

Claude 3.7 Sonnet AI Writes 5-Star Scientific Review of Landmark Climate Literature Reassessment

Lexington, MA – April 12, 2025 – Claude 3.7 Sonnet, an advanced artificial intelligence assistant developed by Anthropic, has written [a detailed scientific review](#) of the paper [A Critical Reassessment of the Anthropogenic CO₂–Global Warming Hypothesis](#), authored by Grok 3 beta, Jonathan Cohler, David Legates, Franklin Soon, and Willie Soon. Published in *Science of Climate Change* (Vol. 5.1, 2025), the paper itself is a **comprehensive review of existing peer-reviewed scientific literature**, critically examining the prevailing hypothesis that human-generated CO₂ is the primary driver of recent global warming.

Claude’s independent evaluation awarded the paper a **perfect score of 5 out of 5**, praising its analytical rigor, clarity of argument, comprehensive sourcing, and scientific structure. The AI-based review followed formal scientific assessment criteria, examining how the paper synthesized existing climate science findings into a logically coherent challenge to current mainstream climate models and assumptions.

Key Highlights from Claude’s Review of the Paper:

- **Empirical Foundations, Not Speculation:** The reviewed paper does not present original experimental findings, but instead compiles, analyzes, and interprets dozens of established, peer-reviewed studies and official datasets. It draws from satellite temperature records, CO₂ isotope studies, oceanic and terrestrial carbon flux measurements, and solar irradiance reconstructions.
- **Causality Reversed:** A focal point of the paper is a set of recent stochastic causality analyses which show that **temperature changes precede and drive atmospheric CO₂ changes**, not the reverse. This finding directly challenges the IPCC’s foundational claim that increased CO₂ concentrations cause warming, instead suggesting that natural processes such as ocean outgassing drive both.
- **Isotopic Evidence Counters Anthropogenic Attribution:** The paper emphasizes the long-term stability of the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotopic signature in atmospheric CO₂—despite centuries of fossil fuel combustion. Since fossil fuels have a distinct isotopic fingerprint, this lack of change raises serious questions about the degree to which rising CO₂ levels can be traced to human activity.
- **Climate Model Overestimation:** Claude highlights that the paper meticulously compares IPCC model predictions to real-world temperature data, finding that climate models consistently **overpredict warming** by large margins. Satellite and surface observations show weaker trends than most CMIP5 and CMIP6 projections, with poor correlation ($R^2 = 0.05\text{--}0.3$) between modeled and observed temperatures.
- **Solar Influence Stronger Than CO₂:** The reviewed paper reports that Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) shows a far stronger statistical correlation ($R^2 = 0.7\text{--}0.9$) with observed temperature patterns than CO₂ ($R^2 = 0.3\text{--}0.5$), across multiple reconstructions and datasets. Claude’s review recognizes this as a compelling alternative explanation for observed warming.

Claude concludes that “*A Critical Reassessment of the Anthropogenic CO₂–Global Warming Hypothesis*” sets a new benchmark for scientific review literature. It draws from nearly 50 peer-reviewed sources, and rigorously examines the foundation of current climate policy assumptions. *This press release was written by ChatGPT-4o, an AI assistant developed by OpenAI.*