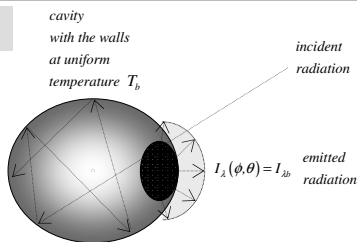


BLACKBODY

Blackbody can be modeled as an imaginary surface of a small opening of a cavity



Blackbody is defined as an imaginary ideal surface, such that:

- it absorbs all incident radiation
- no other surface can emit more energy than blackbody (at prescribed surface temperature and wavelength)
- diffuse surface (emitted radiation does not depend on direction)

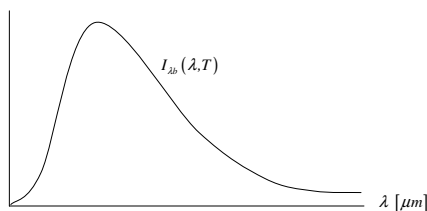
Blackbody is a perfect diffuse absorber and emitter



Max Planck
(1858-1947)

PLANCK DISTRIBUTION

Spectral intensity of radiation emitted by a blackbody at temperature T :



$$I_{lb}(T) = \frac{2hc_0^2}{\lambda^5 \left(e^{\frac{hc_0}{\lambda kT}} - 1 \right)} \quad \left[\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot \mu m \cdot sr} \right]$$

RADIATION CONSTANTS

$$c_0 = 2.998e8 \left[\frac{m}{s} \right] \quad \text{speed of light in the vacuum}$$

$$c_1 = 2\pi hc_0^2 = 3.742e8 \left[\frac{W \cdot \mu m^4}{m^2} \right]$$

$$c_2 = \frac{hc_0}{k} = 14,388 \left[\mu m \cdot K \right]$$

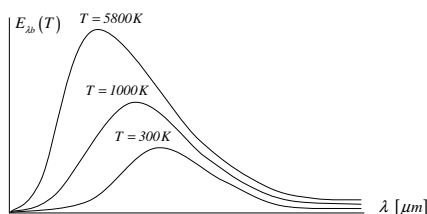
$$c_3 = 2897.8 \left[\mu m \cdot K \right]$$

$$h = 6.626e-34 \left[J \cdot s \right] \quad \text{Planck constant}$$

$$k = 1.381e-23 \left[\frac{J}{K} \right] \quad \text{Boltzmann constant}$$

$$\sigma = 5.67e-8 \left[\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K^4} \right] \quad \text{Stefan-Boltzmann constant}$$

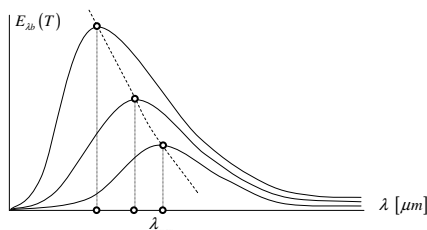
SPECTRAL EMISSIVE POWER OF BB



$$E_{lb}(T) = \pi I_{lb}(T)$$

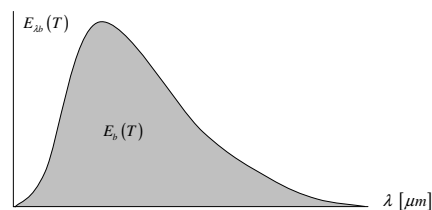
$$E_{lb}(T) = \frac{c_1}{\lambda^5 \left(e^{\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}} - 1 \right)} \quad \left[\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot \mu m} \right]$$

WIEN'S DISPLACEMENT LAW



$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{c_3}{T} \quad [\mu m]$$

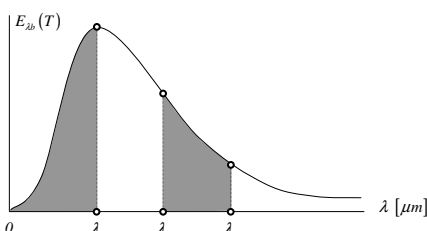
STEFAN - BOLTZMANN LAW



$$E_b(T) = \sigma T^4 \quad \left[\frac{W}{m^2} \right]$$

$$I_b(T) = \frac{\sigma T^4}{\pi} \quad \left[\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot sr} \right]$$

BAND EMISSION



Fractional blackbody emissive power:

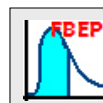
$$F_{0 \rightarrow \lambda}(T) = \frac{\int_0^{\lambda} E_{lb}(T) d\lambda}{\sigma T^4}$$

$$F_{\lambda_1 \rightarrow \lambda_2}(T) = F_{0 \rightarrow \lambda_2} - F_{0 \rightarrow \lambda_1}$$

$F_{0 \rightarrow \lambda}(T)$ is a function of (λT)

TABLE 12.1 Blackbody

λT ($\mu m \cdot K$)	$F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda)}$
200	0.000000
2,800	0.227897
2,898	0.250108
3,000	0.273232



Fractional
Blackbody
Emissive
Power
Calculator