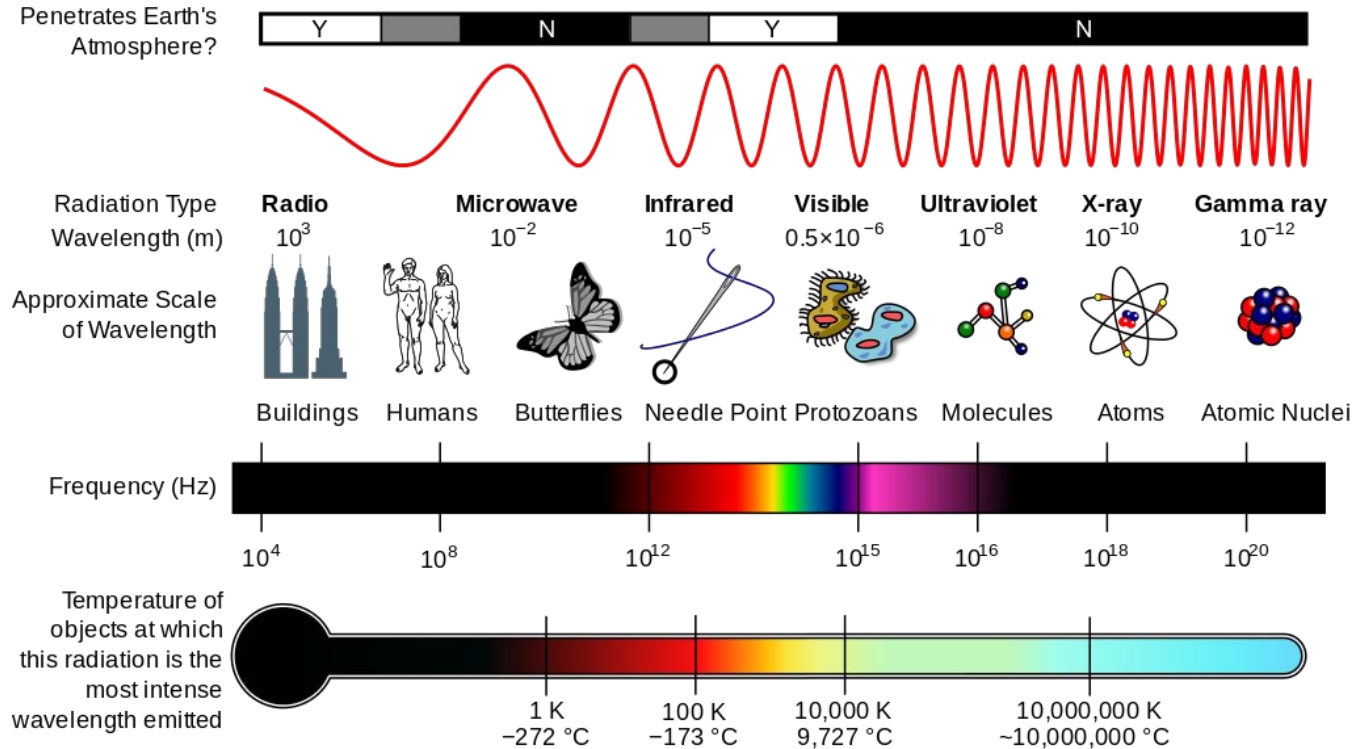


Fenômenos ópticos na atmosfera

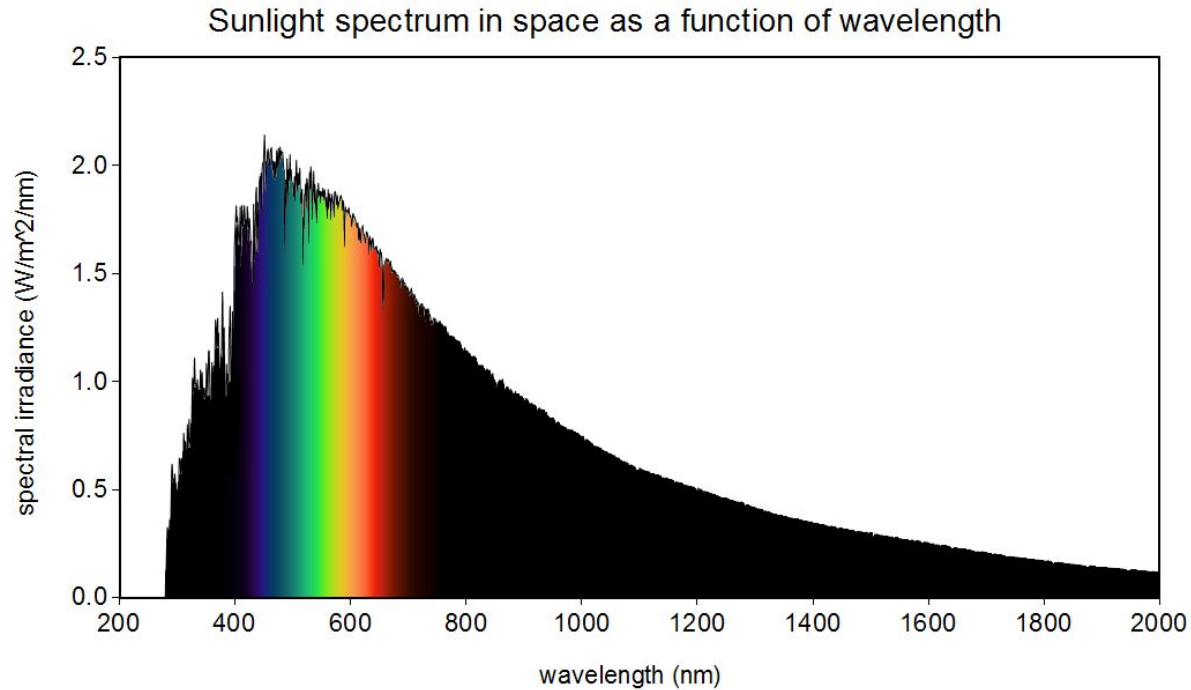
Grupo 9

André Vergili - 9796871
João Paulo Picchetti - 4447785

O espectro eletromagnético



O espectro do Sol



Absorção e espalhamento de luz

A interação de radiação com partículas da atmosfera é caracterizada por um parâmetro adimensional, que depende do comprimento de onda da radiação incidente e do raio da partícula:

$$x = \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda}$$

- Óptica geométrica ($x \gg 1$)
- Espalhamento Mie ($x \sim 1$)
- Espalhamento Rayleigh ($x \ll 1$)

Espalhamento Rayleigh

O espalhamento Rayleigh ocorre quando a partícula espalhadora é muito menor que o comprimento de onda da radiação incidente.

- Intensidade de luz espalhada:

$$I = I_0 \frac{1 + \cos^2 \theta}{2R^2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^4 \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{d}{2} \right)^6$$

- Seção de choque de espalhamento:

$$\sigma_s = \frac{2\pi^5}{3} \frac{d^6}{\lambda^4} \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 2} \right)^2$$

Espalhamento Mie

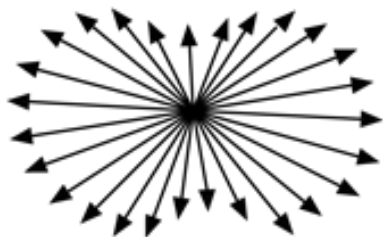
O espalhamento Mie ocorre quando o diâmetro da partícula espalhadora é da mesma ordem de grandeza do comprimento de onda da radiação incidente.

Pólen, aerossóis e gotas das nuvens são causadores do espalhamento Mie.

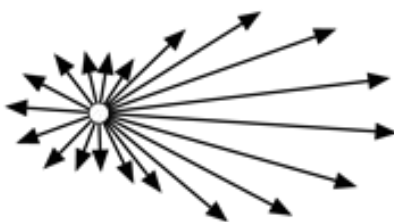
O espalhamento Mie não depende tão fortemente do comprimento de onda da radiação incidente.

Rayleigh X Mie

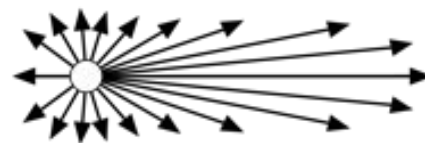
Rayleigh Scattering



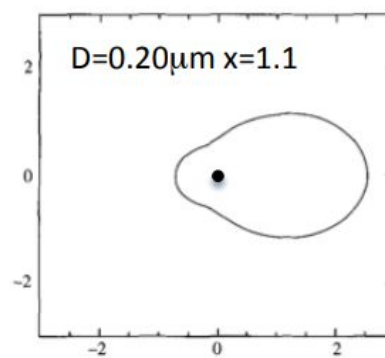
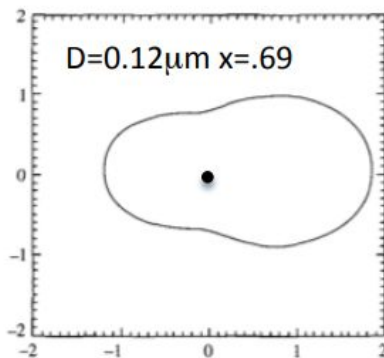
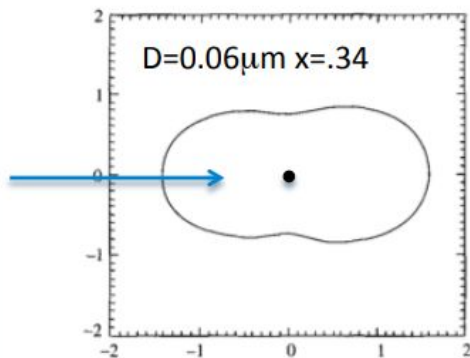
Mie Scattering

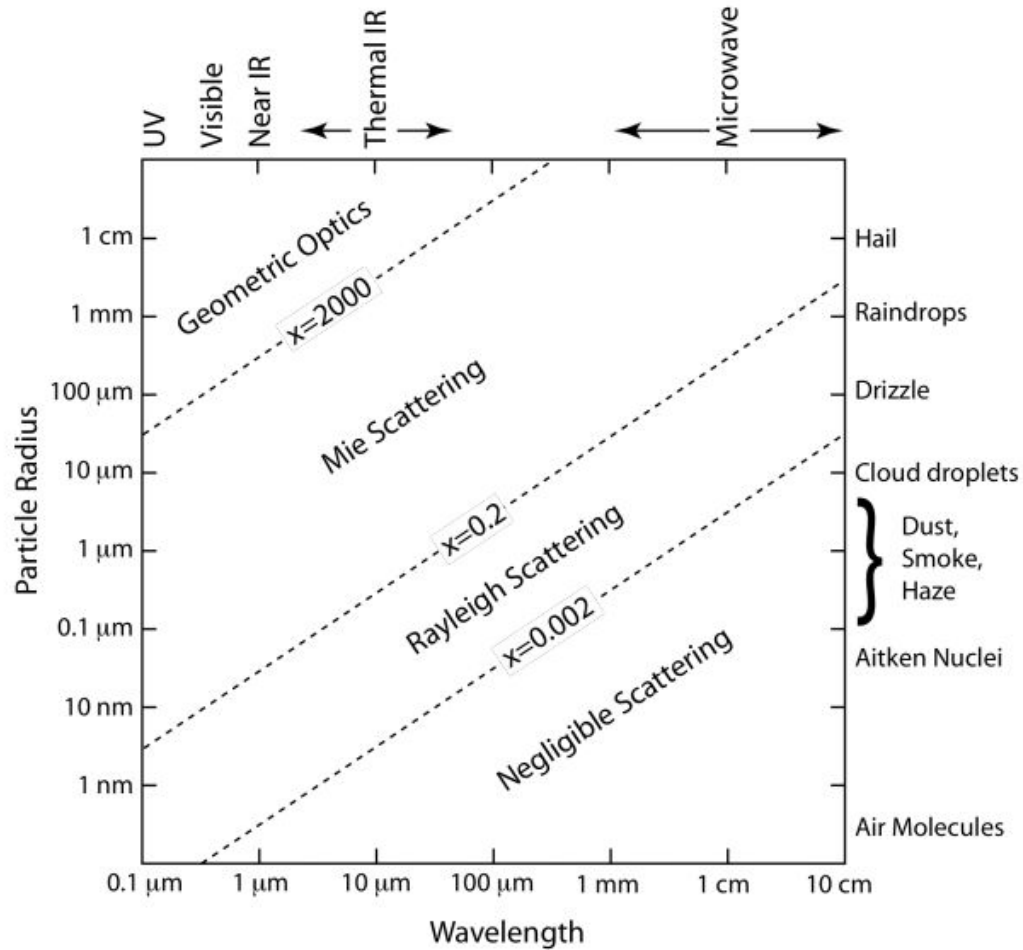


Mie Scattering,
larger particles

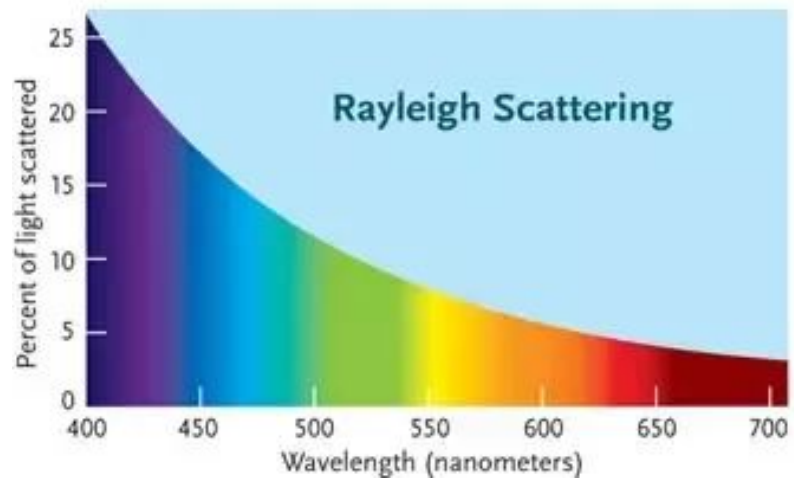
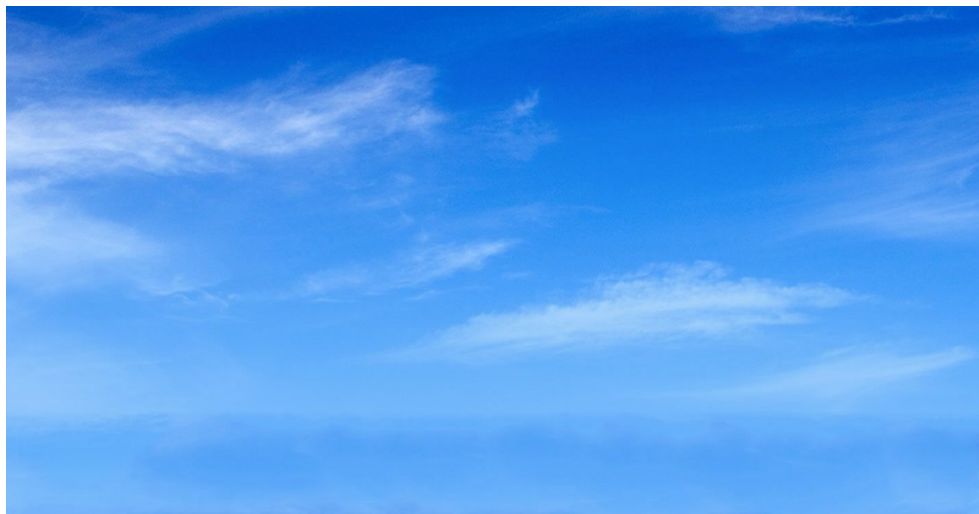


→ Direction of incident light



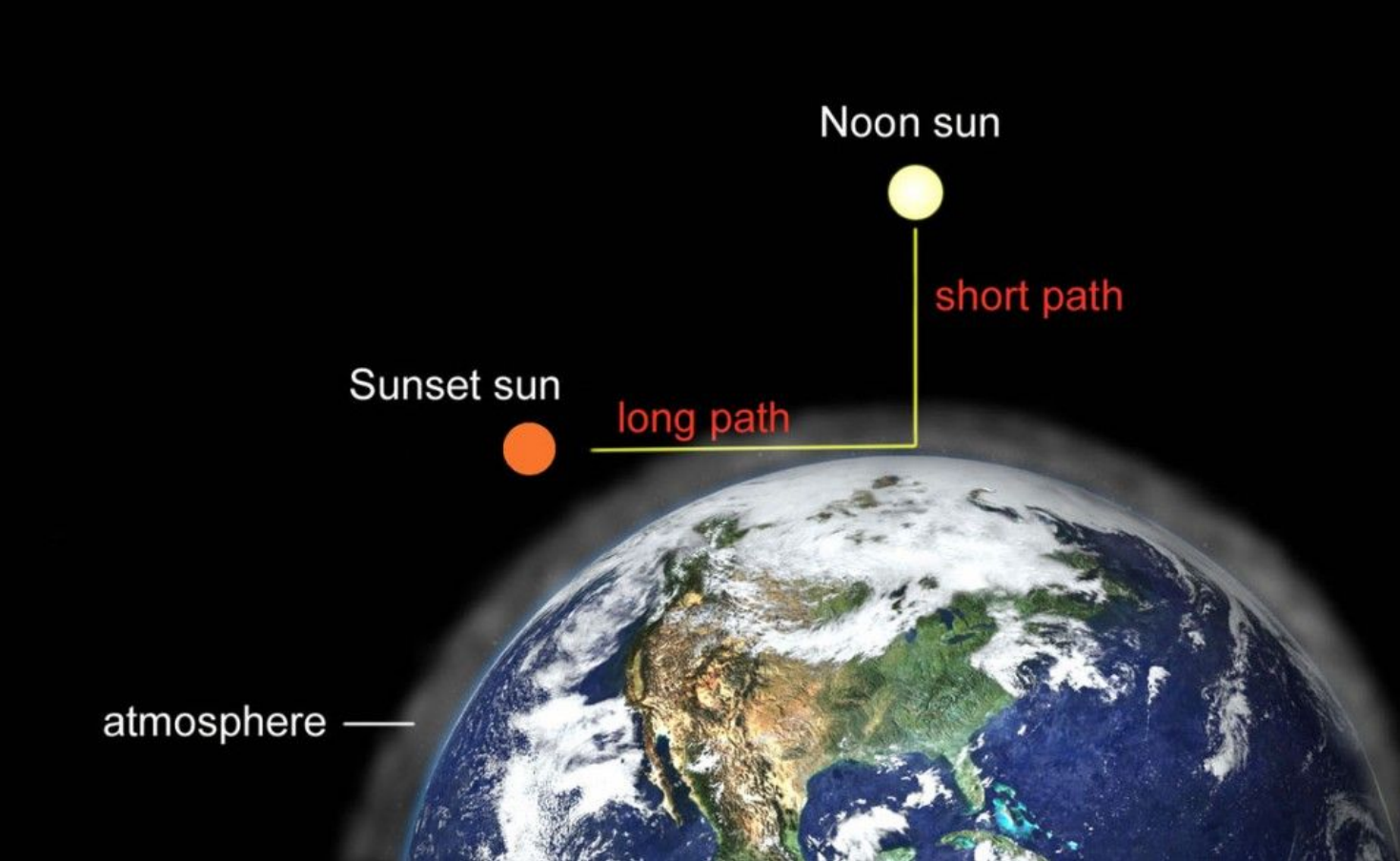


Céu azul



Pôr do Sol / Nascer do Sol





Noon sun

short path

Sunset sun

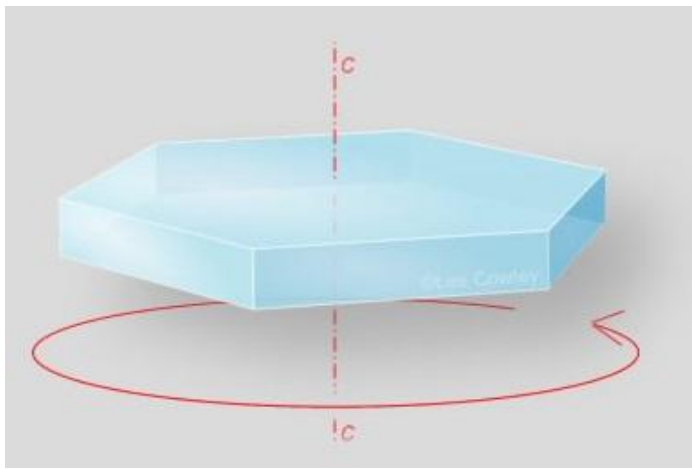
long path

atmosphere

Halos

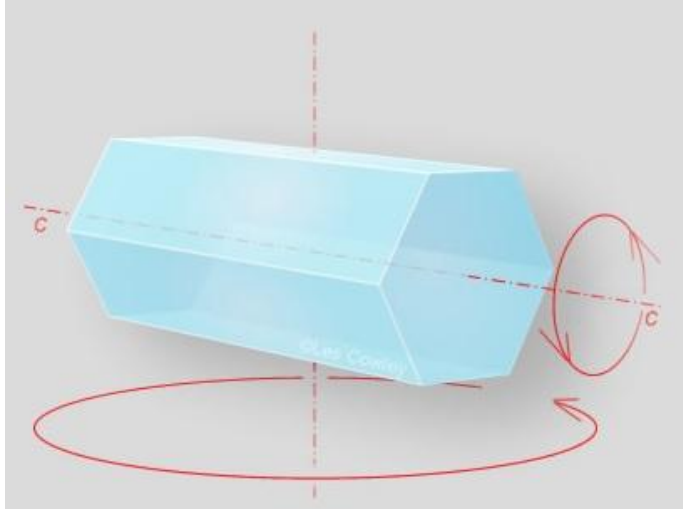
- Associados a presença de nuvens tipo cirrostratus na troposfera (5-10 km)
- Podem ocorrer tanto com o Sol quanto a Lua





Diferentes orientações dos cristais produzem fenômenos diferentes:

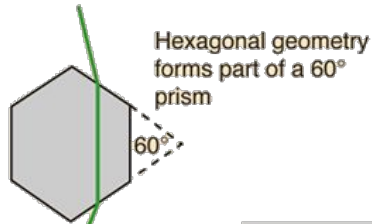
- os discos estão mais frequentemente orientados na horizontal, pois apresentam uma configuração mais estável
- os cilindros encontram-se mais aleatoriamente espalhados mas apenas os orientados horizontalmente produzem fenômenos mais visíveis



Tipos de halos

-Halo de 22°: discos orientados horizontalmente refratam a luz que incide sobre as faces laterais

Hexagonal ice crystals refract the sun's rays to give the familiar 22° halo.



The order of colors is reversed from that of diffraction, and more closely spaced.

660 nm	550 nm	410 nm
$n=1.306$	$n=1.311$	$n=1.317$
21.54°	21.92°	22.37°
red	green	blue



-Parélios: reflexão total dentro do disco aumenta a intensidade da luz até que ela escape do cristal



Tipos de halos

-Pilares: produzidos por reflexões nas faces horizontais dos discos ou refrações pelas faces laterais dos cilindros



-Arcos circunzenitais e circunhorizontais : produzidos por raios que entram a face horizontal e saem refratados pela face lateral dos discos



Arco-íris



Red



Orange



Yellow



Green



Cyan



Blue



Violet



Arco íris secundário

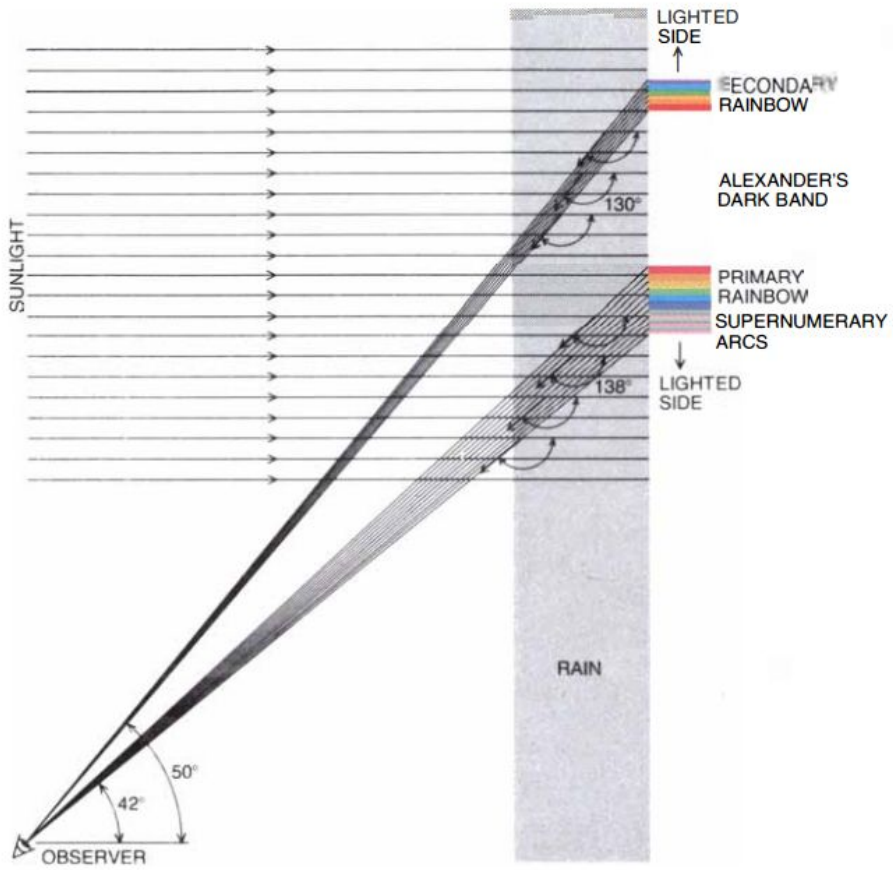
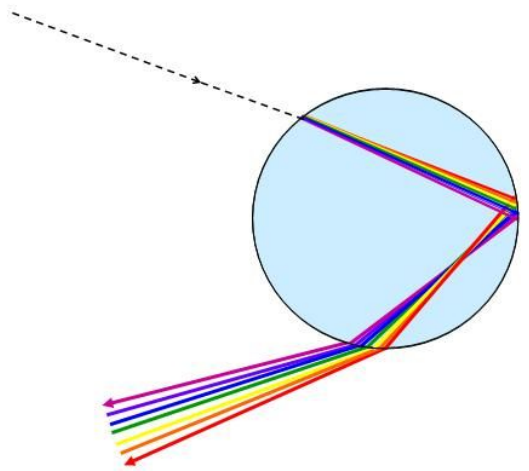
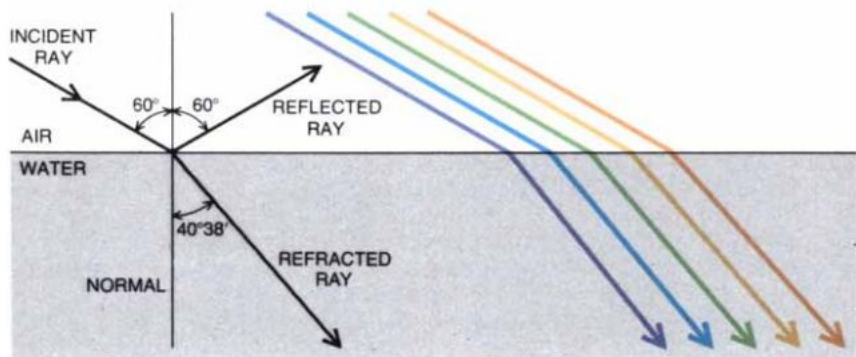


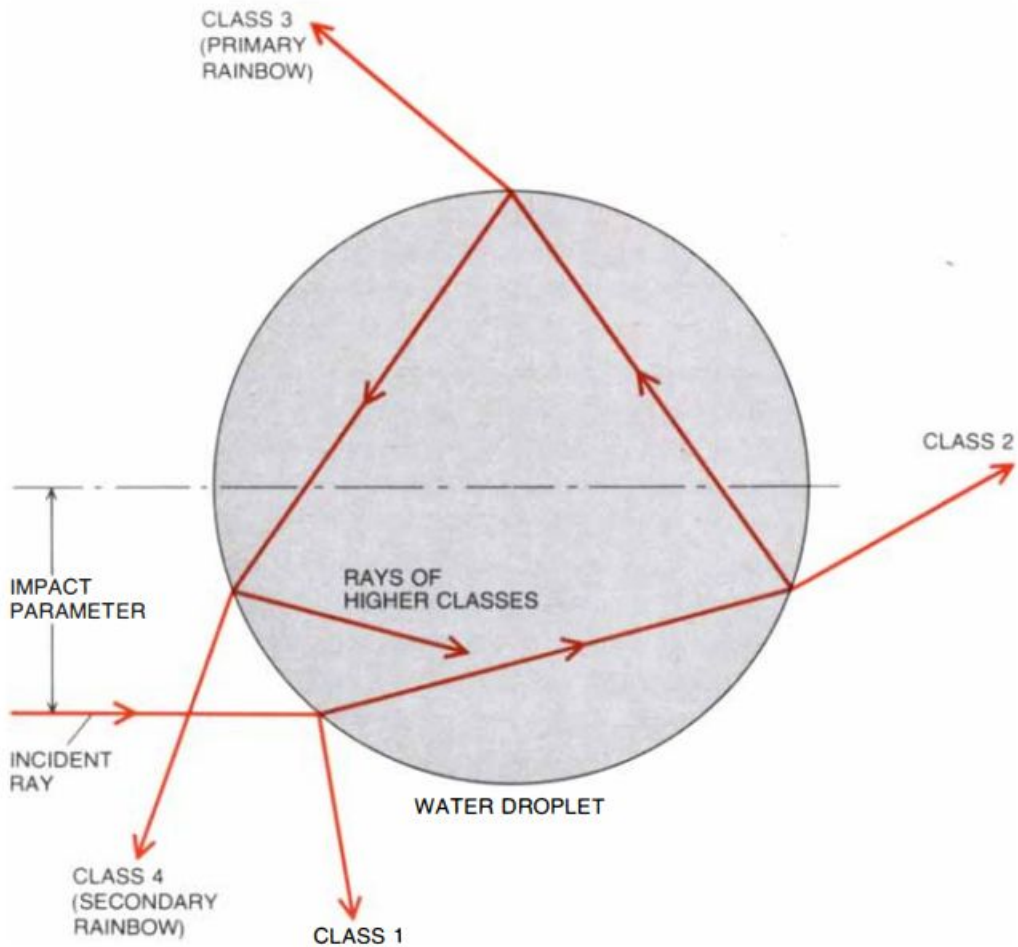
The Theory of the Rainbow

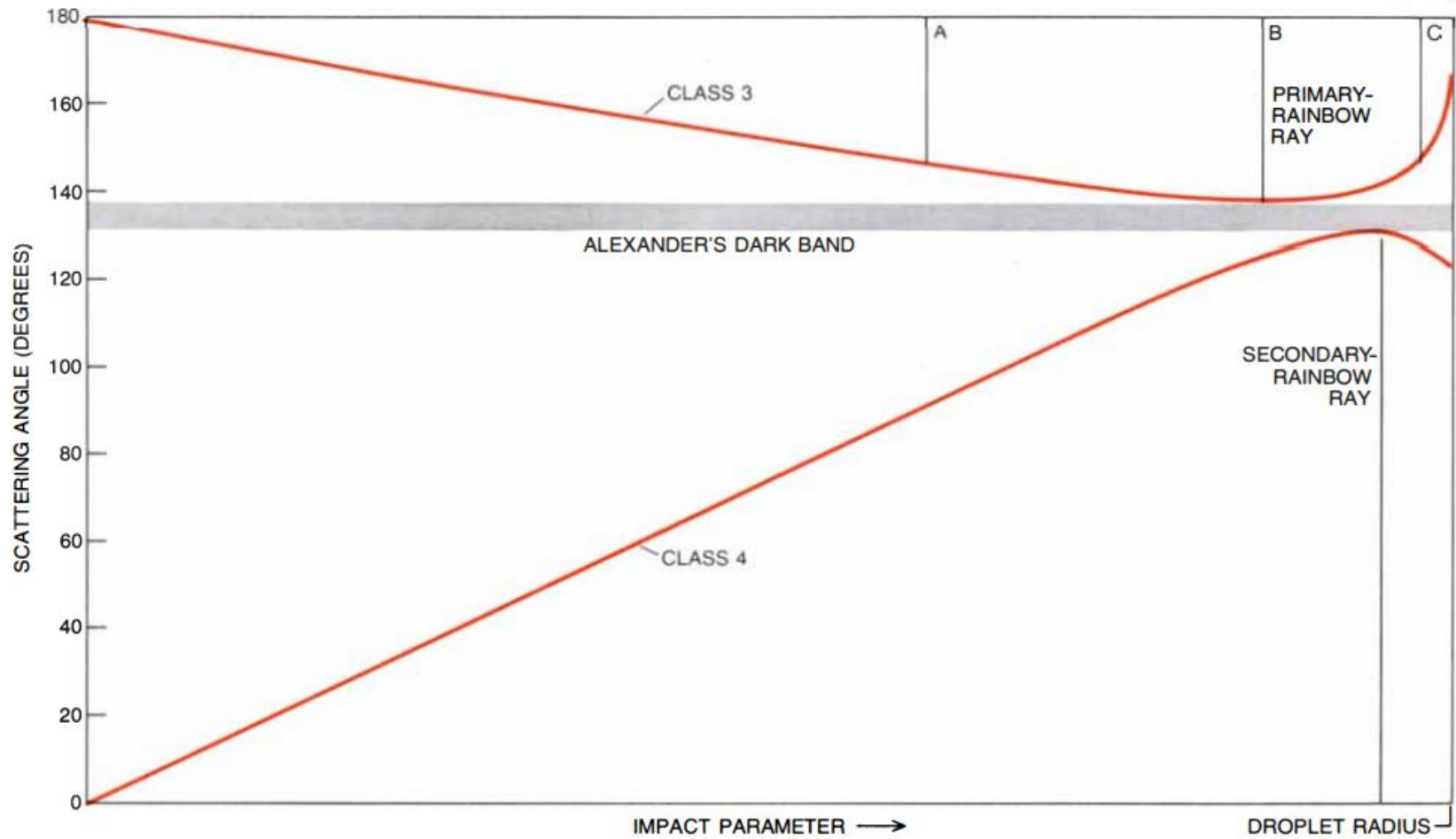
When sunlight is scattered by raindrops, why is it that colorful arcs appear in certain regions of the sky? Answering this subtle question has required all the resources of mathematical physics

by H. Moysés Nussenzveig

“Rainbows have long been a source of inspiration both for those who would prefer to treat them impressionistically or mathematically. The attraction to this phenomenon of Descartes, Newton, and Young, among others, has resulted in the formulation and testing of some of the most fundamental principles of mathematical physics.” K. Sassen [1].









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Physics Reports 356 (2002) 229–365

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The mathematical physics of rainbows and glories

John A. Adam

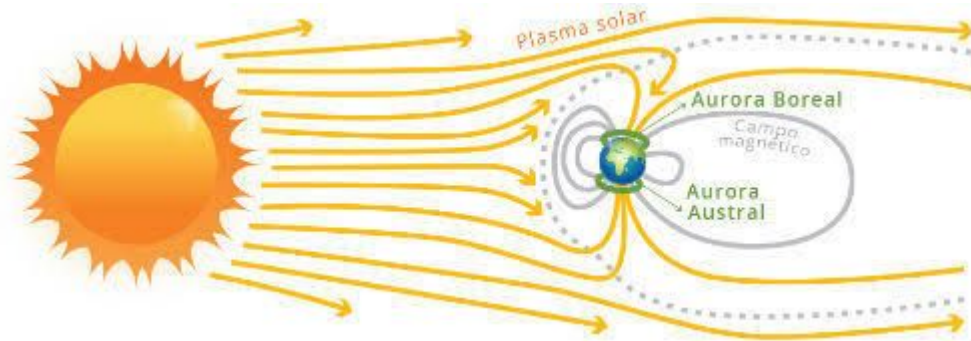
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529, USA

Received May 2001; editors: J. Eichler, T.F. Gallagher

Auroras

-São causadas pelo fluxo de partículas vindas do Sol

-Principalmente envolve elétrons de 1 a 15 KeV, prótons e partículas alpha



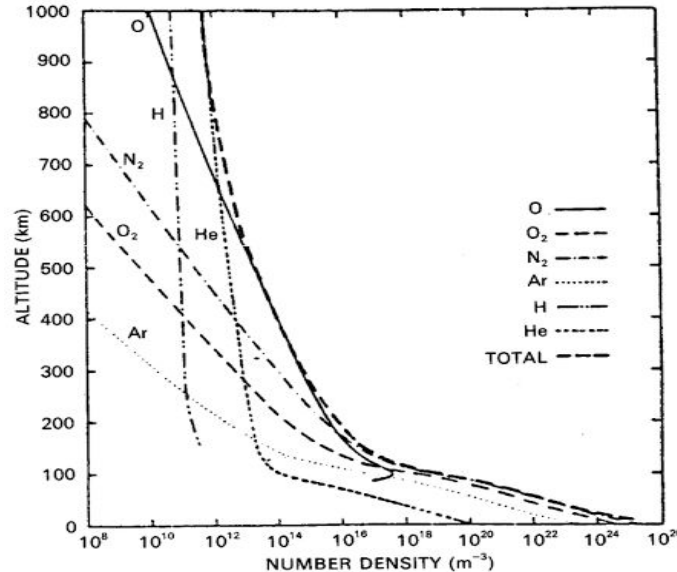
As cores da aurora



-Força dos eventos solares altera a altitude de ocorrência

-Altitude determina os átomos envolvidos e portanto, a cor do fenômeno

- Above 150 miles — red — oxygen
- Up to 150 miles — green — oxygen
- Above 60 miles — purple or violet — nitrogen
- Up to 60 miles — blue — nitrogen



In the mesosphere the major species are:

20% O₂

80% N₂

Tipos de auroras

Arcos: atividade solar menos intensa e vistos de latitudes mais baixas



Bandas: tipo mais comum, apresentam movimentos complicados



Tipos de aurora

Pilares: atividade solar mais intensa, maior extensão e luminosidade



Artificial: teste nuclear americano Starfish prime, 1962, 400 km de altitude



Referências

- The Theory of the Rainbow - H. Moysés Nussenzveig
- The mathematical physics of rainbows and glories - John A. Adam
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>
- <http://www.metoffice.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Optical%20Phenomena.pdf>
- https://www.atmos.illinois.edu/~nriemer/education/optics_learning_module.pdf
- Slides da aula 12 - Prof. Henrique M. J. Barbosa
<http://www.fap.if.usp.br/~hbarbosa/uploads/Teaching/IntroFisAtmos2019/aula12.pdf>
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- <https://www.thoughtco.com/causes-aurora-borealcolors-607595>