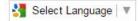
Monday Sep 21st SIT ANYWHERE TODAY!

Wrap-Up of Topic #5 on the Radiation Laws and start of Topic # 6
Atmospheric & Structure & Composition





0 days to

Zero Emissions Day on September 21

The Global 24 hour Moratorium on the use of Fossil Fuels

ZeDay Guidelines are simple:

- Don't use or burn oil or gas or coal.
- Minimize (or eliminate) your use of electricity generated by fossil fuels.
- 3. Don't put anyone in harm's way: All essential and emergency services operate normally.
- 4. Do your best, have fun, enjoy the day!

Our world is counting on us

It's up to each of us to take care of our planet at this point. When your driving something this large you have to stop every now and then — reflect on what's working and what's not working — and set a new course for where you really want to be. Zero Emissions Day provides just that opportunity to benefit everything and everyone on our planet.



National Drive Electric Week 2015

Going Electric: My LEAF "EV"

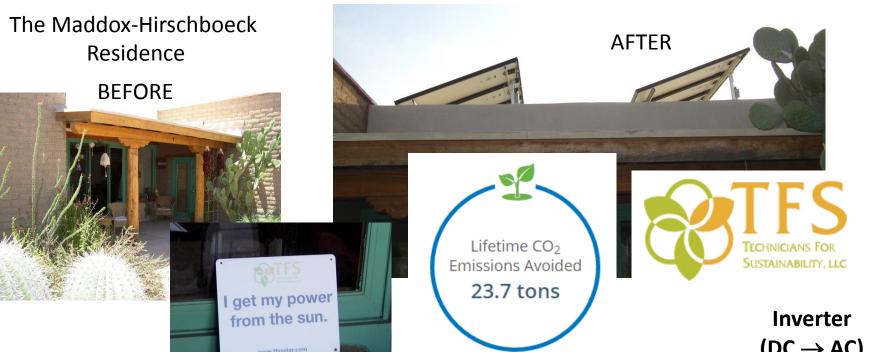


Electric & Solar powered!





"plugging in" at home





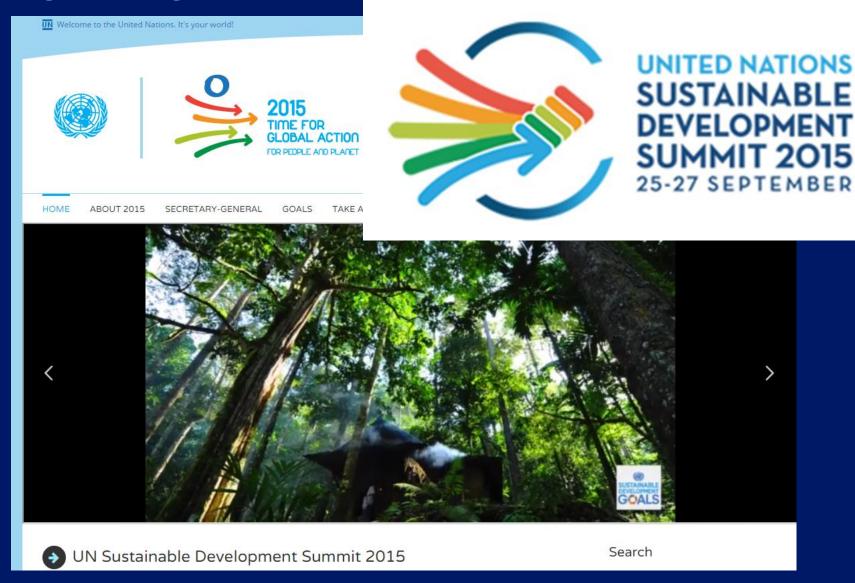
Net Meter & Electric Panel



(DC → AC)
Solar Meter
& AC Disconnect



Beginning THIS WEEK . . .



http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/



CORPORATIONS AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION: INNOVATION IN EMERGING ECONOMIES CLIMATE, DATA AND JOURNALISM

9/23:8:30am - 10:00am

POPE ECOLOGY | POPE ECONOMICS,

BUSINESS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE: HUMAN RIGHTS FROM THE FRONTLINES TO PARIS

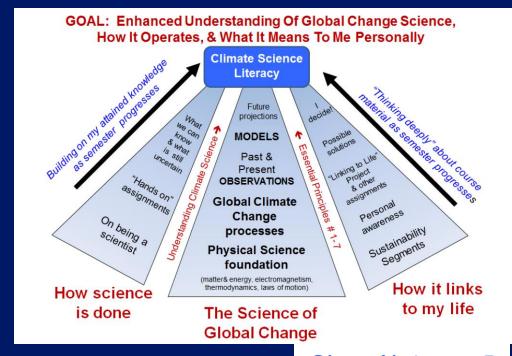
Columbia University, East Gallery, Buell Hall 9|24:6:00pm-8:00pm

515 West 116th Street Wark NY 10027

http://www.climateweeknyc.org/

Our CLASS:

- 1. Learn & Understand the SCIENCE underlying all this!
- 2. Decide for yourself

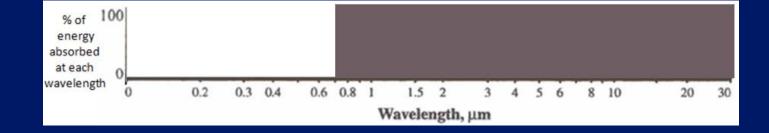


3. LINK this to YOUR LIFE in the way you want to live it "LTL Project"

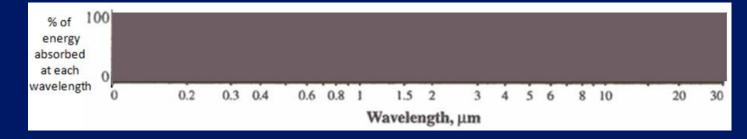
Sooooo. . . On with the SCIENCE!

CLICKER Q1 Which of the following absorption curves represents a <u>hypothetical</u> atmosphere that has a "perfect" greenhouse effect?

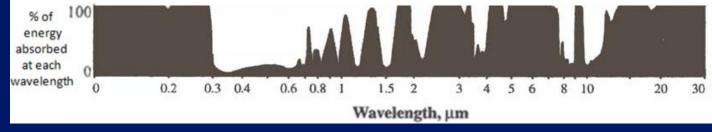
1.



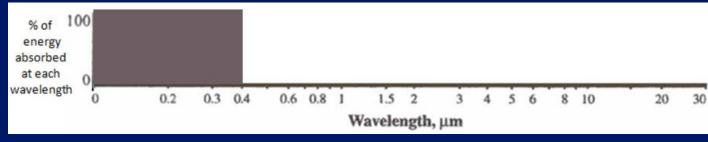
2.



3.

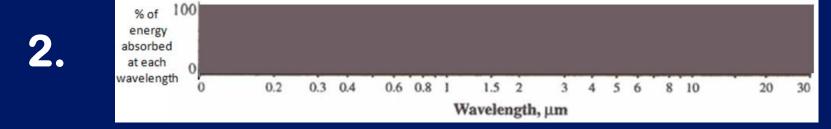


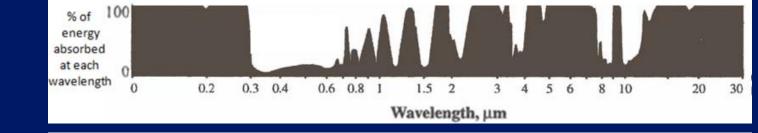
4.

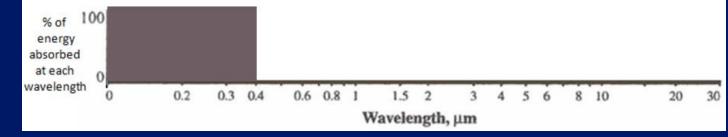


CLICKER Q1 Which of the following absorption curves represents a <u>hypothetical</u> atmosphere that has a "perfect" greenhouse effect?

% of 100 energy absorbed at each wavelength 0 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 20 30 Wavelength, μm

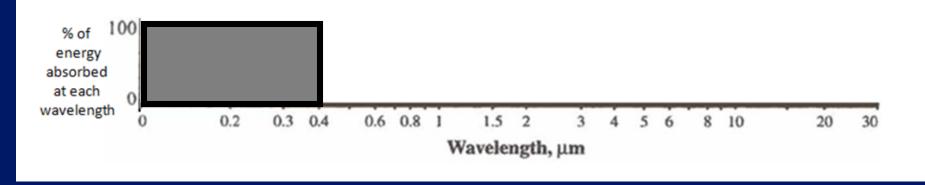




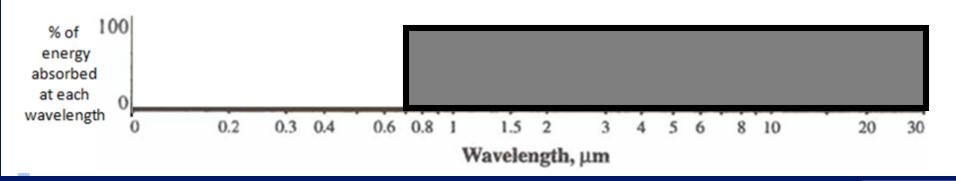


Next: The ANSWERS to the first part of G-1:

Q1. Draw an absorption curve for a hypothetical gas that can absorb <u>ALL</u>UV radiation but <u>zero</u> visible light and IR radiation. Then **shade in the area under your curve** in this and subsequent questions.

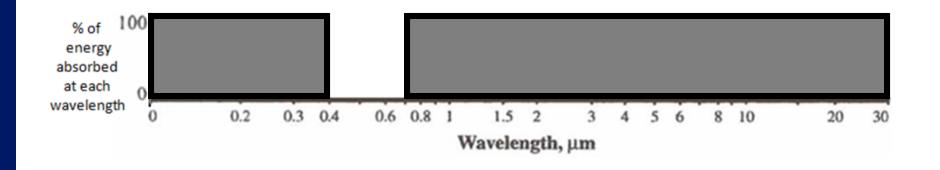


Q2. Draw an absorption curve for a "perfect" greenhouse gas that absorbs ALL IR radiation, but no visible or UV:

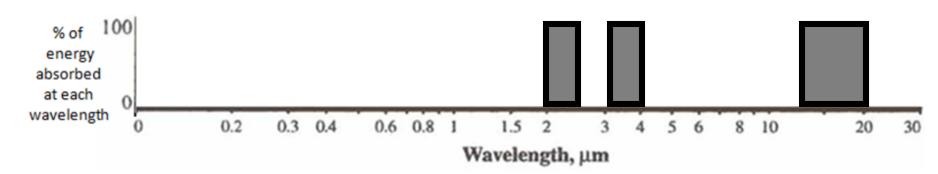


The ANSWERS to the first part of G-1:

Q3. Draw an absorption curve for a hypothetical gas that absorbs ALL UV radiation and ALL IR radiation, but leaves a "WINDOW" open for visible light, allowing the visible light wavelengths to pass through the gas unimpeded without being absorbed:



Q4. Draw an absorption curve for a hypothetical gas that can absorb 100% of the IR radiation in these three wavelength bands: band from 2 to 2.5 μm band from 3 to 4 μm band from 13 to 20 μm



The ANSWERS to the first part of G-1:

Q5. Is the hypothetical gas in Q4 likely to be a GREENHOUSE GAS? YES No

Briefly explain WHY you answered YES or NO, including the definition of a greenhouse gas in your answer:

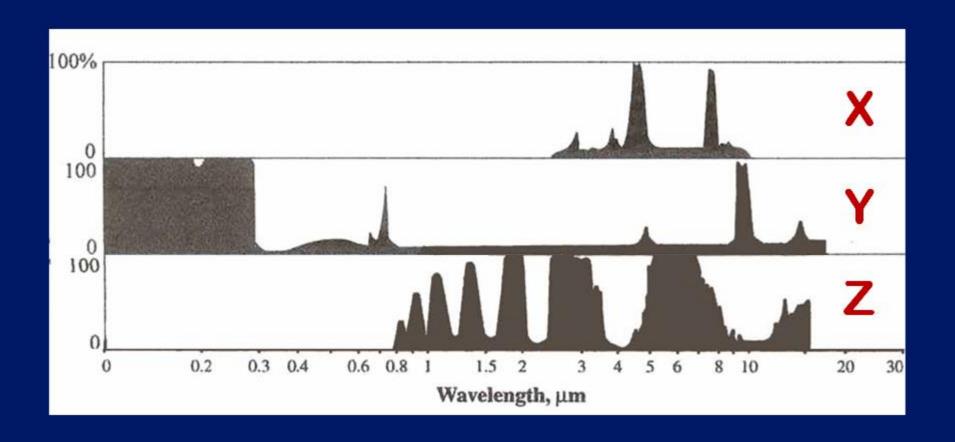
SIMPLEST ANSWER (but other wording may be correct)

A greenhouse gas is a gas than can absorb and emit infrared radiation.

The absorption curve in Q4 shows that the gas is absorbing wavelengths of energy in the INFRARED part of the spectrum, therefore it is a greenhouse gas.

CLICKER Q2 – Which of the following absorption curves is for a GAS that is NOT a greenhouse gas!

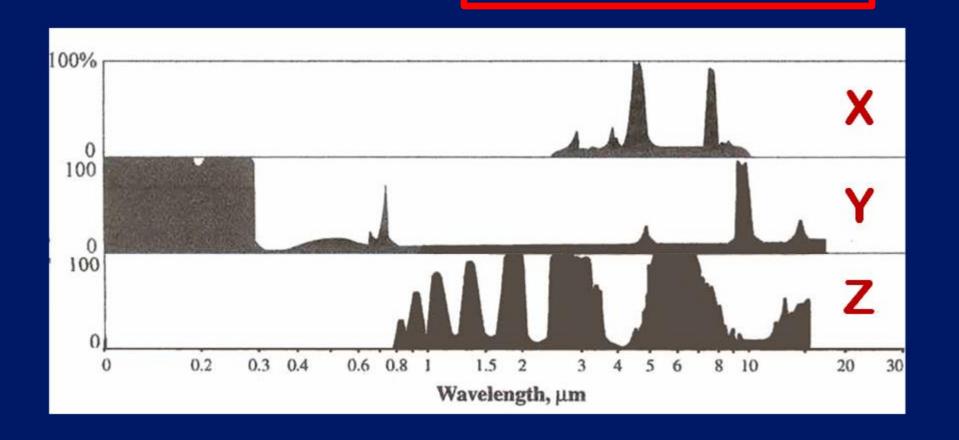
1: X 2: Y 3: Z 4: NONE of THEM



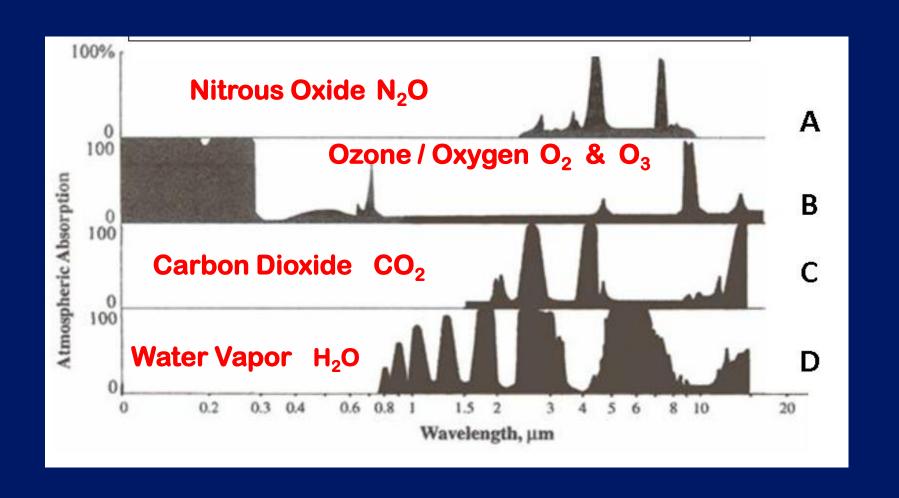
CLICKER Q2 – Which of the following absorption curves is for a GAS that is NOT a greenhouse gas!

1: X 2: Y 3: Z

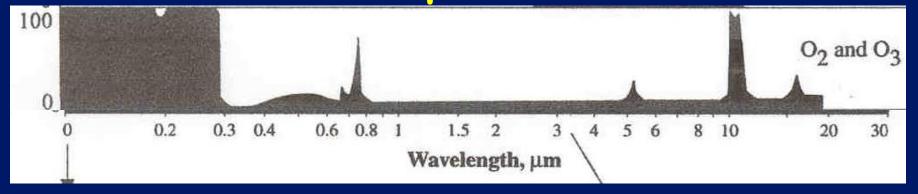
4: NONE of THEM



The ANSWERS to the first part of G-1:



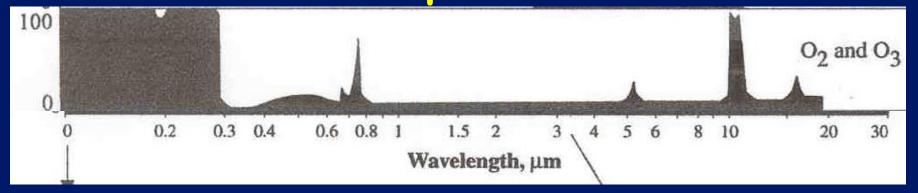
CLICKER Q3 HOW IS OZONE (actually O₃ & O₂) unique???



- 1) It absorbs only UV hence it's NOT a GHG
- 2) It absorbs almost ALL visible wavelengths
- 3) It absorbs **BOTH** UV and IR so **IS** a GHG
- 4) It absorbs BOTH UV and IR so is NOT GHG



CLICKER Q3 HOW IS OZONE (actually O₃ & O₂) unique???

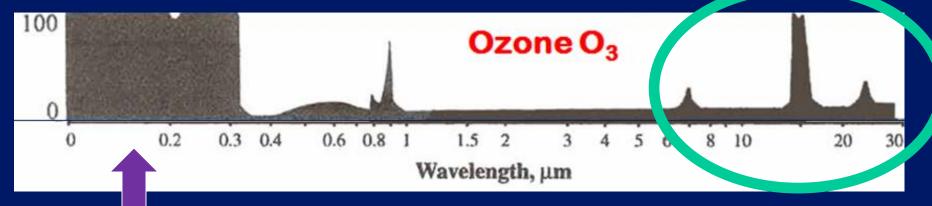


- 1) It absorbs only UV hence it's NOT a GHG
- 2) It absorbs almost ALL visible wavelengths
- 3) It absorbs **BOTH** UV and IR so **IS** a GHG
- 4) It absorbs BOTH UV and IR so is NOT GHG

But only the IR absorption makes it a GHG!!

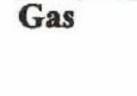


Absorption in this part of the absorption curve (IR wavelengths) indicates that OZONE is a greenhouse gas

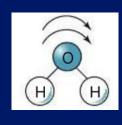


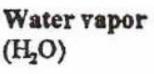
... even though OZONE also absorbs radiation in the UV part of the spectrum!

Review



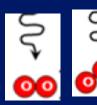
Primary absorption wavelengths (in micrometers)

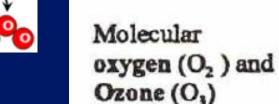




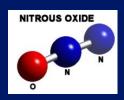


0.8 4 to 7 1 9 to 10 1.5 11 to 20 2 to 3.5

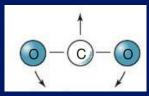




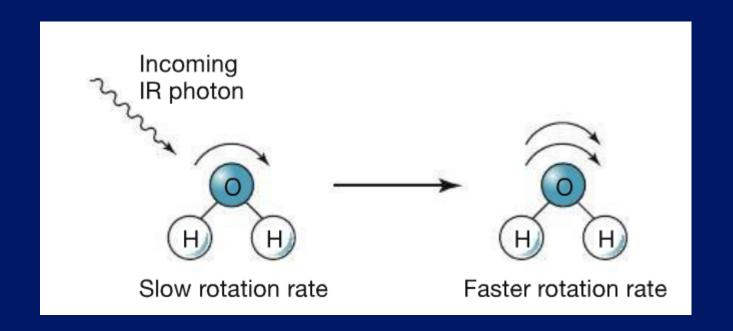
0.0001 to 0.280 8.5 to 10

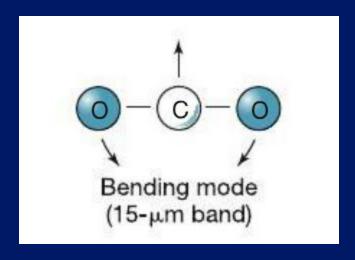


Nitrous oxide 4 to 5 (N_2O) 7 to 7.5

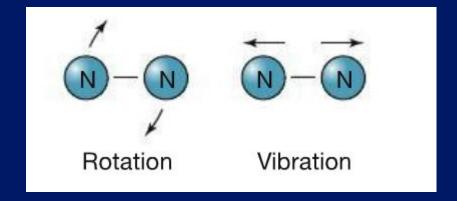


Carbon dioxide 2 to 2.5 (CO₂) 3 to 4 13 to 20



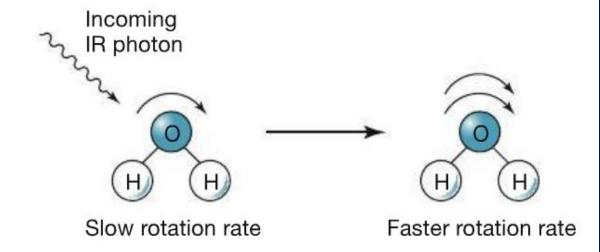


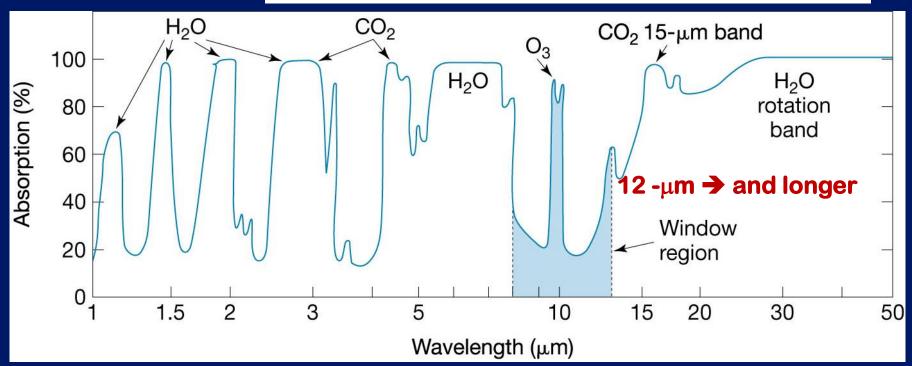




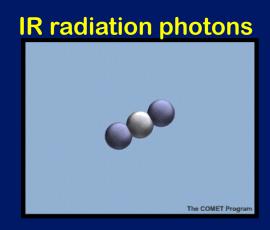
page 49-50 in SGC E-Text

WATER VAPOR

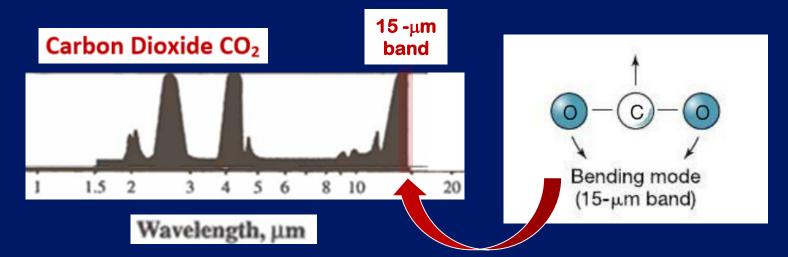




CARBON DIOXIDE



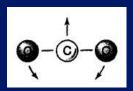
As a triatomic molecule, one way that CO₂ vibrates is in a "bending mode"



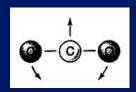
This vibration mode has a frequency that allows CO₂ to absorb IR radiation at a wavelength of about 15 micrometers

Close up view of combined absorption of IR wavelengths by GHG's: H₂O, CO₂, O₃

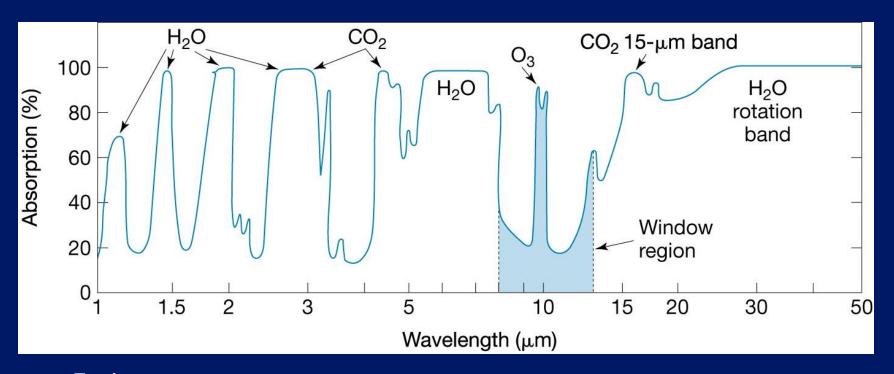












Explore
Absorption
Curves
yourself:

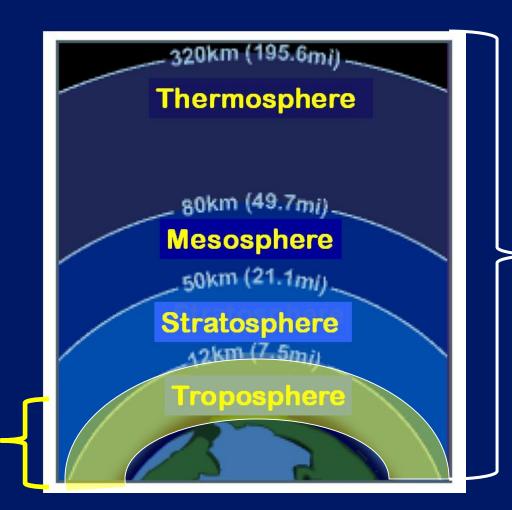
http://apollo.lsc.vsc.edu/classes/met130/notes/chapter2/42_Selective_Absorption/42.html E-Text



CHECKPOINT

THINK for 15 seconds
TABLE CHAT for 15 seconds
What's your most burning question?

WHERE IS ALL THIS ABSORPTION HAPPENING?



Mostly in the

Troposphere

by GHG's

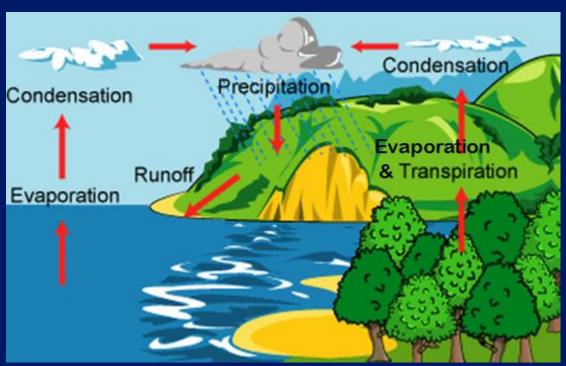
Although absorption occurs at other levels too, including by gases that are NOT greenhouse gases

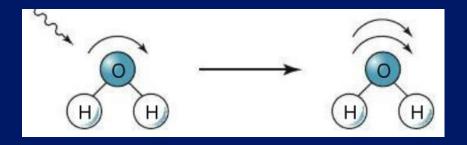
more in Topic #6 on Wednesday . . .

WATER VAPOR

The Hydrologic Cycle

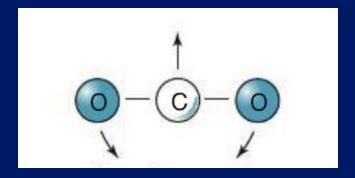
H₂O moves in and out of the atmosphere as part of the Water Cycle

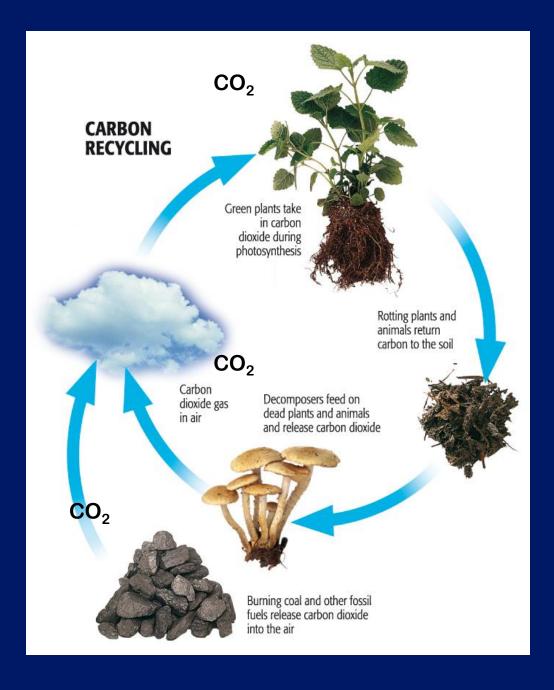




CARBON

CO₂ moves in and out of the atmosphere as part of the Carbon Cycle:

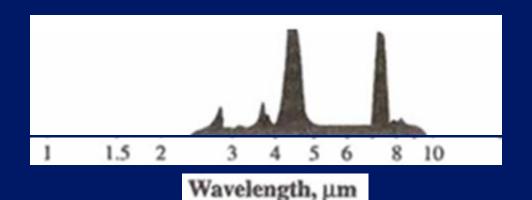


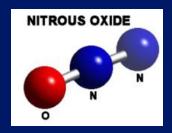




What about another triatomic molecule? N₂O (Nitrous oxide)

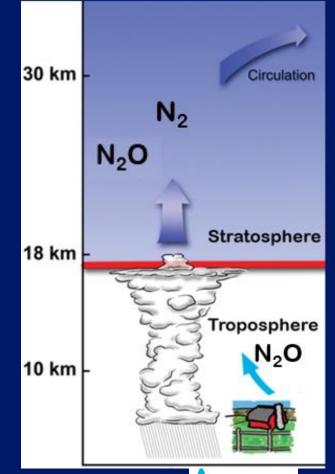
Nitrous Oxide N₂O

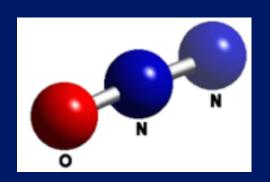




NITROUS OXIDE

N₂O moves in and out of the atmosphere as part of the Nitrogen Cycle





N₂O is produced naturally in soil



also comes from fossil fuel combustion, burning forests, use of nitrogen fertilizers

OK, take a MEDIA MINUTE!







NITROUS OXIDE Another View

DANCE YOUR
PhD!!

DANCE YOUR PhD:



This graduate student is demonstrating the quantum behavior of a molecule of N₂O:

- one hand = a nitrogen atom
- torso = central nitrogen
- other hand = an oxygen atom

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) acts as a greenhouse gas through the absorption of radiation in 3 vibrational modes.

Now, 3 dancers will exhibit the 3 specific movements of N₂O's vibrational modes

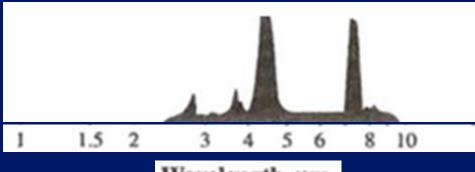


the t is by and



The N₂O starts in the soil where it is produced by microbial activity and "moves on up" into the atmosphere.

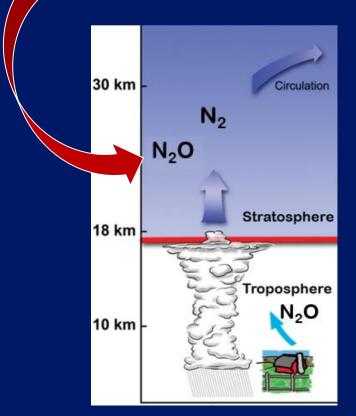
They grads will "dance" the 3 BENDING MODES of N₂O that are due to Infrared IR absorption at 3 different wavelength bands



Wavelength, µm

0

Stepping onto chairs represents the circulation of the N₂O to higher levels in the atmosphere (the stratosphere)





... where it is then subject to intense Ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun.





With the high energy from the UV radiation bombarding the N₂O the dancers go crazy with high energy dancing.

Eventually the high intensity
UV radiation leads to the
destruction of one of the N₂O
molecules (called "photolysis")
Shown by jumping from the
chair at the end →





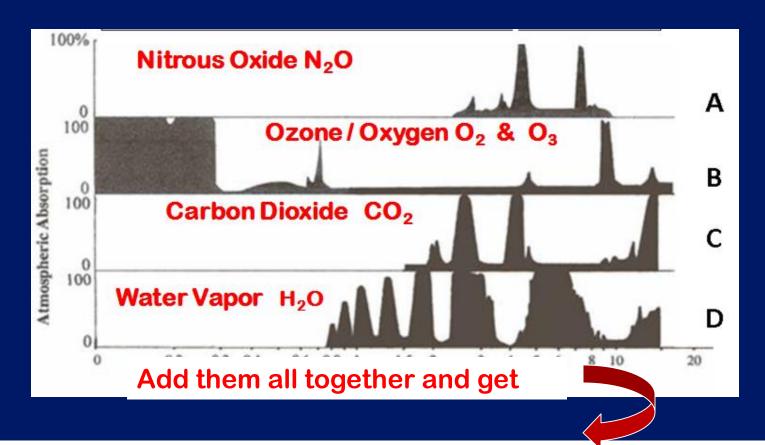
DANCE YOUR PhD!!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5j6BS3XoLc

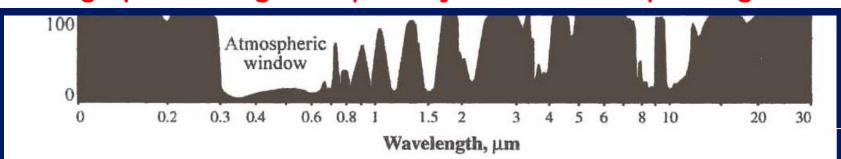


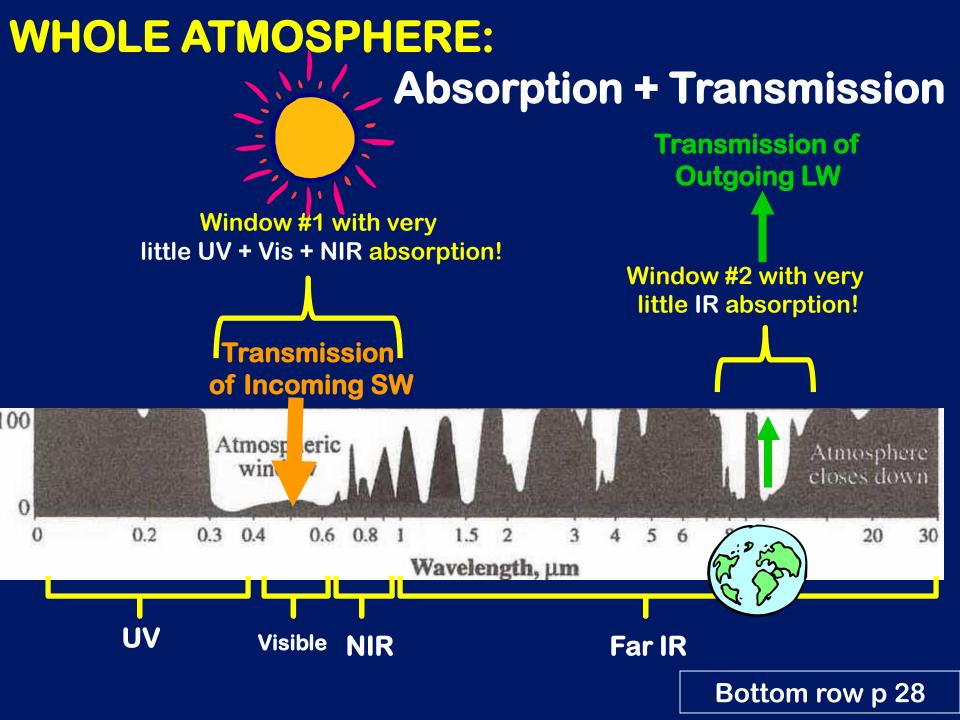


"THINKING MORE DEEPLY" last Part of G-1



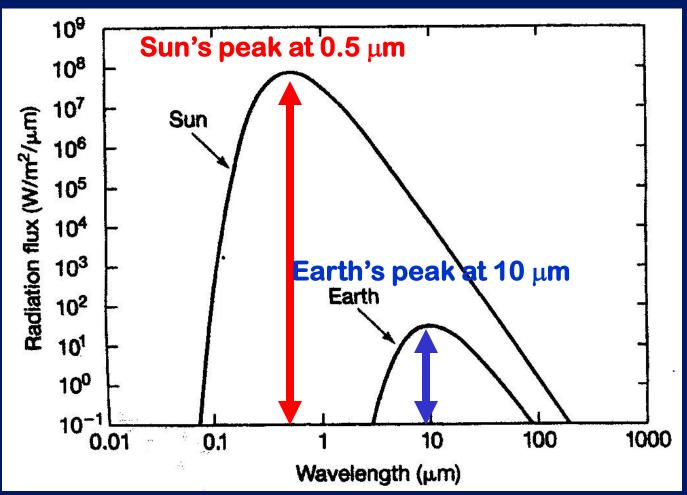
One graph showing absorption by ALL the atmospheric gases!





Incoming window

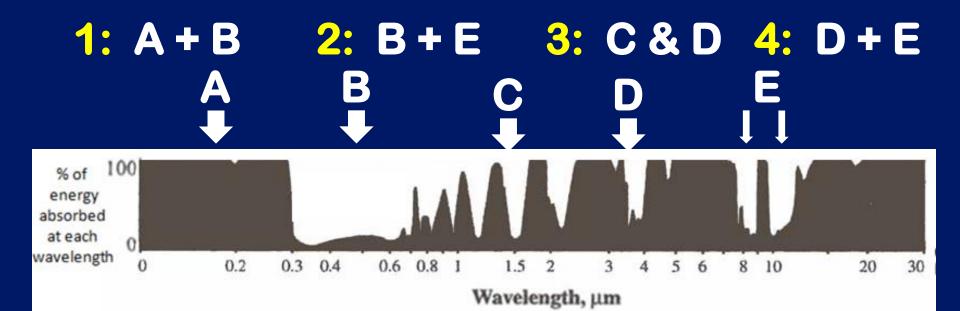
Outgoing SW SOLAR (UV + Vis) LW TERRESTRIAL (IR) window



CLICKER Q4 - Here's the absorption curve for ALL the gases in the atmosphere put together, i.e. curve for the "Whole Atmosphere"

We just talked about two "windows" in the curve that indicate at what wavelengths radiation easily comes IN to the surface of the Earth or escapes OUT to Space.

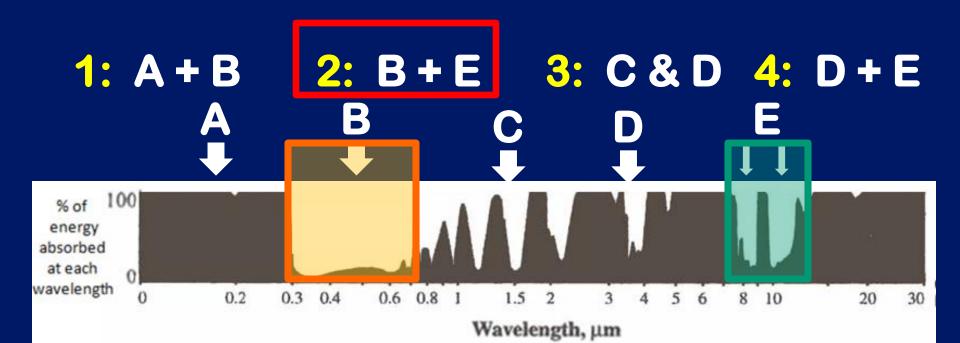
Q. Where are these two windows?

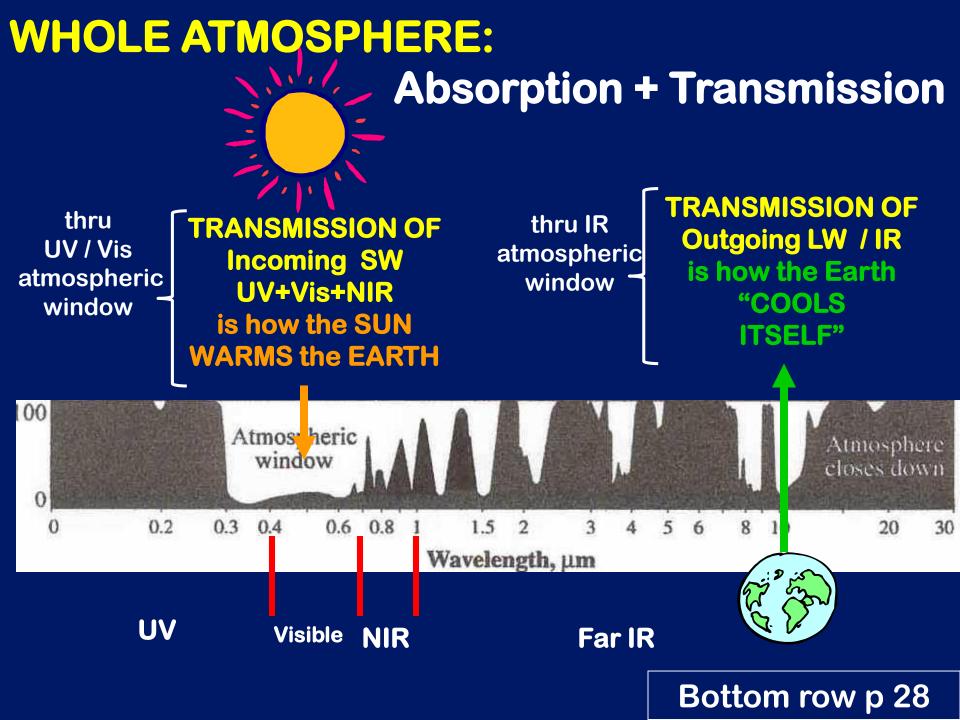


CLICKER Q4 - Here's the absorption curve for ALL the gases in the atmosphere put together, i.e. curve for the "Whole Atmosphere"

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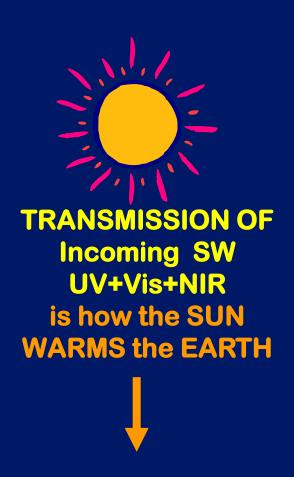


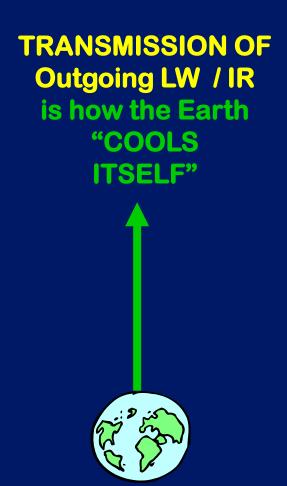


CHECKPOINT

THINK for 15 seconds
TABLE CHAT for 15 seconds
What's your most burning question?

SO WHAT'S THE PROBLEM??





WHY ARE WE WORRIED ABOUT GLOBAL WARMING???



Using the following symbols:





(GH gases in atmosphere)



(Earth's surface

(IR radiation)

Make a sketch of how THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT works & write out a DEFINITION OF THE "GHE"

No peeking at:



- -- CLASS NOTES
- -- phones or laptops

BRAINSTORMING THE DEFINTION...

Natural mechanism or process

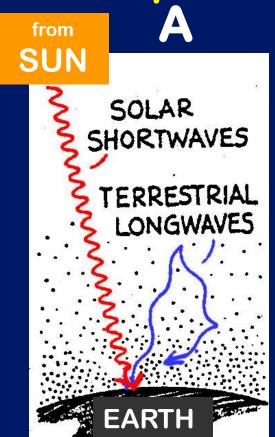
IR-Radiation – from where?

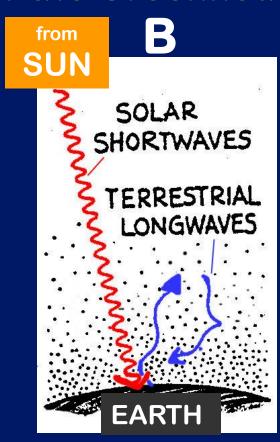
Gases <u>absorb</u> IR (from where?)

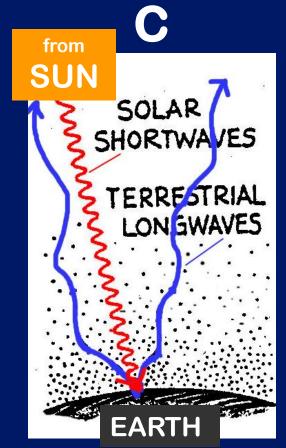
Gases emit IR radiation (to where?)

What happens due to the above?

Q 5 - Which one do you think is the <u>most accurate</u> depiction of the Greenhouse Effect??





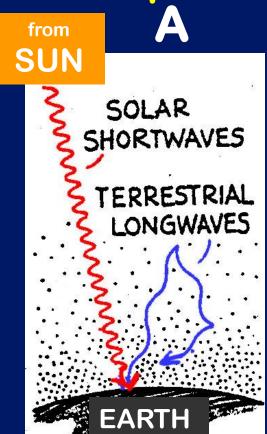


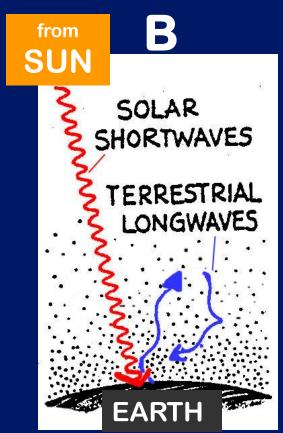
= gases in the atmosphere

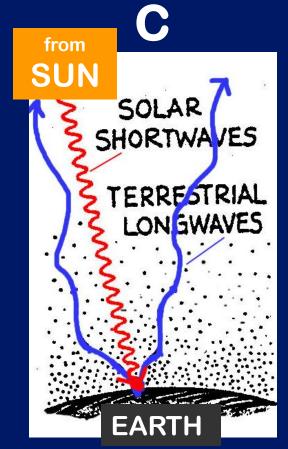
= solar (shortwave) radiation (High Energy)
= terrestrial (longwave) radiation (Lower Energy)



Q 5 - Which one do you think is the <u>most accurate</u> depiction of the Greenhouse Effect??

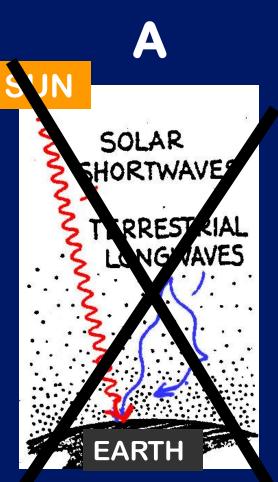


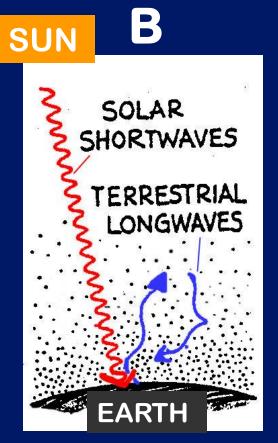


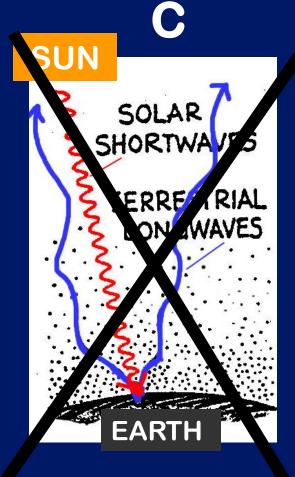


= gases in the atmosphere

= solar (shortwave) radiation (High Energy)
= terrestrial (longwave) radiation (Lower Energy)







Actually, NONE of these is <u>exactly</u> correct, and we will learn why in a future lecture. . . . but for now, B is the preferred answer see the image on bottom of p 31in Class Notes.



GREENHOUSE EFFECT (def)

"bare bones" version:

"The greenhouse effect is the natural mechanism by which the Earth's surface is warmed by infrared-absorbing gases in its atmosphere."

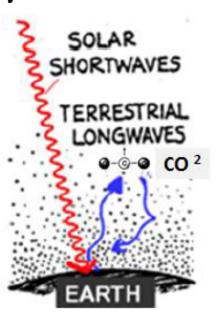
HOW COULD THIS DEFINTION BE IMPROVED?

WHY BE CONCERNED ABOUT INCREASING CO₂?

ANOTHER MYTH...

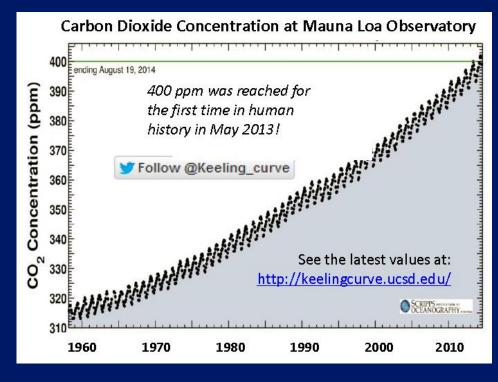
CLIMATE MYTH #30:

"Increasing CO₂ has little to no effect"



If the Earth can "COOL itself" by transmitting IR through the IR Window, WHY SHOULD WE BE SO CONCERNED ABOUT INCREASING CO₂?

Even with the increases seen on the Keeling Curve, CO_2 's concentration in the atmosphere is really low compared to N_2 and O_2





Thinking more deeply" symbol



www.skepticalscience.com

How do we know more CO₂ is causing warming?



The skeptic argument...

"Increasing CO2 has little to no effect on enhancing the GREENHOUSE EFFECT because the amount is so small compared to the amount of other gases in the atmosphere.

Therefore the increase in human-produced CO2 (as seen in the Keeling Curve) is NOT the cause of recent global warming!!

http://www.skepticalscience.com/empirical-evidence-for-co2-enhanced-greenhouse-effect.htm

How would you respond?

"Thinking more deeply" symbol

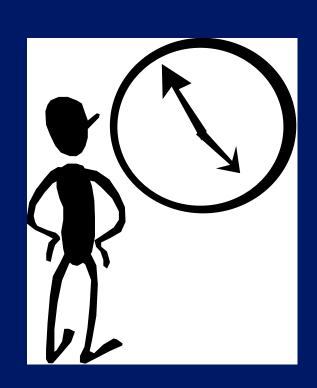


NOW DISCUSS AT YOUR TABLE!!!

& pick someone to respond back for your group

A KEY POINT to help your response is embedded in the box on "IMPLICATIONS OF LAW #6
FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE" on p 27

Read the box ... then think a bit ... WHICH ITEMS (a - g) have relevant info for responding to this skeptic's argument?



IT'S TIME TO WRAP IT UP AND QUIET DOWN

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REPORT BACK!!!

What we did today . . .

- 1) Reviewed <u>Absorption Curves</u> & <u>WHAT</u> they tell us about different gases
- 2) Learned <u>WHY</u> certain gases behave as GHG's & <u>HOW</u> this relates to the Spectrum
- 3) Learned about 2 <u>Atmospheric Windows</u>, <u>WHAT</u> happens in them & <u>WHY</u> this is important
- 4) Sketched the GH Effect & wrote its definition
- 5) Assessed a "skeptic" comment based on class learning

What to do: on a piece of paper w/ name + Group #
Pick one of the above, reflect on what you learned today about it, & explain this in a short paragraph

THINKING DEEPLY WRAP-UP

Participation Point Activity:

Get a piece of paper, put Name & Group # on it

Pick <u>one</u> of the following, reflect on what you learned today about it, & explain this in a short paragraph →

GRADED TEST #1is in your GROUP FOLDER

We will discuss the Test next class!

SEE YOU WEDNESDAY!!!