


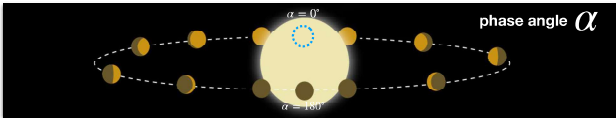
Albedos and Phase Curves of Reflected Light



Week 12 (7th July 2025), Lecture 10

1

What are albedos and phase curves?



Phase curve: flux from the planet/moon as a function of orbital phase angle

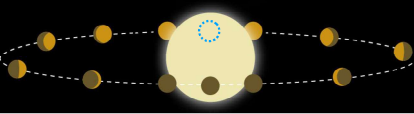
Albedo: fraction of reflected light from planet/moon (various definitions!)

2

Secondary eclipse depth:
(Seager 2010)

$$D = A_g \left(\frac{R}{a} \right)^2$$

geometric albedo
(magnitude of phase curve)



Reflected light phase curve:
(Seager 2010)

$$\frac{F}{F_\star} = A_g \left(\frac{R}{a} \right)^2 \Psi$$

integral phase function
(shape of phase curve)

Solve for A_g and Ψ from first principles
(by solving radiative transfer equation)


3

MONTHLY NOTICES

OF THE

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XXI. May 10, 1861. No. 7.



George P. Bond (1825-1865)


On the Light of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter, and Venus. By G. P. Bond, Director of the Observatory of Harvard College.

Albedo of Jupiter = 0.967,

or more than double that attributed by Lambert to a surface of the finest white lead (cremnitz white), which gave the highest albedo, viz., 0.423, of any substance experimented upon by him.

This paper indirectly led to the coining of the term "Bond albedo"

4



Henry Norris Russell (1877-1957)

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL

AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF SPECTROSCOPY AND ASTRONOMICAL PHYSICS

VOLUME XLIII APRIL 1916 NUMBER 3

ON THE ALBEDO OF THE PLANETS AND THEIR SATELLITES
BY HENRY NORRIS RUSSELL

phase integral

| α | Euler | Lambert | Seeliger | Venus | Moon | Mercury |
|----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|------|---------|
| 0° | 2.00 | 1.50 | 1.64 | 1.19 | 0.72 | 0.42 |
| 20° | 2.06 | 1.60 | 1.77 | 1.54 | 1.00 | 0.83 |
| 40° | 2.26 | 1.88 | 2.08 | 2.00 | 1.64 | 1.63 |
| 50° | 2.44 | 2.12 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 2.07 | 2.28 |
| 60° | 2.67 | 2.46 | 2.64 | 2.72 | 2.68 | 3.21 |
| 80° | 3.41 | 3.66 | 3.60 | 3.88 | 4.77 | 6.41 |

classic reflection laws (which do not describe real objects very well...)

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JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH


VOL. 68, No. 15

AUGUST 1, 1963

A Theoretical Photometric Function for the Lunar Surface

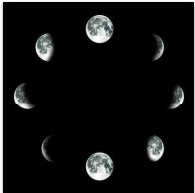
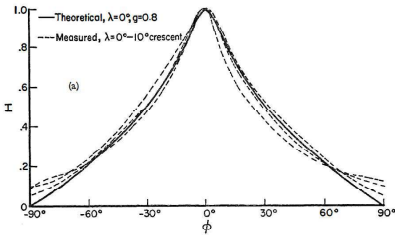
BRUCE W. HAPKE

Center for Radiophysics and Space Research
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York



Bruce Hapke (1931-present)

"Hapke parameters"



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