Topic # 8 THE EARTH'S GLOBAL ENERGY BALANCE PART II

$$R_{NET} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{SW} + \bigcup_{i=1}^{SW} - \bigvee_{i=1}^{SW} + \bigcup_{i=1}^{SW} + \bigcup_{i=1}^{IW} = H + LE + G$$

p 47

HANDS ON WITH THE SYMBOLS!



Can you label the PATHWAYS on this diagram with the CORRECT SYMBOL?

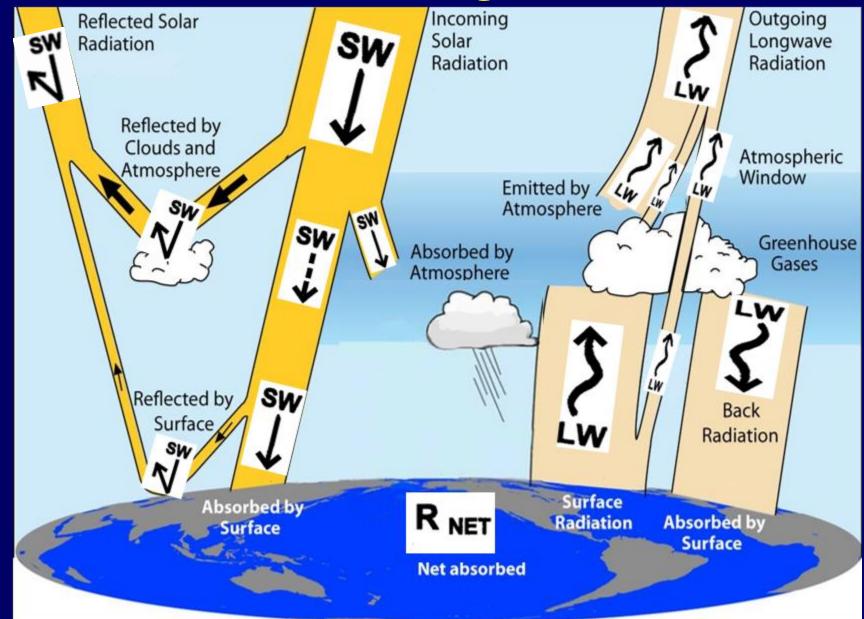
PLACE THE SYMBOLS IN THE RIGHT PLACE:



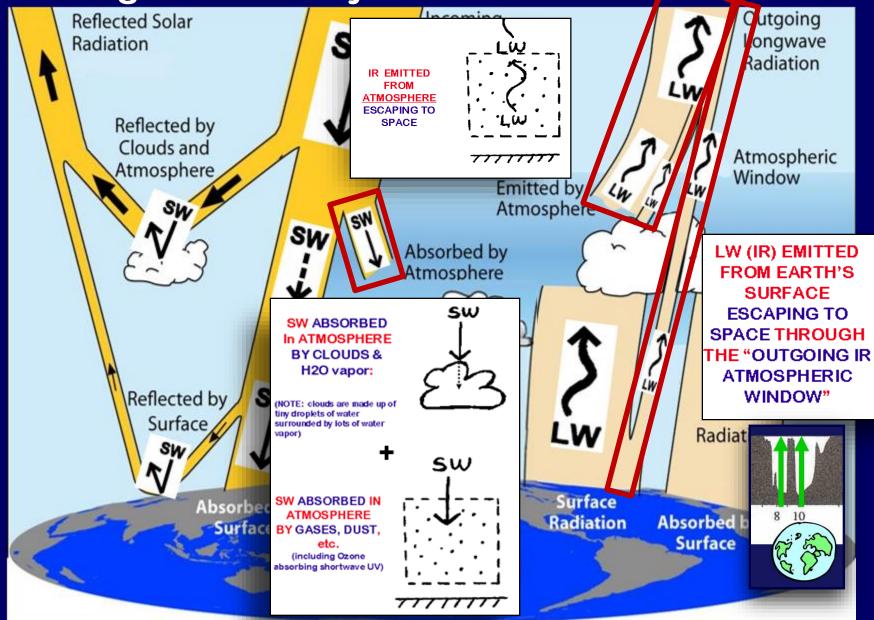
SW

SW

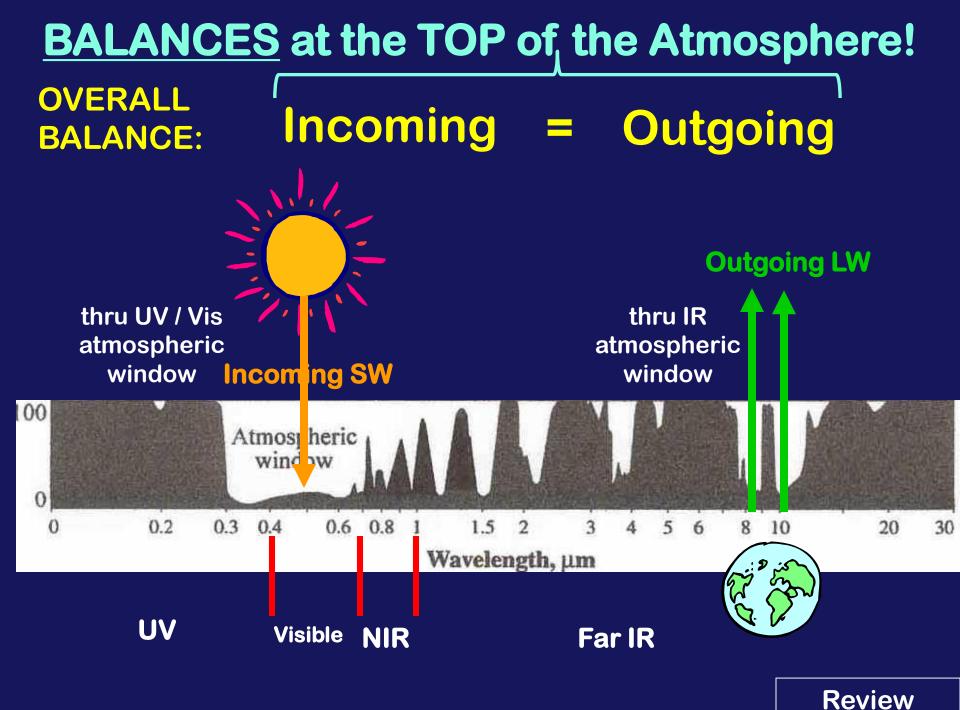
Should look something like this:



Naming the Pathways . . .

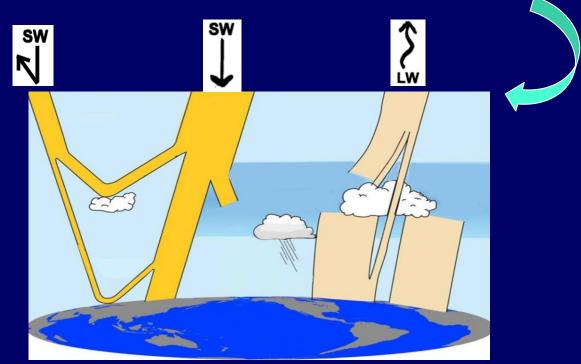


Link back to Appendix pp 107-108



Incoming + Outgoing Energy BALANCE

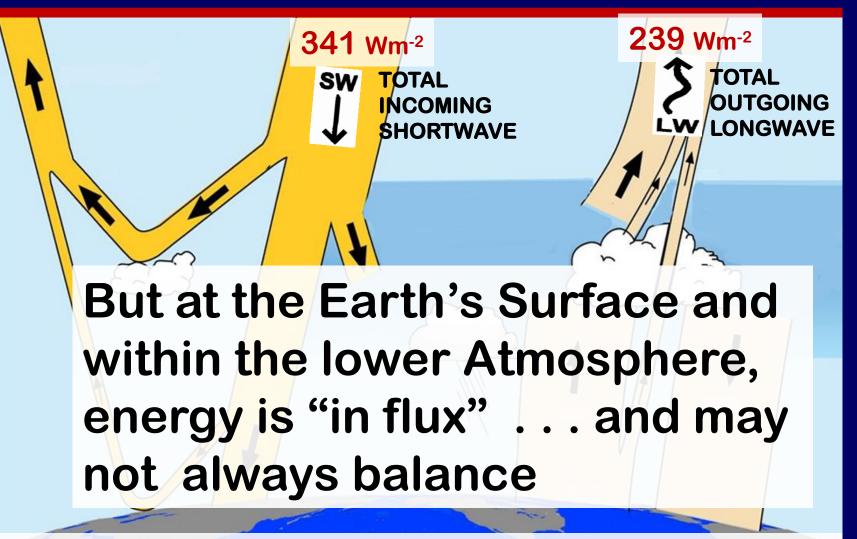
at the TOP of the Atmosphere!



Unit of energy = joule / sec = 1 watt When watts of energy are delivered to a surface we use:

Watts per meter 2 = W/m² = Wm $^{-2}$

Watts / meter ² measured at the "TOP" of the Atmosphere:

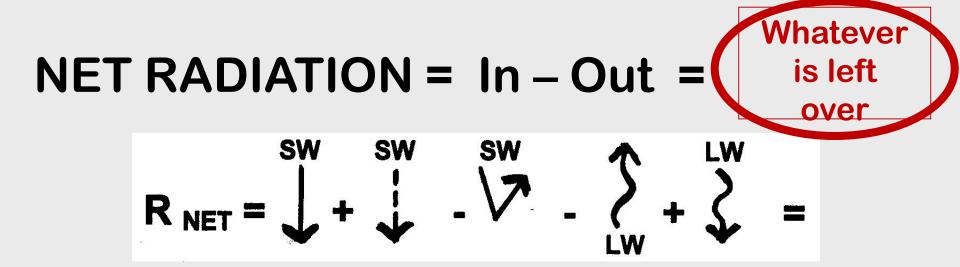


The WIDTH of the arrows represents how much energy is in each pathway (averaged globally per year) Review

BANK ACCOUNT ANALOGY:



IN - OUT = Your Account Balance + Balance = Net Funds available to do stuff!

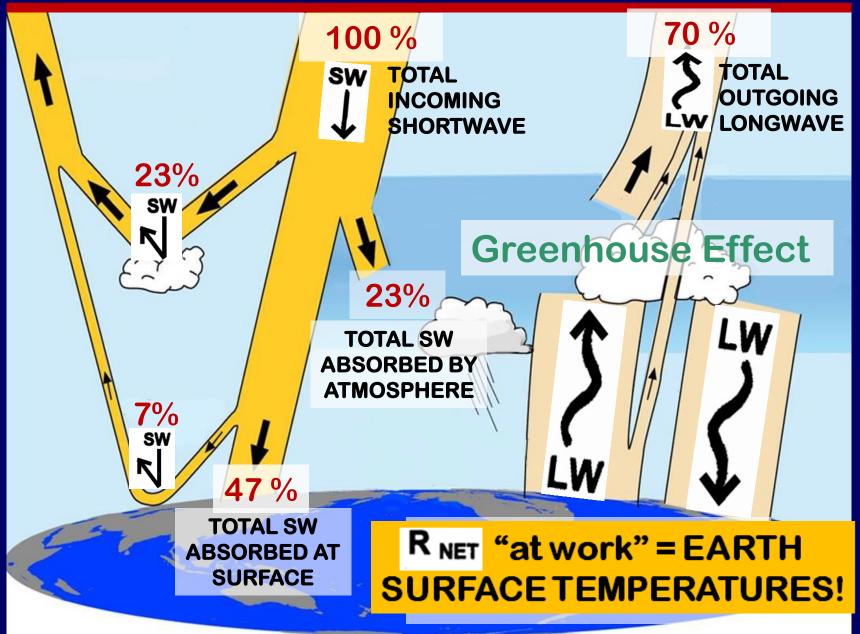


If at the Earth's Surface, there is a <u>NET SURPLUS</u> of energy "left over"

- →it can be used to DRIVE WEATHER & CLIMATE
- Hrough HEAT TRANSFER processes into the ATMOSPHERE
- → OR it can be STORED for awhile at the SURFACE (in the ground or ocean).

p 47 bottom

Percent % measured at the "TOP" of the Atmosphere:

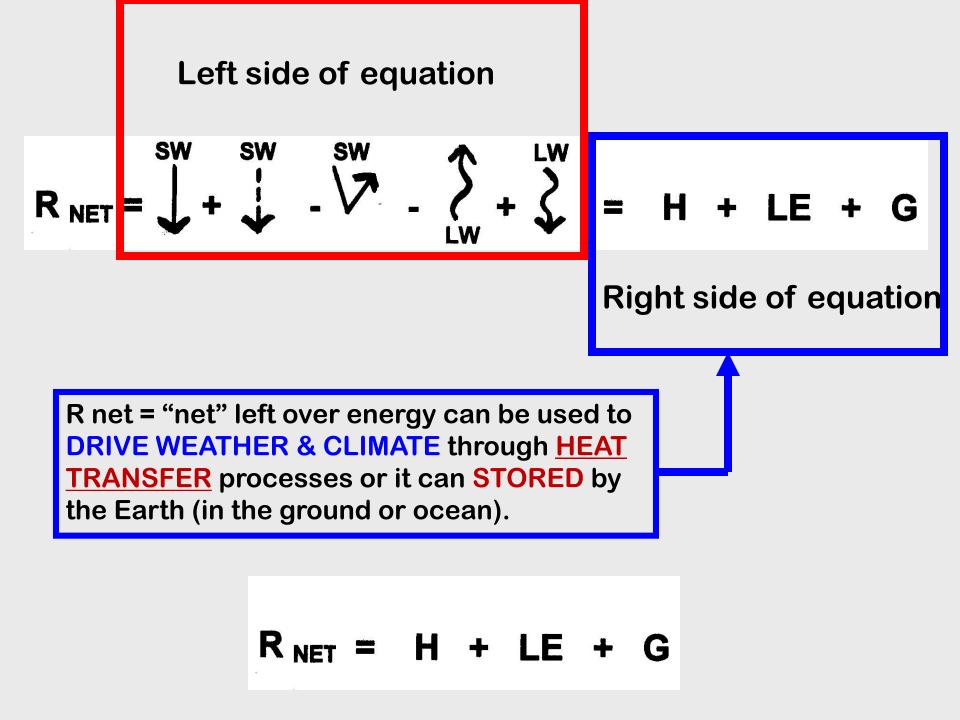




THINK ... then share What's still fuzzy... what's now perfectly clear about Topic #8?

THE FINAL PART OF TOPIC # 8:

The <u>RIGHT</u> side of the ENERGY BALANCE EQUATION . . .



WHAT ARE :

H LE G

?

Review of: HEAT TRANSFER PROCESSES

"There are 3 ways that Heat can travel"

MATTER may or may not be involved:

Radiation }-

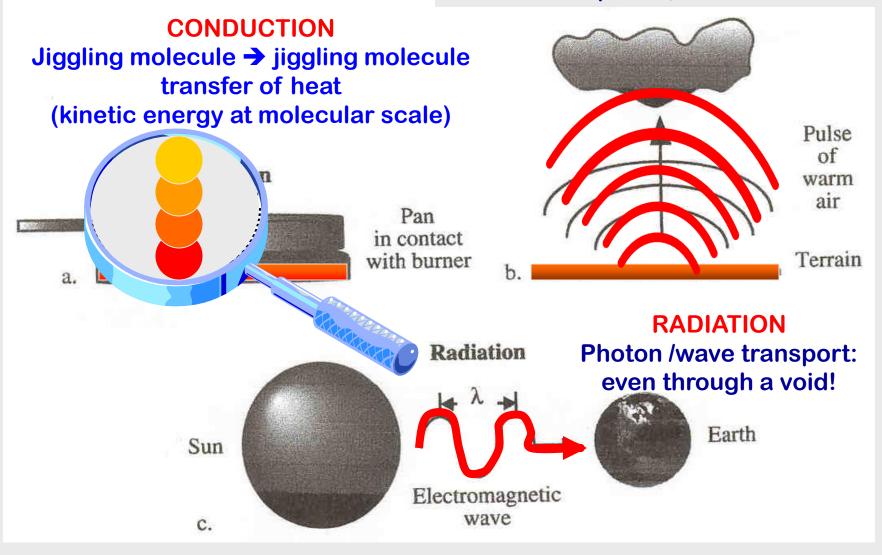
$$\int_{-1}^{SW} + \int_{-1}^{SW} - \int_{-1}^{SW} + \int_{-1}^{LW} +$$

- Conduction
- Convection

involve MATTER: plus . . . PHASE CHANGES in MATTER

CONVECTION

Mass of warm air or liquid heats, expands, rises



review

HEAT TRANSFER & STORAGE DURING PHASE CHANGES: LE & H

LE = LATENT (hidden) ENERGY (LE stored)

ENERGY IS ABSORBED WHEN CHANGE OF STATE



ENERGY IS RELEASED WHEN CHANGE OF STATE IS IN THIS DIRECTION

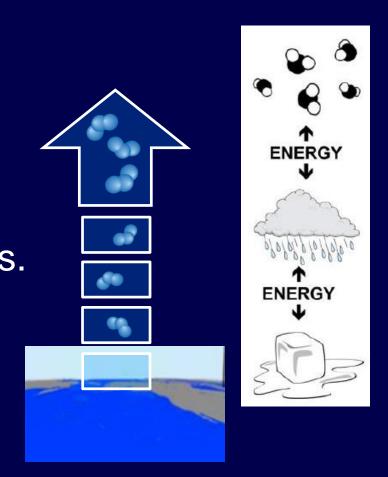
(LE released, hence it can be sensed as H) H = SENSED (via thermometer) ENERGY



LATENT ENERGY

 the amount of energy released or absorbed by a substance
during a change of PHASE
such as when water evaporates.

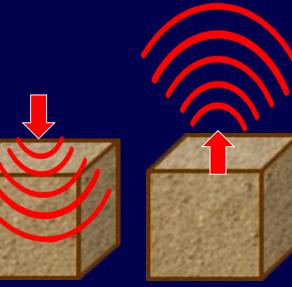
→ temp change is <u>NOT</u> SENSED



DEFINITION: SENSIBLE HEAT

 the amount of energy released or absorbed by a substance during a change in <u>TEMPERATURE</u>

Temp change is
SENSED
(NO phase change!)



Soil absorbs heat during day & heats up Soil releases heat at night & cools off

EASIER WAY TO REMEMBER:

SENSIBLE HEAT = the energy or heat of molecular motion. It can be "SENSED" with a thermometer, and we "feel" it as heat.

LATENT ENERGY = energy is there, but it is <u>NOT SENSED</u> (by a thermometer, the environment . . . or YOU!) involves PHASE

(Latent means "HIDDEN)

ENERGY Control of the top of top of the top of to

CHANGES

HEAT TRANSFER & STORAGE DURING PHASE CHANGES: LE & H

LE = LATENT (hidden) ENERGY (LE stored)

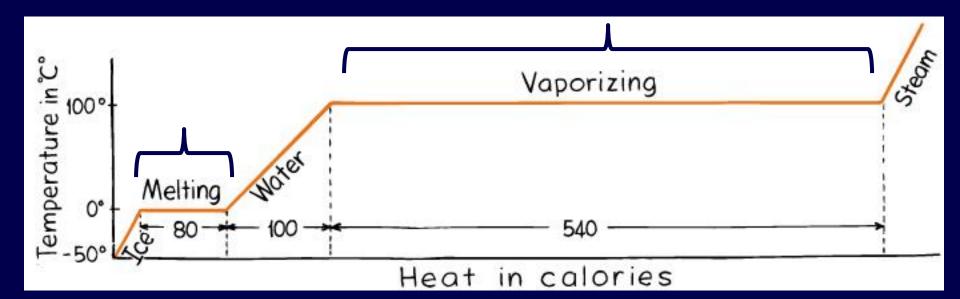
ENERGY IS ABSORBED WHEN CHANGE OF STATE



ENERGY IS RELEASED WHEN CHANGE OF STATE IS IN THIS DIRECTION

(LE released, hence it can be sensed as H) H = SENSED (via thermometer) ENERGY

THOUGHT QUESTION: In this graph, what's happening to the energy in the portions where the graph is <u>horizonta</u>l?



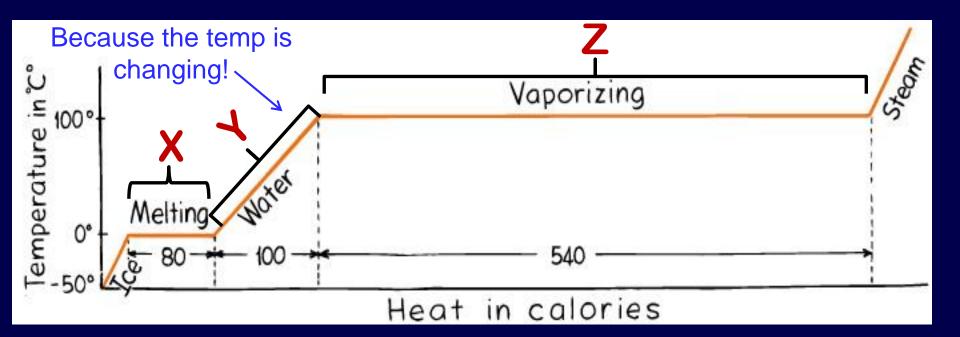
HINT: it has to do with

SENSIBLE HEAT (H) & LATENT HEAT (LATENT ENERGY) LE



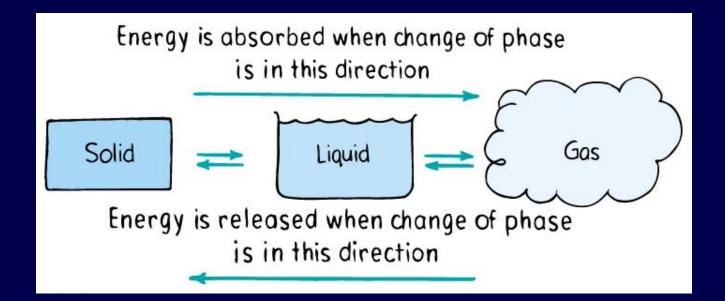
Clicker Q1 -- Which segment or segments of the graph represent(s) <u>SENSIBLE HEAT (H)</u> ?

1 = X & Z 2 = X only 3 = Y only 4 = Z only



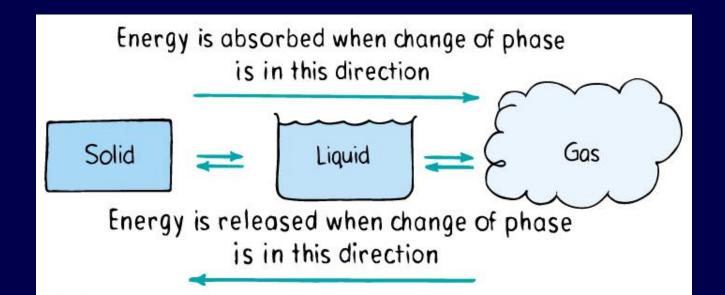
Clicker Q2 - In a phase change from ice to water or water to water vapor, <u>WHAT</u> is absorbing the energy?

- 1 = the surrounding environment
- $2 = \text{the H}_2\text{O}$ molecules
- 3 = both the environment & the H₂O



Clicker Q3 - In a phase change from water vapor to liquid water or liquid water to ice, <u>TO WHERE</u> is the energy being released?

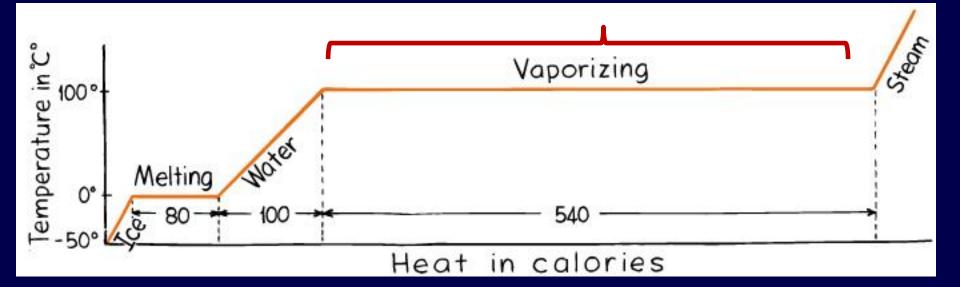
- 1 = into the surrounding environment
- $2 = into the H_2O molecules$
- 3 = into both the environment & the H₂O



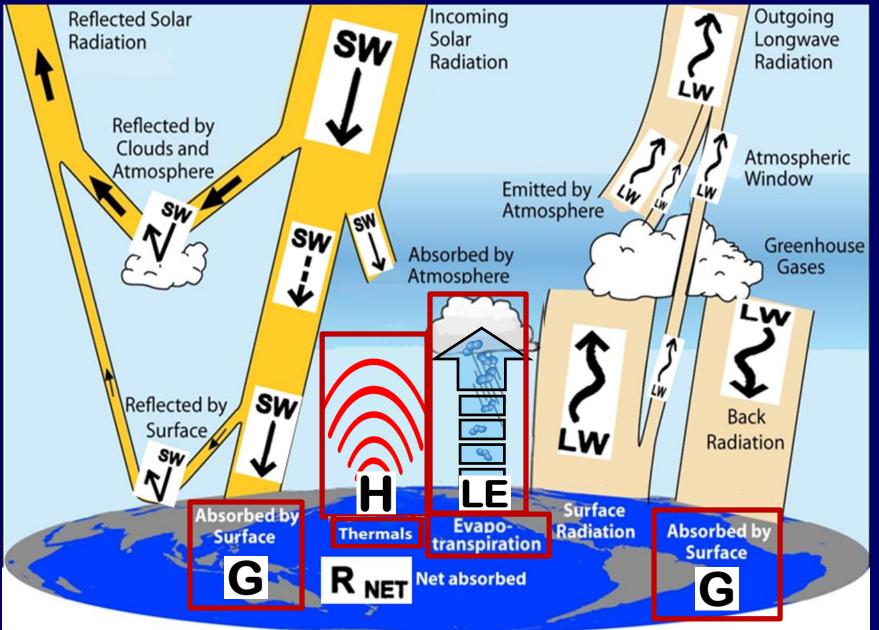
This is what drives tropical storms & HURRICANES!



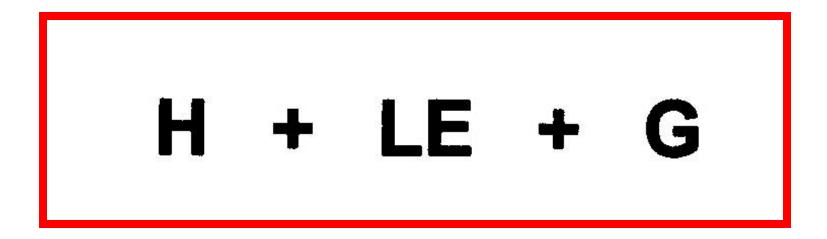
When it rains, all the energy which WAS stored in the water vapor is released into the environment (the atmosphere) to warm up the air and keep the hurricane building!



One more set of PATHWAYS to add:



Link to the Right Side of Equation:



Conduction & convection <u>plus</u> energy stored & released during phase changes (latent energy => sensible heat, etc.)

Link to the Right Side of Equation: H + LE + G WHAT IS G???

G = GROUND STORAGE

ENERGY CONDUCTED into soil or CONVECTED & CONDUCTED into water (e.g. ocean) and temporarily STORED THERE

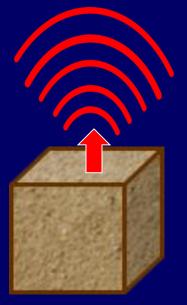
Tends to "zero out" over an annual cycle or several years



G Temporary "Ground" Storage of energy

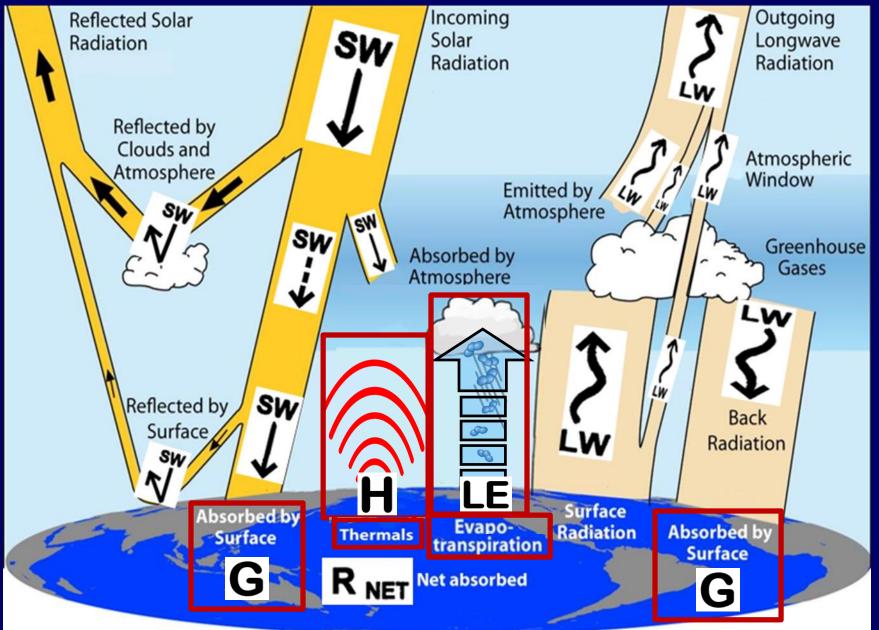
(in land or ocean)

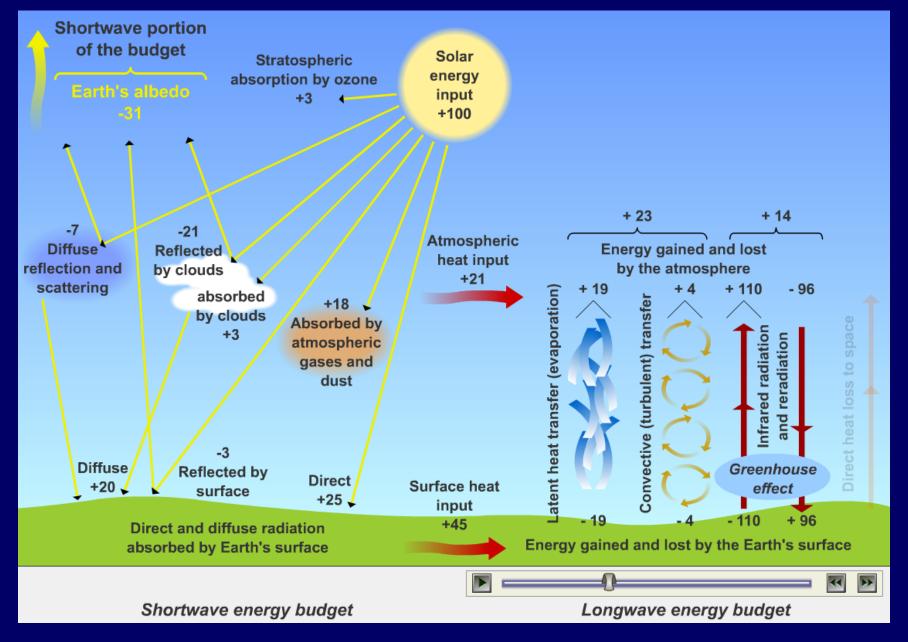
Soil absorbs heat during day & heats up Soil releases heat at night & cools off





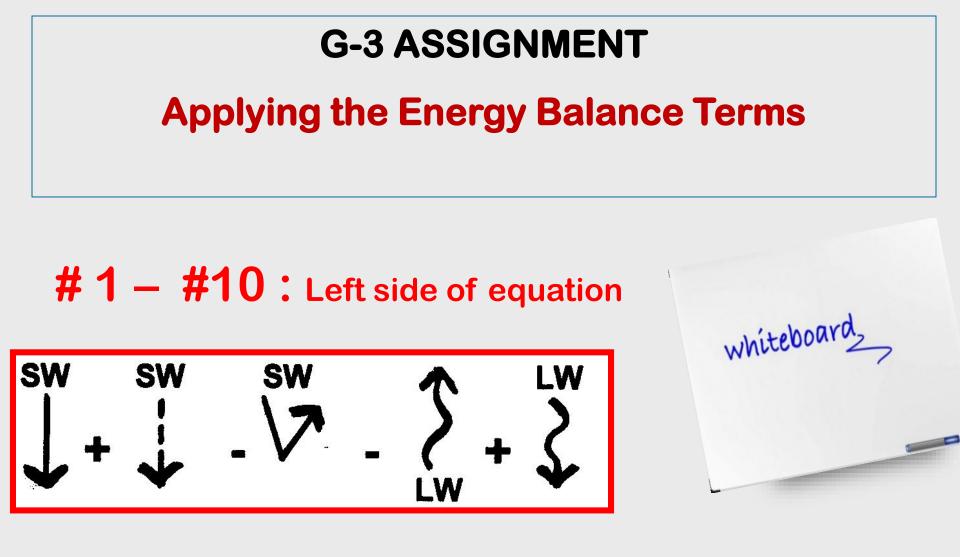
THE COMPLETE PICTURE:





SHORTWAVE & LONGWAVE ENERGY FLOW & BUDGET:

http://mesoscale.agron.iastate.edu/agron206/animations/10_AtmoEbal.html



+ LE +

H

11 - #13: Right side of equation

49

DIRECTIONS: On the G-3 FORM and p 49, you see a list of things you might observe at one time or another in your daily lives.

Each has something to do with one or more components (symbols) of the Energy Balance Equation.

Your task is to decide which SYMBOL (or SYMBOLS working together) *are most directly related to or responsible for the observed phenomenon.* To ANSWER: Write #1 – 13 on the WHITEBOARD and together as a group, place the SYMBOLS that are involved in each # on the White Board.

Then COPY the symbols on your **GROUP ANSWER FORM & WRITE** a **BRIEF EXPLANATION** on how or why it is connected to the observed phenomenon. See example provided for #1. Follow writing directions on the group

Practice: blue skies



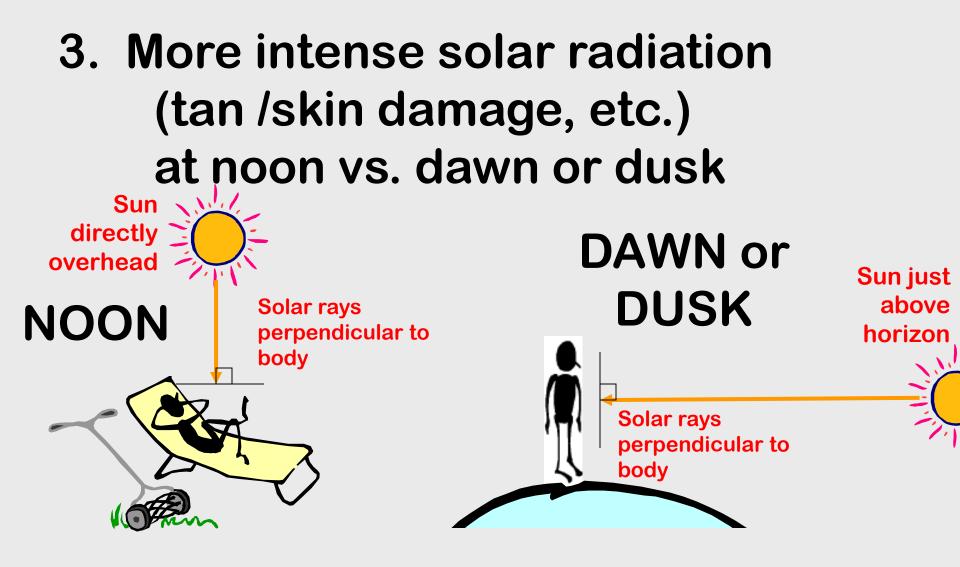
1. Sunglasses while skiing





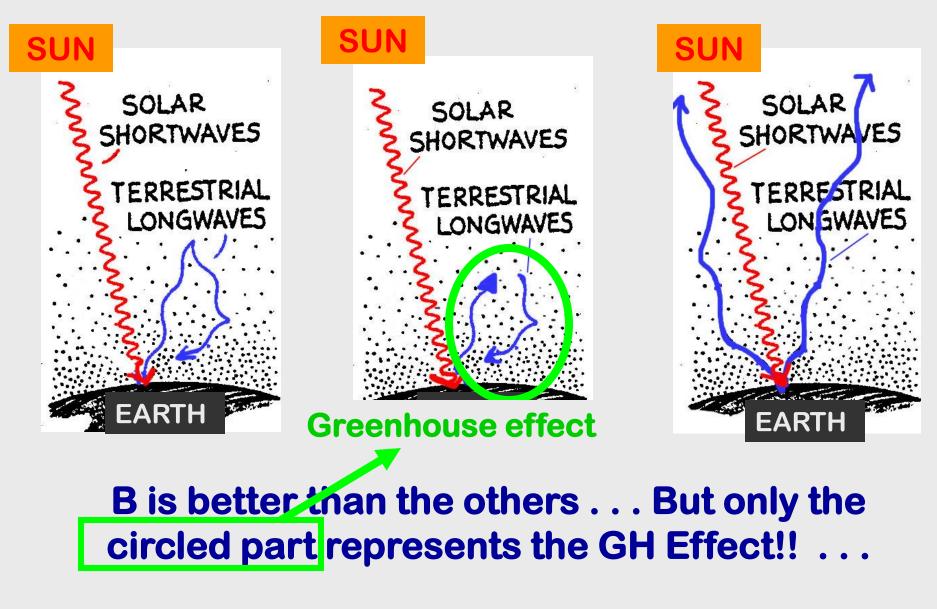
2. Bright even though cloudy





4. The Greenhouse Effect →

To illustrate the GREENHOUSE EFFECT:



5. Red sunsets









7. Shadow on sunny day





8. Rainbow





9. Black streaks

10. Parking on blacktop







11. Hot air balloon





12. Pigs cooling off in the mud



13. Evaporative coolers work best in the desert





To be continued on Wednesday . . .