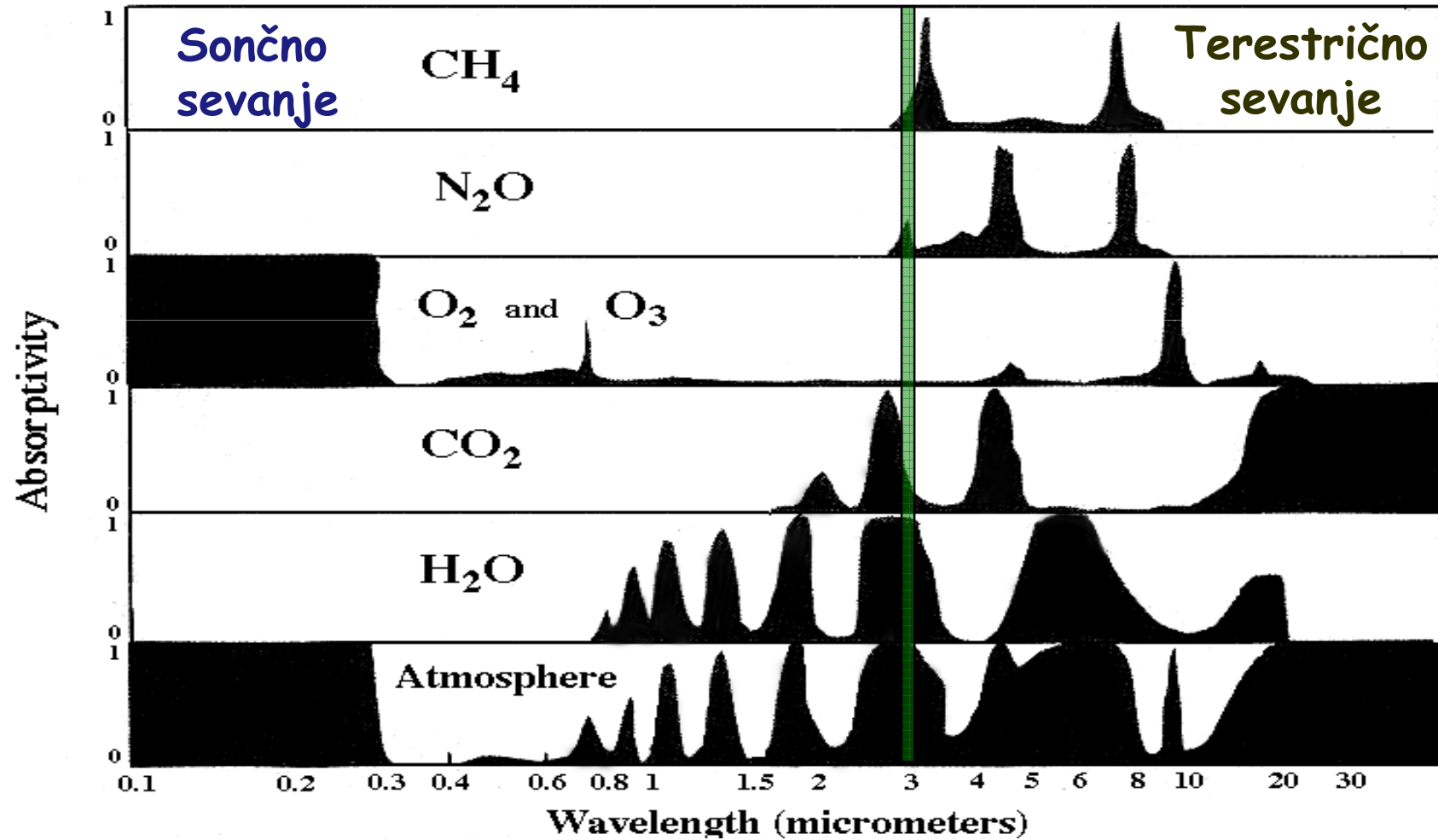


KLIMATSKI DEJAVNIKI (2)

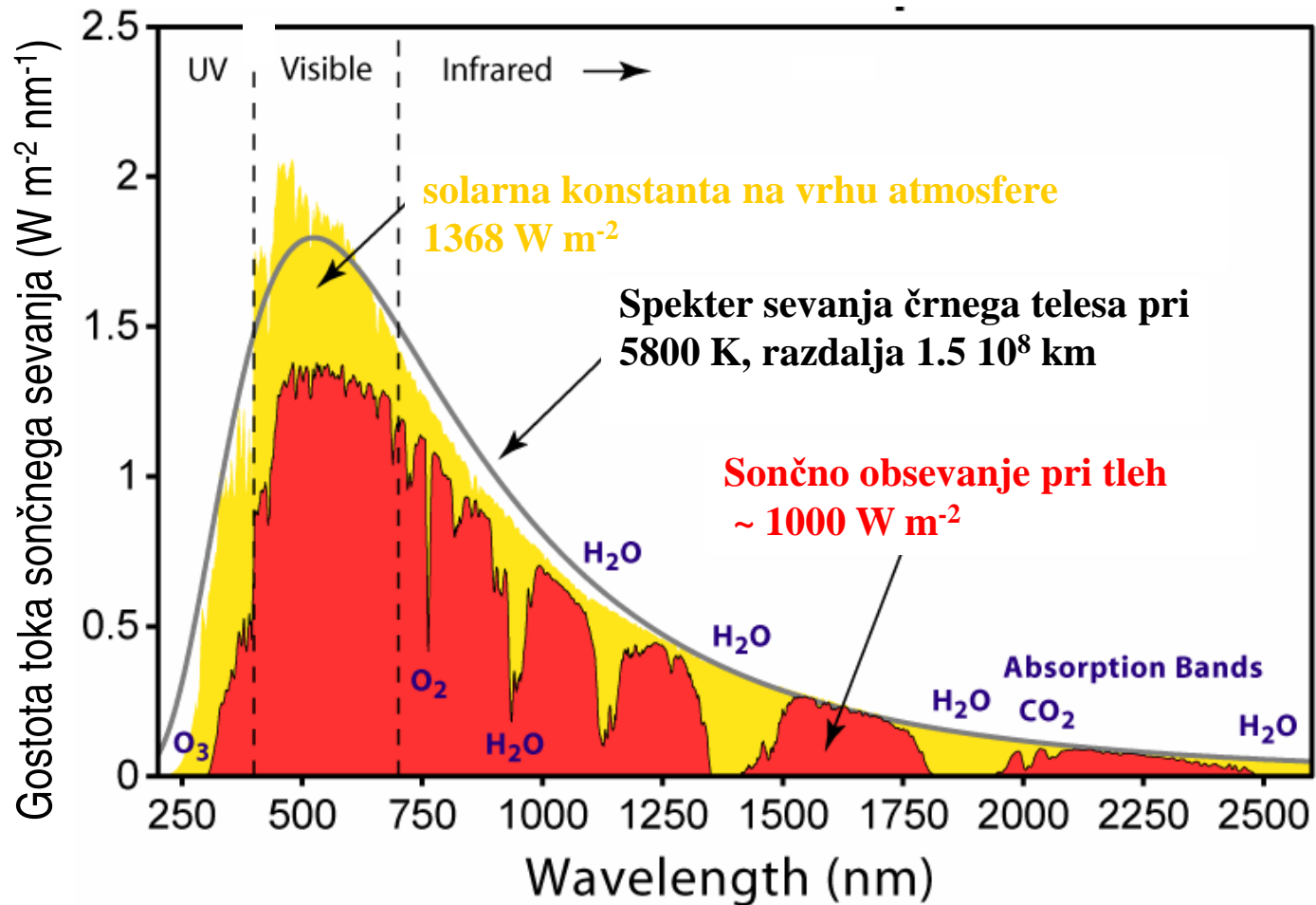
5 skupin

- Sončno obsevanje
- Transmisijske lastnosti atmosfere za prenos različnih sevanj (aerosoli in plini tople grede)
- Cirkulacija atmosfere in oceanov
- Lastnosti površja
- Relief

Atmosferska absorpcija



Sončno sevanje na vrhu atmosfere in na tleh



- **Učinku 3-atomnih (in več-atomnih) plinov na ravnotežje infrardečega sevanja popularno rečemo "učinek tople grede", plinom, ki povzročajo ta učinek pa "plini tople grede" (TGP)**

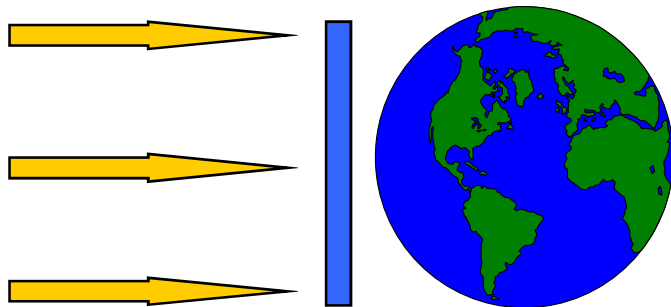
Naravni učinek tople grede

Ocena temperature zemeljskega površja, če ne bi bilo atmosfere in njenega efekta tople grede.

Energija, ki jo Zemlja prejme = Energija, ki jo zemlja odda

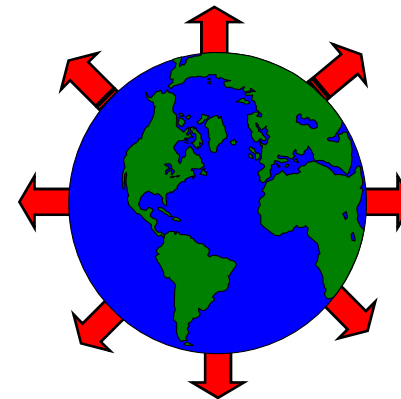
$$(1 - a)j_o\pi r_Z^2$$

Prejeto obsevanje s Sonca



$$\varepsilon_Z\sigma T^4 4\pi r_Z^2$$

Oddano sevanje Zemlje



Prispelo oddano

$$(1 - a)j_o \pi r_Z^2 = \varepsilon_Z \sigma T^4 4\pi r_Z^2$$

j_o sončno obsevanje (obseva 1/2 zemeljske oble) 1367 W/m²,

a povprečni albedo Zemlje (npr. 0,3)

ε_Z emisivnost ~ 1

r_Z radij Zemlje

σ Štefanova konstanta

Pokrajšamo r_Z in izračunamo temperaturo T

$$T = ((1 - a)j_o / 4\varepsilon_Z \sigma)^{1/4}$$

Ocena velikosti učinka tople grede

Brez ozračja, bi temperatura zemeljskega površja znašala:

$$T_{Zemlje} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{j_0(1 - a_{Zemlja})}{4 \cdot \sigma}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1367 \text{ Wm}^{-2}(1 - 0.3)}{4 \cdot 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ Wm}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}}} = 255,2 \text{ K} = -18^\circ \text{C}$$

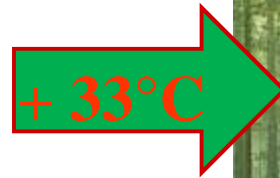
Dejanska temperatura zemeljskega površja pa je 288 K=15 °C.

RAZLIKA ⇒ **EFEKT TOPLE GREDE**

Zemeljsko površje torej ne prejema energije le od Sonca, temveč tudi od ozračja.

UČINEK TOPLE GREDE

- Naravni učinek tople grede omogoča povprečno temperaturo Zemlje $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$ namesto -18°C

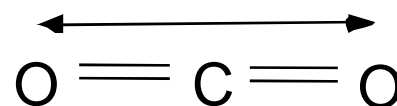


CO₂ je toplogredni plin

Nevzbujeno stanje

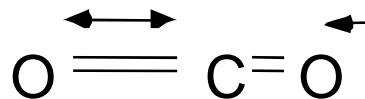


Simetrično raztezanje
in krčenje vezi



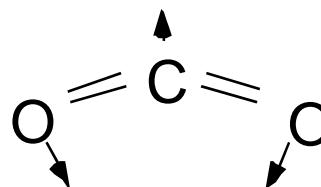
IR neaktivno

Nesimetrično raztezanje
in krčenje vezi



2349 cm⁻¹

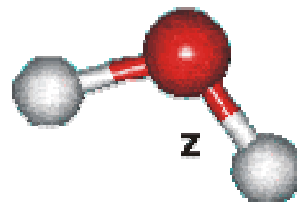
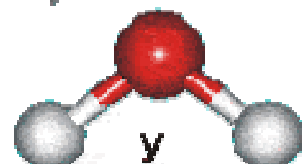
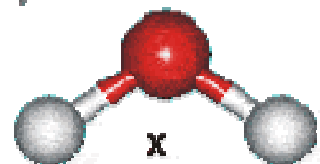
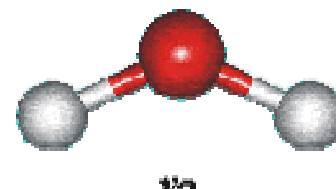
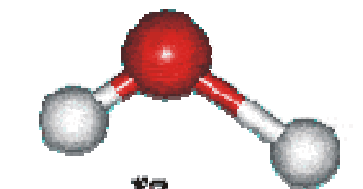
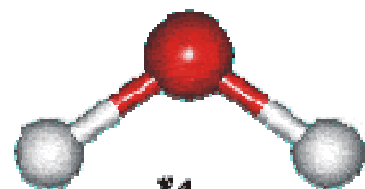
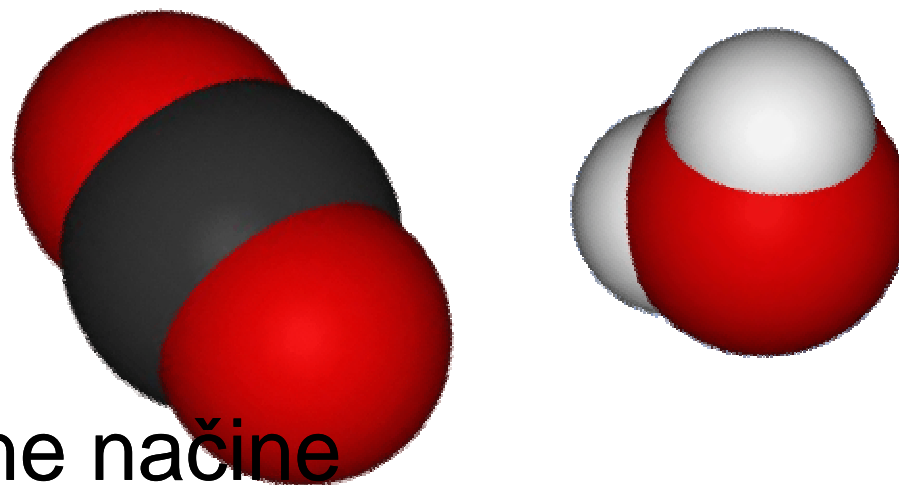
Upogibanje vezi



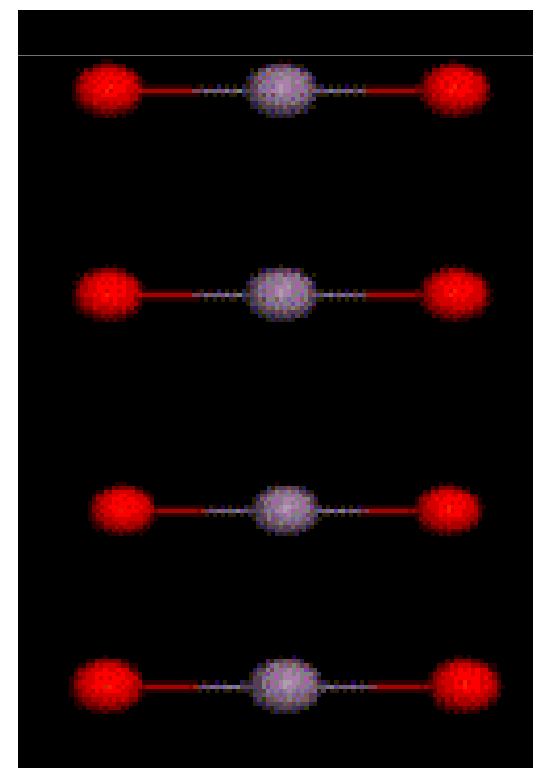
660 cm⁻¹

Lastnosti toplogrednih plinov

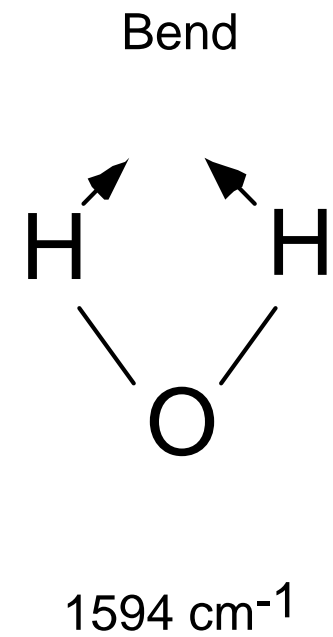
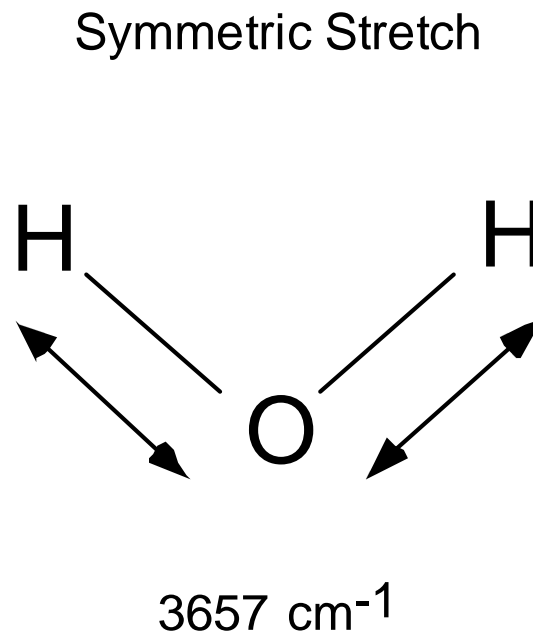
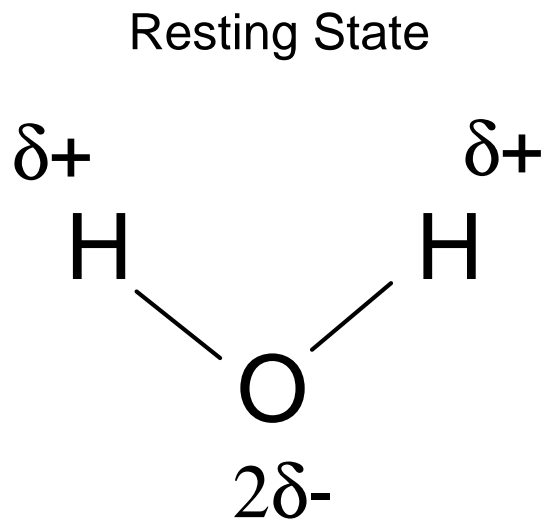
H₂O in CO₂ molekule sevajo energijo na različne načine



ibrations



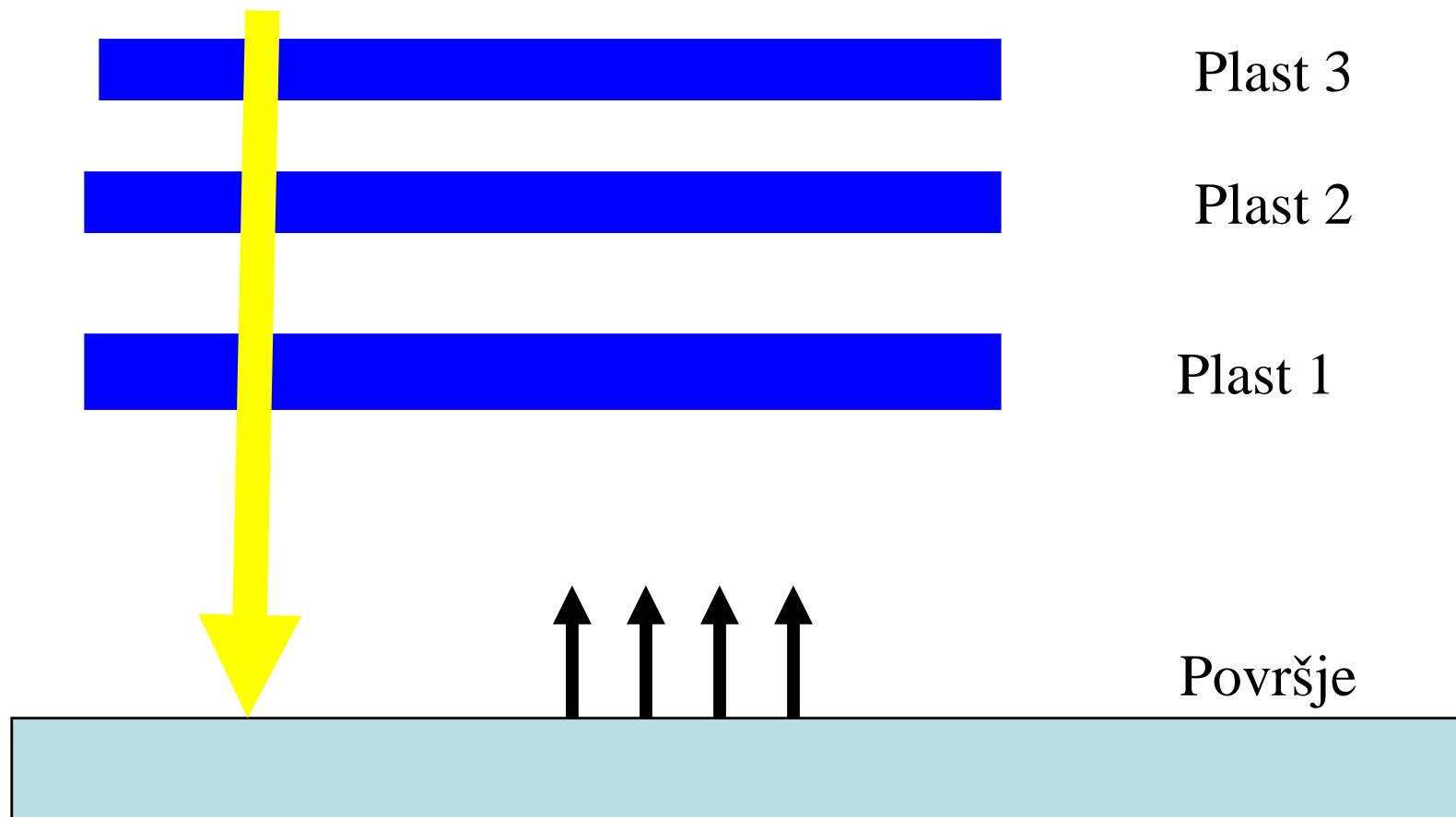
Vodna para je TGP



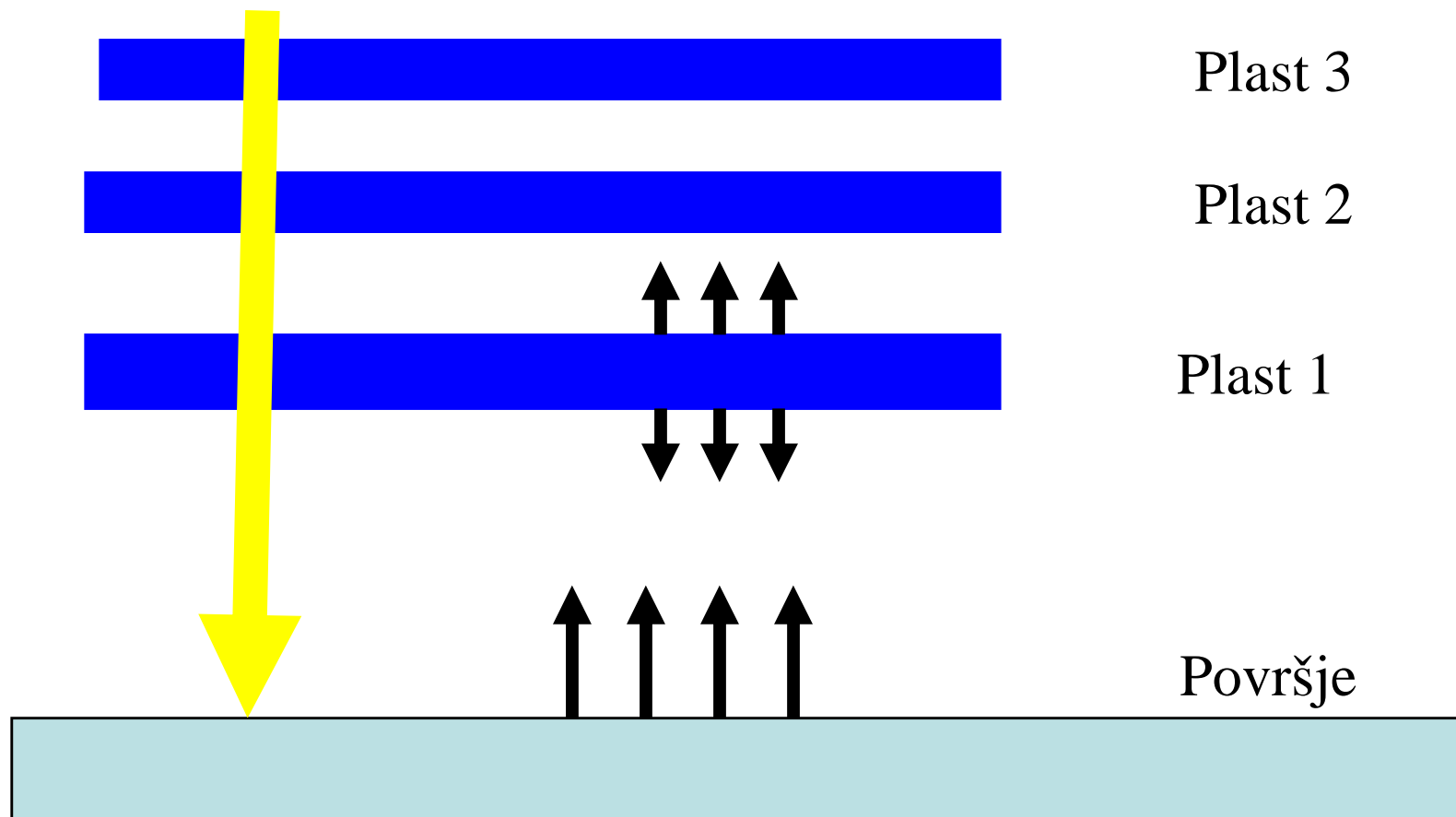
Sončno KV sevanje



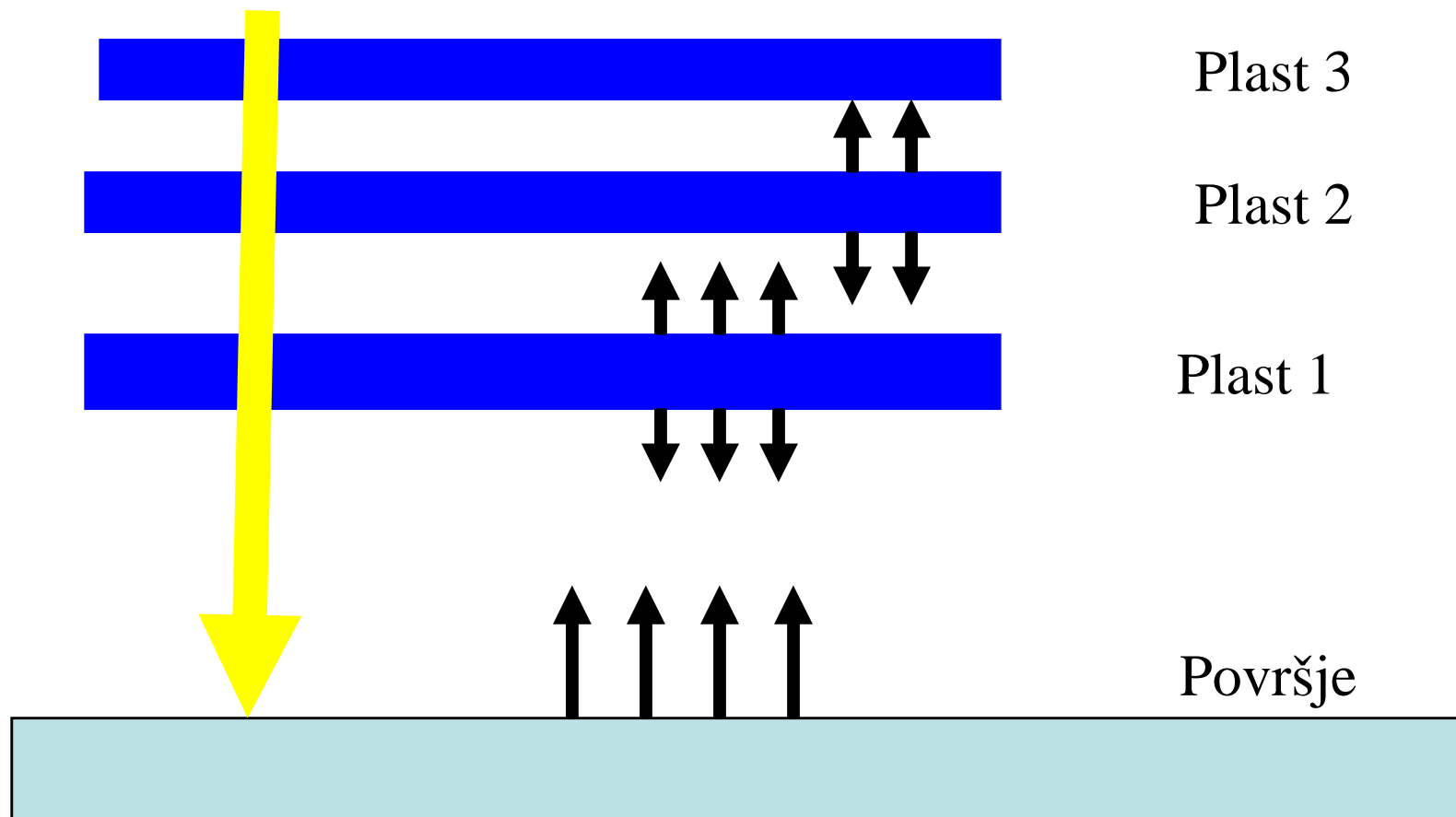
Sončno KV sevanje



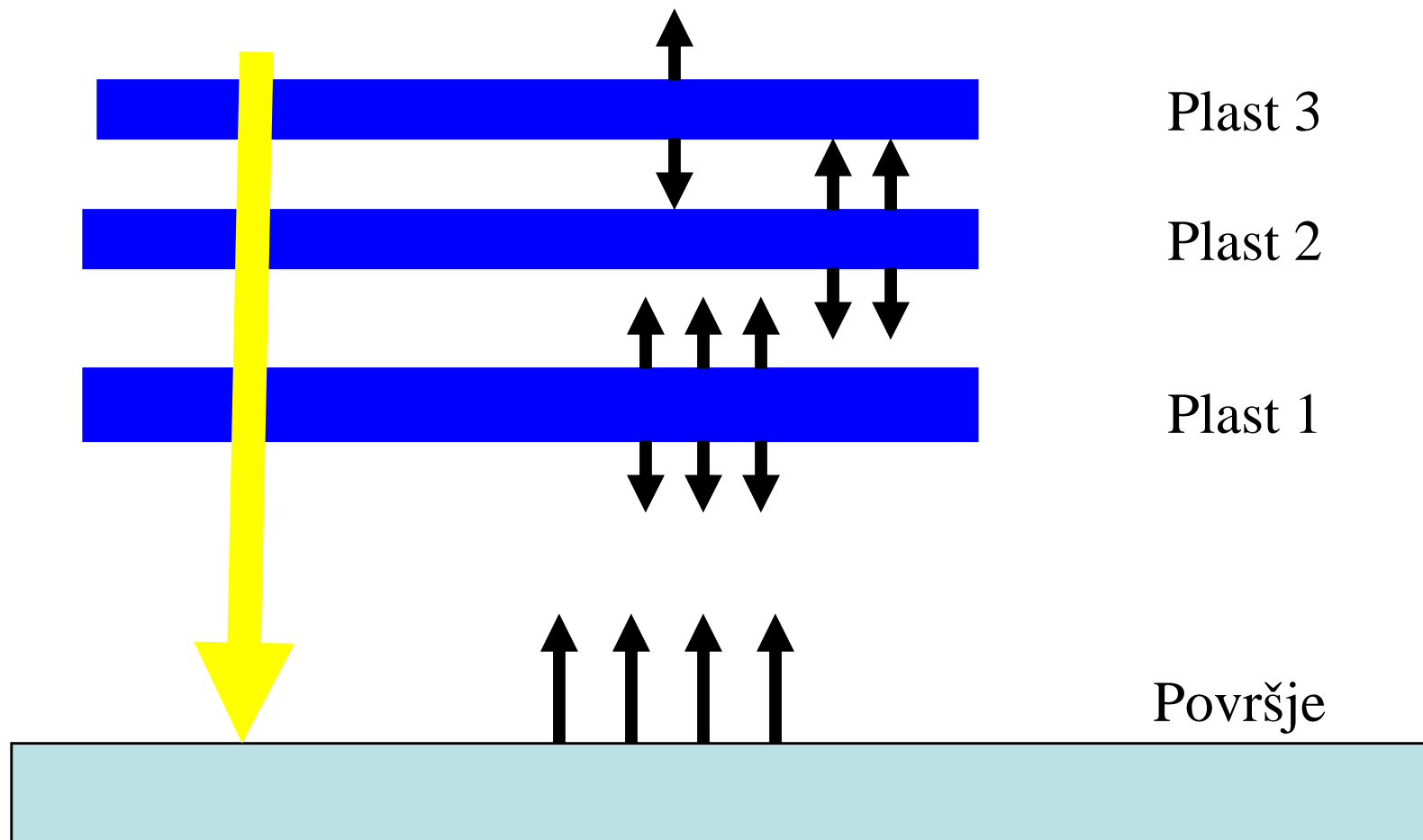
Sončno KV sevanje



Sončno KV sevanje

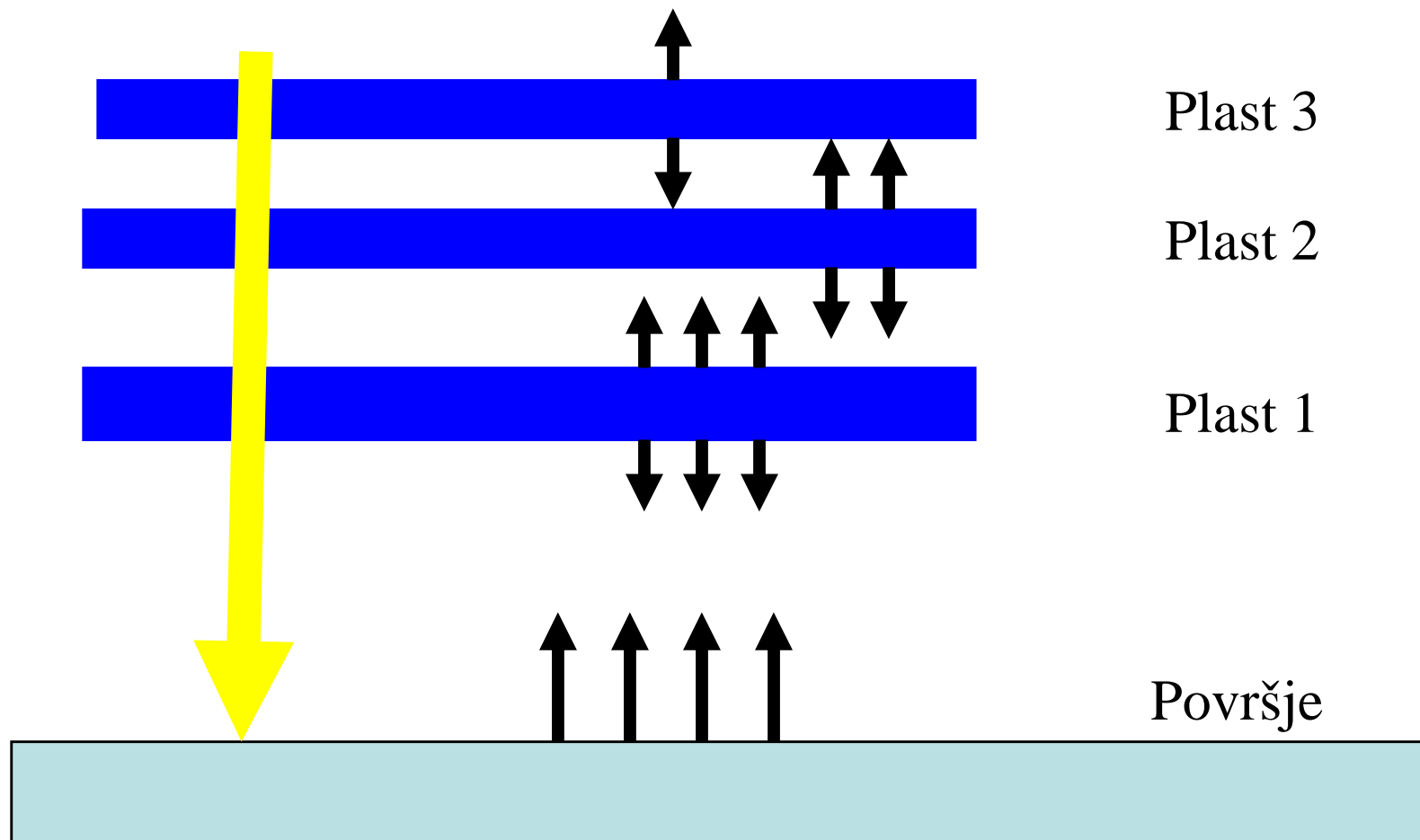


Sončno KV sevanje



Sončno KV sevanje

Izgubljeno v vesolje



Plast 3

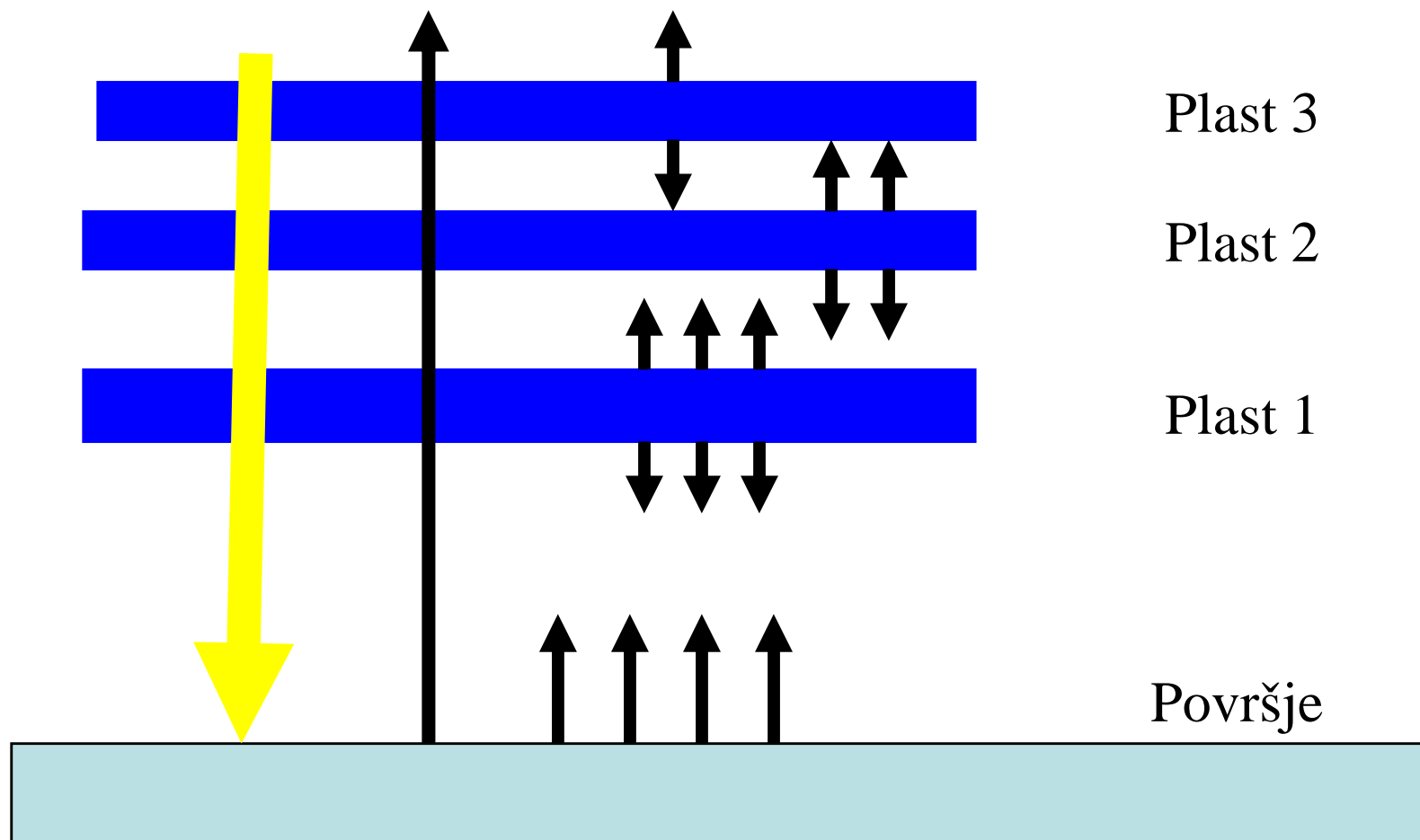
Plast 2

Plast 1

Površje

Sončno KV sevanje

Izgubljeno v vesolje



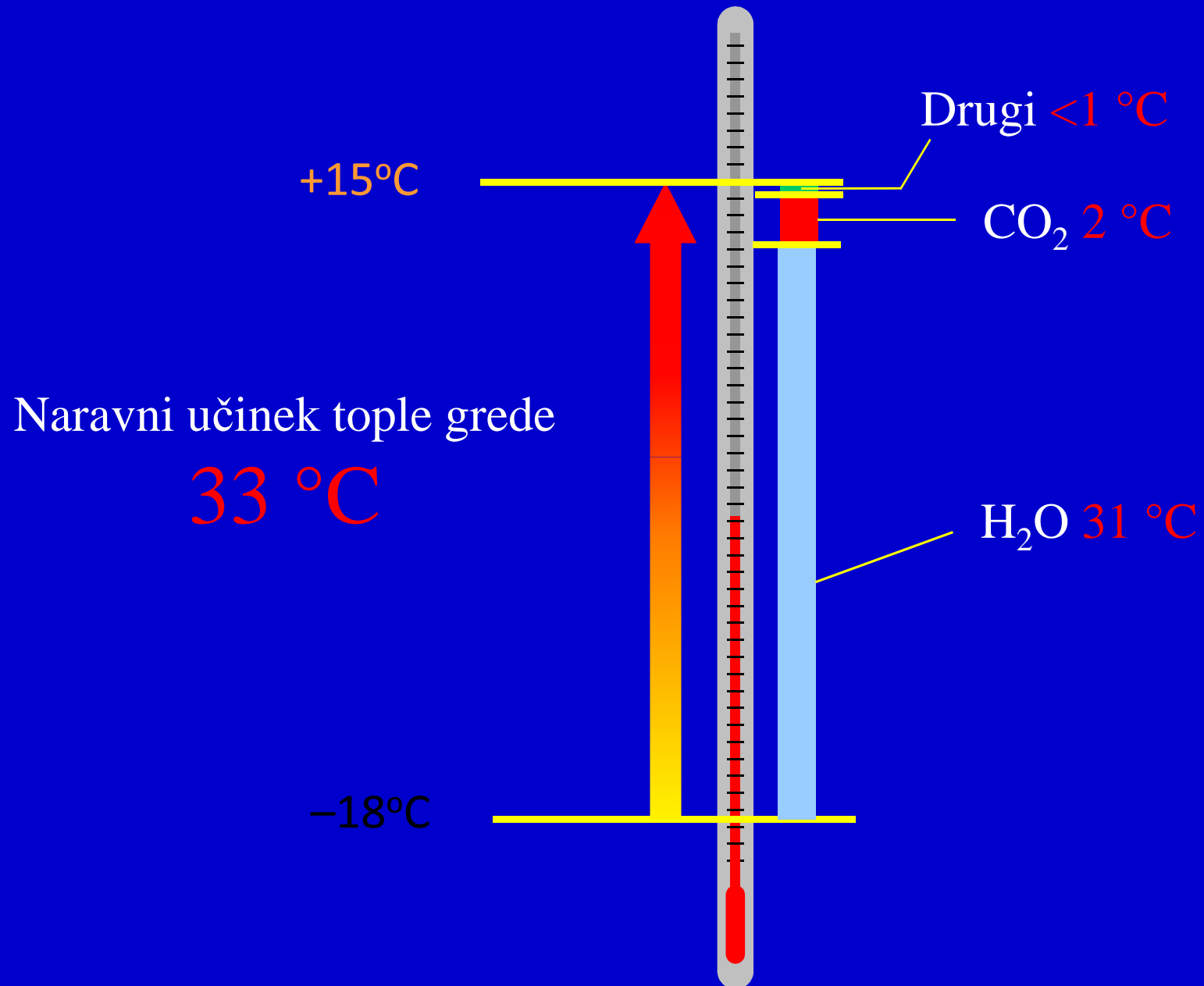
Plast 3

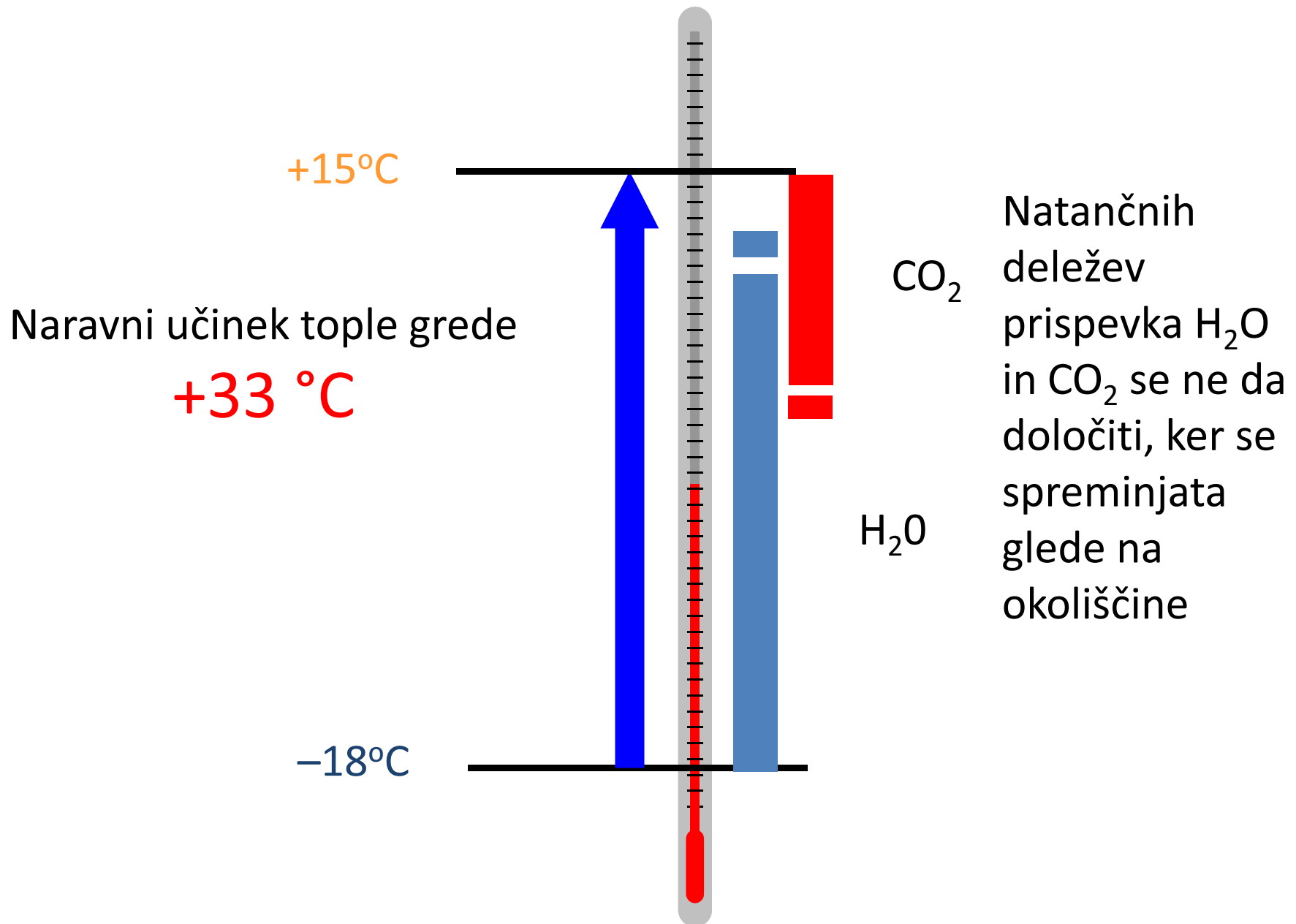
Plast 2

Plast 1

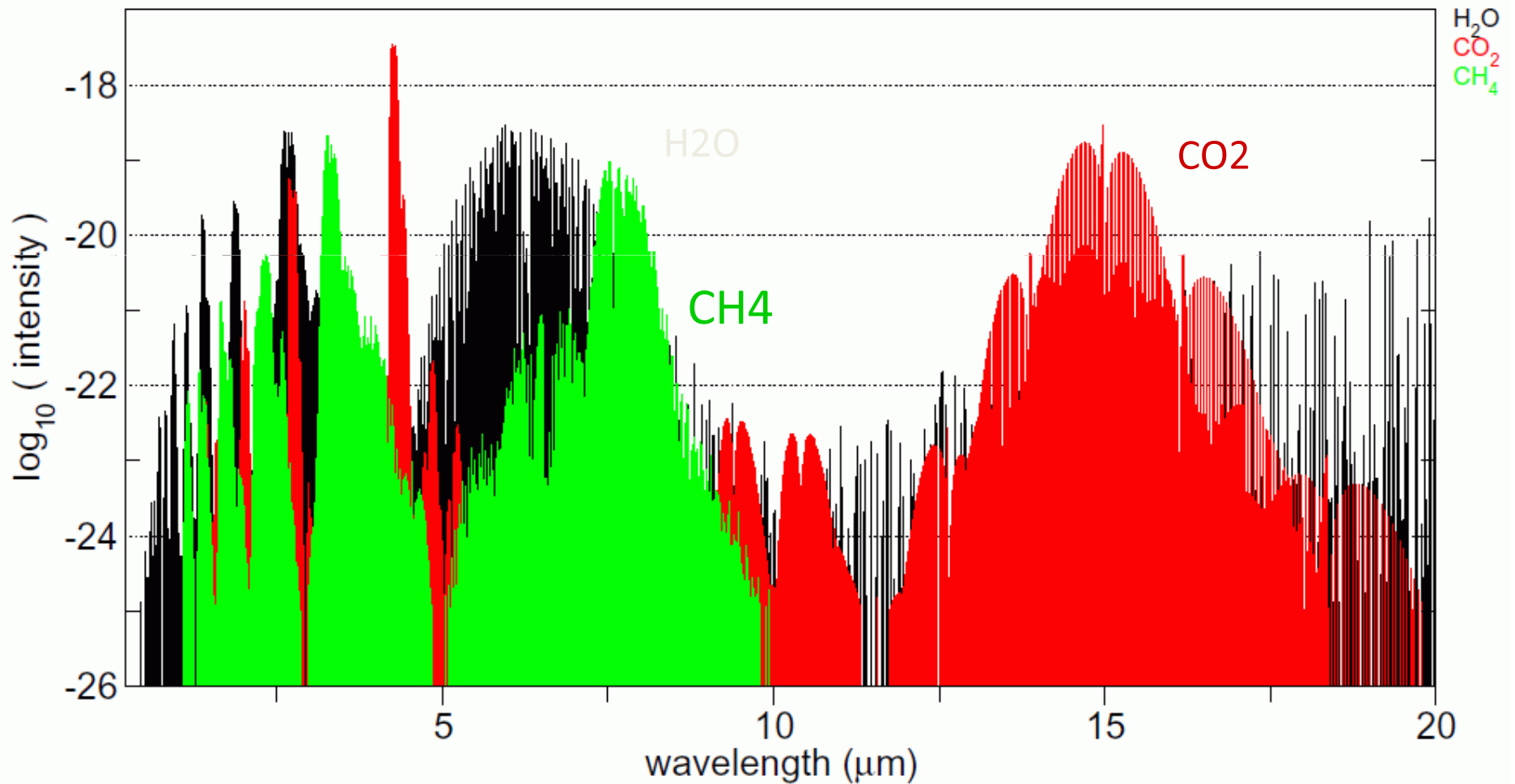
Površje

Kaj določa temperaturo na Zemeljskem površju?





Absorpcijski spektri H₂O, CO₂ in CH₄

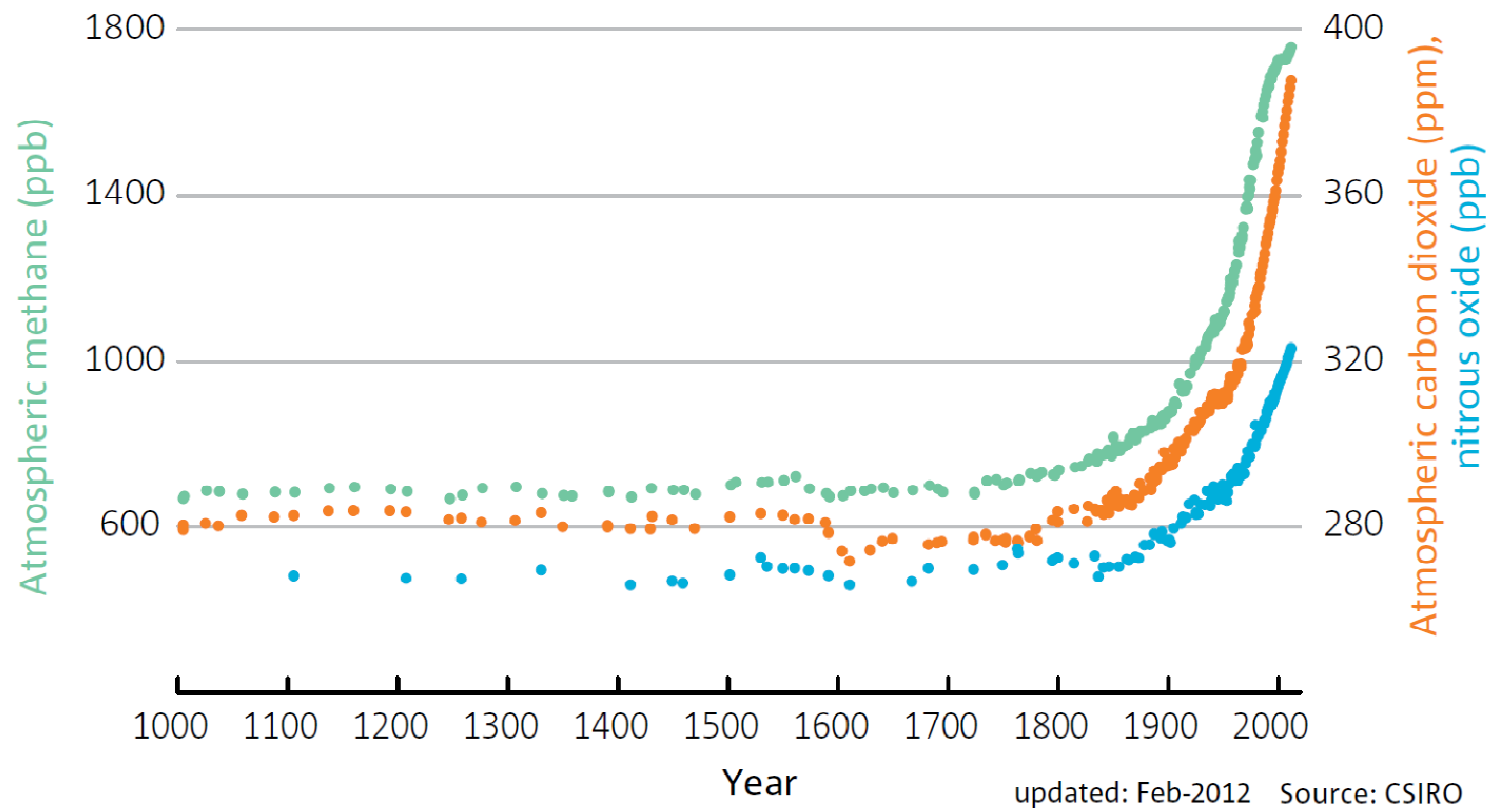




**Vsako uro,
poljem dodamo 1.7 milijonov kg dušika**



**Vsako uro,
pošljemo v zrak 4 Milijone ton CO₂**

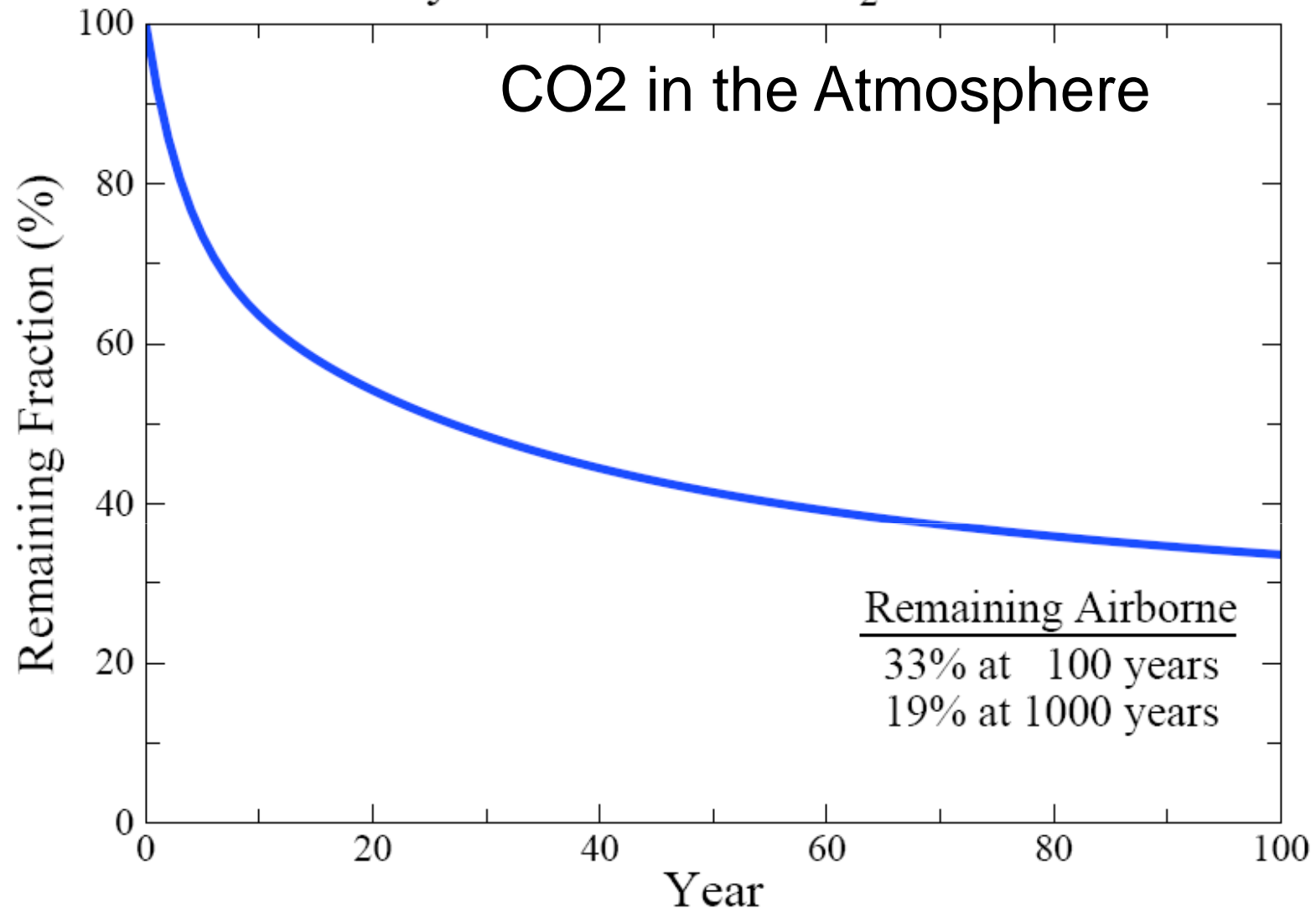


- Porušen naravni ogljikov (in dušikov) cikel
- Povečan učinek tople grede
- Globalno segrevanje in vse kar sodi zraven

http://cdiac.ornl.gov/pns/current_ghg.html (februar 2012)

| GAS | Pre-1750 tropospheric concentration ¹ | Recent tropospheric concentration ² | GWP ³ (100-yr time horizon) | Atmospheric lifetime ⁴ (years) | Increased radiative forcing ⁵ (W/m ²) |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Concentrations in parts per million (ppm) | | | | | |
| Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | 280 ⁶ | 390.5 ⁷ | 1 | ~ 100 ⁴ | 1.79 |
| Concentrations in parts per billion (ppb) | | | | | |
| Methane (CH ₄) | 700 ⁸ | 1871 ⁹ /1750 ⁹ | 25 | 12 ⁴ | 0.50 |
| Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | 270 ¹⁰ | 323 ⁹ /322 ⁹ | 298 | 114 ⁴ | 0.18 |
| Tropospheric ozone (O ₃) | 25 ¹ | 34 ^{4,1} | n.a. ⁴ | hours-days | 0.35 ⁴ |
| Concentrations in parts per trillion (ppt) | | | | | |
| CFC-11 (trichlorofluoromethane) (CCl ₃ F) | zero | 241 ⁹ /239 ⁹ | 4,750 | 45 | 0.060 |
| CFC-12 (CCl ₂ F ₂) | zero | 534 ⁹ /532 ⁹ | 10,900 | 100 | 0.17 |
| CF-113(CCl ₂ FFClF ₂) | zero | 75 ⁹ /75 ⁹ | 6,130 | 85 | 0.024 |
| HCFC-22(CHClF ₂) | zero | 220 ⁹ /196 ⁹ | 1,810 | 12 | 0.041 |
| HCFC-141b(CH ₃ CCl ₂ F) | zero | 22 ⁹ /19 ⁹ | 725 | 9.3 | 0.0025 |
| HCFC-142b(CH ₃ CClF ₂) | zero | 22 ⁹ /20 ⁹ | 2,310 | 17.9 | 0.0031 |
| Halon 1211 (CBrClF ₂) | zero | 4.3 ⁹ /4.1 ⁹ | 1,890 | 16 | 0.001 |
| Halon 1301 (CBrClF ₃) | zero | 3.3 ⁹ /3.2 ⁹ | 7,140 | 65 | 0.001 |
| HFC-134a(CH ₂ FCF ₃) | zero | 64 ⁹ /53 ⁹ | 1,430 | 14 | 0.0055 |
| Carbon tetrachloride (CCl ₄) | zero | 87 ⁹ /85 ⁹ | 1,400 | 26 | 0.012 |
| Sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆) | zero | 7.41 ^{9,11} /6.82 ^{9,11} | 22,800 | 3200 | 0.0029 |
| Other Halocarbons | zero | Varies by substance | | | collectively 0.021 |

Decay of Fossil Fuel CO₂ Emission



The fraction of CO₂ remaining in the air, after emission by fossil fuel burning, declines rapidly at first, but 1/3 remains in the air after a century and 1/5 after a millennium (*Atmos. Chem. Phys.* **7**, 2287-2312, 2007).

OKVIRNI TRENDI RABE TAL (milijoni km²).
 Površina kopnega je okrog 150 milj. km², od tega je 24
 slanega, preščenea ali ledenega površja in 18 vročih
 puščav McNeill (2000)

| Leto | Gozd in grmičevje | Travniki | Pašniki | Kmetijske rastline |
|-------------|----------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|
| 8000 pr.n.š | 65 | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| 1700 n.š. | 62 | 63 | 5 | 2.7 |
| 1900 | 58 | 54 | 14 | 8.0 |
| 1920 | 57 | 51 | 16 | 9.1 |
| 1940 | 55 | 47 | 21 | 10.8 |
| 1960 | 53 | 41 | 27 | 12.8 |
| 1980 | 51 | 35 | 33 | 15.0 |
| 1990 | 48(-26%) | 36(-43%) | 34 | 15.2 |



**Vsako uro,
posekamo 1,500 hektarov gozdov**

Usoda človekovih izpustov CO₂ (2002-2011)

8.3±0.4 Gt C/ letno

90%



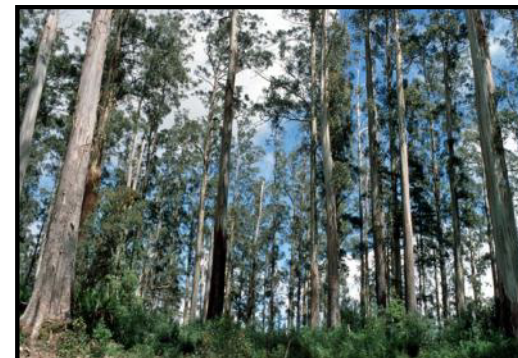
4.3±0.1 Gt C/leto

46%



2.6±0.8 GtC/leto

28%



1.0±0.5 Gt C/letno

10%+



Calculated as the residual
of all other flux components

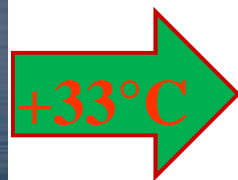
26%

2.5±0.5 GtC/leto



POVEČAN UČINEK TOPLE GREDE

- Naravni učinek tople grede omogoča povprečno temperaturo Zemlje $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$ namesto -18°C



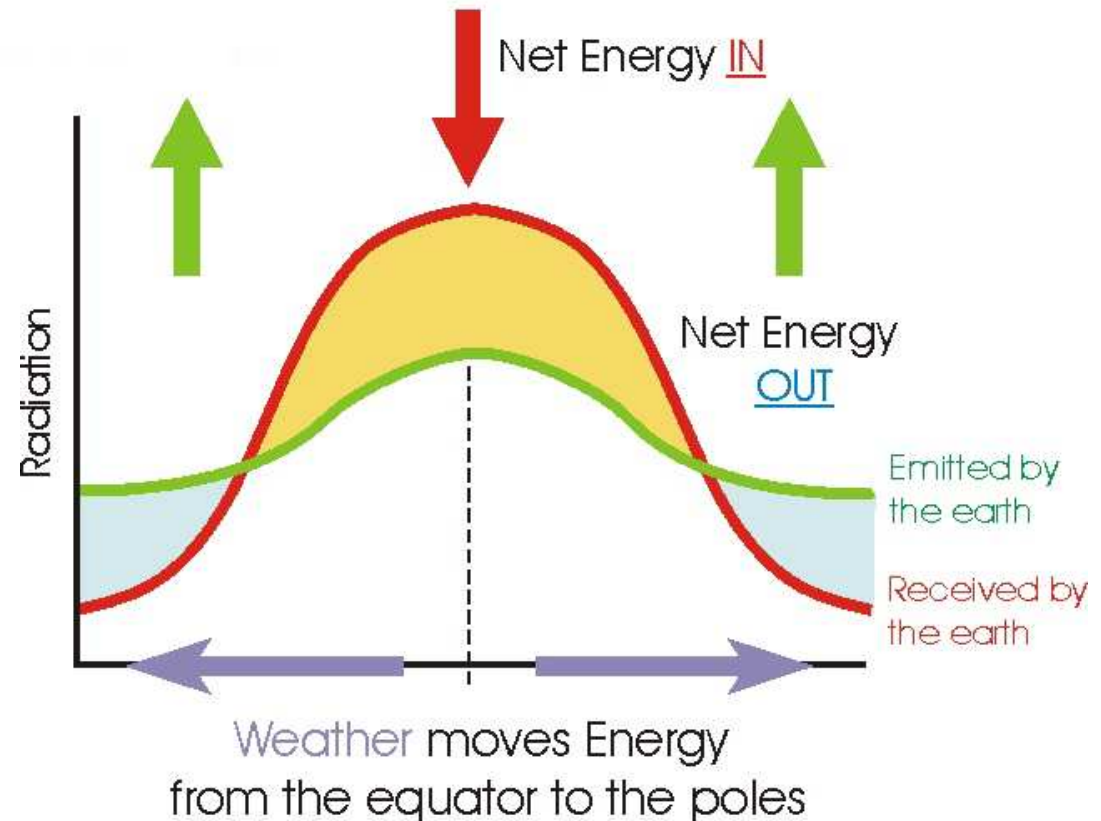
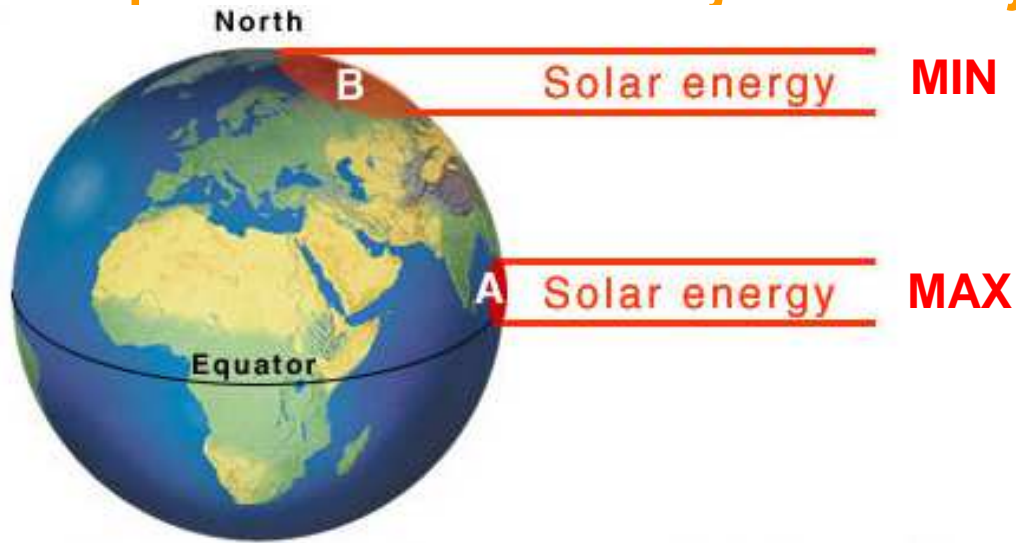
- Zato ne moremo pričakovati, da bo 40 % zvišanje vsebnosti CO_2 brez posledic!

KLIMATSKI DEJAVNIKI

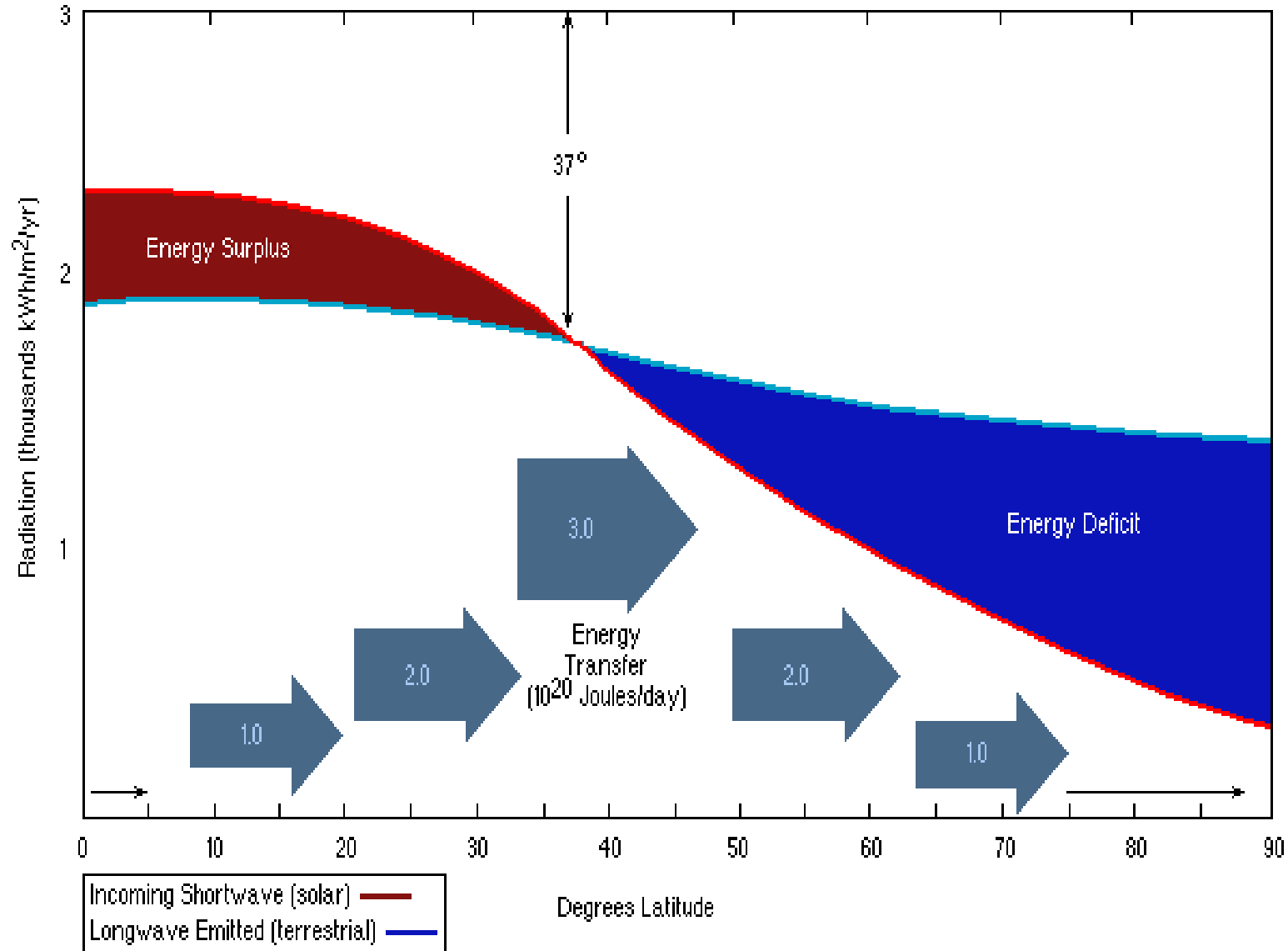
5 skupin

- Sončno obsevanje
- Transmisijske lastnosti atmosfere za prenos različnih sevanj (aerosoli in plini tople grede)
- **Cirkulacija atmosfere in oceanov**
- Lastnosti površja
- Relief

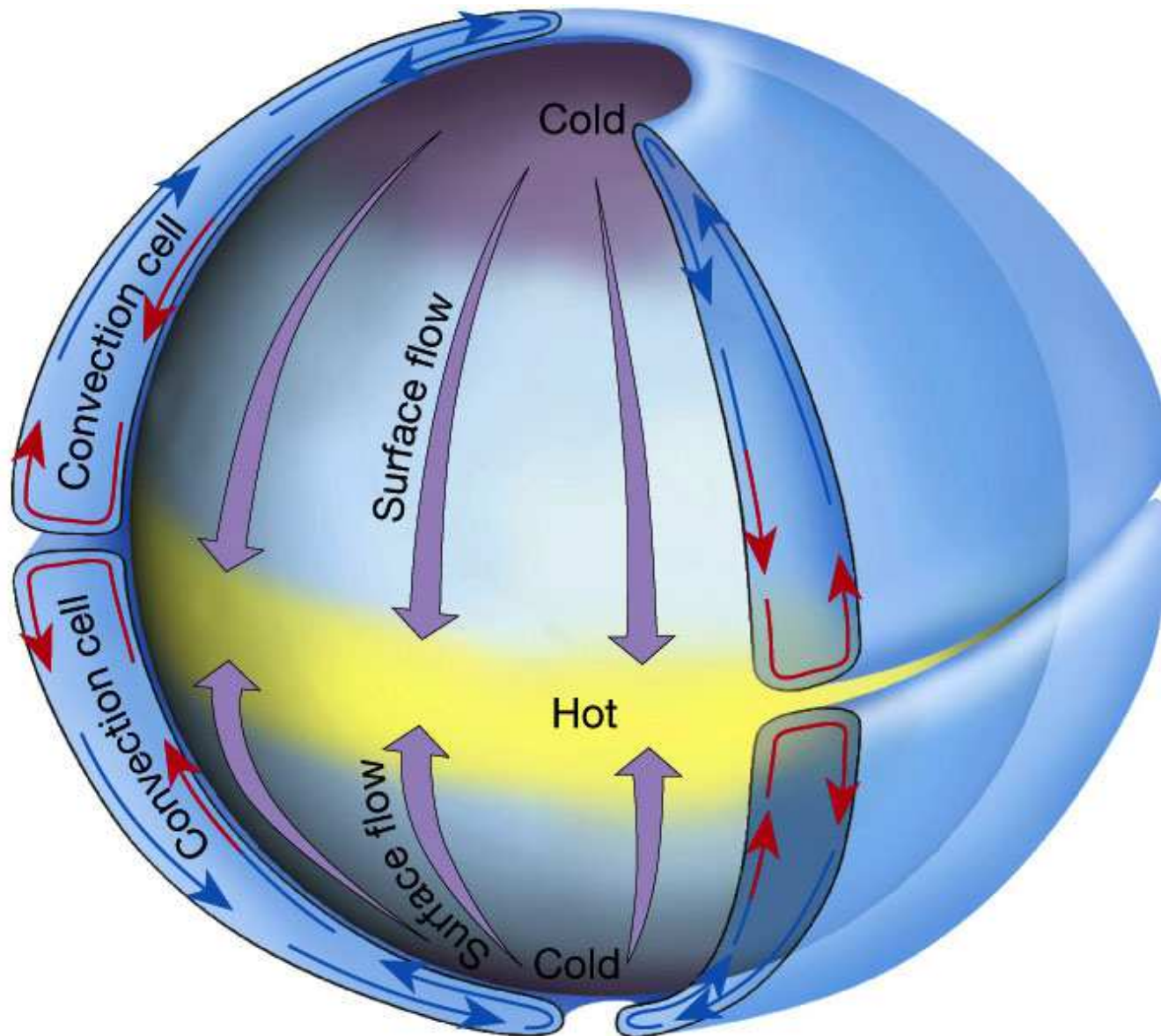
Splošna cirkulacija ozračja – kaj jo poganja?



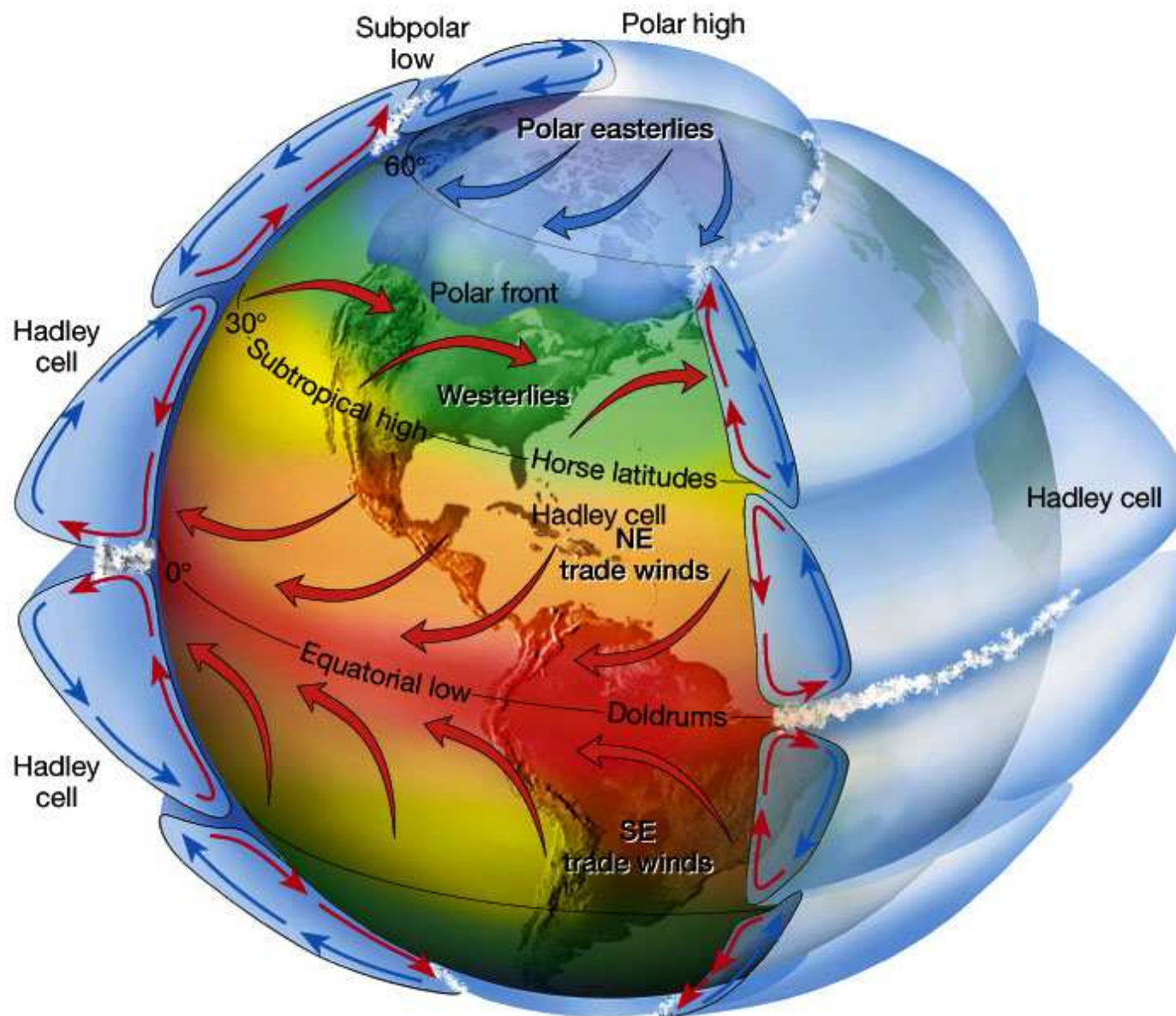
Prenos toplote z ekvatorja proti polom

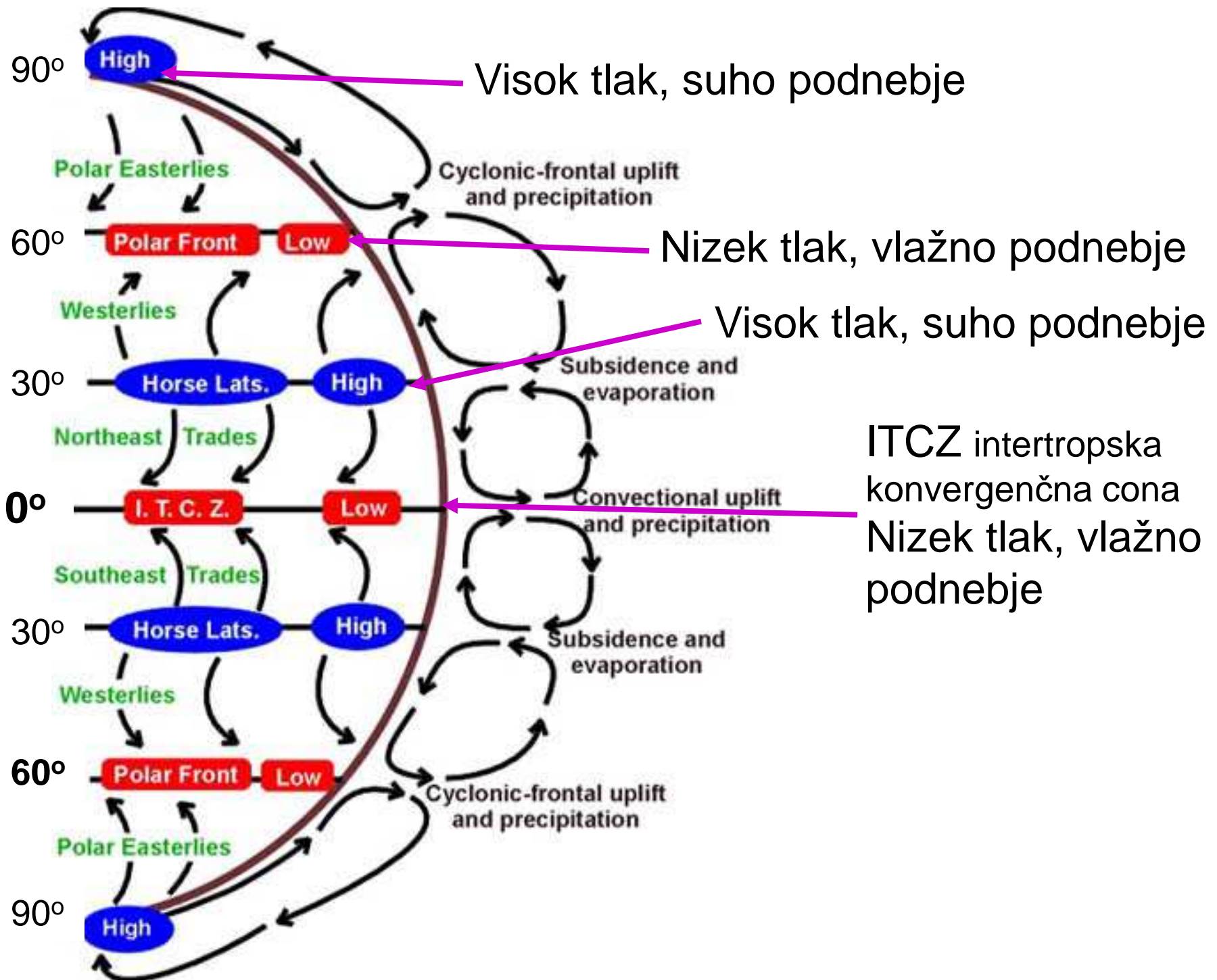


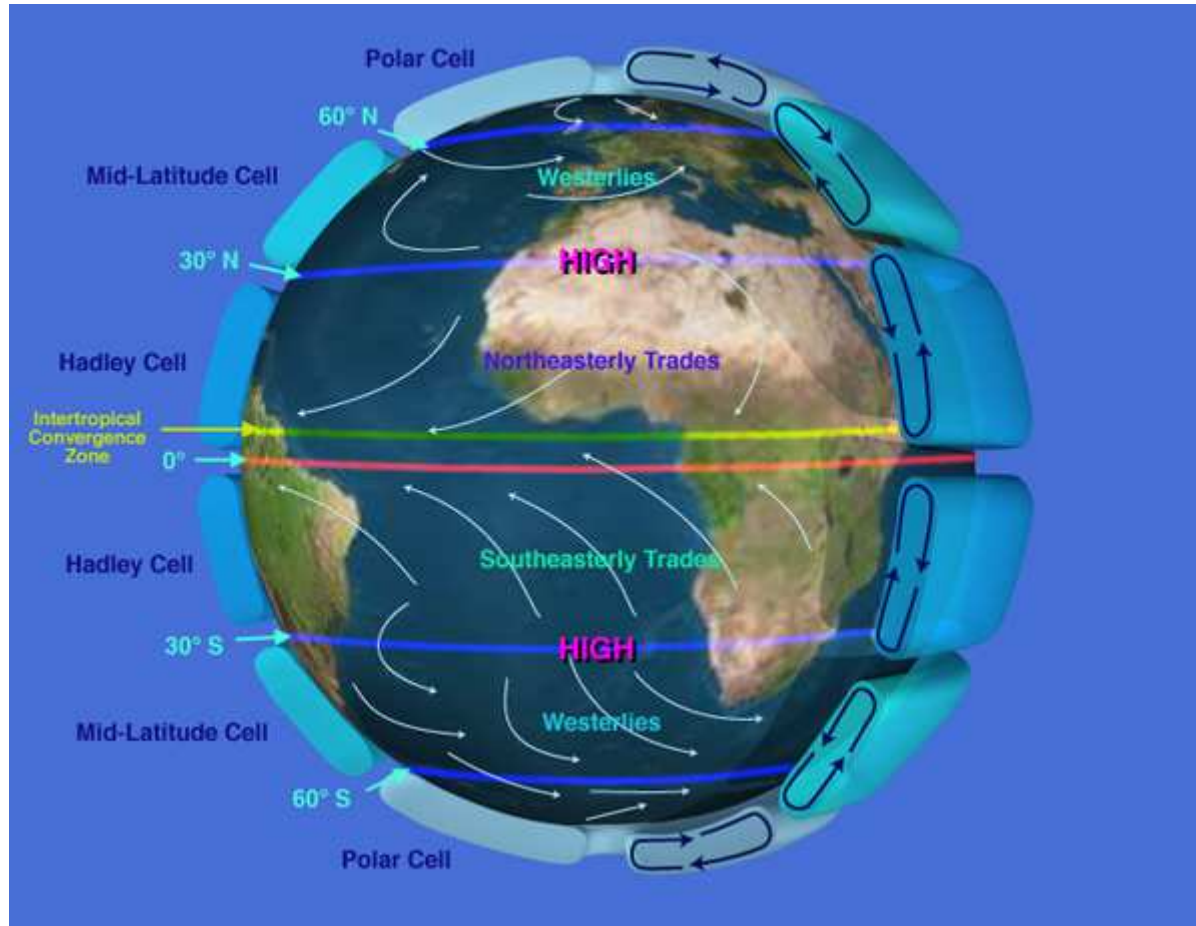
Če se Zemlja ne bi vrtela...in ne bi bilo kopnega...

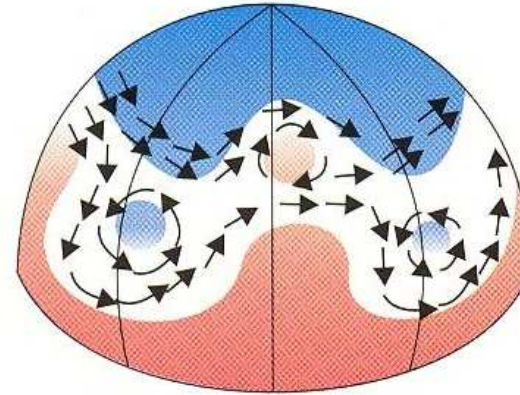
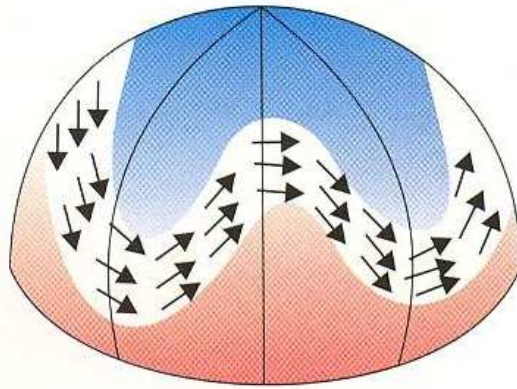
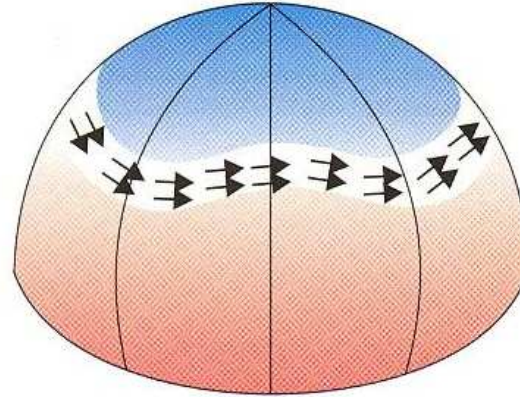
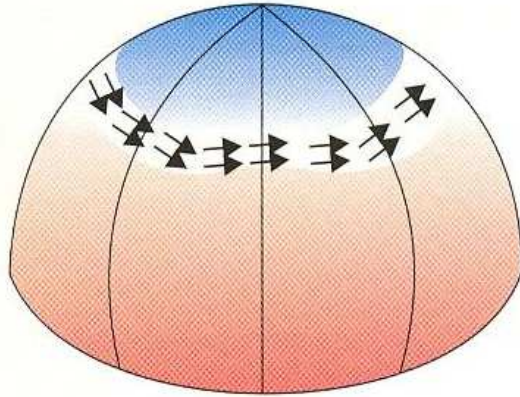


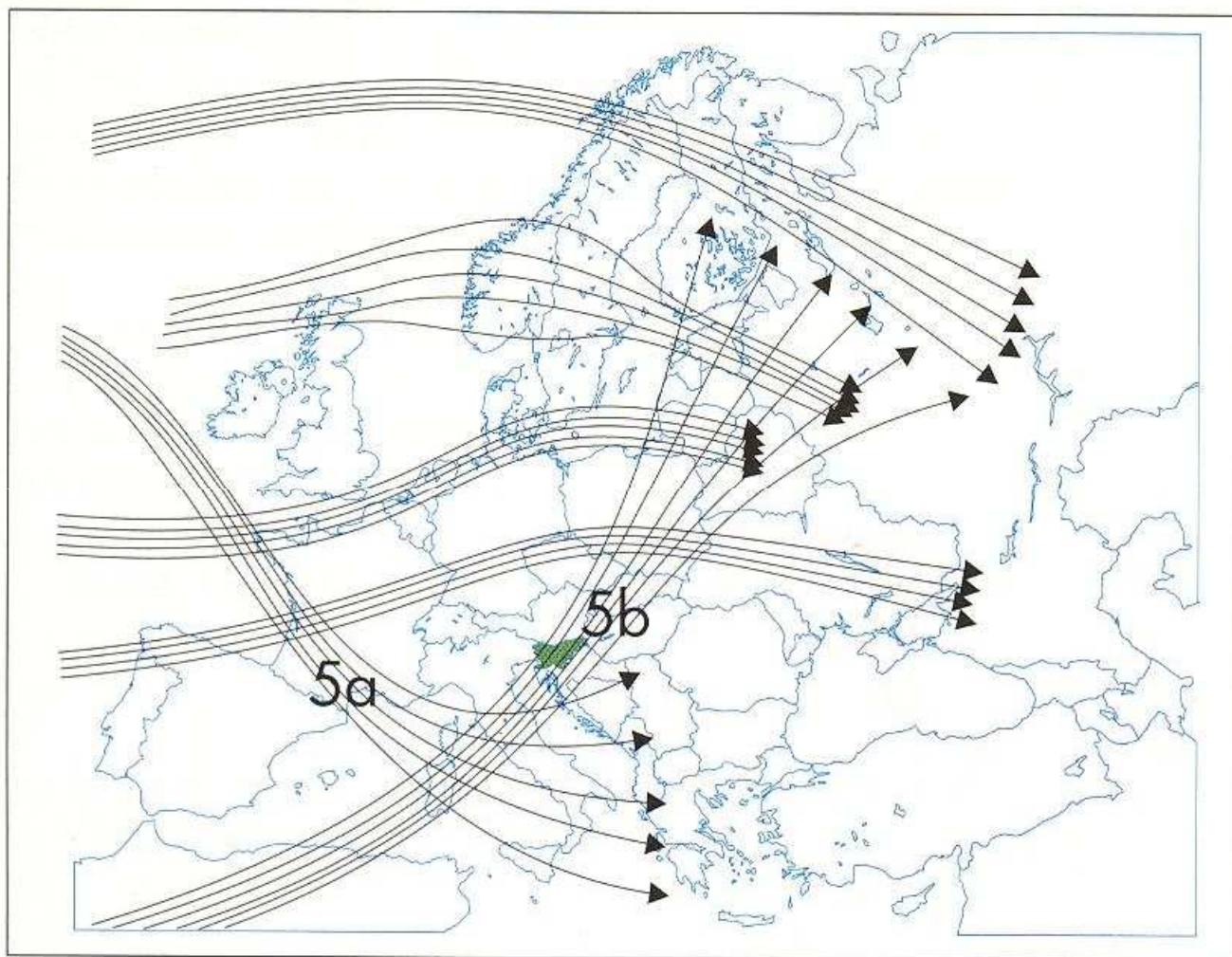
A Zemlja se vrti, ima kopno in posamezne geografske širine so različno ogrevane





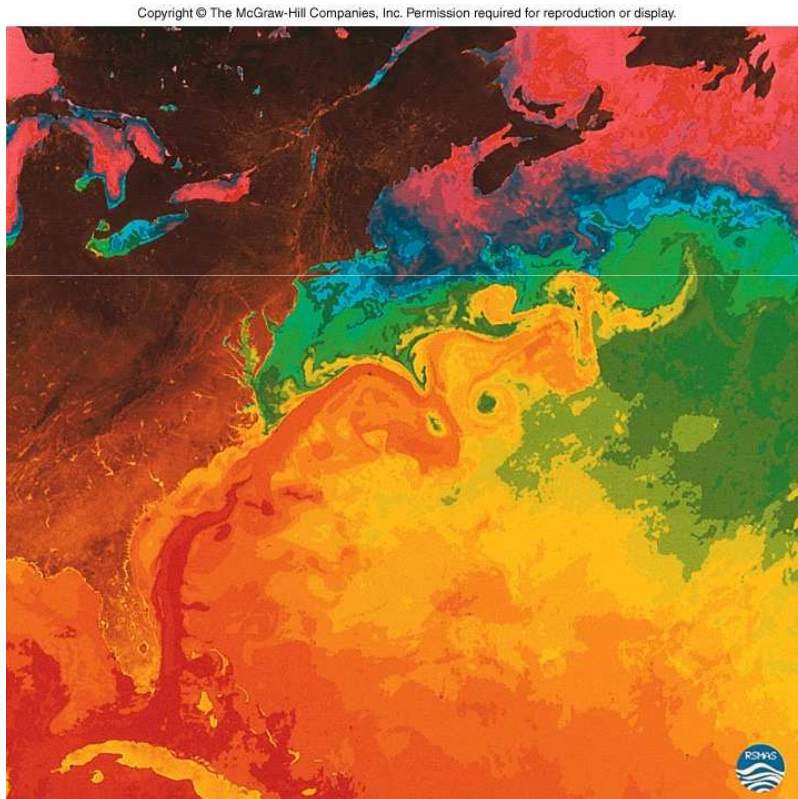






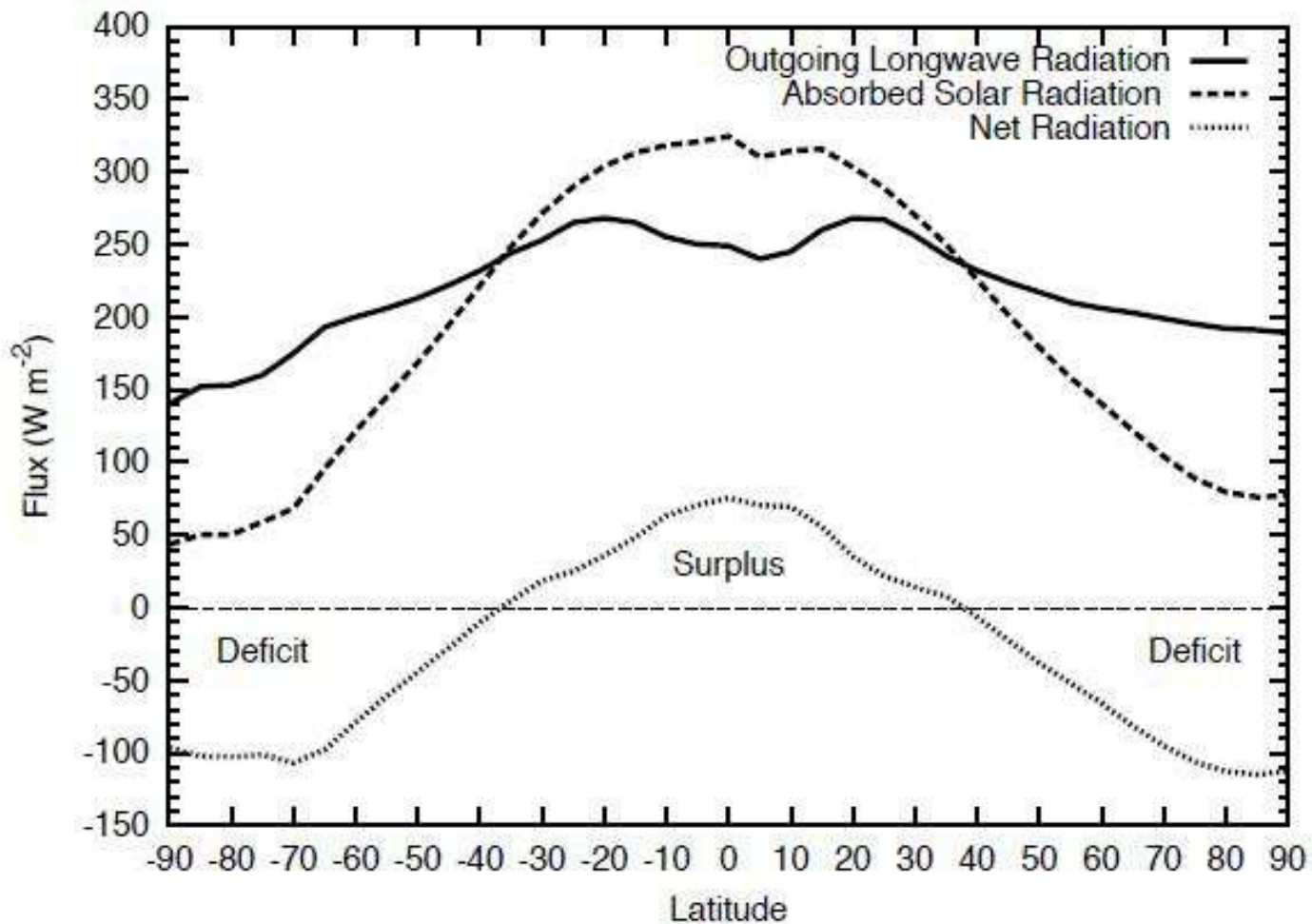
3.9 Ciklonske poti čez Evropo

Zakaj je oceanska cirkulacija pomembna?



- Transport ~ 20% toplote iz ekvatorja proti polom
- Transport hranil in organizmov
- Vpliv na vreme in podnebje

Tudi morski tokovi so posledica različne sevalne bilance planeta



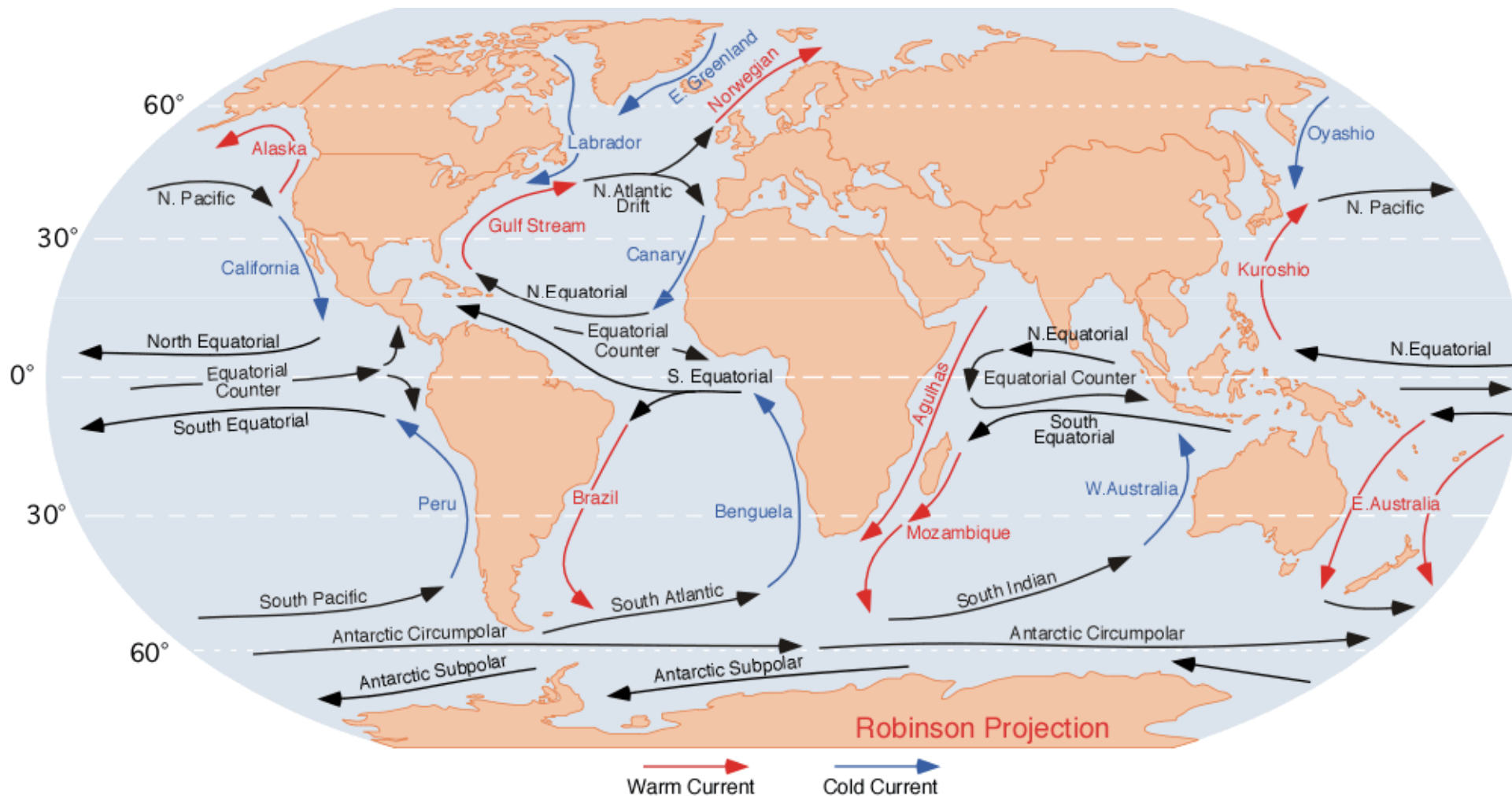
VZROKI ZA MORSKE TOKOVE:

veter in razlike v gostoti morske vode

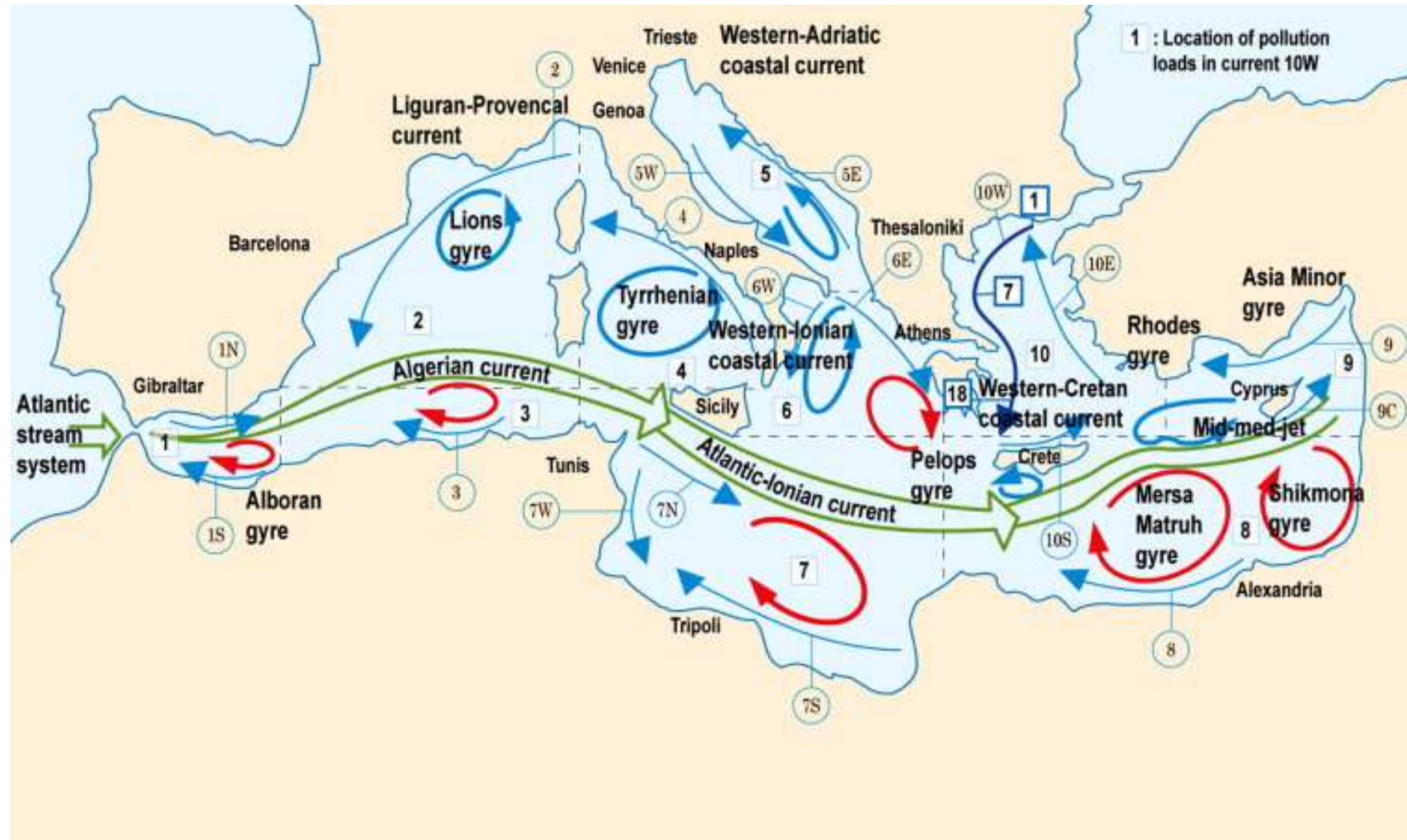
- „Vetrovni“ tokovi se pojavljajo v zgornjih 100 m oceana (ali še bolj plitko)
- Razlike v gostoti morske vode (povzročajo jih različna slanost in temperatura vode) povzročijo zelo počasne tokove v globini

MORSKI TOKOVI

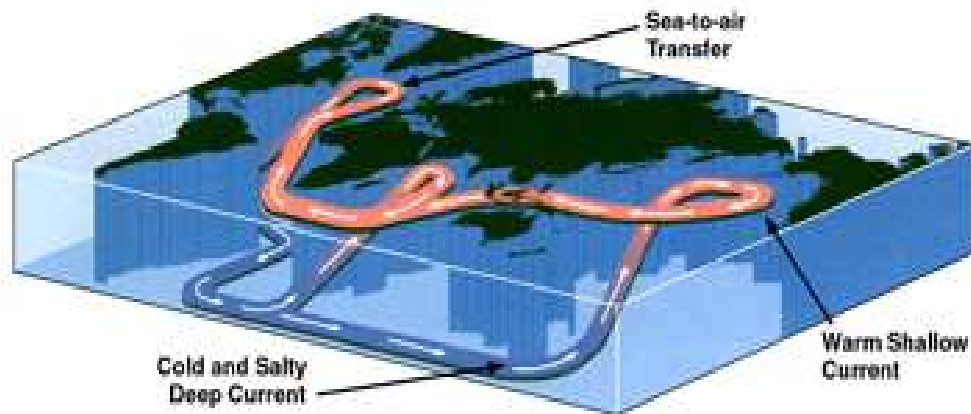
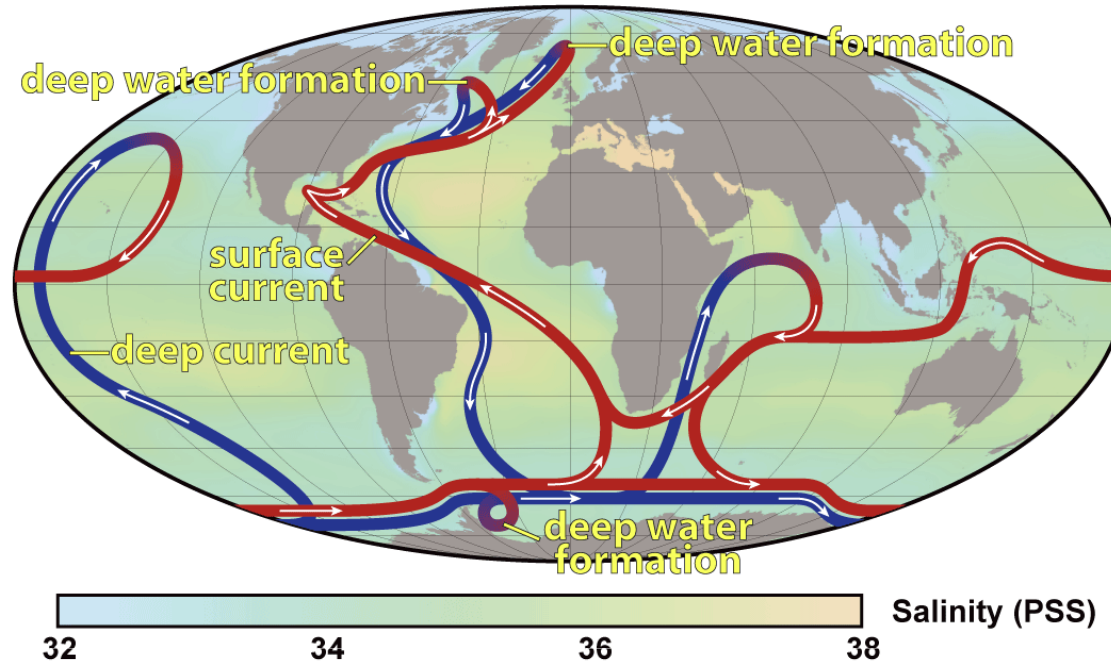
Na površini (vzrok veter)



MORSKI TOKOVI V SREDOZEMLJU



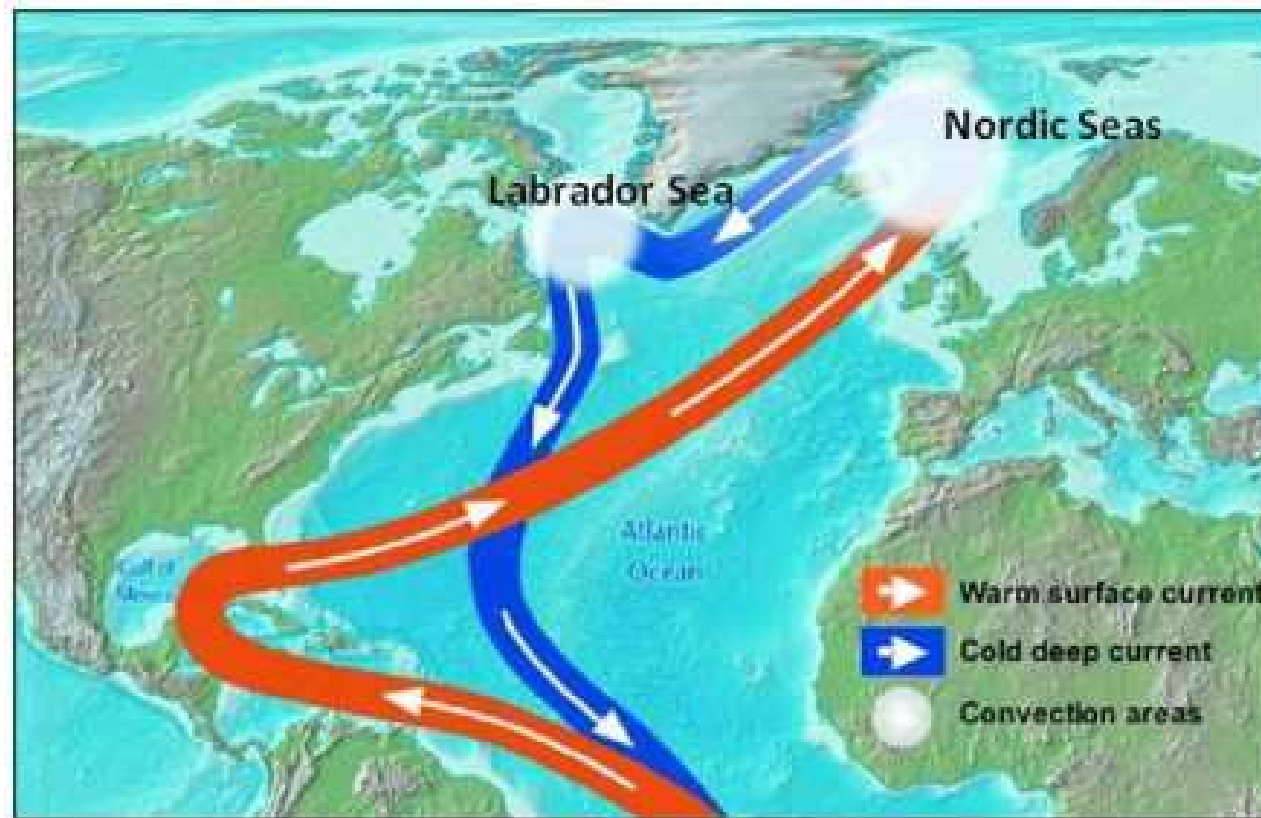
Thermohaline Circulation



MORSKI TOKOVI
v globini (vzrok slanost)

THC
Termohalina cirkulacija

THC - Termohalina cirkulacija v severnem Atlantiku



- Toplejše podnebje na evropskih obalah Atlantika
- Hladi podnebje na severnih obalah Kanade

KLIMATSKI DEJAVNIKI

OPIS LASTNOSTI PODLAGE + RELIEFA

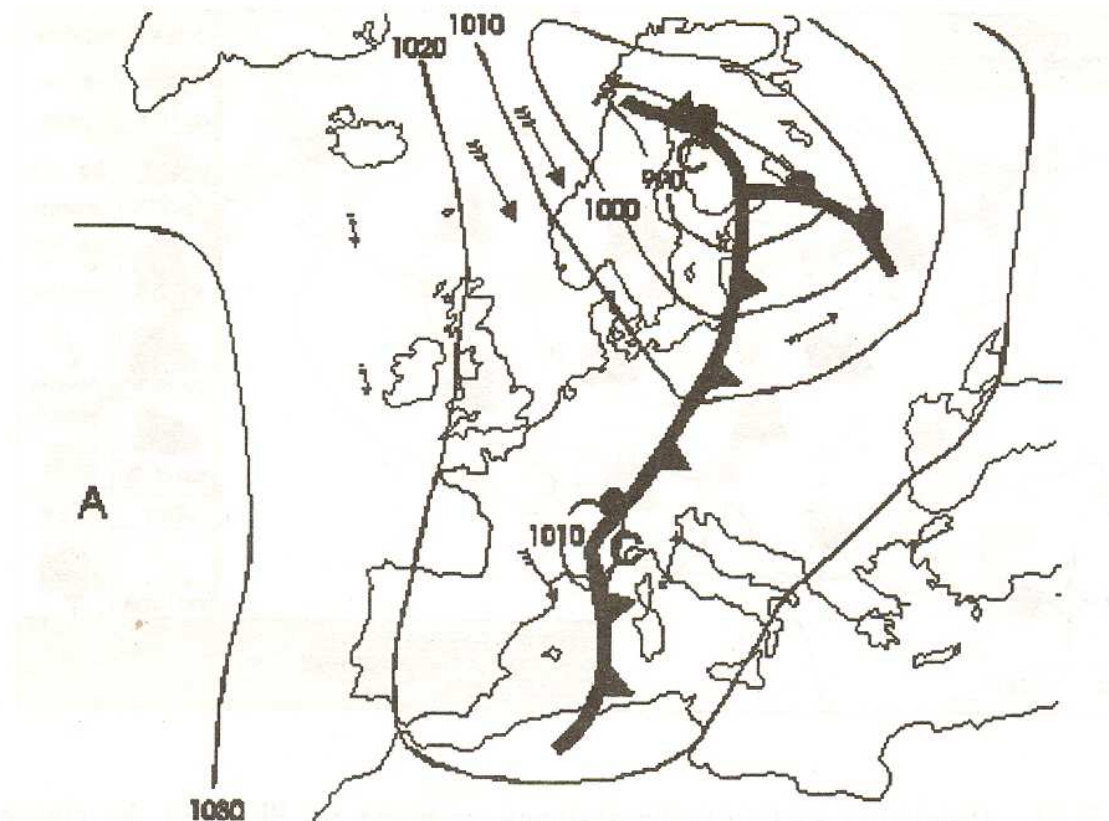
KOPNO opišemo z naslednjimi informacijami

- **relief** $z=h(\varphi,\lambda)$
- **hrapavost površja** (tip vegetacije, urbanizacija ipd.)
- **albedo**
- **toplotne karakteristike tal** (k, c)
- **členi vodne bilance tal**
(vodna vsebnost v tleh, viški vode, primankljaji vode)

Relief vpliva na:

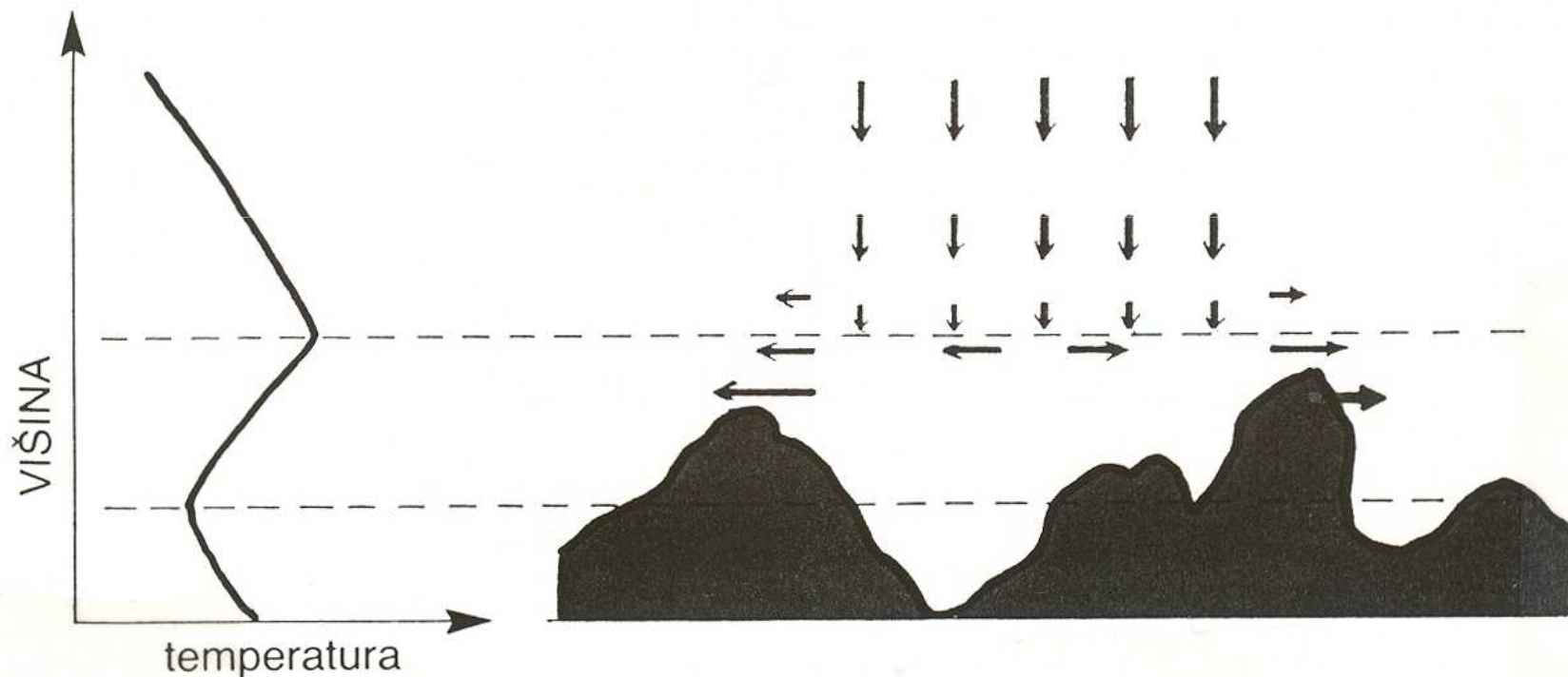
- splošno cirkulacijo atmosfere
- nastanek vertikalnih tokov
- sončno obsevanje (*v manjših dimenzijah*)
- vetrovne razmere (*nastanek lokalnih vetrov (burja, fen), zmanjševanje hitrosti splošnih vetrov*)
- temperaturne razmere

Relief (Alpe) vpliva na prehod ciklonov in na nastanek sekundarnih ciklonov (npr. Genovski sekundarni ciklon)



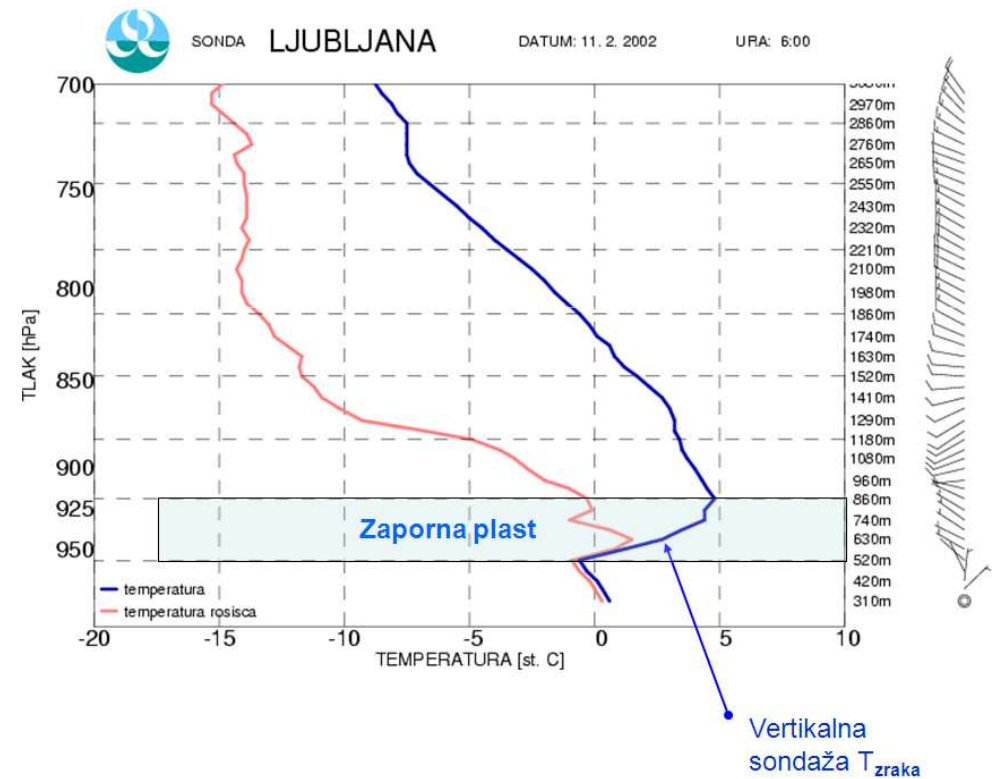
Slika 7.23: Sinoptična karta Evrope ob začetku sredozemske ciklogeneze.

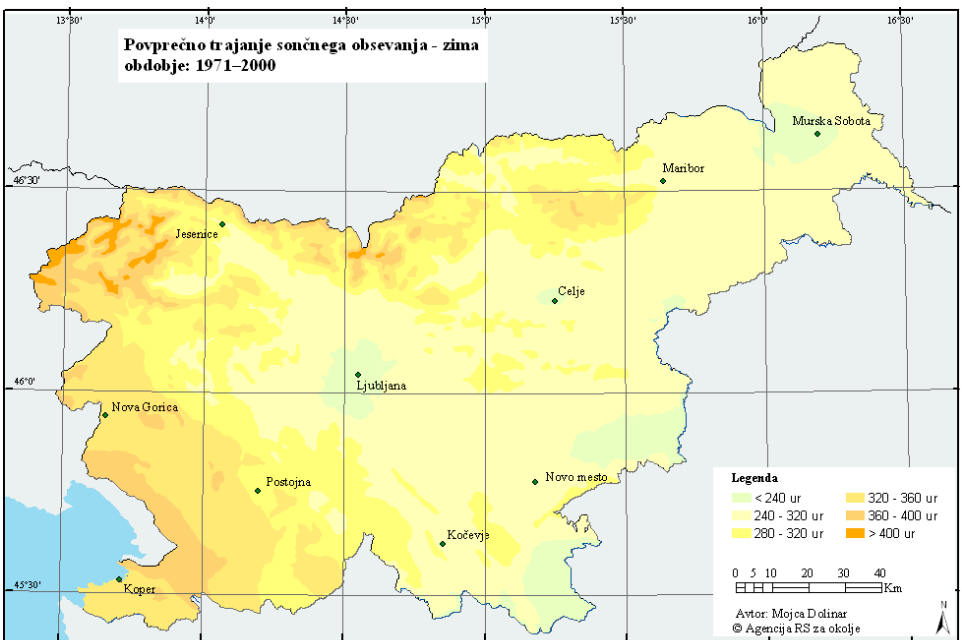
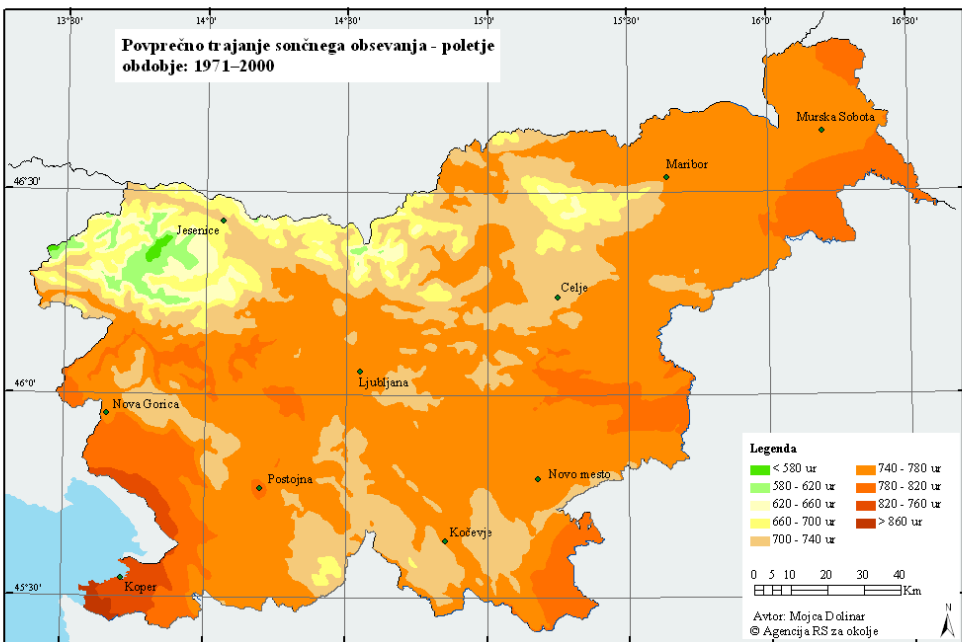
Relief (gorovja) vpliva na vreme ob anticiklonalnih situacijah (npr. nastanek subsidenčne temperaturne inverzije)



5.10 Razvoj subsidenčne inverzije v razgibanem terenu

Vpliv reliefa v ljubljanski kotlini na nastanek jezera hladnega (in meglenega) zraka

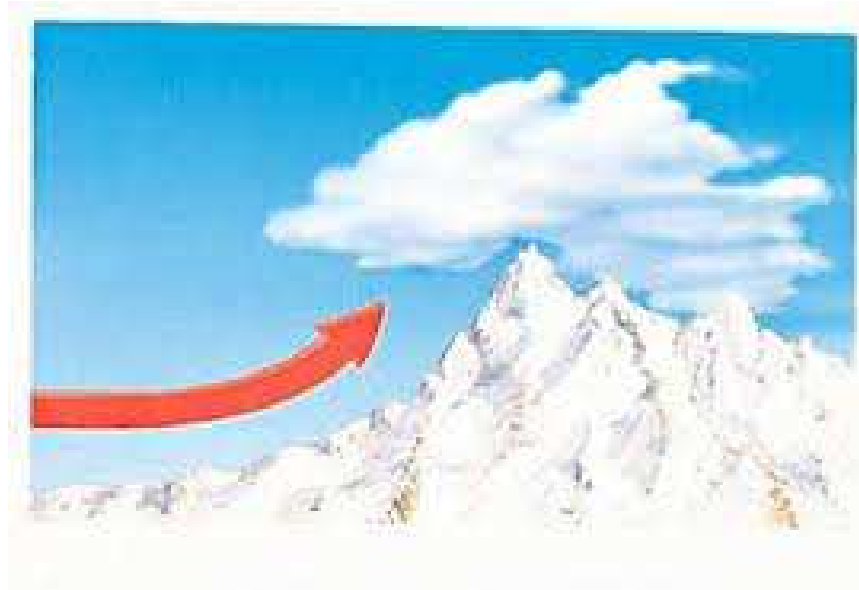




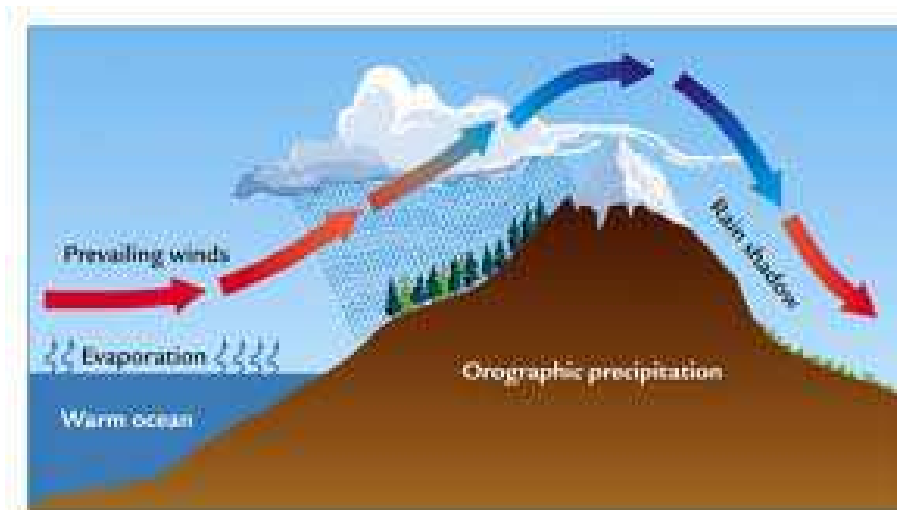
Vpliv reliefa na
trajanje
sončnega
obsevanja v
Sloveniji poleti
(zgoraj) in
pozimi (spodaj)

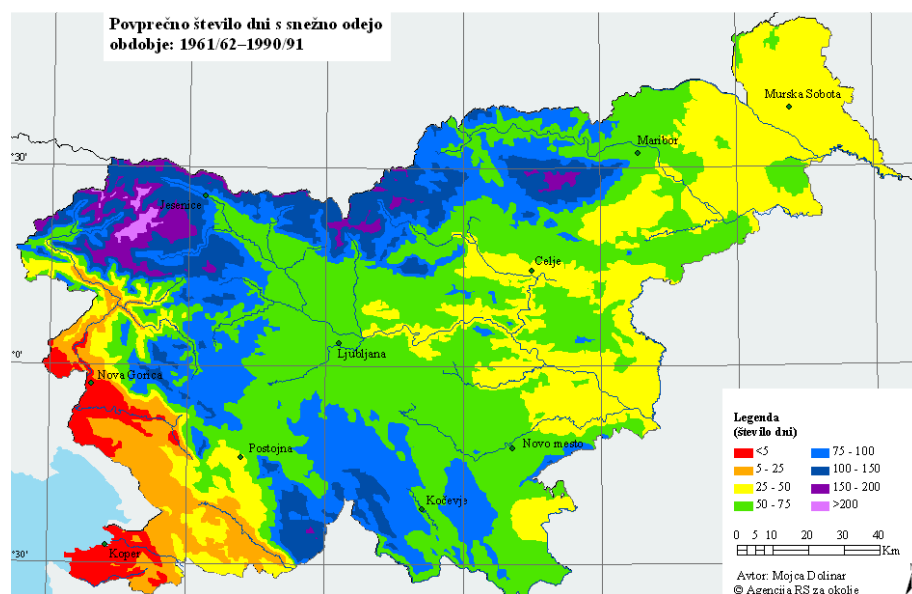
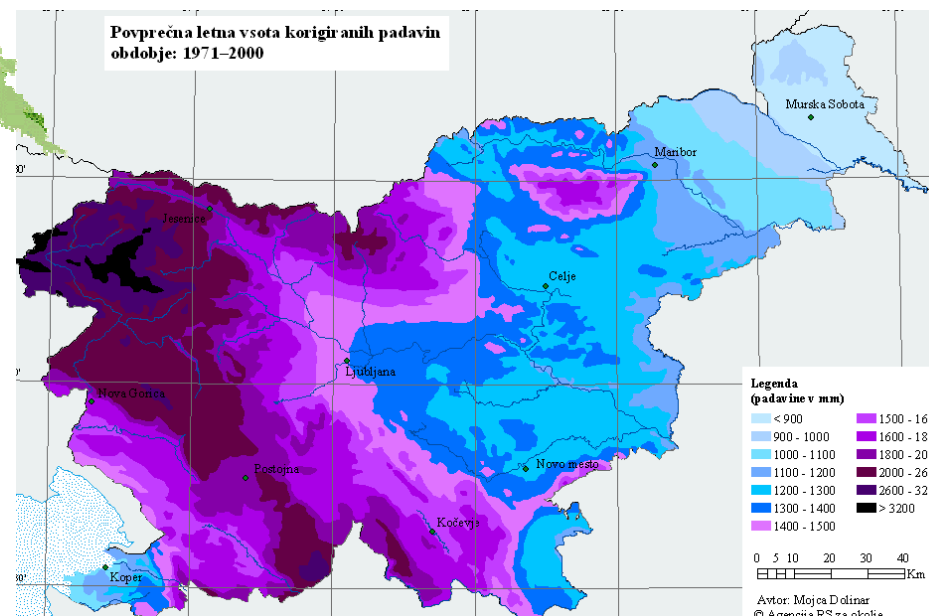
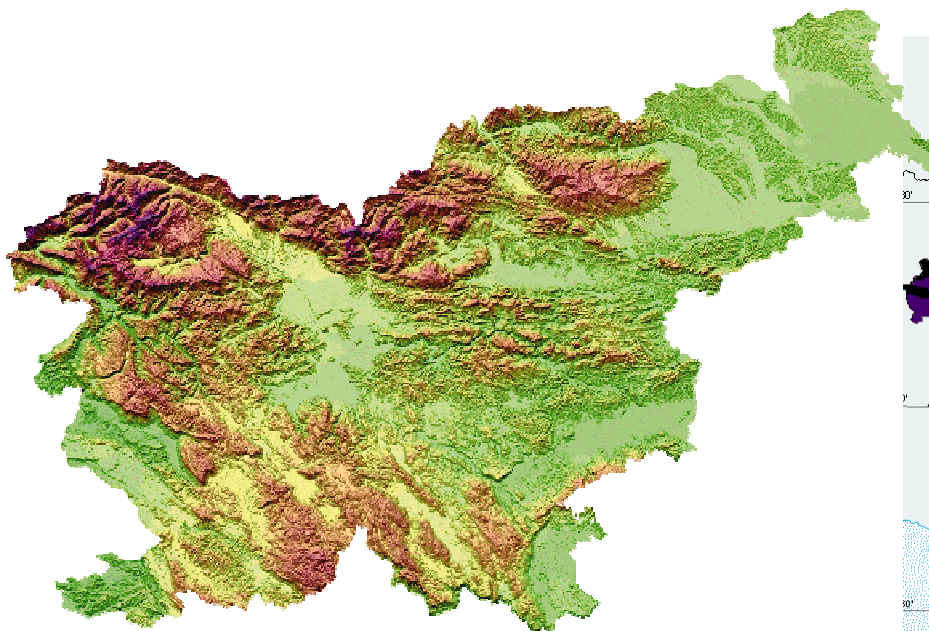
Relief vpliva na oblačnost in padavine

- oblačnost



- Orografske padavine

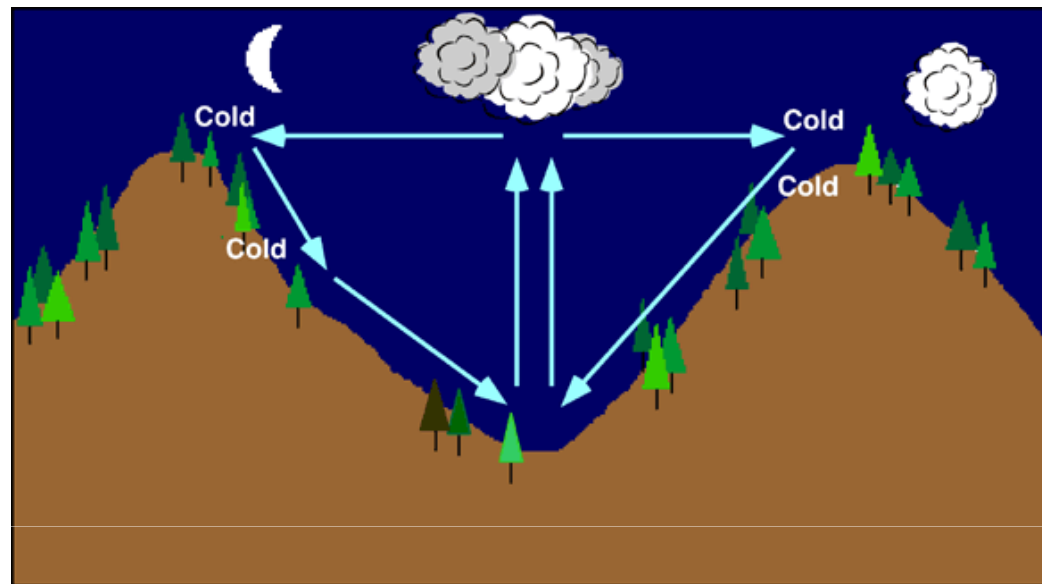




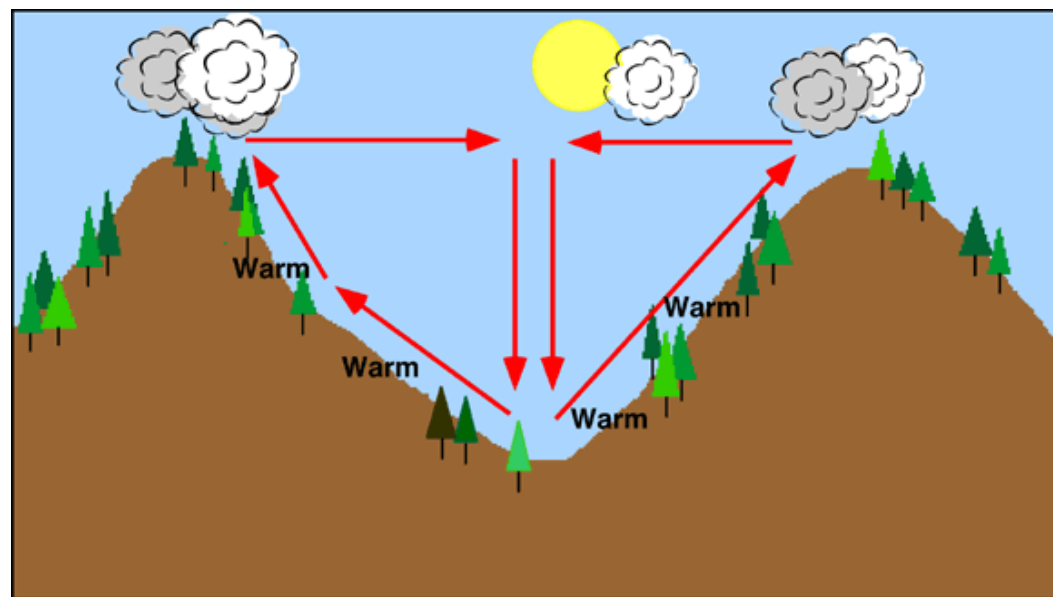
Relief Slovenije
močno vpliva na letno
količino padavin
(zgoraj) in na npr.
število dni s snežno
odejo (levo)

Relief sprožá lokálne vetrove

- Noč



- Dan



Primer: Vrednosti klimatskih elementov v konkavnih in konveksnih oblikah reliefa s tistimi na ravnini

| klimatski element | časovni interval | oblika | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | <i>konkavna</i> | <i>konveksna</i> |
| min. temperatura | dan | precej nižja | višja |
| temp. razpon | dan, leto | večji | manjši |
| slana | zjutraj | bolj pogosta | manj pogosta |
| megla, majhna vidnost | zjutraj | precej bolj pogosta | manj pogosta |
| hitrost vetra | noč | manjša | večja |

Primerjava lastnosti raznih tipov zemeljske površine

| Tip površine | albedo | toplotna kapaciteta | načini prenosa energije |
|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| kopno | majhen | majhna | kondukcija |
| voda | majhen | velika | kondukcija konvekcija |
| sneg, led | velik | majhna | kondukcija |

KOPNO

Več kopnega ns S polobli kot na J - hemisferska asimetrija

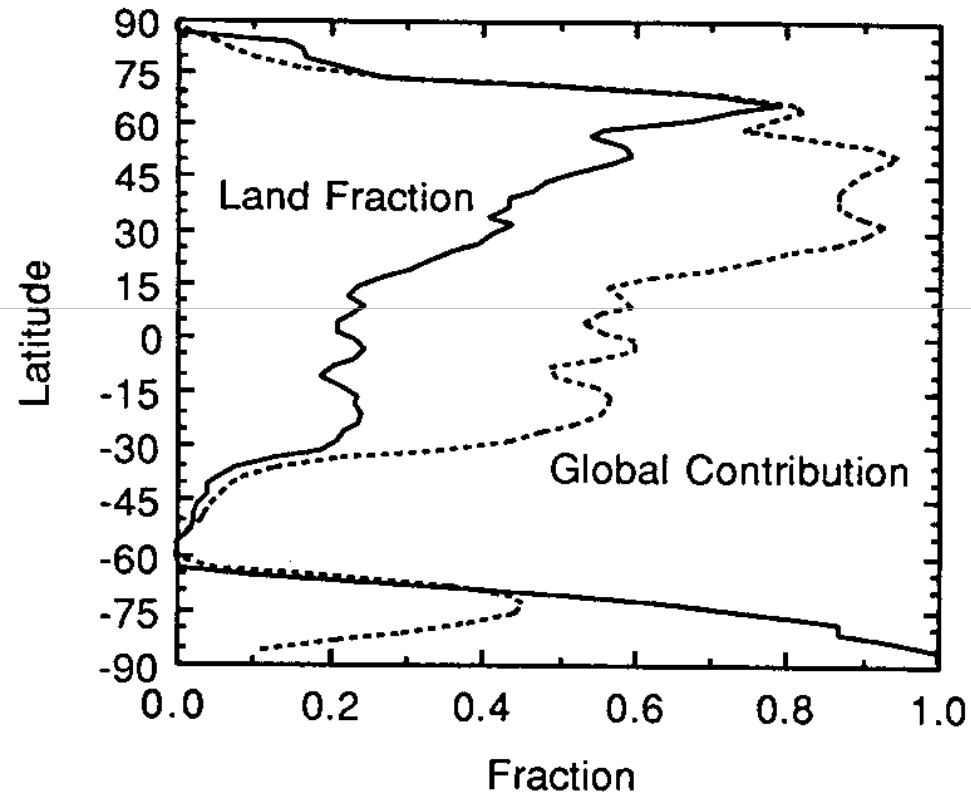
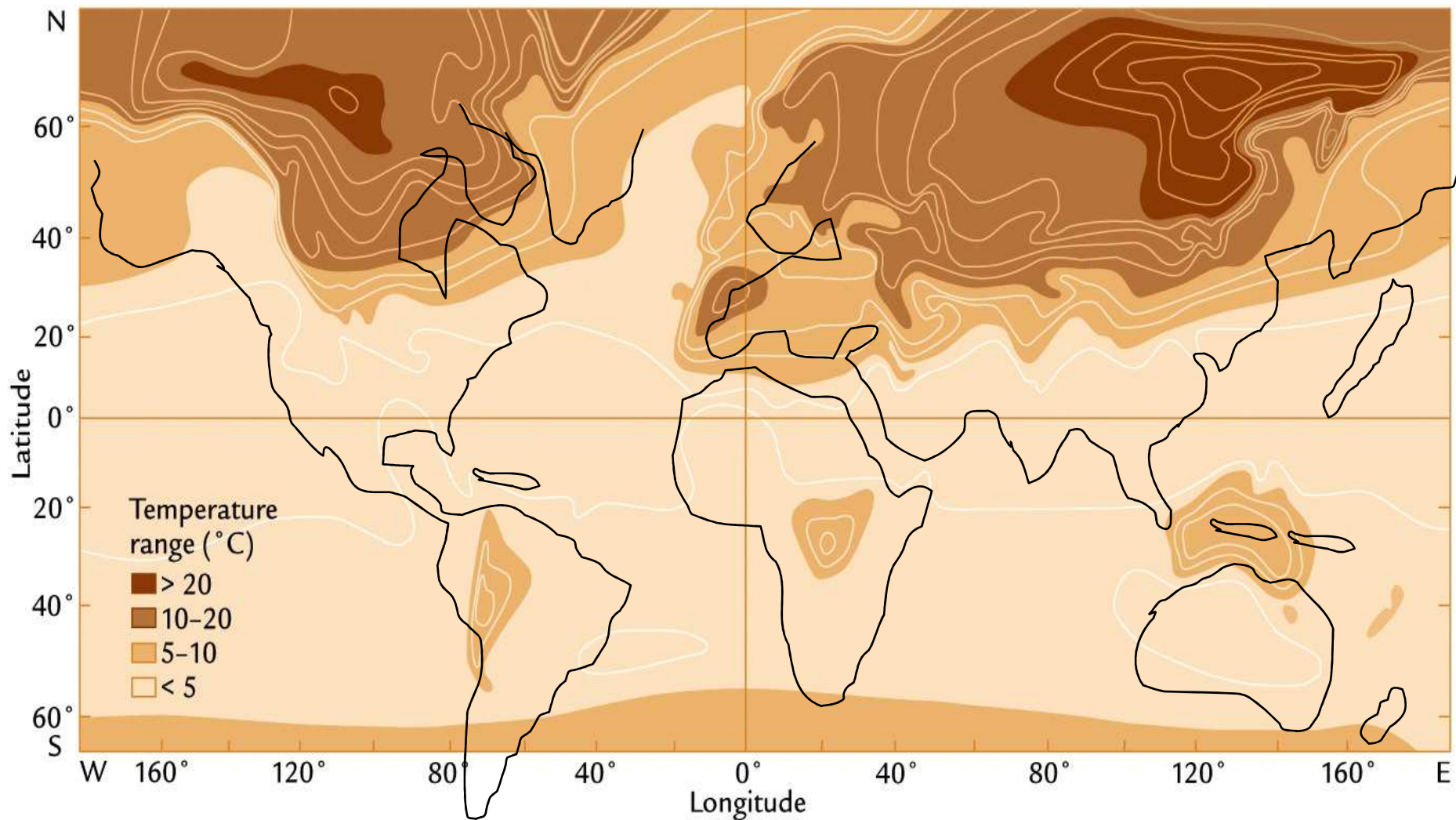


Fig. 1.12 Fraction of surface area covered by land as a function of latitude (solid line) and contribution of each latitude belt to the global land surface area (dashed line).

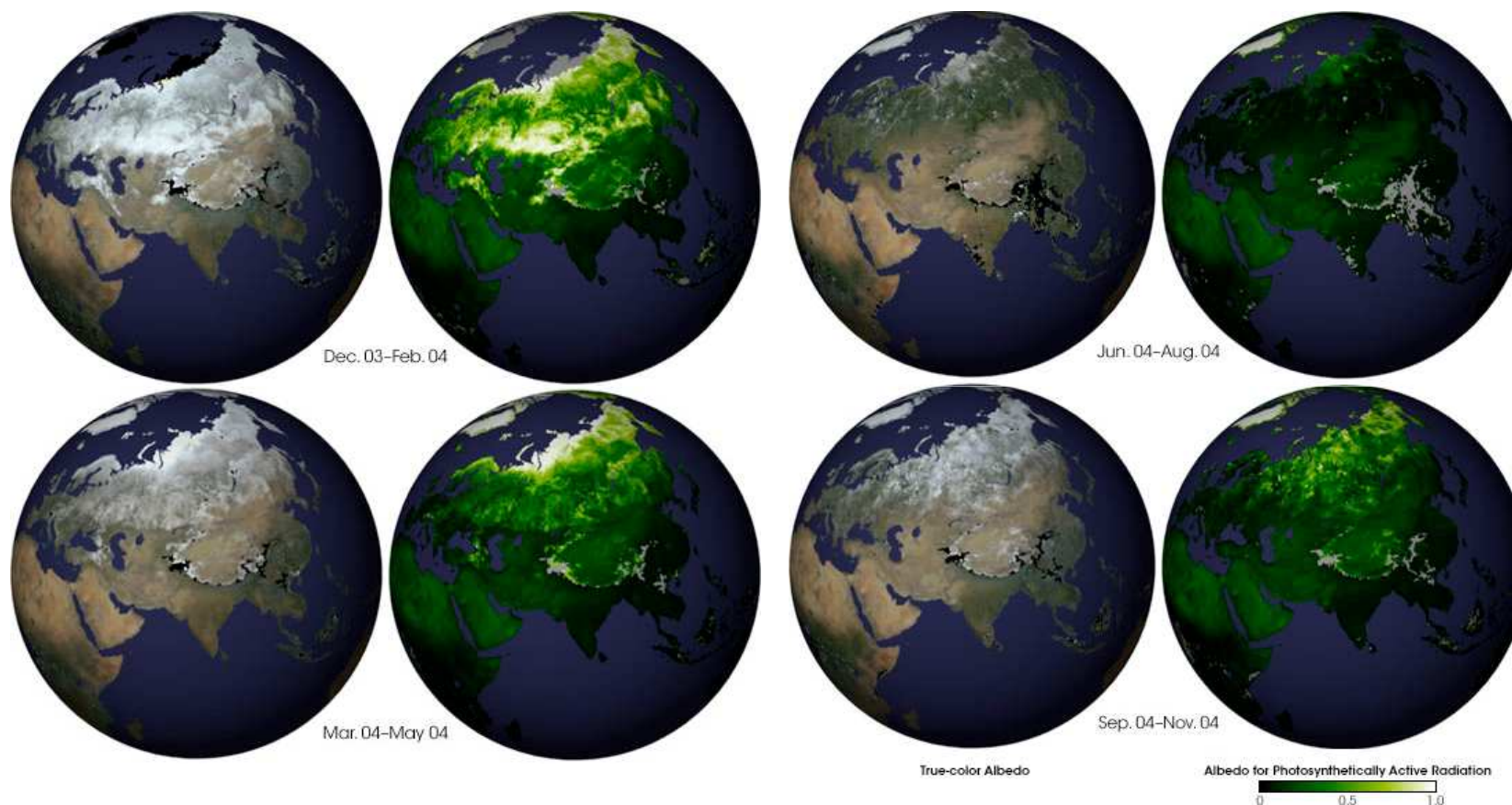


Kopno se zaradi absorbiranega sevanja hitreje ogreva kot morje (ima majho toplotno kapaciteto). Znotraj kontinentov imamo zato velike temperaturne razpone (“ostro” klimo)

Albedo površine – pomembna klimatska spremenljivka

| Podlaga | Opis | Albedo |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Tla | Temna, mokra | 0.05 |
| | svetla, suha | 0.40 |
| Puščava | | 0.20 - 0.45 |
| Trava | visoka (1.0 m) | 0.16 |
| | nizka (0.02 m) | 0.26 |
| Kmetijske rastline | | 0.18 – 0.25 |
| Sadovnjak | | 0.15 - 0.20 |
| Gozd, listnati | gol | 0.15 |
| | olistan | 0.20 |
| Gozd, iglasti | | 0.05 – 0.15 |
| Voda | majhen zenitni kot | 0.03 – 0.10 |
| | velik zenitni kot | 0.10 – 1.00 |
| Sneg | star | 0.40 |
| | svež | 0.95 |
| Led | morje | 0.30 - 0.45 |
| | ledenik | 0.20 – 0.40 |

Albedo površja Zelje se spreminja z letnimi časi



NASA's Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR)
<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD/view.php?id=5471>