OPS-19 Computer Models and Their General Issues Related to "Climate Change"

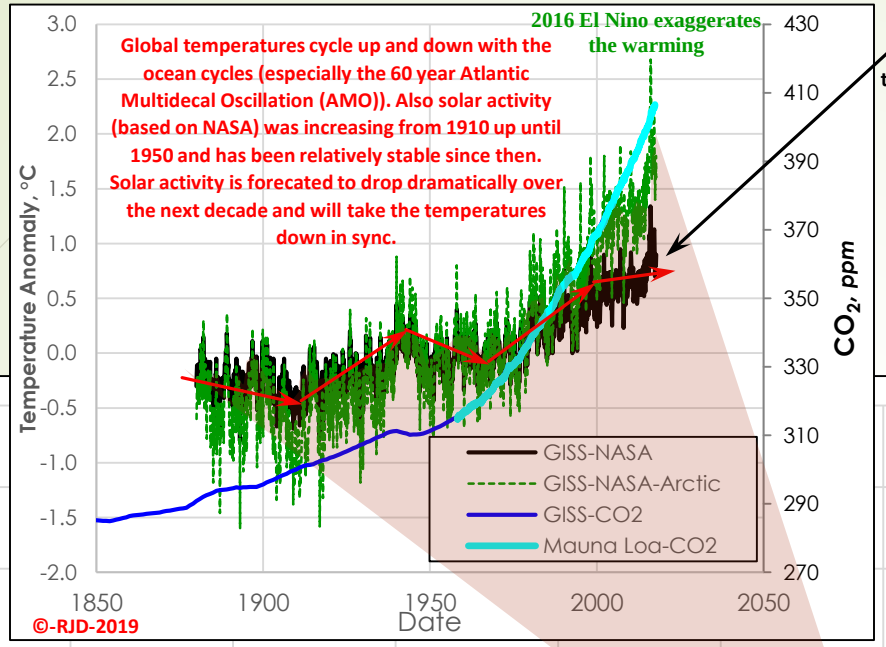
First and foremost, computer models cannot be used as proof of any theory ("Climate Change" or not). Very simply Garbage In, Garbage Out (GIGO).

Surface Temperature data sets are subject to significant manipulation (homogenization). Also, the surface weather stations are also generally sparse, subject to poor location (urban versus rural) and quality problems (third world versus first world). Satellite temperatures are more accurate, and they agree with the weather balloon and reanalyses data.

More detail? Google "Ronald Davison climate"

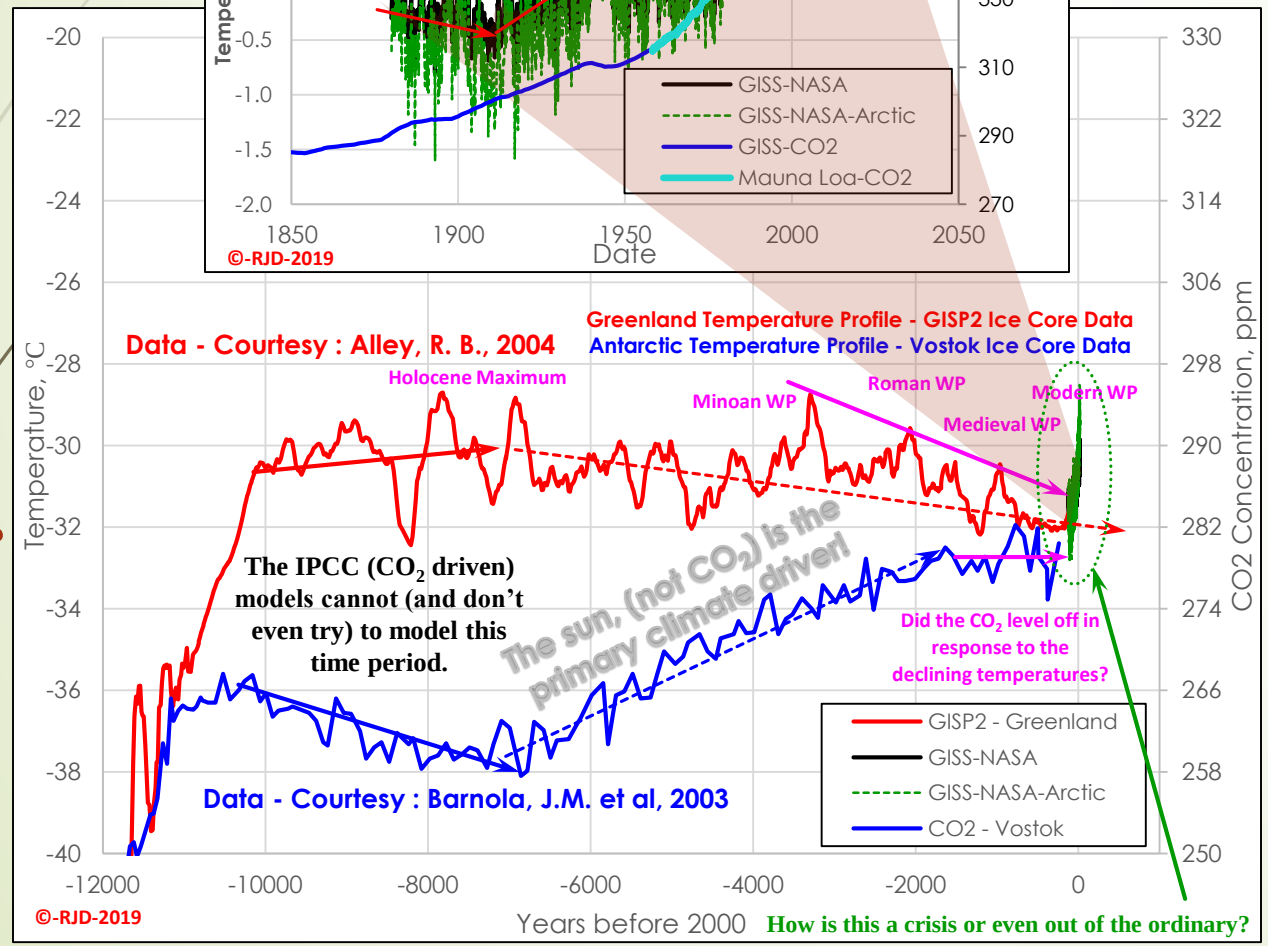
Computer Models

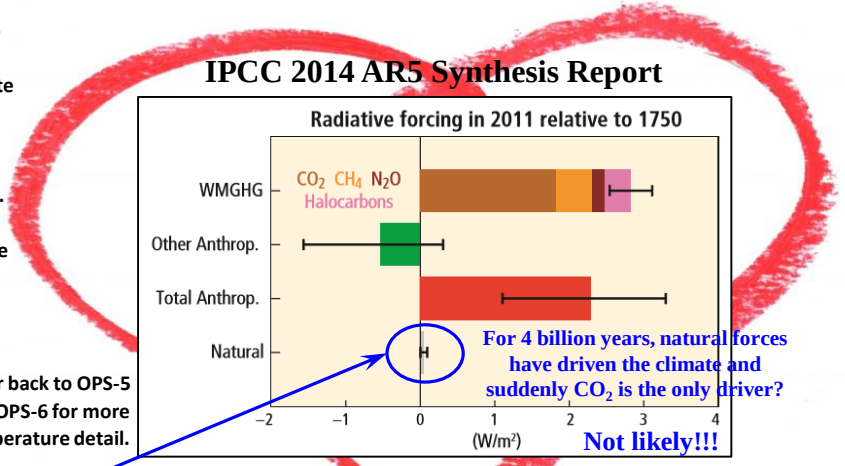
The IPCC models the surface temperature but ultimately has to use data sets that increasingly add temperature to the recent measured data and lower the older measured data. NASA-GISS is one of the worst offenders.



Note: I have chosen to use the NASA-GISS surface temperature data set despite the extreme manipulation the raw data is subject to through the "homogenization" process. Measured temperatures have been lowered over the first few decades and temperatures have been increased over the last several decades.

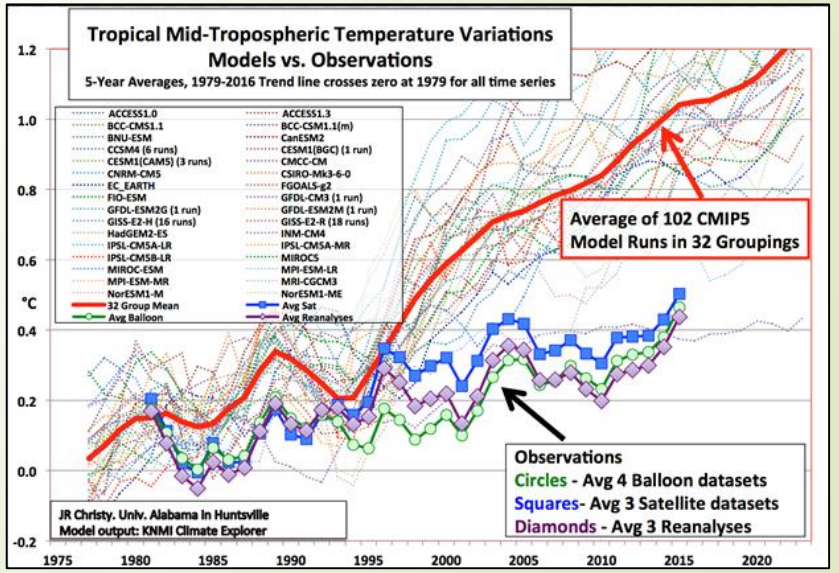
Refer back to OPS-5 and OPS-6 for more temperature detail.





This is the problem with the IPCC Computer Models. The "heart" of their model is the Radiative Forcing they arbitrarily input. The computer runs (as per this programming decision) can only output warming as CO_2 concentrations increase. They have chosen to ignore/minimize any natural forcings (sun, ocean cycles, cloud cover, etc.)

The models are warming 2.5 times faster than the actual global temperatures. Only the Russian Model INM-CM4 is comparable. Maybe start with the Russian model and do the finetuning from there? The CMIP6 protocol (which includes additional but not all solar forcings) is replacing the CMIP5 model (hopefully with more realistic results).



Any surface temperature data set should be taken with a grain of salt (especially given the lack of data prior to the middle of the 20th century).