

## Lecture 14: Astronomy Picture of the Day



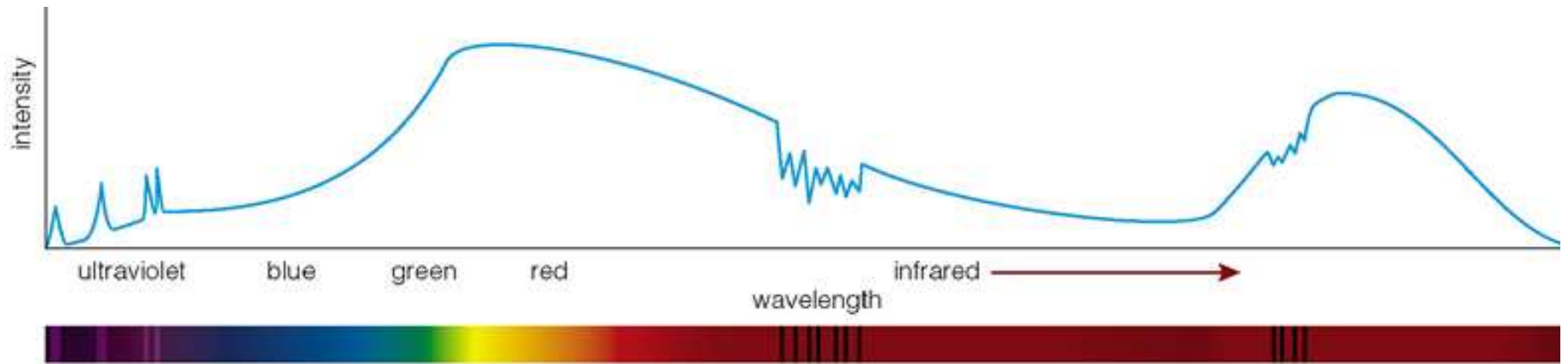
Center of Virgo Cluster. .... See the human face?

Virgo = the closest cluster of galaxies at 60 million ly away ; contains > 100 galaxies

## *Lecture 14: Announcements*

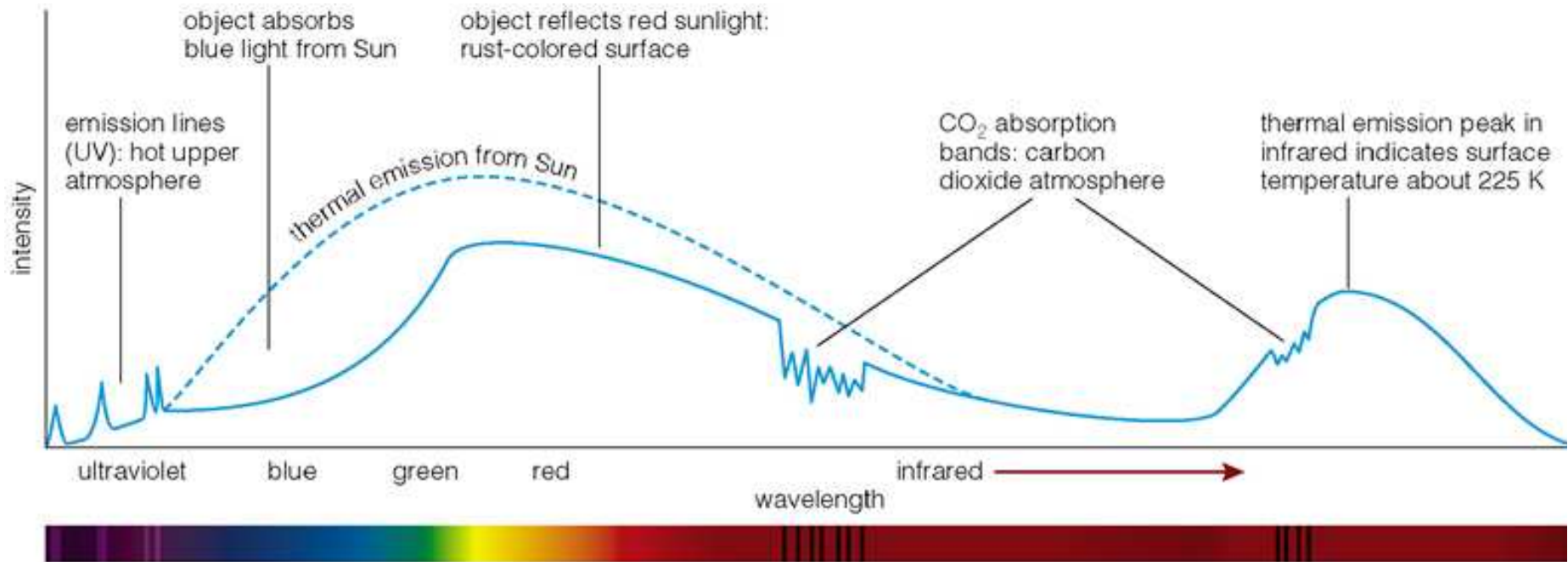
- Selected notes from lectures 11+12 +13 online  
<http://www.as.utexas.edu/~sj/a301-sp05.html>
- Homework assignment due today by noon. No late HW accepted.
- Pick up homework set 2
- **Exam on Wed Mar 9**

# *A Spectrum*



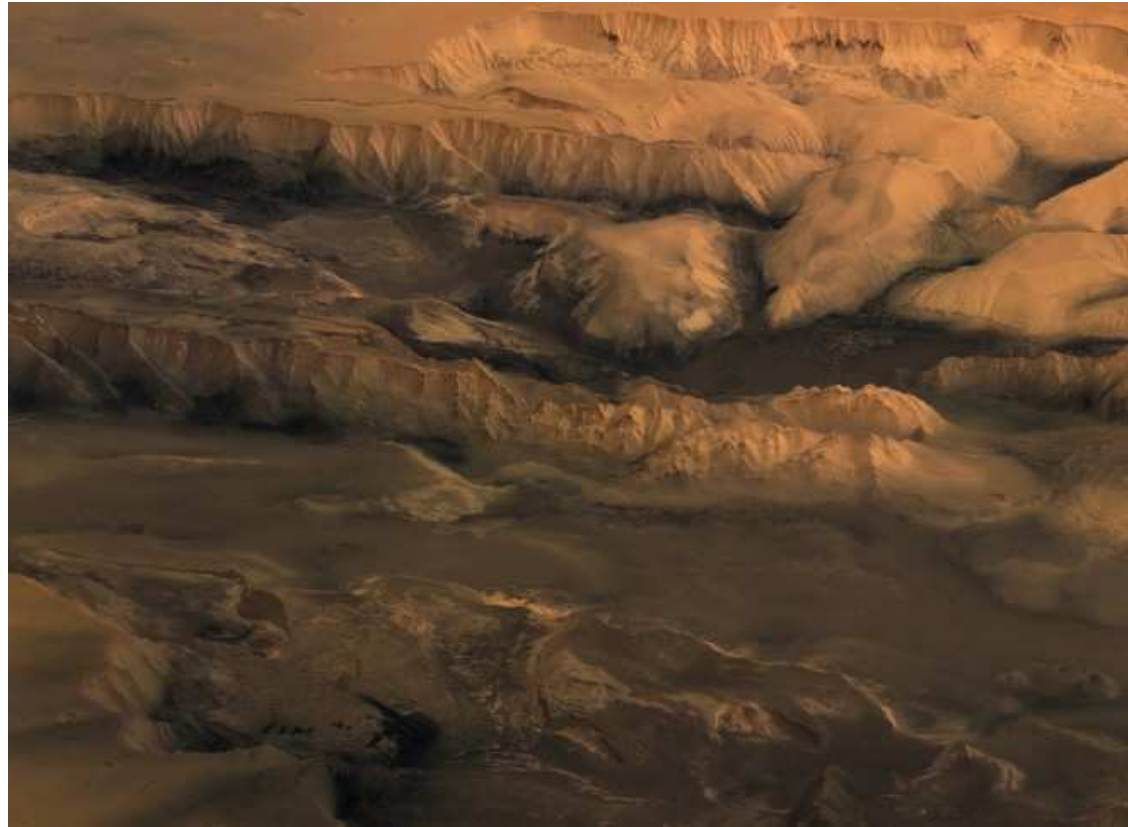
- à the discrete emission lines are due to the emission of photons at specific wavelengths by bound electrons that move from a high to a low energy level
- à the discrete absorption lines are due to the absorption of photons at specific wavelengths by bound electrons that move from a low to a high energy level
- à the underlying continuum emission emitted over a continuous range of wavelengths is thermal radiation emitted by the body, according to its temperature  $T$

## *Spectrum of a mystery planet as seen from Earth*



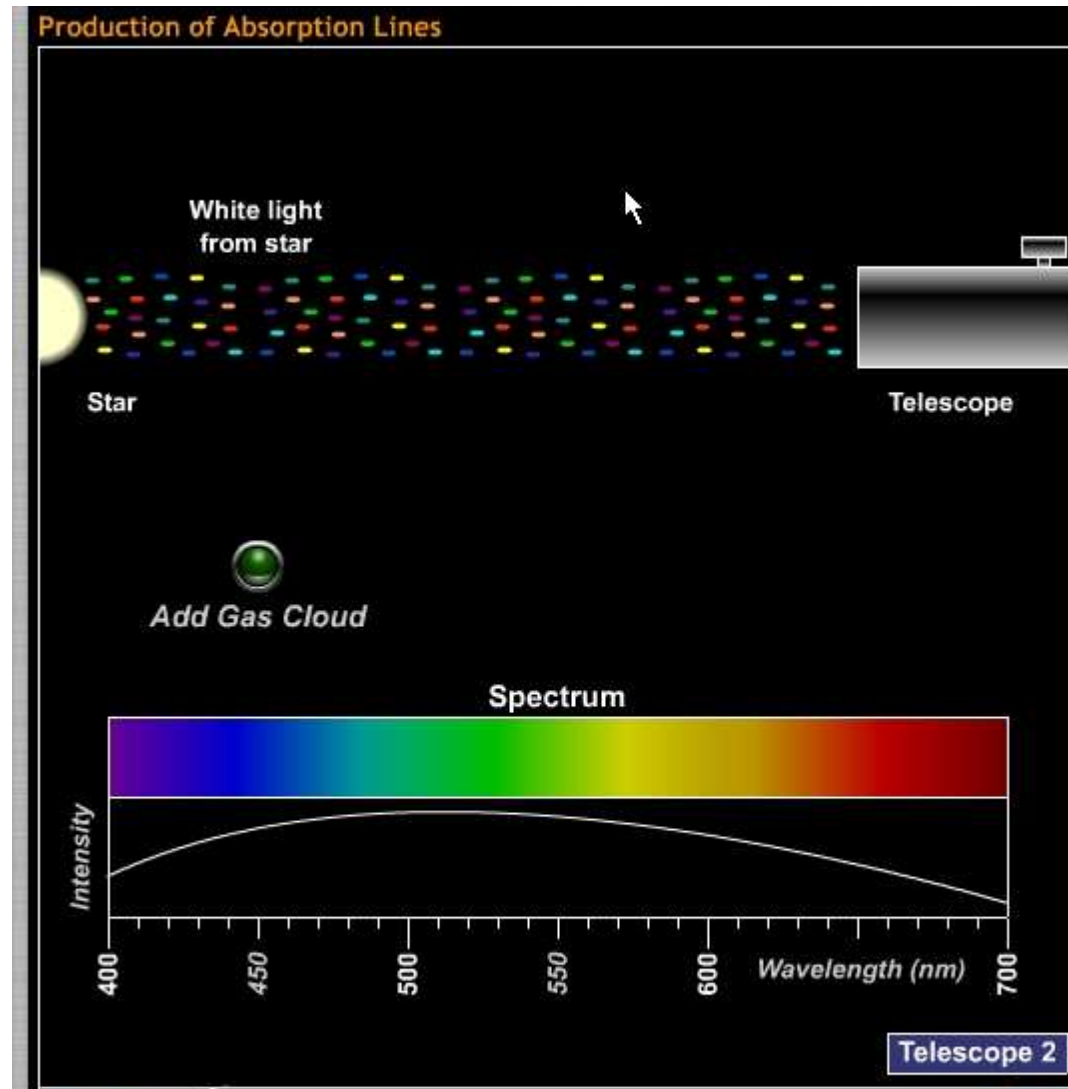
- Sun's thermal spectrum (peaks at yellow  $\lambda$  as  $T= 5800$  K) is incident on planet .
- Planet absorbs blue  $\lambda$ , reflects red  $\lambda$  (due to its composition) à red planet  
It also emits its own thermal spectrum which peaks at long  $\lambda$  (due to its low T)
- (Reflected spectrum of Sun + Planet's thermal spectrum) travel  
from Planet à through Earth's atmosphere à to us
- Earth's atmosphere adds : UV emission lines + absorption bands due to CO<sub>2</sub>

## *Planet is Mars!*



- Planet absorbs blue  $\lambda$ , reflects red  $\lambda$  : a visual wavelengths It looks red.
  - à Surface composition: Iron oxide, rust
- It also emits its thermal spectrum which peaks at invisible infrared  $\lambda = 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}$ 
  - à Wien's law: Temperature of planet  $T = W/\lambda_{\text{peak}} = (2.9 \times 10^{-3}) / (1.2 \times 10^{-5}) = 225 \text{ K}$ 
    - à Planet is Mars: cold ( $T=225 \text{ K}$ ) , looks red visually

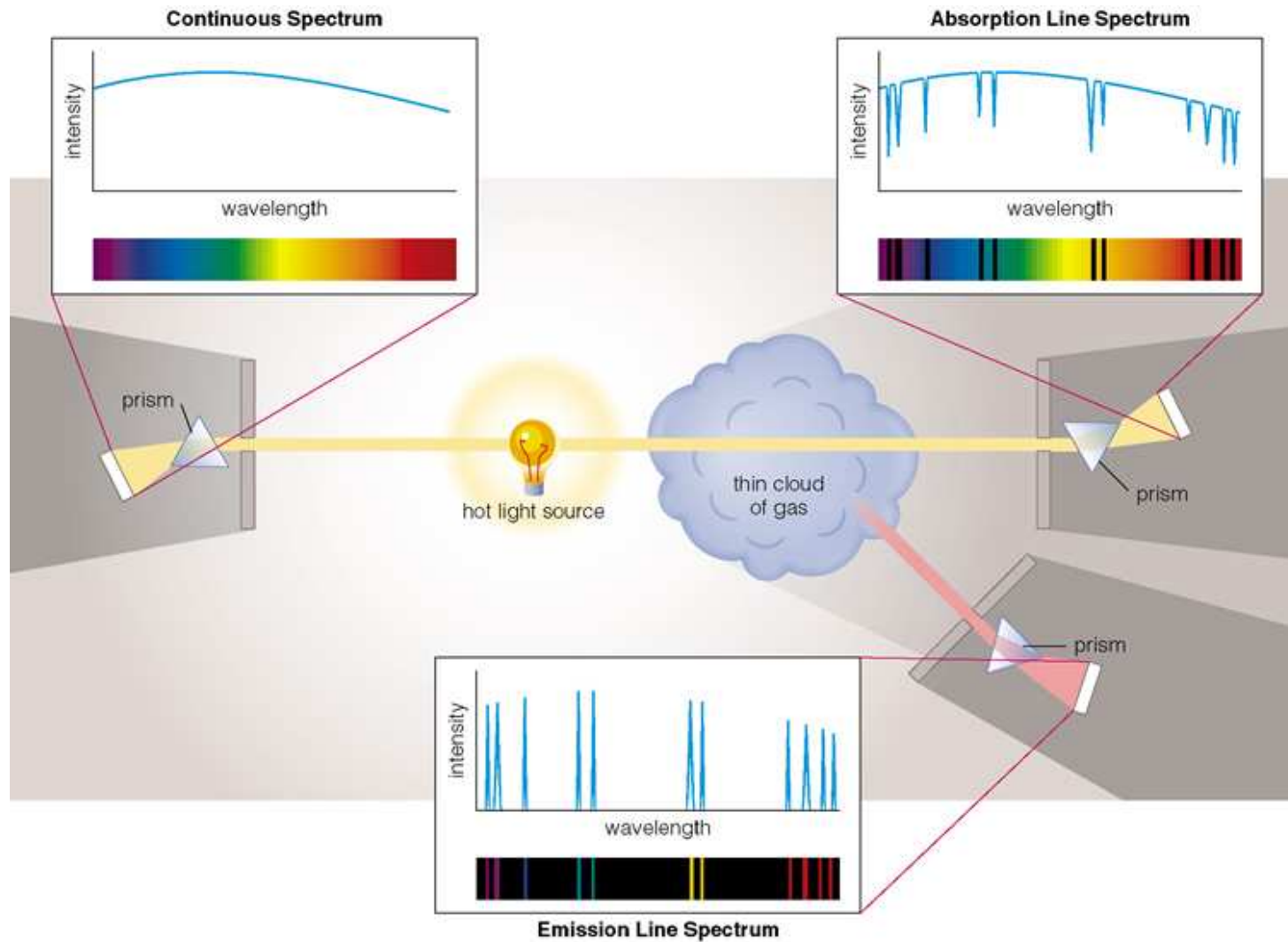
# *Kirchoff's Laws on the production of thermal, emission and absorption spectra*



à In-class animation : Production of Absorption lines !!

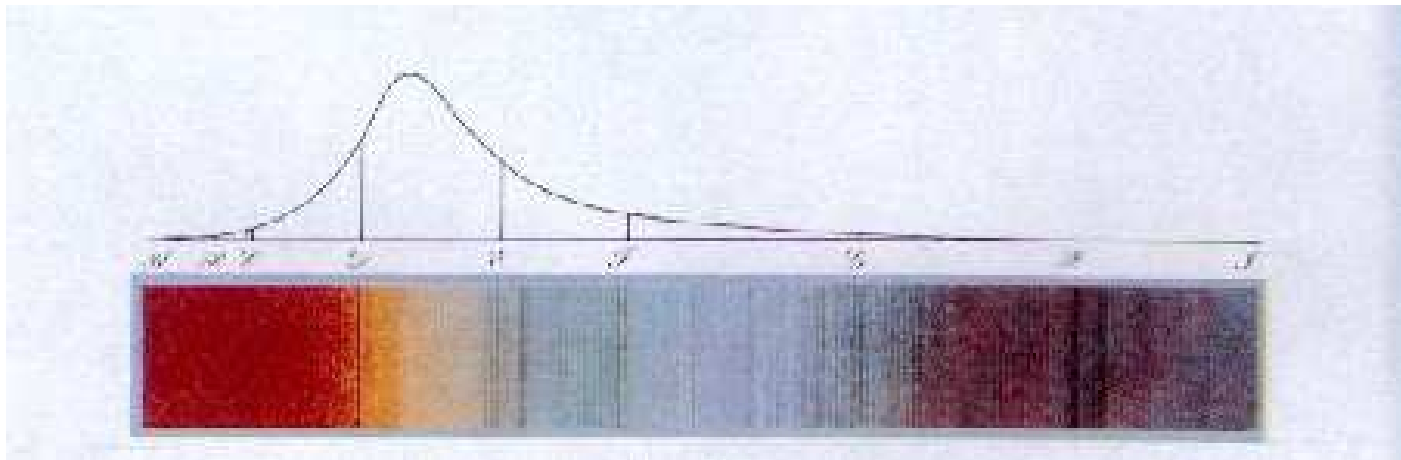


# *Kirchoff's Laws on the production of thermal, emission, and absorption spectra*



## *Kirchoff's Laws on the production of thermal, emission, and absorption spectra*

- See in-class notes for Kirchoff's 3 laws



Solar spectrum

- Fraunhofer observed in 1814 H and Sodium absorption lines in the Solar spectrum. Where and at what temperature are layers that produce these lines ?
- Also see emission lines from Ca  
Where and at what temperature is the layer that emits these lines?



## *Doppler Shift*

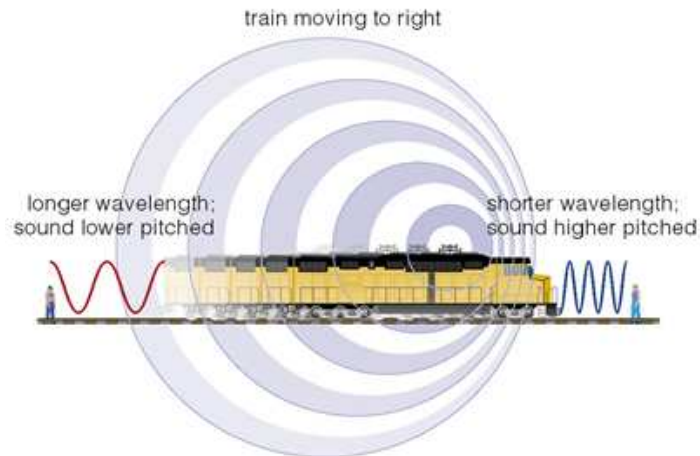
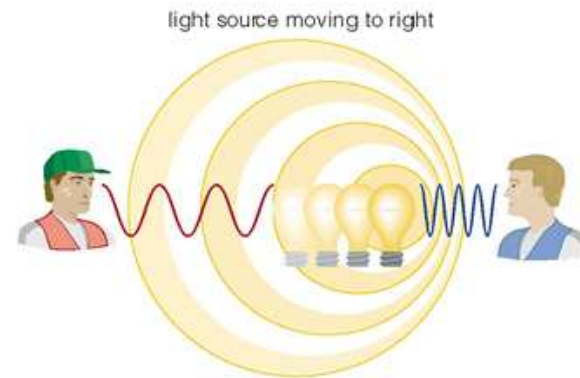
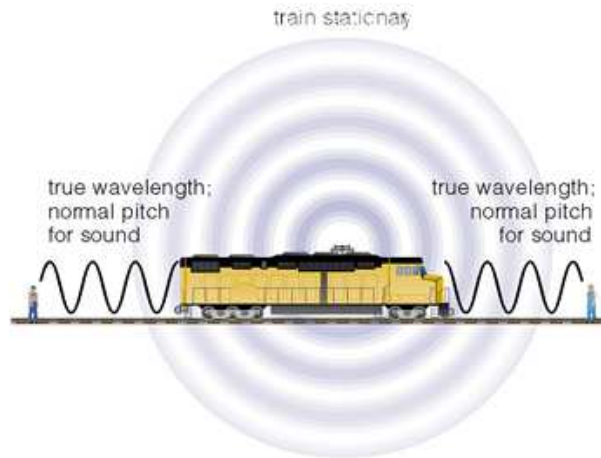
See in-class notes for definition and examples

# Doppler Shift

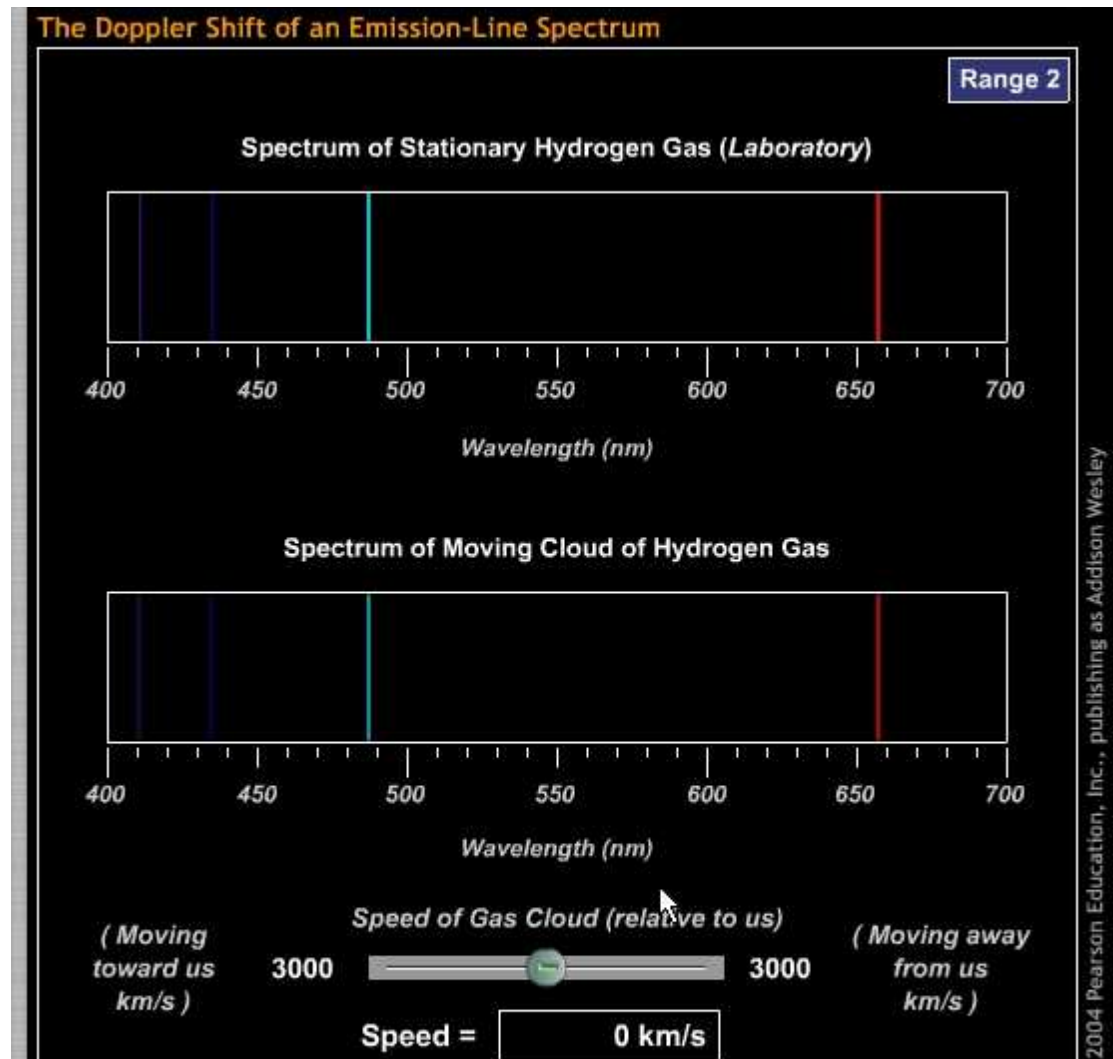


à In-class animation : Doppler shift of sound waves

# Doppler Shift



# Doppler Shift



à In-class demo: Doppler shift of light waves : blueshift and redshift

# Doppler Shift

Lines at rest wavelengths  
(as measured in a laboratory).



Object 1  
Lines redshifted: Object is moving  
away from us.



Object 2  
Greater redshift: Object is moving  
away faster than Object 1.



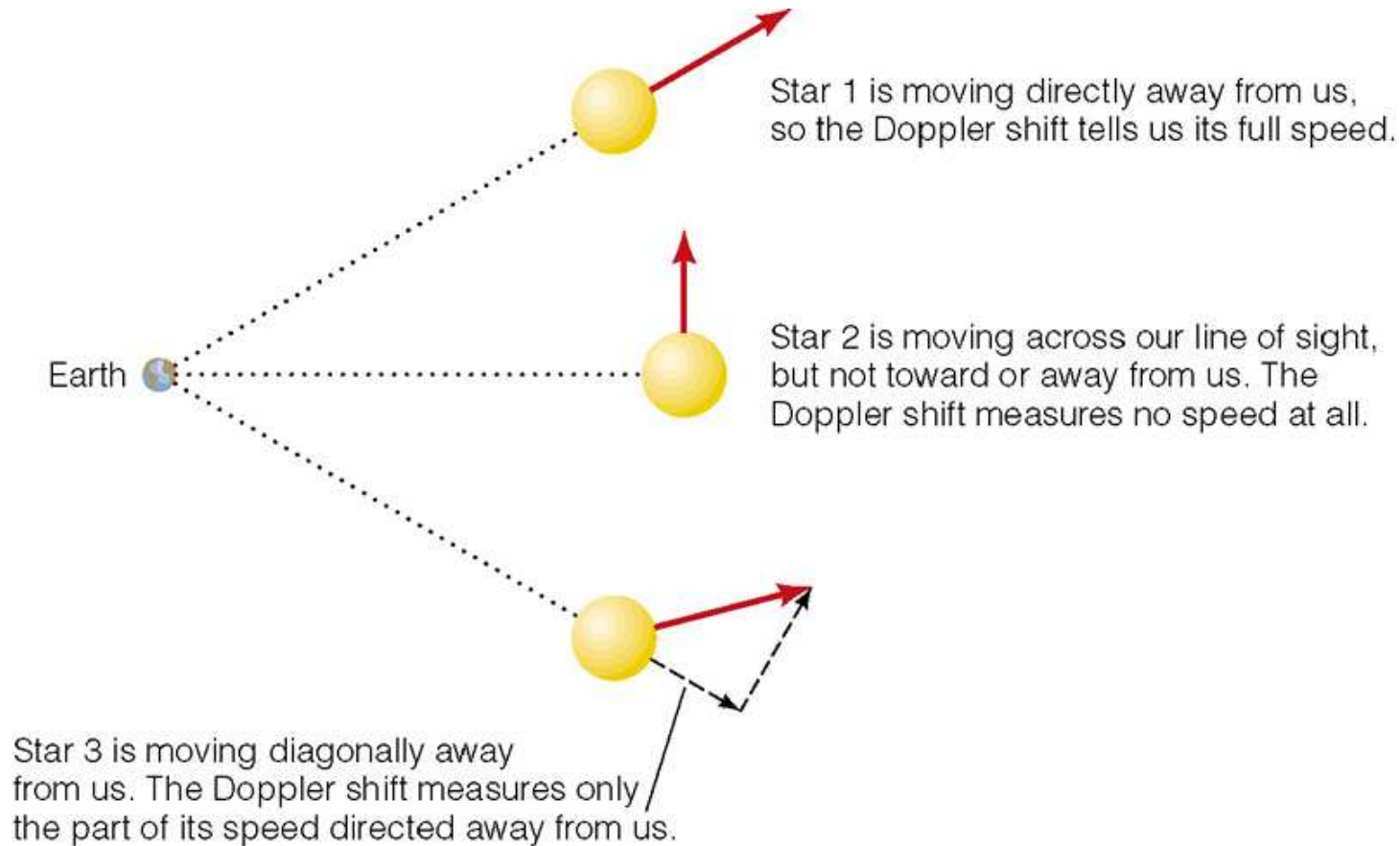
Object 3  
Lines blueshifted: Object is  
moving toward us.



Object 4  
Greater blueshift: Object is moving  
toward us faster than Object 3.

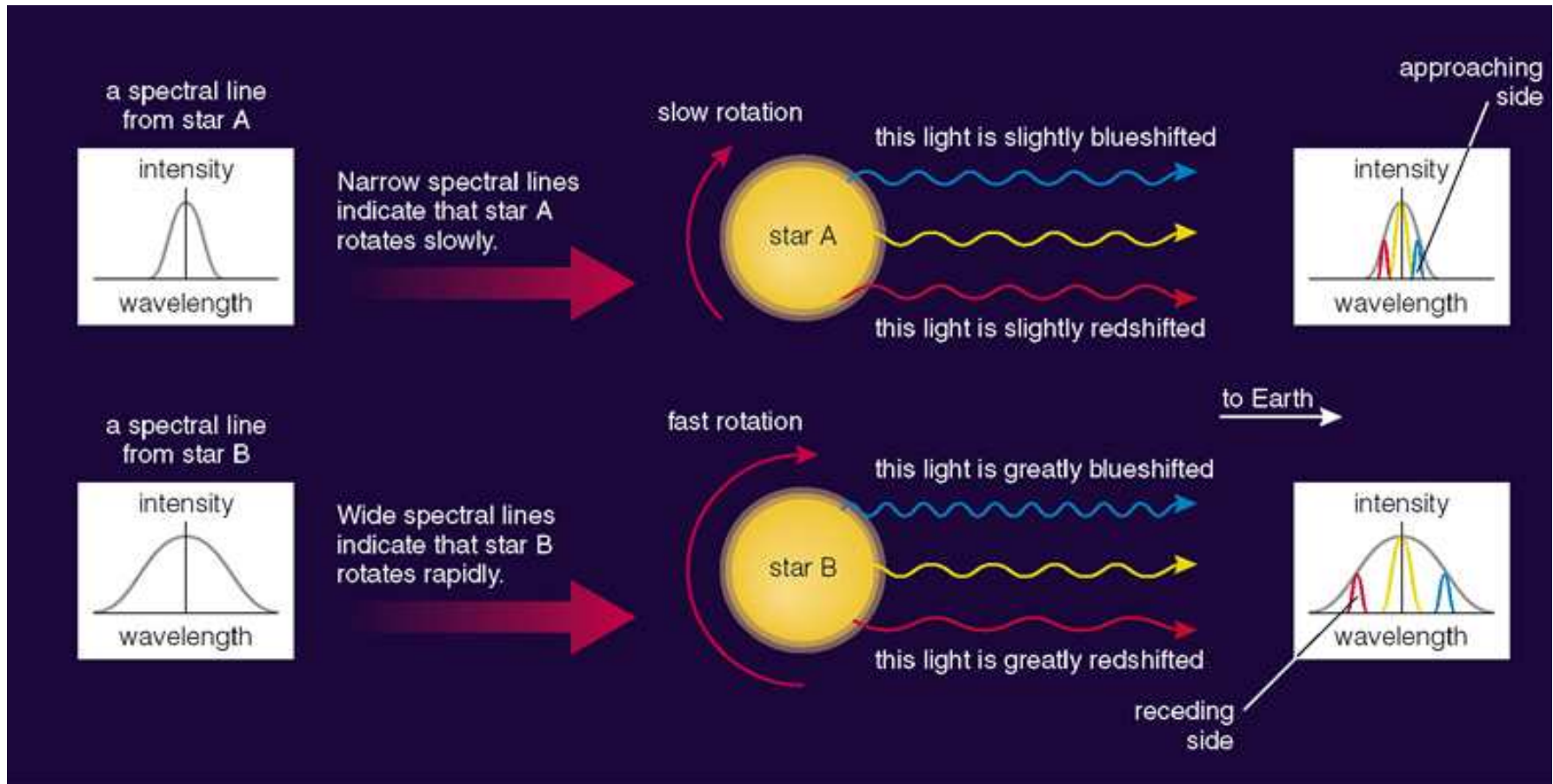


# Doppler Shift



Only the component of the velocity that is along the line of sight counts!

# Line Broadening due to Rotational Motion



Broadening of the linewidth due to redshifted and blueshifted velocities (along the line of sight) of rotating gas