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Theoretical reference estimate for the components of the global energy balance

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Wild (2020), and Wild and Bosilovich (2024) provide estimates of global mean energy balance components as represented in climate models and reanalyses, with reference estimates from Loeb et al. (2018), Wild et al. (2015, 2019), L'Ecuyer et al. (2015) and Kato et al. (2018). Here we add a theoretical reference estimate (TRE) based on four radiative transfer equations and geometric considerations as detailed in Zagoni (2025). The equations do not refer to the atmospheric gaseous composition or the reflective properties of the surface or clouds. The first equation is a clear-sky constraint relationship on the net radiation at the surface (R_N) , following from the twostream approximation of Schwarzschild's (1906-Eq.11) radiative transfer equation as given in standard university textbooks on atmospheric physics and radiation (Goody, Oxford, 1964_Eq.2.115; Houghton, Cambridge, 1977_Eq.2.13; Hartmann, Academic Press 1994, Eqs. 3.51-3.54; Ambaum, RoyalMetSoc, 2021_Eq.10.56), and in university lecture notes (Stephens 2003): R_N=OLR/2. The second equation is a clear-sky constraint relationship on the total radiation at the surface (R_T), following from the simplest greenhouse geometry (Hartmann 1994, Fig.2.3): R_T =20LR. The third and fourth equations are all-sky versions of the first pair: R_N (all-sky)= (OLR-LWCRE)/2, and R_T(all-sky)=2OLR+LWCRE. Two decades of CERES observations (EBAF Ed4.1 April 2000–March 2022) give –2.33, –2.82, 2.71 and 2.44 [Wm⁻²] deviations for the four equations, respectively, with a mean difference of 0.00. The all-sky equations are justified by an independent estimate of GEWEX within 0.1 Wm⁻² (Zagoni 2024). The solution can be given in small integer ratios relative to LWCRE as the unit flux; the best fit is 1 unit = 26.68 Wm⁻², see Table1 (highres figures and other info about TRE available at TABLELINK). Some of the most remarkable precisions are in TOA SW up all-sky (=100) and clear-sky (=53). — Li, Li, Wild and Jones (2024) provide a global radiation budget from a surface perspective from 34 CMIP6 models for 2000-2022, with differences from the TRE integer positions less than 1 Wm⁻² in SW down radiation, Thermal down Surface and the convective flux (Sensible heat + Latent heat); less than 2 Wm⁻² in Thermal up Surface; and less than 3 Wm⁻² in Reflect by surface; each within the noted ranges of uncertainty. Stackhouse et al. (2024) give Earth radiation budget at top-of-atmosphere; TRE differ from 2001-22 Climatological Mean in OLR, TSI and RSW by 0.23, 0.03 and 1.05 [Wm⁻²], see details in TABLELINK in References.

ТОА	Reference estimates	N	N × unit	CMIP6 mean
SW down TOA	340 ^a , 340 ^b , 340 ^c	51 /4	340.17	340.2
SW up all-sky TOA	-99^{a} , -100^{b} , -102^{c}	- 15 /4	-100.05	- 100.6
SW absorbed all-sky TOA	241 ^{a,} 240 ^b , 238 ^c	36 /4	240.12	239.5
SW up clear-sky TOA	$-53^{a}, -53^{b}$	-8 /4	-53.36	-53.0
SW absorbed clear-sky TOA	287 ^a , 287 ^b	<mark>43</mark> /4	286.81	287.3
SW CRE TOA	$-46^{a}, -47^{b}$	-7/4	-46.69	-47.8
LW up (OLR) all-sky TOA	$-240^{a}, -239^{b}, -238^{c}$	-9	-240.12	-238.3
LW up (OLR) clear-sky TOA	$-268^{a}, -267^{b}$	-10	-266.80	-262.4
LW CRE TOA	28 ^a , 28 ^b	1	26.68	24.1
Net CRE TOA	$-18^{a}, -19^{b}$	- <mark>3</mark> /4	-20.01	-23.6
Imbalance TOA	0.7^{a}			1.1
Atmosphere				
SW absorbed all-sky atmos.	80 ^b . 74 ^c , 77 ^d	3	80.04	76.0
SW absorbed clear-sky atmos.	73 ^b , 73 ^d	11 /4	73.37	72.8
SW CRE atmos.	7 ^b , 4 ^d	1/4	6.67	3.2
LW net all-sky atmos.	$-183^{\rm b}$, $-180^{\rm c}$, $-187^{\rm c}$	-7	-186.76	-182.1
LW net clear-sky atmos.	-183^{b} , -184^{d}	-7	-186.76	- 180.9
LW CRE atmos.	$0^{b}, -3^{d}$			-1.3
Net CRE atmos.	7 ^b , 1 ^d	1/4	6.67	1.9
Surface				
SW down all-sky surface	185 ^b , 186 ^c , 187 ^d	7	186.76	187.4
SW up all-sky surface	$-25^{\rm b}, -22^{\rm c}, -23^{\rm d}$	-1	-26.68	-23.9
SW absorbed all-sky surface	160 ^b , 164 ^c , 164 ^d	6	160.08	163.4
SW down clear-sky surface	247 ^b , 244 ^d	37/4	246.79	244.8
SW up clear-sky surface	33 ^b , 30 ^d	5/4	33.35	30.2
SW absorbed clear-sky surface	214 ^b , 214 ^d	8	213.44	214.6
SW CRE surface	$-54^{\rm b}, -50^{\rm d}$	-2	-53.36	-51.2
LW down all-sky surface	342 ^b , 341 ^c , 344 ^d	13	346.84	343.8
LW up all-/clear-sky surface	398 ^b , 399 ^c , 398 ^d	15	400.20	- 399.9
LW net all-sky surface	$-56^{\rm b}, -58^{\rm c}, -54^{\rm d}$	-2	-53.36	- 56.2
LW down clear-sky surface	314 ^b , 314 ^d	12	320.16	318.0
LW net clear-sky surface	$-84^{b}, -84^{d}$	-3	-80.04	-81.7
LW CRE surface	28 ^b , 30 ^d	1	26.68	25.5
Net CRE surface	$-26^{\rm b}, -20^{\rm d}$	-1	-26.68	-25.4
Net radiation surface	104 ^b , 106 ^c , 110 ^d	14	106.72	107.2
Latent heat flux	$-82^{b}, -81^{c}$	-3	-80.04	-85.3
Sensible heat flux	$-21^{\rm b}, -25^{\rm c}$	-1	-26.68	-20.1

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TABLELINK: https://earthenergyflows.com/TRE20.pdf