

Energy budget constraints on climate response

To the Editor — The rate of global mean warming has been lower over the past decade than previously. It has been argued^{1–5} that this observation might require a downwards revision of estimates of equilibrium climate sensitivity, that is, the long-term (equilibrium) temperature response to a doubling of atmospheric CO₂ concentrations. Using up-to-date data on radiative forcing, global mean surface temperature and total heat uptake in the Earth system, we find that the global energy budget⁶ implies a range of values for the equilibrium climate sensitivity that is in agreement with earlier estimates, within the limits of uncertainty. The energy budget of the most recent decade does, however, indicate a lower range of values for the more policy-relevant⁷ transient climate response (the temperature increase at the point of doubling of the atmospheric CO₂ concentration following a linear ramp of increasing greenhouse gas forcing) than the range obtained by either analysing the energy budget of earlier decades or current climate model simulations⁸.

The response of the climate system to rising greenhouse gas levels is often summarized in terms of the equilibrium climate sensitivity (ECS) or the transient climate response (TCR). Both quantities are related to the global mean temperature change⁹ ΔT , the radiative forcing change ΔF , and the change in the rate of the total increase in Earth system heat content ΔQ (see Supplementary Section S1), by the global energy budget:

$$\text{ECS} = \frac{F_{2x} \Delta T}{\Delta F - \Delta Q} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{TCR} = \frac{F_{2x} \Delta T}{\Delta F} \quad (2)$$

where F_{2x} is the forcing due to doubling atmospheric CO₂ concentrations. We use a value of F_{2x} of 3.44 W m⁻² (with a 5–95% confidence interval of $\pm 10\%$) from ref. 10. Using a higher estimate¹¹ of 3.7 W m⁻² would shift up our estimated ranges for ECS and TCR, but only by about 0.1 K (see Supplement Section S2). Both equations (1) and (2) assume constant linear feedbacks and (2) further assumes that the ratio of

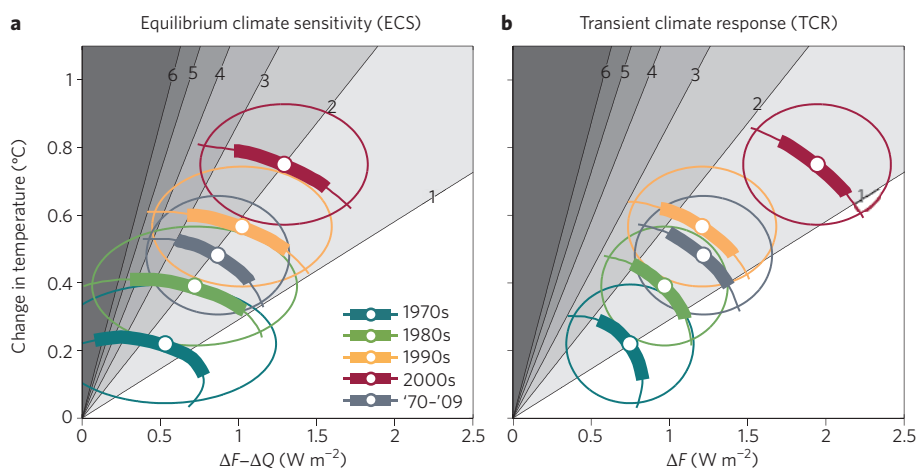


Figure 1 | Observations of the global energy budget and their implications. Observations of the global mean temperature change plotted against change in forcing minus heat uptake ($\Delta F - \Delta Q$) for the equilibrium climate sensitivity (ECS) (**a**) and against ΔF for the transient climate response (TCR) (**b**), for each of the four decades 1970s, 1980s, 1990s and 2000s and for the 40-year period 1970–2009. Ellipses represent likelihood contours enclosing 66% two-dimensional confidence regions; best-fit points of maximum likelihood are indicated by the circles; and the curved thick and thin lines represent the 17–83% and 5–95% confidence intervals of the resulting one-dimensional likelihood profile in ECS (or TCR), respectively. All time periods are referenced to 1860–1879, including a small correction in ΔQ to account for disequilibrium in this reference period¹⁴. Straight contours show isolines of ECS (**a**) and TCR (**b**), calculated using a best-fit value of F_{2x} of 3.44 W m⁻² (also adjusted for fast feedbacks)¹⁰. Uncertainty in F_{2x} is assumed to be correlated with forcing uncertainty in long-lived greenhouse gases¹⁰. To avoid dependence on previous assumptions¹⁶, we report results as likelihood-based confidence intervals.

ΔQ to ΔT for the observed period is the same as that at year 70 of a simulation in which atmospheric CO₂ levels increase at 1% per year^{6,12}, which is approximately the case over the past few decades if we exclude periods strongly affected by volcanic eruptions (see Supplementary Fig. S2). Equation (1) provides a lower bound to the fully equilibrated sensitivity, because delayed ocean warming at high latitudes can mask the impact of local positive feedbacks¹³.

For ΔT , we use the HadCRUT4 ensemble data set of surface temperatures averaged globally and by decade (Supplementary Fig. S1). For ΔQ , we derive annual estimates of the change in total heat content of the Earth system for the period 1970 to 2009, by combining data-based estimates for all the main components of the Earth system (ocean,

continent, ice and atmosphere); the ocean component dominates the heat uptake (see Supplementary Section S1). For ΔF , we use the multi-model average of the CMIP5 ensemble of climate simulations¹⁰ with emissions that follow a medium-to-low representative concentration pathway (RCP4.5). We include the historic record from 1850–2005 and the RCP4.5 scenario values from 2006–2010, scaled to match an ensemble of possible forcing estimates for 2010 (see Supplementary Section S1) to adjust for fast feedbacks and capture uncertainties.

The most likely value of equilibrium climate sensitivity based on the energy budget of the most recent decade is 2.0 °C, with a 5–95% confidence interval of 1.2–3.9 °C (dark red, Fig. 1a), compared with the 1970–2009 estimate of 1.9 °C (0.9–5.0 °C; grey, Fig. 1a). Including the

period from 2000 to 2009 into the 40-year 1970–2009 period delivers a finite upper boundary, in contrast with earlier estimates calculated using the same method¹⁴. The range derived from the 2000s overlaps with estimates from earlier decades and with the range of ECS values from current climate models¹⁰ (ECS values in the CMIP5 ensemble¹³ are 2.2–4.7 °C), although it is moved slightly towards lower values. Observations of the energy budget alone do not rule out an ECS value below 2 °C, but they do rule out an ECS below 1.2 °C with 95% confidence. The upper boundary is lowered slightly, but is also very sensitive to assumptions made in the evaluation process (see Supplementary Section S2). Uncertainties include observational errors and internal variability estimated from control simulations with general circulation models.

The best estimate of TCR based on observations of the most recent decade is 1.3 °C (0.9–2.0 °C; dark red, Fig. 1b). This is lower than estimates derived from data of the 1990s (1.6 °C (0.9–3.1 °C); yellow, Fig. 1b) or for the 1970–2009 period as a whole (1.4 °C (0.7–2.5 °C); grey, Fig. 1b). However, because the most recent estimate has the strongest forcing and is less affected by the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in 1991, it is arguably the most reliable. Our results match those of other observation-based studies¹⁵ and suggest that the TCRs of some of the models in the CMIP5 ensemble¹⁰ with the strongest climate response to increases in atmospheric CO₂ levels may be inconsistent with recent observations — even though their ECS values are consistent and they agree well with the observed climatology. Most of the climate models of the CMIP5 ensemble are, however, consistent with the observations used here in terms of both ECS and TCR. We note, too, that caution is required in interpreting

any short period, especially a recent one for which details of forcing and energy storage inventories are still relatively unsettled: both could make significant changes to the energy budget. The estimates of the effective radiative forcing by aerosols in particular vary strongly between model-based studies and satellite data. The satellite data are still subject to biases and provide only relatively weak constraints (see Supplementary Section S2 for a sensitivity study). □

References

1. Aldrin, M. *et al. Environmetrics* **23**, 253–271 (2012).
2. Lewis, N. *J. Clim.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00473.1> (2013).
3. Ring, M. J., Lindner, D., Cross, E. F. & Schlesinger, M. E. *Atmos. Clim. Sci.* **2**, 401–415 (2012).
4. Stott, P. A., Good, P., Jones, G., Gillett, N. P. & Hawkins, E. *Environ. Res. Lett.* **8**, 014024 (2013).
5. Schwartz, S. E. *Surv. Geophys.* **33**, 745–777 (2012).
6. Gregory, J. M. & Forster, P. M. *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.* **113**, D23105 (2008).
7. Allen, M. R. & Frame, D. J. *Science* **318**, 582–583 (2007).
8. Taylor, K. E., Stouffer, R. J. & Meehl, G. A. *Bull. Am. Meteorol. Soc.* **93**, 485–498 (2011).
9. Morice, C., Kennedy, J. J., Rayner, N. A. & Jones, P. D. *J. Geophys. Res.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1029/2011JD017187> (2013).
10. Forster, P. M. *et al. J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.* **118**, 1–12 (2013).
11. Vial, J., Dufresne, J.-L. & Bony, S. *Clim. Dynam.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00382-013-1725-9> (2013).
12. Held, I. M. *et al. J. Clim.* **23**, 2418–2427 (2010).
13. Armour, K. C., Bitz, C. M. & Roe, G. H. *J. Clim.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00544.1> (2012).
14. Gregory, J. M., Stouffer, R. J., Raper, S. C. B., Stott, P. A. & Rayner, N. A. *J. Clim.* **15**, 3117–3121 (2002).
15. Gillett, N. P., Arora, V. K., Matthews, D. & Allen, M. R. *J. Clim.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00476.1> (2013).
16. Frame, D. J. *et al. Geophys. Res. Lett.* **32**, L09702 (2005).

Author contributions

O.B., J.C., G.H., P.F., N.P.G., J.G., G.C.J., R.K., N.L., U.L., J.M., G.M., D.S., B.S., and M.R.A. conceived the analysis and designed the headline figure. P.M.F. provided the forcing data and estimates. G.C.J. provided the heat content data. A.O. conducted the analysis and produced the figures. A.O., F.E.L.O., M.R.A., P.M.F., O.B., and G.C.J. contributed to writing the paper.

Additional information

Supplementary information is available in the online version of the paper.

Competing financial interests

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Alexander Otto^{1*}, Friederike E. L. Otto¹, Olivier Boucher², John Church³, Gabi Hegerl⁴, Piers M. Forster⁵, Nathan P. Gillett⁶, Jonathan Gregory⁷, Gregory C. Johnson⁸, Reto Knutti⁹, Nicholas Lewis¹⁰, Ulrike Lohmann⁹, Jochem Marotzke¹¹, Gunnar Myhre¹², Drew Shindell¹³, Bjorn Stevens¹¹ and Myles R. Allen¹⁴

¹Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QY, UK, ²Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, IPSL/CNRS, UPMC, Paris, France, ³CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research Hobart, Castray Esplanade, Hobart Tasmani 7000, Australia, ⁴Grant Institute, University of Edinburgh, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JW, UK, ⁵School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK, ⁶Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis, PO Box 3065 STN CSC, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, ⁷Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, PO Box 243, Reading RG6 6BB, UK, ⁸NOAA/Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, Washington 98115, USA, ⁹Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science, ETH Zurich, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland, ¹⁰Walden, Widcombe Hill, Bath, BA2 6ED, UK, ¹¹Max Planck Institute for Meteorology, Bundesstraße 53, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany, ¹²CICERO, P.O. Box 1129 Blindern, N-0318 Oslo, Norway, ¹³NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, 2880 Broadway, New York, New York 10025, USA, ¹⁴Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, UK.

*e-mail: alexander.otto@ouce.ox.ac.uk

Published online: 19 May 2013