The Earth's Radiation Budget



Outcomes:

S2-4-02 Outline factors influencing the Earth's radiation budget. *Include: solar radiation, cloud cover, surface reflectance (albedo), absorption, latitude.*

Electromagnetic Radiation...

Almost all of the <u>HEAT</u> and <u>LIGHT</u> (i.e. <u>ENERGY</u>) that make things happen on Earth comes our way from the <u>SUN</u>.

The sun bombards our planet with **ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION**

→ different types of <u>RADIATION</u> with different <u>WAVELENGTHS</u> and <u>ENERGIES</u>.

0.0001 nm 0.01	nm	10 nm 1	000 nm 0.01 cm	1 cm	1 m	100 m
Gamma rays	Xrays	Ultro- violet	Infrared	Radio	waves TV FM	AN

Reflection and Absorption of the Sun's Energy

100% of Incoming Solar Energy can be broken down as follows:

Reflection	Absorption
4% by the earth's surface	51% by the earth's surface
6% by the atmosphere	16% by the atmosphere
20% by clouds	3% by clouds



Albedo...

- <u>ALBEDO</u> is the <u>RATIO</u> of solar radiation <u>REFLECTED</u> by an object to the incoming solar radiation that <u>FALLS</u> on the object.
- The MORE REFLECTIVE a surface, the HIGHER the ALBEDO.

The whiter the surface the higher the albedo!

Albedo = <u>Outgoing solar radiation reflected by a surface</u> Incoming solar radiation that falls on the surface



Albedo...

Surface	Albedo (%)
Fresh Snow	75 - 90
Thick Clouds	60 - 90
Thin Clouds	30 - 60
Earth and its Atmosphere	30
Venus (planet)	78
ke	30 - 40
Sand	15 - 45
Mars	17
Grassy Fields	10 - 30
Dry, Plowed Field	5 – 20
Water	10
Forested Areas	3 – 10
The Moon	7

Table 1: Typical albedo of various Earth surfaces

Source: C. Donald Ahrens (2000). Meteorology Today (6th Edition). Used under the terms of the Access Copyright Agreement (2003-2004).

What are Greenhouse Gases...

<u>GREENHOUSE</u> GASES are natural or polluting gases that increase the **<u>HEAT-TRAPPING</u>** ability of the atmosphere.



What are Greenhouse Gases...

Although <u>ALL</u> the energy that reaches the Earth <u>EVENTUALLY</u> gets <u>RE-</u> <u>RADIATED</u> back to <u>SPACE</u> (in one form or another), the <u>ATMOSPHERE</u> (and <u>HYDROSPHERE</u>) allow for a <u>SLOWER</u> and <u>MORE GRADUAL</u> release of the energy from the Earth's surface.

→Without an atmosphere, we'd be boiling over in daytime and yet be very cold at night.



What are Greenhouse Gases...

The energy that gets <u>RADIATED</u> <u>BACK</u> to <u>SPACE</u> from Earth's surface encounters atmospheric <u>GASES</u> and <u>CLOUDS</u> on the <u>WAY UP</u>. These, in turn, <u>BOUNCE BACK</u> some of this energy back to Earth, and the <u>CYCLE CONTINUES</u>.

 Depending on the composition of the atmosphere and the amount of clouds, this "<u>GREENHOUSE</u>" effect is increased or decreased according to how much heat the atmosphere traps.



 <u>CLOUDY NIGHTS</u> are typically <u>MILDER</u> than clear evenings for this reason, especially in colder seasons.

Latitude Affects the amount of energy from the sun...



Notice that:

- Near the <u>EQUATOR</u> he Sun's rays create a circular area of <u>INTENSE</u> <u>SUNLIGHT</u>.
- As you travel <u>AWAY</u> from the <u>EQUATOR</u> (increase your latitude), that same "package" of sunlight is <u>SPREAD OUT</u> over a larger area due to the decreased "<u>ANGLE OF INCIDENCE</u>", and results in <u>LESS ENERGY</u> received.

Recall latitude and longitude...

