



This is the print version of the [Skeptical Science](http://sks.to/runaway) article '[Positive feedback means runaway warming](http://sks.to/runaway)', which can be found at <http://sks.to/runaway>.

Does positive feedback necessarily mean runaway warming?

What The Science Says:

Unlike the simple example of positive feedback we learned in high school, the increase from every round of feedback gets smaller and smaller, in the case of the enhanced greenhouse effect. It is a significant factor in the overall warming, but it does NOT lead to a "runaway" trajectory for temperature.

Climate Myth: Positive feedback means runaway warming

"One of the oft-cited predictions of potential warming is that a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide levels from pre-industrial levels — from 280 to 560 parts per million — would alone cause average global temperature to increase by about 1.2 °C. Recognizing the ho-hum nature of such a temperature change, the alarmist camp moved on to hypothesize that even this slight warming will cause irreversible changes in the atmosphere that, in turn, will cause more warming. These alleged "positive feedback" cycles supposedly will build upon each other to cause runaway global warming, according to the alarmists." ([Junk Science](#))

SkepticalScience has [previously discussed](#) the topic of feedbacks and why the existence of *positive feedbacks* (i.e., those feedbacks that amplify a forcing) do not necessarily lead to runaway warming, or even to an inherently "unstable" climate system. I also wrote on it at [RealClimate](#) (and [Pt. 2](#)). This was brought up again in Lord Christopher Monckton's response to Skeptical Science, where he [asserted](#):

"First, precisely because the climate has proven temperature-stable, we may legitimately infer that major amplifications or attenuations caused by feedbacks have simply not been occurring...A climate subject to the very strongly net-positive feedbacks imagined by the IPCC simply would not have remained as stable as it has."

I wanted to revisit the subject in order to take a different approach on the subject of positive feedbacks. This involves the relationship between Earth's surface temperature and outgoing infrared radiation. In fact, determining how the outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) depends on surface temperature and greenhouse content is a fundamental determinant to any planetary climate.

I'll begin with very trivial, ideal cases, and then slightly build up in complexity in order to relate the problem to climate sensitivity. By the end, it should be clear why positive feedbacks can exist that inflate climate sensitivity but do not necessarily call for a runaway warming case. We'll also see a scenario, commonly discussed by planetary scientists, in which it *does* lead to a runaway.

First, we begin with the simplest case in which the Earth has no atmosphere and essentially acts as a perfect radiator. In this case, the outgoing radiation is given by the equation $OLR = \sigma T^4$. σ is a constant, so the outgoing radiation grows rapidly with temperature, as shown below.

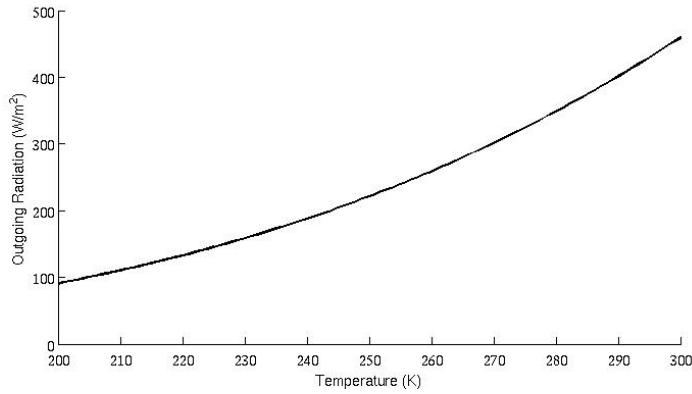


Figure 1: Plot of OLR vs. Surface temperature for a perfect blackbody

In the next case, suppose that we add some CO₂ to the atmosphere (400 ppm). The atmosphere here is completely dry (and therefore no water vapor feedback). In this example, the addition of CO₂ will reduce the OLR for any given temperature. This is displayed with the red curve in Figure 2 (the black curve is from above for reference).

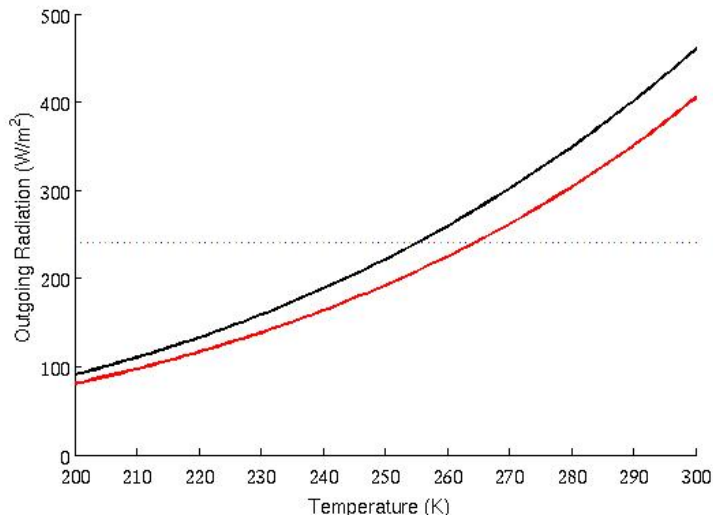


Figure 2: Relationship between OLR and surface temperature for a blackbody (black curve) and with 400 ppm CO₂ (red curve). The horizontal line is the absorbed solar radiation.

Also plotted in Figure 2 is a horizontal line at 240 W/m², which corresponds to the amount of solar energy that Earth absorbs. In equilibrium, the Earth receives as much solar energy as it does emit infrared radiation. Therefore, in the above plot, the points at which the horizontal line intersect the black/red lines will correspond to the equilibrium climates in this model. Note that the red line makes this intersection at a higher surface temperature, which is the greenhouse effect.

Now let's step up the complexity a bit. We'll throw in some water vapor into the model, but not just a fixed amount of water vapor. This time, we'll also let the water vapor concentration increase as temperature increases. This is the water vapor feedback. The blue line in the next figure is the OLR for a planet with the same 400 ppm CO₂, in addition to this operating feedback.

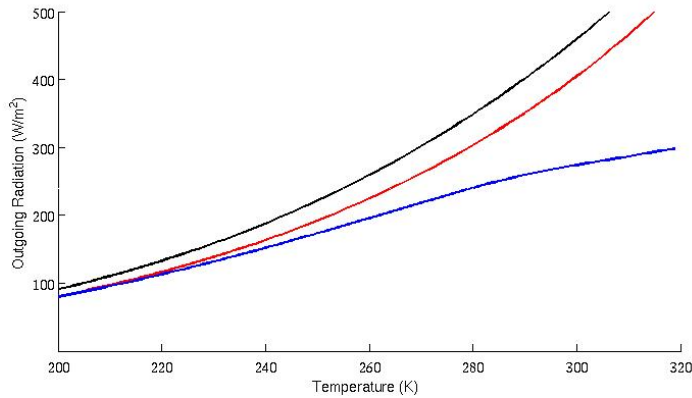


Figure 3: Relationship between OLR and surface temperature, as above, but with a constant relative humidity atmosphere (blue line, implying increasing water vapor with temperature)

In this figure, we see that the OLR does not depend very much on the water vapor at low temperatures. This makes sense, because at temperatures this cold (such as during a snowball Earth), there is so little water vapor in the air. However, at temperatures similar to the modern global mean and warmer, the OLR drops tremendously and the T^4 dependence instead becomes much flatter. We'll get a more clear picture of that means for climate sensitivity in the next diagram.

In the next diagram, I've removed the red curve for convenience. But I've added two horizontal lines this time. You can think of this as two possible values for the incoming solar radiation.

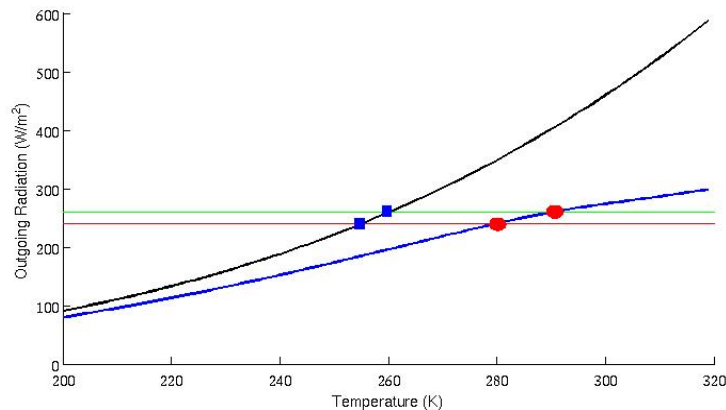


Figure 4: OLR vs. surface temperature for a blackbody (black curve) and an atmosphere with CO₂ and a water vapor feedback (blue curve). The horizontal lines give two values for the absorbed incoming solar radiation, and the colored shapes give possible equilibrium points. On the trajectory where water vapor exists, sensitivity is enhanced because the temperature difference between the two red circles (as sunlight goes up) is greater than the difference between the two blue circles.

Suppose that we increase the amount of sunlight that the Earth gets, so we go from the red to the green line in the below figure. If the Earth were a blackbody (black curve) then the temperature change that results from this would just be the difference between the values at the two blue squares. However, in a world with a water vapor feedback, the temperature difference is given by the distance between the two red circles. We can infer from this that water vapor has increased climate sensitivity, yet it did not cause a runaway warming effect.

Now let's consider one more case. Notice in the previous diagram that at very high temperatures, the OLR starts to flatten out, and indeed eventually can become almost flat. This is due to the rapid increase in water vapor (and infrared absorption) as temperature goes up. But suppose we pump up the amount of sunlight that the Earth gets to much higher values than in the last figure. This new value is shown by the horizontal green line in the figure below.

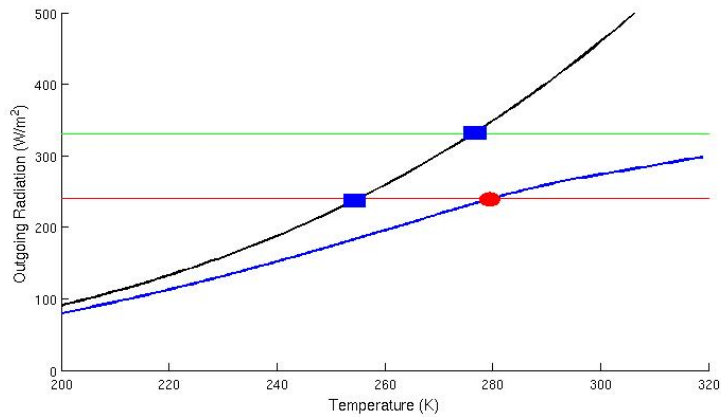


Figure 5: As above, but the green line corresponds to higher incoming solar radiation.

Once again, if we follow the black curve (with no atmosphere), then we get an expected increase in temperature as the amount of sunlight goes up. But if we follow the blue curve (the system with an operating water vapor feedback), then something strange happens.

At some point the OLR becomes so flat, that it can never increase enough to match the incoming sunlight. In this case, it actually becomes impossible to establish a radiative equilibrium scenario, and the result is a *runaway greenhouse*. This is the same phenomenon planetary scientists talk about in connection with the possible evolution of Venus or exoplanets outside our solar system. The system will only be able to come back to radiative equilibrium once the rapid increase of water vapor mass with temperature ceases, which in extreme cases may not be until the whole ocean is evaporated.

From these figures, we can readily see the fallacy is "positive feedbacks imply instability" type arguments. There is in fact a negative feedback that always tends to win out, which is the increase in planetary radiation with temperature. Positive longwave radiation feedbacks only weaken the efficiency at which that restoring effect operates. Instead of the OLR depending on T^4 , it might depend on $T^{3.9}$, or maybe even T^3 at higher temperatures; eventually the OLR becomes independent of the surface temperature altogether. I haven't discussed shortwave feedbacks, such as the decrease in albedo as sea ice retreats. That only raises the position of the horizontal lines slightly, allowing for a warmer equilibrium point, but in no way compromises the argument.

As a final note, it's worth mentioning that it is virtually impossible to trigger a true runaway greenhouse in the modern day by any practical means, at least in the sense that planetary scientists use the word to describe the loss of any liquid water on a planet. The most realistic fate for Earth entering a runaway is to wait a couple billion years for the sun to increase its brightness enough, such that Earth receives more sunlight than the aforementioned outgoing radiation limit that occurs in moist atmospheres. None of this means that climate sensitivity cannot be relatively high however.

Note: Except for the first graph, all computations here were done using the NCAR CCM radiation module embedded within the Python Interface for Ray Pierrehumbert's supplementary online material to the textbook "Principles of Planetary Climate." The lapse rate feedback is included as an adjustment to the moist adiabat.



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