

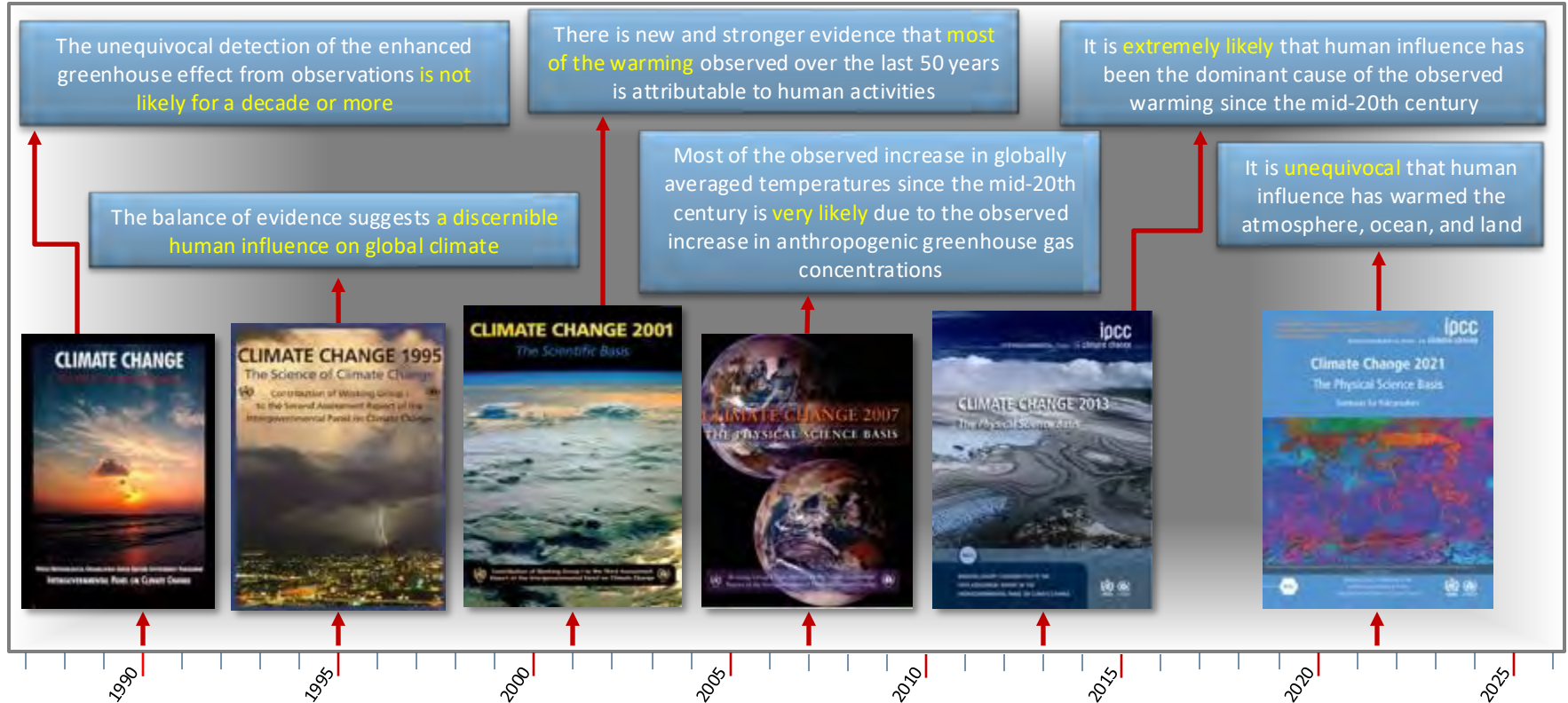
On human fingerprints of climate change

Ben Santer, Susan Solomon, David Thompson, Qiang Fu, and Yaowei Li

Busan, Korea

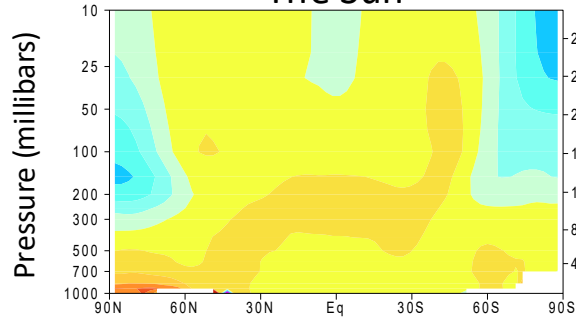
July 18th, 2025

The arc of history...

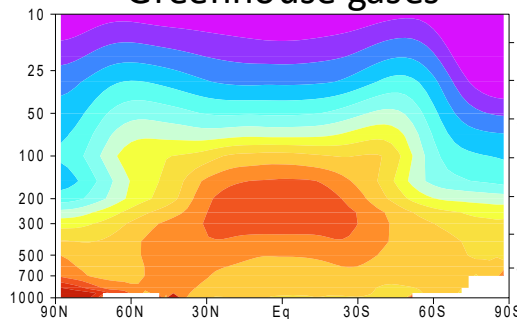


Natural and human fingerprints on climate

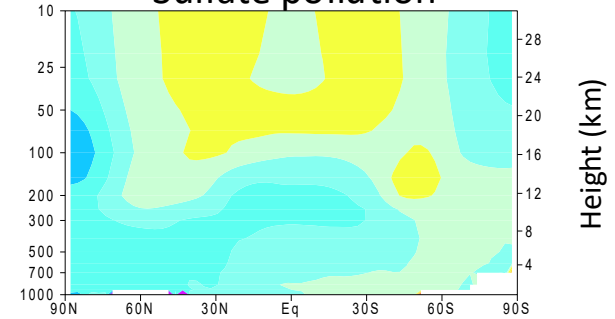
The Sun



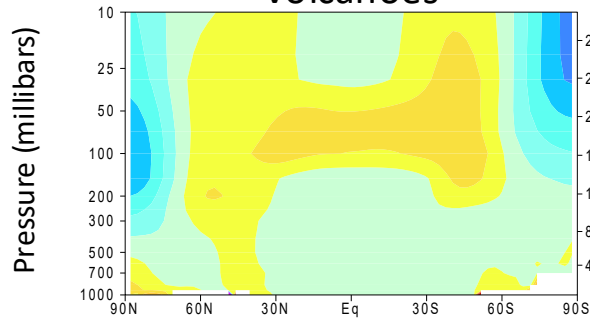
Greenhouse gases



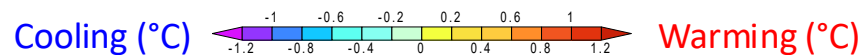
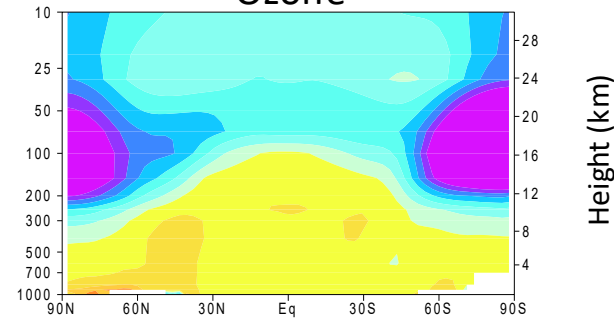
Sulfate pollution



Volcanoes



Ozone



Internal consistency of fingerprint evidence

Surface temperature

SST changes in hurricane formation regions

Atmospheric temperature

Seasonal cycle of tropospheric temperature

Tropopause height

Seasonal cycle of ocean surface temperature

Atmospheric water vapor

Drought properties

Ocean heat content

Changes in these and many other climate variables are internally and physically consistent (and independently monitored)

Snowpack depth

Runoff

Cloud properties

Theory and early modeling

Thermal Equilibrium of the Atmosphere with a Given Distribution of Relative Humidity

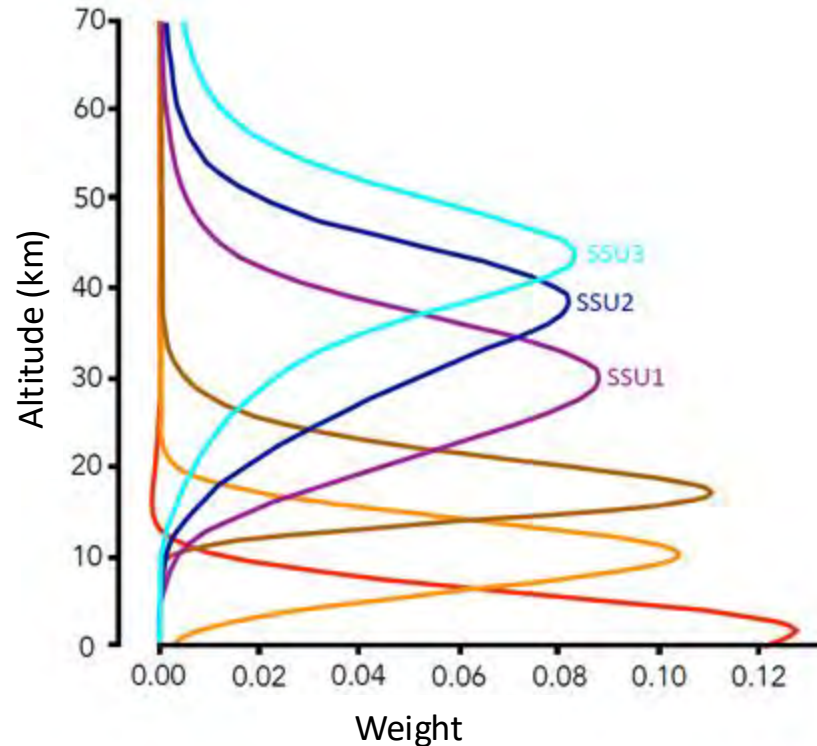
SYUKURO MANABE AND RICHARD T. WETHERLAND

Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, ESSA, Washington, D.C.

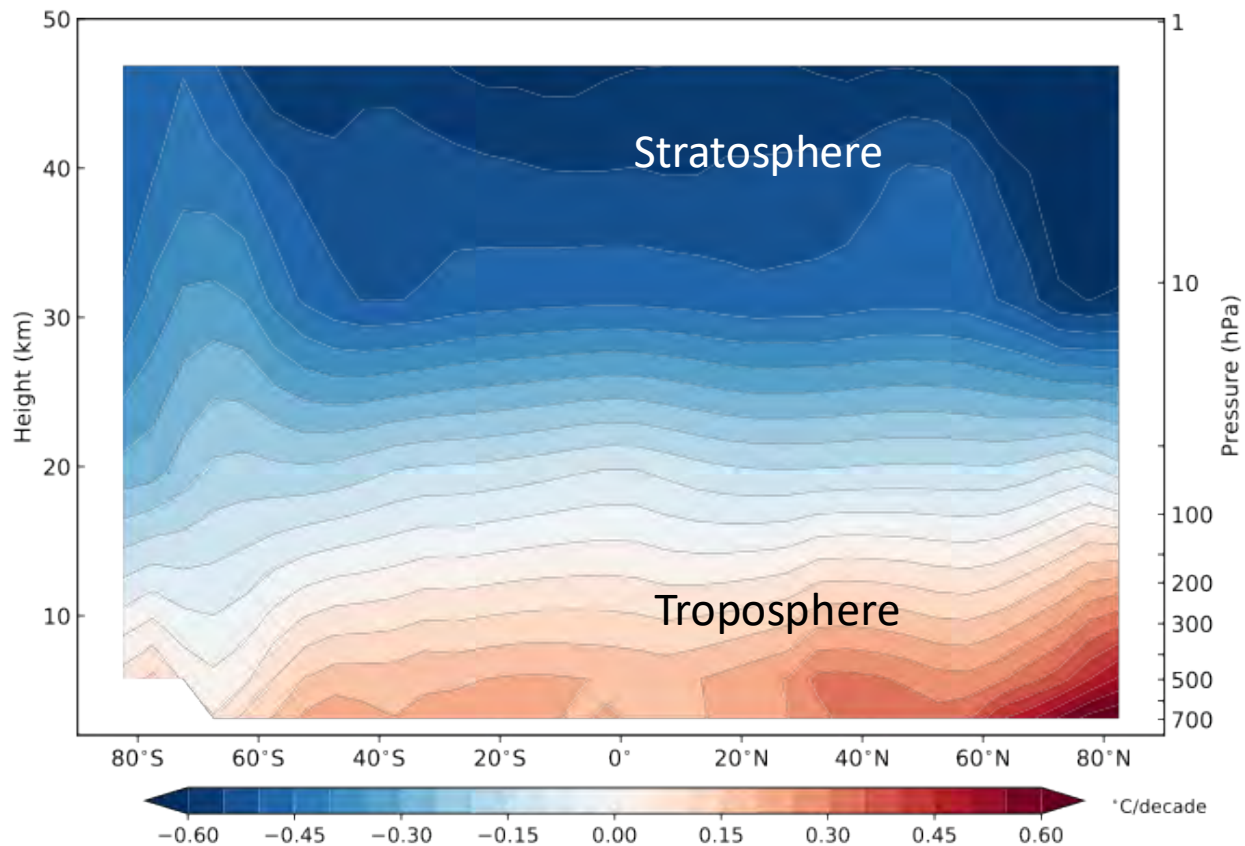
(Manuscript received 2 November 1966)



“Vertical fingerprinting” with satellite temperature data

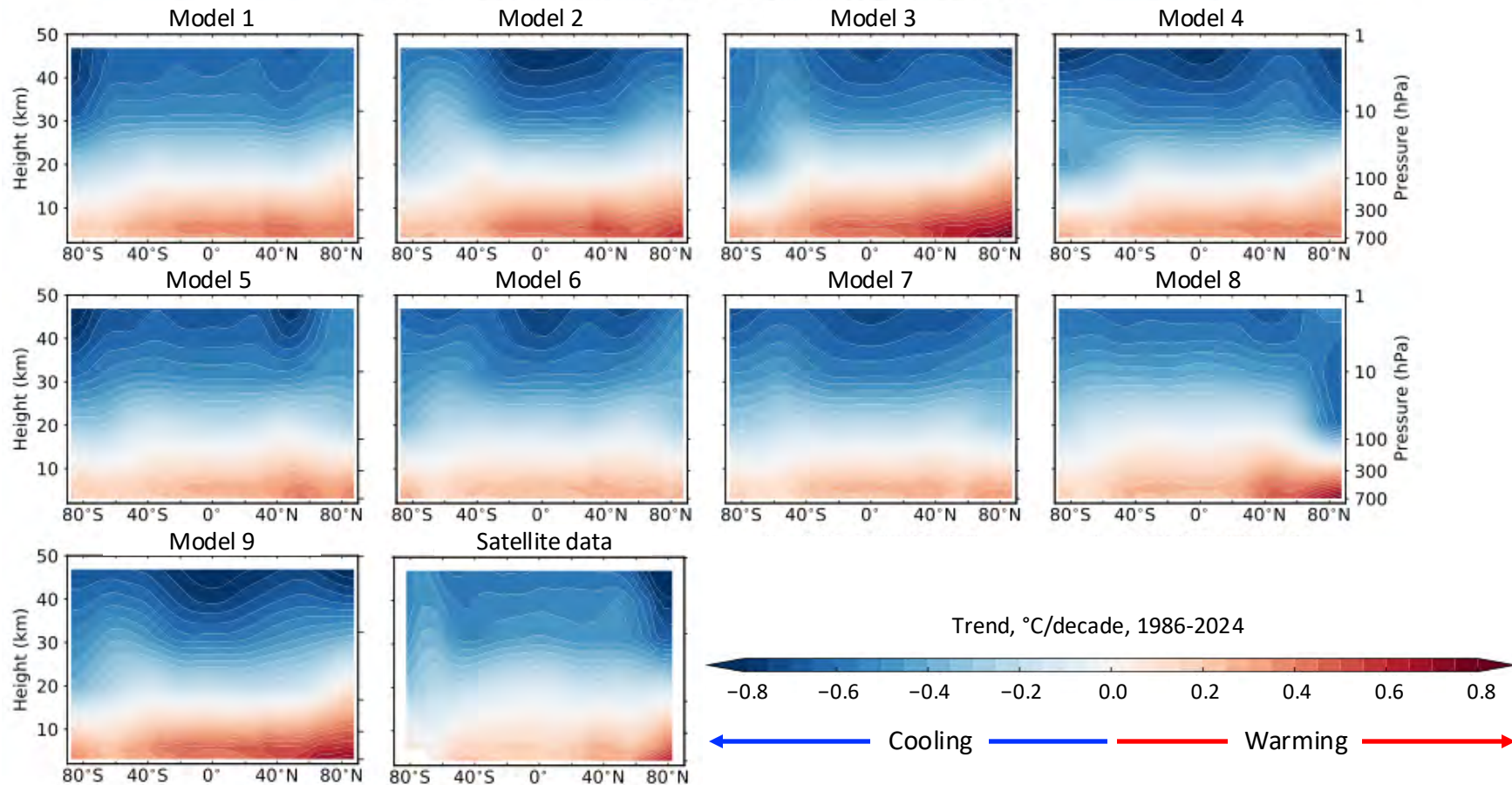


Data



Temperature trend over
1986 to 2024

The human-caused “vertical fingerprint” is robust across a range of climate models



A simple thought experiment

- Imagine a world in which humanity had, as early as 1860, the capability to accurately measure global changes in tropospheric and stratospheric temperature from space
- When could we have first detected, with high confidence, a “discernible human influence” on global climate?

A simple thought experiment

CNN Climate Solutions Weather

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Scientists looked back in time to find the first signs of human-caused global warming. It's far earlier than previously thought

UPDATED JUN 16, 2025

By Andrew Freedman

PNAS

RESEARCH ARTICLE

EARTH, ATMOSPHERIC, AND PLANETARY SCIENCES

Human influence on climate detectable in the late 19th century

Benjamin D. Santer¹, Susan Solomon², David W. J. Thompson³, Gwng Yu⁴, and Yueshe Li⁵

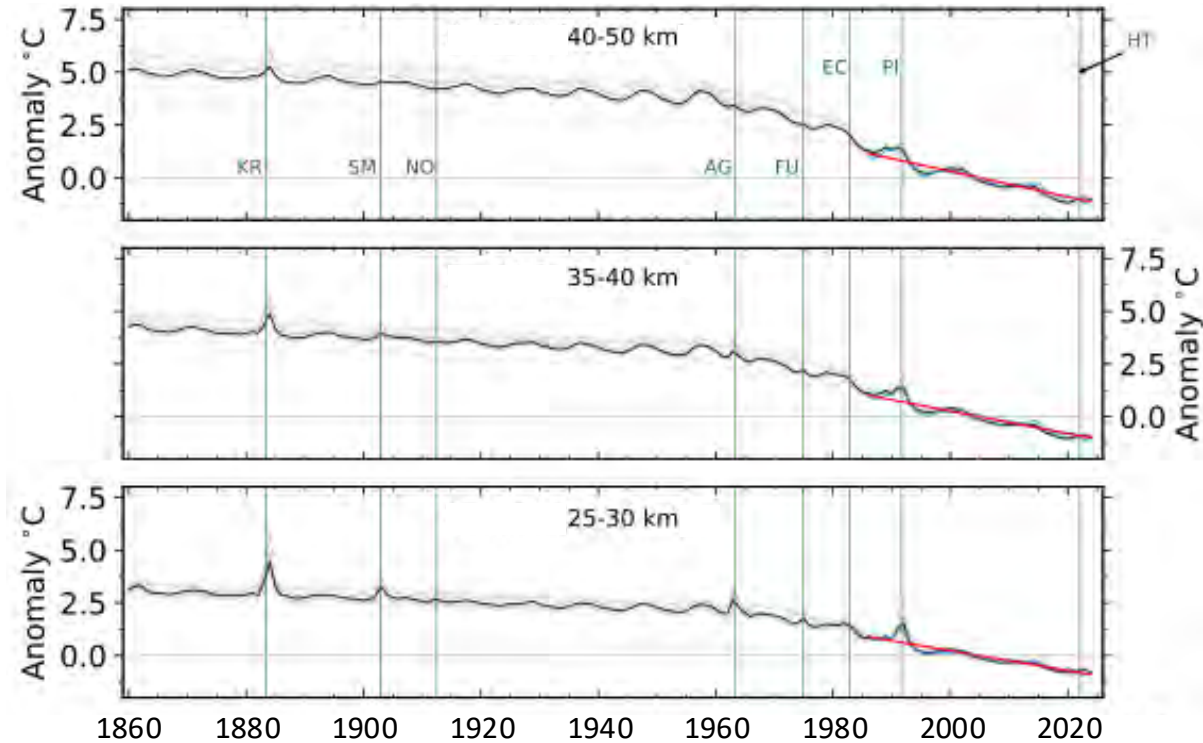
Affiliations are included on p. 11.

Edited by Ralph F. Keeling, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, CA; received January 13, 2025; accepted April 22, 2025, by Editorial Board Member Mark H. Thieme



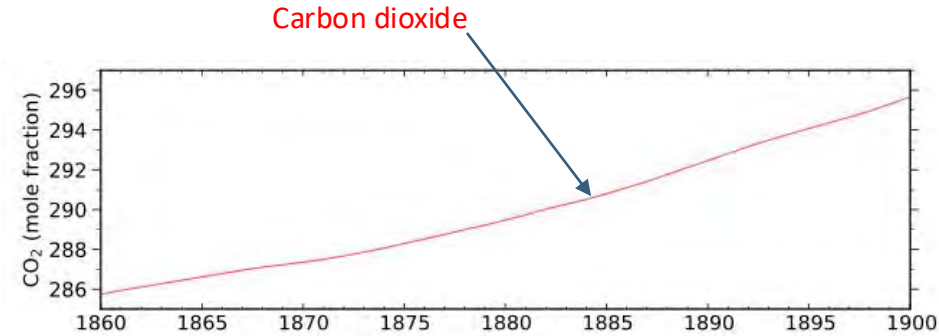
Iron and steel works in England in 1908. (Photo courtesy of British Library/Getty Images)

Global-mean stratospheric temperature changes: 1860 to 2024



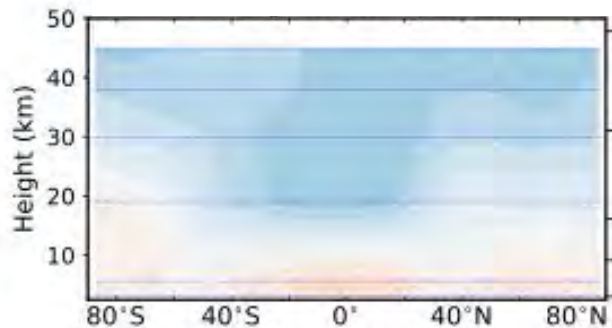
Blue = Satellite data
Red = Trend in data
Black = Model average

Early CO₂ and stratospheric temperature changes

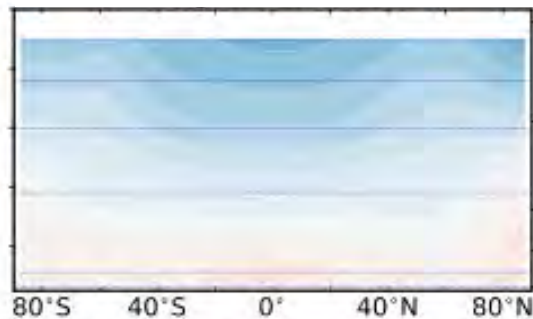


Early emergence of stratospheric cooling

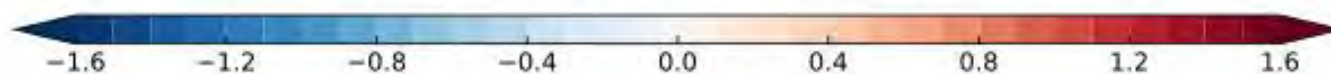
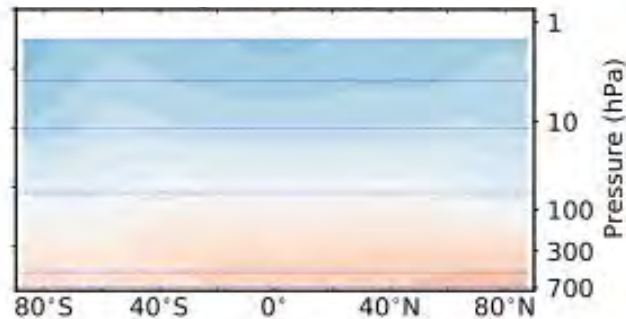
1860 to 1882



1920 to 1959



1994 to 2024

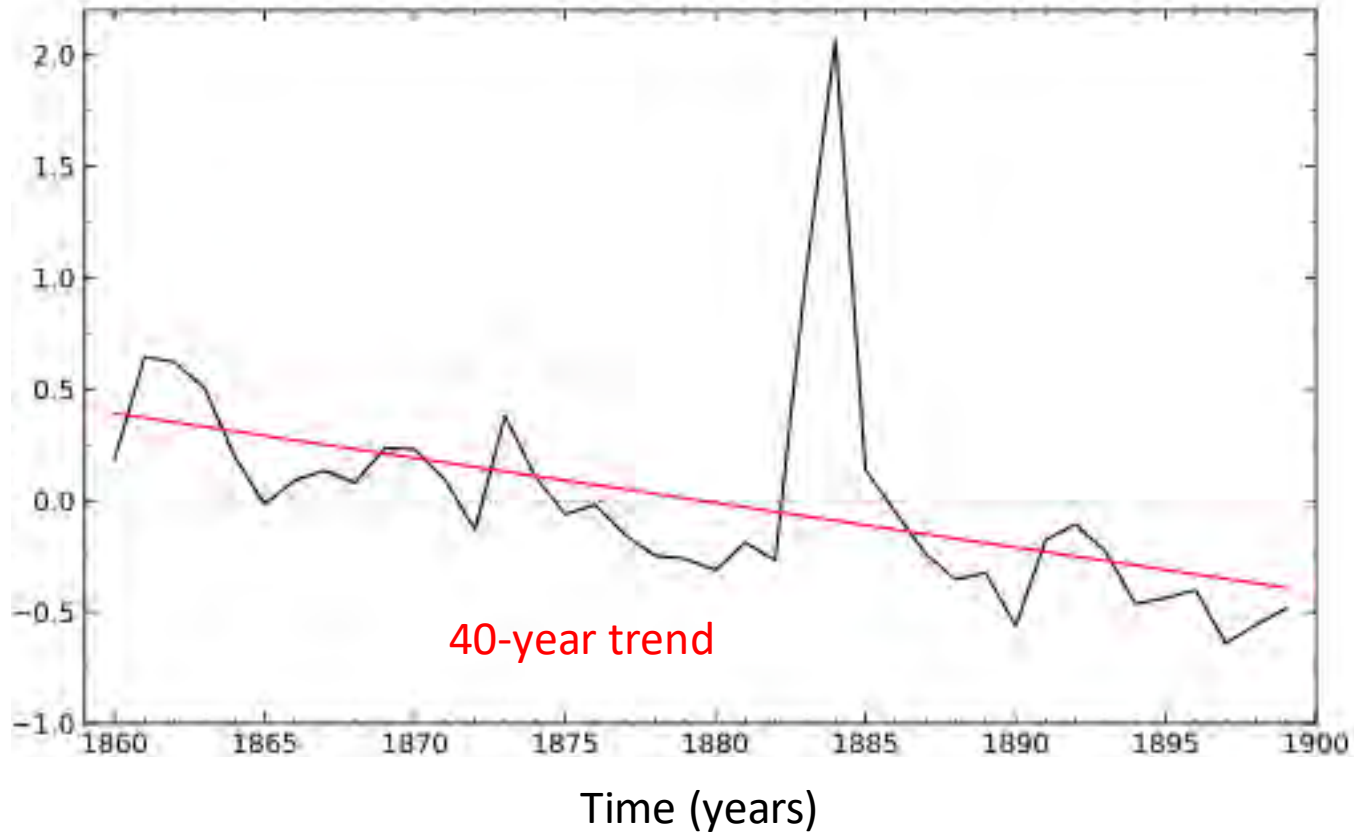


Dimensionless

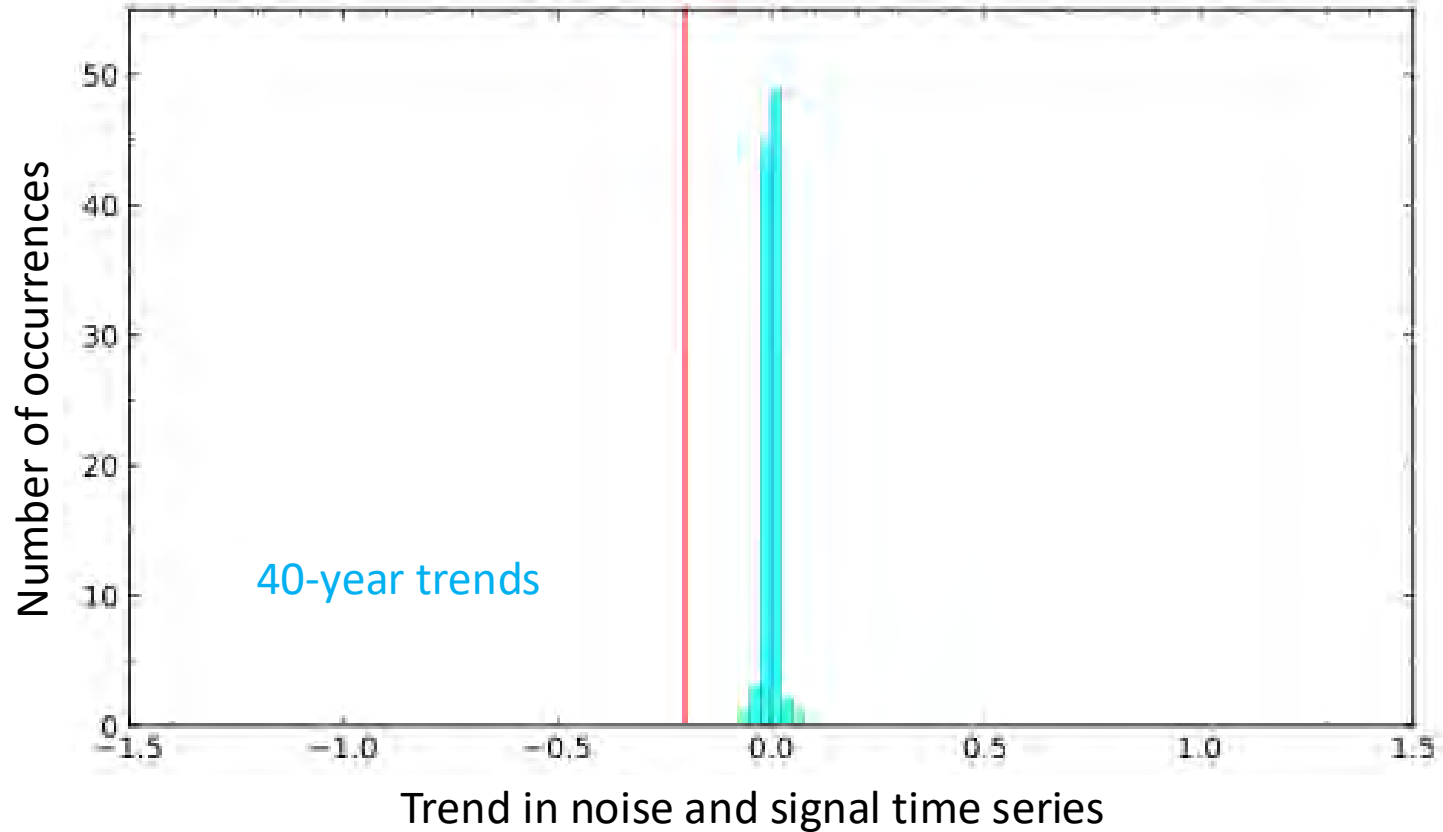
← Cooling ————— Warming →

Calculating fingerprint detection times

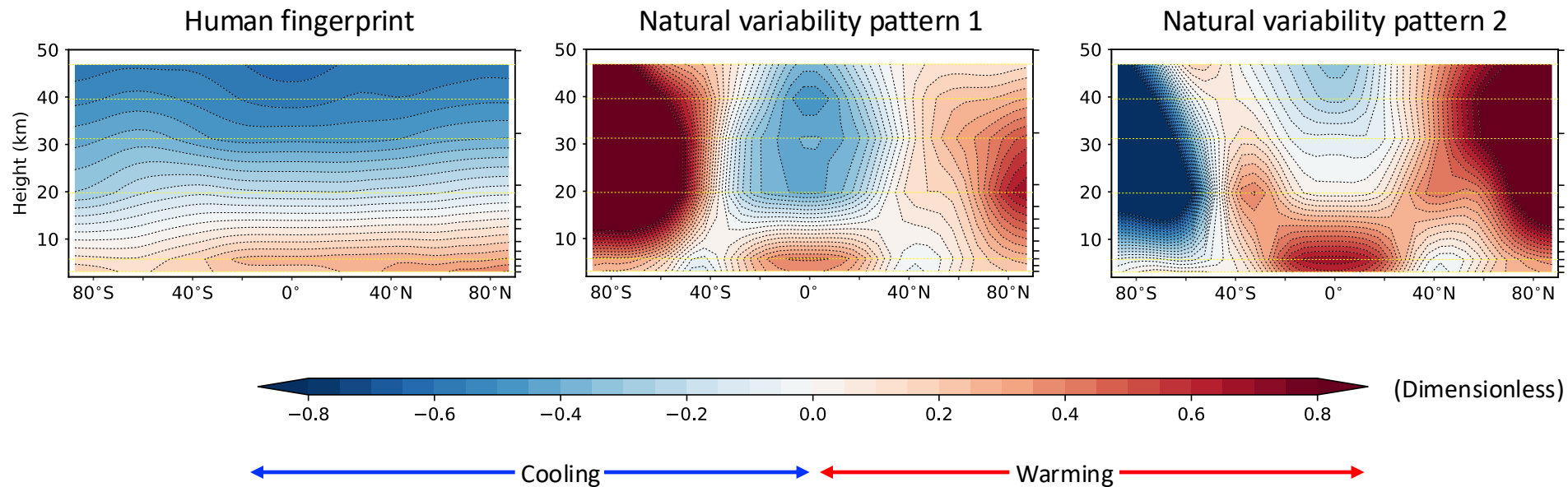
Pattern similarity between fingerprint
and model data



Calculating fingerprint detection times



Why?



Bottom line

“ A human-caused stratospheric cooling signal would have been identifiable by approximately 1885, before the advent of gas-powered cars. Our results suggest that a discernible human influence on atmospheric temperature has likely existed for over 130 years. ”

The most severe reductions target NASA's Science Mission Directorate (SMD), which faces a 47 percent funding cut. The Planetary Society warns the proposal would deliver "an extinction-level event" to NASA's science efforts.