

10.302 a) Utstrålingstettheten  $M$  er den utstrålte effekten for et legeme per overflateareal

$$M = \frac{P}{A}$$

b)  $T = 273\text{K}$   $A = 1\text{m}^2$  og  $M = \sigma T^4$  ifølge Stefan-Boltzmanns lov.

$$M = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}^4} \cdot (273\text{K})^4 = 315 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$P \cdot MA = 315 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot 1\text{m} = \underline{315\text{W}}$$

c) Dobling av  $M$ :  $M_2 = 2 \cdot M_1$

$$\sigma T_2^4 = 2 \cdot \sigma T_1^4$$

$$T_2^4 = 2 \cdot T_1^4$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

$$= (325 - 273)\text{K} = \underline{52\text{K}}$$

$$T_2 = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot T_1 = \sqrt[4]{2} \cdot 273\text{K} = 325\text{K}$$

10.303  $T_1 = 3,0 \cdot 10^3\text{K}$  og  $M_2 = 0,90 \cdot M_1$

$$\sigma T_2^4 = 0,90 \cdot \sigma T_1^4$$

$$T_2^4 = 0,90 \cdot T_1^4$$

$$\Delta T = T_1 - T_2$$

$$= (3,0 - 2,92) \cdot 10^3\text{K}$$

$$= 0,078 \cdot 10^3\text{K} = \underline{78\text{K}} \quad (\text{ca } 80\text{K})$$

$$T_2 = \sqrt[4]{0,90} \cdot T_1 = \sqrt[4]{0,90} \cdot 3,0 \cdot 10^3\text{K} = 2,922 \cdot 10^3\text{K}$$

10.304

$$R_{\text{Ae}} = 3 \cdot R_{\text{sol}} \quad P_{\text{sol}} = L_{\text{sol}} = 3,9 \cdot 10^{26}\text{W}$$

$$P_{\text{Ae}} = L_{\text{Ae}} = 100 \cdot 3,9 \cdot 10^{26}\text{W} = 100 \cdot L_{\text{sol}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } M_{\text{Ae}} &= \frac{P_{\text{Ae}}}{A_{\text{Ae}}} = \frac{100 \cdot L_{\text{sol}}}{4\pi (3R_{\text{sol}})^2} = \frac{100 \cdot L_{\text{sol}}}{4\pi \cdot 9 R_{\text{sol}}^2} = \frac{25 \cdot 3,9 \cdot 10^{26}\text{W}}{9\pi \cdot (6,96 \cdot 10^8\text{m})^2} \\ &= \underline{7,1 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}} \quad (7,118 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \sigma T^4$$

$$T = \left( \frac{M}{\sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left( \frac{7,118 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}}{5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}^4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 10585\text{K} = \underline{1,1 \cdot 10^4\text{K}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } P &= MA = \sigma T^4 \cdot 4\pi \cdot (1,67 R_{\text{sol}})^2 = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}^4} \cdot (1,00 \cdot 10^4\text{K})^4 \cdot 4\pi \cdot (1,67 \cdot 6,96 \cdot 10^8\text{m})^2 \\ &= \underline{9,63 \cdot 10^{27}\text{W}} \end{aligned}$$

$$10.305 + E = \frac{P}{A} = 2,6 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

inn

$$M = 6,2 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ W}$$

ut

Krav:  $\frac{M}{A} = E$

Tenker oss at stjerna har en radius lik avstanden til oss.

$$\frac{M}{4\pi R^2} = E$$

$$\frac{M}{4\pi E} = R^2$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{M}{4\pi E}} = \sqrt{\frac{6,2 \cdot 10^{28} \text{ W}}{4\pi \cdot 2,6 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}}} = 4,356 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ m}$$

$$4,356 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ km} = \underline{46 \text{ lysår}} = \underline{4,4 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{lysår} = c \cdot t = 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \cdot 3600 \text{ s} \cdot 24 \cdot 365 = 9,4608 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ m}$$

$$10.306 \quad A = 1,6 \text{ m}^2 \quad T = (273 + 45) \text{ K} = 318 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{emissivitet } \epsilon = 0,60$$

$$a) \quad P = MA = \epsilon \sigma T^4 A = 0,60 \cdot 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}^4} \cdot (318 \text{ K})^4 \cdot 1,6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 556,6 \text{ W} = \underline{0,56 \text{ kW}}$$

$$b) \quad T_2 = 25^\circ \text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$P_{\text{netto}} = P_{\text{emittert}} - P_{\text{absorbert}} = \sigma \epsilon A (T_1^4 - T_2^4)$$

$$= 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}^4} \cdot 0,60 \cdot 1,6 \text{ m}^2 \left[ (318 \text{ K})^4 - (298 \text{ K})^4 \right]$$

$$= 127,3 \text{ W} = \underline{0,13 \text{ kW}}$$

$$10.307^* \quad T = 283 \text{ K} \quad \epsilon = 1,0$$

$$P = MA = \epsilon \sigma T^4 A = 1,0 \cdot 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}^4} \cdot (283 \text{ K})^4 \cdot 1,0 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 363,6 \text{ W} = \underline{0,36 \text{ kW}}$$

$$10.308 \quad T = (273 + 37) \text{ K} = 310 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{topp}} = \frac{a}{T} = \frac{2,90 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Km}}{310 \text{ K}} = \underline{9,35 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}} \quad \underline{\text{Infrarødt}}$$

$$(9,35 \mu\text{m})$$

$$10.309 \quad \lambda_{\text{topp}} = 1000 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{topp}} = \frac{a}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{a}{\lambda_{\text{topp}}} = \frac{2,90 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Km}}{1000 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = \underline{2,90 \cdot 10^3 \text{ K}}$$

$$10.313 \text{ a)} \quad T_{\text{sol}} = 5780 \text{ K} \quad \lambda_{\text{topp}} = \frac{a}{T_{\text{sol}}} = \frac{2,90 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Km}}{5780 \text{ K}} = \underline{502 \text{ nm}}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad T = 310 \text{ K} \quad \lambda_{\text{topp}} = \frac{2,90 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Km}}{310 \text{ K}} = 9,35 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} = \underline{9,35 \mu\text{m}}$$

$$10.315 \text{ a)} \quad P_{\text{sol}} = 3,9 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ W} \quad M = \sigma T^4$$

$$M = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{P}{4\pi R^2} = \sigma T^4$$

$$\frac{P}{4\pi R^2 \sigma} = T^4$$

$$T = \left( \frac{P}{4\pi R^2 \sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left( \frac{3,9 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ W}}{4\pi \cdot (6,95 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m})^2 \cdot 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}^4}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$T = 5802 \text{ K} = \underline{5,8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ K}}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \lambda_{\text{topp}} = \frac{a}{T} = \frac{2,90 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Km}}{5802 \text{ K}} = 4,998 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m} = \underline{500 \text{ nm}}$$

$$10.316 + \quad P = 20 \text{ W} \quad \lambda = 590 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m} \quad \text{antall fotoner} = n = ?$$

$$E = hf \text{ og } c = \lambda f$$

$$\frac{c}{\lambda} = f$$

$$E_f = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js} \cdot 3,00 \cdot 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}{590 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 3,3711 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = n \cdot E_f$$

$$n = \frac{E_{\text{tot}}}{E_f} = \frac{20 \text{ J}}{3,3711 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 5,932 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ dvs } \underline{5,9 \cdot 10^{19}}$$

$$10.317 \quad A = 5,0 \text{ m}^2 \quad \eta = 0,16 \quad P_{\text{rekte}} = 1,1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W}$$

$$h \cdot E_{\text{sol}} = \frac{P_{\text{rekte}}}{A} \Rightarrow E_{\text{sol}} = \frac{1,1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ W}}{0,16 \cdot 5,0 \text{ m}^2} = \underline{1,38 \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{m}^2}}$$



$$10.318+ \quad a) \quad L_{sol} = 3,9 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ W}$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$\frac{L}{V} = \frac{3,9 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ W}}{\frac{4}{3} \pi (6,95 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m})^3} = 0,2773 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^3} = \underline{0,28 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^3}}$$

$$b) \quad P = 1000 \cdot 10^6 \text{ W}$$

$$P = \left( \frac{L}{V} \right)_{sol} \cdot V_{Bygg}$$

$$V = a^3$$



$$a = \sqrt[3]{V}$$

$$V_{Bygg} = \frac{P}{\left( \frac{L}{V} \right)_{sol}} = \frac{1000 \cdot 10^6 \text{ W}}{0,2773 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^3}} = 36 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}^3$$

$$a = 1533 \text{ m} = \underline{1,5 \text{ km}}$$

$$c) \quad P = 100 \text{ W} \quad V = 75 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,075 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\frac{P}{V} = \frac{100 \text{ W}}{0,075 \text{ m}^3} = 1333 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^3} = 1,3 \frac{\text{KW}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\frac{1,333 \cdot 10^3}{0,28} = 4761 \text{ dvs nær 5000 ganger større energitøtstråling per m}^3 \text{ enn sola har.}$$

10.319 a) Albedo er refleksjonsbrøken til jorda, det vil si brøkdelen av strålingsenergien som jorda mottar fra sola som blir reflektert ut igjen.

$$b) \quad \frac{\text{reflektert energi}}{\text{innkommende energi}} = \frac{100 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}}{340 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}} = \underline{0,29}$$

10.320 Strålingen fra jorda er langbølget og absorberes derfor lettere enn strålingen fra sola, som er mer kortbølget. Det er mengden med klimagassen som avgjør hvor stor denne effekten blir.

10.321 Innstråling fra solen  $E = 800 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$  og i balanse med utstråling.

- a) Anta at jorda stråler som et svart legeme.  
Finn jordtemperaturen!

$$E = M \quad \text{og} \quad M = \sigma T^4$$

$$\frac{M}{\sigma} = T^4$$

$$T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{M}{\sigma}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{800 \text{ W/m}^2}{5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K}^4)}} = 344,6 \text{ K} = \underline{72^\circ \text{C}}$$

b)  $\lambda_{\text{Topp}} = \frac{a}{T} = \frac{2,90 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ km}}{344,6 \text{ K}} = 8,42 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m} = \underline{8,42 \mu\text{m}}$

- c) Temperaturen stiger fordi lite av varmestrålingen nå slipper ut, i stedet blir den reflektert ned eller absorbert under glasset.

- d) Temperaturen vil etter hvert stabilisere seg på et høyere nivå fordi utstrålingen øker med temperaturen (i fjerde potens). Dette gjelder også glasset.

10.322 Utstrålingstetthet fra jordoverflaten er

$$M = 390 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

- a) Jorda som svart legeme. Vis at  $T = 288 \text{ K}$  på overflata.

$$M = \sigma T^4$$

$$T^4 = \frac{M}{\sigma}$$

$$T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{M}{\sigma}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{390 \text{ W/m}^2}{5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K}^4)}} = \underline{288 \text{ K}}$$

- b) Strålingen ut fra jorda er langbølget og absorberes derfor lettere av klimagassene i atmosfæren enn solstrålingen inn, som er mer kortbølget.

c)  $T = \sqrt[4]{\frac{M}{\sigma}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{240 \text{ W/m}^2}{5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K}^4)}} = 255 \text{ K} = \underline{-18^\circ \text{C}}$