

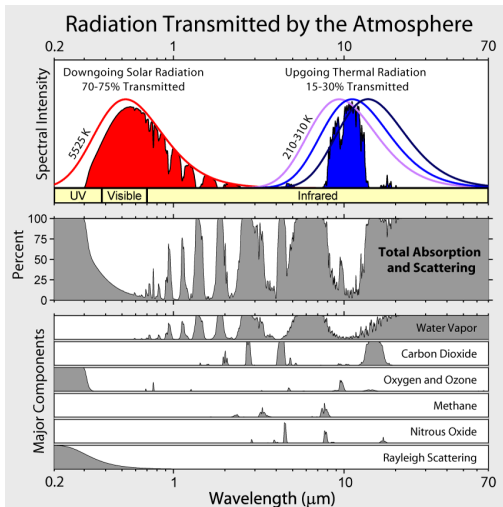
In this course...

- ① Brief introduction to the atmosphere
- ② Overview of the Earth System
- ③ Survey of the atmosphere:
 - ① Dynamics
 - ② Thermodynamics
 - ③ Weather systems: Extratropical
 - ④ Chemistry
 - ⑤ Cloud processes
 - ⑥ Boundary layer
 - ⑦ Radiative transfer
 - ⑧ Remote sensing with radar
 - ⑨ Weather Systems: High latitude and tropical
 - ⑩ Numerical weather prediction
 - ⑪ Climate dynamics
- ④ Useful research tools in atmospheric science

Radiative transfer

- I Concepts, definitions, units
- II Thermal infrared radiation transfer
- III Solar radiation transfer
- IV Principles of radiative transfer in atmosphere

Radiative transfer



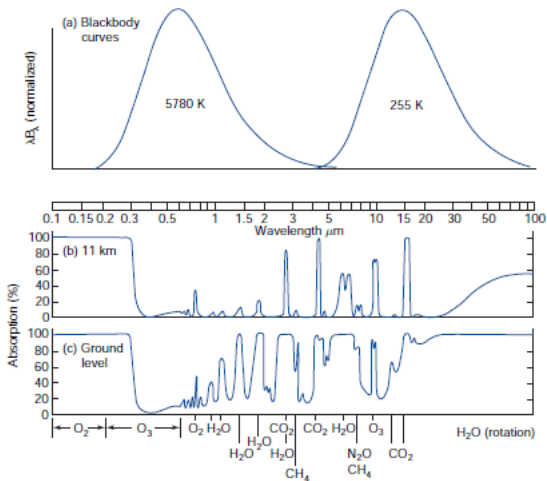
Most (~70-75%) solar radiation is transmitted (atmosphere is 'transparent' to solar radiation)

Ozone is good absorber of UV radiation, H₂O vapor absorbs some solar radiation

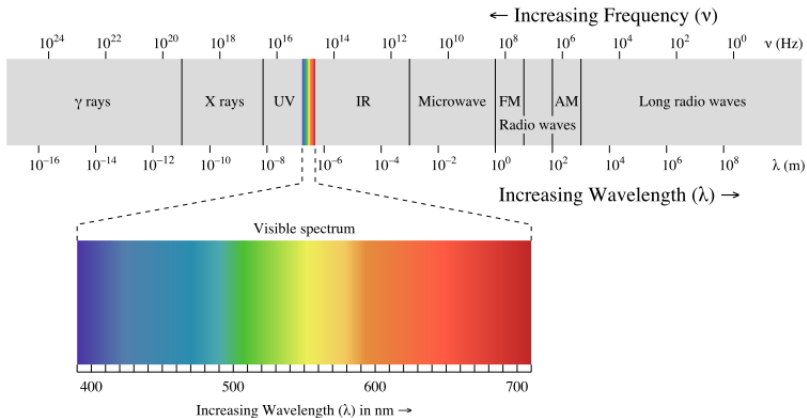
Principle greenhouse gas (GHG): H₂O vapor

Other but less substantial GHGs: CO₂, O₃, O₂, CH₄, N₂O

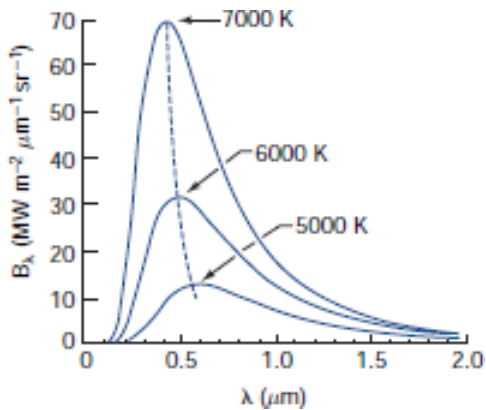
Radiative transfer



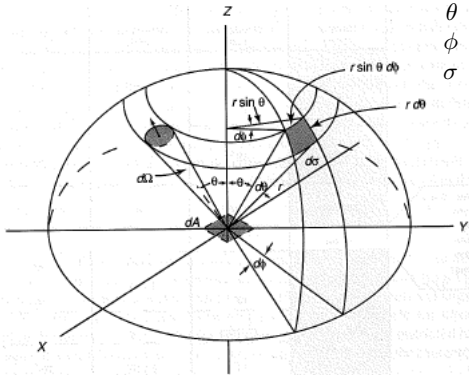
Radiative transfer



Radiative transfer



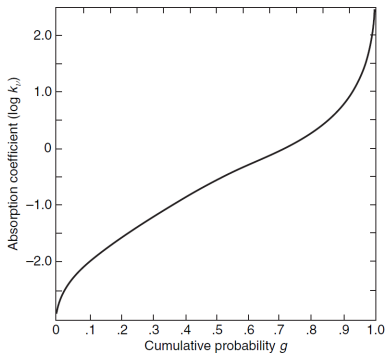
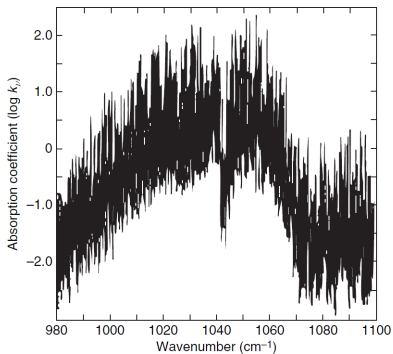
Radiative transfer



- Ω : Solid angle
- θ : Zenith angle
- ϕ : Azimuth angle
- σ : Area of a spherical surface

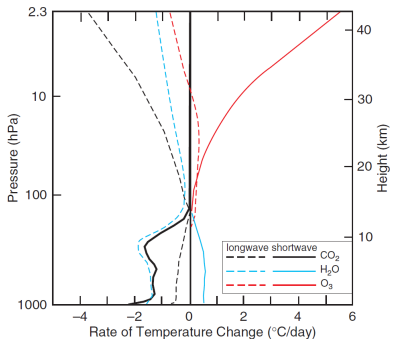
Radiative transfer

Illustration of using the k-distribution method for computing radiative heating rates



Radiative transfer

Vertical profile of longwave and shortwave radiative heating rates



[Adapted from S. Manabe and R. F. Strickler, *J. Atmos. Sci.*, 21, p. 373 (1964).]

- Longwave cooling throughout troposphere, dominated by H₂O.
- Solar heating in troposphere dominated by absorption of H₂O.
- Strong radiative heating in stratosphere associated with O₃.

Radiative transfer

Illustration showing the angular distribution of scattering of radiation in visible bands.

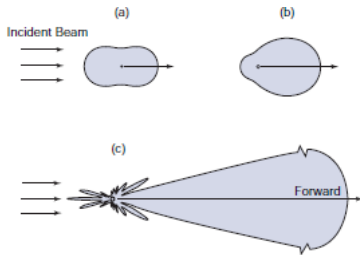


Fig. 4.12 Schematic showing the angular distribution of the radiation at visible ($0.5 \mu\text{m}$) wavelength scattered by spherical particles with radii of (a) $10^{-4} \mu\text{m}$, (b) $0.1 \mu\text{m}$, and (c) $1 \mu\text{m}$. The forward scattering for the $1\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ aerosol is extremely large and is scaled for presentation purposes. [Adapted from K. N. Liou, *An Introduction to Atmospheric Radiation*, Academic Press, p. 7, Copyright (2002), with permission from Elsevier.]