

JEE MAIN

MODERN PHYSICS - PART 3

FORMULAE

DUAL NATURE OF LIGHT

Now that's how you REVISE

-Mohit Goenka, IIT Kharagpur

List of Content on Eduniti YouTube Channel:

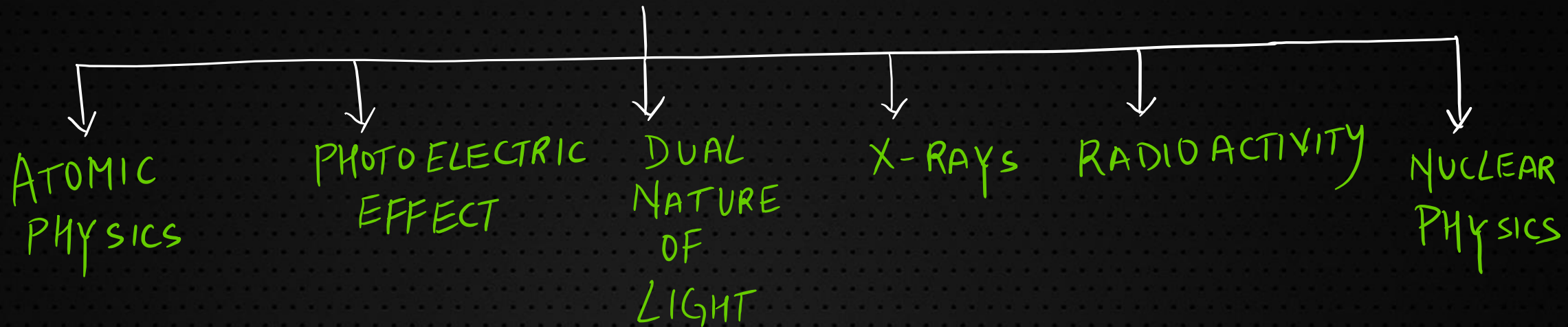
1. PYQs Video Solution Topic Wise:
(a) JEE Main 2018/2020/2021 Feb & March
2. Rank Booster Problems for JEE Main
3. Part Test Series for JEE Main
4. JEE Advanced Problem Solving Series
5. Short Concept Videos
6. Tips and Tricks Videos
7. JEE Advanced PYQs

.....and many more to come



Eduniti for Physics

MODERN PHYSICS



PART 3



1. PHOTON FLUX / PHOTON DENSITY

→ Number of photons emitted / sec, $N = \frac{P}{hc/\lambda} = \boxed{\frac{P\lambda}{hc}}$



→ PHOTON FLUX, ϕ_P (no. of photons per sec per unit Area)



$$\phi_P = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{1}{A} \times \frac{P\lambda}{hc} = \boxed{\frac{I\lambda}{hc}}$$

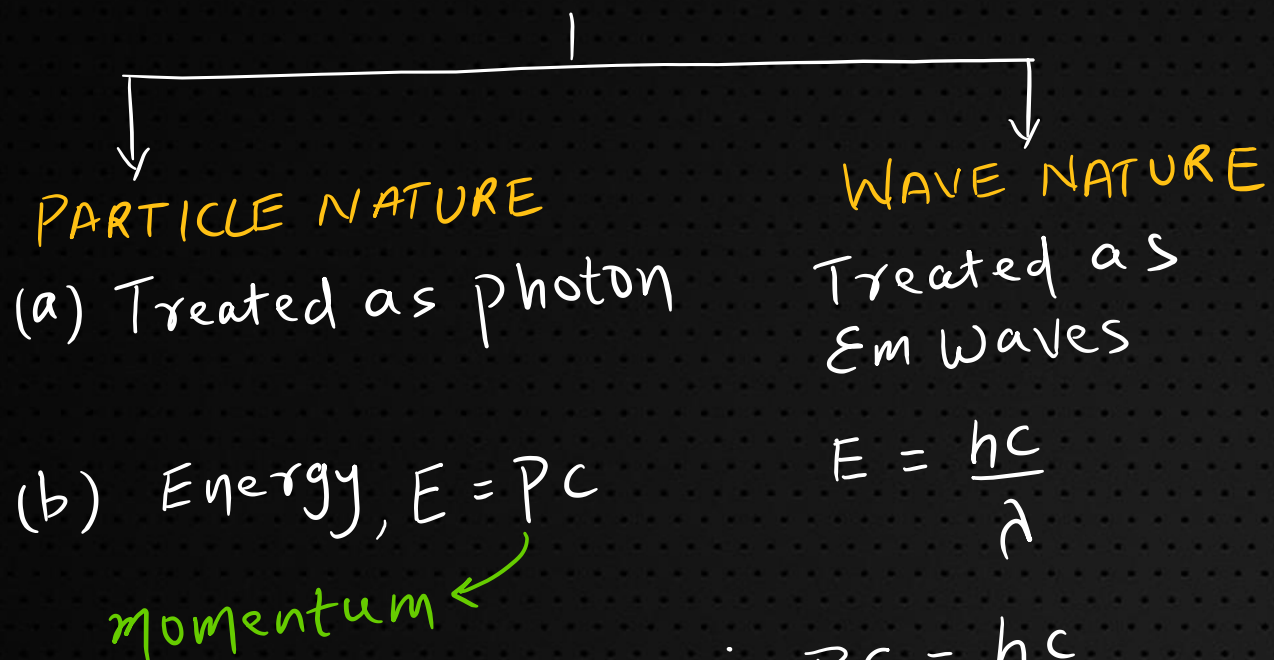
→ PHOTON DENSITY, $\rho_N = \frac{\phi_P}{c} = \boxed{\frac{I\lambda}{hc^2}}$ { just put I to get ρ_N }

Ex: P ... r ... $I = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2}$

POINT SOURCE



2. WAVE PARTICLE DUALITY



$$\therefore Pc = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P = \frac{h}{\lambda}}$$

↳ photon momentum

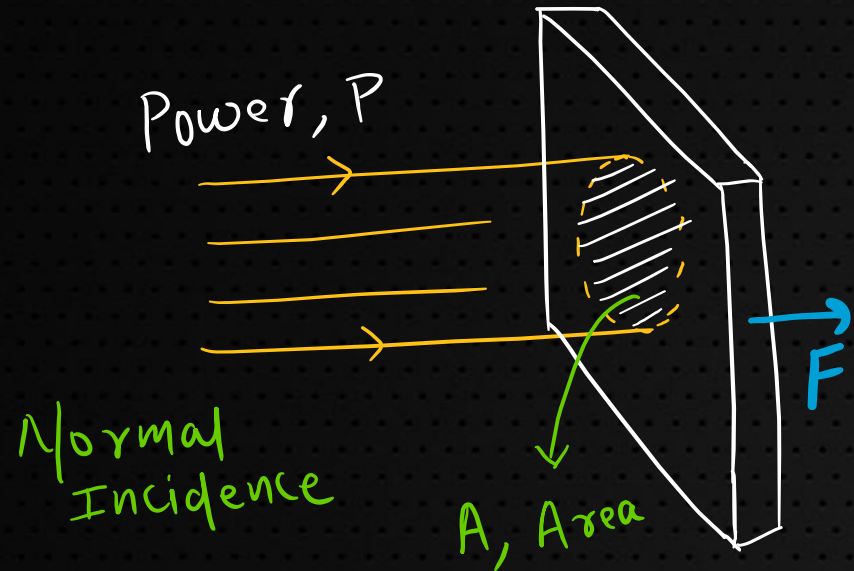
3. DE BROGLIE'S HYPOTHESIS

(If Light behaves as particle then physical particle too can behave as waves)

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}}$$



4. RADIATION FORCE / PRESSURE



- (a) Mostly body is black body (absorbs all light)
- (b) Momentum is transferred to body
- (c) Thus body experiences FORCE (RADIATION FORCE)

$$\# F = \text{no of photons/sec} \times \text{momentum change}$$

$$= \frac{PA}{hc} \times \frac{h}{\lambda} = \boxed{\frac{P}{c}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P: \text{Power} \\ P = IA \end{array} \right.$$

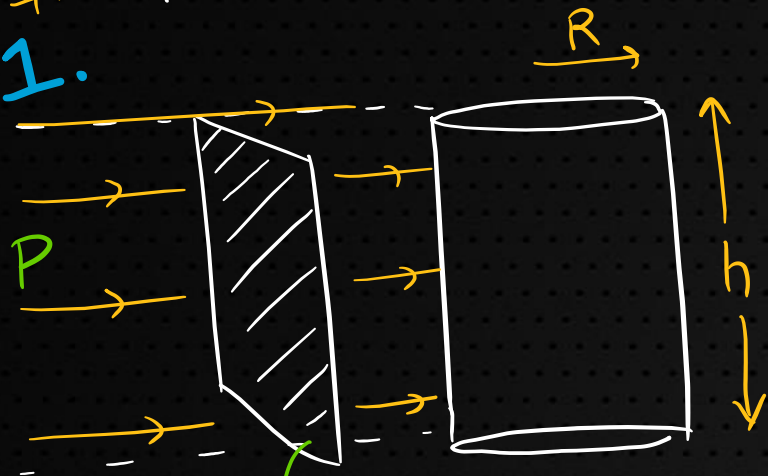
$$\# \text{ Radiation Pressure} = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{P/c}{A} = \boxed{\frac{I}{c}}$$

NOTE: If surface is perfectly reflective
 $F = \frac{2P}{c}$, Pressure = $\frac{2I}{c}$



PROJECTED AREA

1.

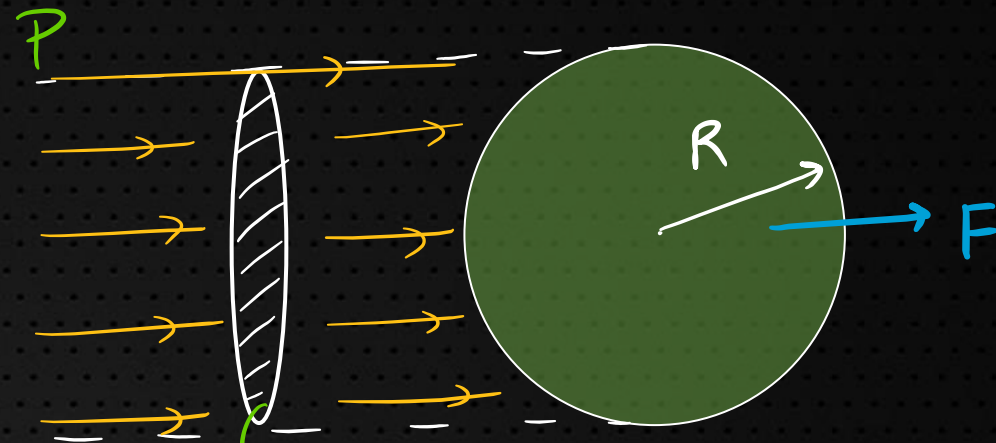


$$A = 2Rh$$

$$F = \frac{P}{C} = \frac{I 2Rh}{C}$$

(Assuming Black Body)

2.



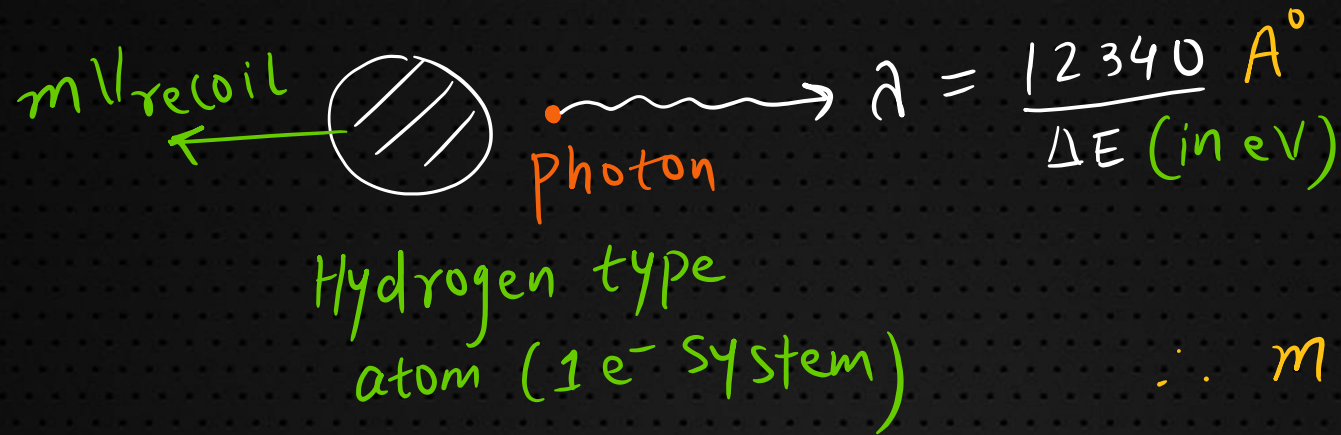
$$A = \pi R^2$$

$$F = \frac{P}{C} = \frac{I \pi R^2}{C}$$

Black Body



5. ATOM RECOIL DURING DE-EXCITATION



$$\therefore mV_{\text{recoil}} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\text{recoil}} = \frac{h}{\lambda m}$$

$\hookrightarrow m$: mass of atom
 λ : wavelength of photon
 h : Planck's Constant

