

Laurea in Ingegneria per l'Ambiente ed il Territorio

CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI E ADATTAMENTI NEGLI ECOSISTEMI E NELLE SOCIETÀ

Docenti

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Supporto didattico

Edoardo Crescini

- 6 CFU
- 48 ore
- 102 ore di studio individuale

Practical Meteorology



An Algebra-based Survey of Atmospheric Science



Roland Stull

https://www.eoas.ubc.ca/books/Practical_Meteorology/prmet/PracticalMet_WholeBook-v1_00b.pdf

Contents Summary

Preface XIII

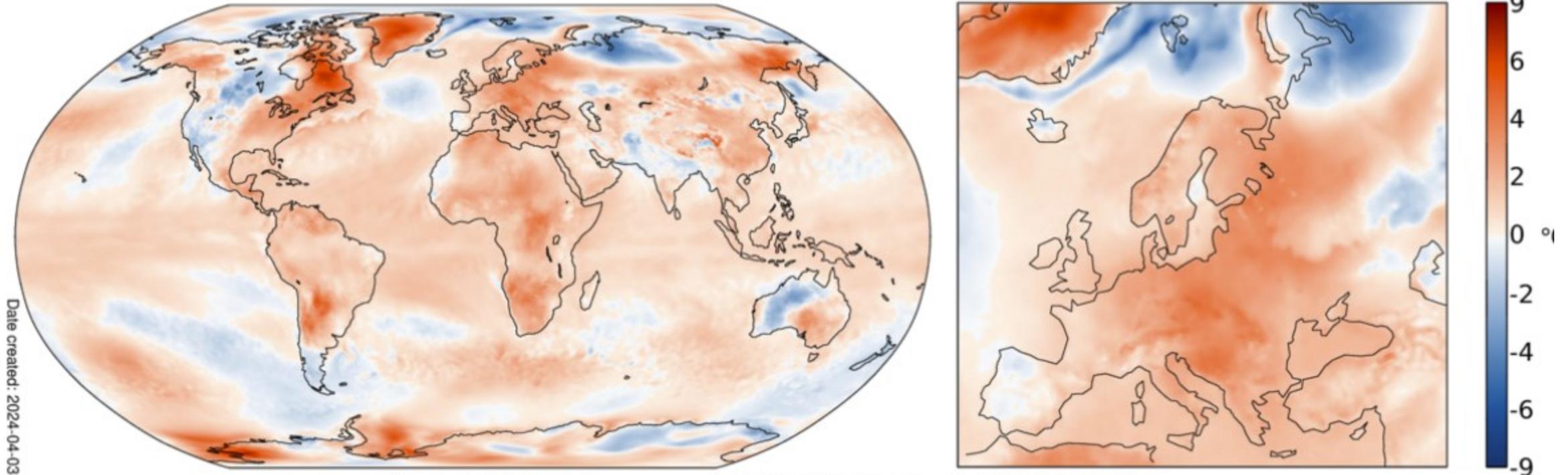
Chapter 1 • Atmospheric Basics	1
Chapter 2 • Solar & Infrared Radiation	27
Chapter 3 • Thermodynamics	53
Chapter 4 • Water Vapor	87
Chapter 5 • Atmospheric Stability	119
Chapter 6 • Clouds	159
Chapter 7 • Precipitation Processes	185
Chapter 8 • Satellites & Radar	219
Chapter 9 • Weather Reports & Map Analysis	267
Chapter 10 • Atmospheric Forces & Winds	289
Chapter 11 • General Circulation	329
Chapter 12 • Fronts & Airmasses	389
Chapter 13 • Extratropical Cyclones	425
Chapter 14 • Thunderstorm Fundamentals	481
Chapter 15 • Thunderstorm Hazards	545
Chapter 16 • Tropical Cyclones	603
Chapter 17 • Regional Winds	645
Chapter 18 • Atmospheric Boundary Layer	687
Chapter 19 • Pollutant Dispersion	723
Chapter 20 • Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP)	745
Chapter 21 • Natural Climate Processes	793
Chapter 22 • Atmospheric Optics	833

Appendix A • Scientific Tools 869

Appendix B • Constants & Conversion Factors 879

Index • 881

Surface air temperature anomaly for March 2024



(Data: ERA5. Reference period: 1991-2020. Credit: C3S/ECMWF)



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



<https://climate.copernicus.eu/copernicus-march-2024-tenth-month-row-be-hottest-record>



DAILY SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE

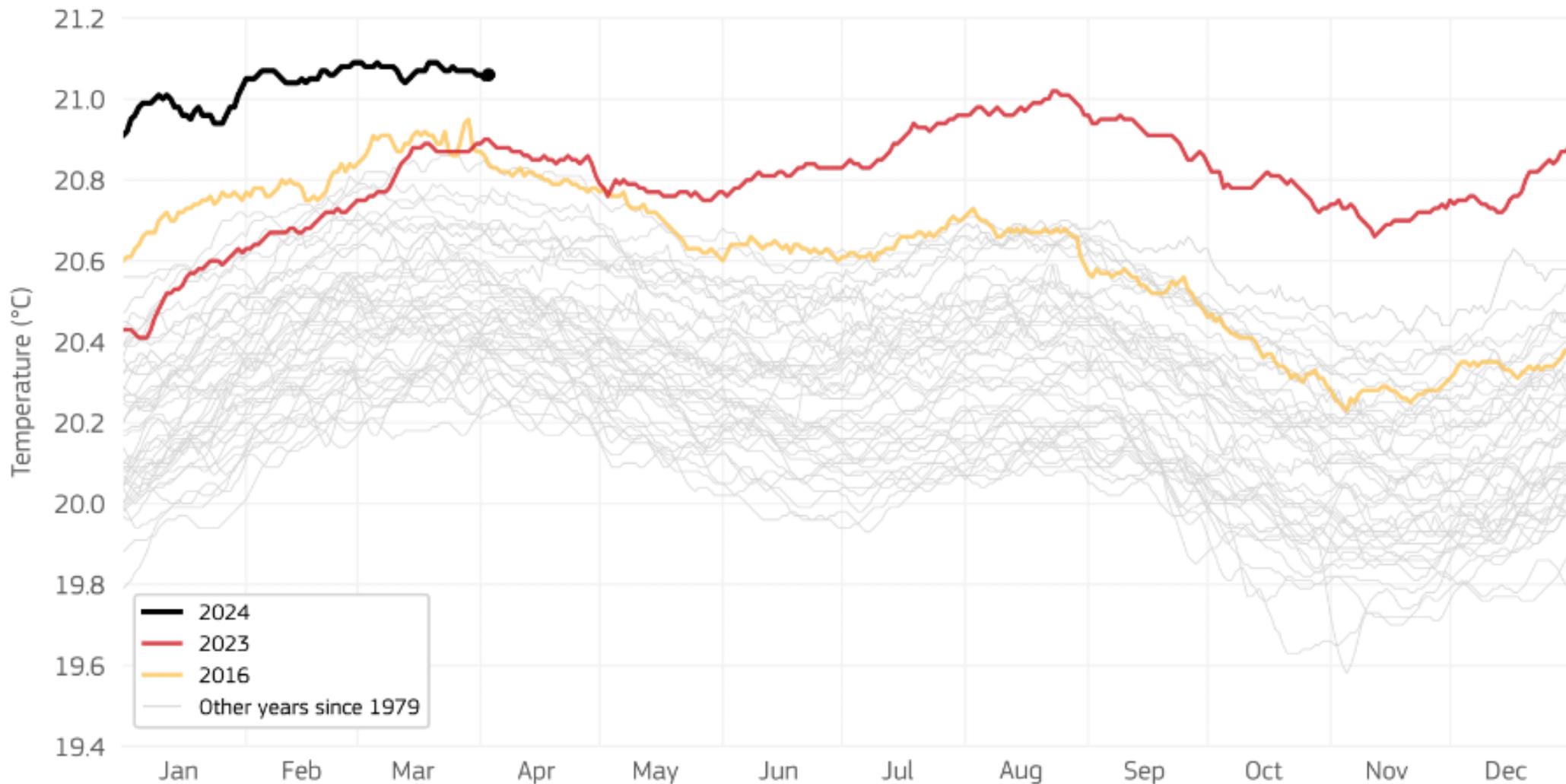
Extrapolar global ocean (60°S–60°N)

Data: ERA5 1979–2024 • Last data: 03 Apr 2024 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



Climate Change Service

climate.copernicus.eu



PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



CLASSIFICA DEI MESI PIU' CALDI

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	24	18	19	23	12	17	14	22	16	11	20	15	13	10	6	2	5	9	4	3	8	7	1	?
GEN	30	12	14	19	15	22	5	39	18	16	23	28	17	13	9	2	4	10	6	3	11	7	8	1
FEB	29	13	21	15	20	14	16	38	24	11	27	26	19	23	7	2	4	10	6	3	18	8	5	1
MAR	25	12	23	21	16	20	17	15	27	9	19	24	18	14	8	2	6	11	5	4	10	7	3	1
APR	26	19	22	18	14	27	10	24	17	8	15	13	23	9	11	2	5	6	3	1	12	7	4	?
MAG	20	16	19	26	17	23	13	22	15	12	21	11	18	5	9	2	4	8	6	1	10	7	3	?
GIU	23	22	24	26	15	14	19	25	17	12	18	16	11	13	6	7	10	8	4	3	5	2	1	?
LUG	18	15	22	36	14	23	19	17	10	13	11	21	16	20	9	6	8	7	3	5	4	2	1	?
AGO	22	21	18	25	20	12	19	24	14	15	11	16	13	7	9	2	6	10	4	5	8	3	1	?
SET	23	17	18	24	13	15	20	19	14	16	21	12	11	7	8	5	10	9	3	2	4	6	1	?
OTT	24	23	13	21	12	15	22	17	18	14	19	10	16	11	2	9	7	3	4	8	5	6	1	?
NOV	17	21	24	16	14	15	22	18	11	10	23	12	8	19	3	6	7	9	4	2	5	13	1	?
DIC	18	27	12	22	14	10	23	20	15	26	16	21	13	11	2	6	4	5	3	9	7	8	1	?

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

DATI: NASA GISS SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANALYSIS (GISTEMP V4) | CREDITS: @GALSELO PER CHPDB



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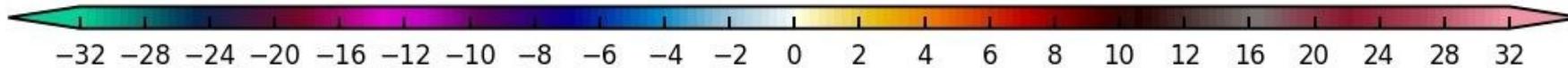
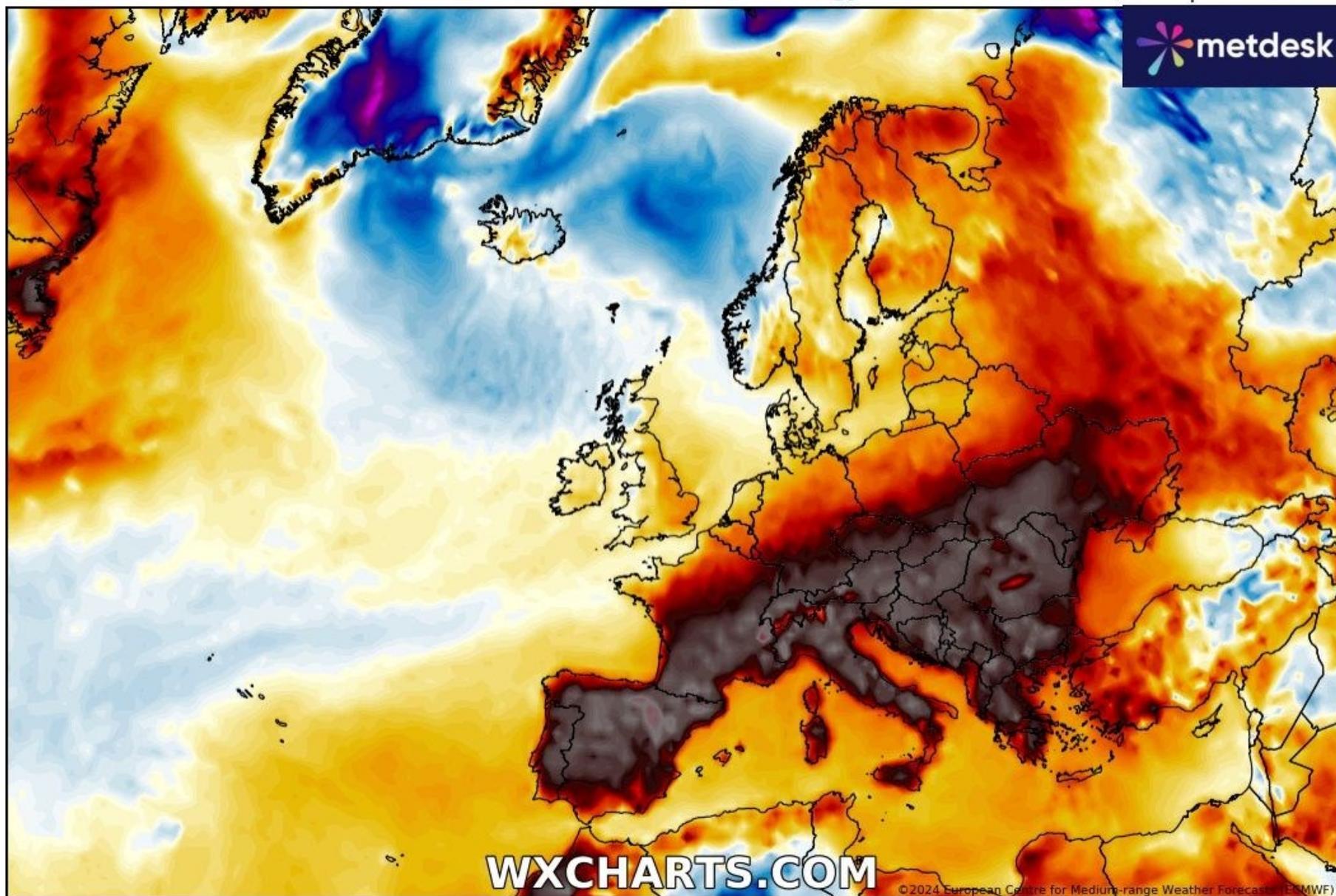
2 m Temperature Anomaly (°C)

ECMWF HRES 0.1°

Base: CFSR 1979-2010 climatology

Run: Sun 14 Apr 12Z

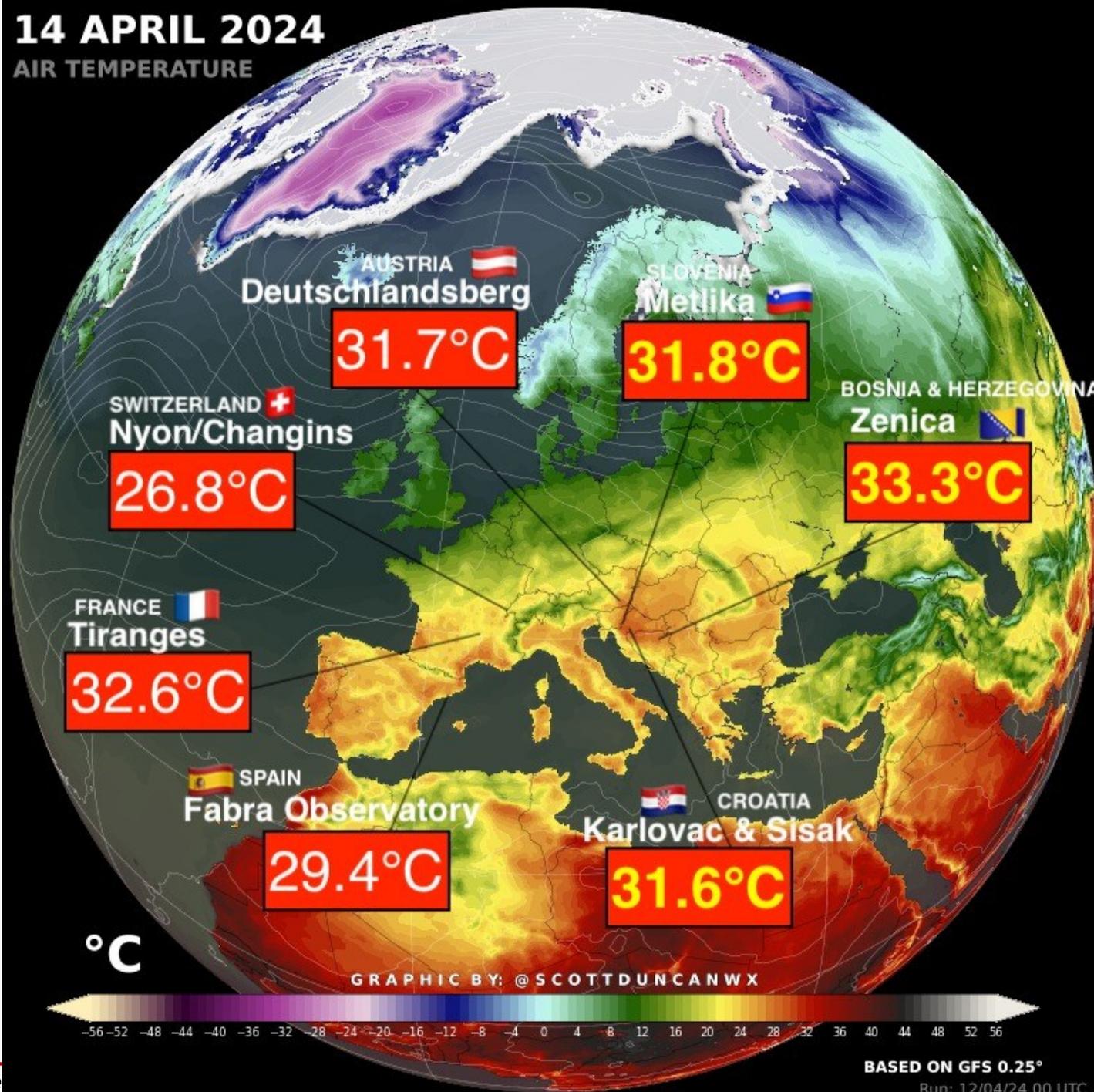
Valid: Sun 14 Apr 18:00 UTC

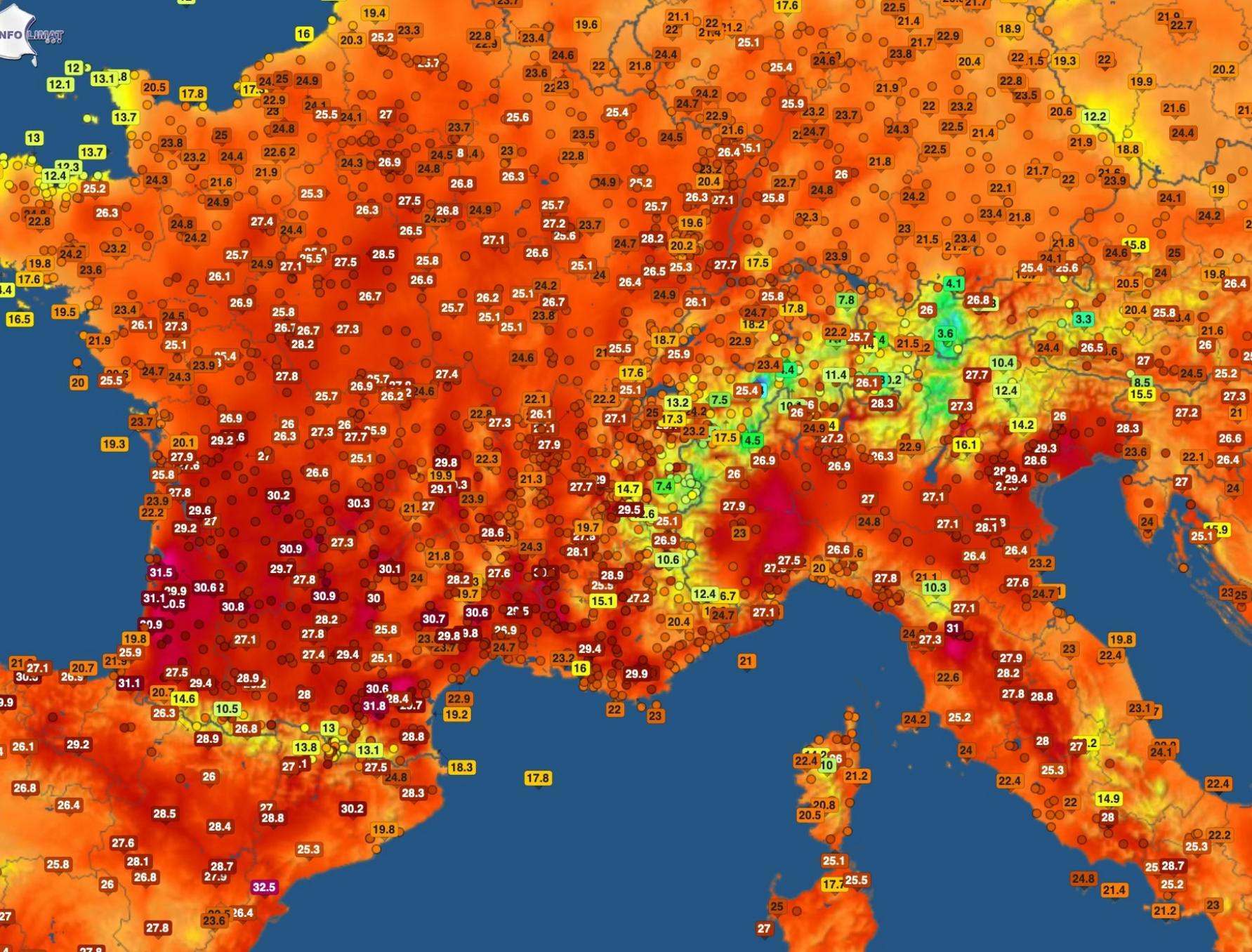




14 APRIL 2024

AIR TEMPERATURE





Heatwave

Ondata di calore



Stazioni MeteoNetwork

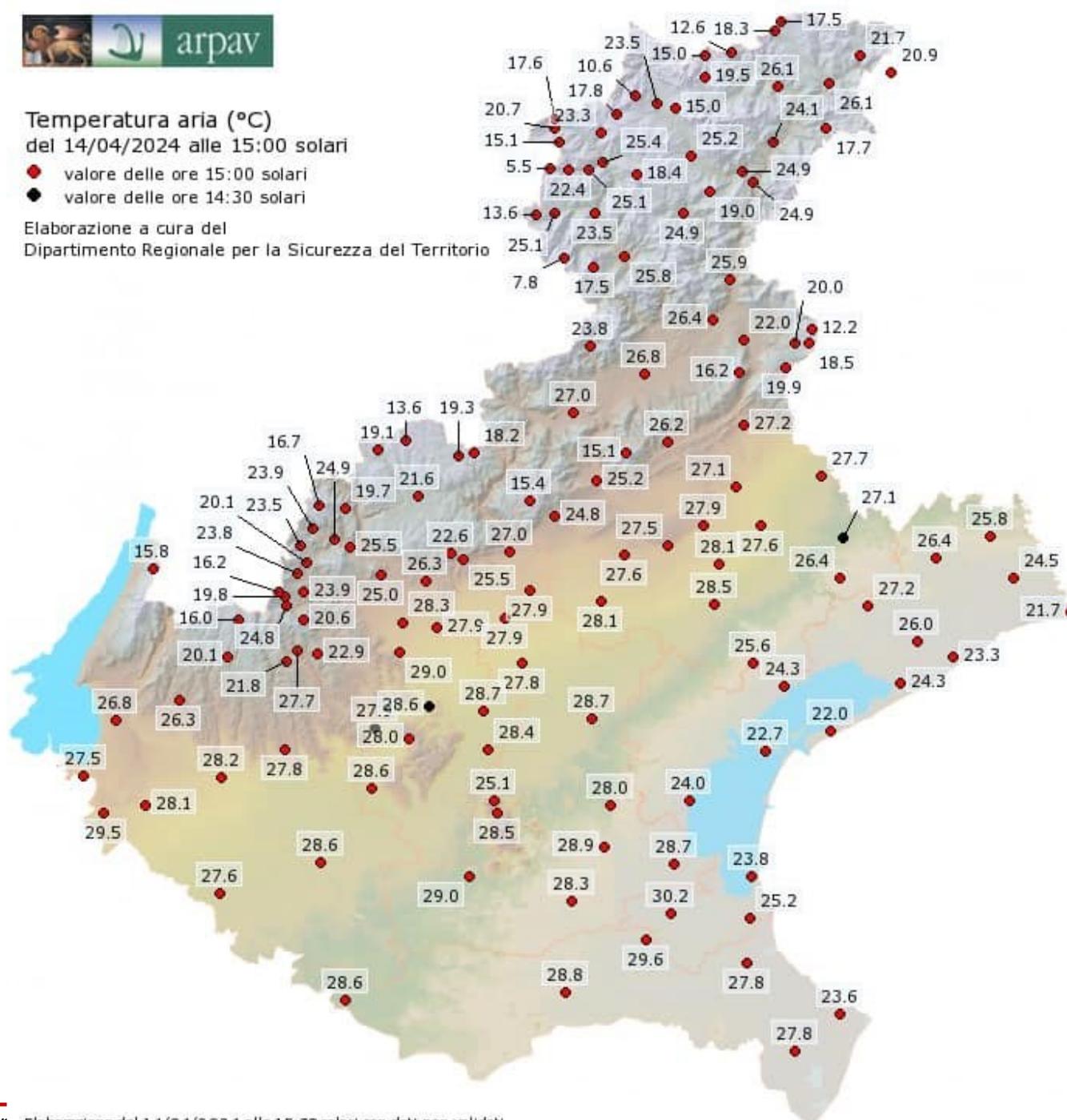
14 aprile 2024

T massima > 30 °C

Temperatura aria (°C) del 14/04/2024 alle 15:00 solari

- valore delle ore 15:00 solari
- valore delle ore 14:30 solari

Elaborazione a cura del
Dipartimento Regionale per la Sicurezza del Territorio



Clima a Padova nel trentennio 1992-2021

Legnaro (PD) (1992-2021)	Mesi											
	Gen	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mag	Giu	Lug	Ago	Set	Ott	Nov	Dic
T max media [°C]	7,0	9,5	13,8	17,9	22,8	26,9	29,2	29,2	24,5	18,7	12,5	7,6
T min media [°C]	0,3	1,1	4,3	8,3	13,0	16,6	18,1	17,8	14,0	10,1	5,8	1,2
T media [°C]	3,2	4,9	8,8	13,1	18,0	21,9	23,8	23,4	18,9	13,8	8,8	4,0

Clima a Padova nel trentennio 1993-2022

Legnaro (PD) (1993-2022)	Mesi											
	Gen	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mag	Giu	Lug	Ago	Set	Ott	Nov	Dic
T max media [°C]	7,0	9,5	13,8	17,8	22,7	26,9	29,3	29,3	24,7	19,1	12,8	7,8
T min media [°C]	0,3	1,1	4,2	8,1	13,0	16,7	18,2	18,0	14,2	10,4	6,0	1,5
T media [°C]	3,2	4,9	8,8	13,0	17,8	22,0	23,9	23,5	19,1	14,3	9,1	4,2

Anno anomalo 2022

Legnaro (PD) 2022	Mesi											
	Gen	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mag	Giu	Lug	Ago	Set	Ott	Nov	Dic
T max media [°C]	7,9	11,6	14,0	17,0	24,7	29,8	31,7	30,1	24,3	22,9	14,2	8,8
T min media [°C]	-0,6	1,5	2,8	6,7	15,1	18,8	20,4	19,3	15,0	12,4	6,7	4,5
T media [°C]	3,0	6,2	8,2	12,0	20,0	24,5	26,2	24,6	19,3	16,9	10,2	6,5



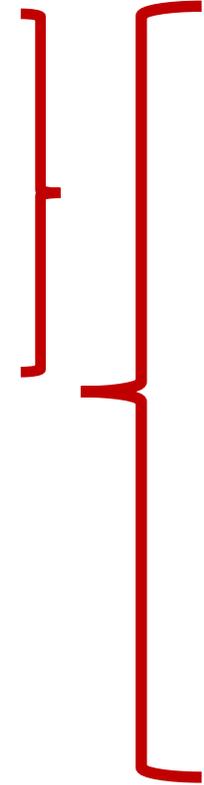
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Scale temporali

EON	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	Ma	
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene		0.011 -
			Pleistocene	Late	0.8 -
		Early		2.4 -	
		Tertiary	Pliocene	Late	3.6 -
				Early	5.3 -
			Miocene	Late	11.2 -
				Middle	16.4 -
			Oligocene	Early	23.0 -
				Late	28.5 -
			Eocene	Late	34.0 -
				Middle	41.3 -
			Paleocene	Early	49.0 -
				Late	55.8 -
		Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Late	61.0 -
	Early			65.5 -	
	Jurassic		Late	99.6 -	
			Middle	145 -	
	Triassic		Early	161 -	
			Late	176 -	
	Paleozoic		Permian	Early	200 -
				Late	228 -
			Pennsylvanian	Middle	245 -
				Early	251 -
			Mississippian	Late	260 -
				Middle	271 -
			Devonian	Early	299 -
				Late	306 -
			Silurian	Early	311 -
				Late	318 -
	Cambrian		Early	326 -	
			Late	345 -	
	Precambrian	Proterozoic	Late	359 -	
Middle			385 -		
Archean	Haydean	Early	397 -		
		Late	416 -		
Proterozoic	Mesoproterozoic (Y)	Early	419 -		
		Late	423 -		
Paleoproterozoic (X)	Paleoproterozoic (X)	Early	428 -		
		Late	444 -		
Paleoproterozoic (X)	Paleoproterozoic (X)	Early	488 -		
		Late	501 -		
Paleoproterozoic (X)	Paleoproterozoic (X)	Early	513 -		
		Late	542 -		
Paleoproterozoic (X)	Paleoproterozoic (X)	Early	1000 -		
		Late	1600 -		
Paleoproterozoic (X)	Paleoproterozoic (X)	Early	2500 -		
		Late	3200 -		
Paleoproterozoic (X)	Paleoproterozoic (X)	Early	4000 -		
		Late	4000 -		



Unità di tempo (anni)

- Età = 10³
- Epoca = 10⁶
- Periodo = 10⁷
- Era = 10⁸
- Eone = 10⁹

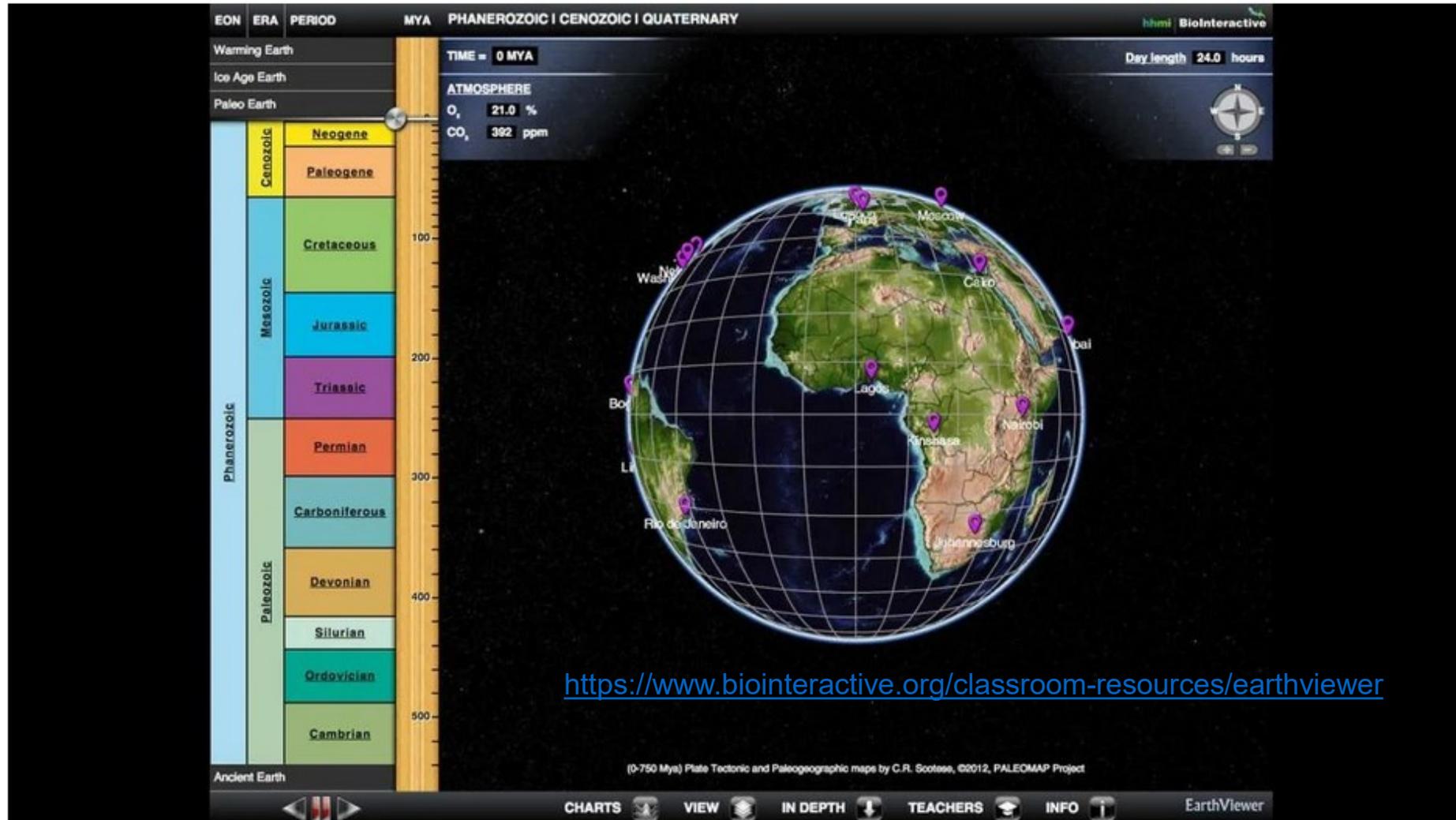
EON	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	Ma	
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene		0.011 -
			Pleistocene	Late	0.8 -
		Pliocene		Late	2.4 -
			Miocene	Early	3.6 -
		Oligocene		Early	5.3 -
			Eocene	Late	11.2 -
		Paleocene		Middle	16.4 -
			Paleocene	Early	23.0 -
		Paleocene		Late	28.5 -
			Paleocene	Early	34.0 -
		Paleocene		Late	41.3 -
			Paleocene	Middle	49.0 -
		Paleocene		Early	55.8 -
			Paleocene	Late	61.0 -
Paleocene	Early	65.5 -			

PERIODO QUATERNARIO = 2.5 MILIONI DI ANNI FA
EPOCA Holocene = 11.000 anni
EPOCA Pleistocene = 0.8 M – 2.58 M anni (*Late pleistocene* 800 mila anni – *Early Pleistocene* 2.4 M anni)

PERIODO TERZIARIO = 2.4 – 65.5 M anni
EPOCA DEL PLIOCENE = 2.58 – 5.3 M ANNI FA

EarthViewer

 Start Interactive





DEEP TIME

A HISTORY OF THE EARTH – INTERACTIVE INFOGRAPHIC



Increase the height of your browser -or- scroll down slightly to see titles as you hover over items.

LIFE

- Prokaryotes
- Eukaryotes
- Multicellular
- Animals
- Land plants
- Dinosaurs
- Mammals
- Humans

EONS

- Hadean
- Archean
- Proterozoic
- Paleozoic
- Mesozoic
- Cenozoic

EVENTS

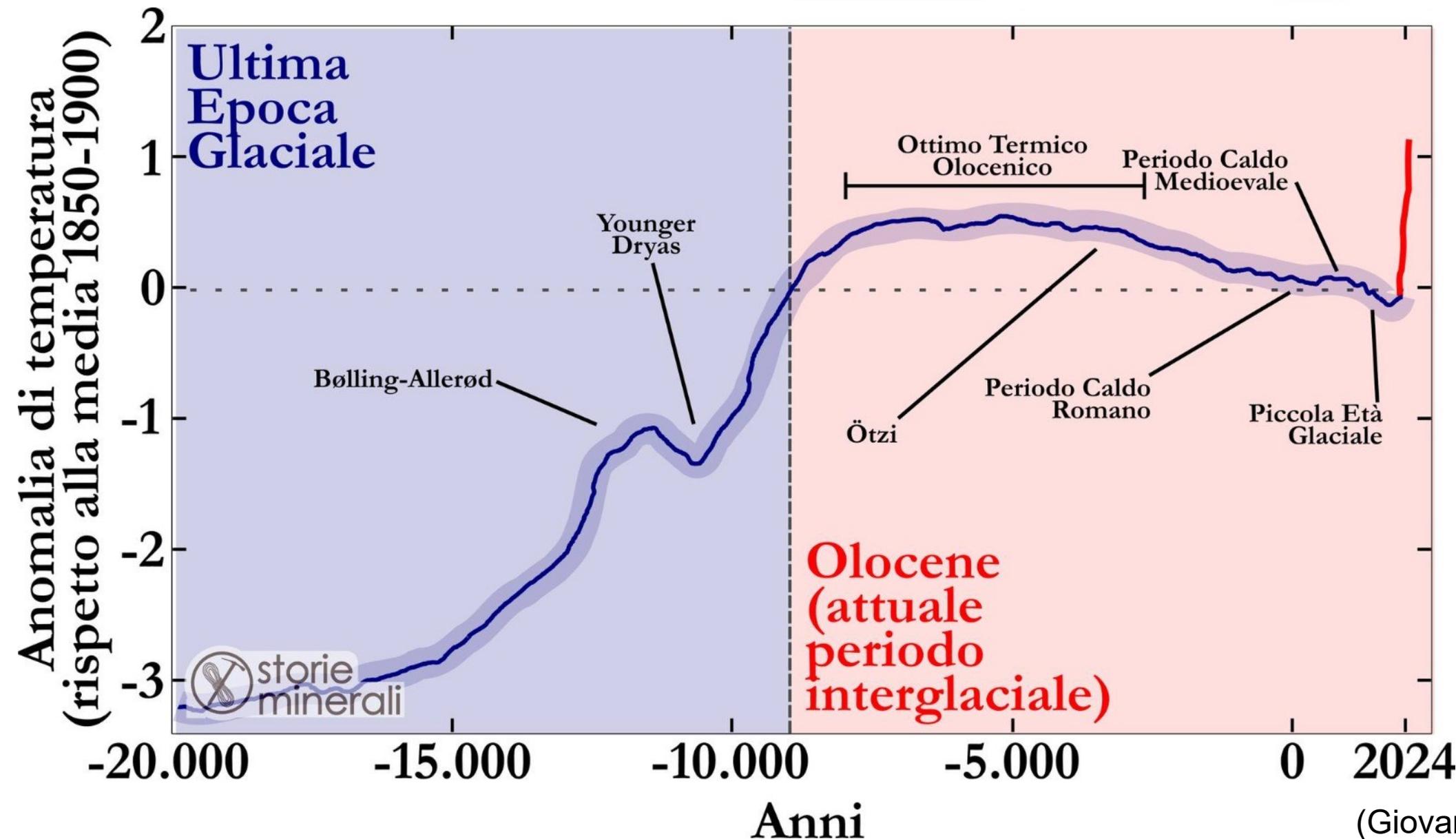
- Moon formation
- Abiogenesis
- Photosynthesis
- Cyanobacteria
- Oxygenation
- Orogens
- Rodinia
- Snowball

VISIT TIME

o Ma

<https://deeptime.info/>

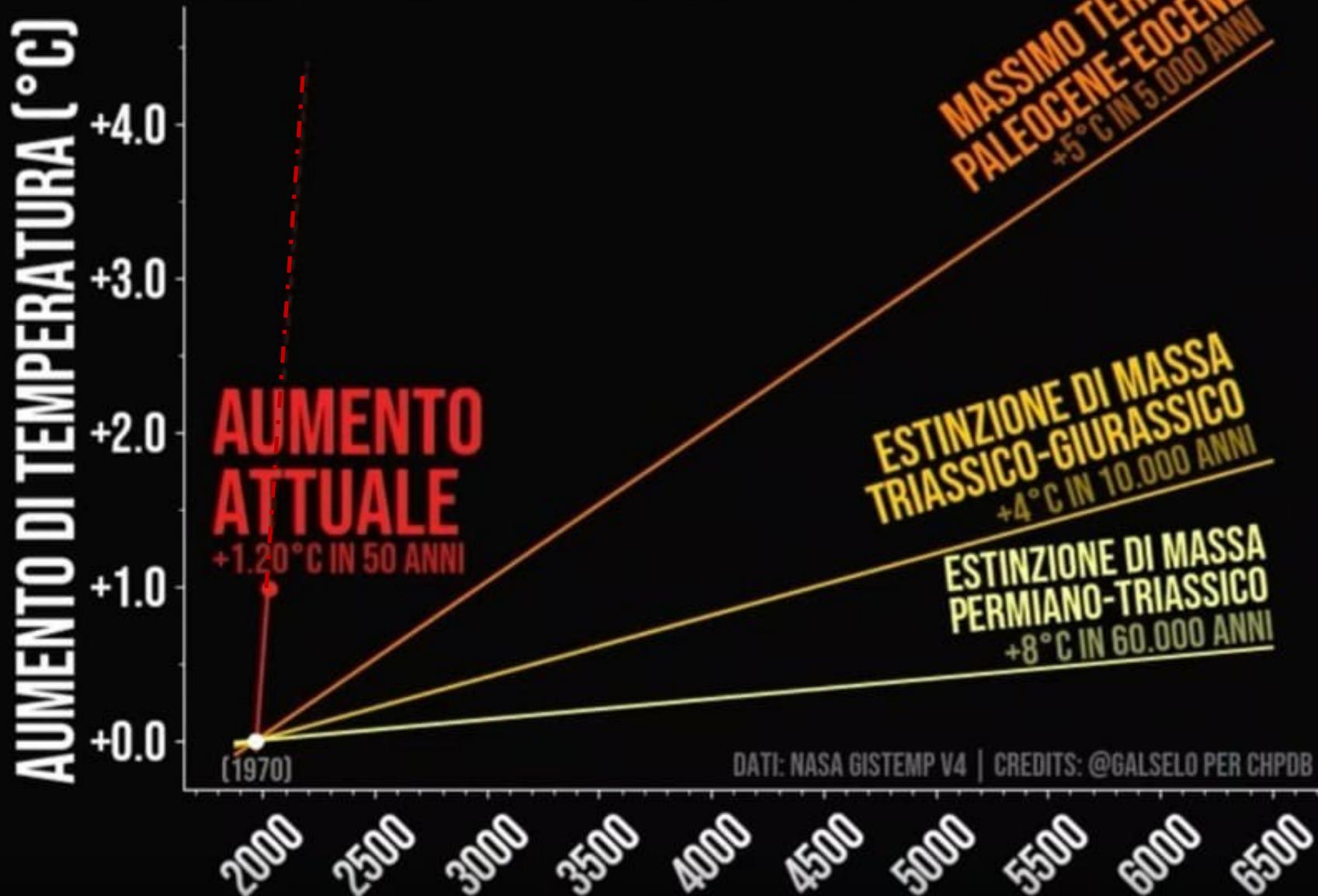




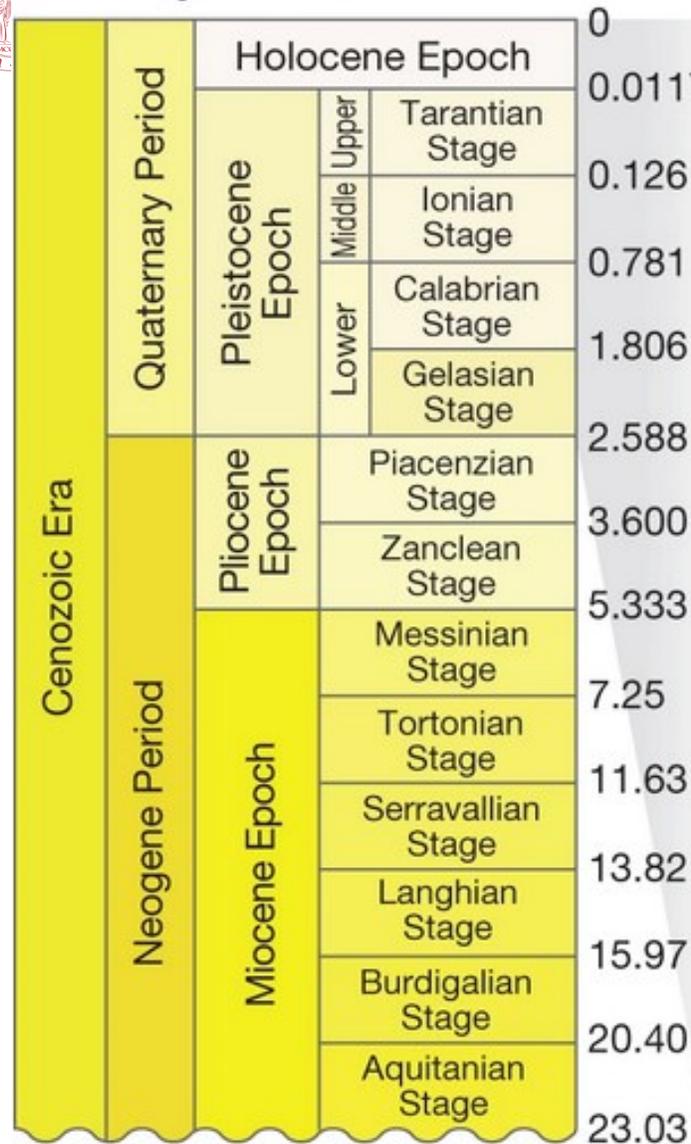
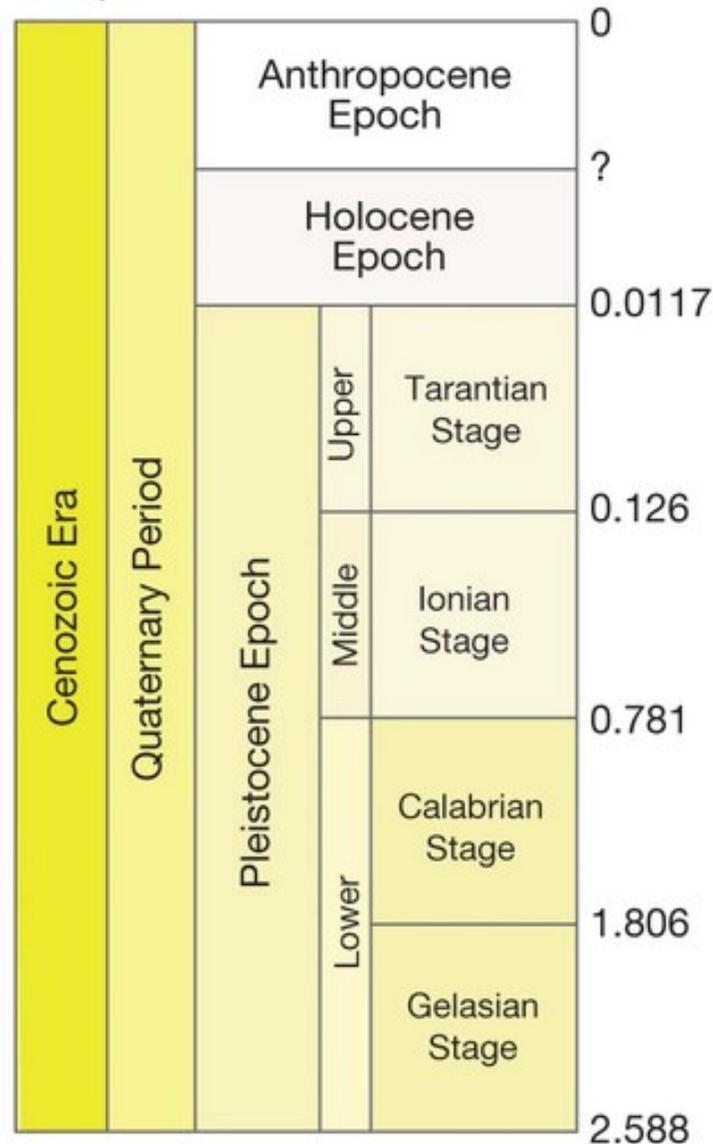
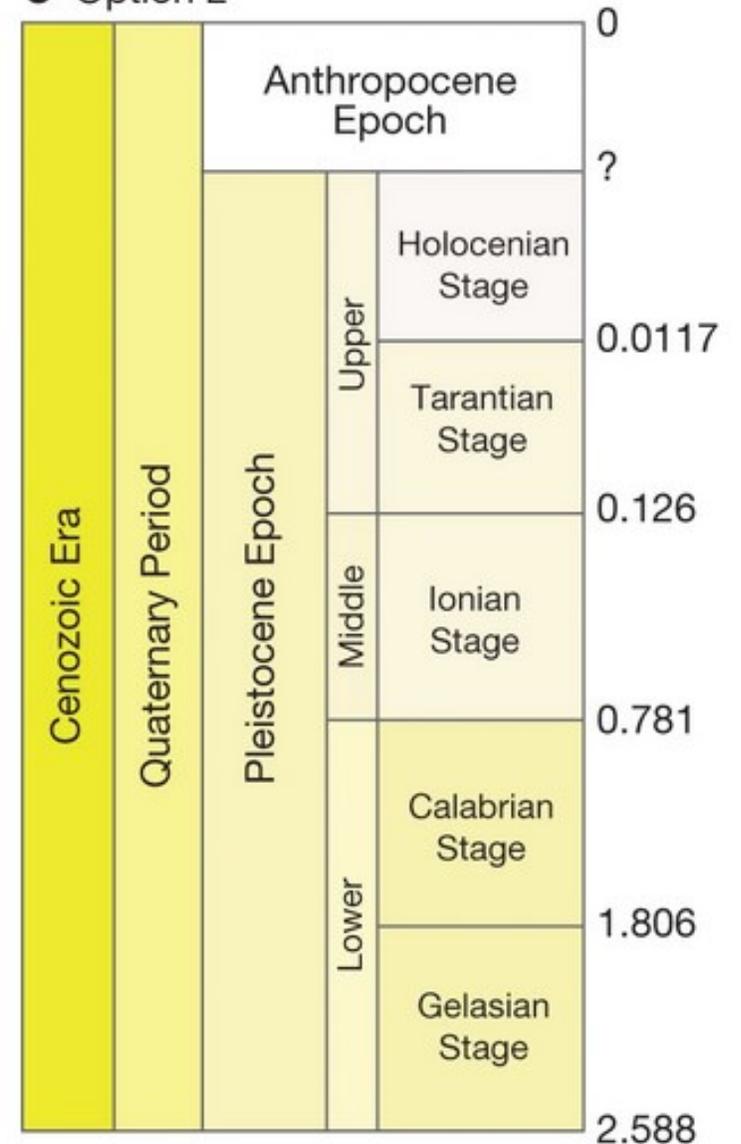
IL CONFRONTO CON I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI DEL PASSATO



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https://chpdb.it/_climate_dash/

**a** Geologic Time Scale 2012**b** Option 1**c** Option 2

Antropocene e scale geologiche

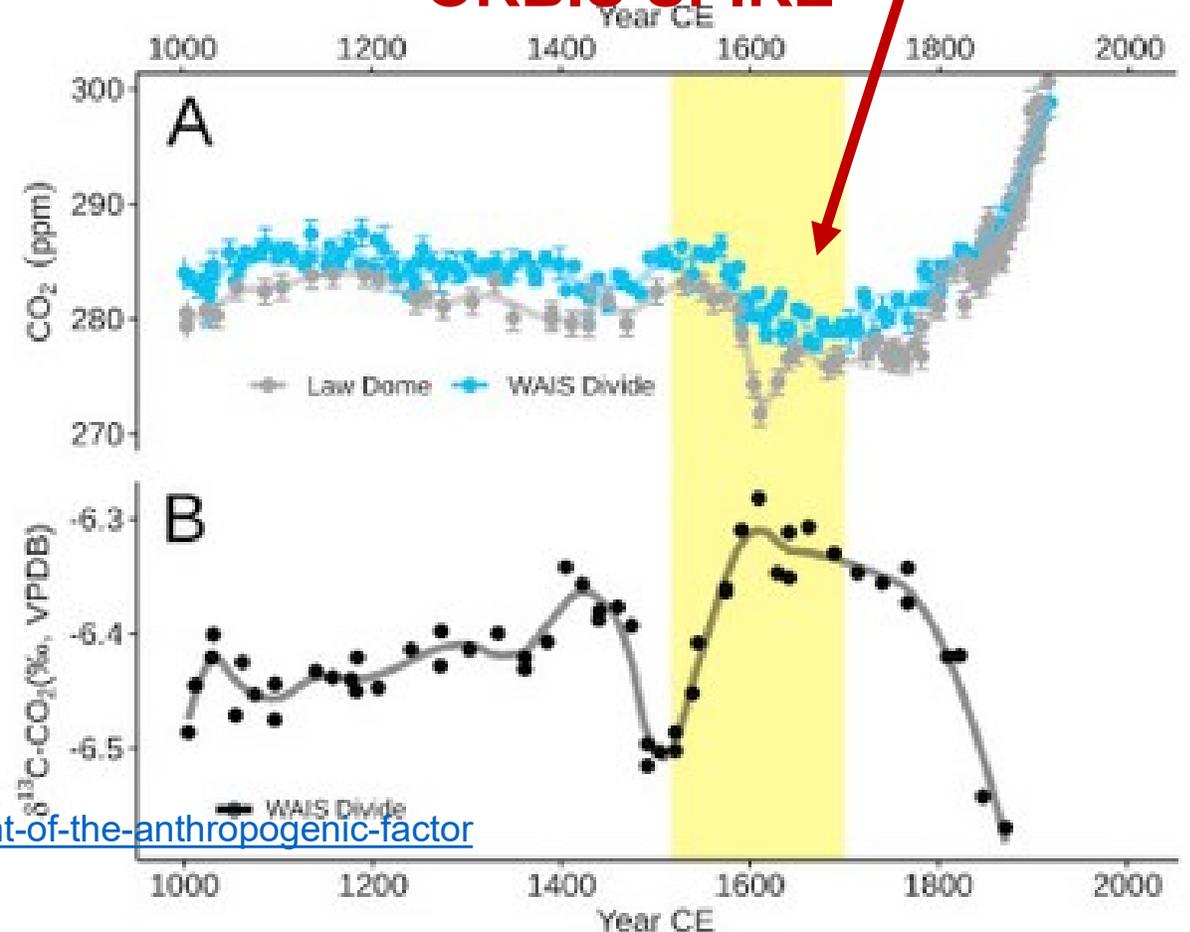
<https://www.nature.com/articles/nature14258>

The Columbian Exchange

Earth system impacts of the European arrival and Great Dying in the Americas after 1492



ORBIS SPIKE



<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-024-45894-9>

<https://www.anthropocene-curriculum.org/contribution/historical-assessment-of-the-anthropogenic-factor>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0277379118307261>

<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/news/2015/mar/epoch-defining-study-pinpoints-when-humans-came-to-ultimate-planet-earth>



- Dei sistemi
- Sistemi complessi
- Sistema climatico

Uomo e Ambiente: **economia - ecologia**

- modelli di sviluppo
- sistema produttivo
- sistema economico



Separazione concettuale tra
Uomo – Natura
(the cartesian paradigm)

Limite ai programmi di espansione della base produttiva e livelli di consumo (**ecologia: carrying capacity**):

superamento dei **limiti biofisici** del sistema-terra: crisi climatica, crisi energetica e crisi ambientale globale

Ambiente (concetto ambiguo):

ambiente non è un luogo amorfo nel quale l'uomo si trova collocato ma è un sistema complesso interagente con l'uomo. Tale sistema è la Biosfera (o ecosistema globale)

La Biosfera (eco-sistema = sistema “oikos”)

(Pignatti, 2000)

“[...] il sistema globale che ospita e nutre i viventi che ne fanno parte, tra cui anche **l'uomo**”.

Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

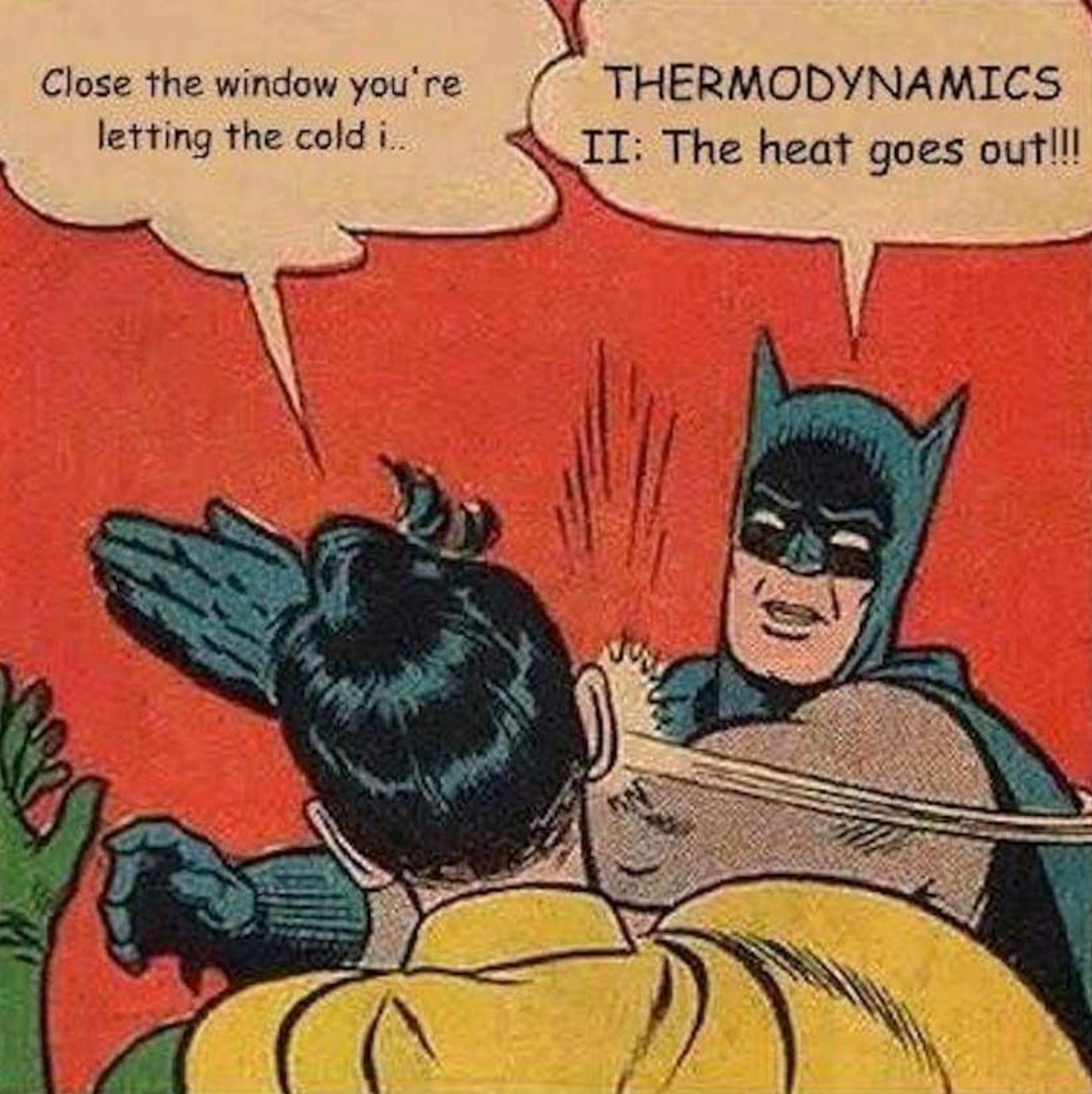
Tutti i meccanismi che governano l'insieme dei processi biogeochimici (cicli gassosi: C, N₂, O₂, CH₄...) e meccanici (erosione da vento,...) all'interno del sistema terra sono alimentati dall'energia solare

Le trasformazioni di energia (e materia) obbediscono alle leggi della termodinamica:

1° principio: conservazione dell'energia (e della materia)

Close the window you're letting the cold in...

THERMODYNAMICS
II: The heat goes out!!!



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2° principio: entropia (indica la “direzione” delle trasformazioni)

l'aumento di entropia in natura indica il verso naturale delle cose (Duprè, 1990)

Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

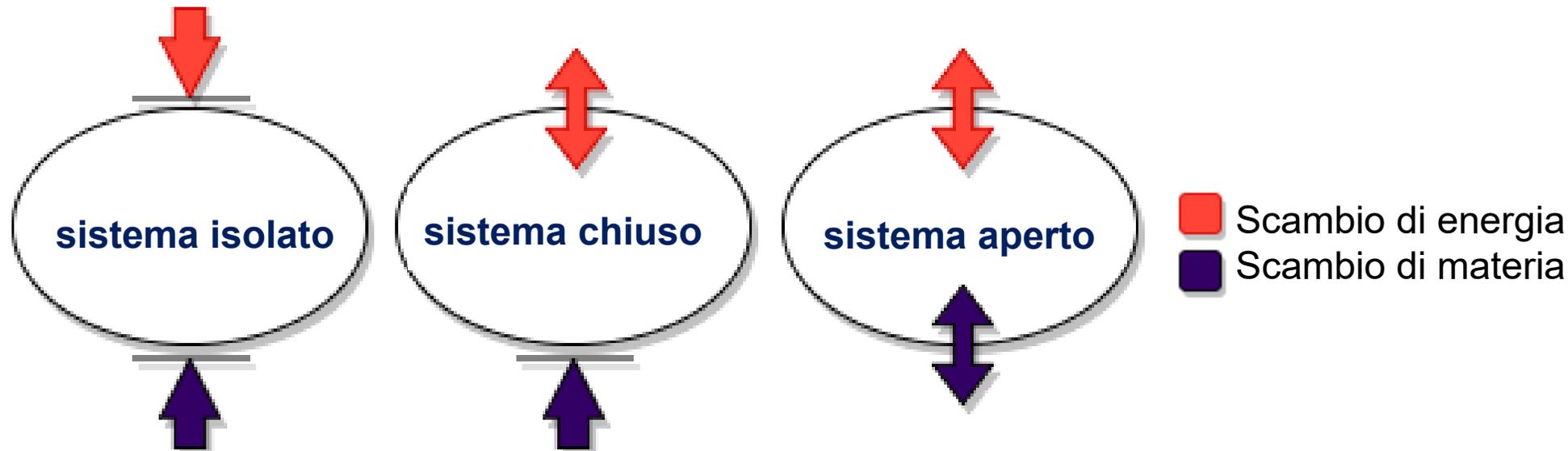
‘SISTEMA: un insieme e o fattori tra loro interagenti’

- i) Risulta costituito da unità subordinate (o sottosistemi)
- ii) Esistono i rapporti di interazione
- iii) Non vale il principio di sovrapposizione (somma unità subordinate)
(effetto finale di due cause non è la somma di ciascun effetto preso singolarmente)
- i) Principio delle proprietà emergenti* (‘More Is Different’, Philip W. Anderson 1972)

* Es. un organo rappresenta un’unità con caratteristiche strutturali e funzionali diverse dalle cellule che lo compongono; es. un organismo presenta proprietà distinte da quelle dei suoi organi, tessuti e cellule.

Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

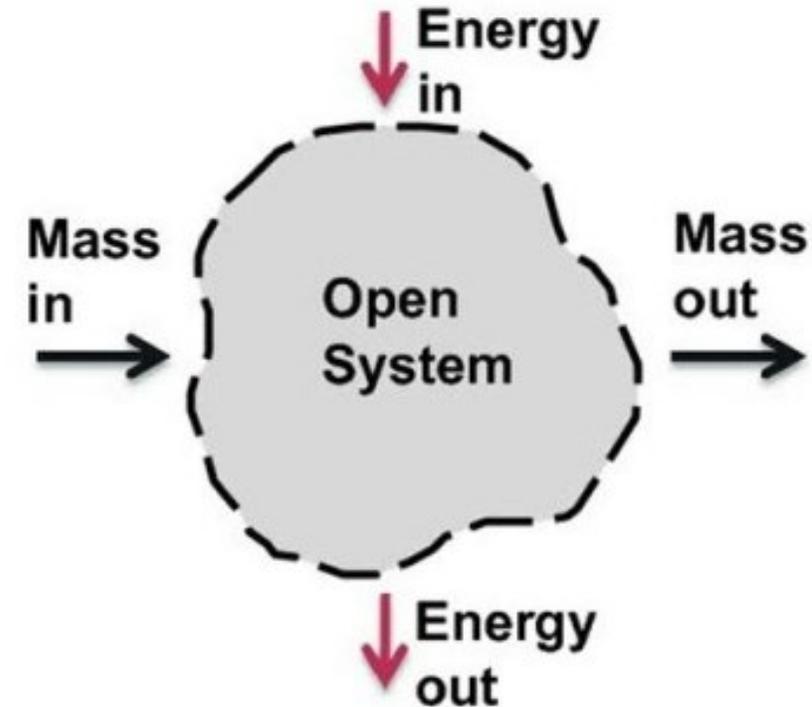
- Sistemi isolati → Non hanno scambi con l'esterno
- Sistemi chiusi → Scambiano energia ma non materia
- Sistemi aperti → Scambiano energia e materia



Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

I sistemi 'real-world' sono sistemi aperti

- Organismi viventi
- Ecosistemi
- La città
- Clima



- I sistemi aperti hanno bisogno di un flusso continuo di energia per 'diminuire' entropia interna (entropia negativa), aumentando entropia esterna (entropia positiva)
- Sistemi aperti possono essere in equilibrio (es. un ghiacciaio)
- Sistemi aperti come strutture dissipative lontane dal punto di equilibrio (Prigogine, 1972)

Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

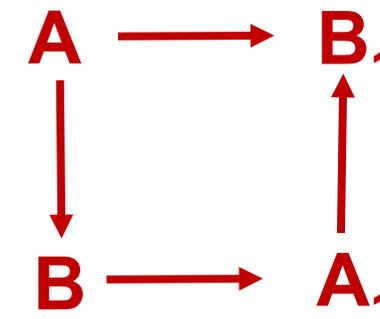
Sistemi complessi



Sistemi non lineari

Sistemi aperti dotati di meccanismi di retroazione (*feedback*)

catene non lineari causa-effetto



Anelli di retroazione (*feedback loops*)

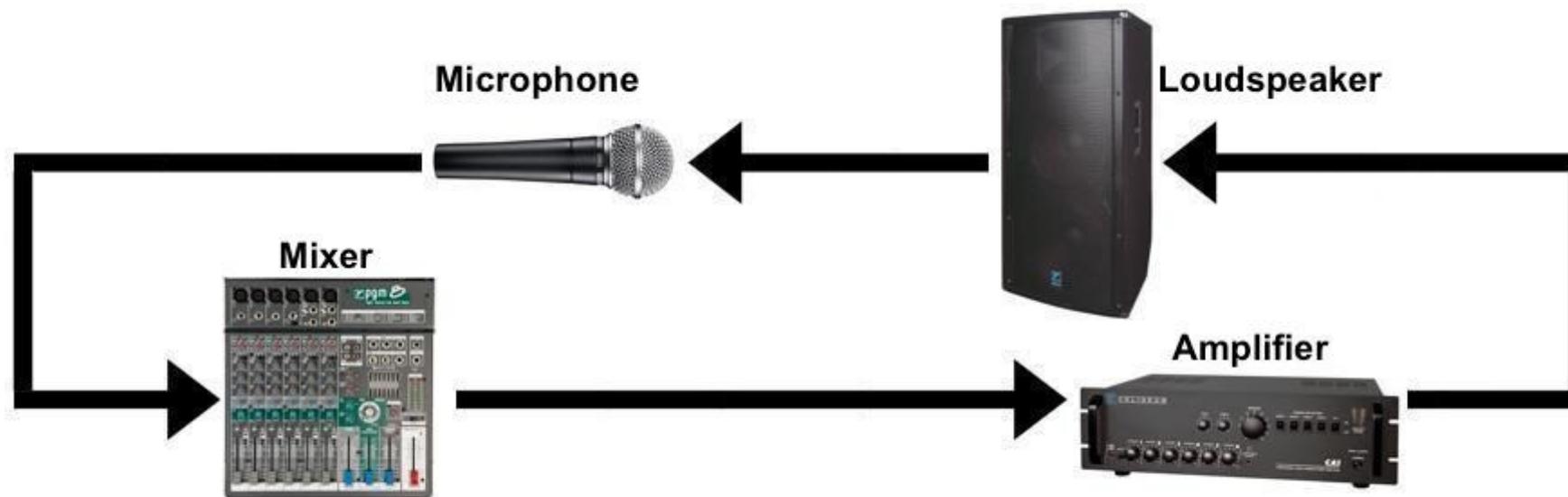
catene non lineari causa-effetto che modificano le condizioni iniziali

Feedback positivi: effetto di ‘amplificazione’ del fenomeno

Feedback negativi: effetto di regolazione e di inibizione del sistema, ‘spingendo’ il sistema nella condizione stazionaria

Sistemi complessi

Feedback loop (positivo)



Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

Sistemi complessi

- **Omeostasi:** permanenza del sistema in condizioni immutate (equilibrio dinamico)
- **Autorganizzazione:** fenomeno che emerge spontaneamente
- **Resilienza:** capacità di un sistema di reagire (adattarsi) alle perturbazioni esterne, eventi ‘ambientali’ per ripristinare le condizioni di omeostasi
- **Punto di svolta** (*tipping point*, o soglia del sistema)

Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

Sistemi complessi – *in brief*

- Sistemi aperti e operano in condizioni lontane dall'equilibrio
- Consistono in un elevato numero di elementi/subunità/sottosistemi
- Gli elementi interagiscono dinamicamente tra loro in modo **NON LINEARE**
- Meccanismi di retroazione positivi/negativi diretti ed indiretti (feedback loop)
- Capacità di auto-organizzazione
- Memoria
- Resilienza
- Imprevedibilità ed incertezza

<https://complexityexplained.github.io>

Uomo e Ambiente: **economia - ecologia**

- Sistema economico-produttivo si basa sulle trasformazioni di materia ed energia allo stato concentrato (energia biogenica fossile: petrolio, carbone, metano)
- Il loro utilizzo comporta processi di dissipazione dell'energia (Il principio della termodinamica)
- Ogni trasformazione avviene “consumando” materia ed energia ed eliminando “scarti”

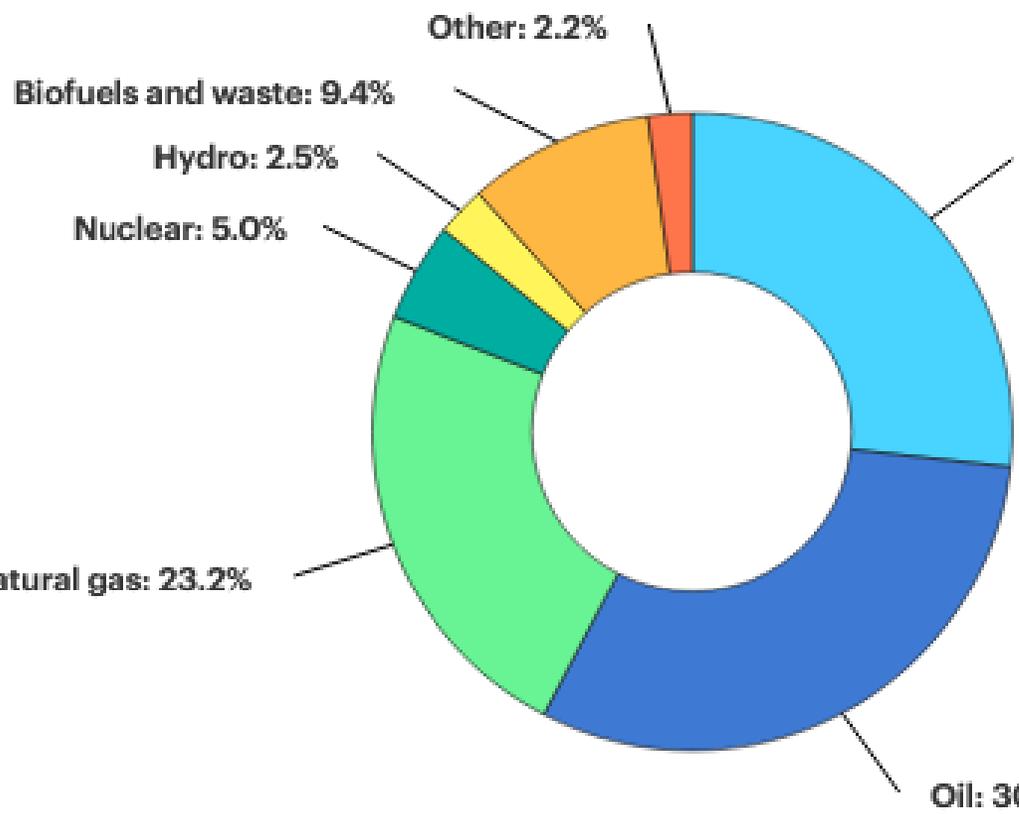
Ogni volta che l'energia viene trasformata da uno stato all'altro “è necessario pagare un prezzo” (perdita di energia disponibile; es. inquinamento)

Approccio (eco)sistemico

(Georgescu-Roegen 1971; Rifkin 2000; Pignatti, 2000)

Global share of total energy supply by source, 2019

World total energy supply: 606 EJ



1971 – 230 EJ

2019 – 606 EJ

Coal: 26.8%

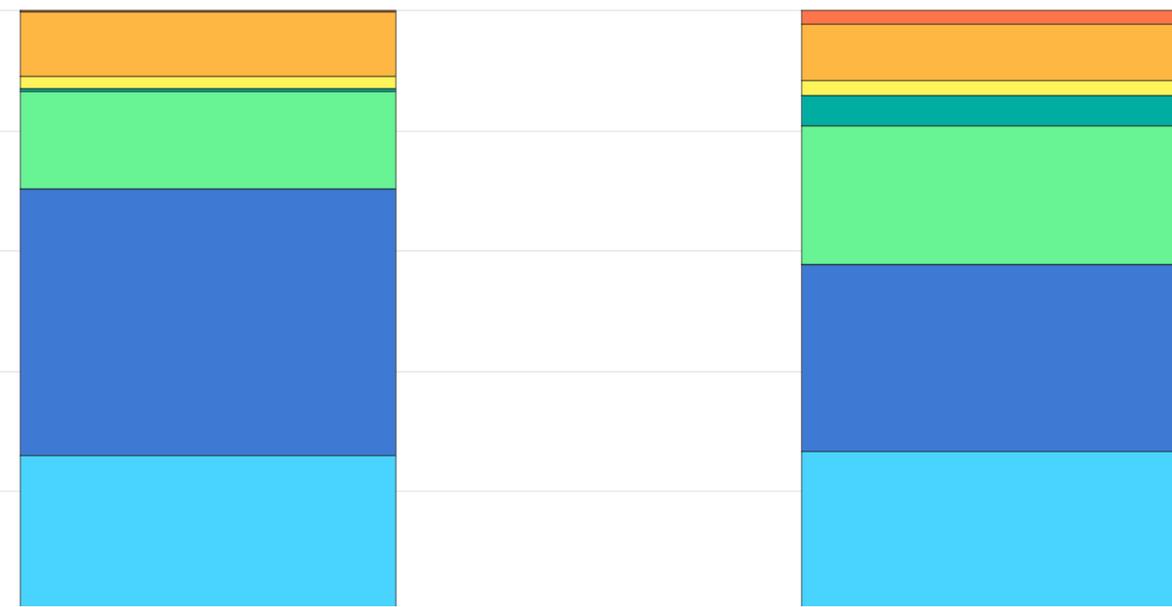
100% 100%

80% 80%

60% 60%

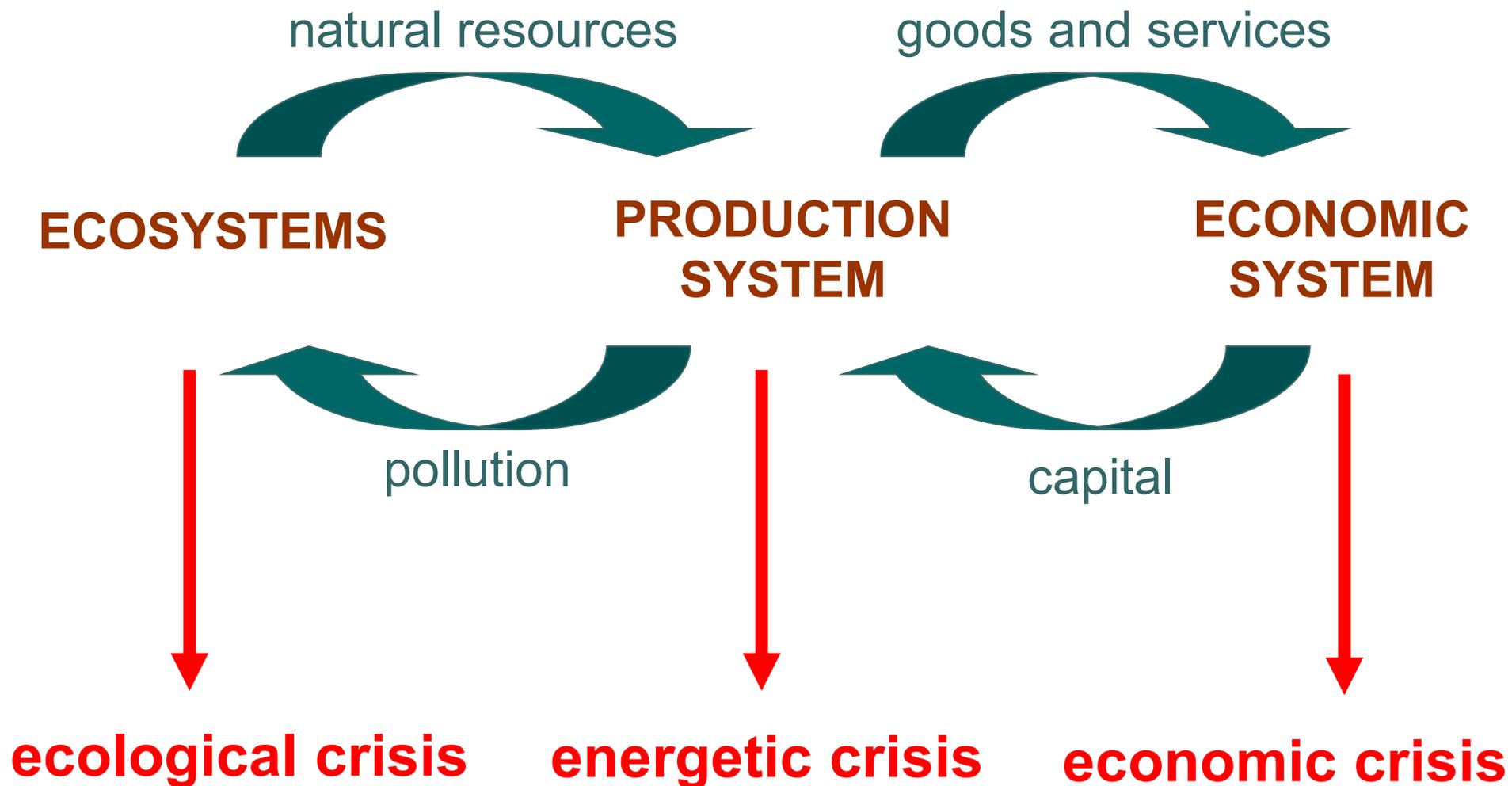
40% 40%

20% 20%



- Coal
- Oil
- Natural gas
- Nuclear
- Hydro
- Biofuels
- Other renewables

<https://www.iea.org/reports/key-world-energy-statistics-2021/supply>



(Tiezzi, 2005)



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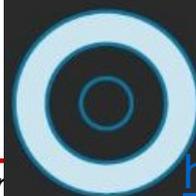
La crisi climatica



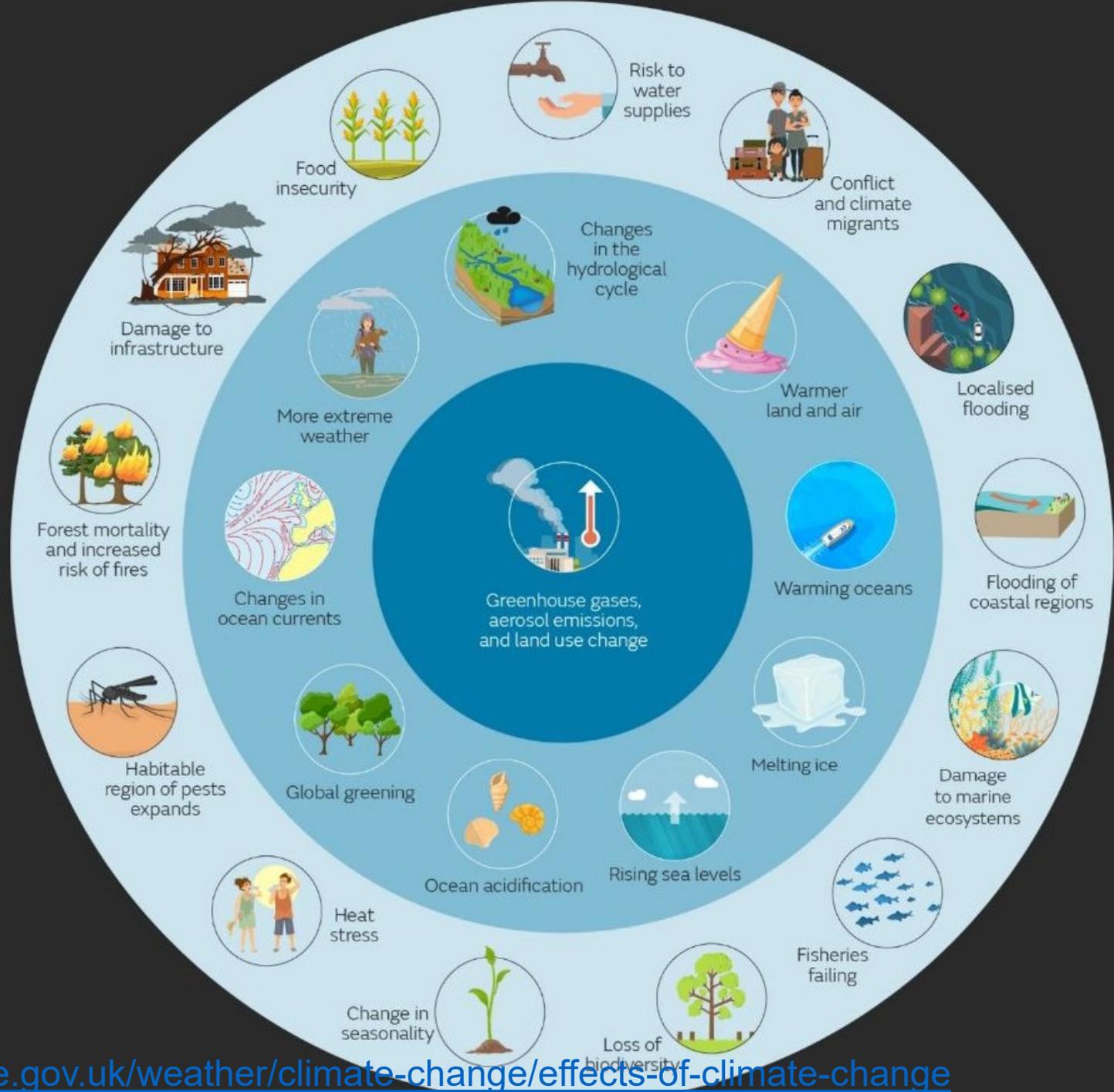
Drivers of climate change



Changes to the climate system

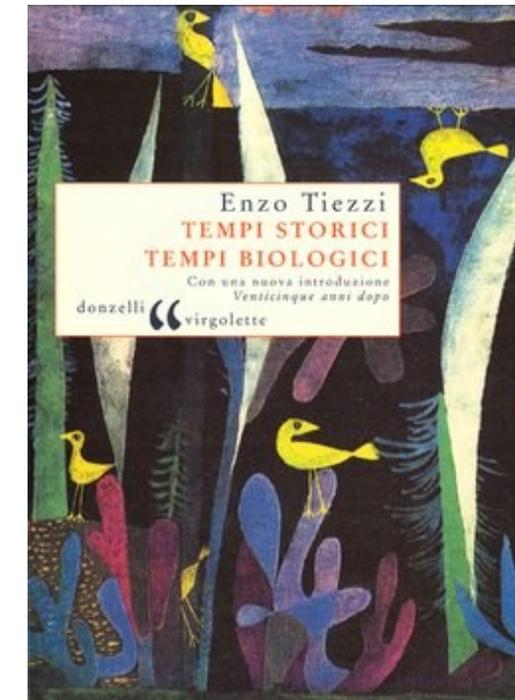
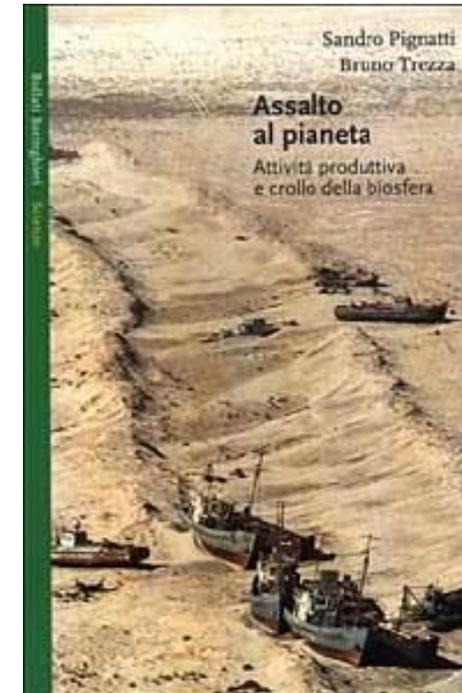
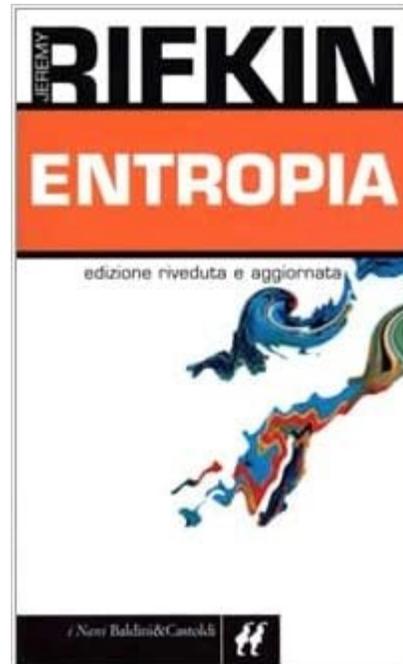
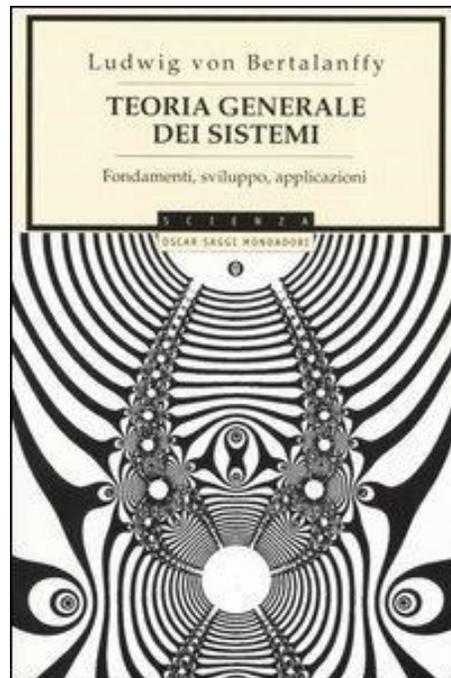


Impacts



Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

Qualche spunto per letture scientifiche



Dei sistemi – il paradigma sistemico

Qualche spunto per letture scientifiche (Risorse web su STEM Moodle)



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Review Article

An Introduction to Complex Systems Science and Its Applications

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The standard assumptions that underlie many conceptual and quantitative frameworks do not hold for many complex physical, biological, and social systems. Complex systems science clarifies when and why such assumptions fail and provides alternative frameworks for understanding the properties of complex systems. This review introduces some of the basic principles of complex systems science, including complexity profiles, the tradeoff between efficiency and adaptability, the necessity of matching the complexity of systems to that of their environments, multiscale analysis, and evolutionary processes. Our focus is on the general properties of systems as opposed to the modeling of specific dynamics; rather than provide a comprehensive review, we pedagogically describe a conceptual and analytic approach for understanding and interacting with the complex systems of our world. This paper assumes only a high school mathematical and scientific background so that it may be accessible to academics in all fields, decision-makers in industry, government, and philanthropy, and anyone who is interested in systems and society.

1. Introduction

How can we scientifically approach the study of complex systems—physical, biological, and social? Empirical studies, while useful, are by themselves insufficient, since all experiments require a theoretical framework in which they can be interpreted. While many such frameworks exist for understanding particular components or aspects of systems, the standard assumptions that underlie most quantitative studies often do not hold for systems as a whole, resulting in a mischaracterization of the causes and consequences of large-scale behavior.

This paper provides an introduction to complex systems science, demonstrating a few of its applications and its capacity to help us make more effective decisions in the complex systems of our world. It focuses on some general properties of complex systems, rather than on the modeling of specific dynamics as in the subfields of dynamical systems, agent-based modeling and cellular automata, network science, and chaos theory. Section 2 introduces key concepts, including complexity profiles, the tradeoff between efficiency and adaptability, and the necessity of matching the

complexity of systems to that of their environments. Section 3 considers the analysis of complex systems, attending to the oft-neglected question of when standard assumptions do and—more importantly—do not apply. Section 4 discusses principles for effectively intervening in complex systems given that their full descriptions are often beyond the limits of human comprehension. Section 5 provides further reading. Section 6 concludes the work.

2. Basic Principles of Complex Systems Science

2.1. *Why Complex Systems Science?* Complex systems science considers systems with many components. These systems could be physical, biological, or social. Given this diversity of systems, it may seem strange to study them all under one framework. But while most scientific disciplines tend to focus on the components themselves, complex systems science focuses on how the components within a system are related to one another [1]. For instance, while most academic disciplines would group the systems in Figure 1 by column, complex systems science groups them by row.

