

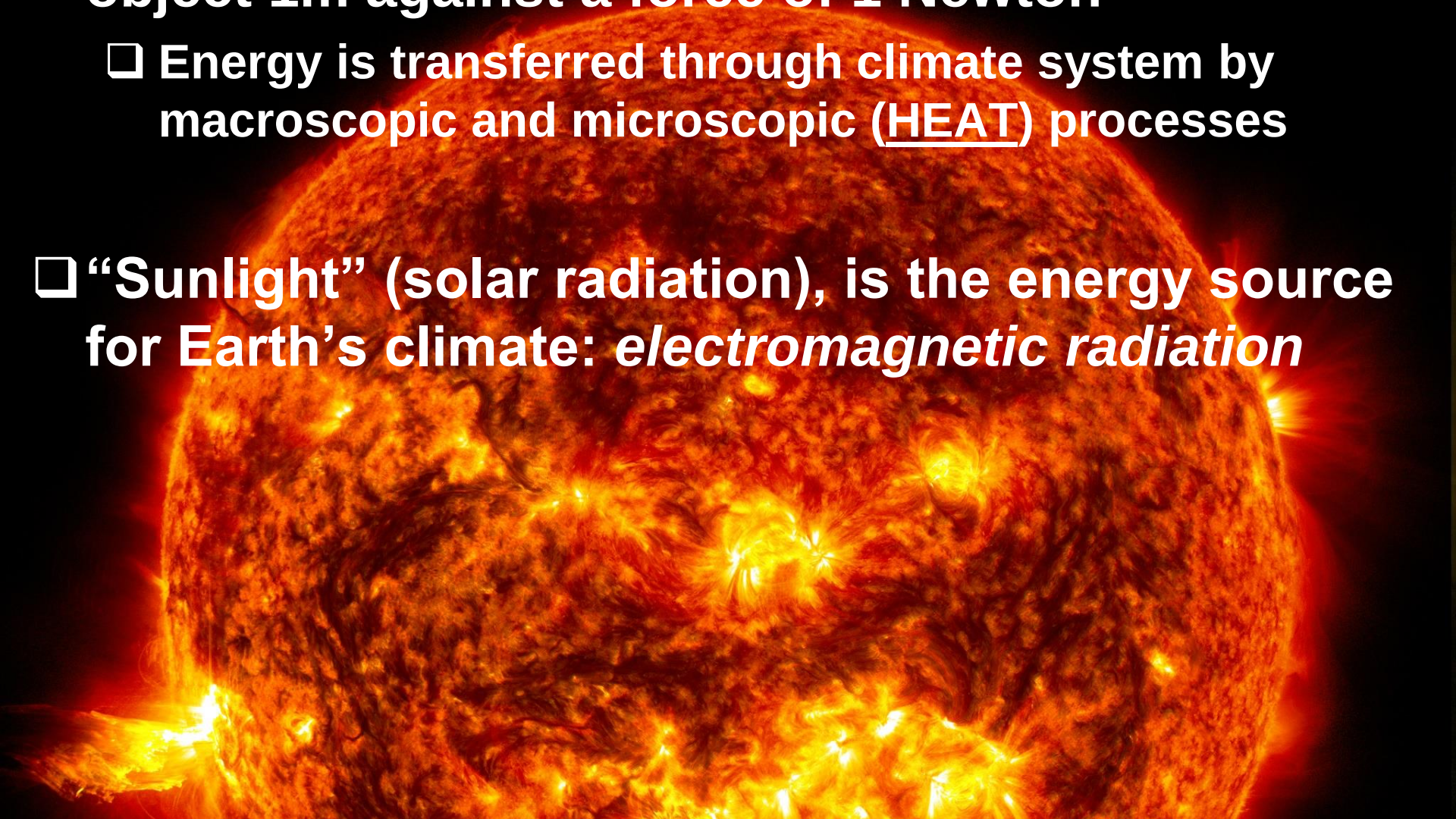
Energy Summary

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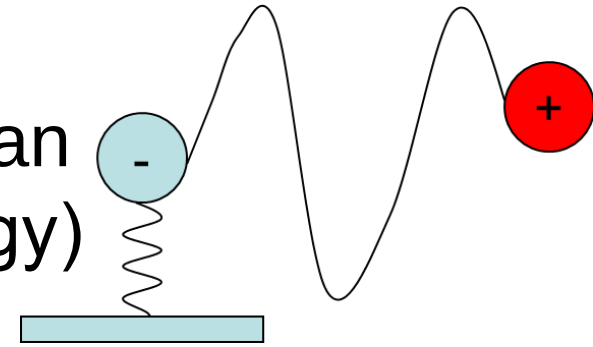


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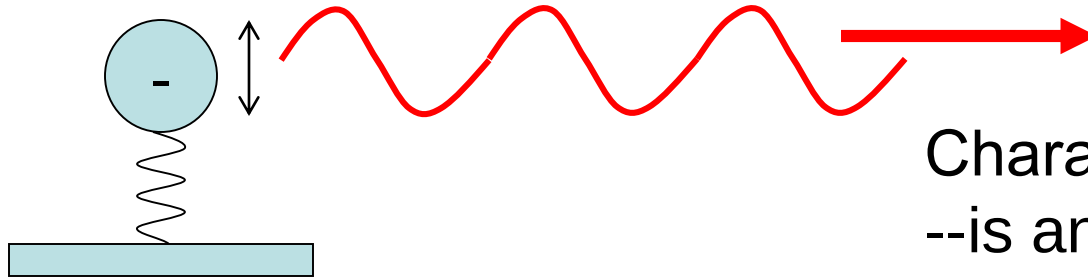
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- ❑ **Radiation carries energy (as “photons”):**
 - ❑ E_{photon} proportional to frequency (ν), and inversely proportional to wavelength (λ) of the radiation

Radiation – Matter – Temperature

- Charged particle motion related to an object's temperature (internal energy)
- Charged particle motion can be affected by oscillations in the external electric field (i.e. by radiation!)
- All objects that can **absorb** radiation (energy gain), can **emit** radiation (energy loss)

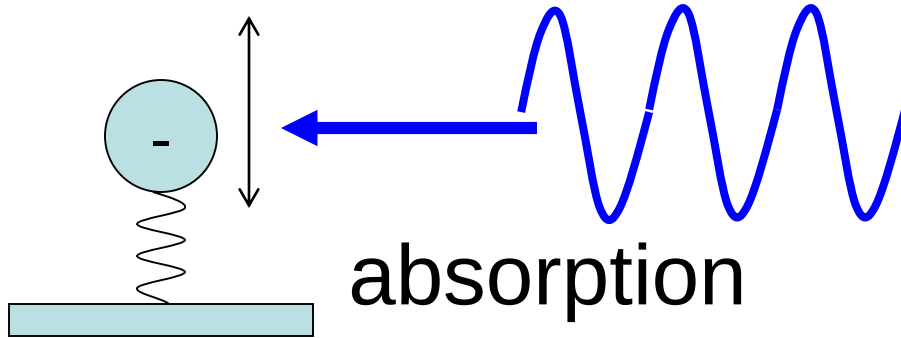


Radiation Absorption, Emission, Temperature



emission

Characteristic of a body's T
--is an energy loss mechanism

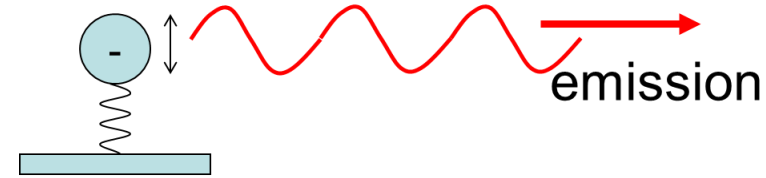


absorption

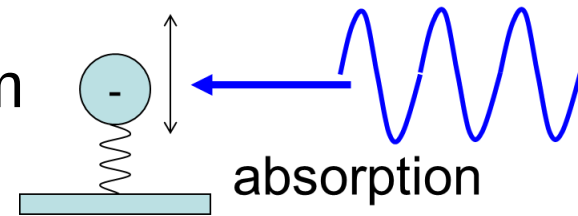
Induces more atomic/molecular motion
→ Increases a body's T
--is an energy gain mechanism

Interactions of Radiation and Matter

1. **Emission**—causes matter to cool



2. **Absorption**—causes matter to warm



3. **Transmission**—no interaction

4. **Scattering**—direction of radiation propagation altered
(like reflection but more general)

All processes happen on Earth and are important in considering the energy balance of the planet.

Temperature and Radiation Emission Spectra

- Amount of radiation emitted by object quantified by the radiation **flux** (Watts/m²)

$$\frac{\text{amount}}{\text{area} \cdot \text{time}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Joules}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{second}} \rightarrow \frac{\text{Watt}}{\text{m}^2}$$

- 3 **Blackbody Radiation Laws** relate object's temperature to amount and **spectrum** of radiation emitted

"distribution"

W

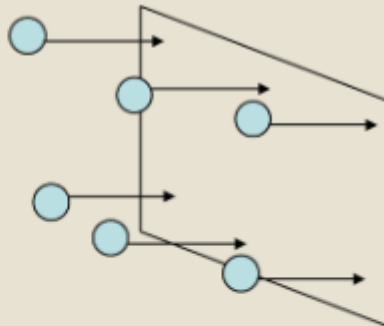
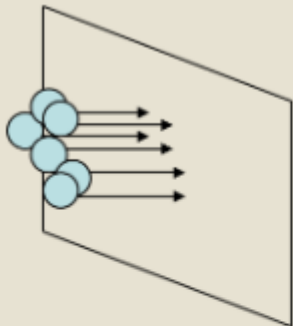
Which picture shows the larger flux of blue circles



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Text **THORNTON211** to **22333** once to join



Left



Neither

Visual settings

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W

The hotter an object (higher T), the larger the flux of radiation it emits. This is an example of

 Poll locked. Responses not accepted.

a positive
feedback

a negative
feedback

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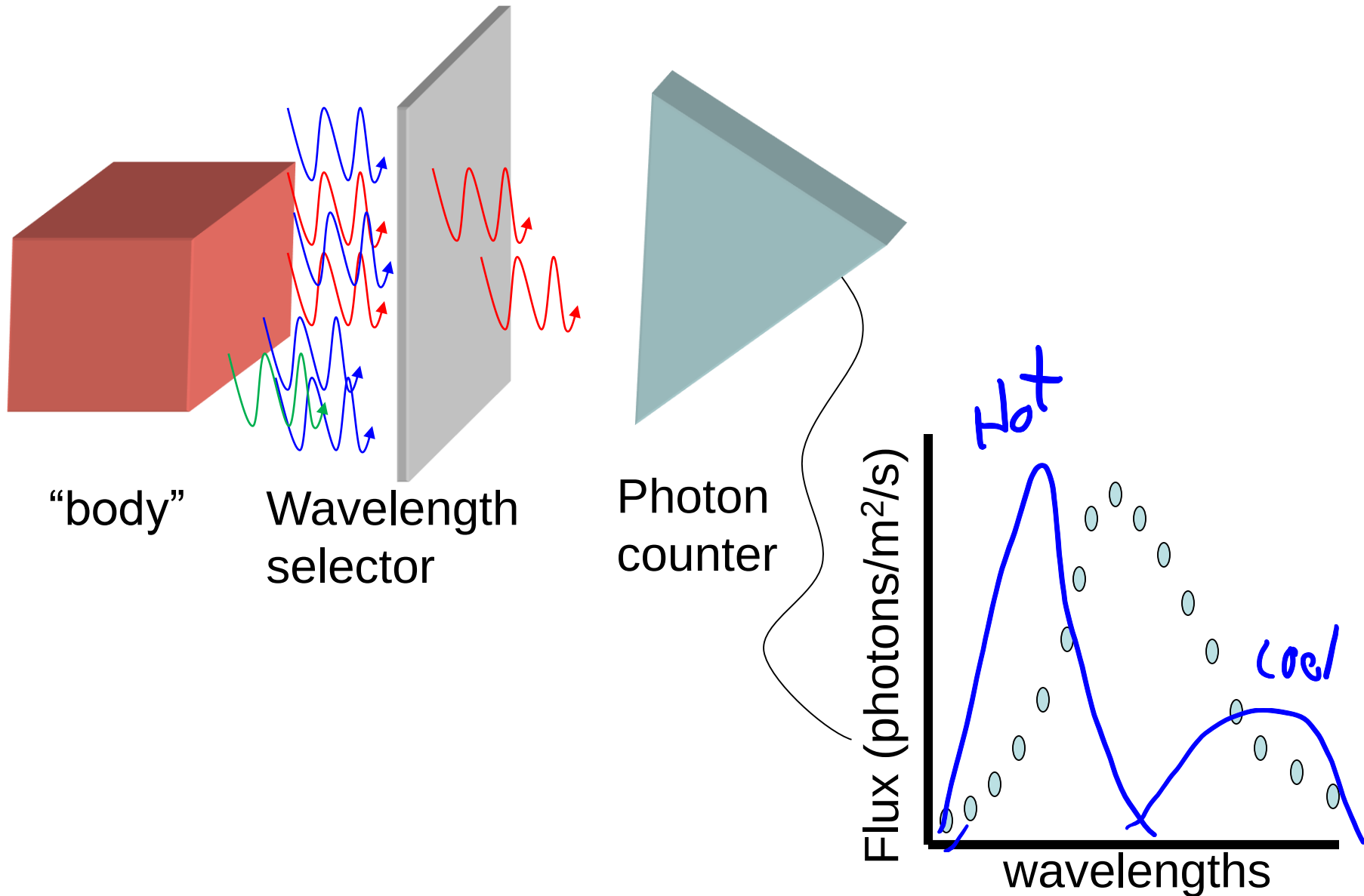
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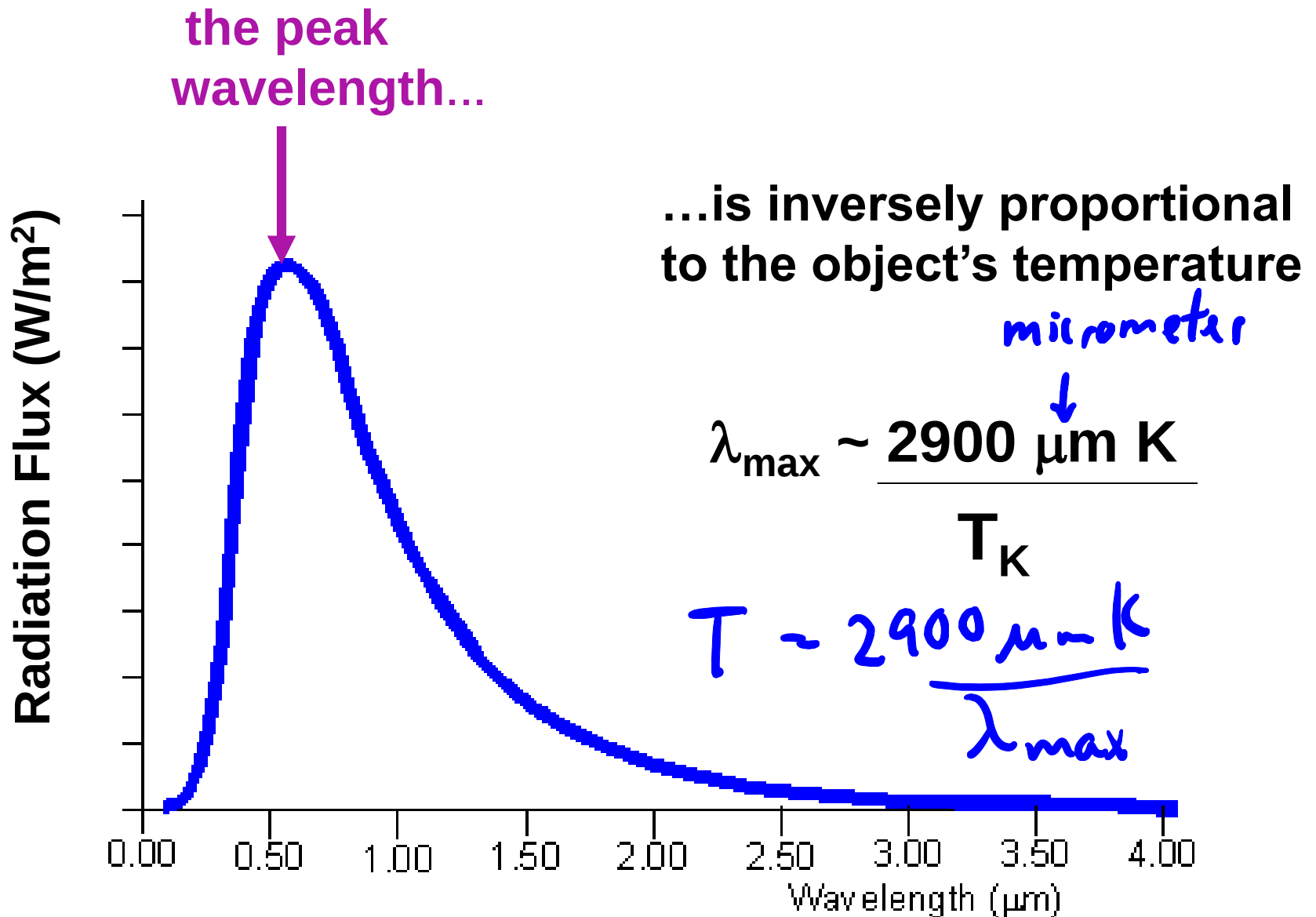
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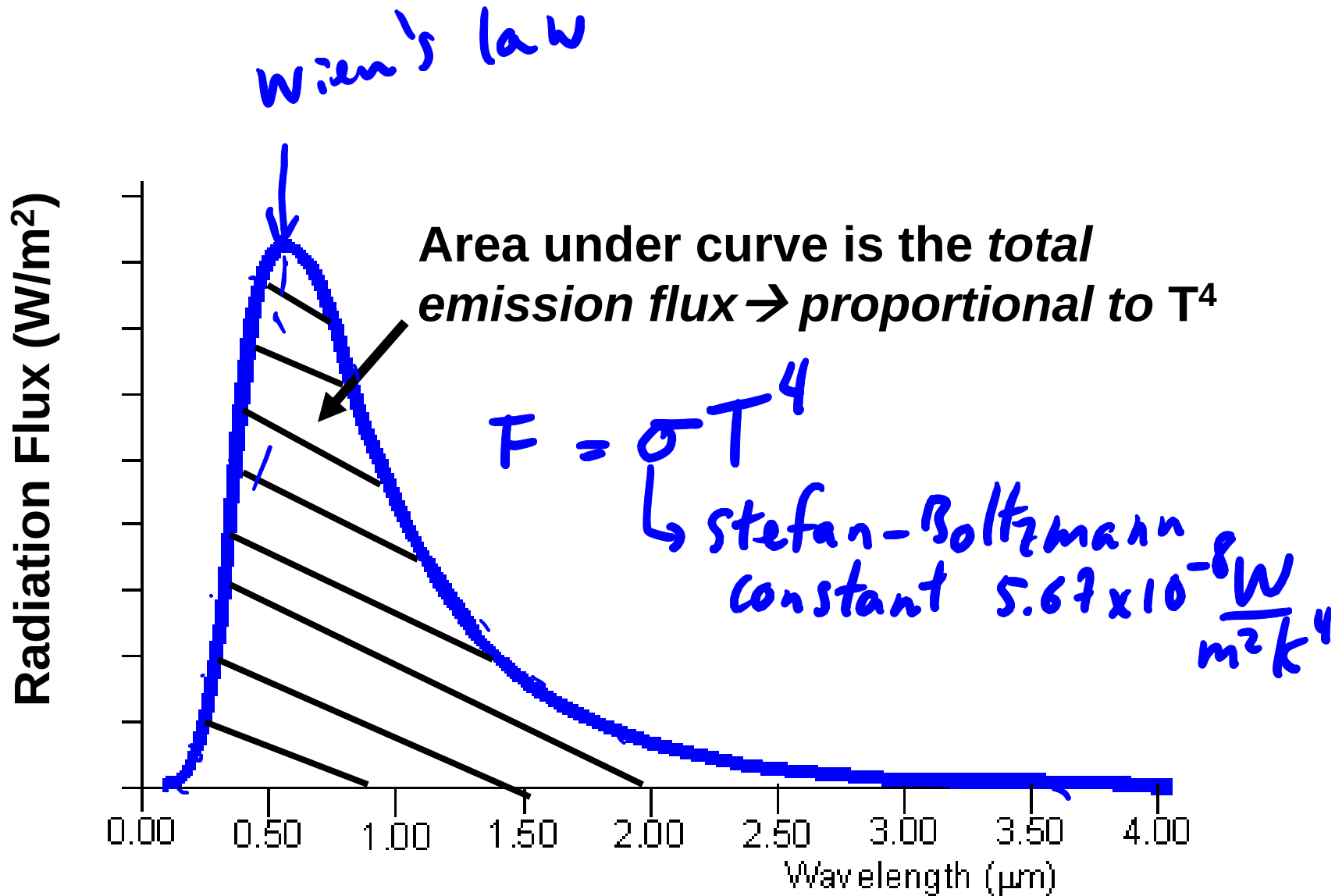
Emission Spectrum: energy distribution



Blackbody Radiation: Wien's Law



Blackbody Radiation: Stefan-Boltzmann's Law



W

The global average temperature of Earth's surface is $\sim 15^\circ\text{C}$. What wavelength carries the most radiant energy emitted by Earth's surface?

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0.1 micrometer

1 micrometer

 10 micrometer

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W The sun's emission flux maximizes at a wavelength of ~ 0.5 micrometer. The sun's surface temperature is

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 ~ 1500 K

~ 6000 K

~ 15,000 K

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