

Discovery Earth's warming is Astrophysical

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Introduction

During the summer of 2017 a friend invited me to a small conference at The Sheraton Airport hotel on September 19th. The conference was titled "United Nations involvement in Climate Change". When we arrived and sat down another couple came and sat next to us. They said they just came in on a plane from South America. They also said the people down there don't know why they here about Global Warming when all they see is cooling. Then the speaker came on. They were a 30-year reporter of all things United Nations. They showed us many things the United Nations would not want us to know. Including a page from a 1980's UN manuscript that showed they know something astrophysical happened in the 1970s that was going to cause warming mostly in the north. It also showed they decided to call it Global warming as an experiment to control people. I was determined to get data that either supported or denied what I had heard. Therefore, we worked with NOAA Dr. Lawrimore to install the NOAA software on our UNIX server. Then, under the direction of Dr. Lawrimore's group, we made a script to create graphs of Earth's temperature by every 10° latitude. This script was then confirmed on NOAA servers as correct and then used to create graphs which matched the NOAA data exactly.

The temperature graphs show the warming started around 1975-1980 and continues today in the extreme northern hemisphere. The graphs also show there exists no "human-induced" global warming

and the warming observed does not correlate to greenhouse gases or any human activity effect. Also discussed is three types of astrophysical events which can cause this type of warming.

Keywords: global warming, climate change, Earth warming

Method

When I first contacted Dr. Lawrimore he said what we wanted to do had not been done previously. He also said they would guide us through the process, so the graphs would come out correct. The timeframe is below.

October 2017 installed NOAA GHCNM software on our UNIX server.

October 2017 worked with NOAA data stations group to make and finish script. Submitted Graphs and script to NOAA Data stations group for confirmation.

November 2017, we received confirmation on the script and graphs from Dr Jay Lawrimore

The graphs below are created by our Unix admin with help from NOAA Dr. Jay Lawrimore. GHCNM (version 3): J. H. Lawrimore, M. J. Menne, B. E. Gleason, C. N. Williams, D. B. Wuertz, R. S. Vose, and J. Rennie (2011), An overview of the Global Historical Climatology Network monthly mean temperature data set, version 3, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 116, D19121, doi:10.1029/2011JD016187 [1].

The script we used is available for download. A link is included at reference [2]. The stations analyzed are land-based stations.

Results & Discussion

The first graph is for the entire Earth station set. (Graph 1). This data matches exactly to the global warming graphs that can be seen around the internet. The other graphs are each 10 degrees latitude

from the north pole to the south pole. Graphs 2 through 9 are northern hemisphere. Graphs 10-17 are southern hemisphere. Graph 18 is a graph of each warming by latitude overlaid with population. The measure of interest is change in temperature (Δt) and not the actual temperature itself, the average temperature is not needed because the year-to-year change in temperature is readily available as the year-to-year change in temperature anomalies. This clearly shows no global warming and zero correlation to greenhouse gases. The 80° North graph shows a massive shift in temperature in 2003-2004 timeframe. The Nasa JPL scientists wrote a paper about a massive shift in the north pole in the 2000-2003 timeframe [3]. You can see the cycles of warming, then evaporation, then clouds then cooling and then warming until it comes to equilibrium. The 60 and 50-degree North also show some effect of this. The first unknown caused astrophysical event happened in the 1970's and is the cause of 1° increase in the 80° graph. These two events are 25-28 years apart. The next event is likely in 2025-2035 with an effect of 20° C or more increase. This is coming from some astrophysicists I have discussed this with.

All gases including carbon dioxide diffuse until the molecules are equidistant to each other. Graph 19 shows latitude has little effect on carbon dioxide. The data for graph 19 came from Mauna Loa [4].

These graphs indicate the only latitude where there is a distinct temperature difference, 1°C [5], is between the Equator and 10°S in the tropics. If atmospheric carbon dioxide is virtually unchanged by latitude and the greenhouse effect is the cause of warming, then every latitude should show the same 1°C increase. However, this is not the case. This suggests warming is not caused by greenhouse gases and is likely astrophysical. The type of astrophysical warming are listed below.

Milankovitch's theory [6]

Magnetic Poles Flipping [7]

Earth Poles flipping [8]

Milankovitch's theory:

For about 50 years, Milankovitch's theory was largely ignored. Then, in 1976, a study published in the journal *Science* examined deep-sea sediment cores and found that Milankovitch's theory did in fact correspond to periods of climate change (Hays et al. 1976). Specifically, the authors were able to extract the record of temperature change going back 450,000 years and found that major variations in climate were closely associated with changes in the geometry (eccentricity, obliquity, and precession) of Earth's orbit. Indeed, ice ages had occurred when the Earth was going through different stages of orbital variation.

Since this study, the National Research Council of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has embraced the Milankovitch Cycle model.

Magnetic Poles Flipping

Magnetic Pole Reversal Happens All The (Geologic) Time. A NASA paper describes this. The science shows that magnetic pole reversal is – in terms of geologic time scales – a common occurrence that happens gradually over millennia. While the conditions that cause polarity, reversals are not entirely predictable – the north pole's movement could subtly change direction, for instance – there is nothing in the millions of years of geologic record to suggest that any of the 2012 doomsday scenarios connected to a pole reversal should be taken seriously. A reversal might, however, be good business for magnetic compass manufacturers. There is plenty of online evidence that suggests we are overdue,

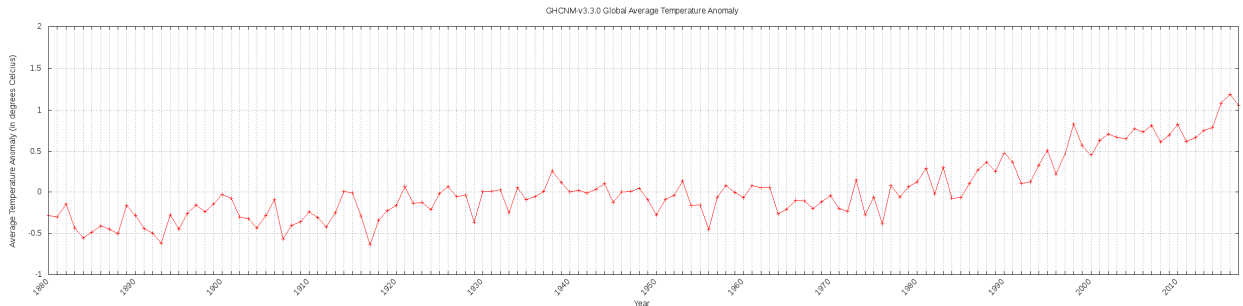
Earth Poles flipping

Earth might have spun on its side to keep its balance in the distant past, and could do so again, scientists reported today.

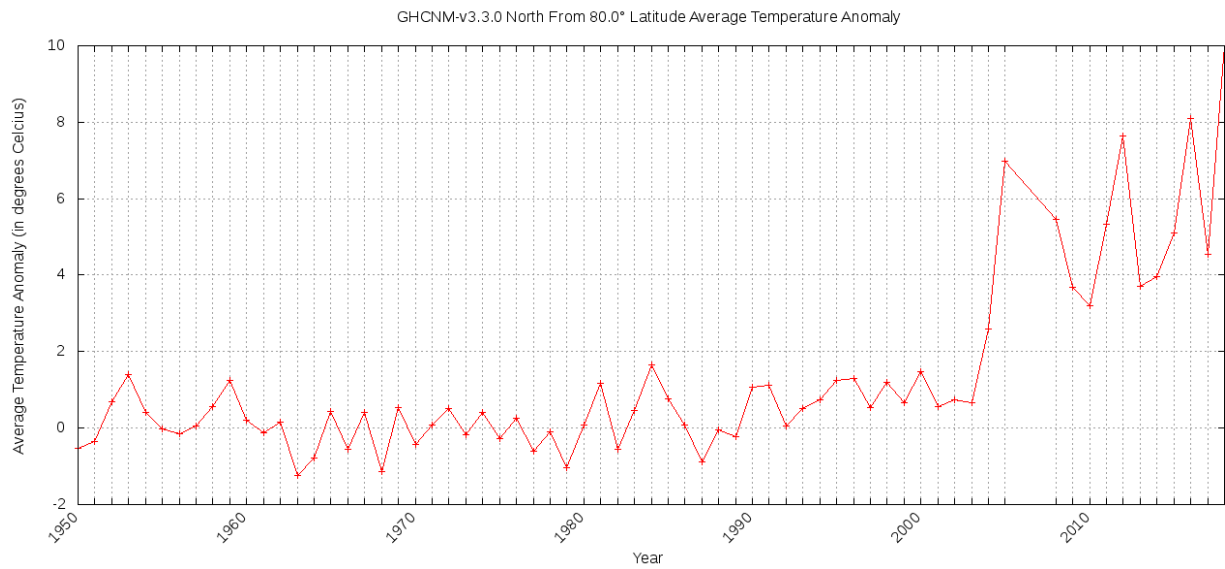
Alaska was suddenly at the equator, the thinking goes.

Scientists already know that the North Pole wanders over time. But a theory known as true polar wander suggests that if a very heavy object, like an oversized volcano forms far from the equator, the force of the planet's rotation would pull the object away from the axis the Earth spins around.

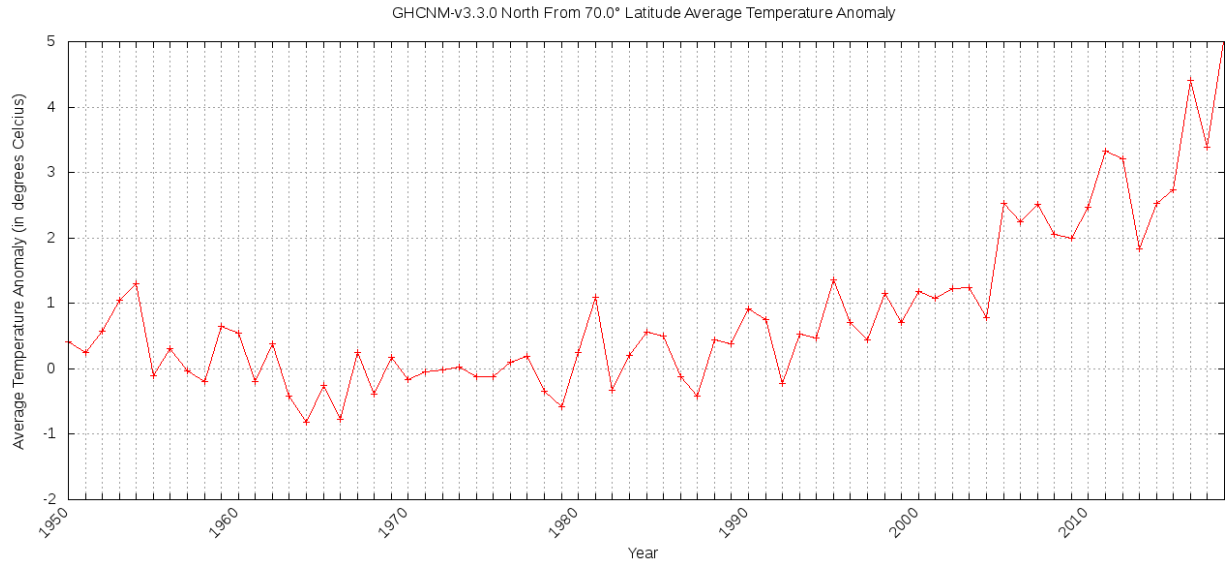
Should a mass such as the very heavy volcano become unbalanced, Earth would tilt and rotate itself until the extra weight moves somewhere near the equator.



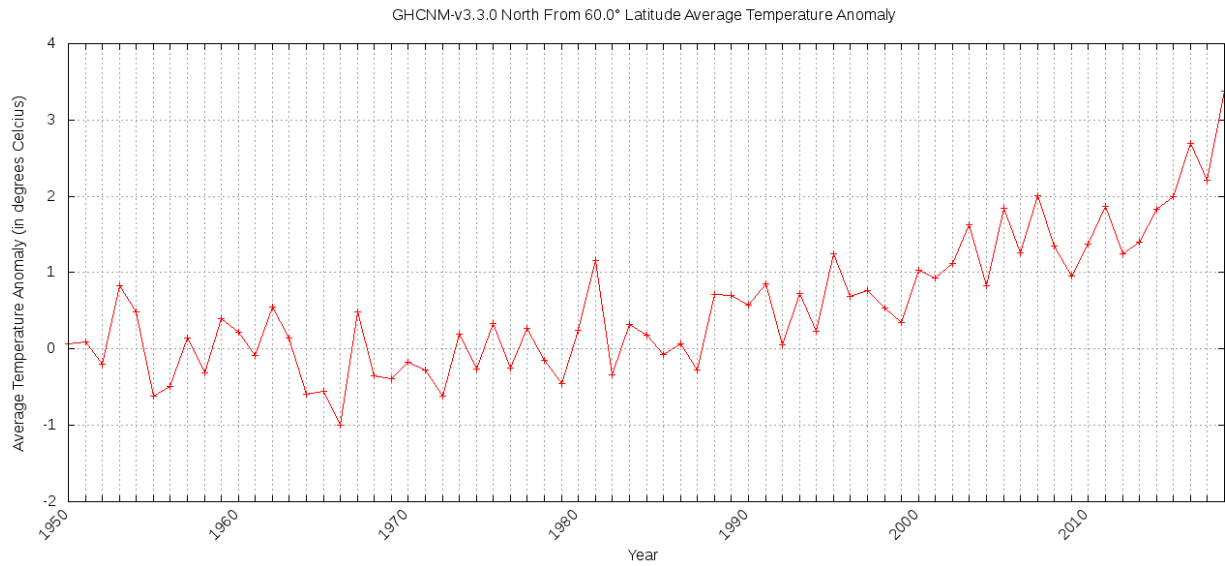
Graph 1 All Latitudes: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



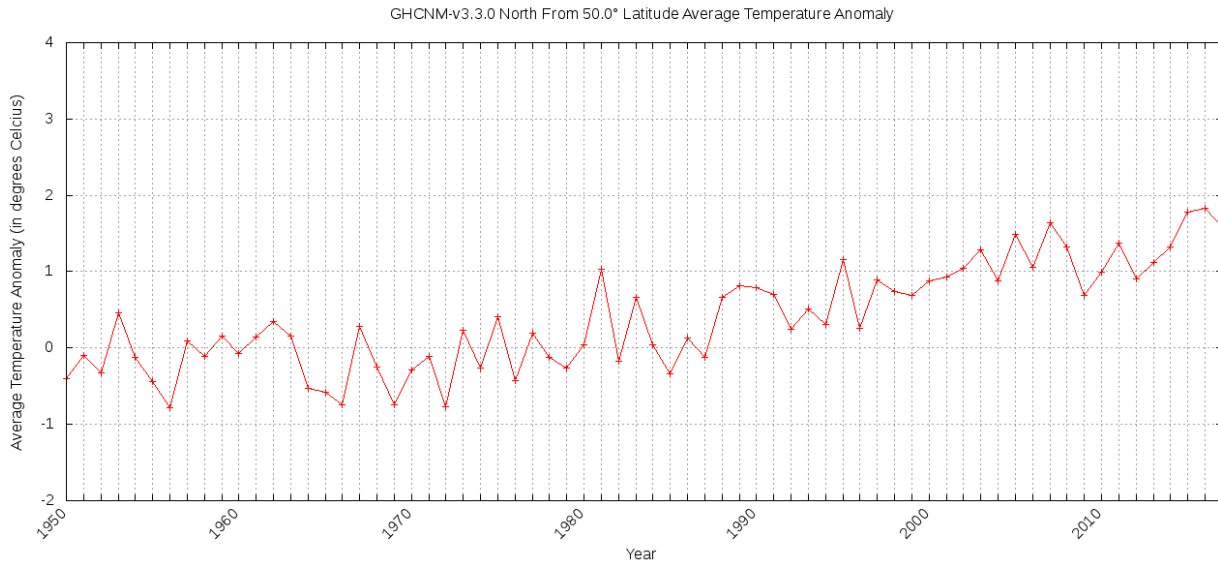
Graph 2 80°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



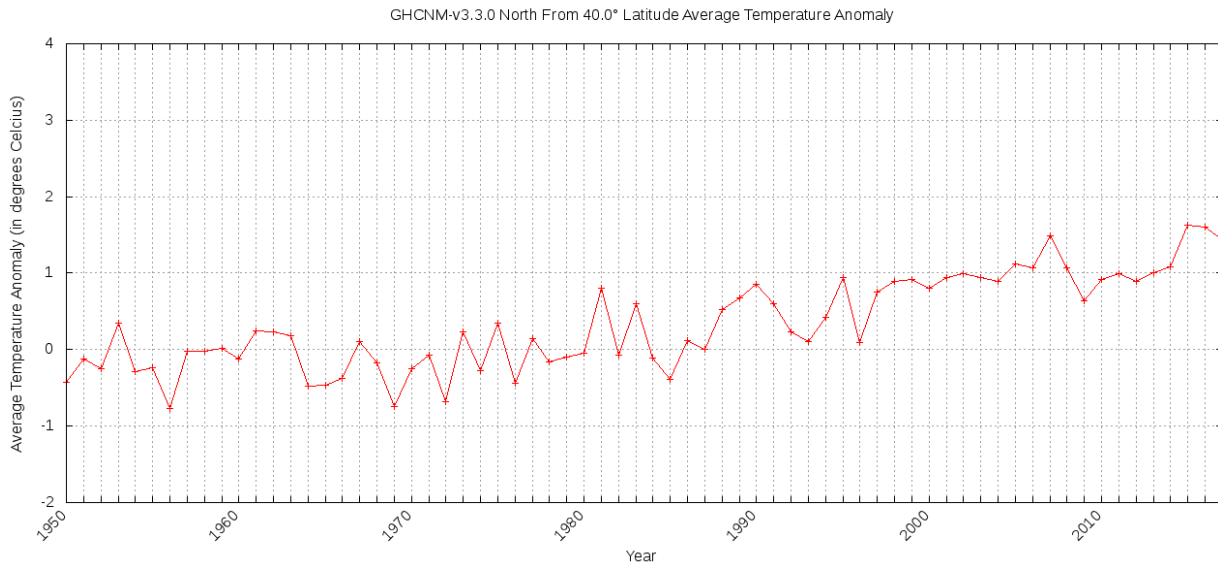
Graph 3 70°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



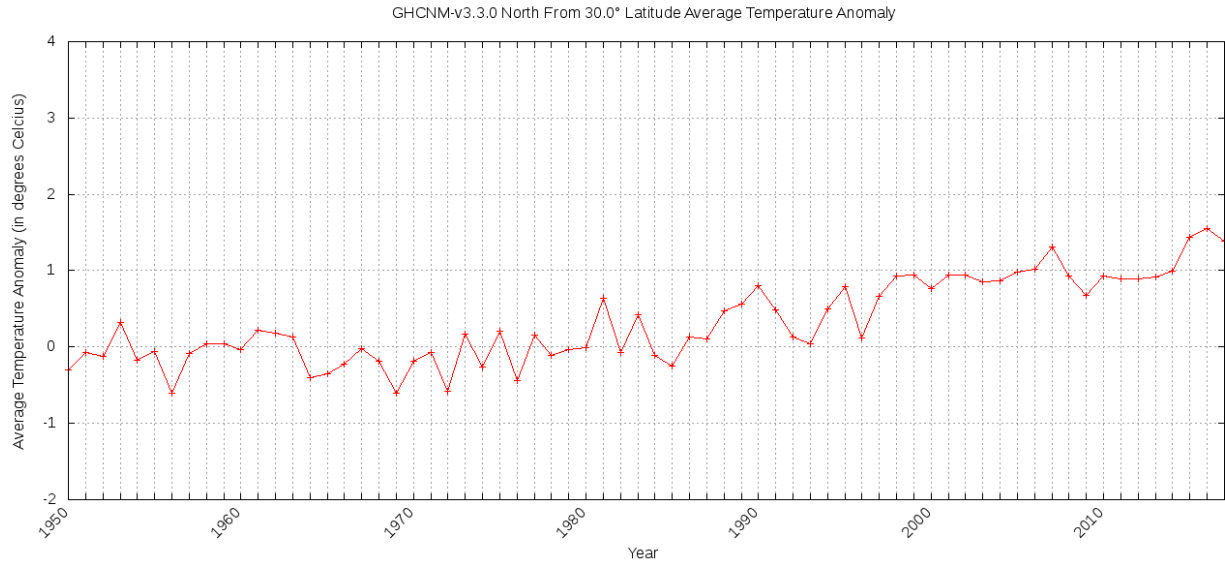
Graph 4 60°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



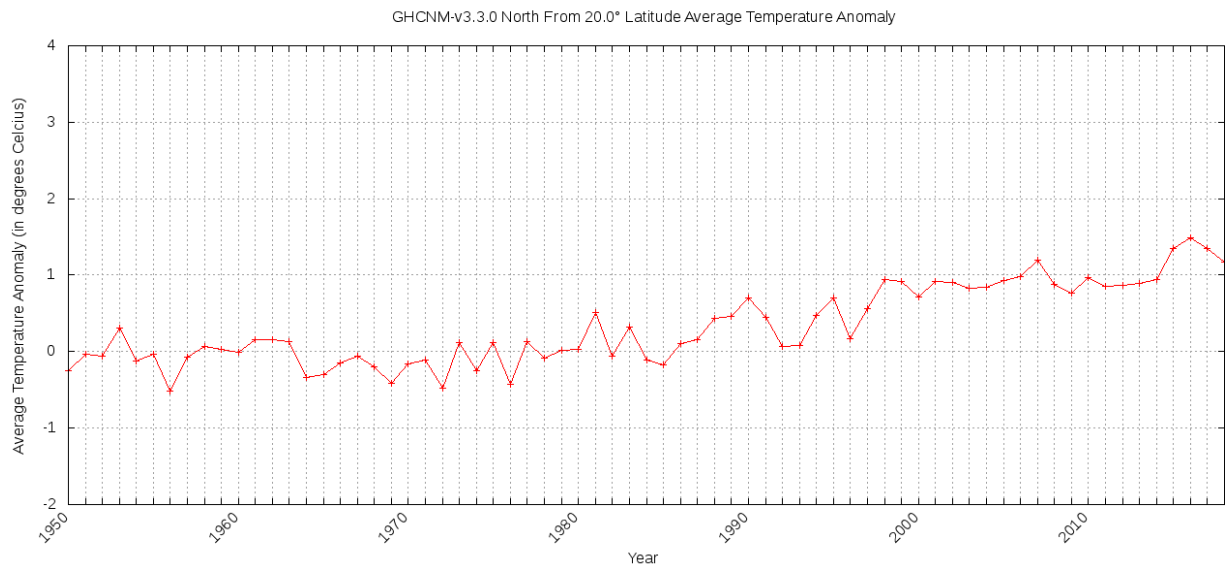
Graph 5 50°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



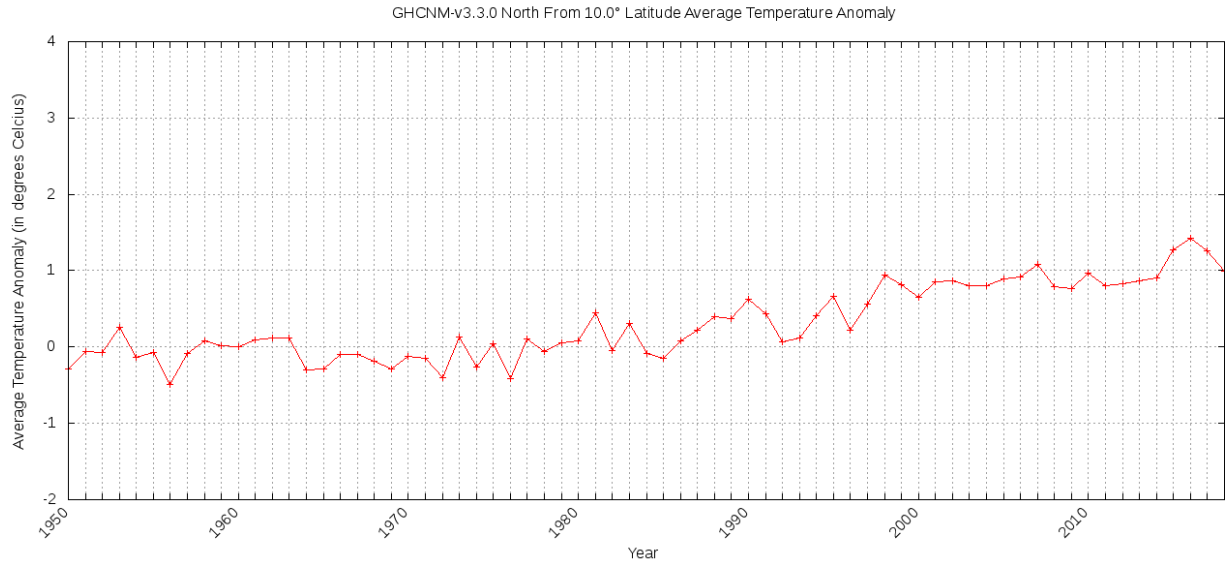
Graph 6 40°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



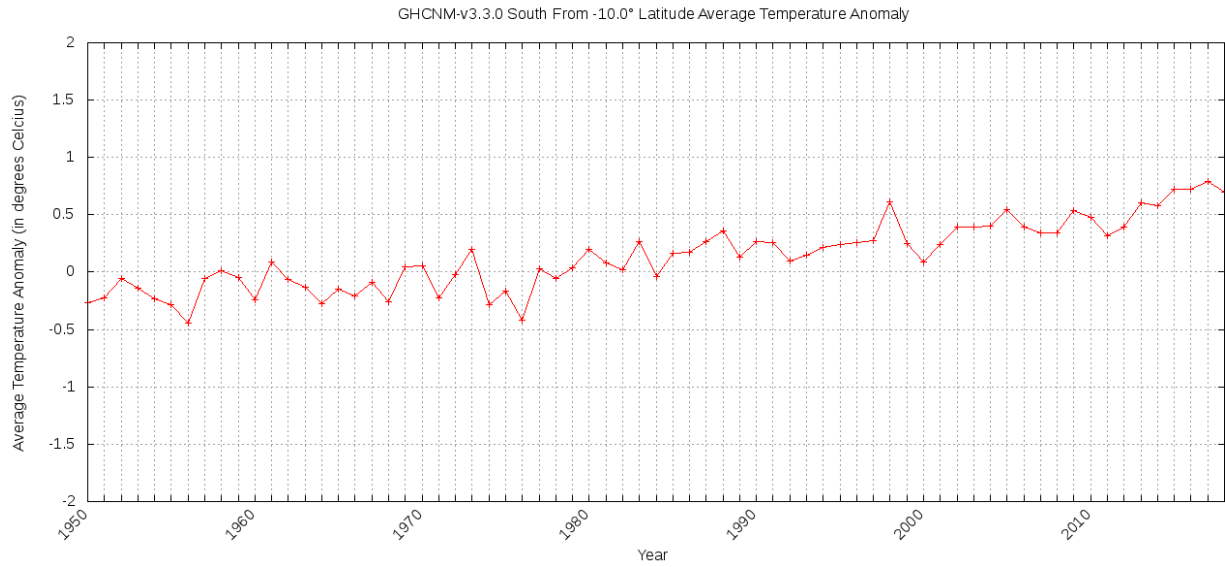
Graph 7 30°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



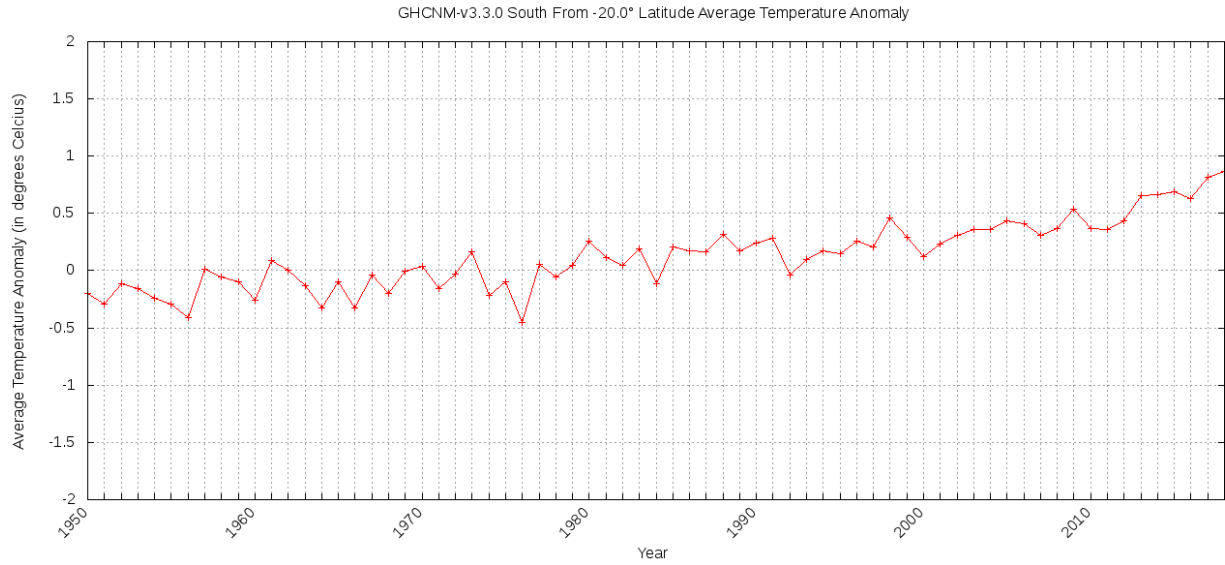
Graph 8 20°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



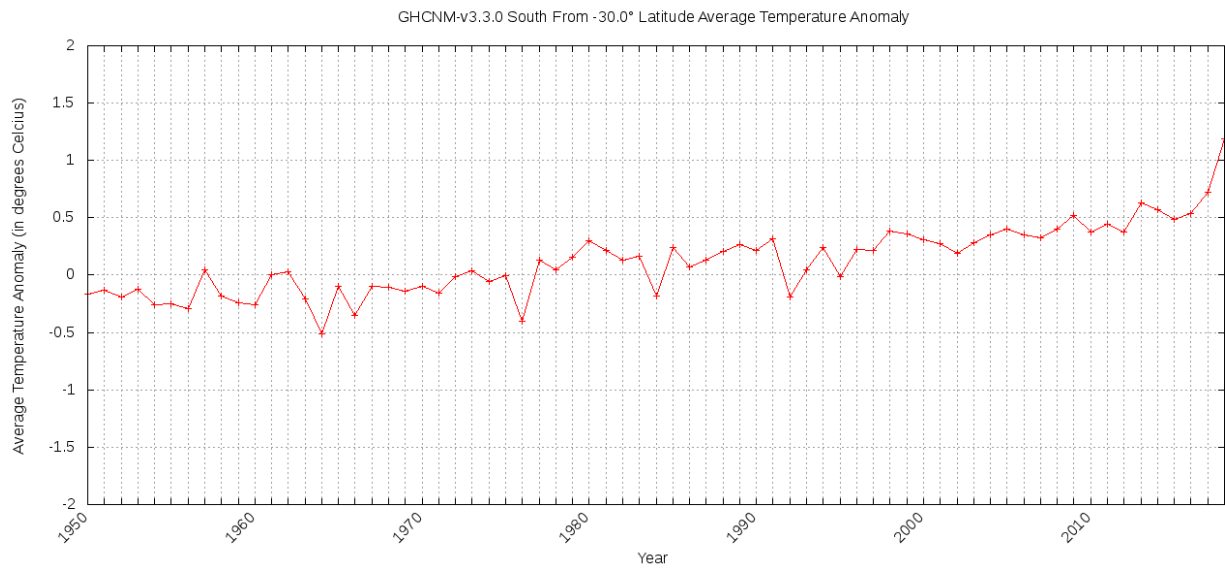
Graph 9 10°N Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



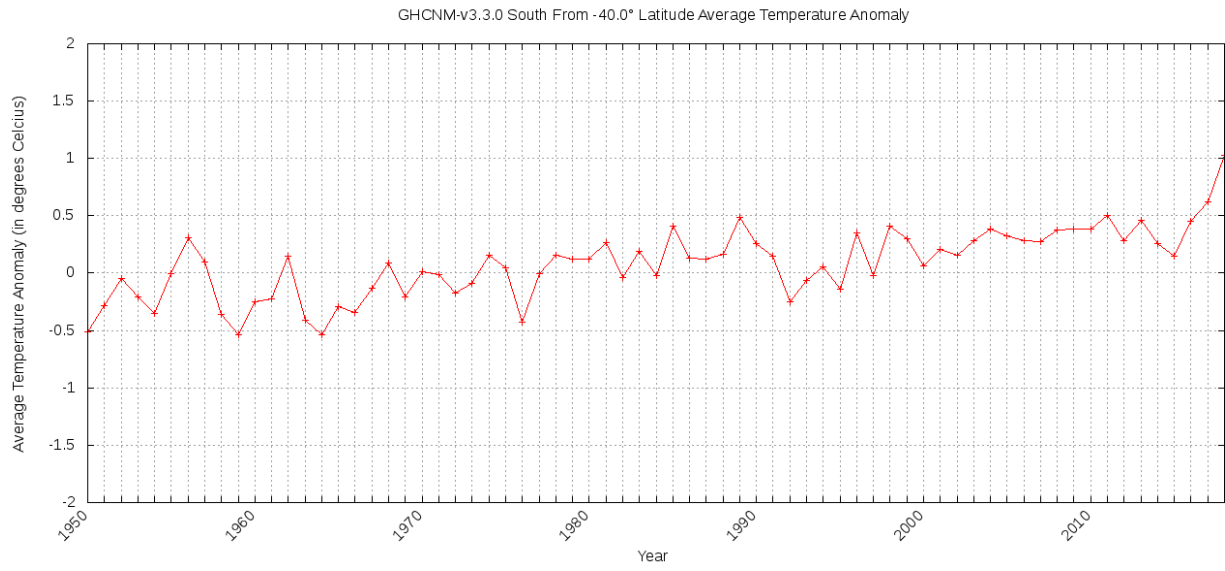
Graph 10 10°S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



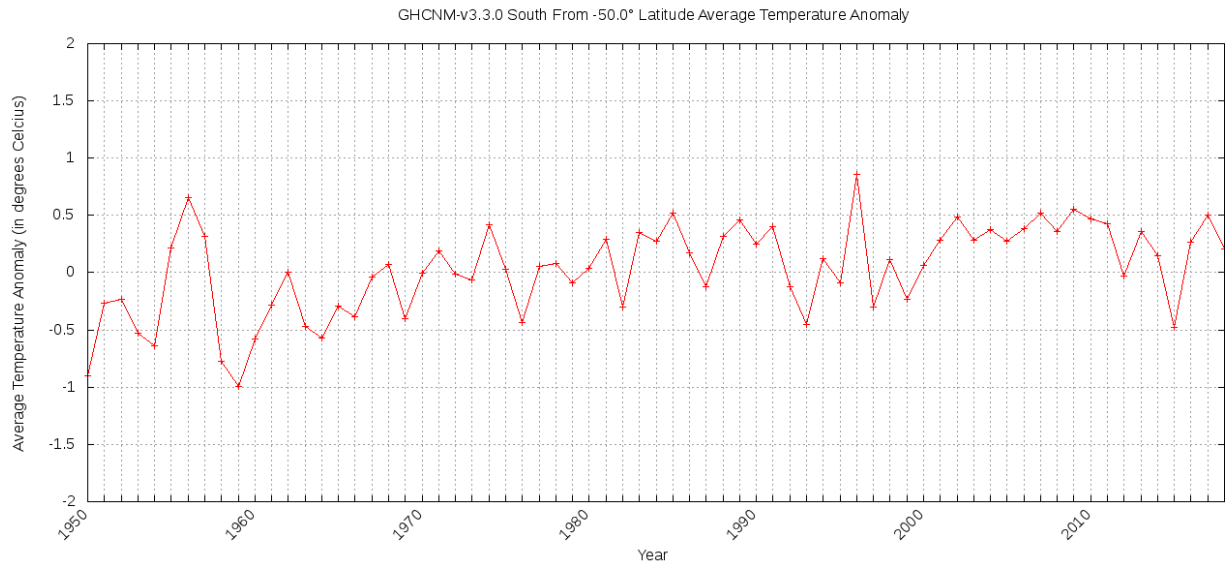
Graph 11 20°S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



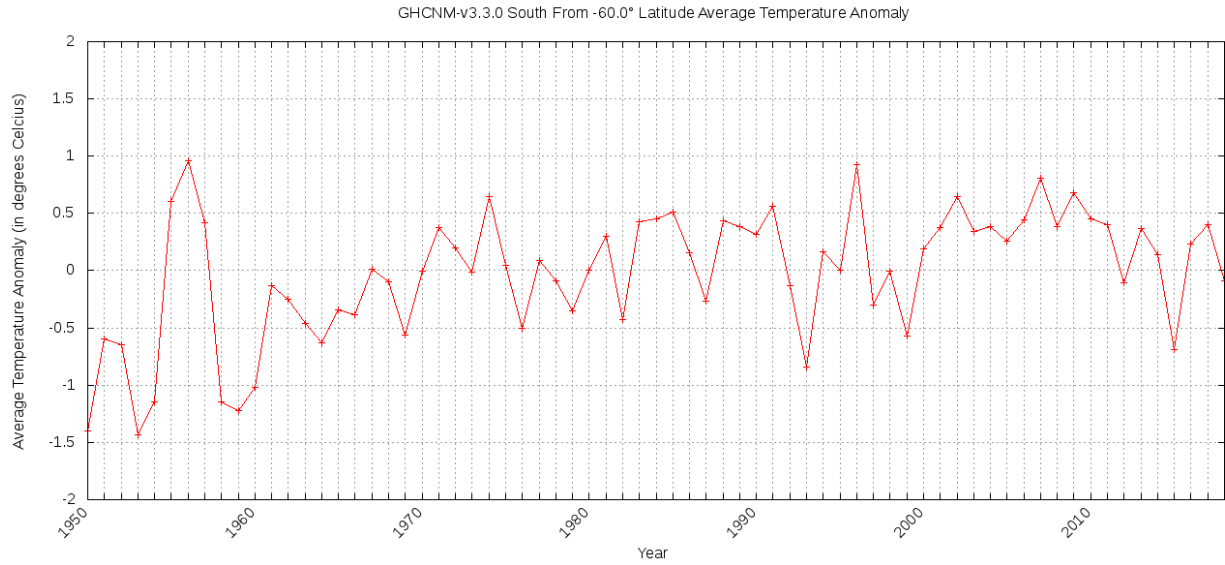
Graph 12 30°S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



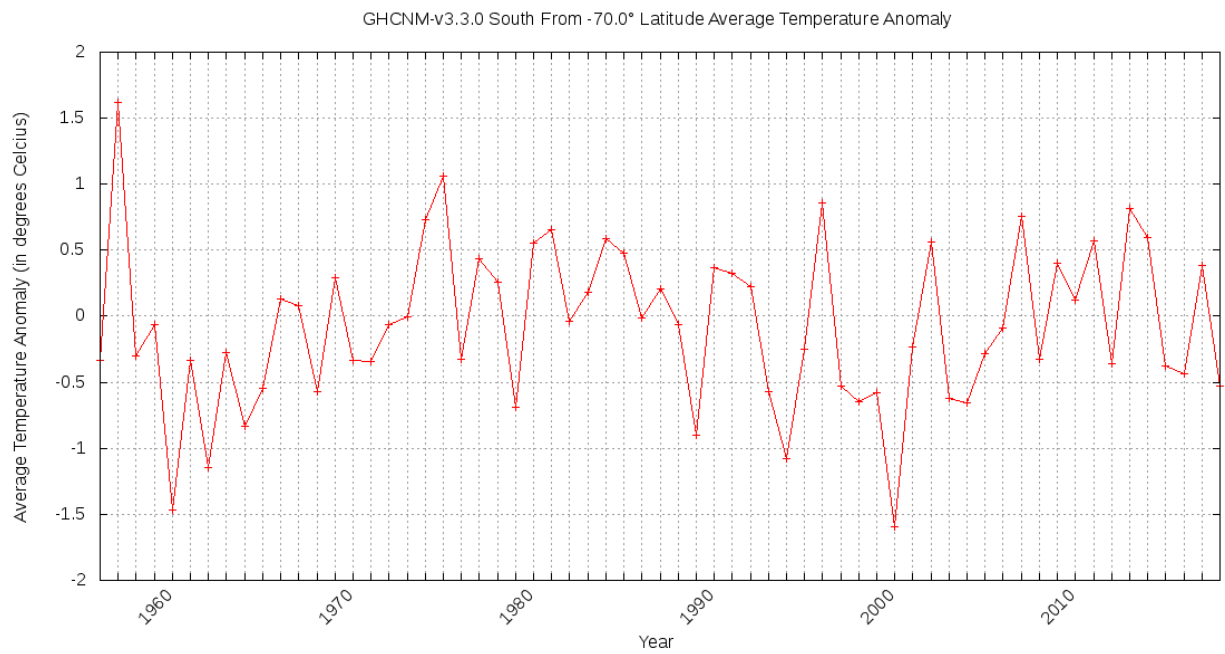
Graph 13 40°S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



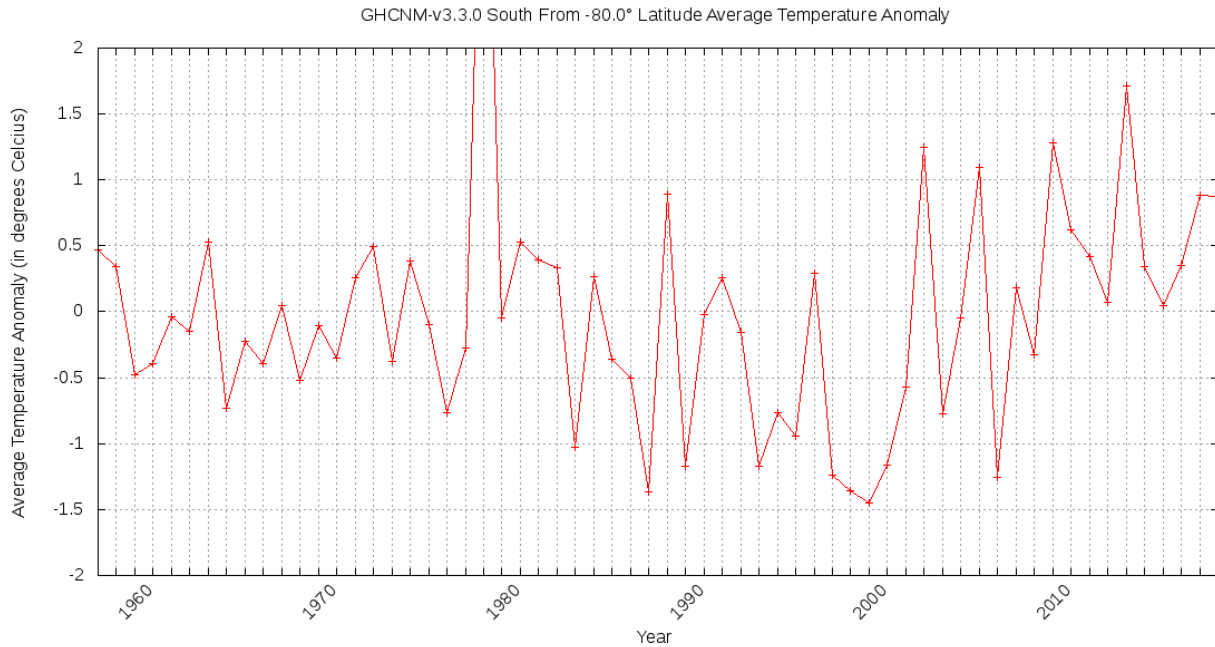
Graph 14 50°S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



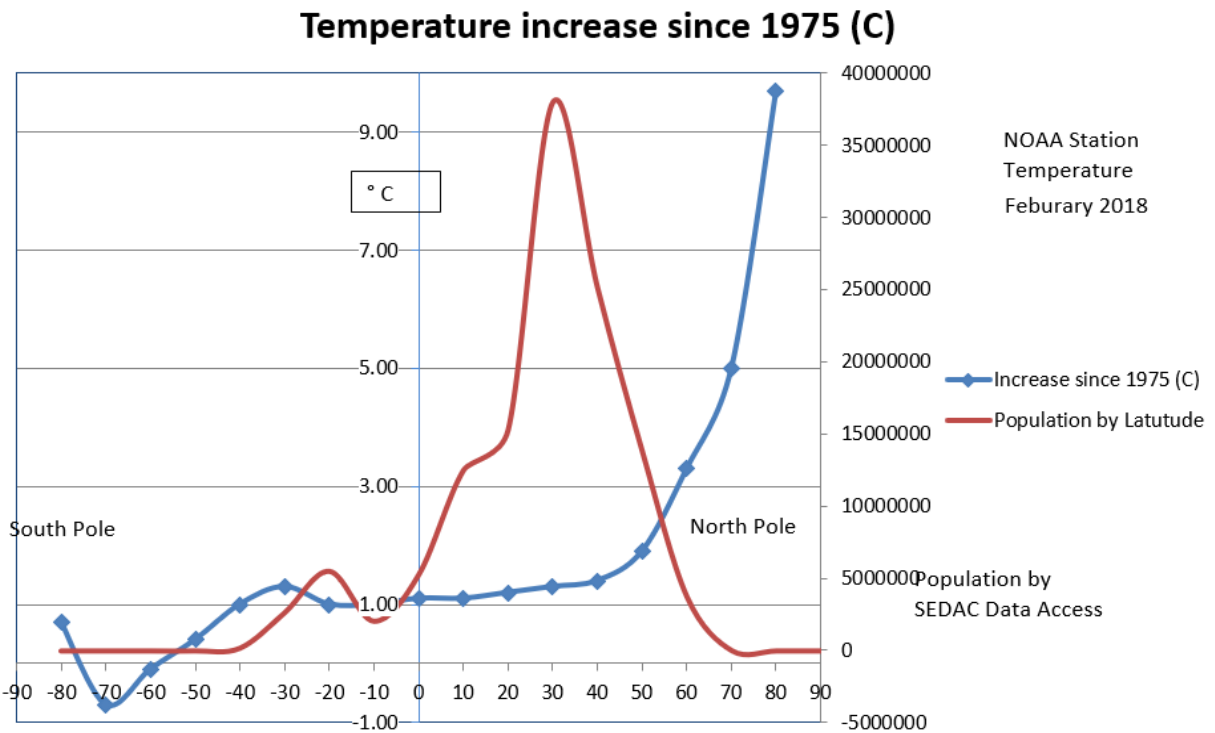
Graph 15 60°S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



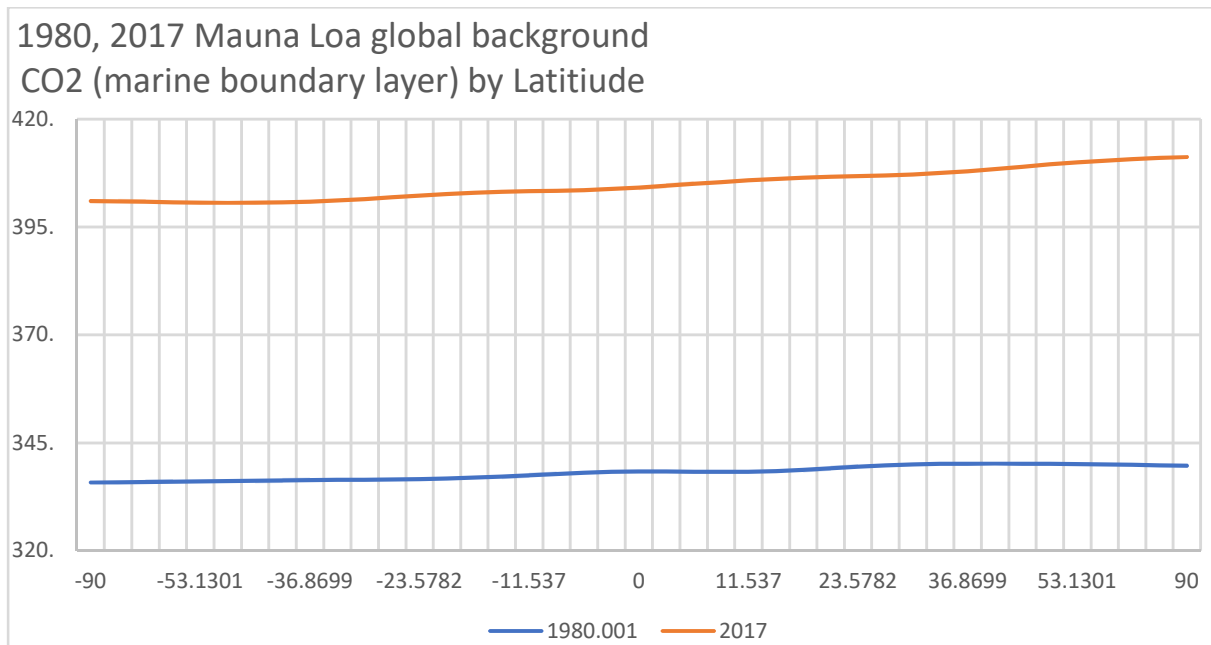
Graph 16 70°S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



Graph 17 80° S Latitude: NOAA Average Station Temperature Anomaly (1880-2018).



Graph 18 Temperature increase by latitude overlaid with population.



Graph 19 Carbon dioxide atmospheric data by latitude.

Conclusion

I have shown the correct global heating data based on NOAA land-based station data. Most graphs confirm the current heating started around 1975-1980. Additionally, the north and south poles have the most variation due to fewer stations in those areas. The graphs closer to the poles show this clearly.

The north pole has the most warming with the temperature increase of almost 10°C. The south pole has not warmed much, and cooling is evident. The first event occurred in the 1970's and is the cause of 1°C at the 80° North location. The second, a massive shift at the north pole is causing more than 8.5C increase at the same location. This cannot be correlated by any scientist to greenhouse gases or human activity. I have also shown three possible causes of this warming. The most likely cause according to Astrophysics University department heads is the Poles flipping. This they say would be biblical in effect. The next event is likely in 2025-2035 timeframe. What we need to do is get a group of Astrophysics Ph. D.'s together and discuss the warming data to decide what the main cause is.

References

1. GHCNM (version 3): J. H. Lawrimore, M. J. Menne, B. E. Gleason, C. N. Williams, D. B. Wuertz, R. S. Vose, and J. Rennie (2011), An overview of the Global Historical Climatology Network monthly mean temperature data set, version 3, J. Geophys. Res., 116, D19121, doi:10.1029/2011JD016187.
2. Script location here: <http://cctruth.org/gtemp.tar.bz2>
3. Climate-driven polar motion: 2003–2015, Surendra Adhikari* and Erik R. Ivins (The polar motion was not driven by climate change. They used things that happened after this effect and some have not happened yet.
4. Mauna Loa Data from Peter Tans.
5. <https://phys.org/news/2010-10-carbon-dioxide-Earths-temperature.html>
6. https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/Milankovitch/milankovitch_3.php
7. <https://www.nasa.gov/topics/earth/features/2012-poleReversal.html>
8. <https://www.livescience.com/7105-day-earth-fell.html>

Conflict of Interest section:

I have no known conflict of interest in production of this paper.