

Global Energy Policy Research | GEPR

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IPCC????????????????????????????????????

?? ?? · Tuesday, November 2nd, 2021

IPCC??????8??????????1??



IakovKalinin/iStock

IPCC?????????CO2??

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?????????????????Short Wave, SW???2-014?????????1??????????1?????????????????????1a?SW???1d??

CO2 2011 1750 1.68 (IPCC 2013)?

CO2

SW

Nino 3.4 SST 2014 PDO

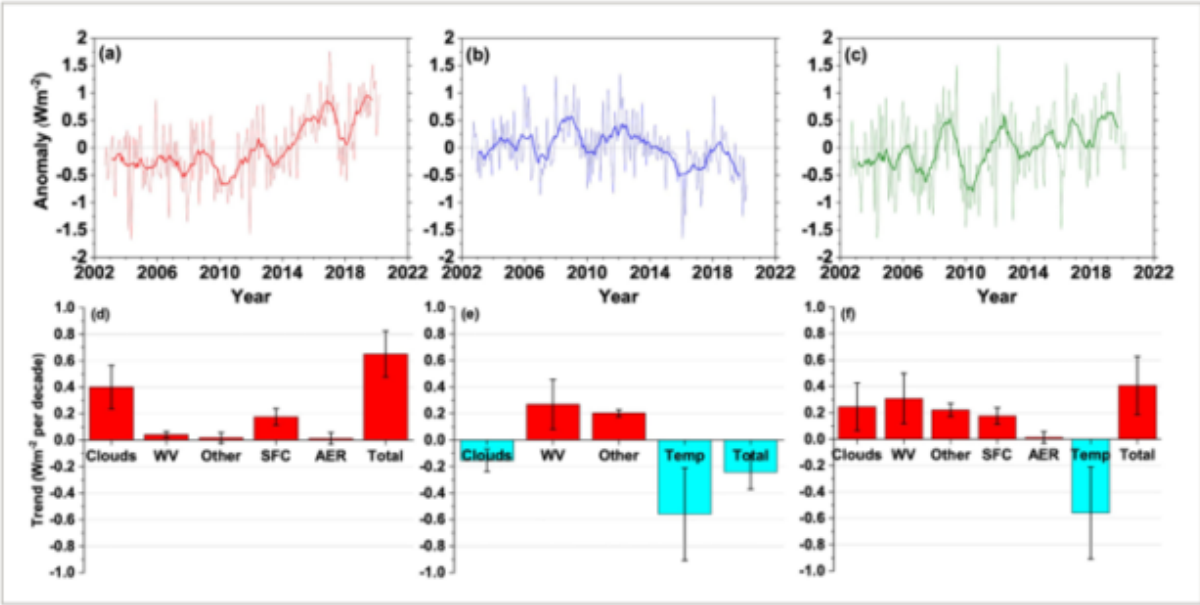


Figure 2 [Open in figure viewer](#) | [PowerPoint](#)

Global mean top-of-atmosphere flux anomalies and trends. Anomalies in (a) absorbed solar radiation (ASR), (b) emitted thermal radiation (ETR) and (c) Net for 2002/09–2020/03. Thin lines correspond to monthly anomalies, thick lines are 12-month running averages. Trends in (d) ASR, (e) ETR and (f) Net associated with contributions from changes in clouds, water vapor (WV), combined contributions from trace gases and solar irradiance (labeled as “Other”), surface albedo (SFC), aerosols (AER) and combined contributions from skin temperature and profiles of temperature (“Temp”). “Total” corresponds to the sum of the individual contributions. Error bars correspond to 5–95% confidence intervals determined using the methodology in Santer et al. (2000). Positive anomalies and trends correspond to heat gain, and negative to loss. ETR is defined positive downwards and is thus equal to –outgoing longwave radiation.

?1 Loeb ??

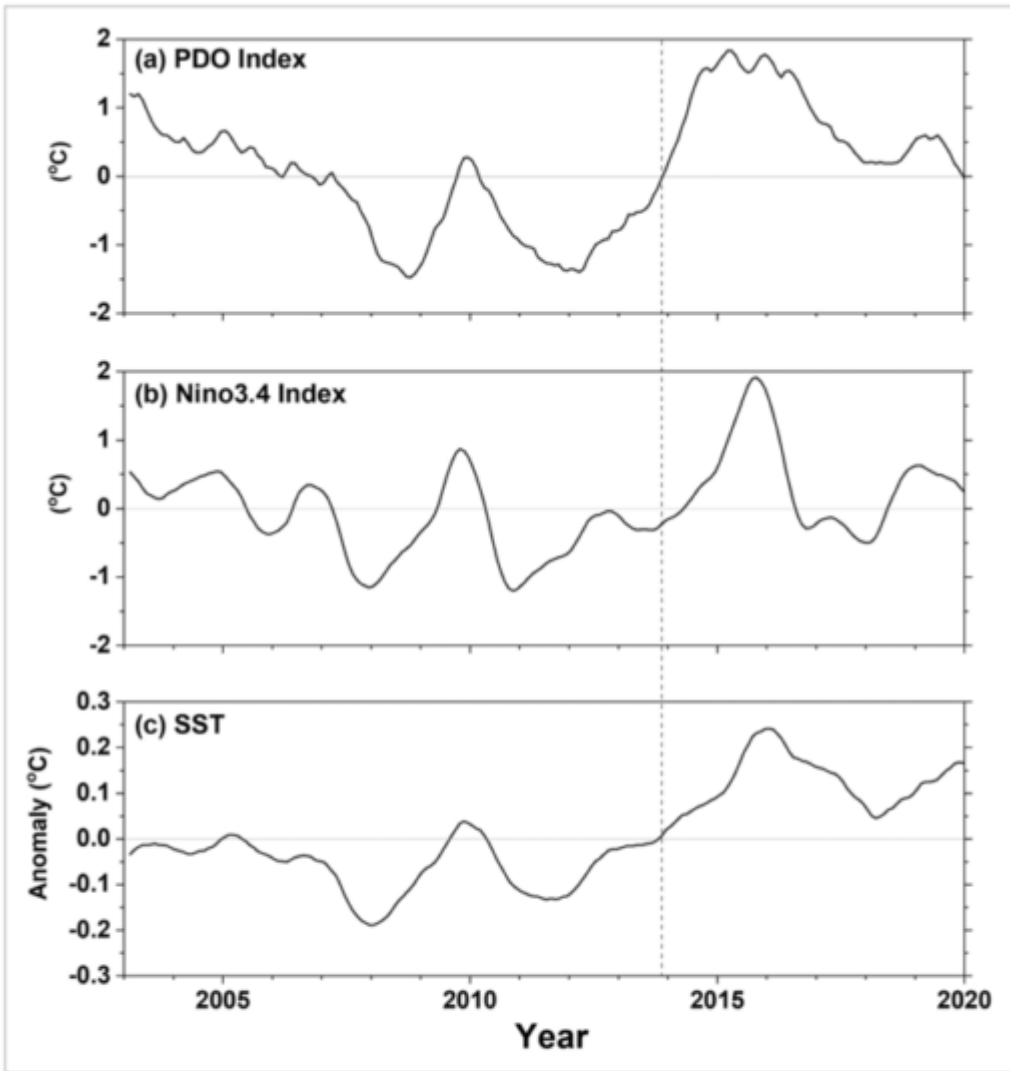


Figure 4 [Open in figure viewer](#) | [PowerPoint](#)

Time series of Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO), Niño3.4 and sea-surface temperature (SST). (a) PDO Index, (b) Niño3.4 Index and (c) anomalies in SST. Vertical dashed line corresponds to shift in sign of PDO index from negative to positive in 2014.

?2 Loeb ??

??2000??2013??2014????????????????????????CO2????????CO2??1?2??????????

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?3????????????????(Enthalpy)????????????????AMO????????????????????????????????????9??

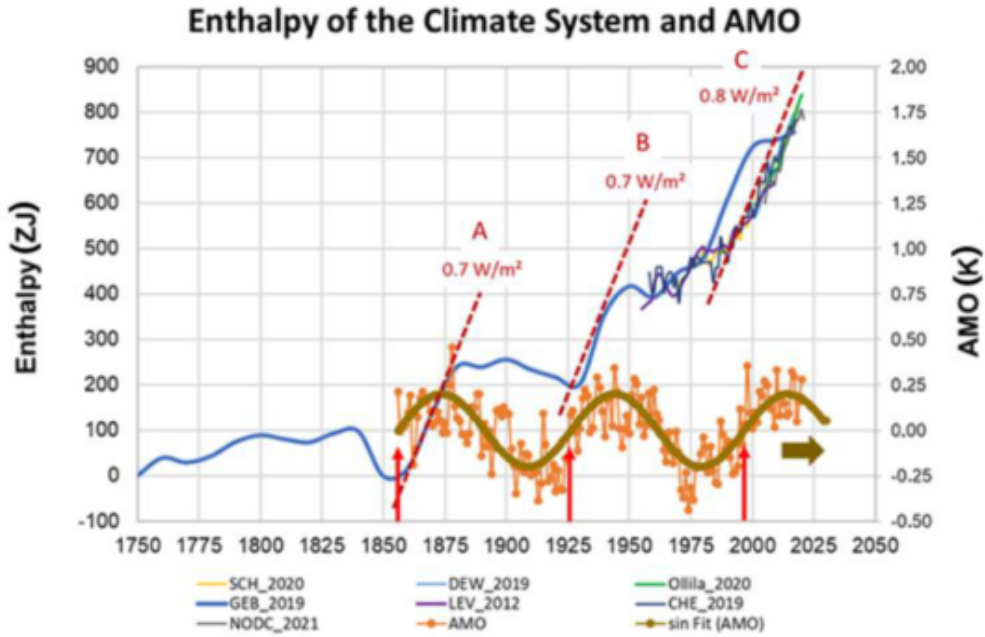


Figure 13. Climate system enthalpy since 1750, reconstructed from radiative and ocean heat data taken from the publications of Schuckmann et al. [13], Ollila [18], Dewitte et al. [15], Levitus et al. [7] and NODC [7], Cheng et al. [10], Gebbie and Huybers [11] and this work. The OHC-Data were divided by 0.9. The two heating impulses A and B had a span of about 25 years, and similarly, high net fluxes as the presently observed phase C. The zero levels of the enthalpy datasets was set to match. The AMO values were downloaded from <http://www.psl.noaa.gov/data/timeseries/AMO/> (accessed on 29 July 2021) and transformed into annual averages. A sine-fit is added to the AMO-data (right scale). The arrows at ca. 1860, 1925 and 2000 indicate the sign change of the AMO-Index from negative to positive.

3 Döbal, H., & Vahrenholt, F. (2021)

B??1950-1985????????????????????C????????????????
 ???AMO????????????????AMO????????????????1980??

????AMO??CO2????????????????????
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