

Sun Most Likely Causing Global Warming, Not Carbon Dioxide

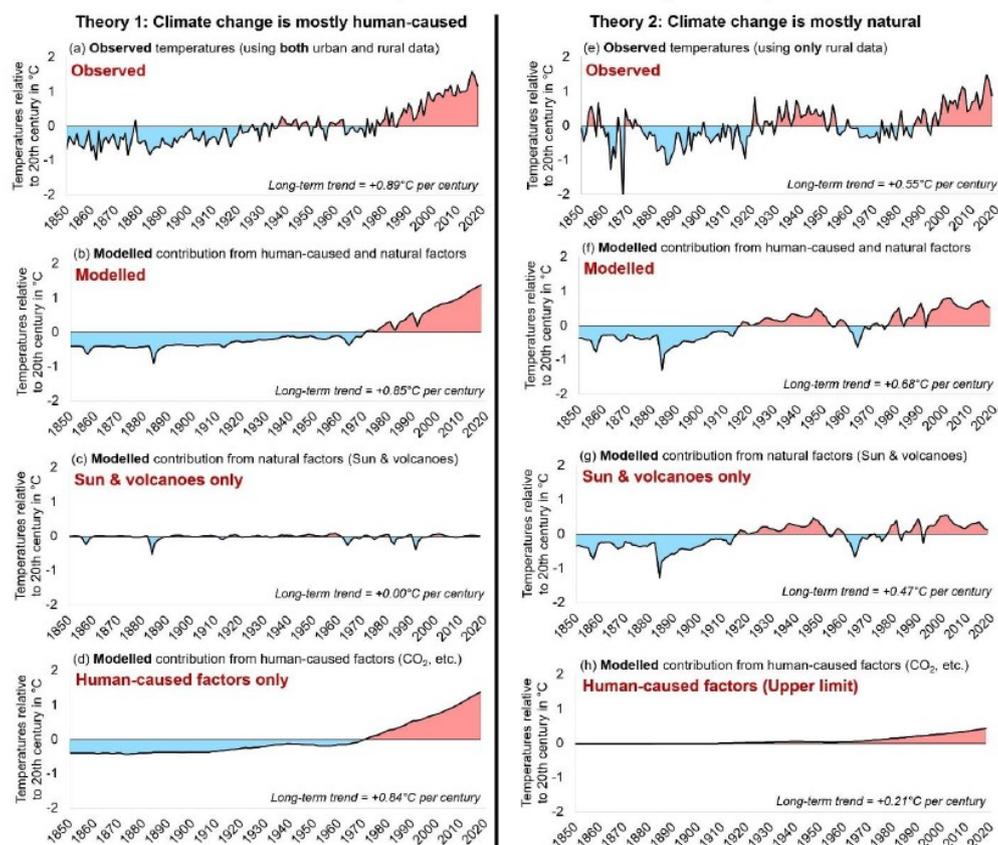
(This article is a summary of a recent scientific study)¹

MAIN CONCLUSION: Most, if not all, of the long-term temperature changes are due to natural factors.

A 2021 scientific review into the most probable cause of Global Warming (a component of the modern theory of Climate Change) has been published in the peer-reviewed journal, 'Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics'. The report was conducted by 23 experts in the fields of solar physics and of climate science from 14 different countries. It is the most comprehensive analysis of research at the time of its publication, as it studied 16 of the most prominent sets of solar data (datasets), including the few used by the IPCC².

The researchers compared the datasets with 26 different estimates of trends in Northern Hemisphere temperatures since the 19th century (sorted into five categories), including the datasets that were used by the IPCC. They focused on the Northern Hemisphere because the Southern Hemisphere's temperature data was more limited for the period pre-early 20th century, however, their results can be extrapolated to generalize global temperatures.

These scientists came to the opposite conclusion to the IPCC in regard to the cause of recent changes in the global climate. That's because analytical results depending on which dataset is used in investigating the cause of Climate Change. As an example, in the graphs below,³ the left column supports ACC⁴, while the right column supports natural cycles, mostly through the sun's radiant energy that reaches Earth.



1 – ORIGINAL: “How much has the Sun influenced Northern Hemisphere temperature trends? An ongoing debate.”

Res. Astron. Astrophys. 21, 131 iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1674-4527/21/6/131

SCIENTIFIC SUMMARY: Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics Vol. 21, No. 6 (2021)

www.raa-journal.org/raa/index.php/raa/article/view/4920/6080

[Download PDF: www.raa-journal.org/raa/index.php/raa/article/download/4920/6080]

2 – The United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

3 – Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics Vol. 21, No. 6 (2021) www.raa-journal.org/raa/index.php/raa/article/view/4920/6080

4 – Anthropogenic Climate Change – Changes in the climate as said to be caused by human emissions of carbon dioxide.

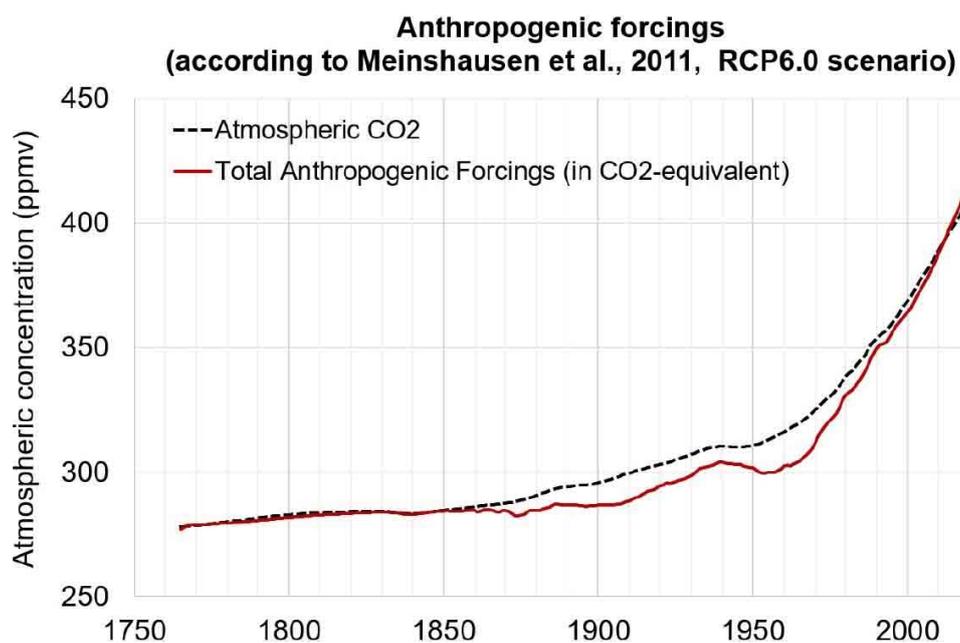
Their conclusion, which is opposite to the IPCC's determination of what the data reveals, is that the global temperature changes since the mid-19th century have mostly been due to natural cycles, mainly caused by long-term changes in the energy emitted by the Sun which impacts Earth's surface temperatures.

The graphs in the two panels above are based on published scientific data, however, each uses different datasets and different assumptions.

The left panel assumes that temperature records are not affected by the 'urban heat island effect'⁵ where city temperatures are higher than country temperatures due to the presence of roads, concrete and buildings, as well as the lack of wind at low levels. In this analysis, the researchers used both, rural and urban records. Solar output was modelled using the low variability dataset, the only one used by the IPCC for their Climate Change Assessment Reports⁶. The choice of this dataset is based on their assumption that natural factors have no (zero) contribution to long-term Global Warming. (Note the use of selective data outside of meteorological logic to produce reports that meet ideological expectations.)⁷

The right panel only used records from rural meteorological stations so that the artificial effect of city heat was eliminated from the analysis. The analysts also chose to model using a high variability dataset that's used by NASA's team in charge of ACRIM⁸ sun-monitoring satellites.

The report's authors used appropriate scientific data from reputable studies, both those which supported ACC, and those which didn't. For example, this very interesting presentation of historic atmospheric CO₂ levels, which show that carbon dioxide has been steadily increasing since the 1700s, independent of human production of the gas:⁹



The 72-page review (which had 544 references) determined to avoid the IPCC's politically-driven approach to determining the cause of Climate Change. The authors did this by agreeing to emphasize dissenting scientific opinions, not just scientific agreement, so that the analysis and review was well balanced. In fact, each of the co-authors had differing scientific opinions on many of the issues in the report. However, they agreed that their report would present fairly any competing arguments raised by the scientific community for every issue, so that readers could make up their own mind in each case.

5 – “What is an Urban Heat Island?” climatekids.nasa.gov/heat-islands

6 – e.g. “Sixth Assessment Report” (2021-2022) www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6

7 – [LDS comment]

8 – “ACRIMSAT” earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/ACRIMSAT

9 – Connolley et. al (2021) “How much has the Sun influenced Northern Hemisphere temperature trends? An ongoing debate.” Res. Astron. Astrophys. 21, 131 iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1674-4527/21/6/131

The lead author of the study, Dr. Ronan Connolly, of the Center for Environmental Research and Earth Sciences (CERES) made this statement about their study:

*“The IPCC is mandated to find a consensus on the causes of climate change. I understand the political usefulness of having a consensus view in that it makes things easier for politicians. However, science doesn’t work by consensus. In fact, science thrives best when scientists are allowed to disagree with each other and to investigate the various reasons for disagreement. I fear that by effectively only considering the datasets and studies that support their chosen narrative, the IPCC have seriously hampered scientific progress into genuinely understanding the causes of recent and future climate change. I am particularly disturbed by their inability to satisfactorily explain the rural temperature trends.”*¹⁰

There are other simple summaries of the research: [HERE](#) & [HERE](#)

Laurence
21-4-2022
(www.CanberraForerunners.org)

COPYRIGHT

*This document is free to copy, republish and distribute, but only 'as is'. It is free to quote from at length.
All Canberra Forerunners' documents are licensed under
[Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License](#)
Quotes are the copyright of their authors.*