

# Modern Physics and Electronics

## Assignment # 1

### Express Planks Radiation formula in term of wavelength.

Plank's law explained the spectral density of electromagnetic radiation emitted by a blackbody in thermal equilibrium at a given temperature T, where there is no net flow of matter or energy between the body and its environment.

$$E \propto V$$

$$E = hv \text{ (h is a plank constant)}$$

The average energy of planks

$$E = \frac{hv}{e^{kt} - 1} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$N = \frac{8\pi v^2}{c^3} dv \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Multiply Equation 1 and 2

$$E.N = E v dv = \frac{8\pi v^2}{c^3} \frac{hv}{e^{kt} - 1} dv \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$E v dv = \frac{8\pi v^3}{c^3} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{kt} - 1} dv.$$

This is the planks radiation law.

### In Term of Wavelength

$$V = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

Taking derivative on both sides

$$dv = -\frac{c}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$$

$$E \lambda d\lambda = \frac{8\pi h}{c^3} \left(\frac{c^3}{\lambda^3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1}\right) \left(\frac{c}{\lambda^2}\right) d\lambda$$

Planks radiation law in term of wavelength can be written as

$$E \lambda d\lambda = \frac{8\pi hc}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}} - 1} d\lambda$$