



**GF3003**  
**Ciencias Atmosféricas**

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**Departamento de Geofísica de la Universidad de Chile**

**Primavera 2010**

LCK 2010

# HOY

- Efecto invernadero
- Absorción UV y visible
- Partículas atmosféricas
- Ley de Beer y espesor óptico

# Más específicamente, el/la alumno/a será capaz de:

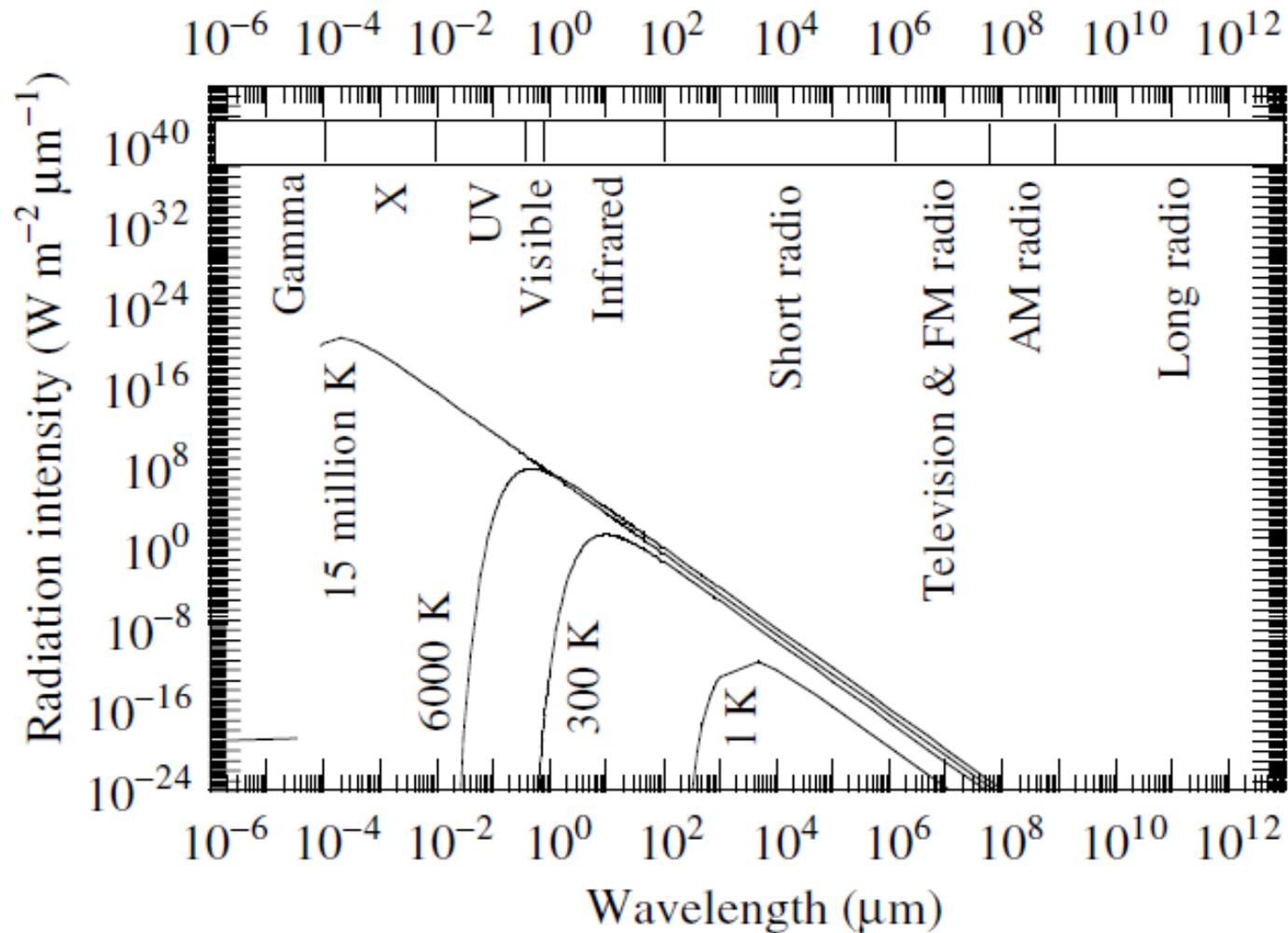
- Plantear y resolver ecuaciones de balance para radiación solar e infrarroja
- Definir el concepto de “efecto invernadero”
- Describir y reconocer causas naturales y antrópicas del efecto invernadero en la Tierra
- Identificar gases responsable de la absorción de radiación solar en la atmósfera terrestre
- Deducir la ley de Beer



A photograph of a rainbow over a body of water, with the sun's rays visible in the sky. The rainbow is the central focus, arching across the middle of the frame. The water below is dark and reflects the colors of the rainbow. The sky above is a deep blue, with a bright yellow and orange glow from the sun's rays breaking through the clouds.

**Una envoltente, mayoritariamente gaseosa, muy tenue, irradiada por el sol y que NO es transparente a la radiación solar ni a la terrestre**

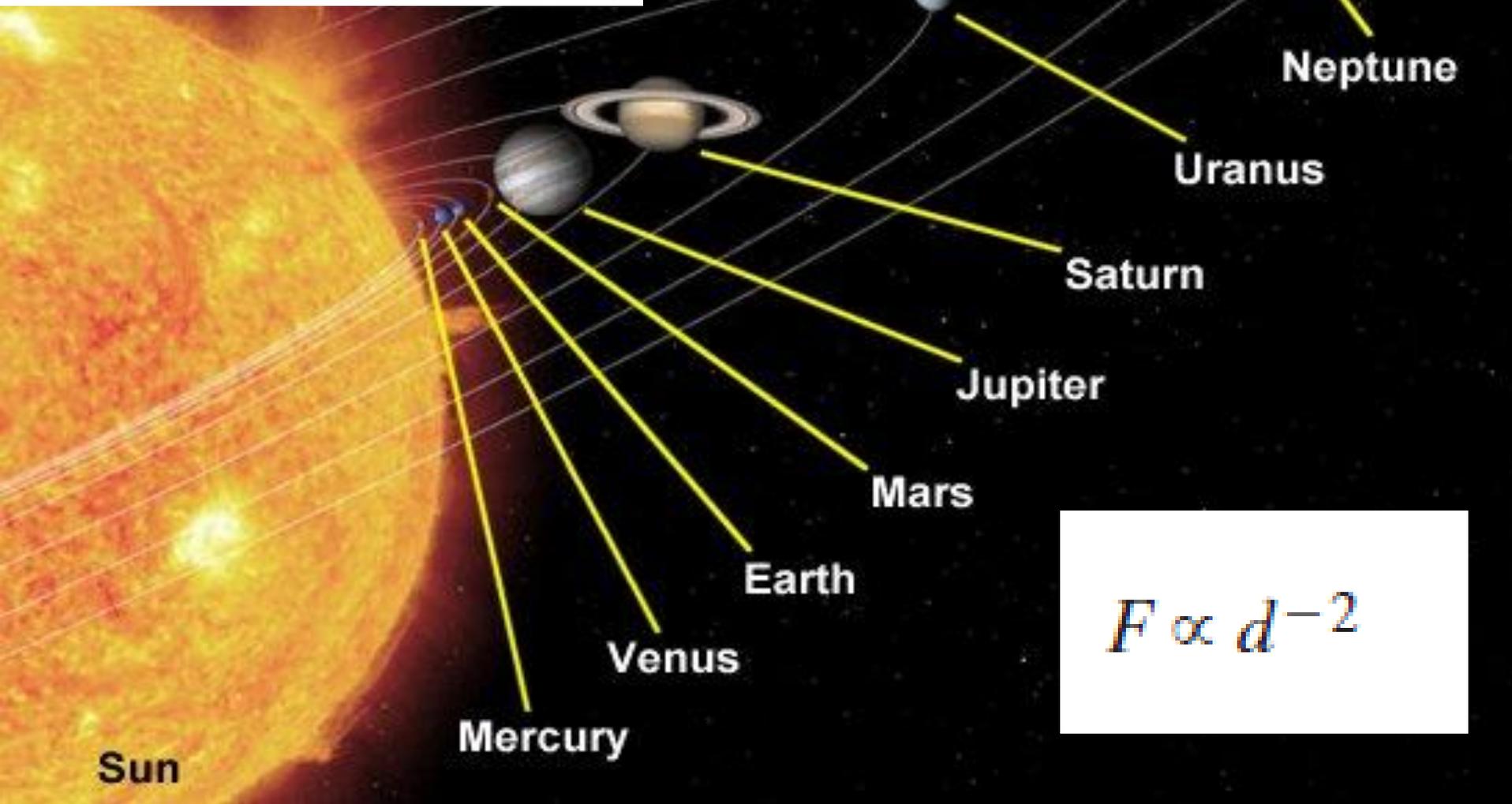
# Espectro electromagnético y radiación de cuerpo negro



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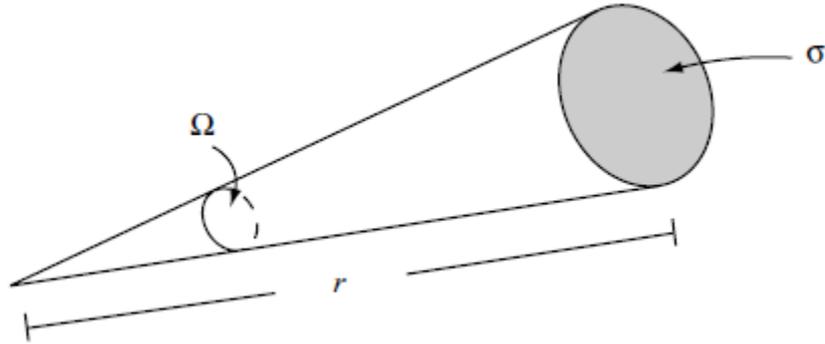
El flujo de protones emanados del sol es ~ constante

$$E_s = F_s \times 4\pi d^2 = \text{const.}$$

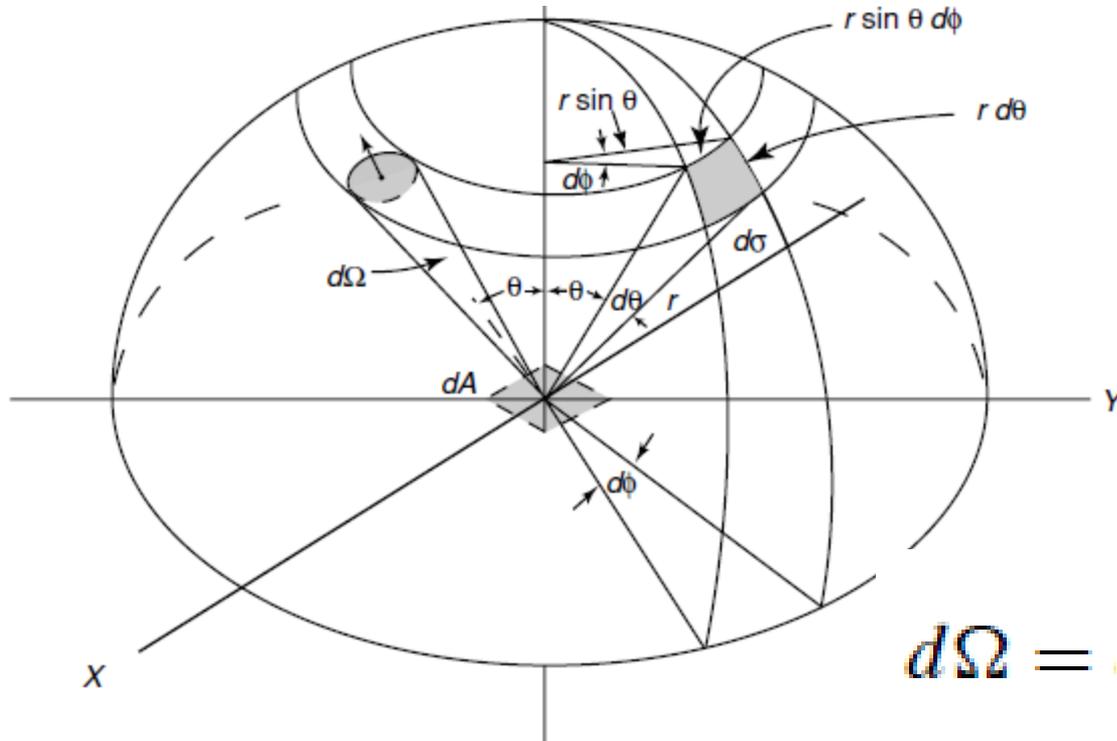


$$F \propto d^{-2}$$

# Un poco de geometría (para radiación)



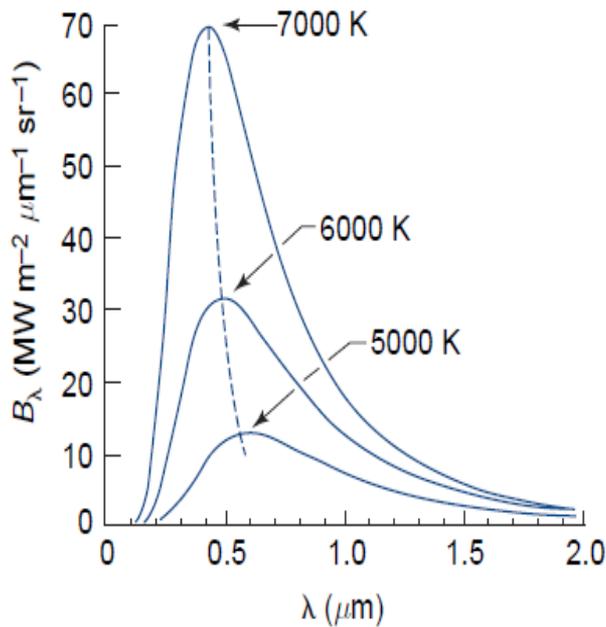
$$\Omega = \sigma / r^2 \text{ .steradian}$$



Ángulo sólido

$$d\Omega = d\sigma / r^2 = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

# A partir de la función de Planck:



Las paredes del cuerpo negro están hechas de átomos que absorben/emiten en *quantas* como osciladores electromagnéticos



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T}$$

$$\lambda_m = \frac{2897}{T}$$

Ley de Wien

$$\int_\lambda$$

$$F = \sigma T^4$$

Ley de Stefan-Boltzmann

# Balance radiativo sólo con albedo

$$E_{\text{entra}} = S(1 - \alpha)\pi R^2$$

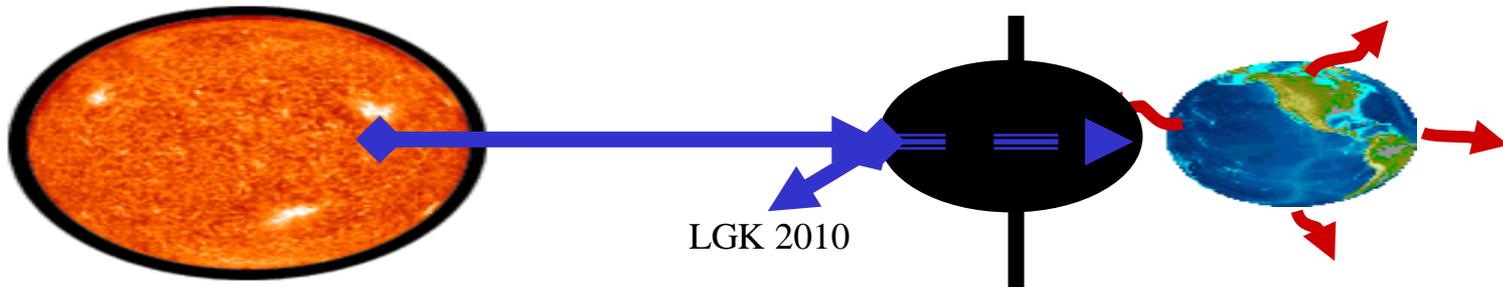
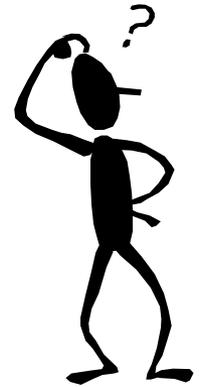
$$E_{\text{sale}} = \sigma T^4 4\pi R^2$$

$$E_{\text{entra}} = E_{\text{sale}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{S(1 - \alpha)}{4\sigma}} \approx 255K$$

$$\alpha \approx 0.3$$

$$S \approx 1368 [W / m^2] = F / d^2$$



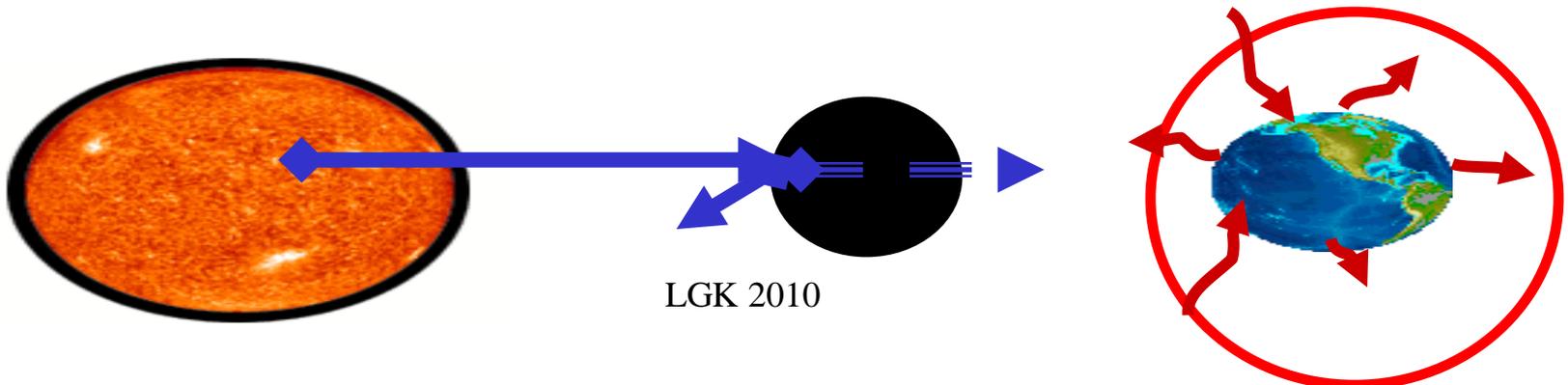
Hay algo (x=efecto invernadero) que hace aumentar la temperatura a nivel de la superficie...

$$E_{\text{entra}} = S(1 - \alpha)\pi R^2$$

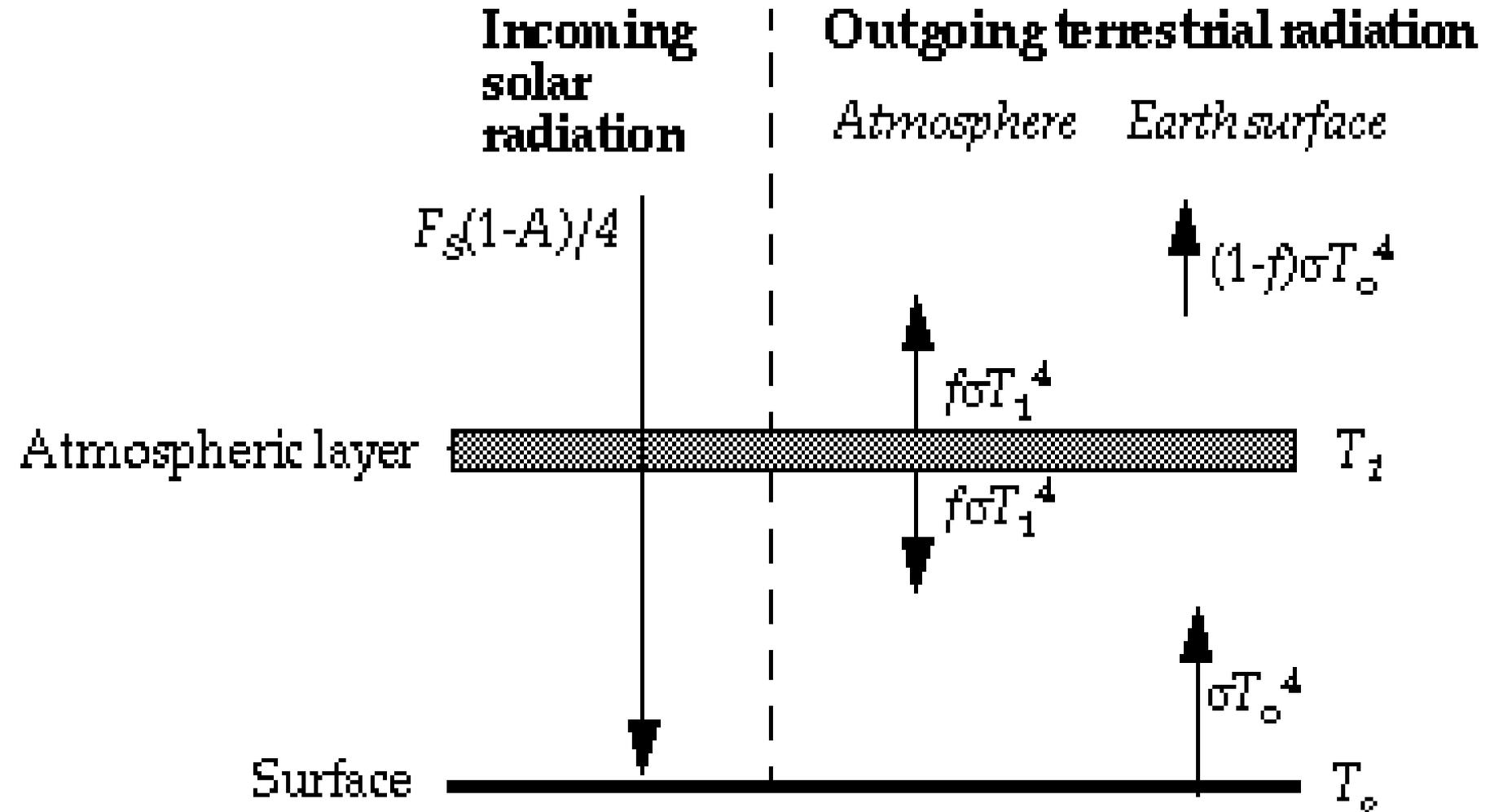
$$E_{\text{sale}} = \sigma T^4 4\pi R^2 (1 - x)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T = 16^\circ\text{C} = 289\text{K} \\ \alpha \approx 0.3 \\ S \approx 1368 [\text{W} / \text{m}^2] \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x \sim 0.4$$

¡~40% de la energía emitida por la superficie es reciclada!

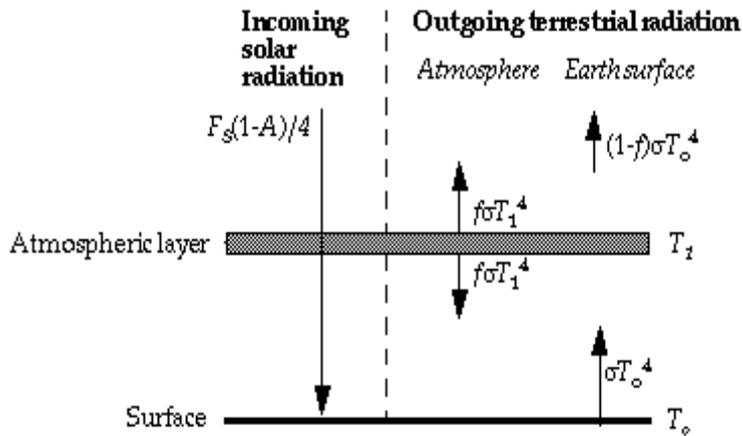


# Modelo de dos capas con efecto invernadero



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# Equilibrios termodinámicos ( $f=\varepsilon$ )



Al tope de la atmósfera (TOA):

$$F = (1 - f)\sigma T_o^4 - f\sigma T_1^4 \quad (1)$$

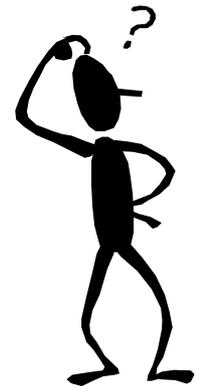
En la superficie:

$$F + f\sigma T_1^4 = \sigma T_o^4 \quad (2)$$

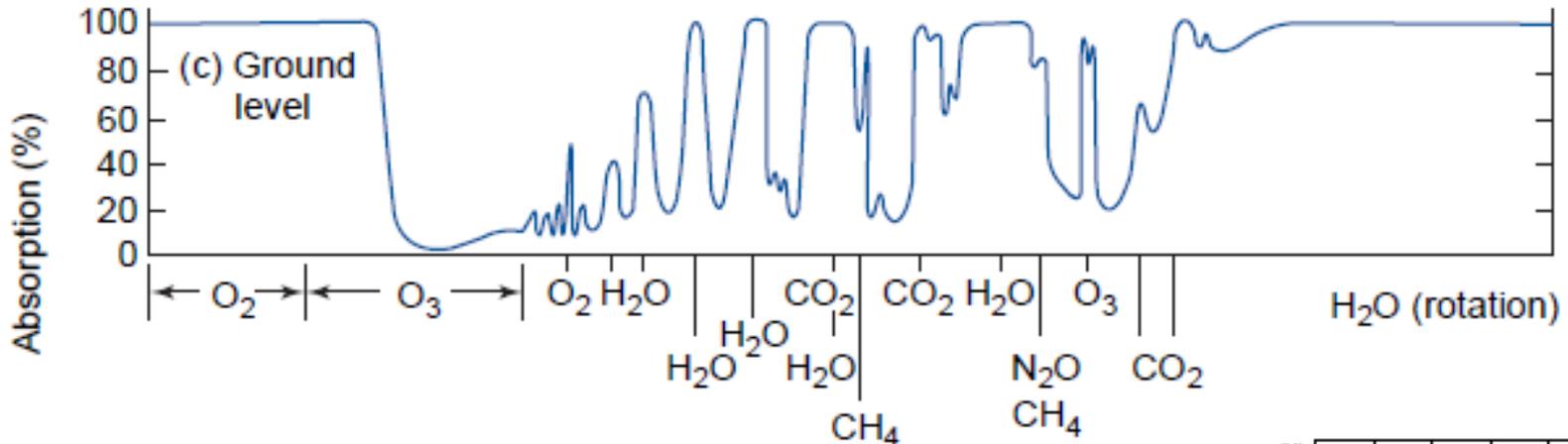
$$T_o = \left( \frac{F}{\sigma} \left( \frac{2}{2-f} \right) \right)^{1/4} = 288K = 16^\circ C$$

$$f = 0.77$$

$$T_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} T_o \approx 241K = -32^\circ C$$



# Pero:

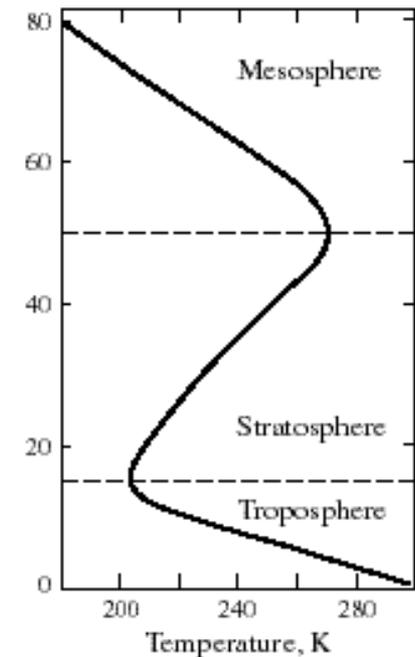


La atmósfera NO absorbe el 77% del IR

Y T1 correspondería a un TOA en ~7 km

Problemas:

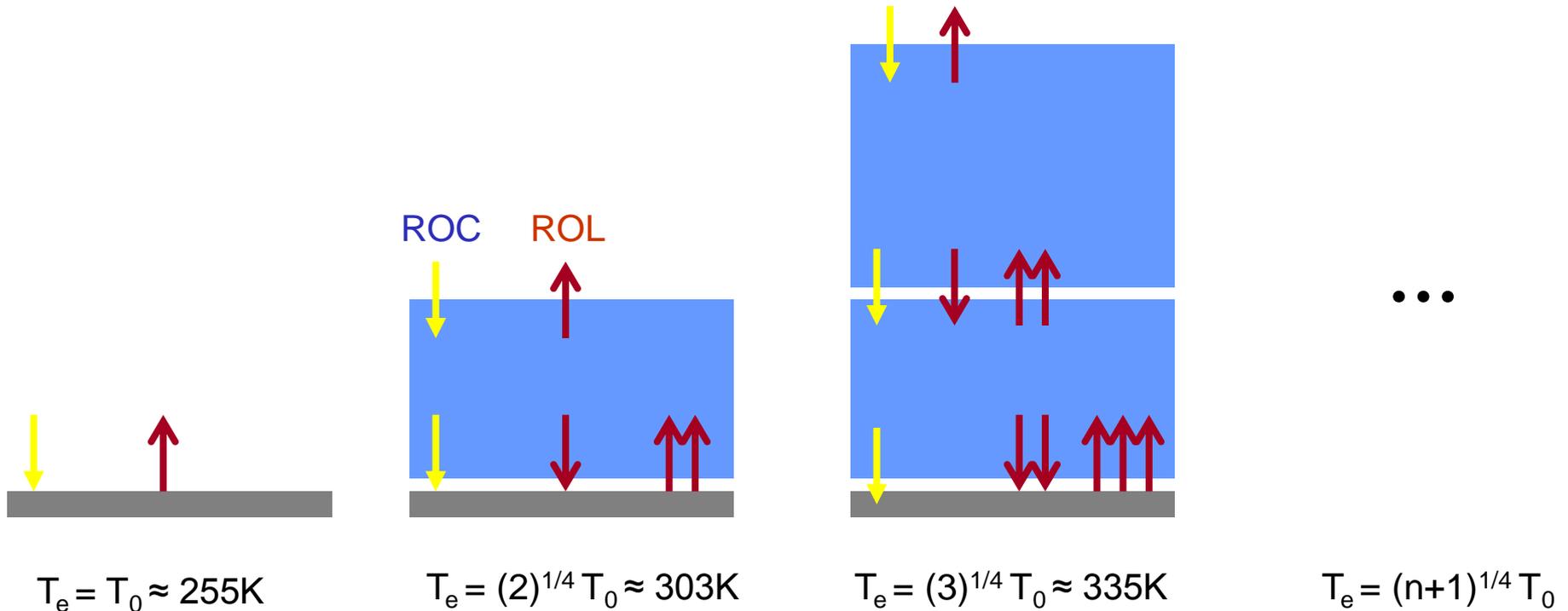
- La atmósfera tiene múltiples capas
- La absorción ocurre en bandas
- En la estratósfera hay que considerar O<sub>3</sub>



# Introducción a la Meteorología – Rad. Onda Larga

## UCH / FCFM / DGF – R. Garreaud

*Efecto Invernadero: Atmósfera 100% transparente a ROC y 100% opaca a ROL. En estado estacionario hay equilibrio de flujos radiativos en cada interfase y cada capa es isotermal...*



- *La transferencia radiativa se hace menos eficiente en tanto hay más capas y la temperatura en la superficie aumenta*
- *Mientras más capas,  $T$  en TOA es menor*

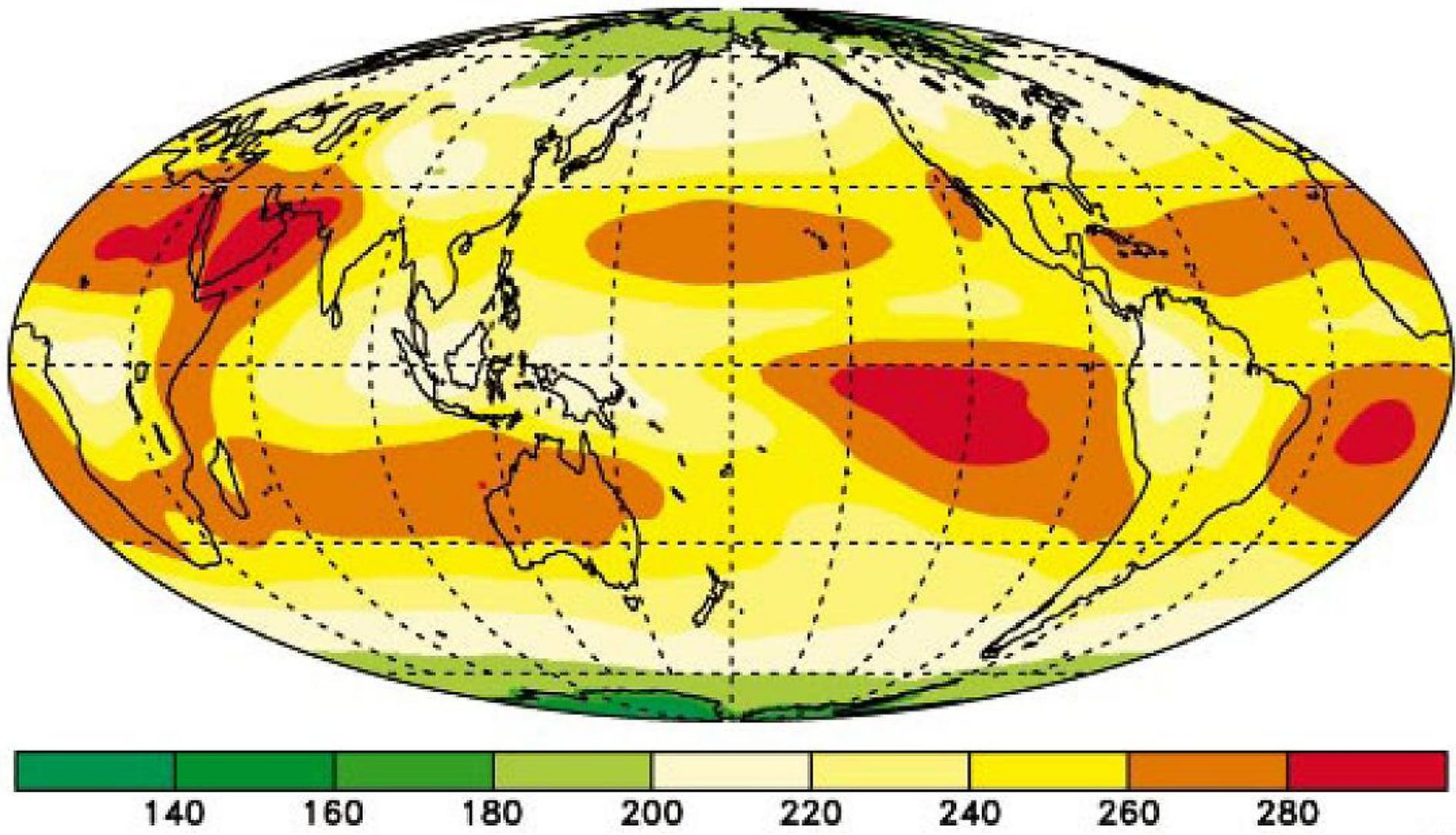
# Propuesto: ¿Piel planetaria? (*planetary skin*)



Considera una capa atmosférica con absorptividad  $f=0.77$  y temperatura  $T_a$  y una capa más tenue con  $f \ll 1$  y temperatura  $T_p$ .

Suponiendo que ambas capas son transparentes a la radiación solar, calcula  $T_p$ . La temperatura de la superficie es  $T_o=288$  K y la radiación solar incidente  $F=241$  W/m<sup>2</sup>

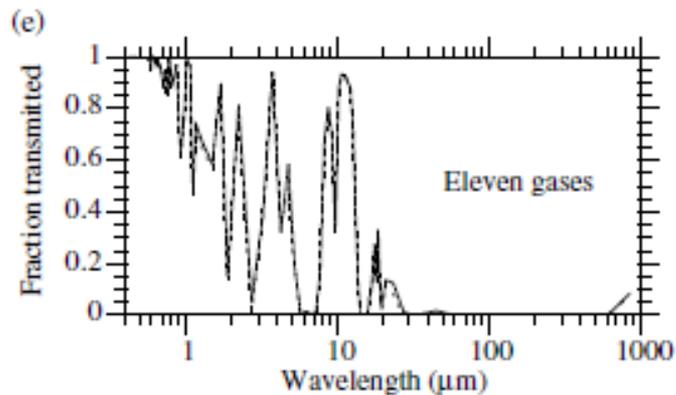
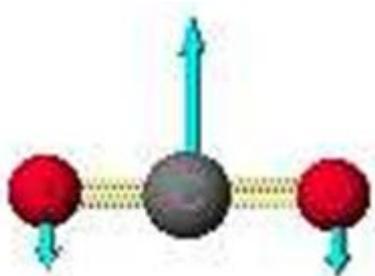
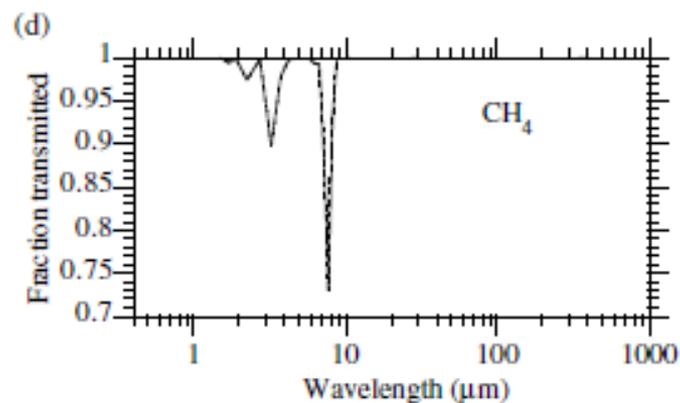
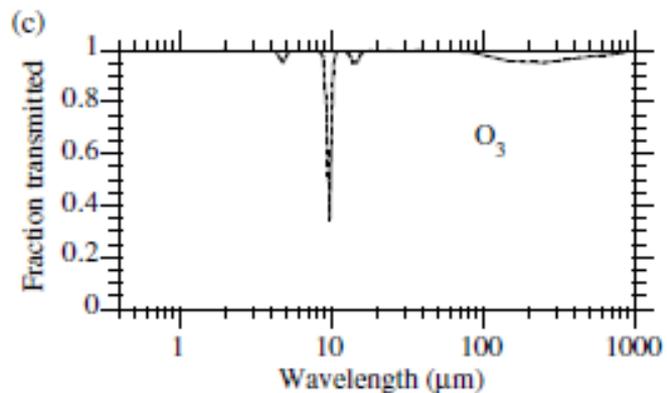
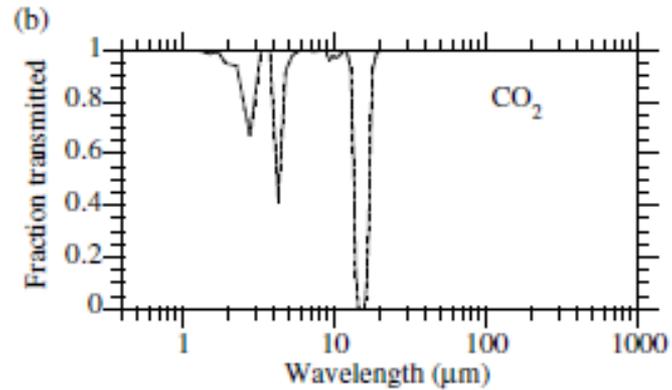
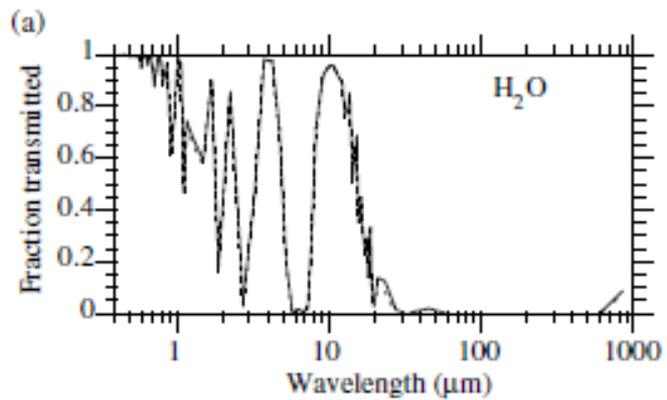
# Radiación de onda larga en TOA ( $\text{W}/\text{m}^2$ )



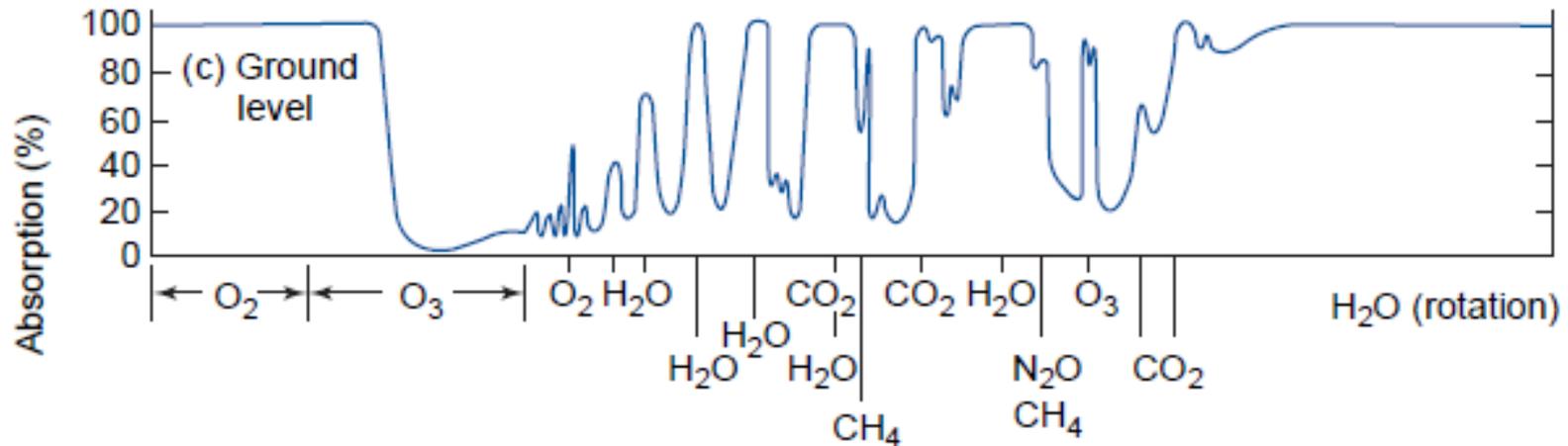
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Trenberth, K. E. and D. P. Stepaniak (2003).

# Gases de efecto invernadero

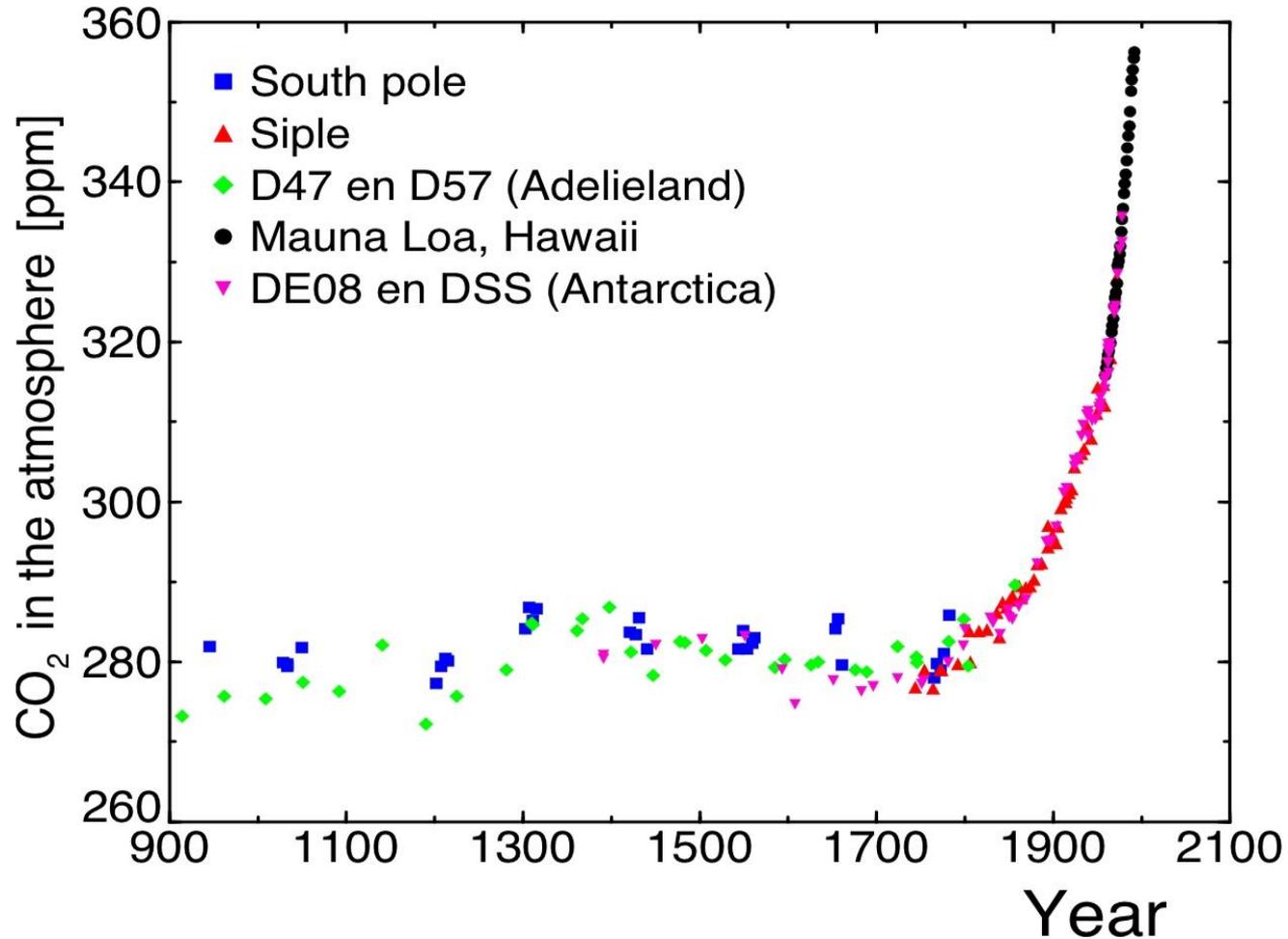


# ¿Cuál es el GEI más importante?

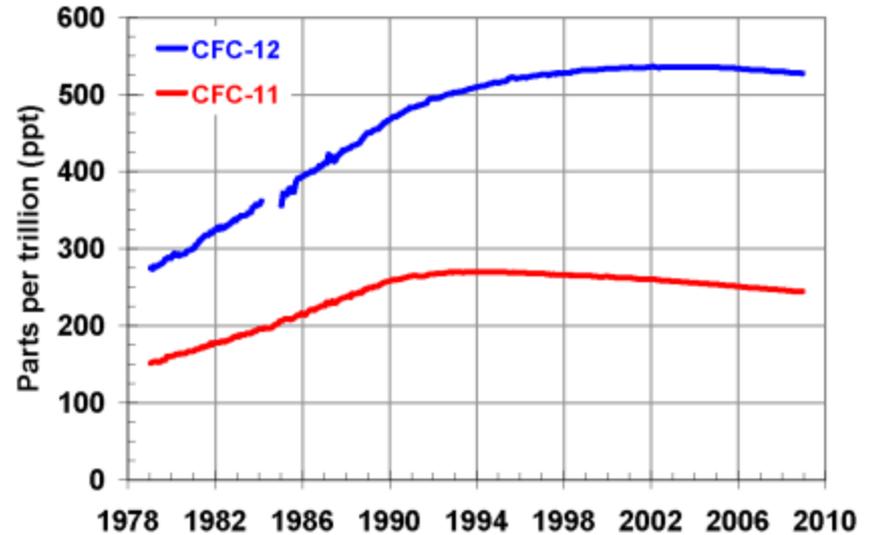
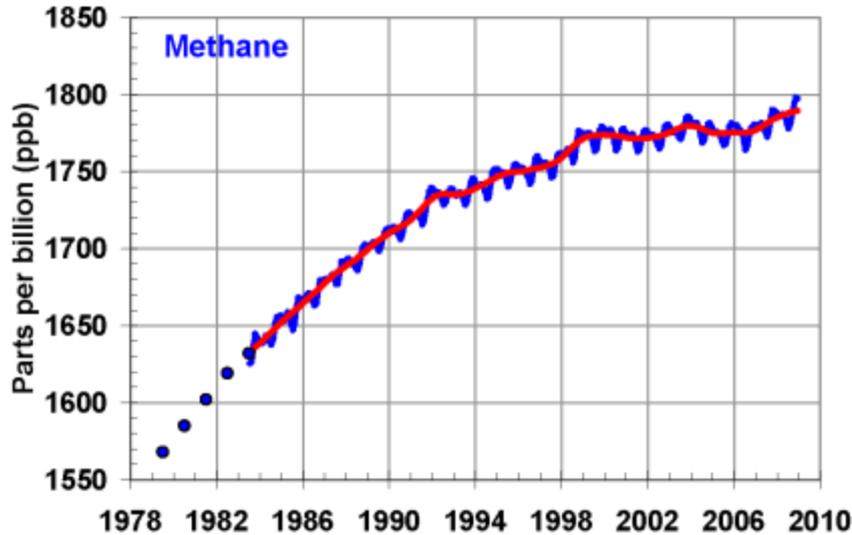
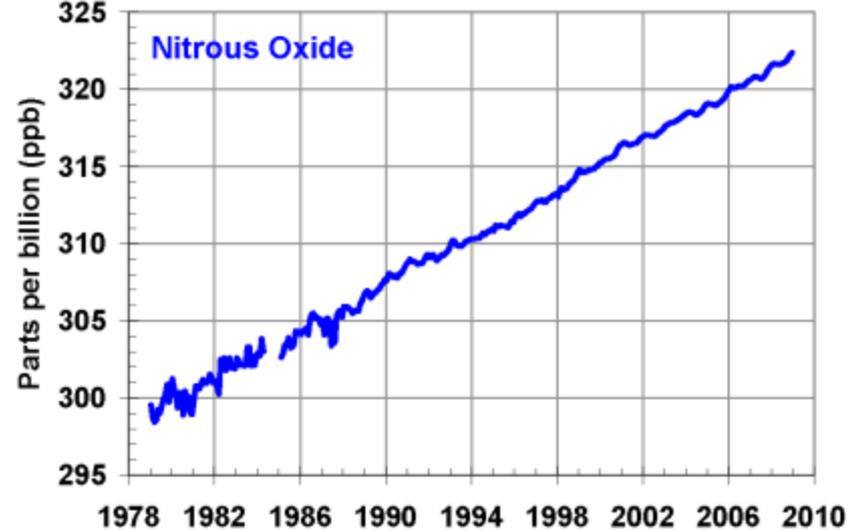
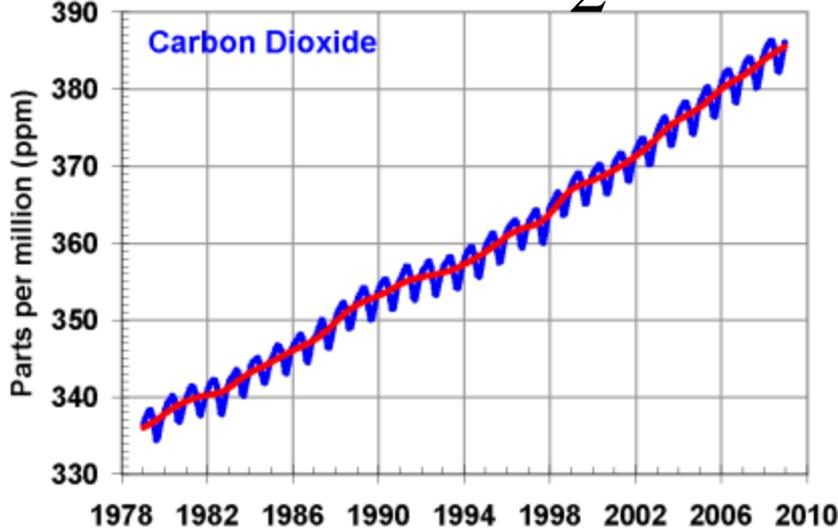


!!!! El vapor de agua!!!!

# Pero estamos aumentando otros GEI

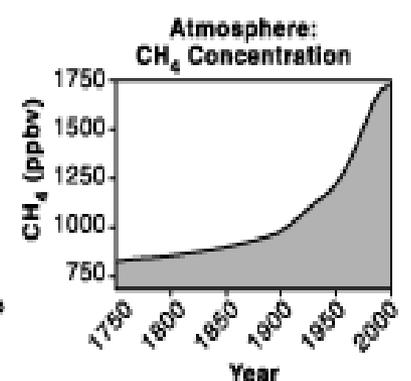
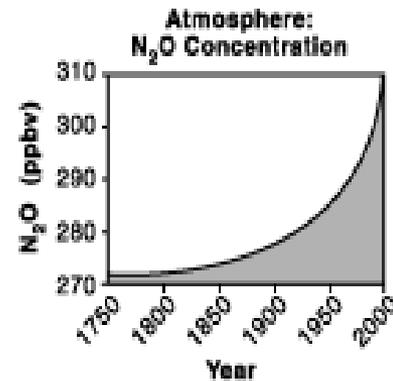
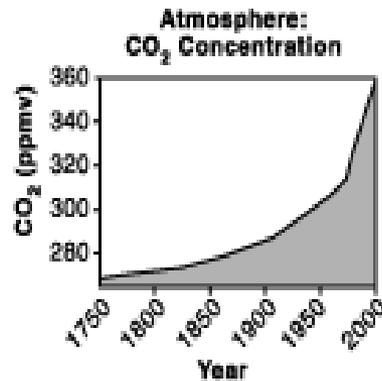
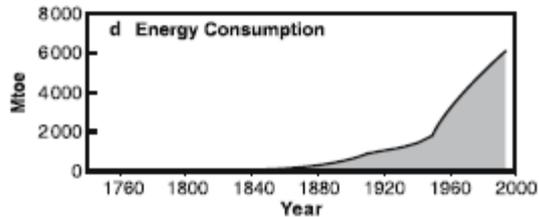
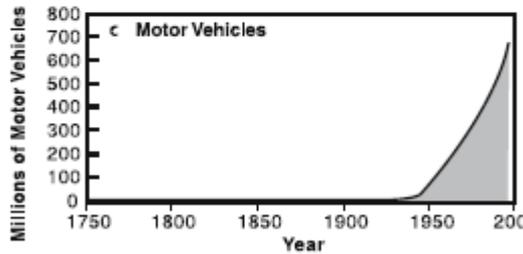
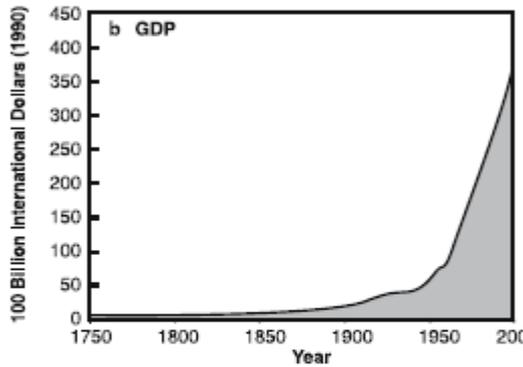
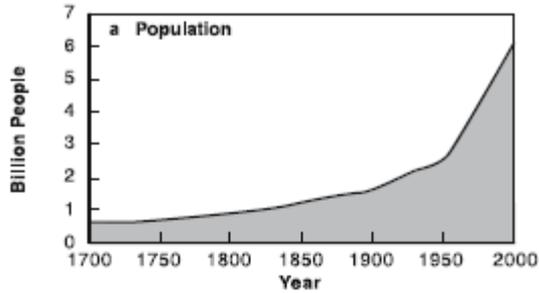
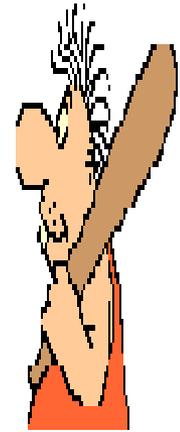


# Y no sólo CO<sub>2</sub>...



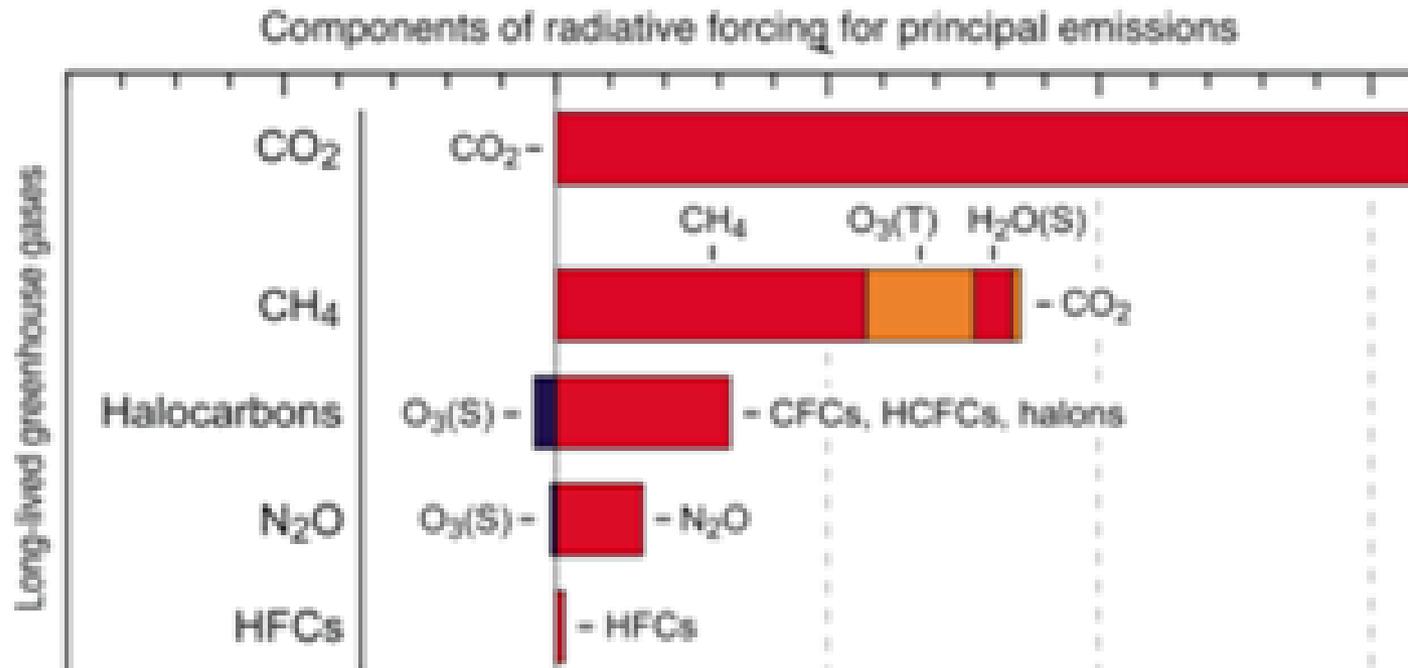
LGK 2010

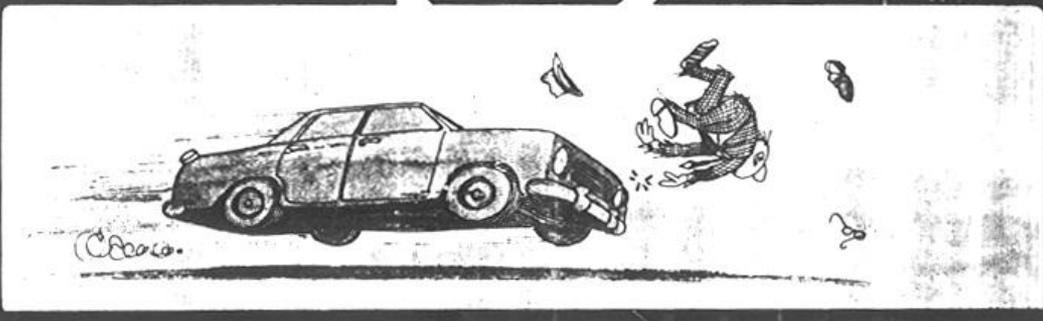
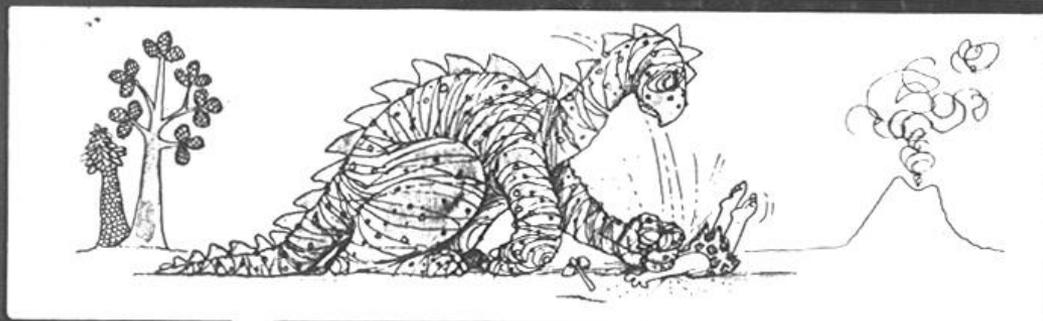
# ¿Por qué?



# ¿Cuál es el GEI antropico más importante?

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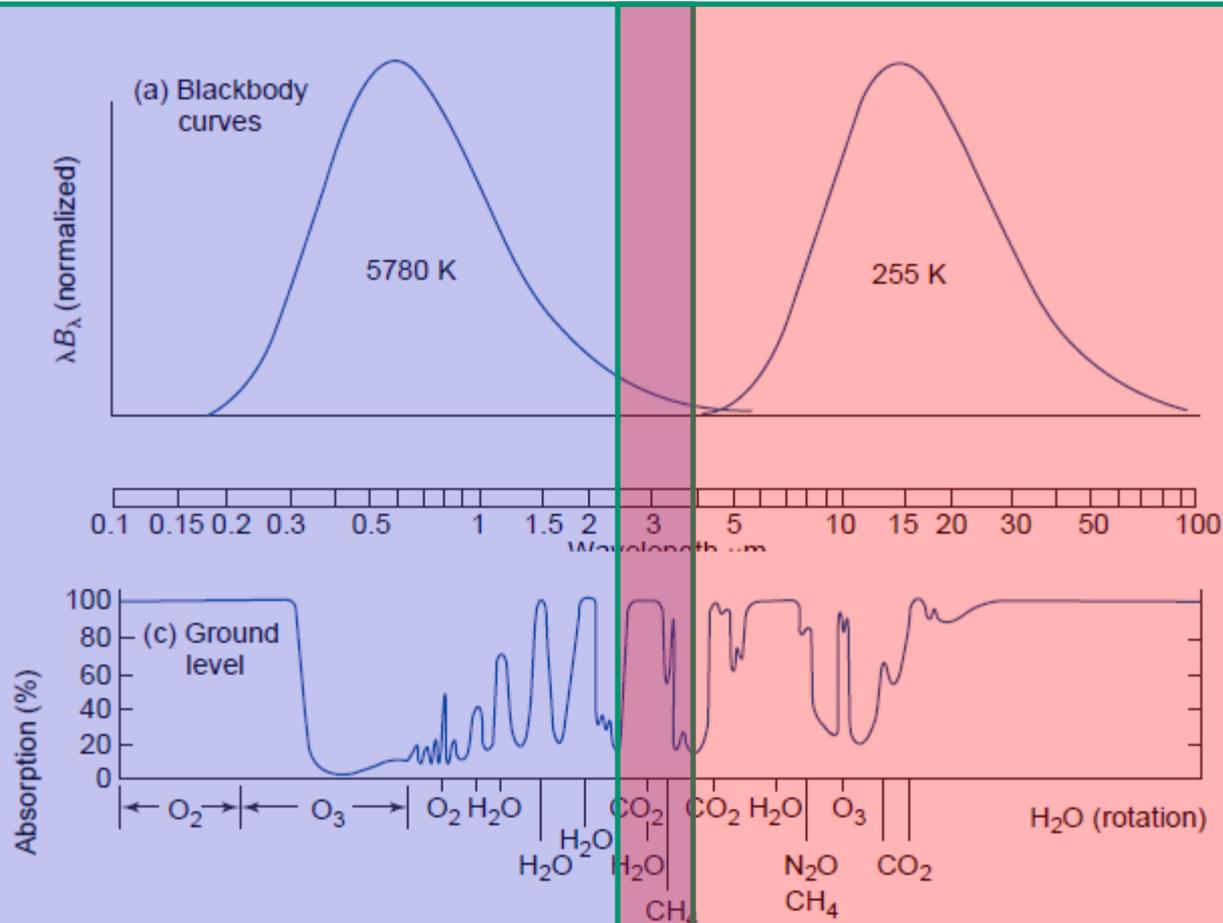
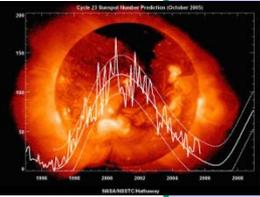




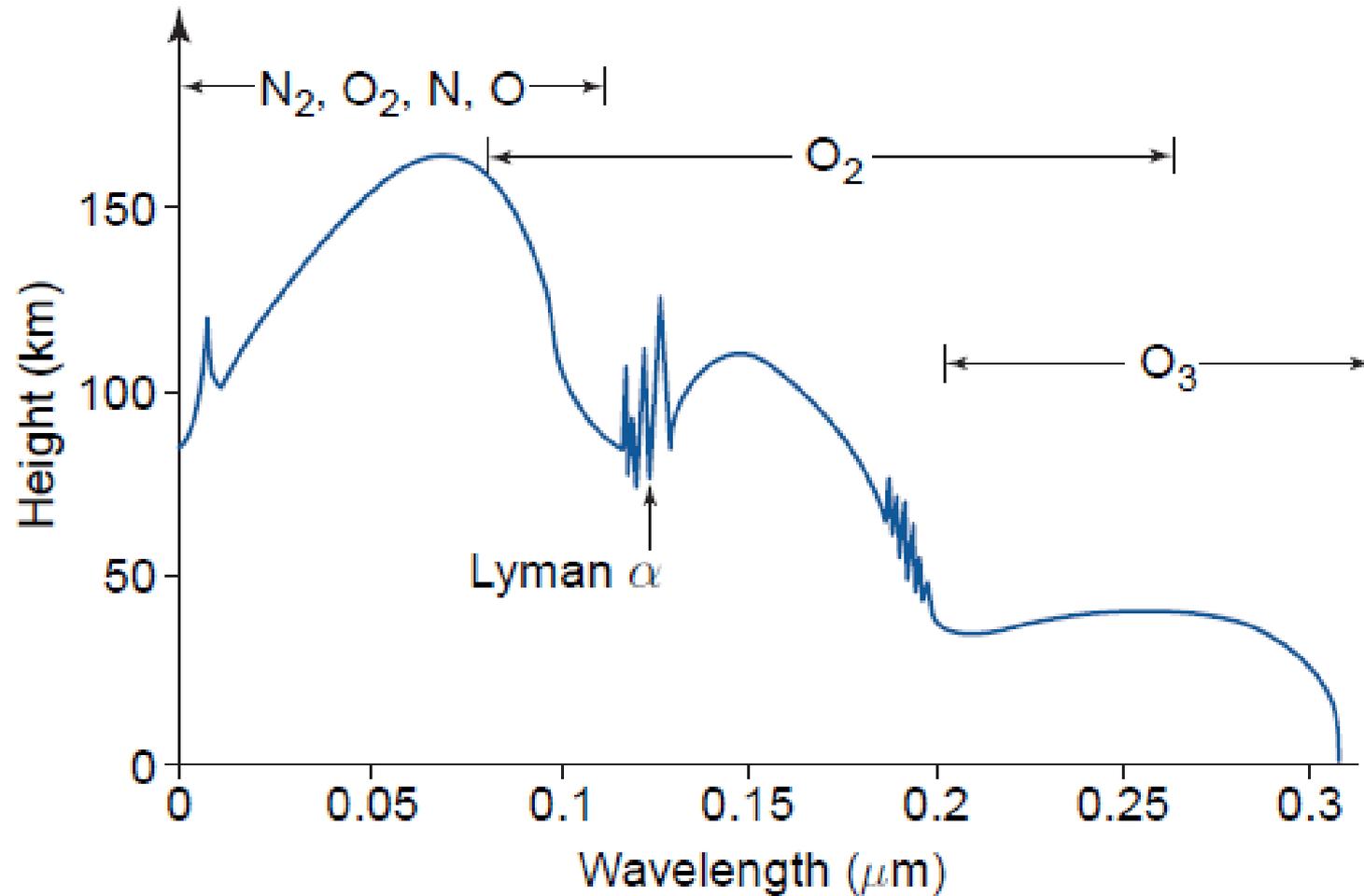
5 minutos....



# Radiación absorbida en la atmósfera



# Absorción por gases en UV y visible



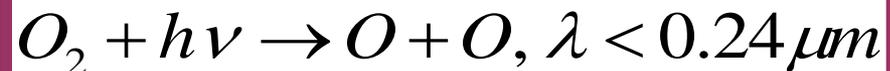
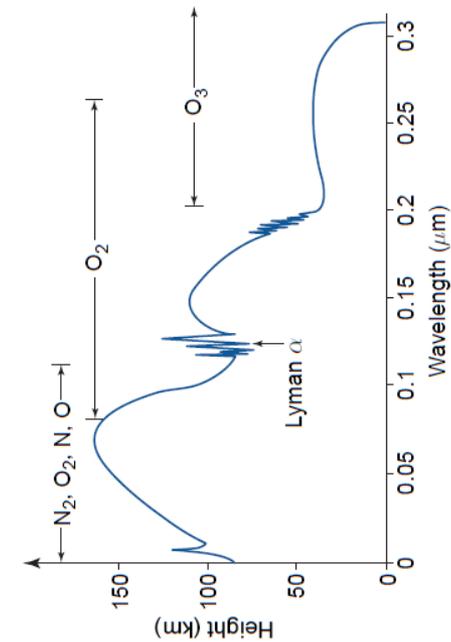
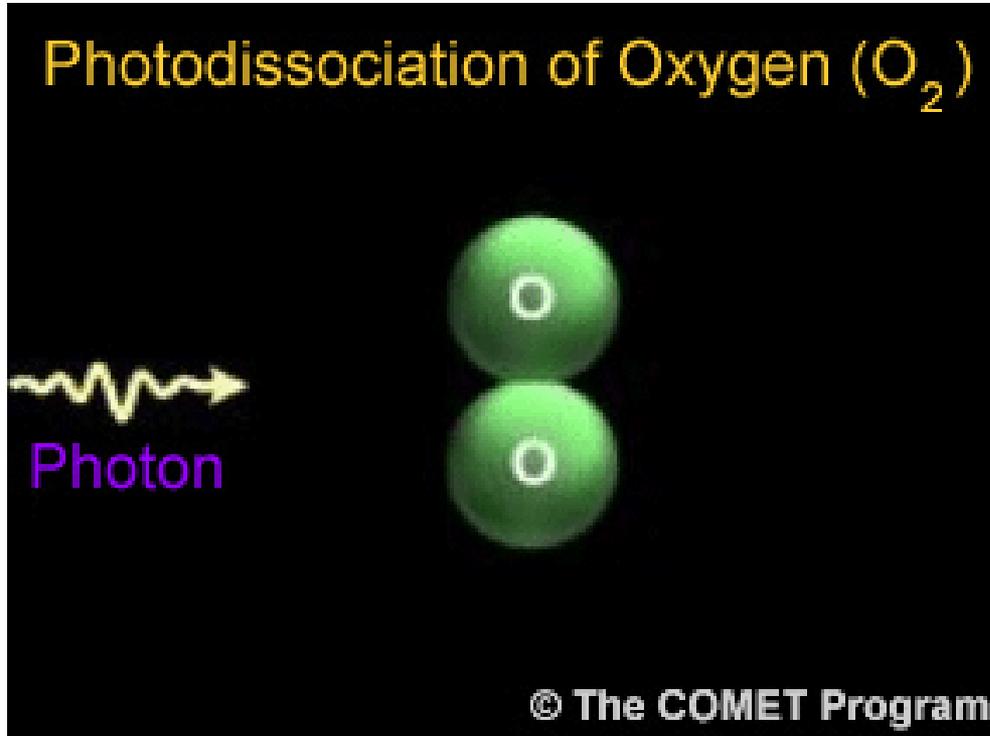
$1 \text{ \AA} = 1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

LGK 2010

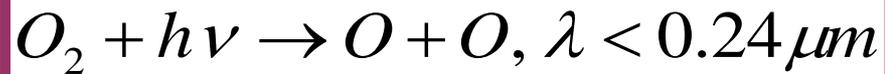
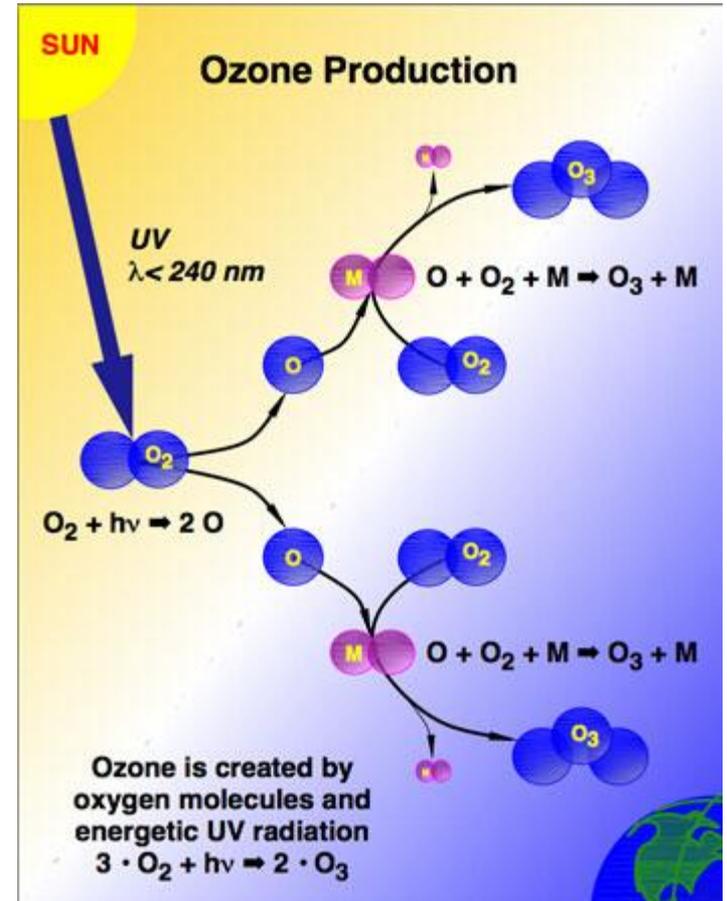
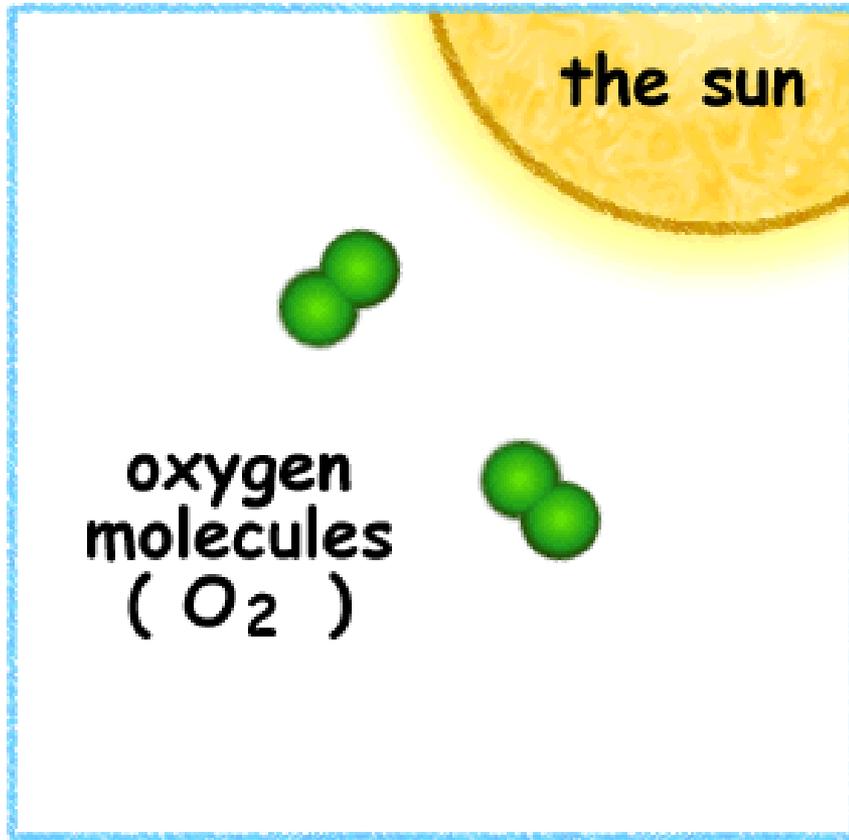
Liou, 2002



# Fotodisociación de oxígeno molecular

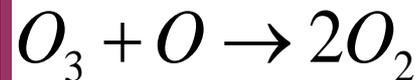
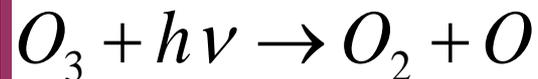
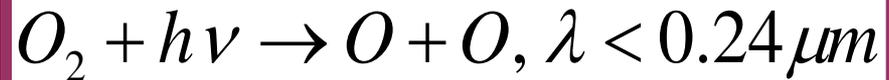


# Ozono en la estratósfera



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# El ozono se fotoliza y se recombina



$$[O_3]_{\text{eqb}} \cong \left( \frac{J_2 K_{12}}{J_3 K_{13}} [M] \right)^{1/2} [O_2].$$

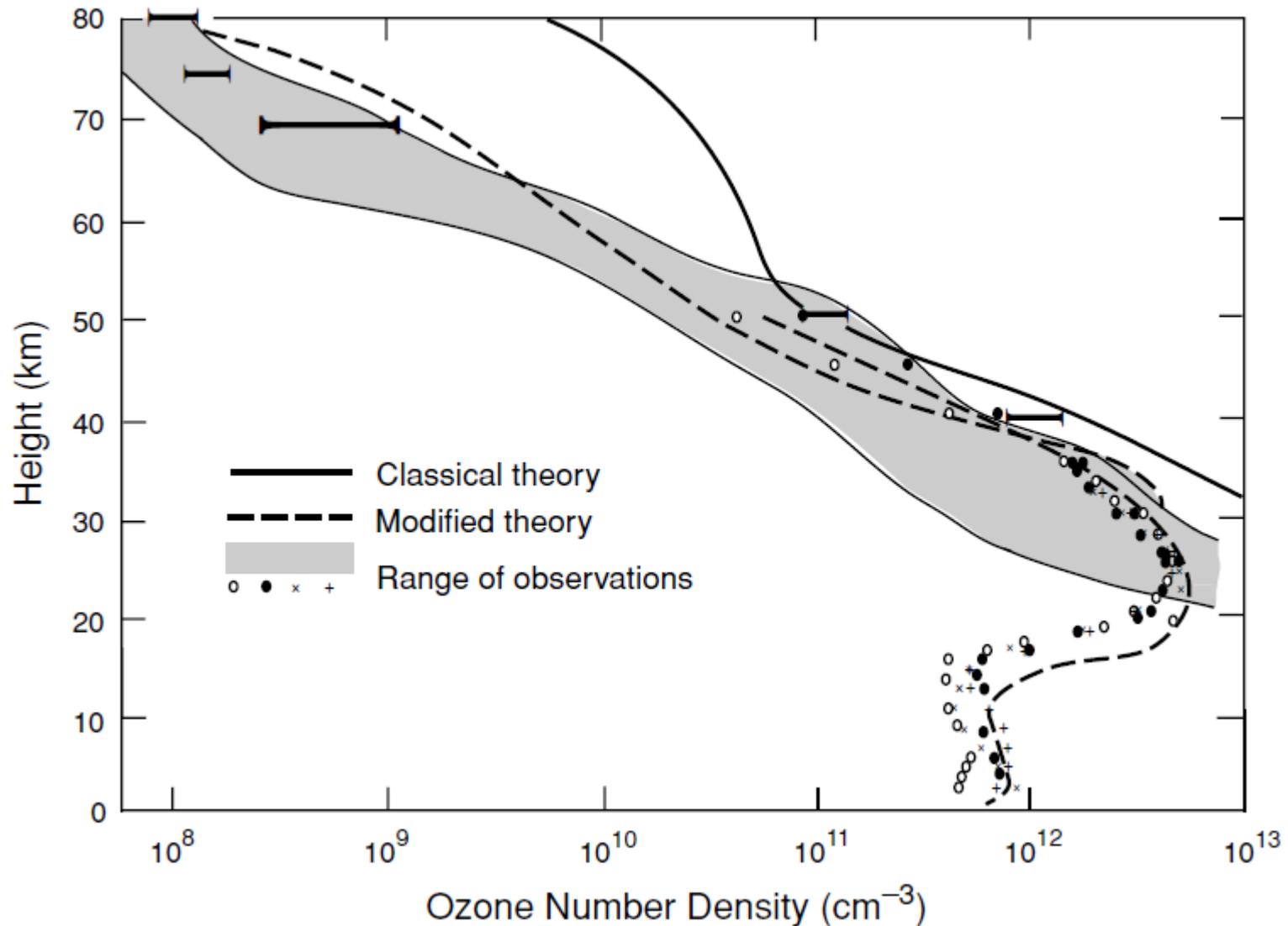


Chapman, S., 1930: A theory of upper atmospheric ozone. *Mem. Roy. Meteor. Soc.*, **3**, 103–125.

LGK 2010

[http://marzipan.atmos.washington.edu/ion\\_script/ATMS558/main\\_chapman.html](http://marzipan.atmos.washington.edu/ion_script/ATMS558/main_chapman.html)

# Modelo de Chapman vs. observaciones



LUN 2010

5 minutos



LGK 2010



**Aerosoles/Partículas**

**La atmósfera no es sólo gaseosa**

# Aerosol:

una

combinación de

material

en fase

condensada

presente

en la atmósfera

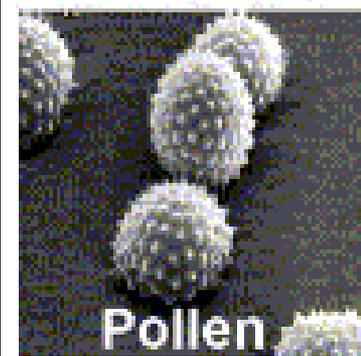
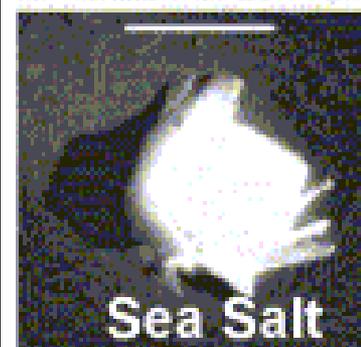
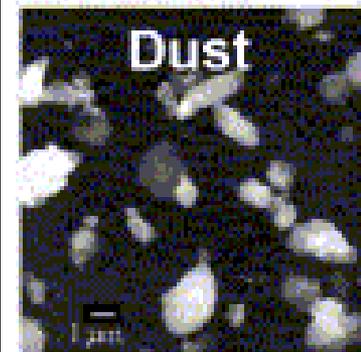
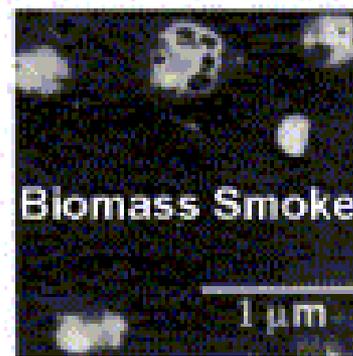
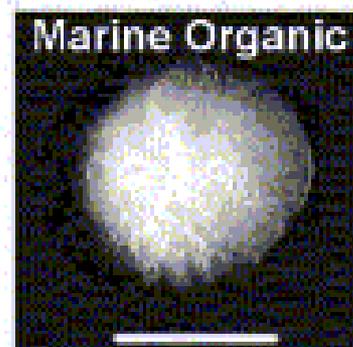
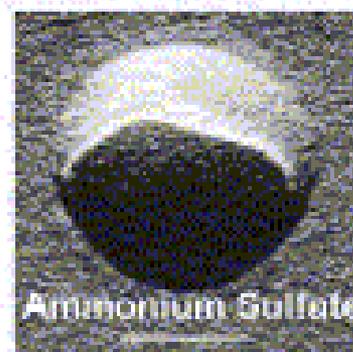
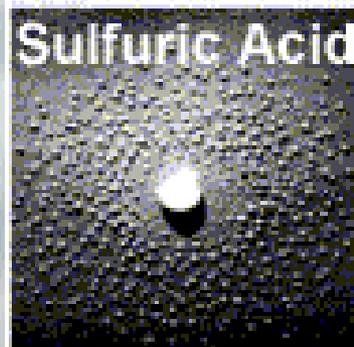
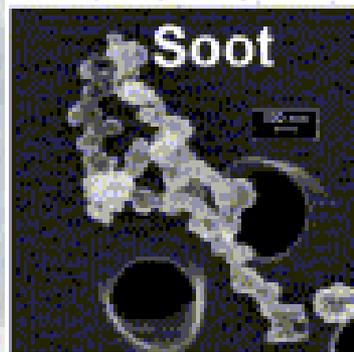
así como aquél

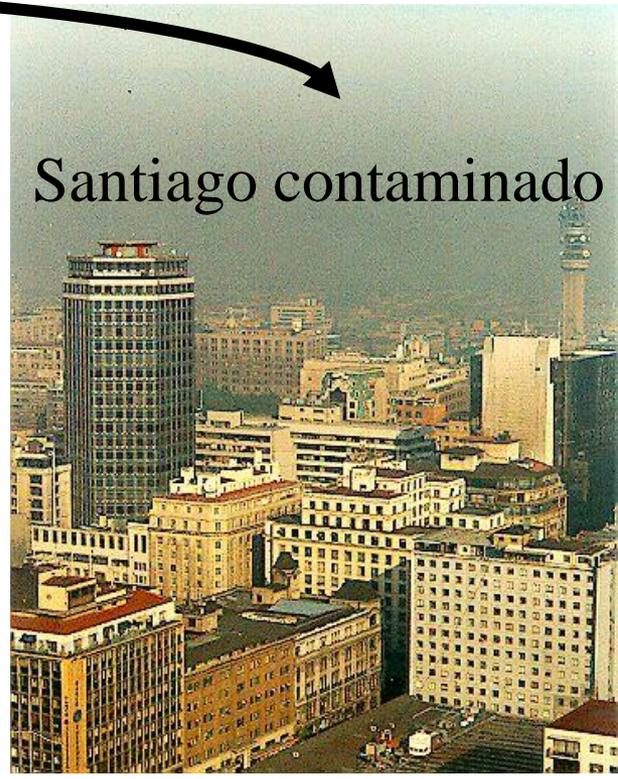
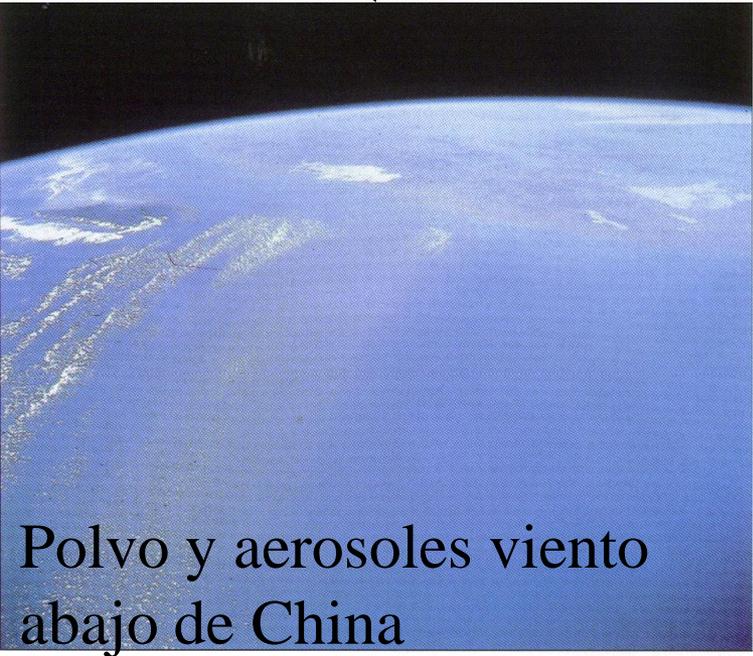
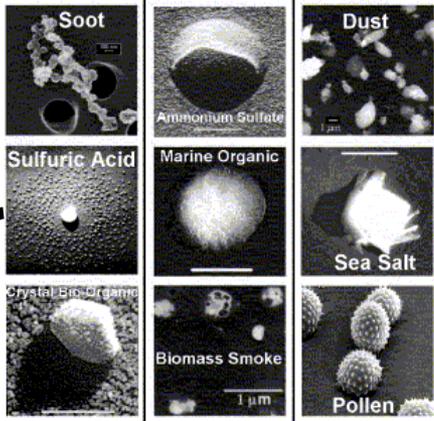
dentro del

material

suspendido

que la contiene





# Los aerosoles y sus roles...

- Absorben, emiten y reflejan luz (“scattering”)

*...afectan el balance radiativo del planeta*

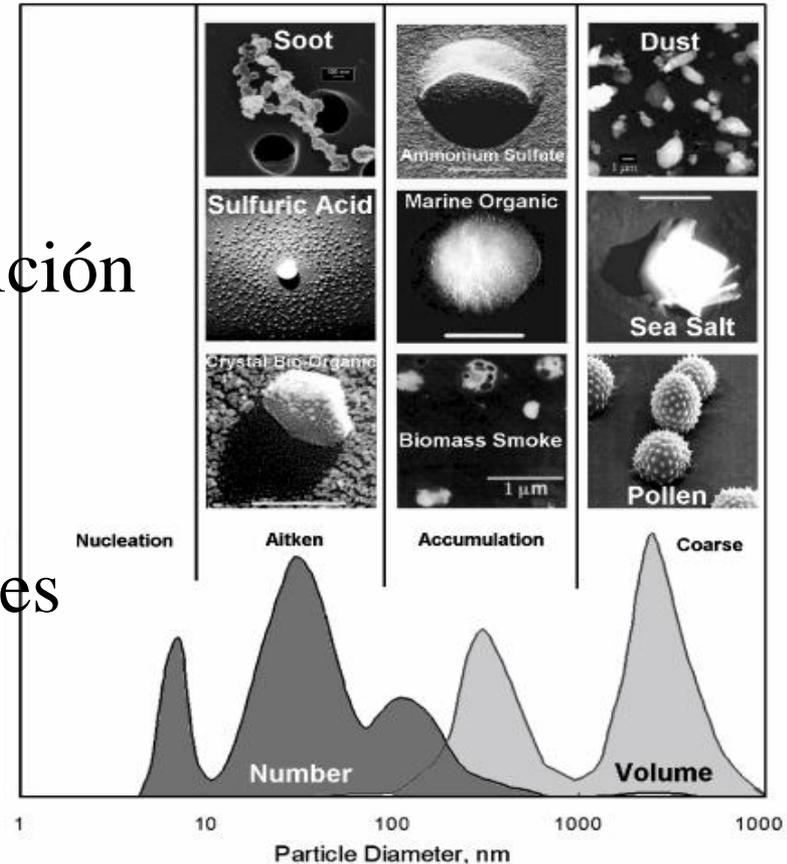
- Proveen superficies para la deposición de moléculas

*...favorecen la condensación y formación de nubes*

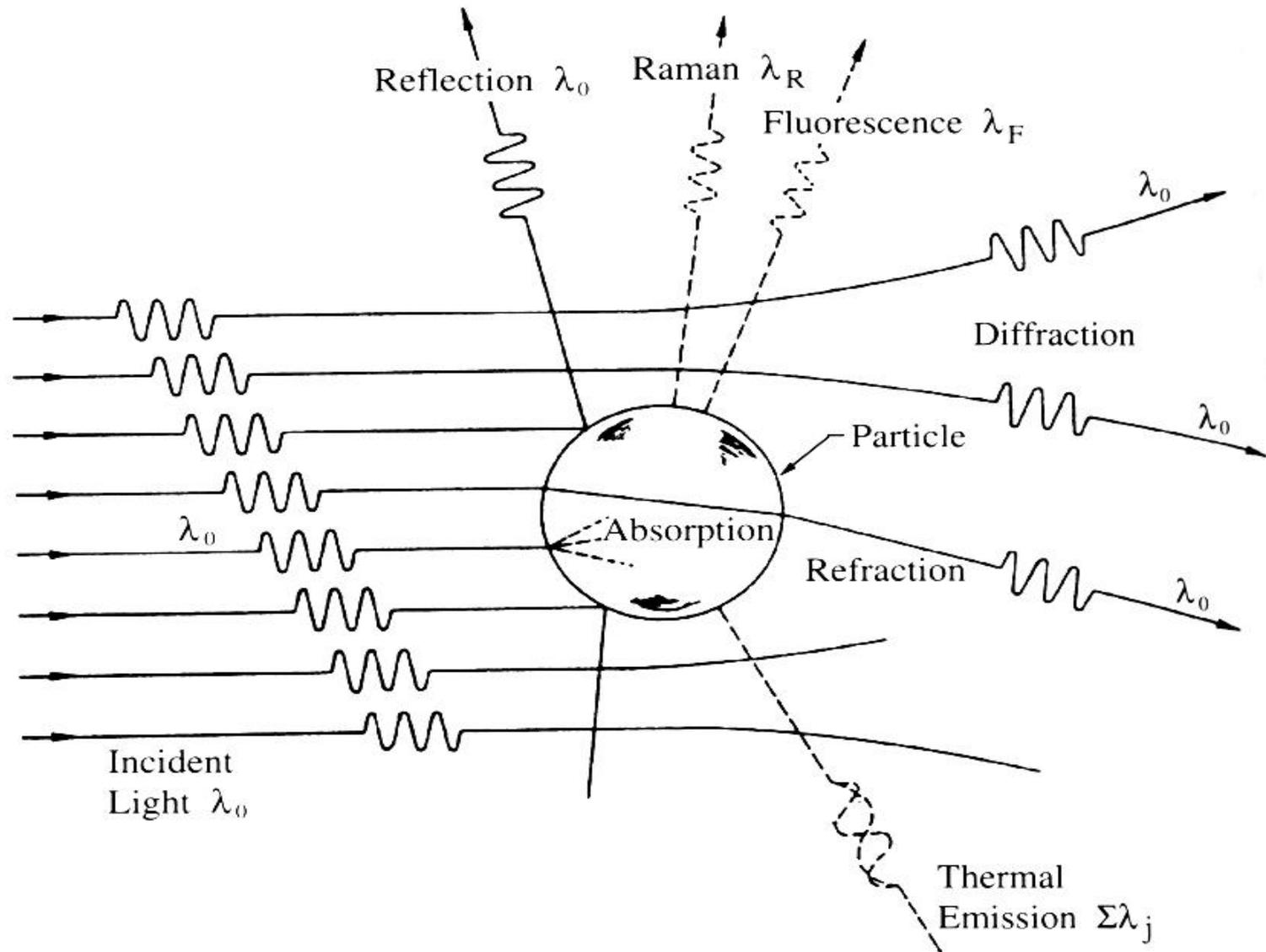
- Proveen superficies sobre las cuales ocurren reacciones químicas

*...actúan como catalizadores de reacciones*

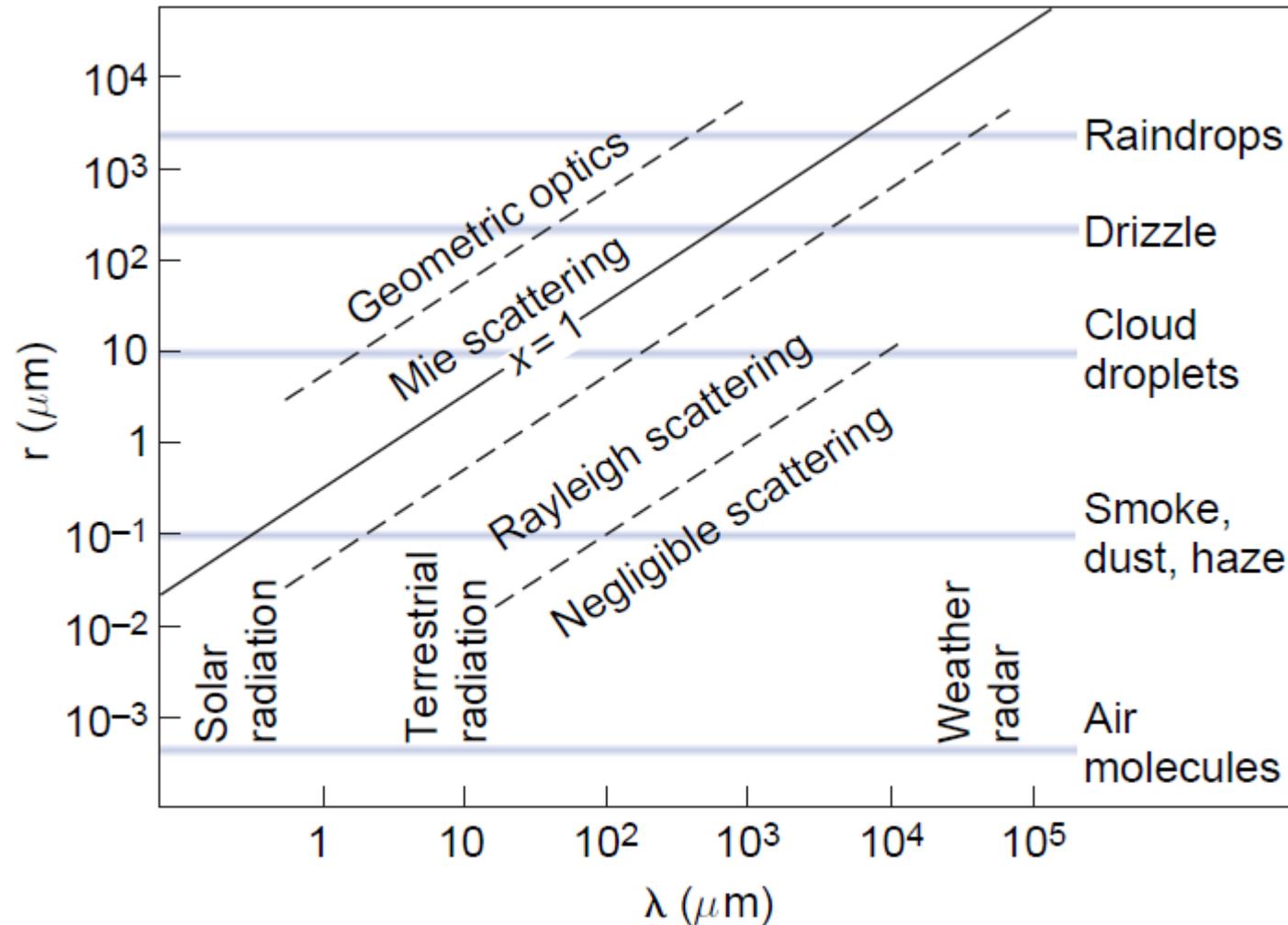
Además, al ser respirables ( $<10\mu\text{m}$ ), pueden provocar efectos sobre la salud.



# Interacciones entre partícula y radiación electromagnética...

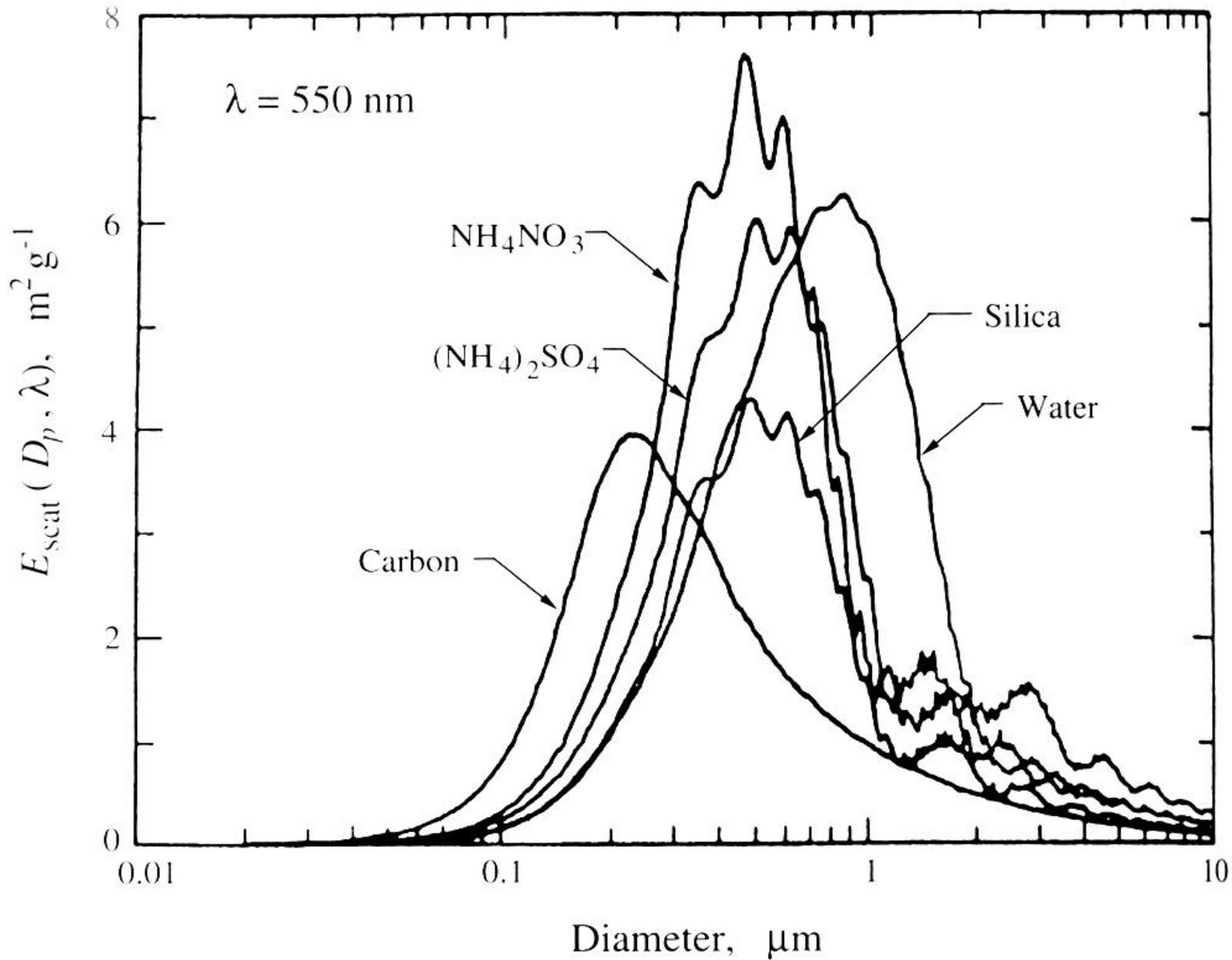


# Las interacciones con la radiación e.m dependen del tamaño de las partículas



# Y de la composición

Seinfeld & Pandis, 1998/2006





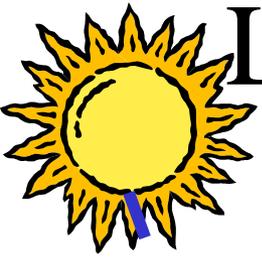
Óptica geométrica ( $\lambda \ll r$ )

“Scattering” de Mie ( $\lambda \sim r$ )



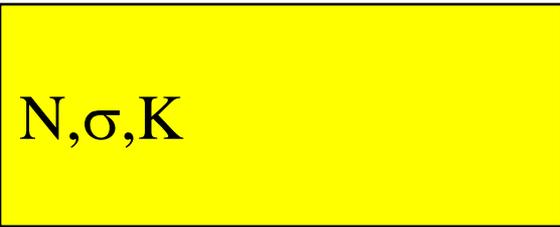
“Scattering” de Rayleigh ( $\lambda \gg r$ )





# Ley de Bouguer–Lambert-Beer

$I_0$



$I$



$$dI_\lambda = -I_\lambda KN\sigma ds$$

$$ds = \sec \theta dz$$

$$\Rightarrow I_\lambda = I_{\lambda\infty} \exp(-\tau_\lambda \sec \theta)$$

$$\tau_\lambda = \int_z^\infty KN\sigma dz$$



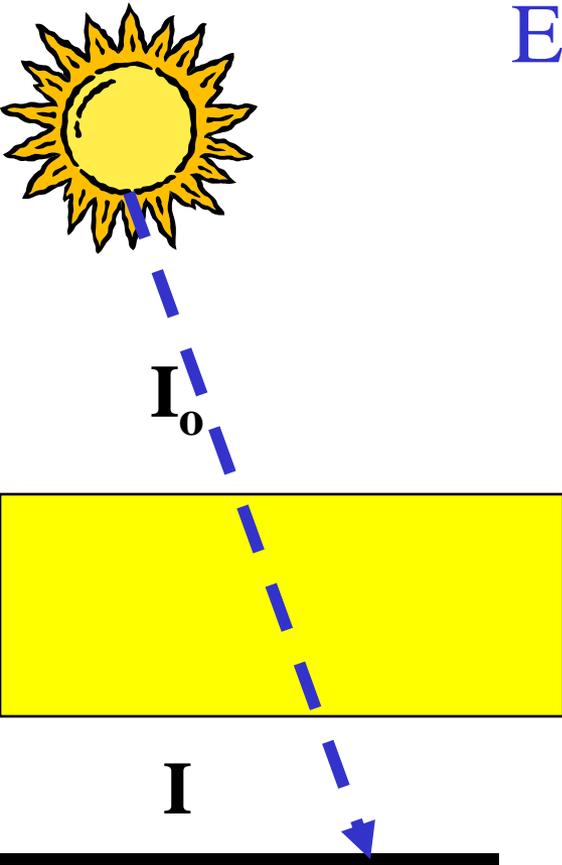
1729



1760



1852



Espesor óptico

$$I = I_0 e^{-b_{\text{ext}} z} = I_0 e^{-\tau}$$

$$b_{\text{ext}} = b_{\text{scat}} + b_{\text{abs}}$$

$$b_{\text{abs}} = b_{\text{abs\_gas}} + b_{\text{abs\_part}}$$

$$b_{\text{scat}} = b_{\text{scat\_gas}} + b_{\text{scat\_part}}$$

# Jueves: Laboratorio de radiación



## Próximamente

- **Dispersión por partículas:**
  - Arcoiris
  - Rayleigh
  - Mie
- **Balance radiativo (3)**
- **Perturbación antrópica**
- **Percepción remota**

LGK 2010

<http://www.atoptics.co.uk/droplets/gloab.htm>

# Lecturas de hoy

- Obligatoria
  - Wallace and Hobbs, Atmospheric Science (Ch. 4.: 4.4; 4.6; (4.5))
- Opcional
  - <http://acmg.seas.harvard.edu/people/faculty/djj/book/bookchap7.html#13581>
  - IPCC, 2007
- Más sobre transferencia radiativa
  - GF3004 (Sistema Climático)
  - GF500 (Física de la Atmósfera)

