

rovnice proudu zdivni (Padmarabhan)

- na zač. umění je dle rovnice proudit Hamiltonova kerin pro fotony
 - jedin z dividen byl $dE = \int_V dS dt + dV dV = \int_V dV \Rightarrow \int_V dV = \text{const.}$
- Boltzmanova rovnice (vlni zprisi)

$$\frac{dt}{d\lambda} = \frac{dx^i}{d\lambda} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x^i} + \frac{dp^i}{d\lambda} \frac{\partial t}{\partial p^i} = \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial \lambda} \right)_{\text{coll}} \quad (p^i = |p^i|; \lambda \propto t)$$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial t} + \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x^i} + \frac{dp^i}{dt} \frac{\partial t}{\partial p^i} = \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{coll}} \quad \leftarrow \text{(kdy } \dot{p}^i \text{ je pro } \dot{p}^i = 0)$$

- 1. aproximace: bez mēric prah (např. nev.) $\dot{p} = 0 \rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial \vec{x}} = \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{coll}} = \frac{\partial t}{\partial t} + c \vec{k} \cdot \frac{\partial t}{\partial \vec{x}}$$

↑
jedin vektor

$v = \text{const.} \rightarrow \lambda \propto 1/v \rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial t_v}{\partial t} + \vec{k} \cdot \frac{\partial t_v}{\partial \vec{x}} = \left(\frac{\partial t_v}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{coll}}$$

- momenty t_v :

$c U_v \equiv \int dR t_v(\vec{k}) = \text{mnoha energie}$

$\vec{F}_v \equiv \int dR \vec{k} t_v(\vec{k}) = \text{tot zdivni}$

$c P_v^{ij} \equiv \int dR k^i k^j t_v(\vec{k}) = \text{kuror napeti}$

(mnoha je pro vln, nes mēricke konstanty $|p^i|$)

- srovnat den $\left(\frac{\partial t_v}{\partial t} \right)_{\text{coll}} = \frac{\partial j_v}{\partial t} = \rho x_v^{\text{adv}} \bar{I}_v + \rho x_v^{\text{ind}} \bar{I}_v + \dots$

spadání emise, $j_v = \text{zdivni}$ absorpce ($\rho x = \text{ind}$) indukované emise, zmedlirina (davec vlniv. den)

\oplus predp. $j_v \neq j_v(\vec{k}), x_v^{\text{adv}} + x_v^{\text{ind}}(\vec{k})$ (zdivni je v hrecku)

\rightarrow null's moment Boltzmanova:

$$\frac{\partial U_v}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{F}_v = \rho (j_v - c x_v^{\text{adv}} U_v)$$

\rightarrow první moment (pro $\frac{d\vec{k}}{dt} = 0$):

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial F^i}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial P^{ij}}{\partial x^j} = - \rho x^{\text{adv}} F^i$$

• minimální rovnice vždy mají nenulovou pravou stranu → polohu, je dána aproximací

1) LTE - sk. volí, dle toho $l_v \ll R$

→ $l_v \approx B_v(T), U_v \approx \frac{4\pi}{c} B_v(T)$

$$B_\nu = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{\exp(h\nu/k_B T) - 1}$$

2) $P_{in}^i = P_{out}^i, P_{out} \approx \frac{1}{3} U_v$

3, zanedláni vs. drívce $\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \sim \frac{X}{t_{rel}}$ vs. ∂_x vs. malí st. $\sim \rho \partial_x X$
 $\approx \frac{cX}{l_v} \rightarrow$ porov $\frac{l_v}{ct_{rel}} \ll 1$ (opt. tl. má pravdu)

→ 1. moment drívce odhad $F^i \approx -\frac{c}{\rho \partial_x} \frac{\partial P_{in}}{\partial x^i} \rightarrow F \sim c U_v \frac{l_v}{R}$

→ do 2. momentu, kde na levé st. $\nabla \cdot F_v \sim \frac{F_v}{R} \approx c U_v \frac{l_v}{R^2}$ vs. pravé

st., kde je $c U_v \frac{1}{l_v} \gg c U_v \frac{l_v}{R^2}$ ($R \gg l_v$ - opt. tl. má pravdu)

→ 2. moment: $U_v = \frac{P_{in}}{c \rho} = \frac{P_{in}}{c \rho} = \frac{4\pi}{c} B_v(T)$

↑
 hmot. drívce pro zér. v rovnici s hmotou

→ 1. moment: $F_v^i \approx -\frac{c}{3\rho \partial_x} \frac{\partial U_v}{\partial x^i} = -\frac{4\pi}{3\rho \partial_x} \left(\frac{\partial B_v}{\partial T} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial x^i}$

- drívce rovnice → zlá se tam (co je drívce) drívce aproximace

• integruji přes frekvenci @ dt. Rouseklových str. opacit:

$$\frac{1}{\partial_x} \equiv \frac{\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\rho \partial_x} \frac{\partial B}{\partial T} d\nu}{\int_0^\infty \frac{\partial B}{\partial T} d\nu}$$

→ $F_{rad} = -\frac{c \rho_0}{3\rho \partial_x} \nabla T^4$ ($-\int B_\nu d\nu = \frac{\sigma_0}{\pi} T^4$)

↑ \uparrow zlá se, se mi to drívce .4'

leh je malí optice z hlediska drívce a all má být správně:

$F_{rad} = -\frac{4 \rho_0}{3\rho \partial_x} \nabla T^4$ - rozměrově Ok.

$$\frac{\partial B_\nu}{\partial T} = -\frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{h\nu}{k_0 T^2} \frac{\exp(h\nu/k_0 T)}{(\exp(h\nu/k_0 T) - 1)^2} = -\frac{2T^2 k_0^3}{c^2 h^3} \left(\frac{h\nu}{k_0 T}\right) \frac{e^{\frac{h\nu}{k_0 T}}}{(e^{\frac{h\nu}{k_0 T}} - 1)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \int \frac{\partial B_\nu}{\partial T} d\nu = -\frac{2T^2 k_0^3}{c^2 h^3} \int \frac{x e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{u^3}{e^u - 1} du = \frac{\pi^4}{15}, \quad \sigma_0 = \frac{2\pi^5 k_0^4}{15c^2 h^3}$$

$$\int B_\nu d\nu = \frac{2h}{c^2} \frac{k_0^4 T^4}{h^4} \int \frac{u^3}{e^u - 1} du = \frac{2\pi^4 k_0^4}{15c^2 h^3} T^4 = \frac{\sigma_B}{\pi} T^4$$

$$\int \frac{\partial B_\nu}{\partial T} d\nu = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \int B_\nu d\nu = \frac{4\sigma_B}{\pi} T^3$$

$$F_{rad} = -\frac{4\pi}{3\rho} \frac{4\sigma_B}{\pi} T^3 \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = -\frac{4\sigma_B}{3\rho \alpha_n} \nabla T^4$$