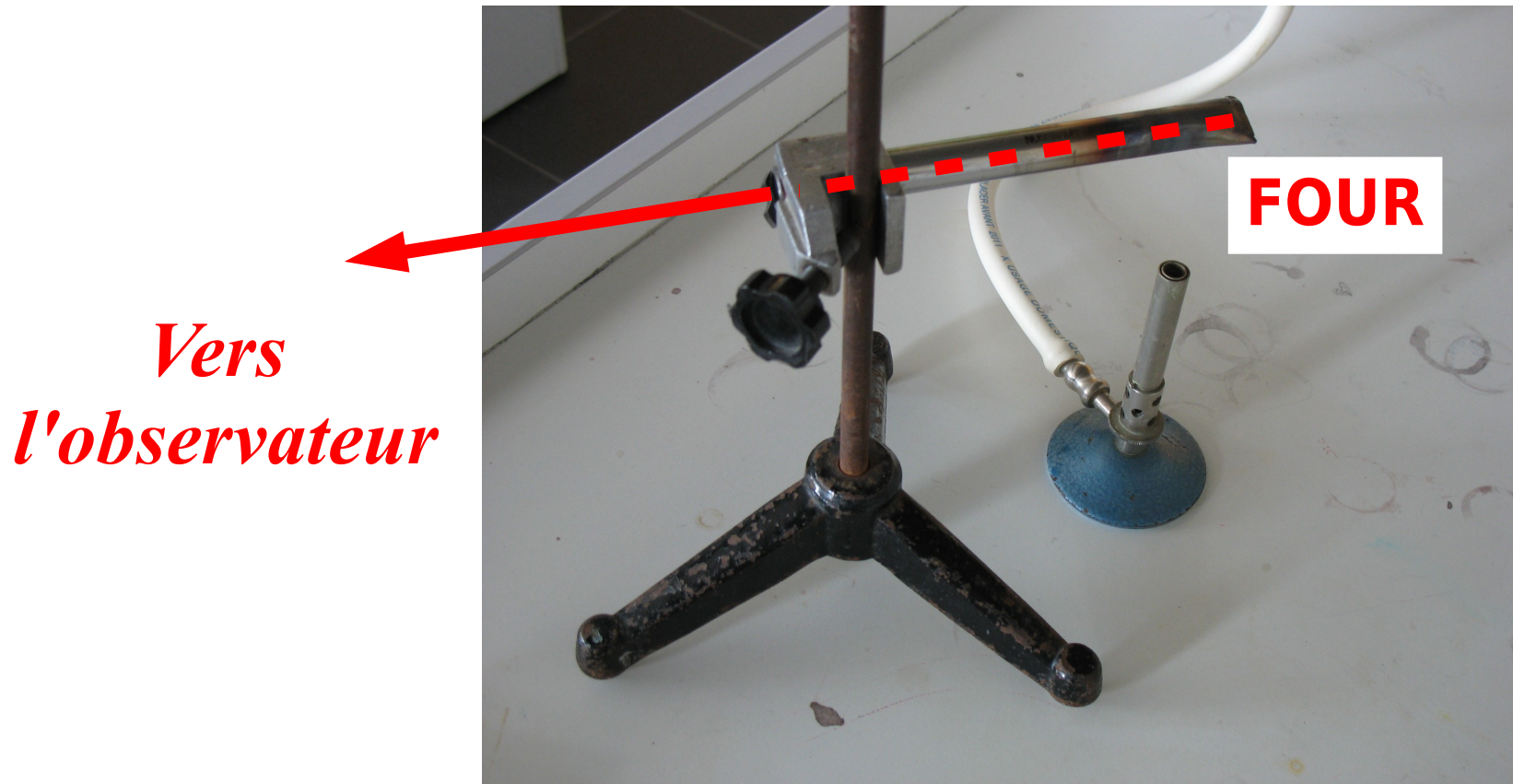


Observation de Spectres d'émission

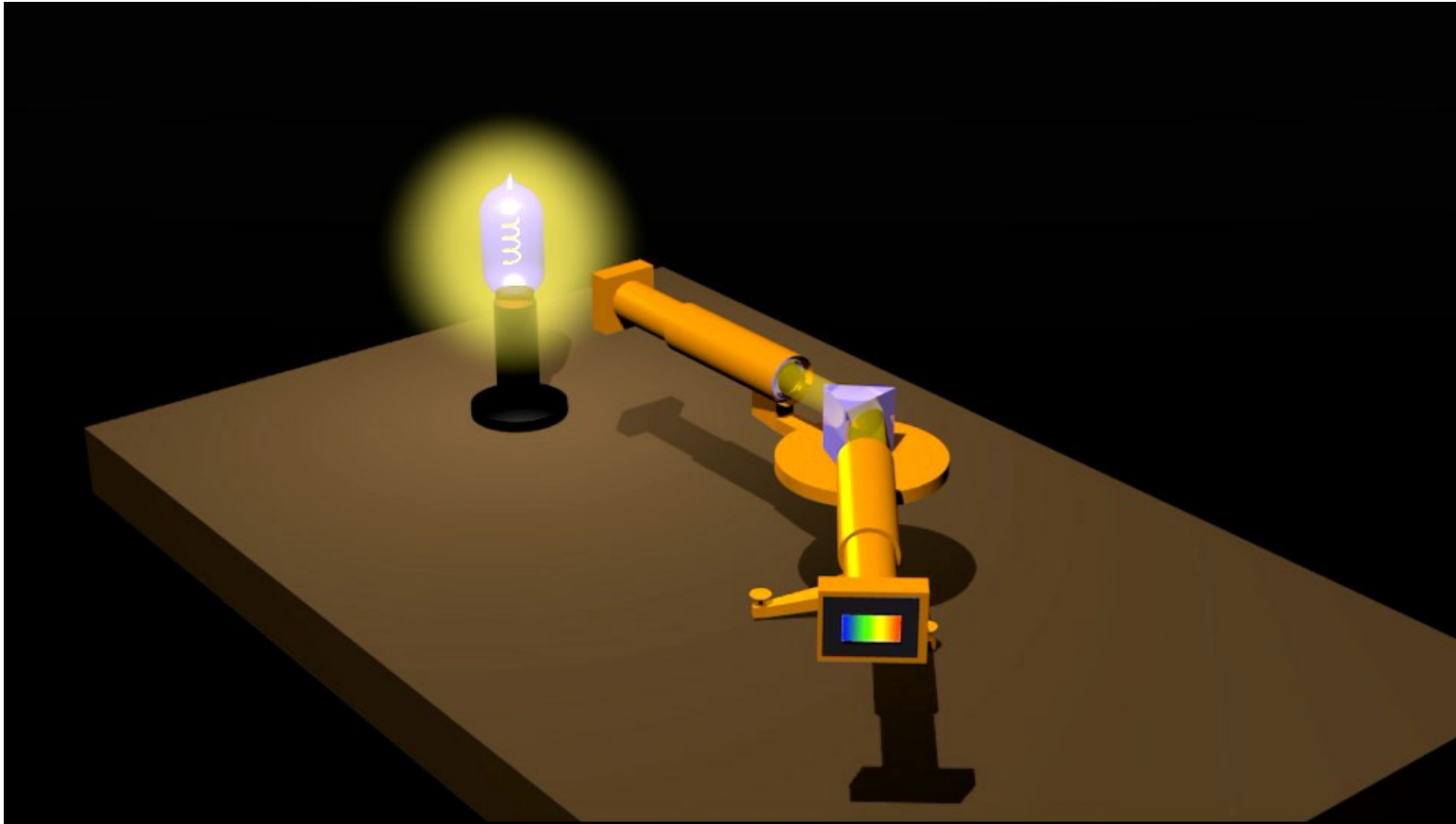
Rayonnement du corps noir

- Corps dense (solide, liquide, gaz dense)
- Corps à haute température ($> 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Émission de lumière
- Spectre continu
- Décalage vers le bleu si la température augmente.

Rayonnement du corps noir 1



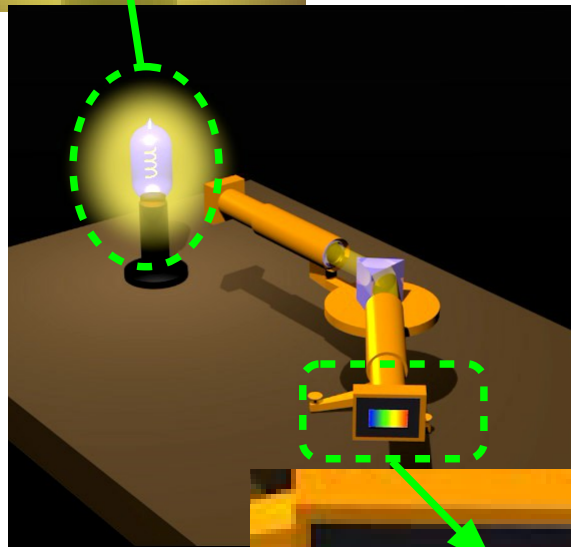
Rayonnement du corps noir 2



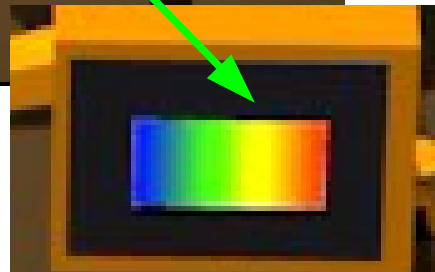
Rayonnement du corps noir 3



**Métal
chauffé**



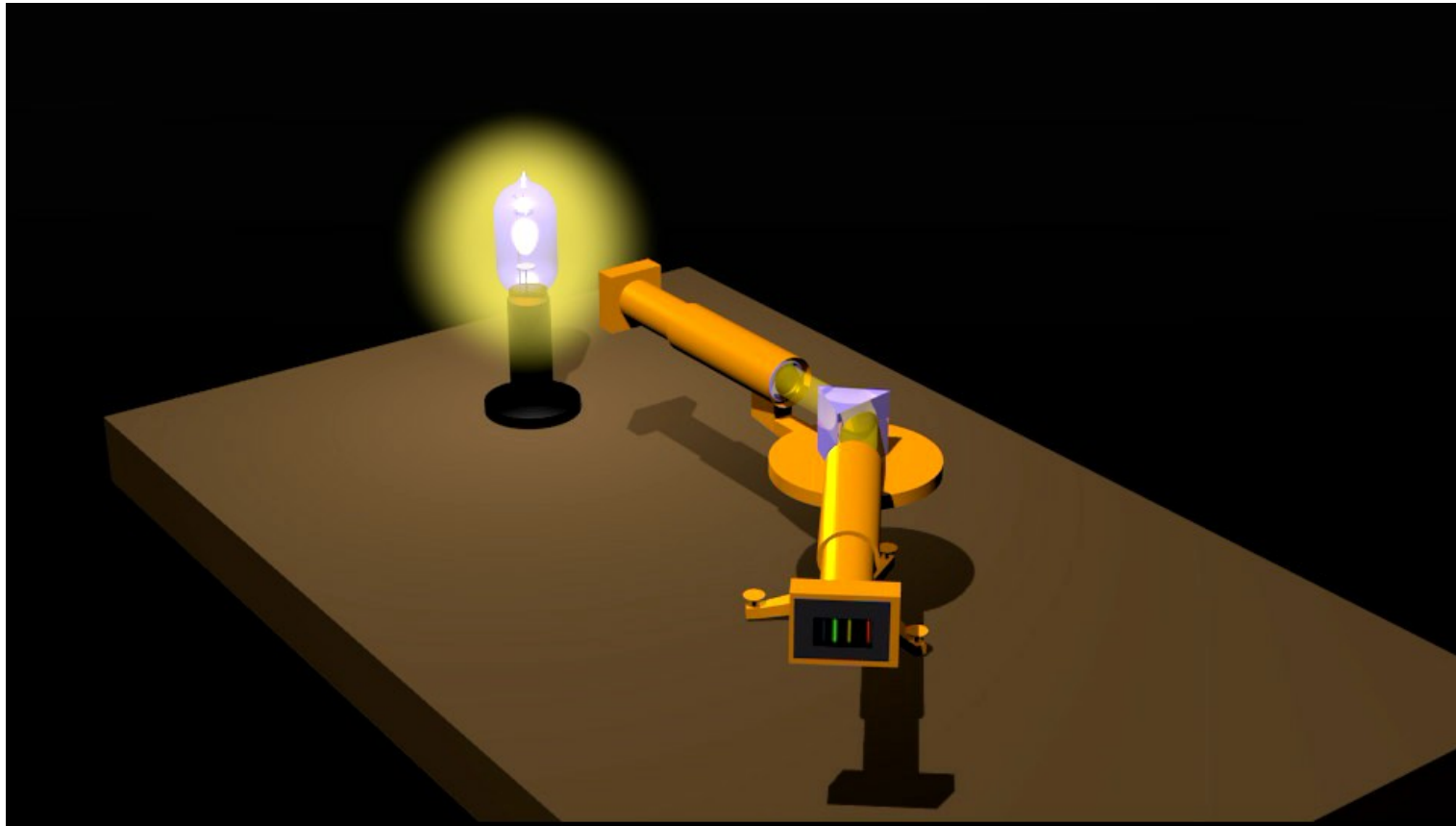
**Spectre
continu**



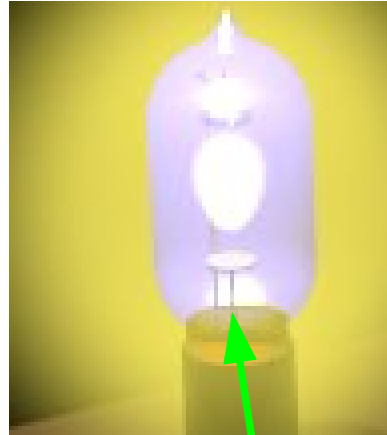
Spectre de raies d'émission 1

- Gaz peu dense
- Excitation du gaz (décharges électriques, lumière, ...)
- Émission de lumière
- Spectre discontinu
- Spectre de raies d'émission

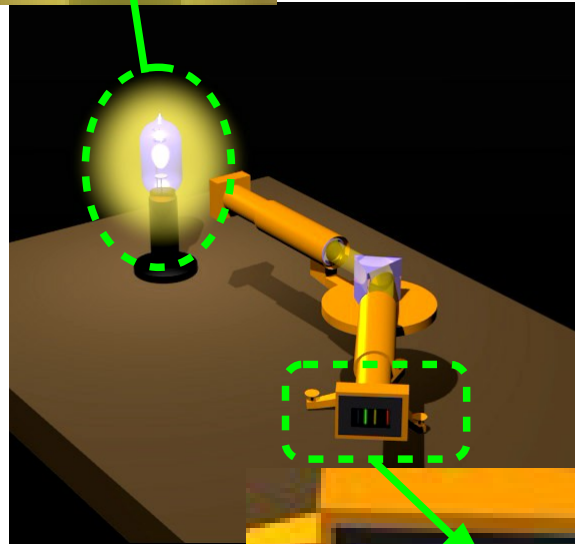
Spectre de raies d'émission 2



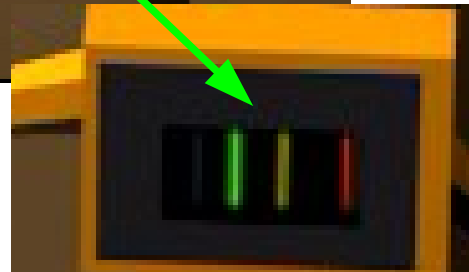
Spectre de raies d'émission 3



Gaz excité



**Spectre
de raies
d'émission**



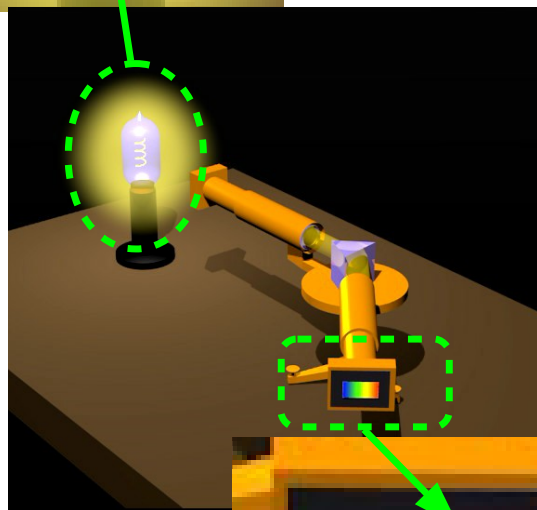
En Conclusion ...



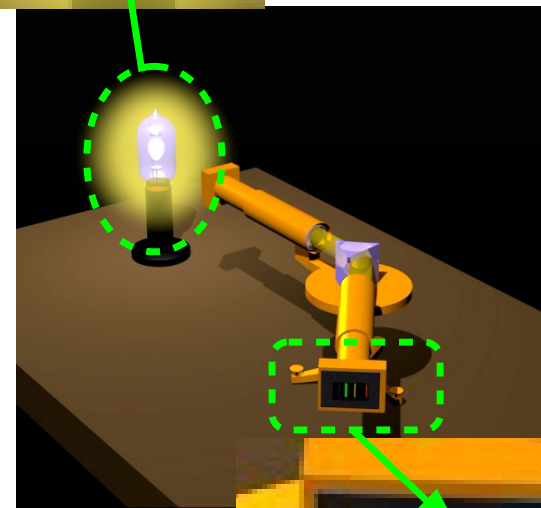
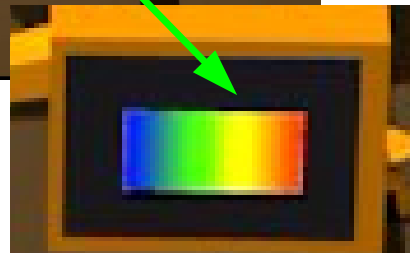
**Métal
chauffé**



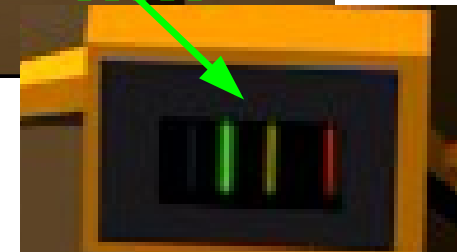
Gaz excité



**Spectre
continu**

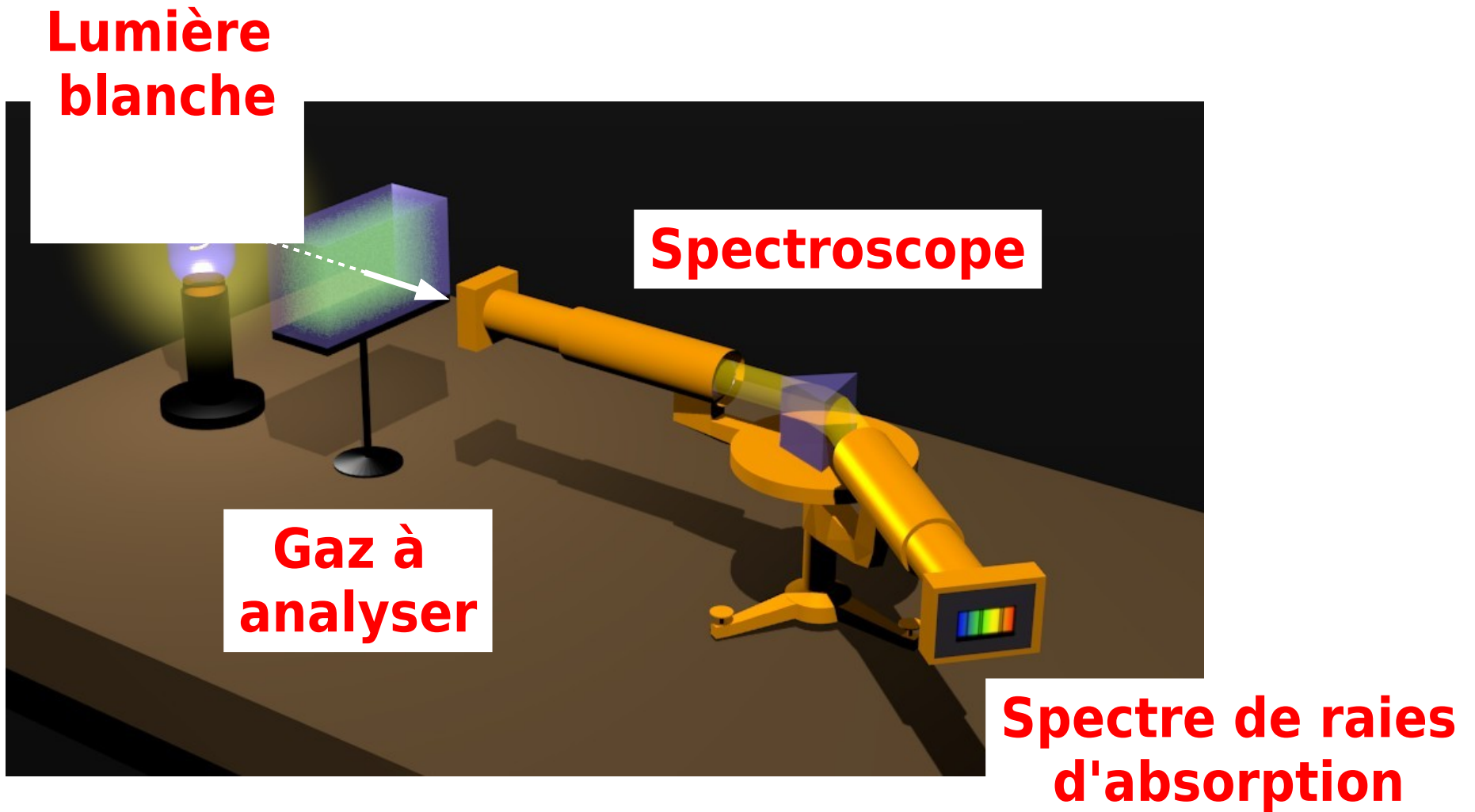


**Spectre
de raies
d'émission**

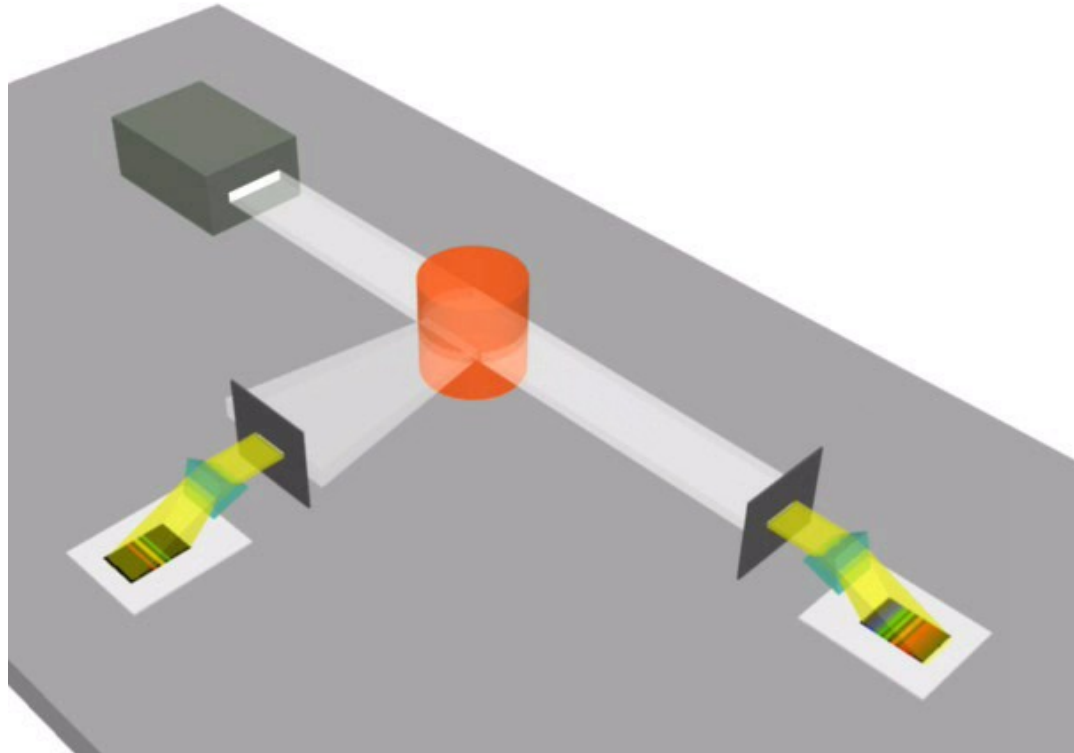


Observation de Spectres d'absorption

Expérience



Principe de la spectroscopie



Principe de la spectroscopie

Exemple : spectre du sodium

