

APRIL 3, 2006

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# SPECIAL REPORT GLOBAL WARMING

# TIME

## BE WORRIED. BE **VERY** WORRIED.

Climate change isn't some vague future problem—it's already damaging the planet at an alarming pace. Here's how it affects you, your kids and their kids as well

- EARTH AT THE **TIPPING POINT**
- HOW IT **THREATENS YOUR HEALTH**
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- THE **CLIMATE CRUSADERS**



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### THE BRIDGE TRAGEDY • MURDOCH'S WAR PLAN

# Newsweek

August 13, 2007 • \$4.99

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## Global Warming Is A Hoax.\*

\* Or so claim well-funded naysayers who still reject the overwhelming evidence of climate change. Inside the denial machine. By Sharon Begley

PHOTOGRAPH BY STEVE GRANITZ

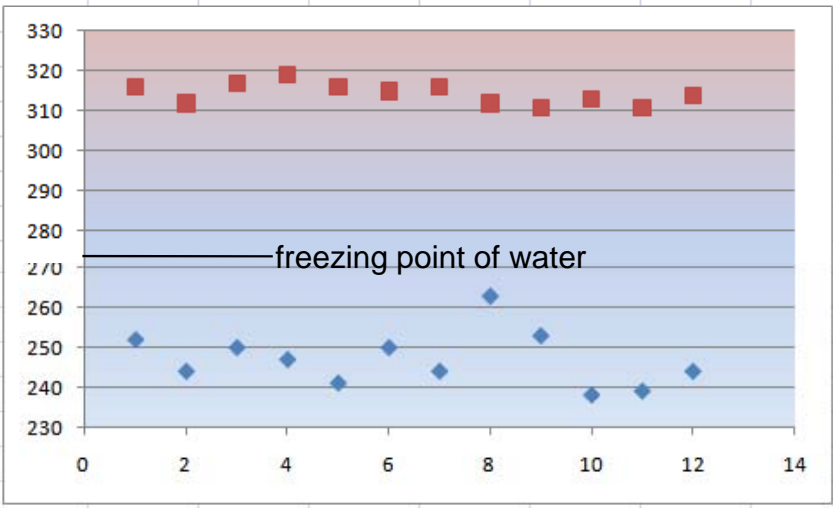
NASA image of the Sun

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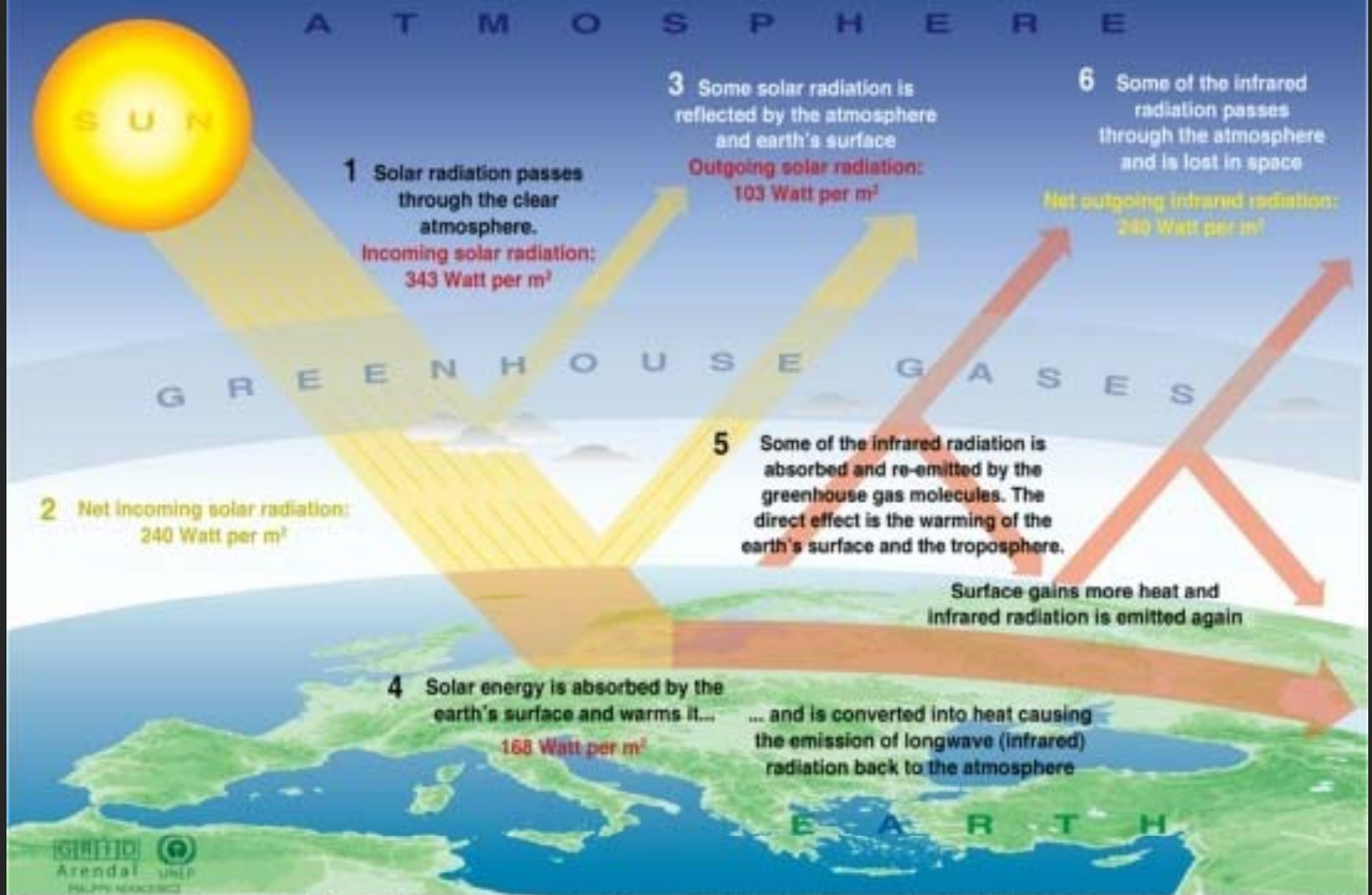
B15 =AVERAGE(B2:B13)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1		coldest	hottest											
2	1	252	316											
3	2	244	312											
4	3	250	317											
5	4	247	319											
6	5	241	316											
7	6	250	315											
8	7	244	316											
9	8	263	312											
10	9	253	311											
11	10	238	313											
12	11	239	311											
13	12	244	314											

247.08	314.33
7.03	2.57

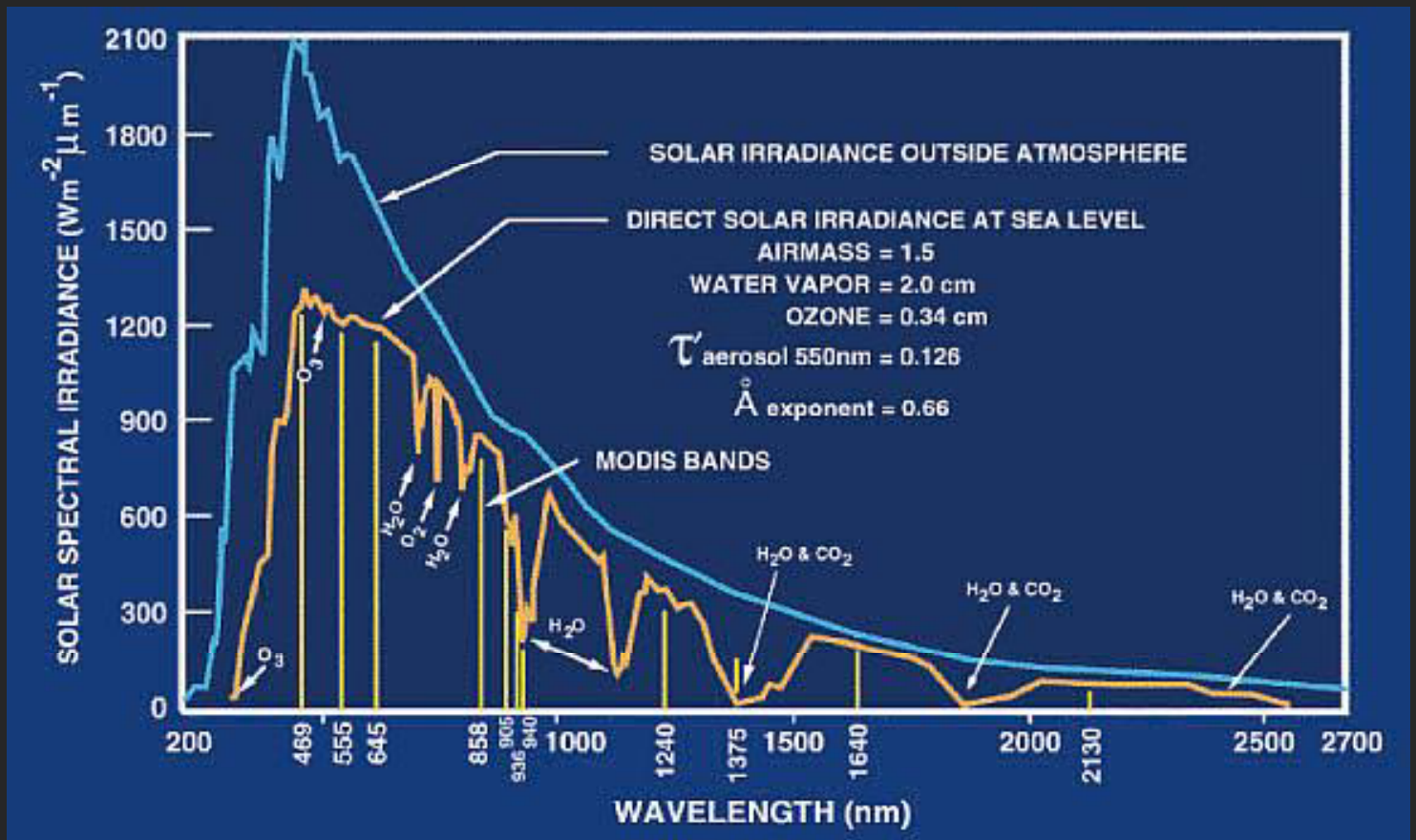


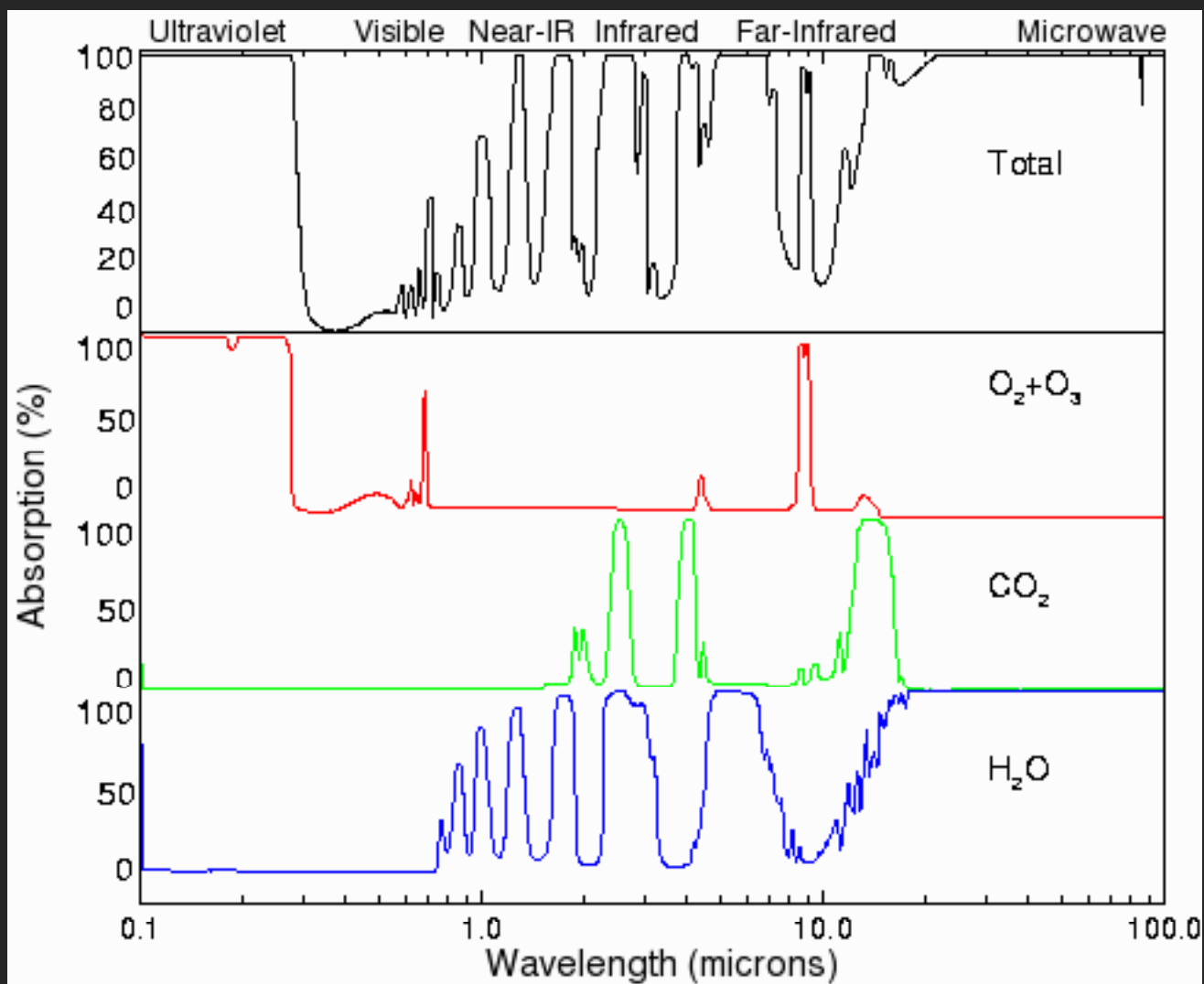
# The Greenhouse effect



Sources: Okanagan university college in Canada, Department of geography, University of Oxford, school of geography; United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington; Climate change 1995, The science of climate change, contribution of working group 1 to the second assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change, UNEP and WMO, Cambridge university press, 1996.

# Absorption of incoming sunlight





article discussion edit this page history

# Infrared

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For other uses, see [Infrared \(disambiguation\)](#).*

**Infrared (IR)** radiation is **electromagnetic radiation** whose **wavelength** is longer than that of **visible light** (400–700 nm), but shorter than that of **terahertz radiation** (100 μm – 1 mm) and **microwaves**. Infrared radiation spans more than three **orders of magnitude** (roughly 700 nm to 300 μm).<sup>[1]</sup>

Direct sunlight has a luminous efficacy of about 93 **lumens** per watt of radiant flux, which includes infrared (47% share of the **spectrum**), visible (46%), and **ultra-violet** (only 6%) light. Bright sunlight provides **luminance** of approximately 100,000 **candela** per square meter at the Earth's surface.

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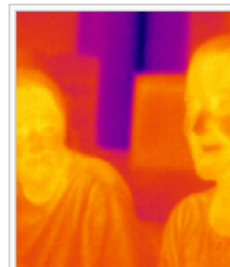


Image of two human bodies ("thermal" light (false-color))

Search

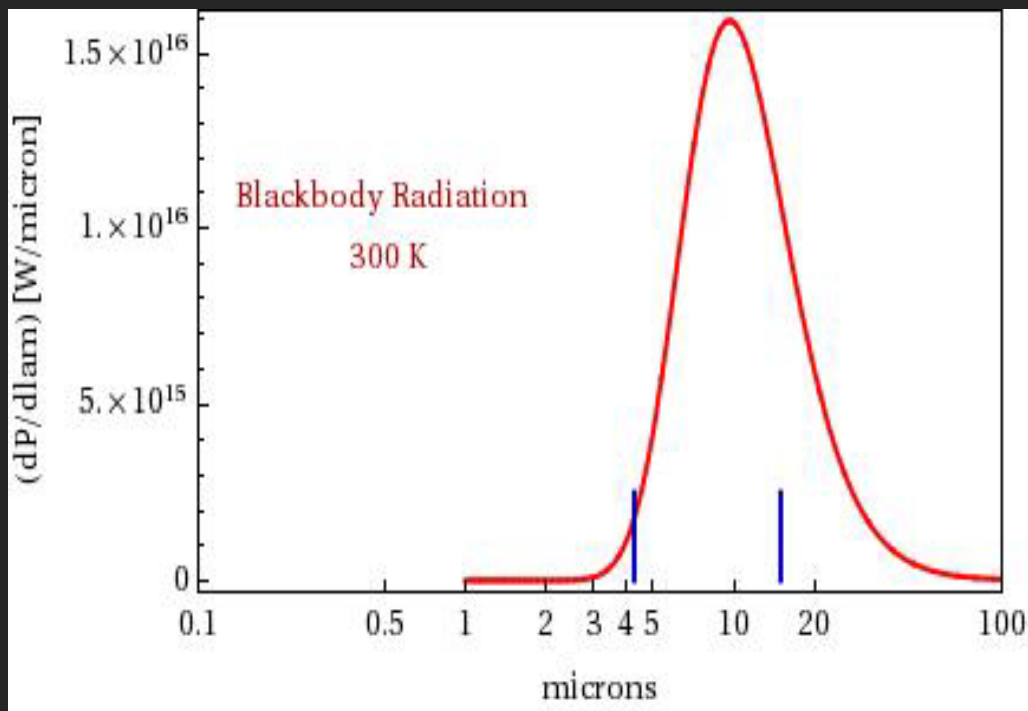
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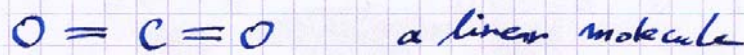
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## Outgoing IR radiation from the surface of the Earth



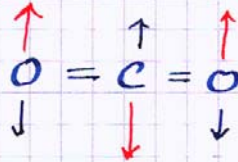
$\text{CO}_2$  absorption lines:  
4.26 microns = antisymmetric stretch  
14.99 microns = bending mode

# The vibrational states of a carbon dioxide molecule E4/1



## Modes of vibration

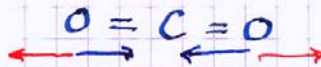
### (1) Bending mode



- $\frac{\nu}{c} = 667 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- $\Delta E = \hbar\omega = \frac{h}{2\pi} 2\pi\nu = h\nu = hc \frac{\nu}{c} = 2\pi\hbar c \frac{\nu}{c}$
- $\Delta E = 2\pi \times 197 \text{ eV}\cdot\text{nm} \times \frac{667}{10^7 \text{ nm}} = 0.0826 \text{ eV}$
- The electric dipole moment is not 0  
 $\Rightarrow$  there are strong electromagnetic transitions between the vibrational states.

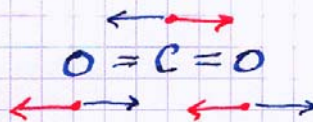
i.e. emission or absorption of photons

### (2) Symmetric stretch



- $\frac{\nu}{c} = 1388 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- $\Delta E = \hbar\omega = 0.172 \text{ eV}$
- The electric dipole moment is 0, so there are only weak electromagnetic transitions between vibrational states; not active in the atmosphere.

### (3) Antisymmetric stretch



- $\frac{\nu}{c} = 2349 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- $\Delta E = \hbar\omega = 0.291 \text{ eV}$
- The electric dipole moment  $\neq 0$ , so there will be strong electromagnetic transitions between these vibrational states.



## CO2 vibrations

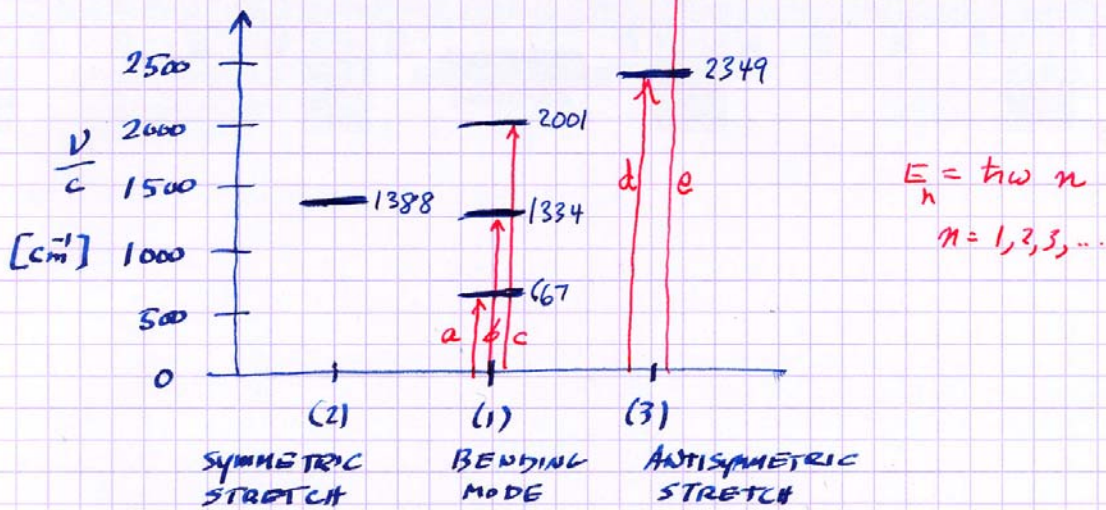
Bending Mode :  $h\nu = 0.0826 \text{ eV}$   
 $\lambda_{\gamma} = 14.99 \text{ microns}$



Asymmetric Stretch :  $h\nu = 0.291 \text{ eV}$   
 $\lambda_{\gamma} = 4.26 \text{ microns}$



## Energy level diagram for vibrational states E4/2



Absorption of I.R. photons by  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere

$$E_\gamma = \Delta E = h\nu (n_2 - n_1) = h\nu n_2$$

$$(a) \quad E_\gamma = 0.0826 \text{ eV} \quad \lambda_\gamma = \frac{hc}{E_\gamma} = \frac{c}{\nu} = 14.99 \times 10^3 \text{ nm}$$

$$(b) \quad E_\gamma = 0.165 \text{ eV} \quad \lambda_\gamma = 7.50 \times 10^3 \text{ nm}$$

$$(c) \quad E_\gamma = 0.248 \text{ eV} \quad \lambda_\gamma = 5.00 \times 10^3 \text{ nm}$$

$$(d) \quad E_\gamma = 0.291 \text{ eV} \quad \lambda_\gamma = 4.26 \times 10^3 \text{ nm}$$

$$(e) \quad E_\gamma = 0.582 \text{ eV} \quad \lambda_\gamma = 2.13 \times 10^3 \text{ nm}$$

$$\underline{10^3 \text{ nm} = 1 \text{ micron}}$$

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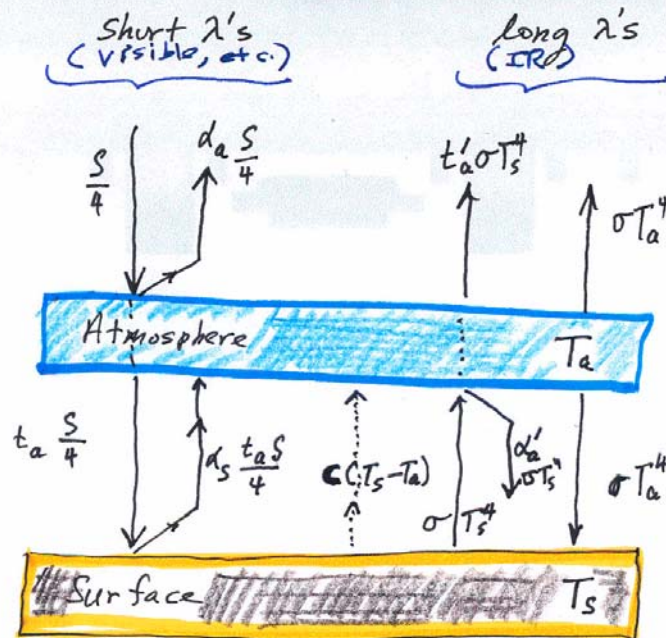
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Energy Flux Diagram

"first order terms"

$t_a, t'_a$  = transmission coefficients

$\alpha_a, \alpha_s, \alpha'_a$  = albedo's = reflection coefficient

$c$ : convection coefficient

• Energy Balance for the Atmosphere ...

$$\text{flux in} = \frac{S}{4} + \alpha_s t_a \frac{S}{4} + c(T_s - T_a) + \sigma T_s^4$$

$$\text{flux out} = \alpha_a \frac{S}{4} + t_a \frac{S}{4} + \alpha'_a \sigma T_s^4 + t'_a \sigma T_s^4 + 2\sigma T_a^4$$

**(Read about this model in Boeker & Grondelle)**

$$= [1 - \alpha_a - t_a(1 - \alpha_s)] \frac{S}{4} + c(T_s - T_a) + (1 - \alpha'_a - t'_a) \sigma T_s^4 - 2\sigma T_a^4$$

• Energy Balance for the Surface ...

$$\text{flux in} = t_a \frac{S}{4} + \alpha'_a \sigma T_s^4 + \sigma T_a^4$$

$$\text{flux out} = \alpha_s t_a \frac{S}{4} + c(T_s - T_a) + \sigma T_s^4$$

$$S_{in} - S_{out} = 0$$

$$= t_a(1 - \alpha_s) \frac{S}{4} - c(T_s - T_a) + \sigma T_a^4 - (1 - \alpha'_a) \sigma T_s^4$$

Eq. (3.1)

• Energy flux for the whole Earth (atmos. + surface)

Add equations (3.1) and (3.2)  $\Rightarrow$

$$0 = (1 - \alpha_a) \frac{S}{4} - t'_a \sigma T_s^4 - \sigma T_a^4 \quad (*)$$

Do you see why it makes sense?

### Dimensional Analysis of the Equations

Note  $\frac{S}{4} = \sigma T_0^4$  where  $T_0 = \left(\frac{S}{4\sigma}\right)^{1/4} = 278.8 \text{ K}$

Write  $T_a = GT_0$  and  $T_s = HT_0$

where  $G$  and  $H$  are pure numbers.

(\*)  $0 = (1 - \alpha_a) \frac{S}{4} - t_a' \sigma T_s^4 - \sigma T_a^4$   
 $0 = 1 - \alpha_a - t_a' H^4 - G^4$  (dimensionless)  
 $G = \left\{ 1 - \alpha_a - t_a' H^4 \right\}^{1/4}$  (A)

Eq. (3.1) and (\*)

$$0 = t_a(1 - \alpha_s) \frac{S}{4} - c(T_s - T_a) - (1 - \alpha_a') \sigma T_s^4$$
$$+ (1 - \alpha_a) \frac{S}{4} - t_a' \sigma T_s^4 \quad \leftarrow \left[ \text{Heat is } \sigma T_a^4 \right]$$

*by (\*)*

$$0 = \left[ t_a(1 - \alpha_s) + 1 - \alpha_a \right] T_0^4 - \frac{cT_0}{\sigma} (H - G) - (1 - \alpha_a' + t_a') H^4 T_0^4$$

---

Define  $\frac{cT_0}{\sigma} = \gamma T_0^4$  i.e.,  $\gamma = \frac{c}{\sigma T_0^3}$

Dimension  $\gamma$  are  $\frac{\text{W/m}^2/\text{K}}{\text{W/m}^2/\text{K}^4 \cdot \text{K}^3} = 1$

---

$$0 = \left[ t_a(1 - \alpha_s) + 1 - \alpha_a \right] + \gamma(G - H) - (1 - \alpha_a' + t_a') H^4$$

$$H = \left\{ \frac{\left[ t_a(1 - \alpha_s) + 1 - \alpha_a \right] + \gamma(G - H)}{1 - \alpha_a' + t_a'} \right\}^{1/4} \quad \text{(B)}$$

Solve (A) and (B) by iteration using a computer.

Given the parameter values ( $\alpha_a, t_a; \alpha_s', \alpha_a', t_a'; \gamma$ )

Calculate  $T_{\text{atmos.}} = GT_0$  and  $T_{\text{surf.}} = HT_0$ .