



Isotopes as tracers of climate change: atmosphere-biosphere-ocean studies

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Isotopes

Stable ($^2\text{H}/\text{H}$, $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$, $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$, ^{18}O (^{16}O ,...))

Radioactive

Natural

Cosmogenic (^3H , ^{10}Be , ^{14}C , ^{36}Cl ,...)

Primordial (^{40}K , ^{232}Th , ^{238}U , ...)

Radiogenic (^{222}Rn , ^{226}Ra , ^{210}Pb ,...)

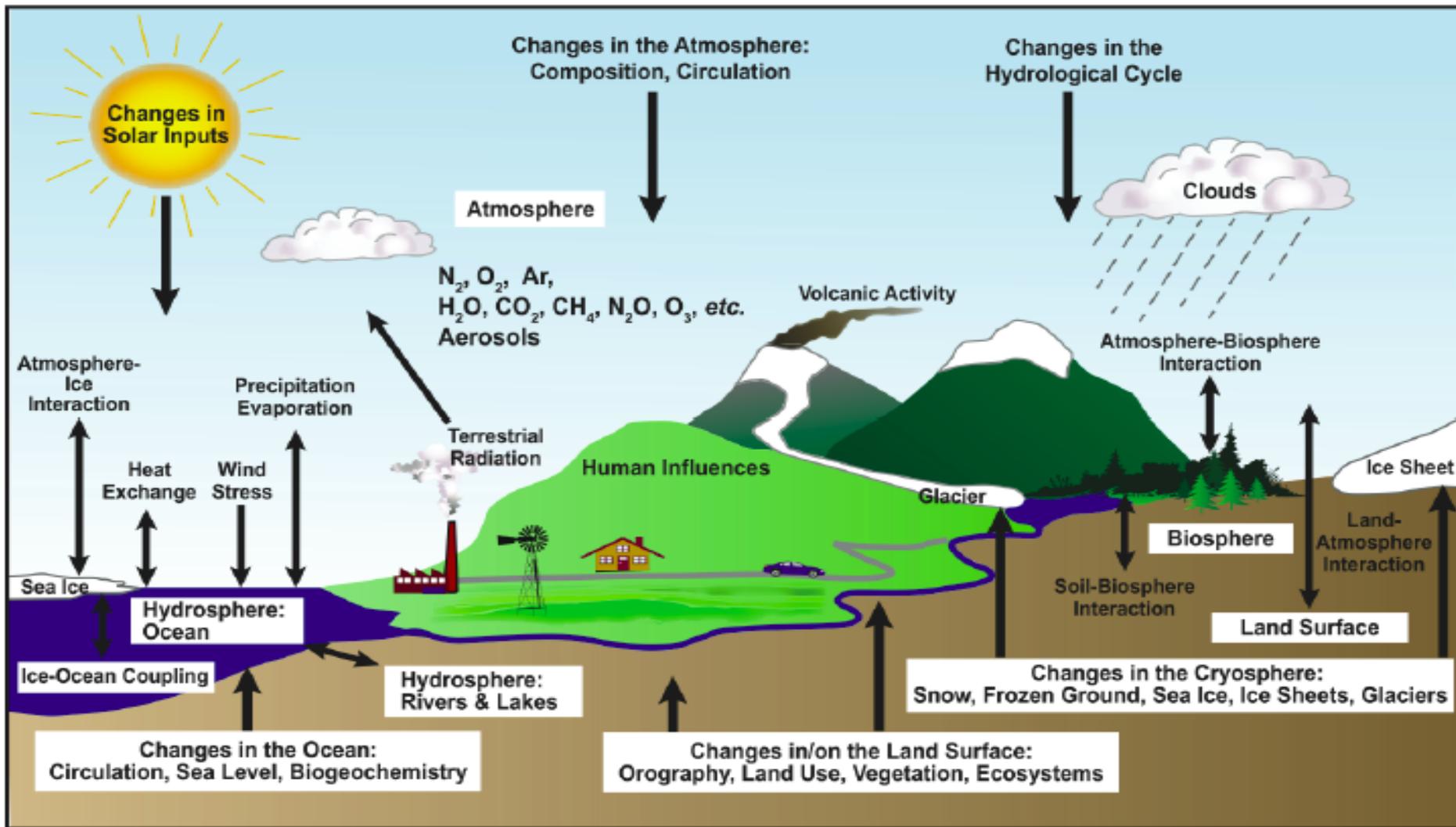
Anthropogenic (^3H , ^{14}C , ^{90}Sr , ^{129}I , ^{137}Cs , Pu ,...)



Isotope Tracers

- ^2H – transport of air & water masses, exchange processes atmosphere-biosphere, atmosphere-hydrosphere,...
- ^{13}C – exchange processes, tracing fossil carbon,...
- ^{18}O – atmosphere-hydrosphere exchange, groundwater, seawater, past temperature records in ice,...
- ^3H - ($T_{1/2} = 12.32$ y), water molecule (HTO) – transport of water masses, water dating...
- ^{10}Be - ($T_{1/2} = 1.39 \times 10^6$ y), aerosols, stratosphere-troposphere-ocean transport, ice cores, sediments...
- ^{14}C – ($T_{1/2} = 5730$ y), stratosphere-troposphere exchange, fossil carbon record in the atmosphere – biosphere - ocean, atmosphere-ocean exchange,...
- ^{137}Cs – ($T_{1/2} = 30.17$ y), mostly dissolved in seawater – processes in the water column, transport of water masses...
- ... and many other stable and radioactive isotopes...

Isotope Tracing of the Environment





Timing

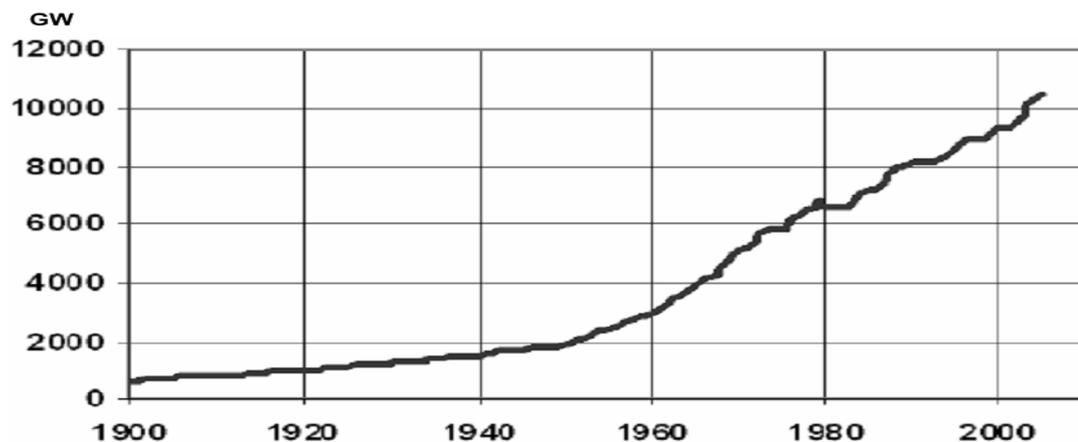


- **ANTHROPOCENE** epoch (>1945 present) - a new epoch after the **HOLOCENE** epoch (10 ky)
- **INDUSTRIAL** era (150 years) – carbon, nitrogen, sulfur oxides, metals, organics,...
- **NUCLEAR** era (70 years) – anthropogenic radionuclides, nuclear bomb tests, global fallout, nuclear industry, nuclear accidents,...
- **COSMIC** era (50 years) – satellites, moon, garbage in the space ,...



Energy vs. Environment

- **New Philosophy : EGOCENTRIC vs. ECOCENTRIC approach: protection of the total environment – man, fauna, flora**
- **CLIMATE CHANGE – anthropogenic vs. natural processes, global impacts, politically driven science ?**
- **NUCLEAR acceptance by public ? – Chernobyl & Fukushima impacts, radioactive wastes**
- **RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES – sustainable for global development? BRICS countries, new world - thirsty for the energy, a new industrialization revolution – the east and south needs own revolution...**



Energy consumption growth in 20th century

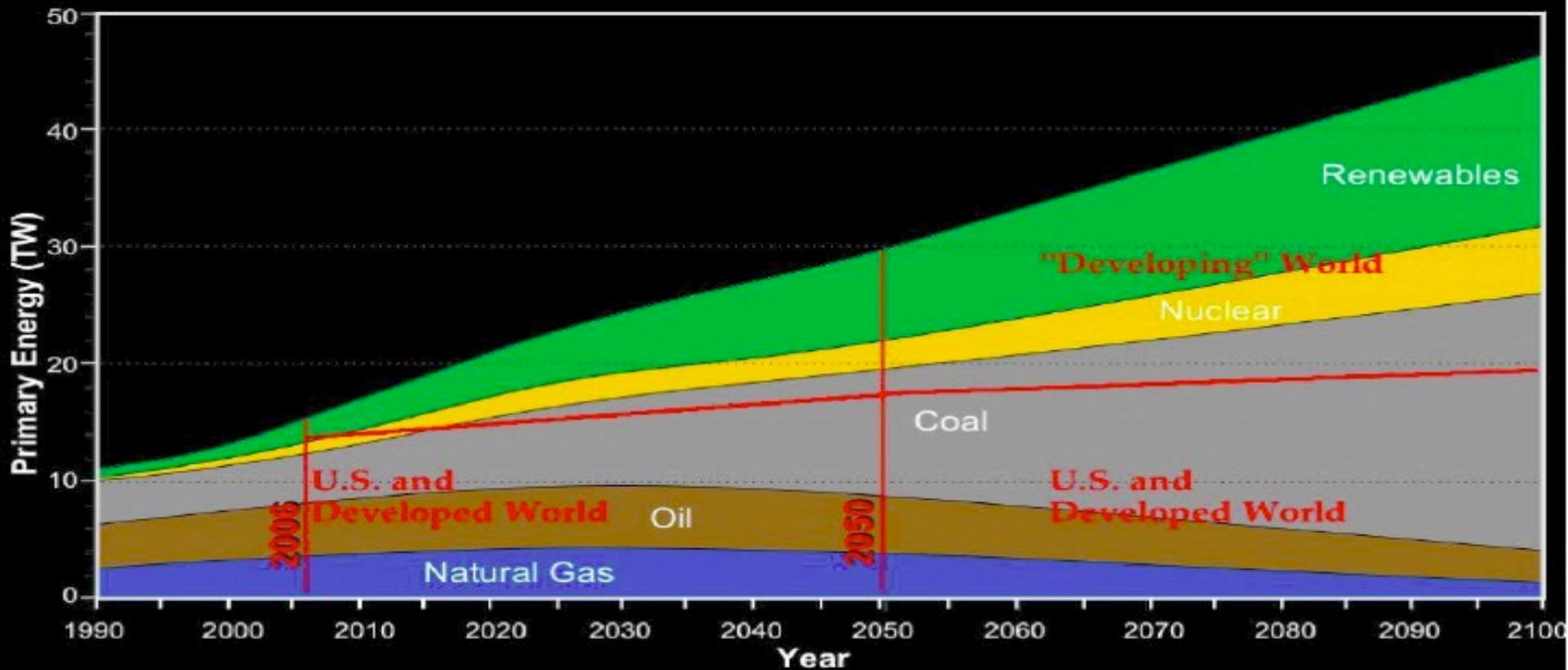
Large energy consumption growth rates after the 1945s



World Energy Mix

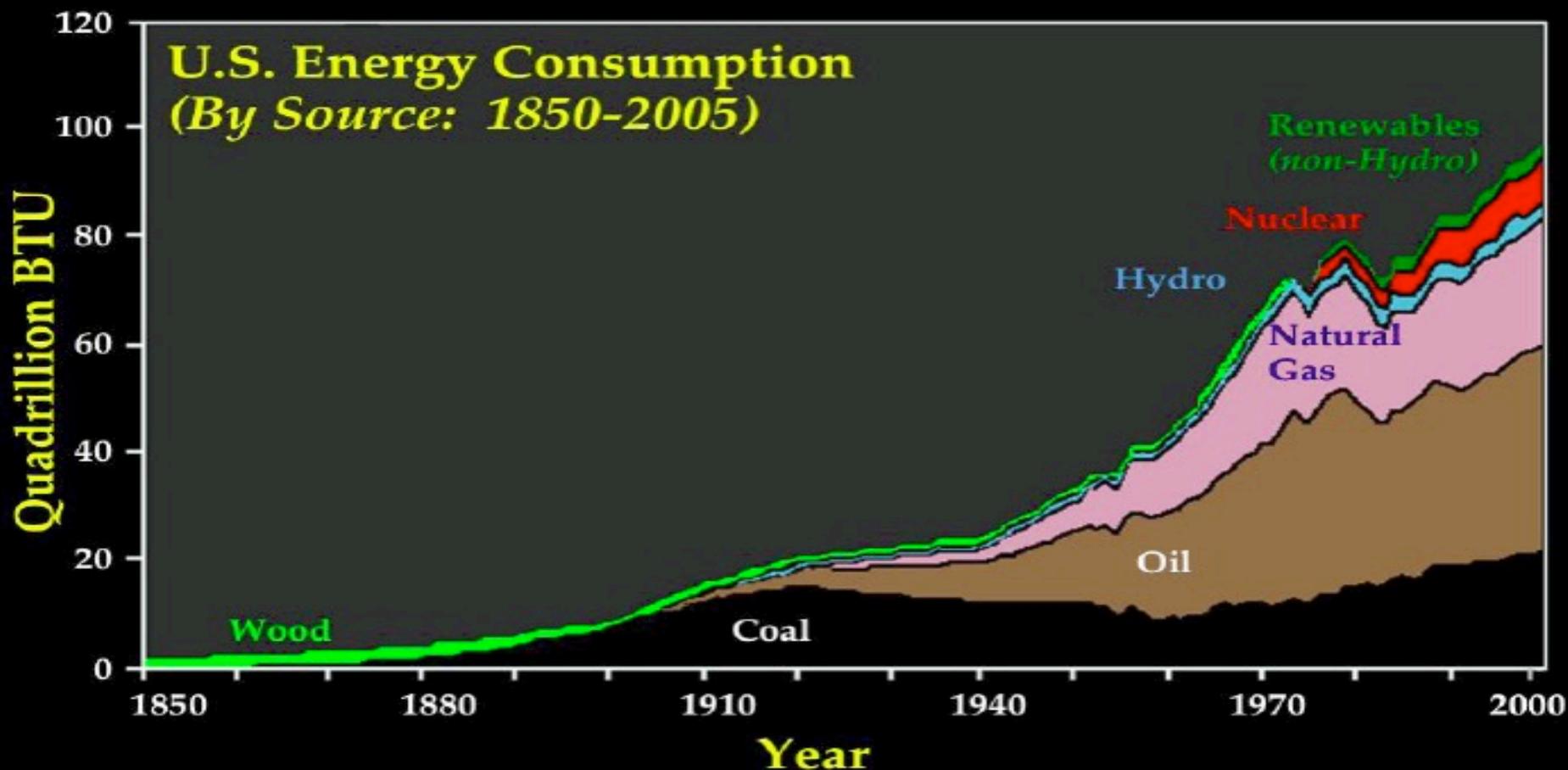


Primary Energy Projections in Terawatts





US Energy Mix



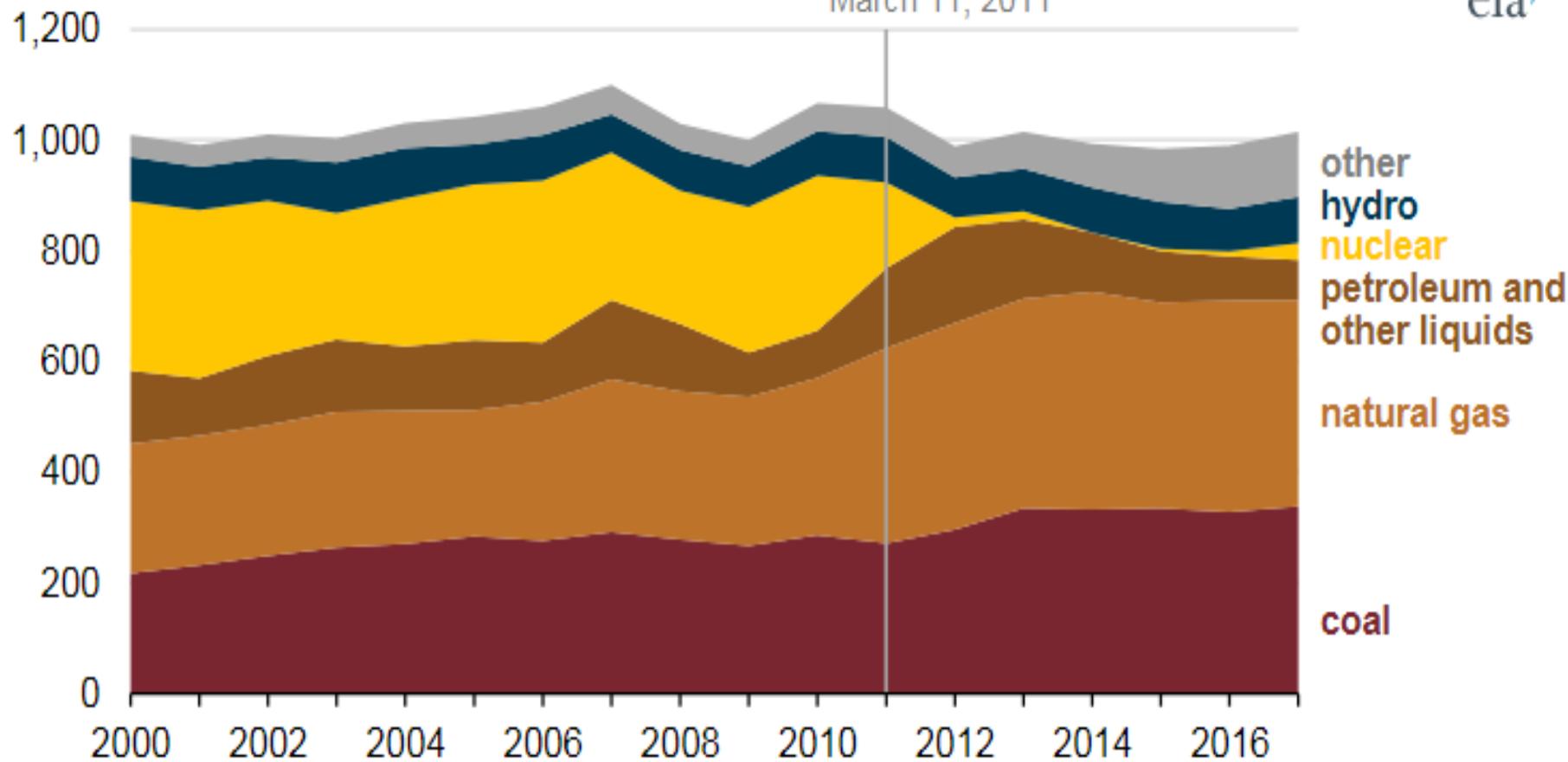
Source: 1850-1949, *Energy Perspectives: A Presentation of Major Energy and Energy-Related Data*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1975; 1950-2005, *Annual Energy Review 2000*, Table 1.3.



Japan Energy Mix

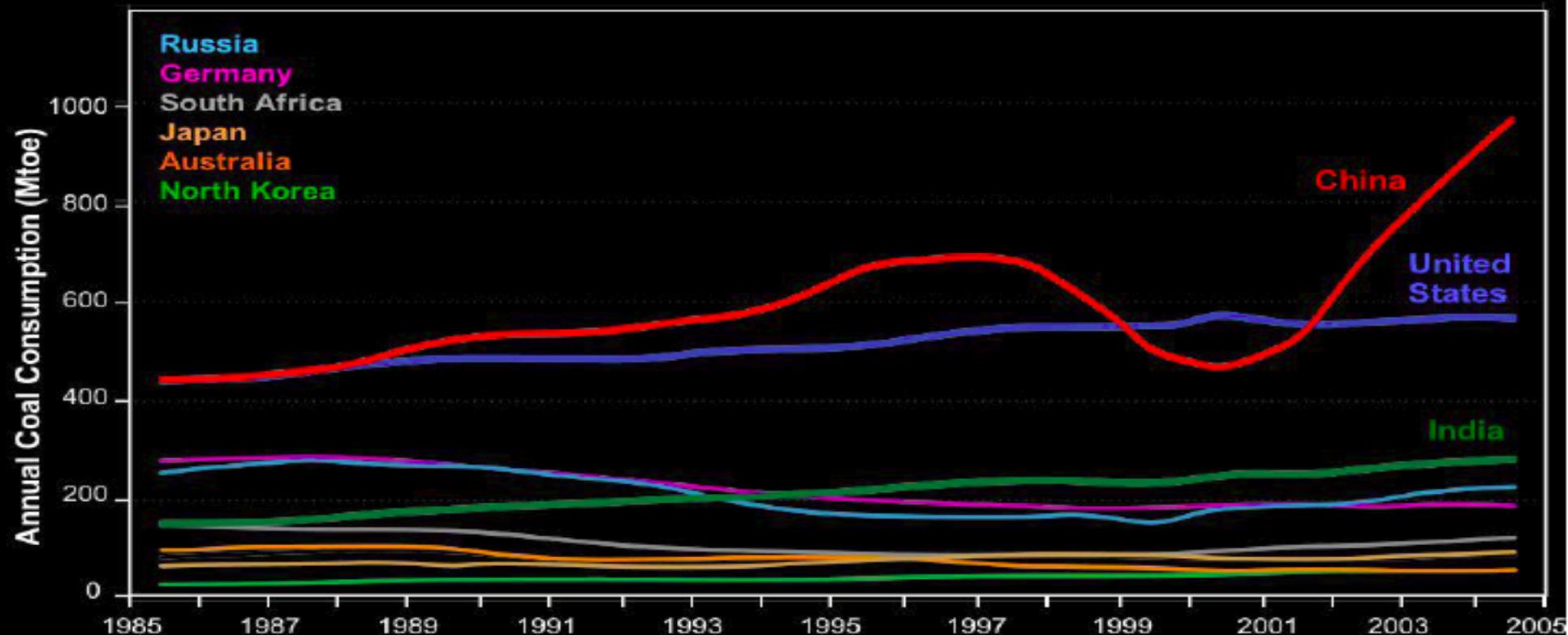


Japan net electricity generation (2000-2017)
million megawatthours

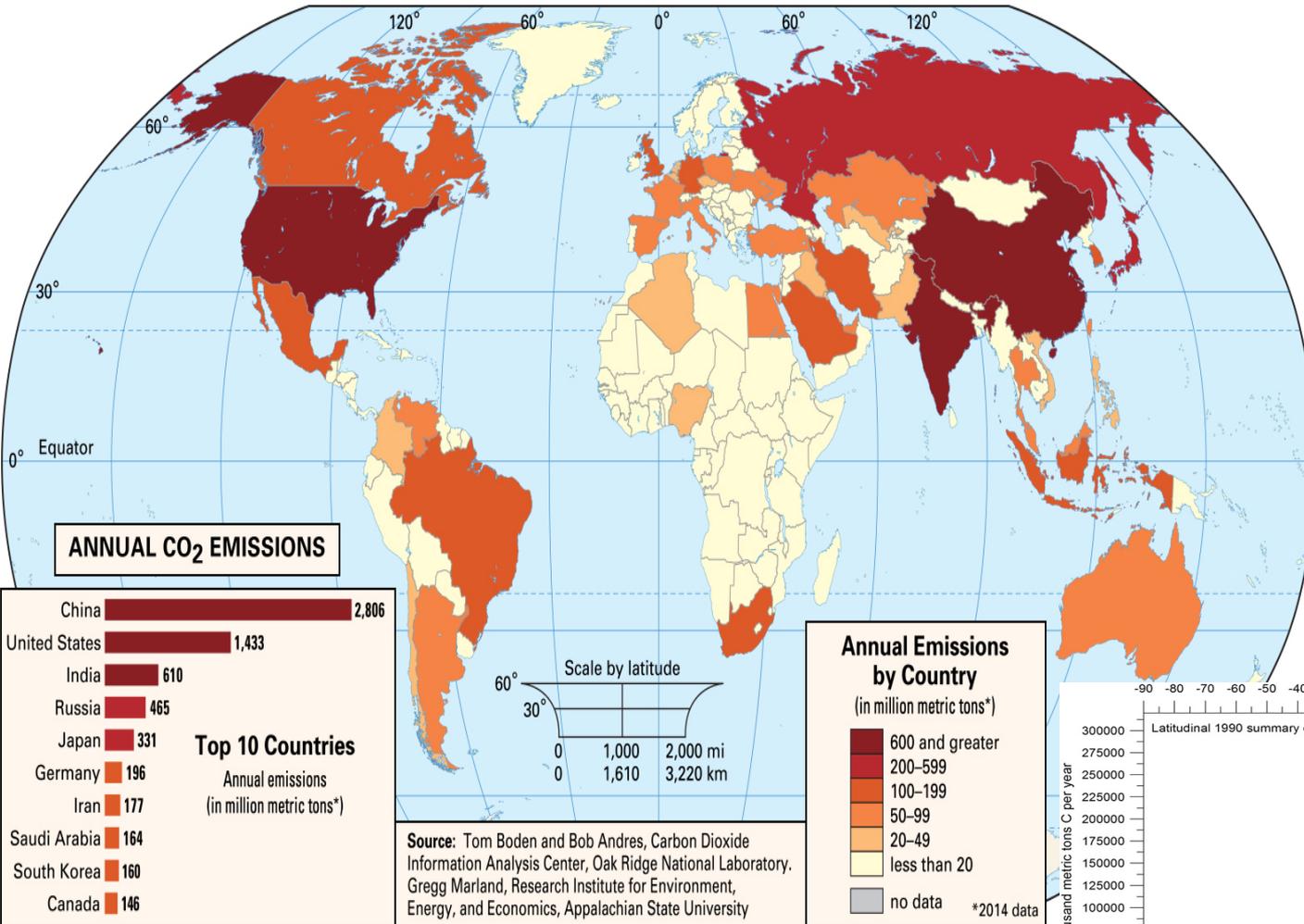


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, based on International Energy Agency data

Annual Coal Consumption by Country



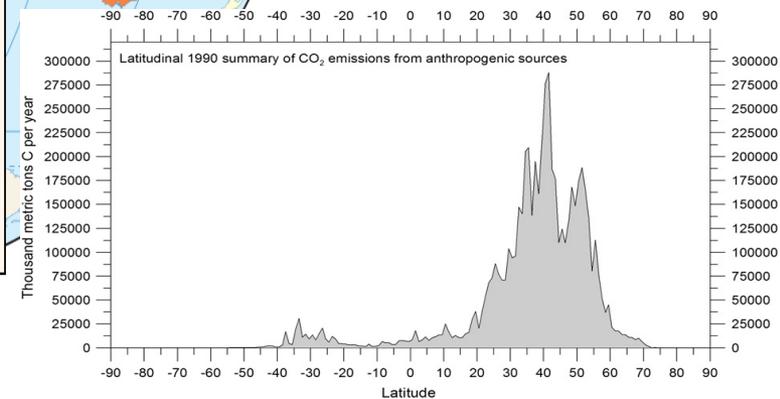
Annual CO₂ Emissions



New industrial revolution

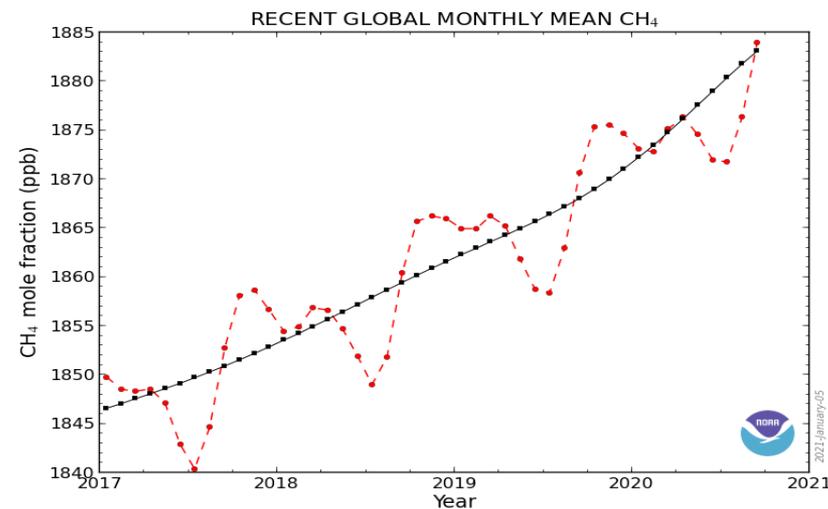
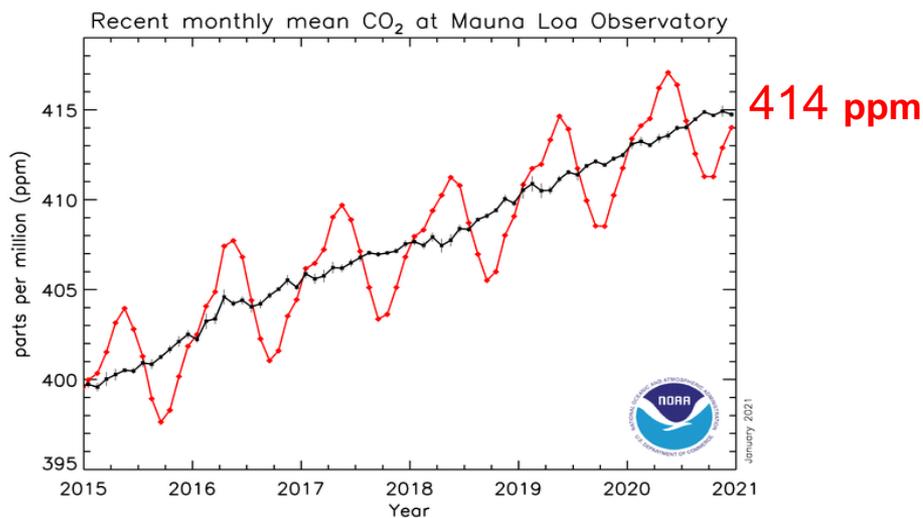
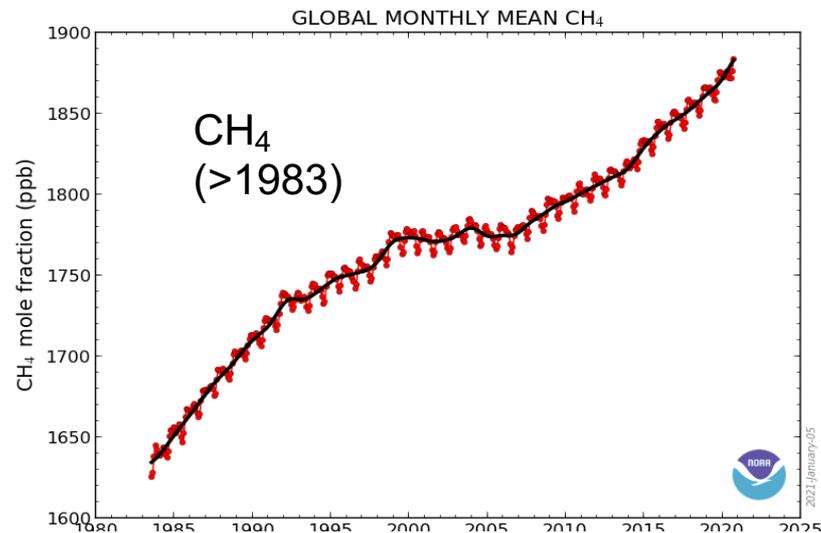
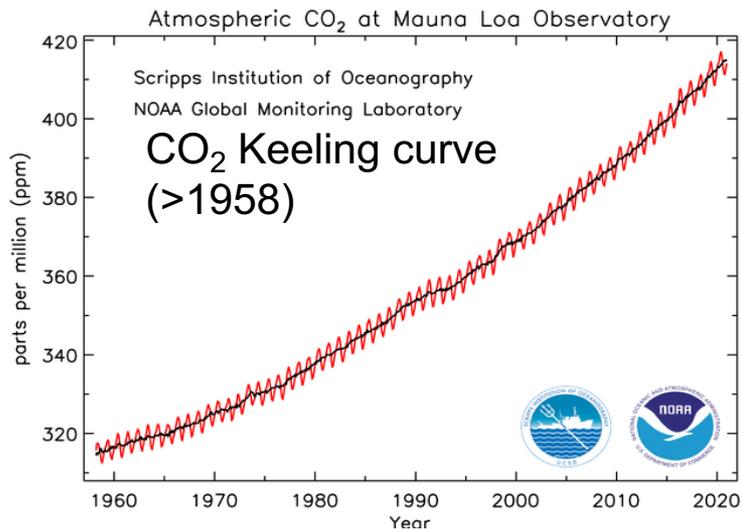
BRICS countries

Brasil, Russia, India, China, South Africa





CO₂ & CH₄ Growth in the Air

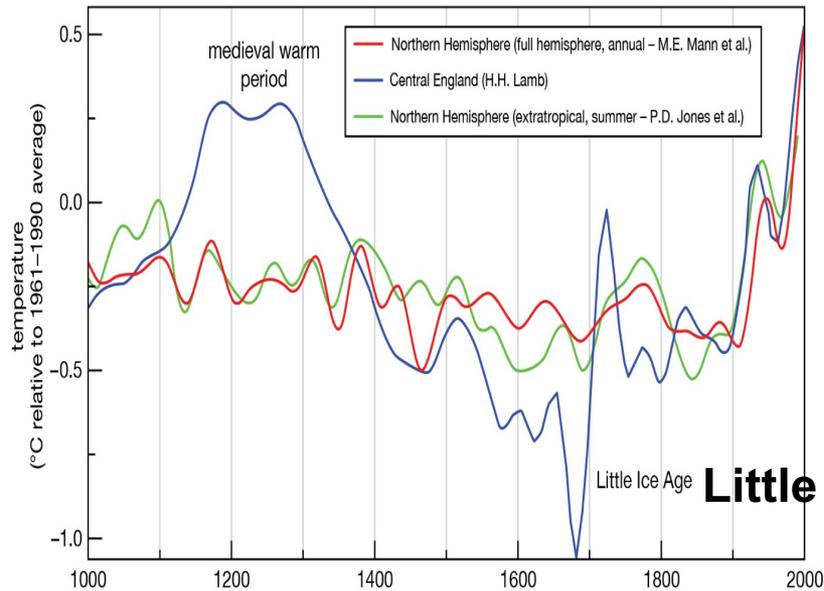




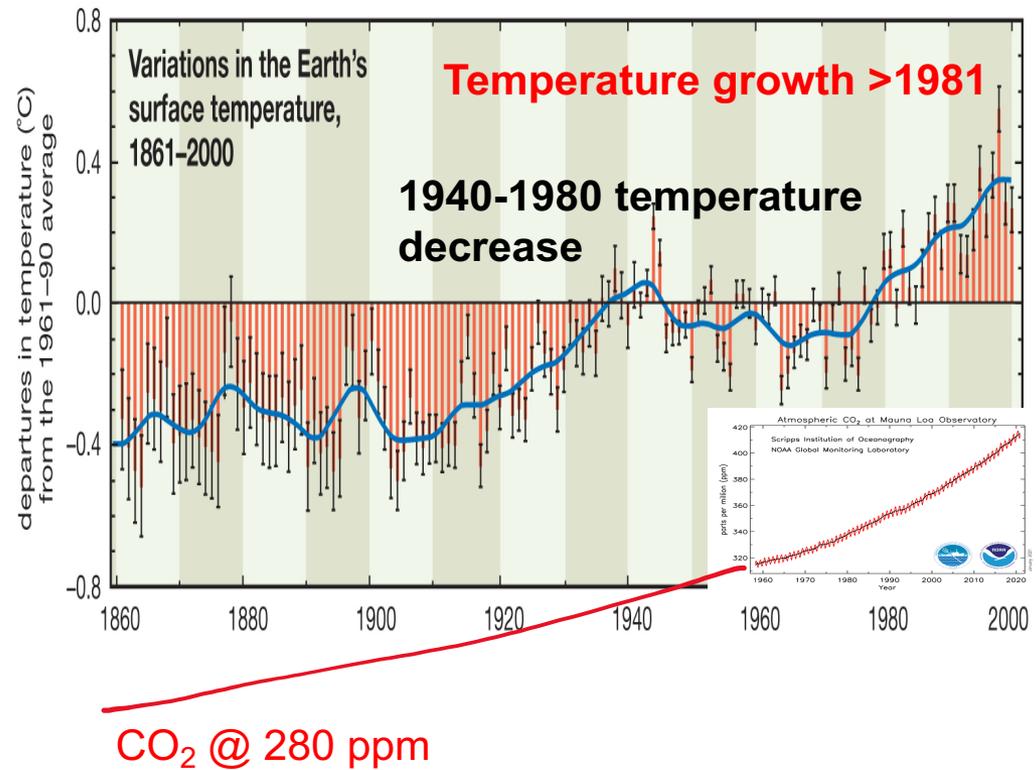
Temperature Records



Medieval Warm Period 1200-1350yr



Mann et al., GRL 26(1999)759-762



Little Ice Age (1350-1900 yr)

Vostok Antarctica Ice Core, < 420 kyr

HOLOCENE temp. anomaly !!!

CO₂ follows temperature changes !!!

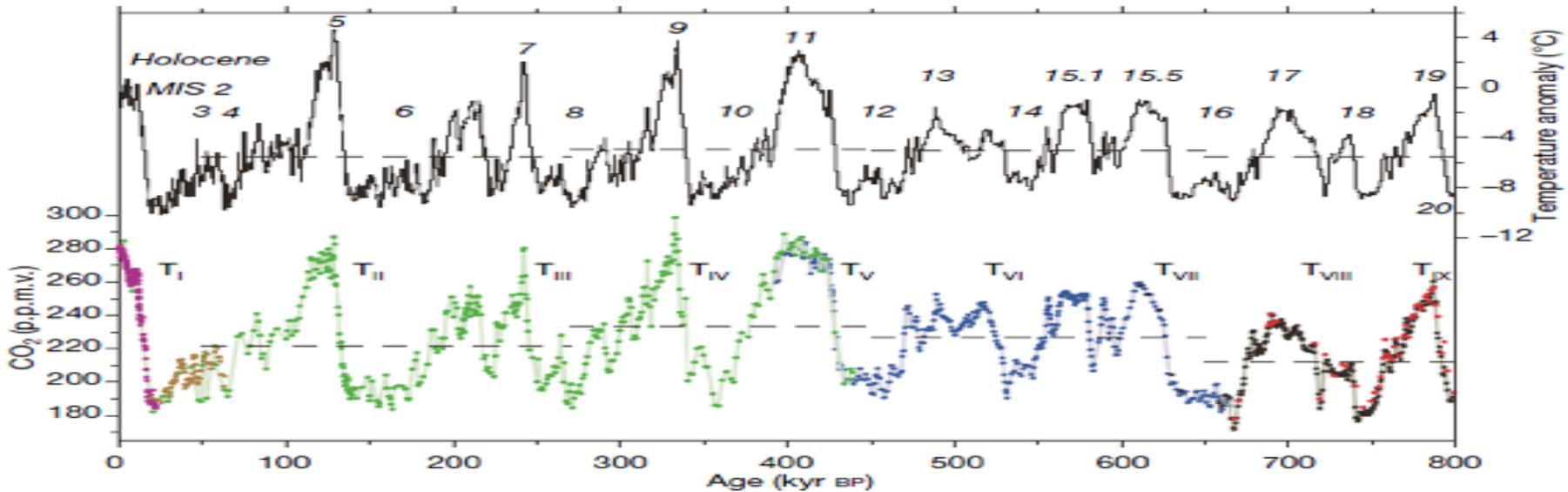
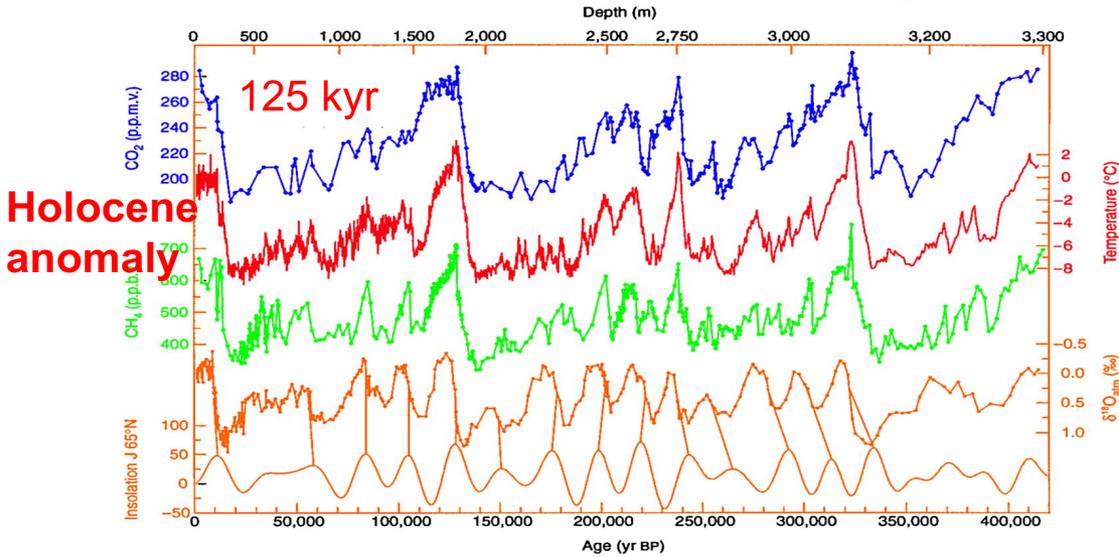
125 kyr Milankovitch cycle

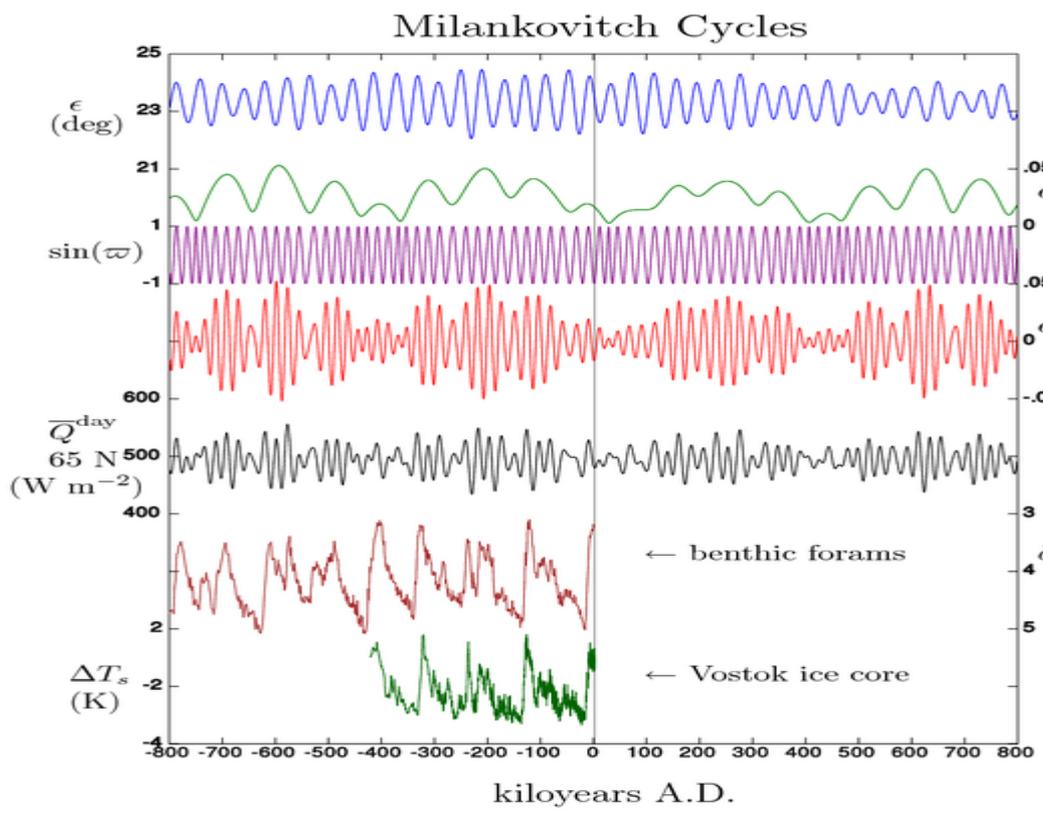
(Petit et al., Nature, 399 (1999) 429-436)

EPICA Antarctica Ice Cores, < 800 kyr

HOLOCENE temp. anomaly confirmed

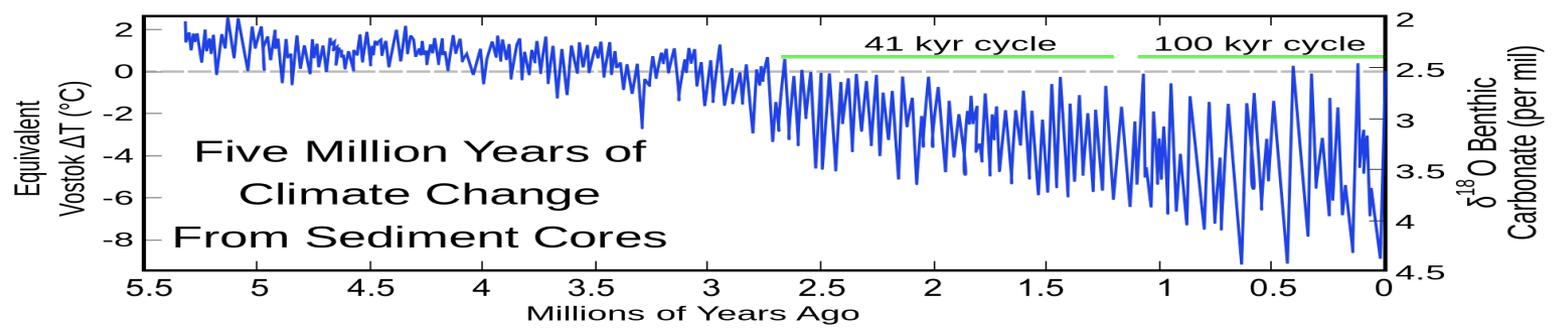
Very good agreement during 400 kyr
(Milankovitch cycles)

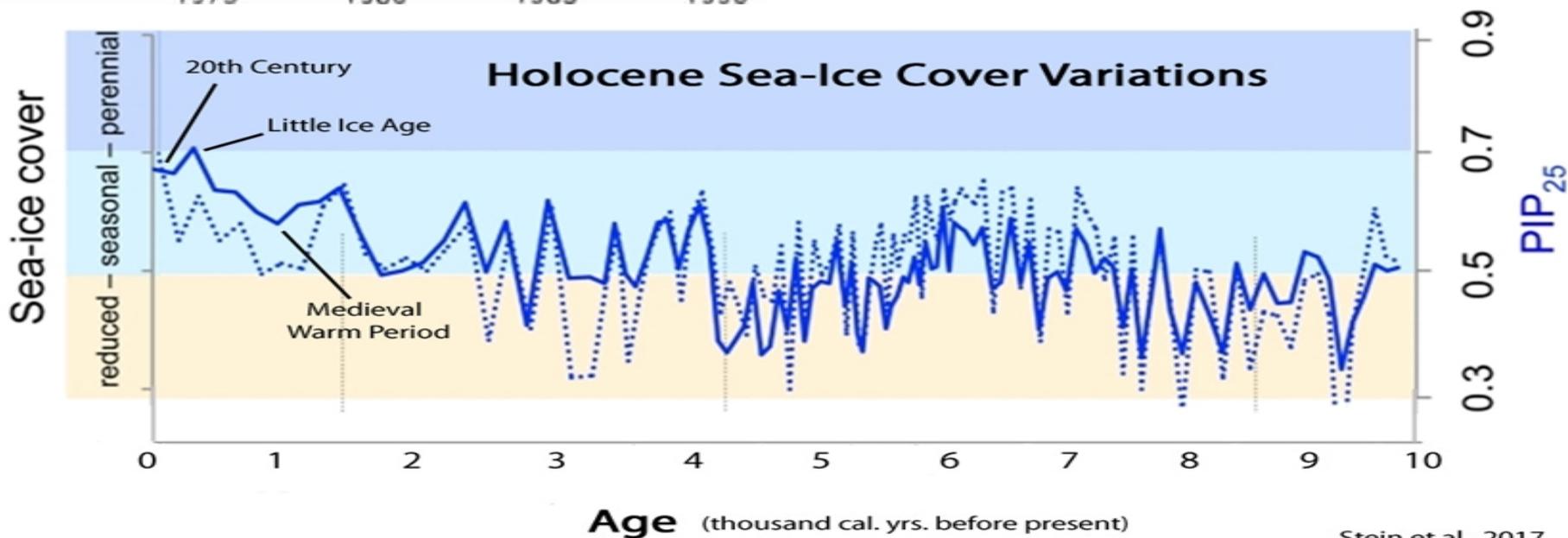
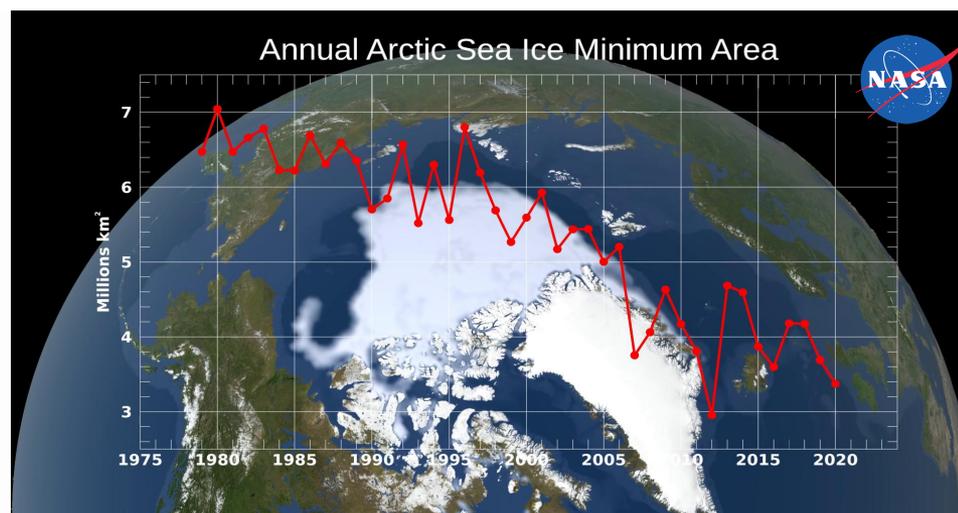
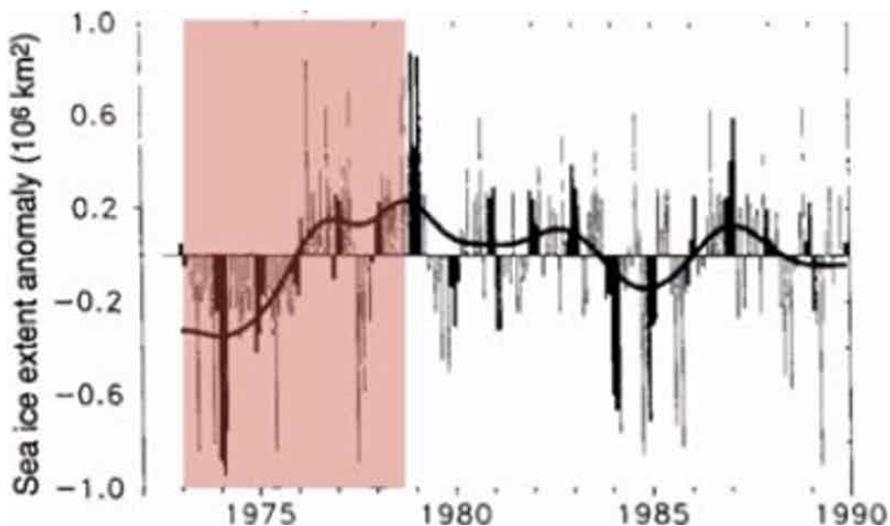




- Obliquity (41 kyr)
- Eccentricity (95, 125, 400 kyr)
- Longitude of perihelion
- Precession (19, 22, 24 kyr)
- Solar forcing (variable)

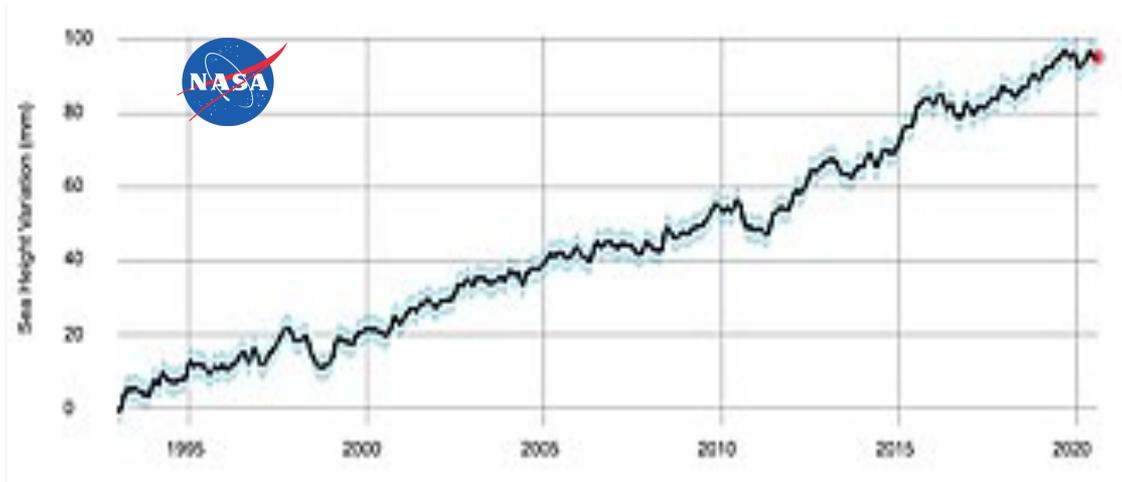
Mostly affecting the Pleistocene epoch (< 1 M yr)



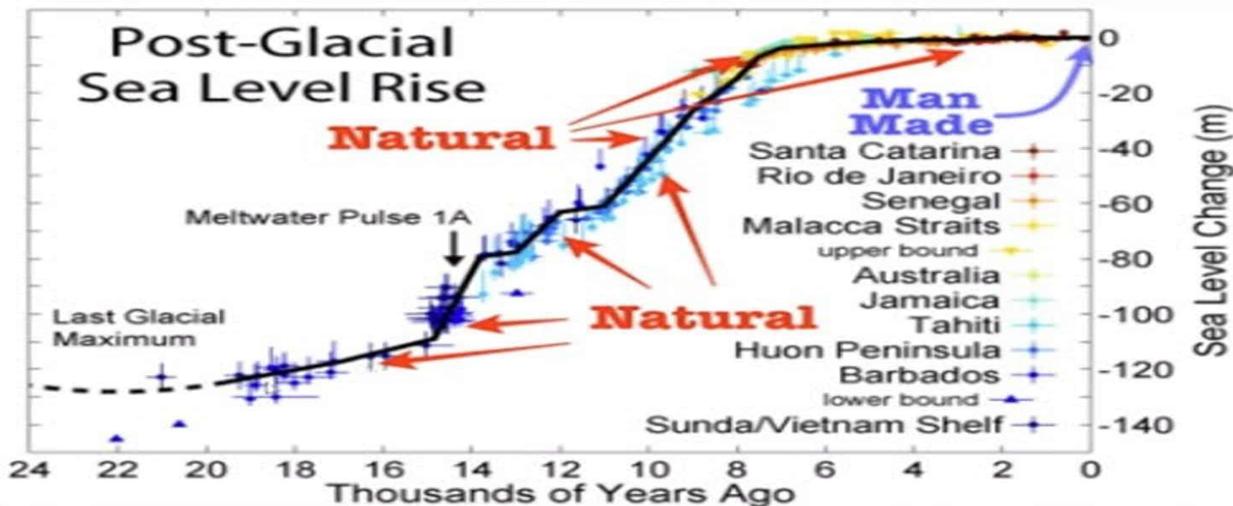


Stein et al., 2017

Sea Level Rise



Modern era:
< 3 mm/year



Holocene
(<8000 yr):
almost stable



Summary on Climate Changes



PAST CLIMATE CHANGES ON THE EARTH WERE CONTROLLED BY THE SUN

HOLOCENE : too high temperature during 10 kyr - Sun

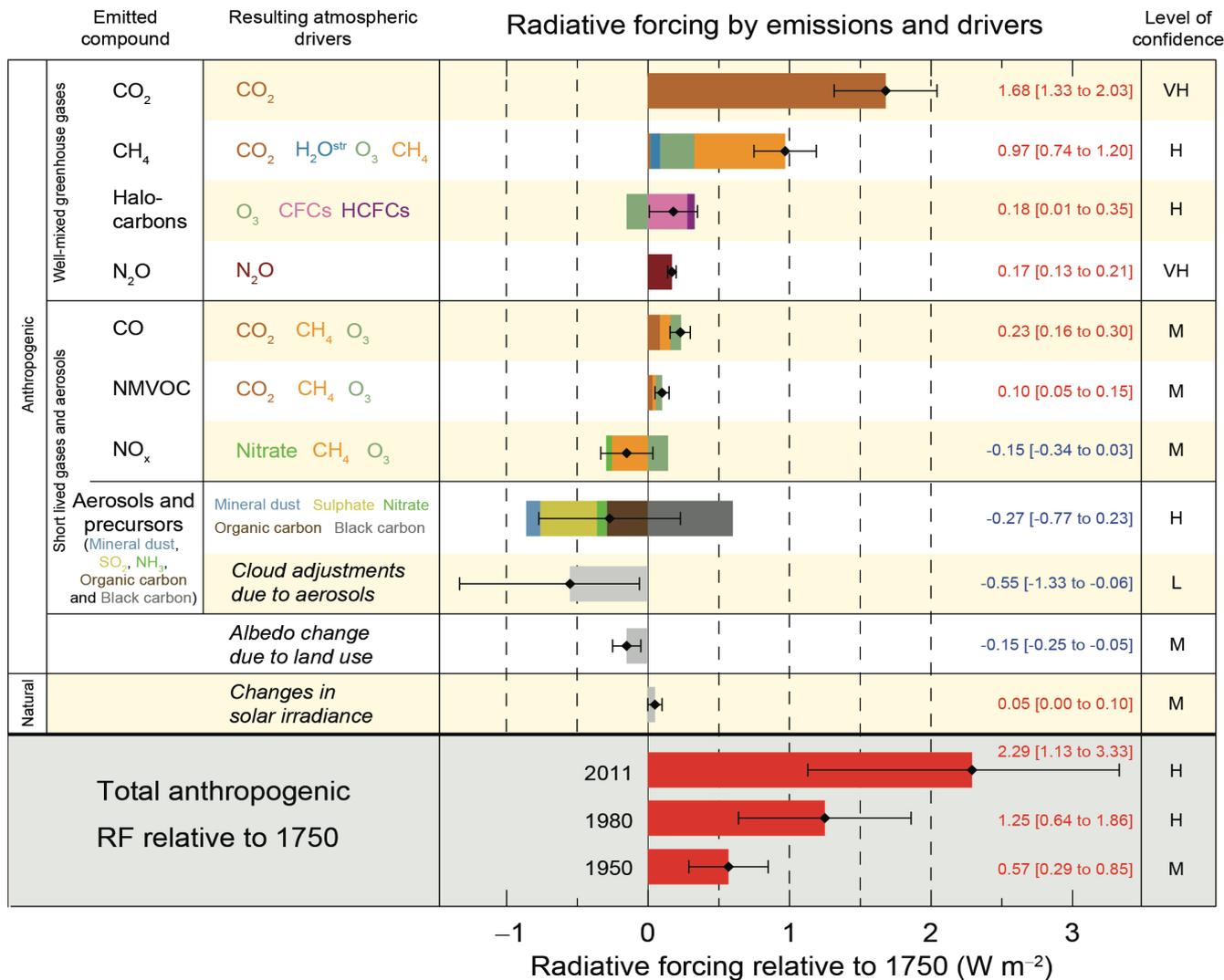
Recent climate change : anthropogenic – green-house gases

Next 100 years: - anthropogenic – green house gases ?

- natural – solar activity, a new Little Ice Age ?

- a combination of both ?

IPCC Summary on Climate Change (Radiative Forcing)



> 1750 AD

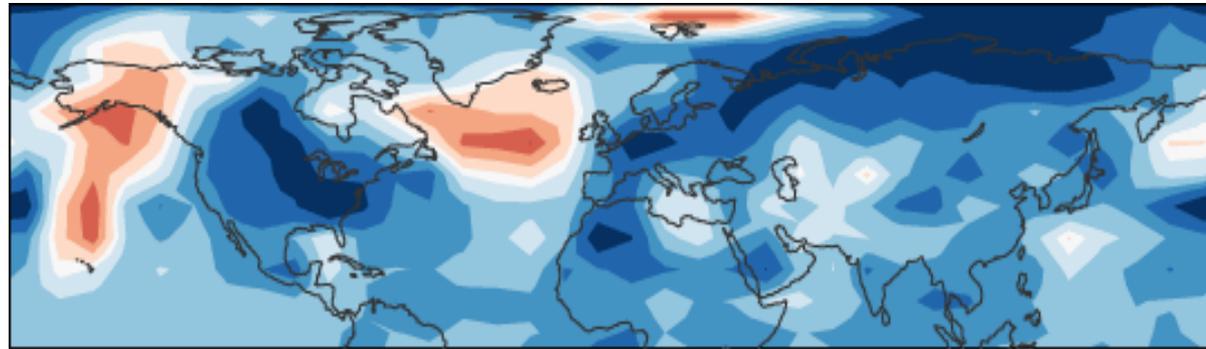
Anthropogenic
 CO₂: 1.7 W/m²
 CH₄+others: 1
 Ozone: 0.3
 Aerosols: 0.6
Total: 1.6 W/m²

Natural
 Solar irradiance:
 0.1 – 0.3 W/m²
 (may be higher with secondary effects)

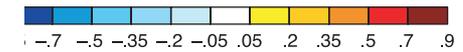
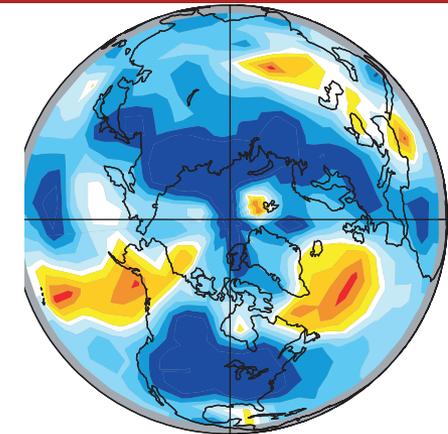
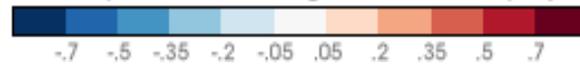
Water vapours?
 The main greenhouse gas !!!



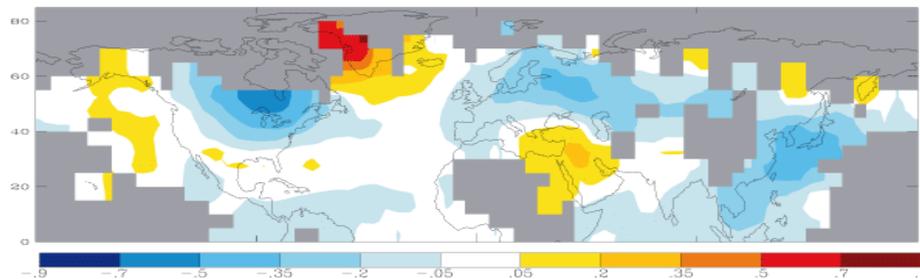
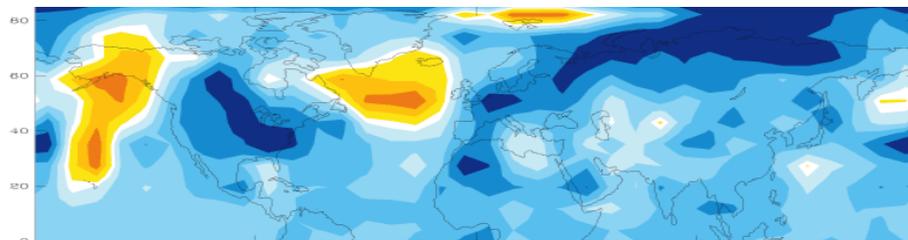
Little Ice Age (Maunder Solar Minimum)



Temperature Change: 1680-1780 (°C)



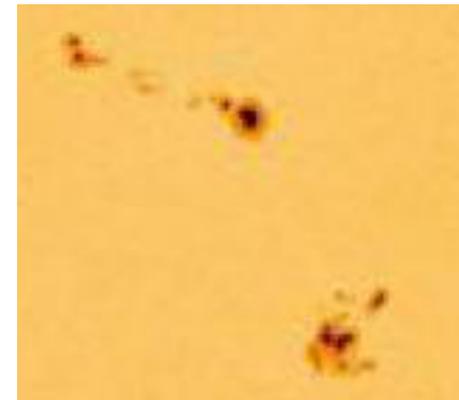
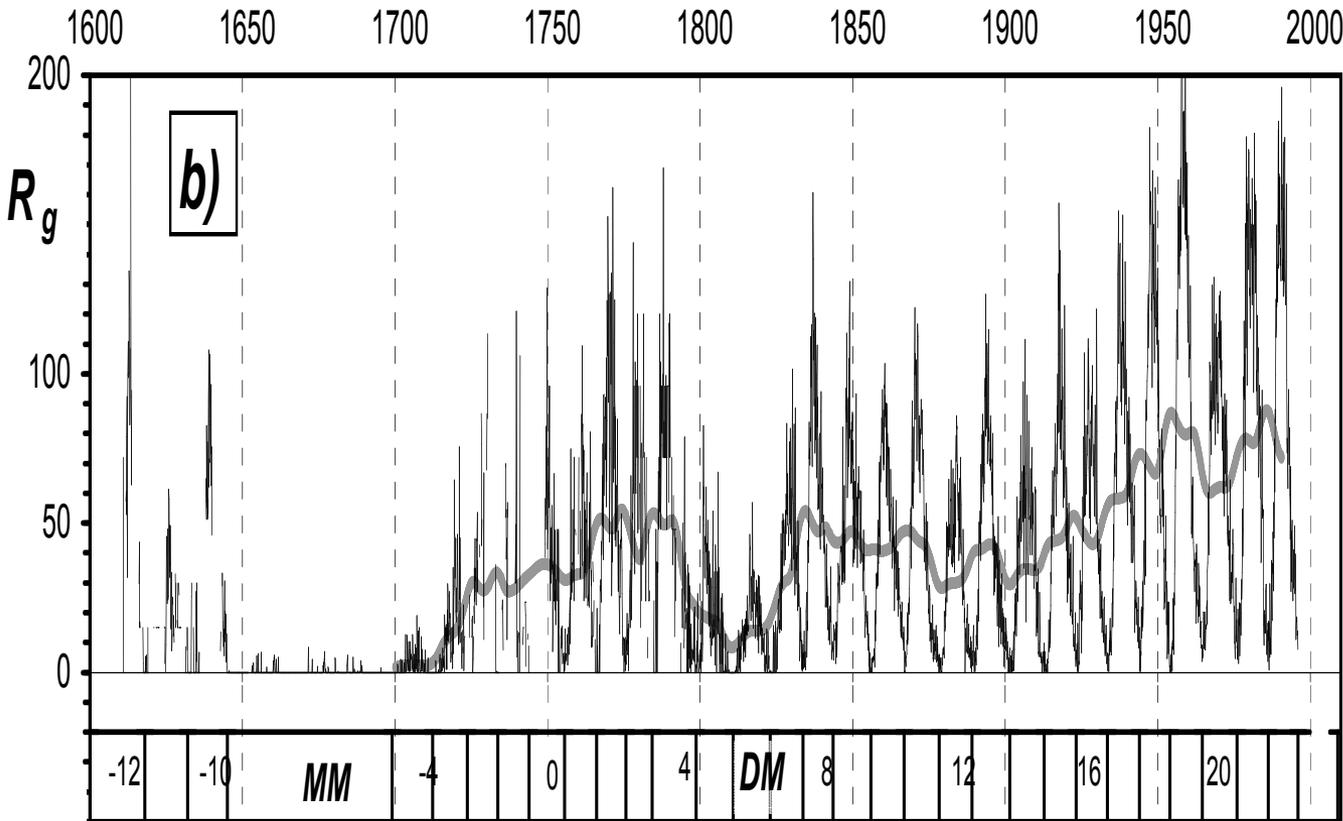
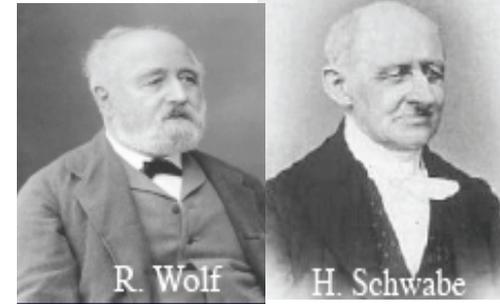
Winter Temperature change (C)



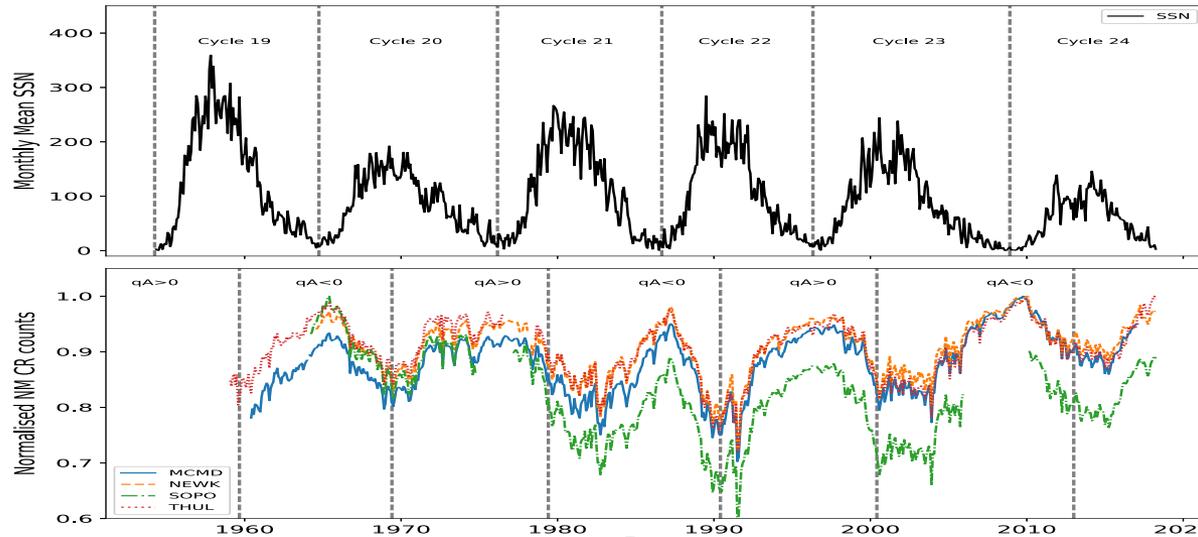
Shindell et al., Science, 294, 2001

Solar Cycles (11, 22 & 90 yr)

Sunspot numbers with time – Schwabe **11 yr solar cycle**
 (Wolf > 1610)

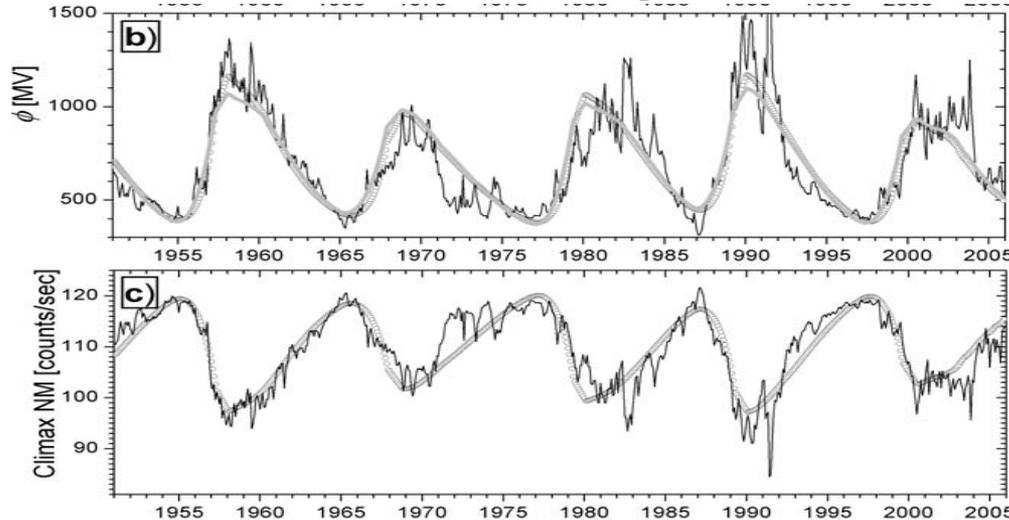


**Centennial
 Gleissberg Cycle
 90-100 yr**



Sunspot numbers

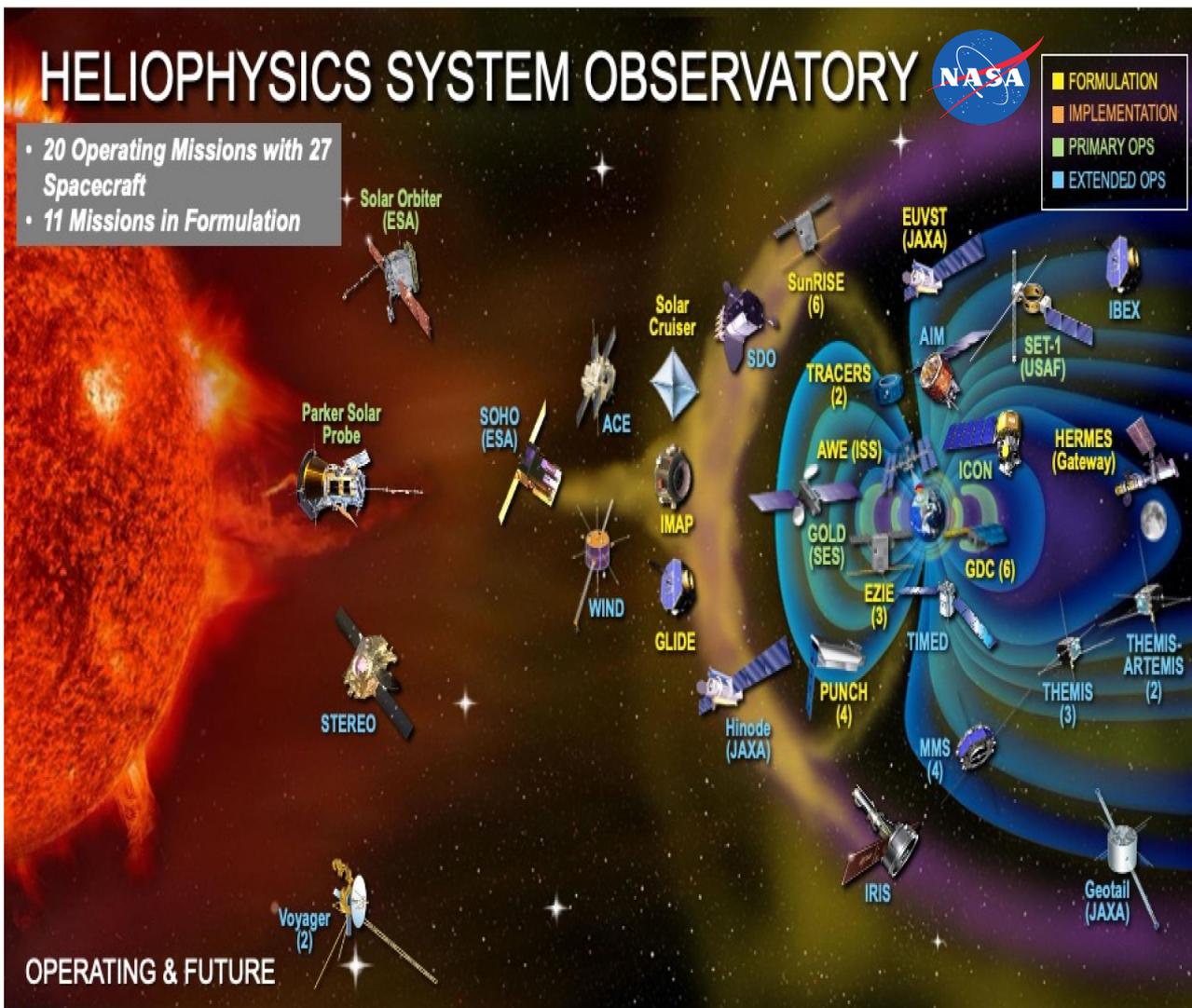
Data from several neutron monitors -
anticorrelated with solar activity



Modulation potential of Sun on Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCR)

Neutron monitor data - GCR flux in the atmosphere

Ross & Chaplin, Solar Phys. 294, 2019; Alanko-Huotari et al., Solar Phys., 238, 2006



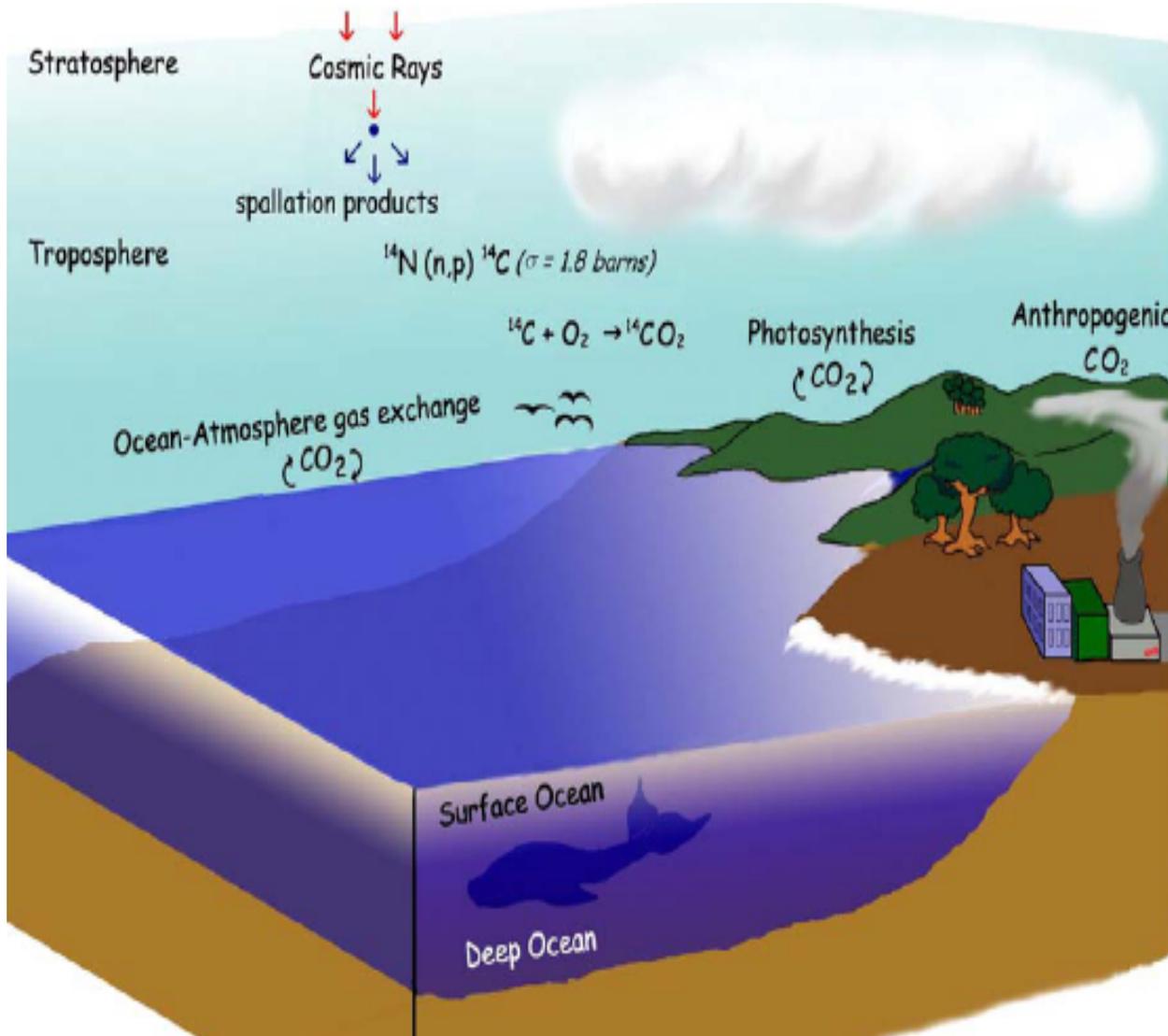
Solar modulation of the galactic cosmic ray flux in the heliosphere and on the Earth

Solar wind

11-yr, 22-yr, 90-yr... solar cycles

Already detail Information on Sun – Earth impacts is available

Cosmogenic Radionuclides

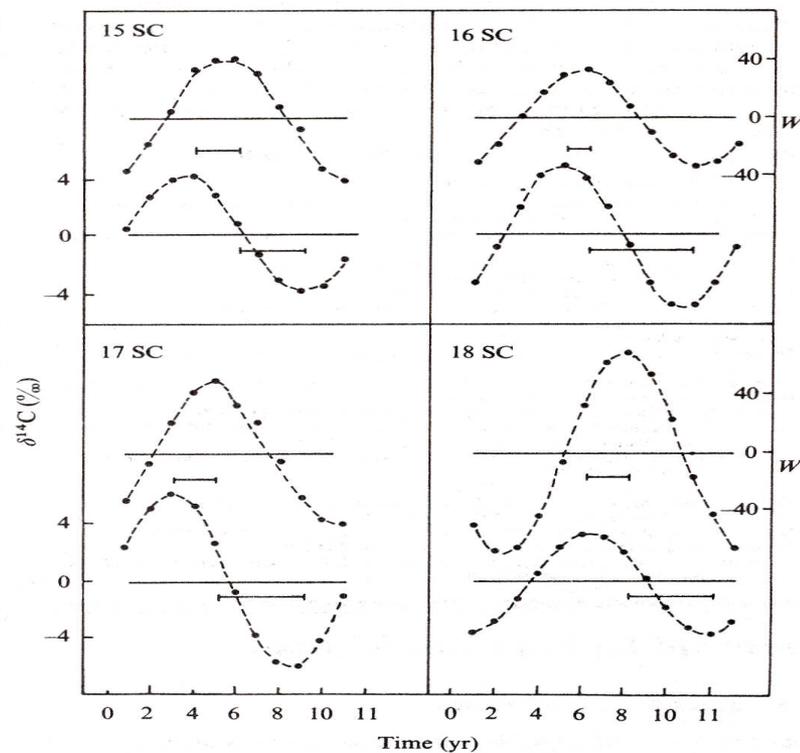
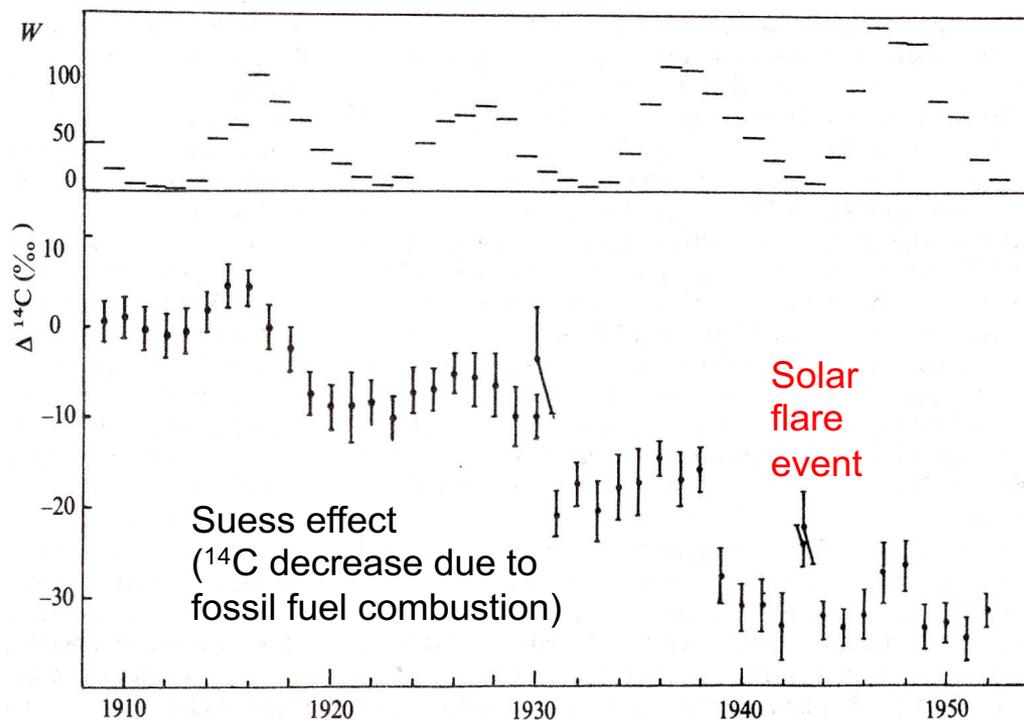


Produced by interactions of CRs with atmosphere (^3H , ^{14}C , ^7Be , ^{10}Be , ^{26}Al , ^{36}Cl , ^{53}Mn , ^{129}I ,...)

As GCR are modulated by Sun, they can be used for solar activity studies

If stored in archives (tree-rings, ice, sediments, corals, stalactites/stalagmites), they can be used for past solar activity studies

^{14}C in Wine Samples (1909-1952)



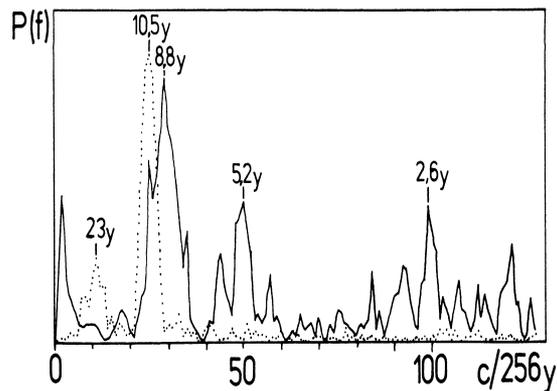
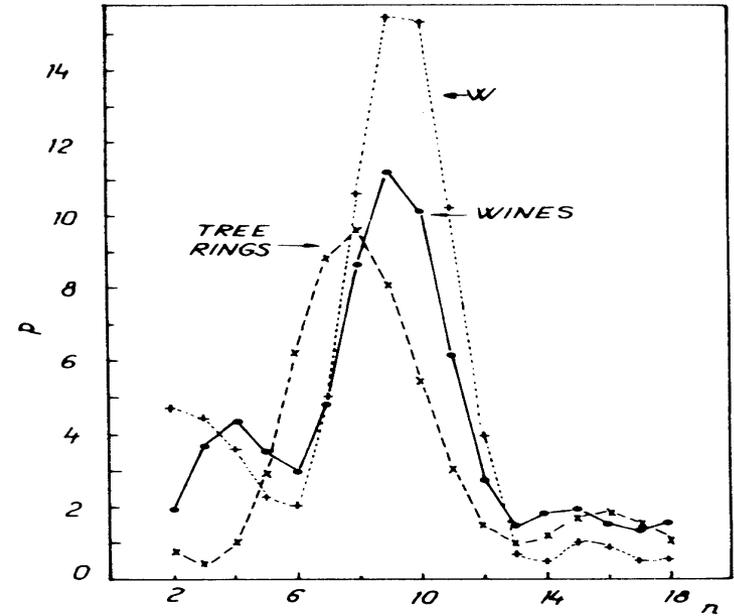
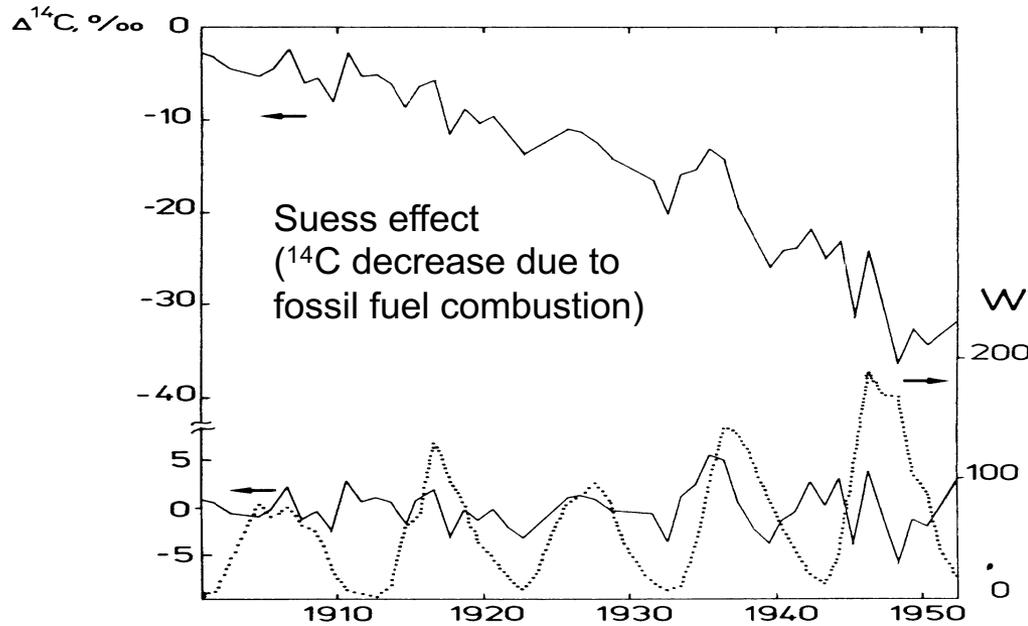
$^{14}\text{C}(t)$ and $W(t)$ rows for four 11-yr solar cycles (1909-1952)

^{14}C amplitude variations: 3.3-5.6 ‰ for different solar cycles (average 4.3 ± 1.1 ‰)

Time shift between W maxima and ^{14}C minima: 3.5-5 yr (depending on the solar cycle)

Burchuladze, Povinec et al., Nature 287, 1980

^{14}C in Tree-rings (1900-1954)

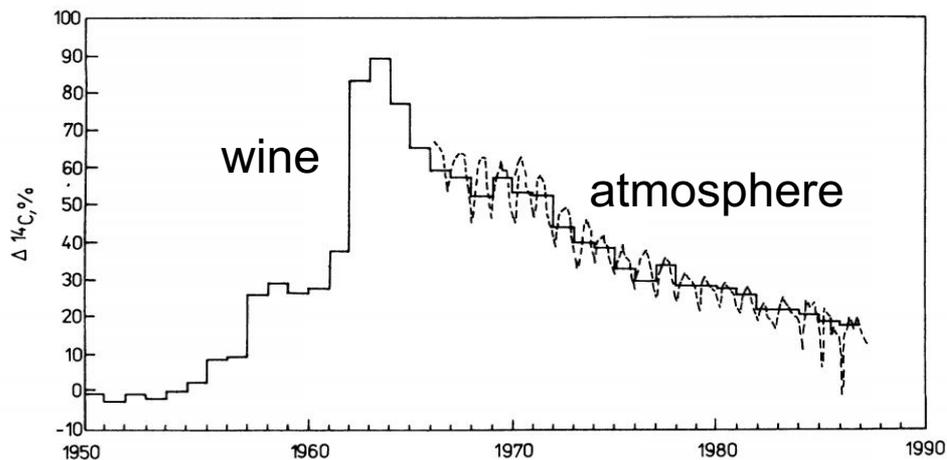


Cyclogram analysis:

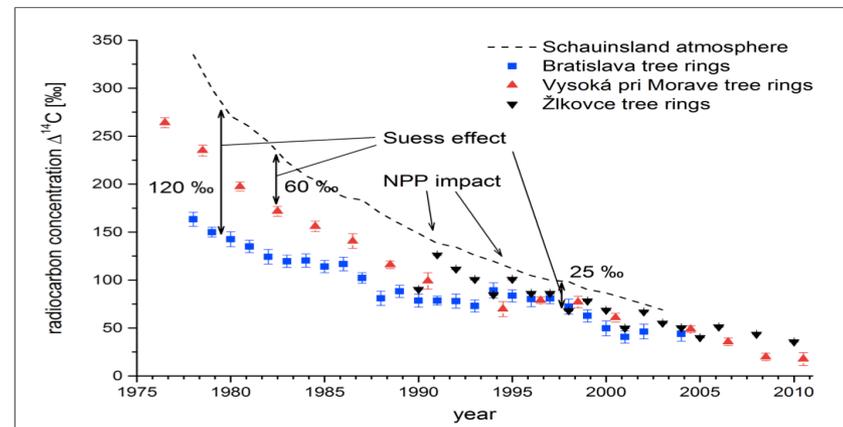
^{14}C amplitude: 2.5 ± 0.5 ‰

Phase shift: 3-5 yr

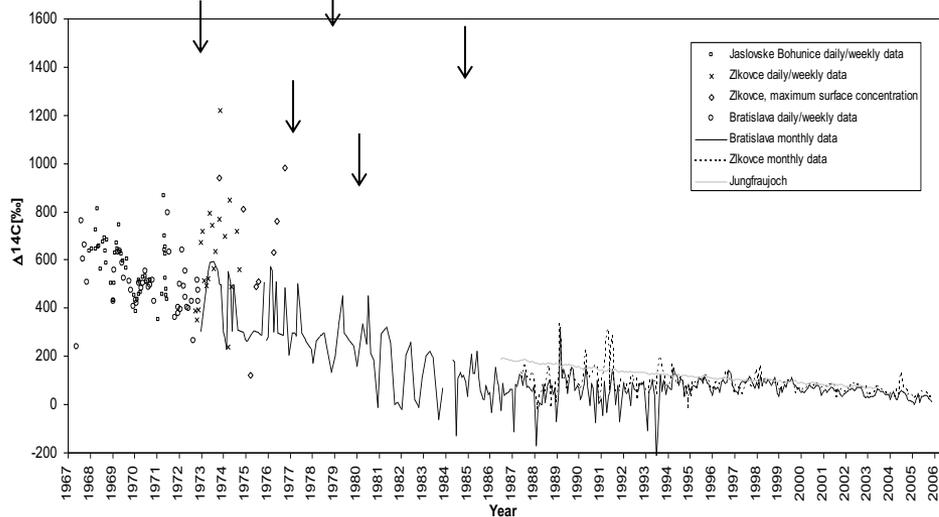
Comparison of ^{14}C (wines and tree-rings) and W (sunspot numbers, anticorrelated) time series



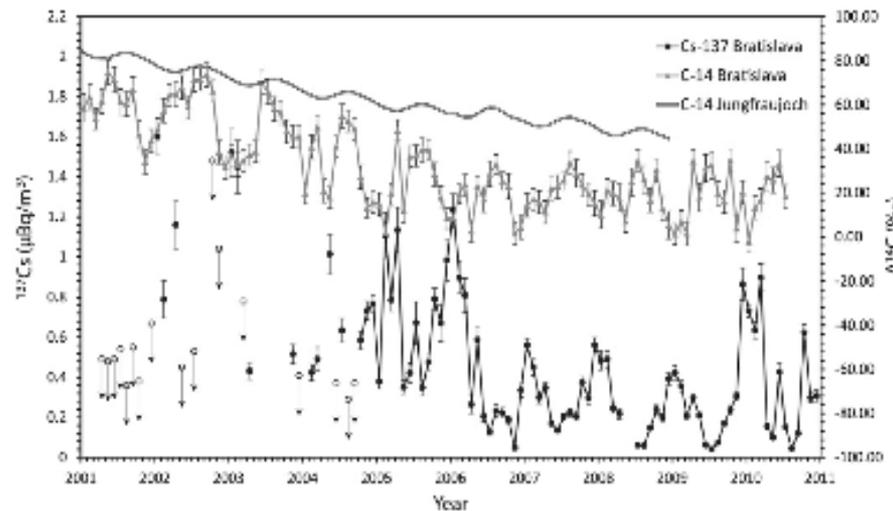
Burchuladze, Povinec et al., Radiocarbon, 1988



Kontul' et al., JRNC 318, 2018



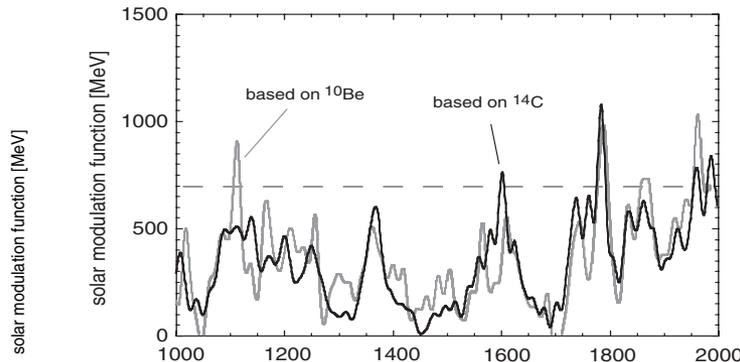
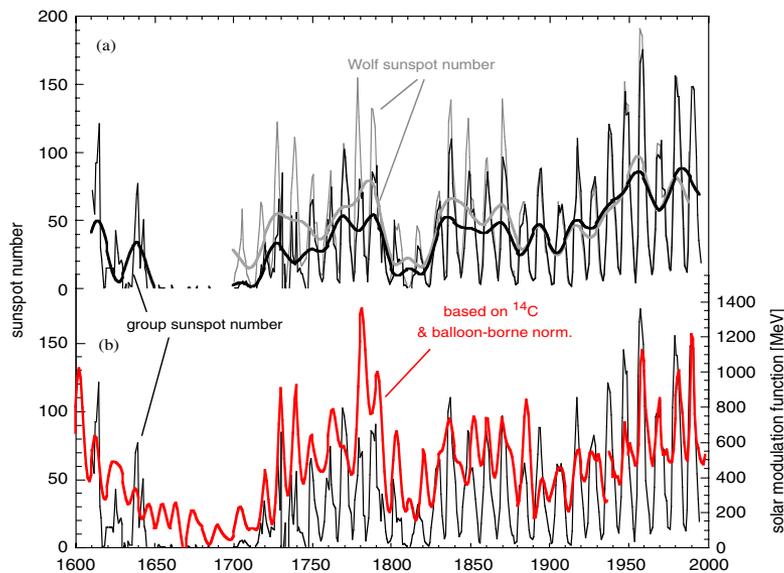
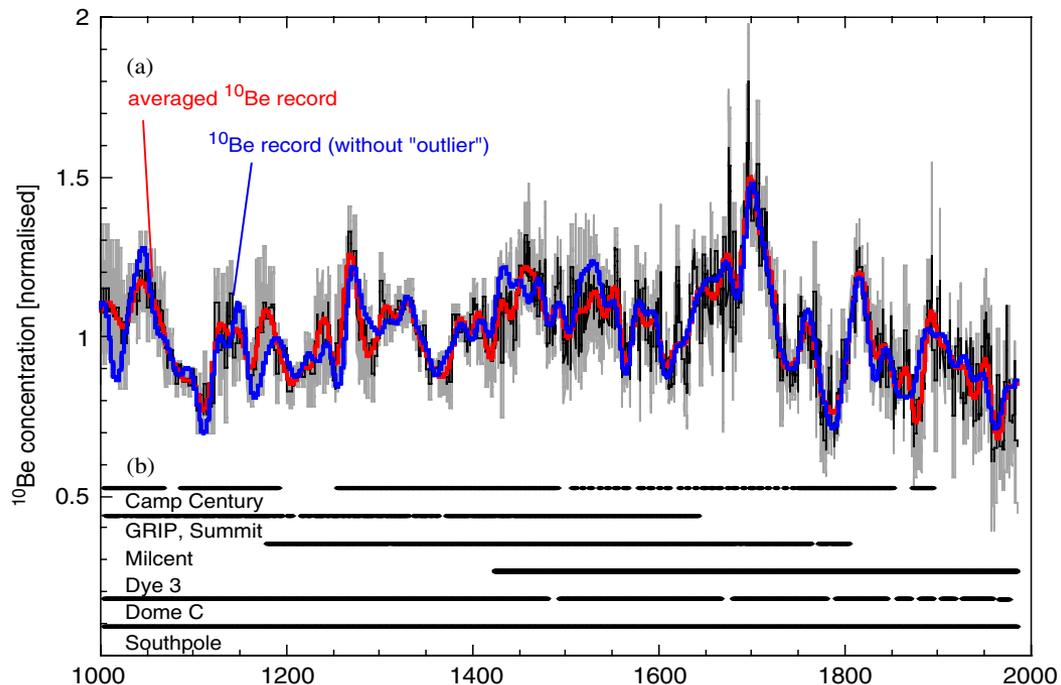
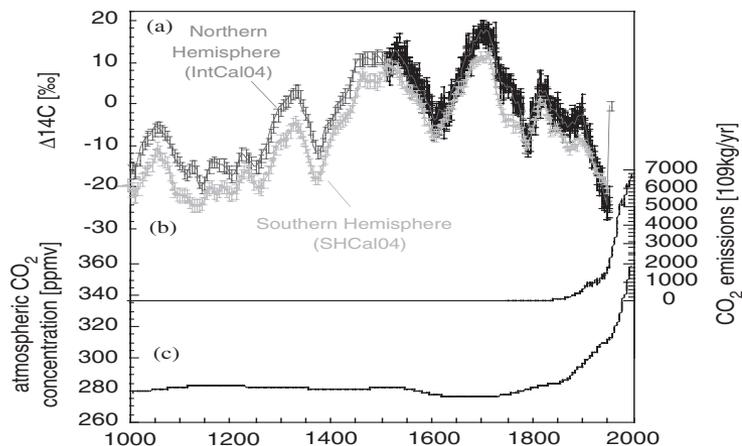
Povinec et al., JER 100, 2009



Povinec et al, JER 108, 2012

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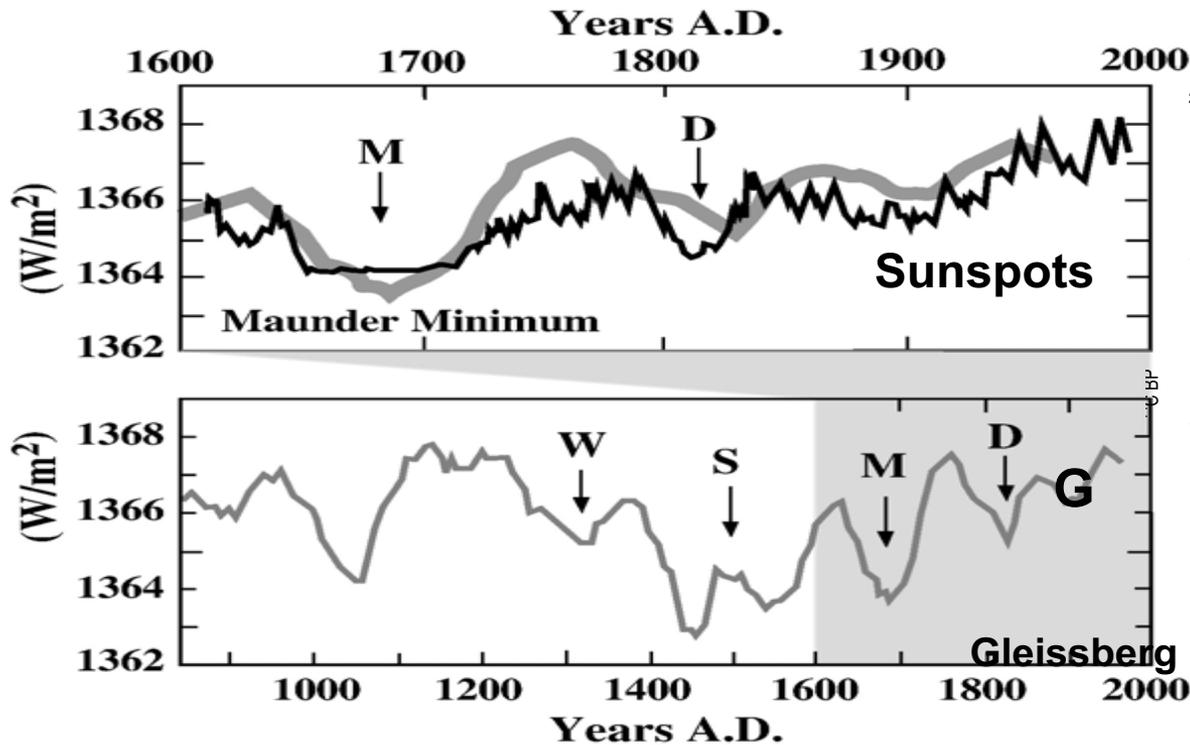


^{14}C – (n,p) reaction
 ^{10}Be - spallation

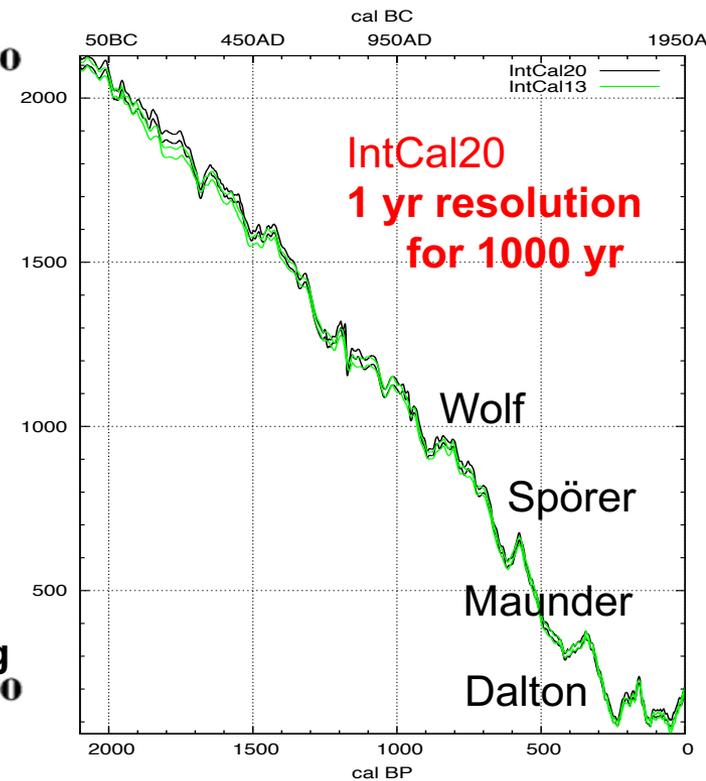
Comparison of Solar modulation function based on ^{14}C and ^{10}Be data

Muenster & Beer, JGR, 2012

Reconstruction of Solar Irradiance Based on Sunspots and ^{14}C Levels



Bard & Frank, EPSL 248, 2006



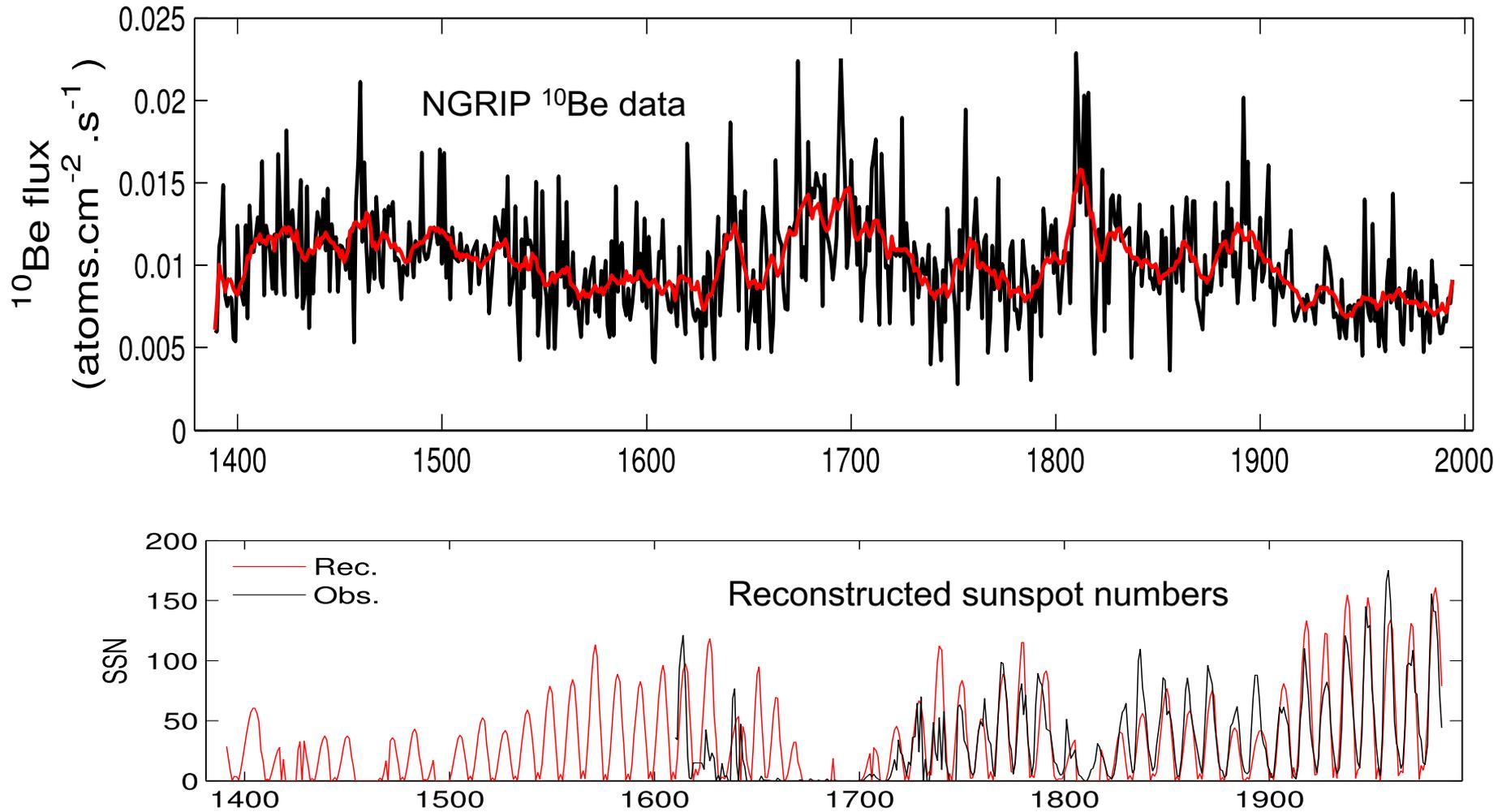
Reimer et al., Radiocarbon, 62, 2020

Grand Solar Minima

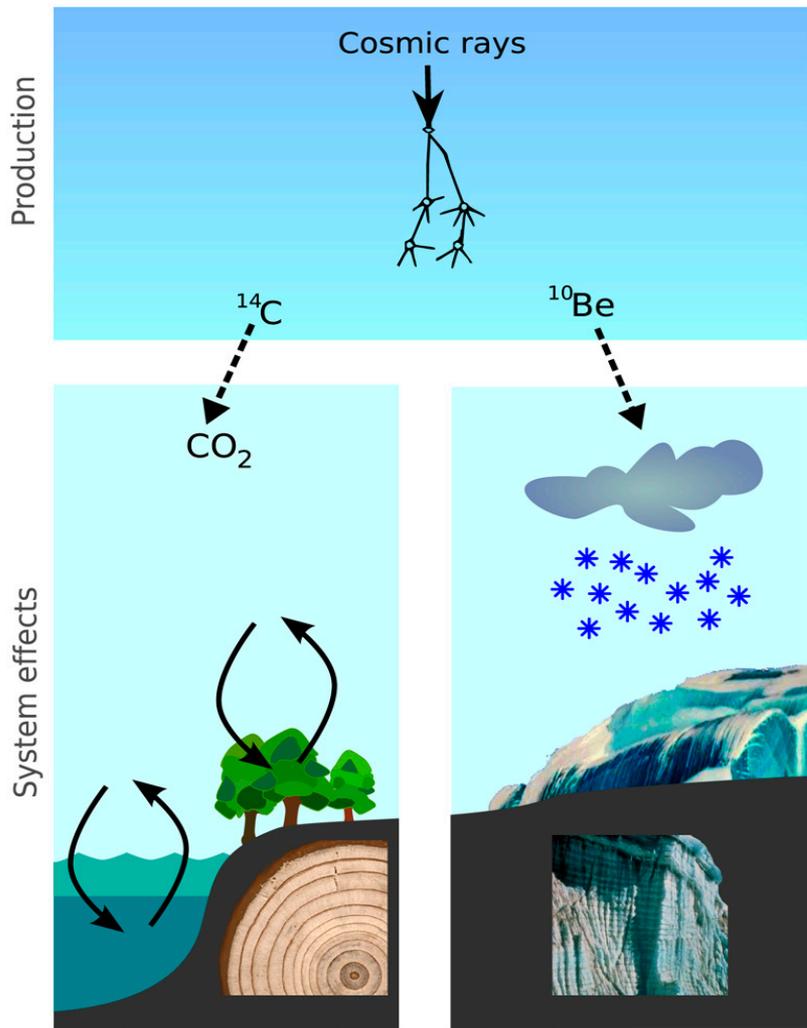
Maunder minimum (1645-1715); Spörer minimum (1416-1534); Wolf minimum (1282-1342); Dalton minimum (1798-1822); Gleissberg minimum (1889-1901)



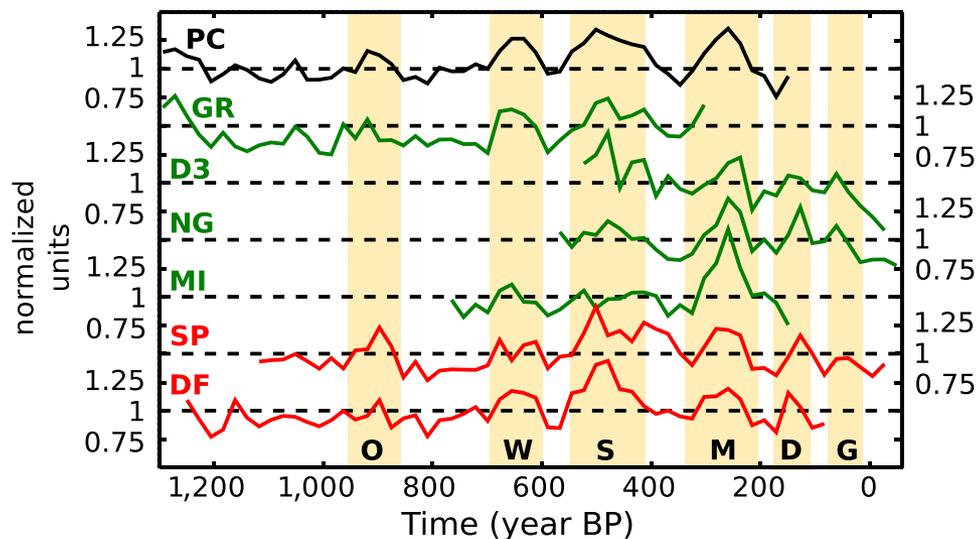
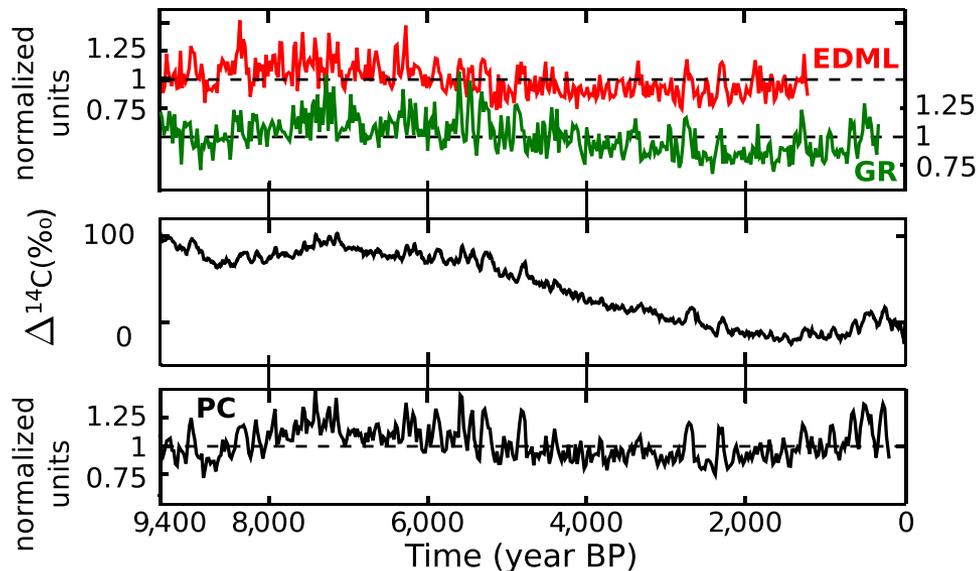
Reconstruction of the Solar Activity From ^{10}Be in GRIP Ice Core



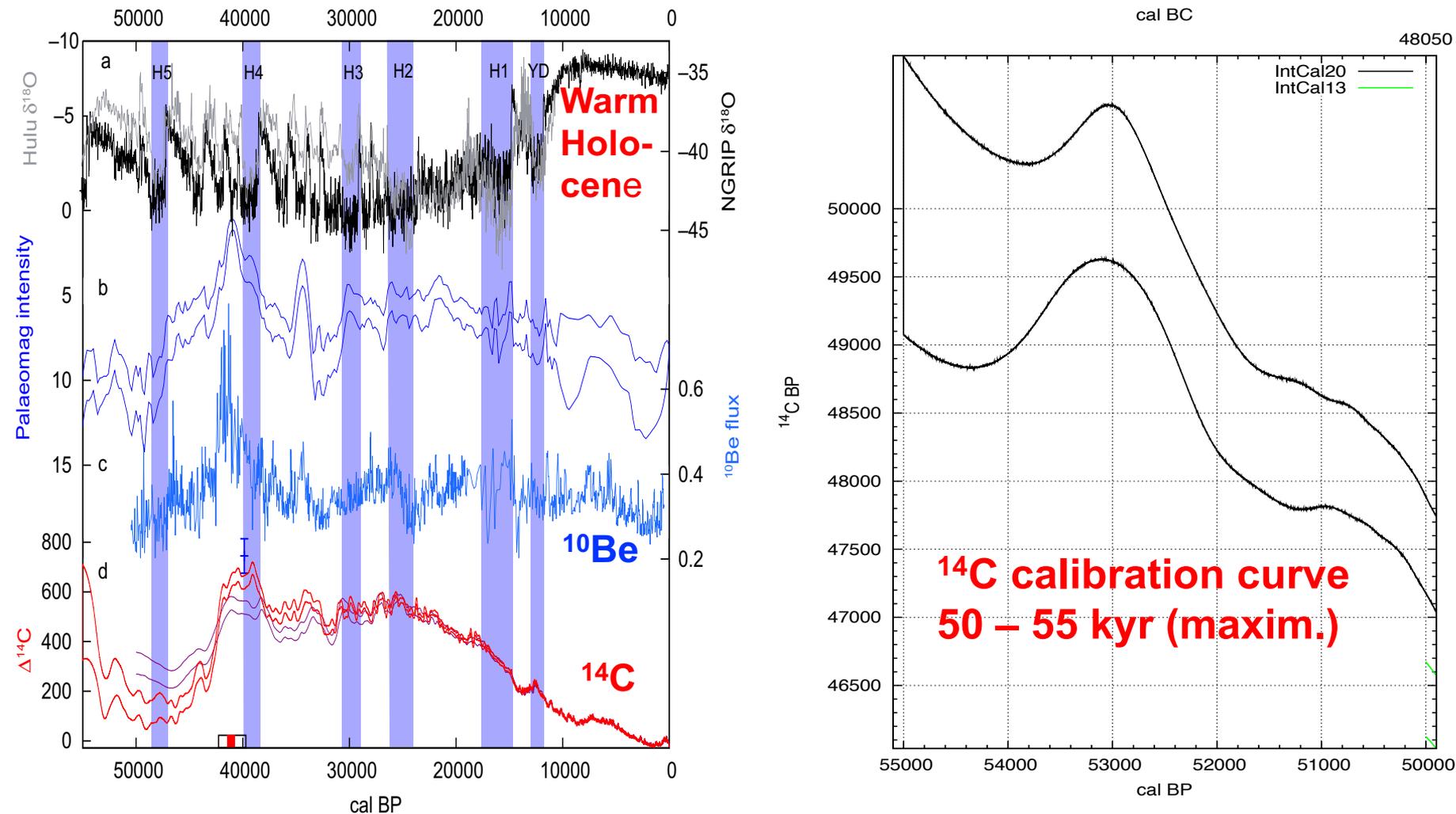
Inceoglu et al., Solar Phys., 2014



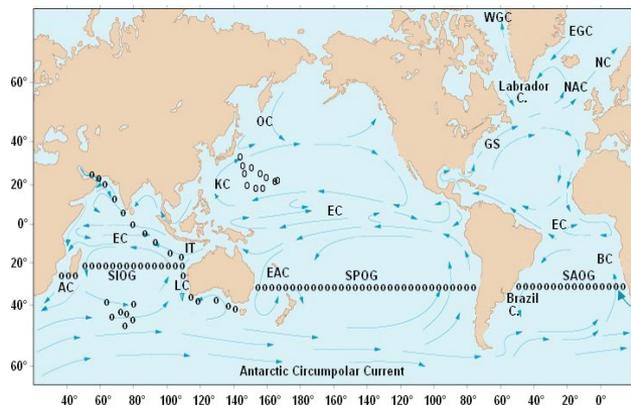
Steinhilber et al., PNAS, doi/10.1073/pnas.1118965109



^{14}C IntCal2020 (tree rings, corals,...) and ^{10}Be (ice cores)

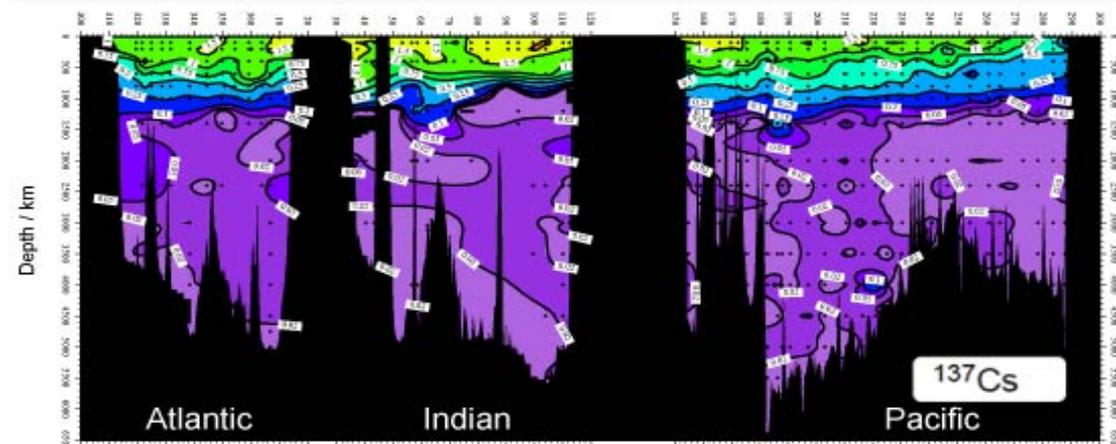
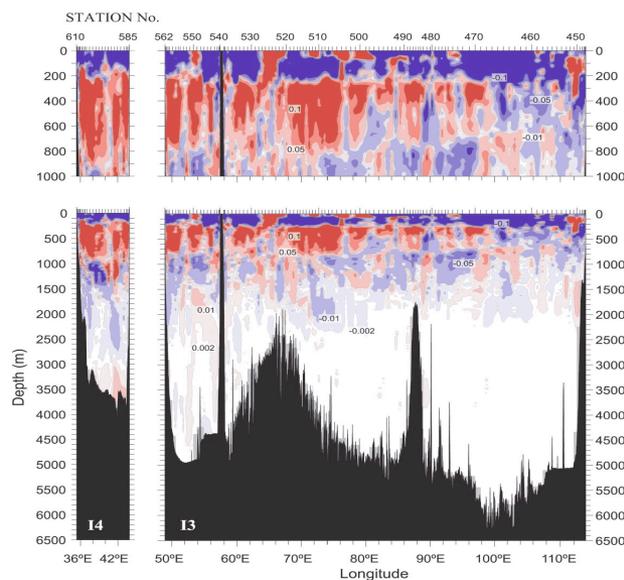
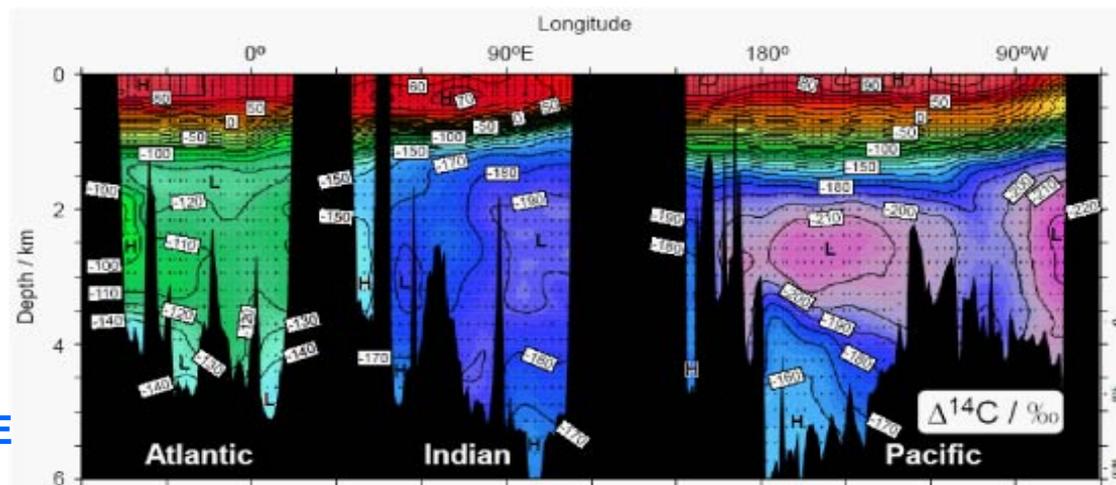


Reimer et al., Radiocarbon, 62, 2020



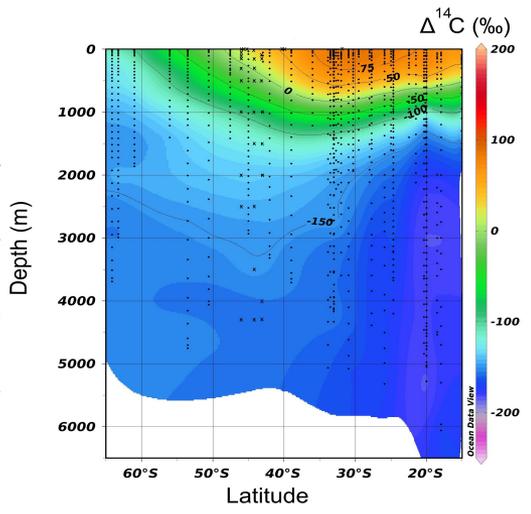
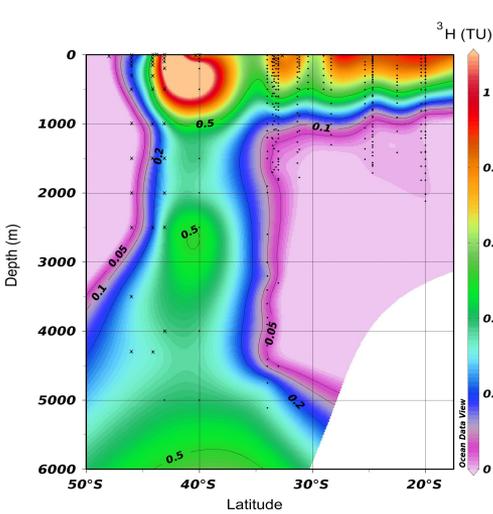
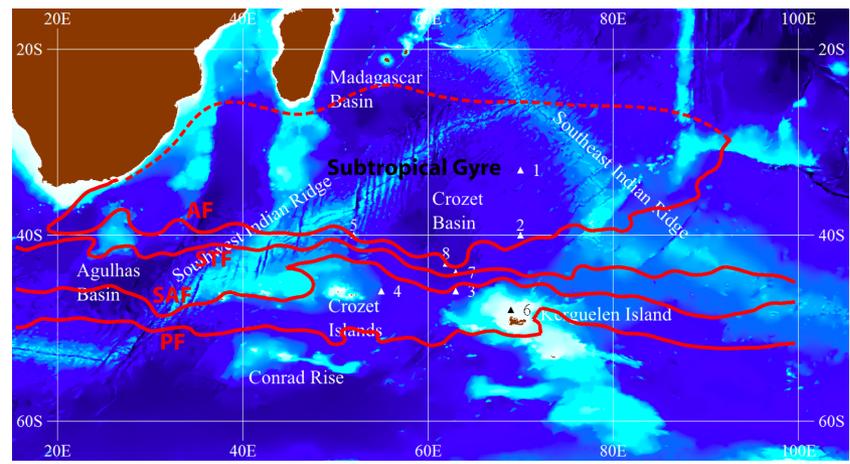
¹⁴C and ¹³⁷Cs BEAGLE/SHOTS data

Increased salinity levels in bottom waters between WOCE'95 and BEAGLE

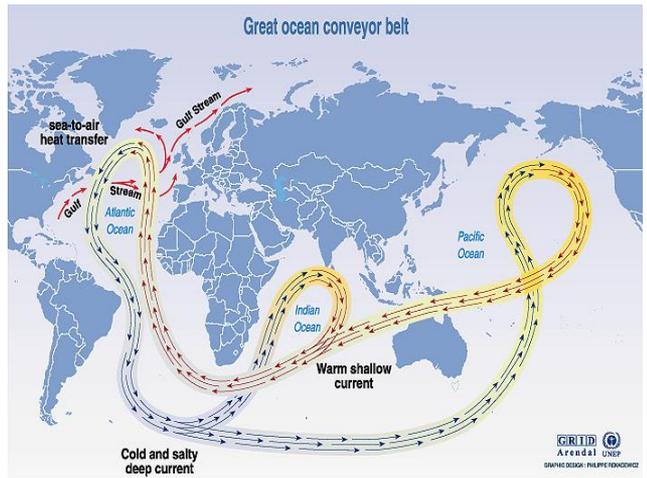
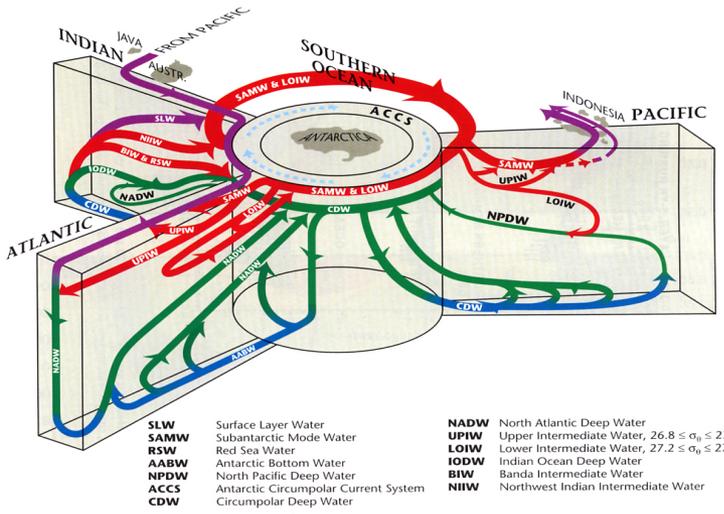
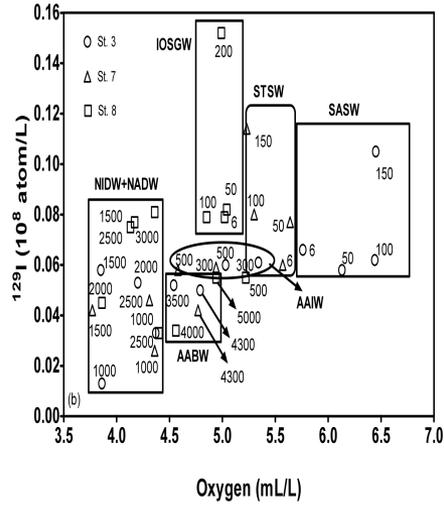


Special Issue *Progress in Oceanography*, 2012:
Aoyama et al., Kumamoto et al., Hirose et al., Povinec et al.

^3H , ^{14}C , ^{129}I in the South Indian Ocean (ANTARES IV)



CO₂ sequestration - Bottom water formation - OCEANS CONTROL THE CLIMATE !!



Povinec et al., *Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.*, 2014

Broecker, *Climate Change*, 1995



Expected Climate Changes in this Century



Anthropogenic vs. Solar effects

(cosmic rays, aerosols, ozone, CLOUD experiment in CERN)

Further grows of green house gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, fluorinated gases)
and aerosols – also health effects – millions of people are dying per year due to atmospheric pollution

Further problems:

Anthropogenic: Deforestation, Land use

Natural: Volcanic eruptions, Astronomical effects, El Niño/ENSO, AMO

Permafrost ???

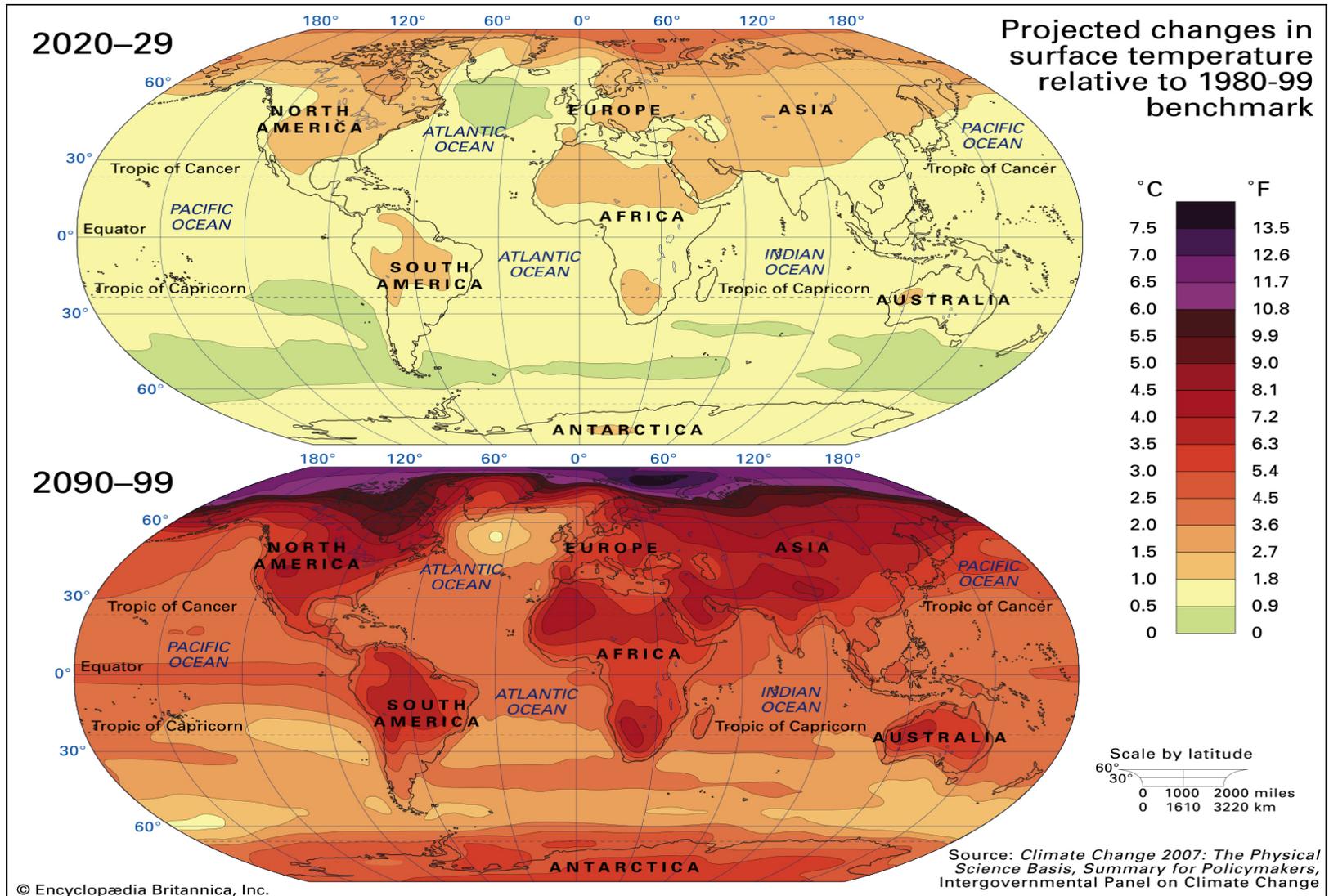
Green house gases vs. past climate changes

Growing (or stable temperature) vs. e.g. Little Ice Age

The end of the Holocene warm epoch ???

Will the Anthropocene continue as a warm epoch ???

IPCC Predictions





Future Solar Activity Cycles



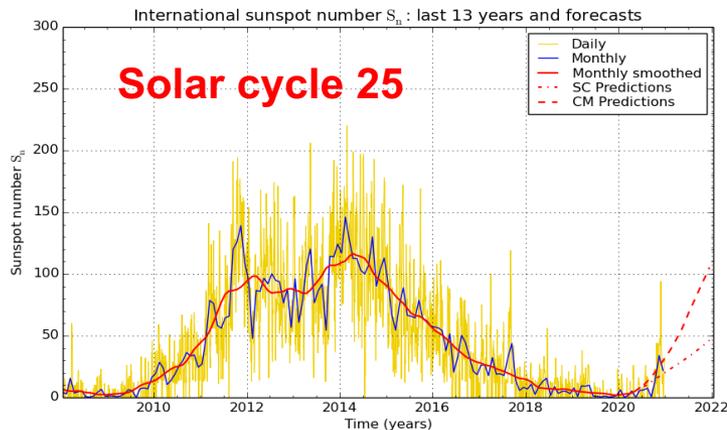
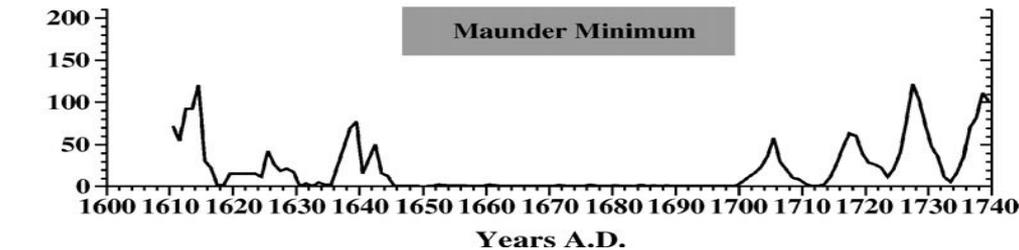
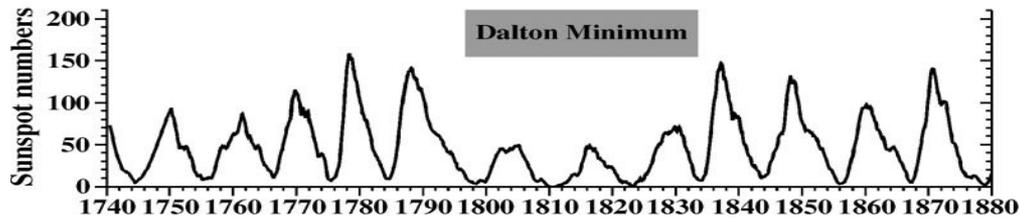
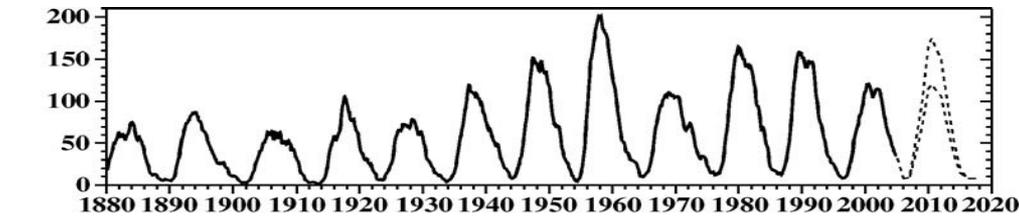
Grand Solar Activity Minima

Wolf minimum 1282-1342

Spörer minimum 1416-1534

Maunder minimum 1645-1715

**WE NEED MORE INFORMATION
ON PAST SOLAR ACTIVITY
CYCLES – THE ROLE FOR
¹⁴C and ¹⁰Be RADIOISOTOPES**



New 11-yr solar cycle started !!!

What about the next one ?

**Will be soon there Super Grand Solar
Activity Minimum, similar to Maunder
minimum ???**

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