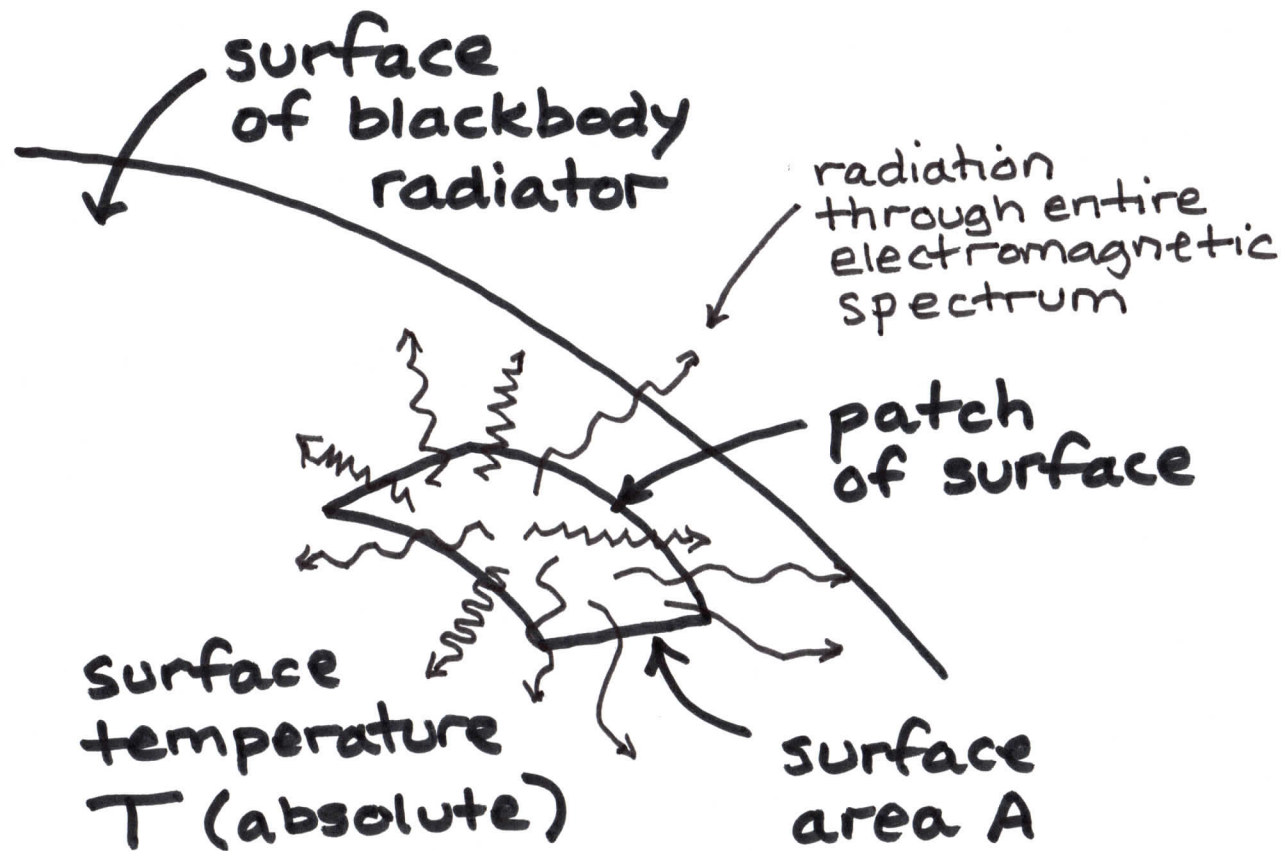


# Blackbody Radiation



$I$  = intensity of electromagnetic radiation ( $W/m^2$ )

$P$  = power of electromagnetic radiation ( $W$ )

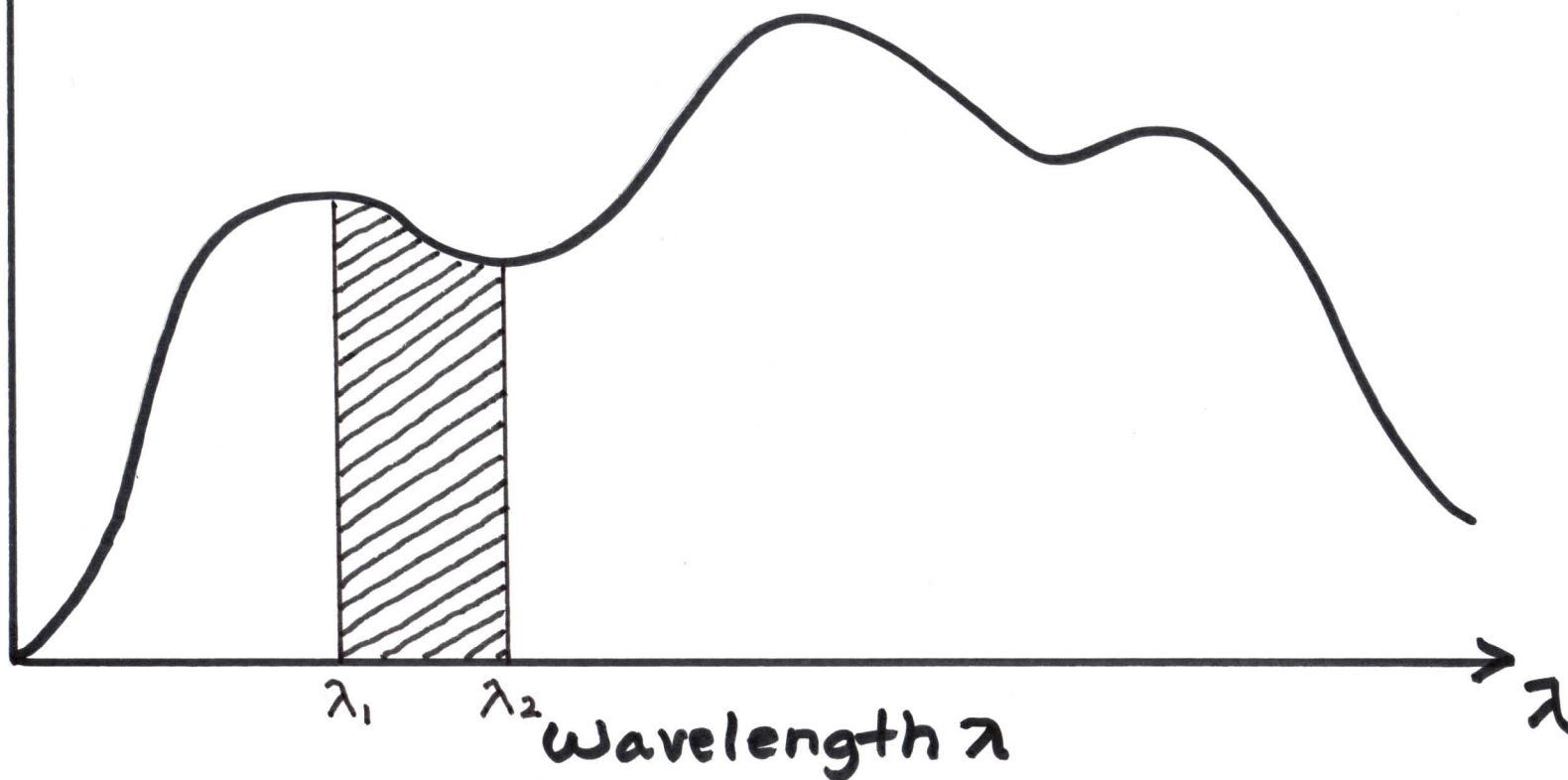
$$P = IA$$

Spectral Radiance  $\mathcal{R}$

$\uparrow R(\lambda)$

$$[R(\lambda)]_U = \frac{W}{m^2 / nm} \text{ or } \frac{W}{m^3}$$

$$\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} R(\lambda) d\lambda = I(\lambda_1 \rightarrow \lambda_2) \quad [I]_U = \frac{W}{m^2}$$



# Rayleigh-Jeans Law

Spectral Radiance  $R$

← ultraviolet catastrophe

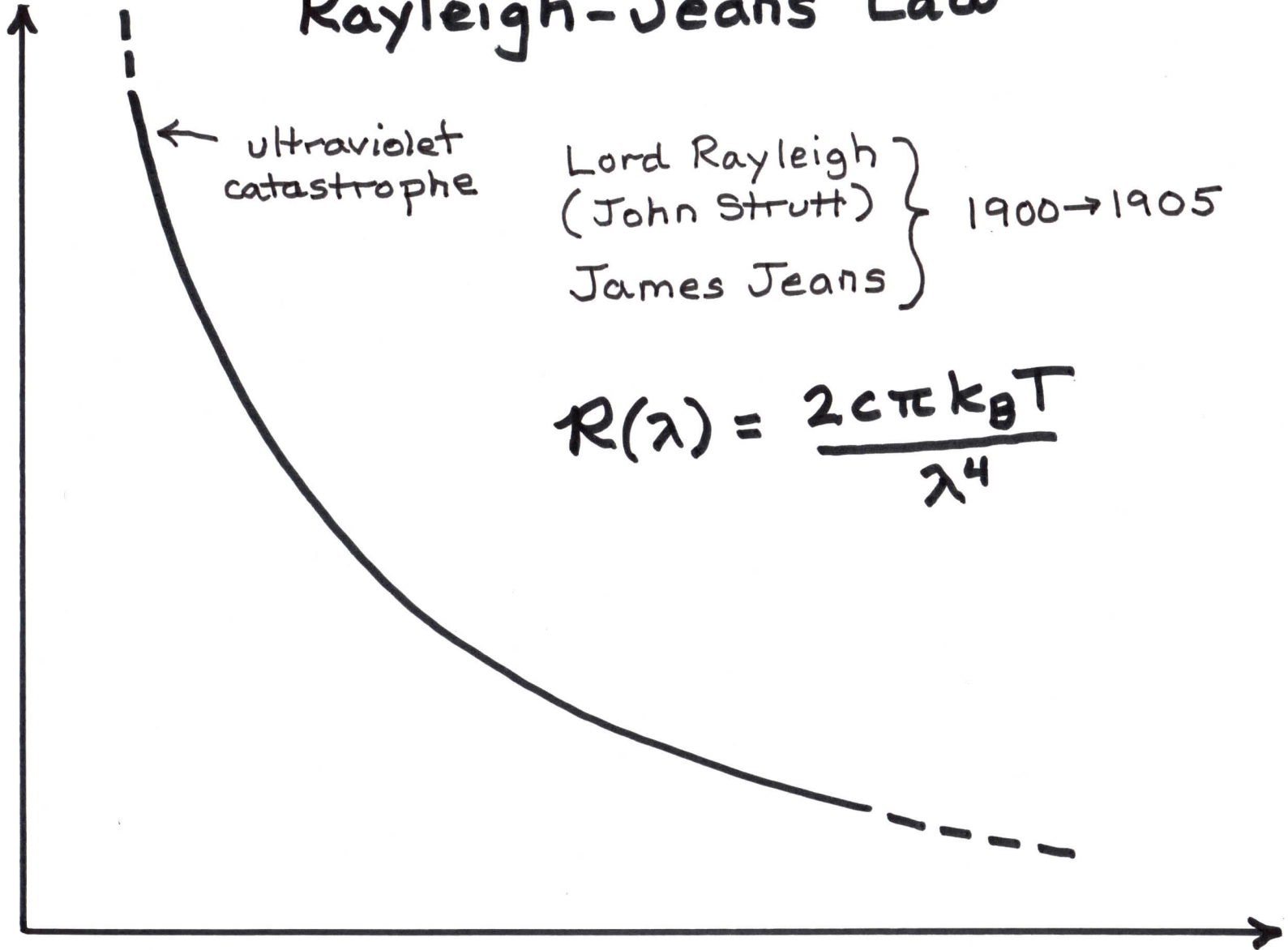
Lord Rayleigh  
(John Strutt)

James Jeans

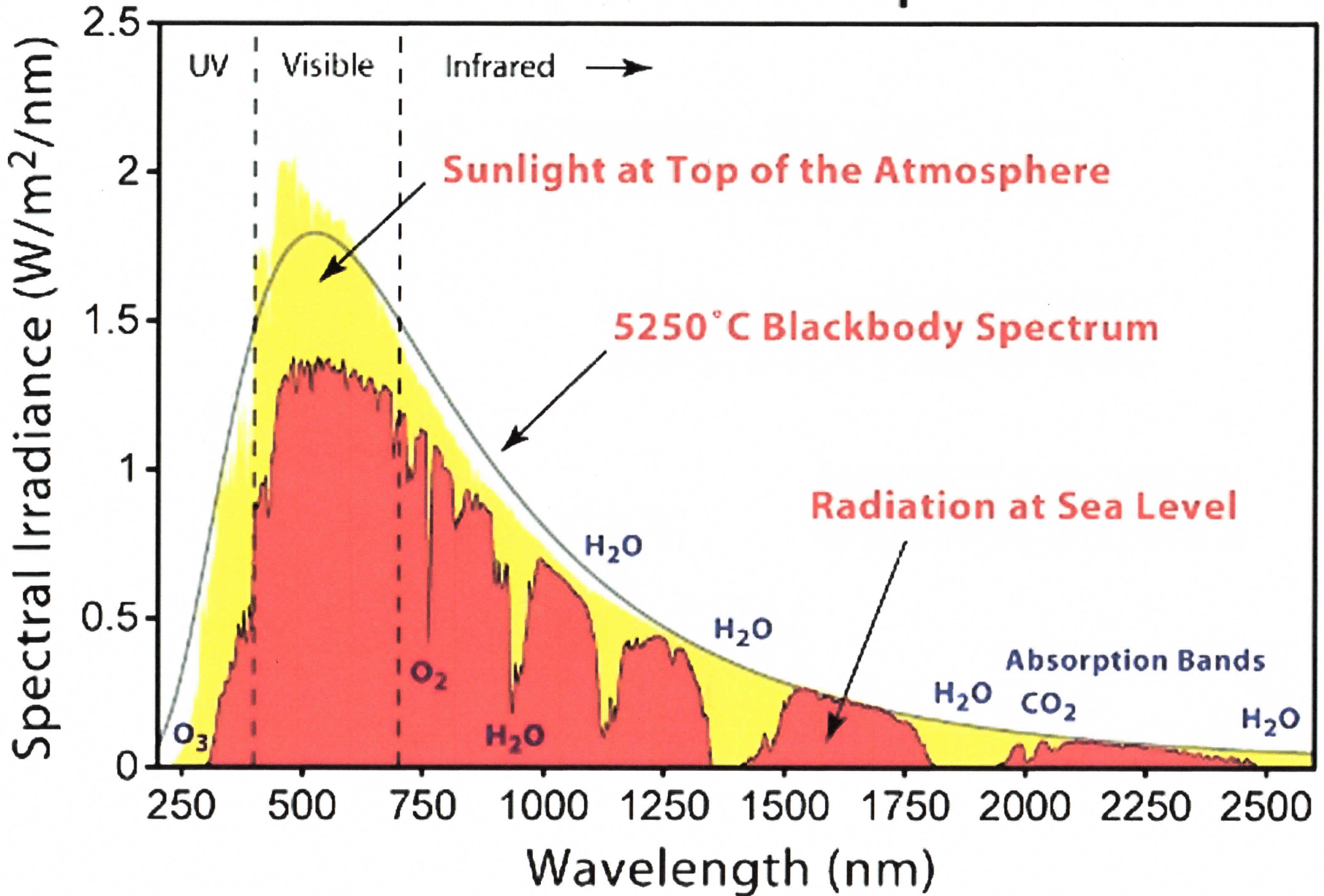
1900 → 1905

$$R(\lambda) = \frac{2c\pi k_B T}{\lambda^4}$$

Wavelength  $\lambda$



# Solar Radiation Spectrum



# Planck Radiation Law

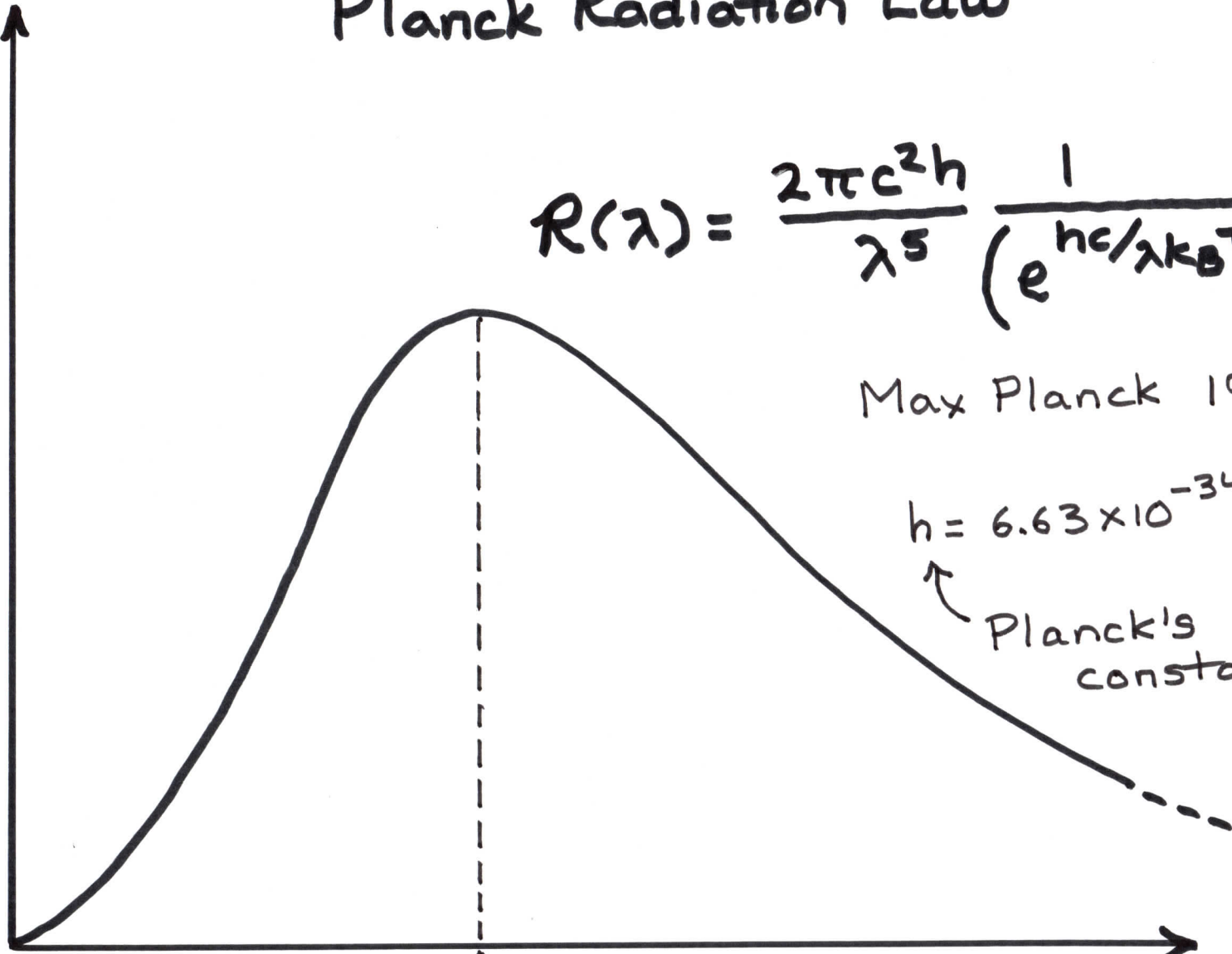
Spectral Radiance  $R$

$$R(\lambda) = \frac{2\pi c^2 h}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{(e^{hc/\lambda k_B T} - 1)}$$

Max Planck 1900

$$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

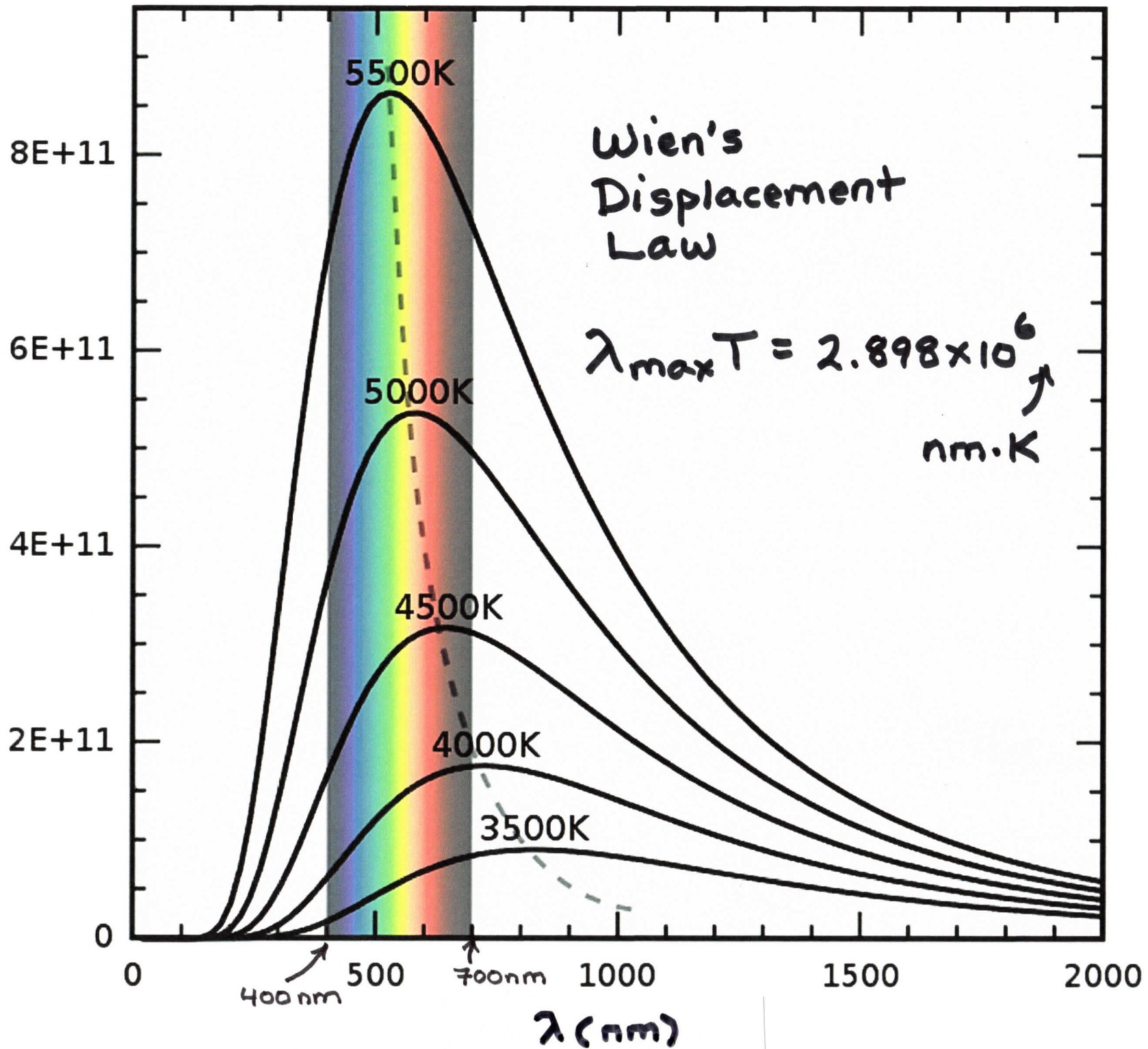
↑  
Planck's  
constant



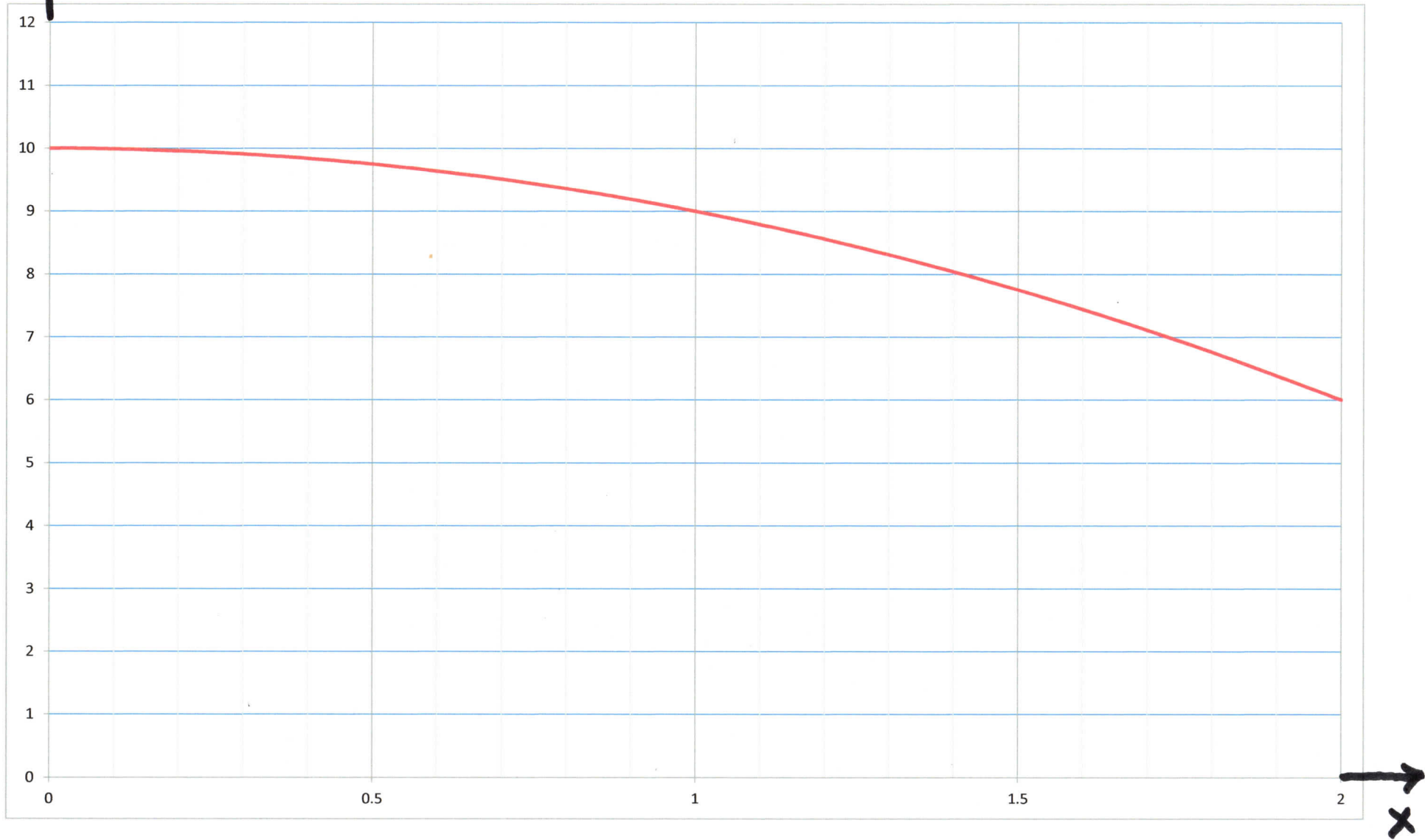
$\lambda_{\max}$

Wavelength  $\lambda$

Spectral Radiance

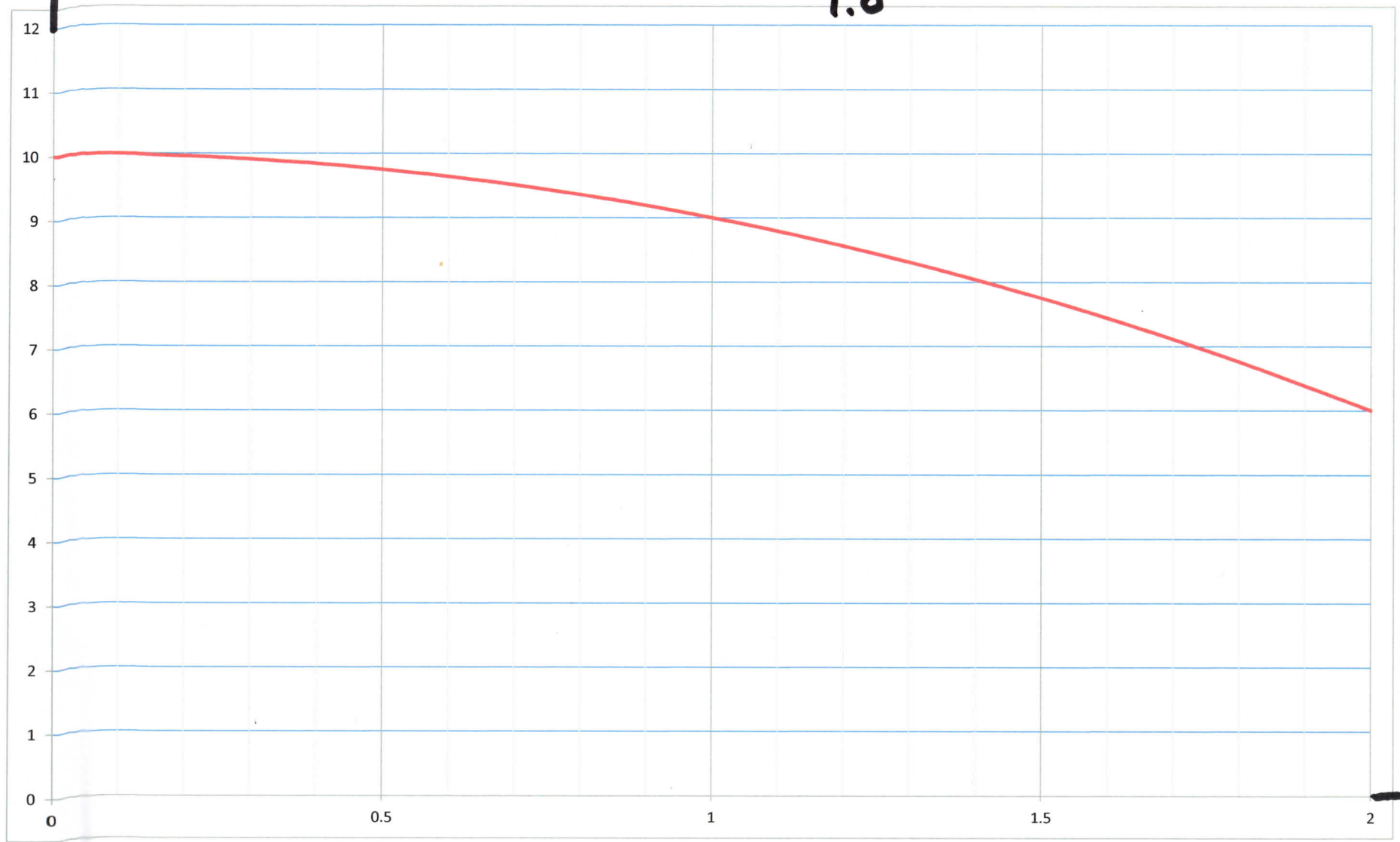


$\uparrow f(x) = 10 - x^2$



$$f(x) = 10 - x^2$$

Find  $\int_{1.0}^{1.1} f(x) dx$

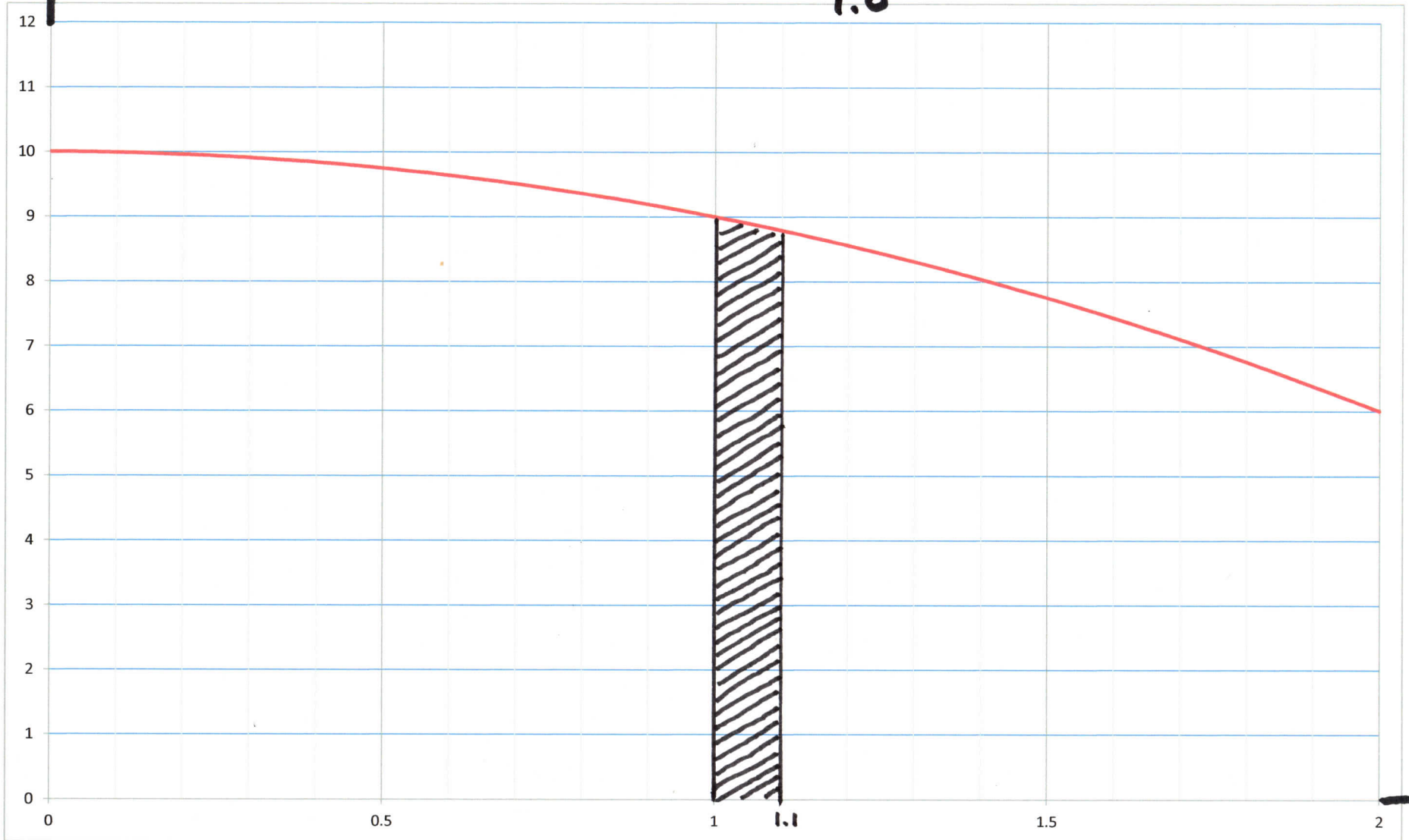


x



$f(x) = 10 - x^2$

Find  $\int_{1.0}^{1.1} f(x) dx$



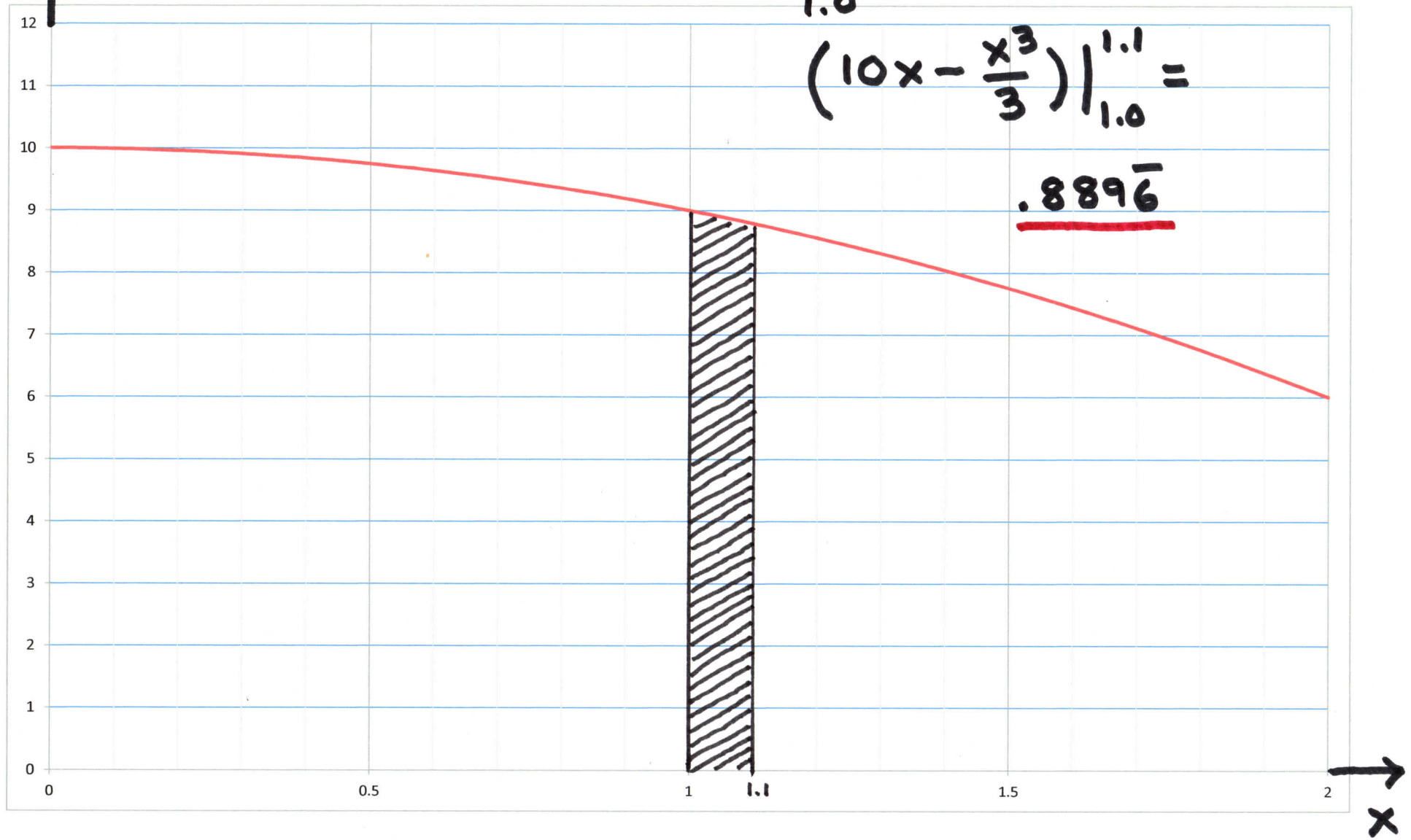
x

$$f(x) = 10 - x^2$$

Find  $\int_{1.0}^{1.1} f(x) dx =$

$$\left(10x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_{1.0}^{1.1} =$$

$$\underline{\underline{.889\bar{6}}}$$

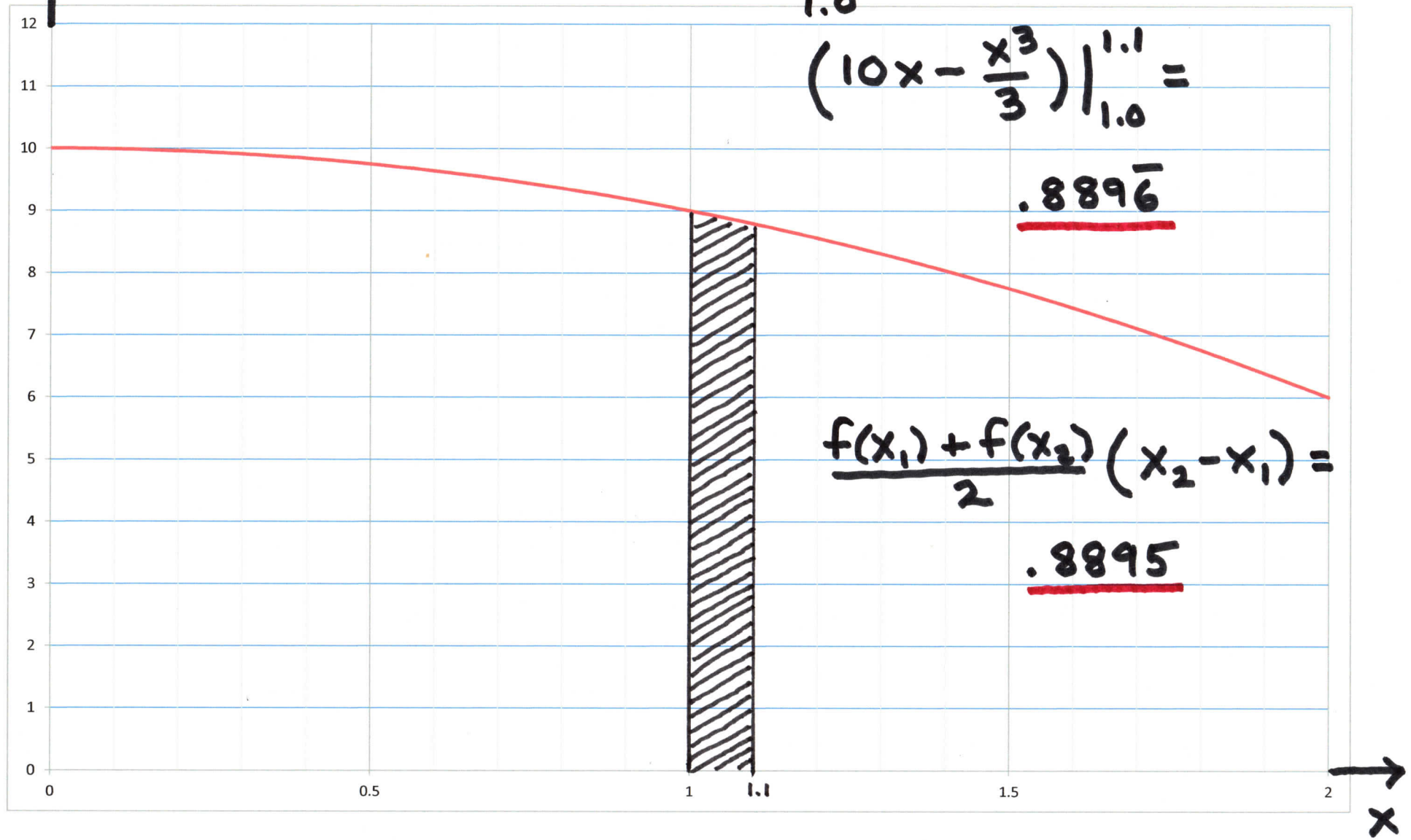


$$f(x) = 10 - x^2$$

Find  $\int_{1.0}^{1.1} f(x) dx =$

$$\left(10x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_{1.0}^{1.1} =$$
$$\underline{\underline{.889\bar{6}}}$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} (x_2 - x_1) =$$
$$\underline{\underline{.8895}}$$



$$f(x) = 10 - x^2$$

Find  $\int_{1.0}^{1.1} f(x) dx =$

$$\left(10x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_{1.0}^{1.1} =$$

$$\underline{\underline{.889\bar{6}}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)(x_2 - x_1) =$$

$$\underline{\underline{.88975}}$$

$$\frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2}(x_2 - x_1) =$$

$$\underline{\underline{.8895}}$$

