# Chapter 3 太陽輻射

## 3-1 大氣層頂的太陽輻射

## 3-1-1 太陽常數

定義:到達大氣層頂的太陽總輻射在單位面積單位時間的能量

$$F_{\odot}^* 4\pi \, a_{\odot}^2 = S4\pi \, r_0^2 \tag{3.1}$$

其中 F<sub>○</sub>\*:<mark>太陽輻射通量</mark> 6.2\*10^7 W m^-2

> a<sub>0</sub>:太陽半徑 6.96\*10^8 m

r<sub>0</sub>:地球<mark>到太陽的平均距離</mark> 1.5\*10^11 m

⇒
$$S = F_{\odot}^* (a_{\odot}/r_0)^2$$
 (3.2)  
≈ 1366 Wm<sup>-2</sup>

計算太陽平均表面溫度 To

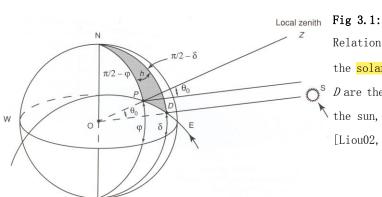
 $F_{\odot}^* = \sigma T_{\odot}^4$  5.67\*10^-8 J m^-2 \* (5800 K)^4

→ 
$$T_{\odot}^4 = (r_0 / a_{\odot})^2 (S / \sigma)$$
 (3.3)

 $\rightarrow$  T<sub>o</sub>  $\approx$  5800 k

### 3-1-2 大氣層外的日射分佈

solar zenith angle depends on: 1.latitude 2.solar inclination angle 3.hour angle



Relationship of the solar zenith angle  $\theta_0$  to the latitude  $\varphi$ , the solar inclination angle  $\delta$ , and the hour angle h P and D are the point of observation and the point directly under the sun, respectively (see text for further explanation). [Liou02, Figure 2.6]

Defining 大氣層頂的日射量 F:

$$F = F_{\odot} \cos \theta_0$$

 $F_{\odot}$ :大氣層頂再某特定時間的輻射通量密度

 $\theta_0$ : 在某特定時間的太陽天頂角

r:在某特定時間的太陽和地球的距離 max: 1.0344 min: 0.9674

$$\frac{S}{F_{\odot}} = \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^2 \text{varies with day} \tag{3.4}$$

計算單位面積一天所接收的太陽能量 Q(daily solar insolation)

$$Q = \int_{sunrise}^{sunset} F(t)dt \tag{3.6}$$

Assuming *r* is constant in one day

$$\cos \theta_0 = \sin \varphi \sin \delta + \cos \varphi \cos \delta \cosh < 0, \text{ no sun available}$$
 (3.7)

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = \omega = \frac{2\pi}{1} day$$

其中  $\omega$ :地球自轉角速度

將(3.5)(3.7)(3.8)代入(3.6)

$$\Rightarrow Q = \int_{-H}^{H} S\left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^2 \left(\sin\varphi\sin\delta + \cos\varphi\cos\delta\cos h\right) \frac{dh}{2\pi}$$

$$\approx \frac{S}{\pi} \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^2 \left(H\sin\varphi\sin\delta + \cos\varphi\cos\delta\sin H\right)$$

其中 
$$\left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^2 \approx 1.0344 \text{ on Jan., 3} (近日點)$$
  $\approx 0.9674 \text{ on Jul., 5} (遠日點)$ 

H:從日出或日落到中午的角度

 $\varphi$ :緯度

 $\delta$ : 太陽赤緯, 太陽直射的角度

h:時角,<mark>距離正午的時間</mark>

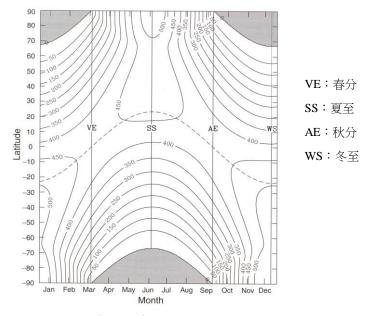


Fig 3.2: Daily mean solar insolation ( $Q/24\rm{hr}$ ) as a function of latitude and day of year in units of Wm<sup>-2</sup> based on a solar constant of 1336 Wm<sup>-2</sup>. The shaded areas denote zero insolation. The position of vernal equinox (VE), summer solstice (SS), autumnal equinox (AE), and winter solstice (WS) are indicated with solid vertical lines. Solar declination is shown with a dashed line. [Liou02, Figure2.8]

## 3-2 大氣吸收 Atmosphere prefer adsorb long wave

大氣對於太陽輻射(紫外線、可見光和近紅外線)的吸收遠遠低於其對地球長波輻射(紅外線為主)的吸收(67Wm<sup>-2</sup> vs. 350 Wm<sup>-2</sup>),但我們仍對其中一些重要的問題,例如臭氧,做討論。大氣對太陽輻射的吸收可分為物理過程和化學過程:

<i> 物理: ①振動 ②旋轉 所需能量較低

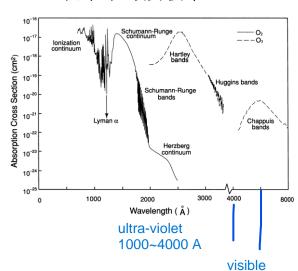
③能階跳動:所需能量較高

<ii> 化學:①光分解

②光化反應

所需能量更高

### 3-2-1 紫外線的吸收帶



#### Fig 3.3:

Absorption cross section of ozone and molecular oxygen in the ultraviolet spectral region. Data taken from Brasseur and Solomon (1986), Vigroux (1953), and Griggs (1968). [Liou02, Figure 3.5]

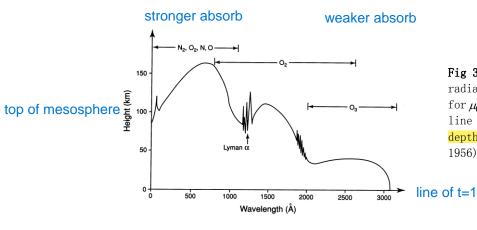


Fig 3.4: Depth of penetration of solar UV radiation in the earth's atmosphere for  $\mu_0 = 1$  and an averaged ozone profile. The line indicates the height where the optical depth is equal to 1 (data taken from Herzberg, 1956). [Liou02, Figure 3.7]

### 3-2-2 臭氧層

<a>臭氧的形成 5 formula occurs at same time

$$O + O_2 + M \xrightarrow{k_{12}} O_3 + M \tag{3.9}$$

$$O_2 + h\widetilde{v}(\lambda < 2420 \,\text{Å}) \xrightarrow{J_2} O + O \tag{3.10}$$

$$O_3 + h\widetilde{v}(\lambda < 11000 \,\text{Å}) \xrightarrow{J_3} O + O_2 \tag{3.11}$$

$$O_3 + O \xrightarrow{k_{13}} 2O_2 \tag{3.12}$$

$$O + O + M \xrightarrow{k_{11}} O_2 + M \tag{3.13}$$

(3.9)、(3.12)和(3.13)為碰撞反應 no radiation (3.10)和(3.11)為光分解反應

#### (3.10)屬於紫外線波段

#### (3.11)屬於紅外線波段

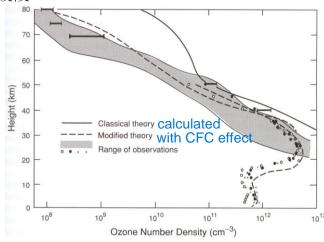


Fig 3.5: Observational range in ozone number densities and theoretical calculations for equilibrium ozone number densities (data from Leovy, 1969, 20-80km; Logan *et al.*, 1978, 0-50km). [Liou02, Figure 3.8]

<b>臭氧的分解

$$O_3 + h\widetilde{v} \to O + O_2 \tag{3.14a}$$

$$O + XO \rightarrow X + O_2 \tag{3.14b}$$

$$X + O_3 \to XO + O_2 \tag{3.14c}$$

$$2O_3 + h\widetilde{v} \to 3O_2 \tag{3.14}$$

其中 X 可為 NO、Cl、OH 和 H

產生 NO 和 OH 的原因:

$$O_3 + h\widetilde{v}(\lambda < 3100 \,\text{Å}) \rightarrow O(^1D) + O_2 \tag{3.15}$$

$$O(^{1}D) + M \rightarrow O + M \tag{3.16}$$

$$O(^{1}D) + N_{2}O \rightarrow 2NO \tag{3.17}$$

$$O(^{1}D) + H_{2}O \rightarrow 2OH \tag{3.18}$$

Note:  $1.\lambda < 3100$  Å 的紫外線(UV)被 $O_3$  吸收,而此 UV 對生物有害

2.03在紅外線(IR)有重要的吸收帶(see discussion in next chapter)

### 3-2-3 可見光和近紅外線的吸收

主要以水氣和CO2為主

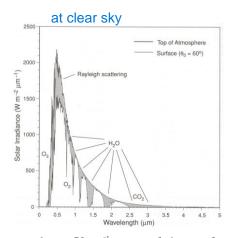


Fig 3.6: Solar irradiance curve for a  $50~\text{cm}^{-1}$  spectral interval at the top of the atmosphere (see Fig. 2.9) and at the surface for a solar zenith angle of  $60^\circ$  in an atmosphere without aerosols or clouds. Absorption and scattering regions are indicated. See also Table 3.3 for the absorption of  $N_2O$ ,  $CH_4$ , CO, and  $NO_2$ . [LiouO2, Figure3.9]

Note: 水氣和 CO<sub>2</sub> 在 IR 的吸收非常重要(see discussion in next chapter)

Solar Abcorntion	Bands of Atmospheric Gases

Species	Band (µm)	$\Delta v \text{ (cm}^{-1})$	Major transitions
	3.2, 2.7	2500-4500	020, 001, 100
	1.87	4800-6200	110, 011
	1.38	6400-7600	021, 200, 101
	1.1	8200-9400	111
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.94	10,100-11,300	121, 201, 003
	0.82	11,700-12,700	211
	0.72	13,400-14,600	221, 202, 301
	Visible	15,000-22,600	500, 203
	4.3	2000-2400	0001
	2.7	3400-3850	10 <sup>0</sup> 1
CO <sub>2</sub>	2.0	4700-5200	2001
	1.6	6100-6450	30 <sup>0</sup> 1
	1.4	6850-7000	0003
	4.74	2000-2300	101
	3.3	3000-3100	003
O <sub>3</sub>	Visible	10,600-22,600	_
	UV	29,000-50,000	_
	1.58	6300-6350	a←X (0←1)
	1.27	7700-8050	$a \leftarrow X (0 \leftarrow 0)$
	1.06	9350-9400	$a \leftarrow X (1 \leftarrow 0)$
O <sub>2</sub>	0.76(A)	12,850-13,200	b←X (0←0)
	0.69(B)	14,300-14,600	b←X (1←0)
	$0.63(\gamma)$	14,750–15,900	b←X (2←0)
$O_2 \cdot O_2$	Visible	7600-30,000	_
$O_2 \cdot N_2$	1.26	7600-8300	(2 <u></u> )
	4.5	2100-2300	0001
N <sub>2</sub> O	4.06, 3.9	2100-2800	12 <sup>0</sup> 0, 20 <sup>0</sup> 0
	2.97, 2.87	3300-3500	$02^{0}1, 10^{0}1$
	3.83, 3.53		
	3.31, 3.26	2500-3200	0002, 0101, 0200
CH <sub>4</sub>	2.37, 2.30		
	2.20	4000-4600	1001, 0011, 0110
	1.66	5850-6100	0020
СО	4.67	2000-2300	1
	2.34	4150-4350	2
NO <sub>2</sub>	Visible	14,400-50,000	

Table3.1 [Liou02, Table3.3]

## 3-2-4 太輻射的吸收計算

#### method 1:

From(2.29) (省略 λ)

光程 
$$\tau(z) = \int_{z}^{\infty} n(z)\sigma_{a}dz$$
 (3.19)

where  $\sigma_a$ 是吸收截面積,n 數密度

太陽輻射通量 
$$F(z) = F_{\odot} e^{-\tau(z)/\mu_0}$$
 (3.20)

where Fo是在大氣層頂太陽輻射通量,  $\mu_0 = \cos \theta_0$ ,  $\theta_0$ 是太陽天頂角

如果考慮所有角度(參考(2.5)和(2.8))

$$F(z) = \int I \, d\Omega$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 I(z; \mu, \varphi) \, d\mu \, d\varphi$$
(3.21)

對於單位體積的吸收通量(參考(2.38))

$$q(z) = \frac{dF(z)}{dz/\mu_0} = F \circ n(z)\sigma_a e^{-\tau(z)/\mu_0} = (n(z)\sigma_a F(z))$$
$$= J(z)n(z)$$
(3.22)

where 
$$J(z) = \sigma_a F(z)$$
 (3.23)

J(z) : 光解係數(photodissociation coefficient)(單位: $\sec^{-1}$ ),單位時間內所吸收的光子數  $E=nh\widetilde{v}$ 

Note:

$$\frac{dF}{dz/\mu_0} = \frac{dF}{d\tau/\mu_0} \frac{d\tau}{dz}$$

$$= -F \circ e^{-\tau/\mu_0} \frac{d}{dz} \int_z^{\infty} n(z) \sigma_a dz$$

$$= -F \circ e^{-\tau/\mu_0} \Big|_z^{\infty} n(z) \sigma_a$$

$$= -F \circ e^{-\tau/\mu_0} (0 - n(z) \sigma_a)$$

$$= F \circ n(z) \sigma_a e^{-\tau/\mu_0}$$

Considering 所有氣體

$$\tau(z,\lambda) = \sum_{i} \int_{z}^{\infty} n_{i}(z) \sigma_{a}(n;\lambda) dz$$
 (3.24)

→對特定區間波長的光解係數

$$J_{i}(z) = \int_{\Lambda \lambda} \sigma_{a}(n_{i}, \lambda) F_{\odot}(\lambda) e^{-\tau(z, \lambda)/\mu_{0}} d\lambda$$
(3.25)

Note: 可應用於(3.10)、(3.11)、(3.14a)和(3.15) 太陽向下輻射通量密度(參考(3.20))

$$F_{z}(z) = \mu_{0} F \odot e^{-\tau(z)/\mu_{0}}$$
(3.26)

### 3-3 大氣散射

大氣散射對於太陽輻射相當重要,依據散射粒子的大小和太陽輻射波長的相對 關係,散射可分為下列幾種:

## 3-3-1 <mark>雷氏散射</mark> (Rayleigh scattering)

當  $x = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda}$  <<1時,其中為散射粒子半徑,稱為 Rayleigh scattering。在大氣中,  $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$  400~700 nm

一般發生在對大氣分子的散射。

#### $I_r$ 和 $I_l$ 分別垂直和平行方向的分量

 $\alpha$ :極化率

r : 觀測點和粒子之間的距離

Θ:散射角

所以總輻射通量密度

$$I = \frac{I_0}{r^2} \alpha^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^4 \frac{1 + \cos^2 \Theta}{2} \tag{3.27}$$

其中  $I_{0r} = I_{0l} = I_0/2$ 

物理意義:

散射強度與入射強度( $I_0$ )成正比,與距離(r)的平方和波長( $\lambda$ )的四次方成反比,同時極化率( $\alpha$ )和散射角( $\Theta$ )亦會影響散射強度。

散射角 $\Theta$ ,通常用相位函數 $P(\Theta)$ 來取代

Defining 散射截面積  $\sigma_{\epsilon}$  (see (2.13) 和 2-8 頁)

$$\sigma_s = \frac{f}{F_0} = \alpha^2 128\pi^5 / (3\lambda^4) \tag{3.28}$$

$$I(\Theta) = I_0 \frac{\sigma_s}{r^2} \frac{P(\Theta)}{4\pi}$$
 (3.29)

物理意義:比較(3.27)的物理意義

→散射強度(I)和距離(r)的平方成反比,和散射截面積 $(\sigma_s)$ 成正比,同時和散射方向 $(P(\Theta))$ 有關

應用:

<a>藍天

$$I_{\lambda} \propto 1/\lambda^4$$

→波長愈短的光線的散射強度愈強,但因太陽輻射的強度極中在藍光多於紫光,所以藍光的散射強度最強。

當高度愈高時,空氣分子變少,散射也變少,所以天空變得愈暗而太陽變得愈白。在日出和日落時,因陽光所經過的大氣層較厚,所以波長較短的光被散射掉,所以太陽呈現紅色。

## 3-3-2 米氏散射 (Lorenz-Mie scattering)

當  $x = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \le 1$  時,像氣膠(aerosol)和雲滴如同(3.29),

$$I\left(\Theta\right) = I_0 \Omega_{eff} \frac{P(\Theta)}{4\pi} = I_0 \left(\frac{\sigma_s}{r^2}\right) \frac{P(\Theta)}{4\pi}$$

其中 $I_0$  :入射強度

p :相位函數

 $\Omega_{\it eff}$ :當散射發生時的有效立體角

r :觀測者和散射物質間的距離

 $\sigma_s$  :散射截面積

Defining 削弱效率因子(scattering efficiency)

$$Q_s = \frac{\sigma_s}{\pi a^2} = c_1 x^4 (1 + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^4 + \cdots)$$
(3.30)

其中 
$$c_1 = \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2 + 2} \right)^2$$

$$c_2 = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2 + 2} \right)$$

$$c_3 = \frac{3}{175} \frac{m^6 + 41m^4 - 28m^2 + 284}{(m^2 + 2)^2} + \frac{1}{900} \left( \frac{m^2 + 2}{2m^2 + 2} \right)^2 \left[ 15 + (2m^2 + 3)^2 \right]$$

m: 折射率

a:粒子半徑

由(3.30)得到 $\sigma_s$ ,然後代入(3.29),即可得

<i>對於分子 $a \approx 10^{-4} \mu m$  →  $x \approx 10^{-3}$  於可見光散射輻射通量密度(I)

- →高次項可被省略
- → Rayleigh scattering

<ii>對於氣膠和雲滴  $a \ge 10^{-1} \mu m → x \ge 1$ 

#### 散射強度則和粒子半徑較有關係,和波長較無關係

- →對於任何波長都有相似的散射;粒子半徑愈大,則散射愈強
- →<1>雲和無吸收的氣膠(煙)都呈現白色

#### <2>有雲的天空較白

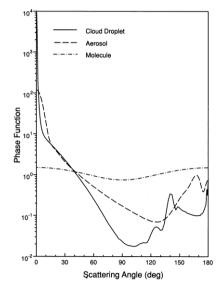


Fig 3.7: Normalized phase functions for cloud droplet (~10  $\mu m$ ), aerosols(~1  $\mu m$ ), and molecules (~10-4  $\mu m$ ) illuminated by a visible wavelength of 0.5  $\mu m$ , computed from the Lorenz-Mie theory. [Liou02, Figure3.13]

## 3-3-3 <mark>幾何光學</mark> (geometric optics)

當x>>1時,根據 Snell 定律 large particle: rain drop

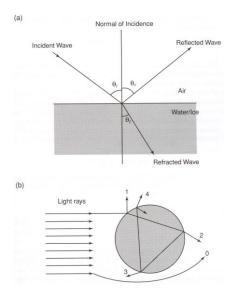


Fig 3.8: (a) Reflection and refraction of a plane wave from air to water/ice surface. (b) Representation of light rays scattered by a sphere based on the geometric optics princple:0, exterior diffraction; 1, external reflection; 2, two refractions; 3, one internal reflection; and 4, two internal reflections. [Liou02, Figure 3.14]

#### 例:1. 折射率 m

$$m = \frac{\sin \theta_i}{\sin \theta_i} = v_1 / v_2 \tag{3.31}$$

v<sub>1</sub>和v<sub>2</sub>是在介質1和2的波速

### 2. $\theta_i = \theta_r$ (入射角=反射角)

當介質遠大於入射光的波長,所消弱的輻射能量是根據幾何散射(reflection)和繞射(refraction)原理,且有效截面積是等於實際幾何面積。

## 3-4 太陽輻射在大氣中的傳遞方程

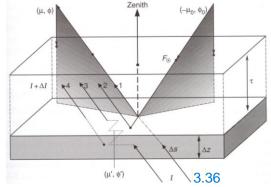


Fig 3.9: Transfer of diffuse solar intensity from below in plane-parallel layers:
major

(1) attenuation by extinction; (2) single scattering of the unscattered solar flux;
multiple scattering; and (4) emission from the layer. All the radiative parameters are defined with reference to a small volume containing spectrum of molecules and/or particulates. The notations are defined in the text. [Liou02, Figure 3.16]

### 3-4-1 基本方程

Assuming 直接太陽輻射 $(F_{\circ})$ 入射角 $(-\mu_{0}, \varphi_{0})$ ,而其散射角 $(\mu, \varphi)$ 

漫射(multiple scattering)入射角 $(\mu', \varphi')$ ,而其散射角為 $(\mu, \varphi)$ 

→削弱( $\beta_a$ )、散射( $\beta_a$ )和吸收( $\beta_a$ )係數

$$β_{e,s,a} \approx 在Δz$$
介質中的平均光程 (see (3.19))

$$\approx d\tau$$

$$= \int_{\Delta z} \sigma_{e,s,a}(z) n(z) dz / \Delta z \tag{3.32}$$

where  $\Delta z$ :介質厚度,n:數密度

$$\Rightarrow$$
 光程  $\tau = \int_{z}^{\infty} \beta_{e} dz'$  (3.33)

Defining 單次散射反照率(single-scattering albedo):

散射強度和削弱強度的比值

≈在被削弱的輻射中,有百分之多少是被輻散(反射)而損失的

$$\widetilde{\omega} = \frac{\beta_s}{\beta_e} \qquad \text{dimentionless} \tag{3.34}$$

(比較反射率(2.33)) →在入射輻射的通量中,有多少是被散射

從(2.39): 
$$\mu \frac{dI(\tau;\theta,\varphi)}{d\tau} = I(\tau;\theta,\varphi) - J(\tau;\theta,\varphi)$$

其中 源函數 (3.29)代入

$$J(\tau;\mu,\varphi) = \frac{\widetilde{\omega}}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 I(\tau;\mu',\varphi') P(\mu,\varphi;\mu',\varphi') d\mu' d\varphi'$$
(A)

$$+\frac{\widetilde{\omega}}{4\pi}F_{\odot}P(\mu,\varphi;-\mu_{0},\varphi_{0})e^{-\tau/\mu_{0}}+(1-\widetilde{\omega})B[T(\tau)]$$
(3.35)
(B) (C)

其中 P 為相位函數 Phase fuction

物理意義:

(A): 漫射過程

(B):太陽直射的第一次散射過程

(C):介質的輻射過程

#### Discussions:

- <1>因為大氣的溫度( $\cong 255^{\circ}K$ )遠低於太陽溫度( $5800^{\circ}K$ ),所以介質的輻射與太陽屬不同波段
  - →(C)可被省略
- <2>相位函數 P 是個複雜函數,而且被決定於介質的幾何形狀
  - →如知道介質(例雲滴、冰晶)的形狀,可以事先求得
- <3>(B)項包含了地球表面的反射,稱之為地球反照率
- <4>(3.35)的推導過程:

$$\frac{dI}{d\tau} = I - J \qquad \text{(from (2.39))}$$

$$d\tau = -\sigma n ds \qquad \text{(from (3.19))}$$

$$\frac{dI}{ds} = n\sigma(-I + J)$$

By definition, 
$$\beta = \int_{\Delta z} \sigma \, n \, dz / \Delta z$$
 (from (3.32))

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dz/\mu} = \beta(-I + J) \qquad \text{(similar to (2.27))}$$

根據 Fig3.9,三個主要的J(source)和一個I

- (2)介質的輻射:  $\beta_a B[T]$

(4) 多文散射: 
$$\beta_s \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 I(z;\mu',\varphi') \cdot P(\mu,\varphi;\mu',\varphi') / 4\pi \, d\mu' d\varphi'$$

$$\frac{dI(z;\mu,\varphi)}{dz} = -\beta_e I(z;\mu,\varphi) + \beta_a B[T(z)]$$

$$+ \beta_s F_{\odot} e^{-\tau/\mu} P(\mu,\varphi;\mu_0,\varphi_0) / 4\pi$$

$$+ \beta_s \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 I(z;\mu',\varphi') \cdot P(\mu,\varphi;\mu',\varphi') / 4\pi \, d\mu' d\varphi' \tag{3.36}$$

將(3.36)在等號左右均除以 $\beta_e$ 

**→**(3.35)

### 3-4-2 單次散射

當光程很小時  $(e.q. \tau < 0.1)$ , 主要的散射均來自直射的太陽光的第一次散射,這通常會發生有薄的捲雲和氣膠的大氣。在這種大氣中,最主要的光源為

$$J( au;\mu,arphi)\congrac{\widetilde{\omega}}{4\pi}F_{\odot}\operatorname{P}(\mu,arphi;-\mu_{0},arphi_{0})e^{- au/\mu_{0}}$$

## 3-5 大氣的太陽輻射加熱率

Defining 淨輻射通量密度

$$F(z) = F^{\downarrow}(z) - F^{\uparrow}(z) \tag{3.37}$$

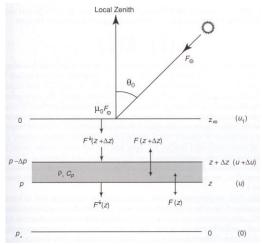


Fig 3.10: Divergence of the net flux density in z, p, and u coordinates. All the notations are defined in the text. [Liou02, Figure 3.17]

淨輻射通量密度的輻散(divergence)

$$\Delta F(z) = F(z) - F(z + \Delta z)$$

$$= -\rho C_p \Delta z \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$
(3.38)

其中使用了靜力方程  $dp = -\rho g dz$  如果考慮所有的吸收光譜,總溫度變化為

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}\right)_{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}\right)_{i}$$

這些光譜包括了 H<sub>2</sub>O,O<sub>3</sub>,O<sub>2</sub>和 CO<sub>2</sub>

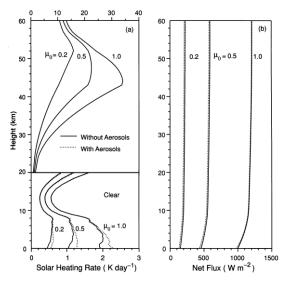


Fig 3.11: Solar heating rates and net fluxes as functions of height with and without the contribution of aerosols for a number of the cosines of solar zenith angles. The solar heating rates are instantaneous values and are separated in two regions to highlight the contributions from water vapor and ozone in the troposphere and stratosphere, respectively. A typical background aerosol profile with a visible optical depth of 0.15 is used to illustrate the effect of aerosols on the solar flux and heating rate. These results and those presented in Fig. 3.17 are computed from a lin-by-lin equivalent radiative transfer model that includes the contributions of gaseous absorption, multiple scattering, and the absorption of aerosol and cloud particles. Surface albedo is 0.1. (Liou et al., 1998). [Liou02, Figure 3.18]

#### →<i>O<sub>3</sub> affects stratosphere

<ii>H<sub>2</sub>O affects low troposphere

<iii><mark>氣膠增加低對流層的增溫率</mark>,因為氣膠吸收可見光和近紫外光

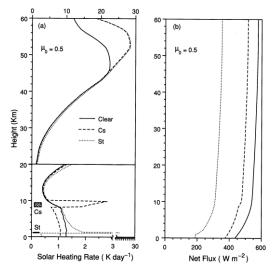


Fig 3.12: Comparison of (a) solar heating rates and (b) net fluxes in clear, cirrus (Cs), and stratus (St) cloudy conditions for a  $\mu_0$  of 0.5. The positions of these clouds are indicated in the diagram. The optical depths for Cs and ST are 0.7 and 10, respectively, while the mean particle sizes are 42 and 8  $\mu m$ , respectively. [Liou02, Figure3.19]

→<i>低層雲造成約 22°K day-1 的增溫率,且反射太陽輻射的增多,所以 O<sub>3</sub> 在平流層的增溫也增加

<ii>《ii》低層雲因反射非常多的太陽輻射,所以地表所接受的太陽輻射遠小於有捲雲和無雲的狀態