

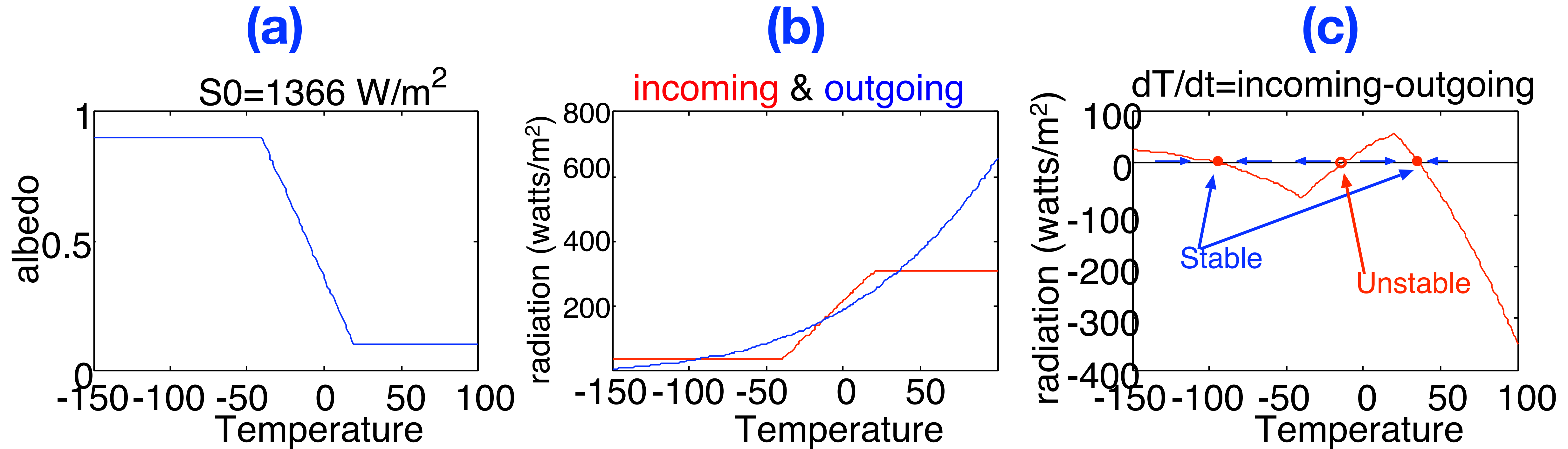
Energy balance & greenhouse

notes

A zero-dimensional version of the “Budyko-Sellers” energy-balance model for Earth’s temperature

(use the next two slides)

snowball bifurcation results



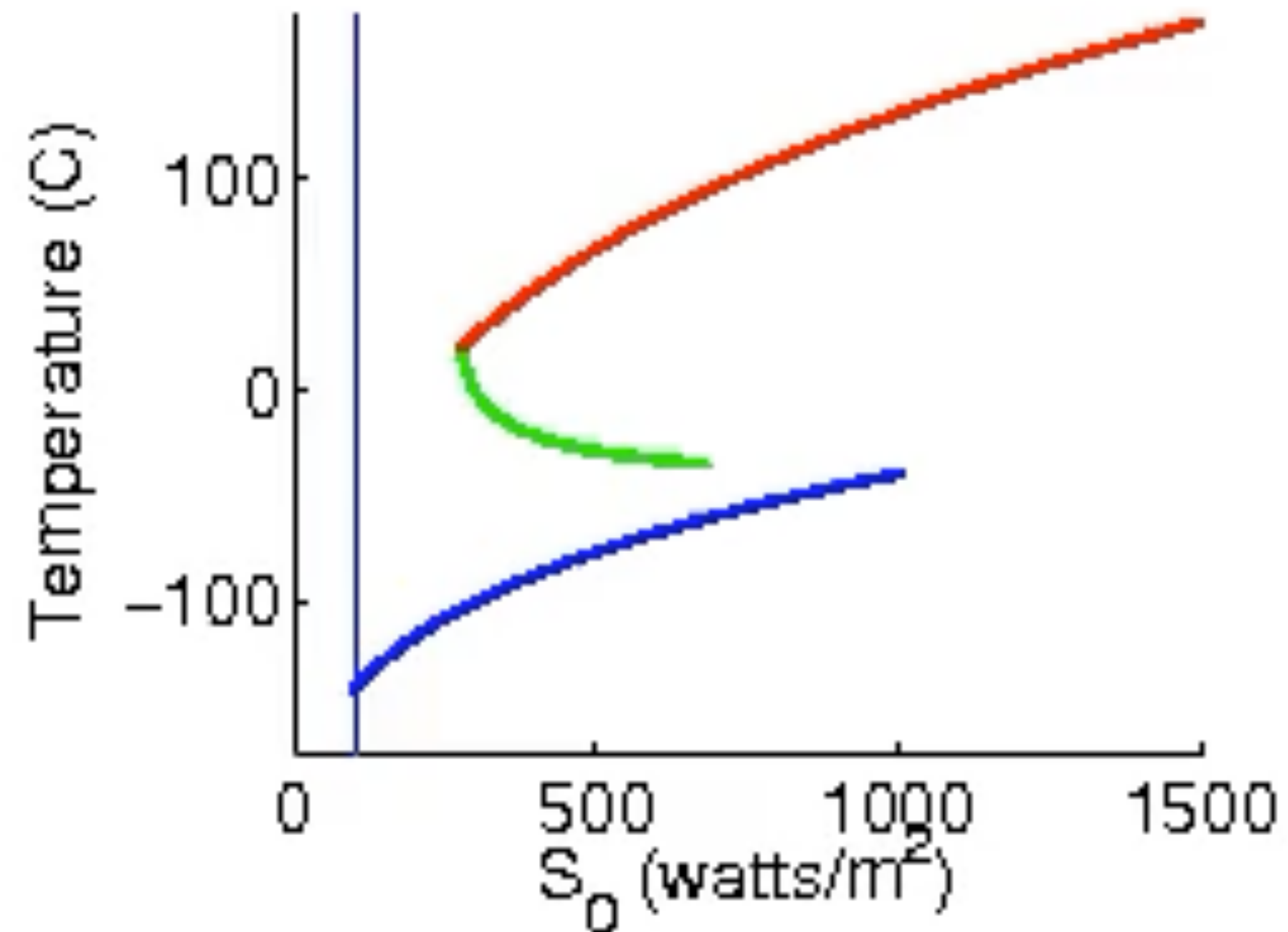
(a) albedo prescribed as a function of temperature.

(b) incoming & outgoing radiation terms in the energy balance model.

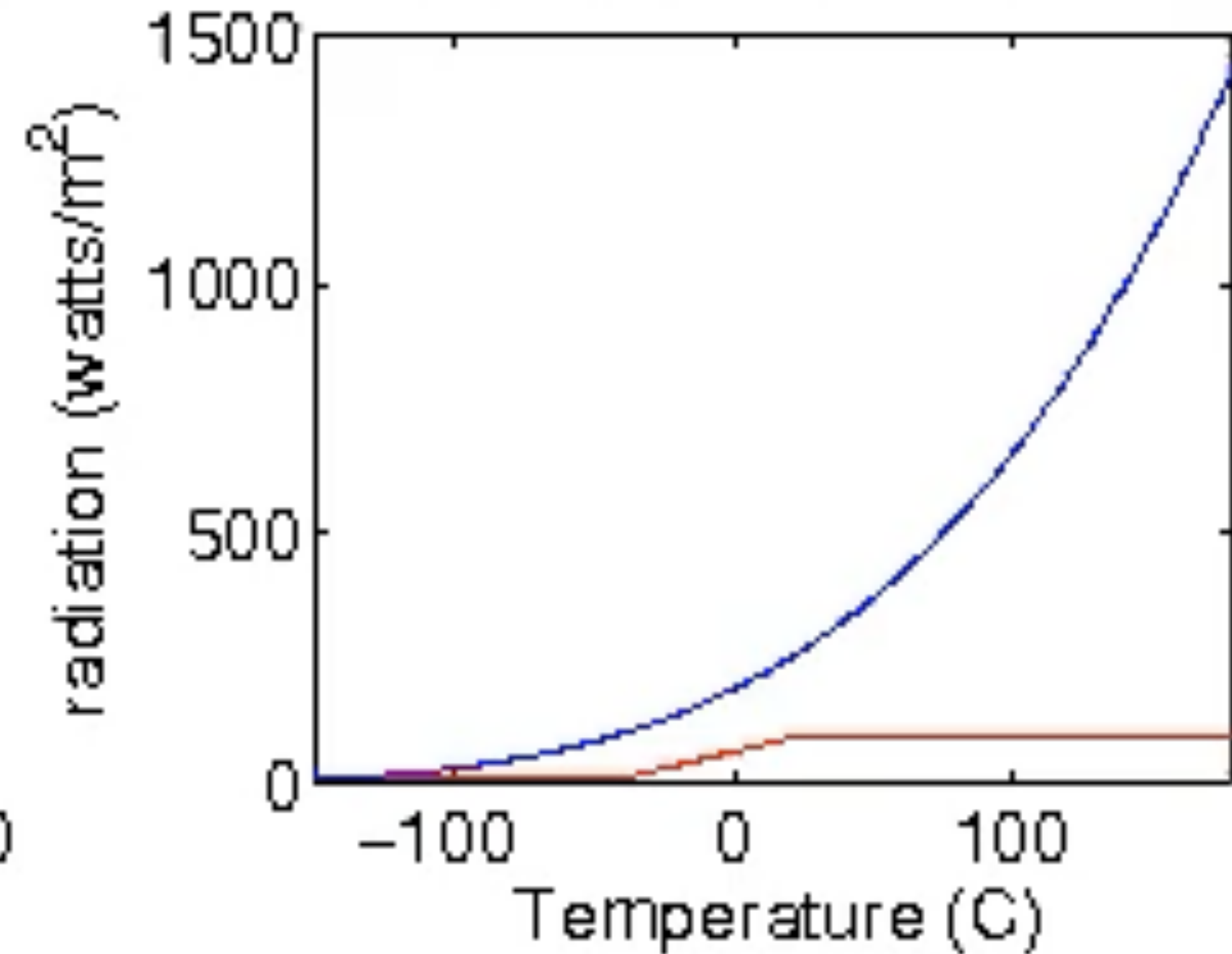
(c) The right-hand side of the heat balance equation, corresponding to incoming minus outgoing radiation as a function of temperature.

Snowball bifurcation results

Bifurcation diagram (green=unstable)

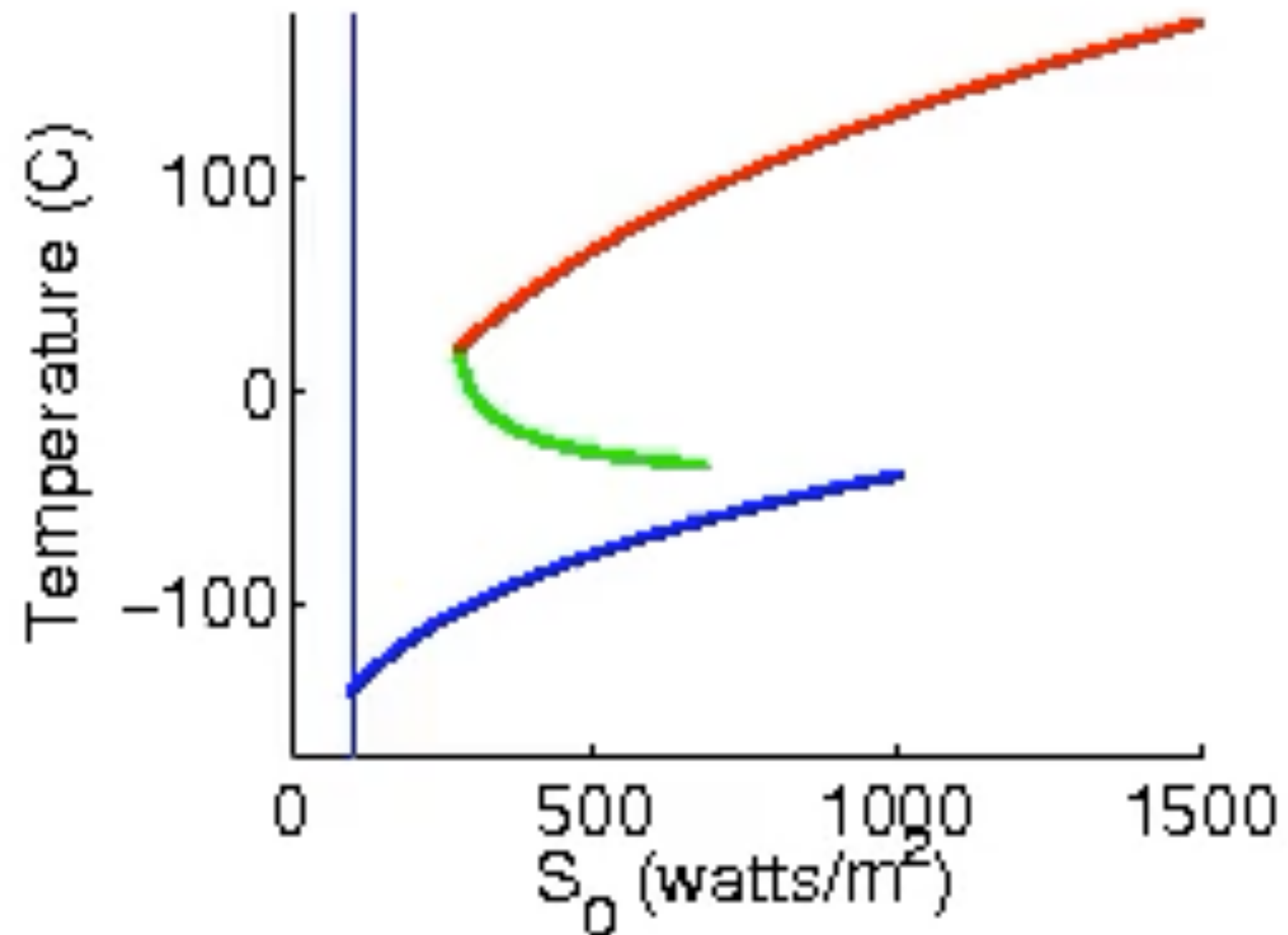


Red: incoming, blue: outgoing

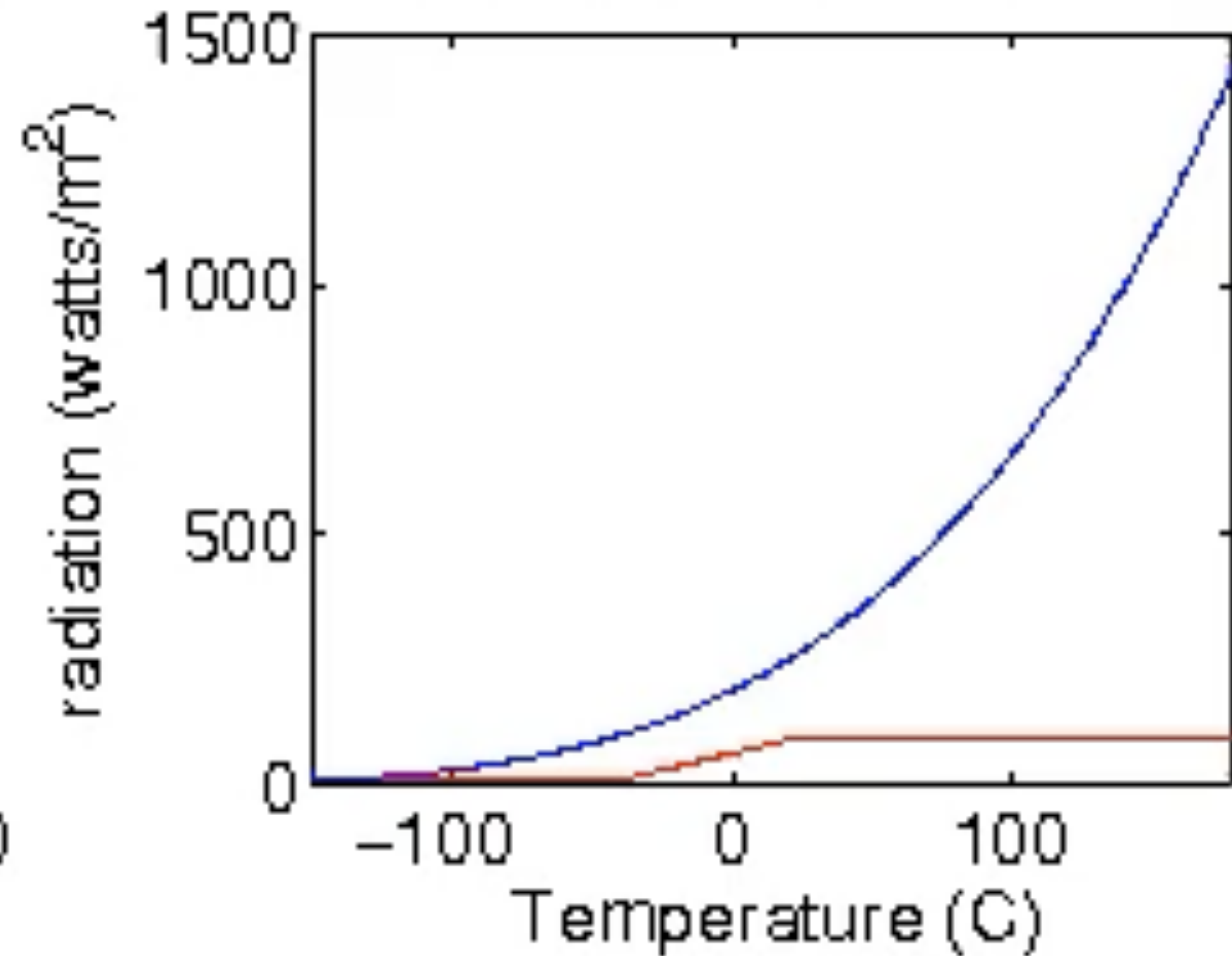


Snowball bifurcation results

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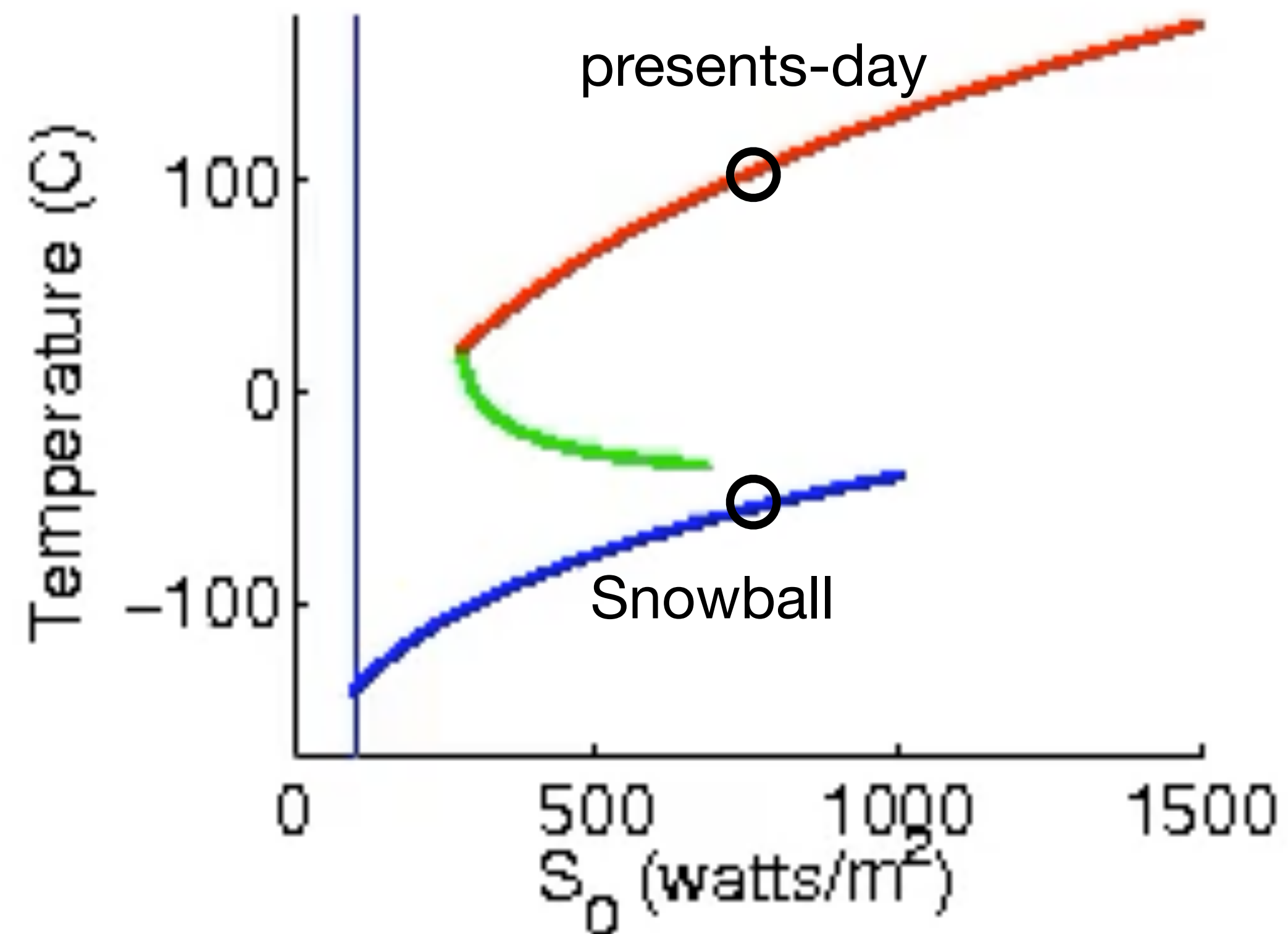


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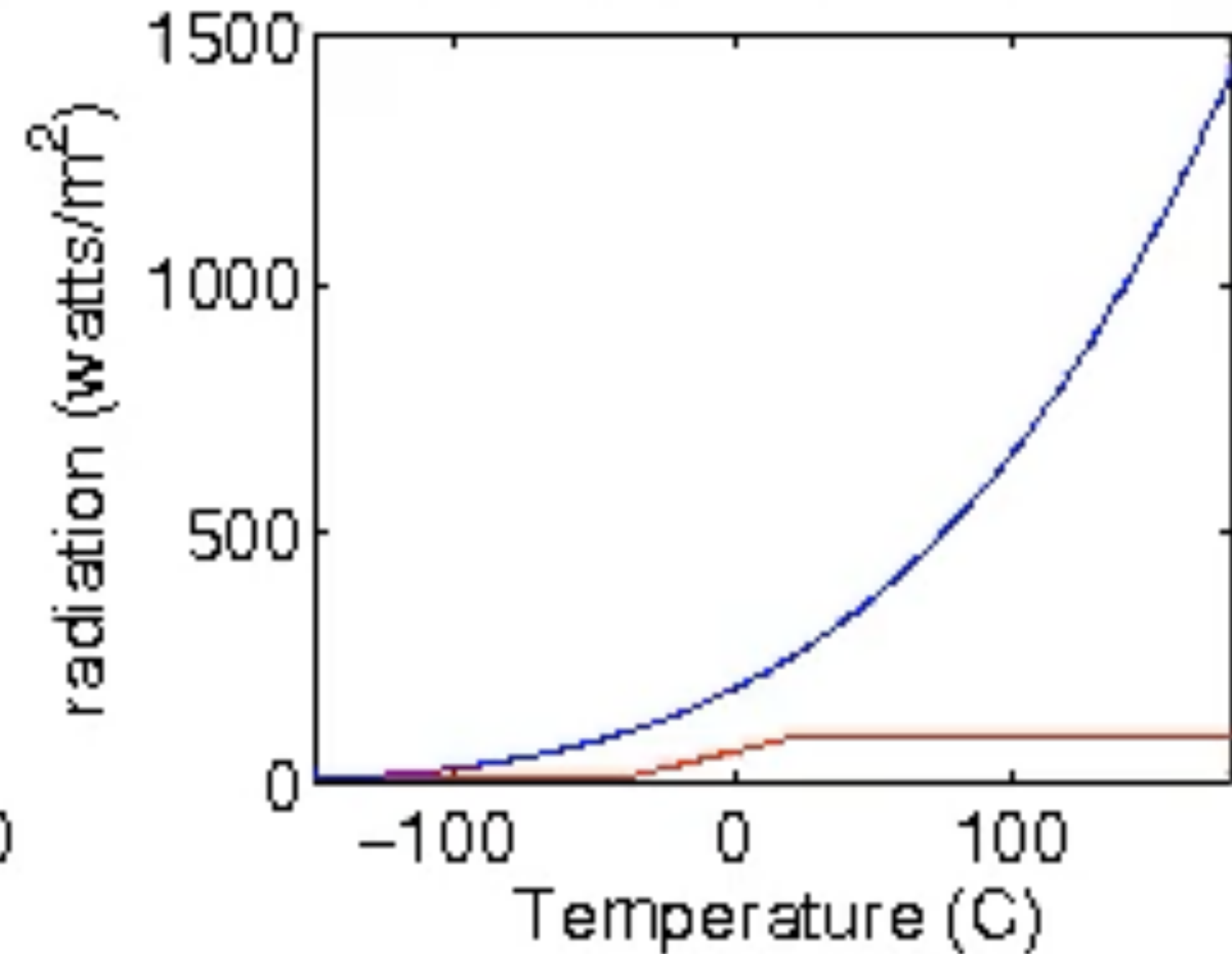


Snowball bifurcation results

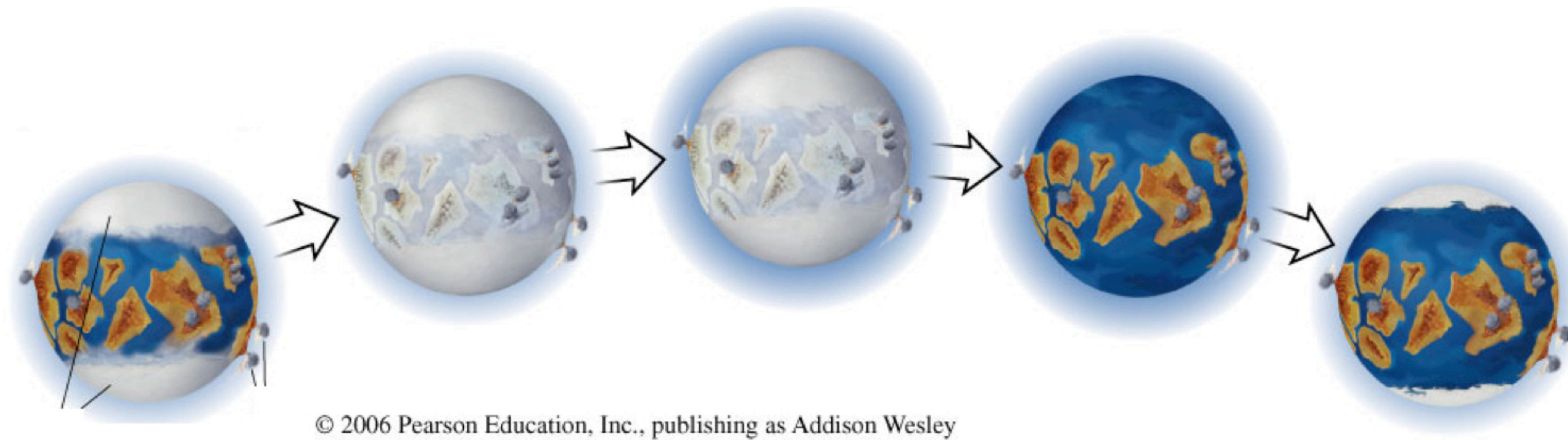
Bifurcation diagram (green=unstable)



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Snowball observations



Snowball observations

Late Proterozoic Low-Latitude Global Glaciation: the Snowball Earth

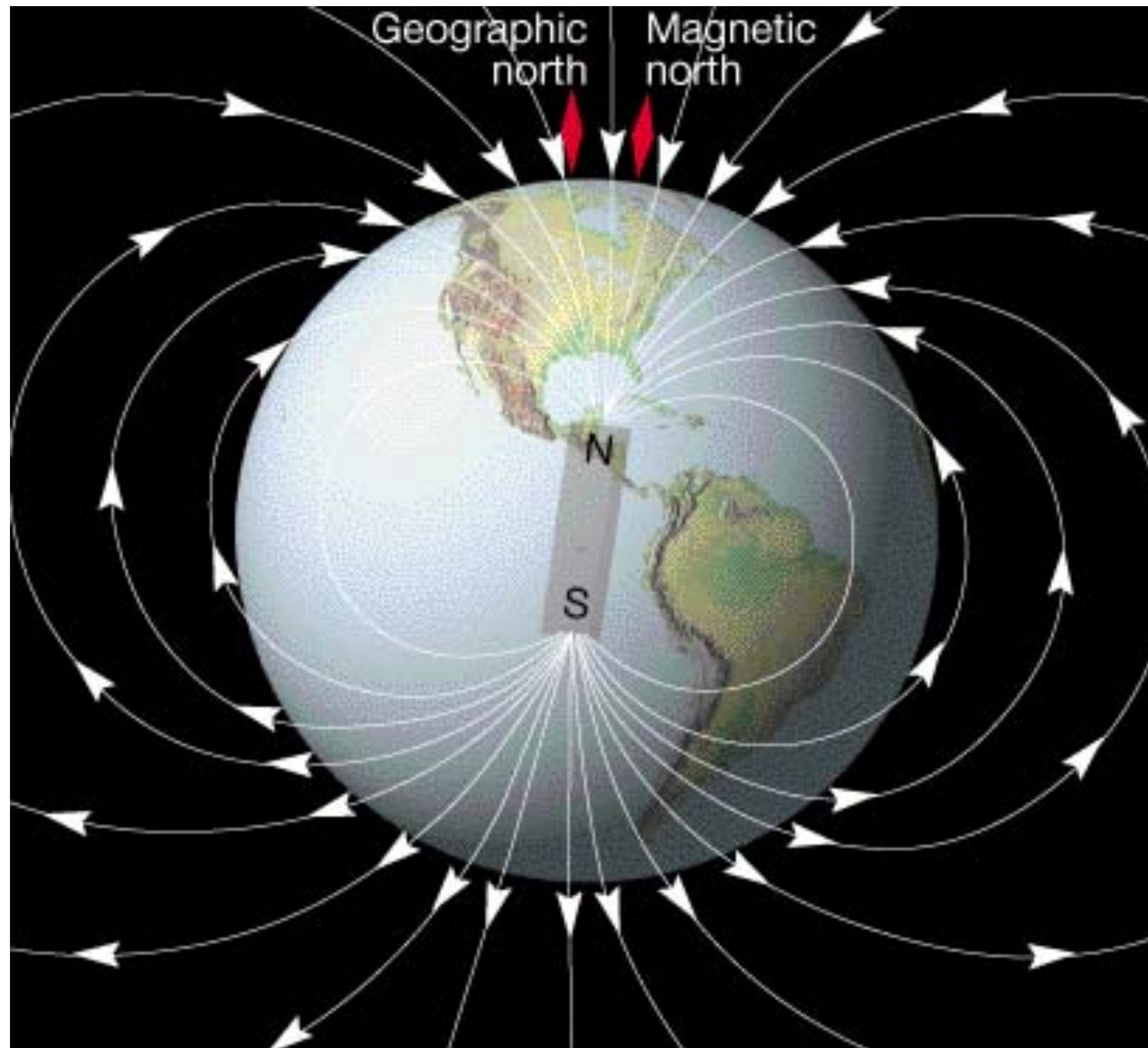
JOSEPH L. KIRSCHVINK

- Neoproterozoic, 1000–542 Myr
- Two or more major glaciations, some probably global
- Sun ~7% weaker [Kirschvink, 1992]
- Dropstones, paleomagnetism



Dropstones in Namibia

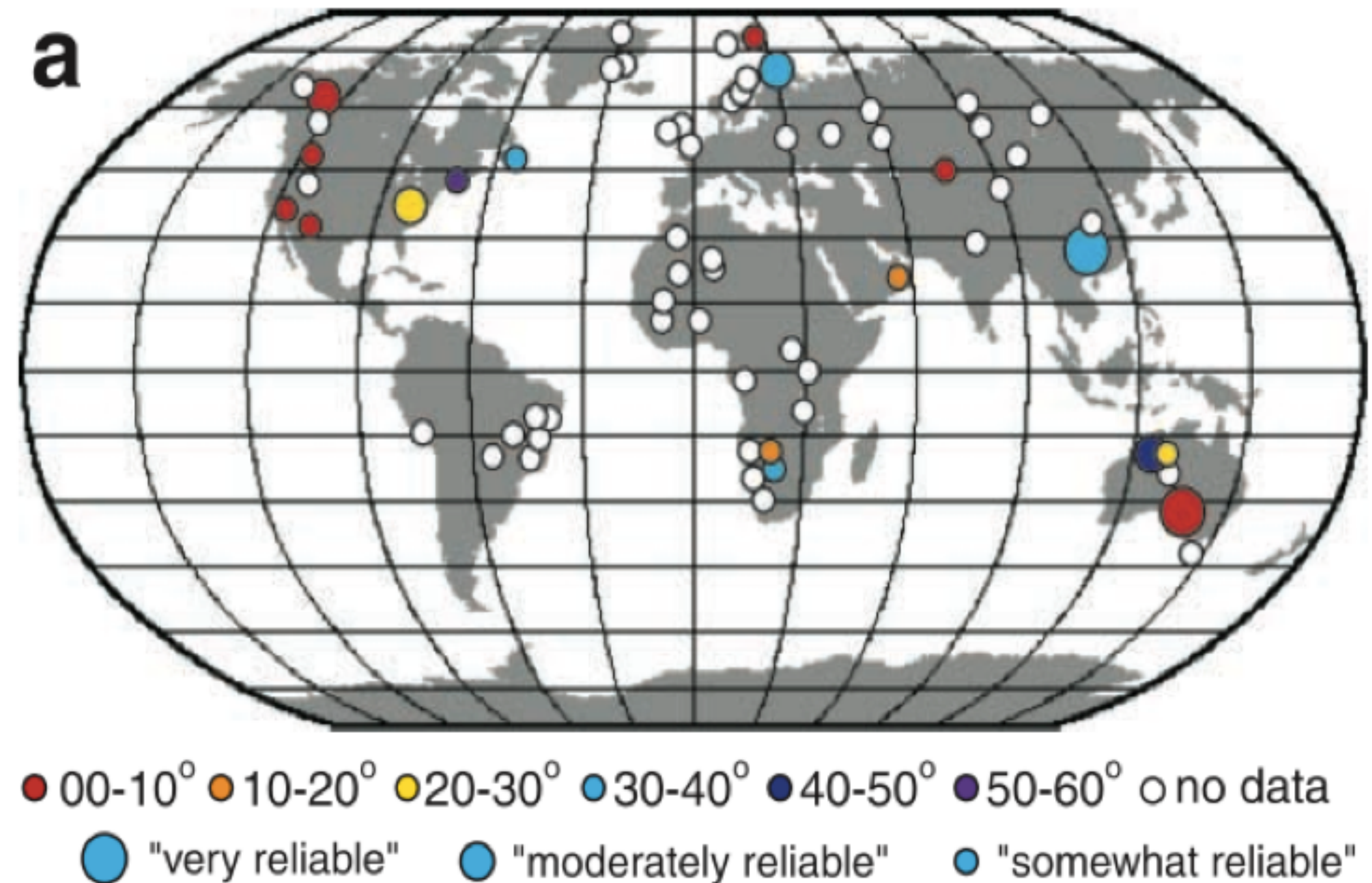
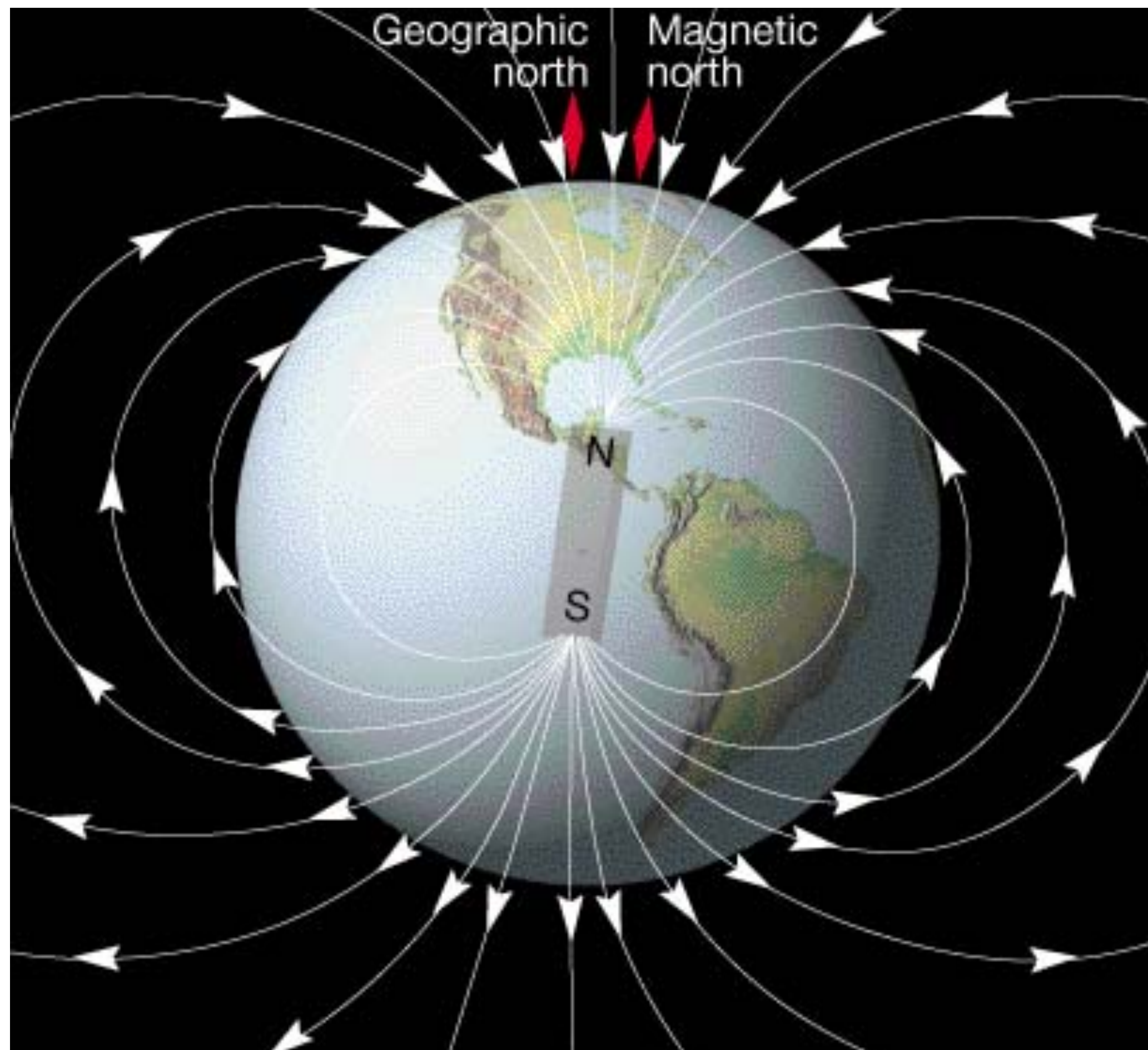
Paleo-latitudes from magnetic measurements



<http://www.viewzone.com/magnetic.weather.html>

Paleo-latitudes from magnetic measurements

Glacial deposits at low paleo-latitude



http://www.snowballearth.org/images/figure_1.gif

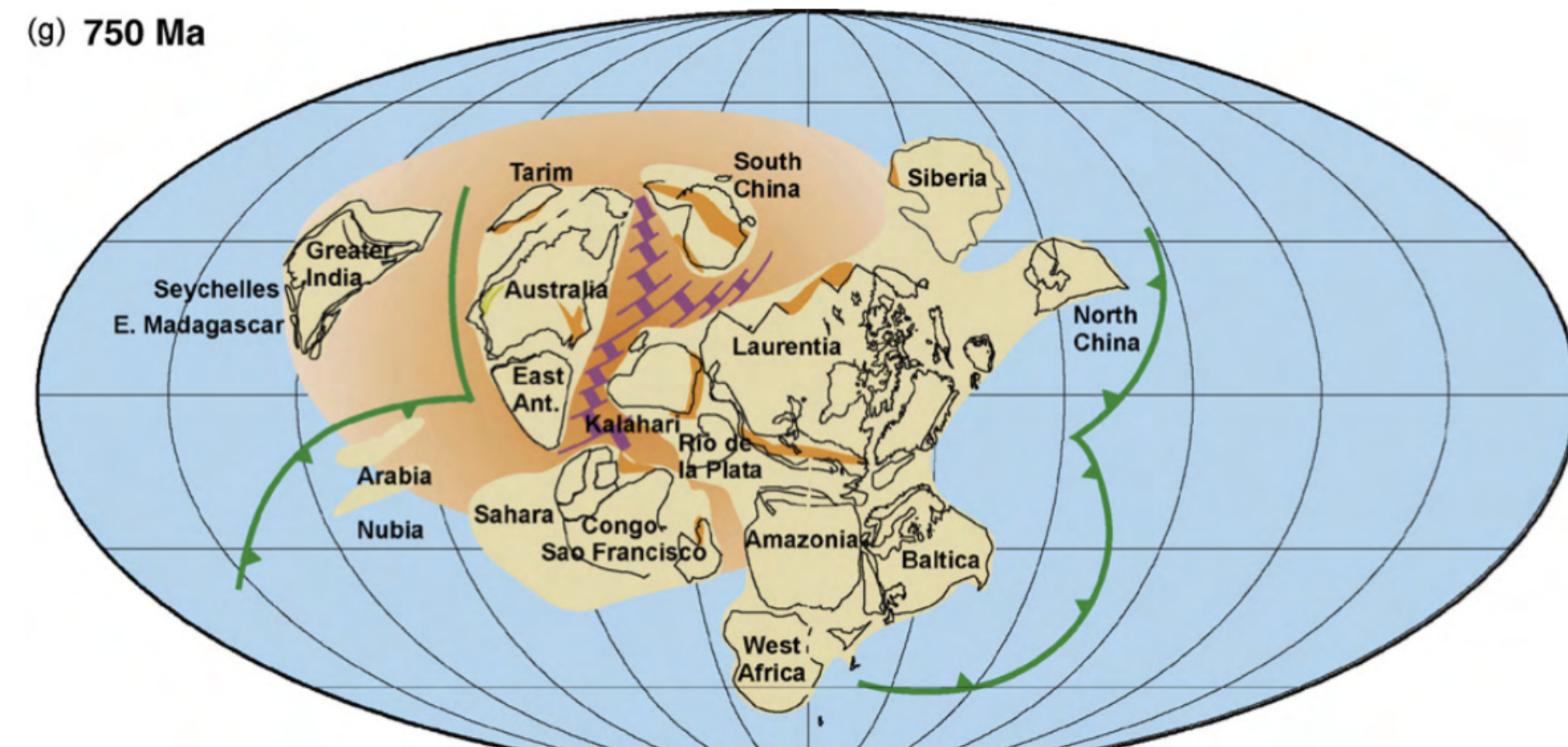
<http://www.viewzone.com/magnetic.weather.html>

More snowball observations

<http://www.snowballearth.org/slides/Ch3-5.jpg>



[Lee et al 2008]



Low-latitude continents

Dropstone in **Banded Iron Formations**
 (→ anoxic Ocean, → complete ice cover)

Snowball termination

➤ Volcanoes keep emitting CO₂



https://images.csmonitor.com/csm/2016/03/973176_1_volcano_standard.jpg?alias=standard_900x600

Snowball termination

- Volcanoes keep emitting CO_2
- Natural CO_2 sink due to silicate weathering deactivated: no rain, no exposed rocks



https://images.csmonitor.com/csm/2016/03/973176_1_volcano_standard.jpg?alias=standard_900x600

Snowball termination

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- An important role for the greenhouse effect of clouds (Abbot)



https://images.csmonitor.com/csm/2016/03/973176_1_volcano_standard.jpg?alias=standard_900x600

Why paleo letter

~/tex/Presentations/Misc/why-paleo-...

notes

saddle node bifurcation

2 saddle nodes & hysteresis

Energy balance: black body

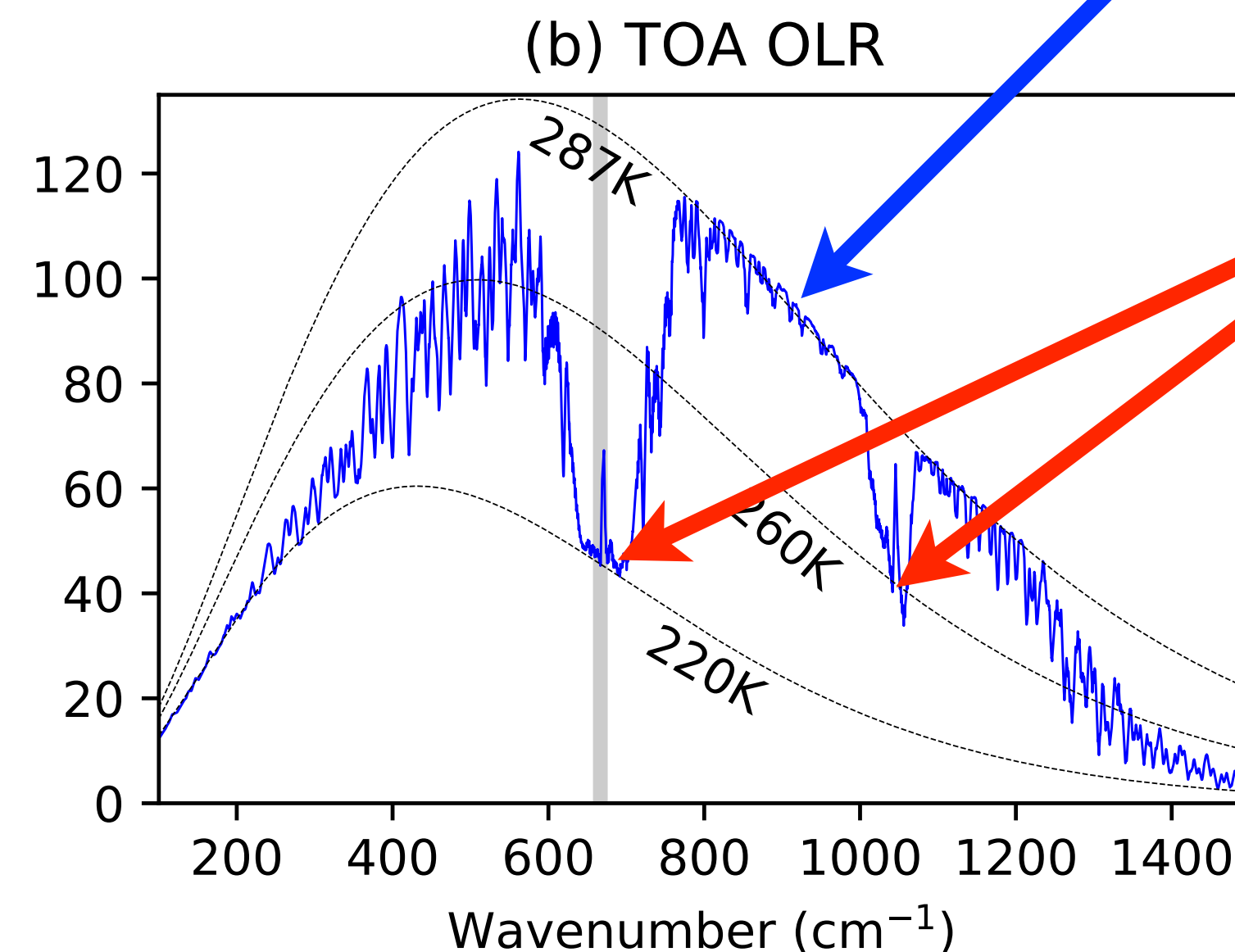
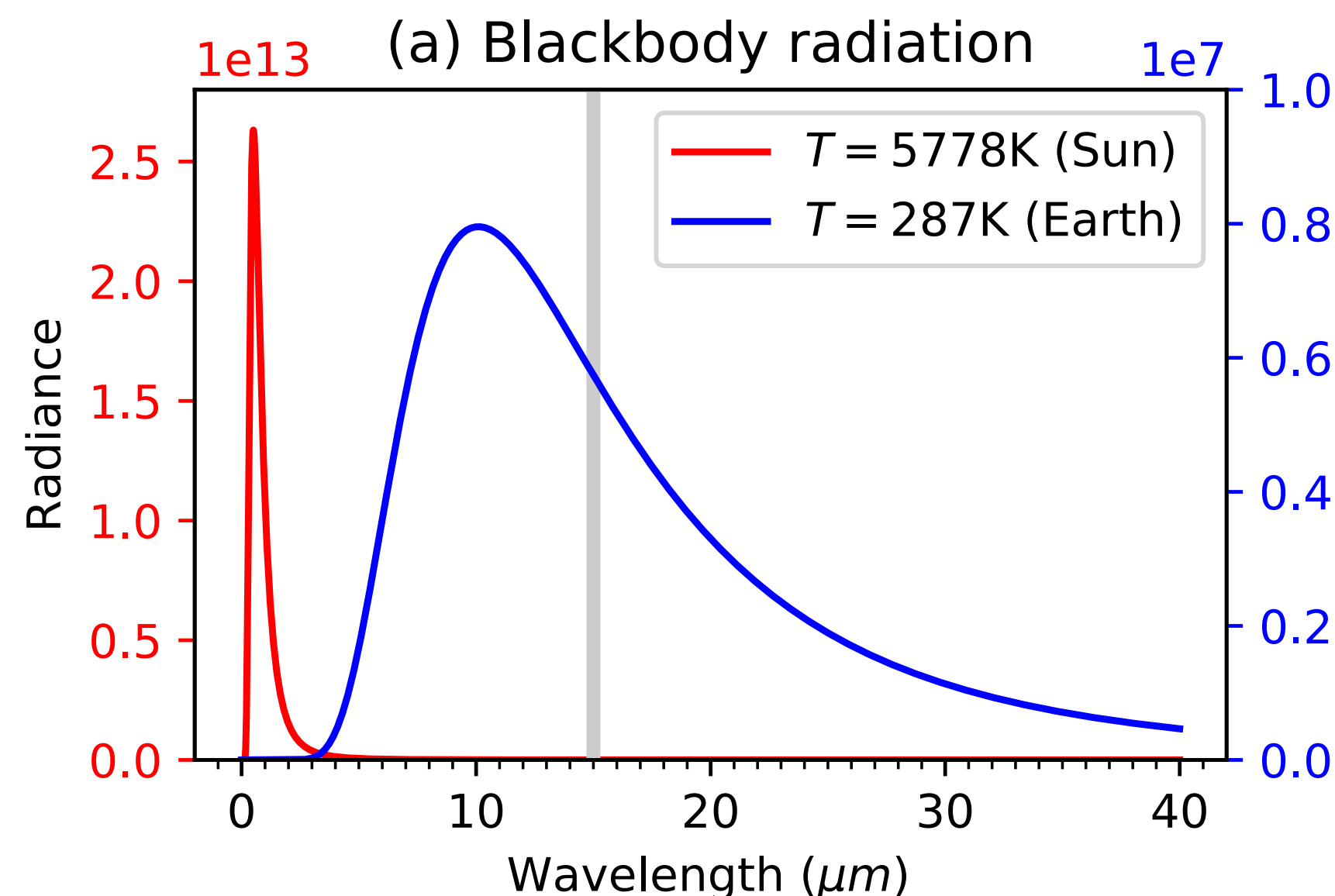
Planck's law of black-body radiation:

$$B(\lambda, T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda k_B T}} - 1}$$

$B(\lambda)d\lambda$ is the energy per area/ time/ angle emitted **between wavelengths λ & $\lambda+d\lambda$** ;
T=temperature; **h=Planck's const**; **c=speed of light**; **k=Boltzmann's const**.

Total emitted radiation per area/ time: σT^4

Stefan–Boltzmann constant: $\sigma = 5.670367 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-4}$



emitted by surface

emitted from high elevations

Energy balance: Albedo, greenhouse

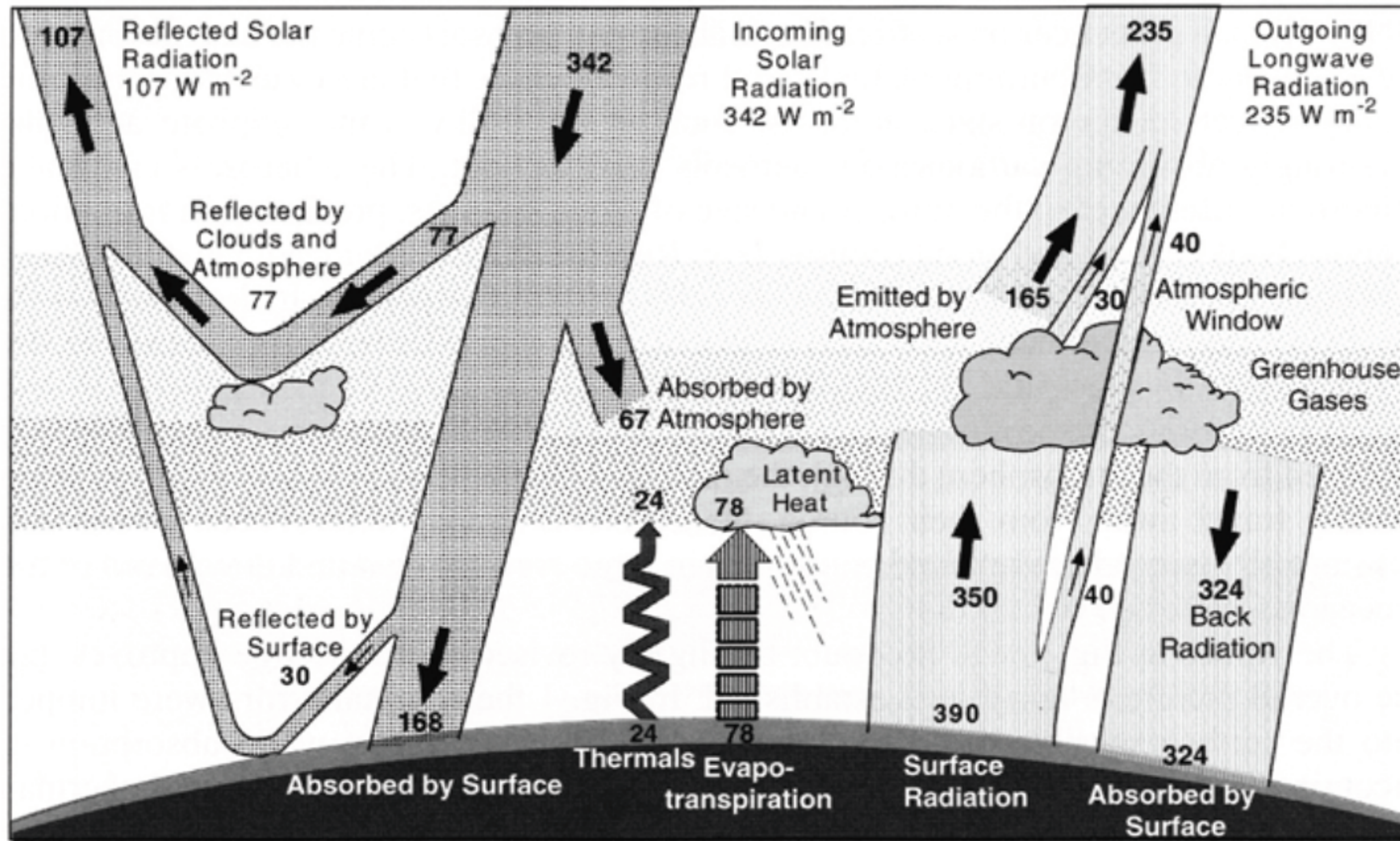


FIGURE 9.4. Earth's energy balance (from Trenberth, K.E., and D.P. Stepaniak, 2004: The flow of energy through the Earth's climate system. **Q.J.R.Meteorol.Soc.**, **130**, 2677-2701).

notes

2-level greenhouse model

lapse rate, emission level, & the greenhouse effect

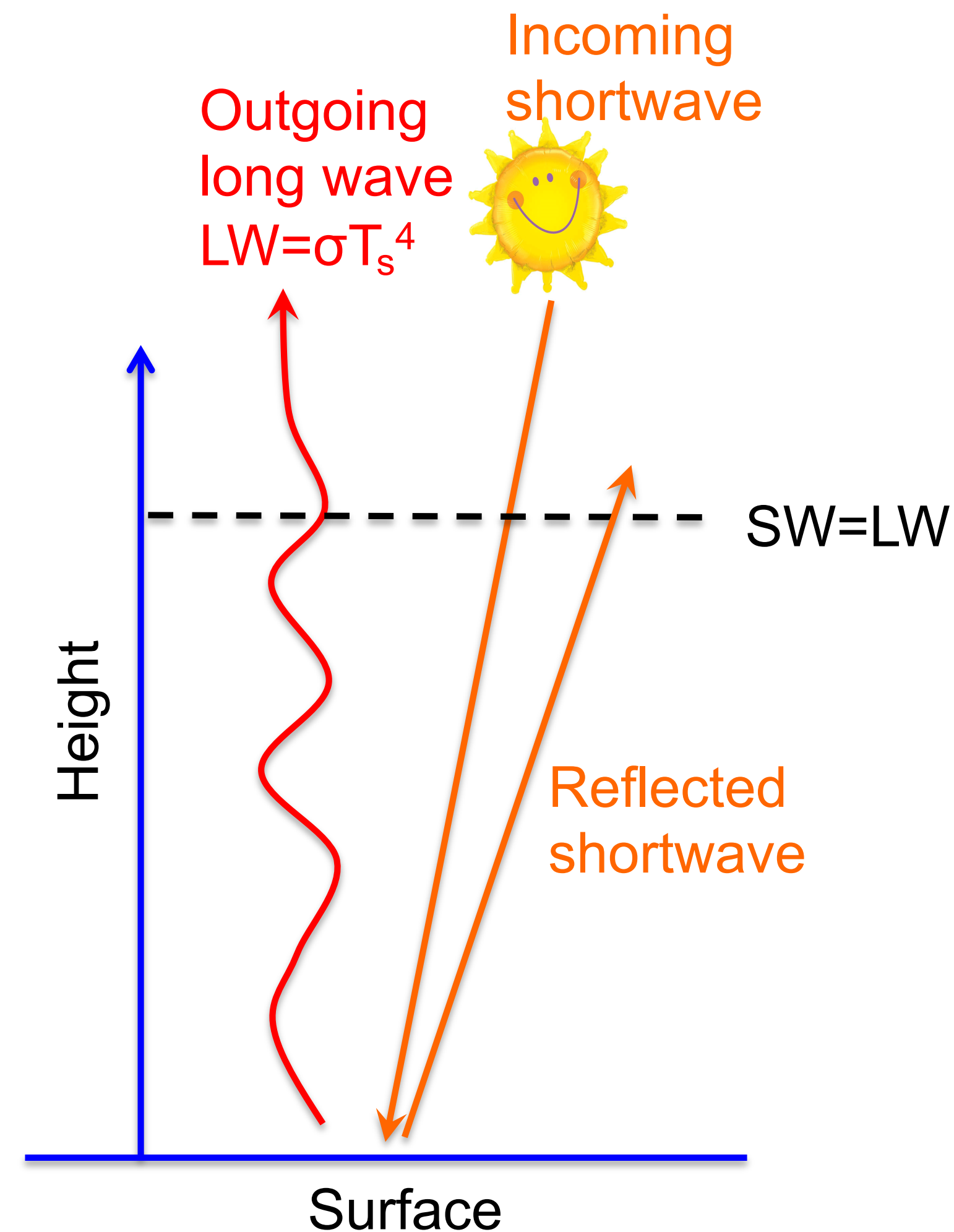
(Use the next 3 slides)

Energy balance of the Earth

Step 1: no atmosphere!!

- Energy conservation: incoming **SW** radiation to Earth = outgoing **LW** radiation to space
- Incoming **SW** = $\frac{S_o}{4}(1 - \alpha)$
- α = albedo = proportion SW reflected
- Outgoing **LW** = σT^4
- Set incoming = outgoing ➡ solve for T :

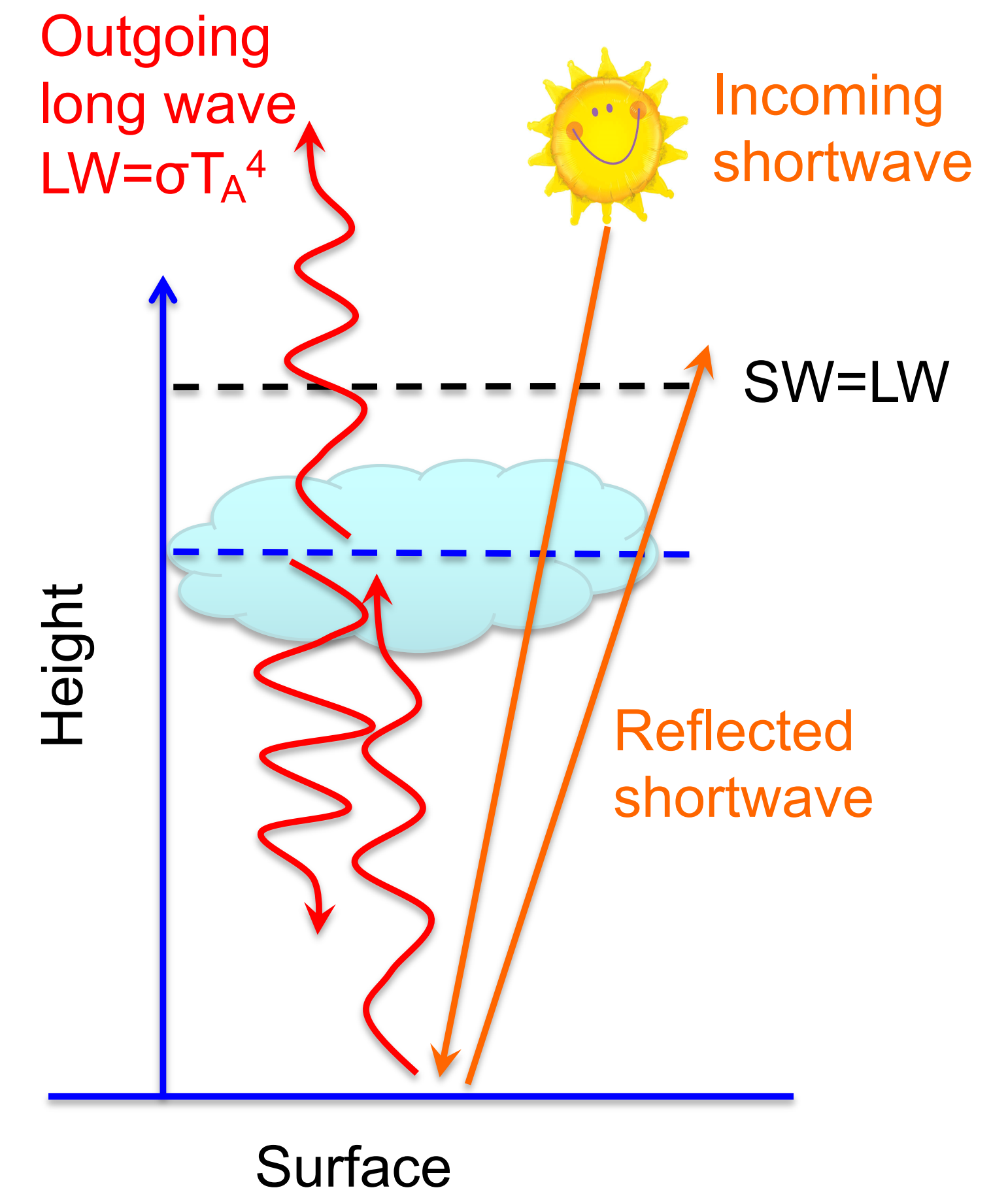
$$T = \left(\frac{(S_o/4)(1 - \alpha)}{\sigma} \right)^{1/4} = 255\text{K} = -18\text{C} \equiv T_0$$



The Greenhouse Effect

Step 2: add a 1-layer atmosphere

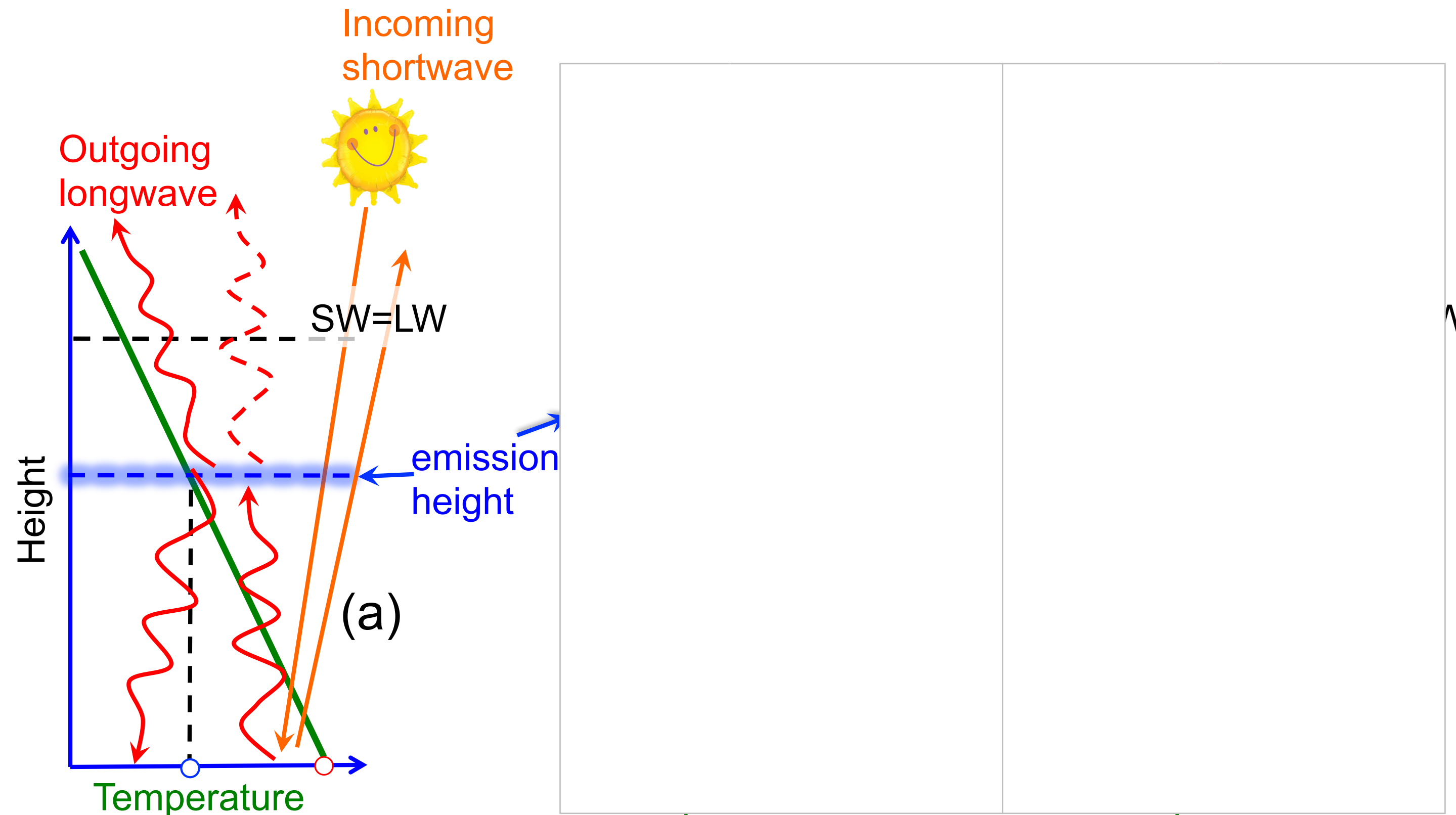
- Add an atmospheric layer (because gases in the real atmosphere absorb radiation): transparent to SW, absorbs/emits LW
- LW radiation emitted from surface is “trapped” (absorbed and re-emitted) by atmosphere
- Two unknowns: surface temperature T and (mid) atmospheric temperature T_a . Two equations (energy balance at surface, and at mid-atmosphere)
- Do the calculations (see notes) and result: surface temperature increases!



- This is the “greenhouse effect”
$$T = \left(\frac{(S_0/4)(1 - \alpha)}{\sigma(1 - \varepsilon/2)} \right)^{1/4} = T_0(1 - \varepsilon/2)^{-1/4} = 284\text{K} = 13^\circ\text{C}$$

The Greenhouse Effect

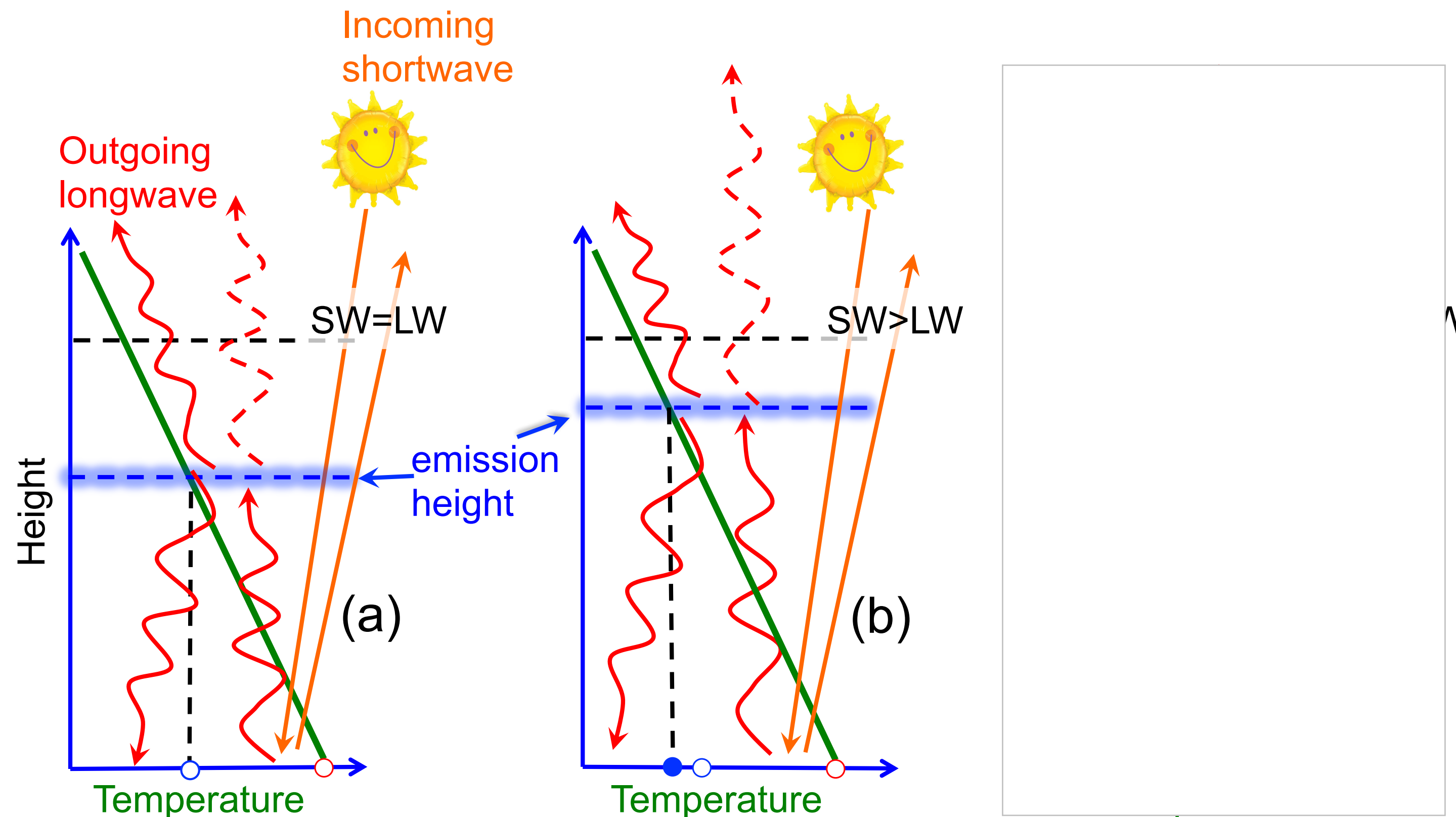
Step 3: add a continuous atmospheric temperature profile



- Level of last absorption: where most of the radiation emitted upward escapes to space, without getting absorbed again
- Increasing greenhouse gas \rightarrow raising level of last absorption \rightarrow Earth radiates from a colder temperature \rightarrow Energy balance is broken: $LW < SW \rightarrow$ temperature must adjust

The Greenhouse Effect

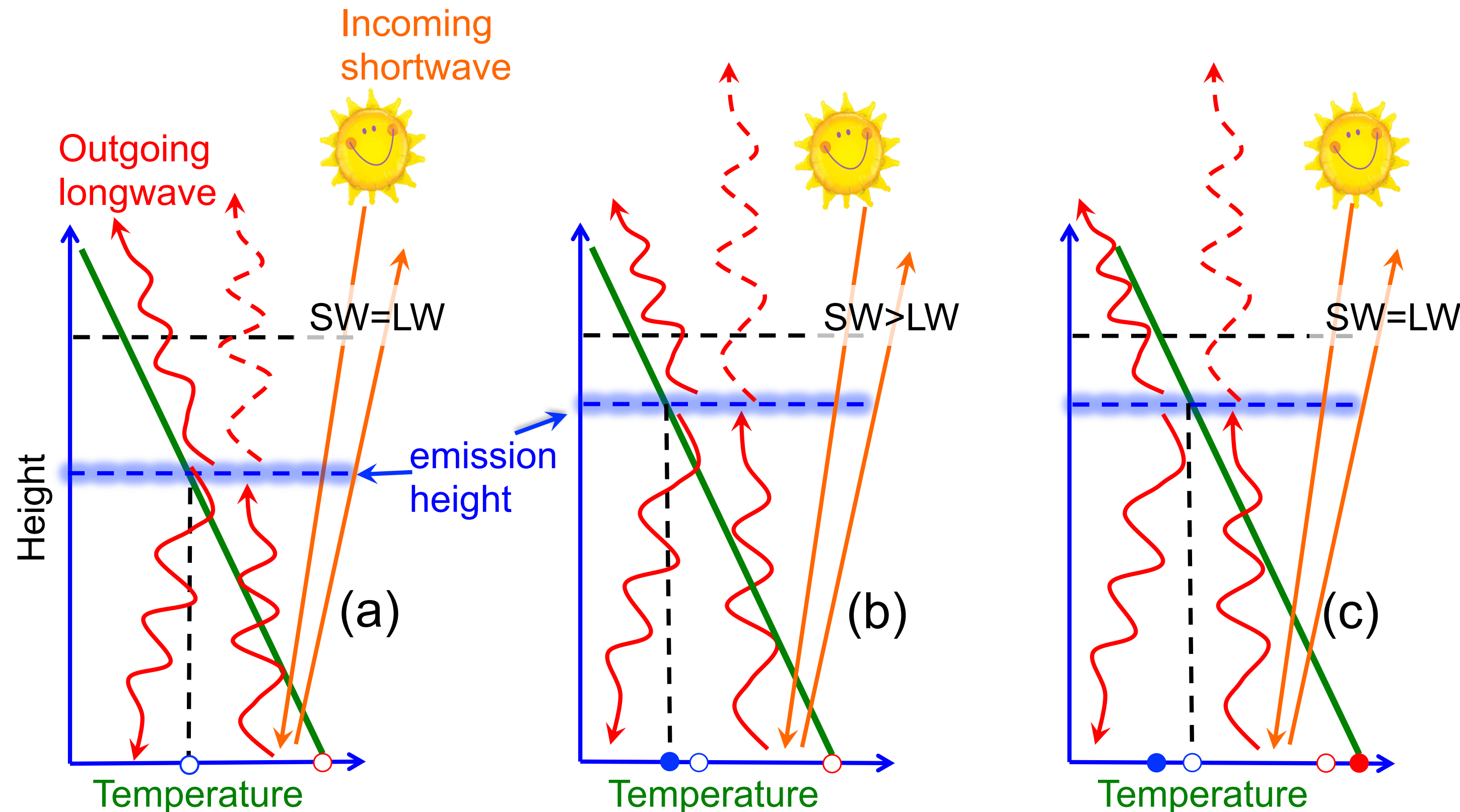
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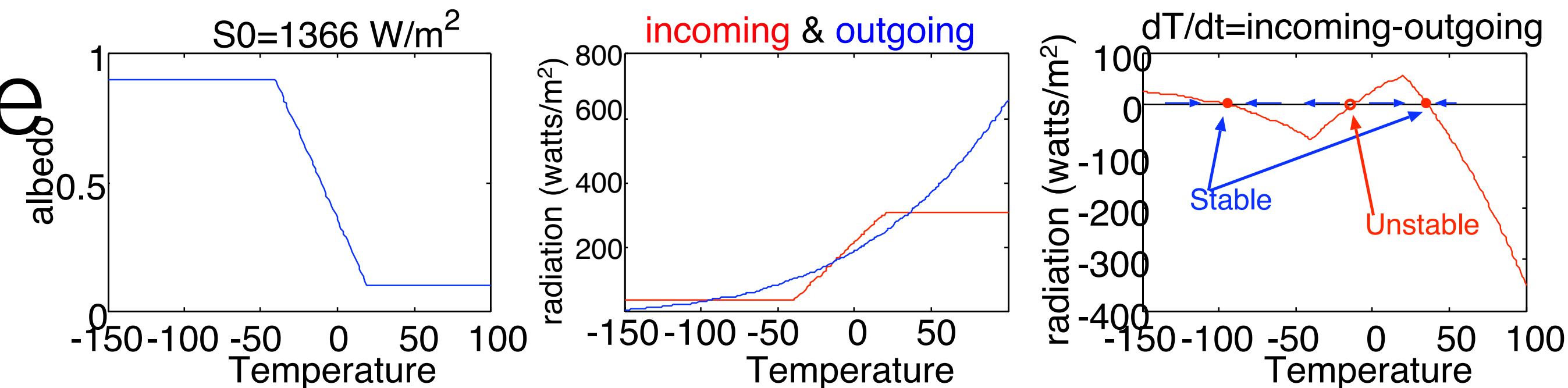
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in-class workshop

Calculate the change in emission height required to compensate for an increase in radiative forcing of 4 W/m^2

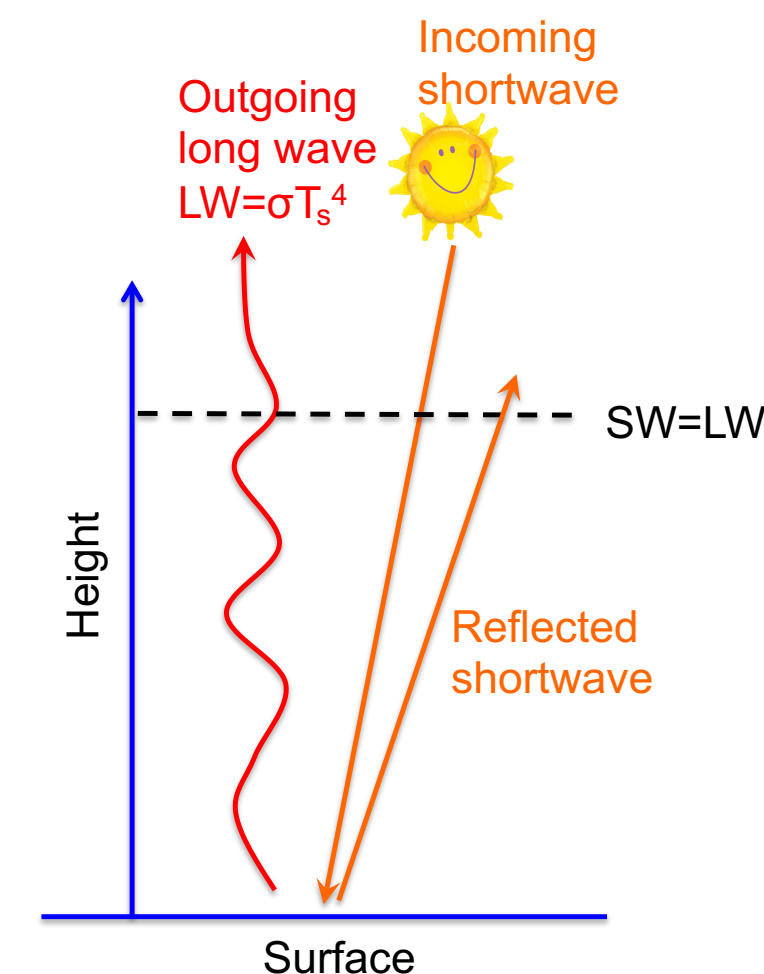
Energy balance and Greenhouse: Summary

1. Energy balance of Earth, the Snowball bifurcation

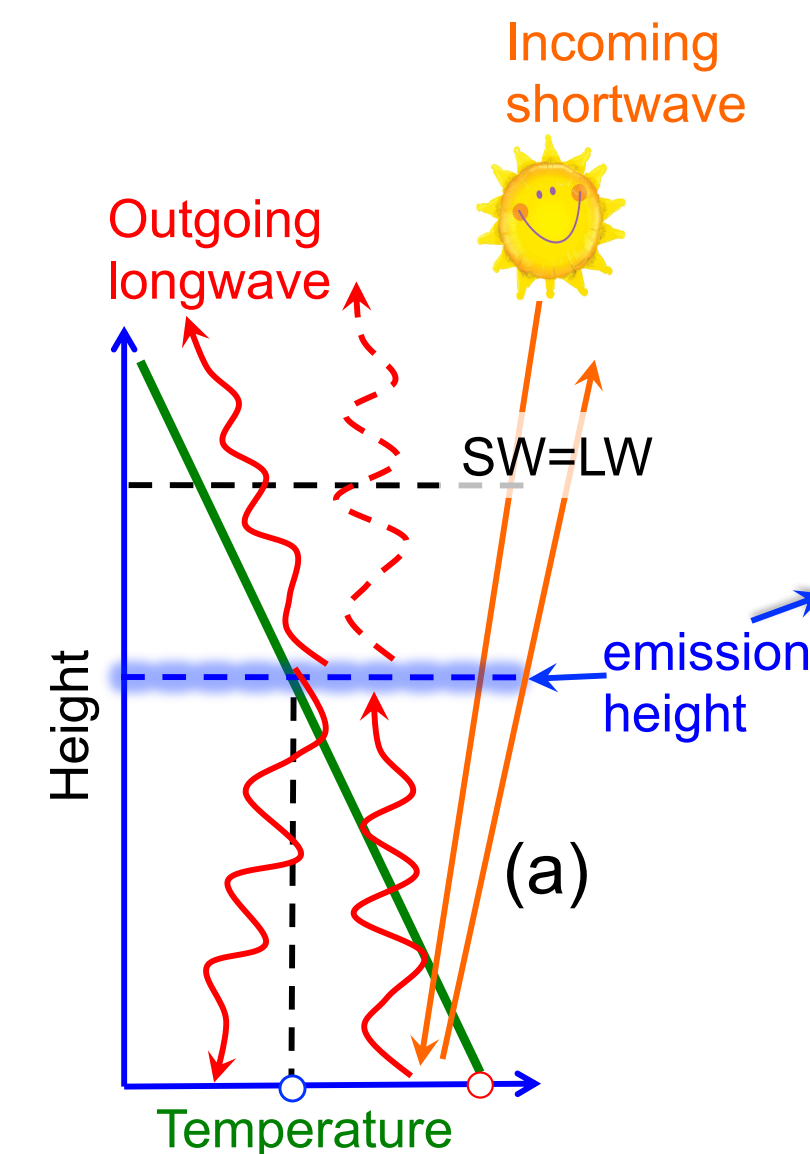


2. The greenhouse effect:

A. Two-layer model of the natural greenhouse effect



B. Lapse rate, emission height, & anthropogenic greenhouse



The End