

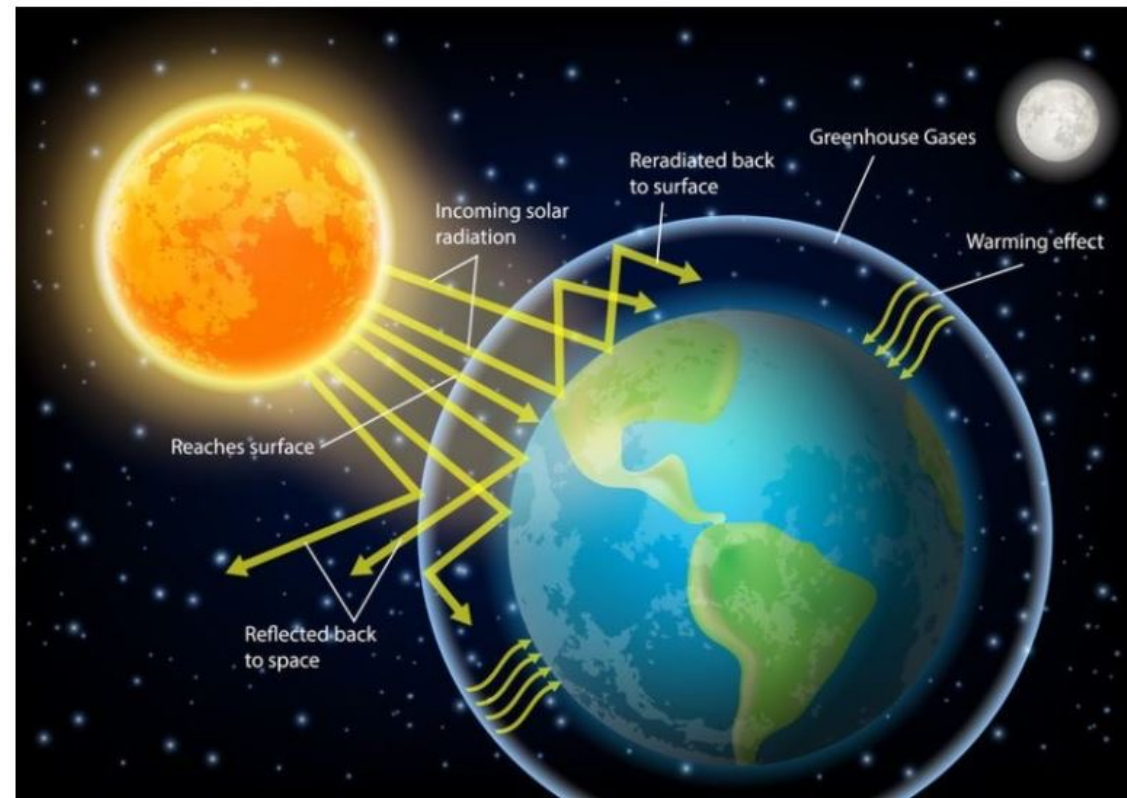
## CHORUS Forum: What Article Version Best Supports Research Integrity?

### **Societal Impact of Different Article Versions: VOR, AM or Preprints**

**— The potential for misrepresentation**

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Climate change, and especially the role humans play in it, has become a political issue. There is no shortage of websites devoted to providing the “real” science, with links to research that supports their conclusions.



## Greenhouse saturation research could kill the “climate emergency”

August 30th, 2021

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These results strongly suggest that the dangerous multi-degree warming assumed by the climate emergency simply cannot occur. Is CO2 significantly impotent? This should now be a major research question.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.16465>

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.03098.pdf>

The paper is here: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.16465> Their second paper — Dependence of Earth's Thermal Radiation on Five Most Abundant Greenhouse Gases — is here: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.03098.pdf>

The second paper extends the research to include methane, nitrous oxide and ozone. All three have important climate policy implications, including agricultural policy. Methane in particular has become the

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The arxiv.org papers linked to in this website post are impressively professional and contain a lot of correct science, so only experts in climate science can see how that science is used erroneously to support an incorrect conclusion.

These papers are not published in the peer-reviewed literature but sit on arxiv.org next to legitimate content, so those outside the field can be easily deceived.

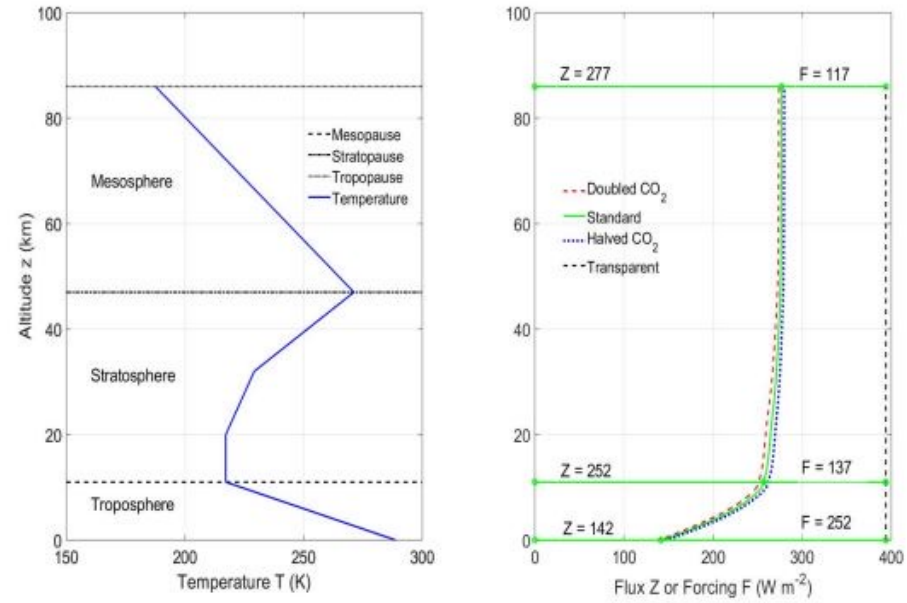


Figure 7: **Left.** Midlatitude standard temperature profile. **Right.** Altitude dependence of frequency integrated flux  $Z$  of (35). The flux for three concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> are shown, the standard concentration,  $C_{sd}^{(i)} = 400$  ppm of Fig. 1, twice and half that value. The other greenhouse gases have the standard concentrations of Fig. 1. The vertical dashed line is the flux  $\sigma_{SB}T_0^4 = 394$  W m<sup>-2</sup> for a transparent atmosphere with a surface temperature  $T_0 = 288.7$  K. The forcings  $F_s$  that follow from (36) at 0 km, 11 km and 86 km are 252, 137 and 117 W m<sup>-2</sup> respectively.

each greenhouse gas  $i$  is present at its standard column density  $\hat{N}_{sd}^{(i)}$  of Table 1,

$$F_{sd}(z) = F(z, \hat{N}_{sd}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{N}_{sd}^{(5)}). \quad (47)$$

A second special case of (46) is the hypothetical, per molecule standard forcing,  $F_{sd}^{(i)}$ , when the atmosphere contains only molecules of type  $i$  at their standard column density,  $\hat{N}_{sd}^{(i)} = \hat{N}_{sd}^{(i)}$ , and the concentrations of the other greenhouse vanish,  $\hat{N}_{sd}^{(j)} = 0$  if  $j \neq i$ ,

$$F_{sd}^{(i)}(z) = F(z, 0, \dots, 0, \hat{N}_{sd}^{(i)}, 0, \dots, 0). \quad (48)$$

We define the forcing power per added molecule as

$$P^{(i)}(z, \hat{N}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{N}^{(n)}) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \hat{N}^{(i)}}. \quad (49)$$

The densities of greenhouse gases  $j$  with  $j \neq i$  are held constant in the partial derivative of