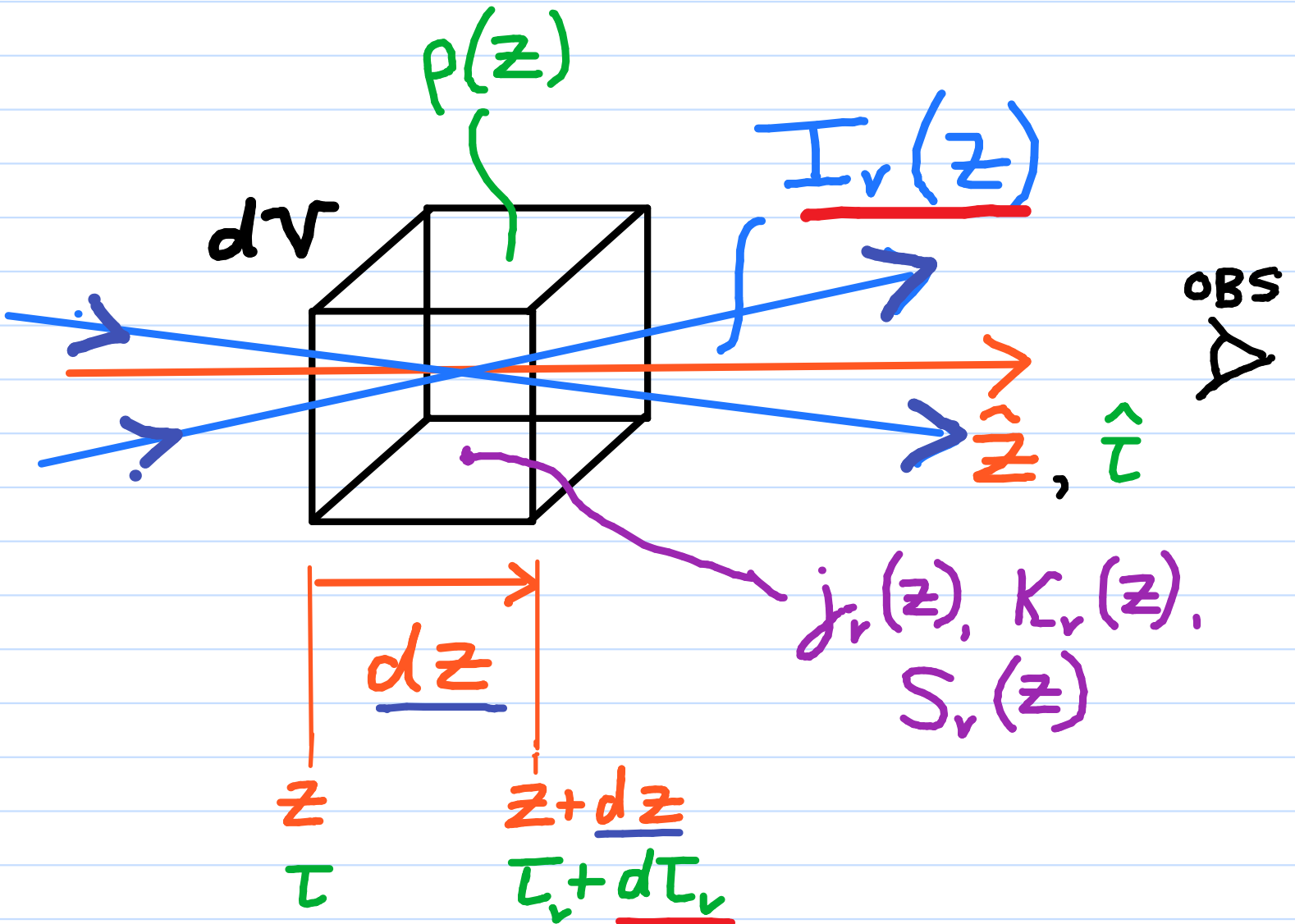


MONOCHROMATIC RADIATIVE TRANSFER:



ALONG BEAM:

$$\underline{dI_v(z)} = I_v(z+dz) - I_v(z)$$

$$dI_\nu(z) = I_\nu(z+dz) - I_\nu(z)$$

∴ CONSERVATION OF E_ν :

$$dI_\nu(z) = \underline{j_\nu(z)} dz - \underline{\alpha_\nu(z)} \underline{I_\nu(z)} dz$$

∴ RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQ. :

$$\frac{dI_\nu(z)}{dz} = j_\nu(z) - \alpha_\nu(z) I_\nu(z)$$

γ -SOURCE

γ -SINK

$$\frac{dI_v(z)}{\alpha_v(z) dz} = \frac{j_v(z)}{\alpha_v(z)} - I_v(z)$$

∴ RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQ.:

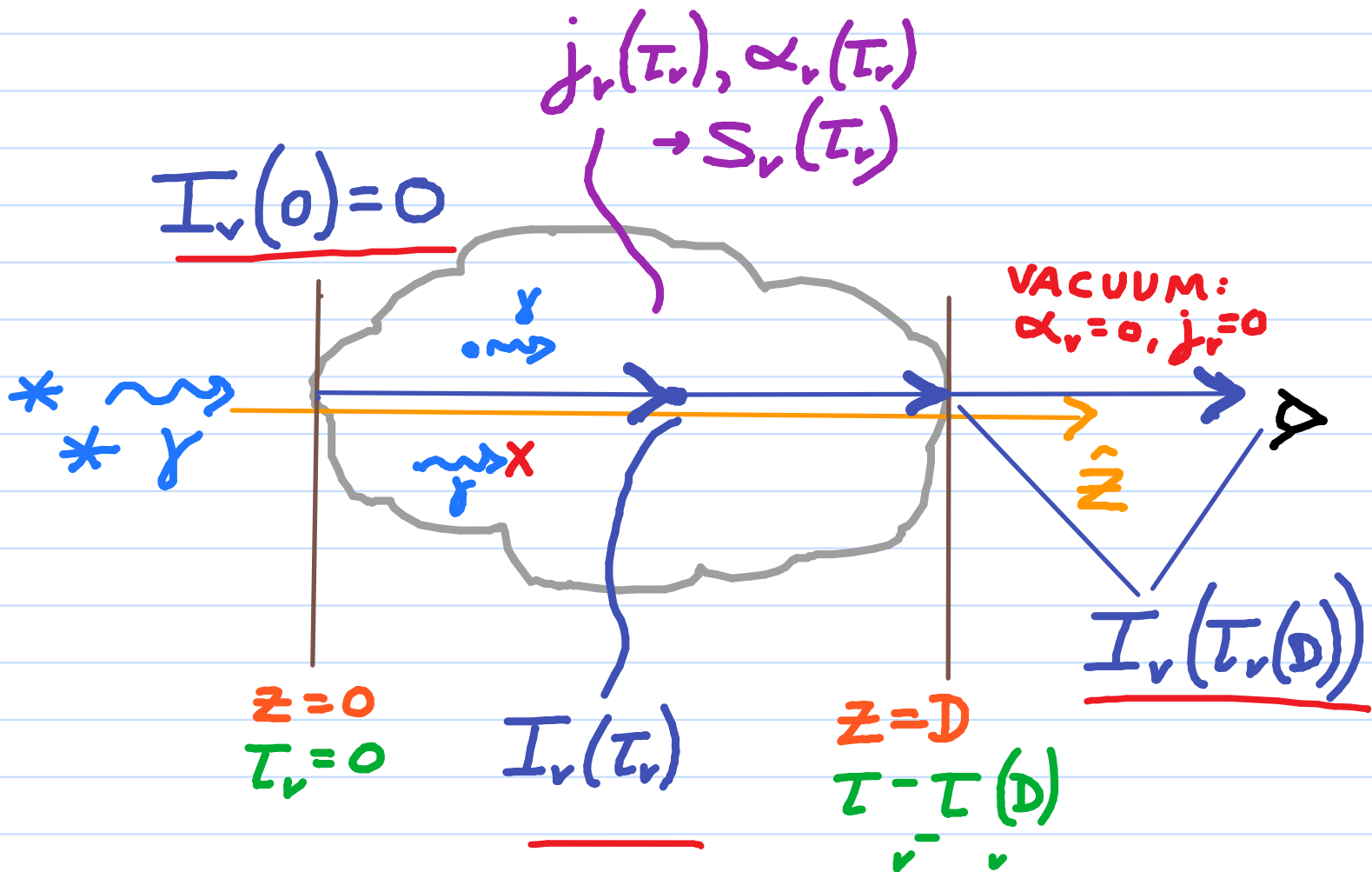
$$\frac{dI_v(I_v)}{dI_v} = \underline{S_v(I_v)} - I_v(I_v)$$

γ -SOURCE

γ -SINK

1ST ORDER NON-LINEAR O. D. E.

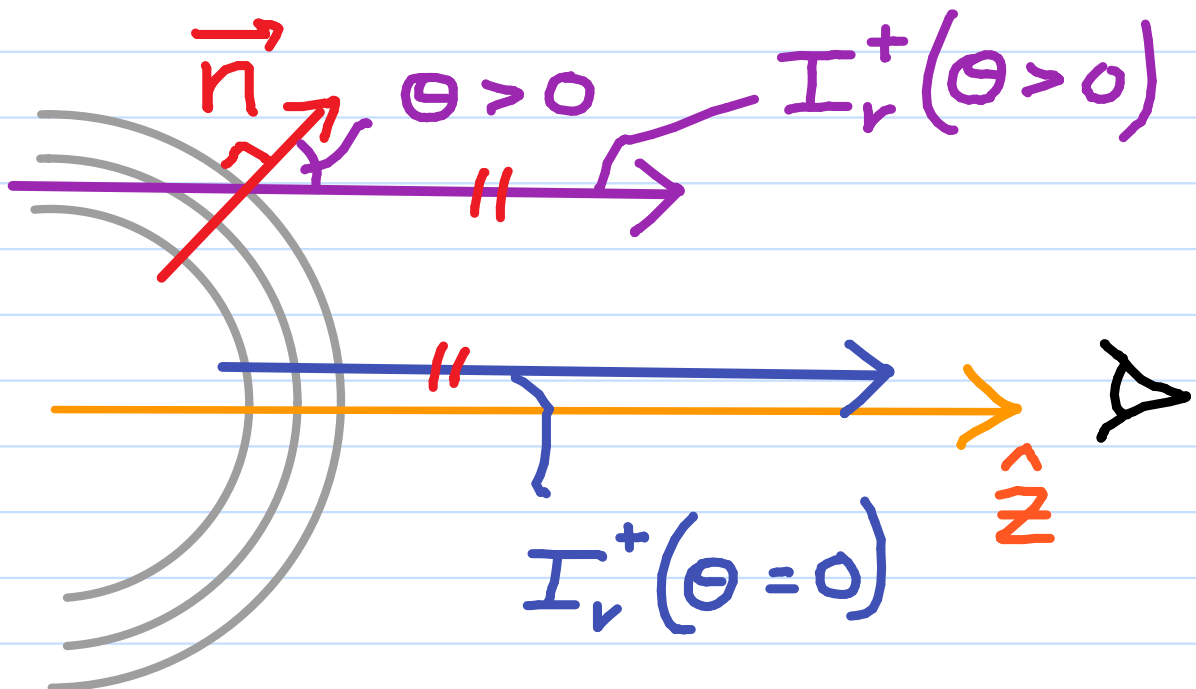
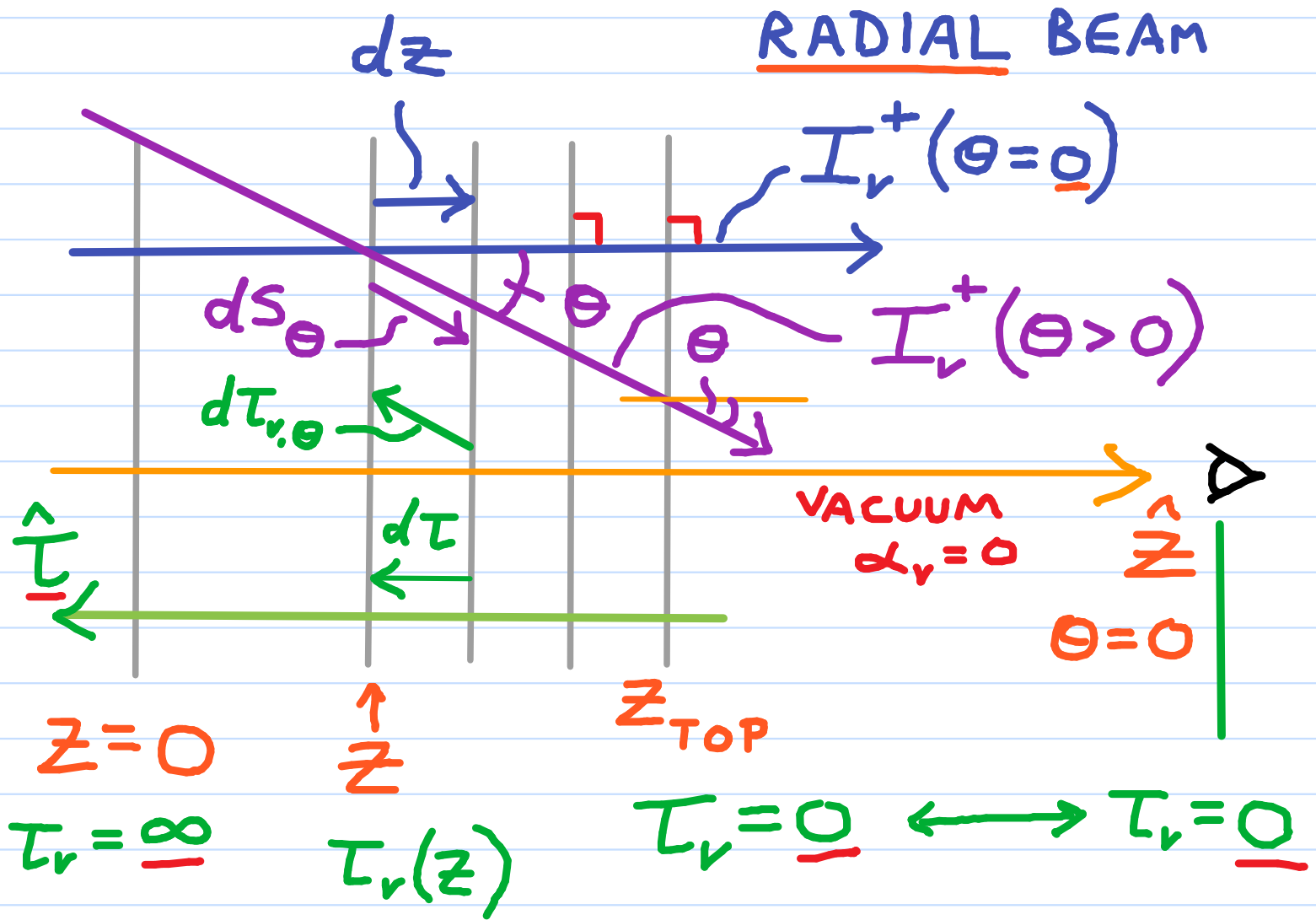
FORMAL SOLUTION OF RAD. TRANS. Eq.:



$$\underline{I_v(\underline{\tau}_v)} = I_v(0) e^{-\underline{\tau}_v} + \int_{t_v=0}^{\underline{\tau}_v} S_v(t_v) e^{-(\underline{\tau}_v - t_v)} dt_v$$

- FORMAL SOLUTION

RAD. TRANS. Σ_f . IN 1D MODEL:



RADIAL BEAM, $\theta = 0$, $\mu = 1$:

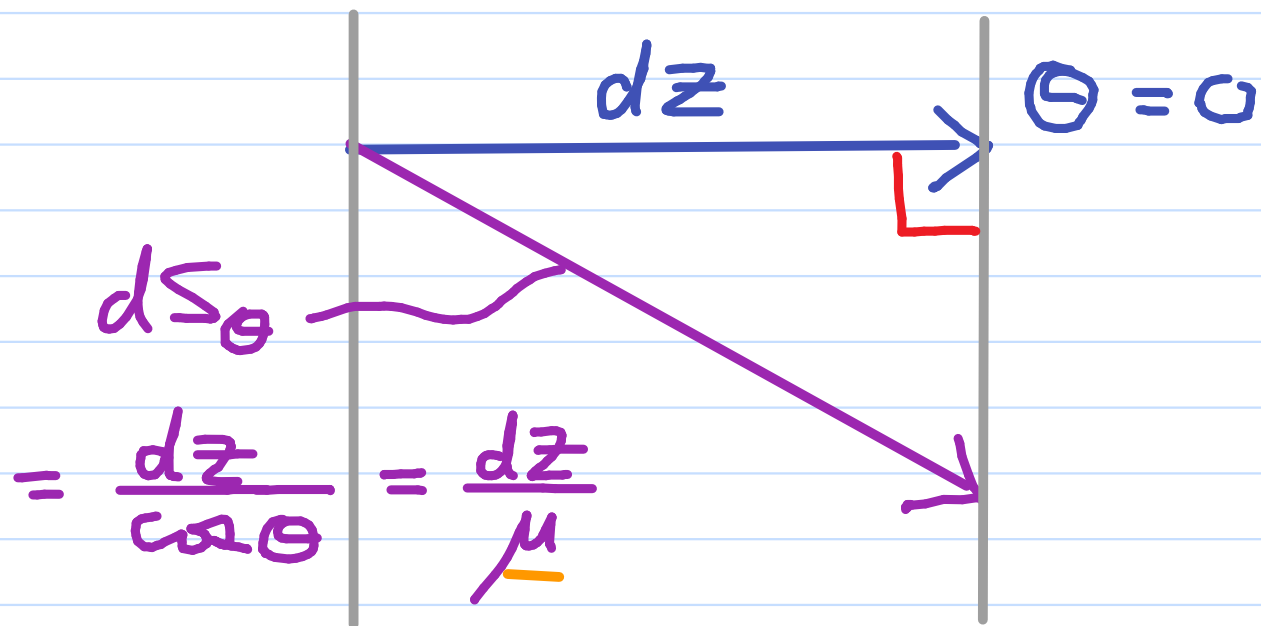
$$d\tau_r(z) = \alpha_r(z)(-dz) = -\alpha_r(z)dz > 0$$

$$\tau_r(z) = -\int_{z_{\text{TOP}}}^z \alpha_r(z) dz = \int_z^{z_{\text{TOP}}} \alpha_r(z) dz$$

- RADIAL τ_r -SCALE

- STANDARD DEPTH VARIABLE

BEAM IN ANY DIRECTION, θ (μ):



$$\frac{dI_v(S_{\theta})}{dS_{\theta}} = j_v(S_{\theta}) - \alpha_v(S_{\theta}) I_v(S_{\theta})$$

$$\therefore \frac{dI_v(S_{\theta})}{-\alpha_v(S_{\theta}) dS_{\theta}} = \frac{-j_v(S_{\theta})}{\alpha_v(S_{\theta})} + I_v(S_{\theta})$$

$$\therefore \frac{dI_v(T_{r,\theta})}{dT_{r,\theta}} = I_v(T_{r,\theta}) - S_v(T_{r,\theta})$$

BEAM τ_v -SCALE, $\tau_{v,0} = \frac{\tau_v}{\mu}$

\therefore RAD. TRANS. Eq. IN 1D
ATMOSPHERE FOR ANY BEAM
ON RADIAL τ_v -SCALE:

$$\mu \frac{dI_v(\tau_v, \mu)}{d\tau_v} = I_v(\tau_v, \mu) - S_v(\tau_v)$$

ANGLE-AVERAGES OF RAD. TRANS. Eq.
IN 1D AXI-SYMMETRIC ATMOSPHERE
(ON RADIAL T_v -SCALE)

ANGLE-AVERAGE OF $\chi(\vec{l})$:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \chi \rangle &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{4\pi} \chi(\vec{l}) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu=-1}^1 \chi(\mu) d\mu\end{aligned}$$

RAD TRANS Eq. AT DEPTH T_v :

$$\frac{dI_v(\mu)}{dT_v} = I_v(\mu) - S_v$$

ANGLE - AVG:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \mu \frac{dI_v(\mu)}{d\tau_v} d\mu = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 I_v(\mu) d\mu - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 S_v d\mu$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{d\tau_v} \int_{-1}^1 \mu dI_v(\mu) d\mu = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 I_v(\mu) d\mu - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 S_v d\mu$$

-ASSUME S_v ISOTROPIC: $S_v(\mu) = S_v$

$$\therefore \frac{dH_v(\tau_v)}{d\tau_v} = J_v(\tau_v) - S_v(\tau_v)$$

RECALL:

$$dT_v = -\alpha_v dz, \quad S_v = j_v / \alpha_v, \quad H_v \equiv \frac{F_v}{4\pi} :$$

$$\frac{dF_v(z)}{dz} = 4\pi \{ j_v(z) - \alpha_v(z) J_v(z) \}$$

BOLOMETRIC:

$$\frac{dF(z)}{dz} = 4\pi \int_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \{ j_\nu(z) - \alpha_\nu(z) J_\nu(z) \} dz$$

= 0 IN FLUX-CONSTANT
THERMAL Eq.

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{dT_v} \int_{-1}^1 \mu^2 dI_v(\mu) d\mu = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \mu I_v(\mu) d\mu - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \mu S_v d\mu$$

IF S_v ISOTROPIC: $\int_{-1}^1 \mu S_v(\mu) d\mu = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{dK_v(T_v)}{dT_v} = H_v(T_v)$$

RECALL: $K_v = \frac{cP_v}{4\pi}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore c \frac{dP_v(T_v)}{dT_v} &= F_v(T_v) \\ &= F_v^+(T_v) - F_v^-(T_v) > \underline{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2 K_v(T_v)}{dT_v^2} = \frac{dH_v(T_v)}{dT_v} = J_v(T_v) - S_v(T_v)$$

- 2nd ORDER TRANSPORT EQ.