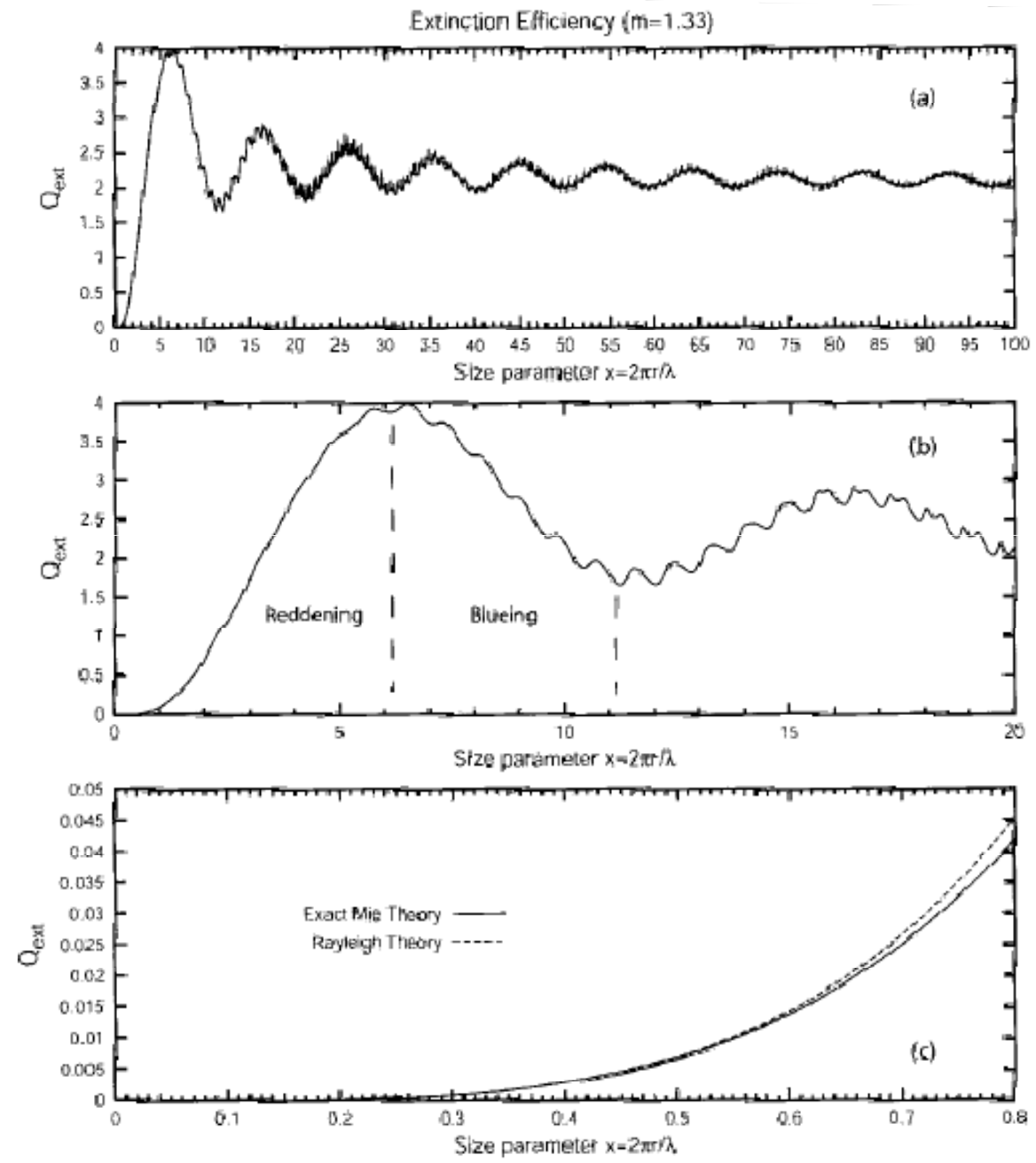


Eficiência de extinção (Q_{ext}) em função do parâmetro de tamanho ($x=2\pi r/\lambda$)



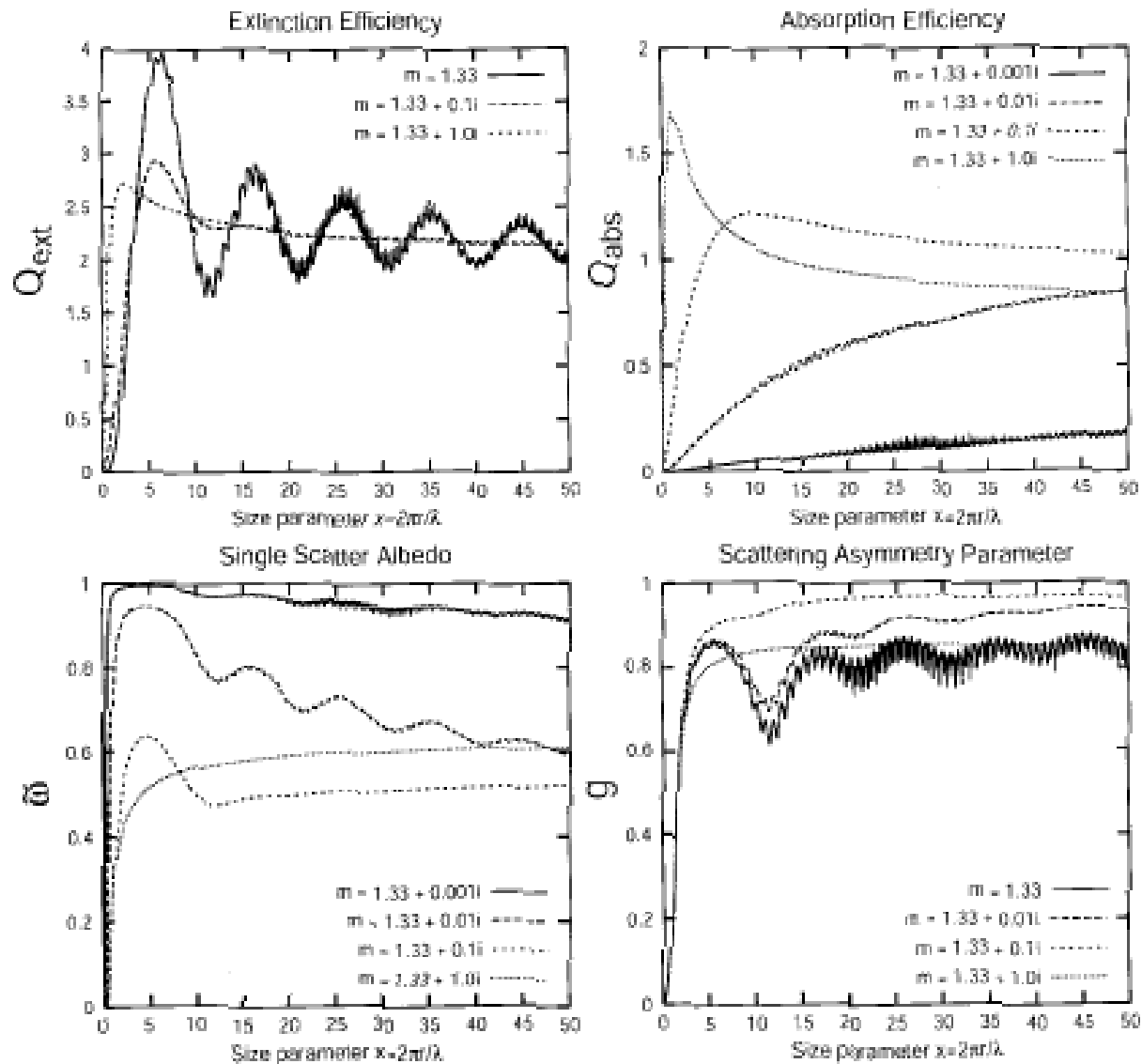


Fig. 12.6: Key optical properties of spheres as functions of x , for varying values of the imaginary part of m .

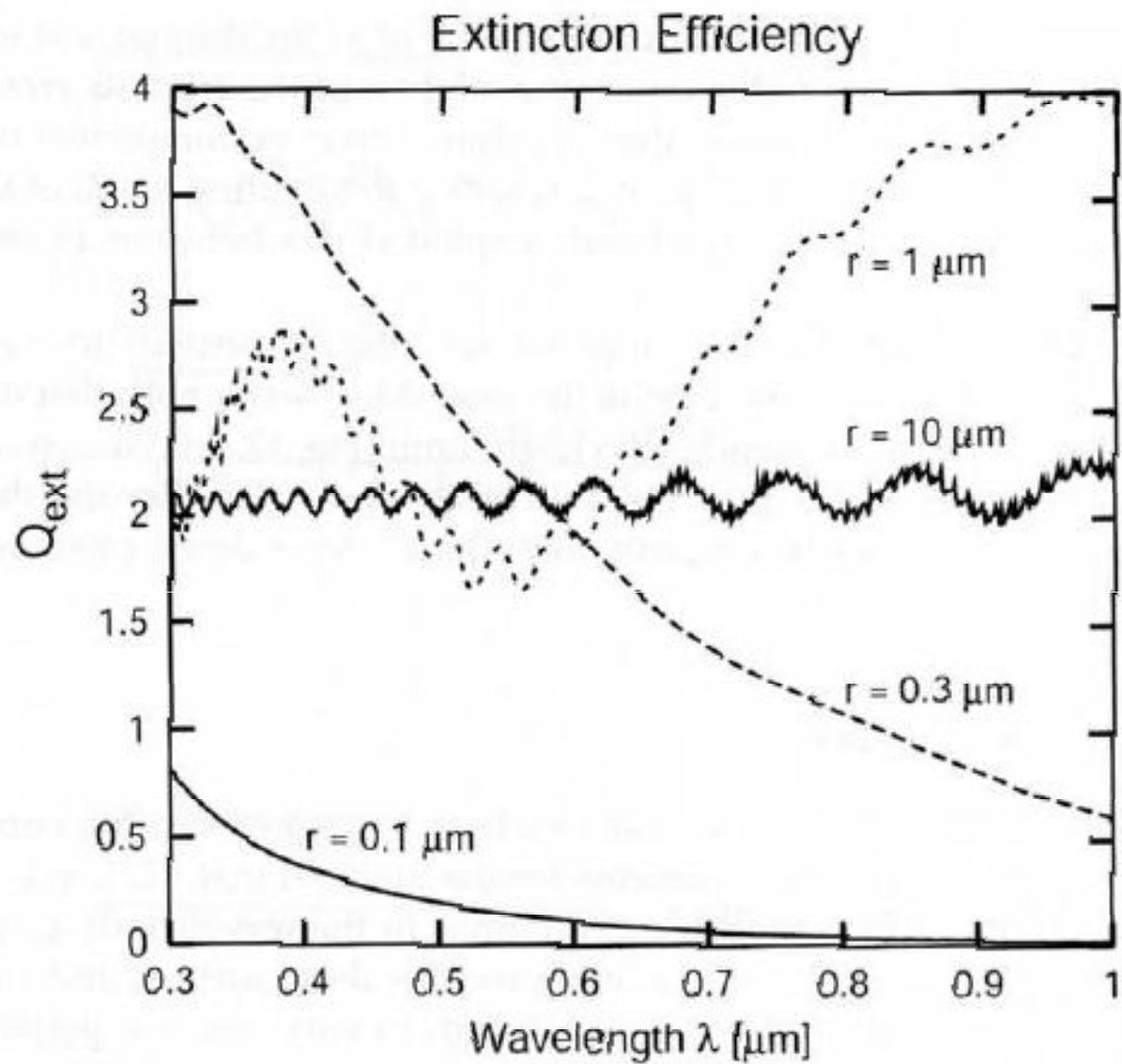
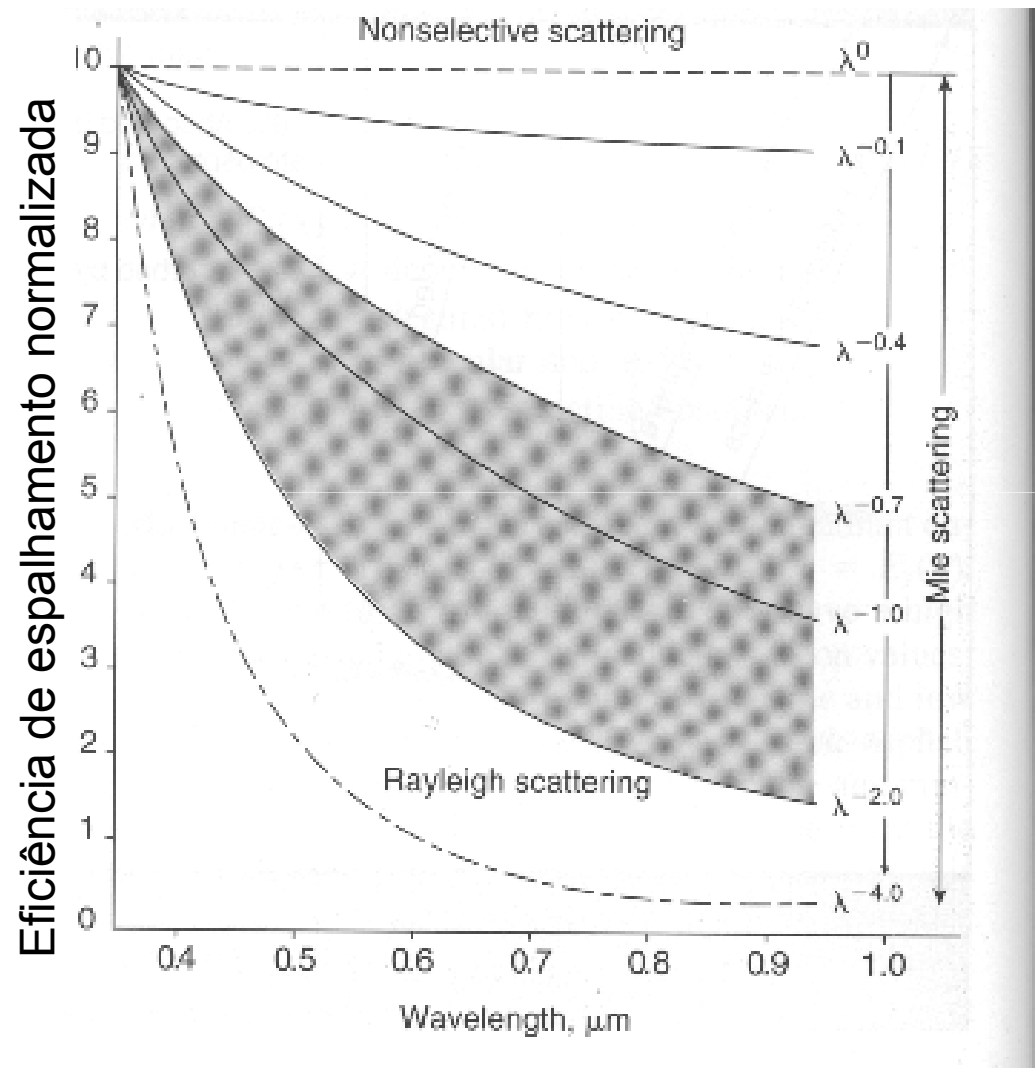
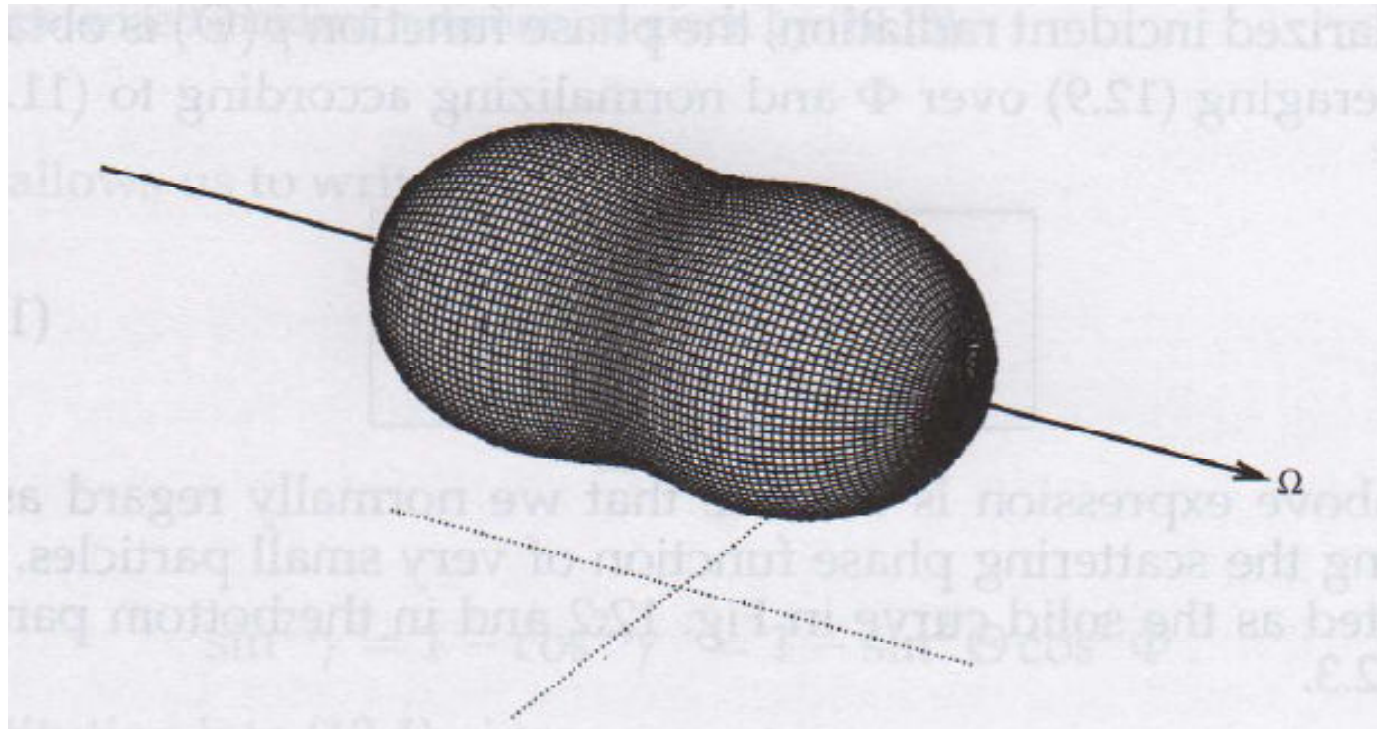


Fig. 12.5: The extinction efficiency as a function of wavelength for water droplets of the indicated sizes.

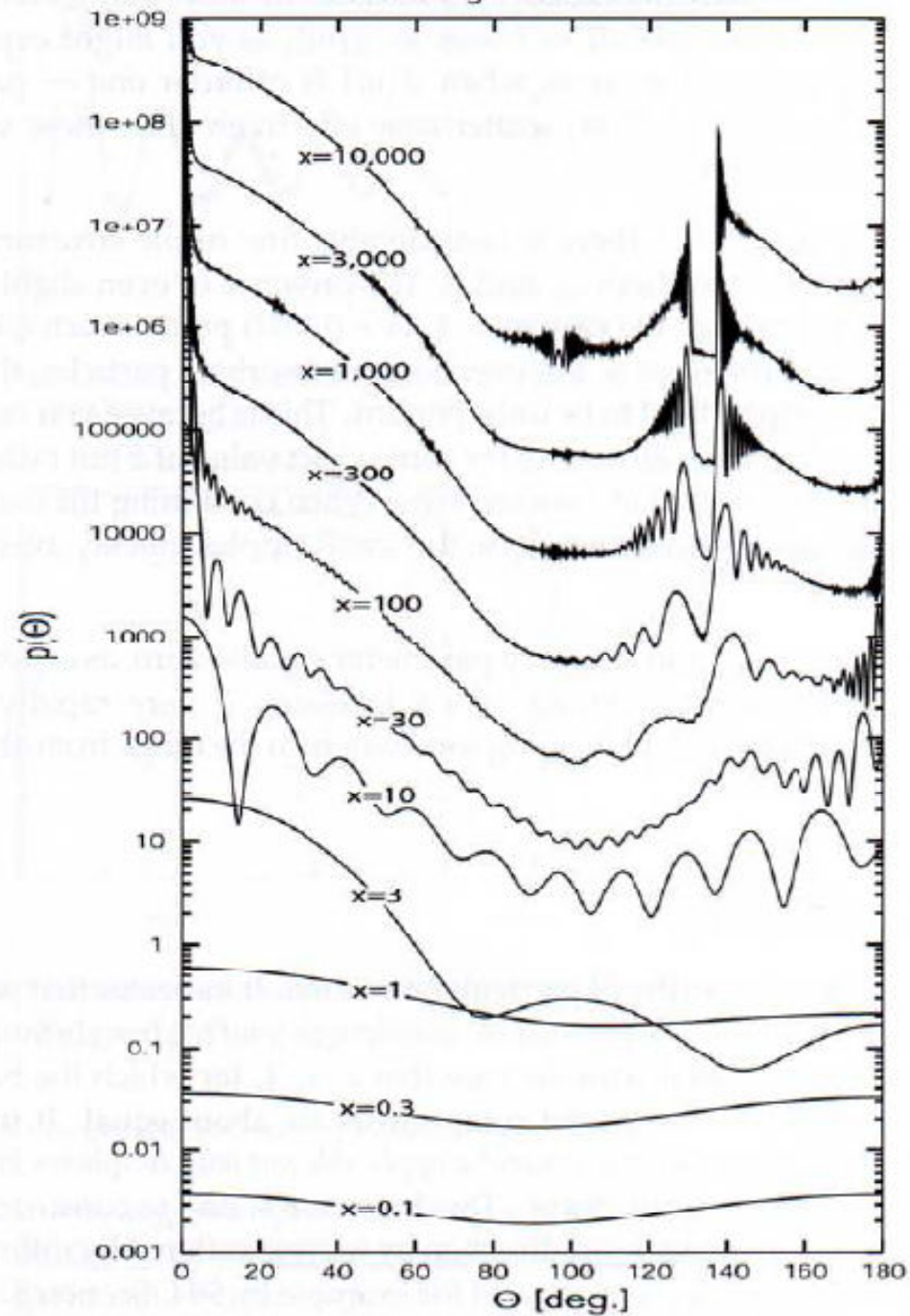
- Resumindo:
 - Quanto menor o tamanho da partícula com relação ao comprimento de onda da radiação incidente, maior a **dependência espectral**
 - Quanto maior o tamanho da partícula com relação ao comprimento de onda da radiação incidente, mais importante é o espalhamento frontal (**geometria do espalhamento**)



Função de fase para o espalhamento Rayleigh



Scattering Phase Function



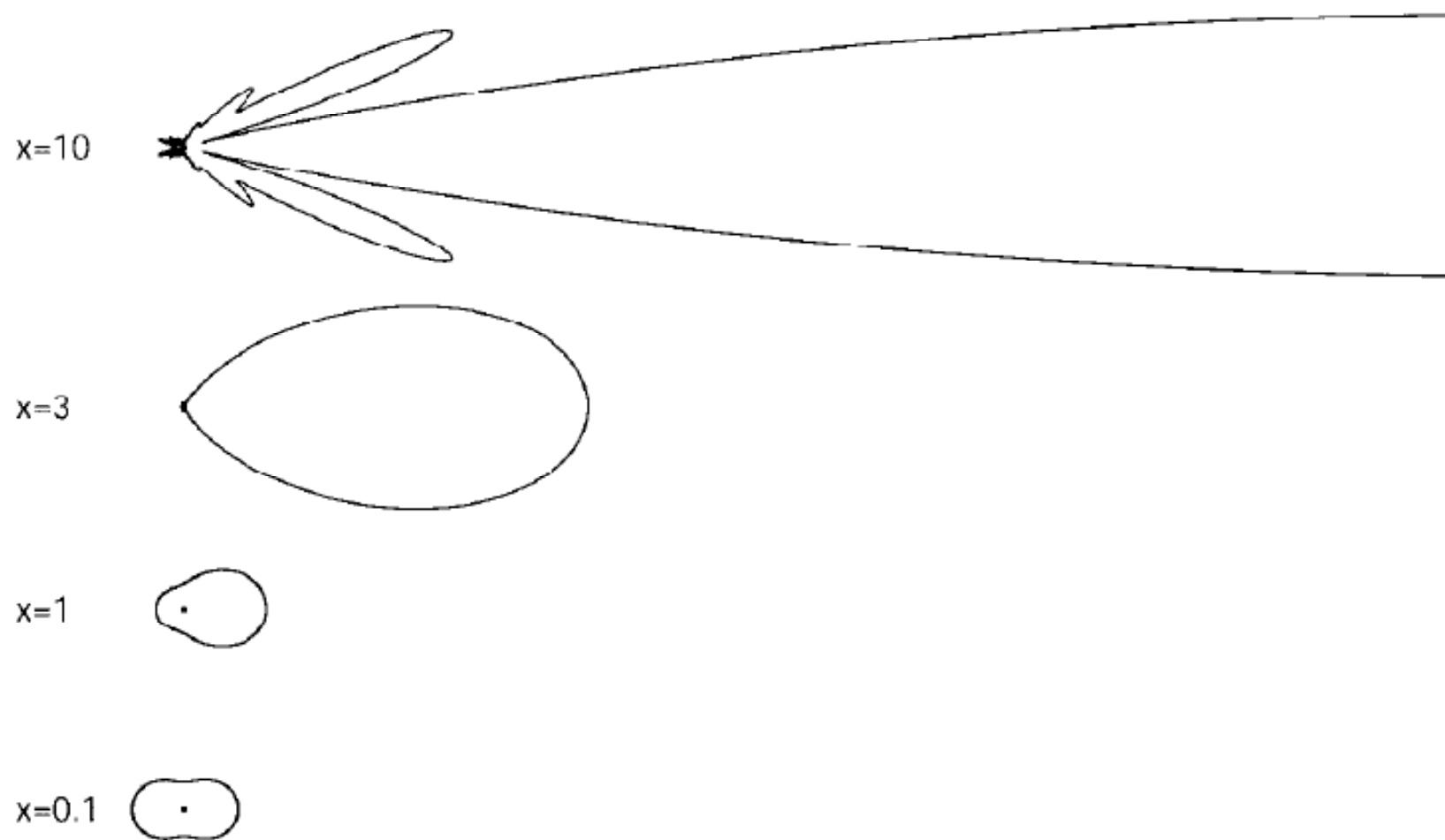
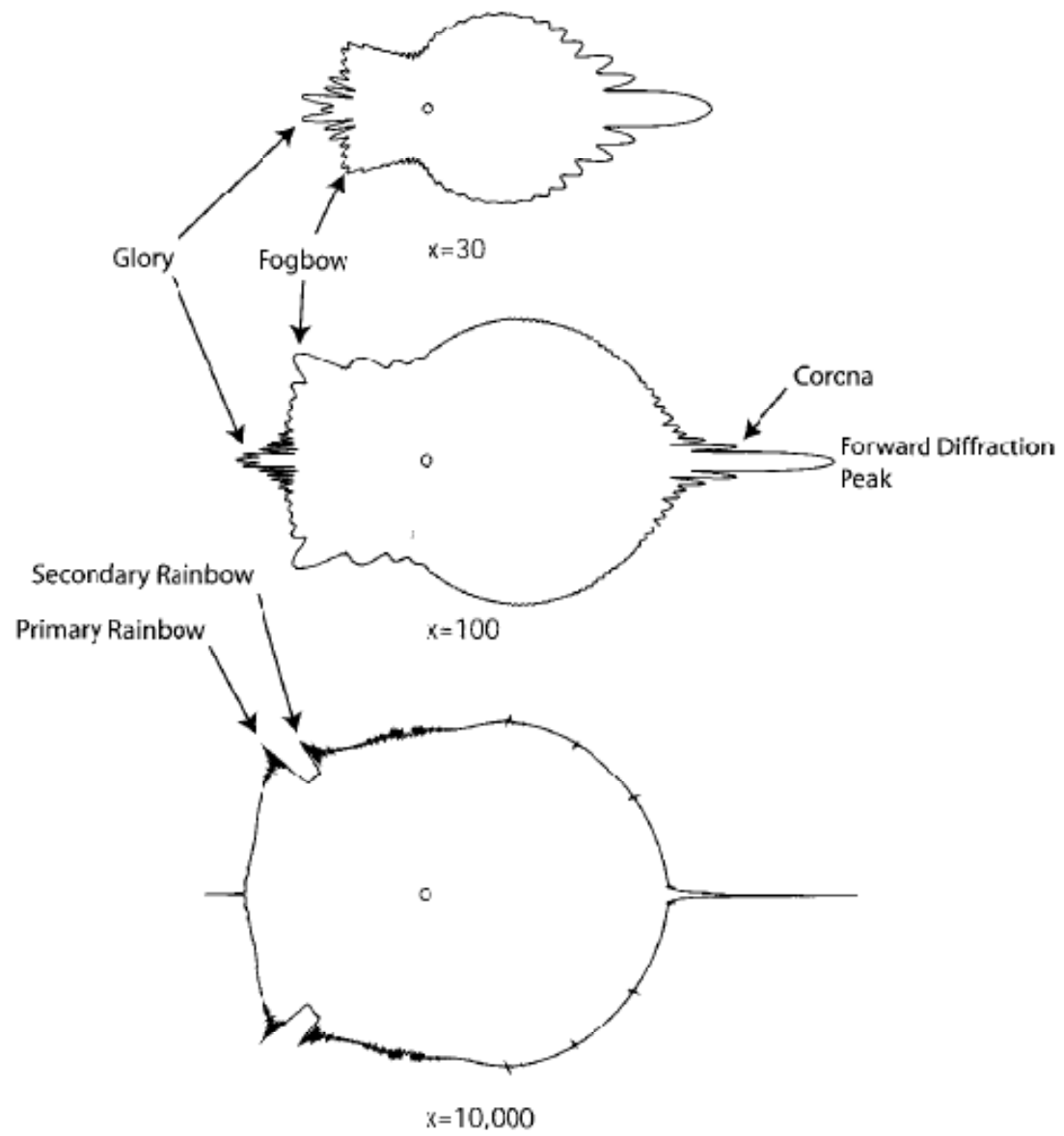
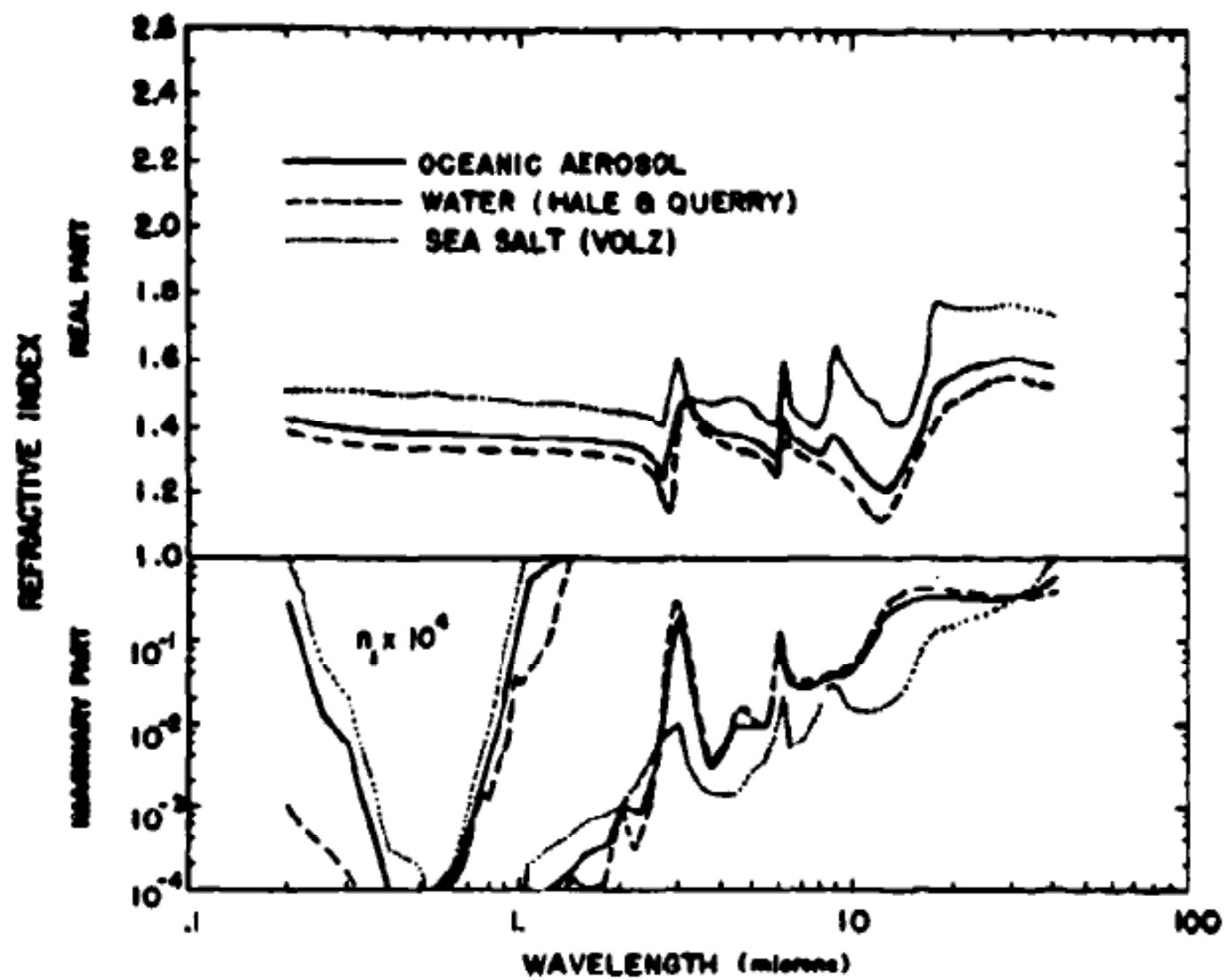
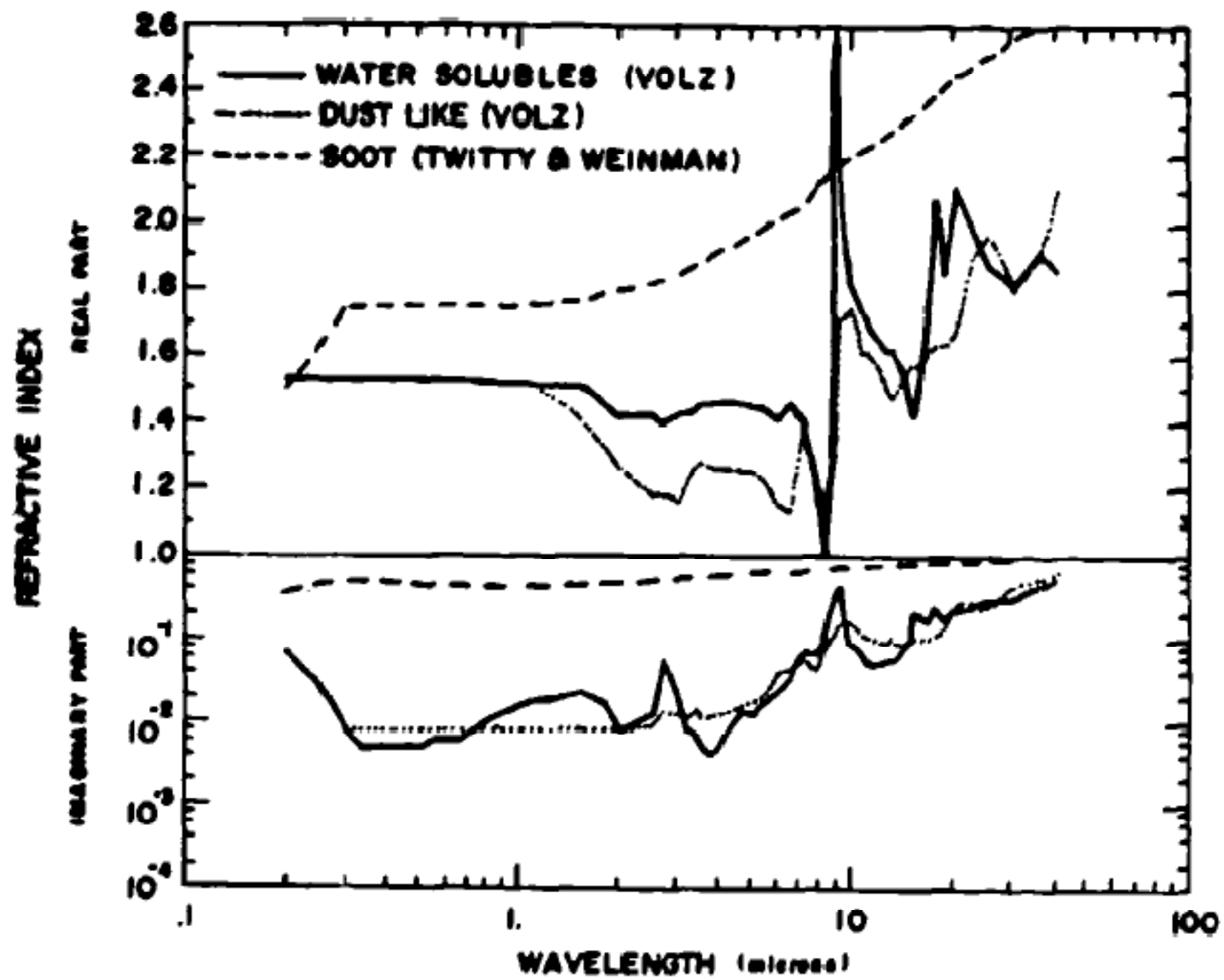
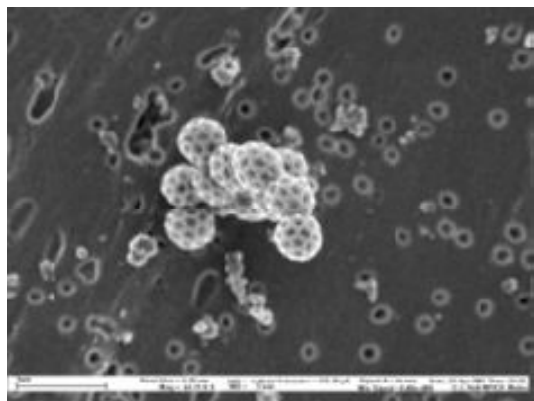


Fig. 12.8: Polar plots of the Mie-derived scattering phase function $p(\Theta)$ for selected values of x .

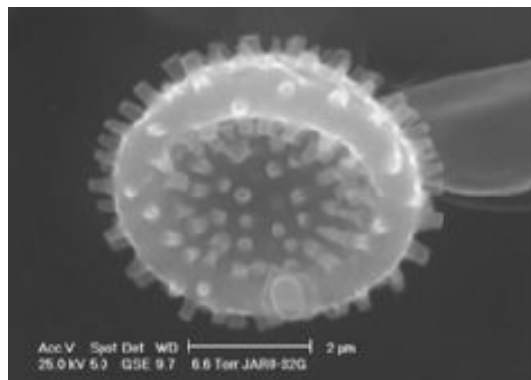








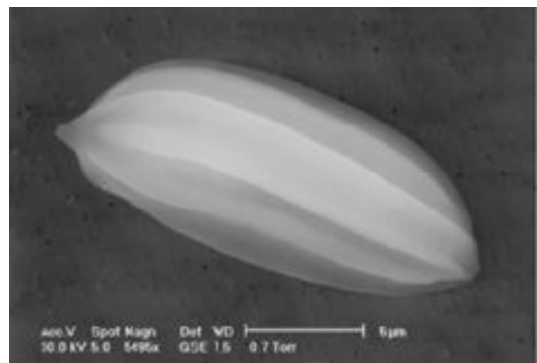
1 µm



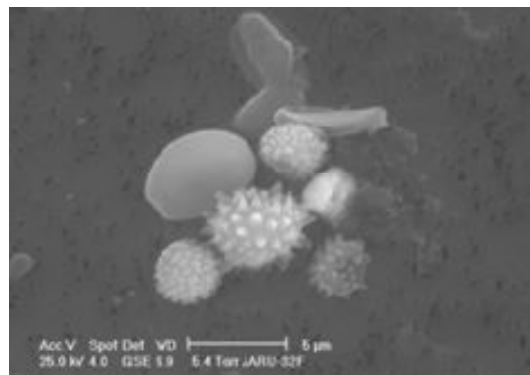
2 µm (esporos de fungos)



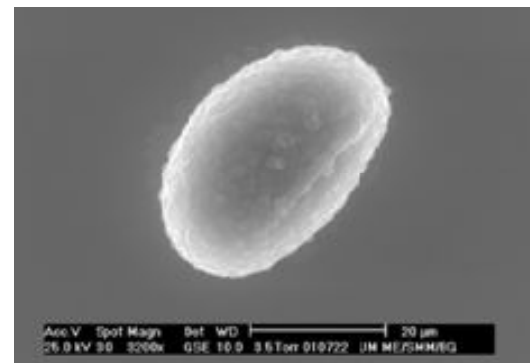
100 µm (fragmentos folhas)



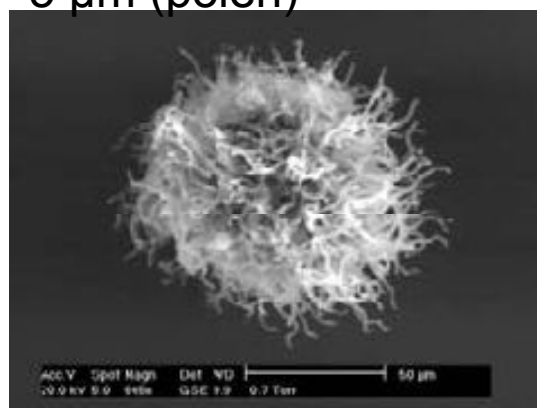
5 µm (pólen)



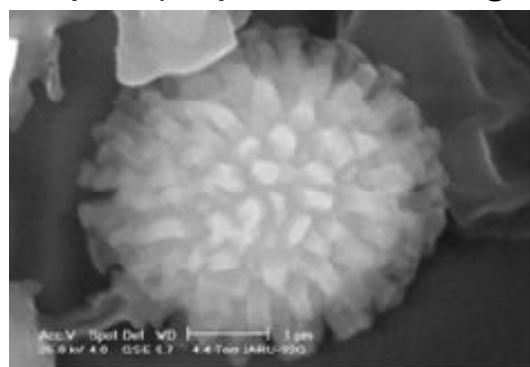
5 µm (esporos de fungos)



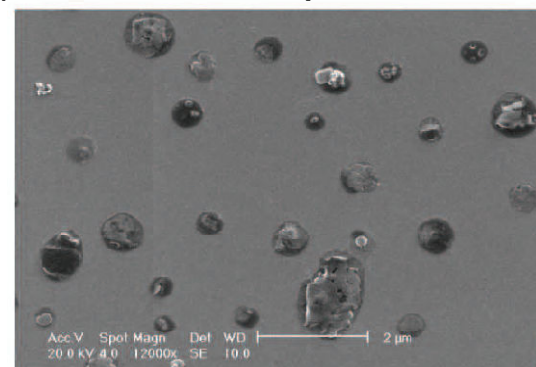
20 µm



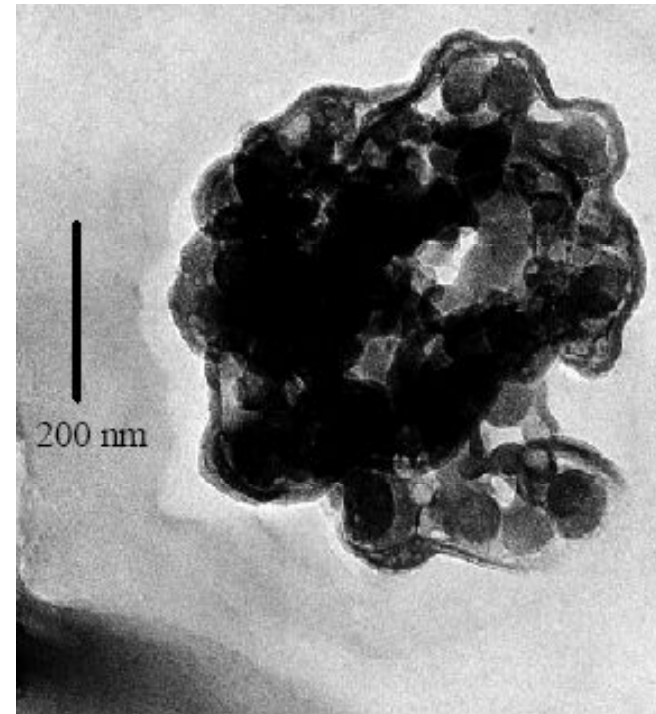
50 µm



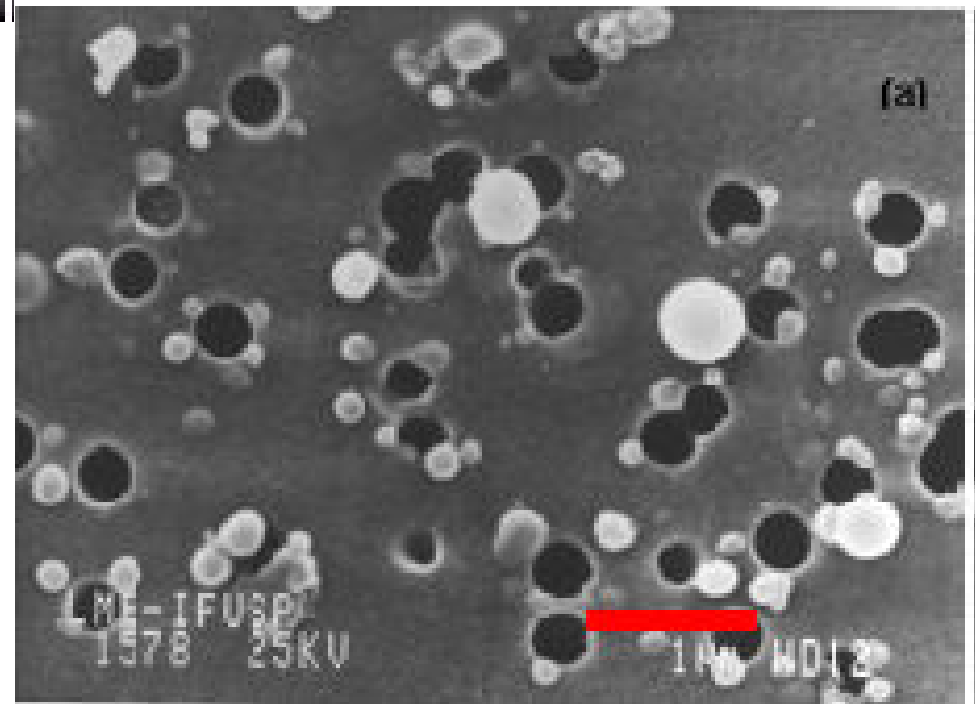
1 µm

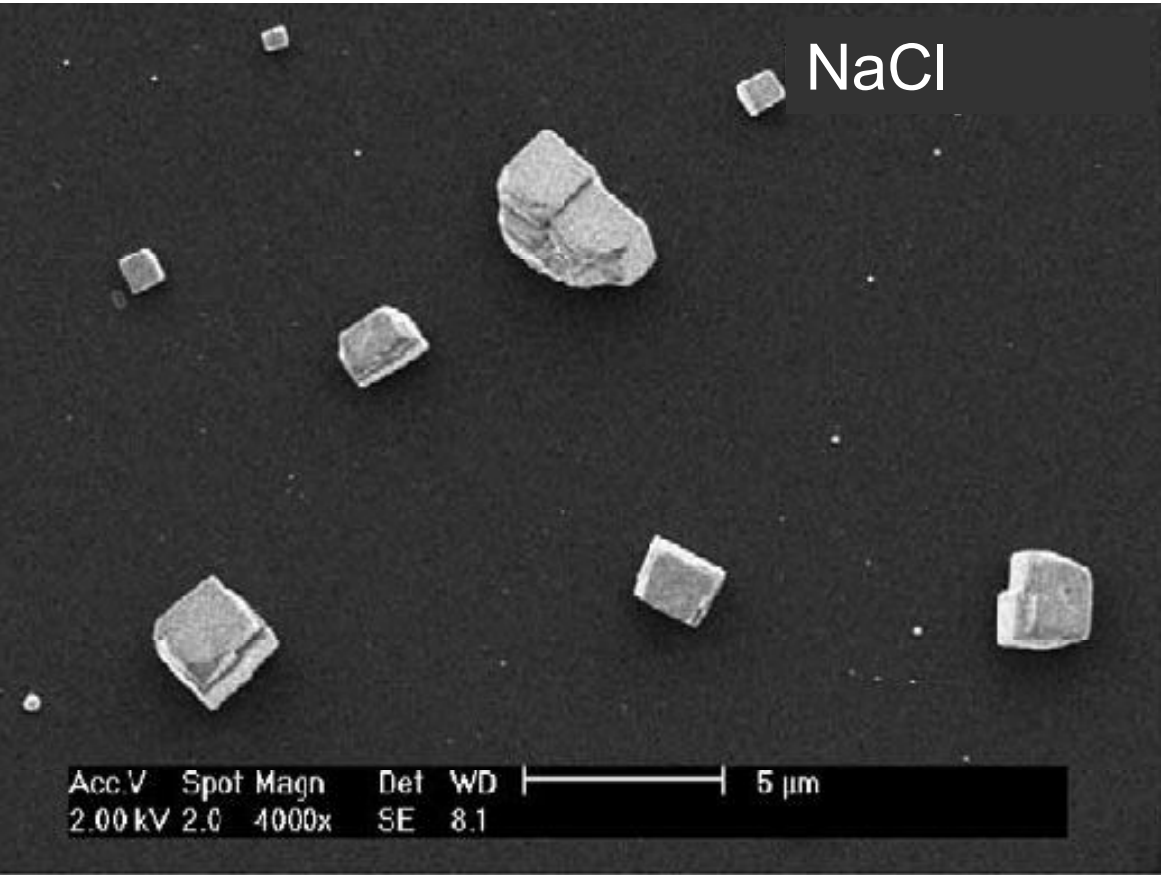


2 µm (carbono org. urbano)



Partículas de aerossol emitidas por queimadas





Partículas de aerossol urbano presentes na atmosfera de Plymouth, UK

