

UNI BASEL Departement Physik
Universität Basel

Prof. E. Meyer / PD. T. Glatzel Contact person: Miguel J. Carballido miguel.carballido@unibas.ch

Office: 1.12 Tel.: +41 (0)61 207 36 91 http://adam.unibas.ch

Exercises and Complements for the Introduction to Physics II

for Students

of Biology, Pharmacy and Geoscience

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Solutions

Exercise 41.

(a) With $f = c/\lambda$ we have:

$$E_{Ph} = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2.88 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J } (\approx 1.8 \text{ eV})$$

 $m_{Ph} = \frac{E_{Ph}}{c^2} = \frac{hf}{c^2} = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-36} \text{ kg}$
 $p_{Ph} = m_{Ph}c = 9.6 \cdot 10^{-28} \text{ kg m/s}$

The number of photons emitted per unit time is:

$$\dot{N}_{Ph} = \frac{P}{E_{Ph}} = 1.74 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

(b)
$$P = \dot{N}_{Ph,A} E_{Ph} = 1.44 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ W}$$

Exercise 42.

(a) The radiant flux density S_s of a black body of absolute temperature T over all wavelengths λ contained in the radiation is

$$S_s = \sigma T^4$$

with $\sigma = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \,\mathrm{W/(m^2 K^4)}$. We then obtain $T_S = 5800 \,\mathrm{K}$ for the total radiant power from the solar surface $A_S = 4\pi R_S^2 = 6.1 \cdot 10^{18} \,\mathrm{m^2}$.

$$P_S = S_S A_S = \sigma A_S T_S^4 = 3.92 \cdot 10^{26} \,\mathrm{W}$$

(b) The surface of an imaginary sphere around the sun with the distance sun-earth r_E as radius has the surface area $A=4\pi r_E^2=2.83\cdot 10^{23}\,\mathrm{m}^2$. Accordingly, the energy received from the sun per m², or the so-called solar constant, is

$$E_S = \frac{P_S}{A} \approx 1385 \,\mathrm{J/(m^2 s)}$$

Exercise 43.

It follows from Wien's law

$$\lambda_{\text{max}}T = 2.898 \cdot 10^{-3} \,\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$$

After that, the position of the maximum of the spectral radiance shifts more and more to the short-wavelength part of the spectrum with increasing temperature. We obtain for λ_{max}

- (a) 966 nm (infrared range)
- (b) 500 nm (Range of visible light, green)
- (c) $1.07 \cdot 10^{-3} \,\text{m} = 1.07 \,\text{mm}$ (Microwave range)

Exercise 44.

For the de Broglie wavelength, we have:

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{m \cdot v} = \frac{6.626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}}{9.109 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \cdot 0.01 \cdot 2.9979 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 2.43 \text{ Å}$$