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	EAS 1600 - INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES				
	Fall, 2014				
	Exam 1 – 9/12/14				
< < <	Relevant formulas, etc are included at the end of the exam Place your name on each page This is a closed-book exam; all are expected to comply with Georgia Tech Honor Code				
	aware and in compliance with the Georgia Tech Honor Code. I also agree to abide grading policies of this class.				

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	nswer the following multiple choice questions (1-10) by circling the appropriate swer. (5 pts each)
1.	Consider a parking lot in Sydney, Australia (34 °S) on December 22 at local noon. Estimate the incident angle of solar radiation (i.e. q) impacting the parking lot.
b) c)	56° 10.5° 34° 57.5°
2.	Roughly how many hours of daylight will Moscow (latitude = 56° N) receive today?
-	
	As the albedo of a planet increases, the temperature and light is sorbed by the planet. Fill in the blanks with the best answer.
b) c)	increases, more increases, less decreases, more decreases, less
	Estimate the ratio of the solar radiation impacting Moscow (latitude = 56° N) in summer to that winter.
b) c)	4.6 0.25 1.8 2.7
w(a) b) c)	If the tilt of the Earth's rotational axis were tilted at 15° (it is currently tilted at 23.5°). Where ould the Arctic Circle be located? 30° N. 15° N. 75° S.
	South Korea (population = 50 million) fears that its native population may be extinct by the ar 2750. What is the best estimate of the population growth rate in South Korea?
b) c)	0.012 % year ⁻¹ -2.5% year ⁻¹ -0.01% year ⁻¹ -0.012 year ⁻¹

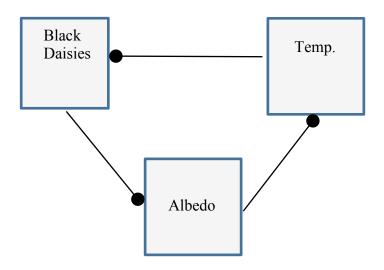
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7. Which of the following en of the Earth? Circle all that a	vironmental changes and perturbations tends to raise the temperature oply.
a) volcanic explosionsb) decreasing the length of thec) the temperature of the Std) an in increase in the extent	in increasing
	_ at the surface of the Earth and heats the Earth up so that it emits
Fill in the blanks with the bes	t answer below
 a) reflected, infrared radiation b) absorbed, infrared radia c) absorbed, visible radiation d) reflected, no radiation as in 	tion
9. A star emits light with a pr Sun.	imary wavelength of 320 nm. This star is than our
a) hotter thanb) colder thanc) the same temperature as	
10. A nail is heated to a temp	erature of 1000 K. What is the color of the nail?
a) blueb) whitec) redd) yellow	
million in 2010. Estimate t	ad a population of 45 million in 2000 which increased to 50 he growth rate as a percentage in this time period. Estimate outh Africa's population to double. Estimate in which year the on?
i) Pop(t) = Pop(t)	$(e^{rt}, 50000000 = 45000000e^{10r}, r = 0.0105 = 1.05\%)$
ii) The time for Tai $2 = e^{0.0105t}$, t=66	zania's population to double is:

iii) $78000000 = 45000000e^{0.0105t}$, t = 52.4 yr So in $2000+52.4 \approx 2052$, the population will be 78 million. **12.** (10 pts) Draw a systems diagram for a Daisyworld that has **black daisies** that includes the following components: 1) Temperature 2) Albedo 3) Daisy Coverage for the case when the temperature is greater than the optimal temperature for daisy growth.

Be sure and label all couplings and indicate any feedback loops (positive or negative) and state if they are stable or unstable.

Notation to use for Systems Diagram:





The feedback loop is negative, which means the system is stable.

13. How much energy is emitted by a 1 m square of blacktop that is at a temperature of $^{\circ}$ C in one minute.

$$S = \sigma T^4 = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \times (273 + 45)^4 W/m^2 = 579.8 W/m^2$$
 (5 points)
 $E_{out} = SL^2t = \sigma T^4L^2t = 579.8 \times 1 \times 1 \times 60 J = 34789 J$

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14. What is the maximum energy that could be absorbed by a 1 m square of blacktop in one minute assuming that he square is located in Atlanta (34° N).

(10 points)

Assume on summer solstice day, and the albedo is 0.

$$E_{abs} = SL^2t = S_0\cos(q)L^2t = 1370 \times \cos(34 - 23.5^\circ) \times 1 \times 1 \times 60J = 80824J$$

15. Assuming that Mars is 58% further away from the Sun than the Earth and that it has an albedo of 0.15. Estimate the average temperature of Mars.

(10 points)

$$S_{Mars} = S_E (\frac{r_E}{r})^2 = 1370 \times (\frac{1}{1.58})^2 = 548.8 \, W/m^2$$

Energy balance, In= Out

$$S_{Mars}(1-A) \times \pi r^2 = \sigma T^4 4\pi r^2$$
$$T^4 = \frac{S_{Mars}(1-A)}{4\sigma}$$

Therefore T = 213 K

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Formulas, facts, and constants you may find useful:

1. The latitude of a point is earth is defined as the angle defined by that point, the center of the Earth, and the Equator. For Example, the Equator is 0°, and the South Pole is 90° S.

2.
$$P(t)=P(t_0)e^{rt}$$

population at time t related to original population at to and the growth rate constant - r

- 3. speed of light = $c = \lambda v = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ where λ = wavelength and ν = frequency
- **4.** energy of a photon = $E = hv = hc/\lambda$ where h = Planck's constant = 6.63 x 10^{-34} Js
- **5.** S = radiant flux at a distance r from a point source = $S_0 \left[r_0 / r \right]^2$
- 6. Surface area of a sphere with radius r; $A = 4\pi r^2$
- 7. λ_{max} = the wavelength (in μ m) at which a blackbody at effective temperature T_{eff} (in K) has its maximum radiant flux

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{2898 \mu mK}{Teff}$$

8. S = radiant flux leaving the surface of a blackbody at temperature T (in K) $S = \sigma T_{eff}^{4}$ where σ = Stefan-Boltzman constant = 5.67x 10⁻⁸ W/(m² K⁴)

$$S = \sigma T_{eff}^4$$

9. T_{eff} = planet's effective temperature

$$T_{eff} = \left(\frac{S^*(1-A)}{4\sigma}\right)^{1/4}$$

where (S*) is the radiant flux impinging on the planet from its "sun" and A is albedo. For the Earth/Sun system S=1370 W/m²