

# Heating the Atmosphere

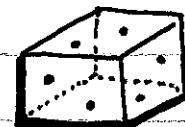
## I. Heat vs. Temp.

Heat = Total Energy in Molecules measured in Joules - Calories

Temp. = Average Kinetic energy of particles (Motion) measured in °C °F °K

## II. Two ways to change Temp.

1. Add / Remove heat energy



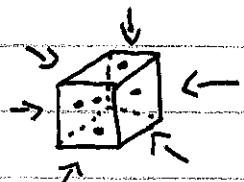
Radiant En.

flame - (W) Chem. En.

2. Reduce / Increase Volume.

wood - ( ) Stored En.

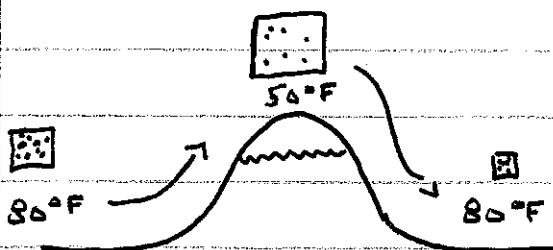
- Change in Pressure = change in Temp.



## III. Energy Transfer w/ PRESSURE CHANGE

↑ altitude = ↓ pressure = ↓ Temp.

Adiabatic Temp. Change: change in temp. due to Orographic Lifting.



## IV Energy Transfer from Heat

1. Conduction : Transfer of heat by direct contact

- Heat flows from high temp. matter to low temp.

- Insulator = does NOT conduct heat well

Good Conductors  $\longleftrightarrow$  Good Insulators

metals - glass - stone

wood - air - water

2. Convection : Transfer of heat by mass movement

Low Energy or circulation within substances

that act like Fluids.

Heat Rises Cool Matter Sinks

High Energy

3. Radiation : Transfer of heat in all directions

□ All objects emit radiant energy

□ radiant energy can travel through vacuum of space

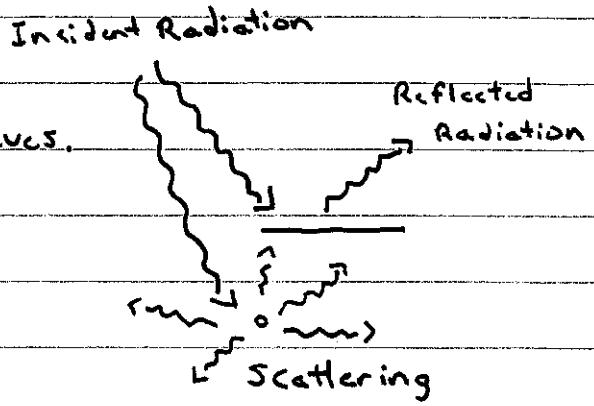
□ Hotter object radiate more energy per unit area

□ Objects that are good emitters are good absorbers

## V. SOLAR RADIATION (p.486)

- Reflection: electromagnetic waves bounce off objects
  - reflected radiation has same energy as incident radiation

- Scattering: electromagnetic waves break up into many weaker waves.



\* Half the radiation that makes it to Earth's surface is from scattered electromagnetic waves.

- Albedo: measure of reflectiveness
  - white objects have high albedo
  - dark objects have low albedo

□ Two Main Contributors to Earth's Albedo.

1. Polar Ice Caps
2. Clouds

## VI Greenhouse Effect

Warming of Earth's atmosphere due to absorption and re-radiation of electromagnetic heat energy.

- From gases in Earth's Atmosphere.

□ Two Main Greenhouse Gases

1.  $H_2O$

2.  $CO_2$