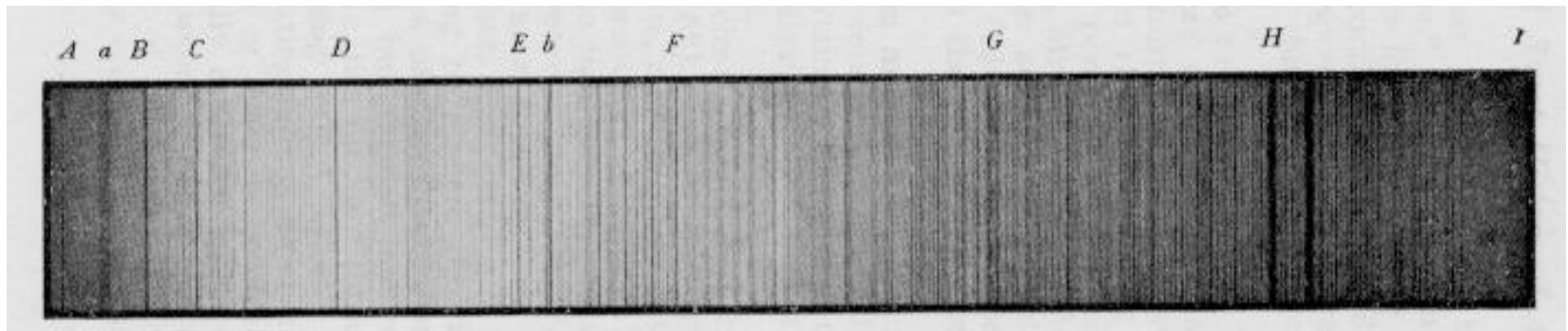
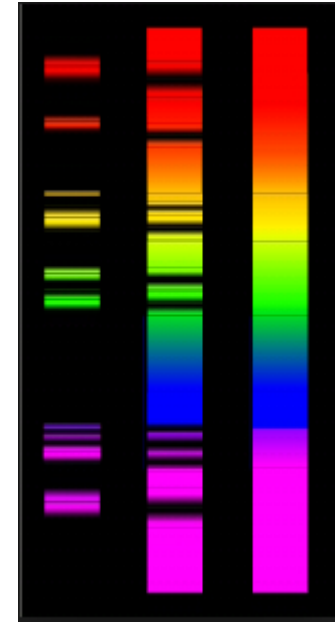
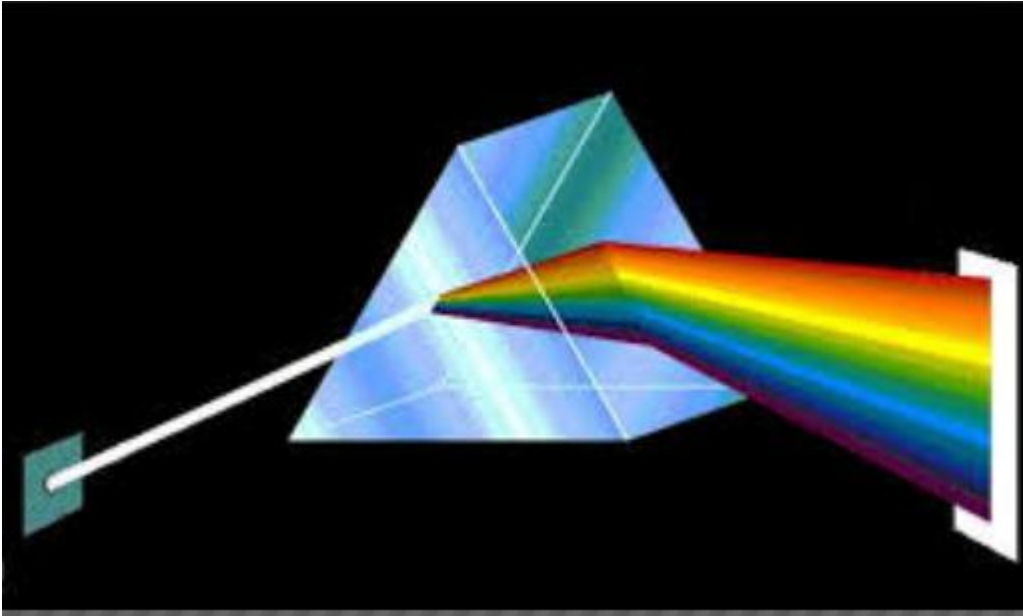


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## 2.2 - As linhas espectrais e o Efeito Doppler

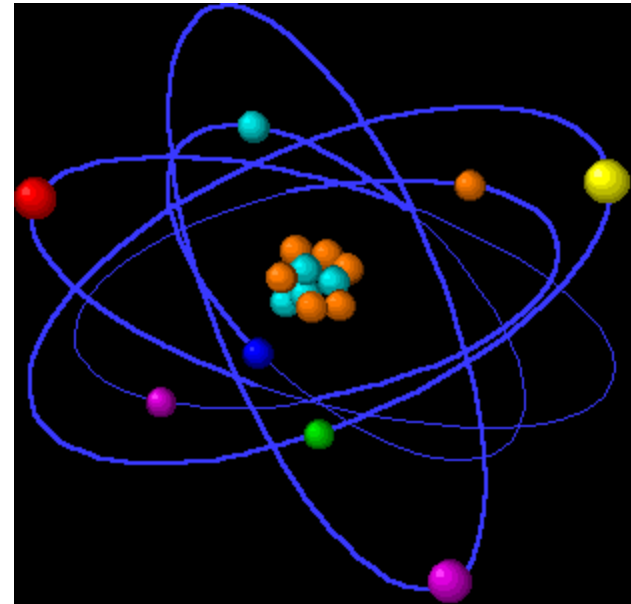
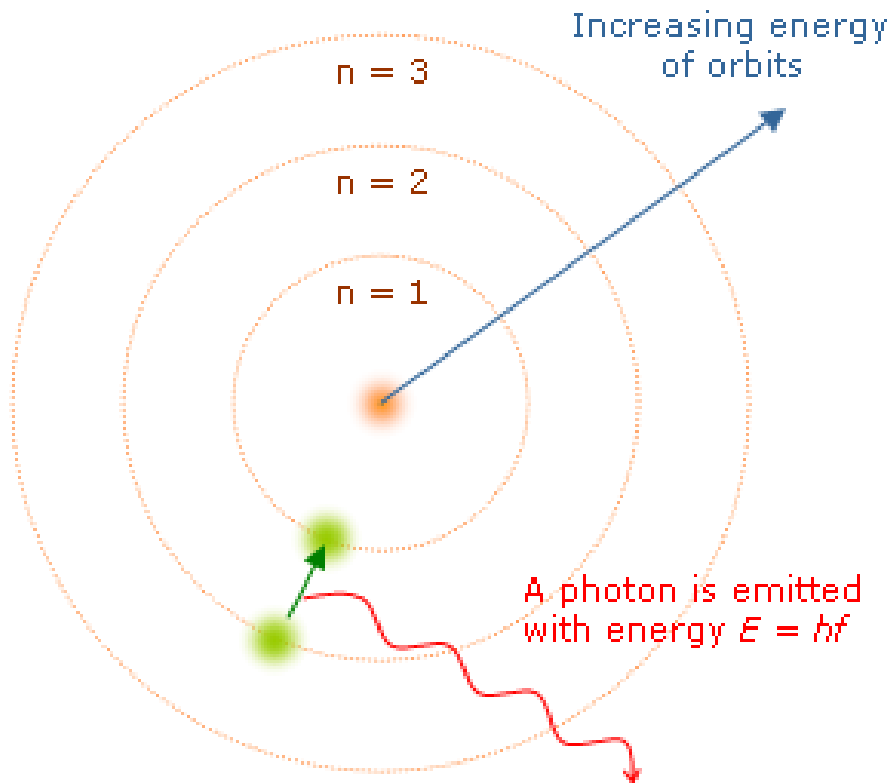
# Espectroscopia na Astronomia

- Propriedades ópticas da luz: arco-íris (prisma de Newton)
- O valor do espectro estelar



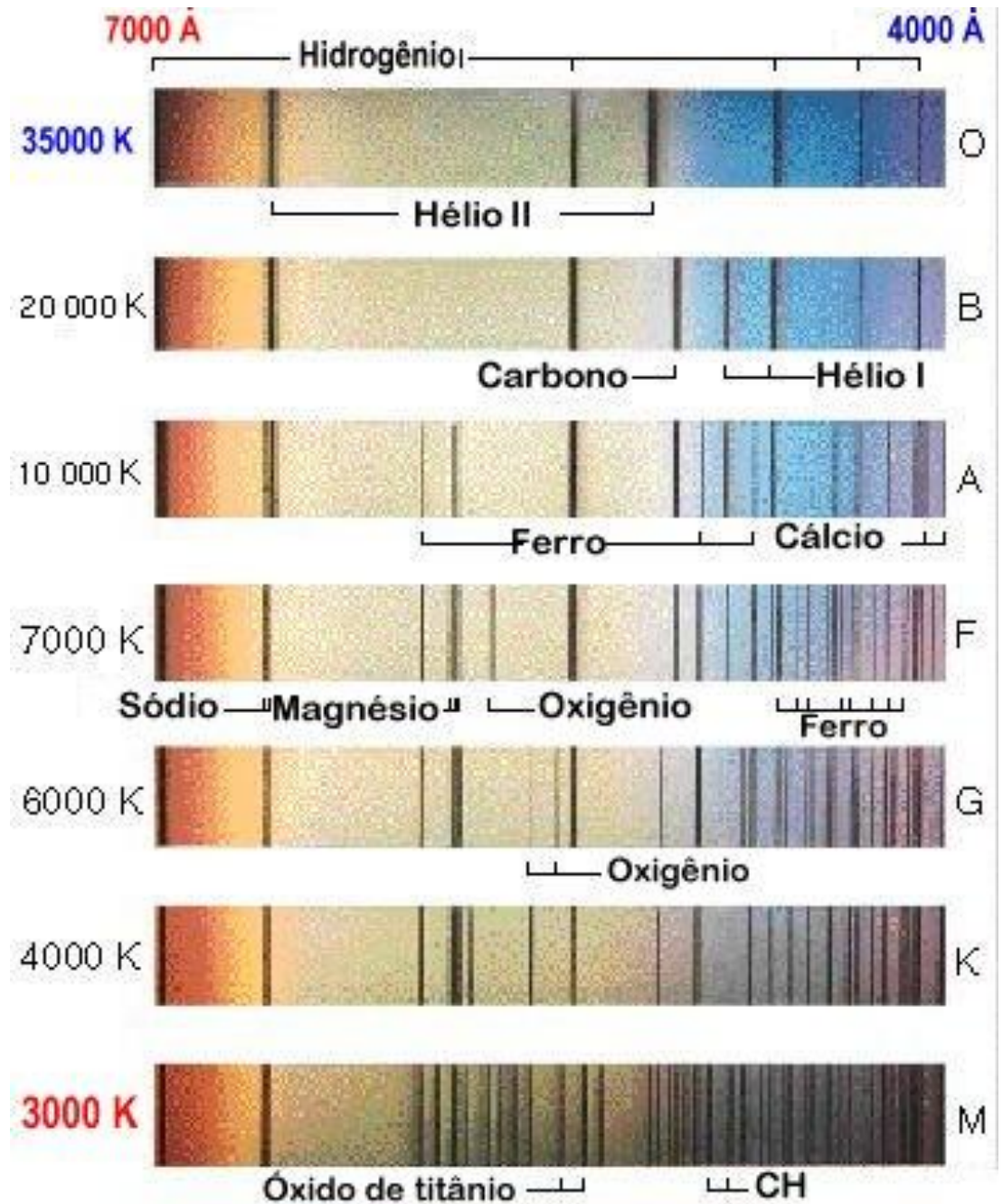
# A estrutura do átomo

- O núcleo e os elétrons
- O átomo de Bohr

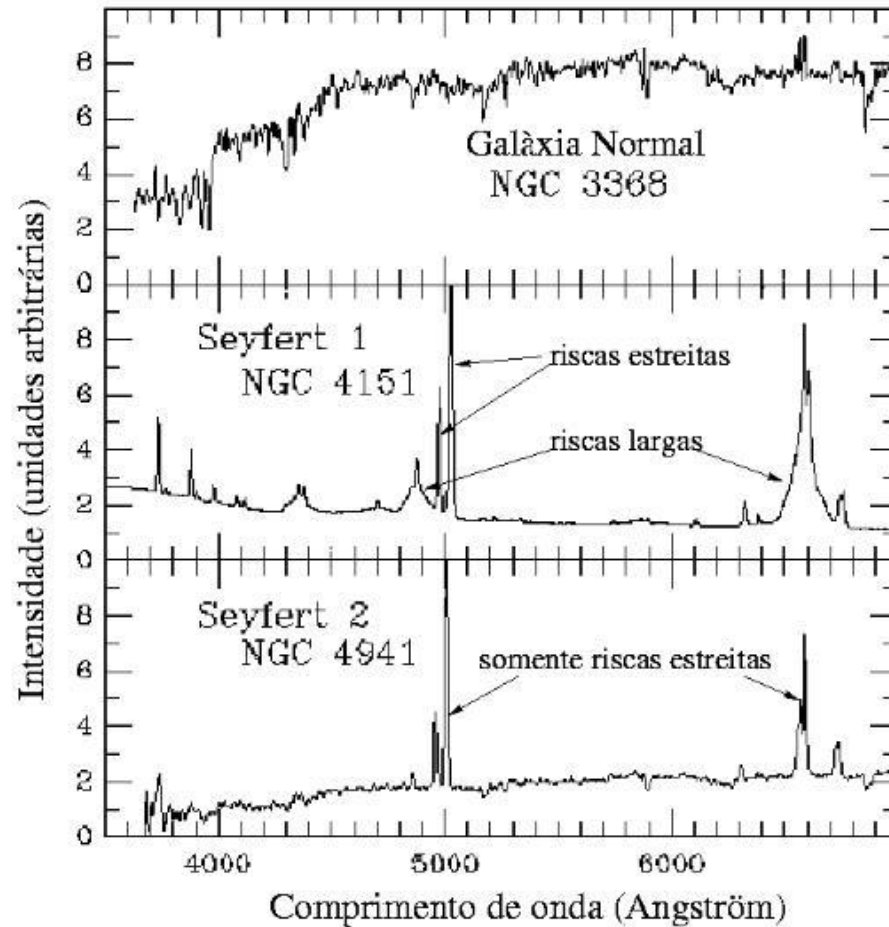


# Tipos de espectros:

A descoberta do Hélio  
(e do Nebúlio)

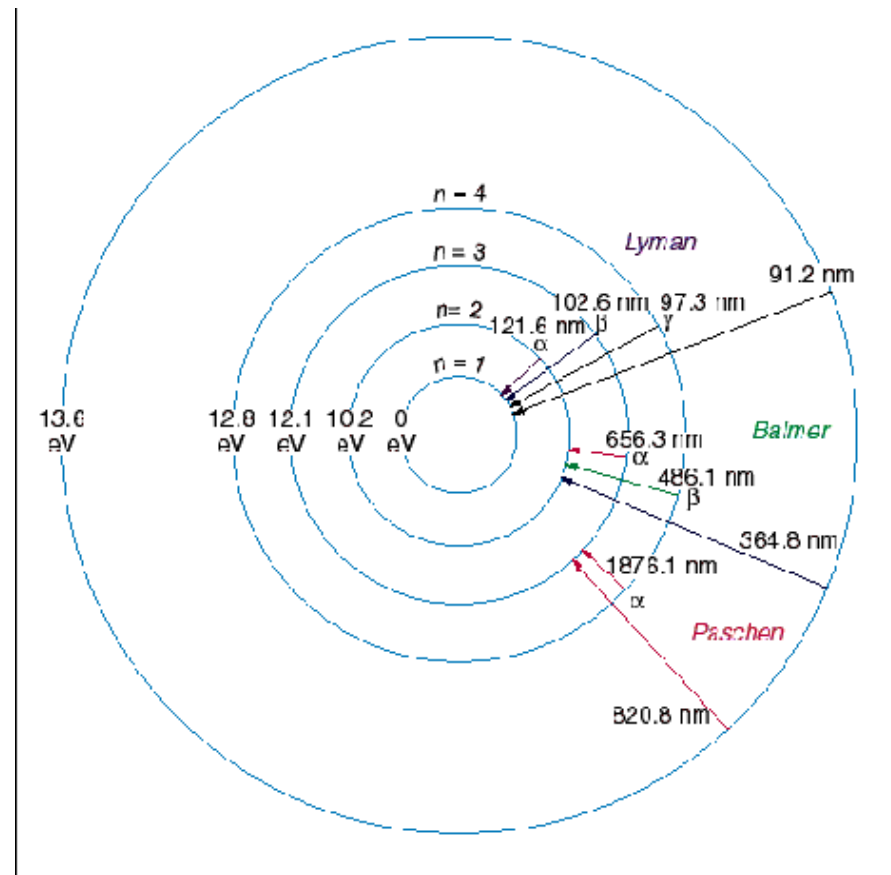
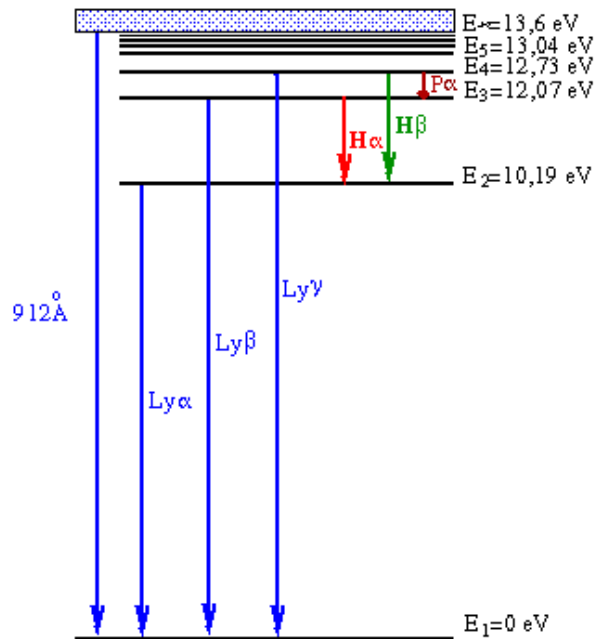


- Tipos de espectros: linhas em absorção e em emissão.



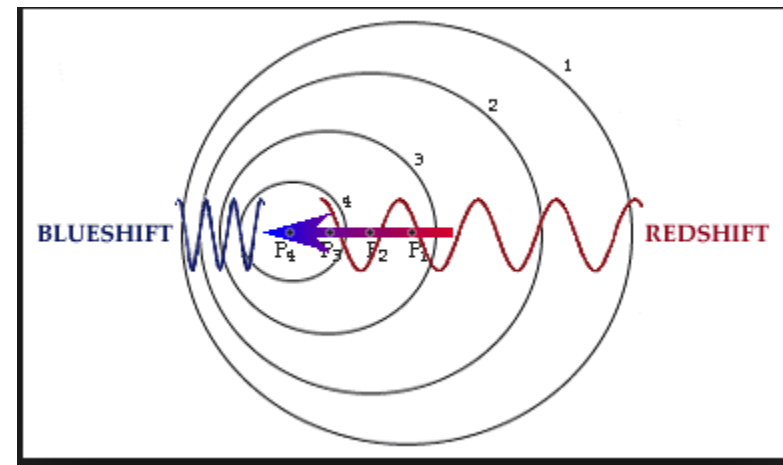
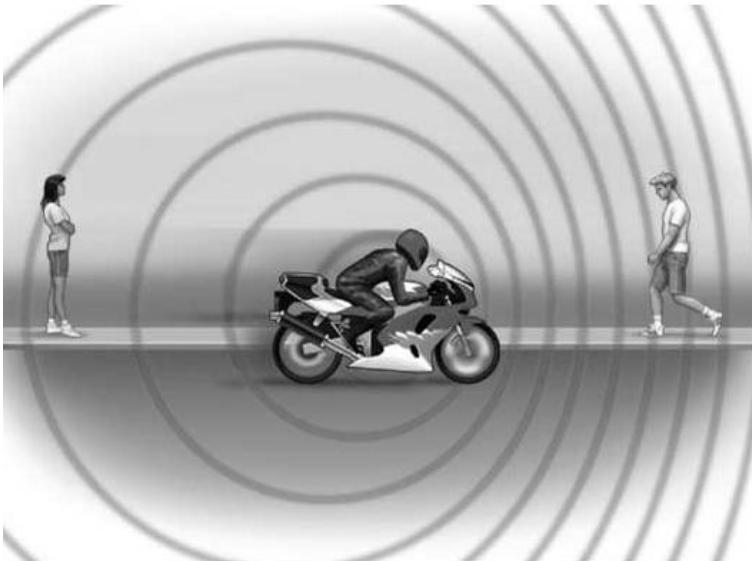
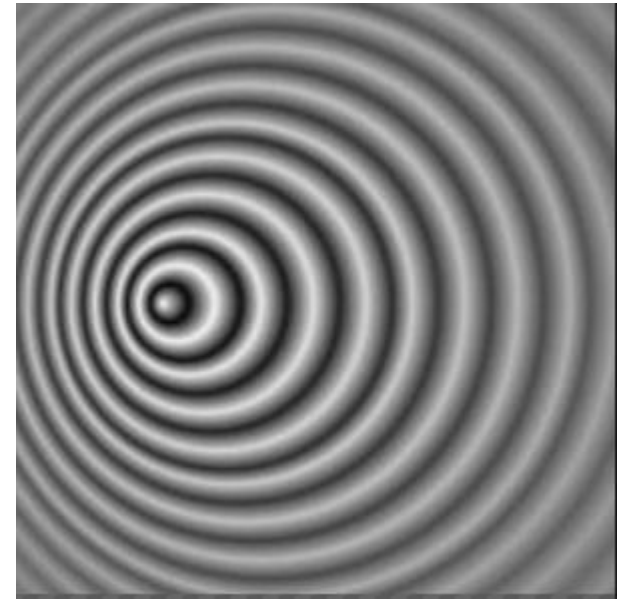
# A estrutura do átomo

- O núcleo e os elétrons
- O átomo de Bohr
- Níveis de energia e excitação e decaimento: formação de raios atômicas



# Efeito Doppler

- O movimento afeta as ondas



- Deslocamento de cor:

$$v = c \cdot \Delta\lambda/\lambda_0$$

ou  $v/c = \Delta\lambda/\lambda_0$

de onde

$$v = c \Delta\lambda/\lambda_0$$

O deslocamento  $\Delta\lambda$  pode ser positivo (para o vermelho - "redshift" ou para o azul - "blueshift")