G-5 ACTIVITY ON VOLCANISM & CLIMATE

P.S. This is one of my favorite questions to ask on the FINAL EXAM!!!!

THE ANSWERS!



#1. List 4 reasons why Tambora in 1815 resulted in the largest GLOBAL cooling:

- #1 Low latitude eruption → both hemispheres
- #2 Large amount of eruptive material (50 sq km!)
- #3 Aerosol cloud was HUGE and went into both hemispheres equally
- #4 Sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) content was very large

#2. Give at least two reasons why the eruption of Mt St. Helens was NOT a very climatically effective eruption:

#1 High latitude – could only affect part of Northern Hemisphere

#2 Low sulfur content (also, low volume, didn't get to S. Hemisphere, etc.) # 3 HOW did the temperature at the 3 levels respond to the Agung and Pinatubo eruptions?

#4 EXPLAIN WHY – referring to Radiation Balance?

Level A (Surface) - Cooled

Why? 5 by sulfate aerosols in stratosphere and therefore less SW got into troposphere to be absorbed by Earth's surface

Level B (Lower Troposphere) – Cooled

Why? by stratospheric aerosols => less SW absorbed at surface <u>and</u> in troposphere, ALSO: less in troposphere from the cooler Earth's surface <u>Level C (Lower Stratosphere)</u> – Warmed immediately after both eruptions

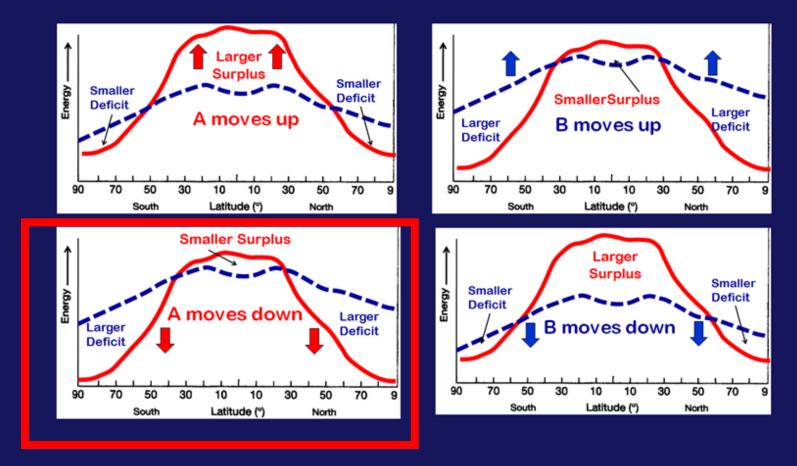
Why? Sulfate aerosols in the stratosphere <u>absorbed</u> some wavelengths of incoming SW and heated up, they also absorbed some of the Earth's outgoing LW as it radiated up out of the troposphere

TO SUMMARIZE: 2 KEY POINTS

• Major eruptions with a long-lived sulfate aerosol veil <u>REFLECT</u> incoming solar radiation back to space <u>BEFORE</u> it enters the mid- & lower troposphere or gets to the Earth's surface, hence the troposphere & surface get COOLER after an eruption.

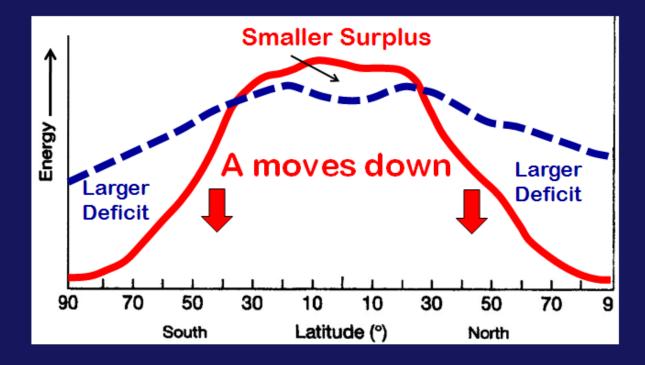
• The aerosols in the stratosphere can also <u>ABSORB</u> some wavelengths of incoming SW and outgoing LW, so that the stratosphere WARMS slightly after an eruption.

Show how the energy balance would change if a major volcanic eruption occurred:



WHICH ONE IS RIGHT? Does the change affect CURVE A or CURVE B?

A moves down, and B stays the same . . .



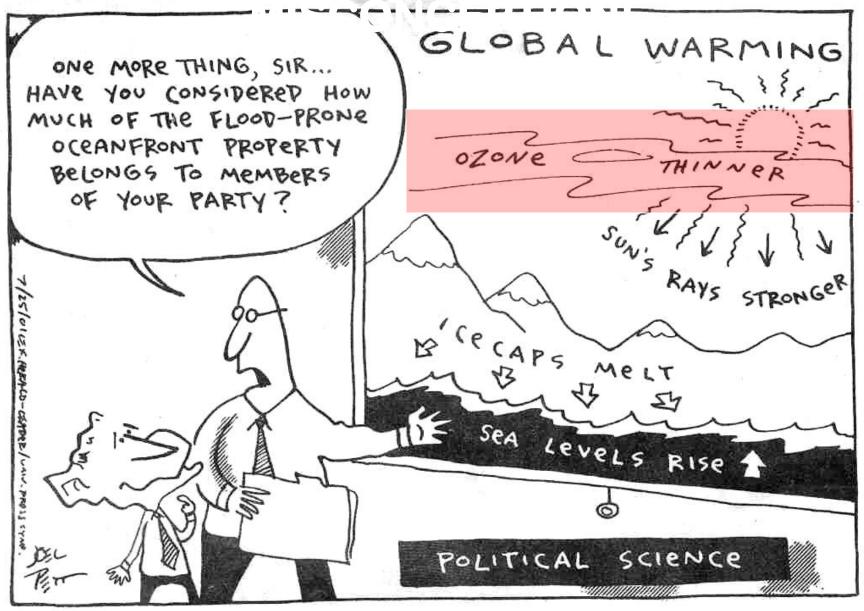
... but eventually B will also move down a bit due to cooler Earth temps and less outgoing LW

Topic # 14 OZONE DEPLETION IN THE STRATOSPHERE

A Story of Anthropogenic Disruption of a Natural Steady State

p 83 in Class Notes

AN OZONE-RELATED CARTOON:



Q1 – Is the depletion of STRATOSPHERIC OZONE (in the OZONE HOLE and elsewhere) an important <u>cause</u> of GLOBAL WARMING?

> 1 – YES 2 -- NO

"[The Ozone Treaty is] the first truly global treaty that offers protection to every single human being."

> ~ Mostofa K. Tolba, Director of the UN Environment Programme

OZONE STORY = A very interesting illustration of the scientific process!

The THEORY that the ozone layer in the stratosphere might be damaged by human intervention PRECEDED the actual OBSERVATION of the ozone hole.

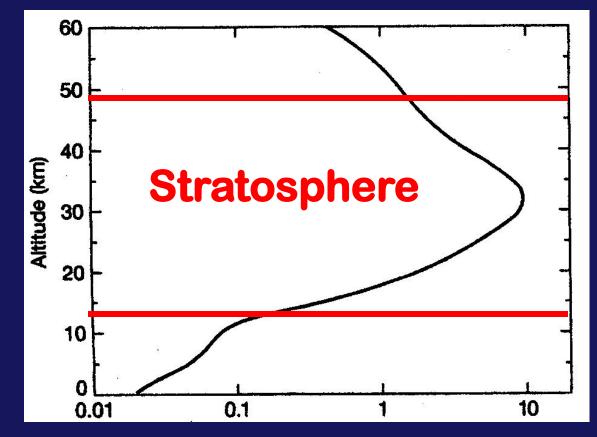
Yet, when the hole WAS observed (via satellite) it was almost "missed" because it wasn't expected . . .

But let's begin with the stratospheric ozone layer itself

Key Concept

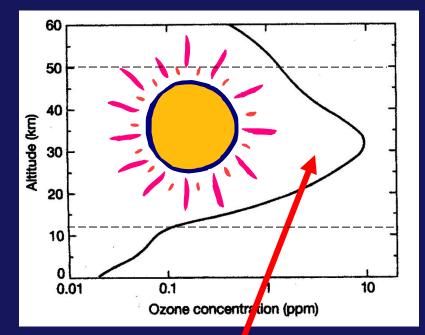
REVIEW: WHERE IS THE OZONE LAYER?

SGC E-Text Fig. 3-11



Ozone Concentration (ppm)

 \odot





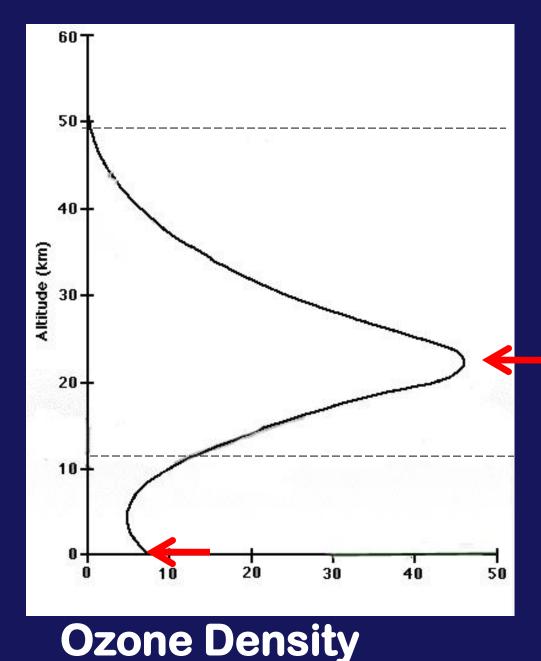
Ozone is produced naturally in photochemical reactions in the stratospheric ozone layer -- "good ozone" -- is <u>decreasing</u>!



However, ozone has *increased* in troposphere due to photochemical smog reactions -- "bad ozone"

Here's a different version of the figure →

Shows 2 peaks, a major peak in O_3 density in the stratosphere, a smaller secondary peak in the lower troposphere



 $(10^{17} \text{ molecules / m}^3)$

THE OZONE LAYER IN THE STRATOSPHERE --WHY IT'S THERE

Due to: the natural "Chapman Mechanism"

(a series of photochemical reactions)

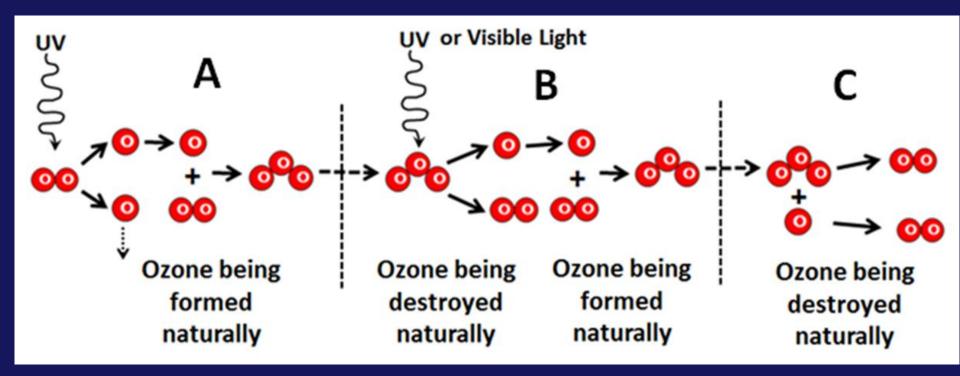
THE CHAPMAN MECHANISM (first proposed in 1930s)

> ozone is continuously produced and destroyed

 through PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS in the stratosphere

> involves oxygen (O_2), molecular oxygen (O), photons of UV radiation, and OZONE (O_3).

The Chapman Mechanism



(See explanation in box on top of p 83)

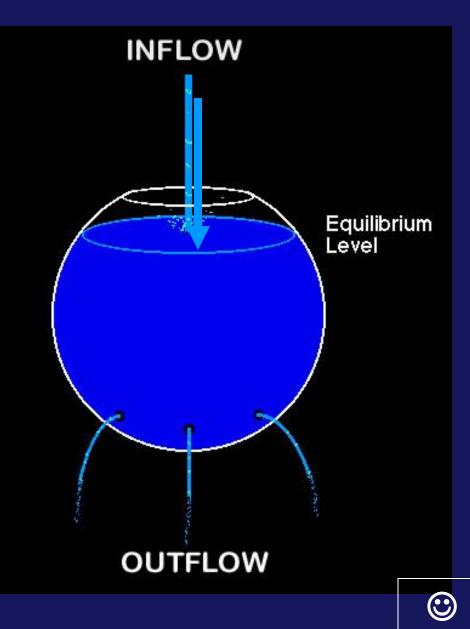
[Go to movie clip]

In theory:

>a balance of ozone is established over time

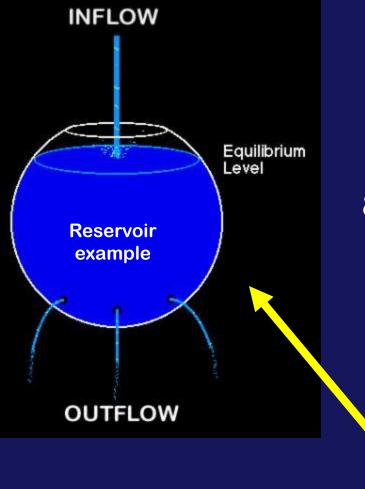
> prevents much of the harmful UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface.

Leads to an "Equilibrium" or "Steady State"



STEADY STATE = a condition in which the STATE of a system component (e.g. reservoir)

> is CONSTANT over time.



Steady state can be achieved in a reservoir:

a) if there are no inflows or outflows, *or*

b) if the rate of inflow = the rate of outflow.

Any imbalance in these rates leads to a change in the level of the reservoir.

FLOW DIAGRAM OF A STEADY STATE



Where have we seen something like this before?

I-1 Lesson 1 Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere





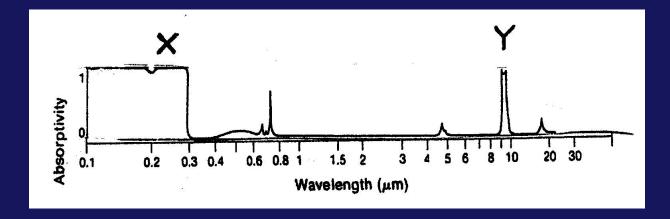
Review: Why stratospheric ozone is "Good":

Black areas = radiation absorbed

Ultraviolet Visible Infrared 100%-Absorption 0%-.2 .5 2 5 10 Wavelength (µm) Absorptivity 30 20 10 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.8 Wavelength (μm)

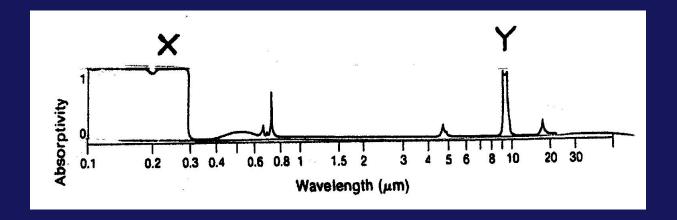
Ozone has the property of being a very strong absorber of ultraviolet radiation → nearly total absorption of wavelengths less than 0.3 µm

> remember this absorption curve?
> CLICKER Q coming up!



Q2 – What is the CORRECT completion to this sentence:

The global change issue usually referred to as <u>Stratospheric Ozone</u> <u>Depletion</u> is related to the part of the absorption curve that is labeled _____. (1) \bigwedge or (2) \bigvee



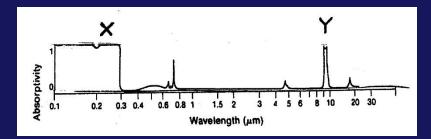
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) or (2)

Q3. Ok, X is right, but Why?

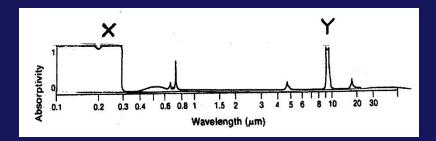


because X represents UV radiation being <u>absorbed</u>
 hence if ozone is depleted, MORE ultraviolet radiation will reach the Earth's surface.

2. . . because X represents terrestrial longwave radiation being <u>absorbed</u> -- and hence serves as a catalyst in the Chapman mechanism.

3. . . because X represents easy transmission of wavelengths of terrestrial longwave radiation <u>out to</u> <u>space</u> which then disappear through the "atmospheric window" also known as the ozone hole.

Q3. Ok, X is right, but Why?

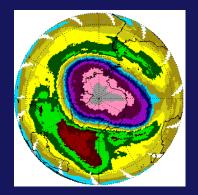


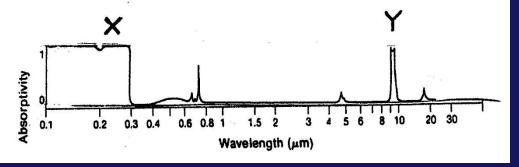
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OZONE'S DUAL PERSONALITY!







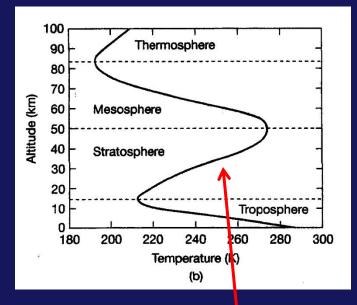
Important as an absorber of harmful UV in the STRATOSPHERE

Important as a GH Gas = absorber of IR in the TROPOSPHERE

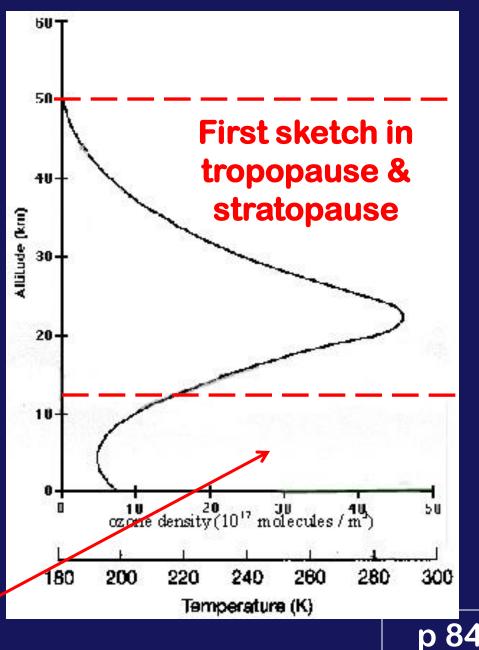
Hands on – sketch this in on p 84:

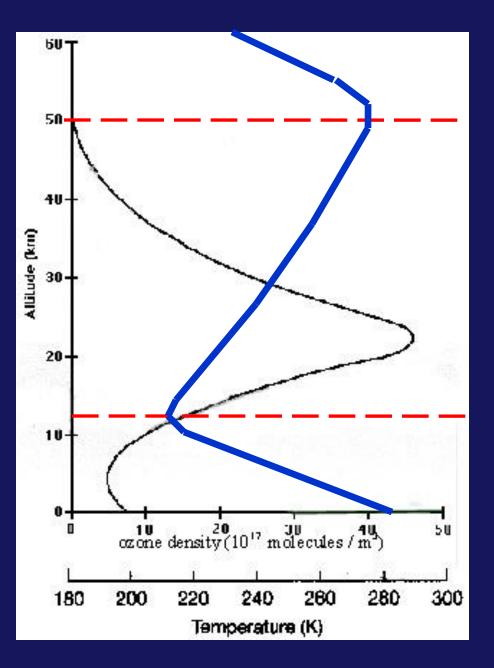
Ozone Density graph

Temperature graph



Now roughly sketch the <u>temperature</u> line from this graph onto the ozone graph





Fill in the Q on p 84:

Q. Does the temperature of the atmosphere INCREASE or DECREASE with increasing altitude in t the Stratosphere?

TEMPERATURE

[increases]decreases]

with increasing altitude in the stratosphere

WHY???

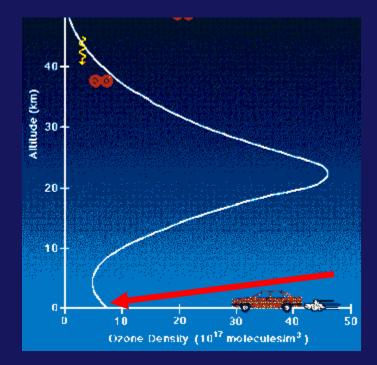
Q4. Why is there an increase in temperature with altitude in the STRATOSPHERE?

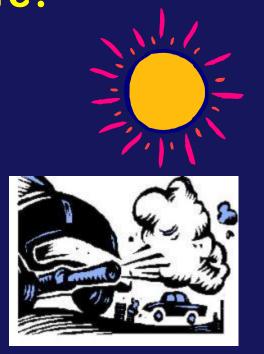
- 1. It is the closest layer to the sun, hence it is closest to the solar "heat source."
- 2. It receives large amounts of UV radiation from the sun <u>PLUS</u> it has a high concentration of ozone to absorb this UV.
- It is the layer which contains most of the GH gases that absorb IR radiation emitted by the Earth's surface.

Q4. Why is there an increase in temperature with altitude in the STRATOSPHERE?

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- 3. It is the layer which contains most of the GH gases that absorb IR radiation emitted by the Earth's surface.

What about the "BAD" ozone located in the troposphere?





Ozone has <u>increased</u> in troposphere due to photochemical smog reactions → "bad ozone"



HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF GROUND-LEVEL OZONE

> Why are We Concerned about Ground-Level Ozone?

Ozone is the prime ingredient of smog in our cities and other areas of the country.



Phoenix smog→



When inhaled, even at very low levels, ozone can:

- cause acute respiratory problems
- aggravate asthma
- cause significant temporary decreases
 in lung capacity
- cause inflammation of lung tissue
- lead to hospital admissions & emergency room visits
- impair the body's immune system defenses

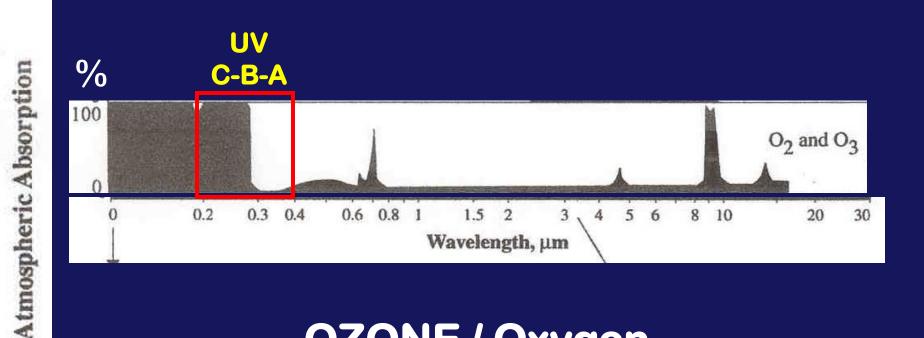


ANOTHER LINK TO EVERYDAY LIFE:

SUN SAFETY!

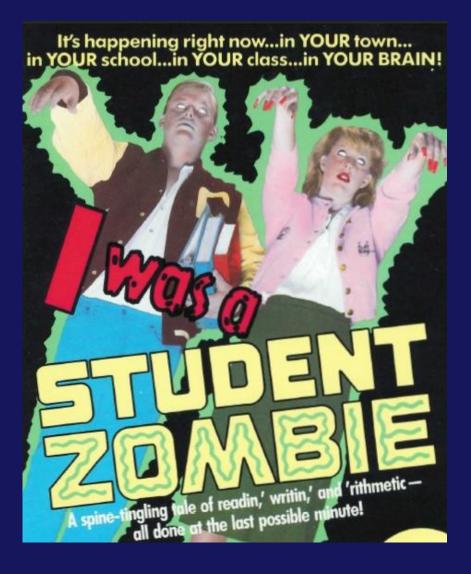
0	.2	0.3	0	4	0.6	0.8	1	1.5	2	3	
	UVC	R N	Wavelength,								
					Wavelength Range		Name	Biological Effect			
					. <mark>32 to</mark> (320-40	.4 μm 00 nm)	-		once thought to be relatively harmless, BUT causes wrinkles, premature aging and associated sun-related skin damage; new research indicates possible skin cancer link		
					<mark>29 to</mark> . (290-32	32 μm 20 nm)	UVB	UVB harmful, causes sunbo skin cancer, and other disorders			
5 83	83					.29 μm 90 nm)	UVC	extrem damag almost absorb	but ly		

FULL SPECTRUM PROTECTION NEEDED!!



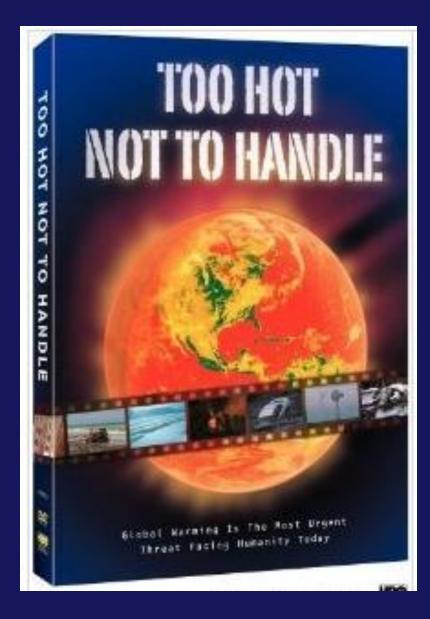
OZONE / Oxygen Absorption Curve

p 83

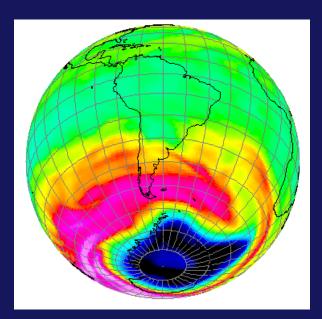


ZOMBIE BREAK !

MORE SOLUTIONS!!!!



THE DESTRUCTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE



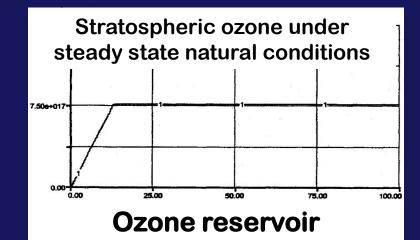
The ozone hole is:

-- a depletion of ozone in the lower stratosphere

-- that has occurred with increasing severity each spring (since measurements begin in 1970s)

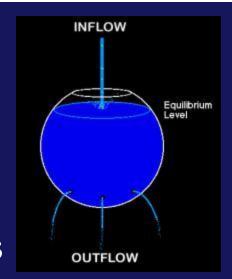
NOTE: this and other "bullet" items from today's lecture are in the box on p 85

The Chapman Mechansim "balance" is being disrupted by the introduction of CFC's and other similar gases into the stratosphere:



> CFCs are photo-dissociated into FREE CHLORINE ATOMS (CI) and other molecular fragments by UV rays

> Chlorine (and other gases such as Nitric oxide, NO) act as catalysts in ozone loss reactions



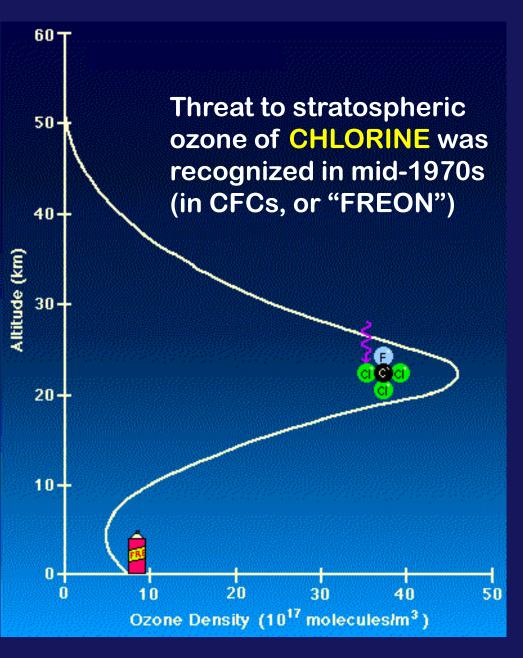
CATALYST =

A compound that increases the rate of a chemical reaction and is itself unchanged by the reaction

Through chemical reactions:

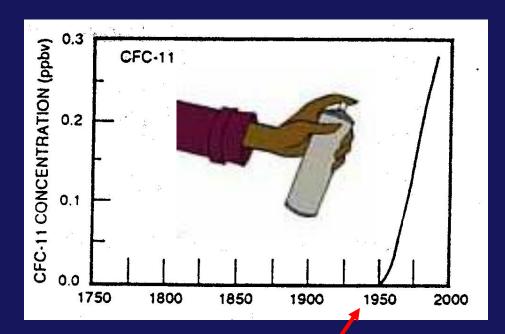
> the chlorine removes ozone from the stratosphere

And also frees more chlorine atoms to begin the process all over again

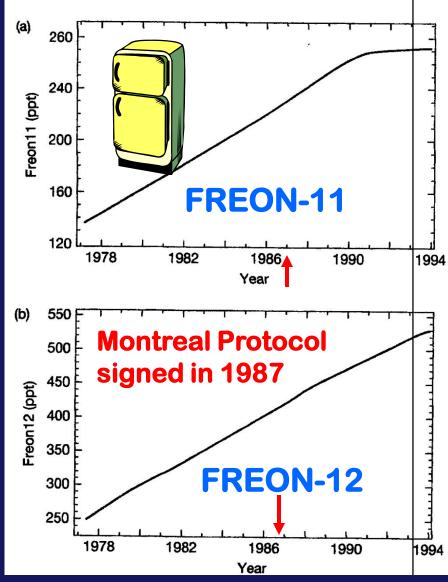


CFC compounds Chlorofluorocarbons are <u>unreactive</u> at Earth's surface, but if they get into the stratosphere, they can be broken down by high energy UV radiation → leads to release of highly reactive **CHLORINE** atoms (CI)

CFCs: Trends



Human-made --didn't exist before 1950!



review

CFC's & the CHLORINE CATALYST

A single chlorine atom may destroy hundreds of thousands of ozone molecules during its residence in the stratosphere! [Go to movie clip] To be continued