

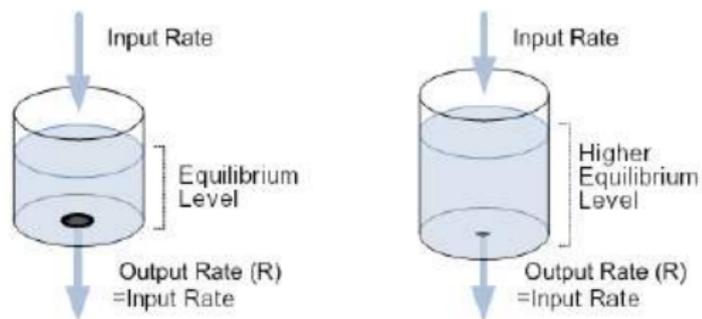
Cambiamenti climatici:  
la realtà scientifica, la comunicazione mediatica e  
gli interessi politici.

Francesco Paparella<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Sciences, NYUAD.

Conferenze CICER  
Abu Dhabi, 3 Maggio 2018

## Preliminari: un secchio bucato



# Il bilancio energetico del pianeta

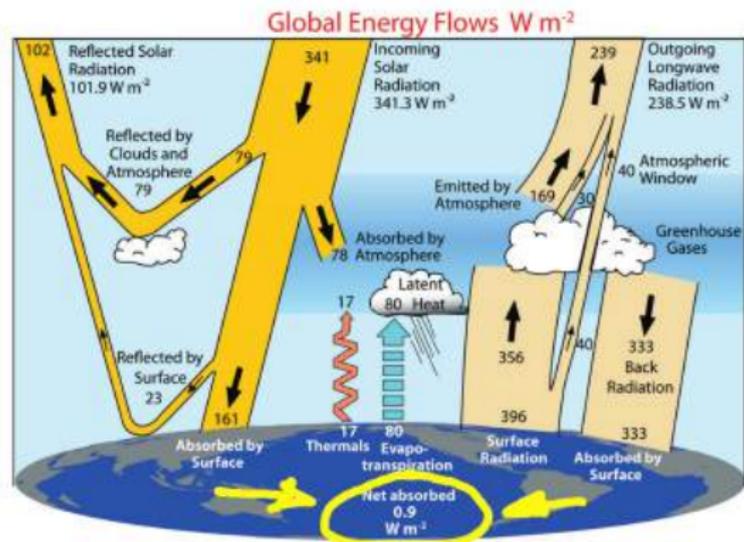


Fig. 1. The global annual mean Earth's energy budget for the Mar 2000 to May 2004 period ( $W m^{-2}$ ). The broad arrows indicate the schematic flow of energy in proportion to their importance.

Da Trenberth et al. (2009) Bulletin of AMS

# Aumentare la CO<sub>2</sub> stringe il foro

Svante Arrhenius, 1896

THE  
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN  
PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE  
AND  
JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

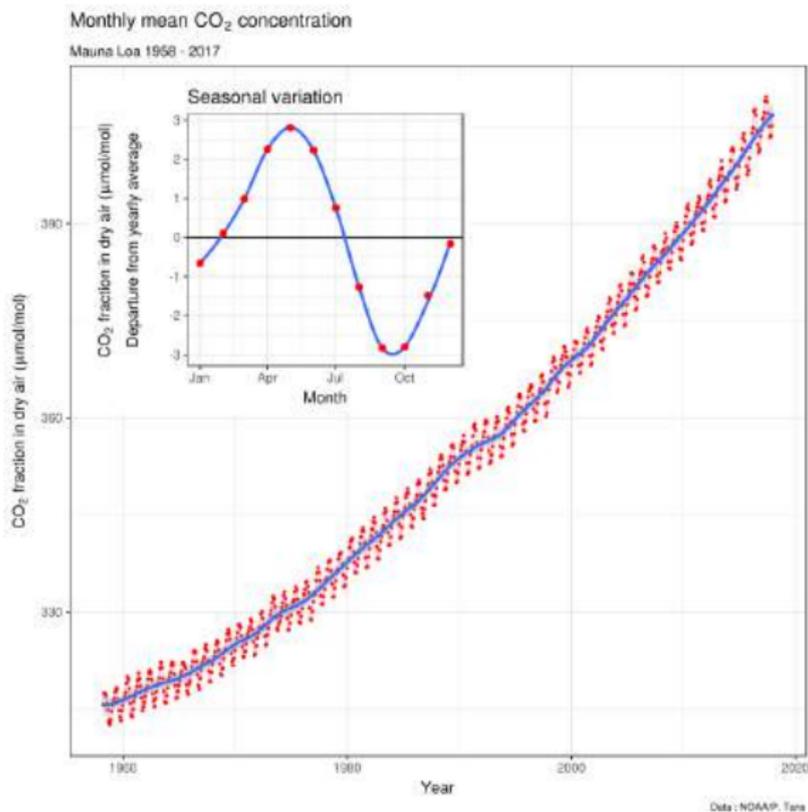
[FIFTH SERIES.]

APRIL 1896.

XXXI. *On the Influence of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground.* By Prof. SVANTE ARRHENIUS\*.

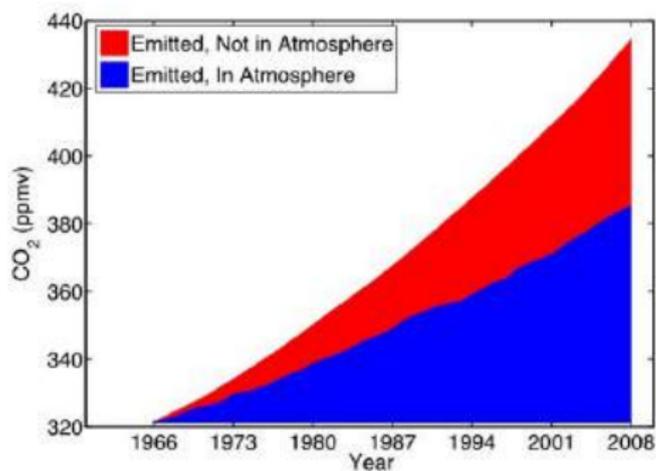
Entro gli anni '30 ogni seria obiezione scientifica al lavoro di Arrhenius era già stata scrupolosamente esaminata e smentita: l'aumento della CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosfera produce un aumento della temperatura media del pianeta.

# L'aumento osservato della CO<sub>2</sub>



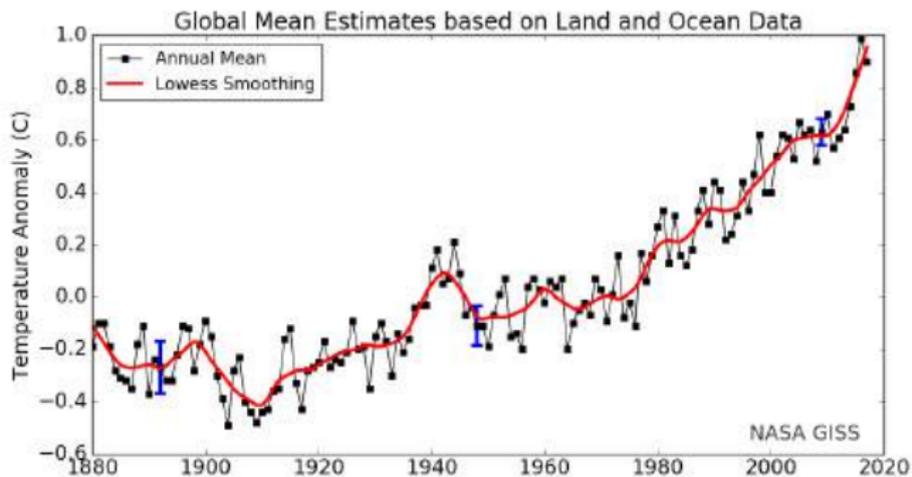
Livello pre-industriale: ~ 280 ppm

# CO<sub>2</sub> emessa vs presente in atmosfera

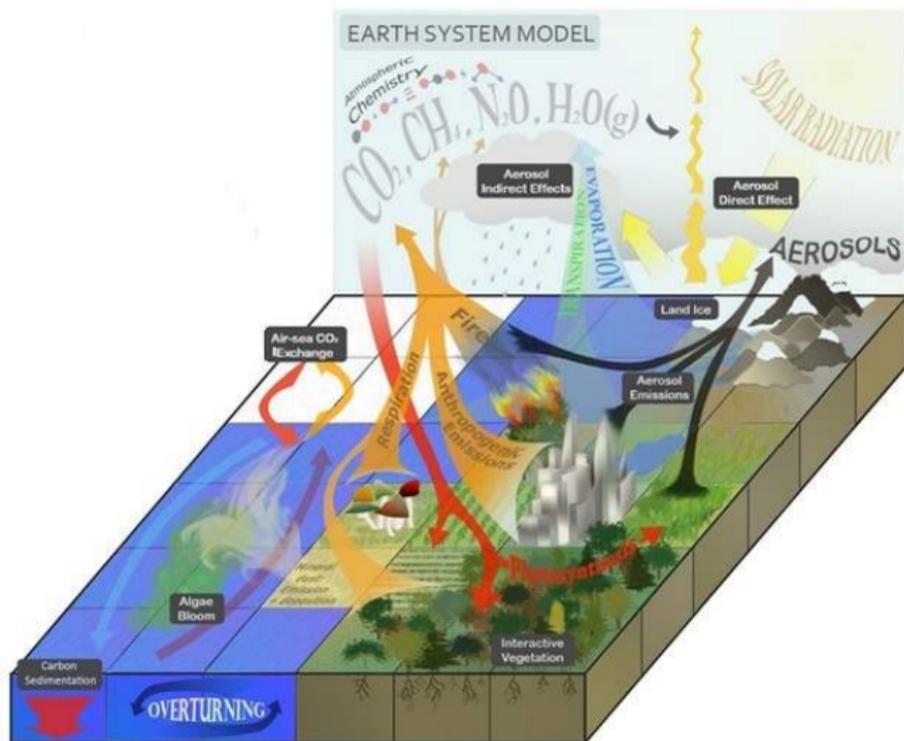


from Boden et al. doi:10.3334/CDIAC/00001\_V2010

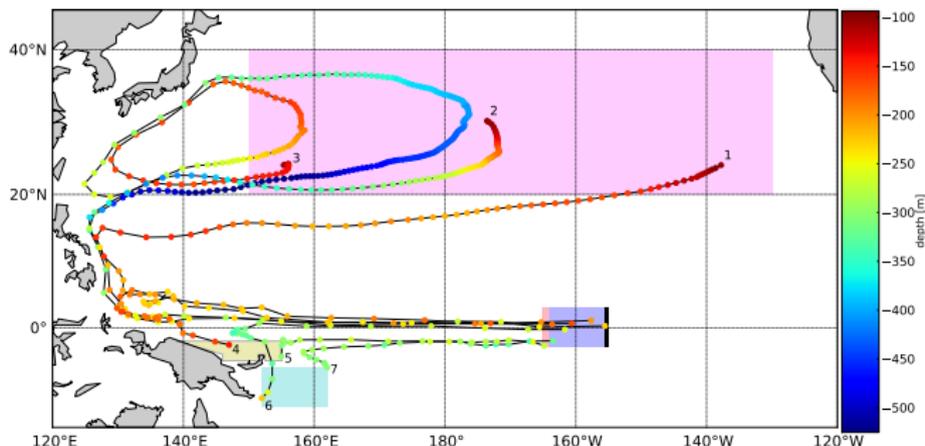
# L'aumento osservato della temperatura



# Il sistema Terra

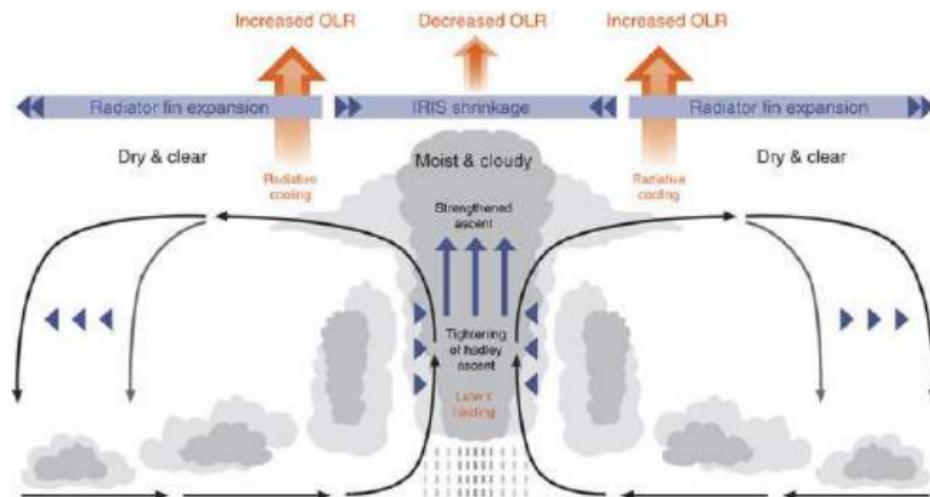


# Le multiformi retroazioni del sistema Terra



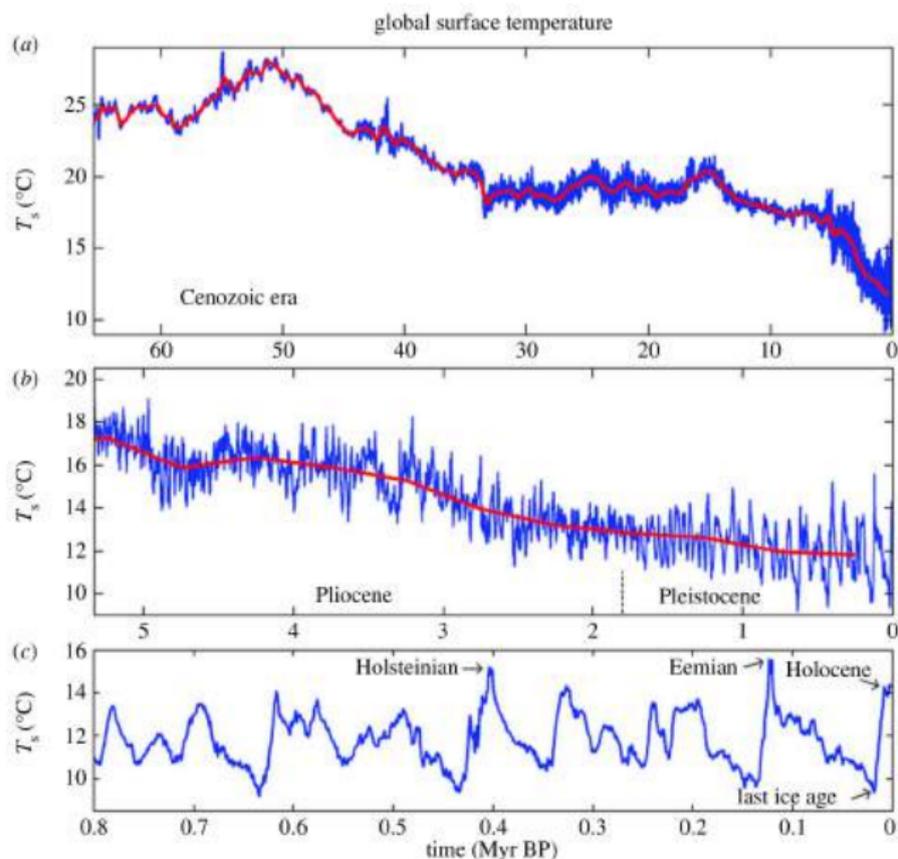
Trasporto di ferro attraverso la sottocorrente equatoriale: da Ruggio et al. 2013

## Il secondo foro del secchio: le nuvole

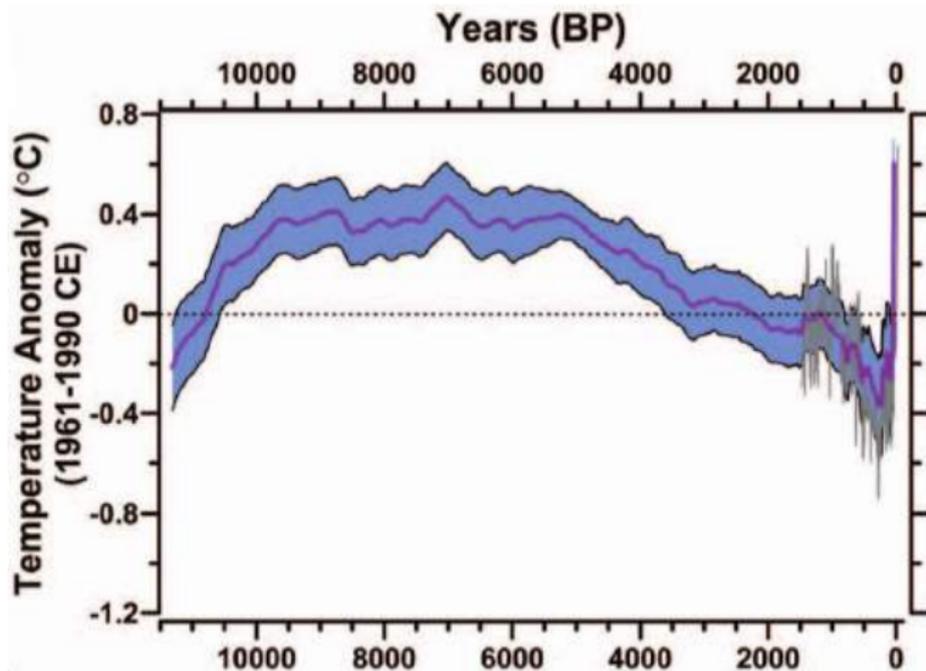


from Su et al. Nature Communications doi:10.1038/ncomms15771

# La temperatura nel passato

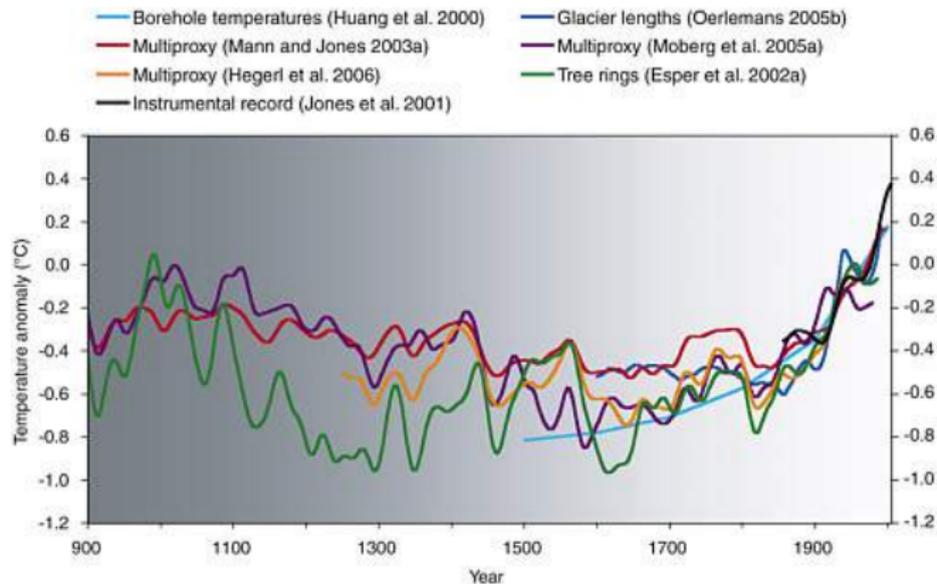


## La temperatura nel passato: l'Olocene

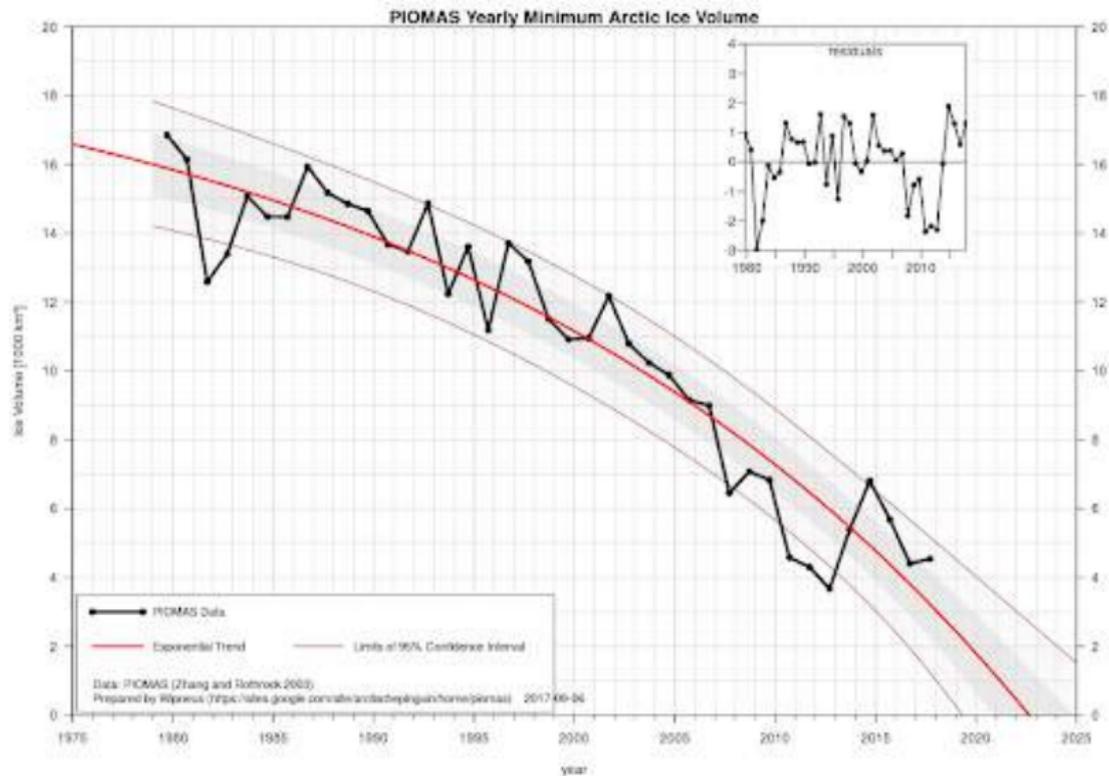


Da Marcott et al. (2013) Science

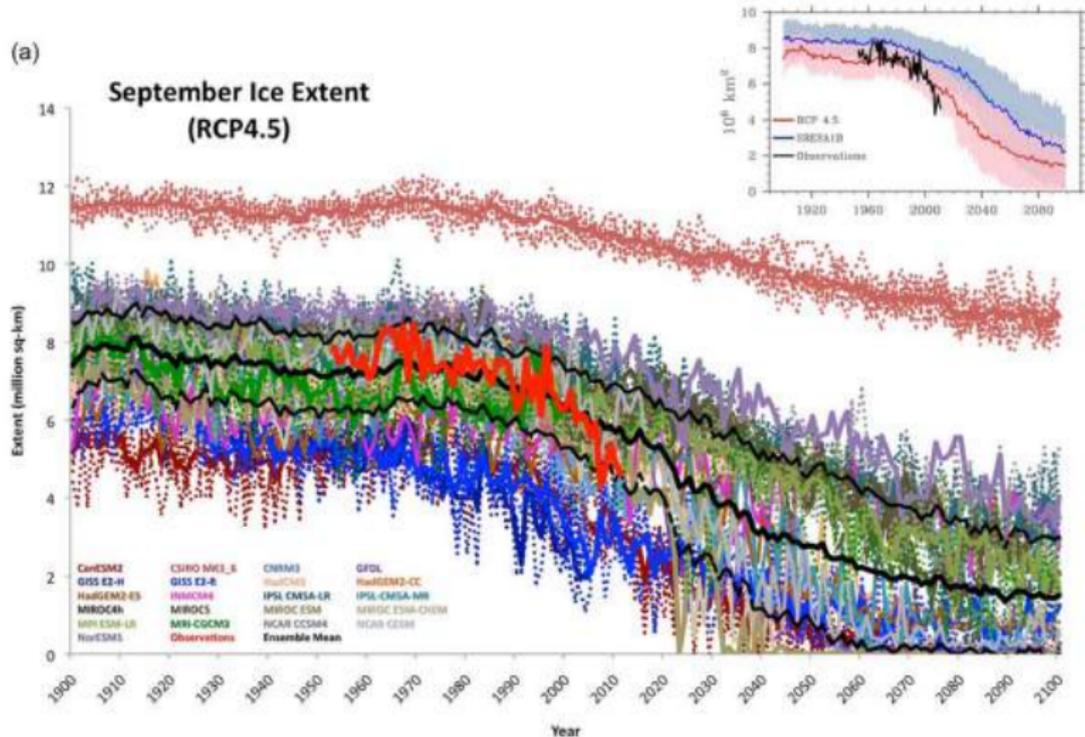
# La temperatura nel passato: Hockey stick



# Gli impatti: il ghiaccio marino artico

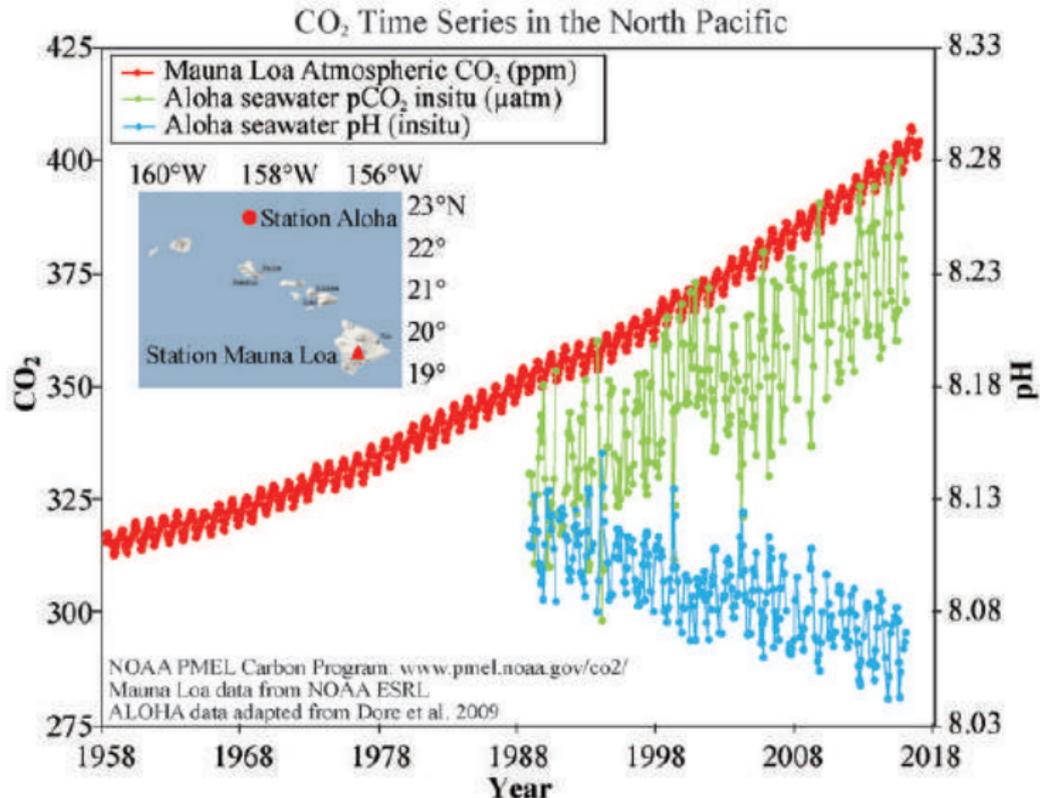


# Il ghiaccio artico: realtà vs. modelli



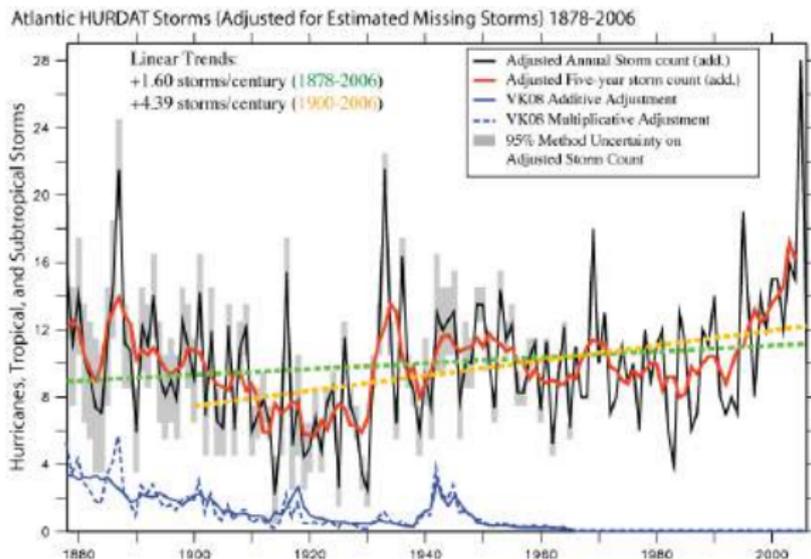
Da: Stroeve et al., GRL 2012

# Gli impatti: l'acidificazione degli oceani



Date: Mauna Loa ([http://ftp.cml.noaa.gov/products/trends/co2/co2\\_mm\\_mlo.txt](http://ftp.cml.noaa.gov/products/trends/co2/co2_mm_mlo.txt)) ALOHA ([http://hahona.soest.hawaii.edu/hot/products/HOT\\_surface\\_CO2.txt](http://hahona.soest.hawaii.edu/hot/products/HOT_surface_CO2.txt))  
Ref: J.E. Dore et al., 2009, Physical and biogeochemical modulation of ocean acidification in the central North Pacific. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **106**: 12235-12240.

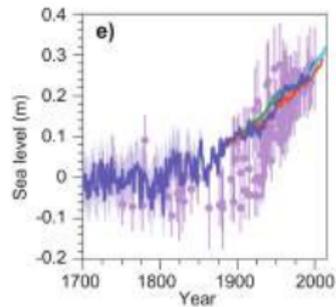
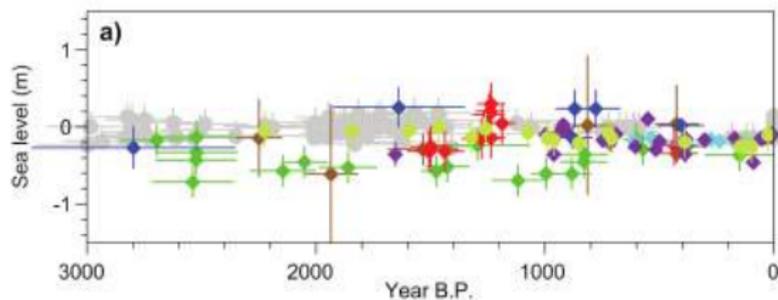
# Gli impatti: più uragani?



GFDL: «It is premature to conclude that human activities – and particularly greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming – have already had a *detectable* impact on Atlantic hurricane or global tropical cyclone activity.»

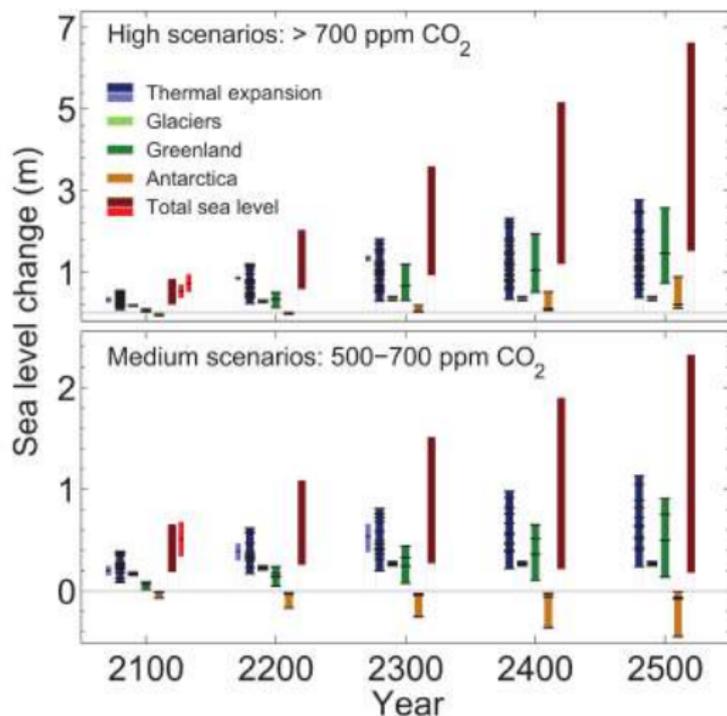
# Gli impatti: innalzamento del livello del mare

Incremento:  $\sim 3\text{mm/anno}$



Da IPCC AR5

# Proiezioni per il futuro



Da IPCC AR5

# New Orleans: la causa del disastro

New Orleans, 2005 (\$125 miliardi/2005)



**City of New Orleans Ground Elevations**  
From Canal St. at the Mississippi River to the Lakefront at U.N.O.



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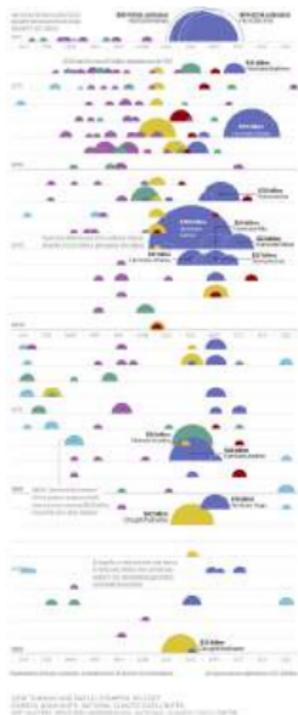
**City of New Orleans Ground Elevations**  
From Canal St. at the Mississippi River to the Lakefront at U.N.O.



Galveston, 1900 (\$492 milioni/2005)

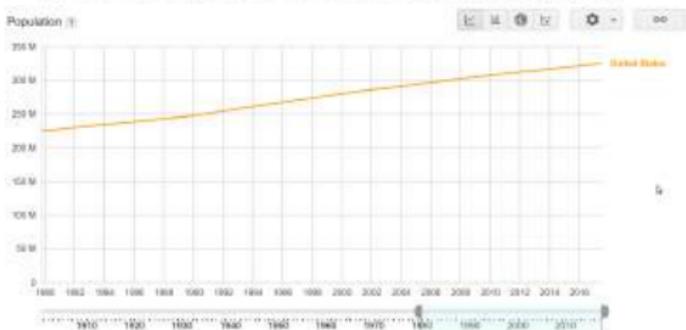
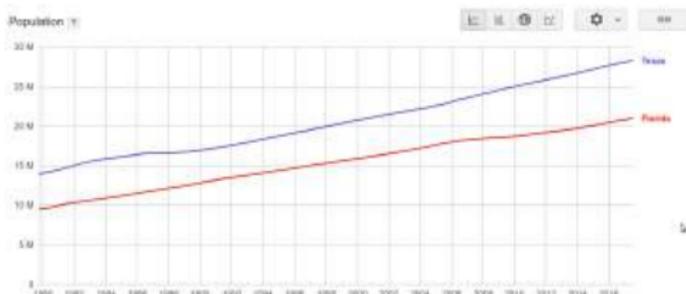
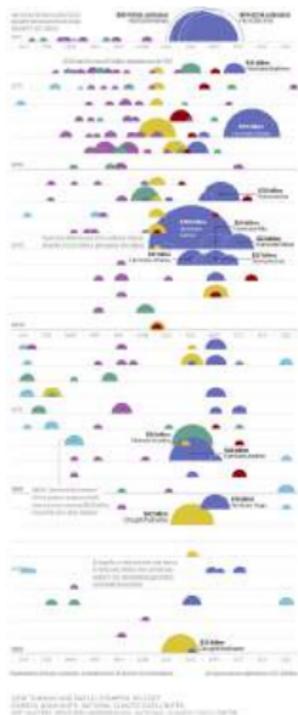


# Il costo dei disastri non misura il cambiamento climatico



<https://news.nationalgeographic.com/2017/09/climate-change-costs-us-economy-billions-report/>

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Data from U.S. Census Bureau. Last updated: Jun 12, 2018.  
©2018 Google - Help - Terms of Service - Privacy - Disclaimers - Cookies

<https://news.nationalgeographic.com/2017/09/climate-change-costs-us-economy-billions-report/>

V. anche dibattito K. Emanuel vs R. Pielke, Nature (2005)

La costa est sta affogando!

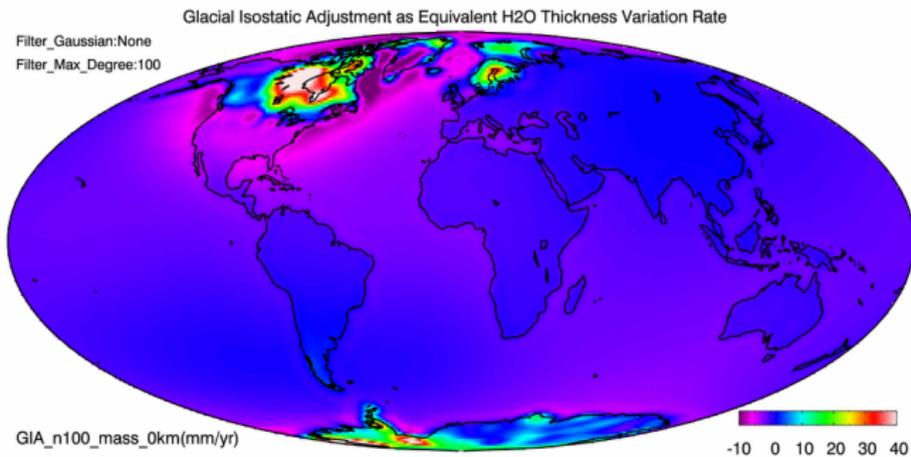
**The Washington Post**  
*Democracy Dies in Darkness*

Business

# In Norfolk, evidence of climate change is in the streets at high tide



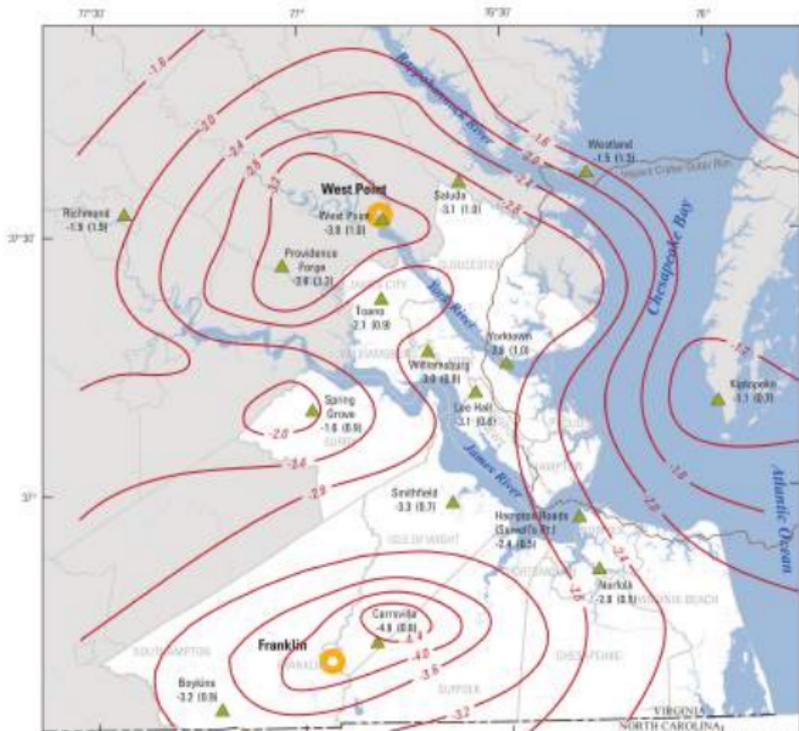
# La costa est sta affondando!



da: <http://grace.jpl.nasa.gov>

Wahr et al. Geophys. J. Int. (2013)

# Norfolk (USGS circular 1392)



Map made from U.S. Geological Survey and Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries data  
 Virginia State plane projection  
 Virginia State Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 4602  
 North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)

0 5 10 15 20 MILES  
 0 5 10 15 20 KILOMETERS

Geoidetic leveling from  
 Husted and Morrison (1974)

## EXPLANATION

— — — — — Line of equal land elevation change rate interpolated from leveling station measurements—Shown in millimeters per year. Interval is variable

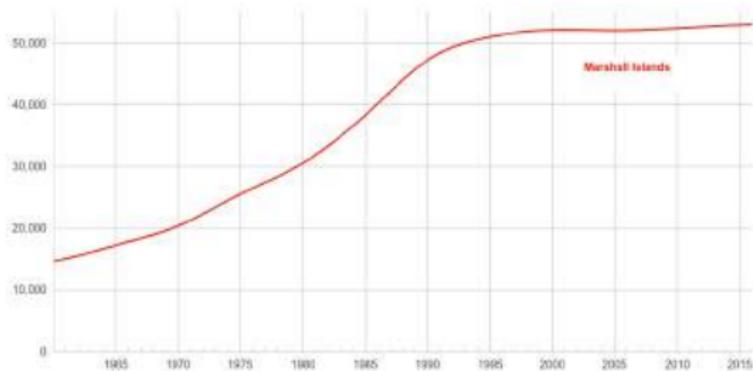


Groundwater withdrawal center

# Sentitevi in colpa



# Isole Marshall

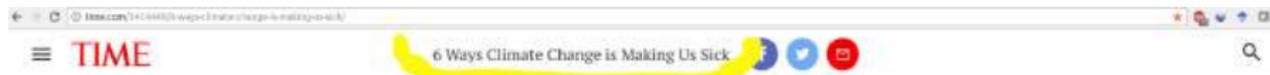


## Concause delle inondazioni costiere:

- ▶ Subsidenza dovuta all'aggiustamento isostatico glaciale
- ▶ Subsidenza dovuta all'abbassamento delle falde
- ▶ Sovrappopolazione / modelli di sviluppo insostenibili
- ▶ Strutture di difesa urbanistica insufficienti / non mantenute
- ▶ Erosione (varie cause)
- ▶ Cambiamenti climatici

**...Ma i titoli sui giornali citano solo i cambiamenti climatici!**

# Time: 3 su 6 sono bufale



## Respiratory problems

Climate-related pollution can trigger respiratory problems, commonly due to poor air quality, as exhibited in large cities like Beijing. The researchers report that 43 million people in the U.S. alone live in places that are over the EPA's health standards for fine particulate matter in the air, and that can come from forest fires, which are thought to increase as temperatures continue to rise and droughts are prolonged. Pollen is also thought to increase with climate change, which is terrible news for people with seasonal allergies.

## Mental health problems

The researchers show that serious weather events caused by climate change like Hurricane Katrina can leave people feeling utterly hopeless, displaced, full of anxiety and even with symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

## Waterborne diseases

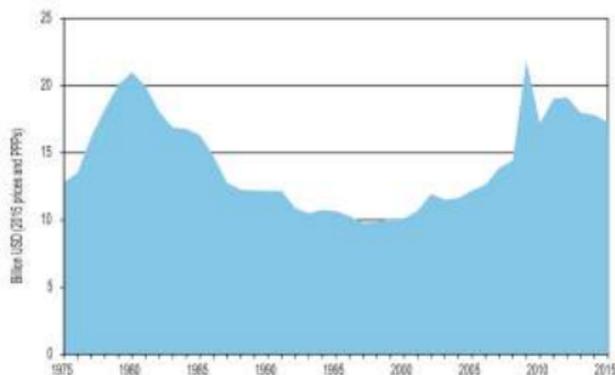
Climate change is projected to continue to cause heavier rain events, and the researchers note that gastrointestinal disease among kids has been tied to heavy rain fall in both the U.S. and India. Earlier this summer, citizens in Michigan and Toledo, Ohio were banned from drinking tap water after an algae bloom, caused in part by agricultural runoff, moved to the region's water intake area and contaminated the drinking water.

**Se il clima tornasse quello pre-industriale (mantenendo invariato tutto il resto) questi problemi si risolverebbero?**

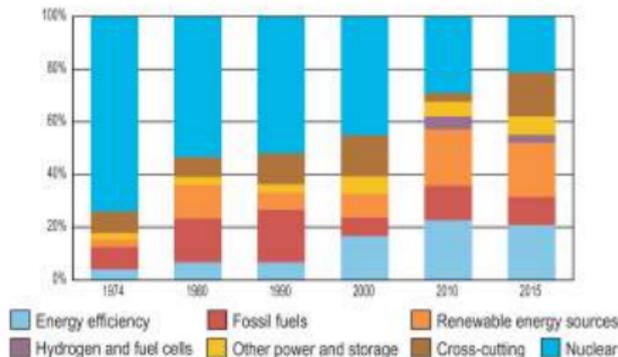
Troppo spesso i cambiamenti climatici sono presentati come la causa prima di qualunque problema ambientale!

# Investimenti pubblici nella ricerca energetica

IEA total<sup>1</sup> public energy technology RD&D budget



IEA total public energy RD&D budget by technology<sup>2</sup>



f. Data refer to total public energy RD&D expenditures, converted from current prices in national currencies. All IEA member countries are included, based on available or estimated data.  
The 2009 peak is mainly the result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (stimulus) spending.  
2. For more information and documentation please see: [www.iea.org/statistics/RD&D/inedistasservice](http://www.iea.org/statistics/RD&D/inedistasservice).  
Source: Key trends in IEA public energy technology RD&D budgets, 2015, based on IEA energy technology RD&D (database), 2016.

da: IEA World Key Energy Statistics 2017

Per confronto:

- ▶ Invest. R&D Royal Dutch Shell 2016: \$1 miliardo (Statista)

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- ▶ Capitale versato fondo «salvastati»: €80 miliardi (ESM)
- ▶ Piano Marshall: \$110 miliardi / 2016 (Wikipedia)

La mia opinione:

La situazione è grave,

ma non è seria!

Ma no, ma no, ma no... ecco la soluzione:

...basta imporre la Carbon Tax!

Semplice no?

Ma noi la carbon tax ce l'abbiamo da un pezzo...

Prezzo della benzina

Italia	Stati Uniti
1.9 \$/l	0.8 \$/l

## Il risultato:



I meccanismi di mercato sono molto efficaci nell'ottimizzare l'esistente.  
Ma è quasi impossibile che riescano ad inventare qualcosa di veramente nuovo.

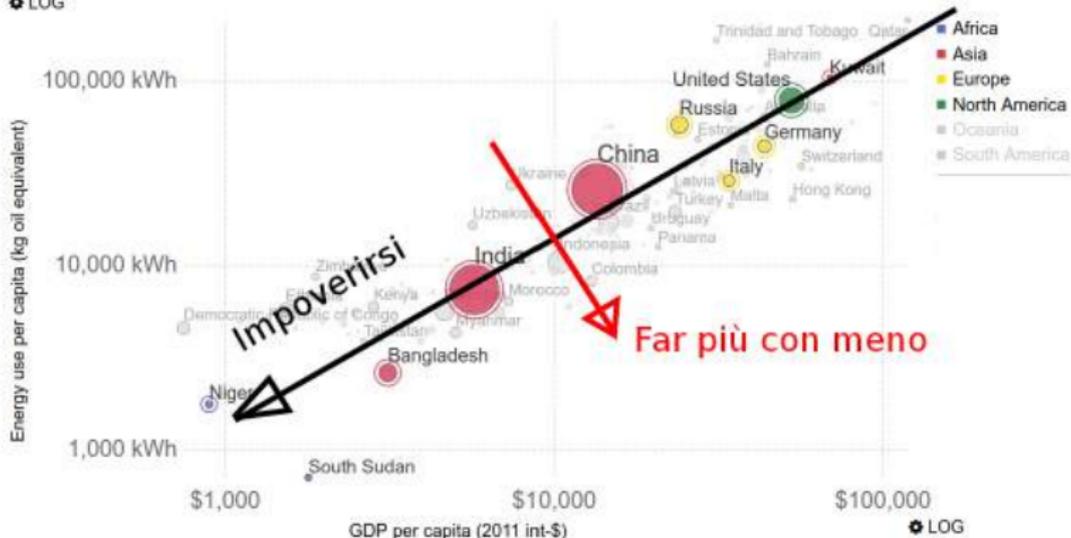
# Energia e PIL

## Energy use per capita vs. GDP per capita, 2015

Annual energy use per capita, measured in kilowatt-hours per person vs. gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, measured as 2011 International-\$

• LOG

Our World  
in Data



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA) via The World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/energy-production-and-changing-energy-sources/ • CC BY-SA

Muoversi nella direzione rossa è l'ideale, ma prima o poi ci si scontra con le leggi della fisica (p.es. per riscaldare di un grado un Kg d'acqua ci vuole 0.0012 KWh)  
Scendere lungo la linea nera è assai più facile, ma anche assai poco gradevole.

# Conclusioni

Una azione politica efficace contro i cambiamenti climatici ed i suoi impatti deve lavorare su due fronti:

Massicci investimenti infrastrutturali ambientali per il contenimento degli eventi meteorologici estremi (quale che ne sia la causa)

Massicci investimenti nella ricerca di nuove fonti di energia (sapendo che una sola non basta)

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Per farlo è necessario liberarsi dai vincoli ideologici che hanno imbrigliato l'economia mondiale negli ultimi decenni.