

V ledovcích vidíme důkazy, že CO2 není tahounem klimatických změn

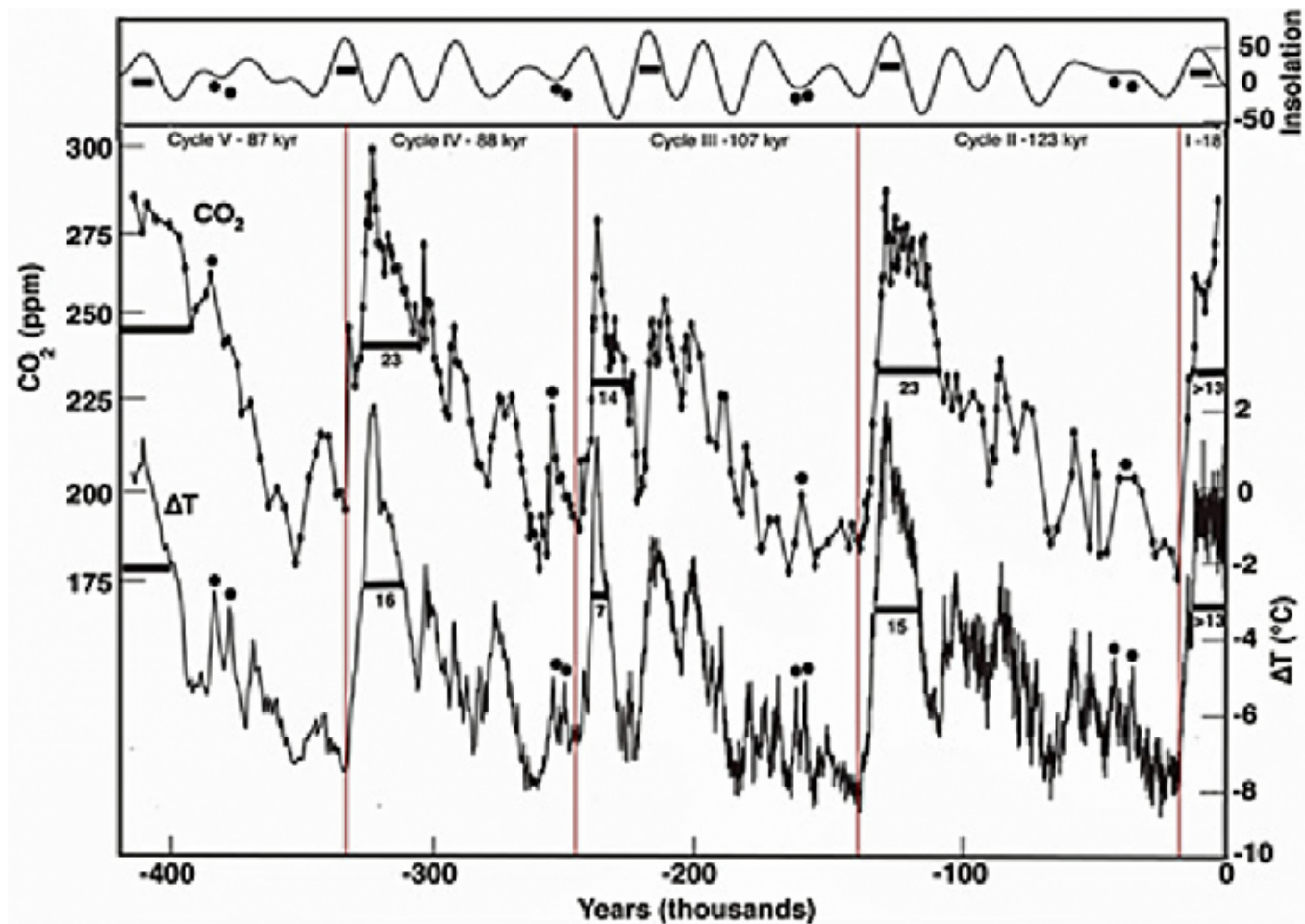
- CZ24 News | 8. června 2021



Francouzský [fyzik](#) revidoval důkazy o tom, že teplotní změny způsobily změny v koncentraci atmosférického CO₂ podle záznamů z ledovcových vrtů z posledních 423 tisíc let, čímž vyvrátil tvrzení o tom, že by CO₂ měl roli větší než jen zanedbatelnou.

V [nové studii](#) Dr. Pascala Richeta se znovu zdůrazňuje „nejzákladnější zásada vědy, princip vnitřní nerozpornosti“ během revizí rozsáhlých důkazních materiálů z ledových vrtů, které ukazují, že změny v CO₂ jsou vždy až v závěsu za teplotními změnami, a to až o 7 000 let, což je „protiklad k tvrzení“ o „vůdčí roli CO₂ vtěleném do klimatických modelů.“

Toto fundamentální selhání tvrzení o příčinách a důsledcích z experimentálních dokladů „zneplatňuje“ výklad, podle něhož je CO₂ klíčovým faktorem, který hýbe klimatem. Dr. Richet tudíž naléhá, abychom „to Arrheniánské paradigma zavrhli,“ protože „kardinálním pravidlem vědy je odmítání hypotéz, které jsou v jasném rozporu s experimentálními zjištěními, a z toho bychom měli vycházet.“



Doklady z ledovcových vrtů ukazují „skutečnost, že teplotní poklesy ve všech cyklech oteplování a ochlazování žádným postřehnutelným způsobem nezávisí na koncentraci CO₂,” což tudíž přesouvá důkazní břemeno ohledně jakéhokoli vlivu CO₂ na teplotu na zastánce“ paradigmatu o klimatu taženém CO₂.

„Jednoduché vycházení z fundamentální logiky a z konceptu příčiny a následku při kognitivním přezkoumání geochemických analýz provedených vrtů na ledovci Vostok zneplatní zřetelný vliv skleníkových plynů na klima v minulosti, které se obvykle připisuje CO₂.“

„Jakýkoliv skleníkový účinek CO₂ a CH₄ na dnešní klima ještě nebyl zadokumentován,“ a „korelace s takovou příčinou ve skutečnosti neexistuje.“

„Jakýkoliv zřetelný příspěvek CO₂ a CH₄ na teplotní změny na zemském povrchu zůstávají přímými, nezávislými doklady nepodložené.“

„Současné modely trpí logikou důkazů bludným kruhem“ i při jimi předpokládané roli CO₂ ve zpětné vazbě, která je podobná argumentaci důkazu sporem.

The temperature–CO₂ climate connection: an epistemological reappraisal of ice-core messages

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Abstract. As simply based on fundamental logic and on the concepts of *cause* and *effect*, an epistemological examination of the geochemical analyses performed on the Vostok ice cores invalidates the marked greenhouse effect on past climate usually assigned to CO₂ and CH₄. In agreement with the determining role assigned to Milankovitch cycles, temperature has, instead, constantly remained the long-term controlling parameter during the past 423 kyr, which, in turn, determined both CO₂ and CH₄ concentrations, whose variations exerted, at most, a minor feedback on temperature itself. If not refuted, the demonstration indicates that the greenhouse effect of CO₂ on 20th century and today's climate remains to be documented, as already concluded from other evidence. The epistemological weakness of current simulations originates from the fact that they do not rely on any independent evidence for the influence of greenhouse gases on climate over long enough periods of time. The validity of models will, in particular, not be demonstrated as long as at least the most important features of climate changes, namely the glacial–interglacial transitions and the differing durations of interglacial periods, remain unaccounted for. Similarly, the constant 7 kyr time lag between temperature and CO₂ decreases following deglaciation is another important feature that needs to be understood.

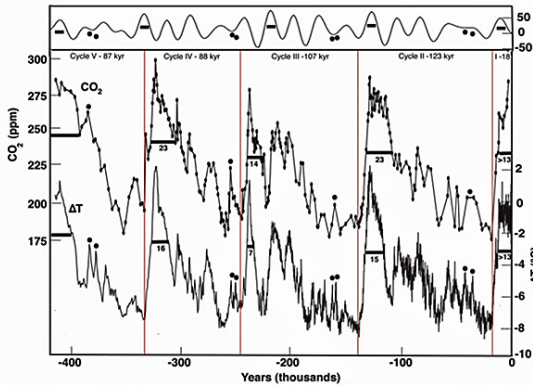


Figure 1. Temperature variations (ΔT) as the cause of the changes in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations throughout the last 423 kyr of the Vostok record and their control by Milankovitch insolation cycles. All data from Petit et al. (1999) are replotted in chronological order from left to right, including the insolation variations in watts per square meter (W m^{-2}) shown at the top and reported for a reference value in mid-June at 65° N.

As noted above, an important feature that must be accounted for in terms of dynamical responses is the constant 7 kyr time lag between the temperature and CO₂ peaks at the interglacial–glacial transitions (Fig. 1).

The feature is also clearly seen in cycle II, where the large jagged CO₂ peak contrasts with the rapidly decreasing magnitude of the temperature peak. Hence, the fact that temperature decreases do not depend in any noticeable way on CO₂ concentrations in all cycles clearly demonstrates that the synchronicity required by the feedback mechanism is lacking.

Fig. 1 again demonstrate that temperature is sensitive to insolation changes but not to CO₂ concentration, a conclusion also consistent with the contrasting the jagged–smooth contrast of temperature and CO₂ records.

Regarding CO₂ feedback, the CH₄ concentrations raise yet another difficulty that may be even more fundamental. Like those of CO₂, their variations could not be directly caused by changes in the solar energy transferred to the Earth's atmosphere. They necessarily resulted from temperature changes. If CO₂ contents had exerted a noticeable feedback on temperatures, then the peak widths of the reported CO₂ and CH₄ concentrations should be highly correlated. Such a causal correlation is actually nonexistent because, in marked contrast with the CO₂ contents, the CH₄ concentrations show no time lags whatsoever with respect to temperatures.

But CH₄ concentrations ranged from only 0.4 to 0.7 ppmv, which were about 500 times smaller than those of CO₂ (Fig. 1) and from 3 to 4 times lower than the current values. If really significant in the past, a methane feedback would then cause today's temperatures to be considerably higher than observed. Therefore, the ice-core data conversely also rule out any noticeable influence of methane.

In other words, interpreting the CO₂ and temperature records of ice cores in the light of climate models has represented an incorrect methodological leap. Ironically, any claim that models accurately reproduce the reported climate evolution since the late 20th century would rather illustrate their spurious nature, and not prove their validity, if the temperature rises of this period are not caused by increases in CO₂ concentrations.

As a rule, correlation does not necessarily imply causality. In marked contrast, a lack of correlation resolutely rules out any causality. Reconciling the driving role of CO₂ assigned by climate models with the opposite conclusions drawn from the ice-core record thus seems fraught with considerable difficulties. Hence, the ice-core results shift the burden of proof of any CO₂ influence on temperature to the proponents of the feedback mechanism and make, in addition, any climate sensitivity determinations problematic.

A cardinal rule in science is to reject a hypothesis that clearly contradicts the experimental findings it is supposed to account for, especially if it also contradicts the most fundamental tenet of science, the principle of non-contradiction, which is “the most certain of all” in Aristotle's words. If the present analysis cannot be refuted, one should then reject the Arrhenian paradigm and conclude (i) that changes in the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ up to 300 ppm had minor effects at most on temperatures during the past 423 kyr, (ii) that, as described in Sect. 4.1, the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ simply adjusted during this period to the prevailing temperature conditions at the Earth's surface, whose variations were mainly determined by insolation changes during Milankovitch cycles, and (iii) that significant contributions of CO₂ and CH₄ to temperature changes at the Earth's surface remain unsubstantiated by direct, independent evidence.

As a matter of fact, current models suffer from the circular nature of the reasoning behind their assumed feedback mechanism whereby, in the last analysis, the predicted influence of CO₂ simply conforms to the posited effects in a situation where the anthropogenic increases in CO₂ concentrations happen to accompany those of temperatures. In a kind of *reductio ad absurdum*, a similar situation would be encountered if the quantitative correlation observed between the recent increases in atmospheric CO₂ contents and the geographic displacement of the magnetic north pole (Fig. 3) were interpreted as a causality relationship – which could of course not be considered seriously in view of a complete physical implausibility!

Zdroj obrázku: [Richet, 2021](#)

Zdroj: <https://www.reformy.cz/>