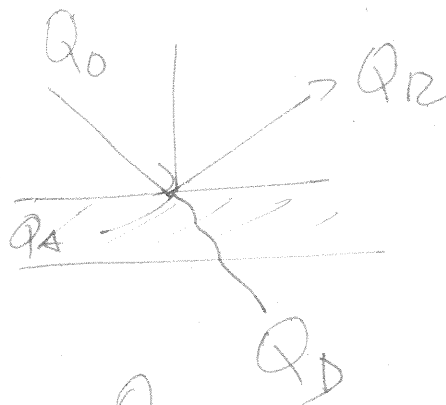


27.10.95

Fabrizio Karase!

~~1)~~

1) ZZE:



$$\frac{Q_A}{Q_0} + \frac{Q_R}{Q_0} + \frac{Q_D}{Q_0} = 1$$

$$A + R + D = 1$$

pošlchnt
(absorbtivn)
P

odraznt
(reflectivn)

transmitivn

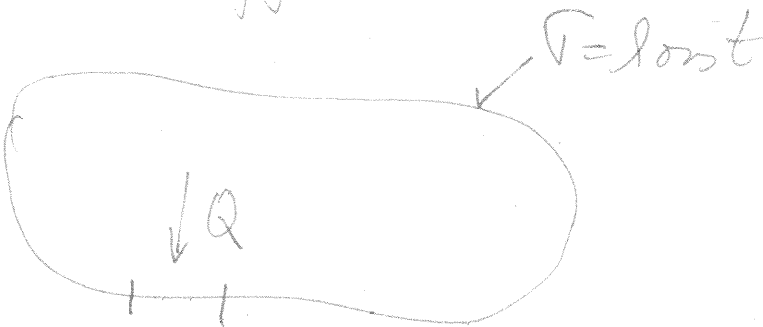
viz papro
pobledn, -
rč o vode!

blesa : $D = 1$ pri teple (diatherm)

$A = 1$ dokonale černe / proukiv
o črnej

$R = 1$ dokonale odrazne / filice

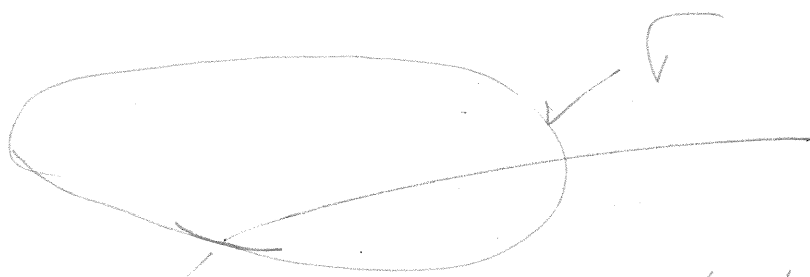
2) Kirchhoffov zákon (u o ustátné
stavě / zadrž tiles!)



teplo / Q dotane

element / Q pošli

černé tiles / Q upla



pojem
PEDE tělesa

havarim : dopada' state Q

pohlt $A \cdot Q$

vyple $\epsilon \cdot Q$

Alé barva sama nemuže' ovlivnit th. rovnováhu,
tj. opit $AQ = \epsilon Q \Rightarrow \boxed{A = \epsilon}$

Planck-uv zákon :

$$E_{\lambda} = \frac{C_1 \cdot \lambda^{-5}}{e^{\frac{C_2}{\lambda T}} - 1}$$

spektrální
intenzita
záření

$Wm^{-3} : dE_{\lambda} = E_{\lambda} \cdot d\lambda$

~~$C_1 = 3,68 \cdot 10^{-16}$~~

$C_1 = 2\pi^5 c^2 h = 3,74 \cdot 10^{-16} Wm^2$

$C_2 = \frac{ch}{k} = 1,438 \cdot 10^{-2} mK$

o záření v omezené délce

$\langle \lambda, \lambda + d\lambda \rangle$

$$E_c = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{c_1}{\lambda^5 (e^{\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}} - 1)} d\lambda = \left(\frac{c_2}{\lambda T} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{c_2}{\lambda T} = z \quad \lambda = \frac{c_2}{zT} \\ -\frac{c_2}{\lambda^2 T} d\lambda = dz \end{array} \right| = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{c_1}{\lambda T} \right)^{-5} \cdot \frac{-dz \left(\frac{c_2}{zT} \right)^3}{c_2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^z - 1}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{T^4 c_1}{c_2^4} \frac{z^3}{e^z - 1} dz = \frac{T^4 c_1}{c_2^4} \cdot \frac{\pi^4}{15} = \underline{\underline{\sigma_0 T^4}}$$

Sedi' \Rightarrow v osamoc. nesm'ru $1m^2$ sala'

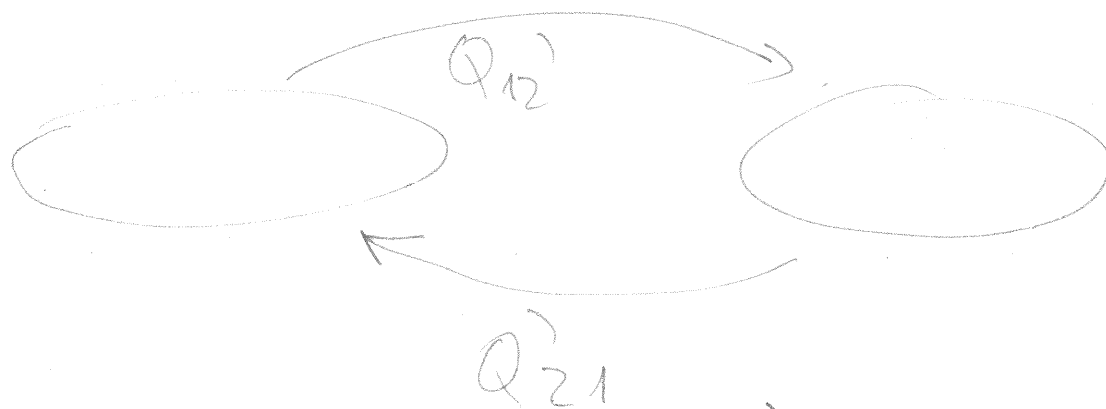
$$\underline{\sigma_0 \cdot T^4}$$

Sedi' teleso (Kirchhoff!) sala' $\varepsilon \cdot \sigma_0 \cdot T^4$

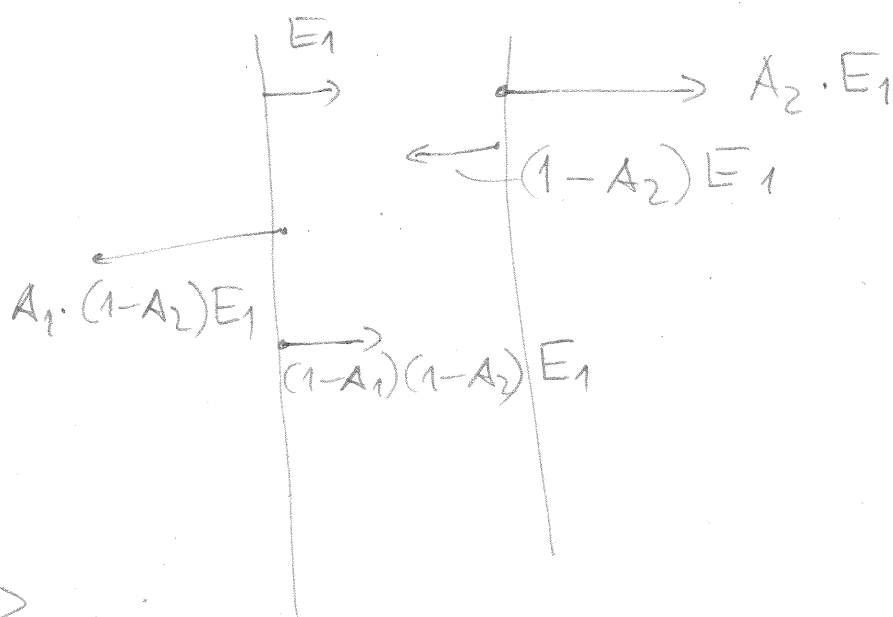
Ten' teleso nej'ou osamocena.

Učenie Tepla sala'm'm

4



Bilanc : $Q_{1-2} = Q_{12} - Q_{21}$



\Rightarrow

2) tol zleva doprava zpu' toby' E_1 :

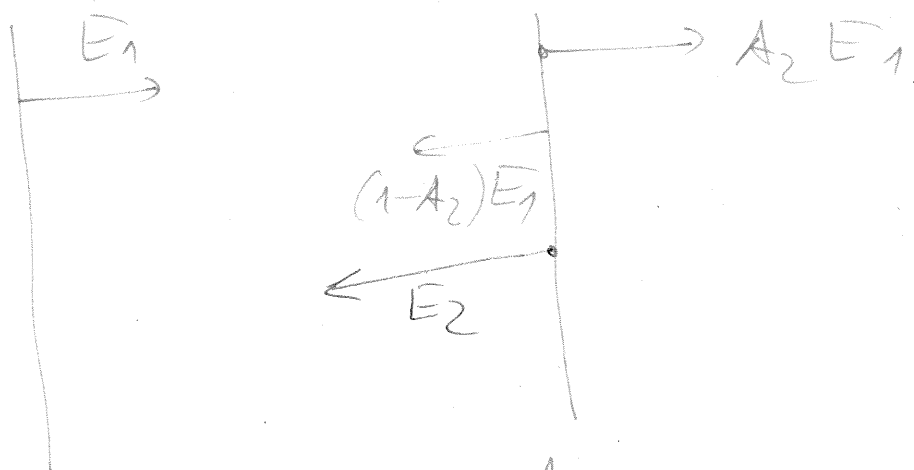
$$Q_{12}'' = E_1 + \underbrace{(1-A_1)(1-A_2)}_P E_1 + [(\quad)(\quad)]^2 E_1 =$$

$$= E_1 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P^i = E_1 \cdot \frac{1}{1-P}$$

3) tol sprava dolava masu' puvod v E_2

$$Q_{21}'' = E_2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-P}$$

g) zprava dolera masu' puvod v E_1



$$Q_{21}''' = (1-A_2) E_1 \cdot \frac{1}{1-p}$$

8) permutace

$$Q_{12}''' = (1-A_1) \frac{1}{1-p} E_2$$

celkem zleva doprava = $Q_{12}'' + Q_{12}''' = Q_{12}' =$

$$= \frac{1}{1-p} [E_1 + (1-A_1) E_2]$$

opet permutace indexu

$$Q_{21}' = \frac{1}{1-p} [E_2 - (1-A_2) E_1]$$

$$Q_{12} = Q_{12}' - Q_{21}' = \frac{1}{1-p} [\cancel{E_1} + \cancel{E_2} - A_1 E_2 - \cancel{E_2} - \cancel{E_1} + A_2 E_1] = \frac{A_2 E_1 - A_1 E_2}{1 - [1 - A_1 A_2 - A_1 - A_2]} =$$

$$= \frac{A_2 E_1 - A_1 E_2}{-A_1 A_2 + A_1 + A_2} = \frac{\frac{E_1}{\frac{1}{A_1}} - \frac{E_2}{\frac{1}{A_2}}}{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{A_1}} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{A_2}} - 1}$$