Measuring the Earth energy imbalance by space geodesy to constrain the Earth energy budget and estimate the climate sensitivity

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Methods, results

Equilibrium climate sensitivity

Energy budget equation

$$N = F + R \quad (W \cdot m^{-2})$$

incoming rad. – outgoing rad. = rad. forcing + rad. response TOA

[CHARNEY et al., 1979; RAMANATHAN, 1987]

TOA : Top of atmosphere

- N : energy imbalance
- F : radiative forcing
- R : radiative response of the Earth

All three equation terms detailed in the next slides...

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Radiative forcing *F* : greenhouse gases and aerosols



[ARIAS et al., 2021] (IPCC AR6 TS)

Total (2019 vs 1750) : 2.72 [1.96; 3.48] $W \cdot m^{-2}$ (5;95%)

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Earth energy imbalance : $N < 10^{-2}$ visible solar flux !



[VON SCHUCKMANN et al., 2016]

 $\sim~91\%$ absorbed in the ocean $\sim~4\%$ absorbed in glaciers and ice sheet

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Earth energy imbalance : $N < 10^{-2}$ visible solar flux !



[VON SCHUCKMANN et al., 2016]

91% absorbed in the ocean
 4% absorbed in glaciers and ice sheet
 95% of the ENERGY IMBALANCE
 \$\$EA LEVEL RISE

[CHURCH et al., 2011; LEVITUS et al., 2012; MEYSSIGNAC et al., 2019; VON SCHUCKMANN et al., 2020; ARIAS et al., 2021]

Radiative response of the Earth R: transformation of Earth surface to restore equilibrium

Main hypothesis : linearity with global mean surface temperature *T* [BUDYKO, 1968 : DICKINSON *et al.*, 1982 : RAMANATHAN, 1988]

$$R = \lambda T$$

 λ : climate feedback parameter

Radiative response of the Earth R: transformation of Earth surface to restore equilibrium

Main hypothesis : linearity with global mean surface temperature ${\cal T}$

[BUDYKO, 1968; DICKINSON et al., 1982; RAMANATHAN, 1988]

$$R = \lambda T$$

λ : climate feedback parameter

Classical model of the energy budget

 $N = F + \lambda T$

Equilibrium climate sensitivity 0000●00	Methods, results				Conclusions
Equilibrium climate sensitivity (ECS) [Arrhenius, 1896; Manabe & Wetherald, 1967; Charney et al., 1979]		ECS	=	$-\frac{F_{2x}}{\lambda}$	
Fundamental metric of climate change amplitude and projections					





 $T(2100) \propto ECS$ for three IPCC socioeconomic scenarios Adapted from [ShERWOOD et al., 2020]

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Problem : ECS is still very uncertain !



a) Evolution of equilibrium climate sensitivity assessments from Charney to AR6

1979-2013 : $1.5 \le ECS \le 4.5$ K (likely) [CHARNEY et al., 1979: IPCC, 2013]

Recently :

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Problem : ECS is still very uncertain !



a) Evolution of equilibrium climate sensitivity assessments from Charney to AR6

Inconsistencies between methods despite recent attempts of reconciliation between methods

[ANDREWS et al., 2018; SHERWOOD et al., 2020]

- Observational estimates : low values
- Climate models estimates : high values

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Key: $\lambda(t)$ not constant! [SENIOR & MITCHELL, 2000; ARMOUR et al., 2013; GREGORY & ANDREWS, 2016]

- depends on global mean surface temperature itself
- depends on the intrinsic internal climate variability
- depends on forcing agents and their time variations

 \Rightarrow effects of warming pattern on marine low clouds : **« pattern effect »**

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Equilibrium climate sensitivity 000000●	Methods, results 00000	Conclusions
$(\mathbf{K}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{1})$ (4) and constant $[\mathbf{v}_{1}, \mathbf{v}_{2}]$		

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[HANSEN et al., 2005; MARVEL et al., 2016; ZHOU et al., 2016; ANDREWS et al., 2018; ZHOU et al., 2021]



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[MAURITSEN, 2016]

Observational climate sensitivity is necessarly uncertain and only reflects

a time-mean sensitivity calculated in a transient regime with many forcing agents observational effective climate sensitivity (obseffCS)

 \neq « canonical » equilibrium climate sensitivity (CO₂effCS)

 \Rightarrow Need to model the bias obseffCS \rightarrow CO₂effCS

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	
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Methods, data, results

- radiative forcing F : GHG [Sherwood et al., 2020], aerosols [Bellouin et al., 2020] $F_{2\times}$ from [Smith et al., 2020]
- surface temperature T [COWTAN & WAY, 2014] scaled by [RICHARDSON et al., 2016]
- energy imbalance *N* from :
 - direct radiative measurement : CERES [LOEB et al., 2018];

quilibrium	climate	sensitivity	

Methods, data, results

- radiative forcing F : GHG [Sherwood et al., 2020], aerosols [Bellouin et al., 2020] $F_{2\times}$ from [Smith et al., 2020]
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 - « traditional » ocean heat content estimate (from T/S)

Methods, results

Conclusions

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 a) in situ global (Argo): 2005-2018 [Lorse et al., 2021]
 b) in situ global (BT, CTD, gliders, marine mammals, etc. + Argo)
 (1971-2018) ensemble of 5 solutions: [GOURETSKI & KOLTERMANN, 2007; LEVITUS et al., 2009; LEVITUS et al., 2012; GOOD et al., 2013; CHENG et al., 2017; ISHII et al., 2017]
 - space geodesy ocean heat content estimate [HAKUBA et al., 2021; MARTI et al., 2022]

$$OHC = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\Delta SL_{Alti} - \Delta SL_{Grace} \right)$$

 $\varepsilon \approx 0.145 \ m {\cdot} J^{-1}$: expansion efficiency of heat





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Earth energy imbalance at top of atmosphere (W·m⁻²)

$$N = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{1}{S_{TOA}} \frac{dOHO}{dt}$$

eta pprox 0,93 : fraction of EEI absorbed in the ocean $S_{TOA} = 4\pi r_{TOA}^2$: sphere surface at TOA









Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusions
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Need for a transfer function from observationnal effective climate sensitivity to equilibrium climate sensitivity : two separated « pattern effects » to take into acount modeled from $\lambda(t)$ behaviour in climate models :

• internal variability :

the real climate trajectory is only one among an infinite number \implies histeffCS : historical effective climate sensitivity

• forced variability :

effective climate sensitivity to CO₂ (good proxy to ECS [GREGORY et al., 2019])



[CHENAL et al., 2022]

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• forced variability :

 λ is not the same between the historical climate evolution and the climate evolution corresponding to the canonical definition of the ECS \implies CO₂effCS :

effective climate sensitivity to CO₂

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[CHENAL et al., 2022]

Equilibrium climate sensitivity	Methods, results	Conclusion
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EEI solution		CO ₂ effCS
		Vledian [5%;95%] (K)
Argo [LOEB et al., 2021]	(2005-2018)	3.5 [1.6; 21.4]
Geodetic [MARTI et al., 2022]	(2002-2016)	3.6 [1.6; 20.8]
Geodetic [HAKUBA et al., 2021]	(2005-2015)	3.6 [1.6; 21.3]
CERES [LOEB et al., 2018]	(2006-2018)	3.3 [1.5; 19.7]
[SHERWOOD et al., 2020]	(2006-2018)	4.3 [2.0; 16.1]
IPCC AR6 [FORSTER et al., 2021]	(2006-2019)	3.5 [1.7; 13.8]



Geodetic, Argo, CERES, [SHERWOOD *et al.*, 2020], IPCC AR6 : state base difference vs 1869-1882

- validation of the space geodesy approach (first ECS estimate)
- with longer time series : state difference vs time series regression
- contribution to the reconciliation between observational and models estimates

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In situ	(1971-2017)	4.4 [2.1 ; 24.5]
In situ (without volcanic eruptions effect)* [CHENAL et	al., 2022] (1971-2017)	5.4 2.4 ; 35.6
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state base difference vs 1869-1882 In situ, In situ (without volcanic eruptions effect)* :

regression of N - F over T



El Chichon (1982), Pinatubo (1991)

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Some results (2) : influence of the mean epoch and duration of observations on the estimate of parameter λ

We extend our in situ EEI solution on 1957-2017 from [MEYSSIGNAC et al., subm.] :

- thermosteric component of [FREDERIKSE et al., 2020] sea level reconstruction by GMSL GMBSL (low-pass filter, 15yr)
- in situ solutions (5-solutions ensemble + ARANN [BAGNELL & DE VRIES, 2021]) (low-pass filter, 10yr)

Radiative forcing and temperature : low-pass filter, 10yr

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For all durations longer than 25 years and all possible time-span, we regress N - F over T

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Equilibrium climate sensitivity Met	ethods, results	Conclusions
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25-yr duration (median, 17%-83%)

Variables non corrected from the effect of major volcanic eruptions

+ two regressions of short time series



- visible variations of parameter λ from long OHC time series (1957-2017) for $D\leqslant$ 35 years
- $\bullet\,$ recent λ observed by regression with other observation systems with short time series



25-yr duration (median, 17%-83%)

Variables corrected from the effect of major volcanic eruptions

+ PDO index (low-pass filter, 15 years cut) NOAA ERSST v5 [BOYIN et al., 2017; HUANG et al., 2017]



 variations of λ possibly due to the pattern effect from the Decadal Pacific Oscillation (see also [ZHOU et al., 2016; CEPPI & GREGORY, 2017; ZHOU et al., 2017; ANDREWS & WEBB, 2018; DESSLER, 2020; LOEB et al., 2021])

Equilibrium climate sensitivity 0000000	Methods, results 00000	Conclusions •
Conclusions		

- Based on robust regressed recent data and rigorously handling uncertainties due to climate variability in climate sensitivity estimate :
 - ▶ Low ECS (≤ 2.4 K) are very unlikely
 - Reconciliation of observational and models estimates
- First observational time series of $\lambda(t)$: constraint for climate models simulations
- On the role of space geodesy in climate sciences :
 - First estimate of climate sensitivity with space geodesy data
 - Outlook for of a space geodetic observing system for $\lambda(t)$ *i.e.* the response of the Earth to GHG emissions : needed for climate change **mitigation policies**

 needs for geodesy to improve sea level budget closure : today ±0.3 mm/yr on 20 years (±0.14 W·m⁻² on EEI on 20 years) need ±0.10 W·m⁻² on EEI on 10 years (±0.2 mm/yr on 10 ans)
 ⇒ stability of the terrestrial reference frame (ITRF) with improvement of geocenter
 ⇒ better consistency of deg. 1 of geoid (geocenter) with the ITRF origin

- Need to update actual climate projections (needed for adaptation policies), including sea level rise projections, with
 - updated ECS with a constrained lower bound at 2.4 K (translated into λ upper bound)
 - \blacktriangleright time variations of parameter λ

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Thanks for your attention

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