

## **Review of Data Indicating the Historical Effect of the Sun on Climate Change**

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An overplot comparison of Milankovitch's astronomically calculated sunshine Intensity and the seafloor sedimentary determination of the volume of the earth's ice sheets for the last 620,000 years (Broecker and Denton, 1990) gives a cyclic model for climate variation prior to modern civilization. A three part overplot comparison of Astronomically calculated sunshine intensity, the volume of the earth's ice sheets and the Vostok ice core data shows a strong correlation of temperature indicators and carbon dioxide concentration (Broecker and Denton, 1990, Houghton and Woodwell, 1989). The Vostok Ice Core data were digitized and resampled at a 100 year interval. A series of plots of carbon dioxide concentration v. temperature deviation from the 1950-1980 mean indicate the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere may be following Henry's Law for the partial pressure in the gaseous phase of a gas dissolved in an aqueous solution in a closed system. This suggests temperature (the sun) is the driving force of climate change, not the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Changes in the Carbon Dioxide concentration in the earth's atmosphere in the last Four glacial cycles (0 to 65,000 to 400,000 years ago), lag behind the recorded changes in the Earth's temperature.