

On the applicability of Kirchhoff's law to a subwavelength particle in thermodynamic equilibrium with the environment

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A new method for calculating the absorption coefficients of subwavelength particles (SP) is proposed. In this technique, the radiation flux is represented by a set of spatial spectral modes that are absorbed by the SP in accordance with the product $\varepsilon_i f(D, \lambda)$. Moreover, at $\lambda \leq \lambda_{\text{cutoff}}$ $f(D, \lambda) = 1$, and at $\lambda > \lambda_{\text{cutoff}}$ $f(D, \lambda) = (2D/\lambda)^2$, where: D – is the diameter of the SP, λ – is the wavelength, λ_{cutoff} – is the cutoff wavelength, ε_i – is the integral absorption coefficient of a "large" body made of a material similar to the material of the SP. Calculations of the emission and absorption coefficients of a medium in thermodynamic equilibrium with the environment have been carried out. For comparison, along with the proposed methodology, a method for calculating the absorption coefficient of the SP was used, based on consideration of the depth of penetration of radiation into the SP material. It is shown that the feasibility of Kirchhoff's law for SP depends on the particle diameter and on the ambient temperature. With "large" D , the emission and absorption coefficients are equal (Kirchhoff's law holds), however, with a decrease in D , the absorption coefficient becomes greater than the emission coefficient (Kirchhoff's law does not hold).

Keywords: blackbody, Planck's law, Stefan-Boltzmann's law, Wien's displacement law, Kirchhoff's law, diffraction, radiation flux density, radiation coefficient, absorption coefficient, spatial spectral mode, mode energy, Larmour formula.

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