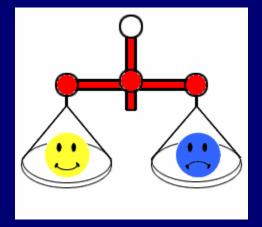
Topic # 8 THE EARTH'S GLOBAL ENERGY BALANCE

Applying the laws, etc. to understand how processes all work together to create global weather & climate!!

Today's Quote: A Different Sort of "ENERGY BALANCE":



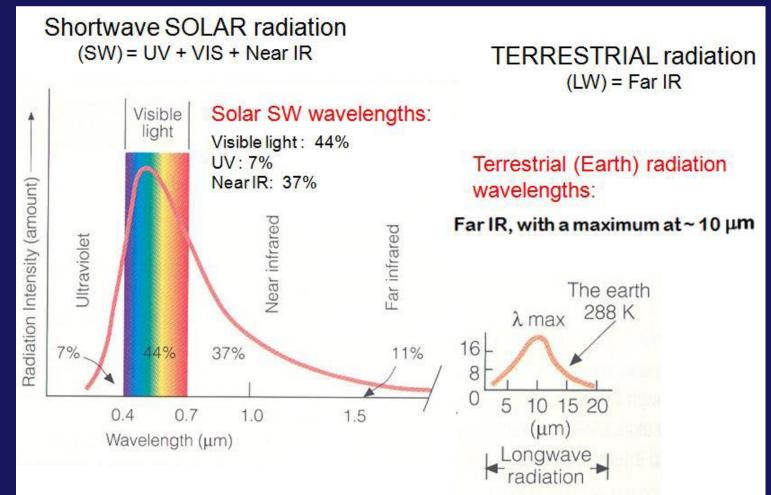
Look at life as an energy economy game. Each day, ask yourself,

Are my energy expenditures (actions, reactions, thoughts, and feelings) productive or nonproductive?

During the course of my day, have I accumulated more stress or more peace?

~ Doc Childre and Howard Martin

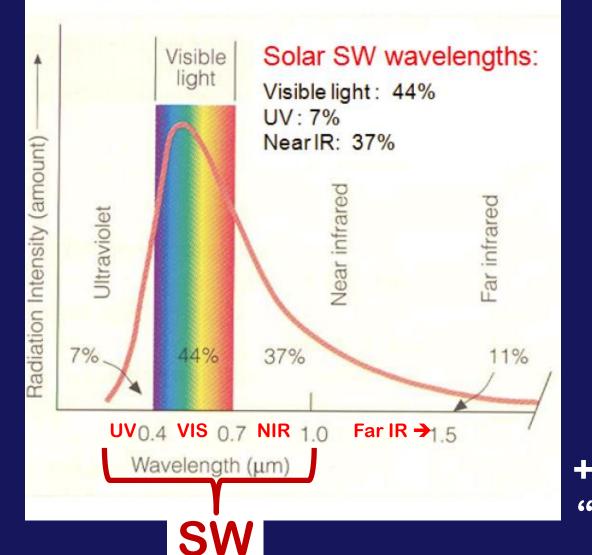
Review: Do you remember this Figure from Topic # 5 (Radiation Laws)?



p 24

In the Topic #8 Energy Balance topic . . .

Shortwave SOLAR radiation (SW) = UV + VIS + Near IR



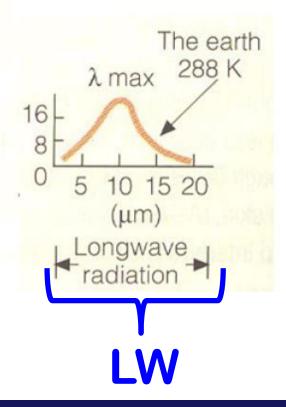
To "simplify" we'll use **"SW"** to indicate the Short SOLAR wavelengths: SW = UV + VISprimarily + NIR (Near IR that "reflects" like VIS)

In the Topic #8 Energy Balance topic . . .

TERRESTRIAL radiation (LW) = Far IR

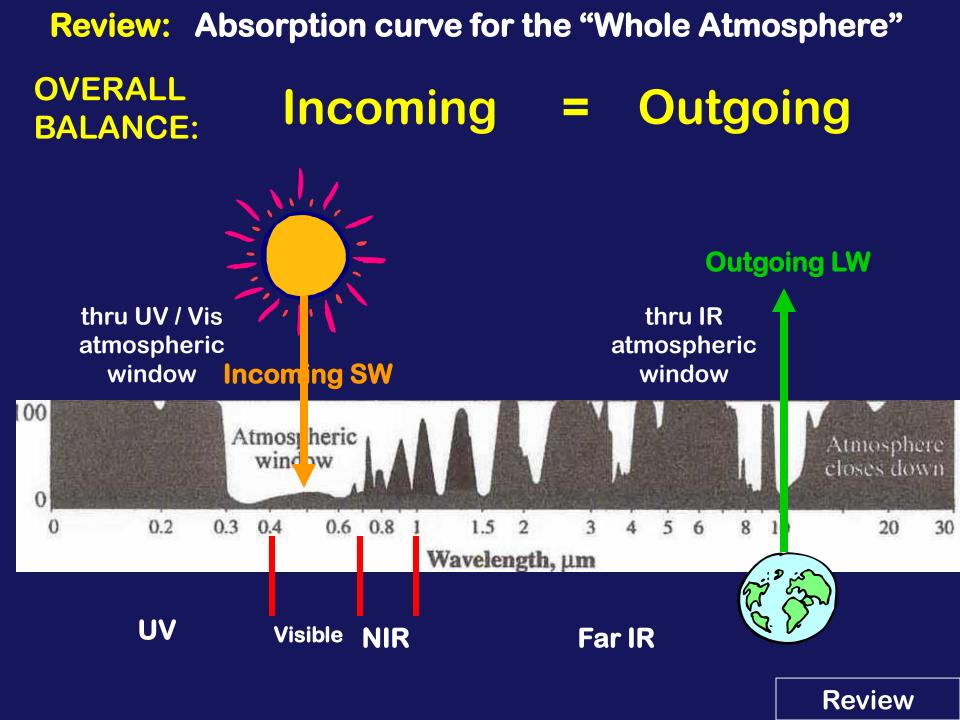
Terrestrial (Earth) radiation wavelengths:

Far IR, with a maximum at \sim 10 μ m



... And we'll use "LW" to indicate the Long TERRESTRIAL Wavelengths

LW = all infrared (Far IR)

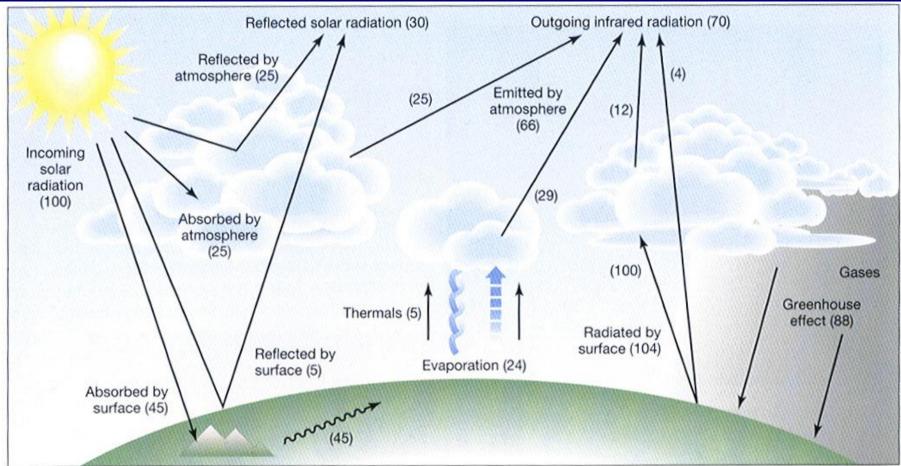


The Energy Balance Equation:

$R_{net} = (Q + q) - a - Lu + Ld = H + LE + G$

(one of several ways this equation can be written)

Typical Energy Balance Diagram (how the energy gets distributed into different "pathways")



From SGC-E-Text Chapter Fig 3-19

Up till now we've been emphasizing Absorption, Emission & Transmission →

BUT Electromagnetic

Radiation can also be:

Electromagnetic Radiation can be:

- ABSORBED (and EMITTED)
- TRANSMITTED
- SCATTERED, or
- REFLECTED

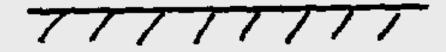
Let's see how it all fits together in the various components & pathways of the Earth's Energy Balance

→We'll use "cartoon symbols" . . .



"CARTOON" SYMBOLS:

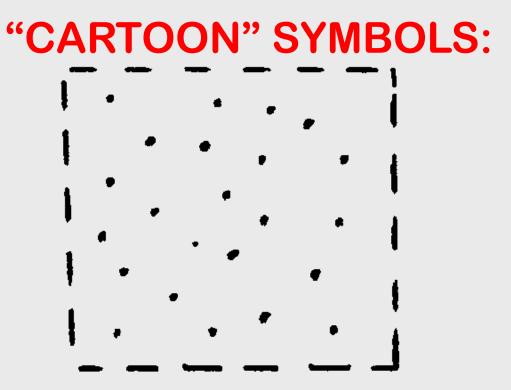
To represent the Earth's surface:





Note -taking suggested:

on blank page 46

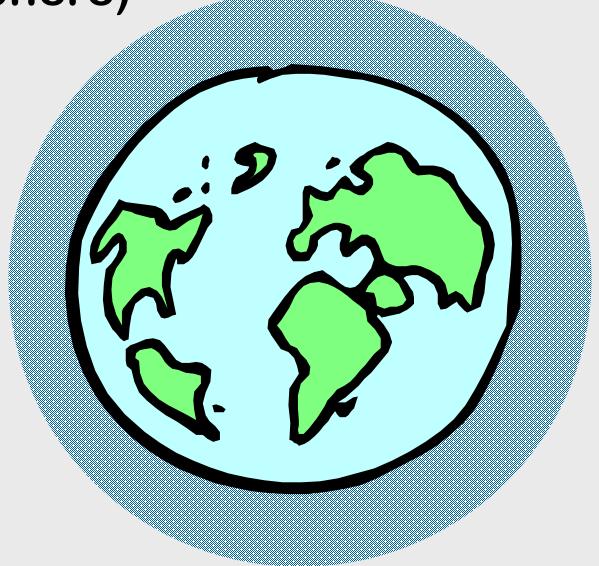


To represent the atmosphere – composed of both invisible gases, aerosols, dust and other particulate matter:



But, to envision the <u>Earth's</u> atmosphere ... remember that it is a SPHERE! (atmos + sphere)

From Greek: "vapor"



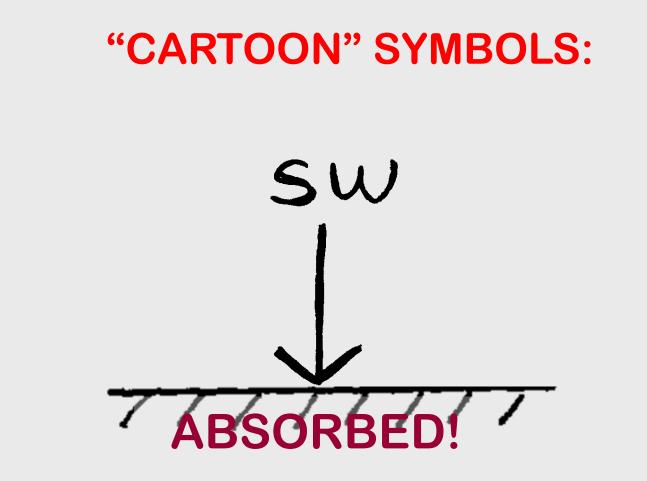


"CARTOON" SYMBOLS:



To represent CLOUDS





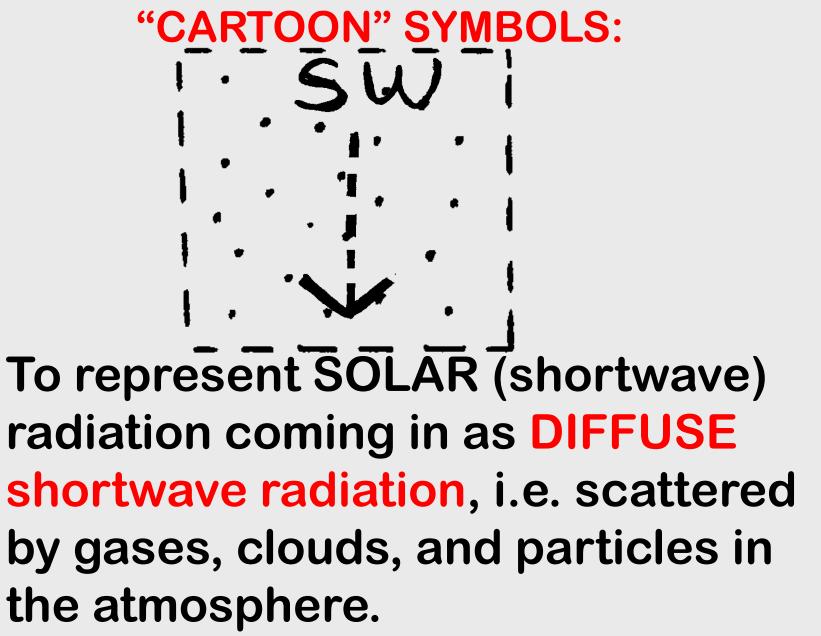
To represent SOLAR (shortwave) radiation coming in DIRECTLY. (aka Direct shortwave radiation)





Direct SW radiation easily casts well-defined shadows when blocked



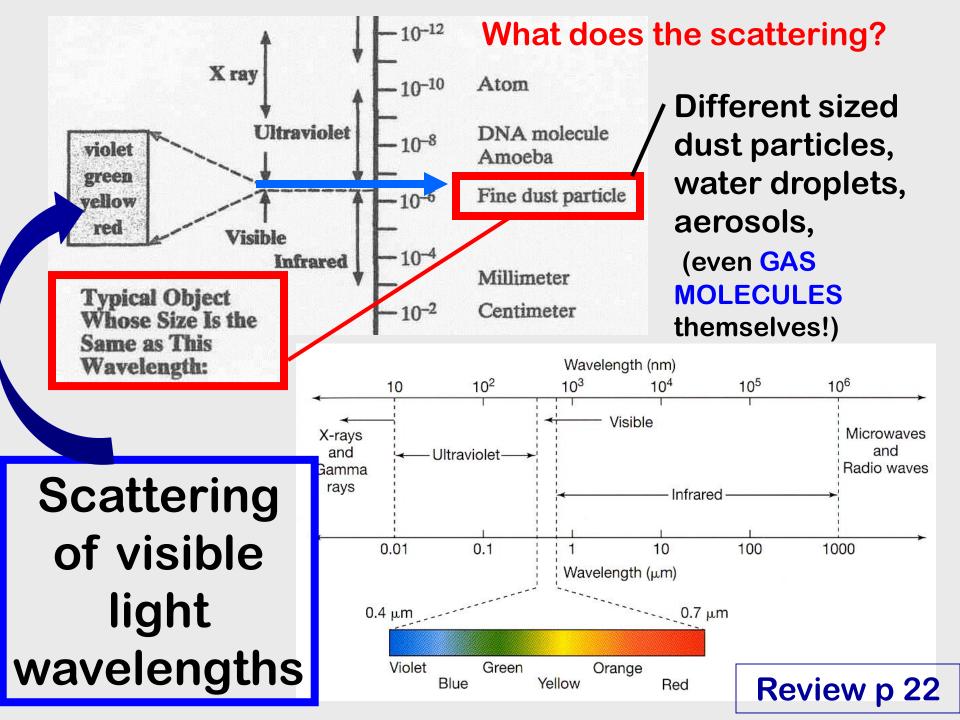




Scattered, but still transmitted!

Diffuse SW radiation is less likely to cast a well-defined shadow!





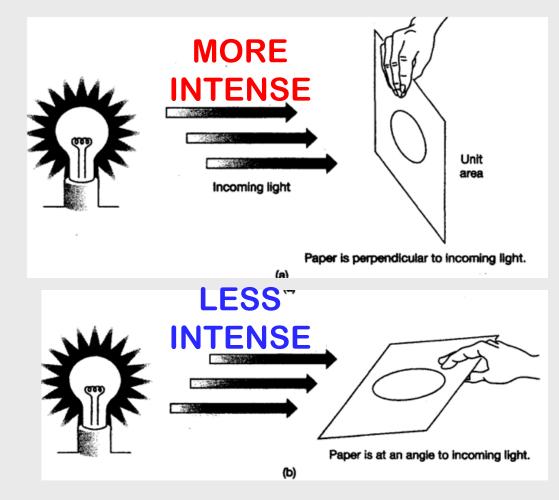
SHORTER (blue) wavelengths are scattered easily by gases, water droplets, & fine dust particles in atmosphere "Aerosol-filled" atmosphere scatters the LONGER (red) wavelengths plus the shorter blue wavelengths

MORE SCATTERING → LESS INTENSE RADIATION!

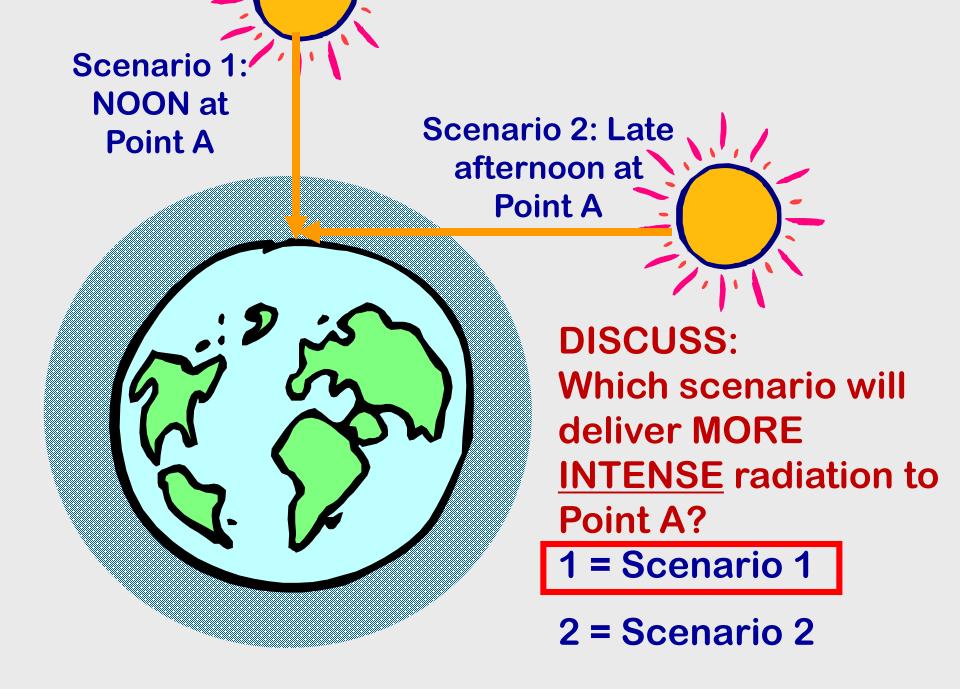
"Clear" atmosphere composed primarily of fine particles, H₂O droplets, gas molecules "Dirty" (aerosol-laden) atmosphere composed of fine particles, gases, & H₂O -- PLUS larger dust particles, aerosols, pollution, etc. **ALSO:** The angle at which direct SW radiation is intercepted by a surface makes a difference in the <u>INTENSITY</u> OF THE RADIATION!!

Radiation is concentrated over a small area & hence is more intense when it comes in perpendicular to the surface

Radiation is spread out over a larger area & hence is less intense <u>per unit area</u> when it comes in at an angle.



From Figure 3-4 in SGC-E-text, Ch 3



WHY is the intensity of the SW radiation at Point A not as strong in the late afternoon as it is at noon?



1 = because as the Sun goes down close to sunset time, it gives off less radiation

2 = because the SW radiation is coming in at an angle in the late afternoon, and is not directly overhead (perpendicular) like it is at noon.

3 = because the SW radiation is being transmitted through a thicker atmosphere & hence scattered more

4 – BOTH #2 and #3 are applicable!

<u>WHY</u> is the intensity of the SW radiation at Point A not as strong in the late afternoon as it is at noon?

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3 = because the SW radiation is being transmitted through a thicker atmosphere & hence scattered more

4 – BOTH #2 and #3 are applicable!

"CARTOON" SYMBOLS: SW

To represent SOLAR (shortwave) radiation that is REFLECTED (or scattered) BACK TO SPACE by: atmosphere, clouds, Earth's surface, etc.



SW

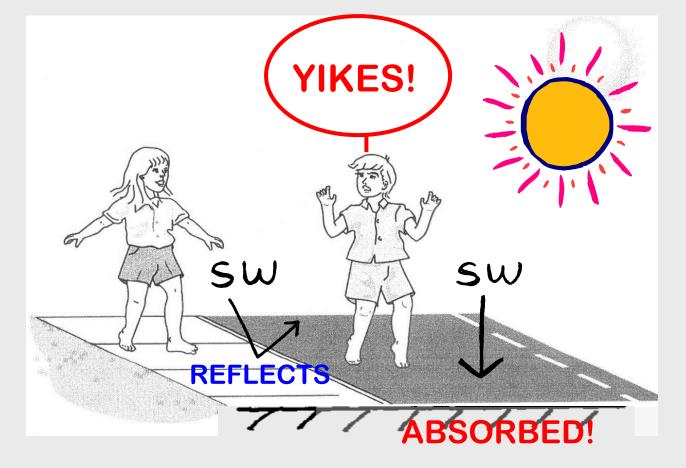


<u>ALBEDO</u> = reflectivity of a surface "*symbol*" = a

ALBEDO of 1.0 = 100% REFLECTION (perfect reflectivity) ALBEDO of 0.0 = NO REFLECTION (perfect absorption)

To figure out amount of SW ABSORBED = (1 – albedo)

Bottom of p 45



If a surface's albedo is HIGH, absorption by the surface is LOW → COOLER surface

If a surface's albedo is LOW absorption by the surface is HIGH => HOTTER surface!

Type of Surface		Albedo
Sand		0.20-0.30
Grass		0.20-0.25
Forest	Low albedo	0.05-0.10
Water (overhead Sun)		0.03-0.05
Water (Sun near horizon)		0.50-0.80
Fresh snow		0.80-0.85
Thick cloud	High albedo	0.70-0.80

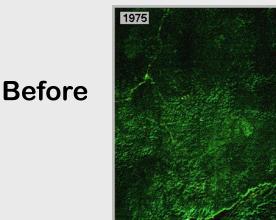
→ CLOUDS: 0.44 (high, thin clouds) - 0.90 (low, thick clouds)

AVERAGE PLANET EARTH = ~ 0.30

CLICKER Q!

What will happen to incoming SW over the Amazon Rain Forest if parts of it are deforested?

- 1 = more SW will be absorbed
- 2 = less SW will be absorbed





After

What will happen to incoming SW over the Amazon Rain Forest if parts of it are deforested?

1 = more SW will be absorbed

2 = less SW will be absorbed

sw V7

After

Before





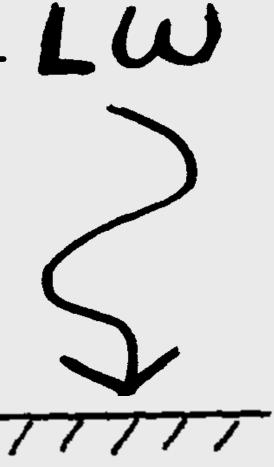


To represent TERRESTRIAL (longwave IR) radiation emitted upward by the Earth's surface or the atmosphere



"CARTOON" SYMBOLS:

To represent TERRESTRIAL LU (longwave IR) re-radiation emitted downward by the Earth's ATMOSPHERE

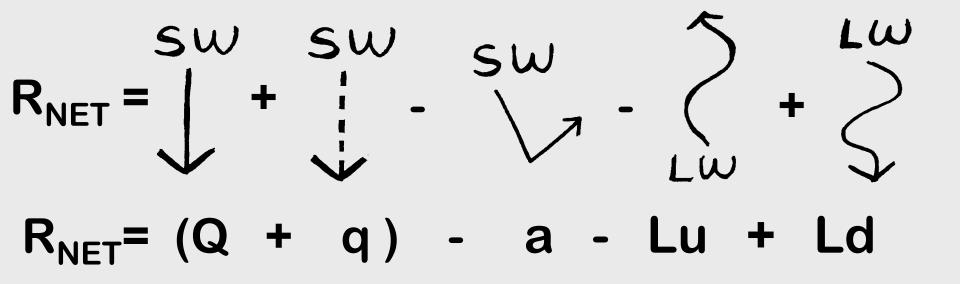


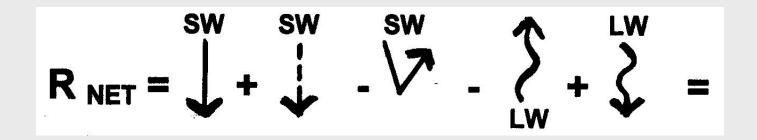


Now flip to p 107 in Appendix ->

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER:

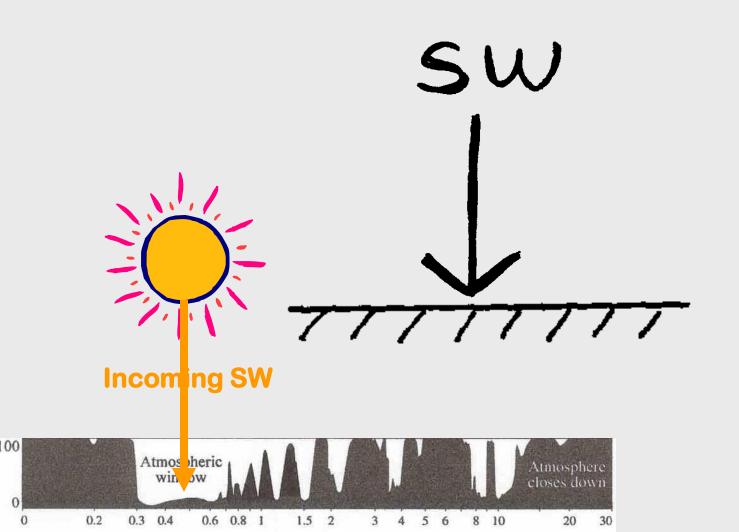
Can you place + and – signs where they ought to go in the equation?





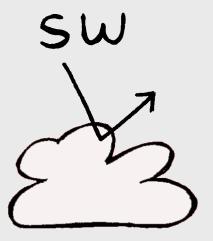
Now we'll look at the energy pathways in a bit more detail by combining the cartoon symbols in various ways . . . To describe the real **Earth-Atmosphere** system, more detail is needed in our simple representation We'll use our symbols to build an energy balance "model"

SW BEAMED DIRECTLY TO EARTH'S SURFACE WHERE IT IS ABSORBED:



SW REFLECTED BACK TO SPACE:

By clouds



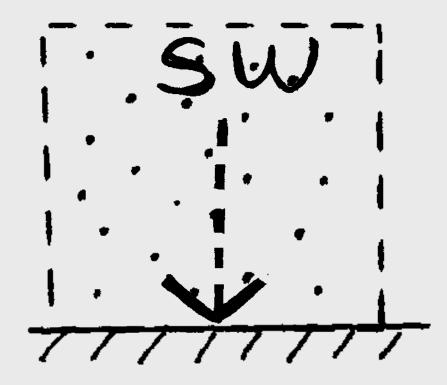
By Earth's surface

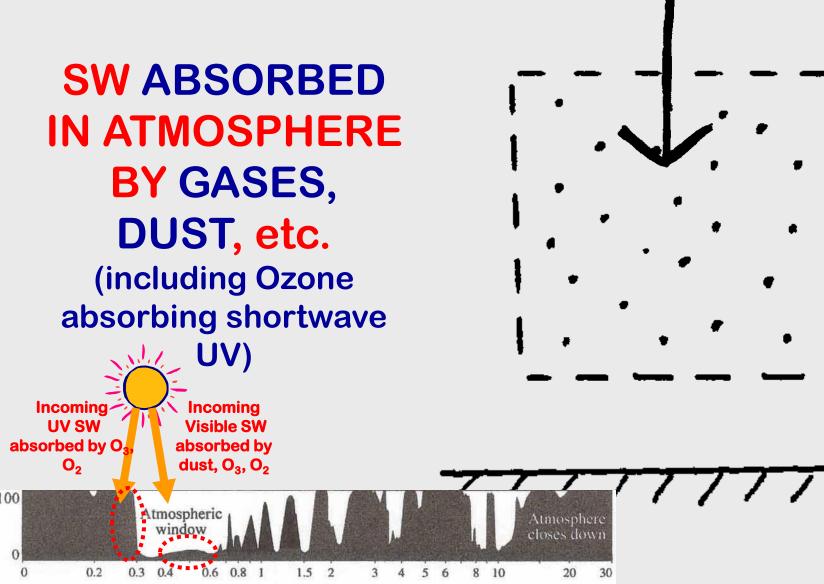
This is determined by the ALBEDO of the clouds or surface



SW SCATTERED BACK TO SPACE BY ATMOSPHERE: SW

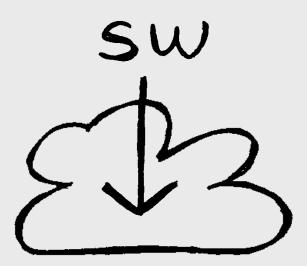
SW SCATTERED DOWN TO EARTH's SURFACE where it is absorbed

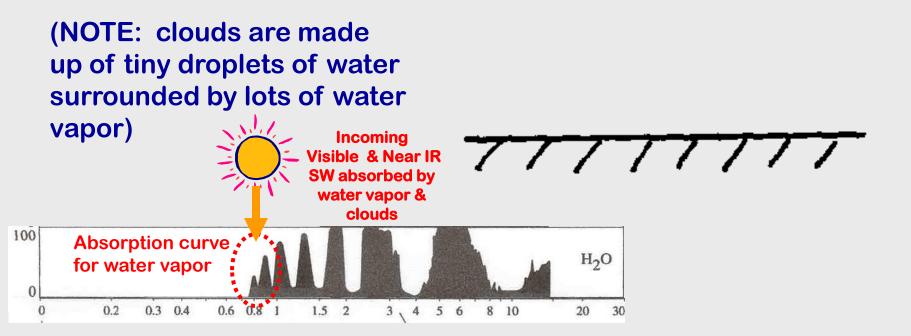


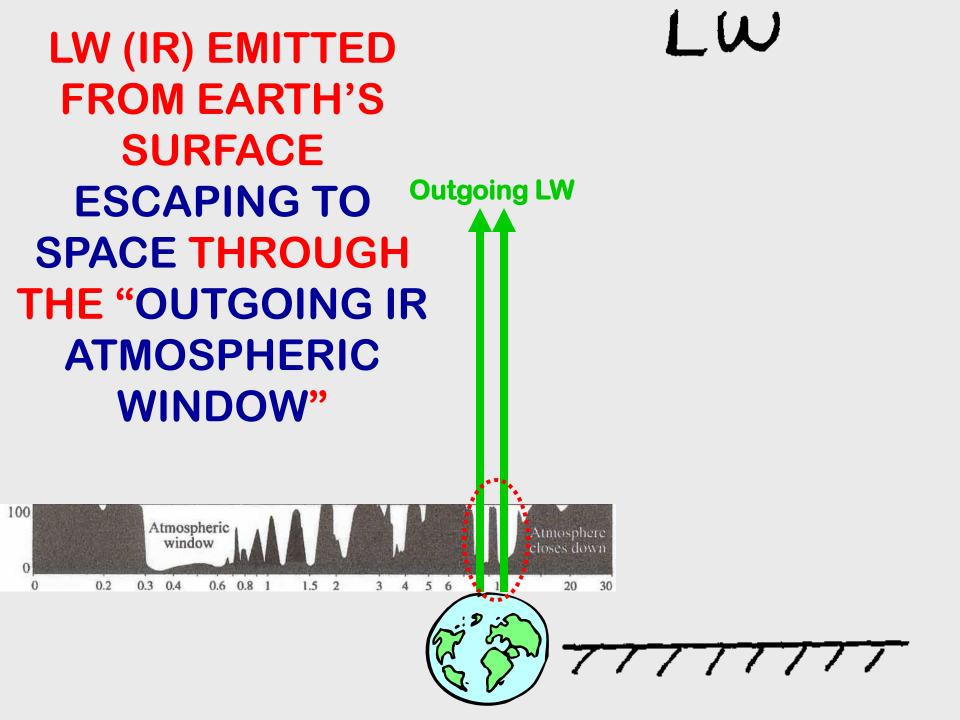


SW

SW ABSORBED In ATMOSPHERE BY CLOUDS & H2O vapor:







IR EMITTED FROM EARTH'S SURFACE BUT ABSORBED IN THE ATMOSPHERE BY GREENHOUSE GASES $(H_2O,CO_2, CH_4, ETC.)$

Atmospheric

window

0.3 0.4

0.6 0.8 1

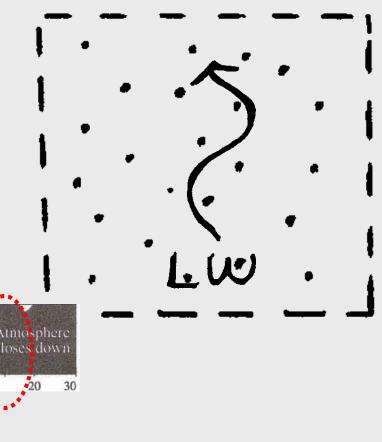
1.5 2

100

0

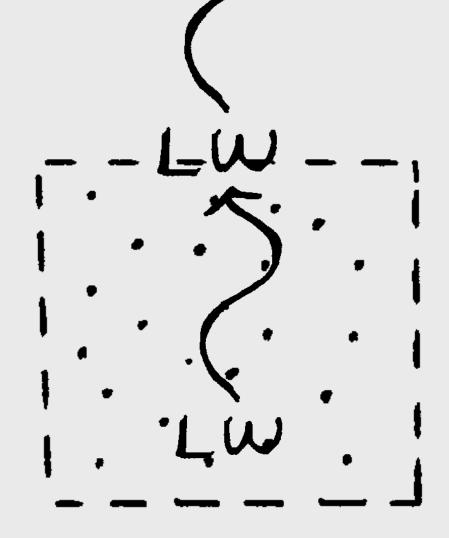
0

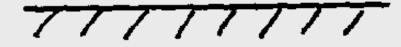
0.2



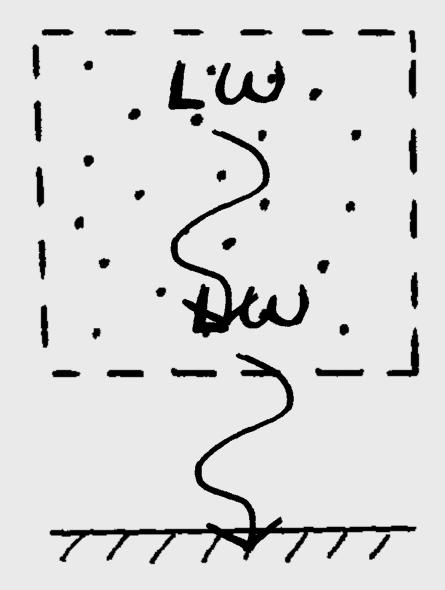


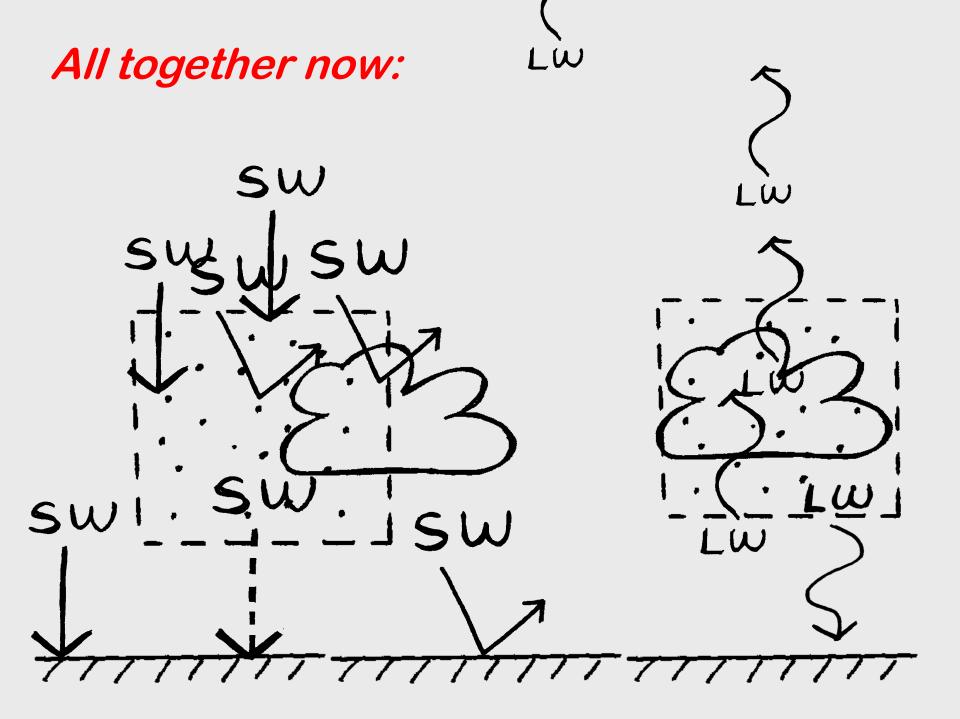
IR EMITTED FROM ATMOSPHERE ESCAPING TO SPACE





IR EMITTED FROM **ATMOSPHERE AND RADIATED BACK TO SURFACE** WHERE IT IS **ABSORBED**





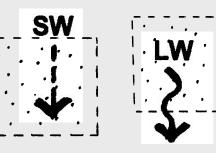
What if . . .

... The Earth didn't have an atmosphere, and therefore didn't have a greenhouse effect??

What would the energy pathways in the Earth-Sun system look like?

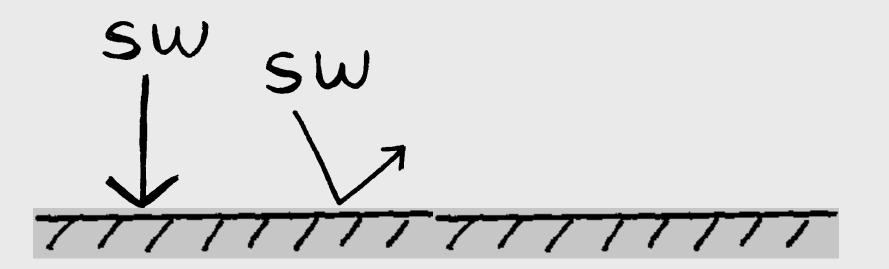
Which terms are not involved?

No scattering of SW by <u>atmosphere</u>



No downward re-radiation of LW / IR from the <u>atmosphere</u> because there would be NO GHG's

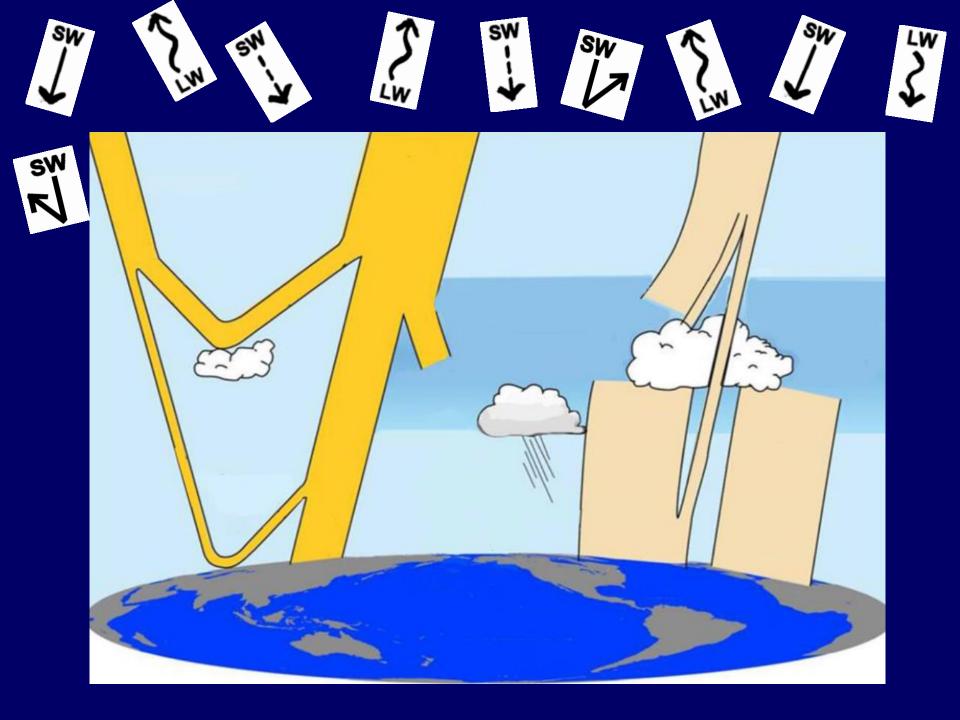
LW



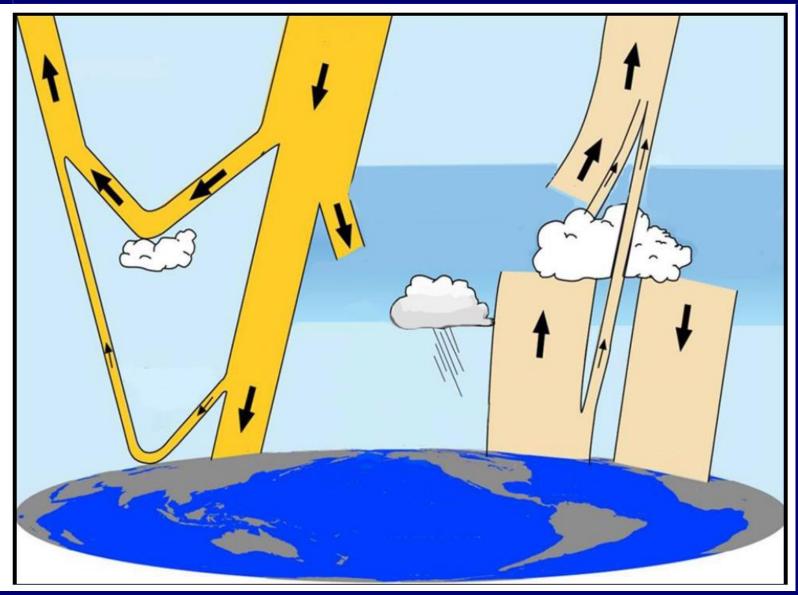
HANDS ON WITH THE SYMBOLS!



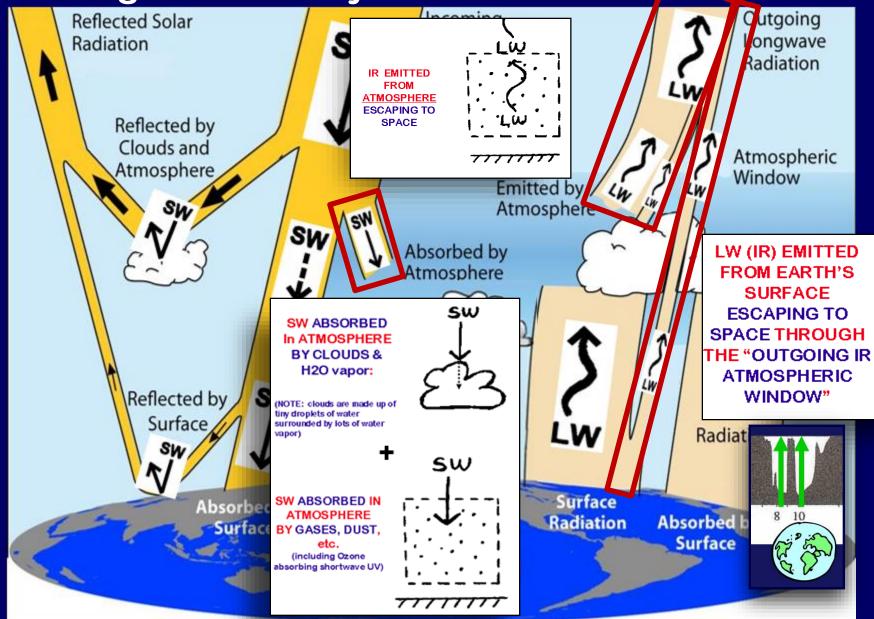
Can you label the PATHWAYS on this diagram with the CORRECT SYMBOL?



You've got a similar one (without labels) on p 45:

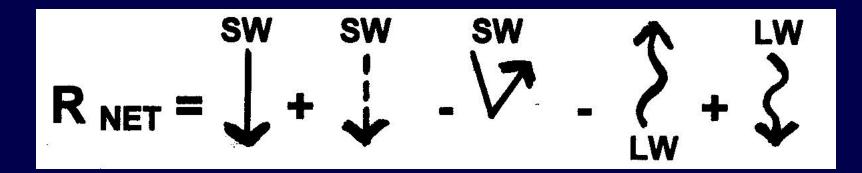


Naming the Pathways . . .



Link back to Appendix pp 121-122

Here's the equation you learned today:



R_{NET} = "NET RADIATION"</sub>

R_{NET} = What goes IN – What goes OUT

To be continued next week after the Midterm . . .

Two Energy Balance Animations showing energy flow pathways & "units" of energy that eventually balance out:

GLOBAL ENERGY BALANCE & PATHWAYS:

http://earthguide.ucsd.edu/earthguide/diagrams/energybalance/index.html

SHORTWAVE & LONGWAVE ENERGY FLOW & BUDGET: <u>http://mesoscale.agron.iastate.edu/agron206/animations/10_AtmoEbal.html</u>