

Original Paper

A Paradigm Shift the Sole Driver Climate Change— Changes in the Average Concentration of Water Vapor

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Abstract

Changes in average global temperature are not driven by changes in the concentration of carbon dioxide. Instead, autonomous changes in the concentration of water vapor drive changes in water vapor heating. When determined in accordance with Eqn. 3, the average accuracy is 99.86%, compared to the variable annual, 1880-2019, temperature record. Changes in the concentration of water vapor and changes in water vapor heating are not a feedback response to changes in the concentration of CO₂. Rather, increases in water vapor heating and increases in the concentration of water vapor drive each other in an autonomous positive feedback loop. This feedback loop can be brought to a halt if the average global rate of precipitation can be brought into balance with the average global rate of evaporation and maintained there. The recent increases in average global temperature can be reversed, if average global precipitation can be increased sufficiently to slightly exceed the average rate of evaporation.

1. Introduction

Until I attended the celebration of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and Al Gore in 2007 in Oslo for their work on global warming, I was convinced that global warming was the result of the continuing increase in atmospheric CO₂.

However, at this celebration in 2007, I came away believing that the claim that global warming was the result of the continuing increase in atmospheric CO₂, was, at best, questionable and even if true, the proposed experiment of limiting carbon emissions, ludicrous, because, if CO₂ had the effects claimed, given its persistence in the atmosphere, (there being no practical means of reducing the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere (See Shaw, J. Controlling the Global Thermostat, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2020 Harvard Magazine—"A thousand years from now—30 human

generations—more than half the heat-trapping carbon-dioxide that humanity has pumped into the atmosphere since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution will still be there.”) limiting the rate of growth of carbon emissions, could at best slow the rate of global warming while the ever warming seas released CO₂ at increasing rates and absorbed atmospheric CO₂ at decreasing rates and the potential for the problem to become increasingly serious, as time passed, remained.

More importantly, I have since determined that the data clearly shows that it is the increasing concentration of water vapor, not CO₂, that is driving global warming.

Therefore, in the interest of my grandchildren, I have embarked on a journey to bring the true cause to light and urge, irrespective of the proposed and incongruous CO₂ experiment, that efforts to drive a slight increase in average precipitation be undertaken.

The results of my efforts since 2007 and all underlying data and references are set out in my paper on this subject entitled “Autonomous Changes in the Concentration of Water Vapor Drive Climate Change” which was published in August in Atmospheric and Climate Sciences which can be found at https://www.scirp.org/pdf/acs_2020082016073298.pdf. Given the questions that are likely to arise, this paper is comprehensive, 65 pages in length.

A much, much, shorter, conclusory summary follows. The new principles of atmospheric physics underlying this work are set out and are summarized in the Appendix.

2. Principal Conclusions

Shown in Figure 1 are computed percentage changes, since 1880, in the average global concentration (average evaporation less average precipitation) of water vapor, TPW, the dominant greenhouse gas, the average concentration of which is seven times greater than CO₂.

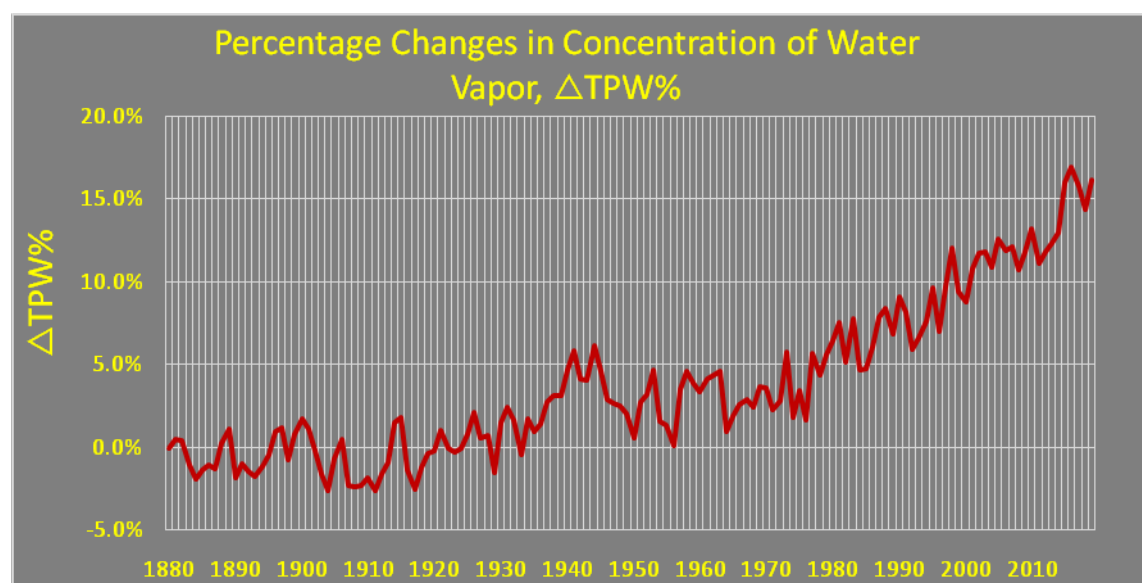


Figure 1. Percentage Changes in Concentration of Water Vapor[1]

The data shows that, since 1976, the period of the recent 1°C increase in average global temperature, the concentration of water vapor has been increasing at a rate four times greater than CO₂. Notwithstanding this, the current paradigm—that the increasing concentration of CO₂ is THE cause of global warming while ignoring the contribution from the primary greenhouse gas, water vapor. Where else in science, when faced with multiple, possible causation factors, does one seek to find a solution by seeking to control only one, and, at that, a minor, variable, which cannot limit global warming. The results of this experiment will take decades to determine. If the concentration of water vapor and, therefore, the average global temperature continue to increase, the world will be at an ever increasing risk. This is incogitable.

The Problem that is Global Warming—Shown in Figure 2 are the percentage changes in average global temperature, ΔT_{Avg} , between 1880 and 2019.

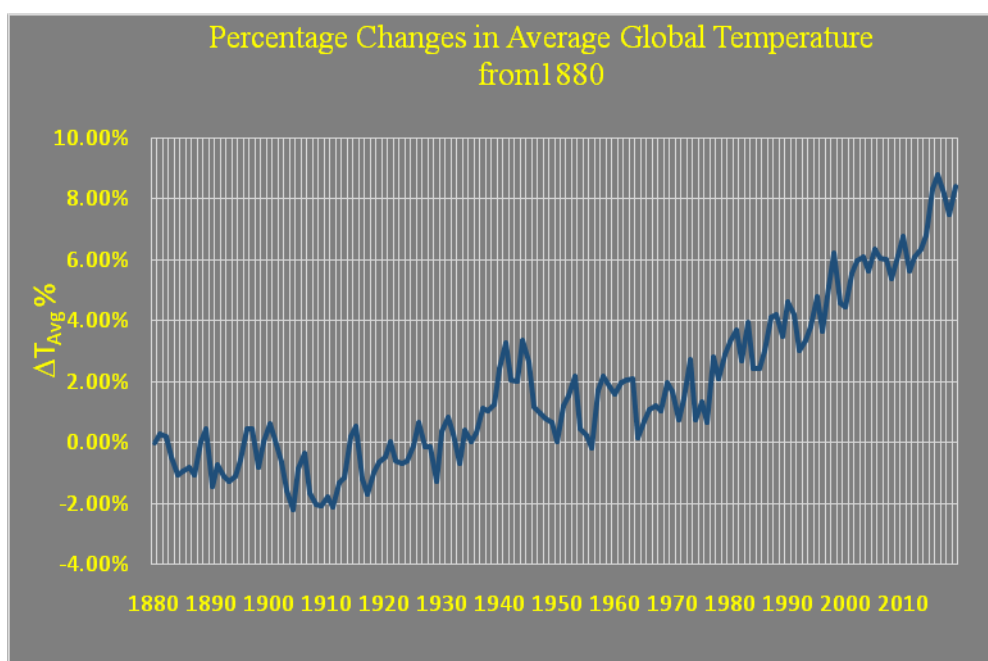


Figure 2. Percentage Changes in Average Global Temperature

In the last 40 years, the average global temperature, measured in degrees Celsius, has increased by nearly 8%, a 0.2°C (0.36°F) per decade increase.

That Global Warming is a transcendent and potentially ever growing, global problem, which, if unchecked, poses an existential risk and that there is real exigency in dealing with this, is beyond debate.

“Unless the Cause is Understood, a Problem Cannot be Solved.” Naoto Kan

The cause of this exigent problem must be understood and quickly addressed. The potential consequences of the ever increasing average global temperature are becoming increasingly dire, potentially posing an existential and, for some factors, a possibly irreversible risk.

Given that year to year changes variations in annual average solar radiation are inconsequential it is clear that the temperature changes shown in Figure 2 are driven by changes in heating from the greenhouse gases, GHG and changes in average annual cloud albedo, itself a small factor. For purposes of these calculations it is assumed that the year to year average variability includable oiscaptured by changes in the concentration of water vapor.

The Cause—The Continuing Increase in the Concentration of Water Vapor

Set out in Figure 3 is a comparison from 1880 of the percentage changes in average global temperature, ΔT_{Avg} , gauged against the left vertical axis and percentage changes in the concentration of water vapor, ΔTPW , on the right.

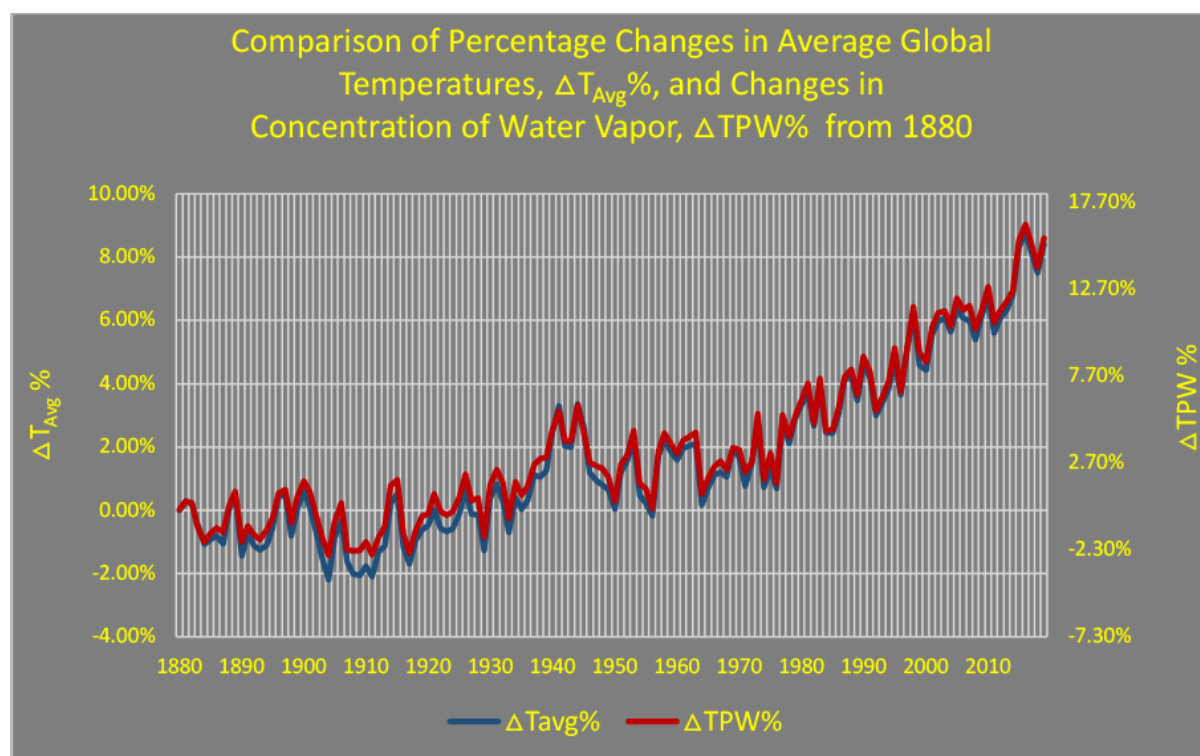


Figure 3. Percentage Changes in Average Global Temperature and the Concentration of Water Vapor, ΔTPW

With a correlation coefficient of 0.997, it is clear that it is changes in the concentration of water vapor, the dominant greenhouse gas, not CO_2 , that is driving climate change.

The Solution—Reducing the Concentration of Water Vapor by Slightly Increasing Average Global Precipitation

The solution lies in increasing average global precipitation, slightly, relative to the rate of evaporation, which is what occurs naturally when there is a Year over Year (YOY) reduction in average global temperature. It is, therefore, imperative that environmentally sound, practical, efficient and effective means are found and quickly put into place to bring the rate of the increase in average global

temperature to zero and to slowly bring the average global temperature down by 1°C, to return to the temperatures of the mid 1970s. Slight increases in the rate of average global precipitation (perhaps through increasing the concentration of cloud condensing nuclei in the proper locations, manner and at the appropriate times) until it reaches 0.3% of the average annual rate of precipitation and thereafter maintained in equivalence with evaporation, would eliminate this increase.

3. Reducing or Limiting Carbon Emissions, the CO₂ Experiment

Given the role of water vapor, why ever would one propose solution focused on only one factor, limiting CO₂ emissions, when no one can predict with any certainty, what, if any, benefit limiting carbon emissions might effect. Therefore, this effort is no more than an experiment, an experiment, destined to fail. Why?

If CO₂ were THE Cause, THE Driver of Climate Change, after several decades of research and the expenditure of tens of millions of dollars, when compared to the average annual global temperature record from 1880, published climate models posited on this assumption should accurately replicate the significant variability in the annual temperature record. Why is that they do not?

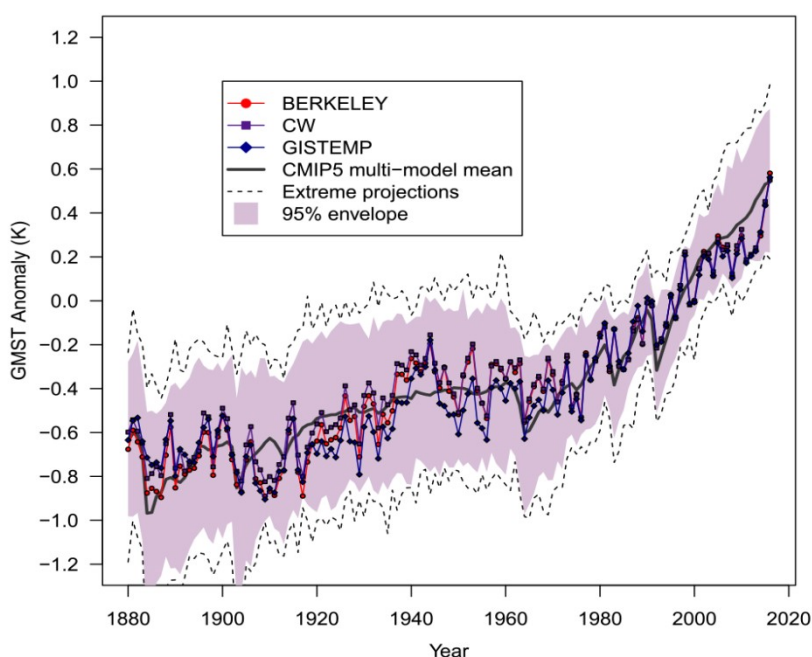


Figure 4. Typical Results of Computer Models of Changes in Average Global Temperature

For each year, the average global surface temperature is at the temperature the average net absorbed heating (total heating less the power driving evaporation and thermal convection) can drive.

Referring to Figure 4, a number of these “CO₂” models calculate annual average global temperatures measurably greater than actual. For the modeled surface temperature to exceed the actual surface

temperature would require the IR radiation emitted by the surface to exceed the actual net absorbed heating in violation of one of the first law of thermodynamics. Thus, the theories underlying models that return such results are facially incorrect. In addition, many individual models show a YoY increase in temperature when, for that year, the temperature declined. Finally, no published model tracks even the 10 largest year to year variations in average global temperature. These hindsight comparisons illustrate the failings of these models.

Shown in Figure 5, is the record of changes in total heating, shown in dark blue, and the theoretical maximum change in heating that could have resulted from changes in the concentration of CO₂, shown in red, based upon the expression that changes in heating resulting from changes in the concentration of CO₂, ΔTH_{CO_2} , are determined as:

$$\Delta TH_{CO_2} = 5.35 \ln (C/C_0)$$

Where C is the atmospheric concentration of CO₂

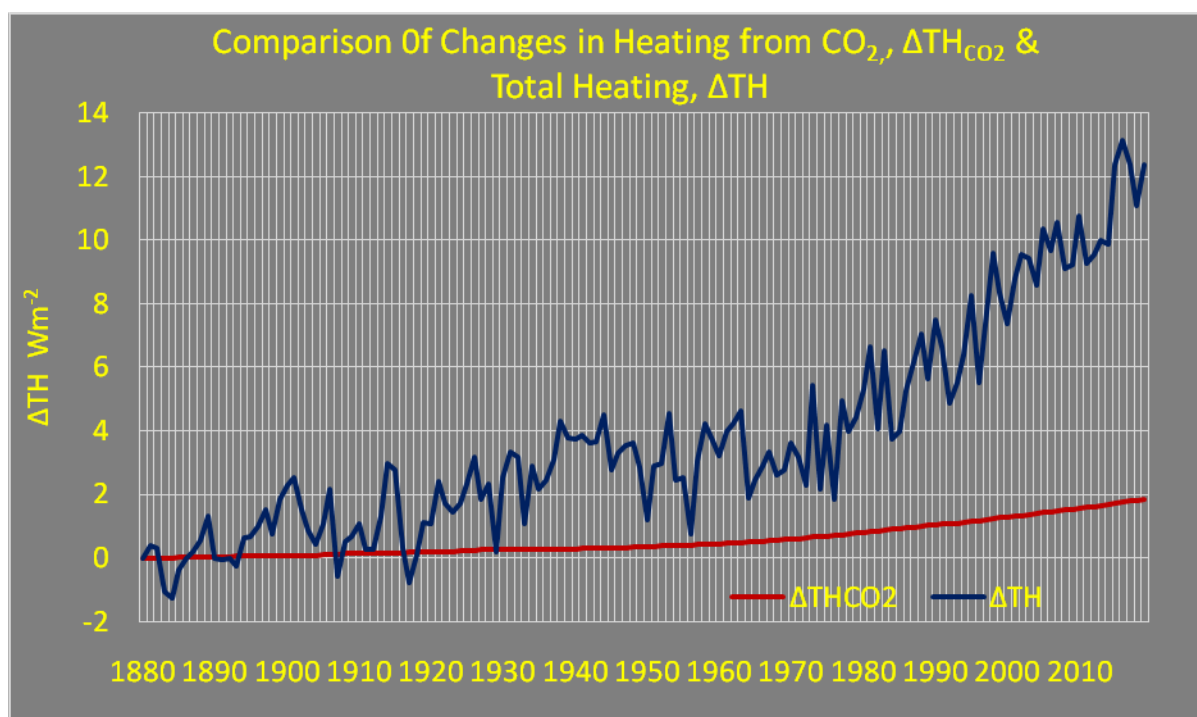


Figure 5. Changes in Total Heating ΔTH Shown in Dark Blue and the Maximum Change in Heating, ΔTH_{CO_2} , from Changes in the Concentration CO₂, Shown in Red Could Drive, for the Period, 1880-2019, Wm^{-2}

Clearly CO₂, itself, cannot have even theoretically driven global warming.

Moreover, the changes in heating shown as ΔTH_{CO_2} in Figure 5 is referred to as the “theoretical” maximum change, because there is no proof that, as a component of the atmosphere, this is correct and, in fact, this work shows that the heating contributed by increases in the concentration of CO₂ since 1880 is imperceptible.

If CO₂ is thought to be THE Driver of Climate Change as a forcing mechanism driving feedback changes, why is it, that, between 1880 and 2019, except for the period 1901-03, while the theoretical heating from CO₂ increased as shown in Figure 5, changes in total heating were unrelated and 40% of the changes in total heating were reductions? See Figure 6.

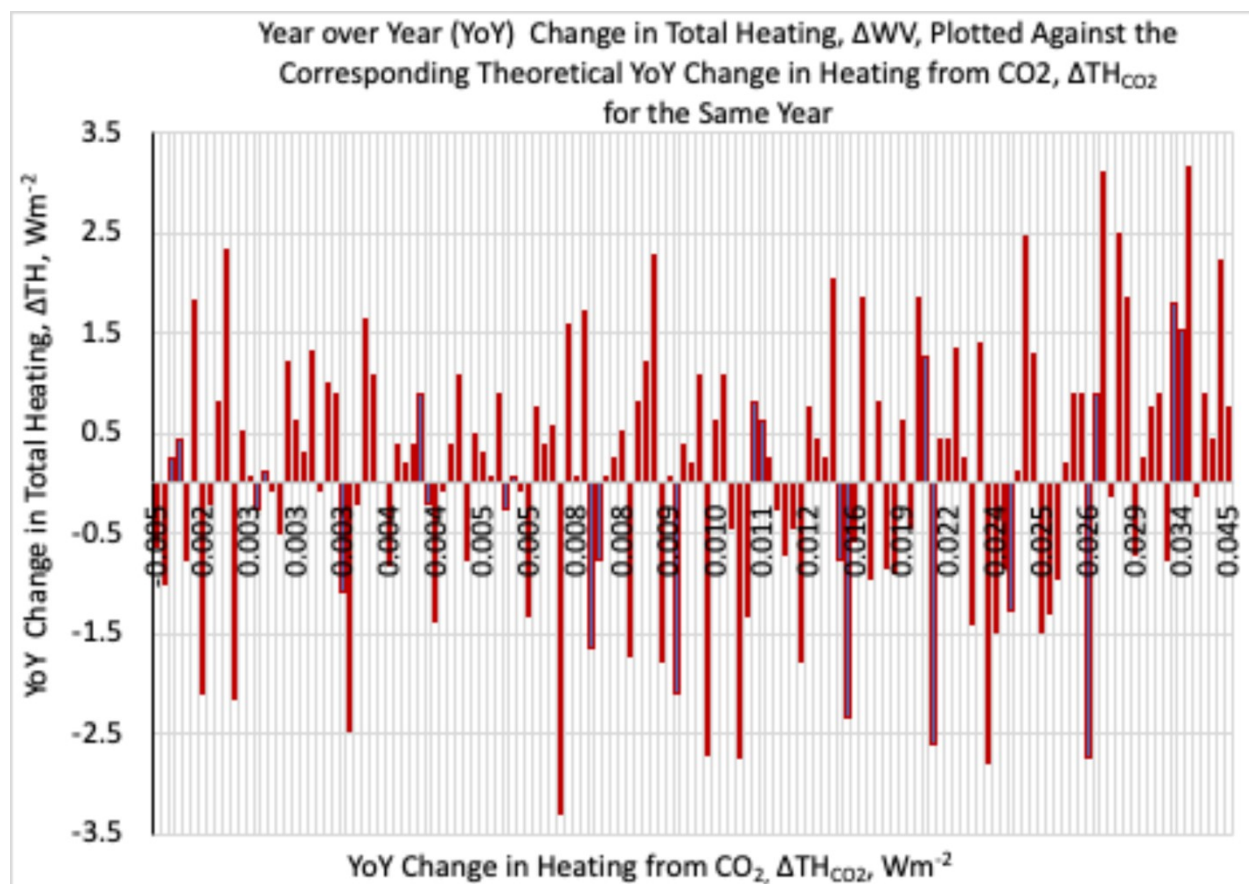


Figure 6. Year over Year Change in Total Heating, ΔTH Compared to the Corresponding YOY Theoretical Change in Heating from CO₂, ΔTH_{CO_2} , for the Same Year

If CO₂ were a forcing mechanism, a YOY increase in heating from CO₂ cannot drive an increase in heating as a feedback effect in one year and then in another year a reduction in heating.

Those who make the assertion that CO₂ drives global warming claim that increases in the concentration of water vapor are a feedback response to increases in heating from changes in the concentration of CO₂ and these increases in the concentration of water vapor drive global warming. Therefore, it is asserted that CO₂ is the driver, the forcing mechanism, required for global warming.

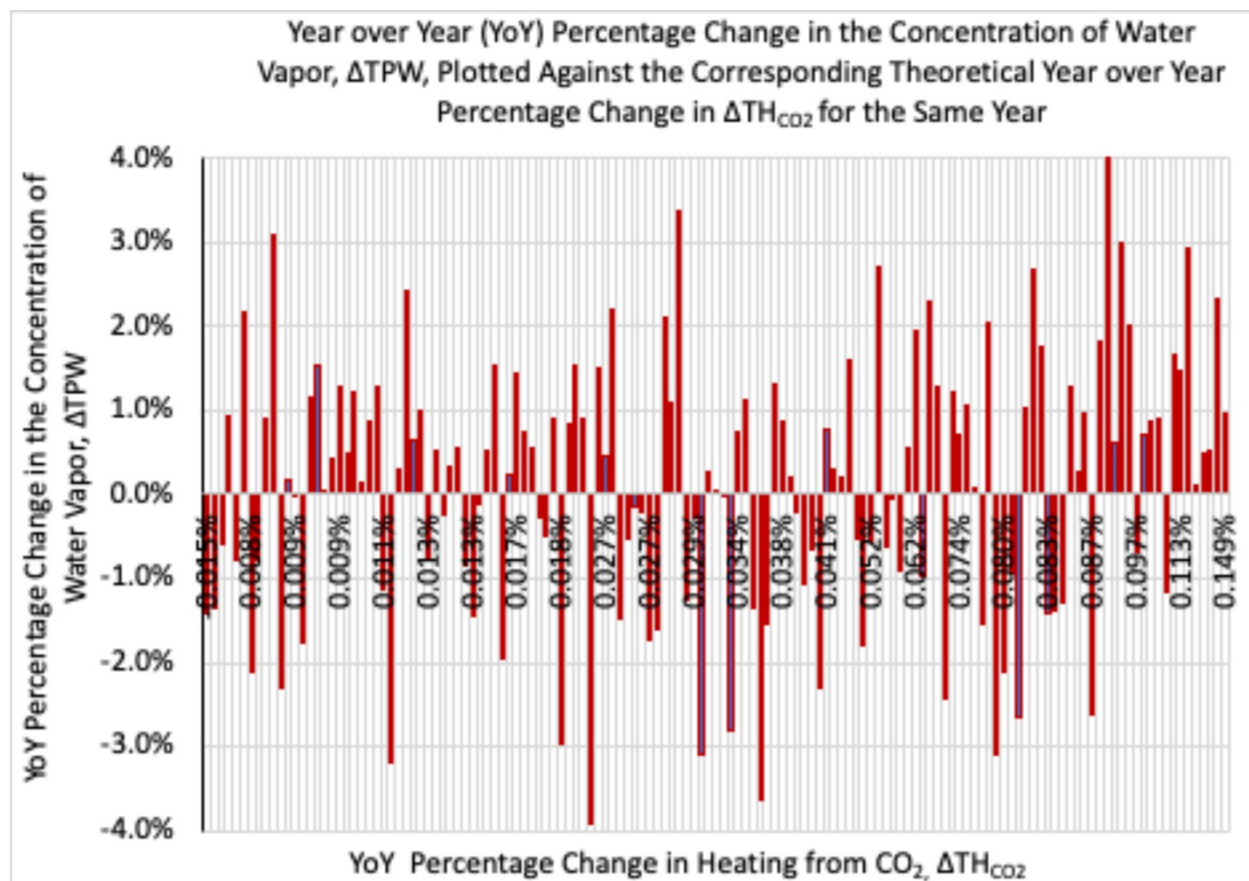


Figure 7. Year over Year Changes in the Concentration of Water Vapor, ΔTPW , Compared to the Corresponding Year over Year Changes in Heating from CO_2 , ΔTH_{CO_2} , for the Same Year

Here again, between 1880 and 2019, except for the period 1901-03, as the year YOY theoretical heating from CO_2 increased as shown in Figure 5, there is no correlation, no corresponding increase in the year to YoY concentration of water vapor, in fact 40% of the changes in the concentration of water vapor, ΔTPW , were reductions. See Figure 7.

The same is true for changes in water vapor heating, ΔWV , of course, see Figure 8.

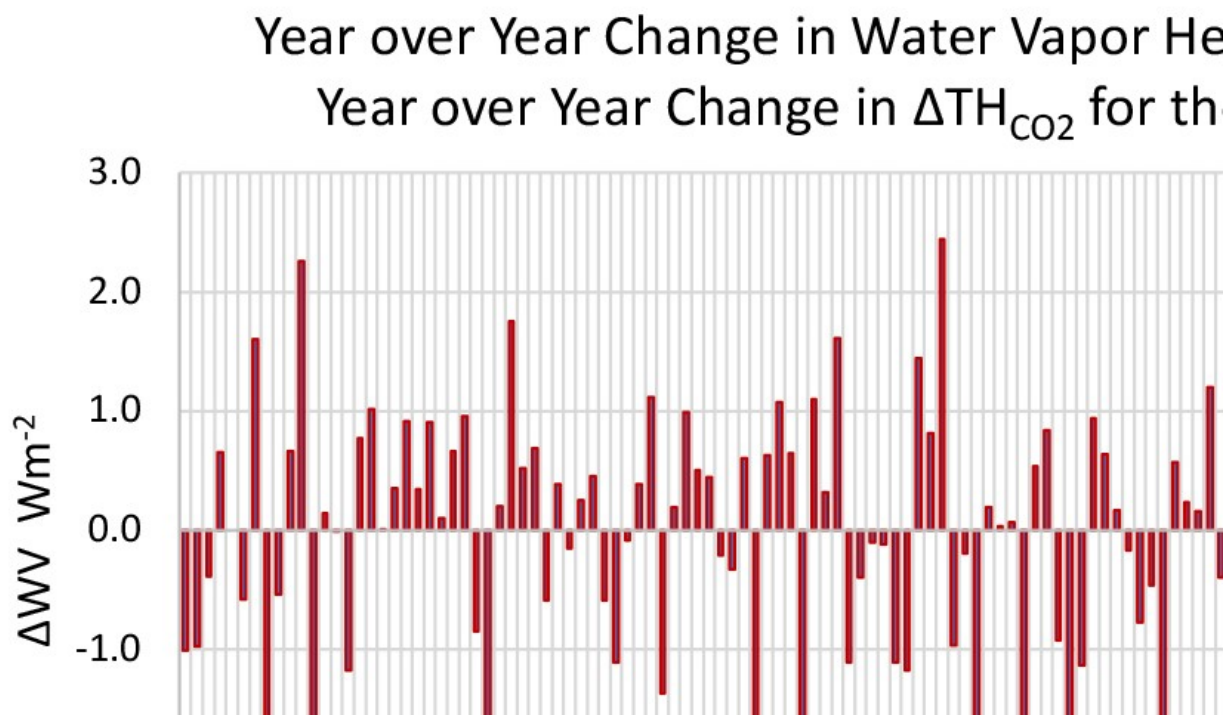


Figure 8. Year over Year Changes in Water Vapor Heating, ΔWV , Compared to Year over Year Changes in Heating from CO_2 , ΔTH_{CO_2} , for the Same Year

If CO_2 were a forcing mechanism, a YOY increase in heating from CO_2 cannot drive an increase in water vapor heating as a feedback effect in one year and then in another year a reduction in water vapor heating. This is best illustrated in Figure 8 which is a plot of the YOY over year changes in water vapor heating compared to YOY changes in heating from CO_2 for the same years with YOY changes in heating from CO_2 , ΔTH_{CO_2} , shown increasing left to right on the horizontal axis.

A superficial examination of these changes clearly shows that there is **no** correlation between the theoretical changes in heating from CO_2 and changes in water vapor heating. Like changes in total heating, changes in water vapor heating are autonomous, wholly unrelated to the theoretical changes in heating from CO_2 .

While the increase in water vapor and therefore water vapor heating is solely the result of evaporation exceeding precipitation, if an additional increase in heating were required, the changes in CO_2 could **not** be a forcing mechanism for changes in water vapor heating.

4. Conclusion

The increasing concentration of CO_2 is clearly not the cause of global warming. The cause is the increasing concentration of water vapor.

5. Epilogue

But this paper does highlight the solution, increasing global precipitation slightly can limit global warming. In fact global warming can be reversed.

Given this, the reliance on carbon as a primary source of energy, the impact of deforestation, there being no practical means of reducing the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere and the fact that just attempting to control global warming by limiting carbon emissions can impose annual societal costs of the order of one to five percent of the global GDP, why would the experimental solution to global warming be premised solely on the theory that carbon emissions from anthropogenic activities drive global warming?

If, notwithstanding the total lack of correlation between changes in the concentration of CO₂ and changes in the concentration of water vapor, the belief, that by limiting CO₂ emissions this would also limit/control the water vapor heating feedback, is unchanged, why not also independently experiment with increasing precipitation and reducing the average concentration of water vapor directly?

When the Assumed Cause Is Not, the Problem Cannot be Solved

Examine the data since 1976. Why would one ignore water vapor and assume that CO₂ is the cause of global warming?

If reducing the concentration of water vapor is not attempted, the final realization that the incredibly expensive experiment focused solely on CO₂ failed will require substantial increases in temperature, which will take decades. At this point, the harm done could be massive and some damage may be irreversible. This is not, in any way, cog table.

Why ever should the single minded focus on CO₂ put the world in such a position, especially when, even if, notwithstanding the science, one continued to believe that CO₂ does play a role in heating, temperature reductions would still be achieved by the same means, reducing the concentration of water vapor by increasing precipitation?

The answer may not be solely science based. “Normal Science often Suppresses Fundamental Novelties” (See, The Structure of Scientific Revolutions, in which Thomas Kuhn notes).

Please do not hesitate to share this but please understand that, even though I know that my work is sound and I have no connection to the fossil fuel industry or any agency of government, because this layman asserts, in effect, that the majority of the scientific community is wrong, most will view my work as incredible and heretical. However, I note that, before attending law school I earned a B.S. degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Penn State and while working full time for several years as a senior scientist in aerothermodynamics as part of a terrific R&D team at Avco Missile Systems Division, on the Apollo command module and the design of probes into the planet Venus for NASA and reentry vehicles and other hypersonic systems for the Air Force and the Navy I received an M.S. degree from MIT in Aeronautics and Astronautics. In short, I have a firm grasp of the science underlying global warming-thermodynamics.

APPENDIX

The Physics

The new physical principles of atmospheric physics underlying this relationship are:

Change in the concentration of water vapor, ΔTPW

$$\Delta TPW = 0.157 \Delta TH + 17.53 \{ e^{[0.0686 (SST_0 + \Delta SST) - 288]} - e^{[0.0686 (SST_0) - 288]} \} \text{kgm}^{-2} \quad (1)$$

Where TH is the average total solar and GHG heating, Wm^{-2} ; and, SST is the global average sea surface temperature, K

Change in water vapor heating, ΔWV

$$\Delta WV = 73.3 \ln (1 + \Delta TPW / TPW_0) \text{ Wm}^{-2} \quad (2)$$

Change in the average global temperature, ΔT_{Avg}

$$\Delta T_{\text{Avg}} = 0.4 \Delta TPW^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (3)$$