MoonClimate Forenote

2006 Proposal Review

The NASA panel of peer-scientists reviewing our proposal entitled "Use of QuikSCAT Satellite Data to find out the Role of the Indian Ocean in the Tropical Atmosphere" wrote:

"The panel felt that this project is well formulated and very interesting. It studies the effect of high-frequency high-resolution forcing only available in OVW (*) data on large-scale processes responsible for climate variations. It may provide one of the most remarkable results based on QuikSCAT winds." -NASA Peer Review Panel, 2006

(*) OVW = Ocean Vector Winds

None of the peer-reviewers nor collaborators in 2006 had anticipated that the most remarkable large-scale process that we were going to find comes from ocean circulations fueled by Luni-Geo-Solar gravitational energy.

We found evidence of the existence of this energy in the data produced by satellites like QuikSCAT and ASCAT. Following the standard from the 1970's of using these satellite data as winds in numerical modeling of oceans and climate has created and continues to create significant errors in the simulated ocean temperature, salinity, and currents as well as in the atmosphere.

Together with our co-workers, we chose not to publish the errors until a solution to appropriately use satellite data in numerical modeling was found. However, over the following years, proposed solutions were not considered because of various factors including economic and scientific pressure to publish and continue the standard agenda.

2006 to Present Day

Over the last seven years, the communities of climate modelers and satellite data processors have gradually separated from each other without acknowledging the errors. This separation will continue as long as the standard agenda of using satellite data as winds in climate and ocean models is followed. Disconnection between numerical modeling and satellite monitoring is increasing as scientists continue to publish results with the simulated errors focusing on model uncertainties rather than questioning the inappropriate use of satellite products in ocean and climate models. In order to avoid this disconnection, we kept on working to find a solution for both communities to cooperate. However, in 2009, the US and European announcements for funding opportunities (from which we had received research funds over the last 30 years) continued working within the standard of satellite missions producing winds for climate and ocean modeling as well as weather forecasts. We therefore had to stop applying for these funds to continue our research and production via MoonClimate, LLC.

Present Day

Both communities in charge of modeling and satellite missions keep ignoring the Geo-Luni-Solar components of gravitational energy contained in satellite measurements as the traditional agenda is furthered into present and future launches. It is currently all the more difficult for the

modelers to change their standards and review their fundamental assumptions in ocean and climate modeling as they must publicly report their predictions between September 2013 and October 2014. A large percentage of their predictions are based upon the standard protocol of initializing models defined in the mid 2000's which leads to the aforementioned errors.

Our results have convinced us that attributing appropriate Luni-Geo-Solar gravitational energy to the ocean model component between the bottom topography and the air-sea interface will allow the communities to use satellite measurements in climate and ocean modeling and benefit from their unprecedented coverage and resolution in space and time. Furthermore, because planetary alignments are predictable, implementing Luni-Geo-Solar gravitations into ocean and climate models will improve the quality of seasonal and multiannual predictions such as the occurrence of El Niño events. It will also improve intra-monthly predictions of ocean and atmospheric events, allowing for preparations of floods, cyclones, and other ocean/weather related events.

Our Goal for Present, Near & Long Term Future _ Mission Statement

We first invite the communities to discuss, recognize, acknowledge, and further communicate how big the errors are and how they affect climate model simulations. We then invite people working in modeling and satellite missions to regroup, like when the first satellites for oceanography in the 1970's got launched. Then only can we redefine the appropriate data processing for the near (2014, RAPIDSCAT and CFOSAT) and long term future satellite missions to be launched, while revising the past and concurrent missions that cover 1991 to present day ERS1, ERS2, ADEOS1, ADEOS2, QuikSCAT, ASCAT, OceanSat2, HY-2).
Our common purpose is to redefine an accounting system of time, space, and gravitational attractions between the Earth, Moon and Sun that will serve as a standard reference for numerical modeling to become congruent with satellite monitoring of the weather, tides, and climate evolution.

Invitation

Research demonstrating errors in the mainstream agenda and scientific publications receives heavy scrutiny. However, we invite students and experts to objectively and scientifically review our research and findings and work on solutions together.

We look forward to hearing from you, please stay connected for updates and news. You may also join the discussions in our page forums with your inputs on how to include the Solar-Geo-lunar gravitational energy in research and education on Earth's climate and weather.

Stay tuned:
We will start by updating the MoonClimate news with list of the traditional model assumptions that are inconsistent with the planet monitored by the satellites as well as creating the MoonClimate Group as a platform for exchange of information through hosted document files and contacts.