

# $\Sigma$ Luminosities spectrales

énergie pour pt de l'absorption  
T<sub>é</sub> détermine positive ou négative variation d'un gaz

$$L_Y(z=\infty, \theta=0) = 0$$

$$L_Y = B_Y(T_S) T_Y(z=0) + \int_0^\infty B_Y(T(z)) dz$$

T<sub>S</sub>: temp. de la surface  
 $z_T(z) = \infty$  et  $T = \infty$

$$T_Y(z) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} z_T(z)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_Y(z) &= 1 - T_Y(z) \\ A_Y(\infty) &= 0 \quad T_Y(\infty) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Les points

$$W_Y(z) = \frac{\partial T_Y}{\partial z}$$

$$J_Y = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$W_Y(z)$$

$$T_{\text{billeau}}(v) \approx L_v = B_v(T_{\text{Bn}}(v))$$

$$L_v = f_{\text{eff}}(T_S, \text{gas fil } T(g), \text{ profil transm } T_v(g))$$

\* tellurique : absorption saturée  
dans l'atmosphère

$$\approx (8-12 \mu\text{m}) \quad \theta_3 \approx 9,6 \mu\text{m}$$

$$T_v(0) \approx 1 \Rightarrow L_v = B_v(T_S) \quad T_B(v) = T_S$$

modèles atmosphériques très simplifiés

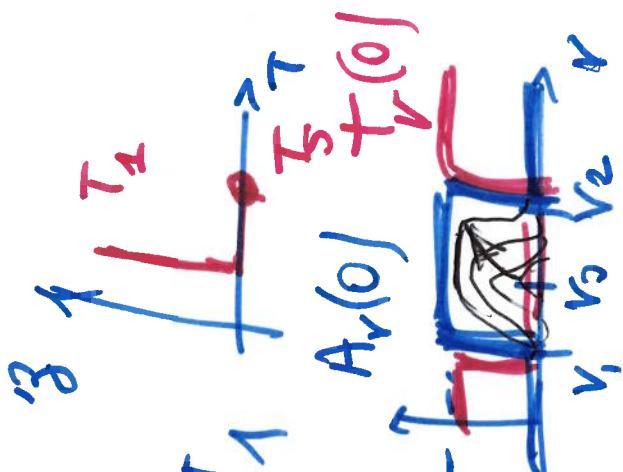
① théorie fine  
atmosphère iso-thermique à  $T_1$

② Transmissivité  
atmosphérique à  $v_1, v_2$  ou  $A_v(\epsilon) = 1 - A_v(\epsilon)$

$$A_v(g)$$

$$g \downarrow$$

$$v$$



(35)

$$L_v = B_v(\tau_s) T_v(0) + \int_0^\infty B_v(\tau(z)) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} T_v(z) dz$$

$$L_v = B_v(\tau_s) [1 - A_v(0)] + B_v(\tau_s) \text{isotropie} \left[ T_v(0) - T_v(0) \right]$$

$A_v(0)$

$$L_v = B_v(\tau_s) + A_v(0) \left[ B_v(\tau_s) - B_v(\tau_s) \right]$$

$L_v = B_v(\tau_s) \quad A_v(0) = 0 \quad L_v = B_v(\tau_s)$

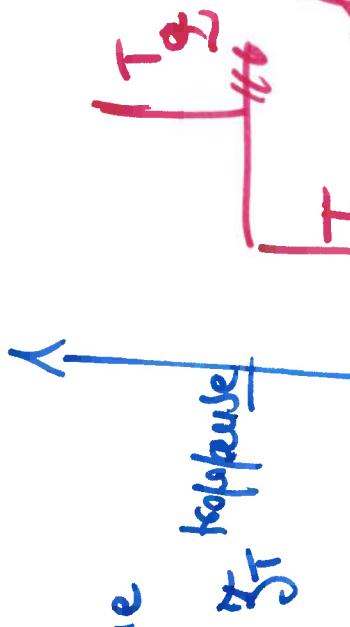
$B_v$  absorptiv  $v \notin [v_1, v_2]$

durch die bande bestimme  $v \in [v_1, v_2]$   $A_v(0) = 1 \quad L_v = B_v(\tau_s)$

## Modèle 2

- fluide

$T_2$  stratosphère isotherme



troposphère isotherme

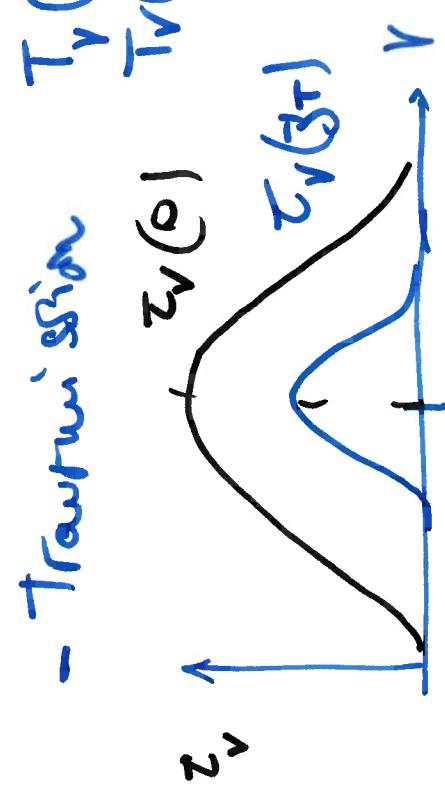


- transmission

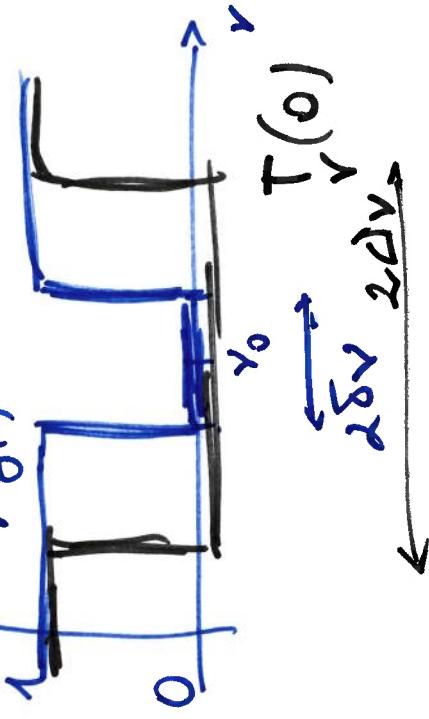
$T_Y(0)$  = température atmosphère

$$T_Y(\beta_T) = \exp \left[ -\tau_Y(\beta_T \rightarrow \infty) \right]$$

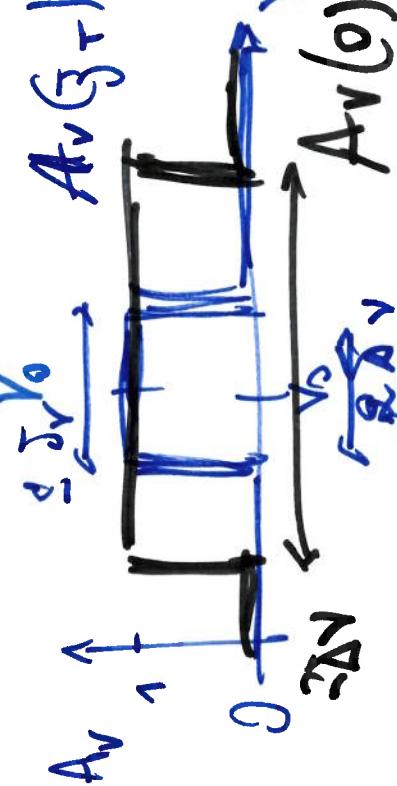
strato très bas



$\tau_Y(\beta_T) = \text{strato}$



$A_Y(0)$  = absorption strato



l'atmosphère

37

$$h_V = B_V(\tau_S) + \tau_V(0) + B_V(\tau_1) \int_0^{\tau_1} \frac{\partial \tau_V}{\partial \beta} d\beta + B_V(\tau_2) \int_{\tau_1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial \tau_V}{\partial \beta} d\beta$$

$$L_V = B(\tau_3) [\bar{A} - A_V(0)] + B_V(\tau_1) [\bar{\tau}_V(\beta_T) - \bar{\tau}(0)]$$

$$[\bar{A}_V(0) - A_V(\beta_T)]$$

$$L_V = B_V(\tau_1) + A_V(0) [\bar{B}(\tau_1) - B_V(\tau_1)] + A_V(\beta_T) [\bar{B}_V(\tau_1) - B_V(\tau_1)]$$

$$\tau_1 < \tau_2 < \tau_S < 0$$

$$A_V(0) = A_V(\beta_T) = 0 \quad L_V = B_V(\tau_S)$$

$$> 0$$

$$A_V(0) = 1 \quad \text{mais } A_V(\beta_T) = 0 \quad L_V = B_V(\tau_1) \quad \tau_1$$

$$A_V(\beta_T) = A_V(0) = 1 \quad L_V = B_V(\tau_2) \quad \tau_2$$

$$|\nu - \nu_0| > \Delta\nu$$

$$\delta\nu < |\nu - \nu_0| < \Delta\nu$$

$$|\nu - \nu_0| < \delta\nu$$

(38)

