Earth-Sun Relations

The Atmosphere

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Earth-Sun relations

Earth motions

- Rotates on its axis
- Revolves around the Sun
- Seasons—Result of constant axial tilt
 - Changing Sun angle
 - Changing length of daylight



Plane of the equator

Earth

Plane of the ecliptic

23¹/₂ degrees









Sun Angle with Latitude



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Earth-Sun relations

Special days

- Solstice—Sun's vertical rays are located at the Tropic (23¹/₂^o latitude)
 - June 21-22
 - December 21-22
- Equinox—Sun's vertical rays located at the Equator (0° latitude)
 - March 21-22
 - September 21-22



A. Summer solstice



B. Winter solstice

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Atmospheric heating

Heat is always transferred from warmer to cooler objects

Mechanisms of heat transfer

- Conduction
- Convection
- Radiation (electromagnetic radiation)

Mechanisms of heat transfer



The electromagnetic spectrum



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The heating of the atmosphere



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Average distribution of incoming solar radiation



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Proportional volume of gases that compose dry air



Composition of the atmosphere

Air is a mixture of gases

Major components of clean, dry air

- Nitrogen (N) 78%
- Oxygen (O₂) 21%
- Argon and other gases
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) 0.036% absorbs heat energy from Earth

Variable components of air

- Water vapor
- Aerosols
- Ozone





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Atmospheric pressure variation with altitude

Thermal structure of the atmosphere



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Atmospheric layers based on temperature

Troposphere

Stratosphere

- Mesosphere
- Thermosphere