



Tananyag fejlesztés idegen nyelven

Prevention of the atmosphere

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Szociális Alap társfinanszírozásával valósul meg



Fundamentals in air radition properties

Lecture 8
Lessons 22-24



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Lesson 22

Basics in radiation studies (emission,
absorption). Radiation laws I. Planck's law
Wien's law



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Importance of radiation

- Radiation properties of the atmosphere and the concentration of traces together determine the behavior of the atmosphere.
- We mention two examples for it; the global warming and the stratospheric ozone concentration depletion. The higher anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission enhances the greenhouse effect causing the so called global warming (first). The freon breaks down the stratospheric ozone decreasing the sphere's filtering capacity. Low ozone concentration increases the UV rays (second).



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- At the very beginning it is worth to look inside to the Earth energy budget to assess the possible human impact. The total solar energy absorbed by the Earth-air system is 235 W m^{-2} . There is an internal influx at about 0.087 Wm^{-2} . The antropogen activity's contribution is much less, than the geothermic side, it is only 0.025 Wm^{-2} . But the above number contains the direct impact only. There is an indirect effect also, that exceeds the direct one. The size of antropogen warming from the industrial revolution until now reached the 2.5 Wm^{-2} ! It is not a negligible amount of energy, we should take it into account. And the reason: **the atmospheric pollution.**





Fundamentals to radiation transfer

Radiation has a special twofold nature; the particles (photons) and wave propagating at speed (c) of light in vacuum ($300\,000\text{ ms}^{-1}$). In most cases we characterize it with wavelength (μm or nm) or frequency (s^{-1}). The relationship between the basic variables is:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$$

Where ν is the frequency
 λ the wavelength





- The solar radiation contains few number of wavelengths. They comprise the so called electromagnetic spectrum.

The most important wavelength segments are:

γ-rays	$10^{-7} - 10^{-5} \mu\text{m}$
X-rays	$10^{-5} - 10^{-1} \mu\text{m}$
UV rays	$10^{-1} - 4 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{m}$
Light	$4 \times 10^{-1} - 7 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{m}$
Infrared	$3.5 \times 10^2 - 10^6 \mu\text{m}$
Radio waves	$10^6 - 10^9 \mu\text{m}$

The solar radiation has a wide range spectrum (from $10^{-7} \mu\text{m}$ up to $10^9 \mu\text{m}$).



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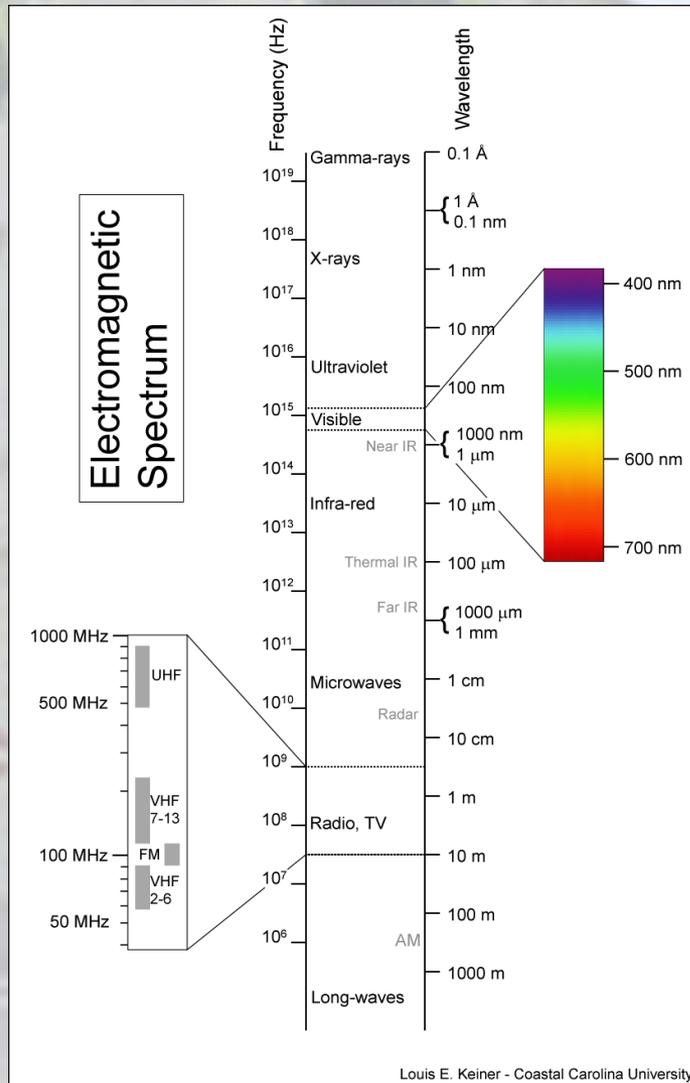


Fig. 63 Electromagnetic spectrum of the Sun with light spectra

<http://scipp.ucsc.edu/~haber/archives/physics5B08/Electromagnetic-Spectrum-3.png>



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Energy transition inside a molecule

Energy levels are discrete sequences. Let has a sample molecule with starting energy level of E_1

Emission of this molecule corresponds to transition from E_1 level to a lower energy level of E_2 :

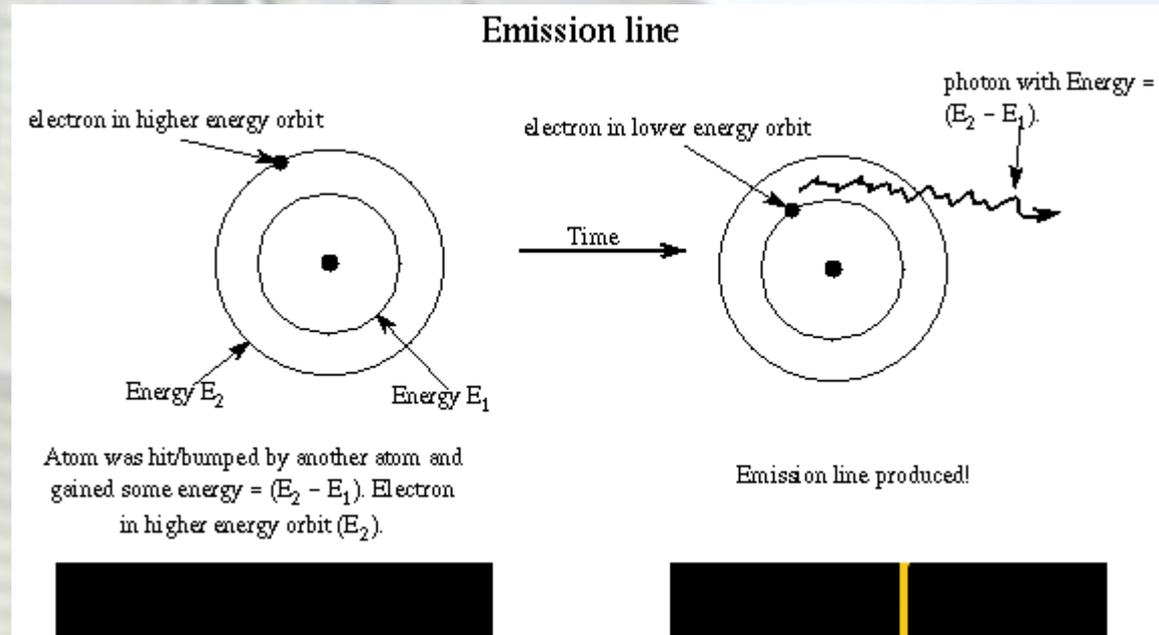
$$E_1 > E_2$$

The energy between the two levels is emitted in forms of waves (energy) to the surrounding. This is the **emission**.

When the molecule of E_2 energy implies an extra photon and reaches a higher energy level E_1 ; the process is the **absorption**.



Fig. 64 The basic figure for emission and absorption



<http://www.astronomynotes.com/light/emissionb.gif>



- The wavelength of the photon is fixed by the energy transition. After the Planck's law we know:

$$E = h\nu = h c / \lambda$$

Where h is the Planck's constant.

The emission or transmission may take place if wavelengths correspond to possible transition; it is a specific part of the radiation spectra.

From the Planck law comes that the short wave radiations have the largest energy content (e.g. UV radiation) due to small wavelength and large energy gap; and the long wave radiation does not contain a lot of energy (long wavelength - IR and small gap).



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Emission

The amount of emitted radiation depends on the temperature (T) of the body. The theoretical maximum of emission (ϵ_{\max}) in case of equilibrium state is the so called blackbody emission (energy emitted per a surface area per time unit). The Planck distribution expresses exactly its value at T temperature and a maximum of emitted radiance at wavelength λ :

$$B_{\lambda}(T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{ch}{\lambda k_B T}\right) - 1}$$

where $k_B : 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$ is the Boltzmann's constant.
The unit of distribution is $\text{Wm}^{-2} \text{ nm}^{-1}$.





- Wien's law determines the maximum wavelength of a radiation as a function of T temperature:

$$\lambda_{max} \simeq \frac{2898 \times 10^3}{T}$$

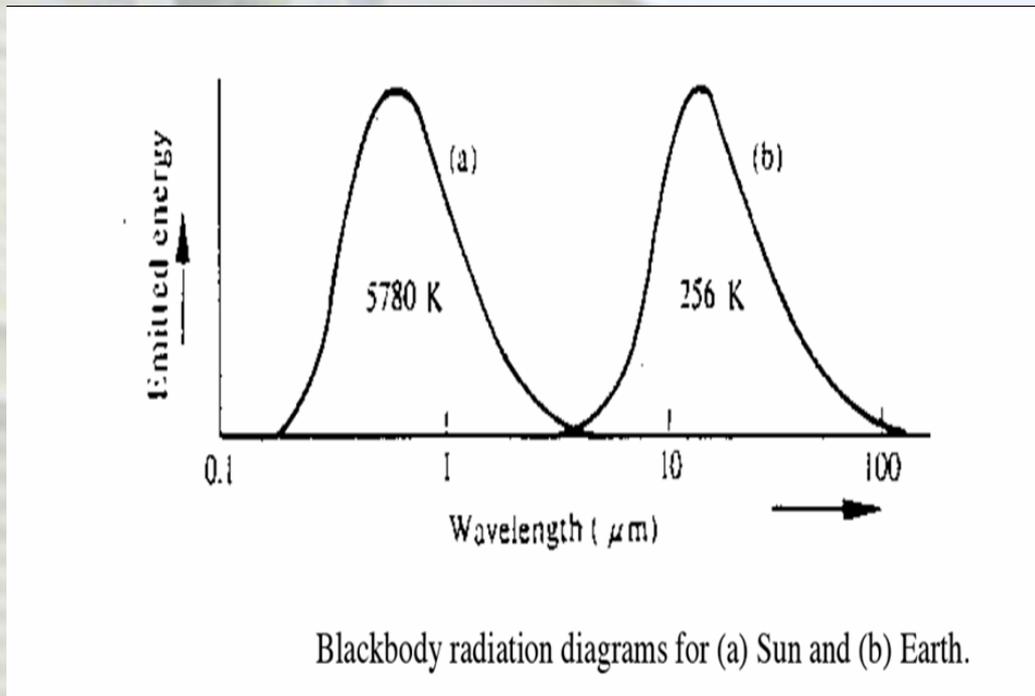
The result is that the warmer bodies emits shortwave radiation, and the cooler ones long wave radiation. The first sample is the Sun, and the second may be the Earth (Fig. 59).

The total emitted radiation may be determined by integration over the entire wavelength domain at blackbody temperature, T:





Fig. 65 Difference in emissions of the Sun and the Earth



<http://bouman.chem.georgetown.edu/S02/lect23/blackbody.png>



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Lesson 23

Radiation laws II. The Stefan-Boltzmann's law. The Kirchoff's law. The scattering I. The Raleigh scattering



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$$B(T) = \int_0^{+\infty} B_\lambda(T) d\lambda = \sigma T^4$$

This is the application of widely known and applied Stefan-Boltzmann law. Admitting that *the Stefan-Boltzmann constant is:*

$$\sigma = 2\pi^5 k^4 / (15c^2 h^3), \text{ namely}$$

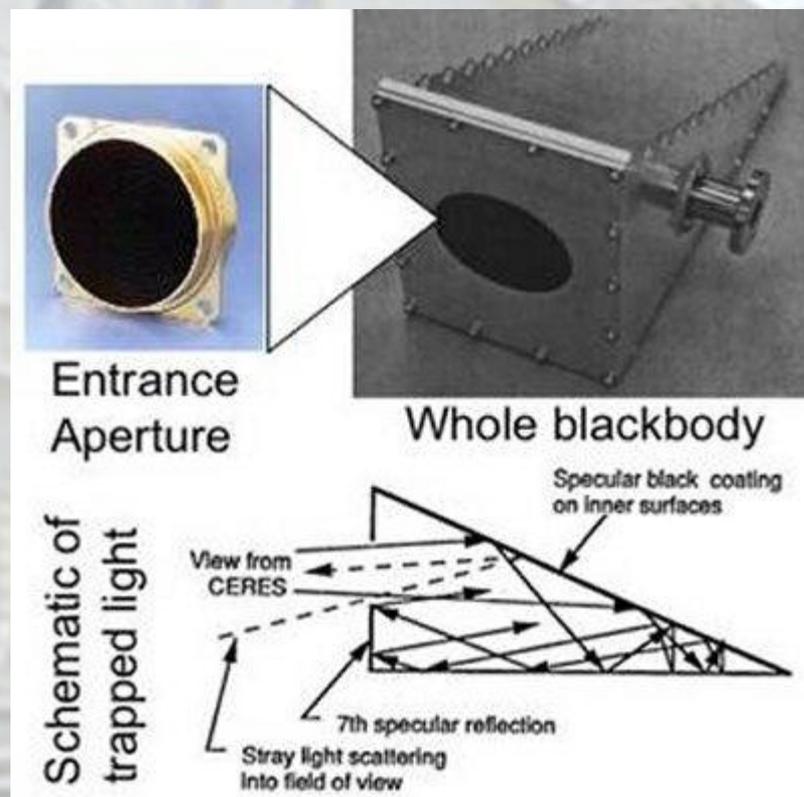
$$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}.$$

As expected, the radiative energy emitted by a blackbody is proportional to the fourth power of the temperature.

In everyday use the blackbody is not a useful object. It is a theoretical substituent.



Fig. 66 First form of every radiation law were written for blackbody



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- In reality a subsidized form of Stefan-Boltzmann law is used (for „grey” mediums):

$$E_{\lambda}(T) = \varepsilon_{\lambda}(T)B_{\lambda}(T)$$

where $\varepsilon_{\lambda}(T)$ is the emissivity of the body at the given wavelength and temperature.

The emissivity is a ratio. The nearest is its value to 1, the closest the given body's radiation property to the blackbody one (to 1). The fresh snow, the vegetation, in general the organic matters are very good emitters, their emissivity is above 0.9, sometimes close to one. Metals have very low emissivity values, for example aluminium $\varepsilon = 0.04$.



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Earth-Sun relations – greenhouse effect see also later

The features of the Sun are the closest to the blackbody. Assuming that the Sun is a real blackbody, its surface temperature is 5800K. Using the Wien's law, its emission peak wavelength is 480 nm, that can be found in the light region. The Earth behaves as a blackbody at 15°C, with maximum emission wavelength in the infrared region (10 micron).





The behavior of the atmosphere is different for the two radiation regimes.

The atmosphere is transparent for shortwave radiation (this is the incoming solar radiation).

The terrestrial radiation emitted by the Earth is absorbed in the atmosphere (greenhouse effect)





Absorption

A part of the incoming solar radiation (I) is absorbed along the path of a medium (atmosphere). The Beer-Lambert law (also referred to as the Beer- Lambert-Bouguer law) describes the reduction in the radiation intensity I_λ at given wavelength, λ as:

$$dI_\lambda / ds = -a_\lambda(s) I_\lambda,$$

where $a_\lambda(s)$ is the absorption coefficient at given λ [m^{-1} or cm^{-1}], and s is the medium thickness

Assuming that the medium is homogeneous, then a_λ is constant :

$$I_\lambda(s) = I_\lambda(0) \times \exp (-s a_\lambda).$$





- For monochromatic radiation the *optical depth* τ_λ is applied:

$$d\tau_\lambda = a_\lambda (s) ds$$

Combining the above equation with Beer-Lambert law we can get radiation absorption (see sign!):

$$dl_\lambda / d\tau_\lambda = -l_\lambda$$

The absorptivity is the fraction of the incoming solar radiation absorbed by a given surface (substance).





- The two components of radiation transfer, the absorption (A) and the emission (ε) were connected in Kirchoff's law at λ wavelength (at thermal equilibrium):

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = A_{\lambda}$$

The absorption and emission of a given medium are not independent.

The A_{λ} has come from a_{λ} , from the absorption coefficient.

There are some contaminants in the air, what's absorption is really very high. One of these is the **soot** . Sometimes the soot is called as elemental or black carbon. It has of primary importance in discussing the global warming.



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The third element of radiation transfer is the **scattering**

Scattering means extension of radiation in every directions of the space.

The intensity of scattering is determined by different factors

- Molecule size
- Wavelength of radiation
- Mean distance between the particles (concentration)
- Sun angle (the way length of the radiation through the atmosphere)

On the basis of relation between molecule size and radiation wavelength there are two important scattering types:



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1. Rayleigh scattering

- Rayleigh scattering in the air is the scattering of electromagnetic radiation – mainly light - by small sized atmospheric particles, what size is much smaller than that of the wavelength of the incoming radiation. In reality it happens on individual atoms or molecules. Due to this feature this type of scattering is also called as molecular scattering.

The intensity of scattering varies as the sixth power of the particle size and inversely with the fourth power of the wavelength.





Intensity of Rayleigh scattering

- The intensity I_R of light scattered by a single small particle from a beam of un-polarized light of wavelength λ and intensity I_0 is given by:

$$I_R = I_0 \frac{1 + \cos^2 \Theta}{2R^2} \left(\frac{2\Pi}{\lambda} \right)^4 \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^6$$

where R is the distance to the particle, θ is the scattering angle, n is the refractive index of the particle, and d is the diameter of the particle.





Lesson 24

The scattering II. (The Mie scattering).
Consequences of scattering in air quality.
The albedo – values, sizes. Radiation
transfer equation



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It is the Rayleigh scattering of the molecules of the air, which gives us the view of the blue sky color.

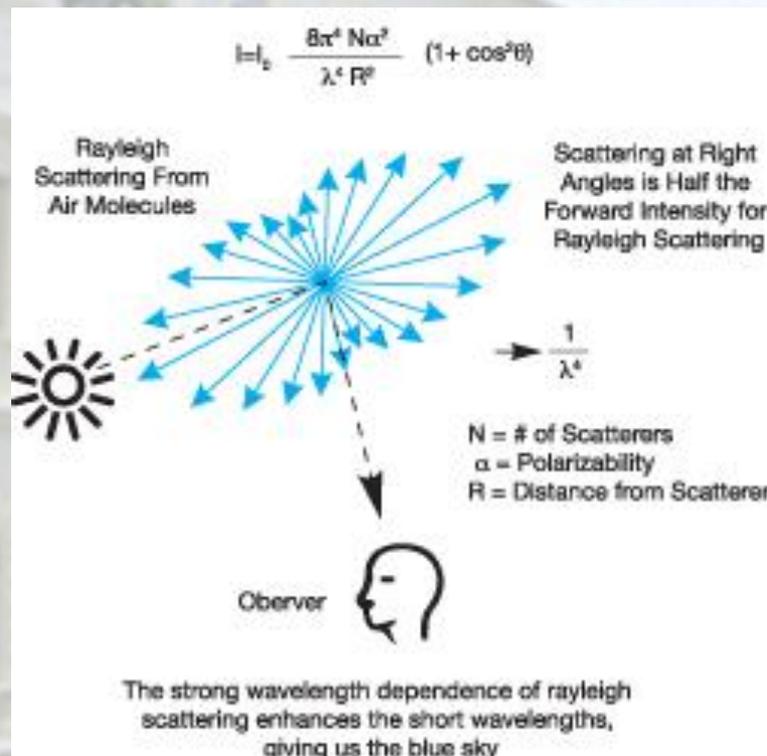
In locations with little or ***no light pollution***, the moonlit night sky is as blue, as for daytime hours.

- The same reason of this phenomenon is, that the sky is blue during the day. The moonlight is also reflected sunlight, with a slightly lower color temperature because of the brownish color of the planet moon.
- We do not perceive the moonlit sky as blue because at low light levels, human vision comes mainly from rod cells that do not produce any color perception.



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Fig. 67 Information for Rayleigh scattering



http://www.andor.com/image_lib/lores/Glossary/Glossary%2014%20Small.jpg



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- For particle sizes larger than an incoming radiation wavelength, Mie scattering predominates.

Mie scattering is not strongly wavelength dependent and produces the almost white glare around the sun when a lot of particulate material are present in the air. It also gives us the white light from mist and fog.

The intensity of Mie scattering $[I(\theta, r)]$ will be:

$$I_{\Theta, r} = I_o \frac{\lambda^2 (i_1 + i_2)}{4\pi^2 r_2}$$



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- where i_1 and i_2 are the intensity Mie parameters, given as complicated functions of d/λ , θ and m .

The parameters i_1 and i_2 are characterized by a set of maxima as a function of the angle θ .

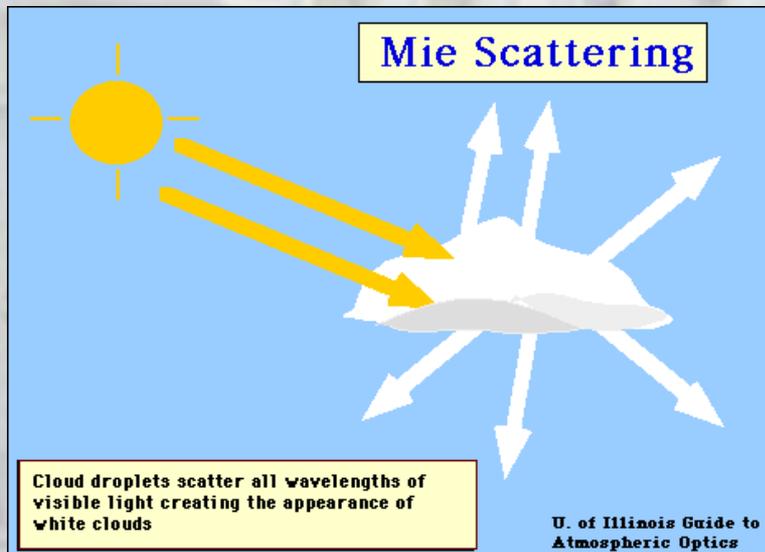
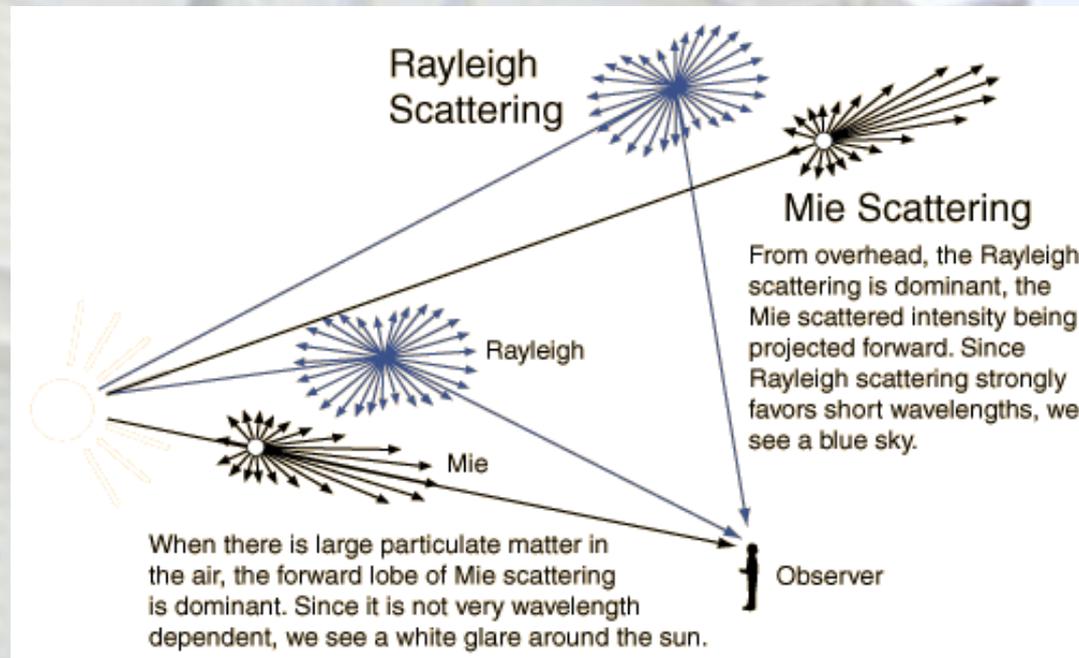


Fig. 68 Mie scattering and the white clouds

(<http://www.everythingweather.com/atmospheric-radiation/mie.gif>)

Fig. 69 The scattered light path in case of different particle sizes



<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/atmos/imgatm/raymie.gif>



The albedo

- The measure of reflected radiation to global (incoming solar) radiation is the albedo (a).

$$a = \frac{\text{reflected radiation}}{\text{global radiation}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

The global radiation is the sum of direct and diffuse radiations. Diffuse radiation forms in the process of scattering.

The albedo may be expressed as a unitless value, but in some cases we multiply it by 100 and we get a percentage.





The values of albedo ranges from zero to 1; or up to 100%. The albedo is not constant in time. In diurnal variation the Sun angle determines its size. The second influencing factor is the surface characteristic. The most important surface feature is the color. The darker the surface color, the less the albedo is. In nature the fresh snow's albedo is the highest.

Addition of cloud nuclei by pollution can lead to an increase in the solar radiation reflected by clouds. Through this modification, the albedo change has a profound impact on energy balance of the whole atmosphere system.





- Examples for the albedo of different surfaces

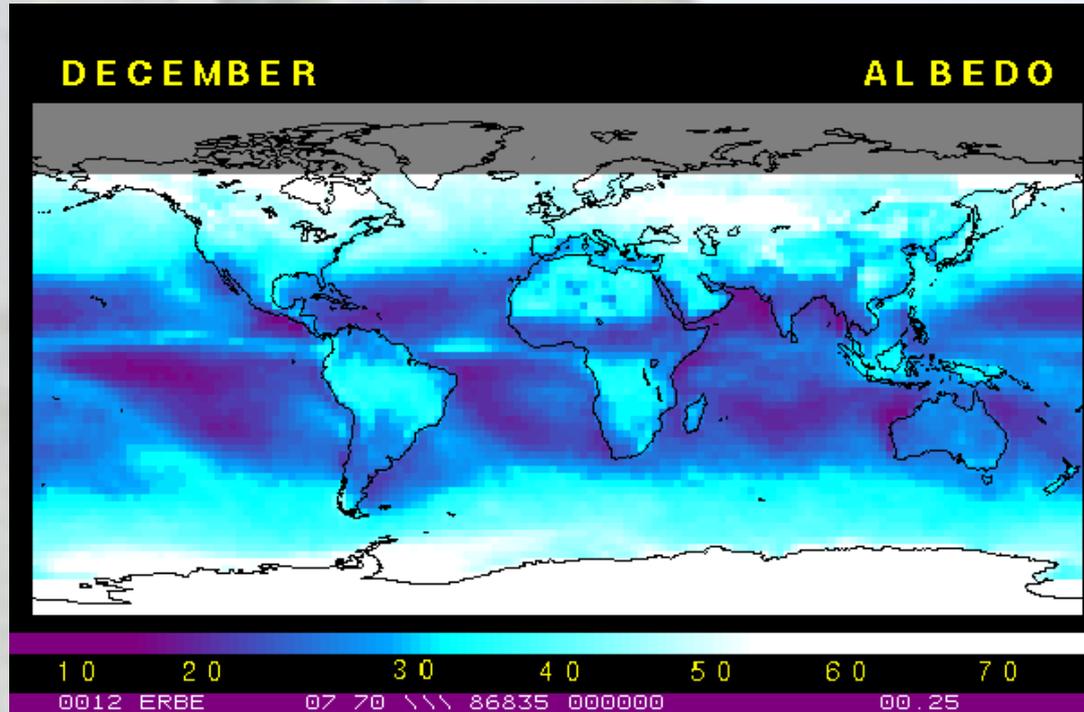
Planetary mean	0.03
Soils (from dark, wet to light, dry)	0.05 - 0.4
Pasture	0.16 - 0.26
Arable crops	0.18 – 0.25
Forest	0.10 – 0.15
Water	0.01 – 0.14
Snow (dirty, fresh)	0.4 – 0.95
Ice	0.2 – 0.4



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Fig. 70 The planetary albedo for December



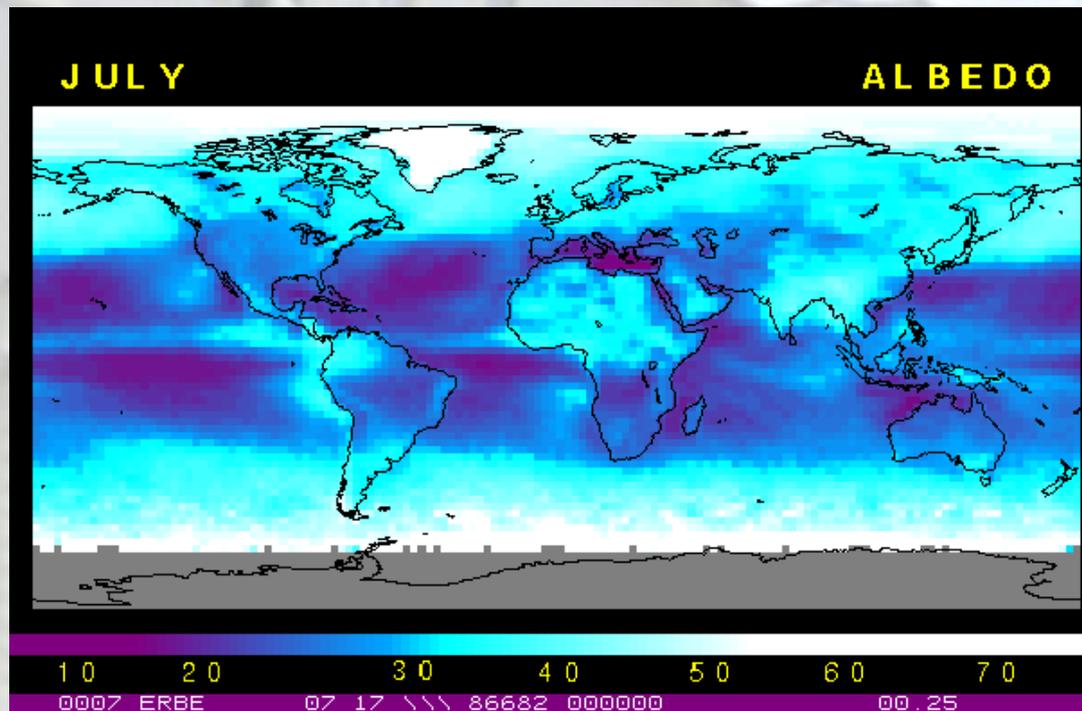
<http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/wxwise/gifs/ALBALL12.GIF>



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Fig. 71 The planetary albedo for July



cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/wxwise/homerbe.html



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Radiation transfer equation

- This equation contains all the three members of the radiation transfer: emission, absorption and scattering.
- The used new terms are the, Ω and Ω' having the meaning of two solid (Sun) angles (starting with one (Ω) angle and reaching to the other, Ω'):

$$\frac{dI_\lambda}{ds} = -(a_\lambda(s) + d_\lambda(s))I_\lambda(s) + a_\lambda(s)B_\lambda(T) + \frac{d_\lambda}{4\pi} \int P(\Omega, \Omega')I_\lambda(\Omega') d\Omega'$$

- where $\omega_a = a_\lambda / (a_\lambda + d_\lambda)$ and $\omega_d = d_\lambda / (a_\lambda + d_\lambda)$ are the absorption and scattering albedos, respectively



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Debrecen Egyetem
Mezőgazdaság- Élelmiszertudományi és
Környezetgazdálkodási Kar



Pannon Egyetem
Georgikon Kar



Thank you for attention!



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