

TEMPO E CLIMA - IMPACTOS EM ÁGUA E ENERGIA

Augusto José Pereira Filho
Departamento de Ciências Atmosféricas
Instituto de Astronomia, Geofísica e Ciências Atmosféricas

MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS

Geleiras - 10 % da área da Terra, principais Antártica e Groenlândia
18.000 anos atrás se estendiam sobre latitudes médias.

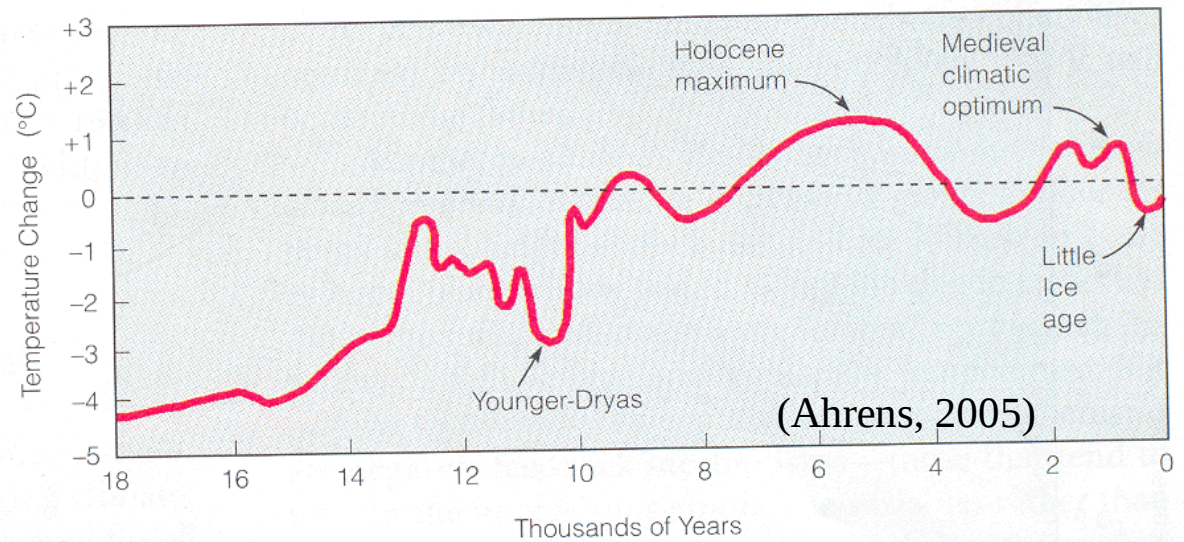
Avanço das geleiras - idade do gelo - períodos mais frios

Avanços e recuos das geleiras -> evidência geológica -> constante
mudança do clima global

Evidências: sedimentos terrestres e oceânicos, e geleiras.

FIGURE 18.4

The average air temperature variations for the past 18,000 years. (Modified from J. T. Houghton et al., Climate Change: The IPCC Assessment, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, 1990.)

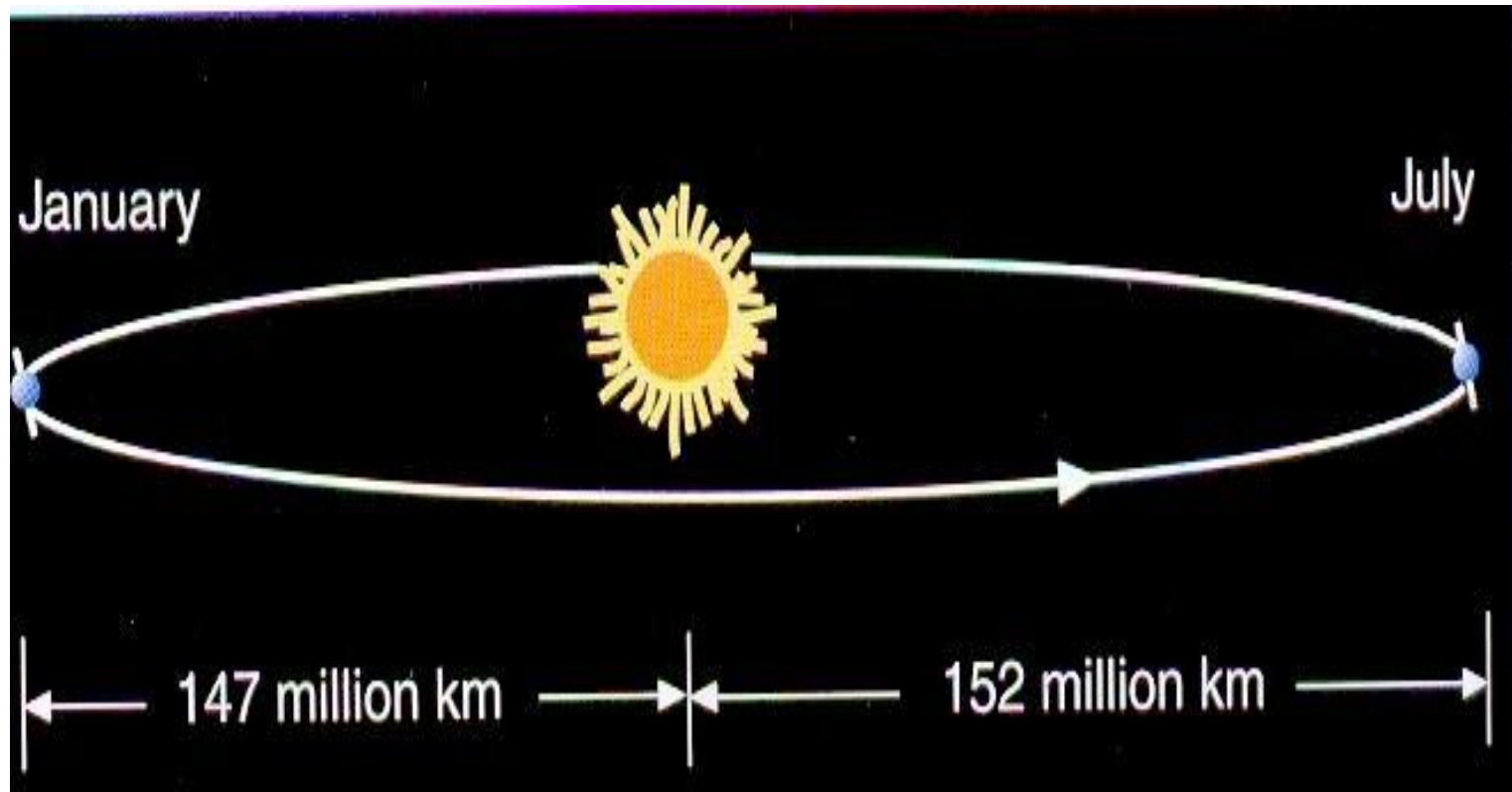


Possíveis Causas das Mudanças Climáticas

Interações complexas entre atmosfera, hidrosfera, criosfera, litosfera e biosfera determinam o clima.

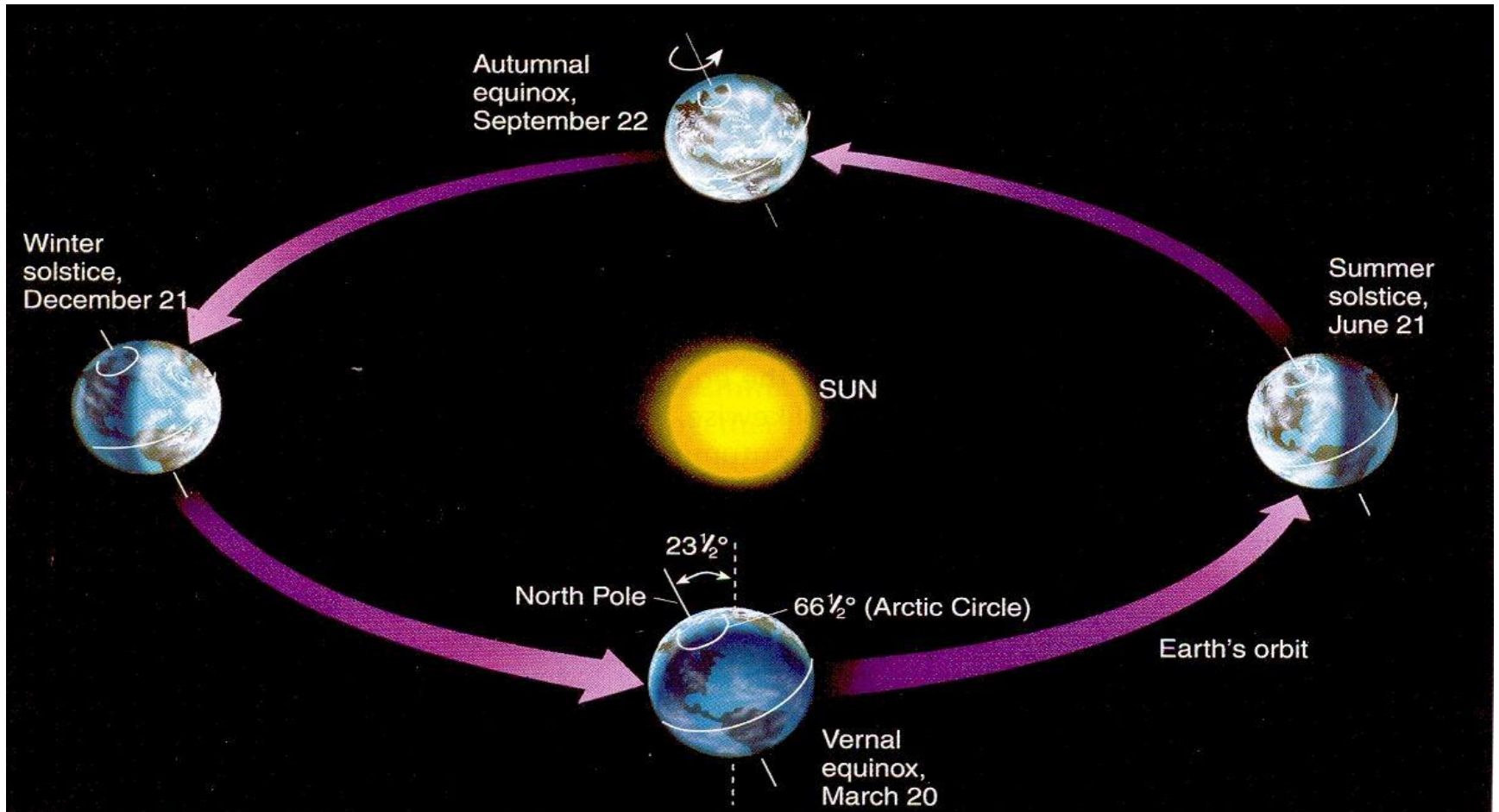
- Mecanismos de feedback
- Teoria da Tectônica de Placas
- Órbita Terrestre - Teoria de Milankovitch
 - Excentricidade 100.000 anos
 - Precessão 23.000 anos
 - Obliquidade 41.000 anos

Variação orbital Sol-Terra



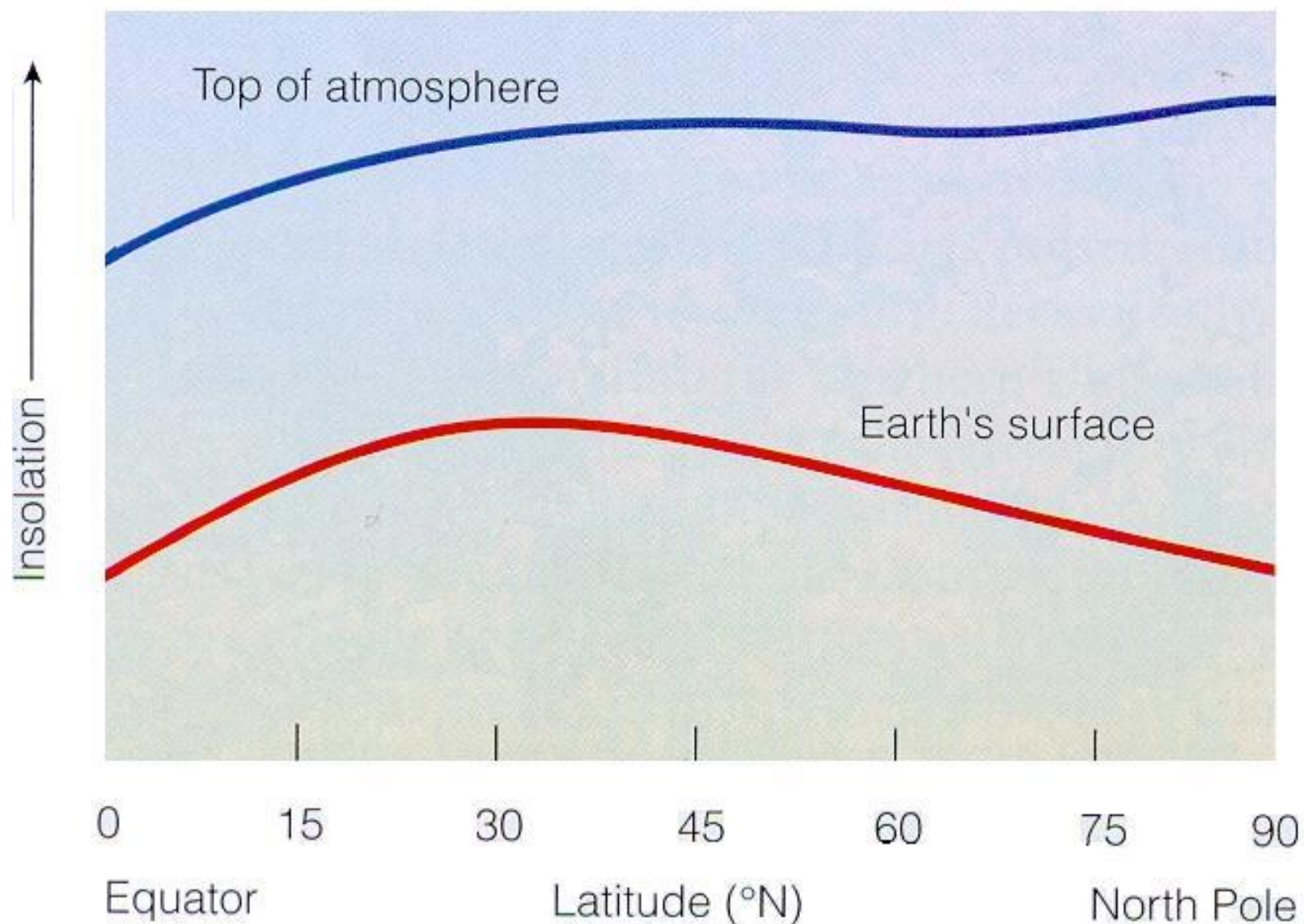
(Ahrens, 2005)

Estações do ano na Terra



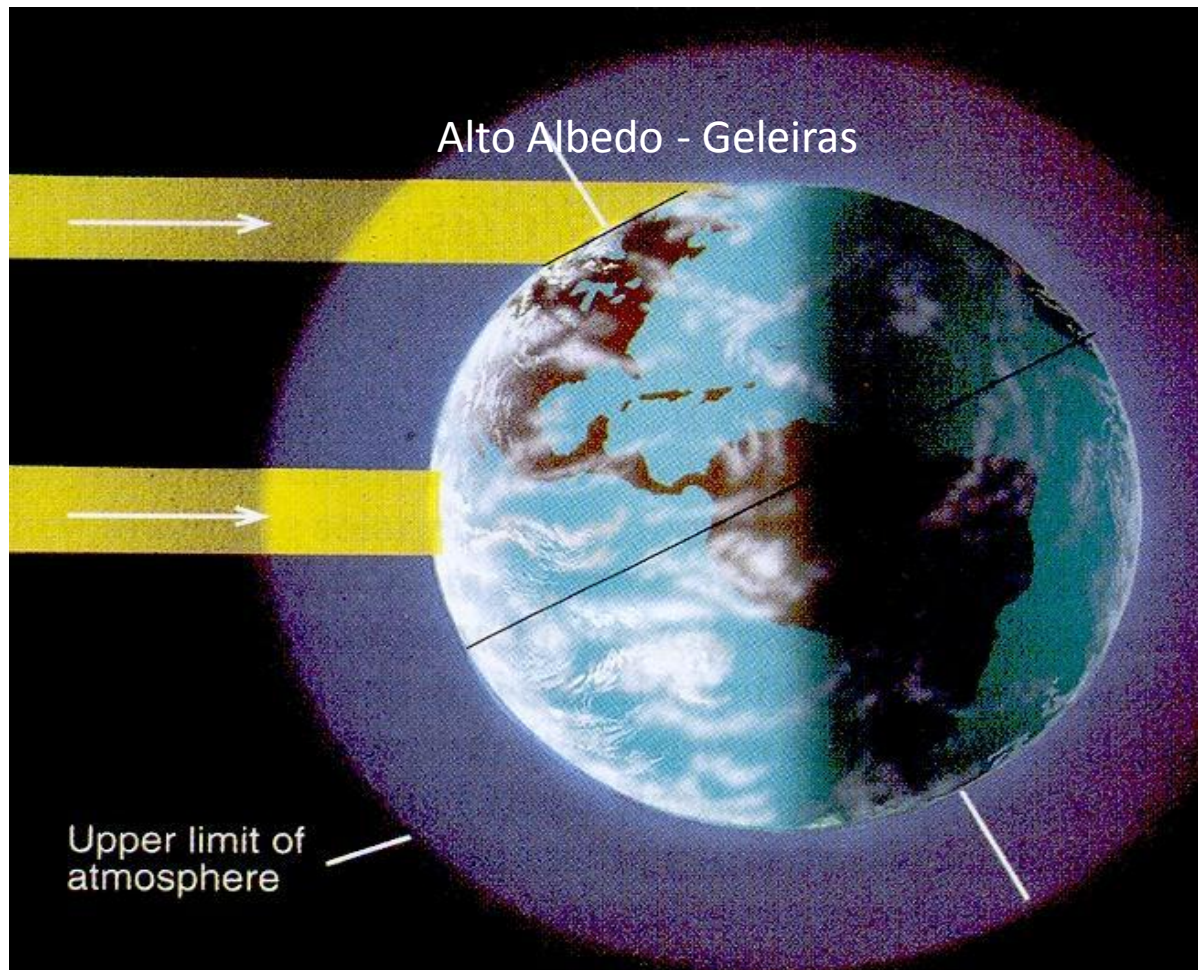
(Ahrens, 2005)

Energia Solar no **Topo** da Atmosfera e na **Superfície** Terrestre

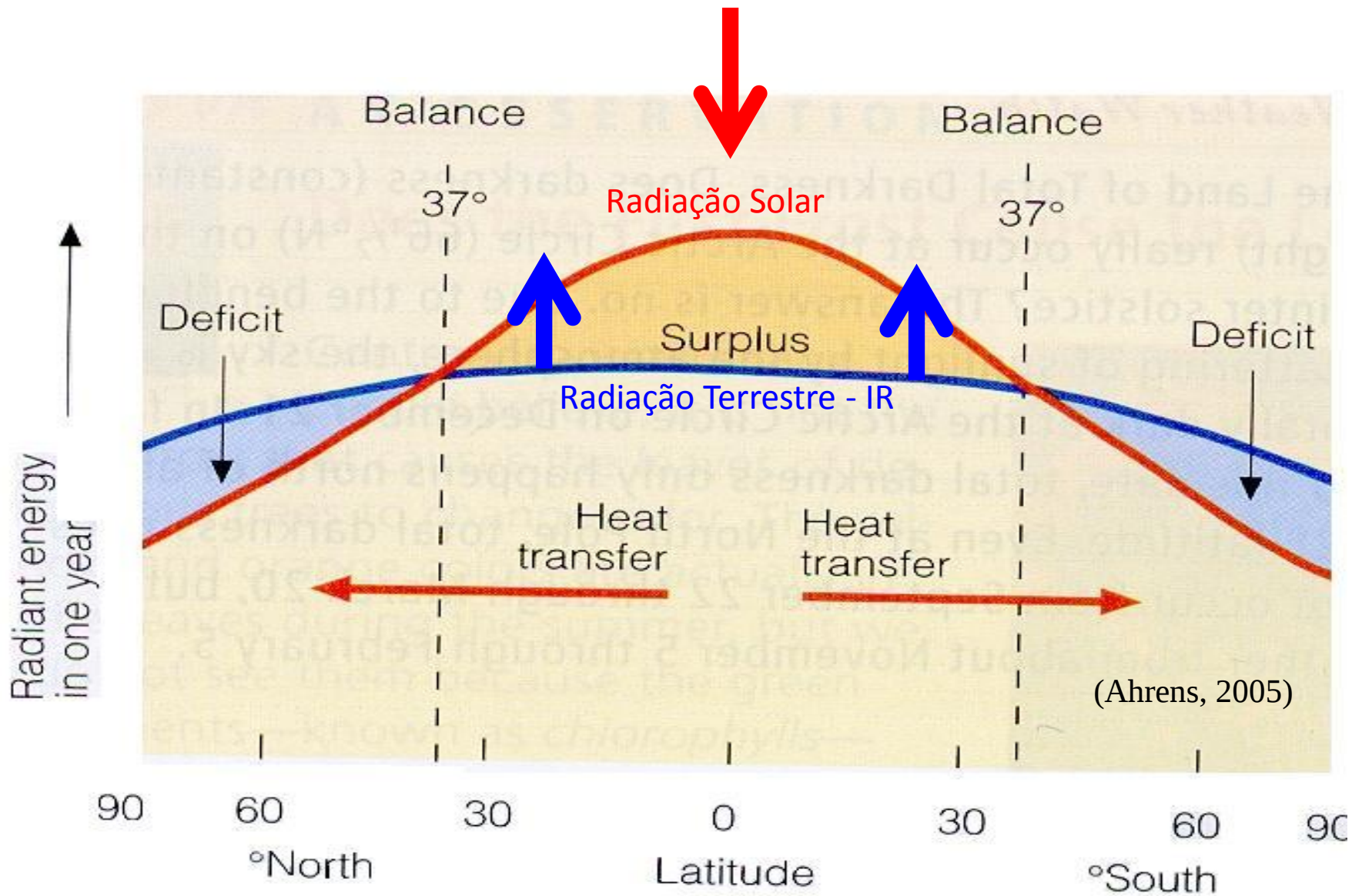


(Ahrens, 2005)

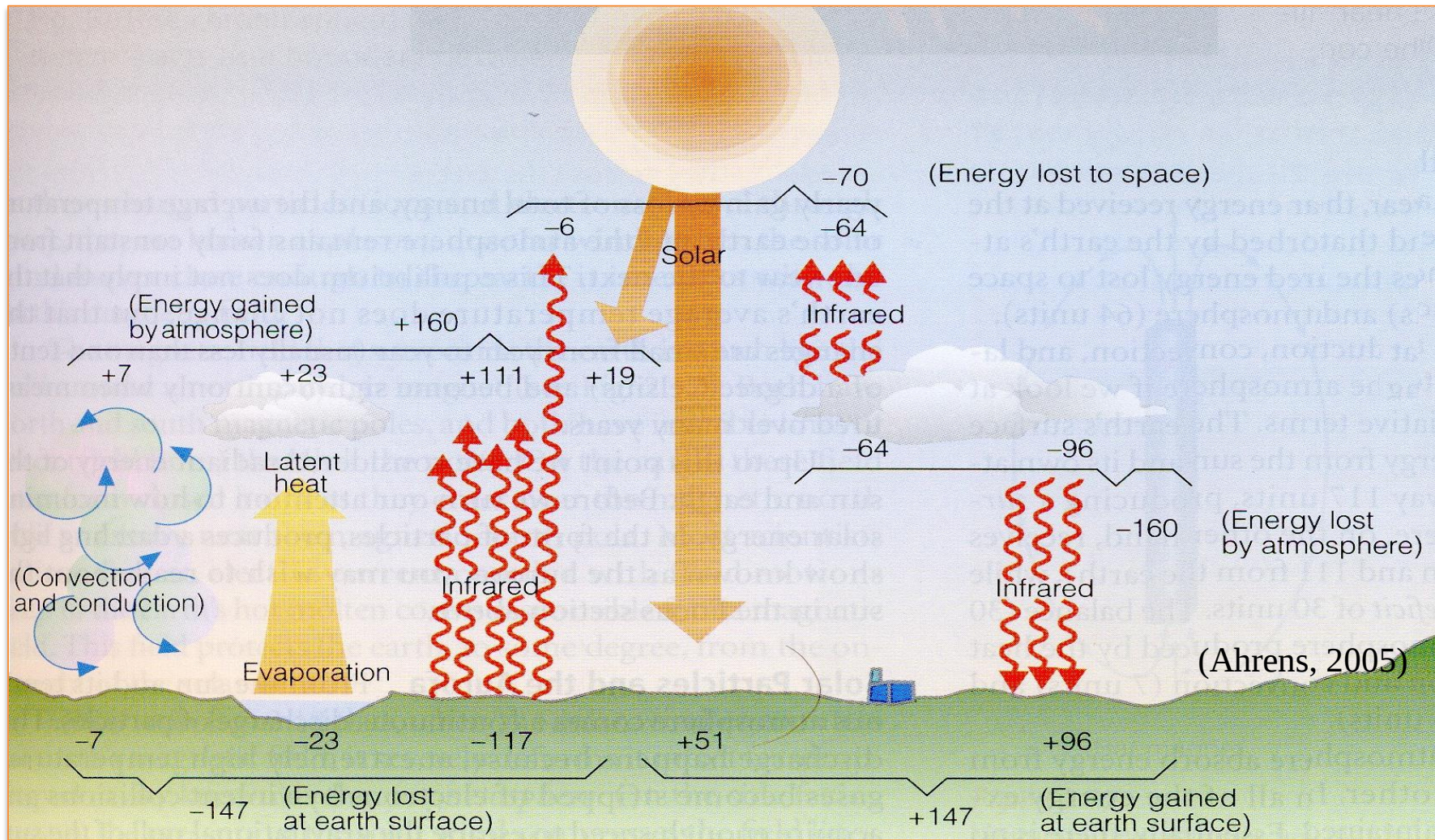
Distribuição Espacial de Energia Solar em Julho



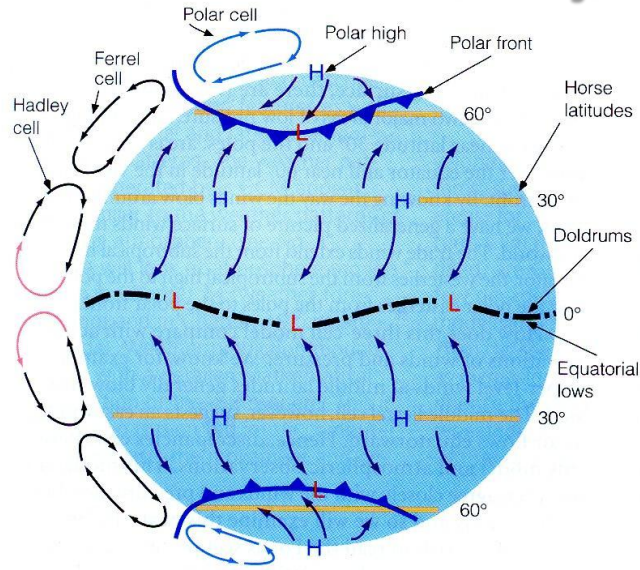
(Ahrens, 2005)



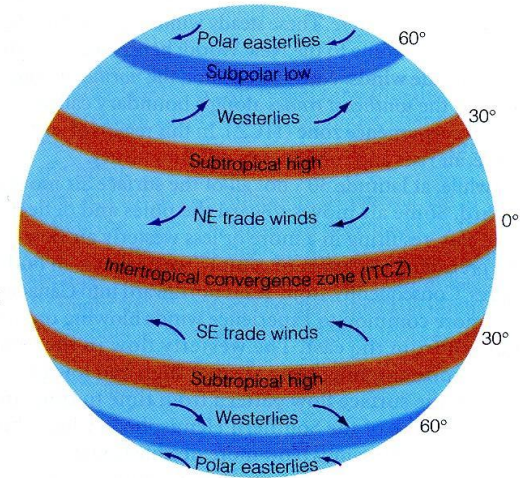
Efeito Estufa



Circulações Globais

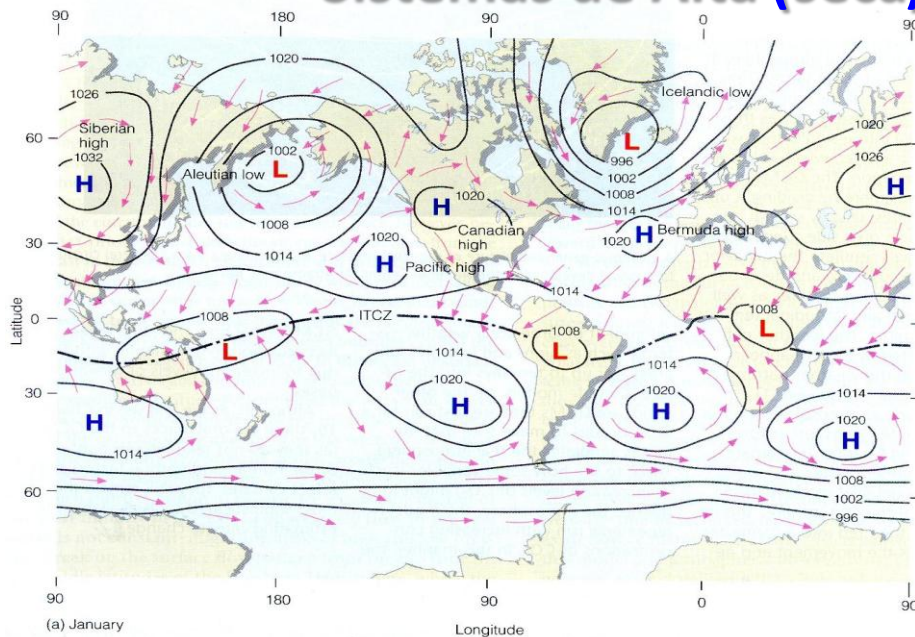


(a)

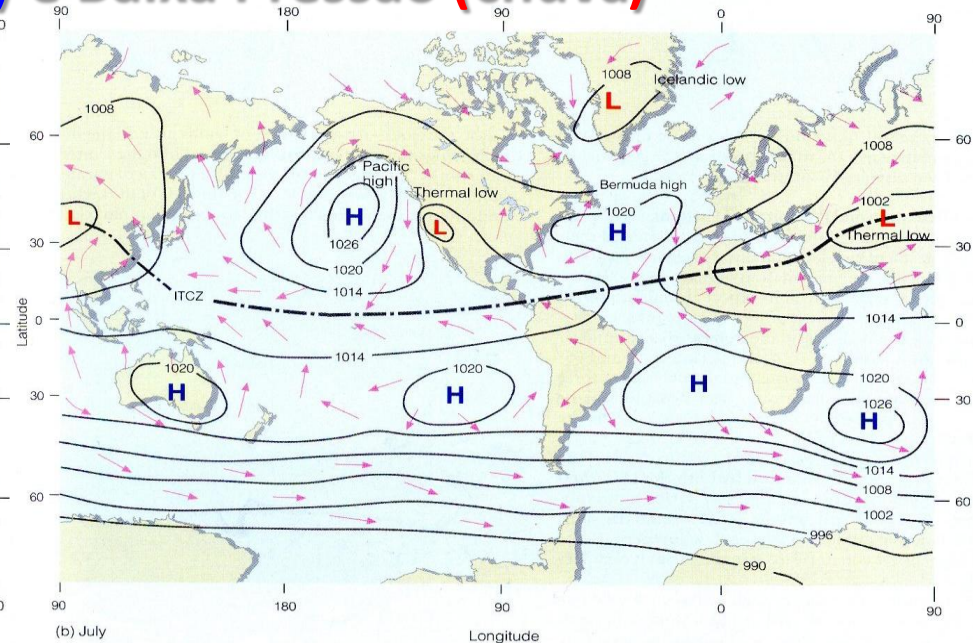


(b)

Sistemas de Alta (seca) e Baixa Pressão (chuva)



(a) January



(b) July

Ciclo Hidrológico Global

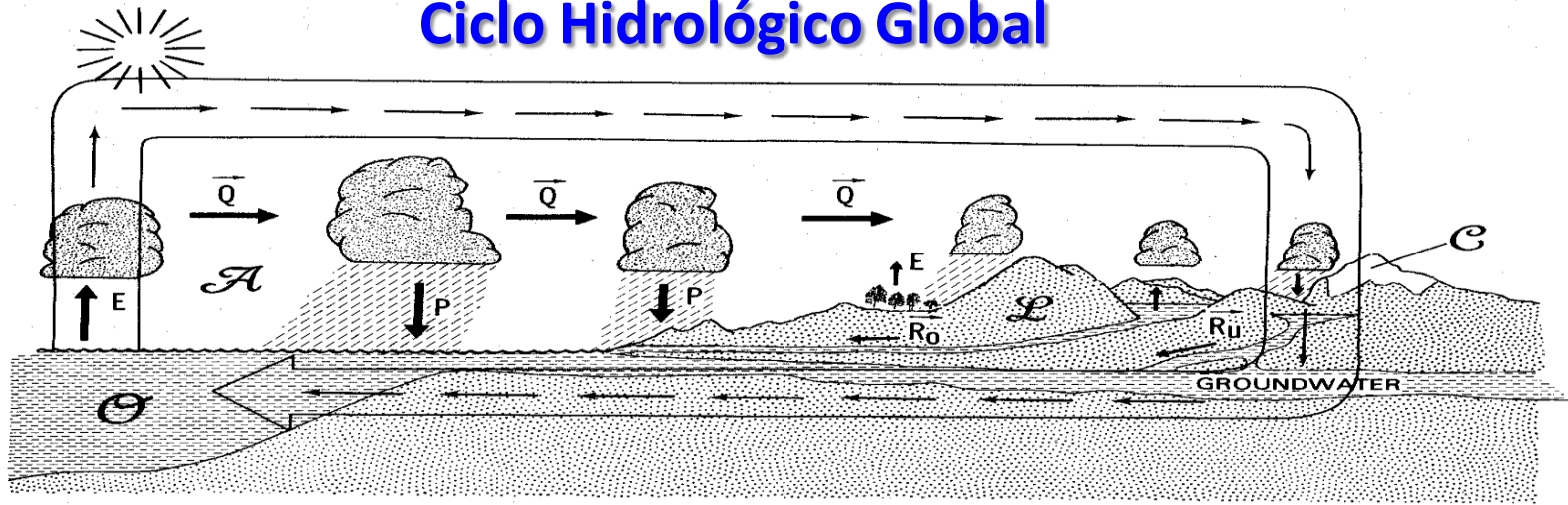


FIGURE 12.1. Schematic diagram of the atmospheric and terrestrial branches of the hydrological cycle showing the importance of evaporation E , advection of water vapor in the atmosphere $\bar{Q}$, precipitation P , river runoff R_0 , and underground runoff R_u .

(Peixot & Oort, 1992)

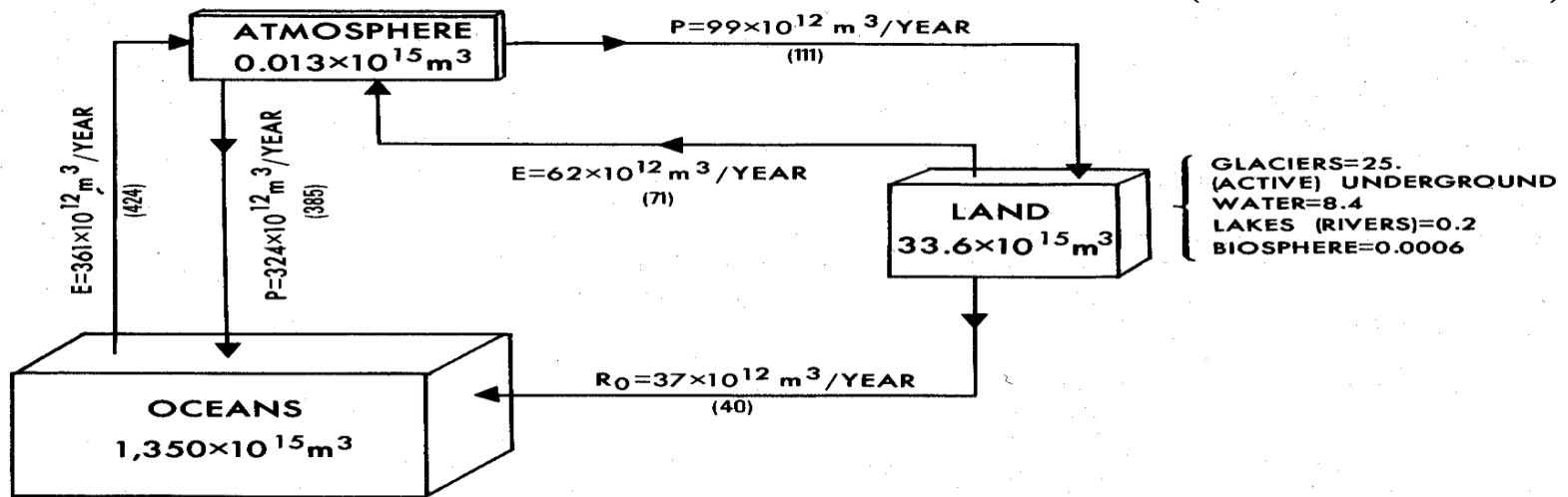


FIGURE 12.2. The amounts of water stored in the oceans, land, and atmosphere, and the amounts exchanged annually between the different reservoirs through evaporation, precipitation, and runoff (estimates are from Peixoto and Kettani, 1973, and, in parentheses, from Baumgartner and Reichel, 1975).

Divergência do vapor d'água – média zonal $0,01 \text{ m ano}^{-1}$

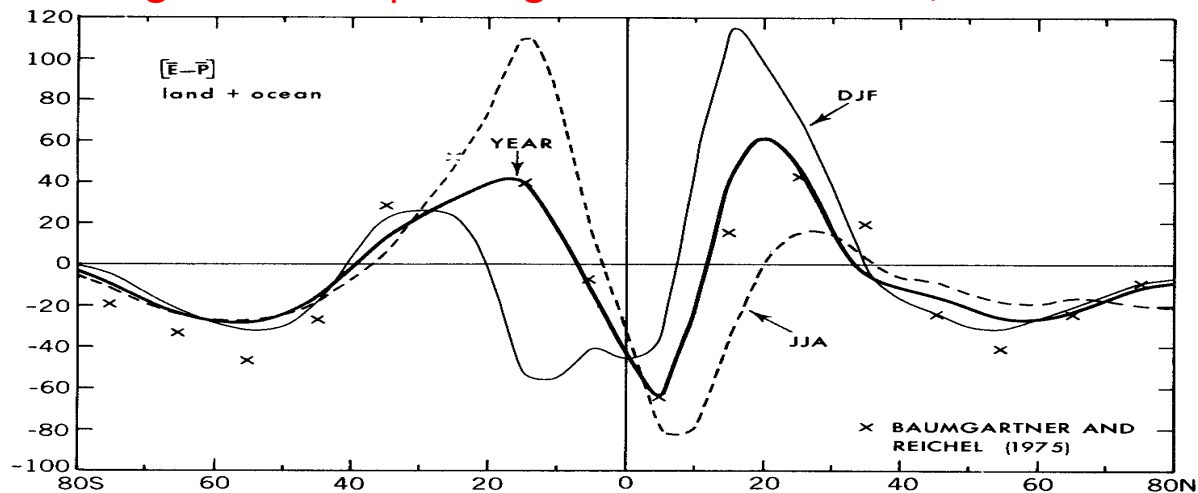


FIGURE 12.16. Meridional profiles of the zonal-mean divergence of the total water vapor transport $[\text{div } \mathbf{Q}] \approx [E - P]$ in 0.01 m yr^{-1} for annual, DJF, and JJA mean conditions. Some annual-mean estimates of $E - P$ by Baumgartner and Reichel (1975) are added for comparison (see also Table 7.1).

(Peixot & Oort, 1992)

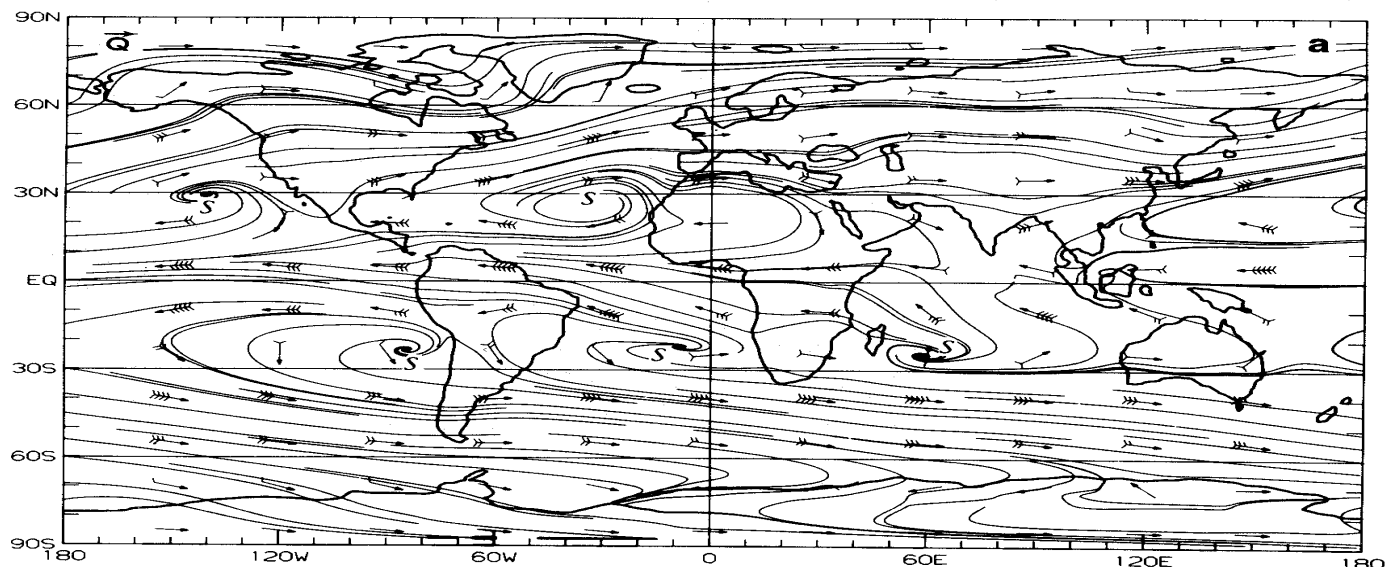


FIGURE 12.17a

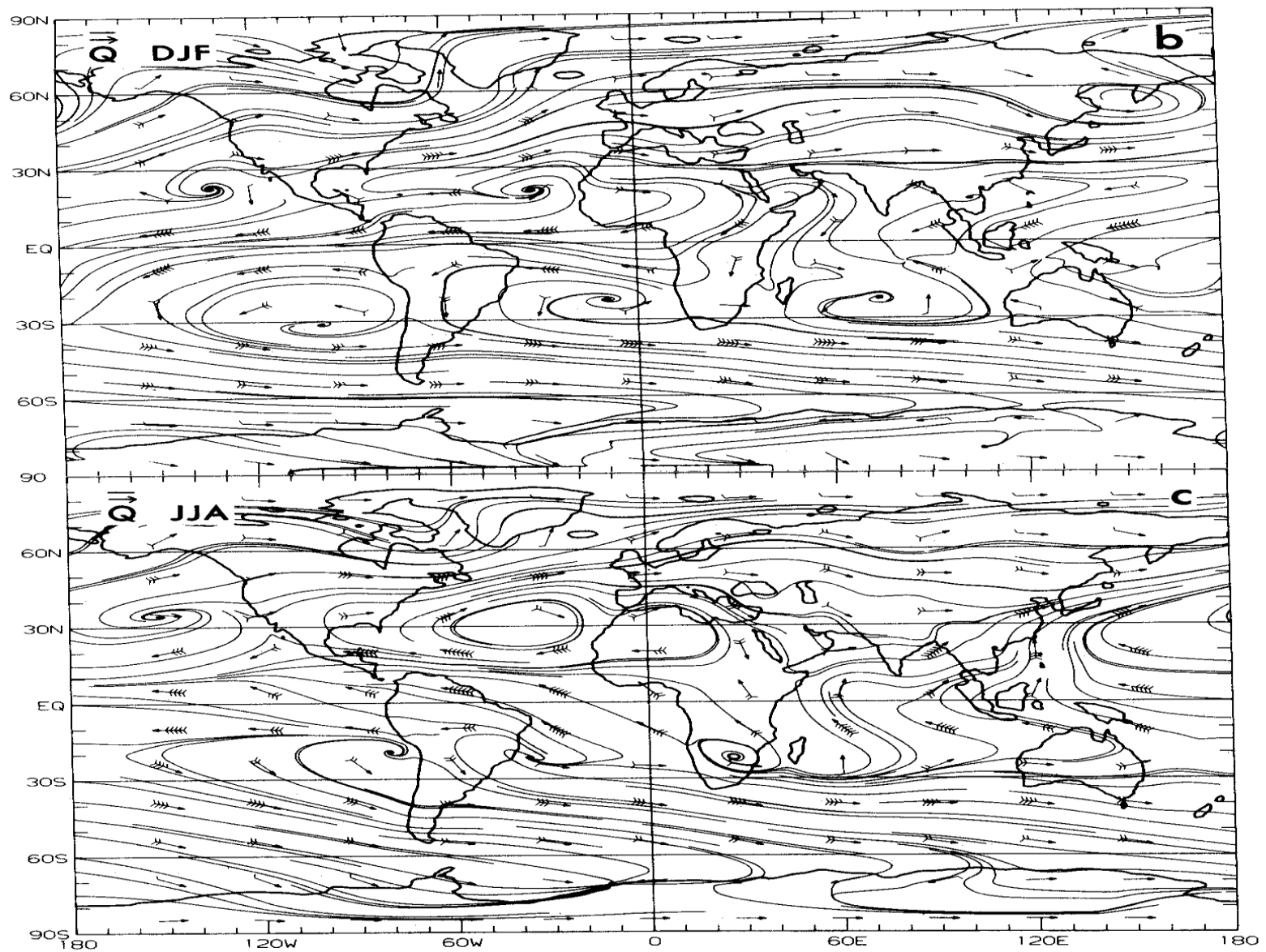


FIGURE 12.17. Global distributions of the total aerial runoff Q and some corresponding streamlines for annual (a), DJF (b), and JJA (c) mean conditions. Each barb on the shaft of an arrow indicates a value of $2 \text{ m s}^{-1} \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ (from Peixoto and Oort, 1983).

(Peixot & Oort, 1992)

Resultados NCEP 2010

(Saha et al. 2010)

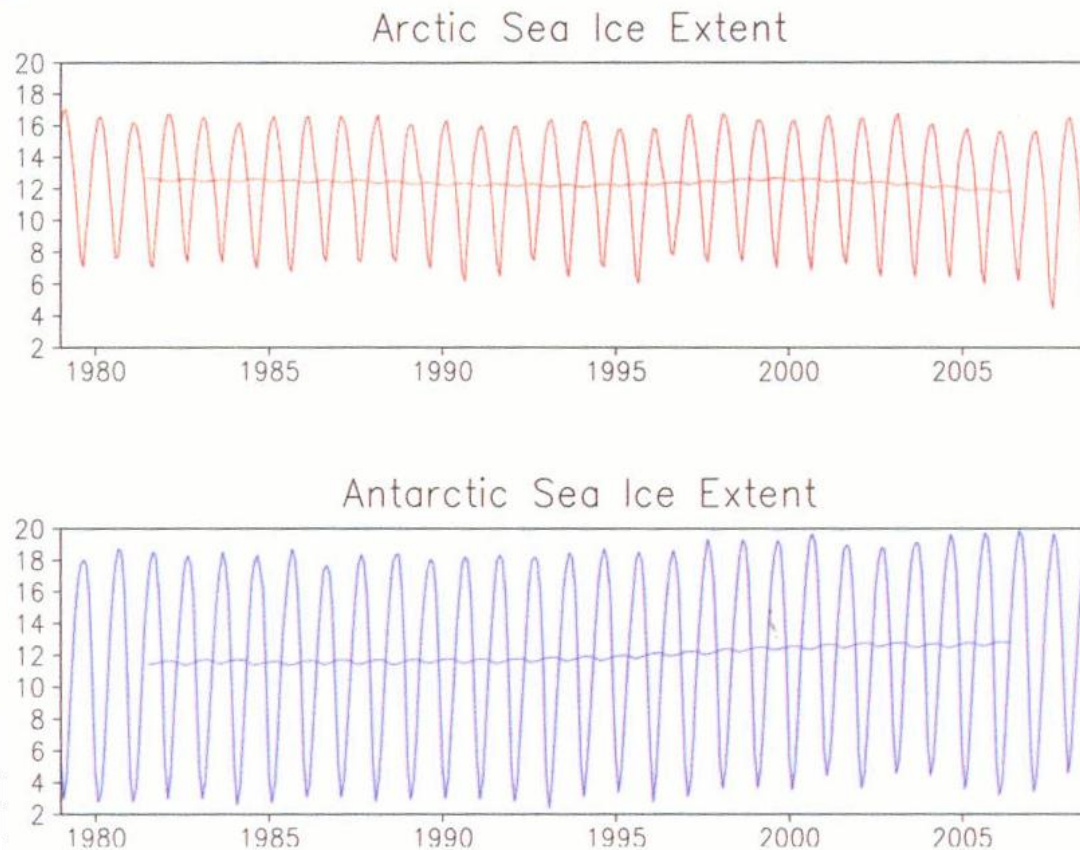
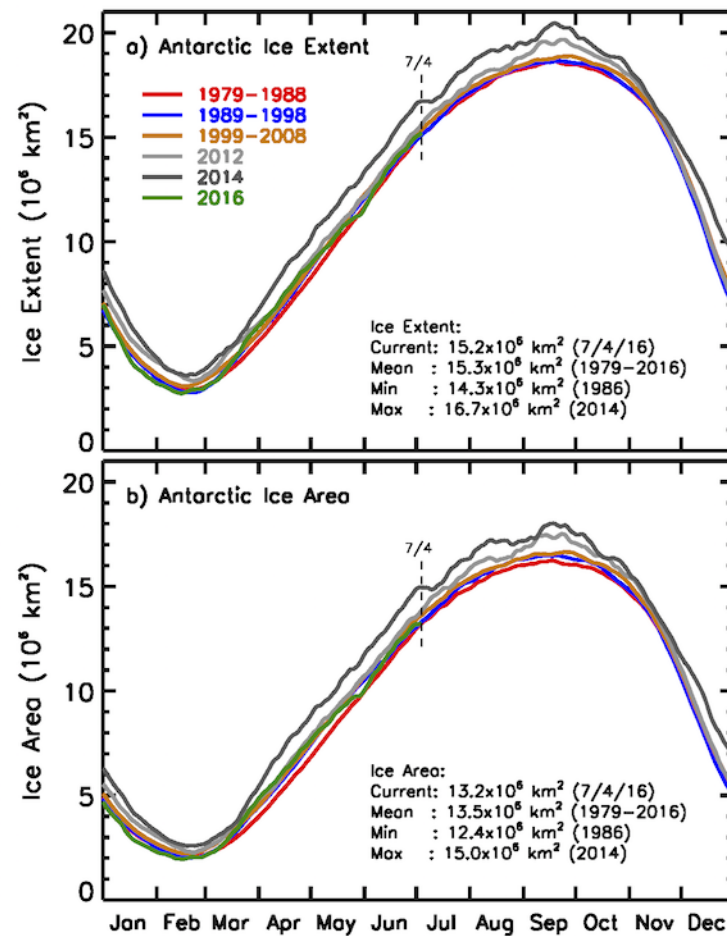
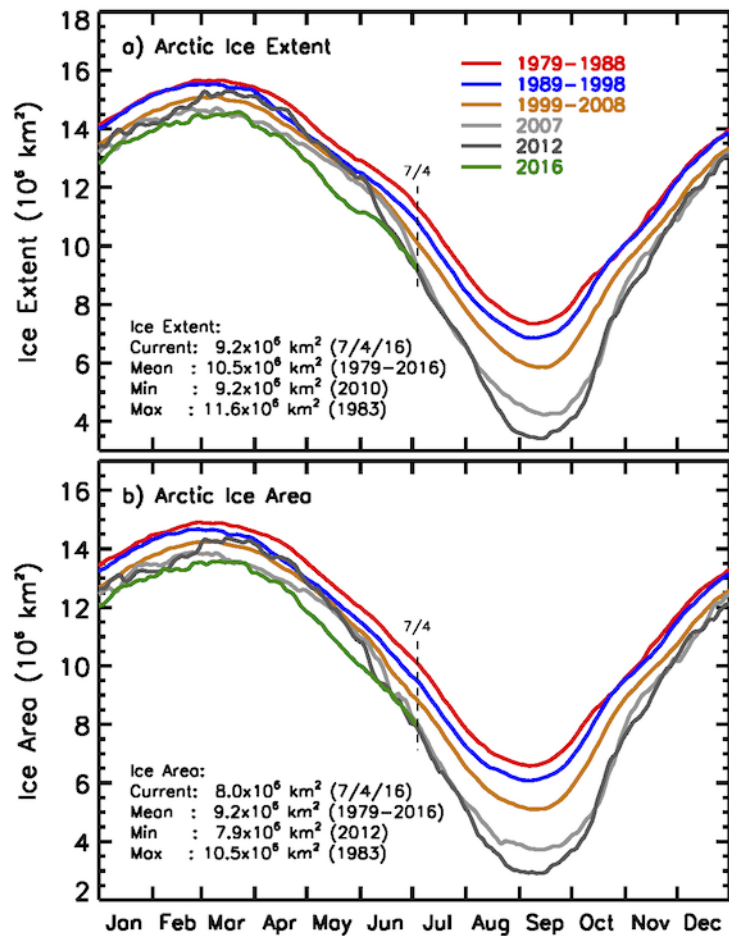
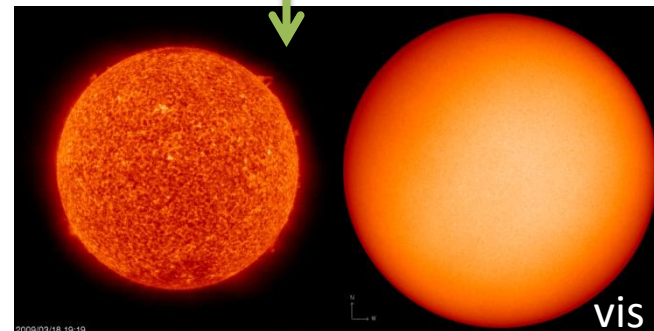
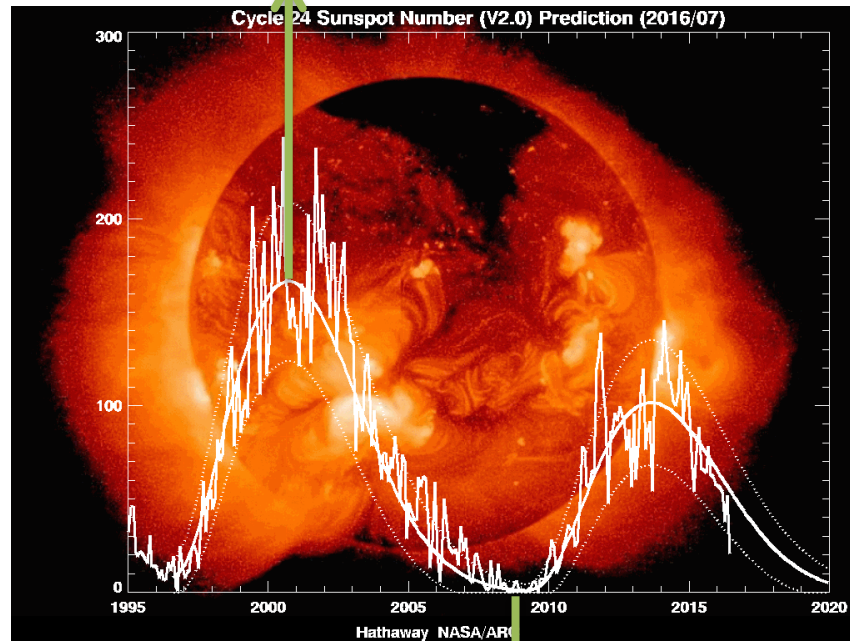
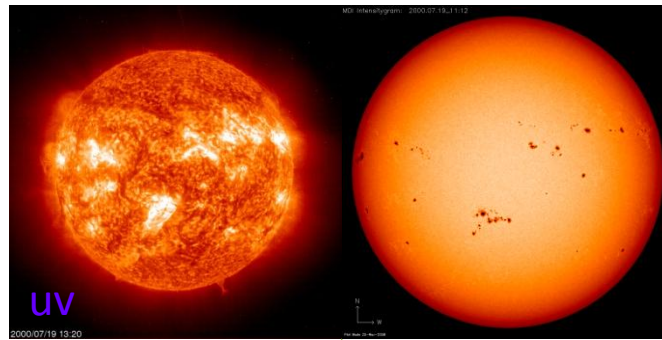


FIG. 15. Monthly mean sea ice extent (10^6 km^2) for the (top) Arctic and (bottom) Antarctic from CFSR (6-h forecasts). Five-yr running mean is added to detect long-term trends.



<http://neptune.gsfc.nasa.gov/csb/>



FONTE:
<http://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov/predict.shtml>

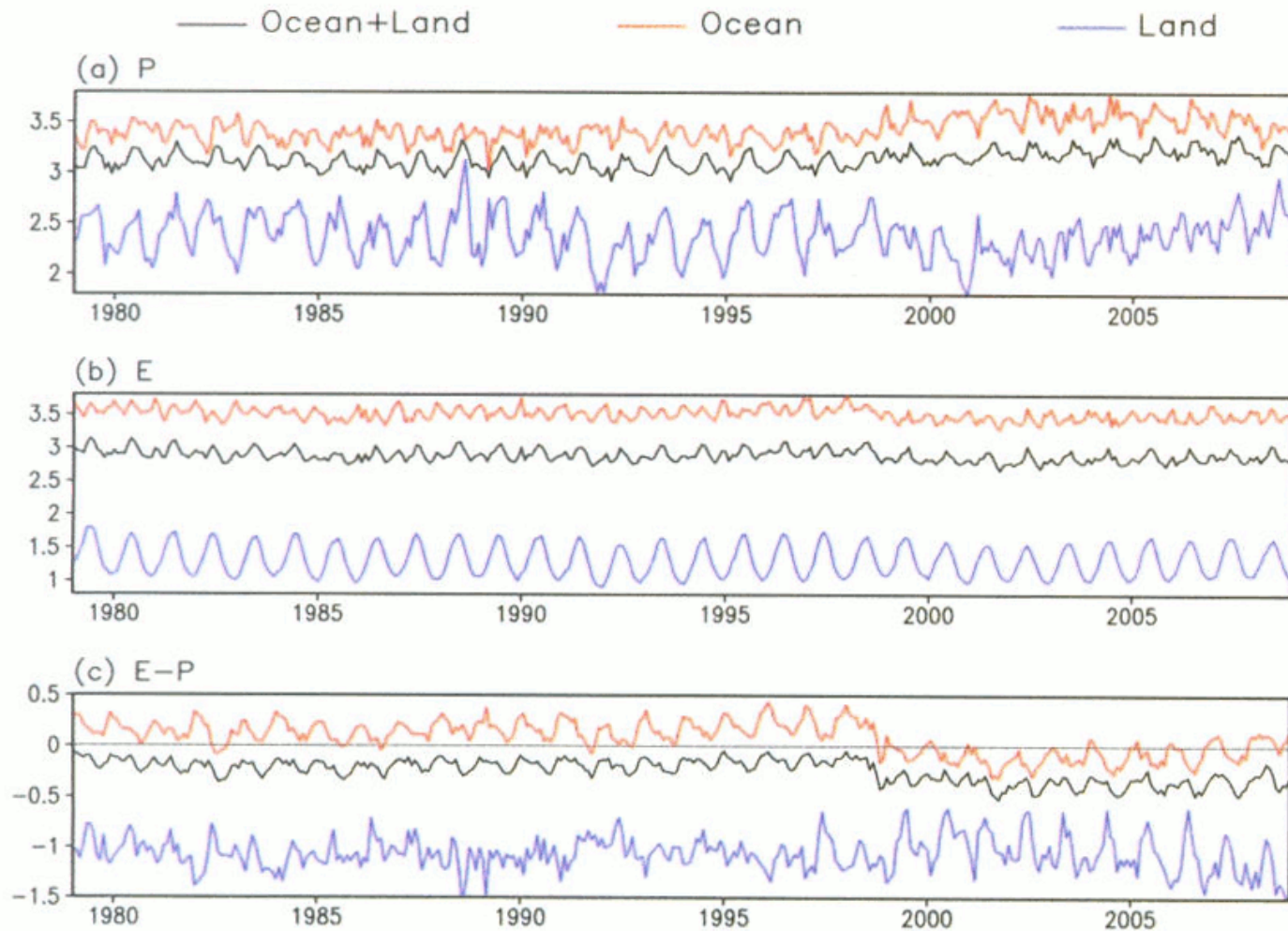


FIG. 21. Global average of monthly mean (a) precipitation, (b) evaporation, and (c) evaporation minus precipitation. Averages over ocean (red), land (blue), and ocean plus land (black) are plotted. (Units: mm day⁻¹)

(Saha et al. 2010)

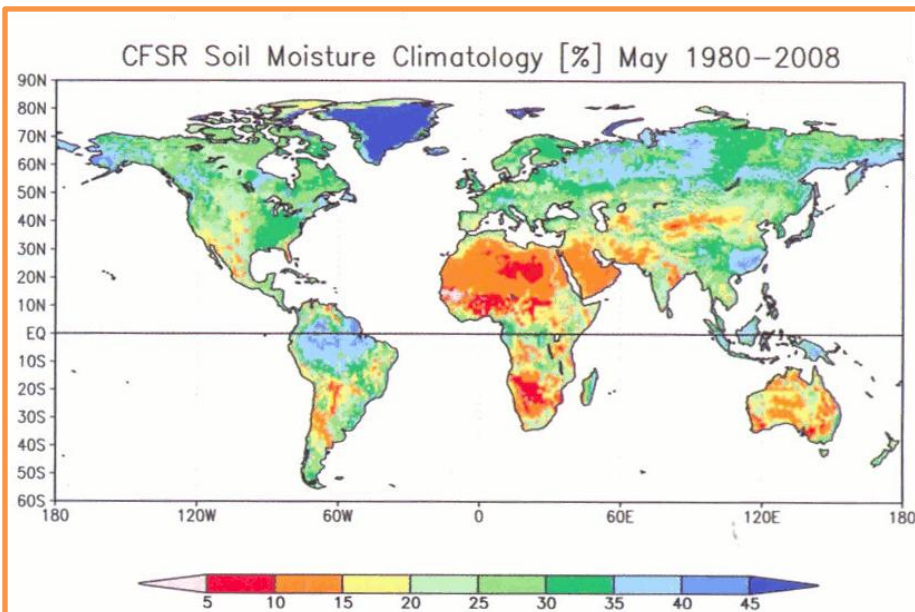


FIG. 17. The 2-m volumetric soil moisture climatology of CFSR for May averaged over 1980–2008.

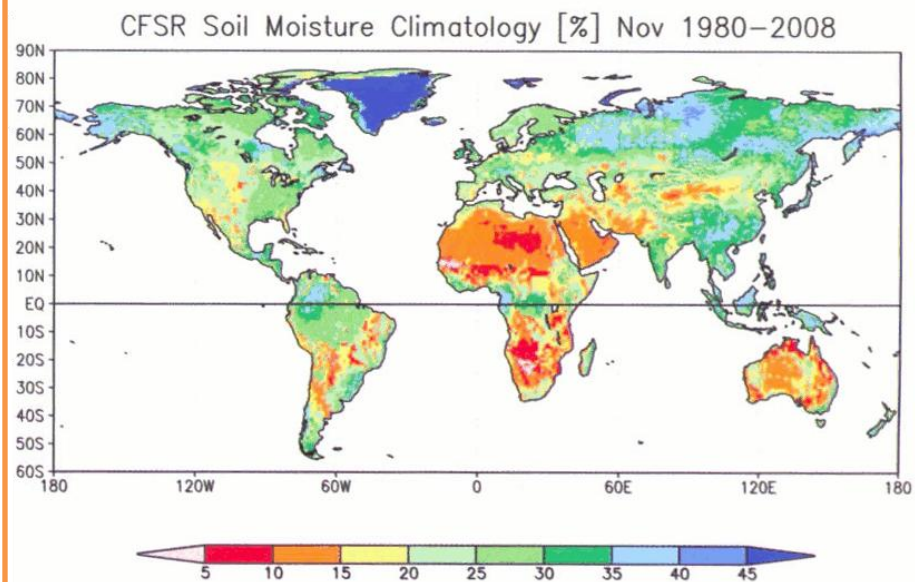
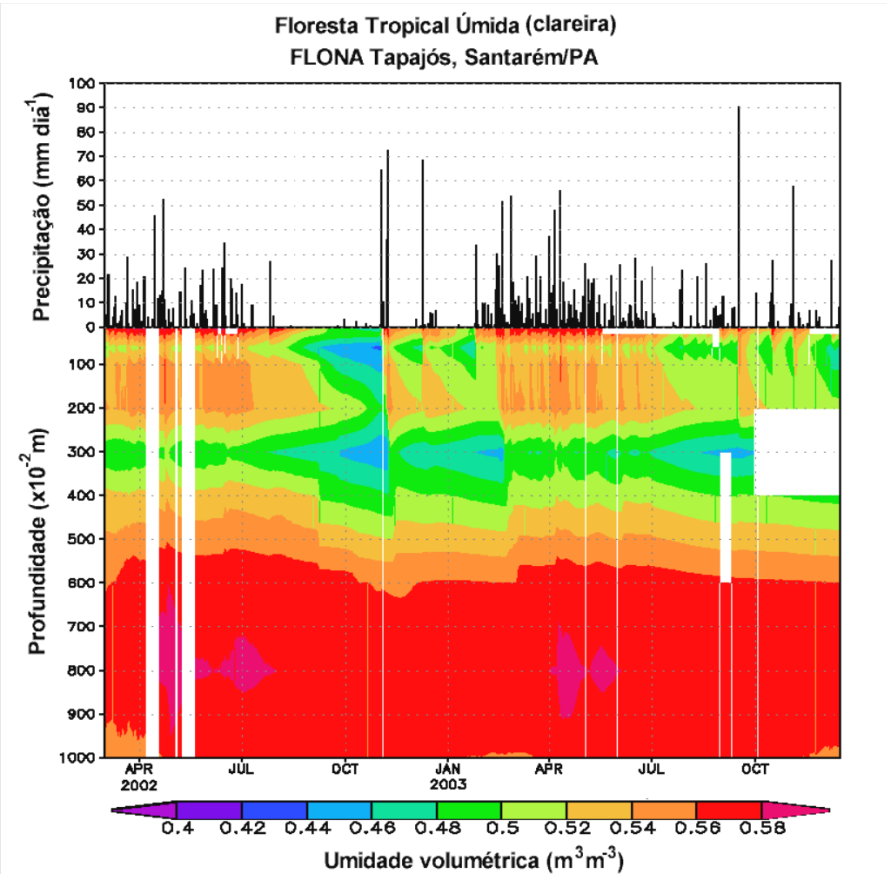
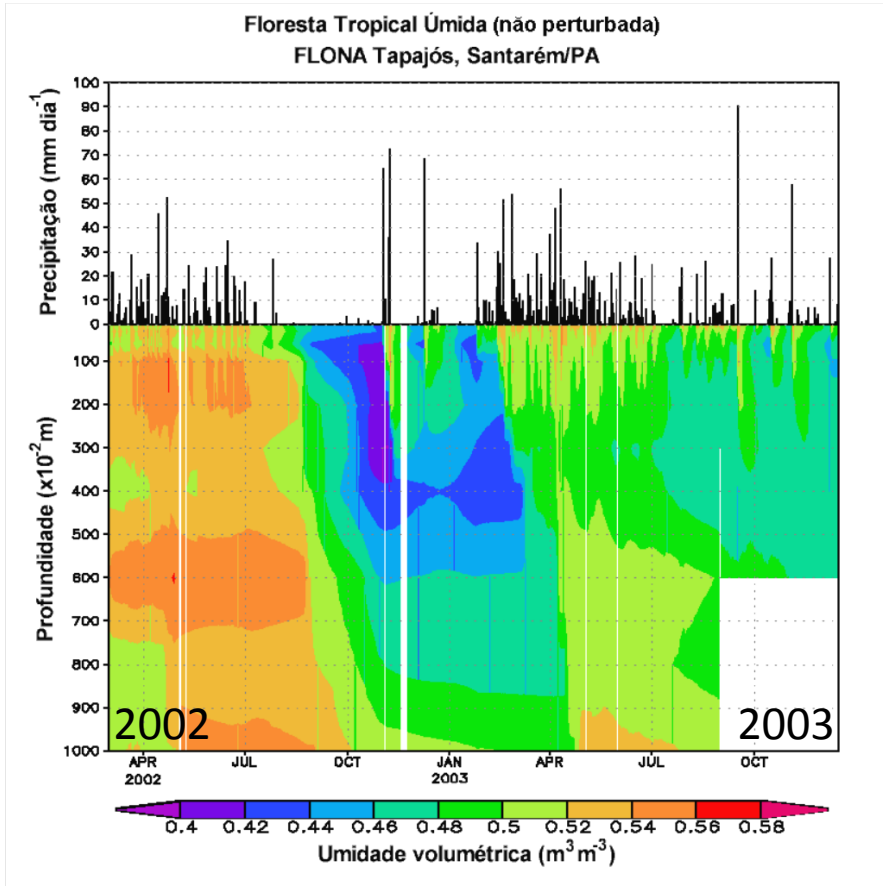


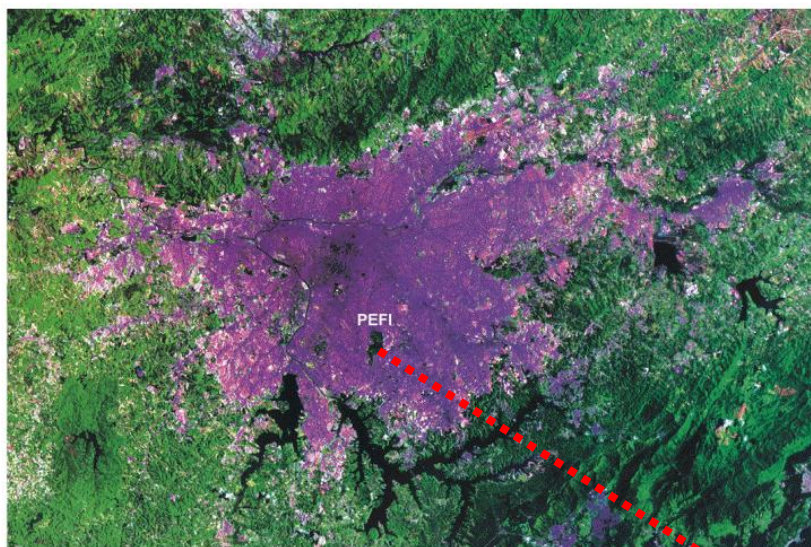
FIG. 18. As in Fig. 17, but for Nov.

(Saha et al. 2010)

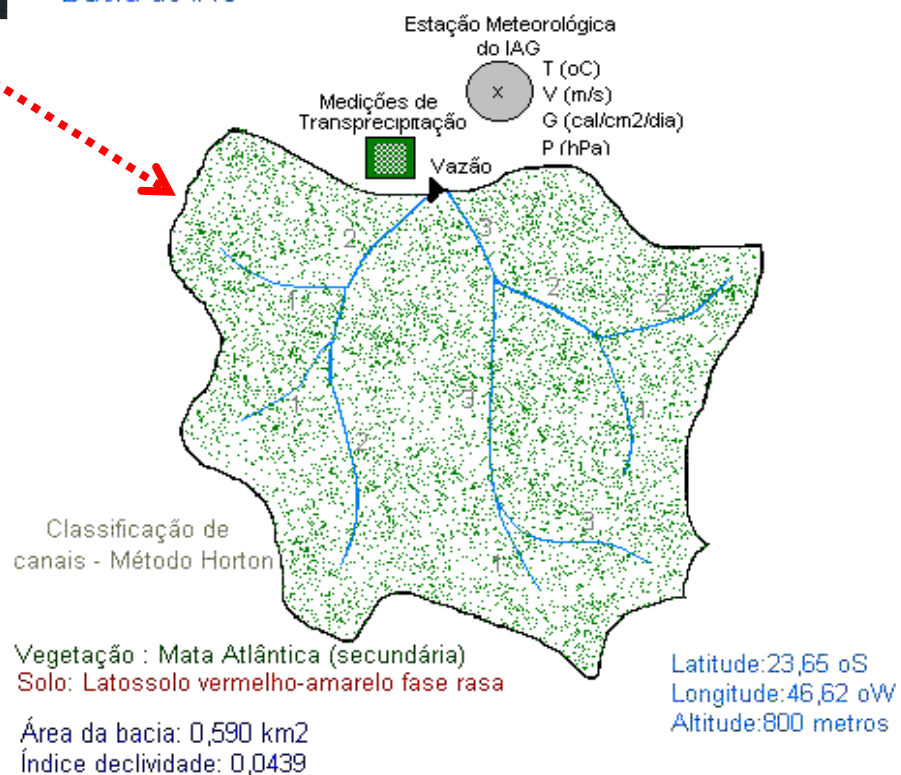
Floresta Amazônica



Bruno e Rocha (2004)

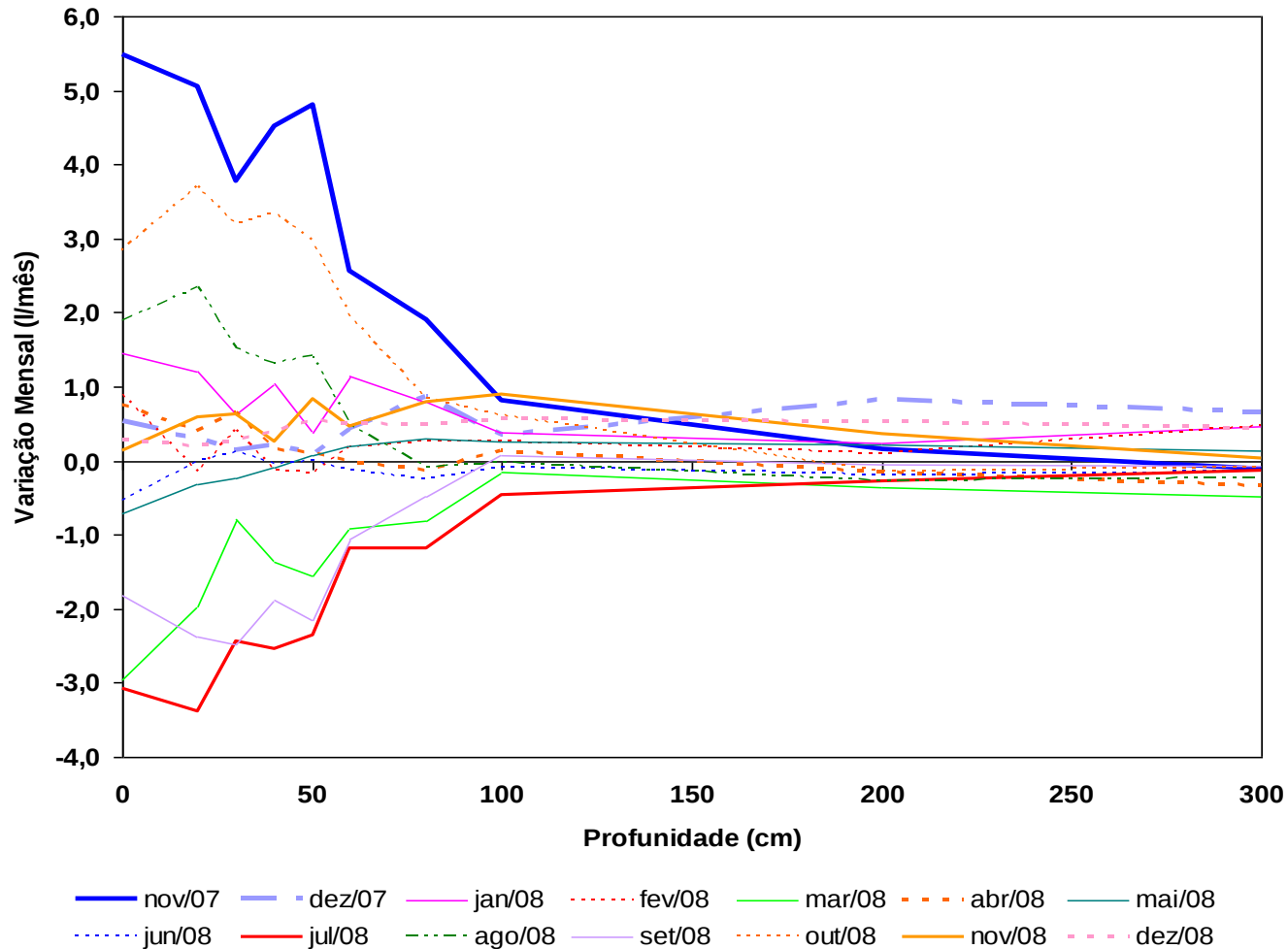


Bacia do IAG



(Pereira Filho et al., 2002)

Variação da Umidade do solo - PEFI



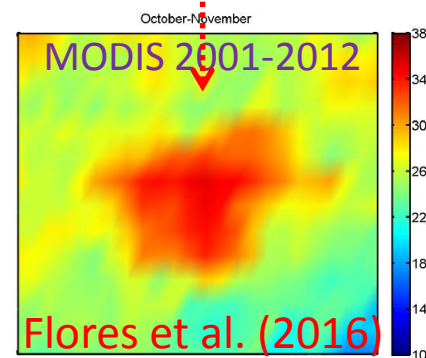
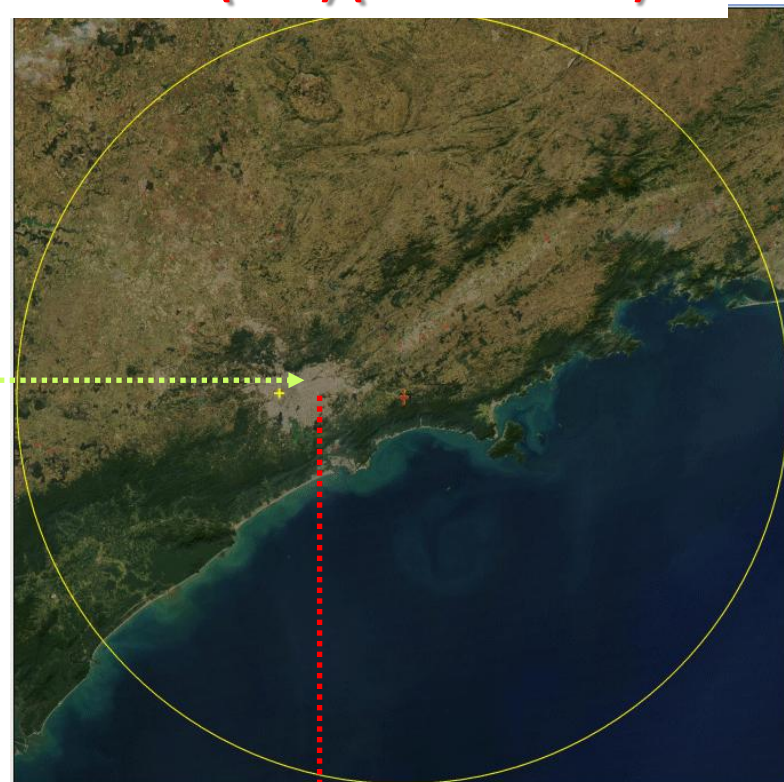
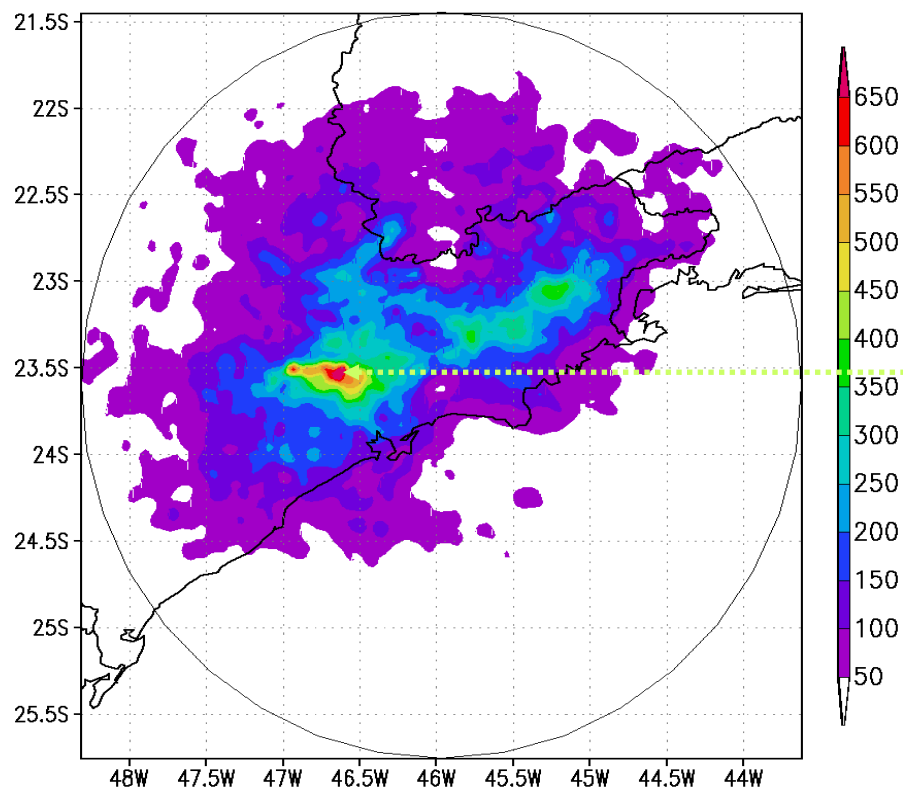
(Pereira Filho, 2010)

Balanço Hídrico - PEFI (mm)

Precipitação (P)	1290,5
Transprecipitação (T)	1002,1
Interceptação (I)	288,4
Vazão (Q)	285,6
Evapotranspiração (ETo)	1004,9

(Pereira Filho et al., 2002)

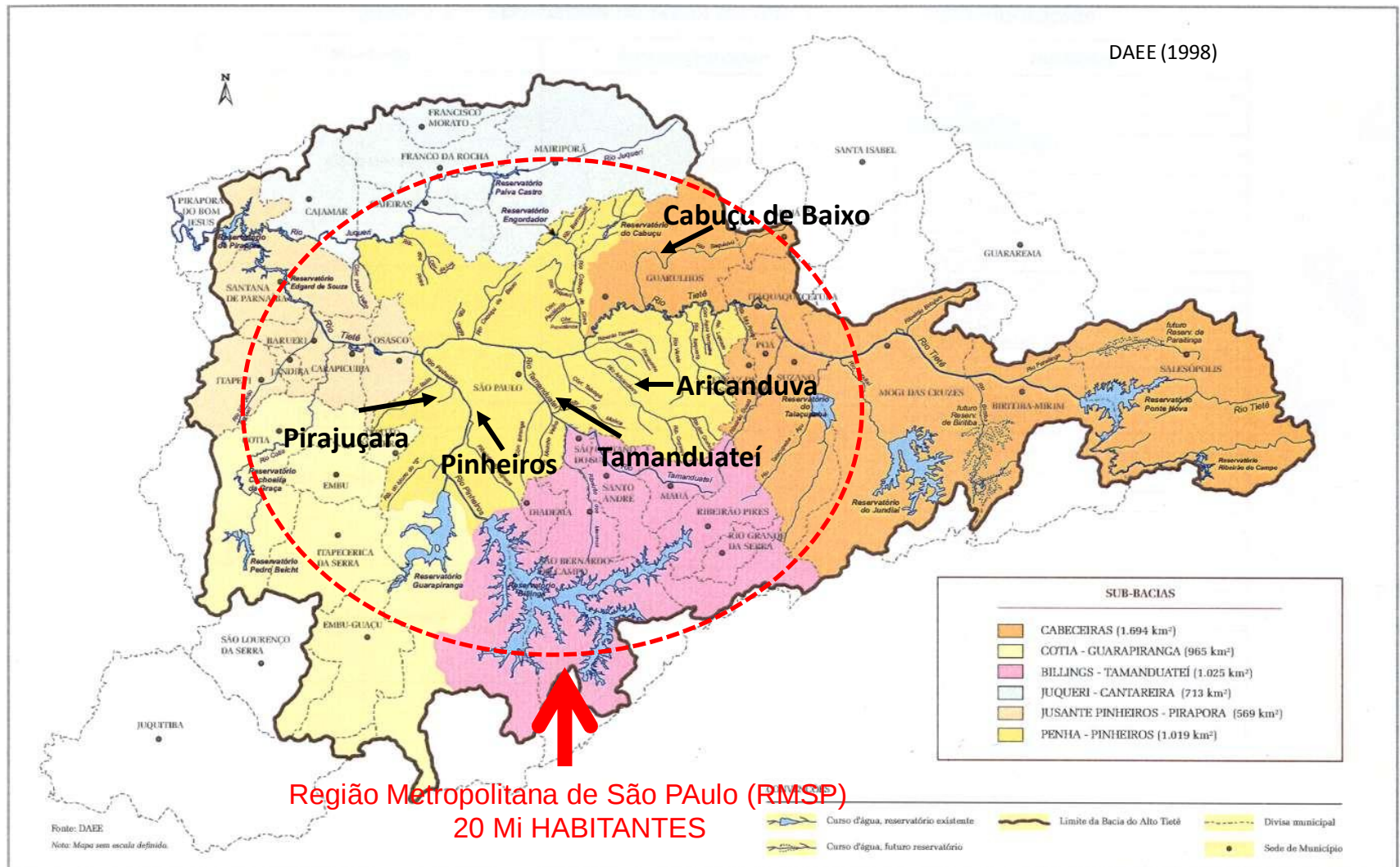
Efeitos Ilha de Calor e Brisa na Distribuição de chuva (mm) (2002 – 2004)



BRASIL – SÃO PAULO - RMSP



BACIA DO ALTO TIETÊ (6,000 km²)



CRESCIMENTO URBANO 1905 - 2005

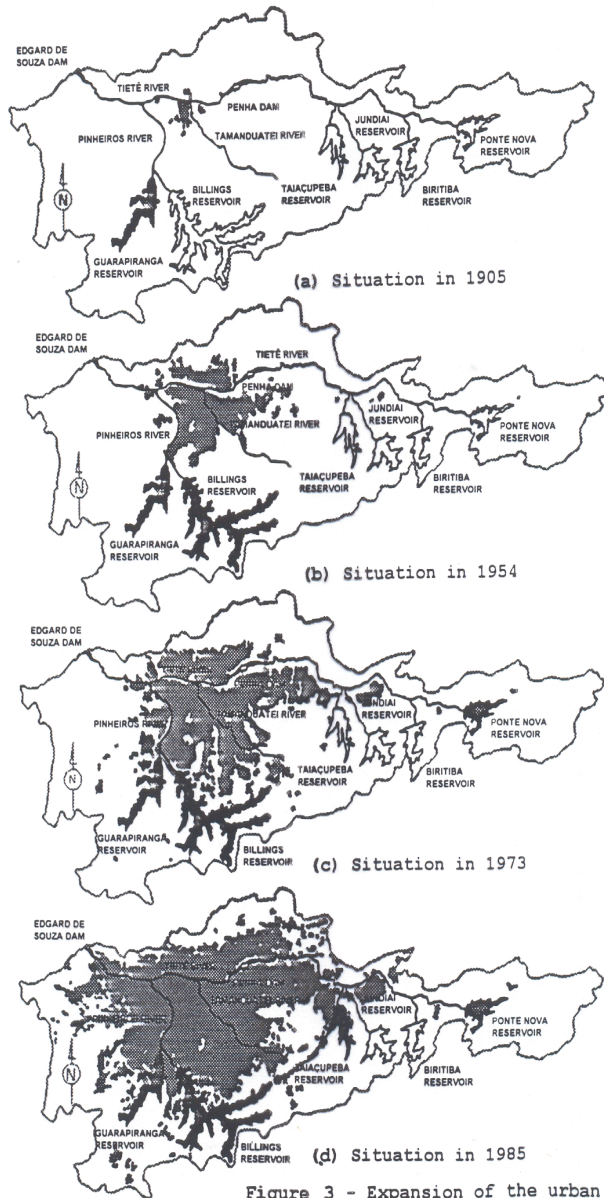
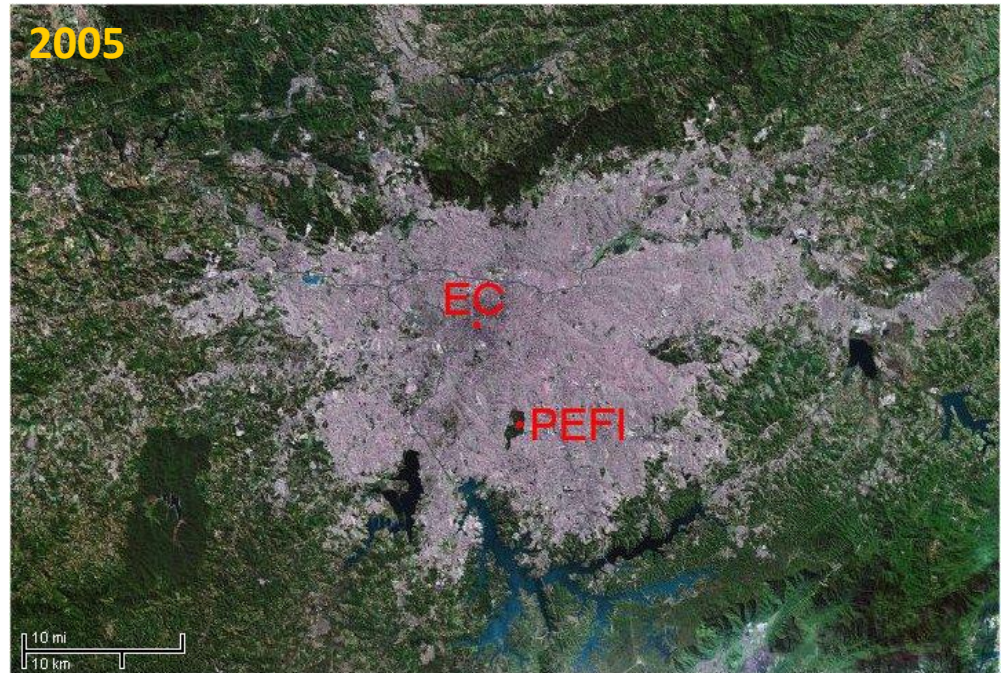


Figure 3 - Expansion of the urban area.



REPRESA DE GUARAPIRANGA - 1933



SANTO AMARO, RIVIERA PAULISTA

REPRESA DE GUARAPIRANGA - HOJE



AEROPORTO DE CONGONHAS - 1950



AEROPORTO DE CONGONHAS HOJE



SÃO PAULO, TERRA DA GARÇA - 1954



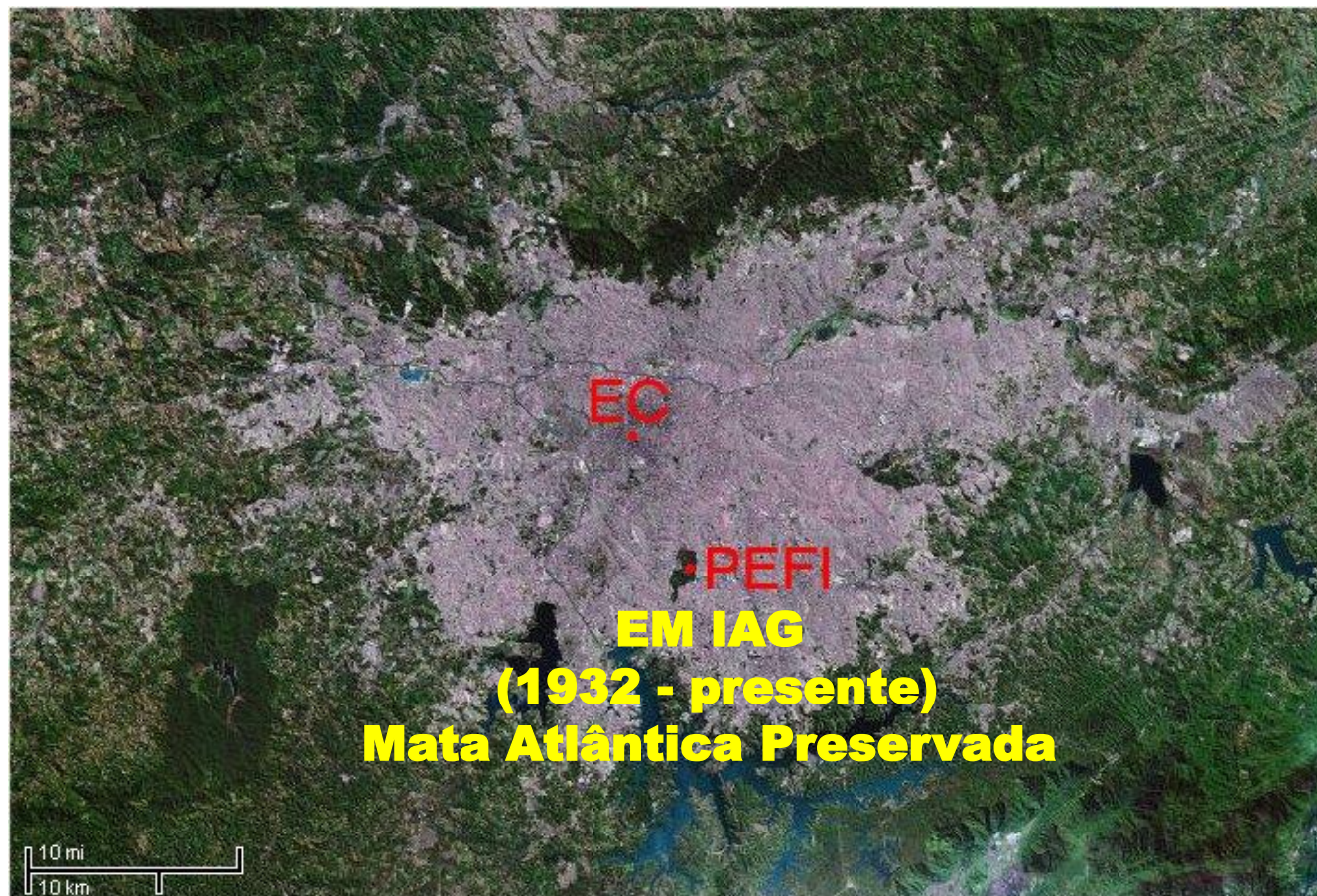
SÃO PAULO, DESERTO URBANO - HOJE



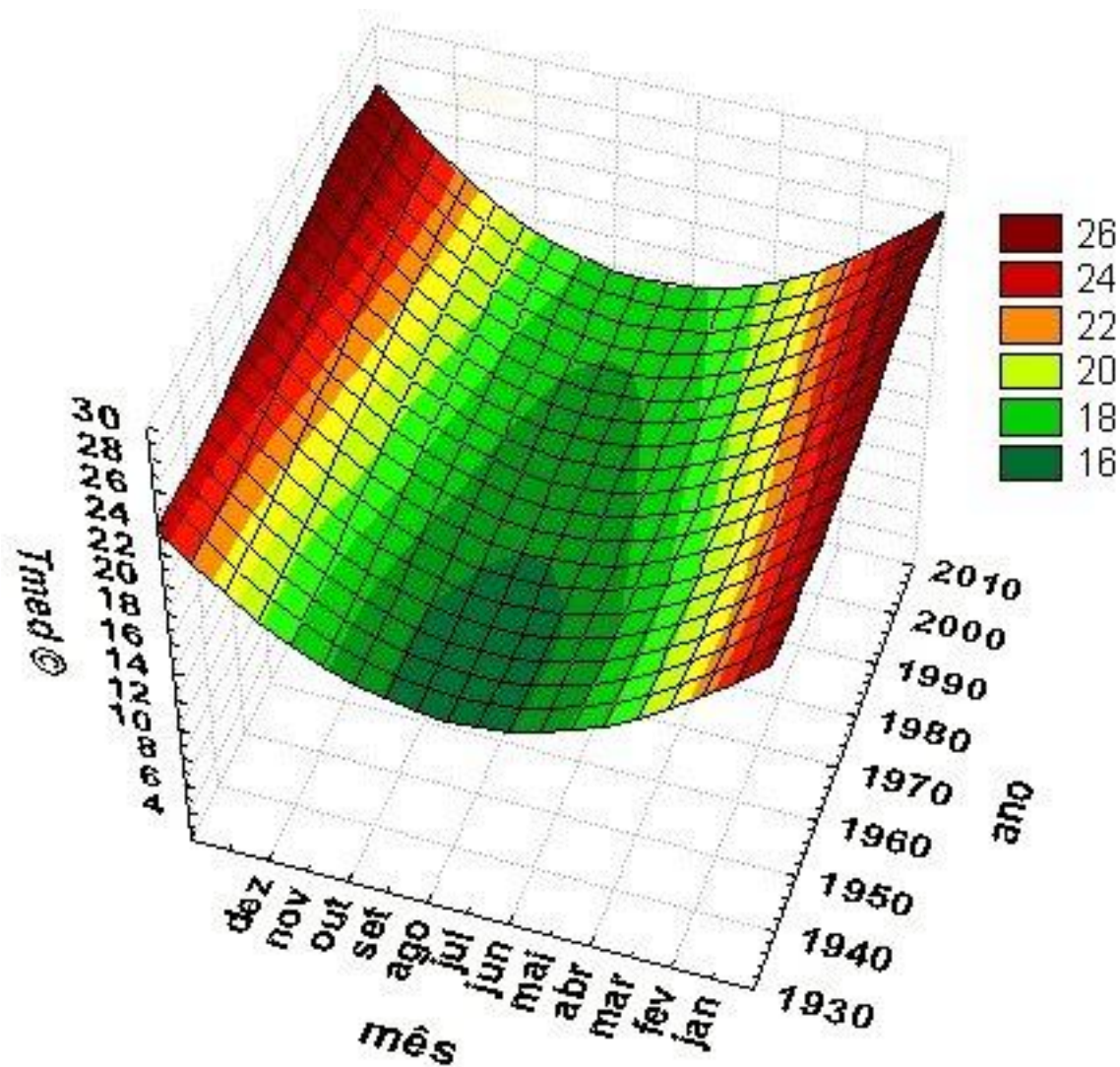
(FSP ,2011)

CLIMATOLOGIA DA RSMP

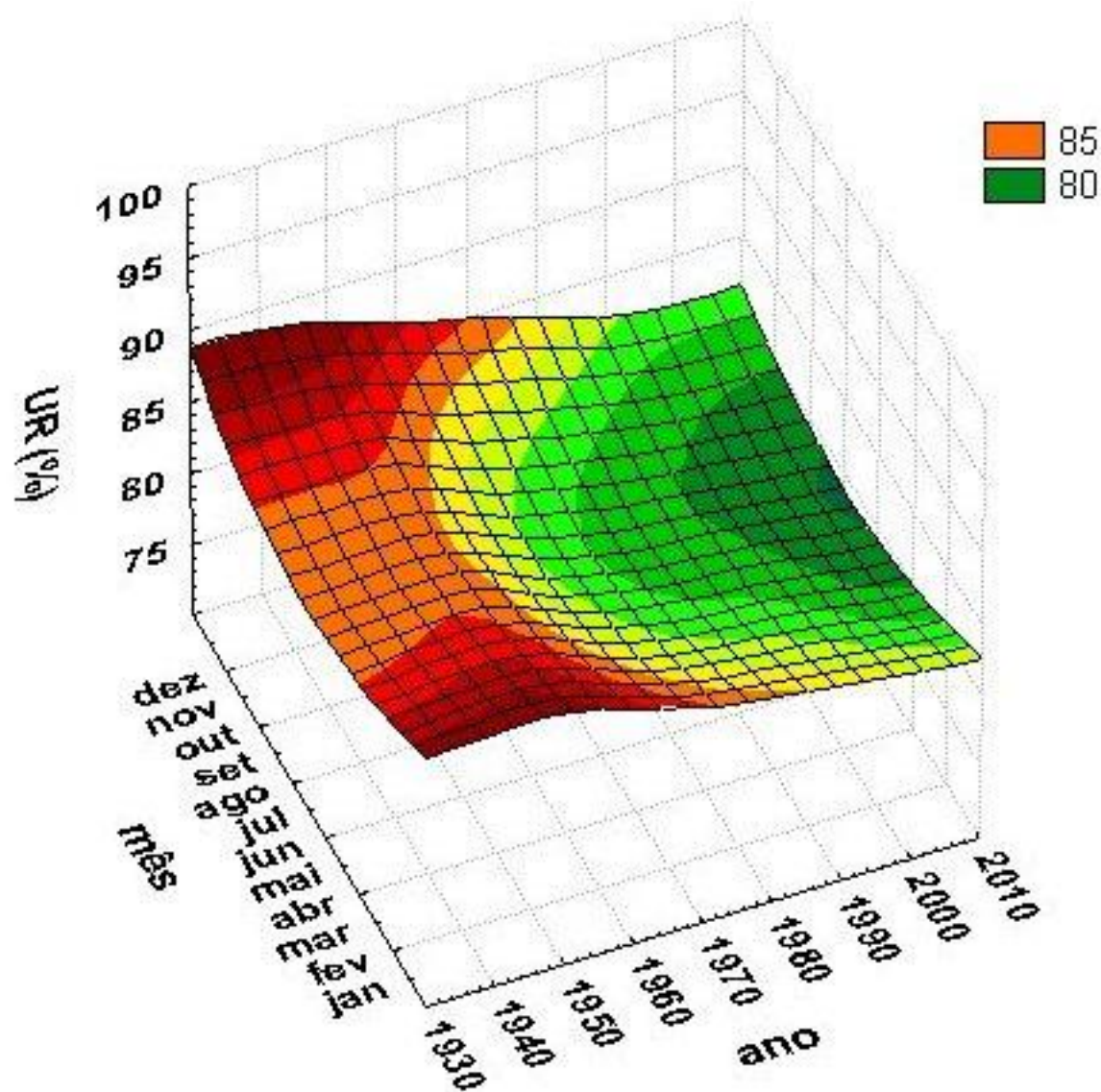
1936 - 2005



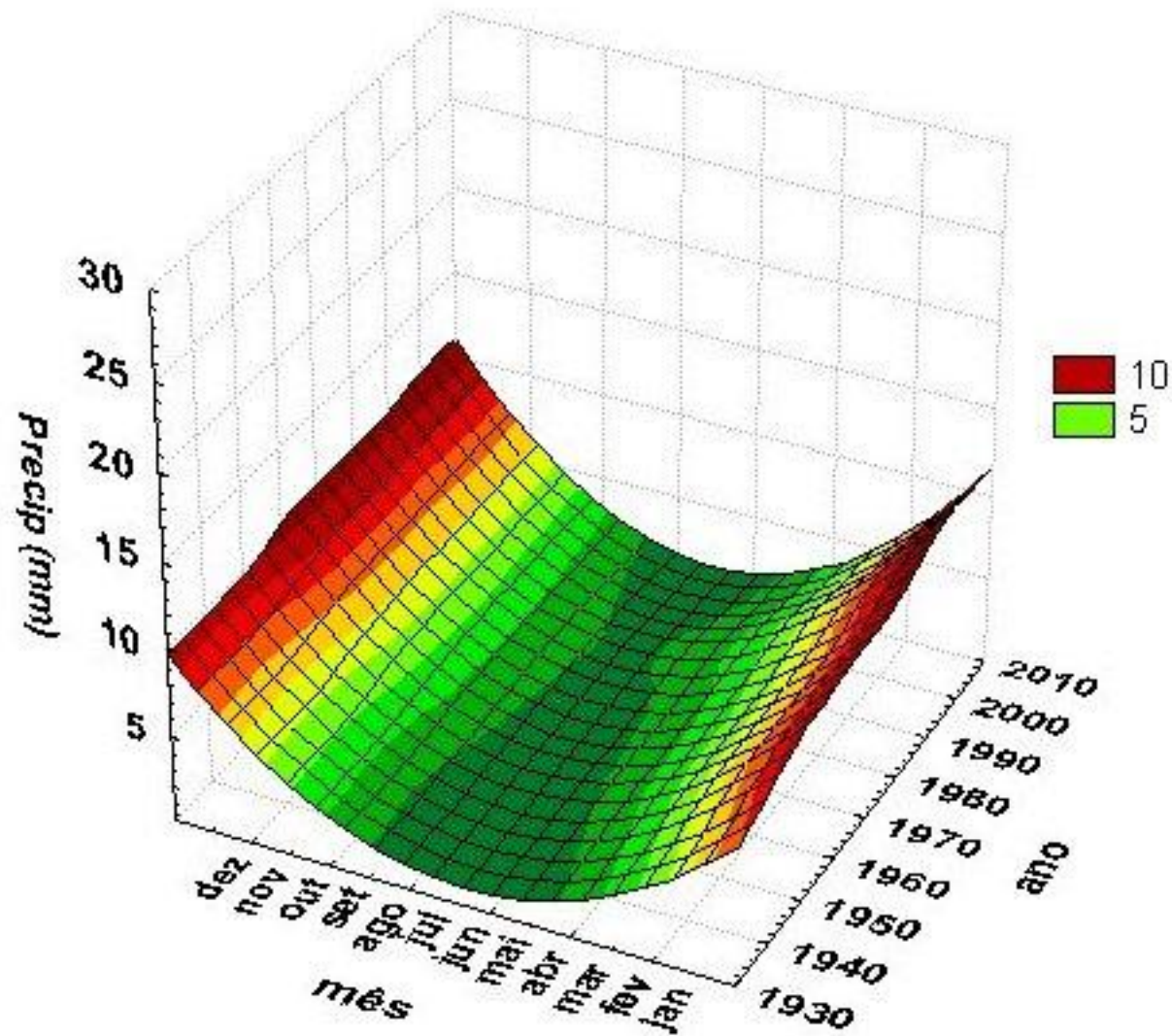
TEMPERATURA DO AR DIÁRIA 1936 - 2005



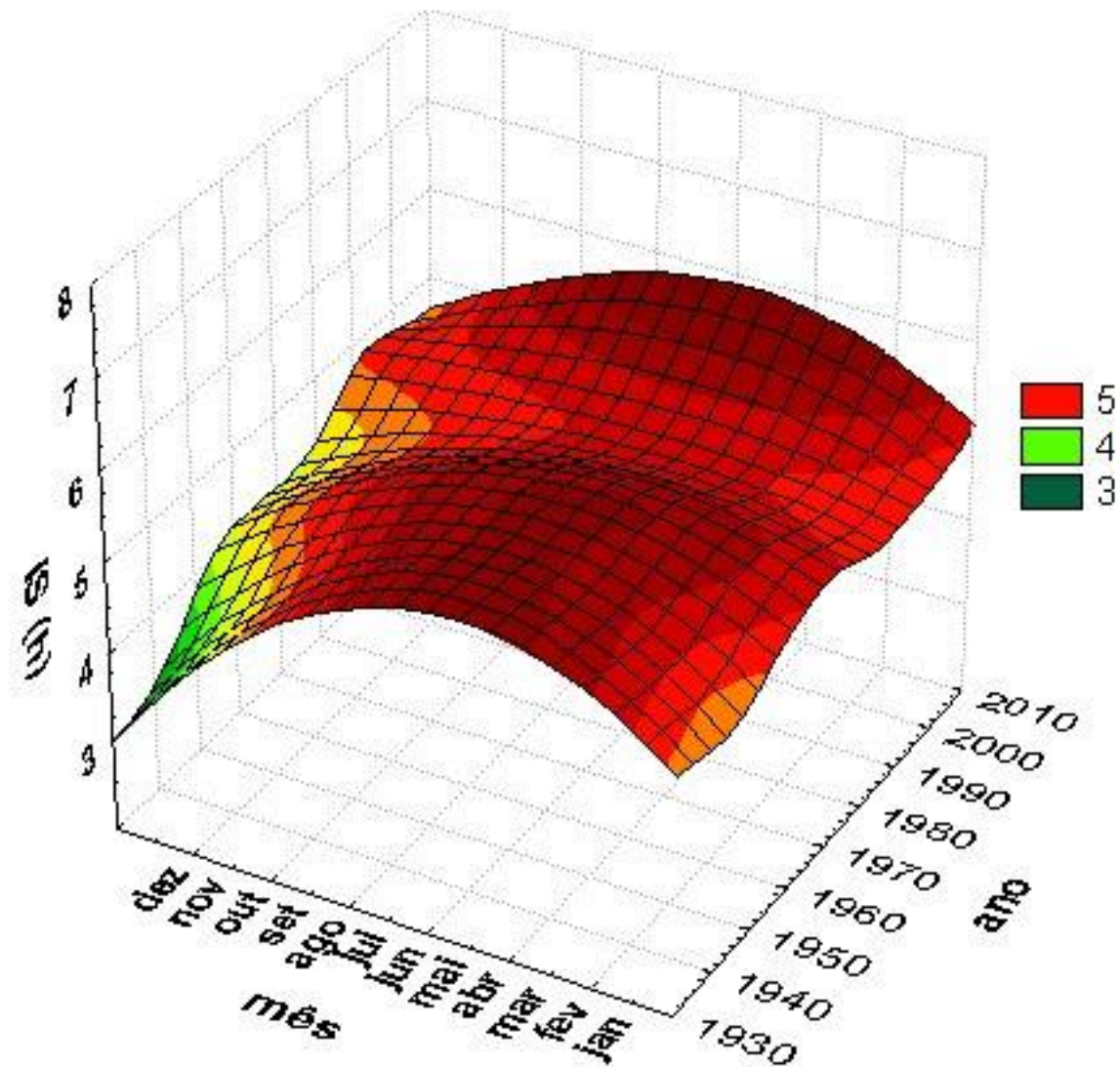
UMIDADE RELATIVA DIÁRIA 1936 -2005



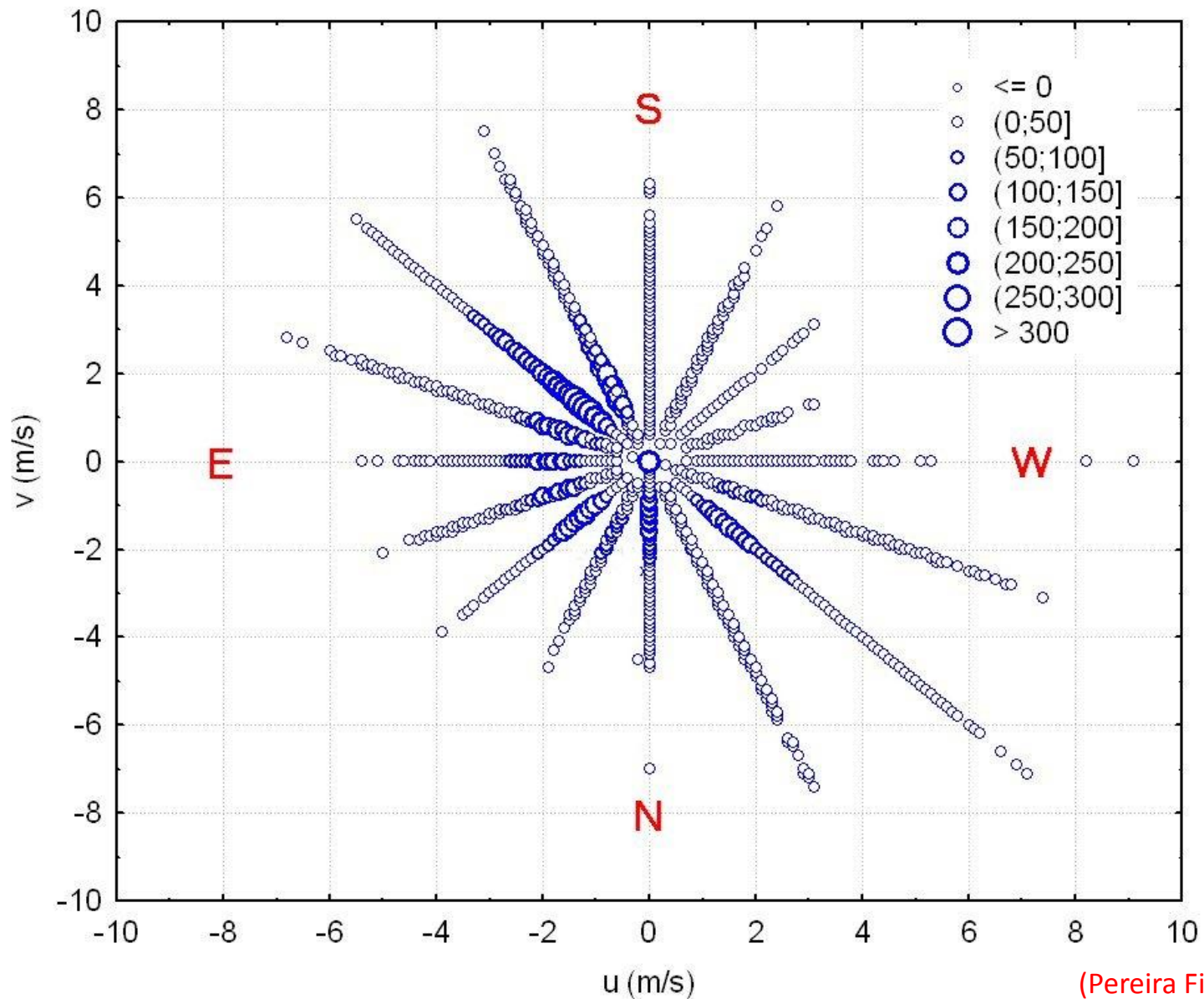
CHUVA DIÁRIA 1936 -2005



INSOLAÇÃO DIÁRIA 1936 -2005



ROSA DOS VENTOS 1936-2005



(Pereira Filho et al., 2006)

MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS NA RMSP:

**MAIS QUENTE
SECO**

MAIS TEMPESTADES

MENOS GAROA

MAIS POLUIÇÃO DO AR

**AS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS
SÃO LOCAIS OU GLOBAIS?**

TAR & UR 1936 -2005

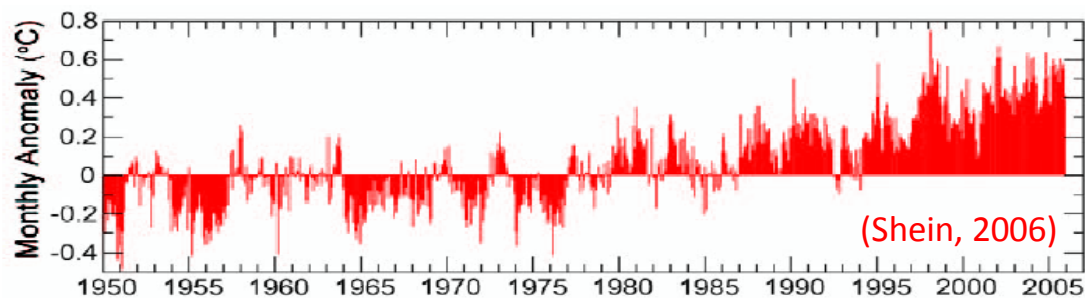
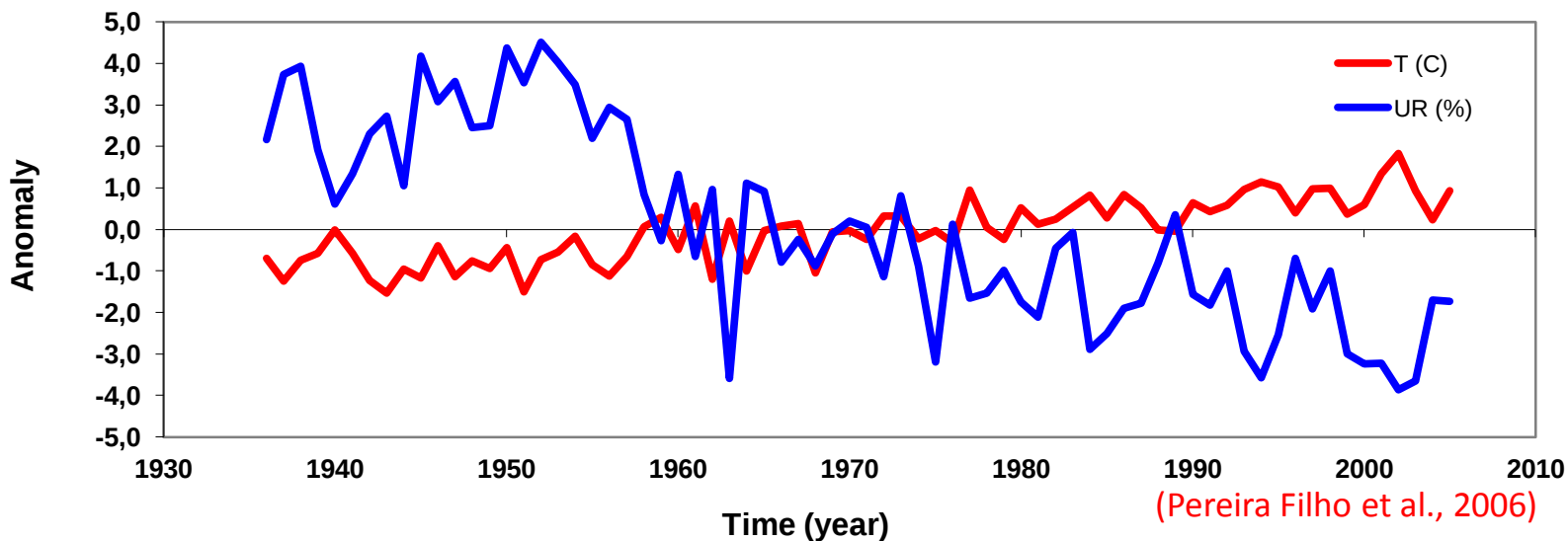


FIG. 2.2. Serial monthly surface temperature anomalies (°C) relative to a 1961–90 base period, based on Quayle et al. (1999). [Source: NOAA/NCDC]

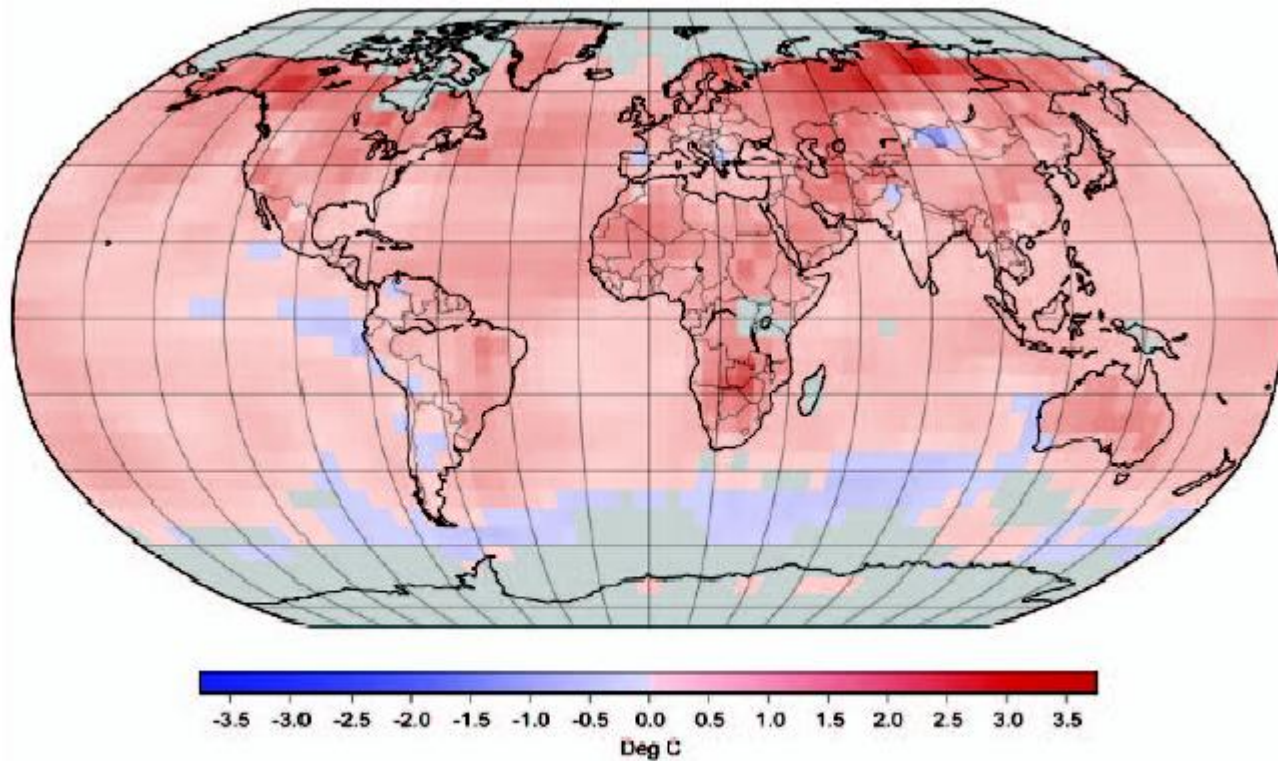
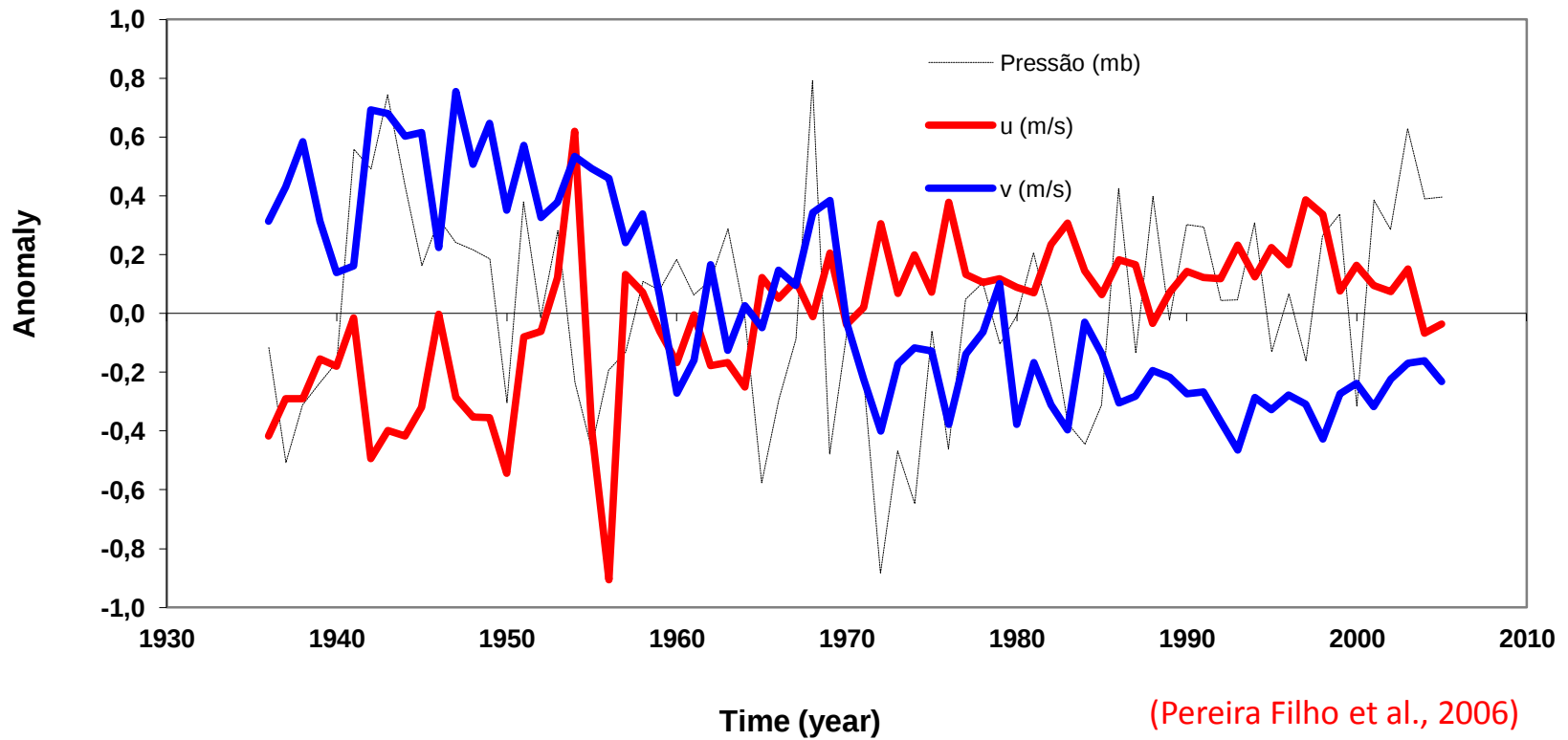
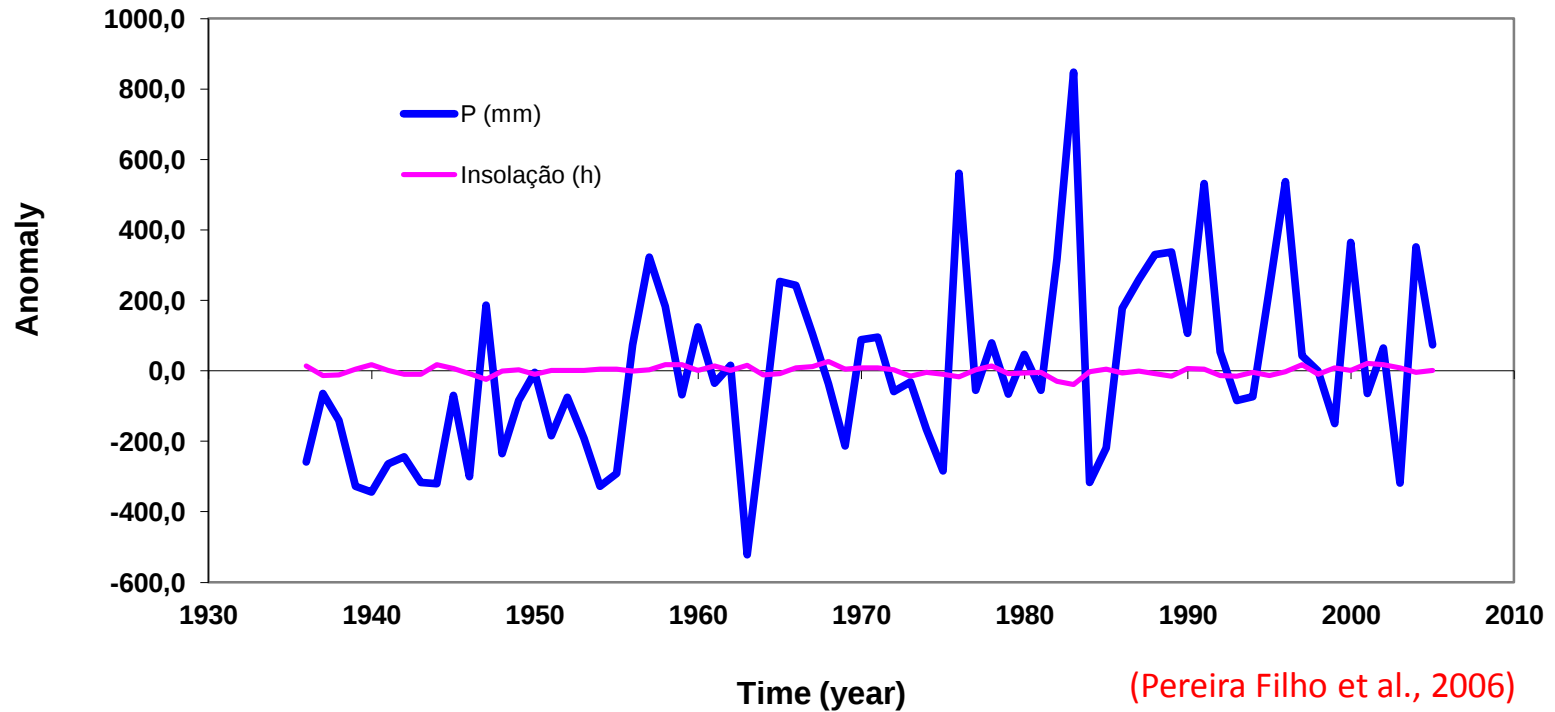


FIG. 2.4. Geographic distribution of surface air temperature anomalies (°C) in 2005 relative to the 1961–90 mean. [Source: NOAA/NCDC]
(Shein, 2006)

PRESSÃO DO AR E VENTO 1936 -2005



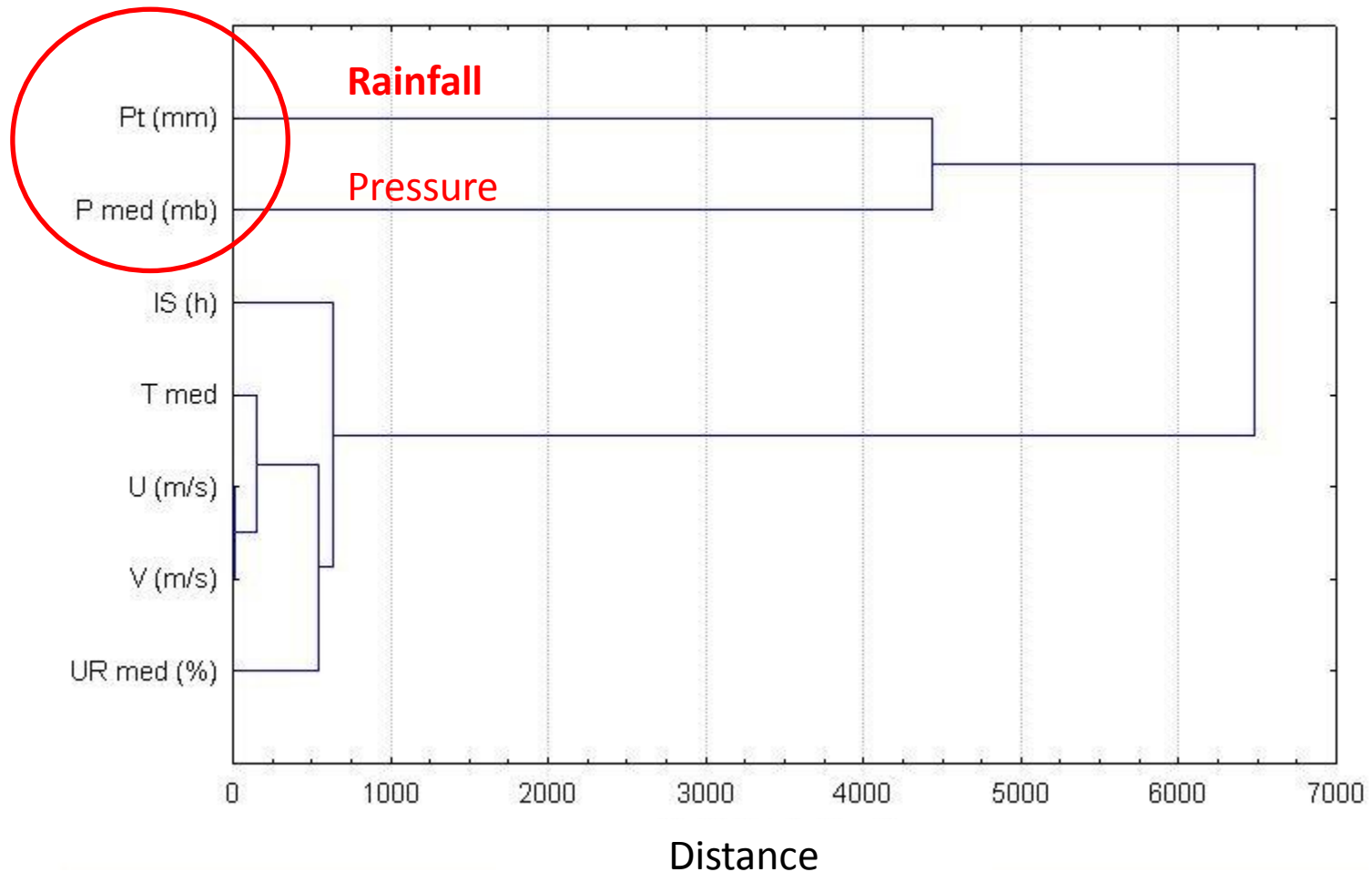
CHUVA E INSOLAÇÃO 1936 -2005



MUDANÇAS NO CLIMA LOCAL (+) E GLOBAL (-)

ANÁLISE DE AGRUPAMENTO (ANUAL) 1936-2005

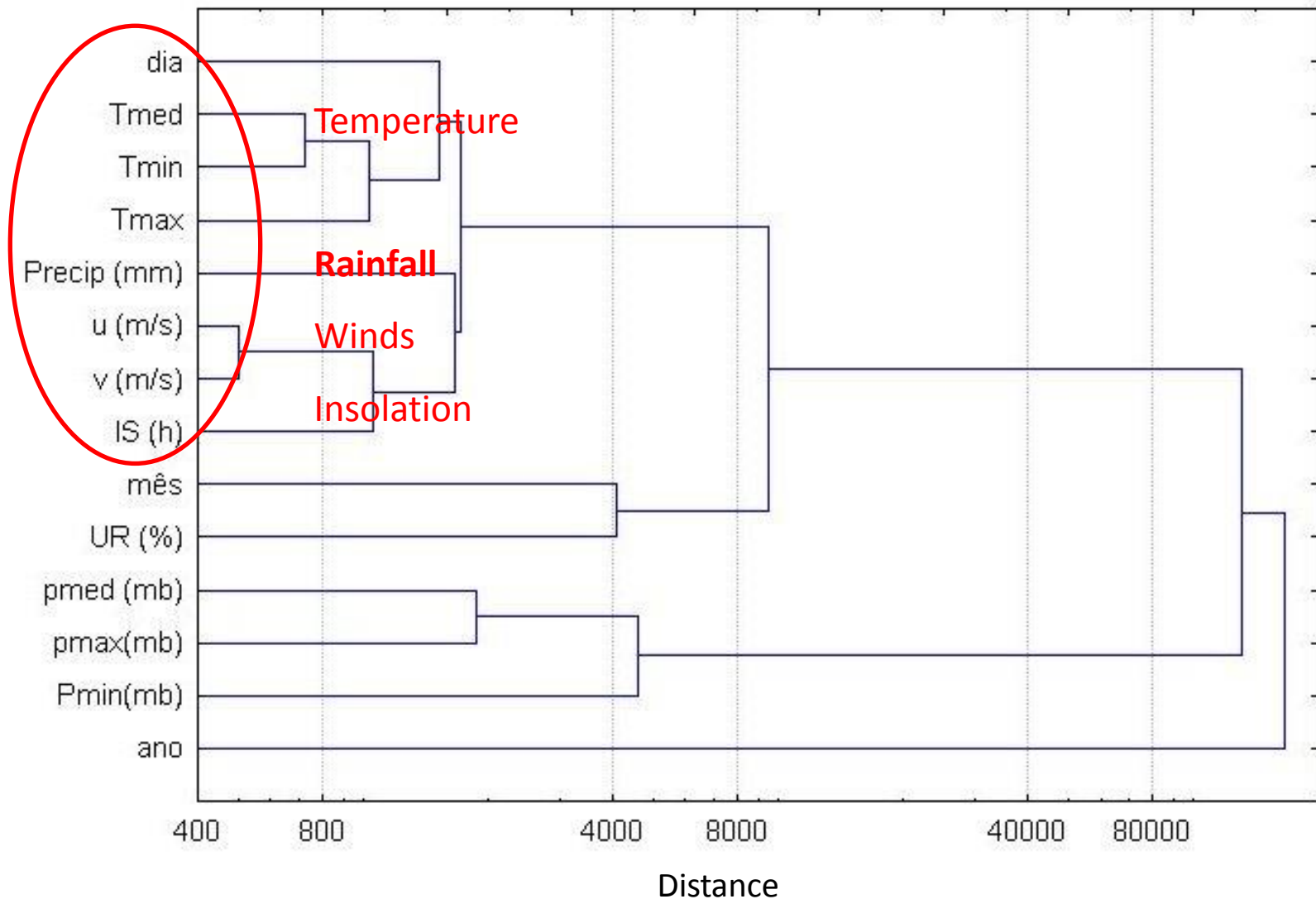
Seven Variables
Euclidean Distances



ANÁLISE DE AGRUPAMENTO (DIÁRIA)

1936-2005

Fourteen Variables
Euclidean Distances

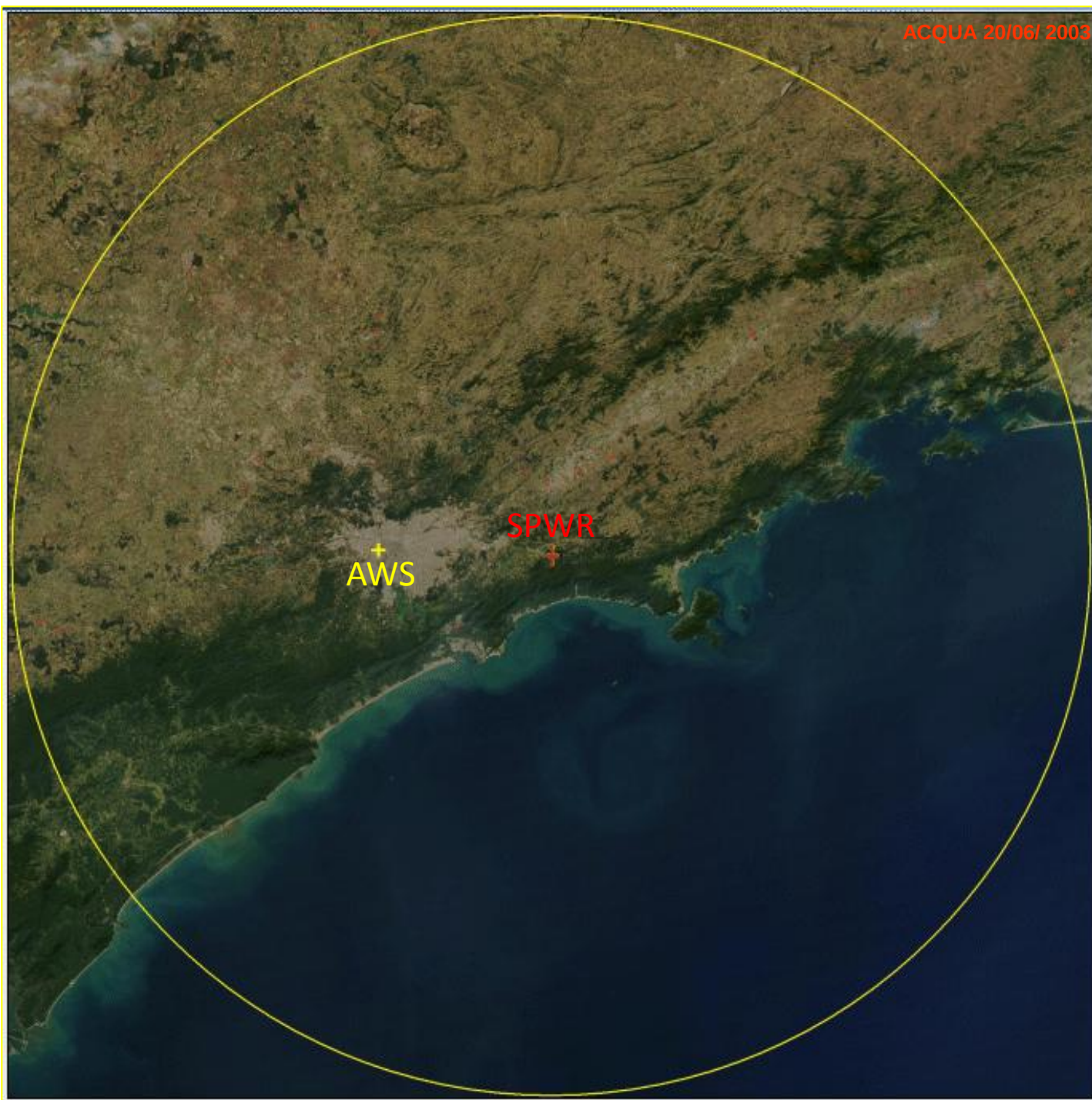


IMPACTOS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS LOCAIS NA CHUVA SOBRE A RMSP

ACQUA 20/06/ 2003

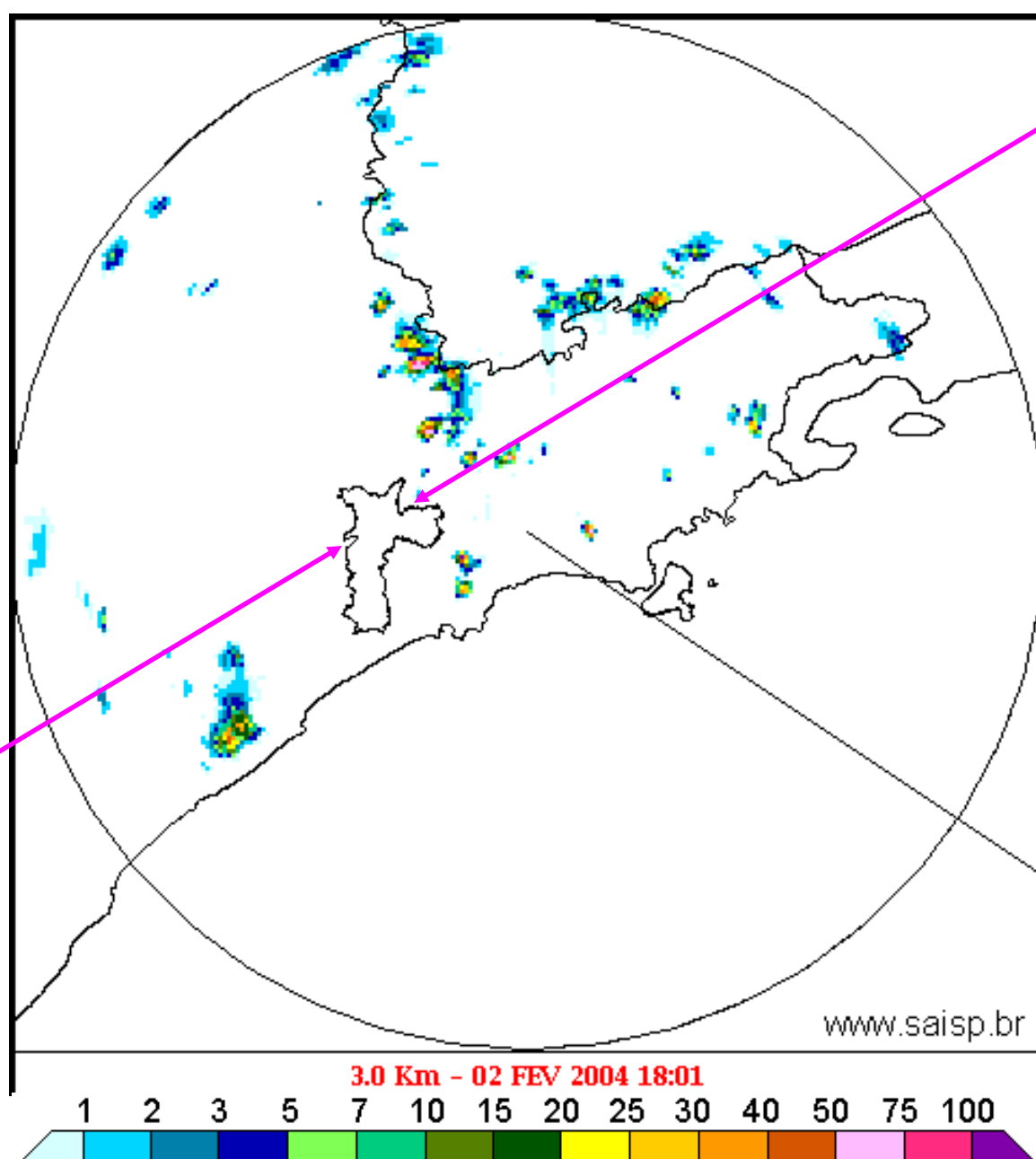
+
AWS

SPWR



ZONA SUL

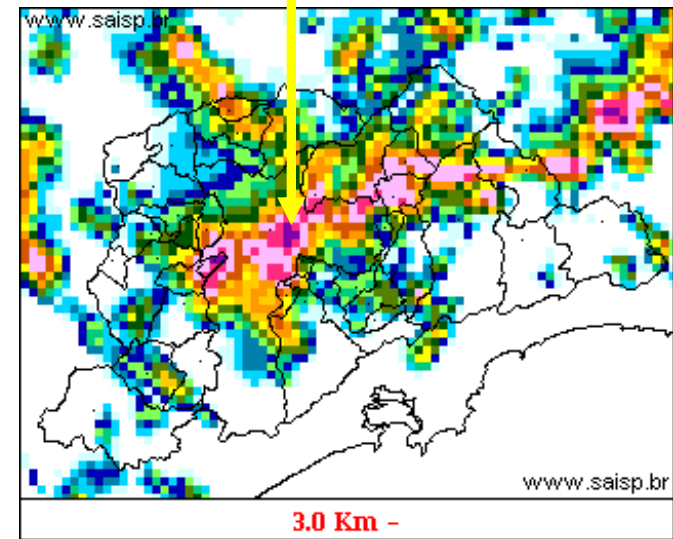
ZONA LESTE



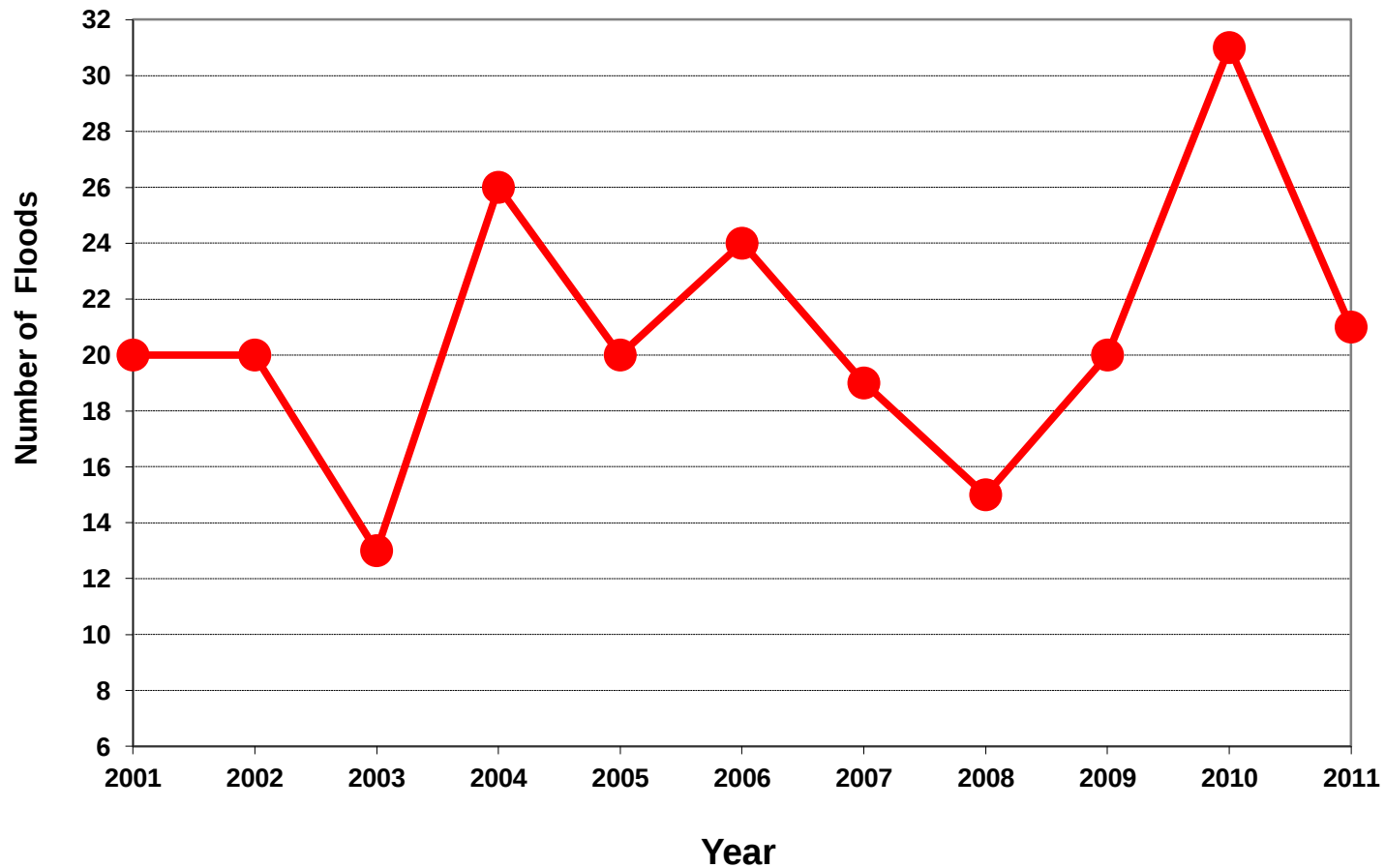
ENCHENTES



RIO ARICANDUVA



NÚMERO DE ENCHENTES NA CIDADE DE SÃO PAULO 2001 A 2011



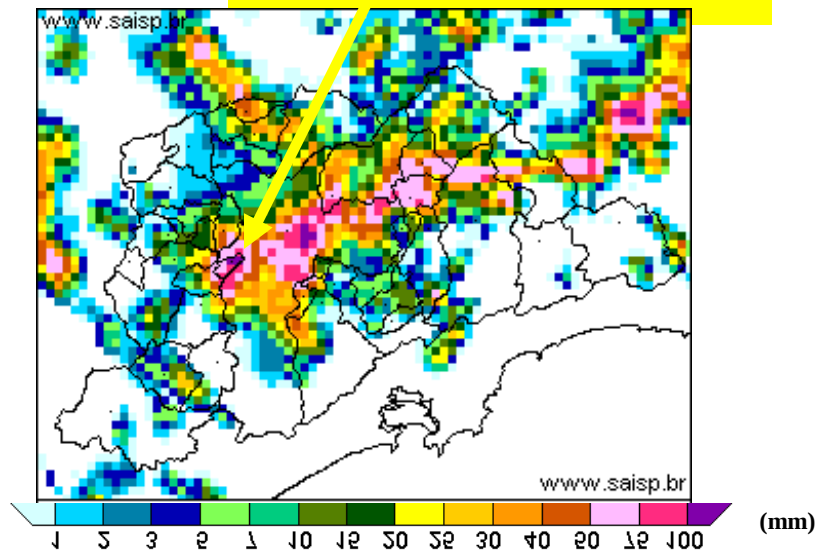
Inundação

02-02-2004



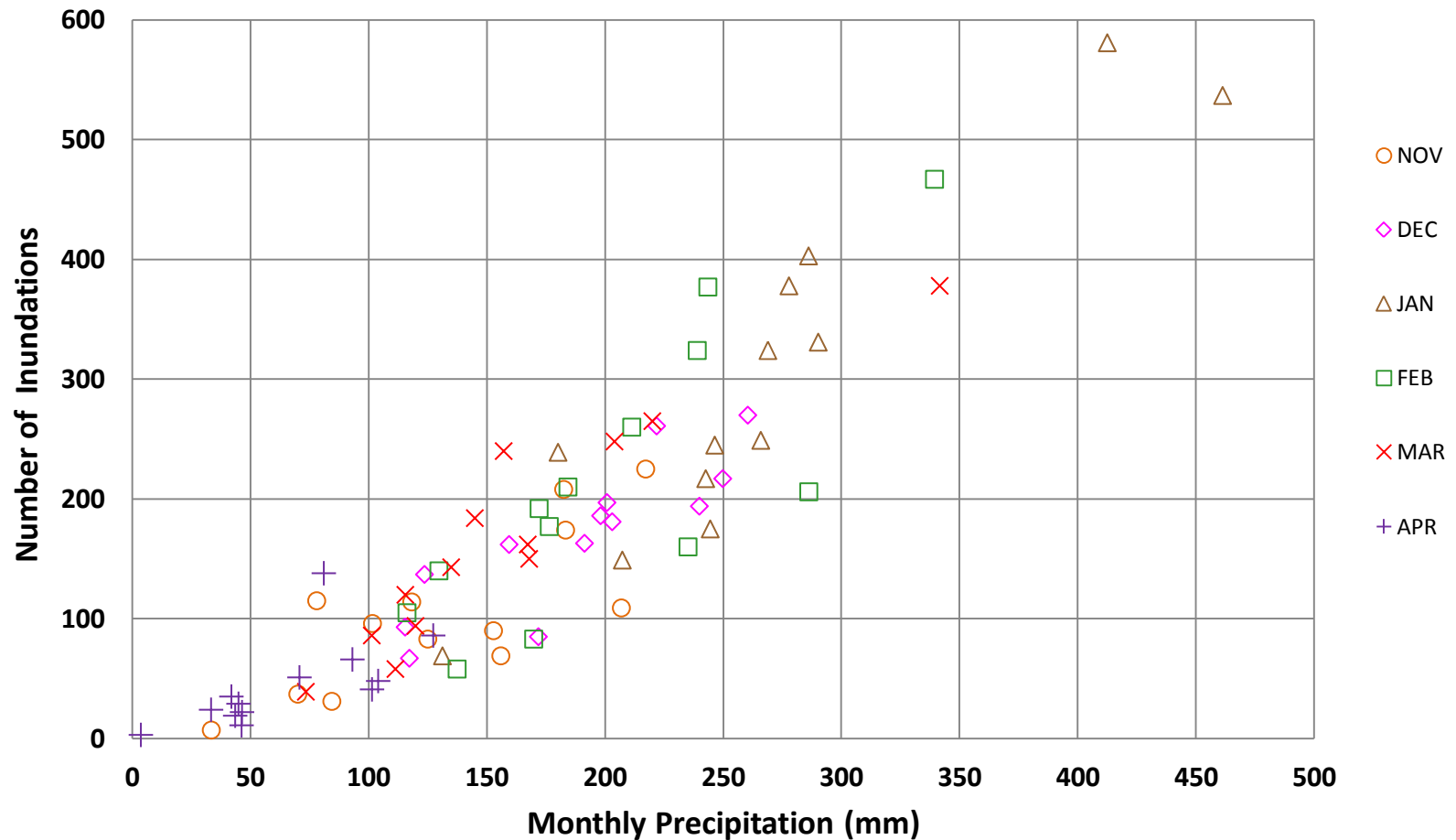
Fonte: OESP

MORUMBI

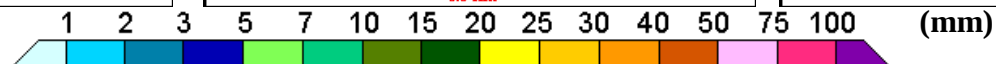
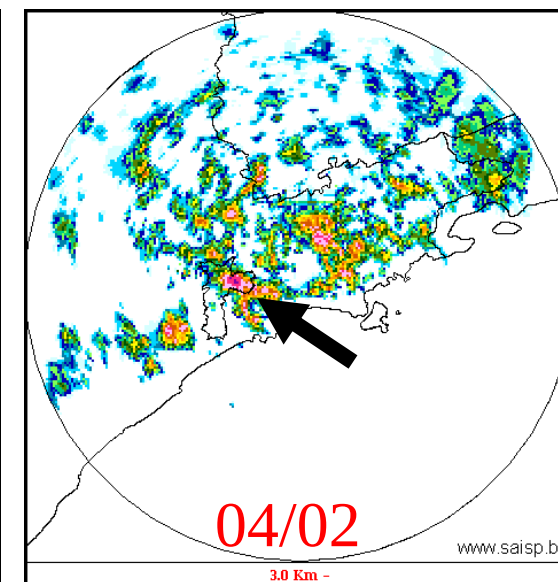
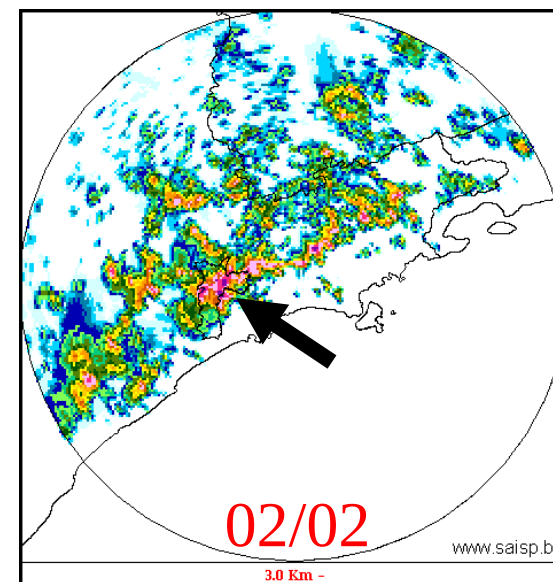
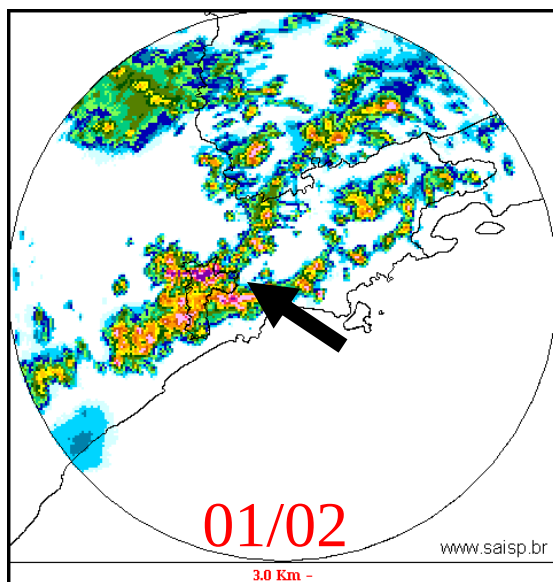
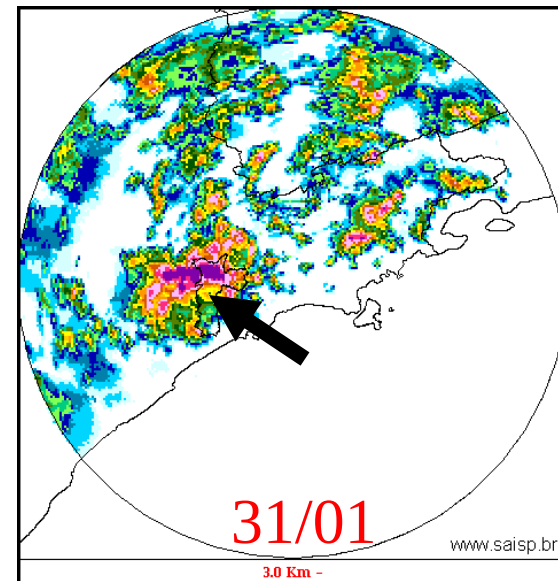
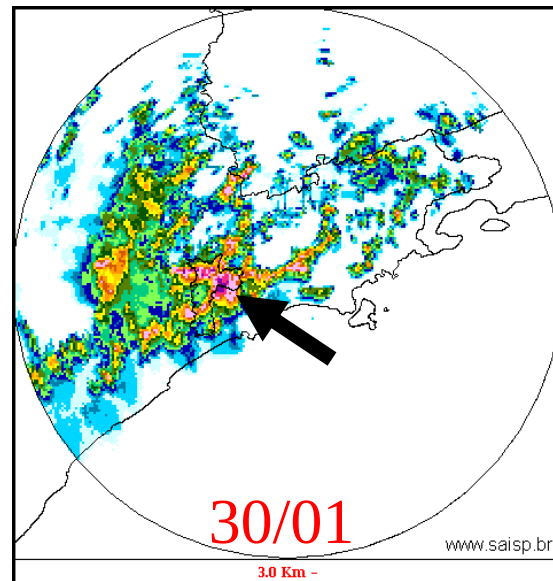
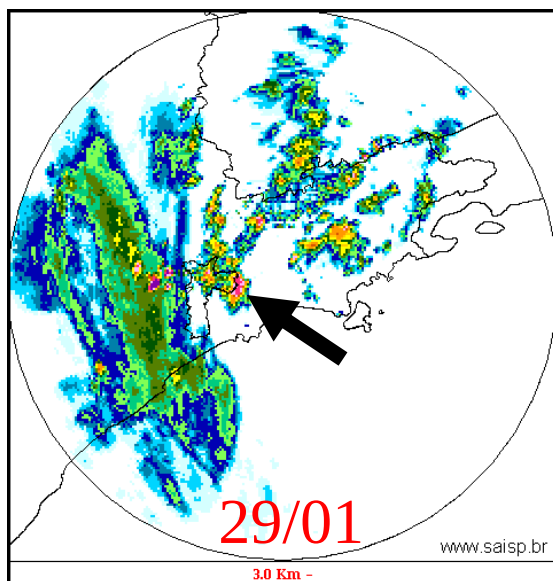


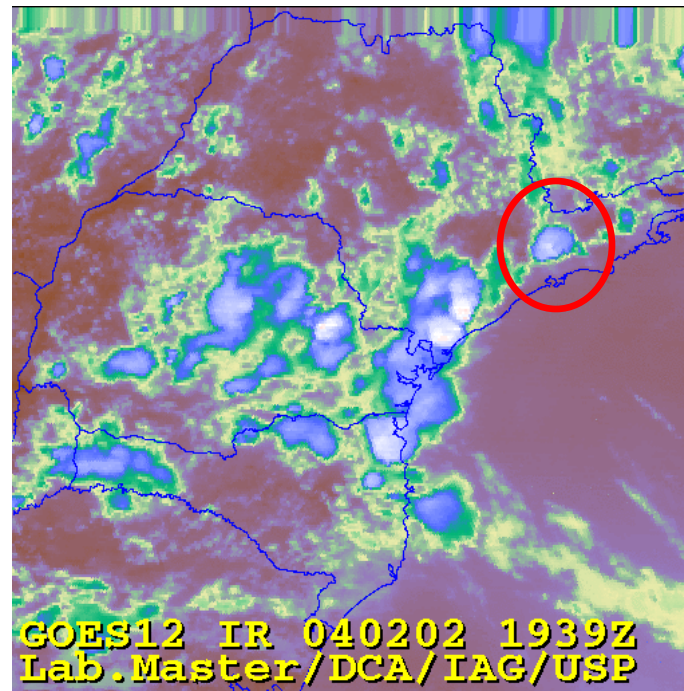
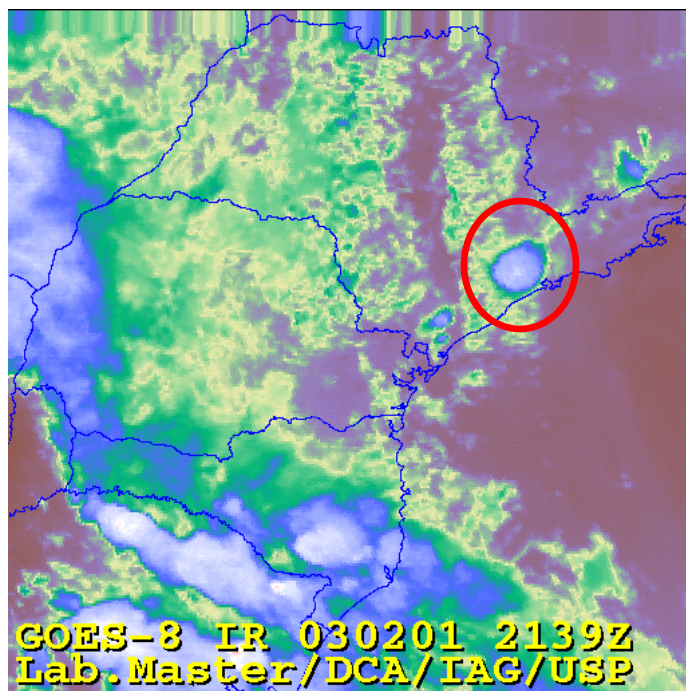
Fonte: OESP

Inundações na Cidade de São Paulo 1999 to 2011

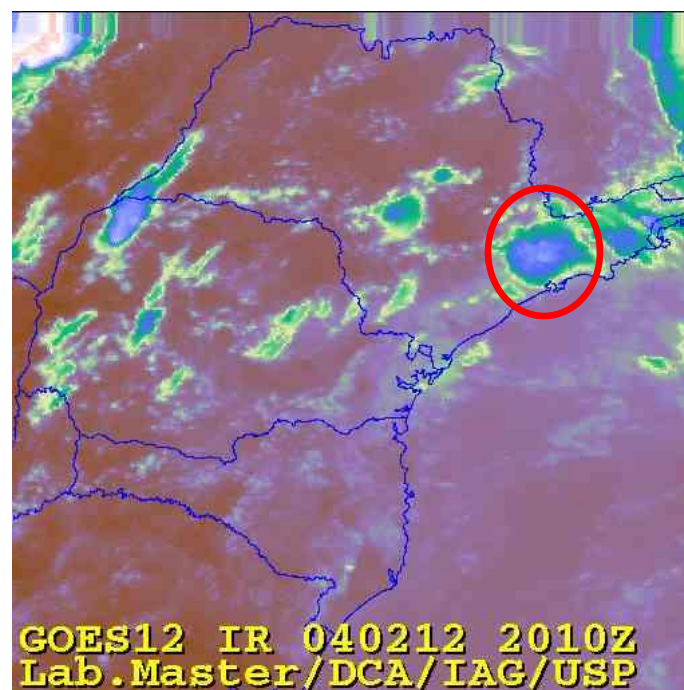
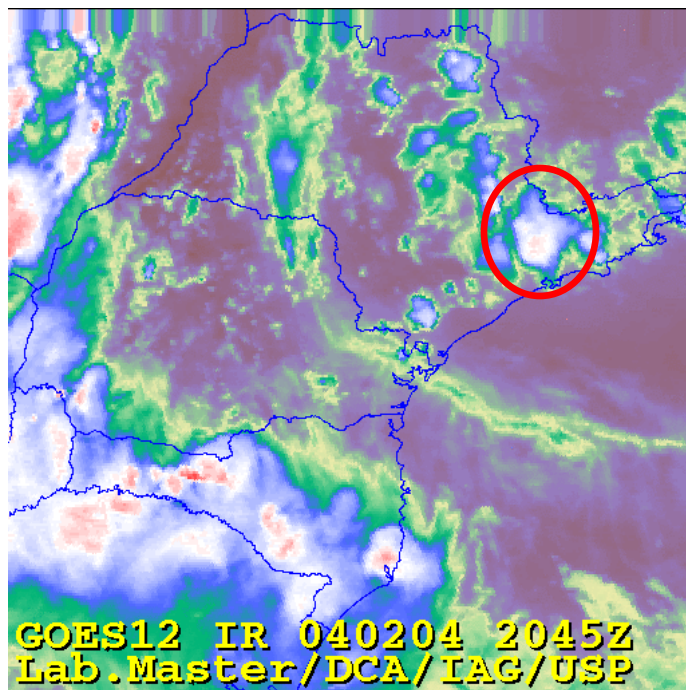


CHUVA DIÁRIA NA RMSP - ENCHENTES DE 2004

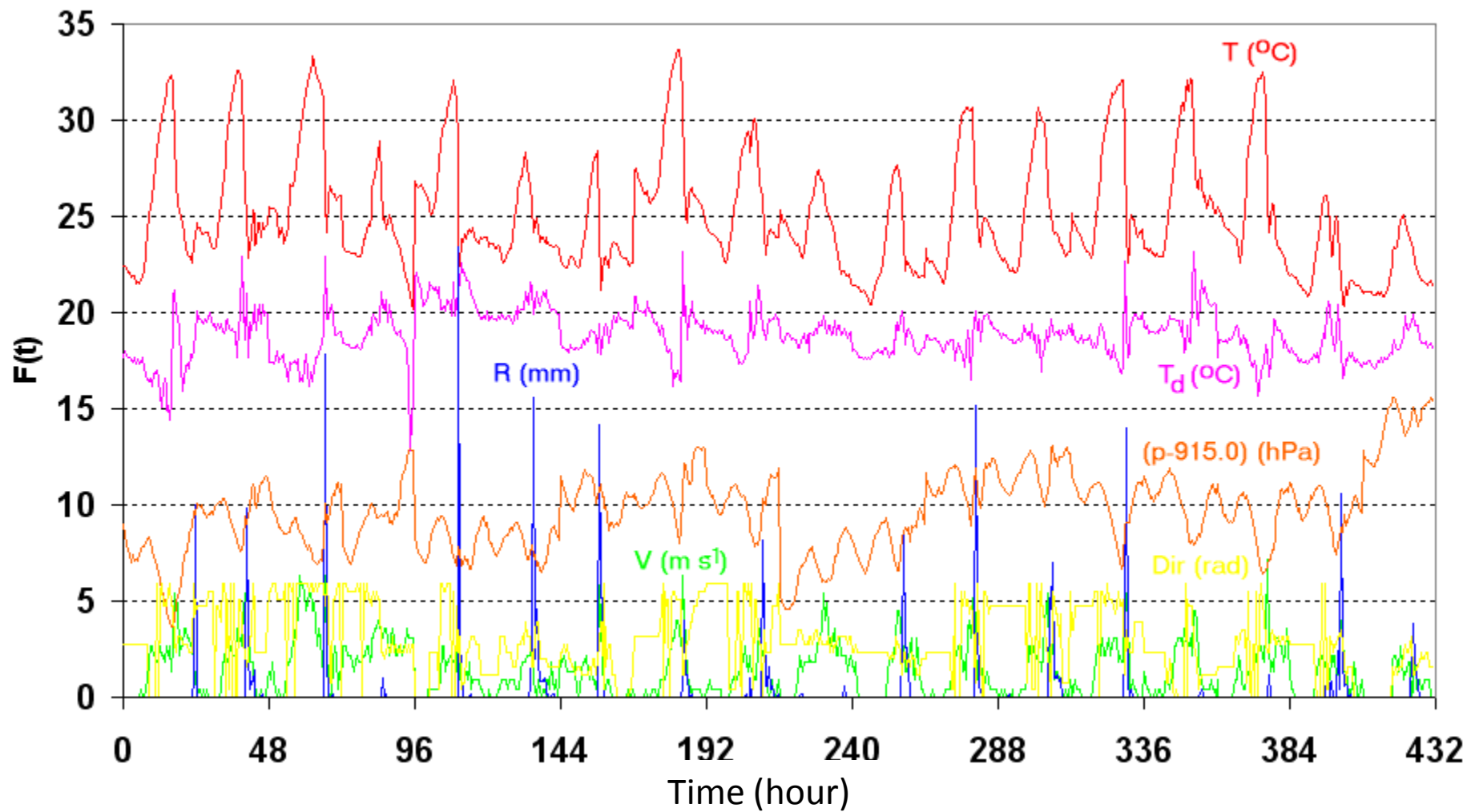




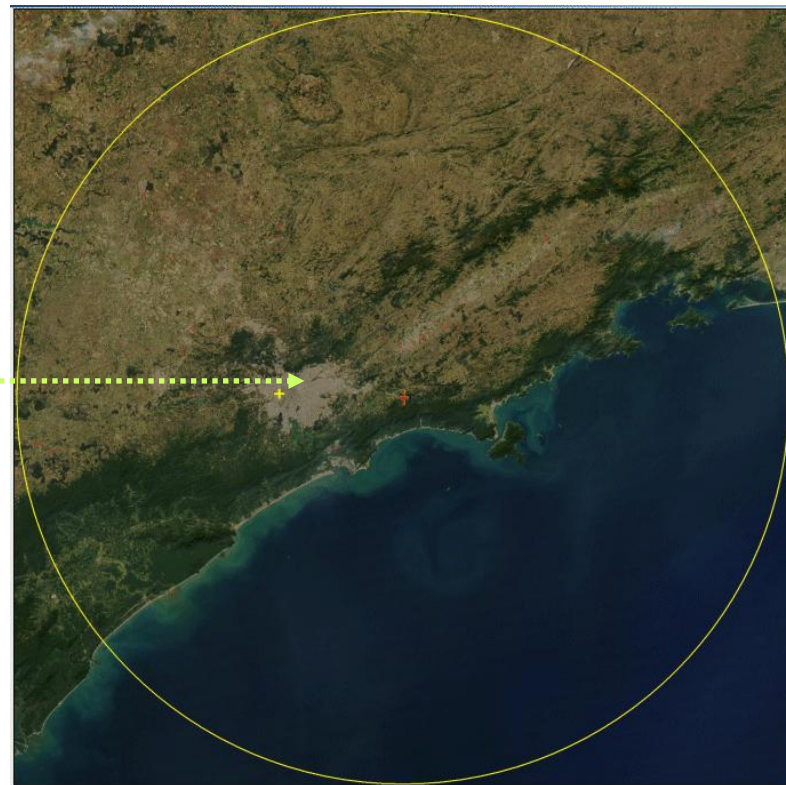
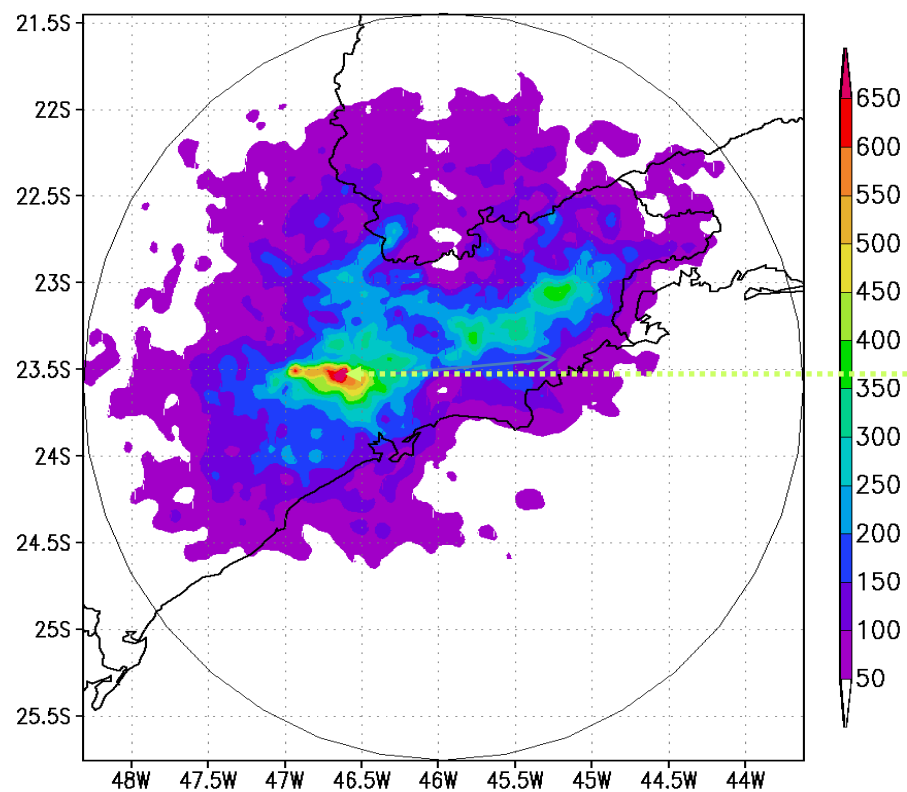
GOES-12 IR



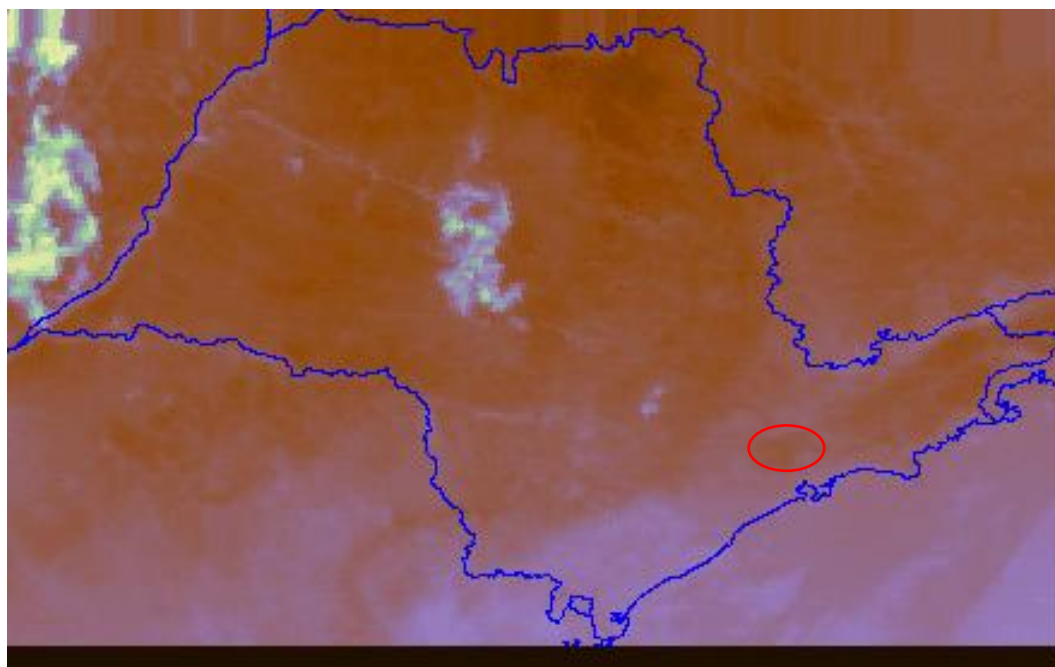
ENCHENTES CAUSAS PELA ILHA DE CALOR E BRISA MARINHA 2002 A 2004



CHUVA TOTAL (mm) – BRISA & IC (2002 – 2004)

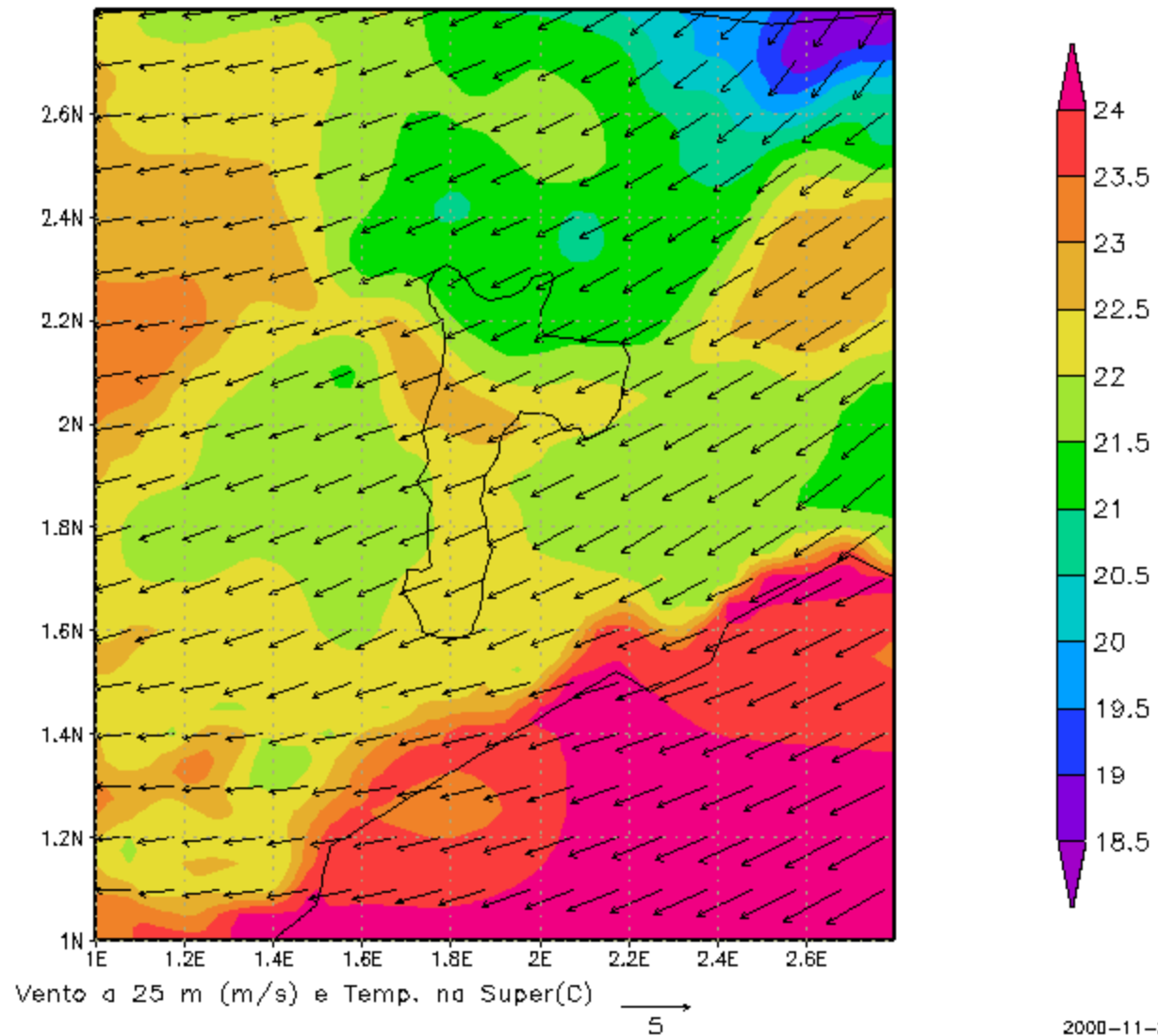


ILHA DE CALOR NA RMSP



Brisa do Mar simulada com ARPS

Horario: 1 Z

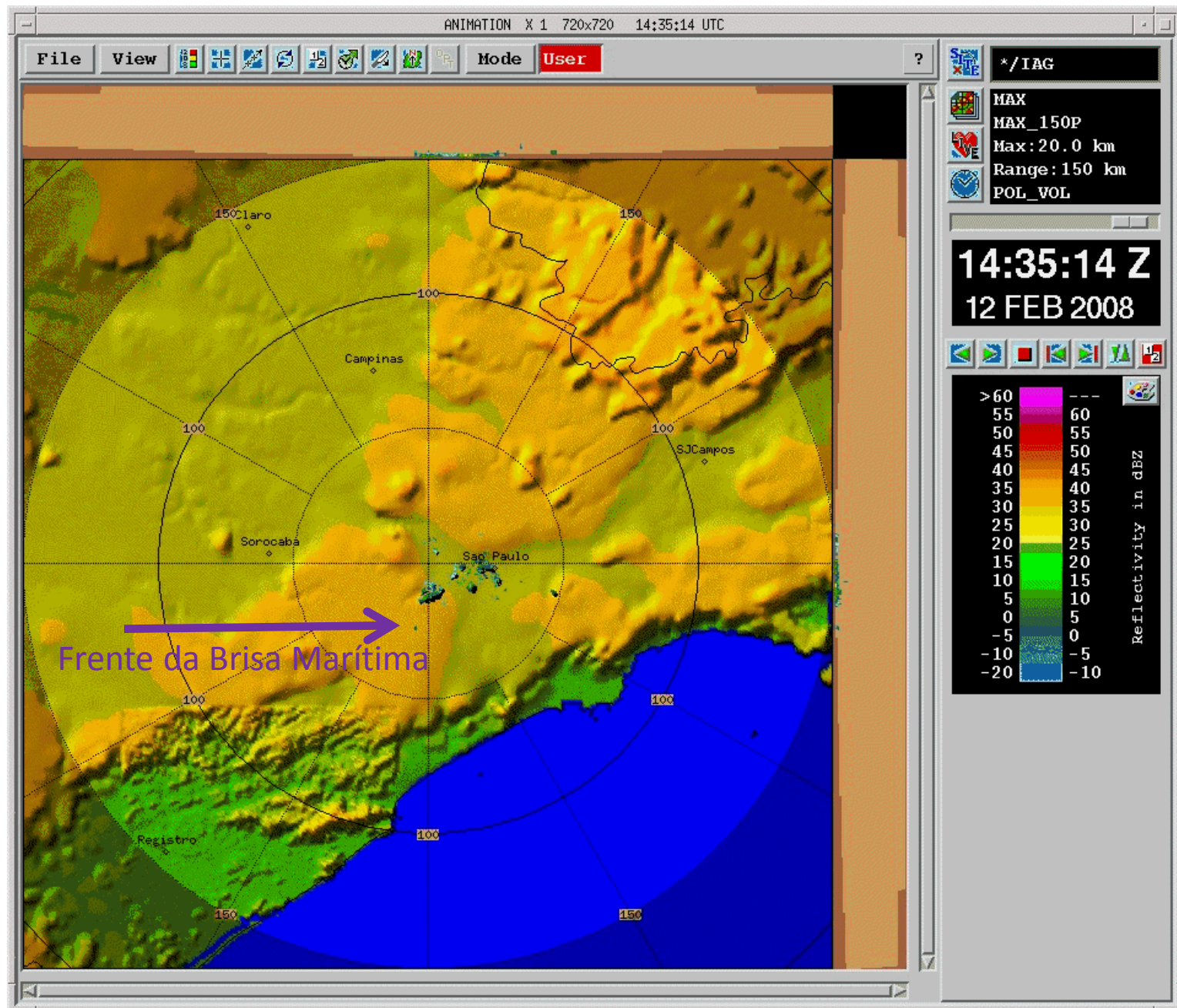


GrADS: COLA/IGES

2000-11-23-10:39

(Pereira Filho et al., 2002)

RADAR MXPOL – LABHIDRO IAG USP

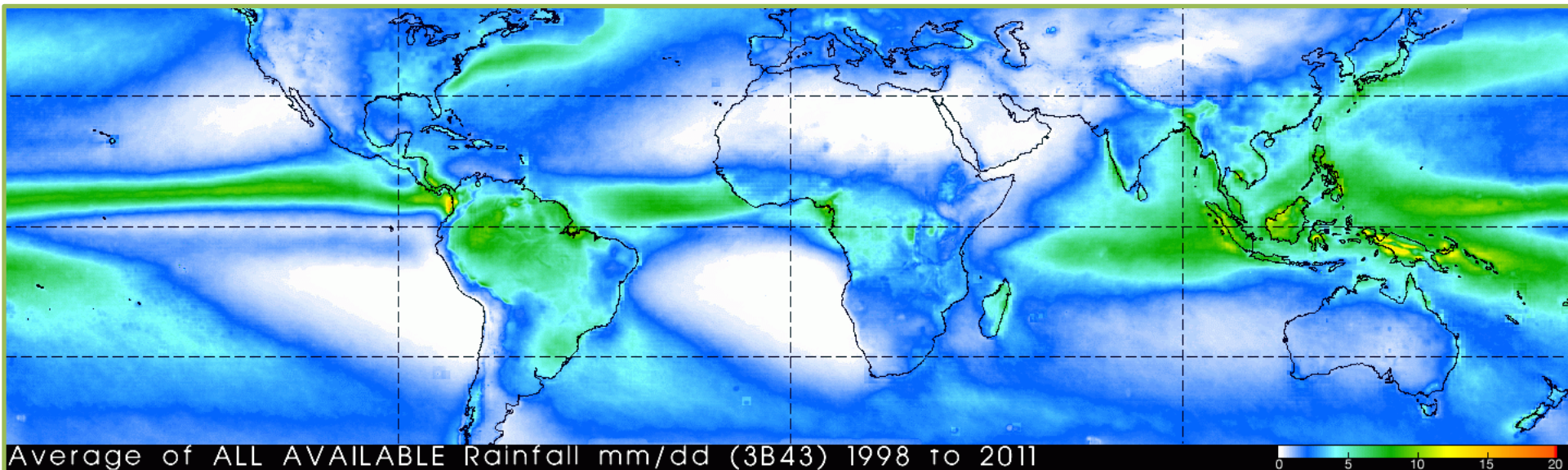
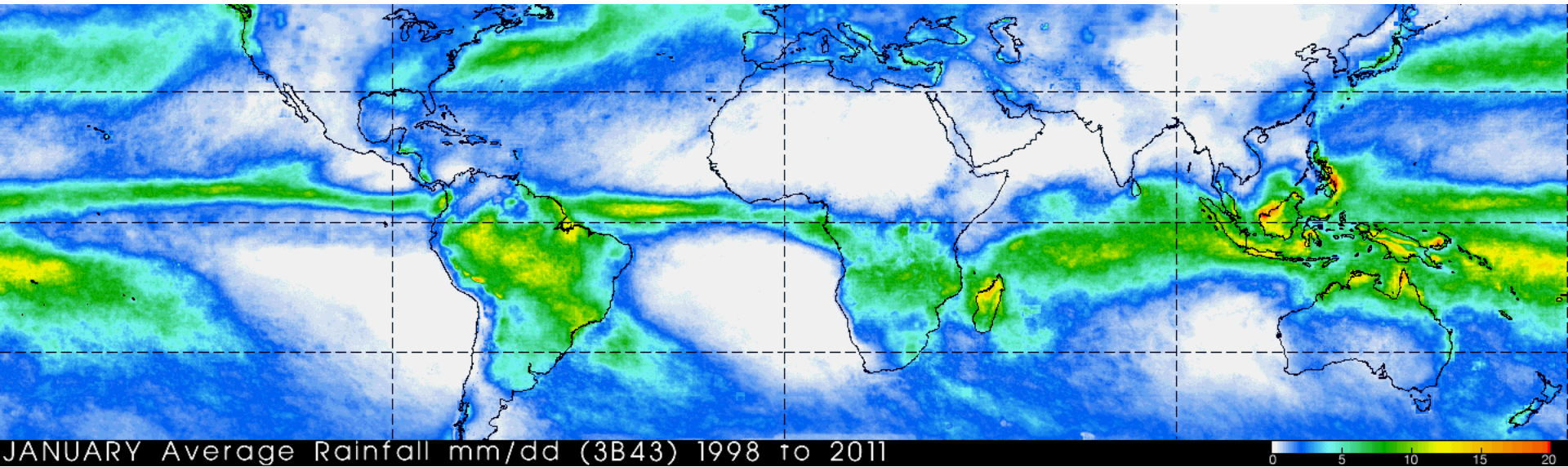


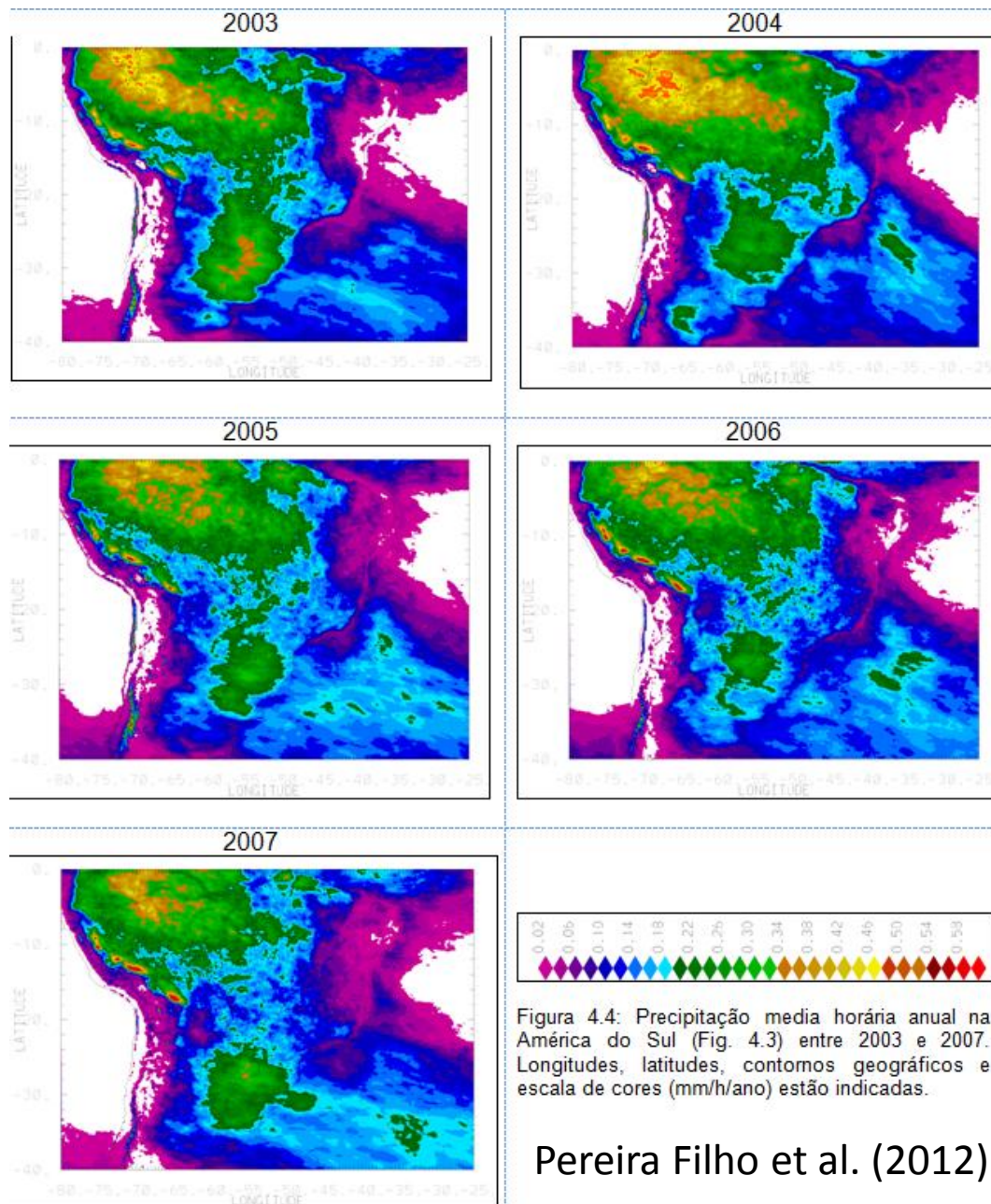
CONCLUSÃO

- **CAUSAS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS LOCAIS:**
REDUÇÃO DA VEGETAÇÃO
CRESCIMENTO URBANO
POLUIÇÃO DO AR (INVERNO)
EFEITOS GLOBAIS MENOR IMPACTO;
- **$T_{AR} + 2,1^{\circ} C$; ↑**
- **CHUVA + 395 MM; ↑**
- **VENTO ZONAL (E)+ $0,5 M S^{-1}$;↑**
- **VENTO MERIDIONAL (S) - $1,0 M S^{-1}$;↓**
- **UMIDADE RELATIVA - 7%. ↓**

- **CICLOS DE 2 A 11 ANOS, 21 ANOS E MAIS LONGOS NA PRESSÃO DO AR, VENTOS, UMIDADE RELATIVA, INSOLAÇÃO E CHUVA.**
- **TEMPERATURA DO AR TEM CICLOS DE 2 A 7 YEAR POR CAUSA DO EL NIÑO, LA NIÑA E OSCILAÇÃO SUL.**
- **ALTA DO ATLÂNTICO SUL CONTROLA A CHUVA ANUAL + OESTE (- LESTE) –(+) CHUVA.**

CLIMATOLOGIA TRMM



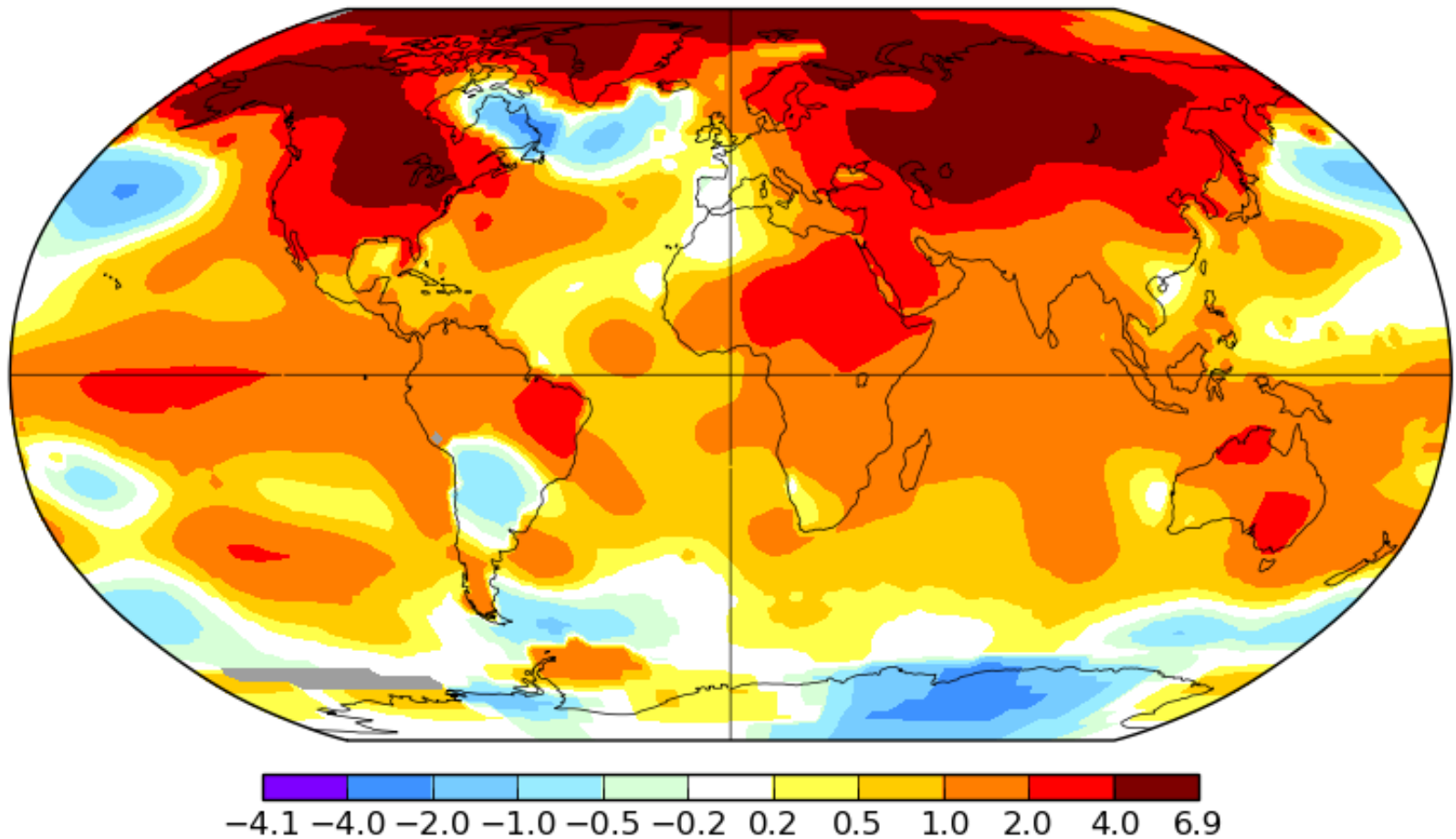


Pereira Filho et al. (2012)

March 2016

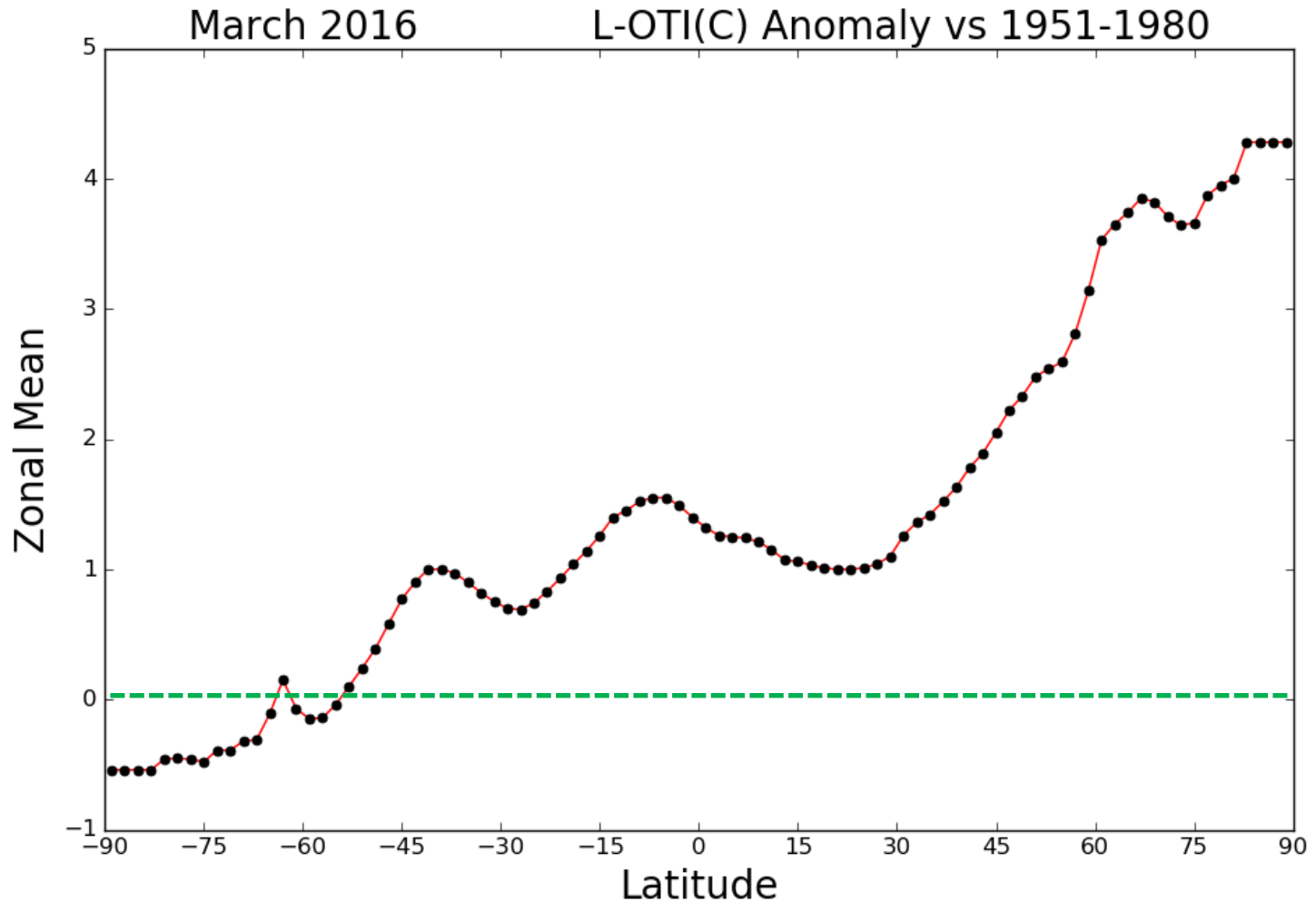
L-OTI(°C) Anomaly vs 1951-1980

1.29



Fonte: <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/maps/>

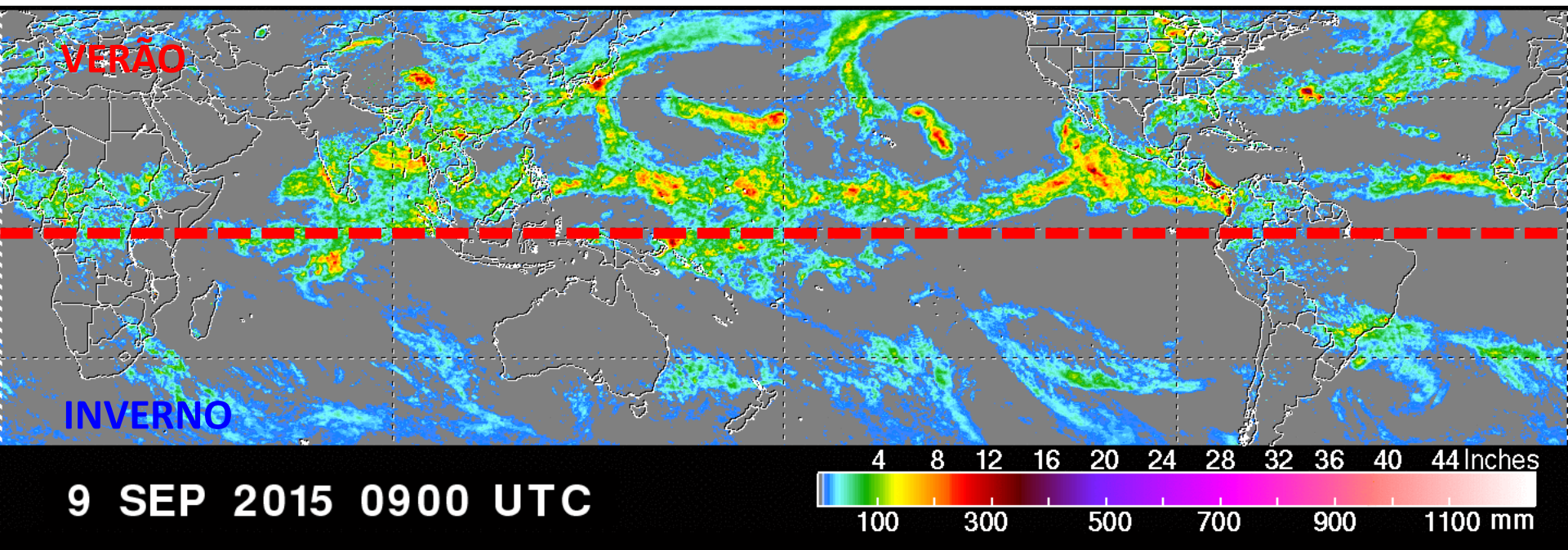
ANOMALIA (1960-1980) MARÇO 2016



Fonte: <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/maps/>

PRECIPITAÇÃO GLOBAL

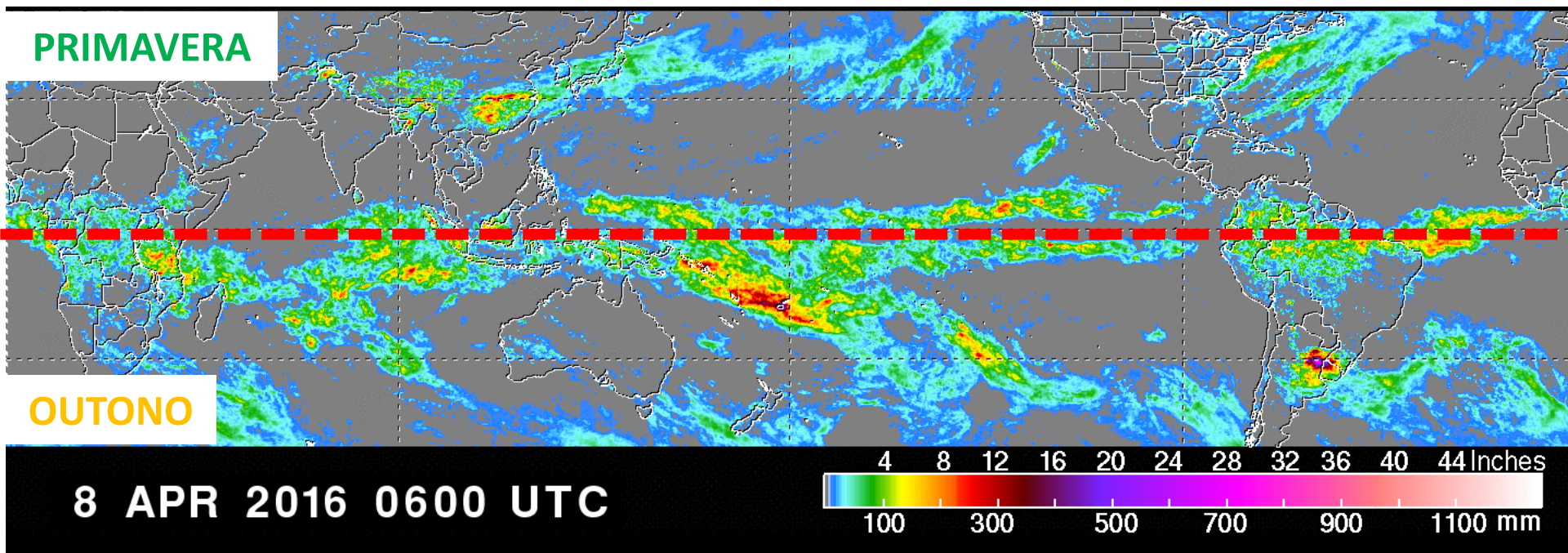
02-09 SET 2015



Fonte: http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm_rain/Events/big_global_accumlation.gif

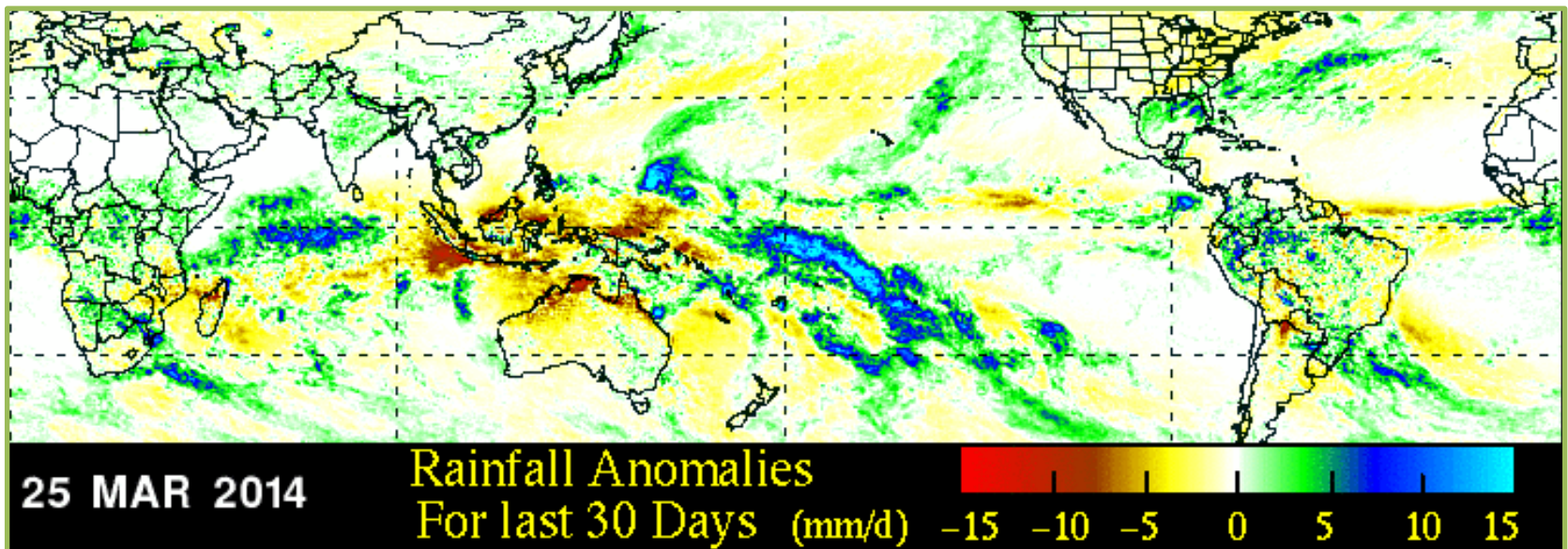
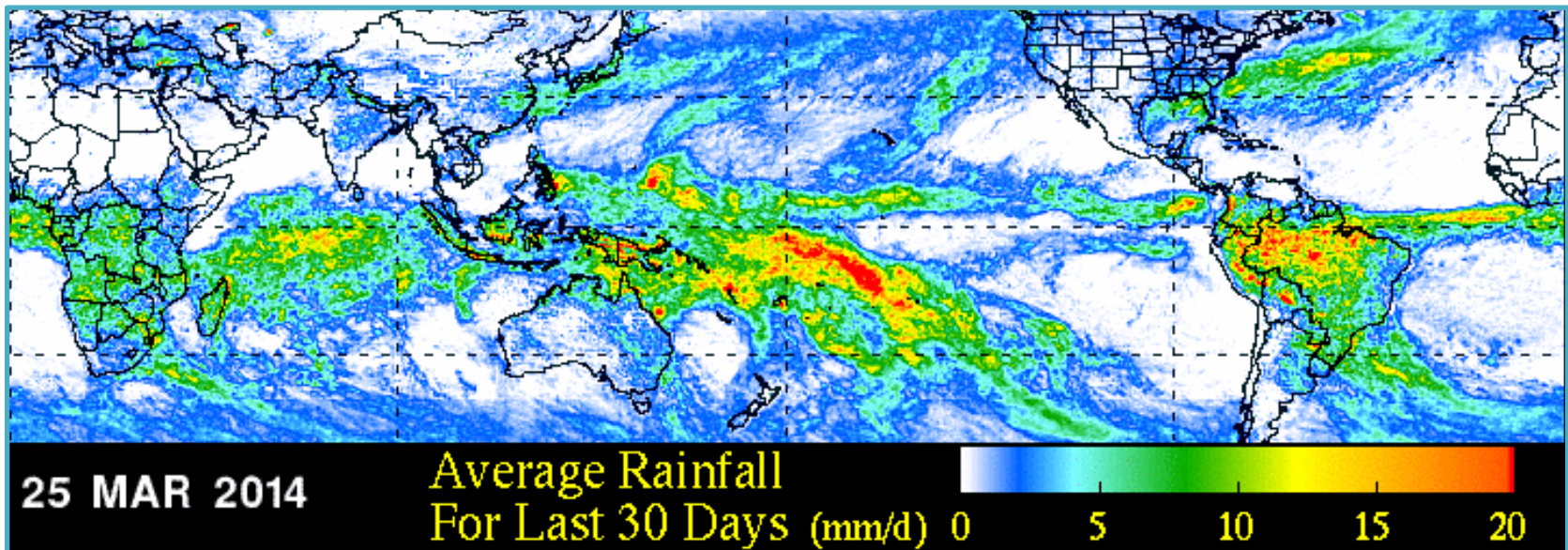
PRECIPITAÇÃO GLOBAL

01-08 ABR 2016



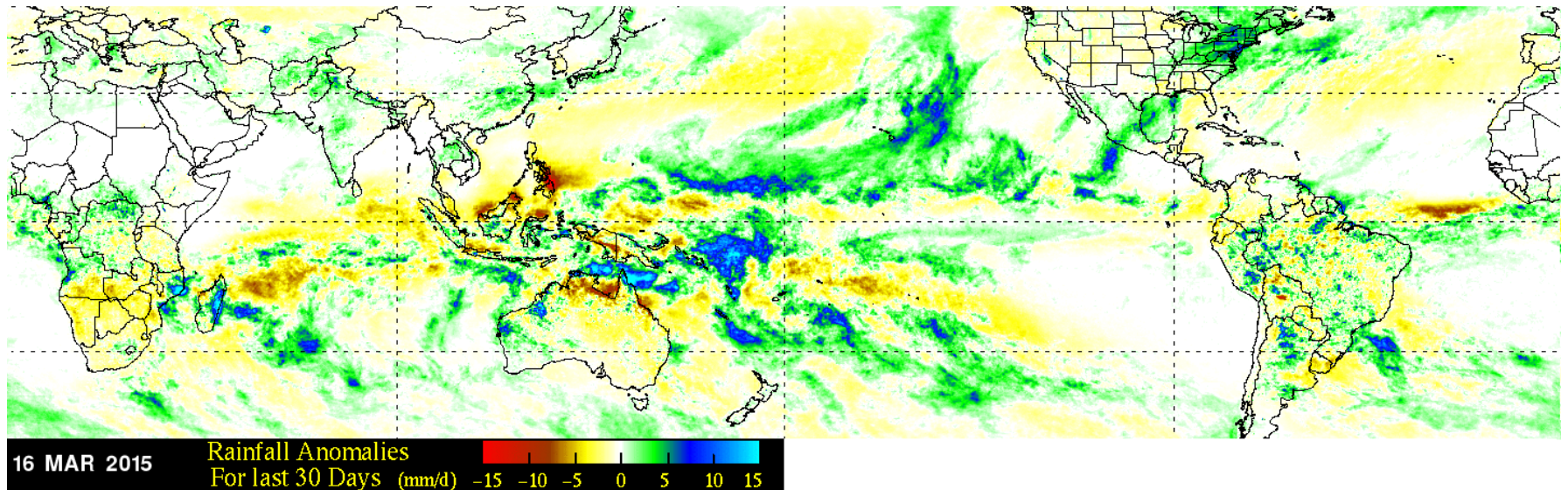
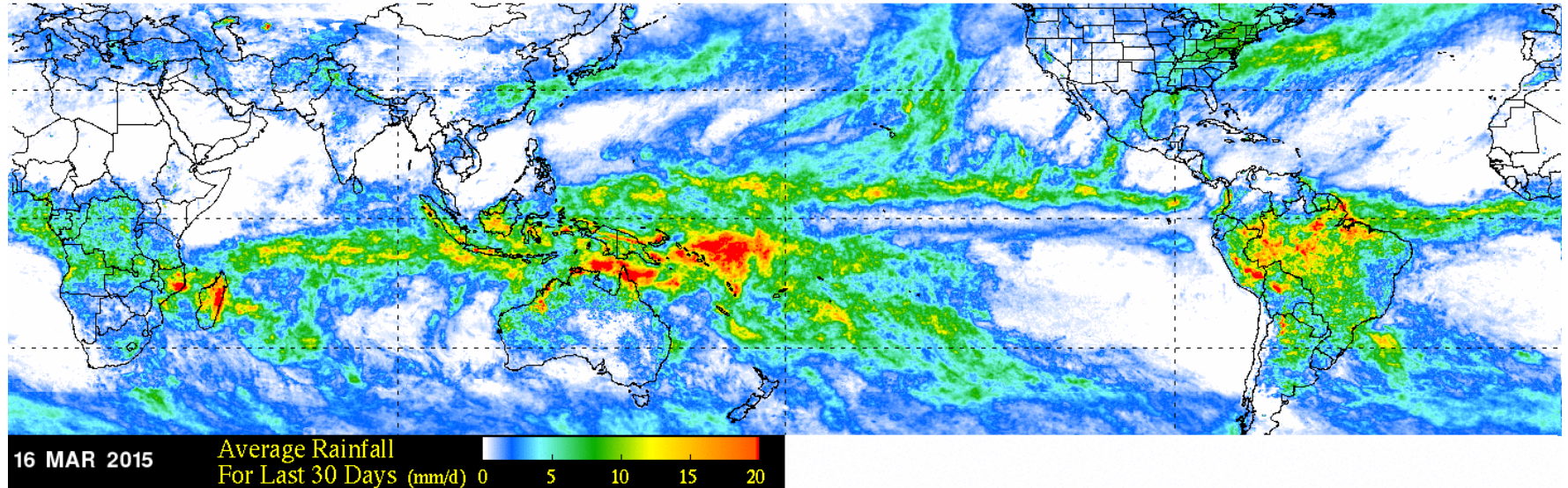
Fonte: http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm_rain/Events/big_global_accumulation.gif

PRECIPITAÇÃO 30 DIAS -03/2014



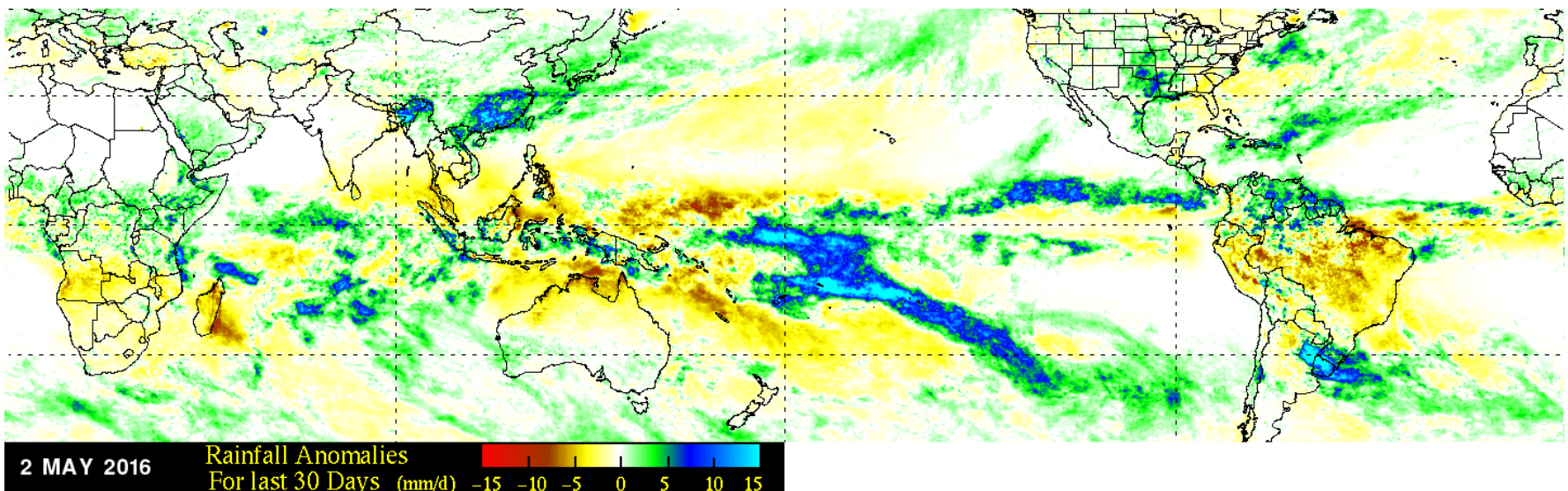
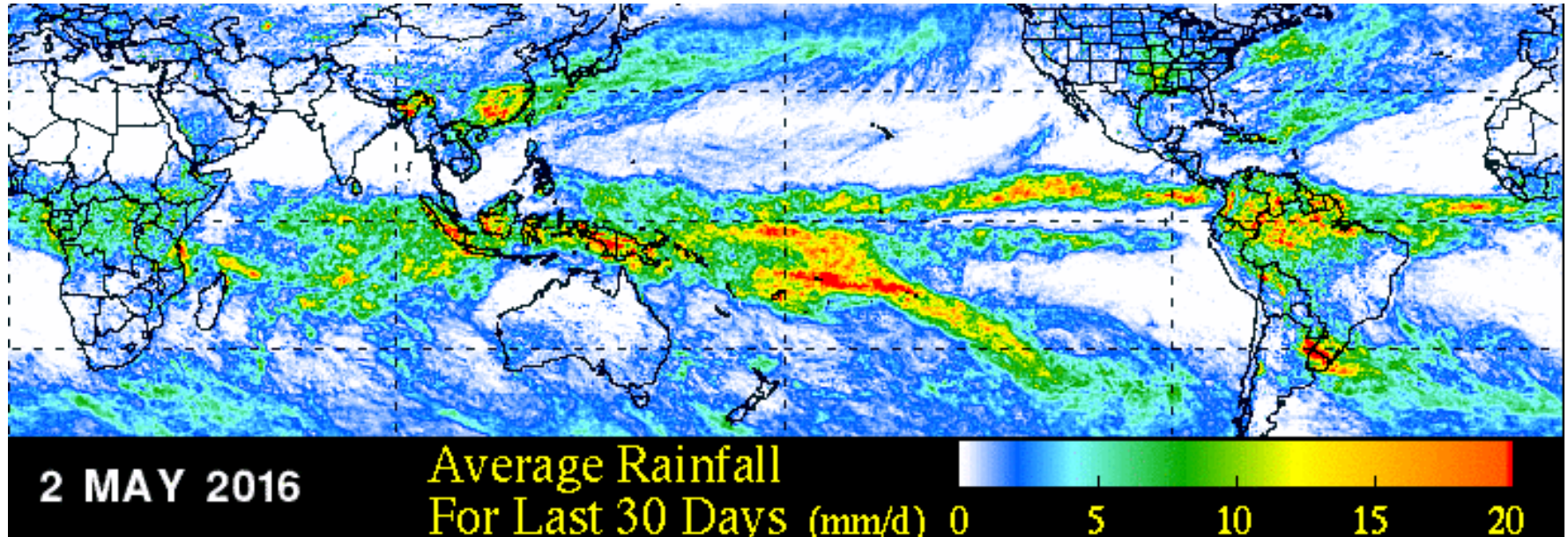
PRECIPITAÇÃO 30 DIAS - 03/2015

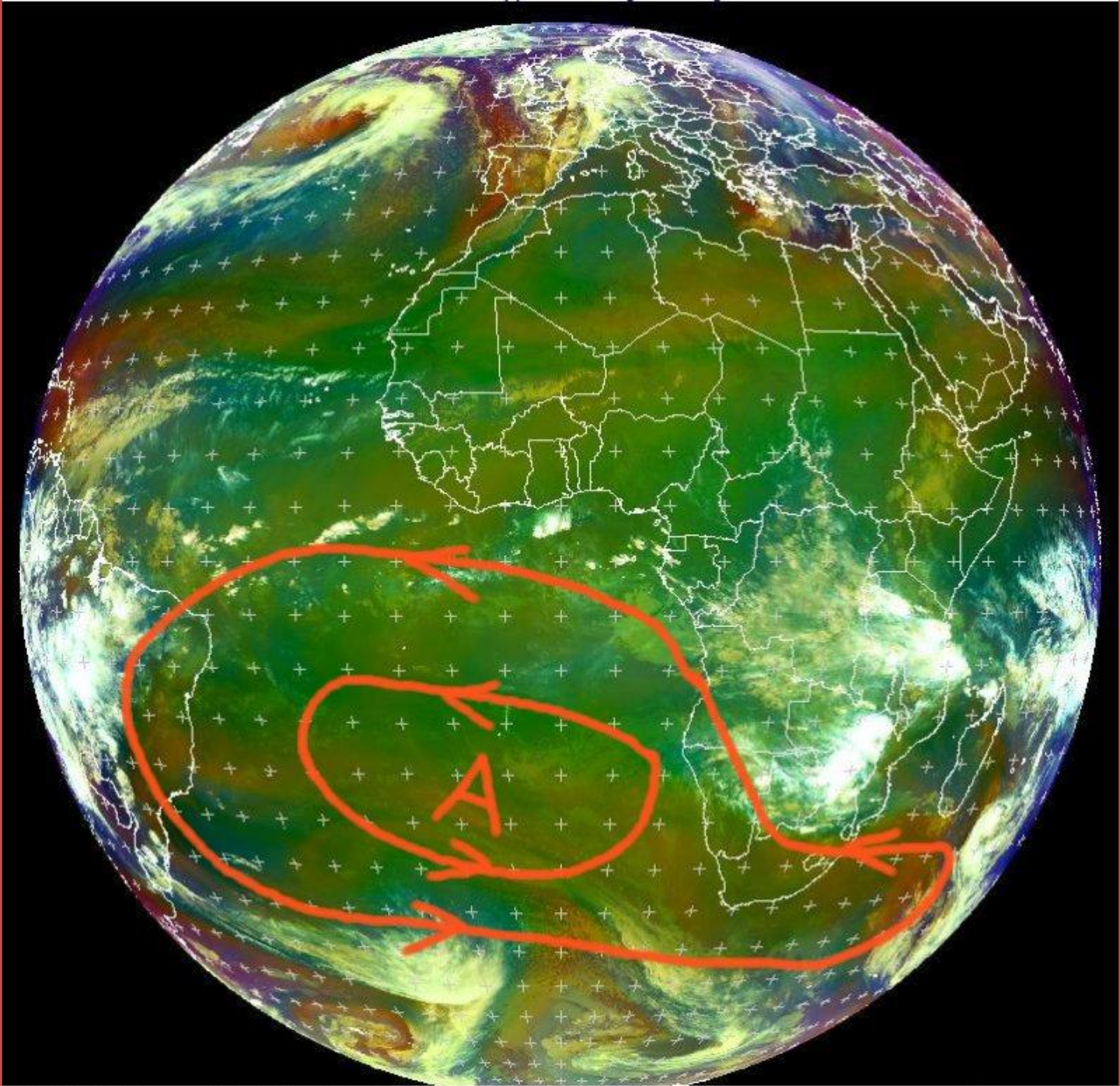
http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm_rain/Events/thirty_day.html



PRECIPITAÇÃO 30 DIAS - 04/2016

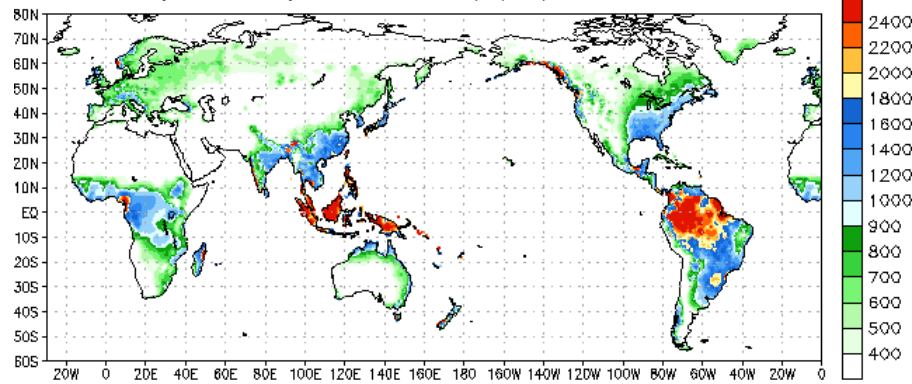
http://trmm.gsfc.nasa.gov/trmm_rain/Events/thirty_day.html





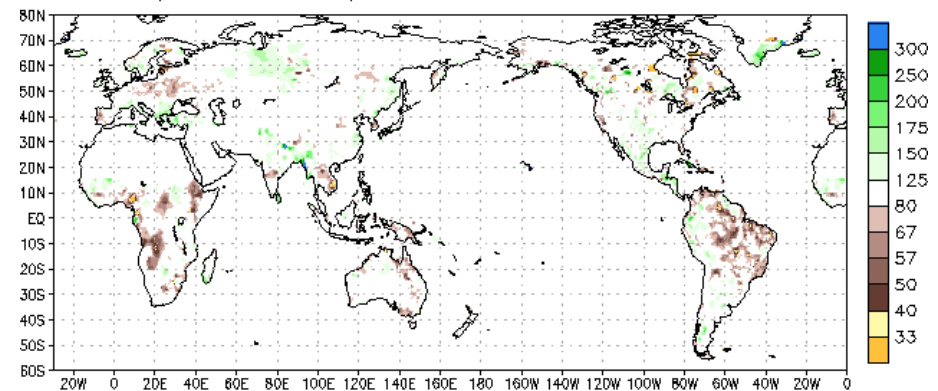
PRECIPITAÇÃO 365 DIAS

Climatological 365-day Accumulated Prep (mm) 28SEP2014–27SEP2015



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981–2010)

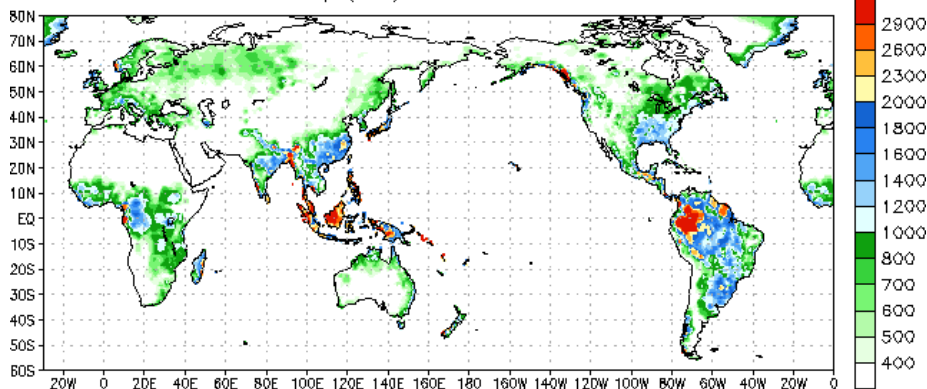
365-day Accumulated Prep % of Normal 28 SEP 2014 – 27 SEP 2015



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981–2010)

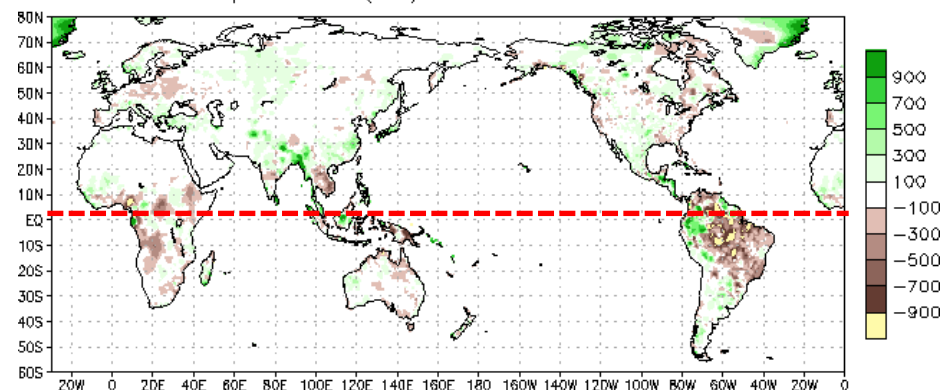
Note: Areas which receive on average 1mm/day are masked out.

Accumulated Prep (mm) 28 SEP 2014 – 27 SEP 2015



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation

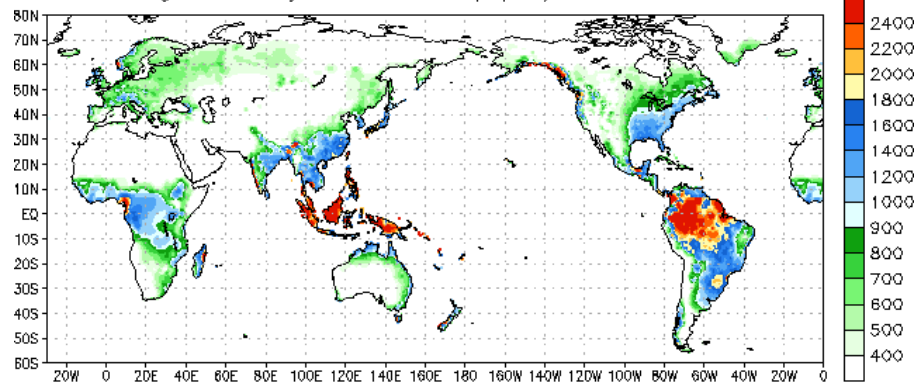
Prep Anomalies (mm) 28 SEP 2014 – 27 SEP 2015



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981–2010)

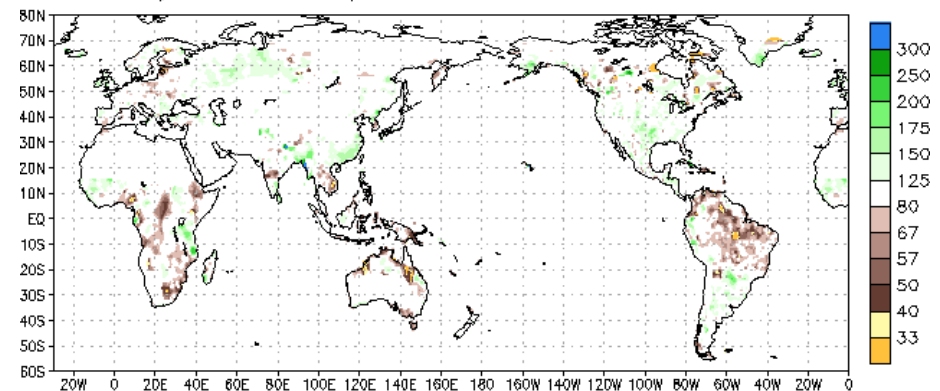
PRECIPITAÇÃO 365 DIAS

Climatological 365-day Accumulated Prep (mm) 07APR2015-05APR2016



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981-2010)

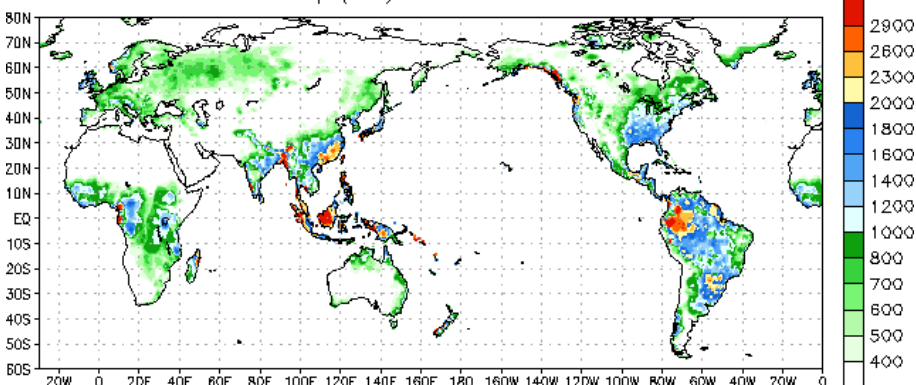
365-day Accumulated Prep % of Normal 07 APR 2015 - 05 APR 2016



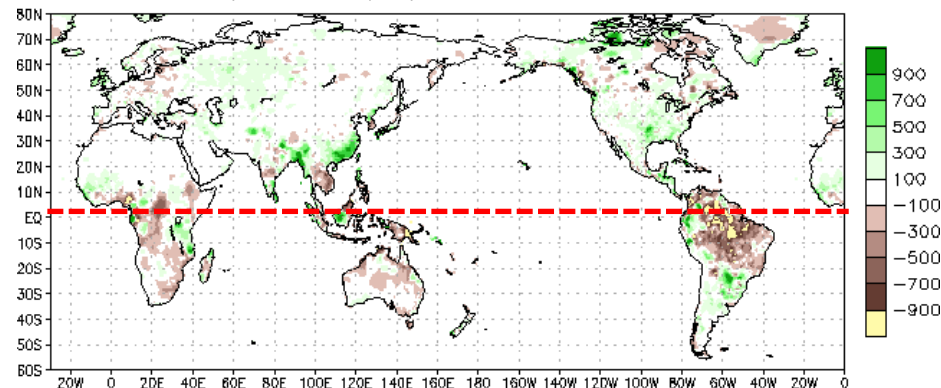
Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981-2010)

Note: Areas which receive on average 1mm/day are masked out.
Prep Anomalies (mm) 07 APR 2015 - 05 APR 2016

Accumulated Prep (mm) 07 APR 2015 - 05 APR 2016



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation



Data Source: CPC Unified (gauge-based) Precipitation
Climatology (1981-2010)

Período chuvoso Outubro/ano a Março/ano seguinte

Dados EM-IAG/USP 1933-2014

+ SECOS (mm)

670,5	1941
697,7	1934
730,7	1964
740,9	1943
760,5	1955
798	1954
800,7	1937
803,6	1936
814,6	1969
824	1953
837,5	1939
850,2	1938
887,2	2014
900,5	1946
901,6	1945
913,2	1957
914,7	1935
915,71	1975
916,7	1994
920,1	1985

+ CHUVOSOS (mm)

1259,9	2013
1260,4	2012
1296,8	1970
1339,6	1989
1363,8	1995
1380,2	1983
1385,8	1991
1401,7	2011
1443,1	1996
1775,8	2010

Evolução do Consumo na RMSP e Projeção para 20 anos

Ano	CHA (m³/ano)	PROD (10 ⁹ m³/ano)	CT (10 ⁹ m³/ano)	CT/PROD	HAB (mi)
2003	52,3	1.96	0.93	0.46	18.5
2013	59,9	2.18	1.21	0.55	20.1
2033	78,0	3.27	1.80	0.55 (1)	22.3
2033	78,0	2,33	1.80	0.73 (2)	22.3

Soluções :

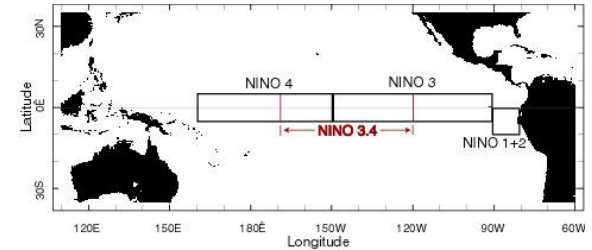
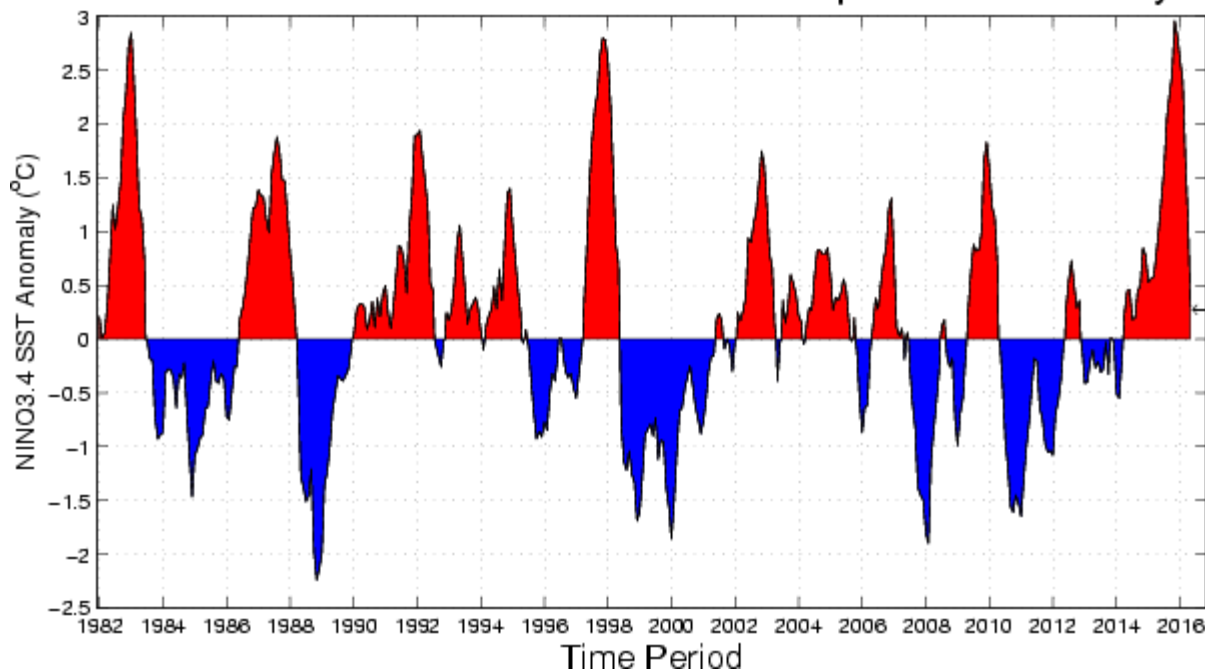
Novas fontes para suprir demanda de + um Cantareira (cenário 1)

Aumentar a razão consumo/produção (cenário 2)

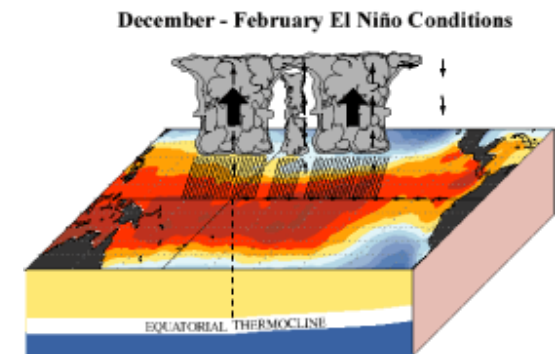
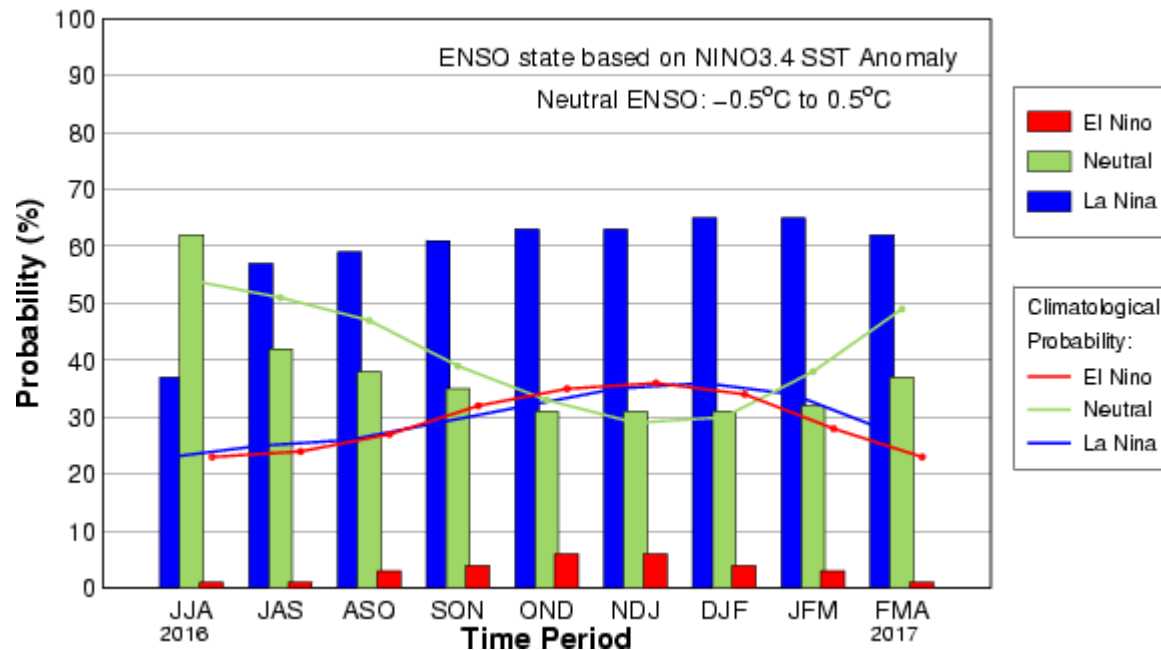
PROGNÓSTICO CLIMÁTICO

OUTUNO 2016

Historical NINO3.4 Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

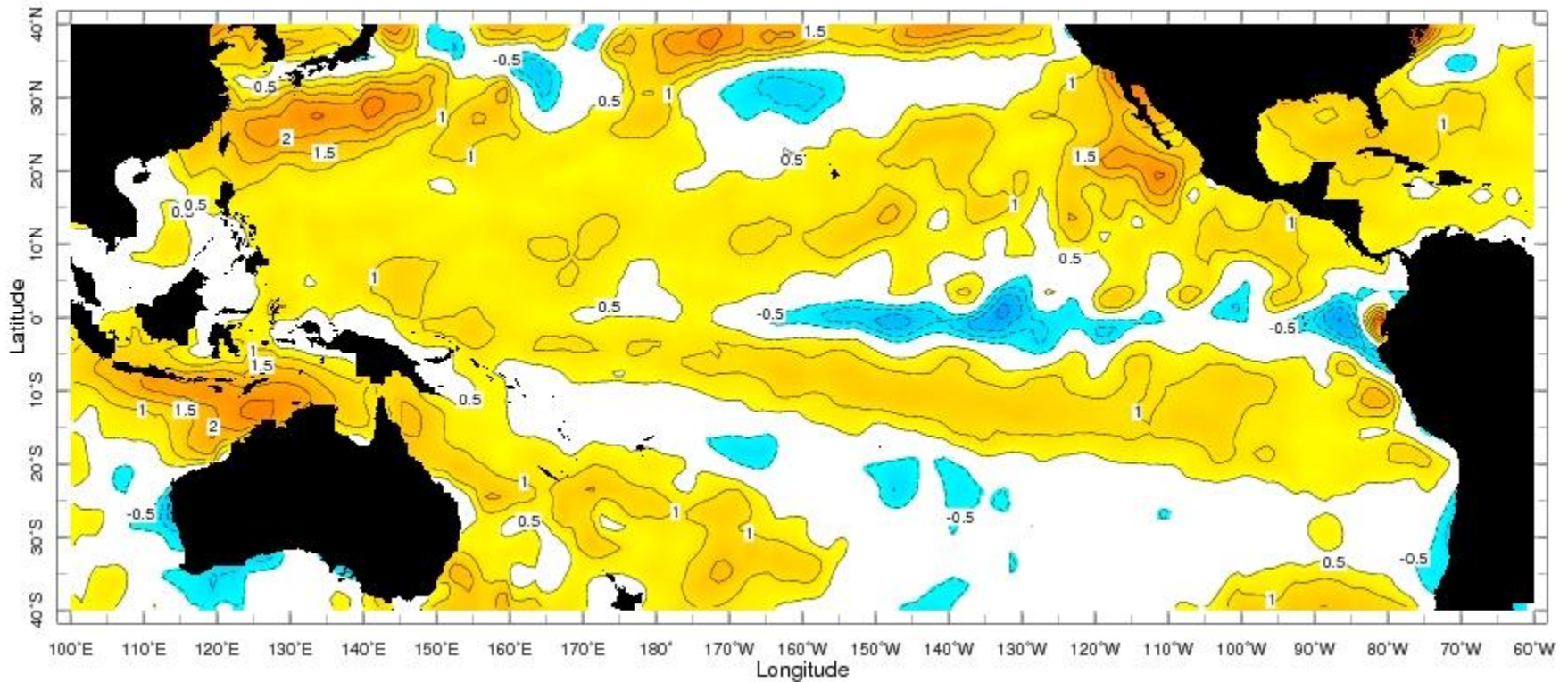


Mid-Jun IR/CPC Model-Based Probabilistic ENSO Forecast



TSM PREVISTA

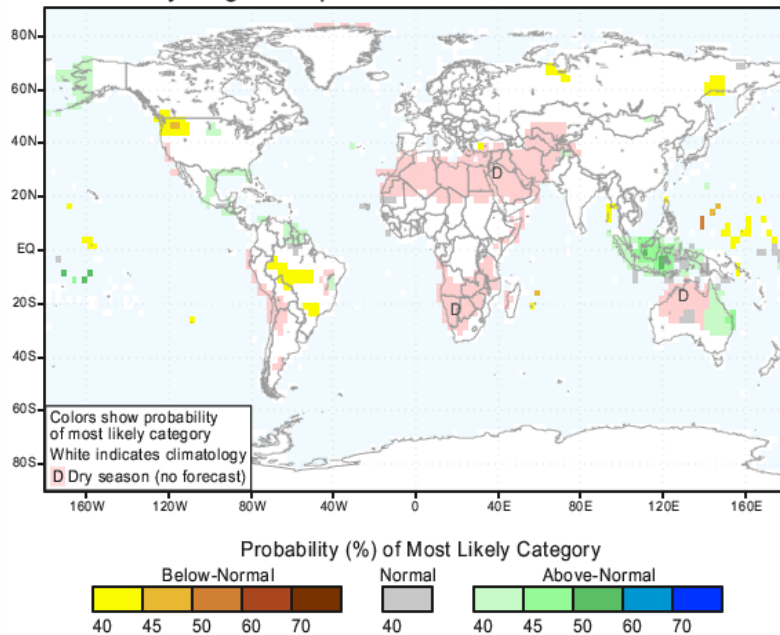
29 Jun 2016



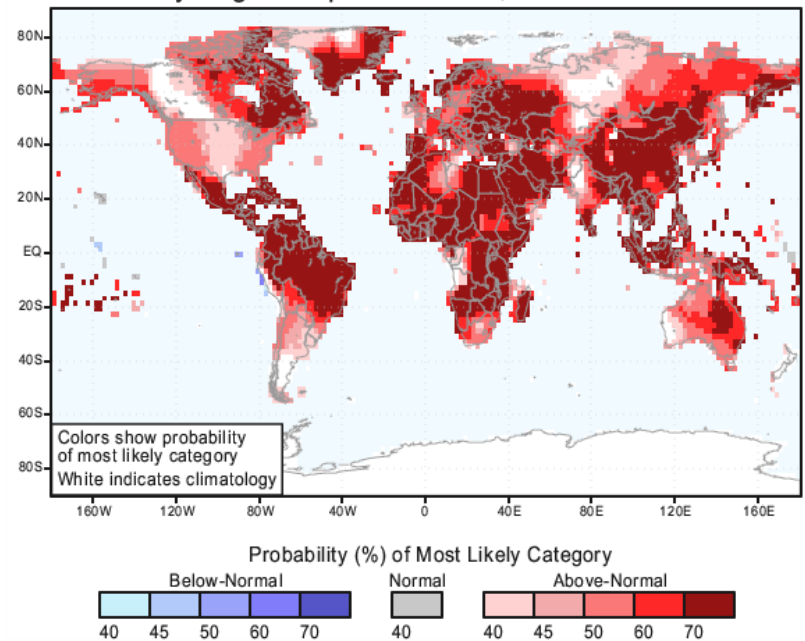
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Forecasts/SST.html>

PROGNÓSTICO IRI

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation
for July-August-September 2016, Issued June 2016



IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature
for July-August-September 2016, Issued June 2016

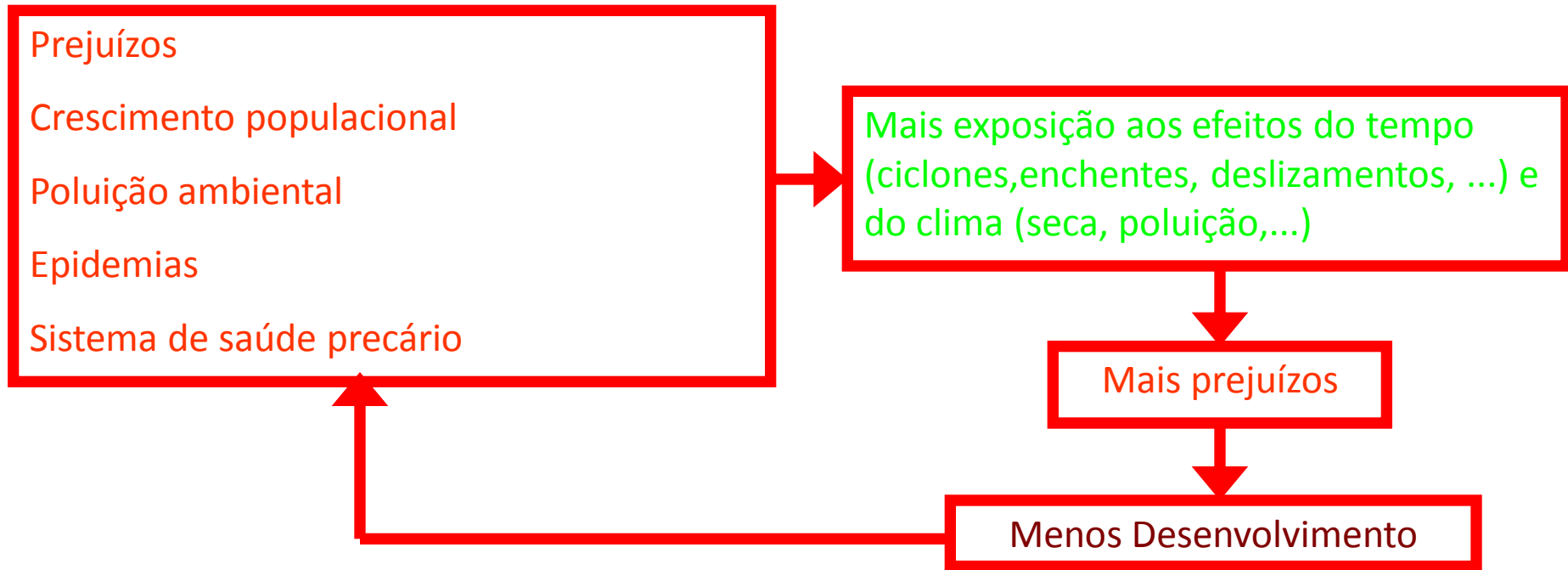


<http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/seasonal-climate-forecasts/>

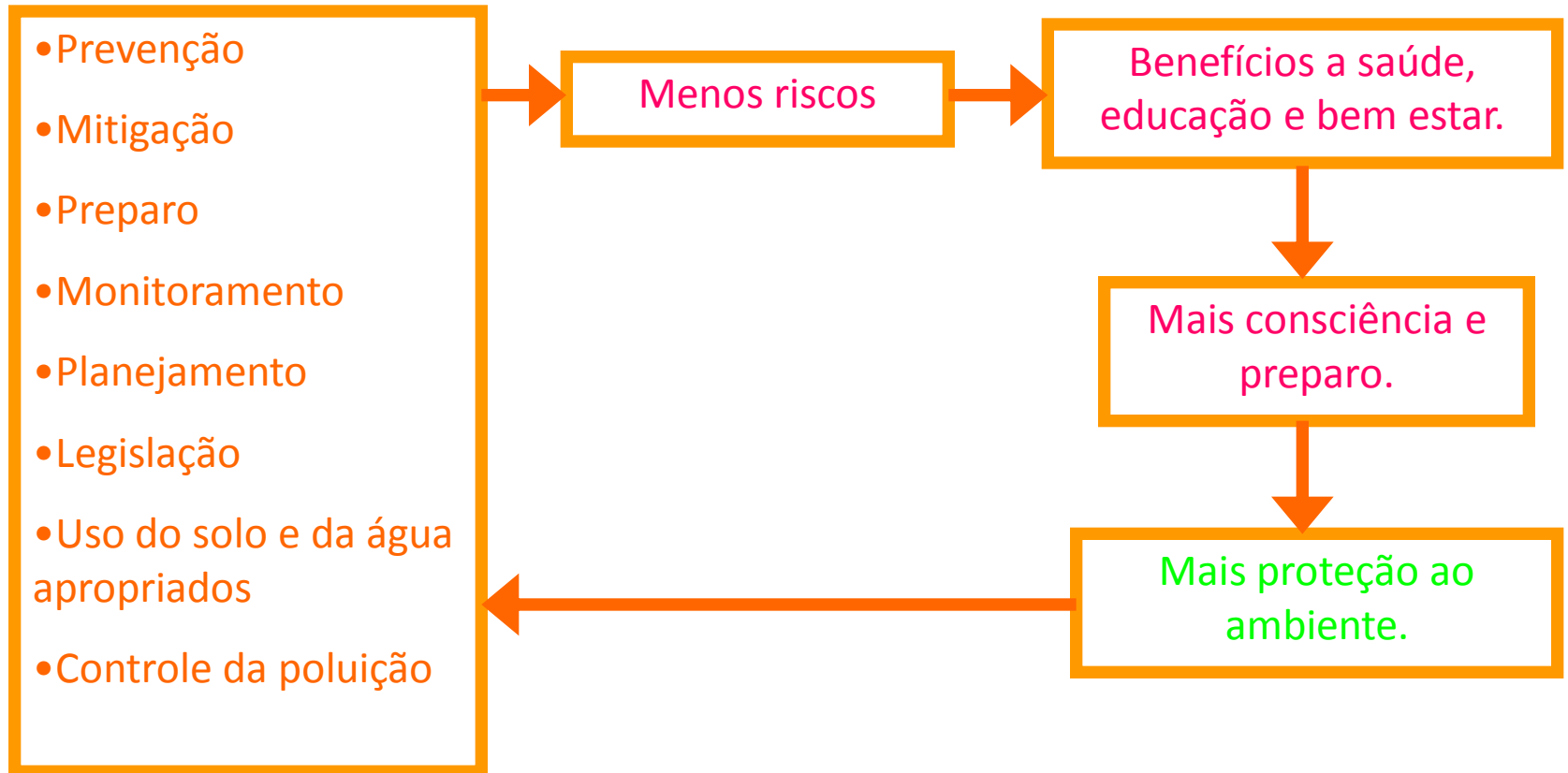
METEOROLOGIA E DESASTRES NATURAIS CENÁRIO GLOBAL

**“As mudanças climáticas devem
causar desastres naturais mais
freqüentes e mais graves”**

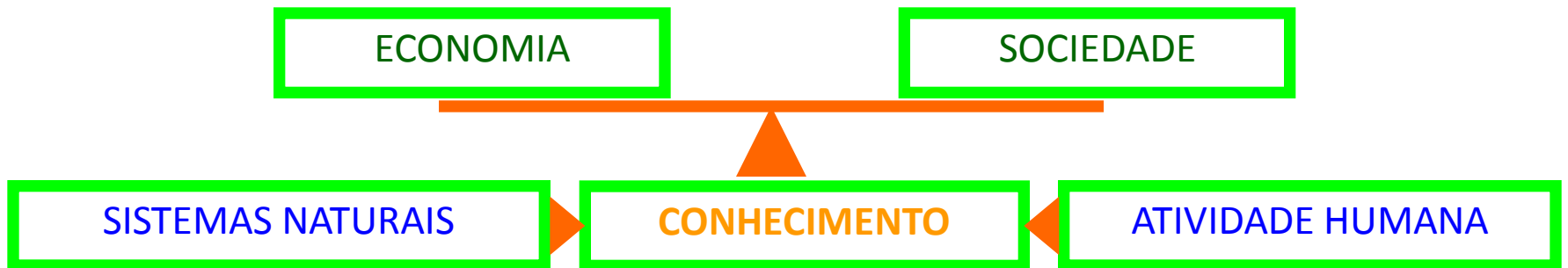
RETRO-ALIMENTAÇÃO POSITIVA DOS PROBLEMAS



GESTÃO AMBIENTAL – FATOR PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL



CIÊNCIA DA SUSTENTABILIDADE



OBSERVAÇÃO DA TERRA E DA ATMOSFERA

(Essenciais para a sustentabilidade)



FERRAMENTAS DE PREVISÃO

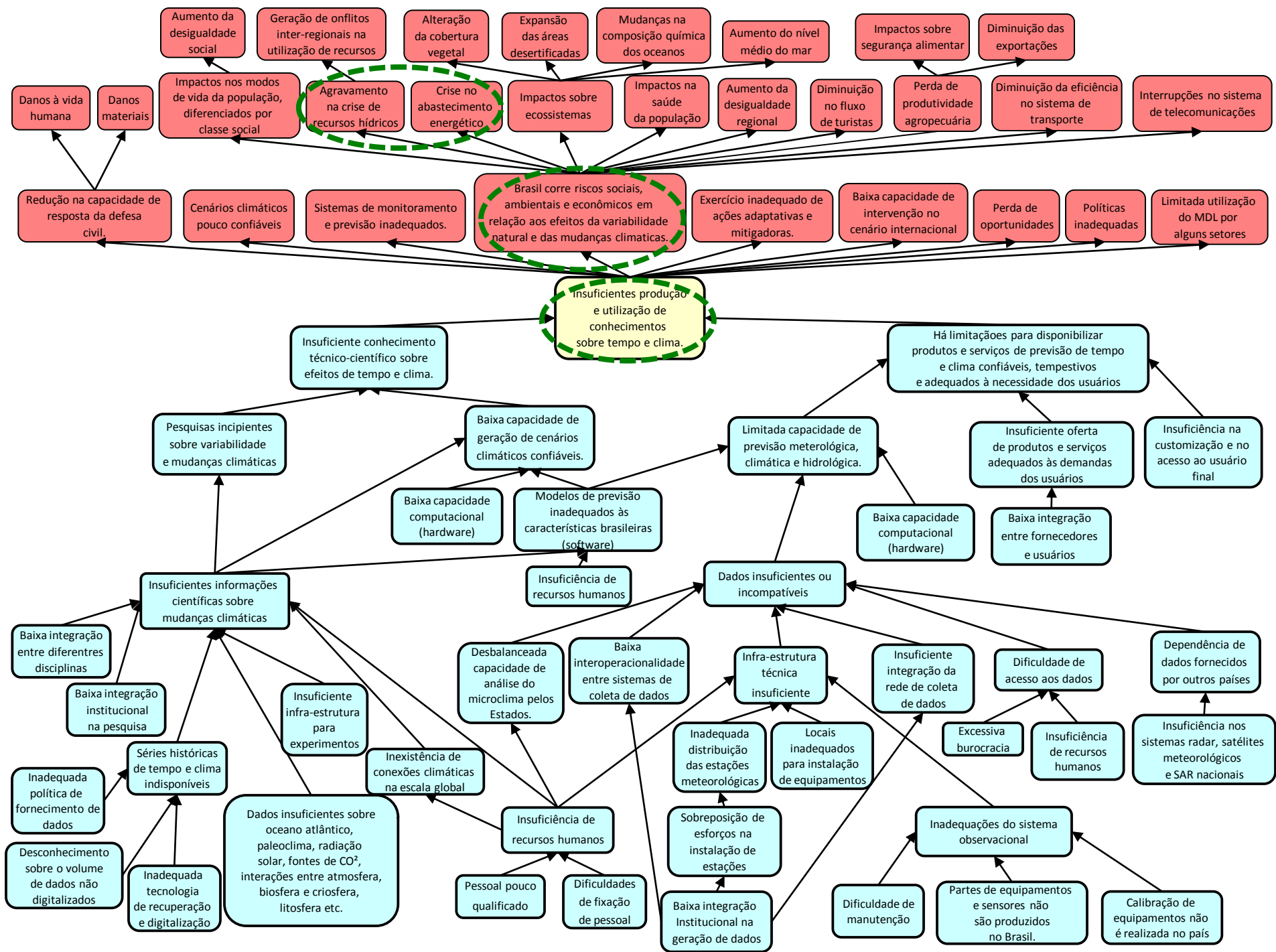
SISTEMAS DE ALERTA

ENTENDIMENTO DO TEMPO E DO CLIMA

INFORMAÇÃO



REDUÇÃO DE RISCOS



MUITO OBRIGADO!

apereira@model.iag.usp.br