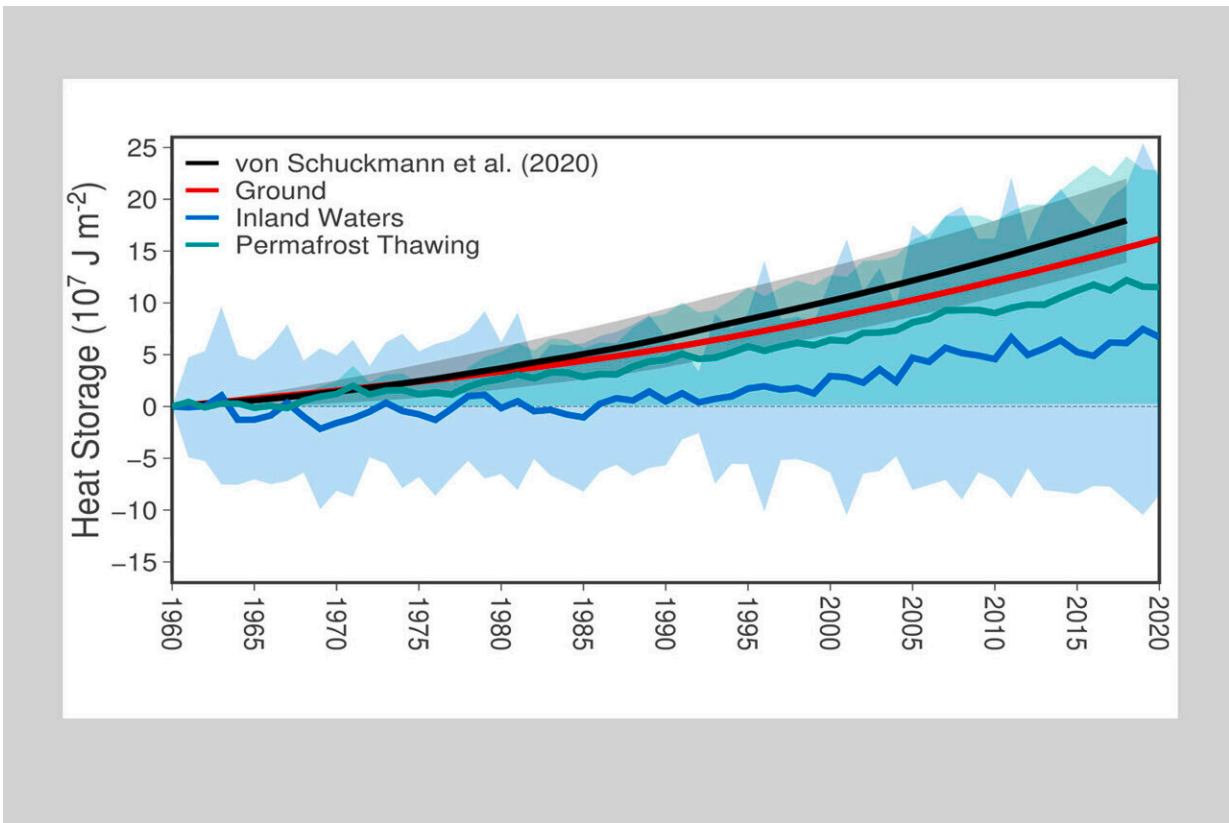


Exploring how we've underestimated Earth's heat storage

May 31 2023



Global heat storage has increased significantly in the ground (red line), in thawing permafrost (green line) and in inland water bodies (blue line) over the period from 1960 to 2020. The new calculations add precision to data from an earlier study (von Schuckmann et al. (2020)). Credit: Author(s) 2023

The increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

prevents the emission of heat into space. As a result, the Earth constantly absorbs more heat through solar radiation than it can give back off through thermal radiation.

Previous studies show where this additional energy is stored: primarily in the oceans (89 percent), but also in the land masses of the continents (5-6 percent), in ice and glaciers (4 percent) and in the atmosphere (1-2 percent). However, this knowledge is incomplete: For example, it was previously uncertain just how this additional heat was distributed in the continental landmasses.

The research team, headed by the UFZ and with the participation of scientists from the Alfred Wegener Institute (Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research (AWI)), Vrije Universiteit Brussel and other research centers, was able to quantify more precisely how much heat has been stored in the continental land masses between 1960 and 2020. The result: continental landmasses have absorbed a total of 23.8×10^{21} Joules of heat between 1960 and 2020.

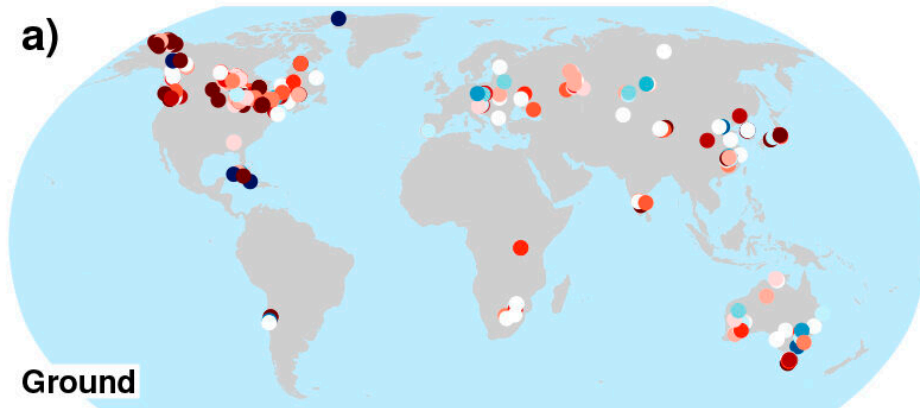
For comparison, this corresponds to roughly 1800 times the electric power consumption of Germany over the same period. Most of this heat, roughly 90 percent, is stored up to 300 meters deep in the Earth. Nine percent of the energy is used to thaw permafrost in the Arctic and 0.7 percent is stored in inland water bodies such as lakes and reservoirs.

"Although the inland water bodies and permafrost store less heat than the ground, they have to be monitored continuously because the additional energy in these subsystems causes significant changes in ecosystems," says UFZ researcher and lead author of the study Francisco José Cuesta-Valero.

The scientists also demonstrated that the quantity of heat stored in the ground, in permafrost and in lakes has been increasing continuously

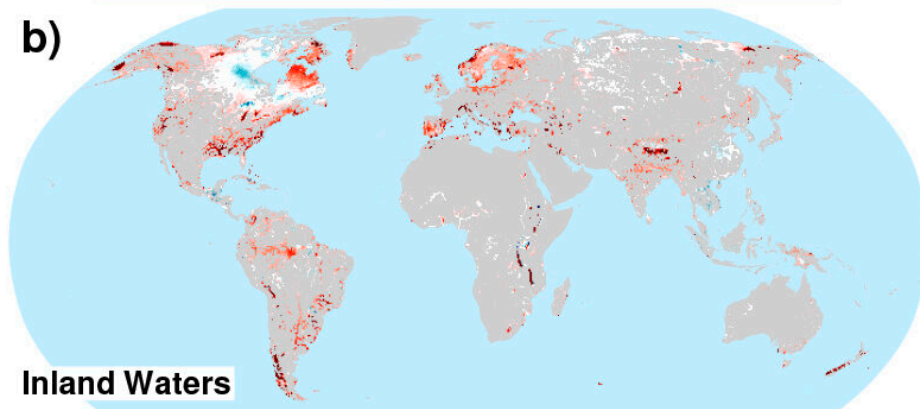
since the 1960s. For example, a comparison of the two decades from 1960-1970 and from 2010-2020, this quantity increased by nearly 20 times from 1.007 to 18.83×10^{21} Joules in the ground, from 0.058 to 2.0×10^{21} Joules in permafrost regions and from -0.02 to 0.17×10^{21} Joules in inland water bodies.

a)



Ground

b)

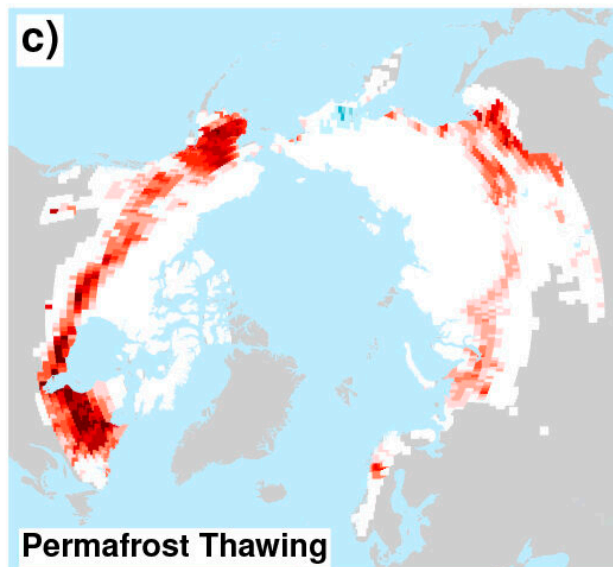


Inland Waters

Heat Storage per area (10^7 J m^{-2})



c)



Permafrost Thawing

Heat Storage per area (10^8 J m^{-2})



The maps show the spatial distribution of heat storage for (a) ground heat storage from subsurface temperature profiles measured after 1990, (b) storage from inland water bodies and (c) storage from permafrost thawing. Please note the different scale for permafrost heat storage. Credit: Author(s) 2023

The researchers used more than 1,000 temperature profiles worldwide to calculate the quantities of heat stored at depths of up to 300 meters. They used models to estimate the thermal storage in permafrost and inland water bodies. For example, they combined global lake models, hydrological models and Earth system models to model the waters. They estimated [thermal storage](#) in permafrost with a permafrost model that accounts for various plausible distributions of ground ice in the Arctic.

"Using models enabled us to compensate for the lack of observations in many lakes and in the Arctic and to better estimate the uncertainties due to the limited number of observations," explains Francisco José Cuesta-Valero.

Quantifying this thermal energy is important because its increase is associated with processes that can change ecosystems and can thus have consequences for society. This applies, for example, to the permanently frozen ground in the Arctic. "Although the quantity of heat stored in the permafrost may only comprise nine percent of continental heat storage, the increase over recent years further promotes the release of greenhouse gases such as [carbon dioxide](#) and methane due to thawing of [permafrost](#)," says Francisco José Cuesta-Valero.

If the [thermal energy](#) stored in the ground increases, the surface of the Earth heats up, thereby placing the stability of the carbon pool in the

ground at risk, for example. In [agricultural areas](#), the associated warming of the surface could pose a risk to harvests and hence the food security of the population. In inland water bodies, the changed thermal state could affect the dynamics of the ecosystems: Water quality worsens, the [carbon cycle](#) is thrown off; algal blooms increase and in turn affect oxygen concentration and primary productivity, thereby affecting fishery production.

Therefore, co-author Prof. Dr. Jian Peng, head of the UFZ Remote Sensing Department, says, "It is important to more precisely quantify and monitor how much additional heat is absorbed by the continental land masses. This is a key metric for understanding how changes in natural processes resulting from [heat](#) storage will affect humans and nature in the future."

The work is published in the journal *Earth System Dynamics*.

More information: Francisco José Cuesta-Valero et al, Continental heat storage: contributions from the ground, inland waters, and permafrost thawing, *Earth System Dynamics* (2023). [DOI: 10.5194/esd-14-609-2023](#)

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