



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/inertia) article '[Earth hasn't warmed as much as expected](http://sks.to/inertia)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/inertia>.

## Has Earth warmed as much as expected?

### What The Science Says:

The argument that "Earth hasn't warmed as much as expected" generally relies on ignoring the factors which have a cooling effect on the Earth's temperatures, and the planet's thermal inertia, which delays the full amount of global warming. When we do the calculations and include all radiative forcings and the amount of heat being absorbed by the oceans, it shows that the Earth has warmed almost exactly as much as we would expect.

### Climate Myth: Earth hasn't warmed as much as expected

"According to the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the greenhouse forcing from man made greenhouse gases is already about 86% of what one expects from a doubling of CO<sub>2</sub> (with about half coming from methane, nitrous oxide, freons and ozone), and alarming predictions depend on models for which the sensitivity to a doubling for CO<sub>2</sub> is greater than 2C which implies that we should already have seen much more warming than we have seen thus far, even if all the warming we have seen so far were due to man." ([Richard Lindzen](#))

The argument that "Earth hasn't warmed as much as expected" is a favorite of Dr. Richard Lindzen. Lindzen seems to have first made this argument in [a 2002 letter to his local mayor](#) in Newton, Massachusetts.

"the impact on the heat budget of the Earth due to the increases in CO<sub>2</sub> and other man influenced greenhouse substances has already reached about 75% of what one expects from a doubling of CO<sub>2</sub>, and the temperature rise seen so far is much less (by a factor of 2-3) than models predict"

In 2005, Lindzen made the same argument in testimony [to the UK Parliament House of Lords Economic Affairs Committee](#). He later repeated the argument [on National Public Radio \(NPR\) in 2006](#), again [on NPR in 2007](#) in a public debate which included Gavin Schmidt and Michael Crichton, in an [Energy&Environment-published paper](#) in 2007, in [an article in 2008](#), another [article in 2009](#), and of course [the 2011 article](#) examined in the *Case Study* and [re-published uncritically at WattsUpWithThat](#) and many other "skeptic" media sources. Suffice it to say, Lindzen makes this argument frequently.

Lindzen's argument has also been rebutted several times, including by [Coby Beck in 2006](#) and [Stefan Rahmstorf in 2008](#). Let's examine the errors that these rebuttals have uncovered in Lindzen's arguments.

### Thermal Inertia

Due to the fact that much of the Earth is covered in oceans, and it takes a long time to heat water, there is a lag before we see the full warming effects of an increase in atmospheric greenhouse gases (this is also known as "thermal inertia"). In fact, we know there remains unrealized warming from the greenhouse gases we've already emitted because there is a [global energy imbalance](#). The amount of unrealized warming is dependent upon the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere (or other radiative forcing causing the energy imbalance) and the thermal inertia of the oceans (which causes a lag before the warming is realized). Lindzen does briefly acknowledge thermal inertia in his UK Parliament testimony:

"the observed warming is too small compared to what models suggest. Even the fact that the oceans' heat capacity leads to a delay in the response of the surface does not alter this conclusion."

Unfortunately, Lindzen does not substantiate this claim, or provide any references to support it. However, Stefan Rahmstorf does attempt to quantify the thermal inertia effect [in his rebuttal](#):

"Data from about 1 million ocean temperature profiles show that the ocean has been taking up heat at a rate of  $0.6 \text{ W/m}^2$  (averaged over the full surface of the Earth) for the period 1993–2003 [21]. This rate must be subtracted from the greenhouse gas forcing of  $2.6 \text{ W/m}^2$ , as actual warming must reflect the net change in heat balance, including the heat flow into the ocean."

Rahmstorf references [Willis et al. \(2004\)](#), which found an oceanic warming rate of  $0.86 \pm 0.12$  watts per square meter of ocean. Given that approximately 70% of the Earth's surface is ocean, this becomes approximately  $0.6 \pm 0.07$  watts per square meter ( $\text{W/m}^2$ ) of overall ocean heat uptake. [Schwartz et al. \(2010\)](#) put the value at  $0.37 \pm 0.12 \text{ W/m}^2$ . For our purposes, we'll put the figure at 0.25 to 0.67 with a most likely value of  $0.4 \text{ W/m}^2$ . Let's keep these numbers in our back pocket and move on to the second neglected factor.

## Aerosols and Other Cooling Effects

Lindzen briefly addresses aerosols in his most recent article:

"Modelers defend this situation...by arguing that aerosols have cancelled [sic] much of the warming (viz Schwartz et al, 2010)...However, a recent paper (Ramanathan, 2007) points out that aerosols can warm as well as cool"

In short, Lindzen's argument is that the radiative forcing from aerosols is highly uncertain with large error bars, and that they have both cooling (mainly by scattering sunlight and seeding clouds) and warming (mainly by black carbon darkening the Earth's surface and reducing its reflectivity) effects. These points are both accurate.

However, neglecting aerosols in calculating how much the planet should have warmed does not account for their uncertainty. On the contrary, this is treating aerosols **as if they have zero forcing with zero uncertainty**. It's true that aerosols have both cooling and warming effects, but which is larger?

In his argument, Lindzen refers us to [Ramanathan et al. \(2007\)](#). This study examined the warming effects of the Asian Brown Cloud and concluded that "*atmospheric brown clouds enhanced lower atmospheric solar heating by about 50 per cent.*" The study also noted that, consistent with Lindzen's claims about the aerosol forcing uncertainty, there is "*at least a fourfold uncertainty in the aerosol forcing effect.*" However, this study focused on the warming effects of black carbon, and did not compare them to the cooling effects of atmospheric aerosols.

[Ramanathan and Carmichael \(2008\)](#), on the other hand, examined both the warming and cooling effects of aerosols. This study found that black carbon has a warming effect of approximately  $0.9 \text{ W/m}^2$ , while aerosol cooling effects account for approximately  $-2.3 \text{ W/m}^2$ . Thus Ramanathan and Carmichael find that the net radiative forcing from aerosols + black carbon is approximately  $-1.4 \text{ W/m}^2$ . This is broadly consistent with the IPCC net aerosol + black carbon forcing most likely value of  $-1.1 \text{ W/m}^2$ :

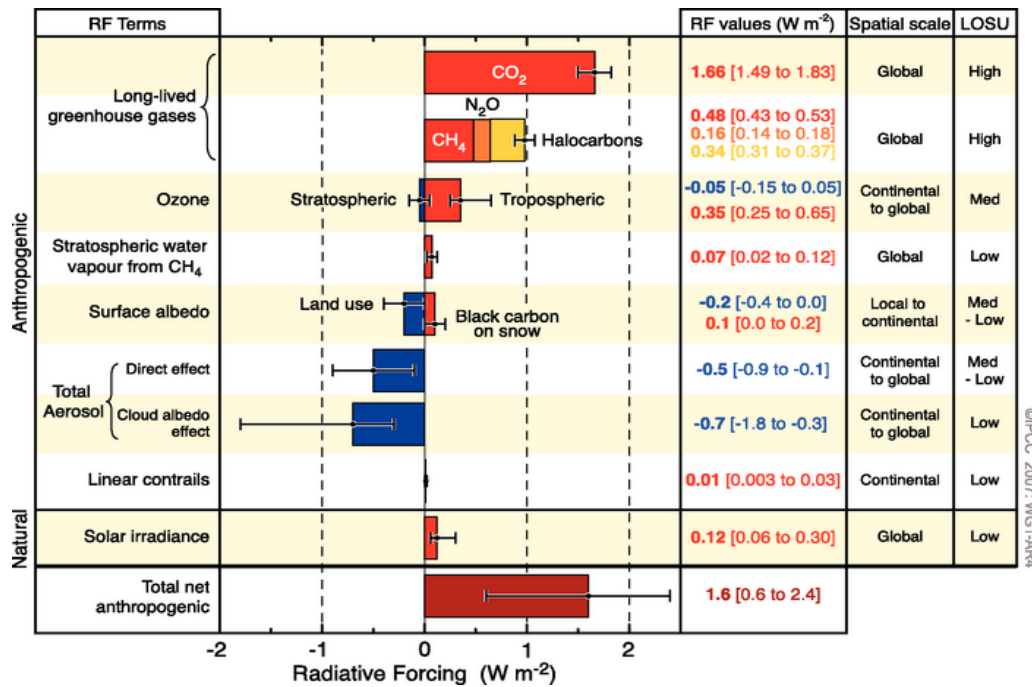


Figure 1: Global average radiative forcing in 2005 (best estimates and 5 to 95% uncertainty ranges) with respect to 1750. Source (IPCC AR4).

Note that Lindzen's assumed zero net aerosol + black carbon forcing is outside of this confidence range; therefore, neglecting its effect cannot be justified. However, since the IPCC provides us with the 95% confidence range of the total net anthropogenic forcing in Figure 1, we can account for the uncertainties which concern Lindzen, and evaluate how much warming we "should have seen" by now.

### Expected Forcing Effects on Temperature Thus Far

In fact, this is a simple calculation. The IPCC 95% confidence range puts the total net anthropogenic forcing at 0.6 to 2.4  $W/m^2$  (Figure 1). On top of that, as discussed above, ocean heat uptake accounts for between 0.25 and 0.67  $W/m^2$ . Therefore, subtracting the ocean heat uptake, the total net anthropogenic forcing over this period is somewhere between -0.07 and 2.15  $W/m^2$ , with a most likely value of 1.1  $W/m^2$ .

A doubling of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> corresponds to a radiative forcing of 3.7  $W/m^2$ , according to the IPCC. Therefore, the net anthropogenic radiative forcing thus far is between approximately 0% and 58% of the forcing associated with a doubling of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, with a most likely value of 30%.

In order to be thorough, we can also include the natural radiative forcings. Most have had approximately zero net effect since 1750, with the exception of the Sun, which has had a forcing of 0.06 to 0.30  $W/m^2$  with a most likely value of 0.12  $W/m^2$  over this period (Figure 1). Therefore, net forcing since 1750 is approximately 0 to 2.45  $W/m^2$ , with a most likely value of 1.25  $W/m^2$ . Thus the total net forcing thus far is between 0% and 66% of the forcing associated with a doubling of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, with a most likely value of 34%.

### What Does This Tell Us About Climate Sensitivity?

So far, global surface air temperatures have increased approximately 0.8°C in response to these radiative forcings. Since we're 0% to 66% of the way to the radiative forcing associated with a doubling of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> (most likely value of 34%), the amount we should expect the planet to warm if CO<sub>2</sub> doubles (also known as "climate sensitivity") has a most likely value of 2.4°C, with a minimum of 1.2°C (because of the large aerosol cooling effect uncertainty and the fact that we may only be 0% of the way to the doubled CO<sub>2</sub> forcing, we can't place an upper limit on the climate sensitivity parameter with this calculation). Using a much wider range of evidence, the IPCC puts the likely climate sensitivity range to a doubling of CO<sub>2</sub> at 2

[to 4.5°C with a most likely value of 3°C](#). Our calculation is consistent with IPCC the most likely value.

## How Much Warming Should We Have Seen?

We can also flip the calculation backwards, assuming the IPCC most likely climate sensitivity of 3°C for a doubling of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and using the numbers above. In this case, we should have seen from 0% to 66% of 3°C, or about 0 to 2.0°C. Clearly the amount of warming we have seen so far is well within this range. Additionally, the most likely amount of warming is 34% of 3°C, which is 1.0°C. In other words, we have seen very close to the amount of warming that we "should have" seen, according to the IPCC.

## Warming is Consistent with What We Expect

In short, contrary to Lindzen's claims, the amount of surface warming thus far (0.8°C) is consistent with what we "should have seen" based on the IPCC numbers. Moreover, this calculation puts the most likely climate sensitivity parameter value within the IPCC's stated range, whereas the much lower value claimed in [Lindzen and Choi \(2009\)](#) (less than 1°C for CO<sub>2</sub> doubling) is inconsistent even with our calculated climate sensitivity lower bound (1.2°C). For additional discussion of the errors with Lindzen and Choi (2009), [see here](#).

When we actually account for thermal inertia and negative forcings, we find that the amount of warming we have seen is consistent with what the IPCC would expect, but inconsistent with Lindzen and Choi 2009. Thus the correct conclusion is that if Lindzen is correct about low climate sensitivity, we should already have seen much **less** warming than we have seen thus far.

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Skeptical Science explains the science of global warming and examines climate misinformation through the lens of peer-reviewed research. The website won the Australian Museum 2011 Eureka Prize for the Advancement of Climate Change Knowledge. Members of the Skeptical Science team have authored peer-reviewed papers, a [college textbook on climate change](#) and the book [Climate Change Denial: Heads in the Sand](#). Skeptical Science content has been used in university courses, textbooks, government reports on climate change, television documentaries and numerous books.



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