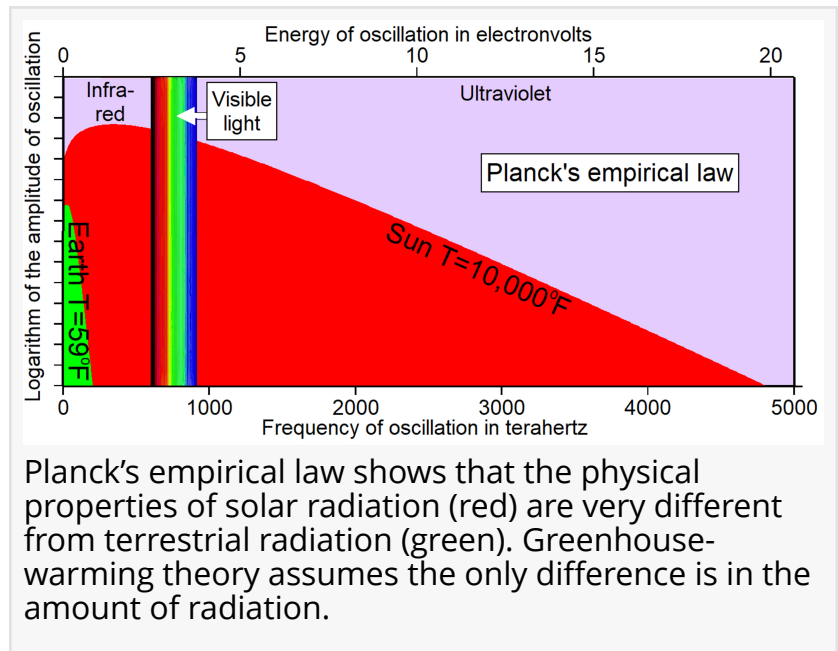


This is article draft.

The Great Greenhouse Goof-Up! Some Good News Midst the COVID-19 Crisis

A revolution in the physics of heat, discovered by Dr. Peter L. Ward, shows that greenhouse-warming theory cannot physically explain observed global warming.

JACKSON, WYOMING, UNITED STATES, April 7, 2020 /EINPresswire.com/ -- [The world warmed](#) 1.1 degrees Fahrenheit from 1970 to 1998 and 0.5 degrees from 2014 to 2016. There was, however, no significant warming from 1950 to 1970, from 1998 to 2013, and since 2016, 56% of the time. Meanwhile atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have risen at ever increasing rates, showing no direct relationship to these clearly observed changes in the rates of global warming. More than one hundred peer-reviewed scientific papers try to decipher the cause of the Global Warming Hiatus from 1998 to 2013 without much agreement.



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A most unexpected revolution in our understanding of the physics of heat shows that greenhouse-warming theory is mistaken. We can burn fossil fuels safely provided we minimize pollution.”

Dr. Peter L. Ward

“Greenhouse warming theory appears to be mistaken,” explains Dr. Peter L. Ward, a 27-year veteran of the United States Geological Survey who has worked fourteen years, full-time, at his own expense, trying to understand the causes of global warming throughout Earth history. Ward has discovered five fundamental mistakes in the physics of heat showing greenhouse-warming theory is not even physically possible.

This new insight comes at a most inconvenient time for nearly all atmospheric scientists who have worked hard for decades to develop a consensus around greenhouse-warming theory so that political leaders will take

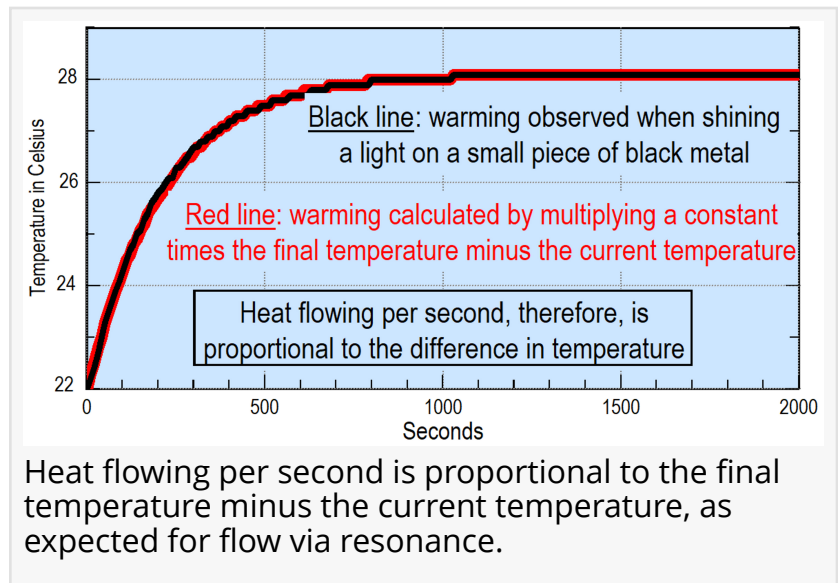
appropriate actions promptly to reduce greenhouse emissions. These scientists simply cannot imagine there could be any problem with greenhouse theory. They view anyone not agreeing as misinformed. But the science is changing.

These fundamental mistakes in the physics of heat have been around for more than a century. They are woven into the very fabric of physics. While they are quite straightforward and easy to understand in hindsight, identifying and dealing with them is truly a revolution in scientific

thinking.

Physicists today observe that all bonds holding matter together oscillate back and forth at very high frequencies of trillions of cycles per second and amplitudes of oscillation measured in trillionths of meters. We perceive these oscillations as temperature.

All these tiny oscillators on the surface of matter broadcast their frequencies and amplitudes of oscillation via the motion of charge, just like radio transmitters, but for all frequencies independently and simultaneously. Radiant heat is the transmission of all these frequencies and amplitudes of oscillation. When this heat is absorbed by a cooler body of matter, it warms that body.



In 1900, Max Planck, a father of modern physics, was able to devise an equation by trial and error, calculating the amplitude of oscillation at each and every frequency of oscillation as a function of the temperature of the body. Planck's empirical law, as it is now known, is based on extensive observations. It shows the higher the temperature, the higher the amplitudes of oscillation at each frequency of oscillation and the higher the frequencies of oscillation with the greatest amplitudes of oscillation.

The first fundamental problem is that most physicists since the mid-19th century think radiation travels as waves. They describe radiation in terms of wave frequency and wavelength. Even though Planck talked about tiny oscillators, he did not visualize simultaneous oscillation of all the bonds holding matter together. In 1900, physicists were just beginning to understand the atomic and molecular nature of matter.

The second fundamental problem is that physicists think they are measuring energy when they are actually measuring brightness or intensity. Intensity is determined by the amplitude of oscillation of the specific oscillator. The greater the amplitude of oscillation, the brighter or more intense that frequency appears.

The third fundamental problem is that physicists are confused about what energy of radiation is physically. Planck, in order to develop his equation, assumed that radiant energy is simply frequency times a constant number of joules of energy contained in one cycle per second. This assumption turned out to be correct and is widely used today. But if energy is simply frequency of oscillation, then it should be plotted on an alternative x-axis parallel to the frequency axis. But Planck did not stop to think about this reality and plotted energy on the y-axis.

The fourth fundamental problem is that physicists think of radiant energy as additive. They add together what they think of as amount of radiant energy at each frequency to calculate total energy flowing per second through some arbitrary surface in units of watts per square meter. The greater the total amount of energy absorbed, the hotter a body of matter is thought to become. Adding energies together is the basis for all warming calculations related to greenhouse-warming theory.

But if energy equals frequency times a constant, it makes no physical sense to add frequencies together. All frequencies coexist in radiation and do not interact with each other in any way except in the immediate presence of matter. If you add some red light to some blue light you do not physically get ultraviolet light. You simply get some red light coexisting with some blue light.

The kinetic energy of oscillation of a single molecular-bond-scale oscillator is proportional to its frequency. All these energies coexist in radiation. It makes no physical sense to add energies together.

The fifth fundamental problem is that physicists do not recognize that heat flows by resonance. Resonance, also known as sympathetic oscillation, is a fundamental property of oscillatory systems. When two molecular oscillators at the same frequency are within line of sight at any distance, the oscillator with the greatest amplitude of oscillation loses amplitude to the oscillator with the least amplitude of oscillation. In the simplest case, both oscillators end up with the average of the two initial amplitudes of oscillation.

The reality that heat flows by resonant averaging of amplitudes of oscillation is shown in all curves of warming or cooling of matter. The rate of warming per second is proportional to the difference of the final temperature minus the current temperature.

"Recognizing these five fundamental mistakes in the physics of heat," Ward claims, "shows greenhouse-warming theory is a goof-up, that greenhouse-warming theory is not even physically possible as explained in detail at Physically-Impossible.com." Ward concludes, "ask those preaching greenhouse-warming theory to find any error at Physically-Impossible.com that could change this conclusion." Extensive details are explained at WhyClimateChanges.com.

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