CSS-30a

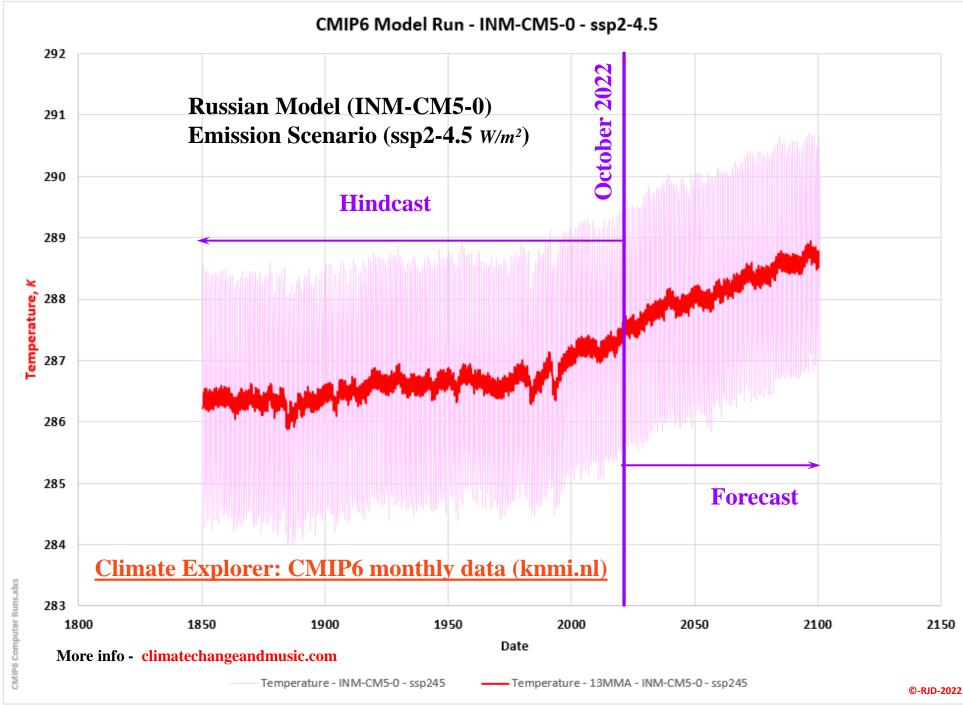
CMIP6 Climate Models Russian INM-CM5-0

ssp2-4.5

For those that really love to mess with data files, you can find a full set of data runs for 35 CMIP6 computer simulation runs at the **World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Climate Explorer** website. Each of the data files contains the generated monthly temperature estimates from 1850 to 2100. Each of these **General Circulation Models** (GCM) are run at a variety of emission scenarios (ssp1-2.6, ssp2-4.5, ssp3-7.0 and ssp5-8.5). The graph to the right is provided as an individual data/file example (the Russian model – INM-CM5-0,

Russians INM-CM5-0 ssp2-4.5 ssp2-4.5).
Shared
Socioeconomic
Pathways (SSP)
reflect the
diative forcing

reflect the expected additional radiative forcing (W/m²) to the year 2100. A SSP discussion can be found at this DKRZ website. This discussion will focus on the 4.5 W/m² emission scenarios. The 7.0 and 8.5 W/m² scenarios have been labeled implausible by the IPCC (links available in my OPS-55 – The State of Climate Science post).



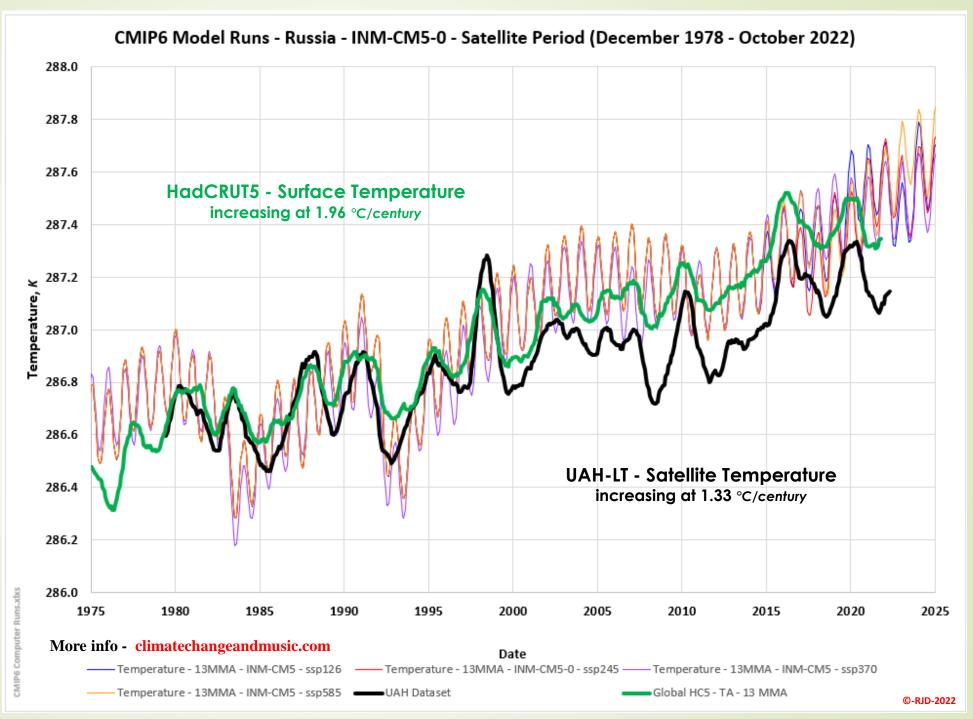
CMIP6 Climate Models Russian INM-CM5-0 Satellite Period

This chart just takes all of the average Russian INM-CM5-0 SSP projections (2.6, 4.5, 7.0 and 8.5 W/m²) and plots them together with the HadCRUT5 surface temperature and UAH satellite **Lower Troposphere temperature** data sets. The UAH and HadCRUT5 data have been normalized to December 1978 and were laid over the INM-CM5-0 data so that they roughly correlate over the satellite data period. Note that Lower Troposphere and surface temperatures can be different and they are increasing at different rates. The correlation is

Russian INM-CM5-0 Satellite better with
HadCRUT5 than
the UAH. You
might ask how
much of that

UAH/HadCRUT5 difference is due to the homogenization process? If you are a CAGW alarmist you might not ask, even though you should. Some additional discussion on the UAH and HadCRUT5 relationship is available in

my <u>CSS-25 – Incremental</u> <u>Homogenization – HadCRUT4 to</u> <u>HadCRUT5</u> post.



CSS-30c

CMIP6 Climate Models Russian INM-CM5-0

Hindcasts/Forecasts

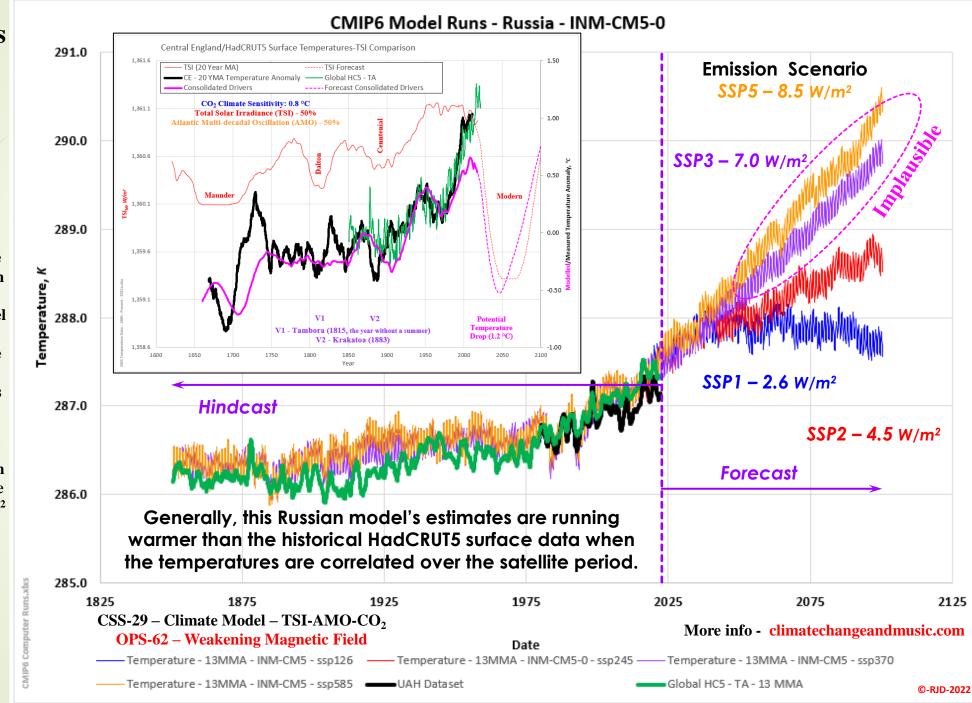
This is the same data shown in CSS-30b. The time scale has just been expanded out to show the 1850 – 2022 Hindcast and the 2022 – 2100 Forecast. This plot is included to show the general relationship between the different emission scenario SSPs used in the computer simulations. The Russian models have historically been the closest to reality so a Russian model was chosen as a representative example. As mentioned earlier, the SSP3 - 7.0 and SSP5 - 8.5 W/m² scenarios are self acknowledged as implausible. Although the SSP1 -2.6 W/m² case would be closer to

Russian INM-CM5-0 **Hind/Forecasts**

reality, the rest of the discussion will focus on the $SSP2 - 4.5 \text{ W/m}^2$ case. Note that although the $SSP1 - 2.6 \text{ W/m}^2$ case is

other IPCC projection) ignores most of the important solar forcings. The **Grand Solar Minimum (GSM)** specifically. The GSM will generate colder temperatures (as shown in the inset). More discussion, larger plots are in my CSS-29 and OPS-62 posts.

closer to reality, this SSP1 (like every



CSS-30d

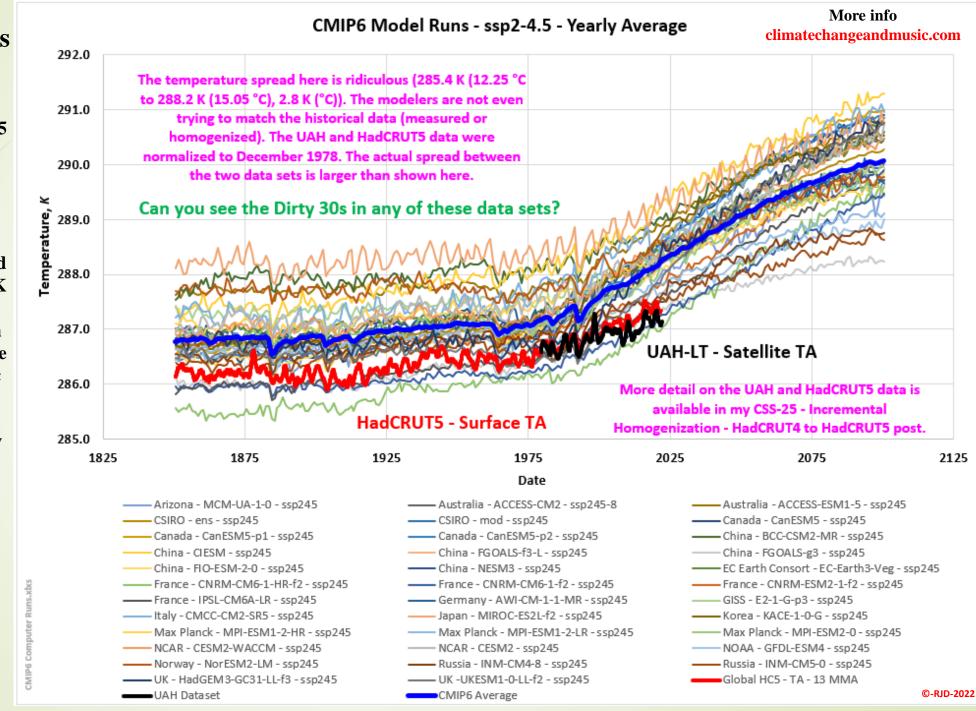
CMIP6 Climate Models All Absolute ssp2-4.5 Emission Scenarios The next step is plotting all 35

The next step is plotting all 35 runs together. Very few of these projections come anywhere close to the HadCRUT5 or the UAH temperature datasets. The historical temperature spread on these runs is roughly 2.8 K (°C). So much for settled science. We cannot get much out of this plot, other than the poor application of scientific methods on display by the IPCC modelers. You might also ask why

All Absolute CMIP6 ssp2-4.5 Hind/Forecasts

so many different models are required.

One group would be sufficient, a few groups might be justified (for verification and redundancy), but 35 groups are overkill and not worth the taxpayer's billions of dollars wasted on them every year.



CSS-30e

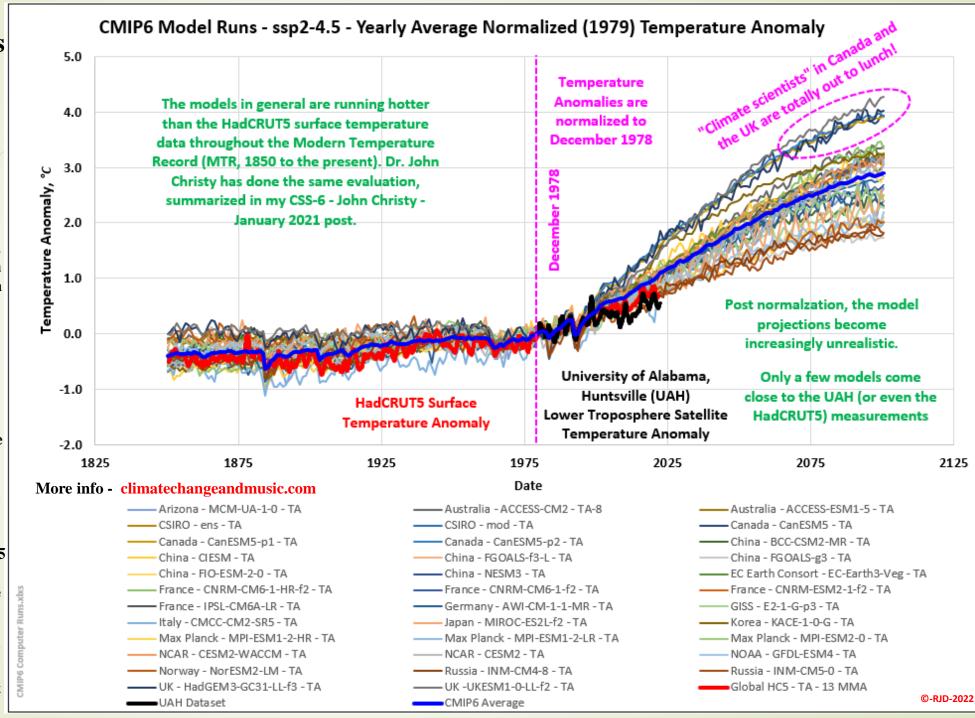
CMIP6 Climate Models Normalized ssp2-4.5 Emission Scenarios

The next step, normalize the projections and the "observed" temperature datasets. This will allow us to compare the projections and the "observed" temperature changes more effectively. The data is normalized to December 1978 (the first month of satellite data). These plots begin to resemble the plots put out by Dr. John Christy (summarized in my CSS-6 post). The main differences, I am including the HadCRUT5 surface data and I have included the full data range (1850 to 2100). Normalizing the data tightens the plot up, but there

Normalized CMIP6 ssp2-4.5 Hind/Forecasts

is still a 2.4 °C spread in the projections by 2100. The average curve

is generally higher than the HadCRUT5 data throughout the hindcast period. The quick takeaway from this plot, the Canadian and UK climate modelers should be defunded (and fired) immediately. If you are going to follow "the science", you should try to make the science resemble reality (or at least the homogenized HadCRUT5 data).



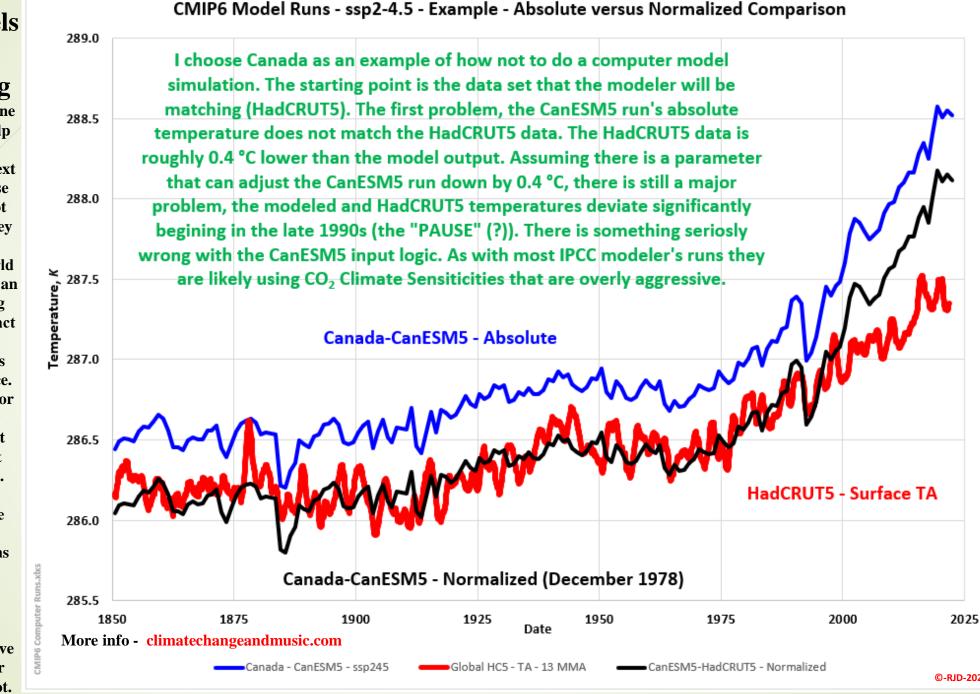
CMIP6 Climate Models CanESM5 ssp2-4.5 **HadCRUT5** Matching

Before going further, a look at one of the individual runs might help to explain the optimization processes that play out on the next few slides. Model runs like those from Canada, are obviously not representing the real world. They do not even depict the HadCRUT5's homogenized world correctly. The Canadian team is an embarrassment (not surprising given their "leadership"). The fact that they are still part of the process, shows that the IPCC is not serious about climate science. Using and/or averaging in data or evaluations that are obviously

CanESM5 **CMIP6** ssp2-4.5 **HC5** Matching

wrong is not science. Yet here we are. **Ideology** is driving "the

science". These unrealistically exaggerated temperature projections help drive the Catastrophic **Anthropogenic Global Warming** (CAGW) alarmist narrative. They should, but are not likely going to remove them anytime soon. They have no empirical data, they ignore solar forcings and their models run too hot.



CSS-30g

CMIP6 Climate Models Normalized ssp2-4.5 Satellite Period

This plot refocuses on the satellite data period. The projections (in general) start deviating from both the HadCRUT5 surface and the **UAH-LT Satellite Temperature** data sets in the late 1990s. As mentioned on the previous slide, the Canadian and UK modelers are not even trying to use the Scientific Method. You can also throw the Korean group into that mix. I am not surprised to see aggressive projections from the Canadian and the UK groups, given the unnecessary, over responsive policies that our idiotological leaders" have and will continue to thrust upon us.

Normalized CMIP6 ssp2-4.5 Satellite

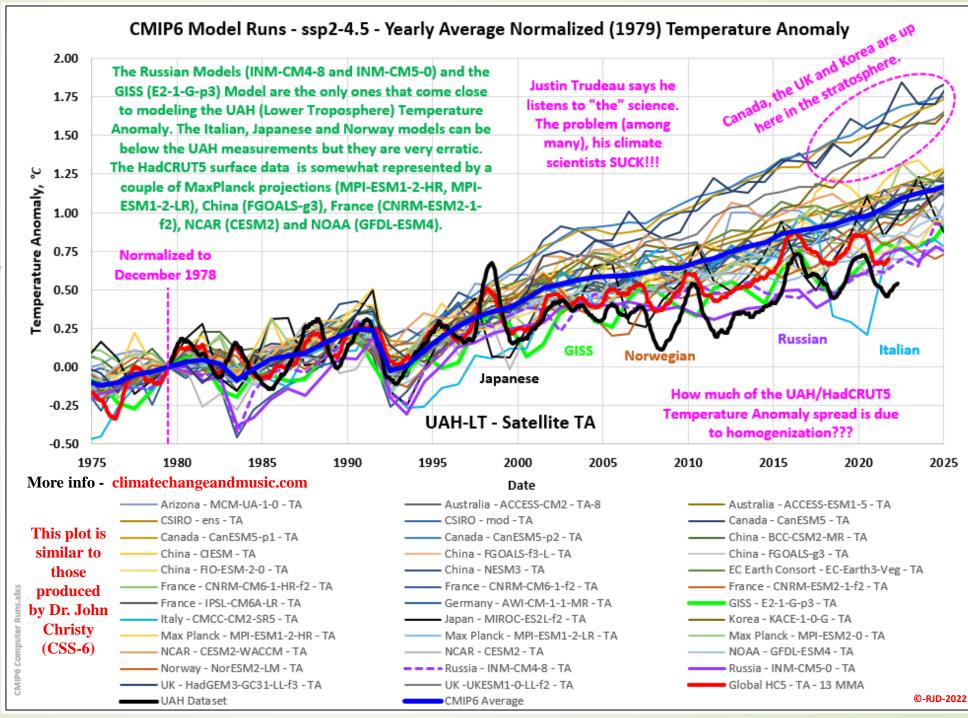
Satellite
Stop funding
the obviously
incompetent groups. There would
immediately be billions of dollars
saved and we would be one step closer
to relying on science, rather than "the
science" our idiotological "leaders"
keep referring to. First step, 17 of
these CMIP6 runs can quickly be

dismissed. They are not even close to

matching the HadCRUT5 data.

But there is a

simple solution.



CSS-30h CMIP6 Climate Models First Optimization ssp2-4.5 (Satellite)

This slide focuses in on the satellite period using just the 18 projections shown in the legend. The Optimized CMIP6

Projections average fits reasonably well. Certainly better than the All CMIP6

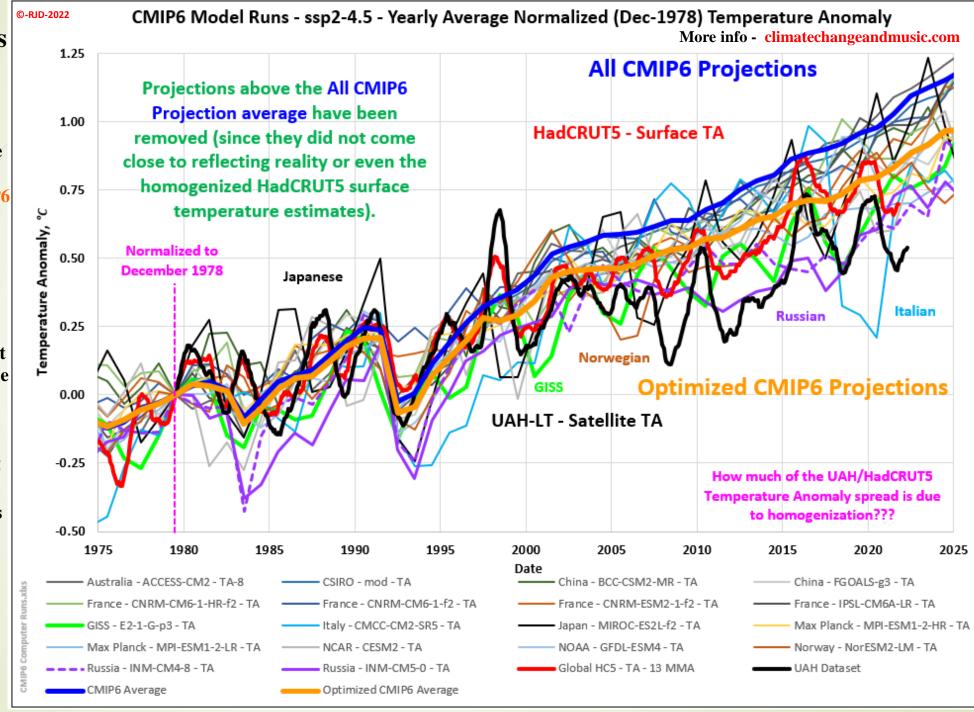
Projections average. You could stop at this point and say you have a match. But ultimately you need to look at the bigger picture. How do the projections compare to the extrapolated temperatures

N-Satellite SCMIP6 ssp2-4.5

1st Optimization

(both the HadCRUT5 and UAH datasets)? Is

some additional optimization warranted? For the HadCRUT5 data, we need to look at the expanded time scale. For the UAH data, there is only a few projections (the Russians and maybe GISS) that correlate on this time scale.



CSS-30i

CMIP6 Climate Models First Optimization ssp2-4.5

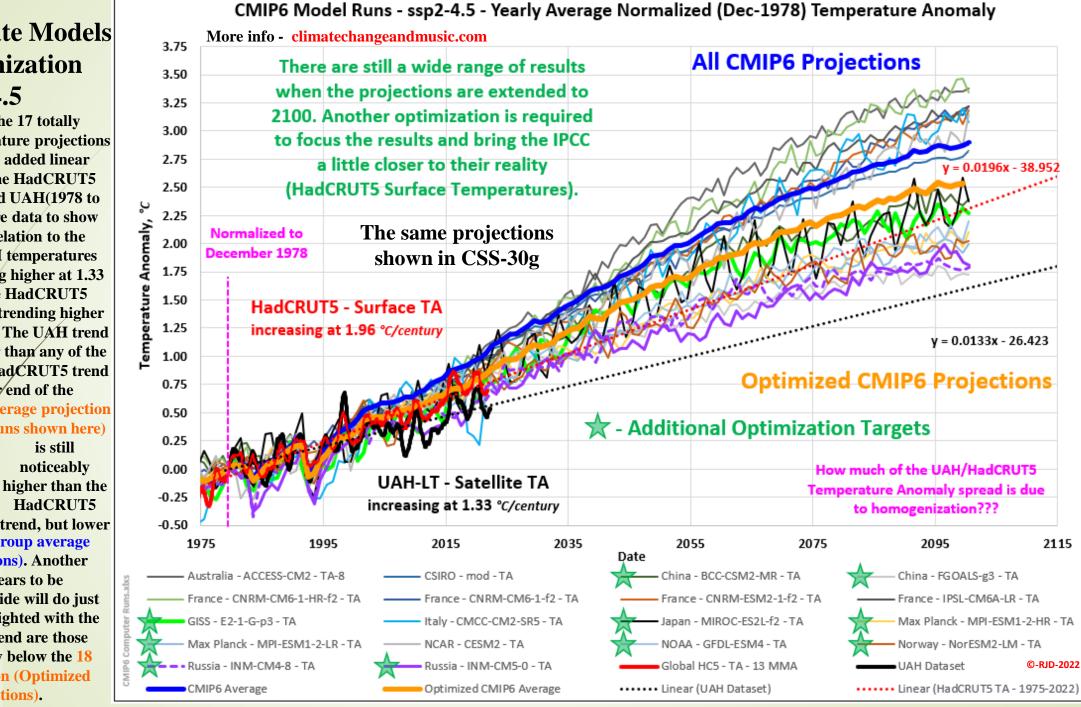
This plot has the 17 totally unrealistic temperature projections removed. I have added linear regressions for the HadCRUT5 (1975 to 2022) and UAH(1978 to 2022) temperature data to show their trend in relation to the projections. UAH temperatures have been trending higher at 1.33 °C/century. The HadCRUT5 temperatures are trending higher at 1.96 °C/century. The UAH trend is noticeably lower than any of the projections. The HadCRUT5 trend is at the lower end of the projections. The average projection (based on the 18 runs shown here) is still **Normalized**

noticeably

HadCRUT5

1st Optimization trend, but lower than the original 35 group average (All CMIP6 Projections). Another optimization appears to be warranted. The next slide will do just that. The models highlighted with the green stars in the legend are those projections essentially below the 18 run average projection (Optimized **CMIP6 Projections).**

CMIP6 ssp2-4.5



CSS-30j

CMIP6 Climate Models Second Optimization ssp2-4.5

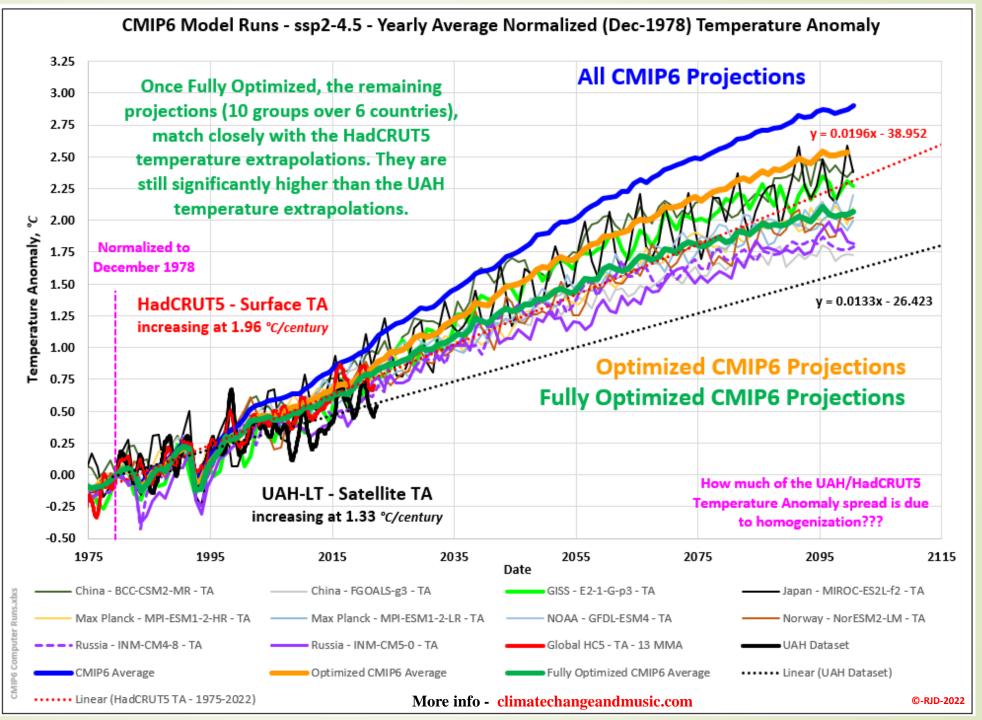
This slide adds in the Fully **Optimized CMIP6 Projections** average. This curve fits the extrapolated HadCRUT5 temperature data (1975 to 2022) much better than the 1st **Optimization average.** Every modeling group on the planet should have had a final curve that looks similar to the Fully **Optimized CMIP6 Projection** average curve. The model results need to match the historical data or the projected temperatures cannot possibly be correct (i.e.: if you cannot hindcast, you cannot forecast). As shown earlier, most

Normalized CMIP6 ssp2-4.5

2nd Optimization

of the model runs do not even match the HadCRUT5

historical data, let alone the UAH historical data. Even the 10 individual projections shown here, still have a range of ±0.75 °C. That is a significant difference given that temperature rise over the last 170 years was only 1.07 °C (as per the IPCC AR6 Report). Not a strong argument for the "science is settled"?



CSS-30k

CMIP6 Climate Models ssp2-4.5 Optimization **GSM** musings

This chart takes out the final individual projections (taking out the scatter). Although the Fully **Optimized CMIP6 Projections** average correlates to the **HadCRUT5** temperature extrapolation, that does not mean the model is correct. In fact, the models are very likely wrong for several reasons. Not the least of which is the modeler's recent admission that their models run too hot (OPS-55 – The State of Climate Science). The other problem, every model included in this discussion ignores most of the solar forcings on our climate to remain focused on the

GSM Musings CMIP6 ssp2-4.5 **Optimization**

narrative that CO₂ is the only significant climate driver. The more likely scenario, temperatures are going to drop significantly over the next few decades. This will severely compound the energy, food, fiscal,

environmental, medical and supply chain crises we are already experiencing. Our "leaders" are ignoring the real threat to our lives.

