



Topic B.2

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

*Every Formula, Trick & Trap on a Page
& IB-Style Quick Reference*

Topics Covered

Solar Constant & Radiation Balance
Albedo & Emissivity
The Greenhouse Mechanism
Greenhouse Gases
Energy Balance & Climate

Exam Relevance

P1 & P2 (with & without GDC)
Incident power & intensity
Albedo / emissivity calcs
IR-active molecules
Equilibrium temperature

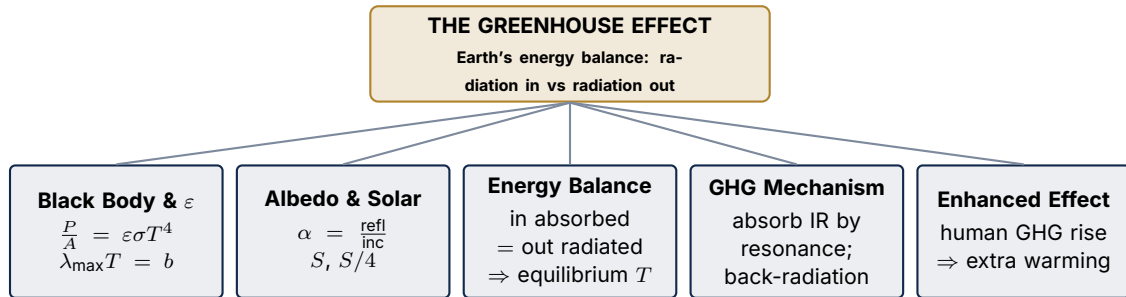
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The Big Picture — How B.2 Fits Together



§1 — Black Body Radiation & Emissivity

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Stefan–Boltzmann Law (black body)

$$\frac{P}{A} = \sigma T^4 \quad \sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2 \text{ K}^4)$$

Real surface: $\frac{P}{A} = \varepsilon \sigma T^4$, where $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$

Wien's Displacement Law

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} T = b = 2.90 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m K}$$

Sun ($T \approx 5800 \text{ K}$): visible light. Earth ($T \approx 288 \text{ K}$): infrared ($\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$).

Emissivity — Definition

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\text{power radiated per unit area by surface}}{\sigma T^4}$$

$\varepsilon = 1$: perfect black body. Earth surface: $\varepsilon \approx 0.95\text{--}0.99$.

TRICK For total power from a sphere: $P = \varepsilon \sigma T^4 \times 4\pi R^2$.

TRAP Emissivity is not simply related to visible colour — it must be evaluated at the relevant wavelength (infrared for Earth).

§2 — Albedo & Solar Constant

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Albedo

$$\alpha = \frac{\text{total scattered (reflected) power}}{\text{total incident power}} \quad (0 \leq \alpha \leq 1)$$

Fraction absorbed = $1 - \alpha$. Earth global average: $\alpha \approx 0.30$.

Solar Constant & Mean Intensity

$S \approx 1361 \text{ W/m}^2$ (at Earth–Sun distance, outside atmosphere)

$$I_{\text{mean}} = \frac{S}{4} \approx 340 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Factor of 4: intercepting area πR^2 vs. sphere area $4\pi R^2$.

NOTE Earth's albedo varies daily — depends on cloud formations, latitude, season, and surface type.

TRICK $\alpha = \frac{\text{reflected}}{\text{incident}}$ only. Radiated IR from the surface is **not** part of albedo.

TRAP A very common error: forgetting to divide S by 4 when finding mean incoming intensity.

TRICK Two intensities: solar constant S (surface *facing* the Sun) vs mean $S/4$ (whole planet). Energy-balance / equilibrium- T questions use $S/4$.

TRICK Albedo vs emissivity: α governs the *incoming* side (fraction of sunlight reflected); ε governs the *outgoing* side (efficiency of IR emission, $\varepsilon\sigma T^4$).

NOTE Fate of incoming radiation: only $\approx 45\%$ of S reaches the surface — the rest is reflected ($\approx 30\%$, the albedo) or absorbed in the atmosphere ($\approx 25\%$). At high latitudes rays hit at a shallow angle, spreading over a larger area and passing through more atmosphere $\Rightarrow$ lower intensity (this, with the 23.5° tilt, causes the seasons).

FROM THE PHOTON QUESTION BANK

Read incident/reflected intensities off an energy-budget diagram and apply $\alpha = \text{reflected/incident}$; for light crossing several interfaces multiply the transmission fractions $(1 - \alpha)$; choose S (facing Sun) vs $S/4$ (whole planet) deliberately.

- Fresh snow: $\alpha \approx 0.80\text{--}0.90$
- Clouds: $\alpha \approx 0.40\text{--}0.90$
- Ocean: $\alpha \approx 0.06\text{--}0.10$
- Forest: $\alpha \approx 0.08\text{--}0.15$
- Desert: $\alpha \approx 0.25\text{--}0.40$
- Ice: $\alpha \approx 0.50\text{--}0.70$
- Earth (global avg): $\alpha \approx 0.30$
- Moon: $\alpha \approx 0.10$

§3 — Earth's Energy Balance

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Equilibrium Temperature Formula

At equilibrium (power in = power out):

$$(1 - \alpha) \frac{S}{4} = \varepsilon \sigma T_e^4 \Rightarrow T_e = \left(\frac{(1 - \alpha)S}{4\varepsilon\sigma} \right)^{1/4}$$

With $\alpha = 0.30$, $\varepsilon = 1$, $S = 1361 \text{ W/m}^2$: $T_e \approx 254 \text{ K} \approx -19^\circ\text{C}$.

Actual mean: $+15^\circ\text{C}$. The $\sim 34^\circ\text{C}$ difference is the natural greenhouse effect.

Reading Energy Balance Diagrams

1. Absorbed solar = $(1 - \alpha) \times S/4$
2. At equilibrium: power in = power out (each layer)
3. Surface radiation = solar absorbed at surface + atmospheric back-radiation
4. Apply energy conservation at **each** layer separately

TRICK $T \propto I_s^{1/4}$: graph of T vs I_s is a concave-down curve (not linear).

TRAP Do not confuse absorbed solar with total incoming. Absorbed = $(1 - \alpha) \times$ incoming.

FROM THE PHOTON QUESTION BANK

Set absorbed $(1 - \alpha)S/4 = \varepsilon\sigma T_e^4$ and solve for equilibrium T ; recognise $T \propto I_s^{1/4}$ (concave-down graph); at the surface add solar absorbed *plus* back-radiation.

§4 — Greenhouse Gases & Mechanism

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The Four Greenhouse Gases (IB syllabus)

Gas	Formula	Natural source	Human source
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	Respiration, volcanism	Fossil fuels, deforestation
Water vapour	H ₂ O	Evaporation	Cooling towers, irrigation
Methane	CH ₄	Wetlands	Livestock, landfills
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	Soil bacteria	Fertilisers

Not greenhouse gases: O₂, N₂ (symmetric, no IR absorption).

Mechanism — Molecular Energy Levels

1. GHG molecules have vibrational modes at IR frequencies
2. Earth surface emits IR ($\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$); GHG absorbs by **resonance** ($h\nu = \Delta E$)
3. Molecule transitions to higher vibrational energy level
4. Re-emits IR photon in **all directions** — $\approx$ half returns to surface (back-radiation)
5. Surface temperature rises above the no-atmosphere equilibrium

NOTE Visible/UV from the Sun passes through the atmosphere. Earth's IR matches GHG vibrational frequencies — this asymmetry drives the greenhouse effect.

TRAP GHG molecules absorb and **re-emit** IR — they do NOT reflect it. Use the word “re-emit” in exam answers.

TRICK **Two ways to explain it:** *molecular* — GHGs resonantly absorb & re-emit IR (dipole change; O_2/N_2 can't); *energy balance* — less IR escapes to space, so equilibrium T rises. Full-mark answers give both.

NOTE **Also contribute:** ozone O_3 and CFCs. GHGs absorb IR only in **selective bands**; the 8–12 μm **atmospheric window** lets IR escape. **Carbon fixation:** plants remove CO_2 by photosynthesis (deforestation both releases CO_2 and reduces this).

FROM THE PHOTON QUESTION BANK

Name the greenhouse gases (O_2/N_2 excluded — symmetric, no dipole change); explain as **absorb-and-re-emit** by resonance ($h\nu = \Delta E$), never “reflect”; read selective IR-absorption dips off a top-of-atmosphere-vs-surface spectral graph.

§5 — Enhanced Greenhouse Effect

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Enhanced Greenhouse Effect — Key Points

- **Primary cause:** Burning fossil fuels (releases CO_2)
- More GHG $\Rightarrow$ more IR absorbed $\Rightarrow$ more back-radiation $\Rightarrow$ higher T_{surface}
- **Positive feedback:** Warming $\Rightarrow$ more evaporation $\Rightarrow$ more H_2O (GHG) $\Rightarrow$ more warming
- **Ice-albedo feedback:** Warming $\Rightarrow$ ice melts $\Rightarrow$ lower albedo $\Rightarrow$ more absorbed $\Rightarrow$ more warming

Increases warming

- Burning fossil fuels
- Deforestation
- Increased volcanic activity
- Livestock & agriculture

Reduces warming

- Carbon capture & storage
- Nuclear / renewable energy
- Afforestation
- Increased CO_2 ocean solubility

TRICK Switching from gas to **nuclear** reduces GHG. Switching from gas to **oil** does **not** (both fossil fuels).

TRAP Increased solubility of CO_2 in the ocean **decreases** warming (removes CO_2 from atmosphere). Often tested in the “wrong” direction.

Causes & Evidence

Possible causes — *natural*: solar-intensity/flare changes, orbital cycles, volcanic activity; *human*: extra CO₂ from fossil fuels (IPCC: accepted cause).

Positive feedback (amplifies warming): ice–albedo, water vapour, lower CO₂ ocean solubility, tundra/permafrost CO₂ release.

Evidence — Antarctic ice cores (e.g. Vostok): isotopes give past temperature, trapped air bubbles give past CO₂; >400 000 yr record shows temperature and CO₂ closely correlated.

FROM THE PHOTON QUESTION BANK

Rank electricity sources by CO₂ (nuclear/renewables cut it; gas→oil does not); trace positive-feedback chains; link the ice-core temperature–CO₂ correlation to the enhanced greenhouse effect.