

# Blackbody Radiation absorbed by Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

Thomas Prevenslik

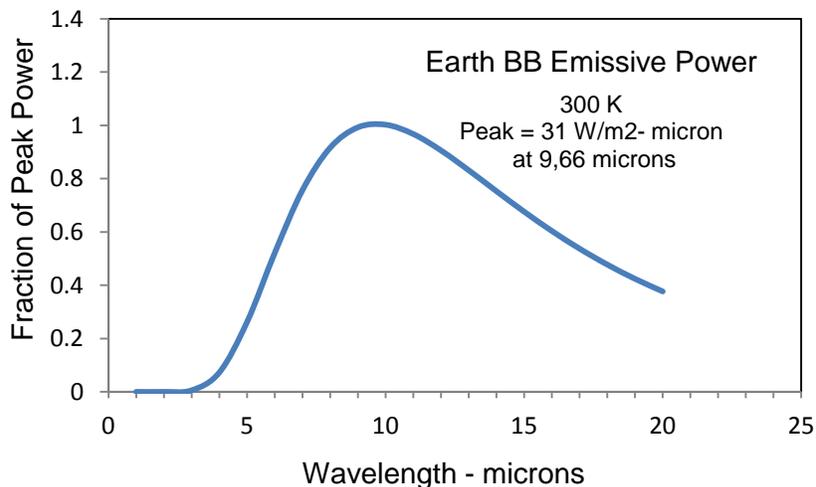
Discovery Bay, Hong Kong, CHINA

In global warming, the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere allow solar radiation in the VIS to pass through to warm the Earth while acting as a barrier to trap the long wavelength IR radiation from escaping to space. Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub> is thought to absorb the EM radiation and by backradiation return a portion to further warm the Earth. On this premise, CO<sub>2</sub> is considered to be a contributor to global warming.

An important issue is whether BB radiation from the Earth is absorbed by the CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere. For the Earth at 300K, Wien's law gives the peak BB emission at about 9.66 microns. Since CO<sub>2</sub> absorbs at 14 microns, skeptics say CO<sub>2</sub> simply passes through the atmosphere without contributing to global warming and should not be legislated. However, BB radiation is broadband and has content at 14 microns. How much of the BB radiation content at 300 K is at 14 microns can be determined from Planck's theory,

$$e_{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{\left[\exp\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}\right) - 1\right]}$$

where,  $e_{\lambda}$  is the emissive power,  $h$  Planck's constant,  $c$  the velocity of light,  $k$  Boltzmann's constant,  $T$  temperature, and  $\lambda$  wavelength. For the Earth at 300 K, the BB emissive power normalized to the peak at 9.66 microns is shown below.



The Figure shows the peak emissive power of 31 W/m<sup>2</sup>-micron at 9.66 microns is reduced 25 % at 14 microns to 22.5 W/m<sup>2</sup>-micron. Earth's BB radiation is therefore absorbed by CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, a portion of which returned by backradiation further warms the Earth.