimateData.ca



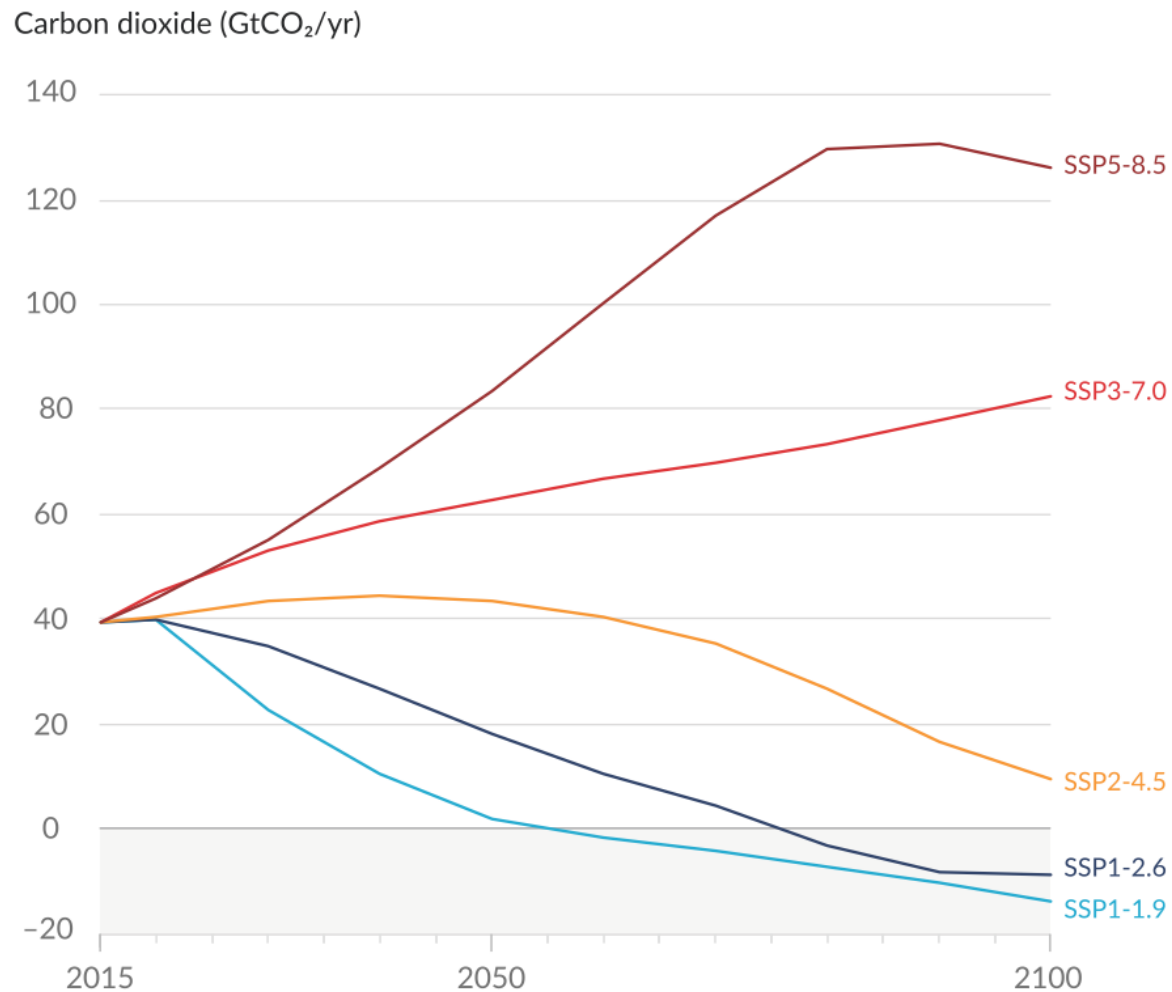
Climate projections based on different emissions scenarios

IPCC 6. İlerleme Raporu Senaryoları

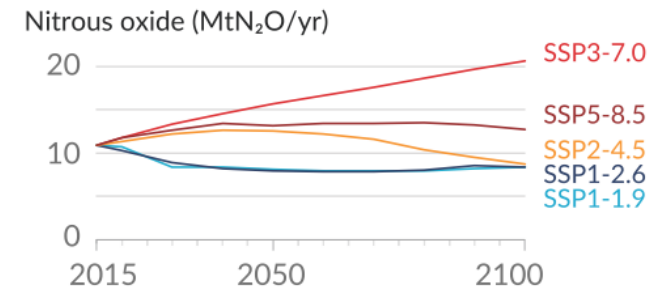
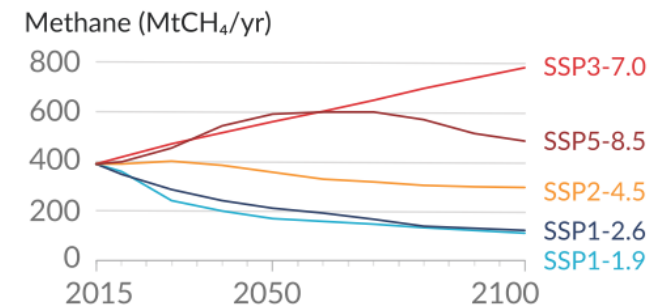
- Senaryo - radyasyon akısındaki artış (W/m^2)
- SSP1 - 1.9 → negatif sera gazı emisyonu (SGE)
- SSP1 - 2.6 → negatif SGE
- SSP2 - 4.5 → orta düzeyde SGE (2050 sonrası azalan)
- SSP3 - 7.0 → yüksek SGE
- SSP5 - 8.5 → çok yüksek SGE
- SSP: Shared Socio-economic Pathways (Paylaşılan Sosyo-Ekonomik Yollar)

Gelecekteki Emisyonlar

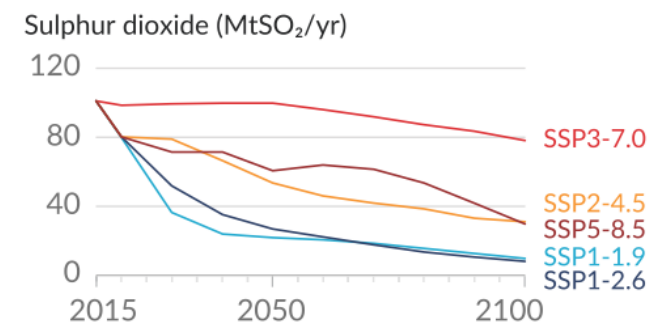
(a) Future annual emissions of CO₂ (left) and of a subset of key non-CO₂ drivers (right), across five illustrative scenarios



Selected contributors to non-CO₂ GHGs



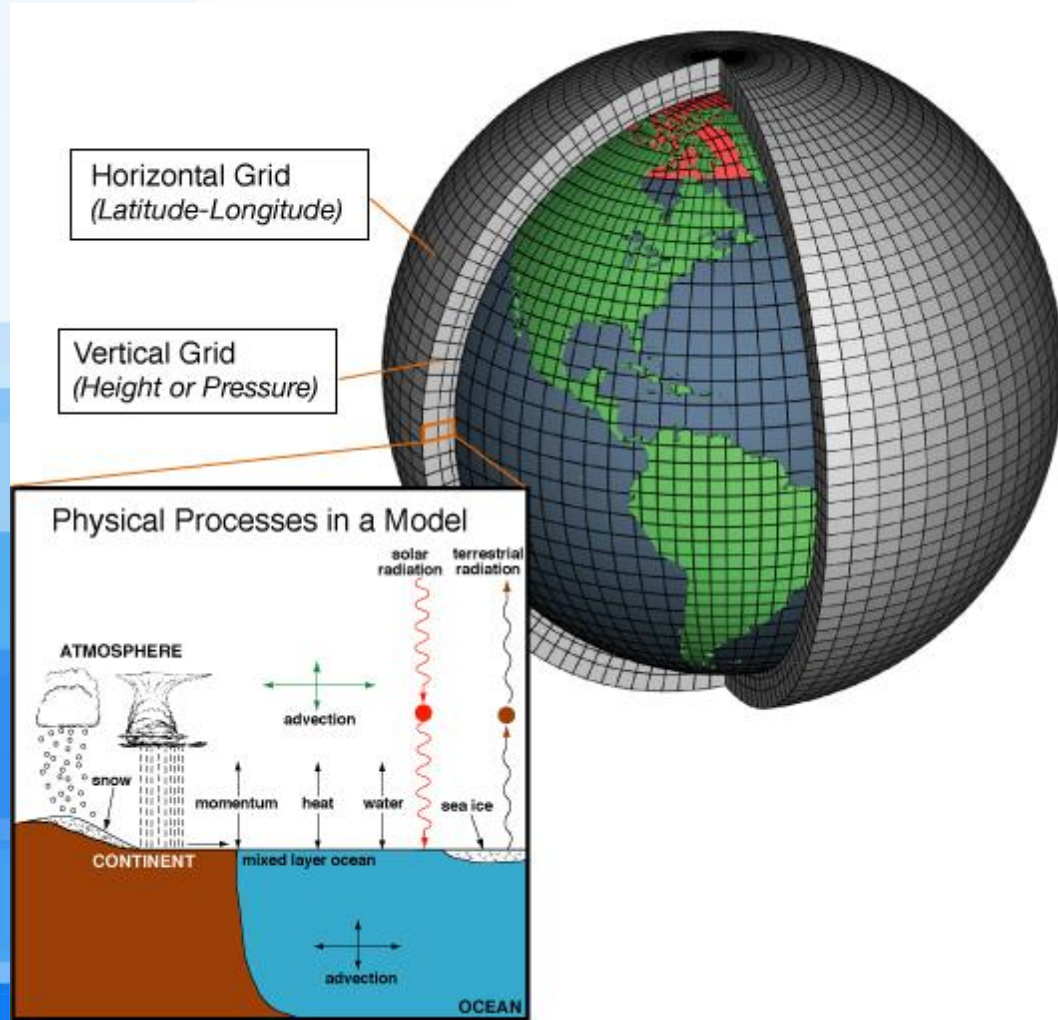
One air pollutant and contributor to aerosols



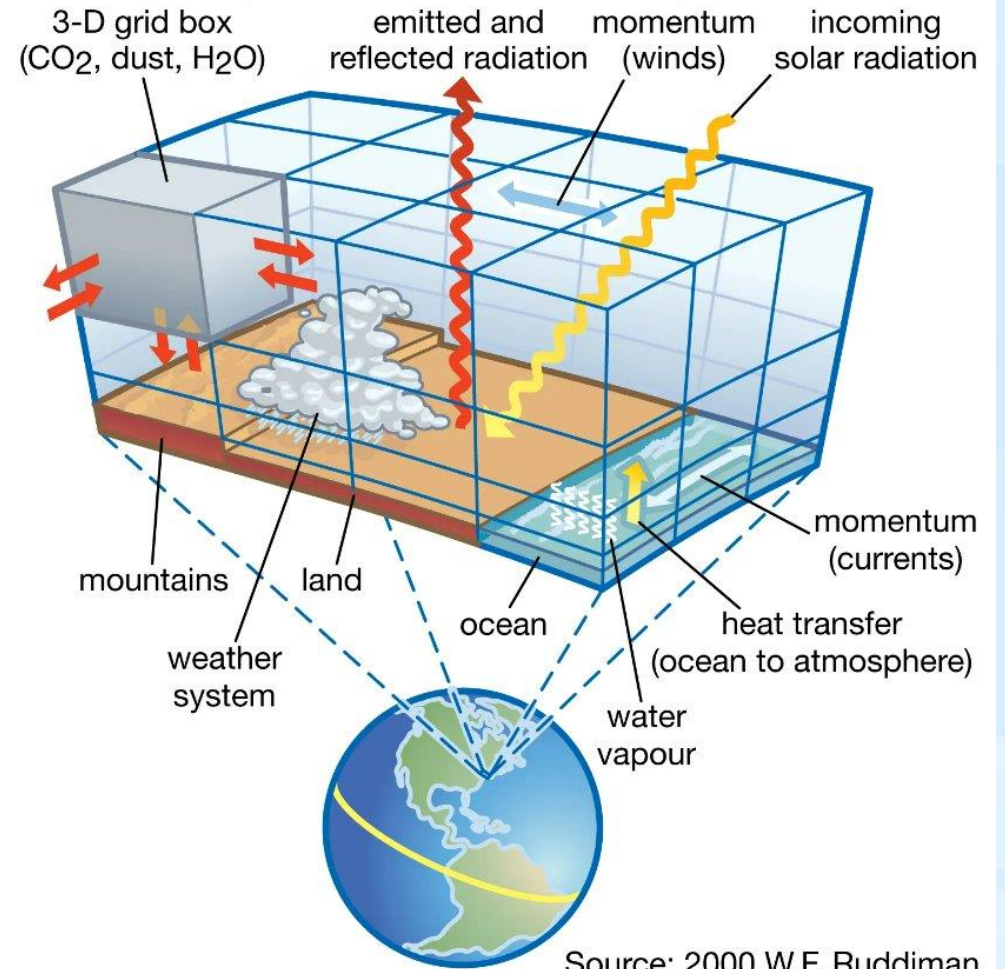
İklim Modelleri

- İklim modelleri dünyayı belirli coğrafi konumları ve yükseklikleri temsil eden üç boyutlu bir hücre ızgarasına böler.
- Bileşenlerin her biri (atmosfer, kara yüzeyi, okyanus ve deniz buzu), sıcaklık gibi bir dizi iklim değişkeni için küresel ızgarada hesaplanan denklemlere sahiptir.
- Zaman içinde nasıl değiştiklerini hesaplayan model bileşenlerine ek olarak, farklı parçalar ısı, su ve momentum akışını da değiştirir.
- Birbirleriyle birleşik bir sistem olarak etkileşime girerler.

İklim Modelleri



Concept diagram of climate modeling



Source: 2000 W.F. Ruddiman

<https://www.climate.gov/media/10042>

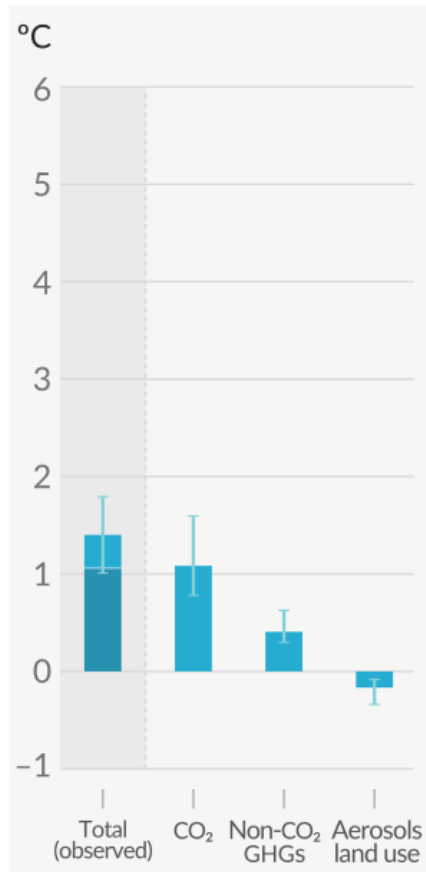
<https://www.britannica.com/science/global-warming/Theoretical-climate-models>

Sera Gazlarının Isınmaya Katkıları

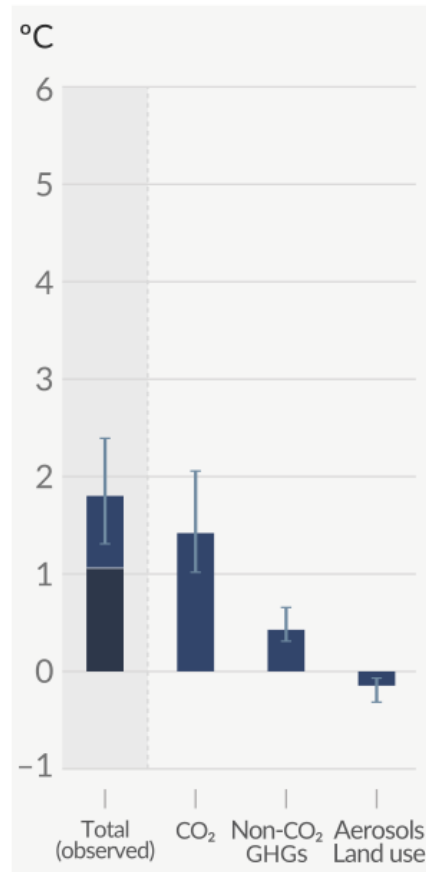
(b) Contribution to global surface temperature increase from different emissions, with a dominant role of CO₂ emissions

Change in global surface temperature in 2081–2100 relative to 1850–1900 (°C)

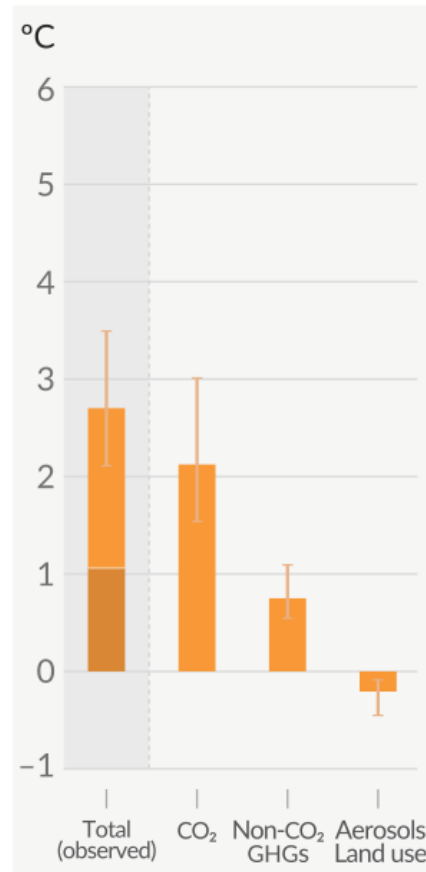
SSP1-1.9



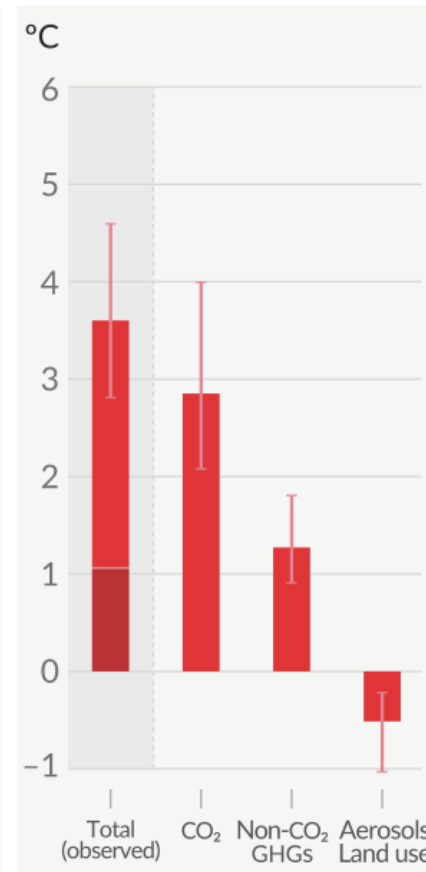
SSP1-2.6



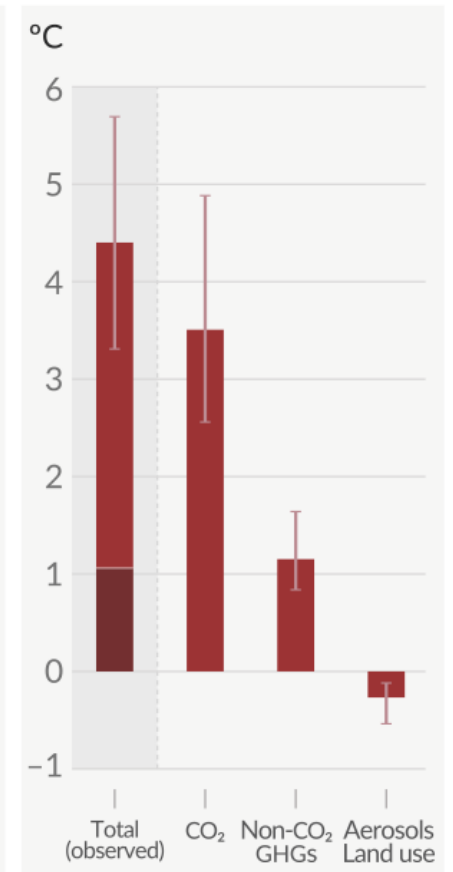
SSP2-4.5



SSP3-7.0



SSP5-8.5



Total warming (observed warming to date in darker shade), warming from CO₂, warming from non-CO₂ GHGs and cooling from changes in aerosols and land use

Gelecekteki Isınma Tahminleri

1850 – 1900 dönemine kıyasla

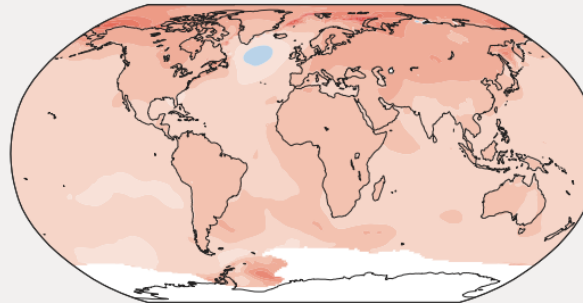
Scenario	Near term, 2021–2040		Mid-term, 2041–2060		Long term, 2081–2100	
	Best estimate (°C)	<i>Very likely</i> range (°C)	Best estimate (°C)	<i>Very likely</i> range (°C)	Best estimate (°C)	<i>Very likely</i> range (°C)
SSP1-1.9	1.5	1.2 to 1.7	1.6	1.2 to 2.0	1.4	1.0 to 1.8
SSP1-2.6	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	1.7	1.3 to 2.2	1.8	1.3 to 2.4
SSP2-4.5	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	2.0	1.6 to 2.5	2.7	2.1 to 3.5
SSP3-7.0	1.5	1.2 to 1.8	2.1	1.7 to 2.6	3.6	2.8 to 4.6
SSP5-8.5	1.6	1.3 to 1.9	2.4	1.9 to 3.0	4.4	3.3 to 5.7

Sıcaklık Projeksiyonları

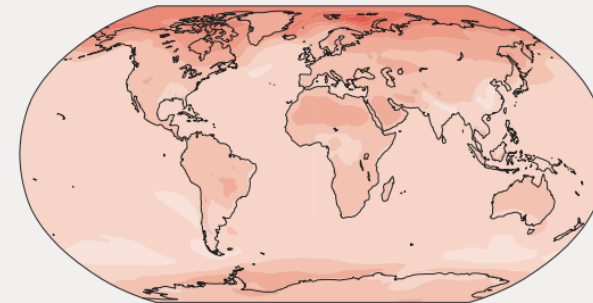
(a) Annual mean temperature change (°C) at 1°C global warming

Warming at 1°C affects all continents and is generally larger over land than over the oceans in both observations and models. Across most regions, observed and simulated patterns are consistent.

Observed change per 1°C global warming



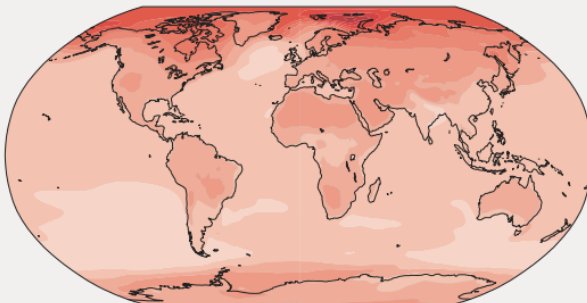
Simulated change at 1°C global warming



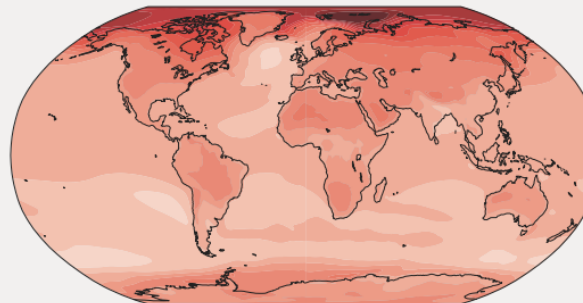
(b) Annual mean temperature change (°C) relative to 1850–1900

Across warming levels, land areas warm more than ocean areas, and the Arctic and Antarctica warm more than the tropics.

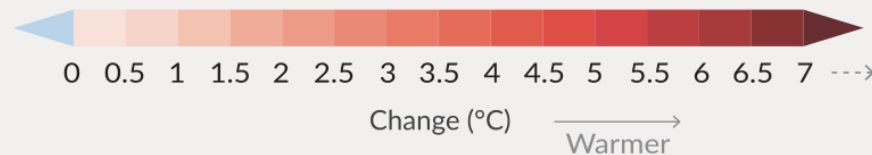
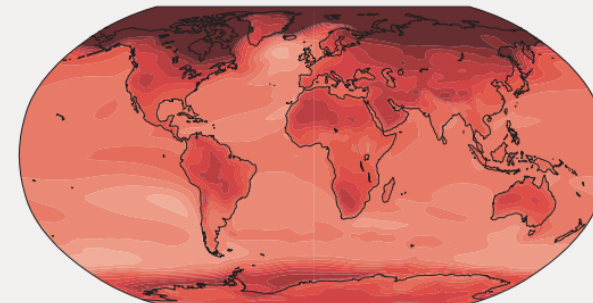
Simulated change at 1.5°C global warming



Simulated change at 2°C global warming

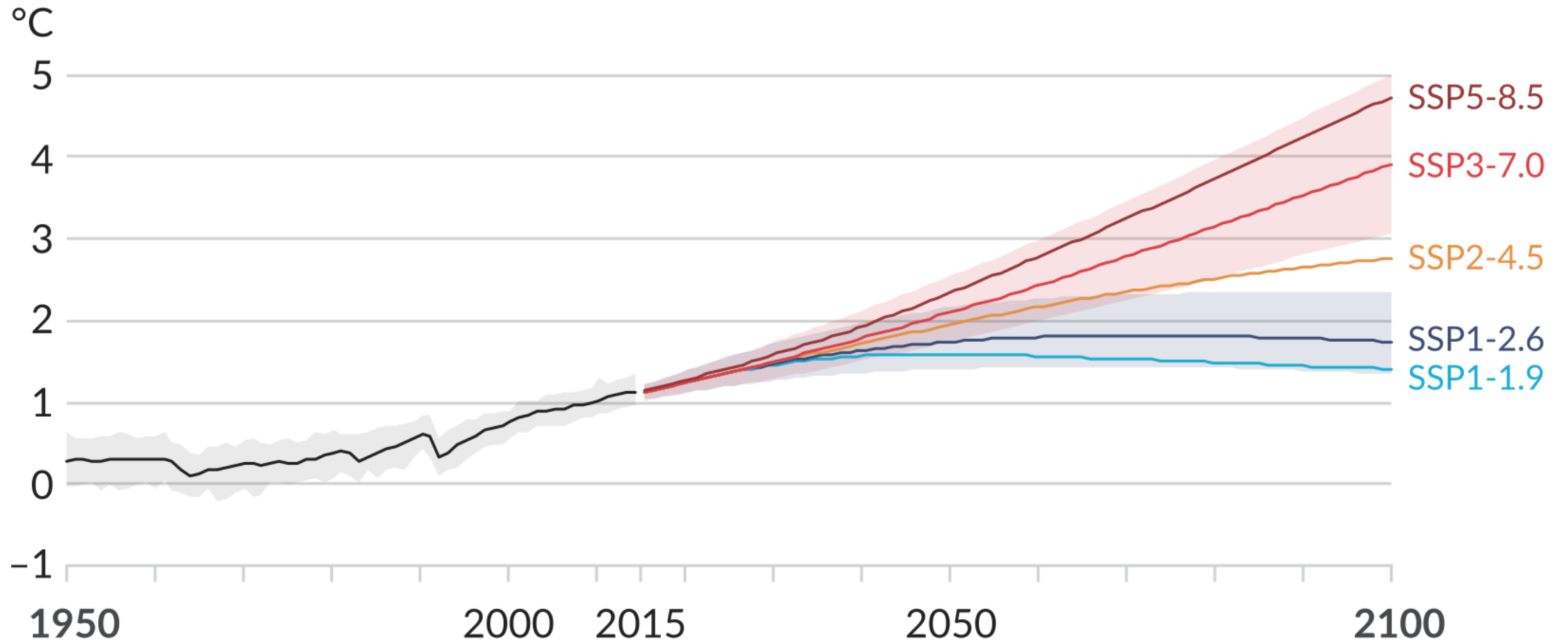


Simulated change at 4°C global warming



Sıcaklık Projeksiyonları (yıllara göre)

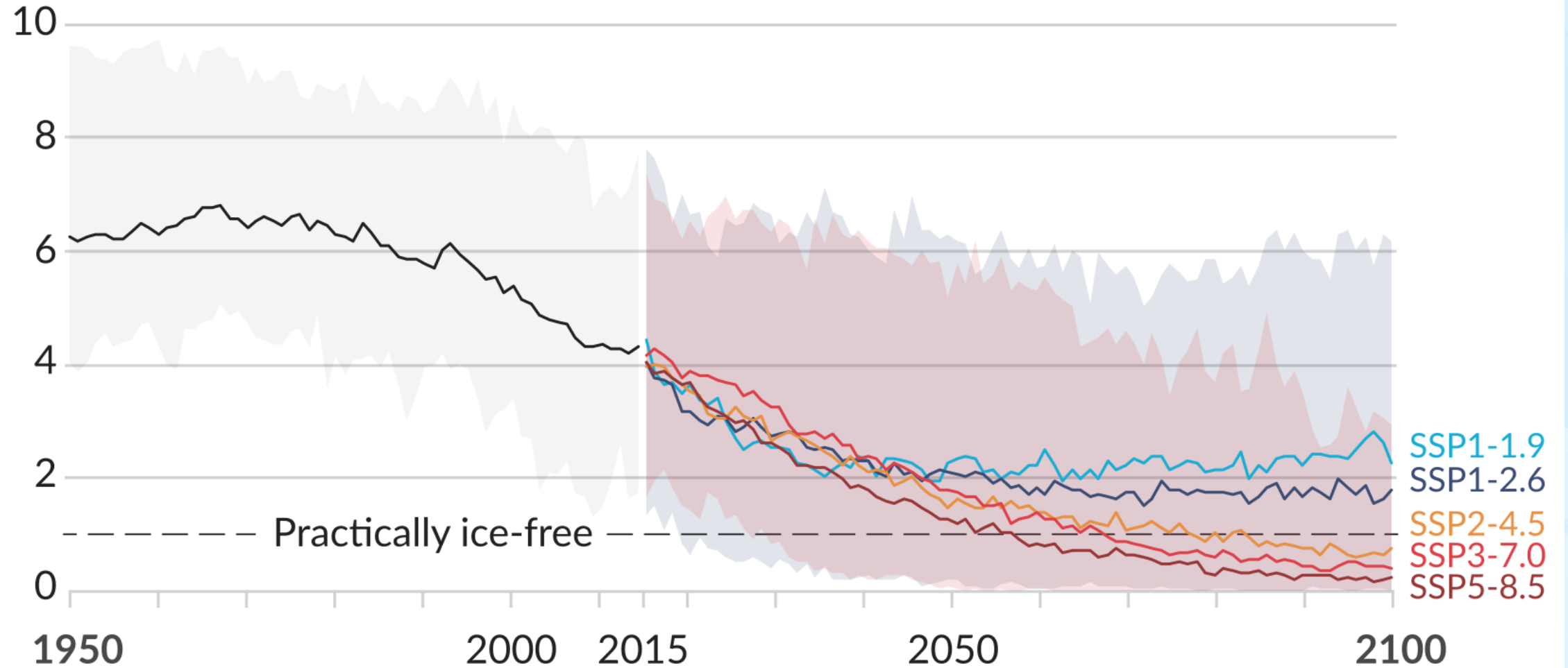
(a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850–1900



Arktik Buzul Erimesi (Eylül ayı – yıllara göre)

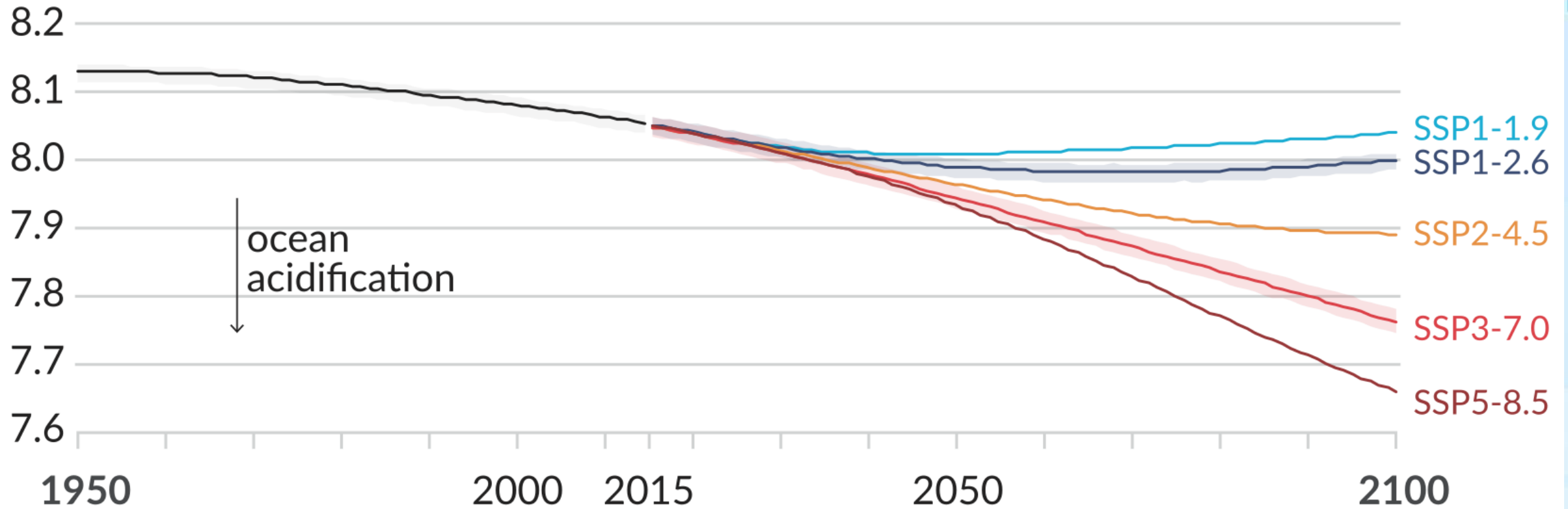
(b) September Arctic sea ice area

10^6 km^2



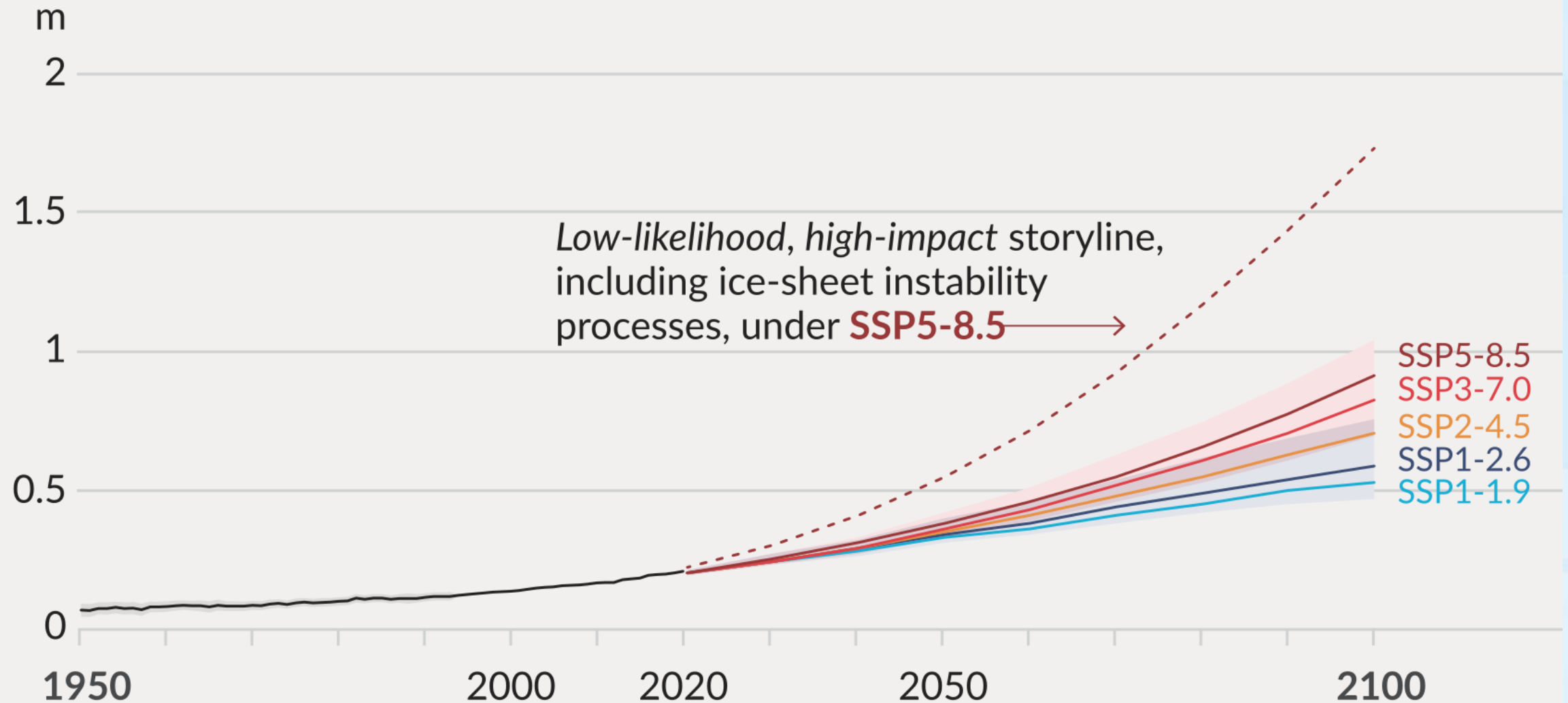
Okyanus Asitleşmesi (yıllara göre)

(c) Global ocean surface pH (a measure of acidity)



Deniz Seviyesi Yükselmesi (yıllara göre)

(d) Global mean sea level change relative to 1900

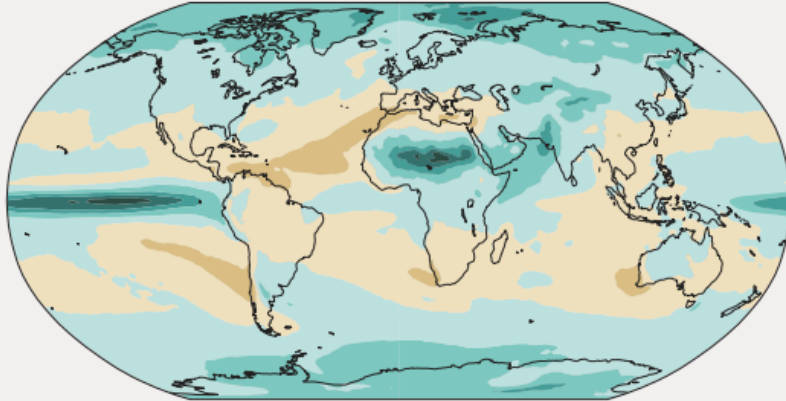


Yağış Projeksiyonları

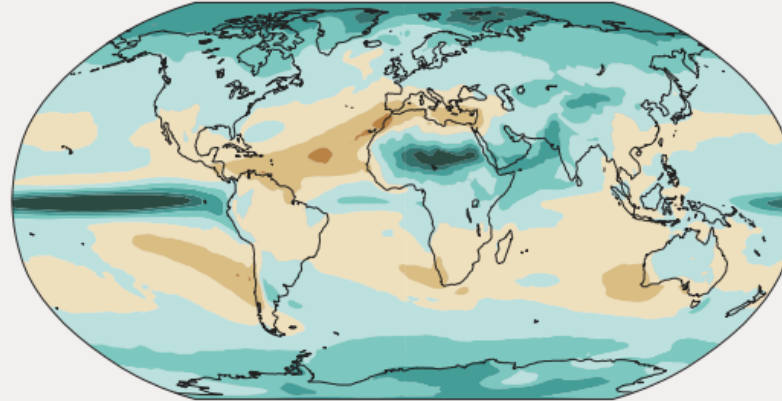
(c) Annual mean precipitation change (%) relative to 1850–1900

Precipitation is projected to increase over high latitudes, the equatorial Pacific and parts of the monsoon regions, but decrease over parts of the subtropics and in limited areas of the tropics.

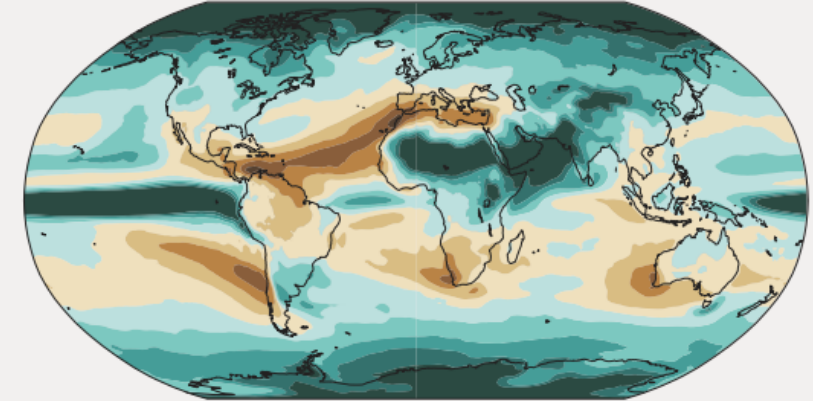
Simulated change at 1.5°C global warming



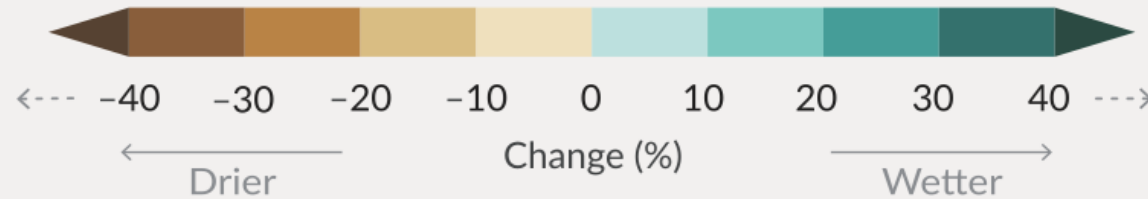
Simulated change at 2°C global warming



Simulated change at 4°C global warming



Relatively small absolute changes may appear as large % changes in regions with dry baseline conditions.

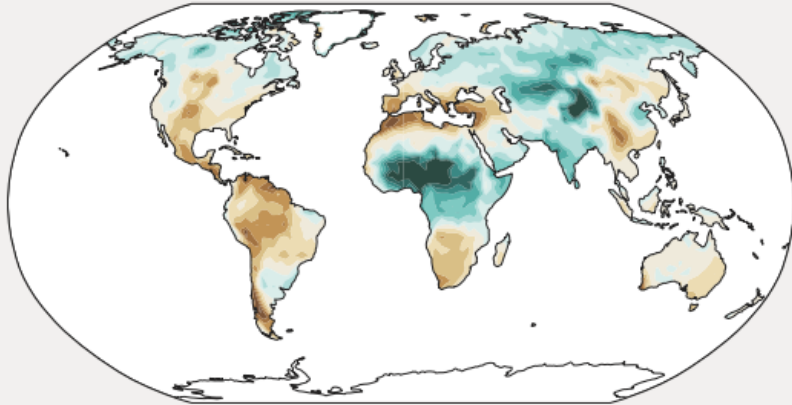


Toprak Nemi Projeksiyonları

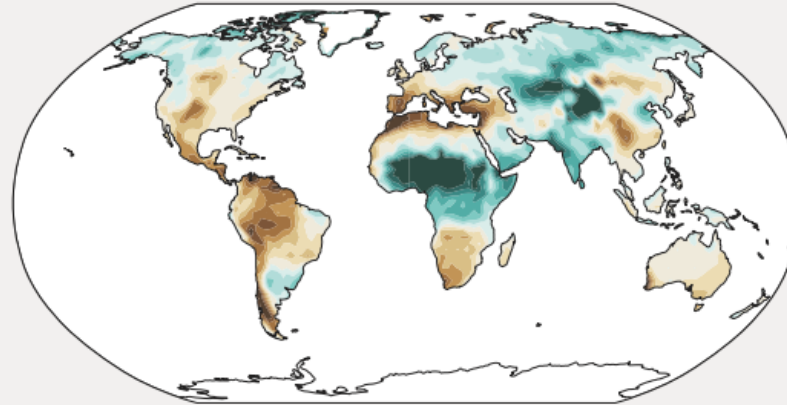
(d) Annual mean total column soil moisture change (standard deviation)

Across warming levels, changes in soil moisture largely follow changes in precipitation but also show some differences due to the influence of evapotranspiration.

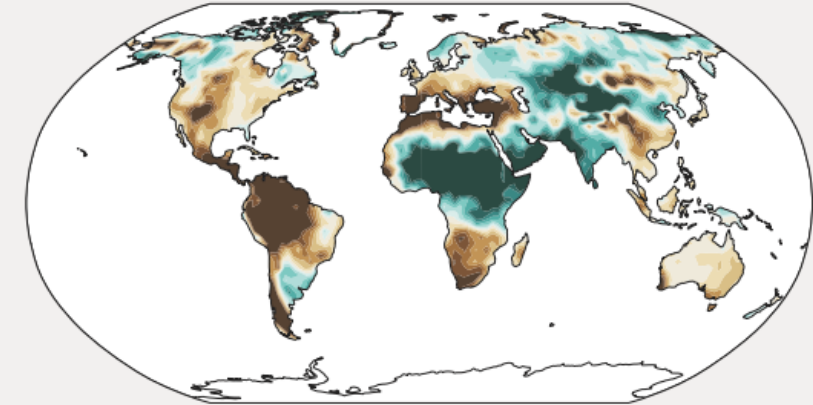
Simulated change at 1.5°C global warming



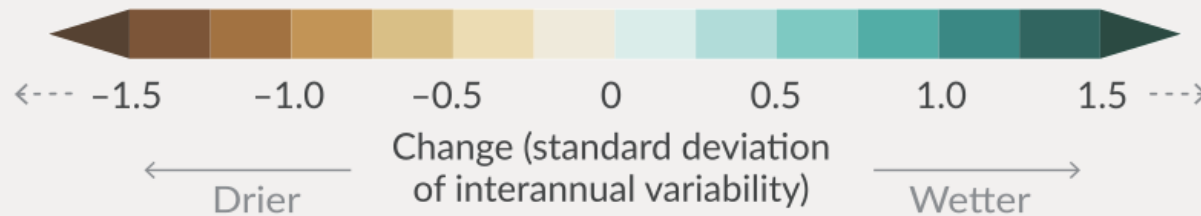
Simulated change at 2°C global warming



Simulated change at 4°C global warming



Relatively small absolute changes may appear large when expressed in units of standard deviation in dry regions with little interannual variability in baseline conditions.

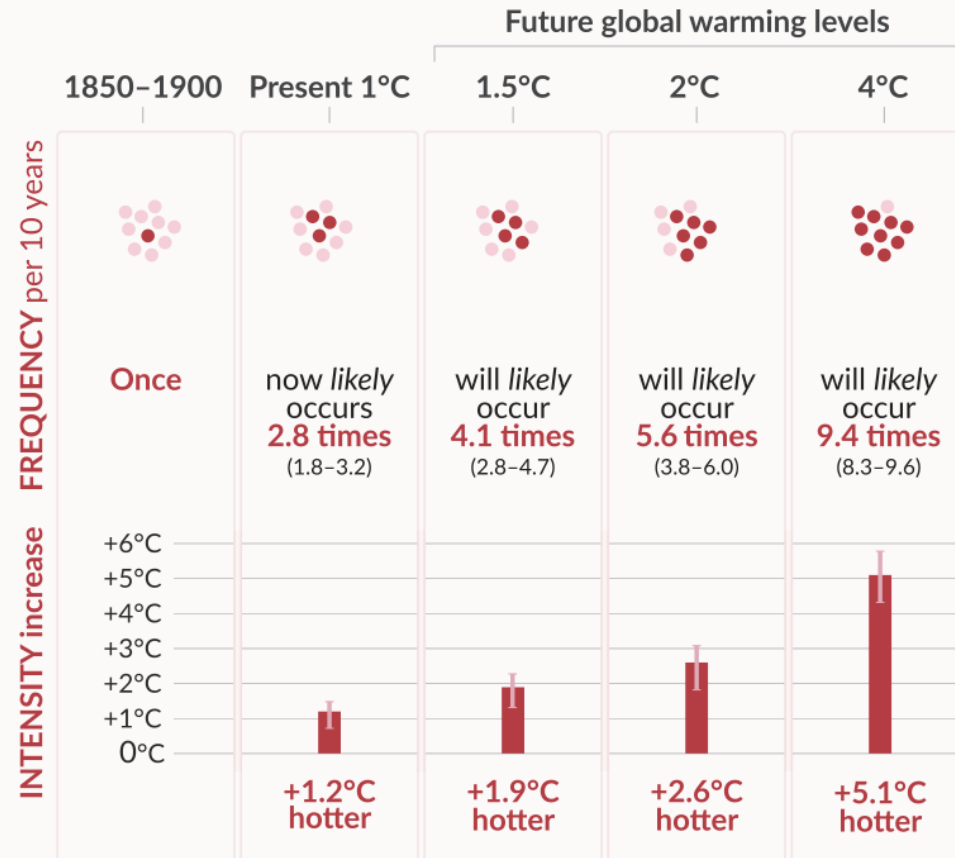


Aşırı Sıcaklık Olayları

Hot temperature extremes over land

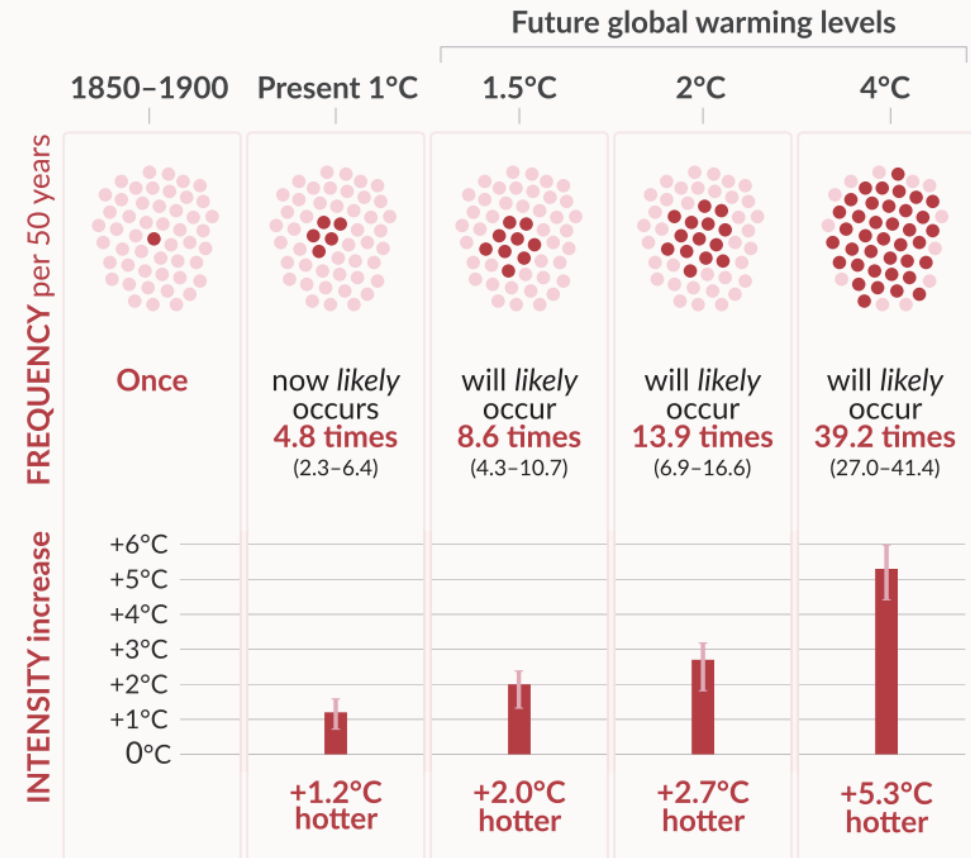
10-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of extreme temperature event that occurred **once in 10 years** on average in a climate without human influence

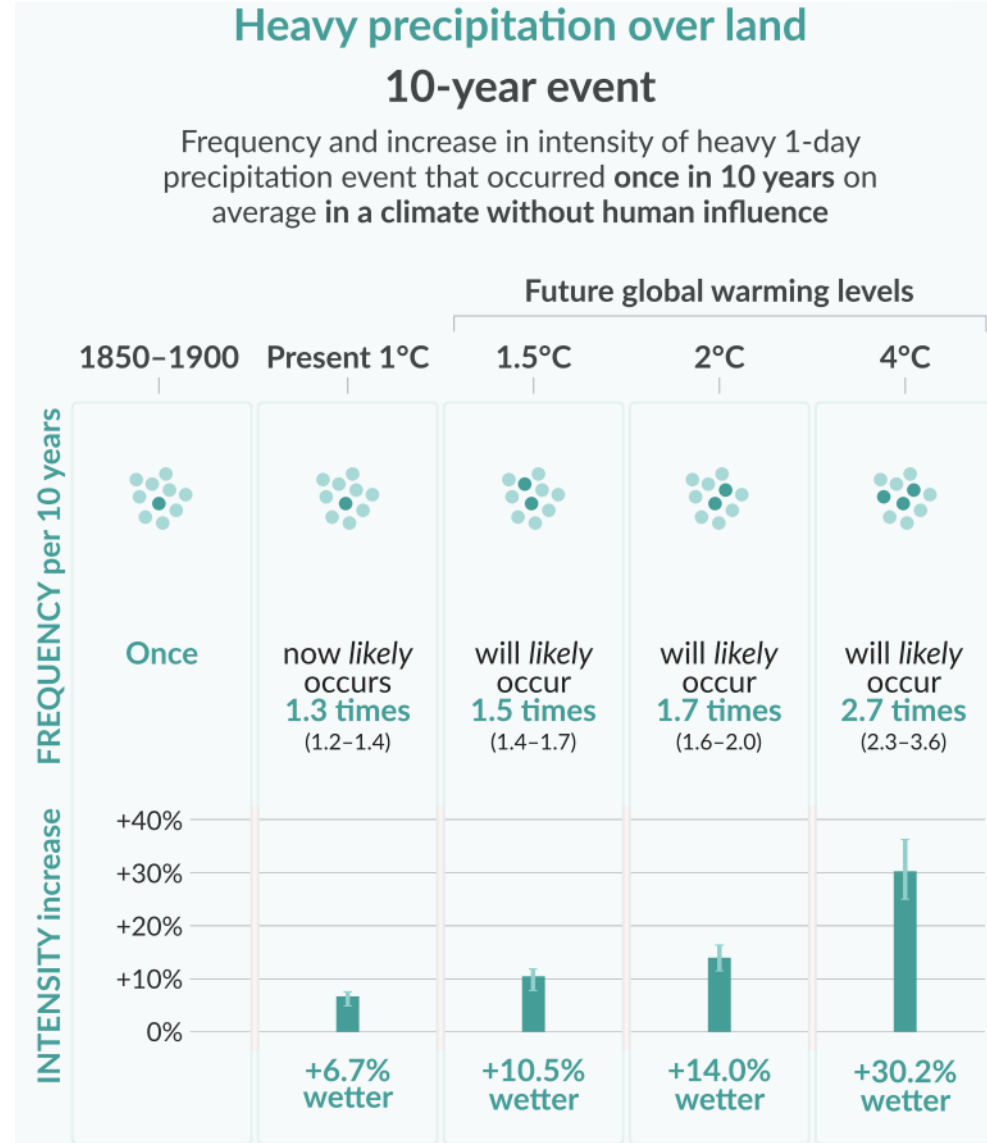


50-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of extreme temperature event that occurred **once in 50 years** on average in a climate without human influence



Aşırı Yağış Olayları

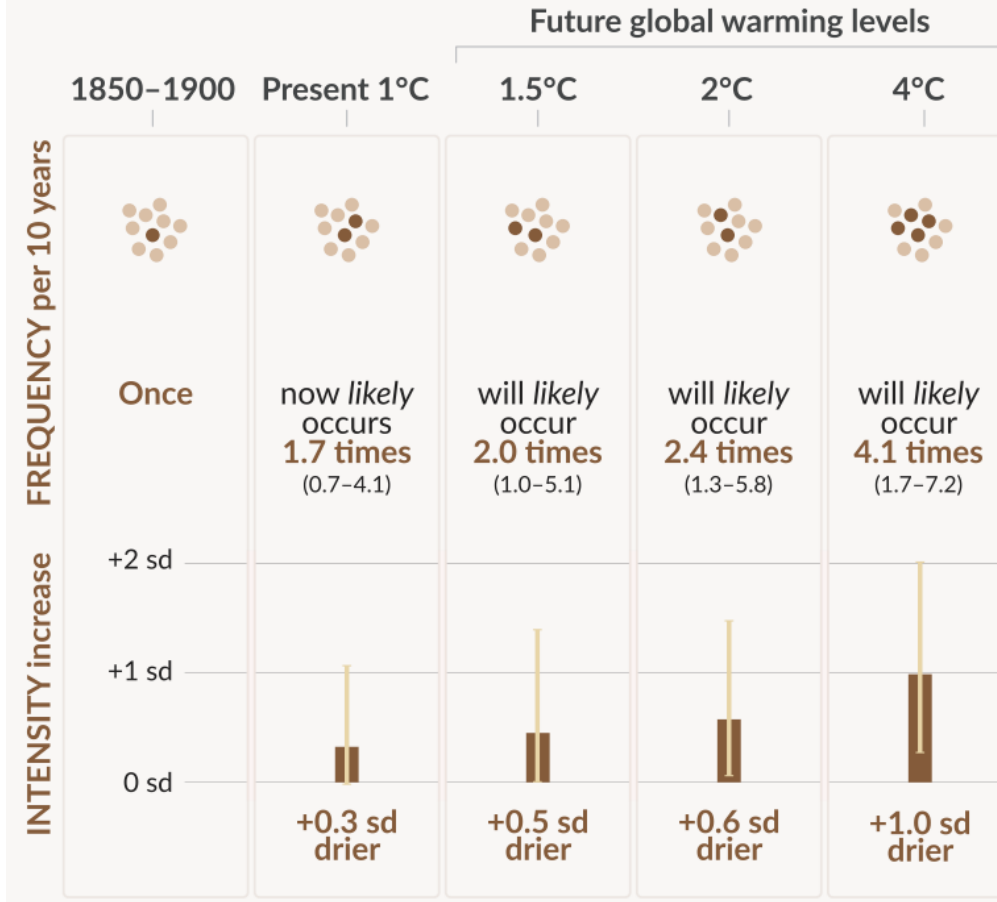


Tarımsal ve Ekolojik Kuraklık

Agricultural & ecological droughts in drying regions

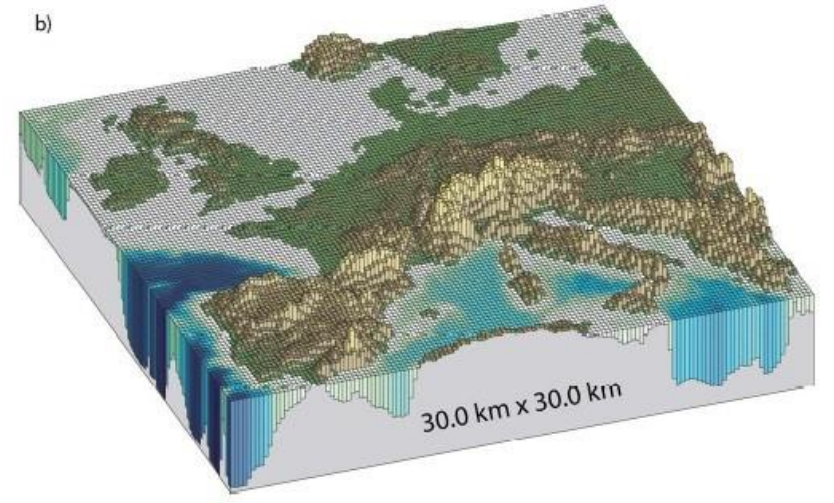
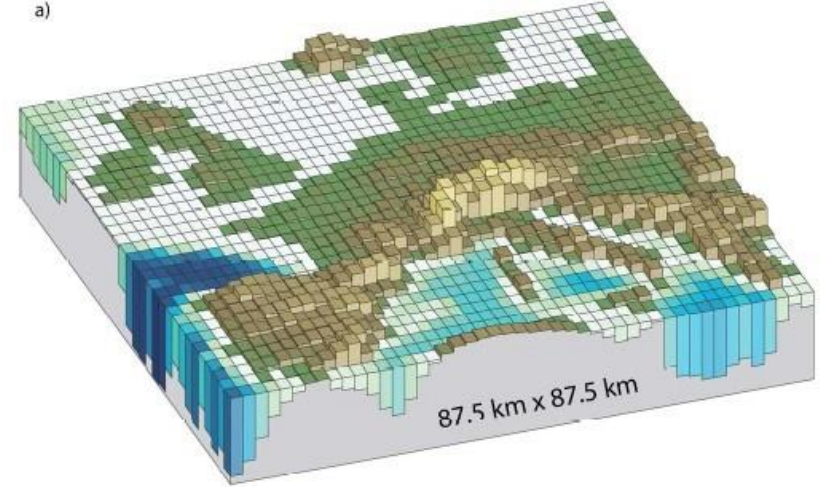
10-year event

Frequency and increase in intensity of an agricultural and ecological drought event that occurred **once in 10 years** on average across drying regions in a climate without human influence

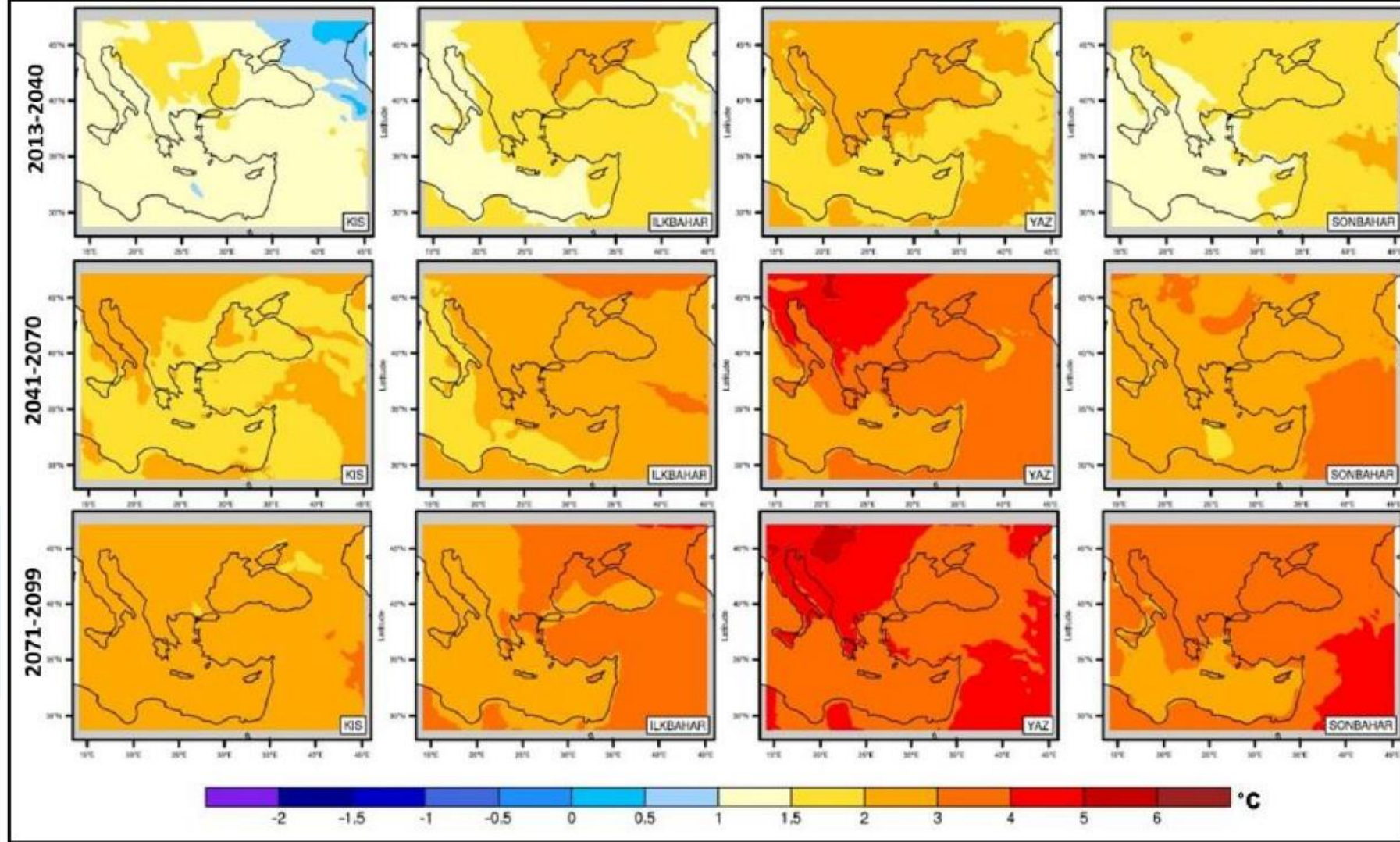


Türkiye için İklim Projeksiyonları

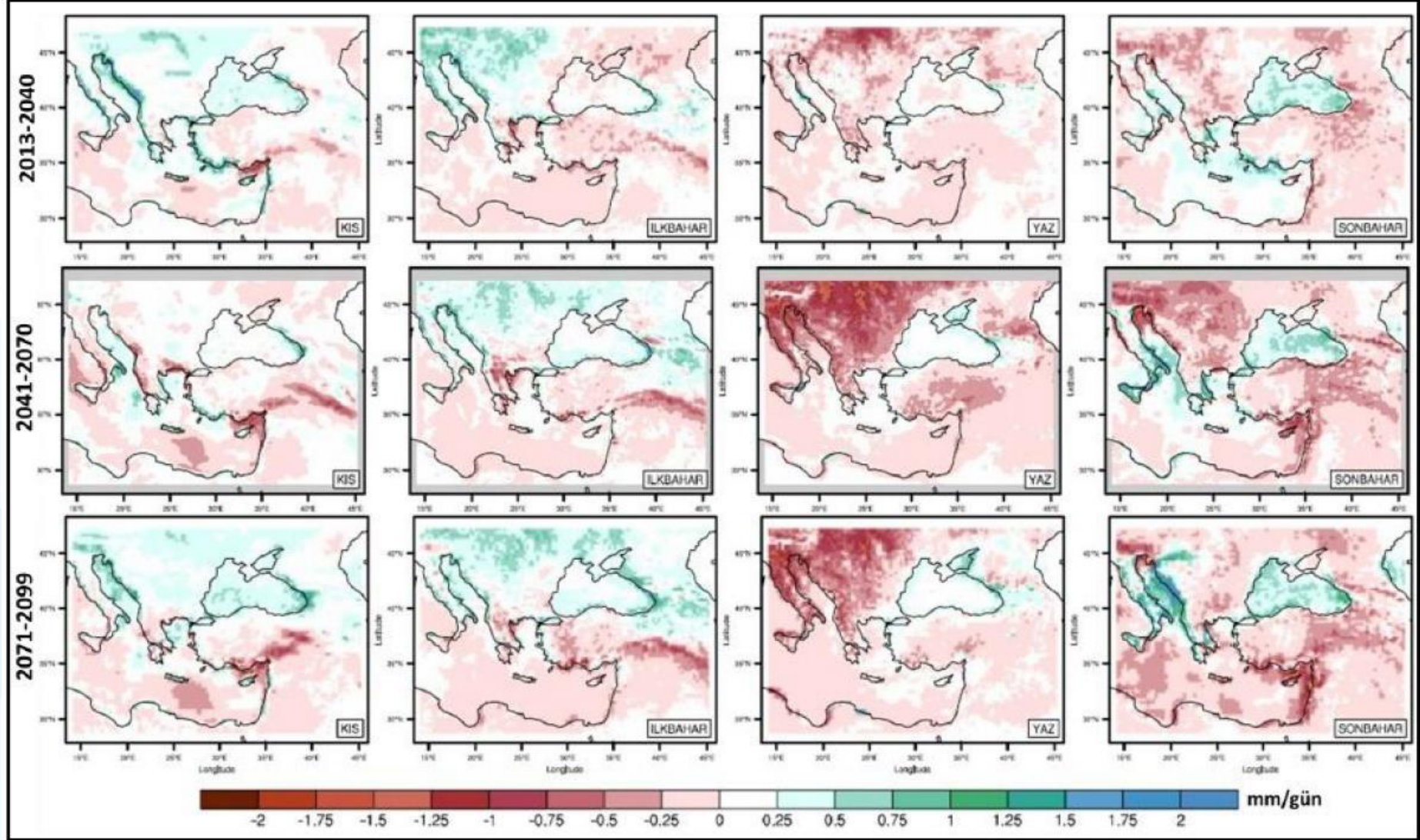
- Meteoroloji Genel Müdürlüğü (MGM) tarafından CMIP5 projesi kapsamında kullanılan küresel modellerden HadGEM çıktılarının RegCM4 modelinde dinamik ölçek küçültme yöntemi kullanılarak bölgesel iklim tahminleri üretilmiştir.
- Referans dönem: 1971-2000
- Projeksiyon yılları: 2016-2099



Tüm mevsimler için 1971-2000 periyoduna göre 2013-2040, 2041-2070 ve 2071-2099 periyodlarının sıcaklık fark haritası



Tüm mevsimler için 1971-2000 periyoduna göre 2013-2040, 2041-2070 ve 2071-2099 periyodlarının yağış fark haritası



Kaynaklar

- https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_SPM.pdf
- <https://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/climate-modeling/#:~:text=Climate%20models%20divide%20the%20globe,climate%20variables%20such%20as%20temperature.>
- <https://www.mgm.gov.tr/iklim/iklim-degisikligi.aspx>