

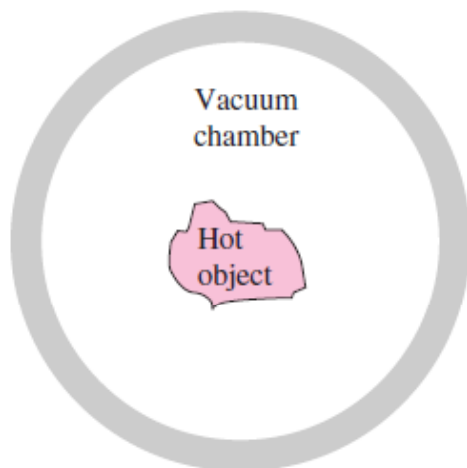
12. GAIA

ERRADIAZIO TERMIKOAREN OINARRIAK

12.0 - HELBURUAK

2/34

- **Erradiazio elektromagnetikoa** sailkatu, eta **erradiazio termikoa** identifikatu
- **Gorputz beltz** idealizatua ulertu, eta gorputz beltzaren emisio-ahalmen totala eta espektrala kalkulatu
- Uhin-luzeraren tarte jakin batean **igorritako erradiazio-frakzioa** kalkulatu, gorputz beltzaren erradiazio-funtzioak erabiliz
- **Erradiazio-intentsitatearen** kontzeptua ulertu, eta magnitude direkzional espektralak definitu, intentsitatea erabiliz
- **Emisibitate, absortibitate, erreflektibitate eta transmisibitatearen** propietateak ondo ulertu, oinarri espektral, direkzional eta totalekin
- **Kirchhoffen legea** aplikatu emisibitate ezaguneko gainazal baten absortibitatea kalkulatzeko
- **Erradiazio atmosferikoaren** eredua egin zero-tenperatura eraginkor bat erabilita, eta **berotegi-efektuaren** garrantziaz jabetu.



Erradiazioa

Ez du ingurune material baten beharra.

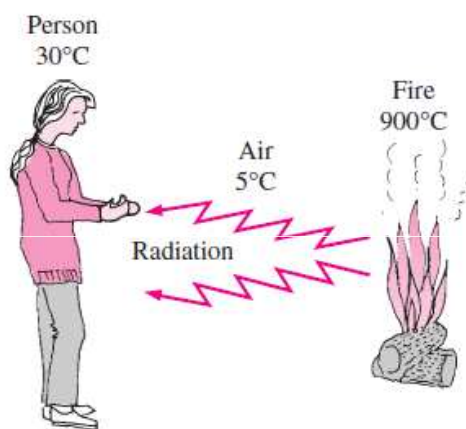
Ez da moteltzen hutsean.

Energia-transferentzia lasterrena da (argiaren abiadura du).

Solidoetan, likidoetan eta gasetan gertatzen da.



Nola ailegutzen da Eguzkiaren energia Lurrera?



Erradiazio bidezko bero-transferentzia ingurune hotzago batek banatutako bi gorputzen artean gerta daiteke

FUNDAMENTU TEORIKOA

Uhin elektromagnetiko edo erradiazio elektromagnetiko materiak atomoen edo molekulen konfigurazio elektronikoaren aldaketen ondorioz igortzen duen energia adierazten dute

Fotoi izeneko energia-pakete multzoen hedatzen dituzte

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

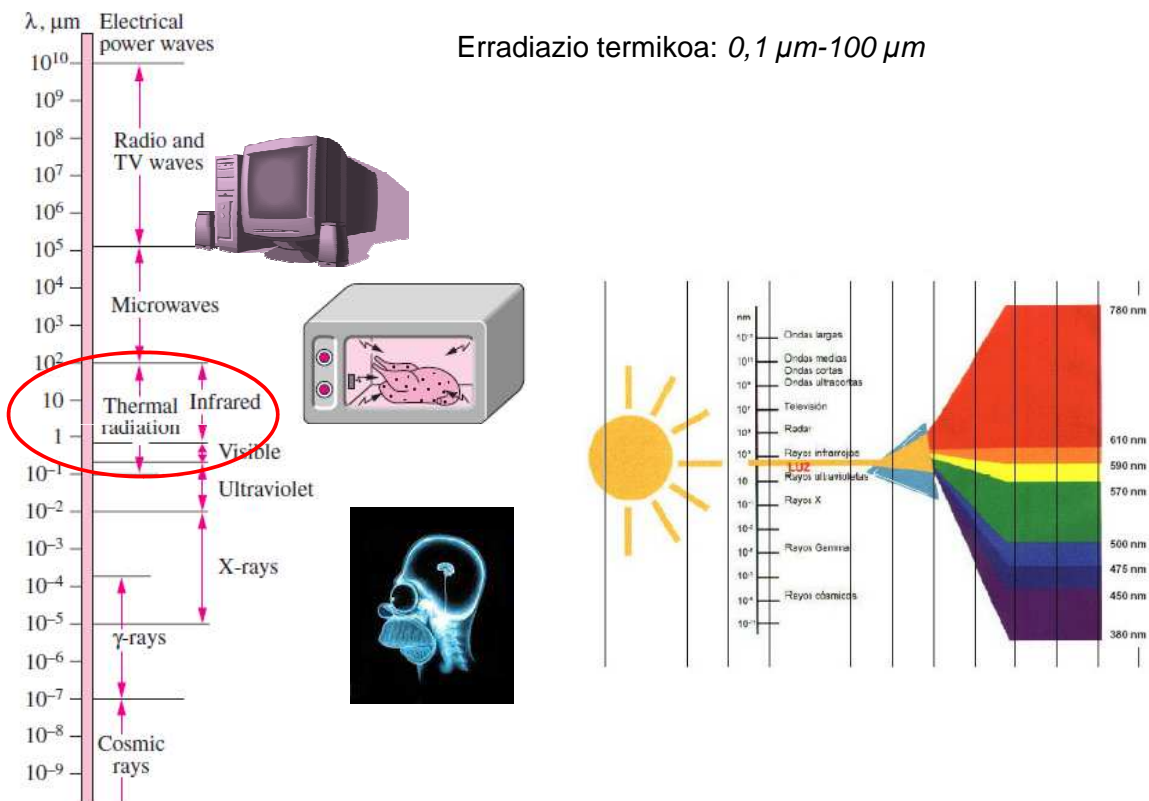
$$c = \frac{c_o}{n}$$

$$e = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

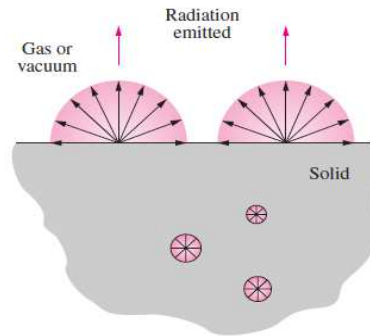
- λ**
 - Uhin luzera
 - 1 μm = 10⁻⁶ m
- C**
 - C: uhin batek ingurune horretan duen hedatze-abiadura [m/s]
 - C_o: 2,9979x10⁸ m/s (argiaren abiadura hutsean)
- ν**
 - Maiztasuna
 - Iturriaren menpekora da, eta hedatzen den ingurunearekiko independentea da
- h**
 - Hz
 - Errefrakzio indizea
 - n=1 airea; n=1,5 beira; n=1,33 ura
- e**
 - Fotoiaren energia
- h**
 - Planck-en konstantea
 - 6,6256x10⁻³⁴ J·s

12.2 – ERRADIAZIO TERMIKOA

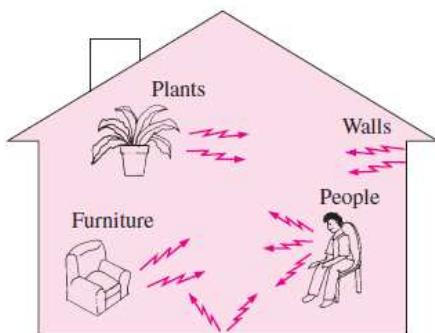
Erradiazio termikoa: 0,1 μm-100 μm



- Fenomeno bolometrikoa da.
- Solido opakoetan (gardenak ez direnak): metalak, zura eta harria: gainazal fenomenoa da.



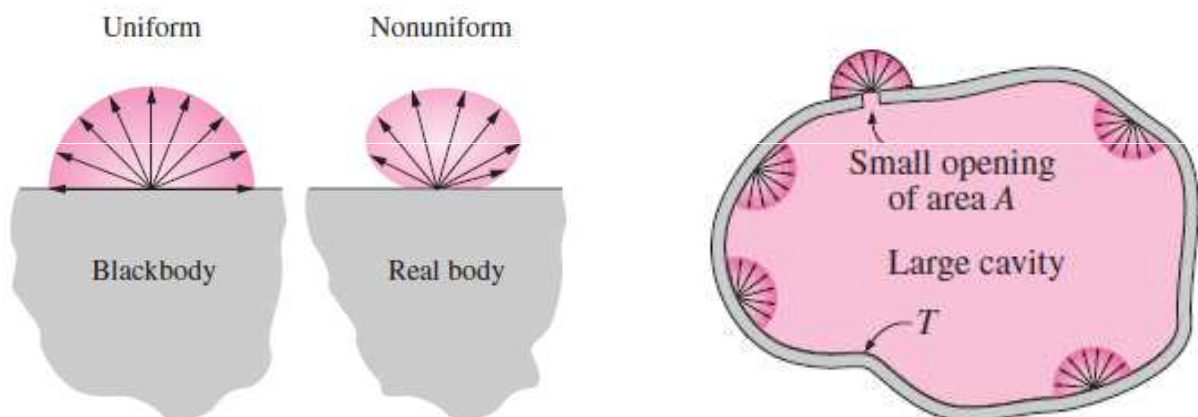
- $T \uparrow \rightarrow Q_{\text{rad}} \uparrow$
- Zerotik gorako tenperatura termodinamikoa (edo absolutua) duen gorputz batek norabide guztietan igortzen du uhin-luzera tarte zabal bateko erradiazioa. ($T > 0 \text{ K}$).



Zein da tenperatura batean gorputz batek igor dezakeen erradiazio maximoa?

12.3 – GORPUTZ BELTZAREN ERRADIAZIOA

- Erradiazio-igorle eta -xurgatzaile perfektua da
- Jasotzen duen erradiazio guztia xurgatzen du, uhin-luzera eta norabidea edozein direla ere.
- Igorle difusoa da: modu uniformearen igortzen du erradiazio-energia norabide guztietan,



PLANCK-EN LEGEA (HUTSA ETA GAS-ENTZAT)

Gorputz beltzaren emisio-ahalmen espektrala.

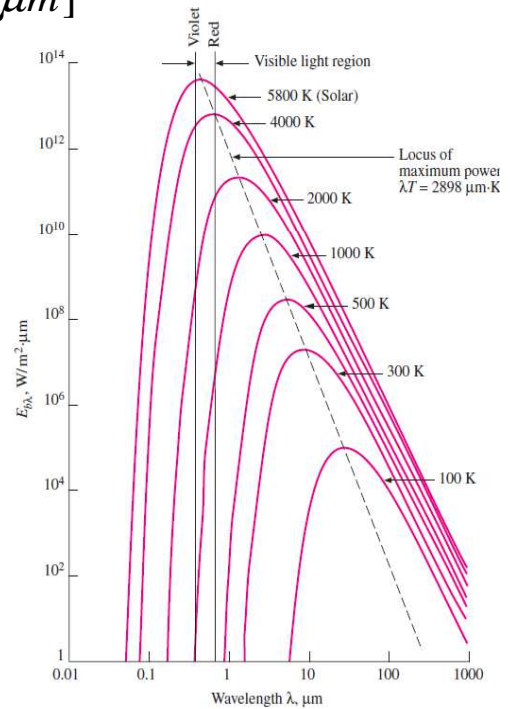
$$E_{b\lambda}(\lambda, T) = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 [\exp(C_2/\lambda T) - 1]} \quad [W / m^2 \mu m]$$

$$C_1 = 2 \pi h c_0^2 = 3,74177 \times 10^8 [W \mu m^4 / m^2]$$

$$C_2 = h c_0/k = 1,43878 \times 10^4 [\mu m K]$$

$$k = 1,38065 \times 10^{-23} [J / K]$$

Beste ingurunetarako: $C_1 = \frac{C_1}{n^2}$
 n: errefrakzio indizea



WIEN-EN DESPLAZAMENDU LEGEA

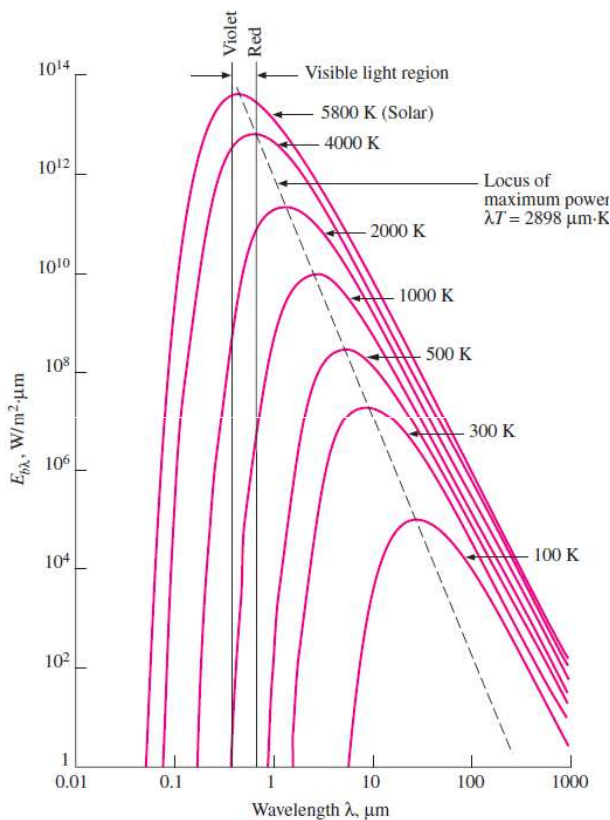
Erradiazioaren emisio-kurben gailurraren kokapena.

$$(\lambda \cdot T)_{\max \text{ power}} = 2897,8 [\mu m K]$$

Eguzkiaren gainazala 5800K

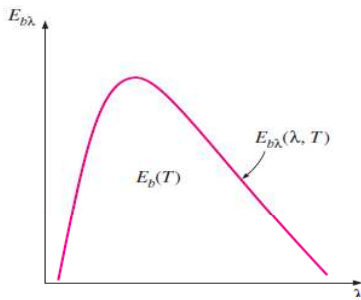
$$\lambda_{\max} = 2897,8 / 5800 = 0,50 \mu m$$

tarte ikusgaiaren erdian



STEFAN-BOLTZMANN-EN LEGEA

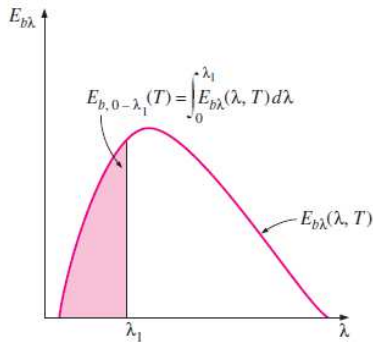
Gorputz beltzaren emisio-ahalmen totala ematen da, uhin-luzera guztietan igorritako erradiazioaren batura totala delarik.



$$E_b(T) = \int_0^{\infty} E_{b\lambda}(\lambda, T) d\lambda = \sigma T^4 \quad (W/m^2)$$

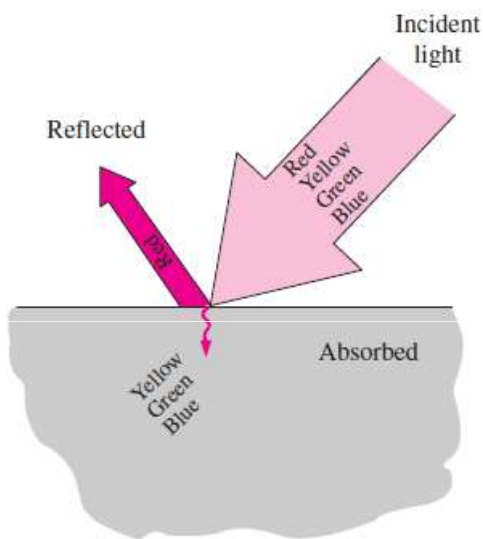
$$E_b(T) = \sigma T^4 \quad (W/m^2)$$

σ : Stefan-Boltzmann-en kte
 $5,67 \times 10^{-8} W/m^2 K^4$



$$E_{b,0-\lambda}(T) = \int_0^{\lambda} E_{b\lambda}(\lambda, T) d\lambda \quad (W/m^2)$$

$$f_{\lambda}(T) = \frac{\int_0^{\lambda} E_{b\lambda}(\lambda, T) d\lambda}{\sigma T^4} \rightarrow \text{Gorputz-beltz erradiazio funtzioa}$$

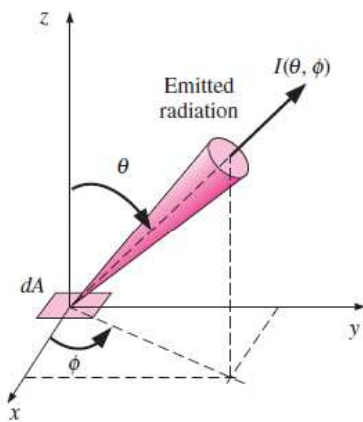


Zergatik elurra gainazal zuriak zuri ikusten dira?

Eta landareen hostoak berde?

ERRADIAZIO INTENTSITATEA (I)

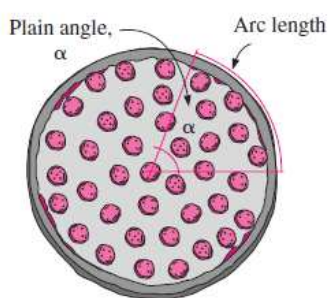
Espazioko norabide jakin batean igorritako (edo jasotako) erradiazioa norabide zenitalean θ eta azimutalean ϕ



KASUA

Gorputz beltza: Igorle difusoa: igorritako erradiazioa berdina da norabide guztietan, beraz, ez da norabidearen araberakoa

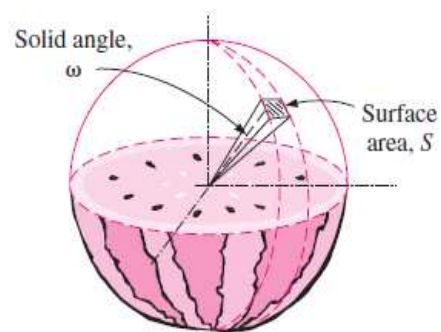
ANGELU SOLIDOA



A slice of pizza of plain angle α

Angelu laua:

$$\alpha = \frac{\text{arc length}}{\text{radius}}$$

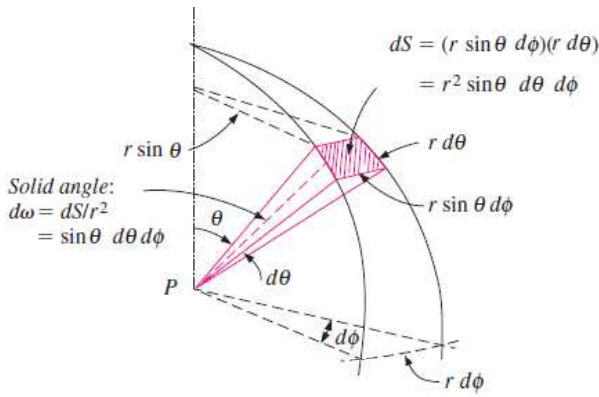


A slice of watermelon of solid angle ω

Angelu solidoa:

$$\omega = \frac{\text{Surface area}}{\text{radius}^2}$$

ANGELU SOLIDOA



$$d\omega = \frac{dS}{r^2} = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$d\omega = \frac{dA_n}{r^2} = \frac{dA \cos \alpha}{r^2}$$

Hemisferioaren angelu solidoa

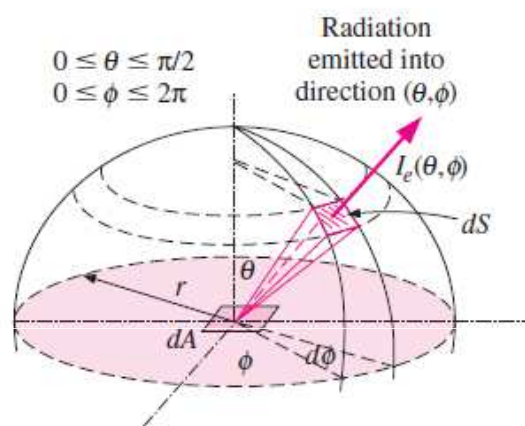
$$\omega = \int_{\text{hemisphere}} d\omega = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = 2\pi$$

$$S = \int_{\text{sphere}} dS = \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = 2\pi r^2 \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 4\pi r^2$$

Baldin $r=1 \rightarrow S= 4\pi \rightarrow \omega= 4\pi$ [sr]

Hemisferioa: $\omega= 2\pi$ [sr]

IGORRITAKO ERRADIAZIOAREN INTENTSITATEA [$I_e(\theta, \phi)$]



$$I_e(\theta, \phi) = \frac{d\dot{Q}_e}{dA \cos \theta d\omega} = \frac{d\dot{Q}_e}{dA \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi} \quad [W / m^2 sr]$$

ERRADIAZIO FLUXUAK: EMISIO-AHALMENA; IRRADIAZIOA; ERRADIOSITATEA

1- EMISIO-AHALMENA (E)

Igorritako erradiazio fluxua da energiaren igortze-abiadura, gainazal igorlearen azalera unitateko

$$E = \int_{\text{hemisphere}} dE = \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} I_e(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \quad [W / m^2]$$

KASUAK:

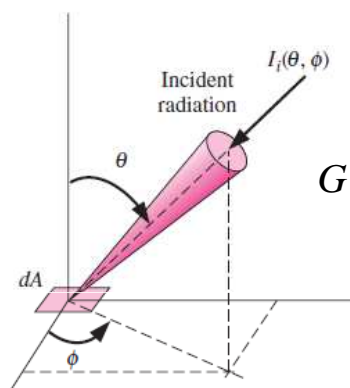
Modu difusoan igortzen duen gainazala: $I_e = \text{cte}$ $E = \pi I_e \quad [W / m^2]$

Gorputz beltza: Igorle difusoa $E_b = \pi I_b \quad [W / m^2]$

$$I_b(T) = \frac{E_b(T)}{\pi} = \frac{\sigma T^4}{\pi} \quad [W / m^2 \text{ sr}]$$

2-IRRADIAZIOA (G)

Gainazal batera norabide guztietatik **iristen** den erradiazio-fluxua da irradiazio,



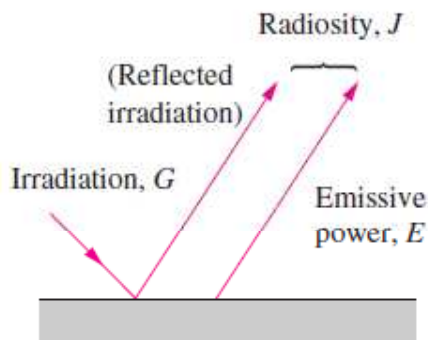
$$G = \int_{\text{hemisphere}} dG = \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} I_i(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \quad [W / m^2]$$

KASUA:

Erradiazio intzidentea difusoa: $I_i = \text{kte}$ $G = \pi I_i \quad [W / m^2]$

3- ERRADIOSITATEA (J)

Gainazal baten azalera unitate batetik norabide guztietan irteten den erradiazio energiaren abiadura da



$$J = \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} I_{e+r}(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \quad [W / m^2]$$

KASUA

Igorle eta isolatzaile difusoa: $J = \pi I_{e+r} \quad [W / m^2]$

Gainazal beltza: $J_b = \pi I_e = \sigma T^4 \quad [W / m^2]$

MAGNITUDE ESPEKTRALAK

Erradiazioaren-aldaketak uhin-luzeraren arabera

$$I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) = \frac{d\dot{Q}_e}{dA \cos \theta d\omega d\lambda} \quad [W / m^2 sr \mu m]$$

$$E_\lambda = \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \quad [W/m^2 \mu m]$$

KASUA

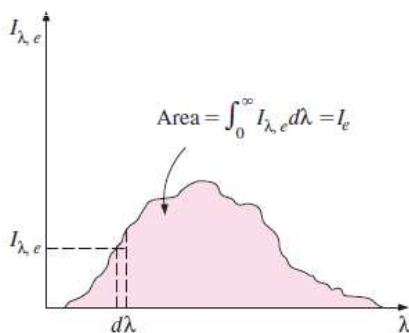
Gainazal eta erradiazio intzidente difusoa bada:

$$E_\lambda = \pi I_{\lambda,e} \quad G_\lambda = \pi I_{\lambda,i} \quad J_\lambda = \pi I_{\lambda,e+r}$$

Gorputz beltza :

$$I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) = \frac{2hc_0^2}{\lambda^5 [\exp(hc_0 / \lambda KT) - 1]} \quad [W / m^2 sr \mu m]$$

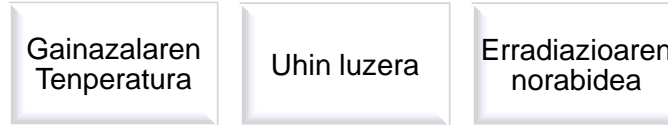
$$E_{b,\lambda}(\lambda, T) = \pi I_{b,\lambda}(\lambda, T)$$



EMISIBITATEA (ϵ)

Gainazalak tenperatura jakin batean igorritako erradiazioaren eta gorputz beltz batek tenperatura berean igorritako erradiazioaren arteko arrazoa.

Gorputz beltza $\epsilon = 1$ Gainazal erreala $0 < \epsilon < 1$



EMISIBITATE DIREKZIONAL ESPEKTRALA EMISIBITATE DIREKZIONAL TOTALA

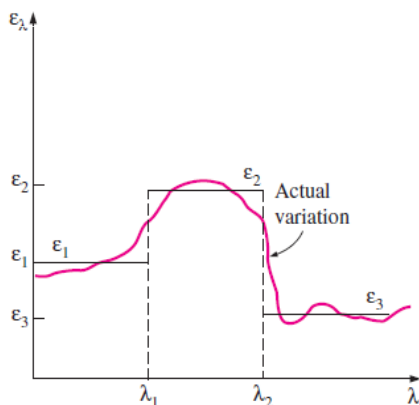
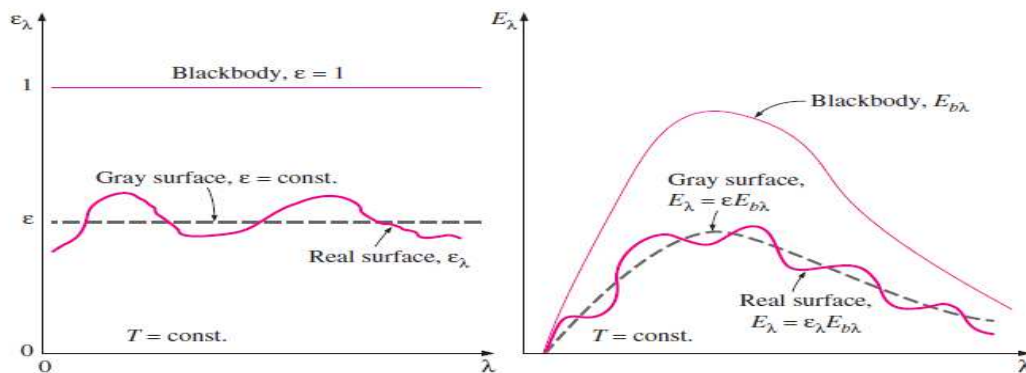
$$\epsilon_{\lambda\theta}(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T) = \frac{I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T)}{I_{b\lambda}(\lambda, T)}$$

$$\epsilon_{\theta}(\theta, \phi, T) = \frac{I_e(\theta, \phi, T)}{I_b(T)}$$

EMISIBITATE HEMISFERIKO ESPEKTRALA EMISIBITATE HEMISFERIKO TOTALA

$$\epsilon_{\lambda}(\lambda, T) = \frac{E_{\lambda}(\lambda, T)}{E_{b\lambda}(\lambda, T)}$$

$$\epsilon(T) = \frac{E(T)}{E_b(T)}$$



$$\epsilon_{\lambda} = \begin{cases} \epsilon_1 = \text{constant}, & 0 \leq \lambda < \lambda_1 \\ \epsilon_2 = \text{constant}, & \lambda_1 \leq \lambda < \lambda_2 \\ \epsilon_3 = \text{constant}, & \lambda_2 \leq \lambda < \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon(T) = \frac{\epsilon_1 \int_0^{\lambda_1} E_{b\lambda} d\lambda}{E_b} + \frac{\epsilon_2 \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} E_{b\lambda} d\lambda}{E_b} + \frac{\epsilon_3 \int_{\lambda_2}^{\infty} E_{b\lambda} d\lambda}{E_b} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon(T) = \epsilon_1 \cdot f_{0-\lambda_1} + \epsilon_2 \cdot (f_{0-\lambda_2} - f_{0-\lambda_1}) + \epsilon_3 \cdot (1 - f_{0-\lambda_2})$$

EMISIBITATEA (ϵ)

Real surface:
 $\epsilon_{\theta} \neq \text{constant}$
 $\epsilon_{\lambda} \neq \text{constant}$

Diffuse surface:
 $\epsilon_{\theta} = \text{constant}$

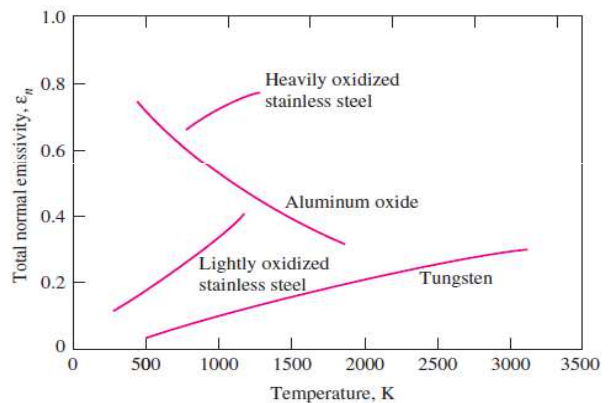
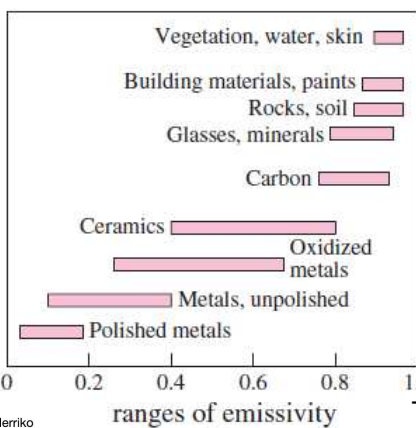
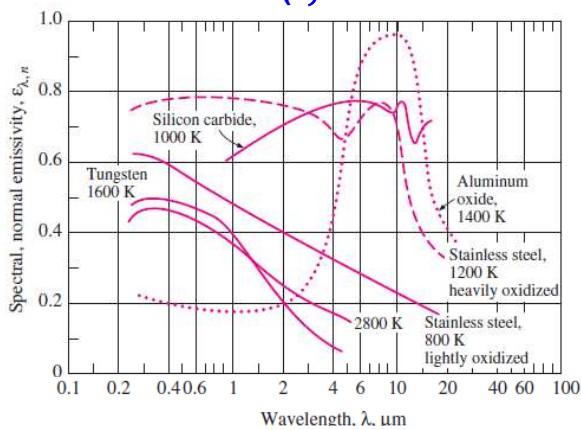
Gray surface:
 $\epsilon_{\lambda} = \text{constant}$

Diffuse, gray surface:
 $\epsilon = \epsilon_{\lambda} = \epsilon_{\theta} = \text{constant}$

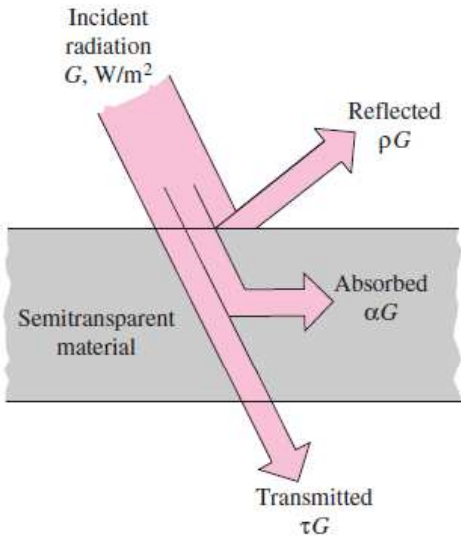
Gainazal Difusoa
 Bere propietateak norabidearekiko independenteak baldin badira

Gainazal Grisa
 Bere propietateak uhin luzerarekiko independenteak baldin badira

EMISIBITATEA (ϵ)



ABSORTIBITATEA (α), ERREFLEKTIBITATEA (ρ) ETA TRASMISIBITATEA (τ)



Absorptivity: $\alpha = \frac{\text{Absorbed radiation}}{\text{Incident radiation}} = \frac{G_{abs}}{G}, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$

Reflectivity: $\rho = \frac{\text{Reflected radiation}}{\text{Incident radiation}} = \frac{G_{ref}}{G}, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq 1$

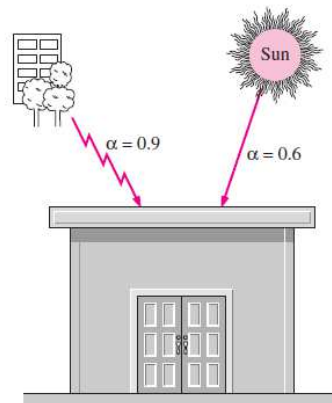
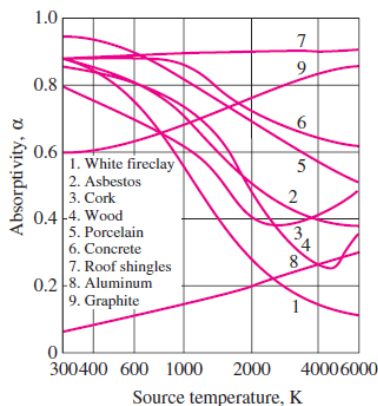
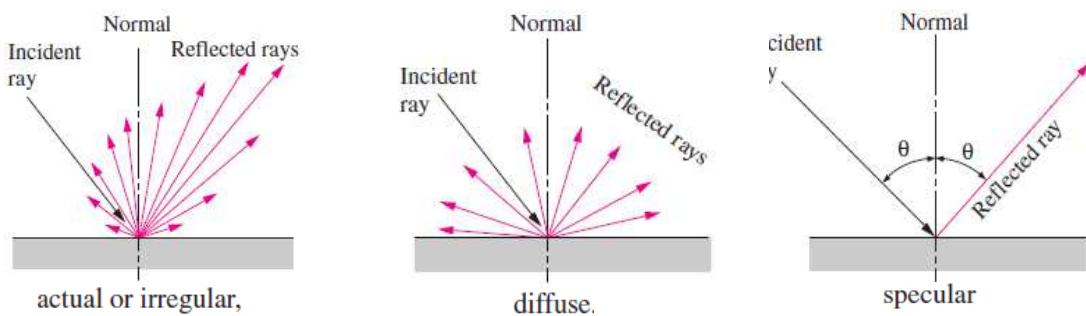
Transmissivity: $\tau = \frac{\text{Transmitted radiation}}{\text{Incident radiation}} = \frac{G_{tr}}{G}, \quad 0 \leq \tau \leq 1$

$$G_{abs} + G_{ref} + G_{tr} = G$$

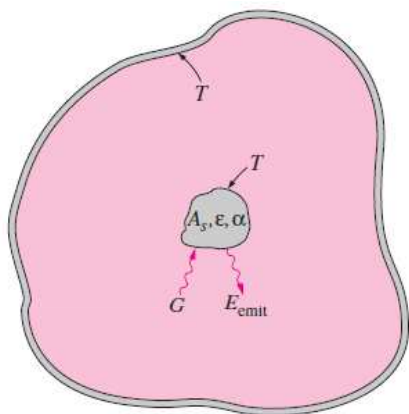
$$\alpha + \rho + \tau = 1$$

Gainazal beltza	Gainazal ispilua	Gainazal gardena	Gainazal opaka	Gainazal matea
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\alpha = 1$ $\rho = \tau = 0$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\rho = 1$ $\alpha = \tau = 0$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\tau = 1$ $\alpha = \rho = 0$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\tau = 0$ $\alpha + \rho = 1$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\rho = 0$ $\alpha + \tau = 1$

ABSORTIBITATEA (α), ERREFLEKTIBITATEA (ρ) ETA TRASMISIBITATEA (τ)



KIRCHHOFF-EN LEGEA



$$\left. \begin{aligned} G_{abs} &= \alpha G = \alpha \sigma T^4 \\ E_{emit} &= \epsilon \sigma T^4 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Oreka termikoa:} \\ \epsilon(T) = \alpha(T) \end{array}$$

Baldintza:

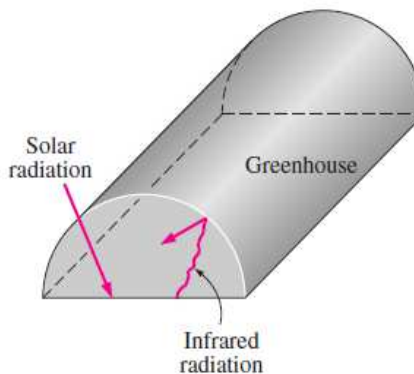
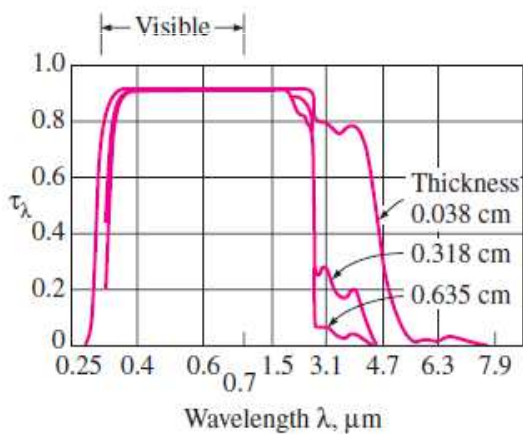
T gainazala = T irradiazio-iturriaren temperatura

BEROTEGI EFEKTUA



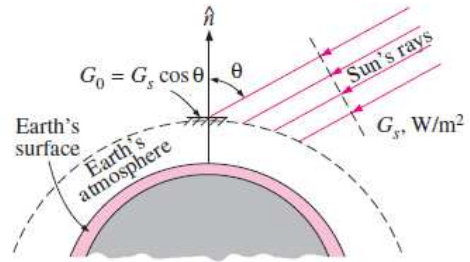
Zergatik autoa egun eguzkitsu batean eguzkitan uztean autoaren barrua kanpoko airea baino askoz gehiago berotzen da?

Zer da Lurraren berotegi efektua?

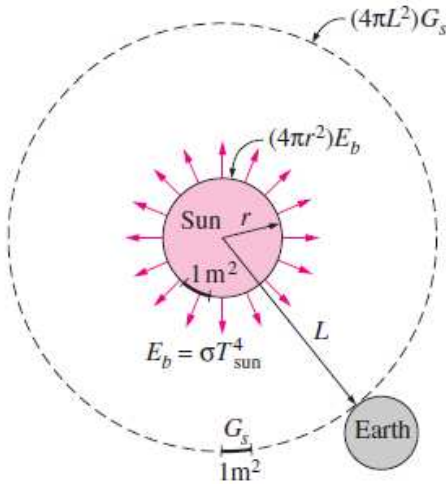


EGUZKI EZAUGARRIAK

- D = 1,39 x 10⁹ m
- L = 1,50 x 10¹¹ m lurretik eguzkira
- E_{eguzkia} = 3,8 x 10²⁶ W
- Lurrera ailegatzen dena E = 1,7 x 10¹⁷ W
- Nukleoaren T = 40 000 000 K
- Kanpoaldeko T = 5 800 K



Eguzki irradiazio totala: Lurraren atmosferara iristen den eguzki energia **G_s = 1373 W/m²**

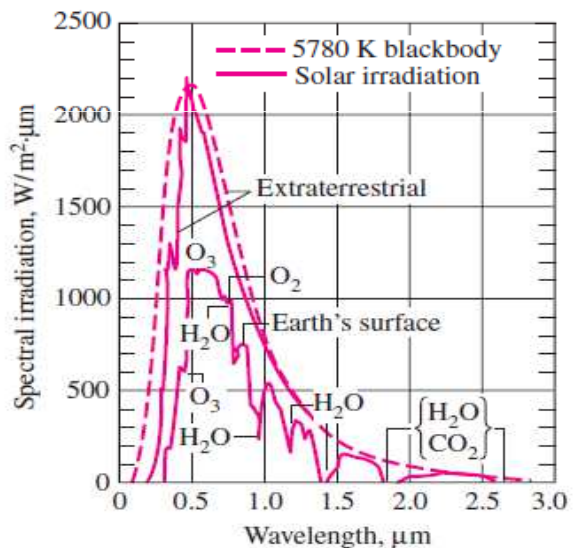


ATMOSFERAREN ABSORTZIOA

- Eguzki-erradiazioak atmosfera zeharkatzean nabarmen *moteltzen da*
- Atmosferaren %99 lurrazaletik 30 km-ko distantziaren barruan dago
- O₂: absortzioa λ= 0,76 μm
- O₃ (ozonoa): absortzioa λ= 0,30 μm (ultramorea)
- H₂O y CO₂: absortzioa λ= 1,5 μm (infragorri)

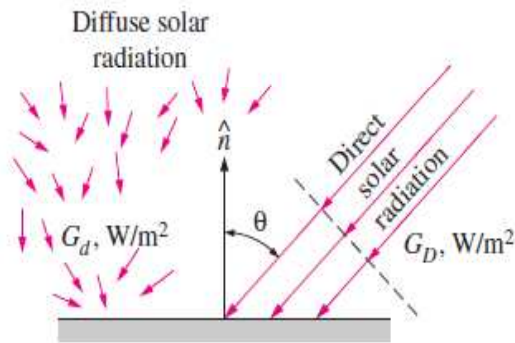
Lurraren gainazalean

- Eguzki-energia : 950 W/m²
- Uhin luzeera: 0,3-2,5 μm



Eguzki Erradiazio Zuzena G_D : Lurrazalera atmosferak dispertsatu edo xurgatu gabe iristen den eguzki-erradiazioaren zatia.

Eguzki Erradiazio Difusoa G_d : erradiazio barreiatua lurrazalera modu uniformean iristen da norabide guztietatik



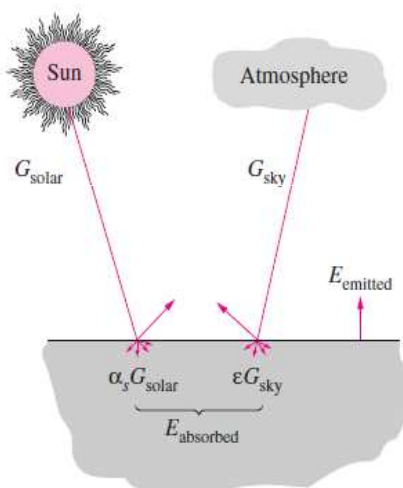
$$G_{solar} = G_D \cos \theta + G_d \quad [W / m^2]$$

θ : intzidentzia angelua

ATMOSFERAKO IGORPENAK

H₂O eta CO₂: igorri $\lambda = 5-8 \mu m$

Zeru tenperatura eraginkorra (T_{sky}) : baldintza atmosferikoen araberakoa da 230-285 K



$$G_{sky} = \sigma T_{sky}^4 \quad [W / m^2]$$

Kirchhoffen legea: $\epsilon = \alpha$

$$E_{sky,abs} = \alpha G_{sky} = \alpha \sigma T_{sky}^4 = \epsilon \sigma T_{sky}^4 \quad [W / m^2]$$

$$q_{net,rad} = \sum E_{abs} - \sum E_{emitted}$$

$$q_{net,rad} = E_{solar,abs} + E_{sky,abs} - E_{emit}$$

$$q_{net,rad} = \alpha_s G_{solar} + \epsilon \sigma T_{sky}^4 - \epsilon \sigma T_s^4$$

$$q_{net,rad} = \alpha_s G_{solar} + \epsilon \sigma (T_{sky}^4 - T_s^4) \quad [W / m^2]$$

Comparison of the solar absorptivity α_s of some surfaces with their emissivity ϵ at room temperature

Surface	α_s	ϵ
Aluminum		
Polished	0.09	0.03
Anodized	0.14	0.84
Foil	0.15	0.05
Copper		
Polished	0.18	0.03
Tarnished	0.65	0.75
Stainless steel		
Polished	0.37	0.60
Dull	0.50	0.21
Plated metals		
Black nickel oxide	0.92	0.08
Black chrome	0.87	0.09
Concrete	0.60	0.88
White marble	0.46	0.95
Red brick	0.63	0.93
Asphalt	0.90	0.90
Black paint	0.97	0.97
White paint	0.14	0.93
Snow	0.28	0.97
Human skin (caucasian)	0.62	0.97



Eguzki kolektoreak ze materialarekin egiten dira?

Eta kamioi hoztaileen kanpo-gainazalak?