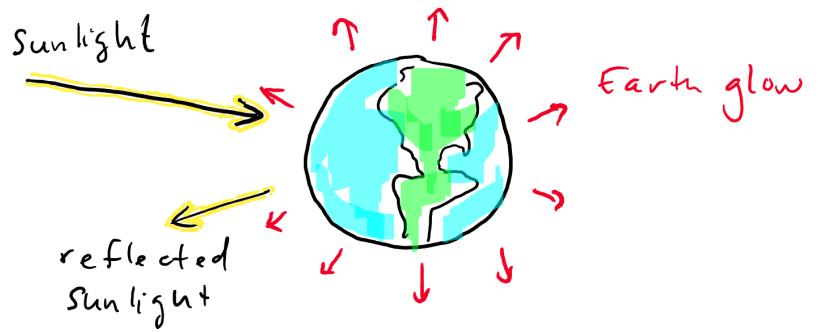


The **Stefan-Boltzmann law** states that the intensity of light from a blackbody object will be

$$I = \sigma T^4 \quad (1)$$

where  $\sigma$  is the Stefan-Boltzmann constant, which has dimensions of intensity per  $T^4$ , and has a value of  $\sim 5.7 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}\cdot\text{m}^2\text{K}^4}$ .



## 1 Climate modeling

For the Earth, we know the spectral distribution of incoming light and outgoing light, so we can construct an energy flow diagram.

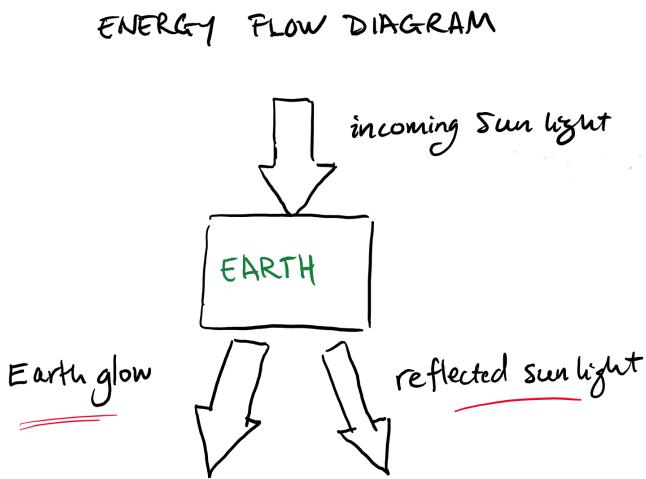


Figure 1: For  $T_{\text{Earth}}$  to be stable, the rate of energy out must be equal to the rate of energy in.

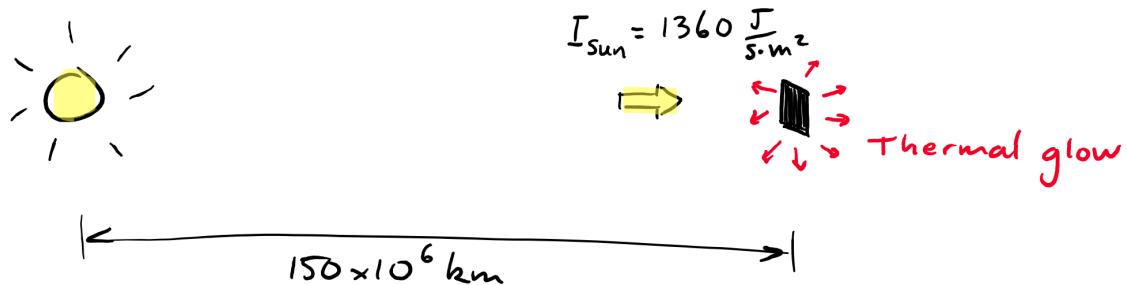
To a first order approximation, this is *all* the energy entering or leaving the Earth.

**Other ways the Earth gains energy?** | **Other ways the Earth loses energy?**

starlight	radio waves emitted
tidal forces $\rightarrow$ friction	
decay of radioactive elements in earth	
internal equilibration with core	

## 2 The temperature of objects in space

### 2.1 Example 1: A black metal panel



A thin sheet of black metal has dimension  $1 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 0.001 \text{ m}$ . It is facing normal to the Sun, absorbing energy at a rate of  $1360 \text{ J/s}$  from the Sun.

The sheet of metal has reached a stable temperature. What is that temperature?

**Solution** First draw an energy flow diagram.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Downward arrow from Sun: } (1360 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2}) \times (1 \text{ m}^2) \\
 \text{ (spectrum centered on about 500nm)} \\
 \text{Downward arrow from panel: } (\sigma T^4) \text{ (surface area that can radiate blackbody light)}
 \end{array}$$

We have a stable temperature, therefore

$$\left[ 1360 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2} \right] [1 \text{ m}^2] = \sigma T^4 [2 \text{ m}^2] \quad (2)$$

$$T^4 = \frac{[1360 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}}]}{\left[ 5.7 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2 \text{K}^4} \right] [2 \text{ m}^2]} \quad (3)$$

$$\approx \frac{1360}{11 \times 10^{-8}} \text{ K}^4 \quad (4)$$

$$\approx 120 \times 10^8 \text{ K}^4 \quad (5)$$

$$T \approx 3.3 \times 10^2 \text{ K} = 330 \text{ K} \quad (6)$$

So it's not safe to be in a black box in space without air conditioning, or at least a shade umbrella. (Fun problem: how effective would a black shade umbrella be?)

But sadly, it's also not hot enough to cook poultry to a safe internal temperature. But perhaps cosmic radiation would be enough to sterilize food? Or maybe its simplest to cook your food before launching it into orbit...

Or maybe you can paint your capsule grey?