

After trying with all the resources at my disposal and failing to make a dent, I have tired of all the climate nonsense; too many emails, too many irrelevant discussions and questions, but worst of all, too many academics who "know it all" when in fact they don't.

The latest reply from my local MP also indicates that there is no point in trying to explain the facts of life to those who have been brainwashed into blindly accepting phenomena that do not exist in reality.

The chiefs in charge of this world WANT AGW and MMCG, they WANT to trade carbon and they WANT to control our lives.

Billions of dollars down the drain, they WANT that, else they would stop it.

After some four years, I've had enough. The "science" was settled from the word go alright: The science was not here in the first place!

Below some recent emails from Alan Siddons, climate researcher, explaining some pretty basic stuff. Despite that, the emission reduction foolishness continues with skeptical academics engaged in discussing the level of "climate forcing" and the degree of our influence via the emissions of carbon dioxide. Alan was told he wrote "gibberish", "rubbish" and "crap", yet Alan is closest of all in understanding how the atmosphere really works.

Further emails below Alan's indicate the level of "academic explanations" about a phenomenon that absolutely does not exist in the open atmosphere: radiative forcing.

My final conclusions then:

1. radiative forcing in our open to space atmosphere is bogus; snow could not fall and neither could there be ground frost
2. greenhouse effect based on carbon dioxide and water vapour is bogus
3. greenhouse gases cool the atmosphere more than they could possibly warm it
4. nobody understands how the atmosphere works - air either *does* or *does not* radiate infra-red, in either case *that's* the actual "greenhouse gas", cooling earth during the hours of sunlight and reducing heat-loss at night - no heat is ever added!
5. skeptical academics are the major stumbling block to debunking the man-made climate change gravy train, as they debate the amount of "forcing", rather than its absence
6. the current cycle of "all things green are good", driven by green zealots, will come to a natural end as subsidies run dry - no need for yours truly to highlight the idiocy
7. wind energy, solar energy and all other current forms of "renewables" are pie-in-the-sky and actually add carbon footprint, what a laugh!
8. so-called saver bulbs with their 3-5 milligrams of mercury-compound powder each will poison ground water in the decades ahead, with no recourse to recovery!
9. electric cars are fine but what about producing and recycling millions of batteries? Hydrogen fuel cells appear the only viable option at this stage
10. the oceans are neither rising alarmingly nor are they "acidifying"; they are the true drivers of atmospheric carbon dioxide
11. glaciers are not melting alarmingly and, if anything, are on the increase everywhere, with few exceptions

Etc. etc. etc.

----- Original Message -----

**Subject:** The Hidden Flaw revisited

There's nothing new under the sun, it seems, and today I found that my recent essay only repeats what [RW Wood](#) stated 101 years ago, something I failed to notice before.

Is it therefore necessary to pay attention to trapped radiation in deducing the temperature of a planet as affected by its atmosphere? The solar rays penetrate the atmosphere, warm the ground which in turn warms the atmosphere by contact and by convection currents. The heat received is thus stored up in the atmosphere, remaining there on account of the very low radiating power of a gas. It seems to me very doubtful if the atmosphere is warmed to any great extent by absorbing the radiation from the ground, even under the most favourable conditions.

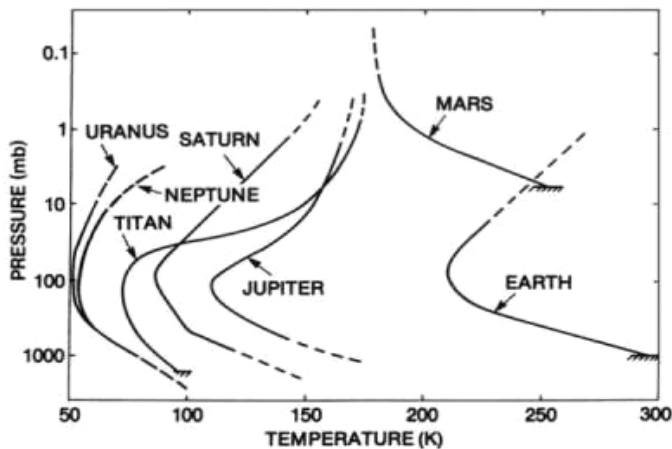
*Heat is stored up in the atmosphere on account of the very low radiating power of a gas.*

Low radiating gases are those like oxygen and nitrogen. Since radiation is the earth's only means of *shedding* heat, such gases are obviously first in line for *trapping* heat, not gases which would readily radiate it away. Considering that most atmospheric heat is acquired by conduction and convection, then, and that most of the atmosphere is thought to radiate poorly, if at all, rethinking a 180 year old trace gas conjecture is clearly in order. The essay also [mentions](#), though, that to the extent oxygen and nitrogen do radiate, the "forcing" they supposedly induce has never been factored into greenhouse theory. 99% of our atmosphere's mass has been ignored.

Monckton wishes to ban observations like this. I ask the rest of you to think for yourselves.

Alan Siddons

PS: Another observation. Trace gas heating theory was concocted long before it was discovered that all planets, irrespective of atmospheric composition, reach a higher than predicted temperature above 100 millibars of pressure.



----- Original Message -----

**Subject:** The Hidden Flaw revisited

Well, Dr Valentine, you sure cut to the chase. The MOTIVES for failing to examine this old theory outweigh any rational reasons. Since I'm not a member of the Climatology Club, though, and have nothing to fear, let me explain my own reason for rejecting this postulate.

The 19th century saw the first clear articulation of radiative forcing theory.

The radiation of the sun in which the planet is incessantly plunged, penetrates the air, the earth, and the waters; its elements are divided, change direction in every way, and, penetrating the mass of the globe, would raise its temperature more and more, if the heat acquired were not exactly balanced by that which escapes in rays from all points of the surface and expands through the sky. -- Joseph Fourier (1768-1830)

The direct corollary here is that less outgoing radiation would keep driving the temperature up. That's the essence of the theory. Indeed, Fourier regarded a glass enclosure as a real-life forcing model. Since glass is shortwave-transparent and infrared-opaque, he concluded that a garden greenhouse lets in visible light but prevents the "dark rays" of infrared from escaping. Thus, he believed, the sun-induced heat inside a glass box was unable to escape, an imbalance which forced the temperature to rise. Not so, it turns out, but Fourier's theory persisted even after this practical example was shown to be wrong.

The idea of trapping light was intriguing, however, and Gustav Kirchhoff (1824-1887) conceived a solution: A hole in a cave. A beam of light could enter this hole but the walls inside would absorb any reflections and prevent the light from escaping. Thus, by confining incoming radiation, the thermal energy which light confers could be shown to its maximum advantage. Kirchhoff's scheme was superior to selectively transmitting glass because a cave absorbs and traps *all* wavelengths of light, thus creating a *complete* radiative imbalance. At least theoretically.

Well, so what was found by cavity experiments? That a perfectly absorptive ("black") body rises to a temperature a bit higher than an actual black body that's free to radiate to its surroundings. A theoretical blackbody thereby defines the upper limit of temperature vs radiant absorption.

Try to grasp the implication, then. A blackbody cavity mimics the radiative restriction that 'greenhouse gases' are said to induce. Indeed, virtually none of the thermal radiation generated inside this cavity is allowed to escape. It "re-circulates" instead, and is sampled through a tiny hole. Does this confinement lead to a runaway greenhouse effect, though? No, it only sets an upper temperature limit — the SAME limit that's applied to the earth *in the first place*, for its estimated temperature is based on a blackbody equation!

Now, it is very likely that applying a cavity-based formula to the temperature of a rotating half-lit sphere is inherently mistaken. But if not, then 279 Kelvin constitutes the upper limit for the earth because such an estimate *assumes* a body that is perfectly absorptive, meaning that it can't possibly absorb *more* light than the light it's exposed to. Doing everything a "greenhouse effect" is alleged to do, continuously re-radiating infrared energy inside itself, a light-trapping blackbody demonstrates that radiative forcing is a fiction. For its temperature hits a ceiling not much higher than what you see in real life. Yet greenhouse theory claims that radiative restriction generates temperatures HIGHER THAN a blackbody's. And considerably higher at that. Such a claim overtly contradicts experimental evidence, then. It doesn't have an empirical leg to stand on.

First seized upon as the answer and later dismissed, a glass enclosure proved that infrared opacity had nothing to do with generating extra heat inside. Then came the radiatively restricted blackbody, which nailed the forcing concept shut. Yet against all evidence climatologists still push the radiative forcing theory. **WHY?**

Alan

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-----Original Message-----

**Subject:** Explained: Radiative forcing

I bet not one climate scientist in a thousand can find anything wrong with the explanation of radiative forcing below. And that's a tragedy. The concept of radiative forcing lies at the very core of climate hysteria, yet hardly anyone doubts it or has bothered to investigate its validity. Alan

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<http://web.mit.edu/newsoffice/2010/explained-radforce-0309.html>

**Explained: Radiative forcing**

## **When there's more energy radiating down on the planet than there is radiating back out to space, something's going to have to heat up**

David L. Chandler, MIT News Office

March 10, 2010

*This is the first of a two-part "Explained" on the scientific concepts underlying the concept of the greenhouse effect and global climate change.*

When people talk about global warming or the greenhouse effect, the main underlying scientific concept that describes the process is radiative forcing. And despite all the recent controversy over leaked emails and charges of poorly sourced references in the last Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report, the basic concept of radiative forcing is one on which scientists — whatever their views on global warming or the IPCC — all seem to agree. Disagreements come into play in determining the actual value of that number.

The concept of radiative forcing is fairly straightforward. Energy is constantly flowing into the atmosphere in the form of sunlight that always shines on half of the Earth's surface. Some of this sunlight (about 30 percent) is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed by the planet. And like any warm object sitting in cold surroundings — and space is a very cold place — some energy is always radiating back out into space as invisible infrared light. Subtract the energy flowing out from the energy flowing in, and if the number is anything other than zero, there has to be some warming (or cooling, if the number is negative) going on.

It's as if you have a kettle full of water, which is at room temperature. That means everything is at equilibrium, and nothing will change except as small random variations. But light a fire under that kettle, and suddenly there will be more energy flowing into that water than radiating out, and the water is going to start getting hotter.

In short, radiative forcing is a direct measure of the amount that the Earth's energy budget is out of balance.

For the Earth's climate system, it turns out that the level where this imbalance can most meaningfully be measured is the boundary between the troposphere (the lowest level of the atmosphere) and the stratosphere (the very thin upper layer). For all practical purposes, where weather and climate are concerned, this boundary marks the top of the atmosphere.

While the concept is simple, the analysis required to figure out the actual value of this number for the Earth right now is much more complicated and difficult. Many different factors have an effect on this balancing act, and each has its own level of uncertainty and its own difficulties in being precisely measured. And the individual contributions to radiative forcing cannot simply be added together to get the total, because some of the factors overlap — for example, some different greenhouse gases absorb and emit at the same infrared wavelengths of radiation, so their combined warming effect is less than the sum of their individual effects.

In its most recent report in 2007, the IPCC produced the most comprehensive estimate to date of the overall radiative forcing affecting the Earth today. Ronald Prinn, the TEPCO Professor of Atmospheric Science and director of MIT's Center for Global Change Science, was one of the lead authors of that chapter of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report.

Radiative forcing "was very small in the past, when global average temperatures were not rising or falling substantially," he explains. For convenience, most researchers choose a "baseline" year before the beginning of world industrialization — usually either 1750 or 1850 — as the zero point, and compute radiative forcing in relation to that base. The IPCC uses 1750 as its base year and it is the changes in the various radiative forcing agents since then that are counted.

Thus radiative forcing, measured in watts per square meter of surface, is a direct measure of the impact that recent human activities — including not just greenhouse gases added to the air, but also the impact of deforestation, which changes the reflectivity of the surface — are having on changing the planet's climate. However, this number also includes any natural effects that may also have changed during that time, such as changes in the sun's output (which has produced a slight warming effect) and particles spewed into the atmosphere from volcanoes (which generally produce a very short-lived cooling effect, or negative forcing).

Although all of the factors that influence radiative forcing have uncertainties associated with them, one factor overwhelmingly affects the uncertainty: the effects of aerosols (small airborne particles) in the atmosphere. That's because these effects are highly complex and often contradictory. For example, bright aerosols (like sulfates from coal-burning) are a cooling mechanism, whereas dark aerosols (like black carbon from diesel exhausts) lead to warming. Also, adding sulfate aerosols to clouds leads to smaller but more abundant droplets that increase cloud reflectivity, thus cooling the planet.

"The error bars in the greenhouse gas forcing are very small," Prinn says. "The biggest uncertainty in defining radiative forcing comes from aerosols."

So, given all these factors and their range of errors, what's the answer? The current level of radiative forcing, according to the IPCC AR4, is 1.6 watts per square meter (with a range of uncertainty from 0.6 to 2.4). That may not sound like much, Prinn says, until you consider the total land area of the Earth and multiply it out, which gives a total warming effect of about 800 terawatts — more than 50 times the world's average rate of energy consumption, which is currently about 15 terawatts.

Part two of this series will examine the concept of climate sensitivity, which determines how much the planet's temperature will change due to a given radiative forcing (to be found at the link above).

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Reaction to "Explained: Radiative forcing" from a well-informed academic:

----- Original Message -----

**Subject:** RE: Explained: Radiative forcing

Can't find anything wrong with it? Or don't want to?

In that little "nagging doubt" section of their minds that they turn off when other people are around, they know this is junk, and it makes no sense and their greatest skill of all is to ignore the little voice that tells them it's bunk. They know they have a perpetual motion machine if it isn't and they don't care. Too many people would mock them if they admitted aloud what they know to be true.

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Never a more true summary of the state of affairs in the corridors of academia and NGOs.

Believe what you wish then, but "radiative forcing" is in the same category as phlogiston ever was, existing only in the minds of the academics and "backed-up" by beautiful but useless calculations that merely illustrate the number of fairies dancing on a pinhead.

Cheerio for now,

Hans Schreuder  
(retired scientist)

off to do some gardening to reduce my carbon footprint ...