Earth's Energy Budget and Climate Forcing

Earth's Energy Budget

The Earth's energy budget refers to the balance between incoming solar radiation and outgoing terrestrial radiation. It governs global temperatures and climate systems.

1. Incoming Solar Radiation (Shortwave):

- ∘ ~340 W/m² reaches Earth's atmosphere.
- o 30% reflected (albedo) by clouds, ice, and surfaces.
- o 70% absorbed (19% by atmosphere, 51% by land/oceans).

2. Outgoing Terrestrial Radiation (Longwave):

- Earth emits infrared radiation (heat).
- Greenhouse gases (GHGs) trap some heat, maintaining ~15°C avg. temperature.
- Imbalance (more absorbed than emitted) → **global warming**.

Climate Forcing (Radiative Forcing)

Climate forcing measures perturbations to Earth's energy balance, expressed in Watts/m².

1. Natural Forcings:

- Solar variability (minor impact, ~0.1 W/m²).
- Volcanic aerosols (cooling effect by reflecting sunlight).

2. Anthropogenic Forcings:

- CO₂, CH₄, N₂O (major warming: +2.3 W/m² since 1750).
- Aerosols (cooling: -0.5 W/m²).
- Land-use changes (albedo modification).

Schematic Diagram: Earth's Energy Budget & Climate Forcing

Key Implications:

- Positive Forcing (e.g., CO₂) → Warming.
- Negative Forcing (e.g., aerosols) → Cooling.
- Current **net anthropogenic forcing**: ~+1.6 W/m² (IPCC 2021), driving climate change.

Applications in Climate Science

- 1. Predicting Global Warming: Energy budget models project temperature rise.
- 2. Policy Making: Guides IPCC reports and emission reduction targets.
- 3. Extreme Weather Analysis: Links forcing to hurricanes, droughts.