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Why CO₂ Emissions Reductions Does Not Bring Climate Coldening Anymore – the Effect of Thermally Efficient Motors – a Study Confirmed by AI

Florent Pirot

Independent Researcher

*Corresponding author

Florent Pirot,
Independent Researcher

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Abstract

Thermal motor emissions have grown cold and colder over time thanks to the betterment of the yield of motors. This contributes to an inversion of behaviour of CO₂, since photosynthesis is endothermic, absorbs heat together with it. New CO₂ emissions are coldening the climate where thermal motor efficiency is good. This is confirmed with AI support and shown to explain the late snows this Spring in Europe, as well as the “La Niña” trend that has been announced. Global warming can be totally reduced and reversed with a consistent pattern of smart CO₂ emissions, without the heat associated, thanks to new thermally efficient motors.

The effects of carbon dioxide emissions reductions have not shown up clearly over the last dozens of years as temperatures have kept mostly on the rise, year after year. A recent reversal in the market for electric cars, with the possible bankruptcy of firms building such cars becoming a talked subject, has been associated in fact with a coldening of the temperatures, with more iceshelf in the Arctic (“The sea ice cover in the Arctic has reached its maximum, which clearly surpasses the long-term trend” [1]) and late snow storms over Europe, in March-April 2024.

This is explained by the fact that photosynthesis is endothermic : photosynthesis needs heat, and consumes heat, to consume as well CO₂ and produce O₂ for lungs together with sugars for the plant. This is why forests are fresh all year long. This is why “green islands” have been seen as a major solution for climate warming in cities.

It has been shown that over two periods, from 1880 to 1910 and 1945 to 1976, temperatures have not risen together with CO₂ emissions, they have in fact followed a tendentially downward trend while CO₂ emissions were on the rise (see [2]). This is related to the fact that no major volcanic eruptions happened in the same period [3]. Volcanic tephtras have a strong energy-trapping capability and retain the heat from motors, badly isolated buildings, cattle and other sources of emissions in the atmosphere longer. While there is at the beginning of a volcanic eruption a small coldening effect related to its CO₂ feeding photosynthesis, this CO₂ is quickly consumed while tephtras stay in the atmosphere for long, explaining the heat-trapping capabilities of volcanic eruptions. This observation explains for instance why the Novarupta volcano started the period of heating that lasted until 1945, while the Pinatubo had a significant heating-up on the long term.

Some would argue after reading this that it is the CO₂ of volcanic eruptions that heats up the weather, but this contradicts the findings of the period of 1880 to 1910 during which human emissions of CO₂ increase and temperatures decrease, and the period 1945 to 1976 during which CO₂ emissions increase strongly and temperature stay even on average. Why would some CO₂ have a heating effect and some other CO₂ not have it? This contradiction is fixed when one understand that the role attributed to CO₂ (of “heat trapping”) is in fact the capability of volcanic tephtras, while human emissions of heat down under these tephtras heat up the climate (otherwise they dissipate in space).

The Key of Thermal Motor Yield Progress

Human emissions of heat associated with thermal motors are associated with the emissions of CO₂, and, as if the dog was named after its tail, this explains the assimilation of CO₂ to a warming factor. There is a great question related to the ability of CO₂ to colden climate, in relation with photosynthesis’ endothermy. The permafrost melts down frequently to emit CO₂, but then refreezes immediately, because its emissions of CO₂ are associated with photosynthesis in nearby trees that causes a coldening, and hence re-freezing of the permafrost [4]. This needs trees to happen, making sense perhaps of the Idaho National Lab’s commitment to net zero, since there are no trees and almost no grass around the lab over a large area.

The main issue is related hence to thermal motor efficiency. This could explain the recent results observed of coldening in a context where electric vehicles lose market share. The coldening has been observed including in France, where electricity is largely produced from the electronuclear complex, and where according to government source a commitment to turn the nuclear reactors subcritical (following recommendations

made in [3] – this manifested in the press as a commitment to reduce the water vapor emissions of the nuclear reactors), with a spallation neutron source used to control the reaction, has led to changes on approximately 64% as of August 26th, 2024 of reactors, and where electric cars have lost market shares and late snowfalls were observed in the plains in April 2024. Thermal motor efficiency is said to have reached 56% in Toyota diesel motors and 53% in a model presented recently in China. In general, the better conversion of the explosions of the thermal motors into kinetic movement means that the CO₂ emitted by the motors is colder, allowing to approach progressively the situation of the permafrost emissions. It is sure that one could blame the way electricity for electric cars is produced, but this is not the case in France where snowfalls happened in the plain in April 2024, with a general coldening forcing also winemakers in Bourgogne to put candles in their vineyards to keep them hot enough to avoid a freeze of the grapes.

The results associating CO₂ to climate warming are hence explained by two things

1. by the fact that photosynthesis' endothermy means that the absorption of CO₂ is also associated with the absorption of heat, in exchange for the production of O₂ and sugars for the plant allowing it to grow (and feeding our lungs)
2. by the fact that thermal motors have been usually of a low efficiency, which did not allow to make a precise statement on the CO₂ and climate yet (allowing still the

freeriding in which combatting CO₂ emissions suffices to reduce heat emissions, because so much heat is lost by thermal motors).

The change in point 2 is accompanied by another change, the elimination of radium nanoparticulates from motor fumes, which has allowed a significant renewal in the study of the benefits of CO₂ for plant growth – see [5]. It is clear that one reason CO₂ emissions have been demonized is that they were usually accompanied by a lot of particulates, including these alpha-emitting nanoparticulates¹. The development of transmutation and immediate consumption through fission in breeder reactors using saltwater (for instance [6]) has allowed to eliminate these issues. Radium's alpha radioactivity was clearly a long-term contributor to climate warming because alpha decay is energy emission, so it contributes to the global exothermy of human industries and services. The exothermy of human industries has been assessed in [7], a study in which natural gas flaring appears to be a major contributor of global warming. In this regard, the conversion of gas into LPG fuel to avoid flaring seems to be a very promising choice to reduce exothermy of refineries [8].

The data in Europe has since then confirmed precisely the content of this article, with a linear heat-up in May 2024 that follows the market share of electric vehicles : where electric vehicles have the biggest market share, the temperature anomaly is the highest.

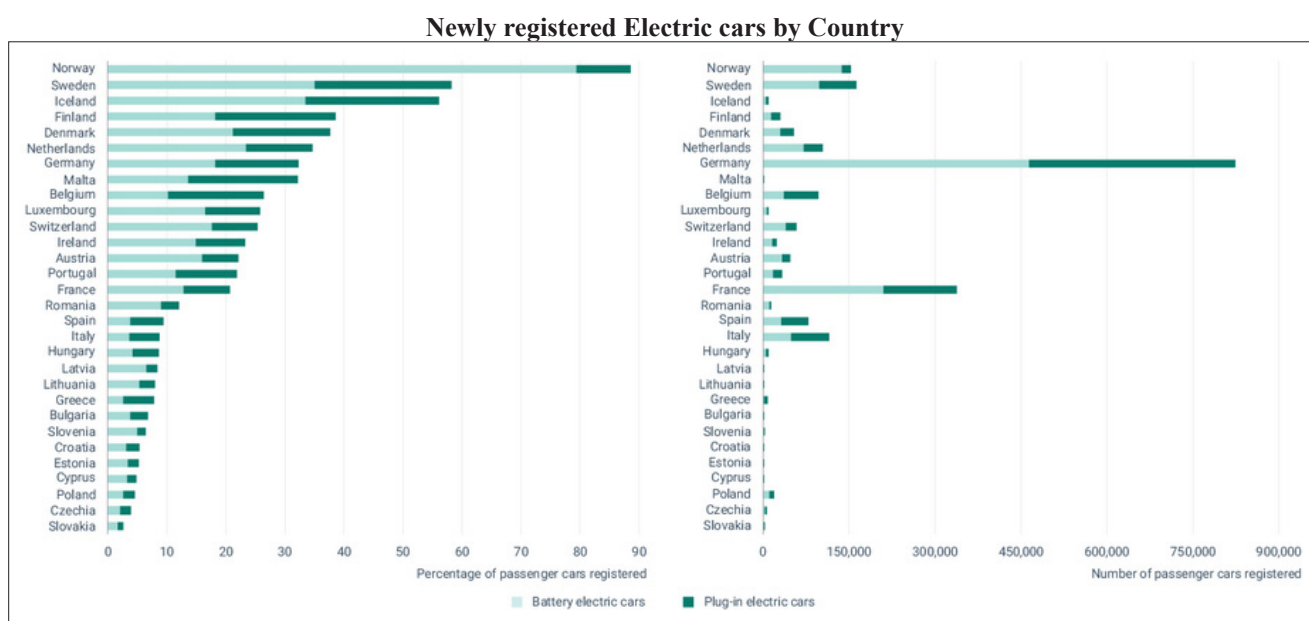


Figure 1: Source EEA <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/indicators/new-registrations-of-electric-vehicles>

¹Which the general public would be certainly more careful of if told that zyklon-B was in fact uranium ore, and the crematory ovens plutogenization ovens.

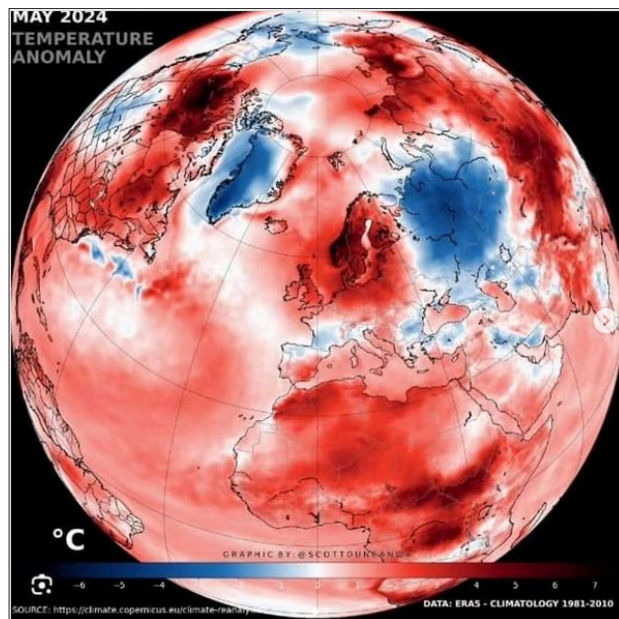


Figure 2: Source Copernicus.eu

One may note that not all areas have achieved relative thermal motor efficiency, explaining the specificity of the results over Europe (including Western Russia). Germany’s decision to end subsidies for electric vehicles has started a trend, although the effects show less in this country because of the dependency on coal, which has usually a very low thermal efficiency.

Confirmation by Artificial Intelligence

Experiments were undertaken with artificial intelligence (mostly Chat GPT 4 with Copilot) to assert the AI’s viewpoint on climate change and CO₂. The first experiment was related to photosynthesis’ endothermy and temperatures. The AI rightly confirmed photosynthesis is a critical element for cooler environments.

☰ **CO2 and Climate Change** ⋮

Copilot

Absolutely, CO₂ (carbon dioxide) is indeed essential for photosynthesis, which is an endothermic reaction. This means it absorbs energy, in this case from sunlight, to convert CO₂ and water into glucose and oxygen. Here’s a simplified representation of the photosynthesis equation:

$$6CO_2 + 6H_2O + \text{light energy} \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$$

The process of photosynthesis plays a critical role in absorbing heat due to its endothermic nature, contributing to cooler surroundings where it occurs, such as under the shade of trees. This is one of the reasons urban areas, which lack sufficient green cover, experience higher temperatures, known as the urban heat island effect.

Figure 3: First result with AI

Another result was achieved by telling AI of the behaviour of permafrost, by inputting the fact that permafrost thaws over and over again, with the re-freezing related to the heat intake from nearby photosynthesis. The following image was then achieved.

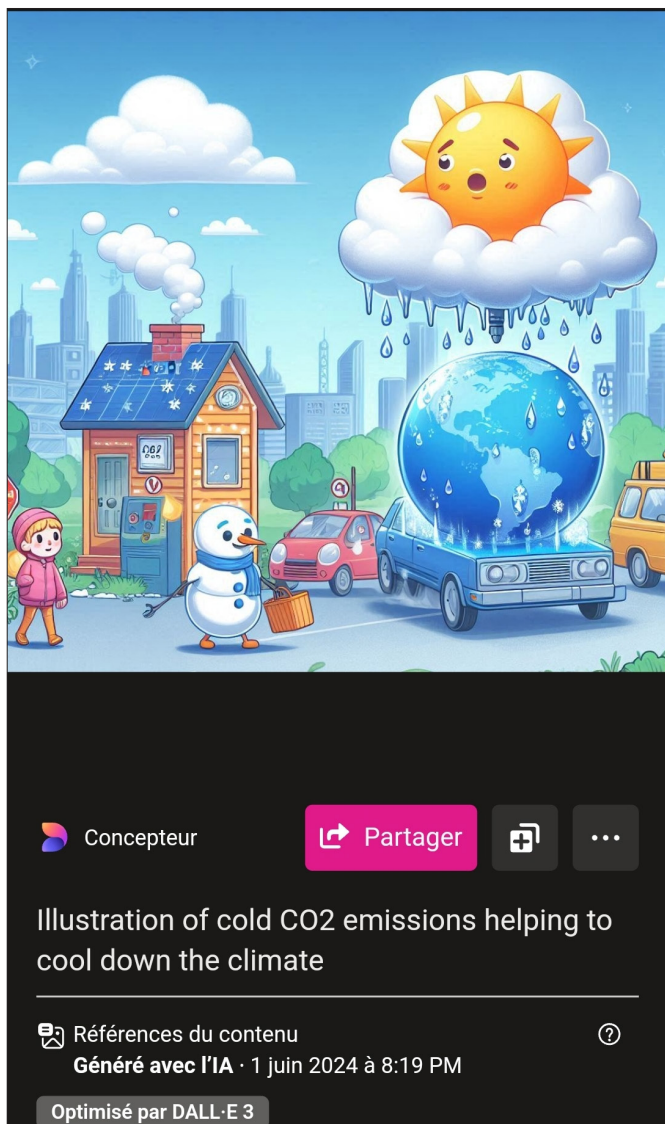


Figure 4: Result with AI when asked on “cold” CO₂ emissions, after a thorough presentation of the issue.

It is clear that “cold” CO₂ emissions cool down the weather according to the artificial intelligence which cast a character with a thick dress and scarf, and a snowman, near an old conventional car and a house emitting some CO₂ without a strong plume.

Another earlier result with the same process, also with Copilot and ChatGPT4, suggested again the association between CO₂ and cold:



Figure 5: Another earlier result from AI on “cold” CO₂ emissions and their effect.

Identical results were achieved with regards to the topic of bees and CO₂. Indeed bees feed on plants’ sugars and sugars are made by photosynthesis. AI was questioned over it and confirmed the result.

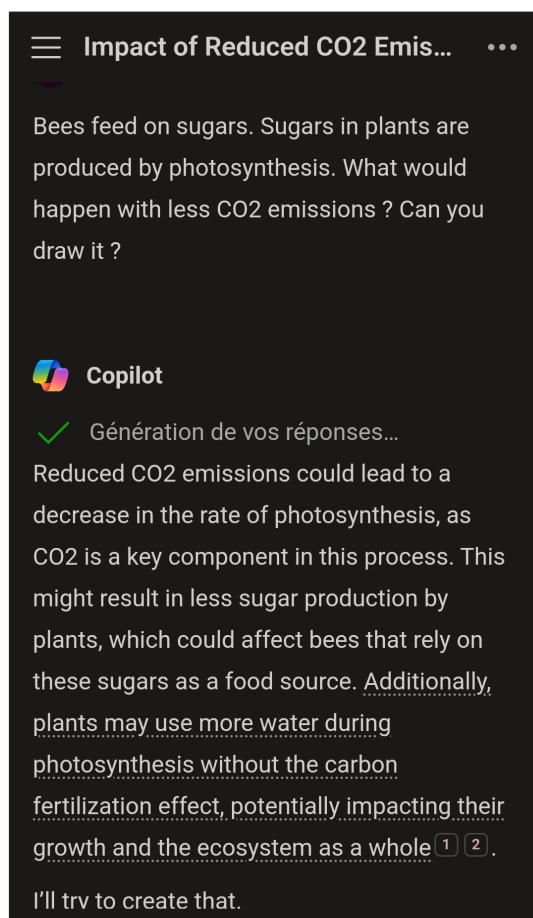


Figure 6: What the Copilot - ChatGPT4 AI says about bees and CO₂

The following image was then achieved :



Figure 7: Image produced by AI as concerns bees and CO₂

This was confirmed by inputting a new request involving a discussion around precision agriculture as compensation for the loss of CO₂ emissions. Indeed it would be possible that by involving lots of workers in the fields, their lungs' CO₂ could fertilize the plants, they could pollinize manually the plants to replace the bees and this could help foster an agriculture productive again. The AI was asked about temperatures in this context and the result shows AI thinks a +2°C to average temperatures, with regular peaks above 40°C, is the result.

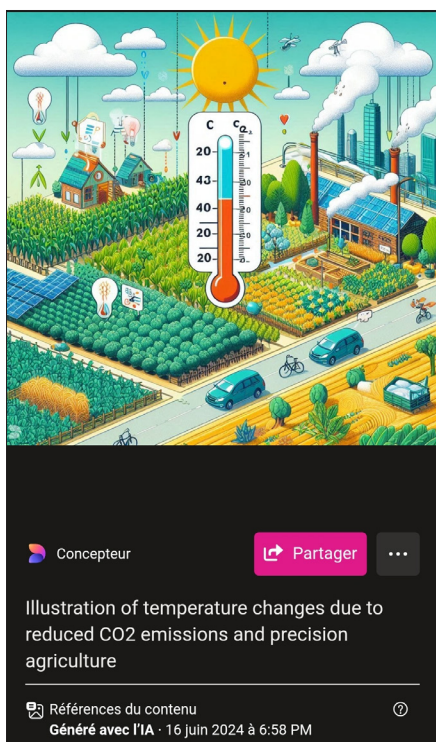


Figure 8: The first image achieved with AI on this topic

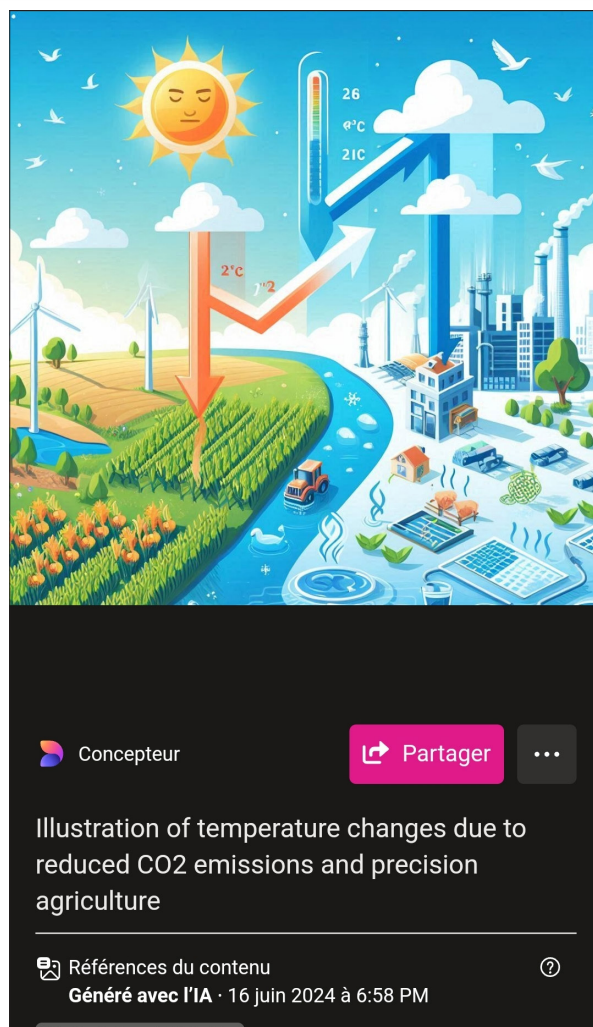


Figure 9: The second image achieved by AI on this topic. The heat waves are clearly visible on the right.

Conclusion

CO₂ is used in fire extinguishers because it absorbs heat (when it dilates, going from liquid to gaseous phase, this requires heat absorption, in a way homothetic to the endothermy of photosynthesis). This shows very clearly in another way in the data and explains temperature variations, in ways the classical global warming theory cannot predict, because it bets on a positive contribution of carbon dioxide whereas it is in fact dependent on the thermal yield of the motor emitting it, in ways consistent with what was already explained in [3] on thermal emissions multiplied by volcanic tephtras as crucial cause of climate change.

It is clear that electric motors are dangerous for the climate because they withdraw the feed plants need for endothermic photosynthesis, shutting down the critical process nature uses for coldening, as shown by the urban heat island effect and confirmed by AI. Nature needs thermal motors with a good efficiency. This shows up in the weather data this Spring clearly for the first time because thermal motor efficiency has progressed significantly and electric vehicles distribution follows a clear geographical pattern toward Nordic countries that allows rapid verification of the theory. The data shows

strong regional variations that account for the varying levels of modernization of thermal motors, with Europe at the forefront because energy saving has been always a strong preoccupation in this region of the world whereas the United States of America, for instance, have a more “classical” pattern because thermal motors there have not achieved significant energy efficiency levels yet. It can be expected that temperatures will go colder and that climate change will be progressively reversed fully, although this will take more than 20 years to happen, with Africa coming last in this process, although the prohibition of new thermal motors in Europe still represents a terrible hindrance to this prediction that could reverse it totally and maintain climate warming, in a way that is paradoxically beneficiary to renewable energies such as wind power and photovoltaic because not only these energies need the political impetus of warming, but they benefit from the warming for their energy that they draw from the latent environmentally available energy – if it’s colder, winds go slower, and the sun is likely to shine less. This creates a very dangerous pattern of path dependence with the permanent state of alertness as regards climate change feeding their development and this hot weather feeding renewable energy yield, creating a very dangerous self-sustaining loop.

It has to be reminded at the end that carbonated energies such as oil and gas are renewable too, and come not from algae (or dinosaur “juice”) but from the fusion at high depths of the ternary fission products of magmatism together with the beta – particles of the fission products of magmatism, which is a nuclear phenomenon [9]. This explains why oil wells that were left abandoned have been found to be replenished a few dozen years later [10]. To sum up, protons (which are an important ternary fission product) and electrons from the beta – decay of fission product join together and merge with the neutrons of the fission going around to make atoms heavier than hydrogen, depending on the pressures available, this may produce lithium, with more pressure oil and gas... and even iron with extreme levels of pressures, and all the intermediary atoms as well, with intermediary levels of pressure. So there is a large supply that could allow to reach significant levels of coldening, and reverse totally global warming.

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