

## Ljösending - Ljösendingas

Ljösending ~~er~~ orku töl og skilfranga töl p.s.

$$\frac{c\nu}{k} = 2\pi\nu \cdot \frac{\lambda}{2\pi} = 2\lambda = c$$

i tölurámi

hitagæslum með orku  $k_B T$

Midinnvæð

3 - 8  $\mu\text{m}$

37 - 100 THz

155 - 413 meV

966 - 362 K

Langbylgju innvæð

8 - 15  $\mu\text{m}$

20 - 37 THz

83 - 155 meV

362 - 193 K

## Fjöruntand

①

15 - 1000  $\mu\text{m}$

0,3 - 20 THz

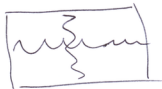
1,2 - 83 meV

193 - 3 K

örbylgji - millimetra bylgji

Varmafroði half-sigöldra ljösendinga

Ljösendingahol



umhverfi hefur þú við T

n ljösending

→ orkusættleiki

$$u = \frac{U}{V} = n \frac{c}{n}$$

↑ meðalortu ljösendinga

Hreyfi fráði einn ~~vegi~~ massa  $m$  Ex. 6.3 styrir  $\mathcal{D}$  of (2)

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2} u m \langle v^2 \rangle \rightarrow p = \frac{2}{3} u \quad (p = \frac{1}{3} u m \langle v^2 \rangle)$$

hér notum við  $E = \hbar \omega$ ,  $v = c$ , setjum  $mc^2 \rightarrow \hbar \omega$

$$\rightarrow p = \frac{u}{3} \quad \text{fyrir ljóseindir}$$

Hreyfi fráði gefur ein þennur

$$\Phi = \frac{nc}{4}$$

flæði ljóseinda sem  
falla á vegg hls

einungarflöt

$\rightarrow$  aflid á einungar flöt hls

$$F = \hbar \omega \Phi = \frac{uc}{4}$$

Vájum finna kvæmíg orku flæði tengist  $T$   
lögum Stefan-Boltzmanns

# 1. Lögmatid

$$du = Tds - pdv \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_T = T \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial v}\right)_T - P$$

$$= T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_v - P$$

Maxwell

orkupöttleiki

$$(P = \frac{u}{3})$$

$$\rightarrow u = \frac{1}{3} T \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v - \frac{u}{3}$$

eda

$$4u = T \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T}\right)_v \rightarrow 4 \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{du}{u}$$

heildun

$$\rightarrow u = AT^4$$

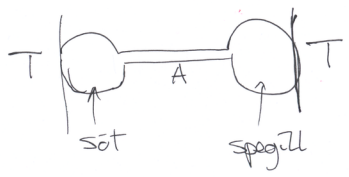
þar sem A er heildunarfæsti með einingun  $\frac{J}{K^4 m^3}$ , en við getum ekki ákvarðað hana hér (kemur seinna)

$$\rightarrow F = \frac{1}{4} u c = \left(\frac{1}{4} A c\right) T^4 = \sigma T^4$$

lögumál Stefan-Boltzmanns, upprunalega var  $T$  er hlámmun

Vid köfan orku þettleikan  $u$ , en virkunvæta hverugt kann deilist á rófíot

Trö hol með mismunandi innri yfirborð



Jafnvægi  $\rightarrow$   $u$  er allstóðar eins öðræ lögum, stóð og ephi

$$u = \int u_x d\lambda$$

Jafnvel síá í punkti A breyti engu um jafnvægid

$$\rightarrow u_x^{\text{söt}}(T) = u_x^{\text{spjgill}}(T)$$

# Lögmál Kirchoffs

$\alpha_x$ : ísögs hlutfall geislunar með  $\lambda$

$e_x$ : geislunar hlutfall geislunar með  $\lambda$

yfirborðs afl ísög á einingar flöt

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{4} u_x d\lambda \cdot c \right\} \alpha_x$$

aflið geislóð

$$e_x d\lambda$$

í jafnvægi verður að gilda

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{4} u_x d\lambda \cdot c \right\} \alpha_x = e_x d\lambda$$

$$\frac{e_x}{\alpha_x} = \frac{c}{4} u_x$$

sem er lögmál Kirchoffs

hlutar með  
mikil ísög í  $\lambda$   
er litur með mikla geislun  
þar

Kjör svartklatur er með  
 $\alpha_x = 1$  fyrir öll  $\lambda$

Svartklatur er hlot með vaggi  
sem um gildir að  $\alpha_x = 1$   
svartklaturinn hofur litad gat  
sem heft er að mæla um

# Jörð-söl Mat á líta stigi

Solinn geislar afli

Ljósafli

$$\nabla T_{söl}^4 \cdot 4\pi R_{söl}^2 = L$$

Ljósafli á jörð

$$L \left( \frac{\pi R_{jörð}^2}{4\pi D^2} \right)$$

fjarlægð milli sólar og jarðar

jatnuvægi

$$L \left( \frac{\pi R_{jörð}^2}{4\pi D^2} \right)$$

Ef jörðin hegðar sér sem svartkútur

$$= 4\pi R_{jörð}^2 \cdot \nabla T_{jörð}^4$$

→ geislað ljósafli

$$4\pi R_{jörð}^2 \cdot \nabla T_{jörð}^4$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{T_{jörð}}{T_{söl}} = \sqrt{\frac{R_{söl}}{2D}}$$

$$R_{söl} = 7 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}, D = 1.5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}$$
$$T_{söl} = 5800 \text{ K}$$

$$\rightarrow T_{jörð} = 280 \text{ K}$$

## fyrir svartkúttar geislu

Afli geisla á einingarflöt

$$F = \frac{1}{4} uc = \sigma T^4$$

orku þéttni geislunar

$$u = \left(\frac{4\sigma}{c}\right) T^4$$

þrýstingur á veggri kúts

$$p = \frac{u}{3} = \frac{4\sigma T^4}{3c}$$

fyrir geisla ljöss í eina stefnu

því fast

Rammetri geislaus hefur skráþunga

$$F = uc = \sigma T^4$$

utkr =  $n \frac{h\nu}{c}$  sem yfir breidd

$$u = \left(\frac{\sigma}{c}\right) T^4$$

tekur við á fuma  $\frac{1m}{c}$

$$p = u = \frac{\sigma T^4}{c}$$

$$\rightarrow p = n \frac{h\nu}{c} \left(\frac{1}{c}\right) = n h\nu = u$$

er ~~u~~ orku  $n h\nu$

$$\rightarrow F = uc$$

# Safnabólströð: ljóseindagass

$$\omega = ck \rightarrow \text{tvívalur samband}$$

$$g(k)dk = \frac{4\pi k^2 dk}{\left(\frac{2\pi}{L}\right)^3} \cdot 2$$

$$V = L^3$$

$$\rightarrow g(k)dk = \frac{V k^2 dk}{\pi^2}$$

$$g(\omega) = g(k) \frac{dk}{d\omega} = \frac{g(k)}{c}$$

$$g(\omega)d\omega = \frac{V \omega^2 d\omega}{\pi^2 c^3}$$

Hamilton virki kerfisins

er virki hreintóna

Sveifills

möglegar stöndunorstæður

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} B^2$$

$$\rightarrow U = \int_0^\infty d\omega g(\omega) \hbar \omega \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} \right\}$$

þessi liður hefur dæst  $\rightarrow \infty$

Orta tóna rænsis

Endurstæðum og setjum 0!

$$U = \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{g(\omega) \hbar \omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1}$$
$$= \frac{V \hbar}{\pi^2 c^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{\omega^3 d\omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1}$$



Setjum  $x = \frac{h\nu}{kT}$

$$U = \frac{Vh}{\pi^2 c^3} \left( \frac{1}{h\nu} \right)^4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x - 1} = \left( \frac{V\pi^2 k_B^4}{15c^3 h^3} \right) T^4$$

$$u = \frac{U}{V} = AT^4$$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{4\nu}{c} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{15c^3 h^3} \quad , \quad \nu = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^4}{60c^2 h^3} = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{W}{m^2 K^4}$$

$$u = \frac{U}{V} = \int u_{\omega} d\omega$$

$$u_{\omega} = \frac{h}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\omega^3}{e^{\beta h \omega} - 1} \quad , \quad u_{\omega} = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \frac{\omega^3}{e^{\beta h \omega} - 1}$$

$$u_{\lambda} = \frac{8\pi h c}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{\beta h c / \lambda} - 1}$$

9

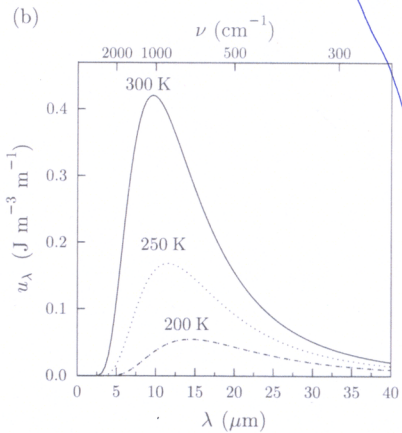
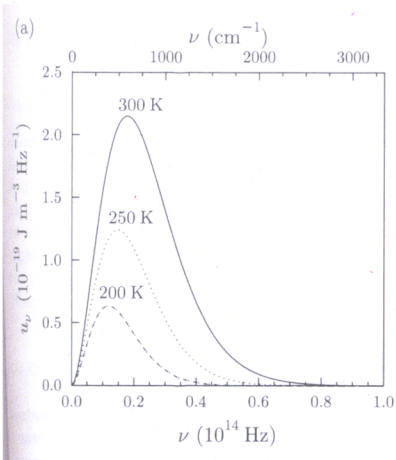
begar  $\frac{h\nu}{k_B T} \ll 1 \rightarrow e^{\beta h\nu} \approx 1 + \frac{h\nu}{k_B T}$

(10)

$u_\nu \rightarrow \frac{8\pi k_B T \nu^2}{c^3}$

$u_\lambda \rightarrow \frac{8\pi k_B T}{\lambda^4}$

Sigilda ljös-  
linda gasid  
effekt ti



Rayleigh-Jeans lögnad som ofta gör till en katastrof  
 $u \int d\lambda u_\lambda \rightarrow \infty$  et passé utgåm eruvot

## Geisluarljómi (radiance)

flóði geisluvar  $\bar{u}_\omega$  rétt horn  
á tíðni  $\omega$  einingu

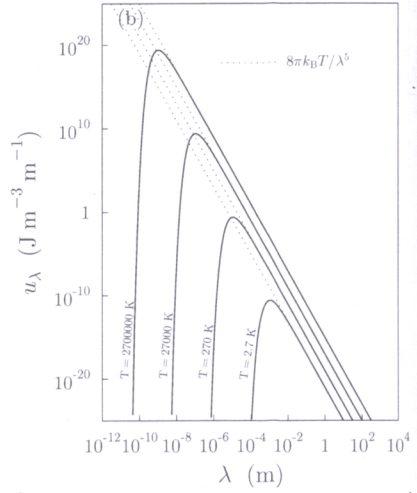
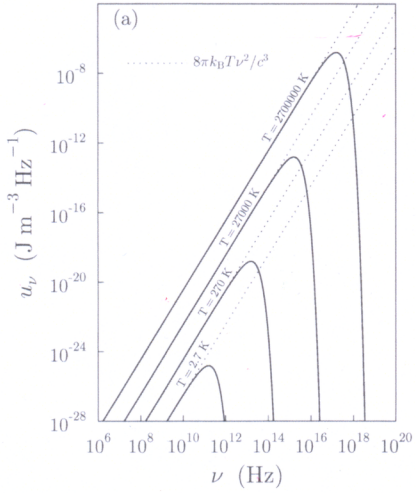
$$B_\omega(T) = \frac{c}{4\pi} u_\omega(T) = \frac{2h}{c^2} \frac{\omega^3}{e^{\beta h\omega} - 1}$$

eining  $\frac{W}{m^2 Hz (sr)}$

og samstokur

$$B_\lambda(T) = \frac{c}{4\pi} u_\lambda(T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{\beta hc/\lambda} - 1}$$

eining  $\frac{W}{m^2 m (sr)}$



$$\frac{h\nu}{k_B T} = 2.8$$

$$\frac{hc}{\lambda k_B T} = 4.9 \dots$$

Lögnal Wien

$$\lambda_{max} T = \text{fasti}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Da } \frac{du_\nu}{d\nu} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{hc}{\lambda_{max} T} = \text{fasti}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c = \nu \lambda \\ \nu = c/\lambda \end{array} \right| dw = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$$



Örbylgjuklæðun

