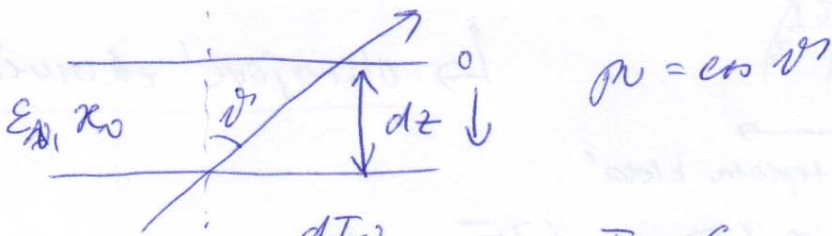


SLUNEČNÍ ATMOSFÉRA

→ model = popis změny teploty, tlaku a hustoty s výškou

→ RTE → jak se mění intenzita $I_\nu(\vartheta, z)$



$$\Rightarrow \mu \frac{dI_\nu}{dz} = -\kappa_\nu I_\nu + \epsilon_\nu \quad | : \kappa_\nu$$

$$\mu \frac{dI_\nu}{\kappa_\nu dz} = -I_\nu + \frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\kappa_\nu} \quad | \quad \frac{\epsilon_\nu}{\kappa_\nu} \equiv S_\nu$$

$$d\tau_\nu = -\kappa_\nu dz$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu \frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = I_\nu - S_\nu$$

řešení: $I_\nu(0, \mu) = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_0^\infty S_\nu(\tau_\nu) e^{-\frac{\tau_\nu}{\mu}} d\tau_\nu$

↳ polonekonečná atmosféra

obecně: $\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = \frac{1}{\mu} I_\nu e^{-\frac{\tau_2 - \tau_1}{\mu}} + \frac{1}{\mu} \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} S(\tau') e^{-\frac{(\tau_2 - \tau')}{\mu}} d\tau'$

pro integraci od τ_1 do τ_2

↳ uvažujeme lineární aproximaci S

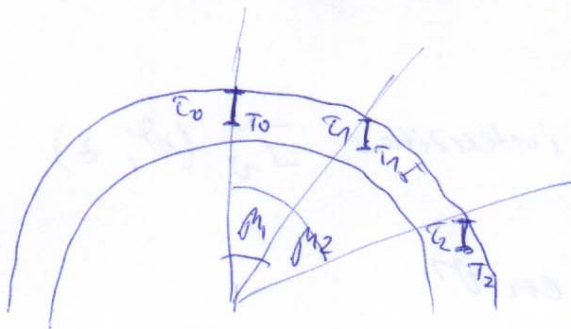
$$S_\nu(\tau_\nu) = S_\nu(0) + b\tau_\nu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I_\nu(0, \mu) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\mu} S_\nu(0) e^{-\frac{\tau_\nu}{\mu}} d\tau_\nu + b \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\mu} \tau_\nu e^{-\frac{\tau_\nu}{\mu}} d\tau_\nu = \\ &= S_\nu(0) + b\mu \end{aligned}$$

⇒ intenzita ve směru μ je rovna zdrojové funkci v hloubce $\tau_\nu = \mu$

$$I_{\nu}(0, \mu) = S_{\nu}(\tau_{\nu}) \quad \text{pro } \tau_{\nu} = \mu$$

→ Eddington - Barbierův vztah



$$\tau_0 = \tau_1 = \tau_2$$

$$\delta r_0 > \delta r_1 > \delta r_2$$

$$T_0 > T_1 > T_2$$

↳ okrajové ztemnění

pro fotosféru → do bře v LTE

$$\hookrightarrow S_{\nu}(\tau_{\nu}) = B_{\nu}(T)$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{\nu}(0, \mu) = B_{\nu}(T)$$

↳ z pozorování na disku (pod různými μ)
provedeme skenování průběhu teploty
v atmosféře

dále: $d\tau_{\nu} = -\kappa_{\nu} dz$ / diferencujeme s T

$$\frac{d\tau_{\nu}}{dT} = -\kappa_{\nu} \frac{dz}{dT}$$

Eddington - Barbier:

$$S_{\nu}(\tau_{\nu}) = B_{\nu}(T) \rightarrow \frac{dS_{\nu}}{d\tau_{\nu}} \left(\frac{d\tau_{\nu}}{dT} \right) = \frac{dB}{dT}$$

lineární:

$$I_{\nu}(0, \mu) = B_{\nu}(T) \quad \left| \frac{d}{d\mu} \right.$$

$$\left(\frac{d\tau_{\nu}}{dT} \right) = \frac{dB}{dT} \left(\frac{dS_{\nu}}{d\tau_{\nu}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dI_{\nu}}{d\mu} = \frac{dB}{dT} \frac{dT}{d\mu} \Rightarrow \frac{dB}{dT} = \left(\frac{dI_{\nu}}{d\mu} \right) \left(\frac{dT}{d\mu} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{d\tau_{\nu}}{dT} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{dI_{\nu}}{d\mu} \right)}_{\stackrel{!}{=} 1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{dS_{\nu}}{d\tau_{\nu}} \right)^{-1}}_{I_{\nu}(\mu) = S_{\nu}(\tau_{\nu})} \left(\frac{dT}{d\mu} \right)^{-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{-\kappa_{\nu} \frac{dz}{dT} = \left(\frac{dT}{d\mu} \right)^{-1}}$$

sondaře závislost $\kappa_{\nu}(v)$