Klimarealistene

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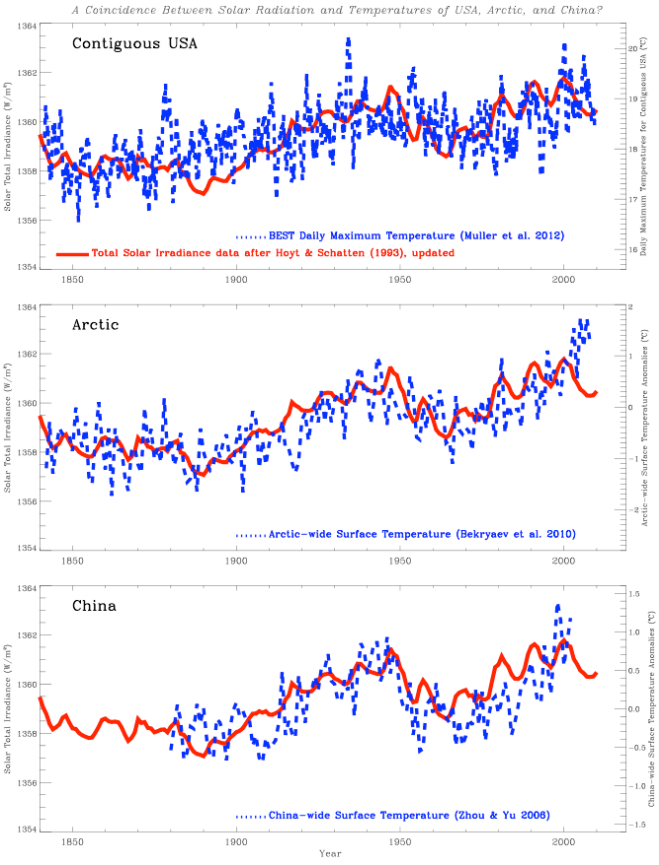
Jan-Erik Solheim (red)

Hvorfor utvikler temperaturen seg likt i Kina, USA og Arktis?

Gjesteinnlegg ved Dr. Willie Soon, astrofysiker ved Smithsonian Institution, Boston
Han har forsket på sammenhenger mellom sol og klima de siste 23 år, og var hovedinnleder på Klimarealistenes seminar den 26. oktober 2013.

The great physicist Richard Feynman once said that "Science is the belief in the ignorance of the experts". In a way, this statement anticipated the ignorance from the supposed "expert" review of Sun-climate relation in the chapter 8 of the latest UN IPCC AR5 report, where the Sun is repeatedly said to be incapable of causing terrestrial climate-change. Contrary to this inexpert discussion, the real world temperature records are pointing to a rather convincing hint of a strong role of the Sun affecting Earth climate variations, especially in the sense of the multi-decadal to centennial modes of warm and cold episodes.



A very important first clue can be seen in the rather interesting nature of how surface temperature records from China, USA and even in the Arctic vary. In the graphs to the left, we plotted the surface temperature from these three drastically different geographic regions in terms of their weather-climate regimes from about 1850 till present. Somewhat surprisingly there seemed to be a close of the ups and downs of the temperatures consistently despite the fact that these instrumental thermometer records are collected independently of each other. The important scientific answer for this coincidence can be found in the red curve in all three graphs: the best possible reconstructed solar radiation history over the same interval of 1840-present. *All three temperature records seemed to correspond rather well and closely with the solar radiation curve.* Detailed discussion of the empirical correlations in terms of the actual physical mechanisms and climate dynamics has been offered in the peer-reviewed scientific literatures.

References

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