



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Geography, Environment and Earth Science International</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JGEESI_48873
Title of the Manuscript:	Further Evidence that Particulate Pollution is the Principal Cause of Global Warming: Humanitarian Considerations
Type of the Article	Review Article

**General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>To me, this is more convincing than its [22] source on the role of atmospheric convection in the Cooling of Earth's atmosphere, except on how global warming evolves from it as argue below for the author to consider and clarify accordingly as follows:</p> <p>The DTR, Tmax and Tmin presented on Figure 1 show that Tmin is increasing faster than Tmax mainly because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 It is the bigger thermo pressure of the Earth's reflection of increasing sunlight heat back to outer space plus increasing Earth's (including anthropogenic) thermo emissions initiate and maintain the atmospheric convections efficiently cooling the Earth's atmosphere for slower atmospheric heat, and therefore Tmax buildups during daytimes;</li> <li>1.2 It is also the smaller thermo pressure of the increasing Earth's (including anthropogenic) thermo emissions responsible for the faster atmospheric heat, and therefore Tmin buildups because it is not enough of the thermo pressure capable to initiate and maintain the atmospheric convections that efficiently cool the Earth's atmosphere for slower atmospheric heat, and therefore Tmin buildups during nighttimes.</li> <li>1.3 Similarly, 1.1 and 1.2 above would explain the decreasing and increasing of daytime and nighttime temperatures respectively arising from the volcanic plume of the Mt. St. Helens volcano eruption that passed overhead in the troposphere;</li> <li>1.4 And, rather than particulates cool the atmosphere as they absorb sunlight, they would warm it through their aerodynamic resistance to atmospheric convections during day and night times, as well as they absorb some of the sunlight available for the initiating and/or maintaining atmospheric convections evolve during daytimes;</li> <li>1.5 Moreover, as particulates absorb and release sunlight up there in the troposphere, they boost-up the atmospheric convections by fueling them with the sunlight up there rather than weaken them by warming them with sunlight up there for reductions of their temperature gradients as this study claims.</li> </ol> <p>Accordingly,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The conclusion drawn from Figure2 that particulate pollution is the main cause of the anomalous global warming of WWII period could be very misleading because the anthropogenic thermo emissions of the period, as well as all the atmospheric aerodynamic resistances to the Earth's reflected sunlight initiated and maintained atmospheric convections that are responsible for the cooling of the Earth's atmosphere were not taken into consideration;</li> <li>3. The set-up presented on Figure 3 is not a correct representation of the influence of particulates on the performance of atmospheric convections because its regulated hot plate impacts aerodynamic resistance at the top of the water column that is under constant heat from its bottom, when the particulates impact aerodynamic resistance and some of the sunlight available for the heating of the atmospheric</li> </ol>	<p><b>Thanks for the review. We have endeavoured to show that reduced atmospheric convection impacts global warming by keeping the earth from cooling sufficiently at night.</b></p> <p><b>The classroom demonstration shows that reducing the adverse temperature gradient reduces thermal convection. One of us has had varied laboratory experience with this including using a heat lamp over the solution rather than the tile as shown here. The principle of reducing adverse temperature gradient is applicable to any thermal fluid convection, even when the fluid is a gas.</b></p> <p><b>The important point of the World War II global heating is that it is NOT caused by carbon dioxide. But the conclusion of global warming by particulates is verified by the Mt. St. Helens data. Hopefully in the future research might show the proportion of WW II global warmed caused by particulates and how much thermal emissions cause the same type of reduction in atmospheric convection by atmospheric heating.</b></p> <p><b>Again, thanks for your review.</b></p>



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	convections at the Earth's surface, within the top open ended atmospheric convection streams.	
<b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments		
<b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments		

**PART 2:**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
<b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	