

# ASSIGNMENT 1 - Sam Byford - 300609708

Sunday, 5 March 2023 2:11 PM

1)

A)

$$NA = n \cdot \sin(\theta_{\max})$$

$$n = 1$$

$$\sin(\theta_{\max}) = 0.5 \cdot D / f \quad [\text{by using trigonometry}]$$

$$\text{For } 75\text{mm: } \sin(\theta_{\max}) = 0.5 \cdot 30\text{mm} / 75\text{mm} = 0.2$$

$$\text{For } 150\text{mm: } \sin(\theta_{\max}) = 0.5 \cdot 30\text{mm} / 150\text{mm} = 0.1$$

$$NA(75\text{mm}) = 0.2$$

$$NA(150\text{mm}) = 0.1$$

B)

Assuming  $n=1$  through air

$$NA = n \cdot \sin(\theta_{\max}) = n \cdot 0.5 \cdot D / f$$

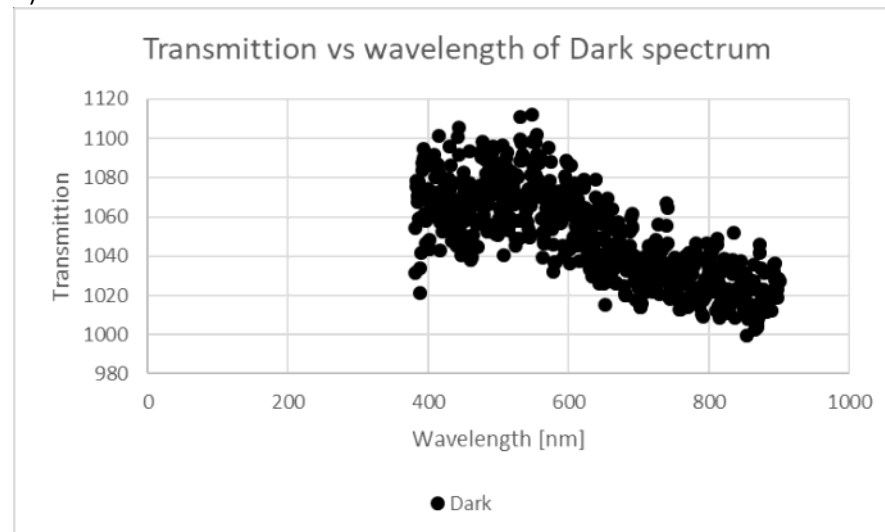
$$f = 0.5 \cdot n \cdot D / NA$$

$$f = 0.5 \cdot 1 \cdot 30 / 0.2$$

$$f = 75\text{mm}$$

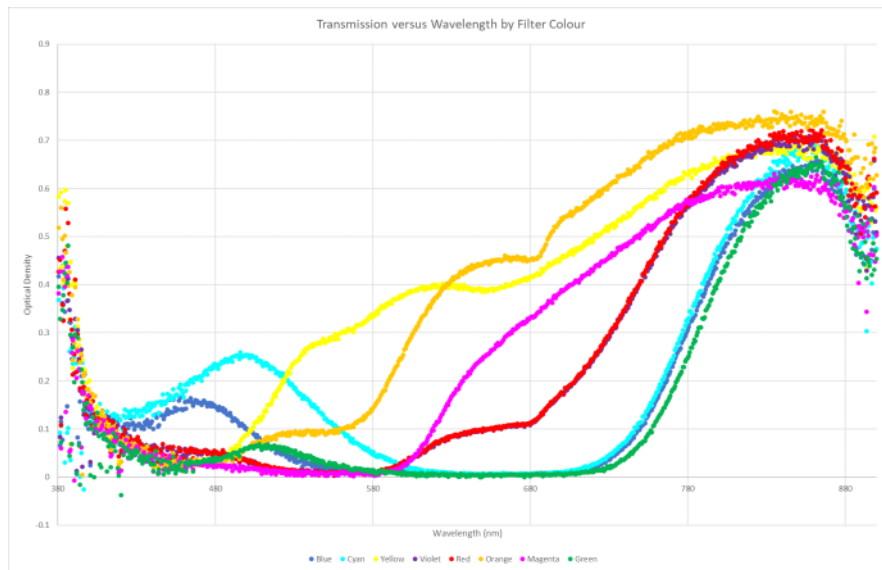
2)

A)

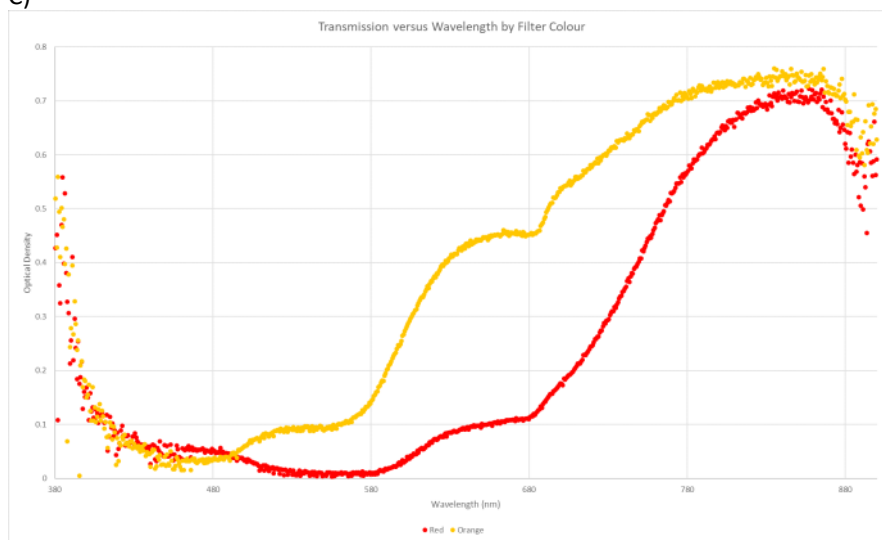


The dark spectrum has more counts of infrared emission. What we used to block the light from the source must not absorb infrared as well as visible.

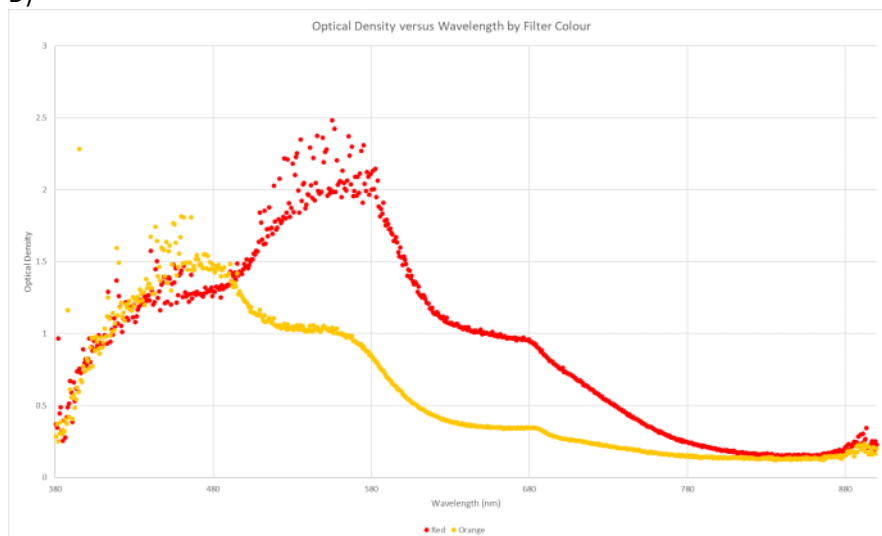
B)



C)



D)



E)

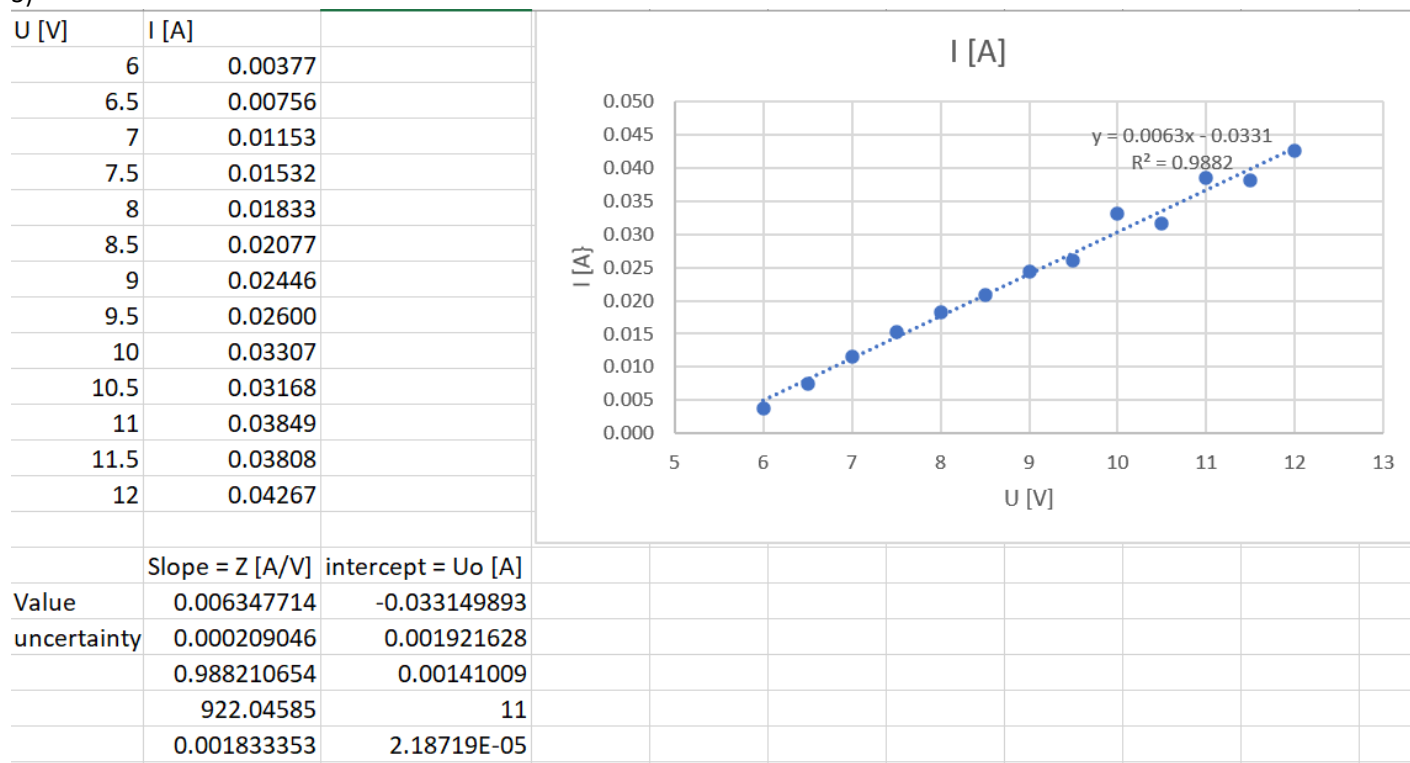
The red and orange filters absorb light of all wavelengths except red and orange respectively. This is why we see more transmission counts around the wavelengths of the red section of the spectrum for the red filter and red and yellow section of the spectrum for the orange filter.

F)

The integration time was set 2/3's the maximum. The maximum integration time the system allowed

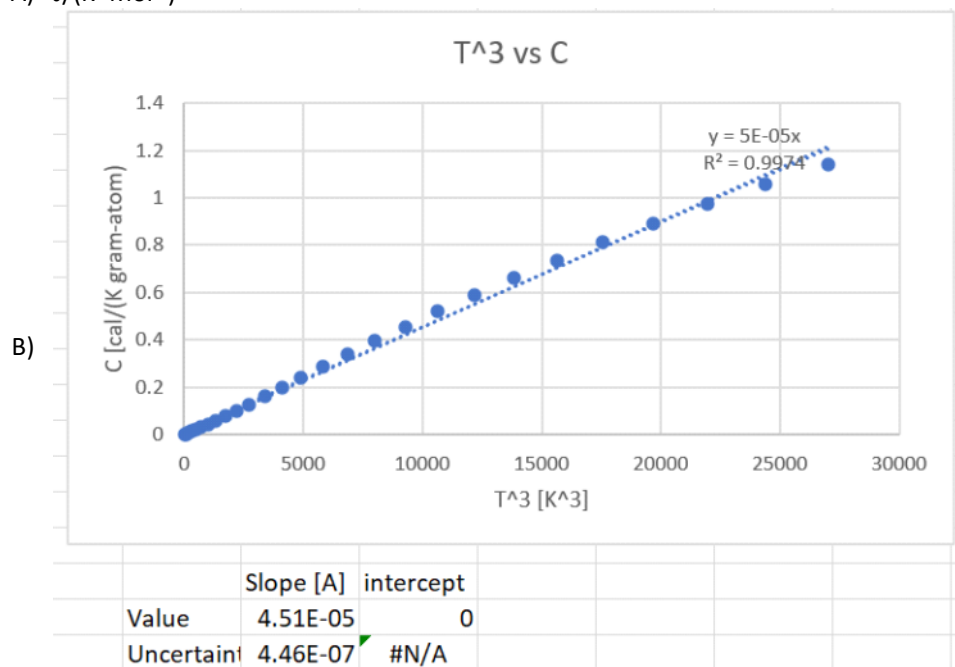
was 110ms so we used an integration time of around 70ms. We used a number of average spectra of 5, not wanting it to be too high. As seen this affects the data for lower wavelengths on the graph.

3)



4)

A)  $J/(K \cdot \text{Mol}^{-1})$



C)  $A = 4.51 \times 10^{-5} + 4.46 \times 10^{-7}$

$$A = (12\pi/5)N_A k_B / T_D^3$$

$$T_D = (A / ((12\pi/5)N_A k_B))^{1/3}$$

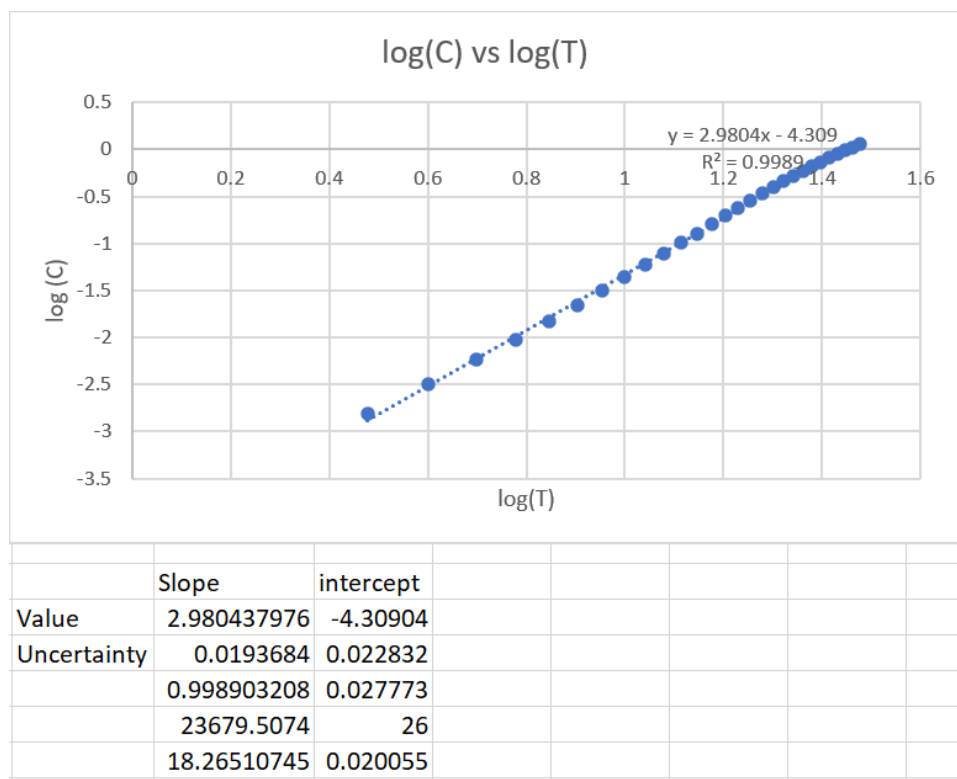
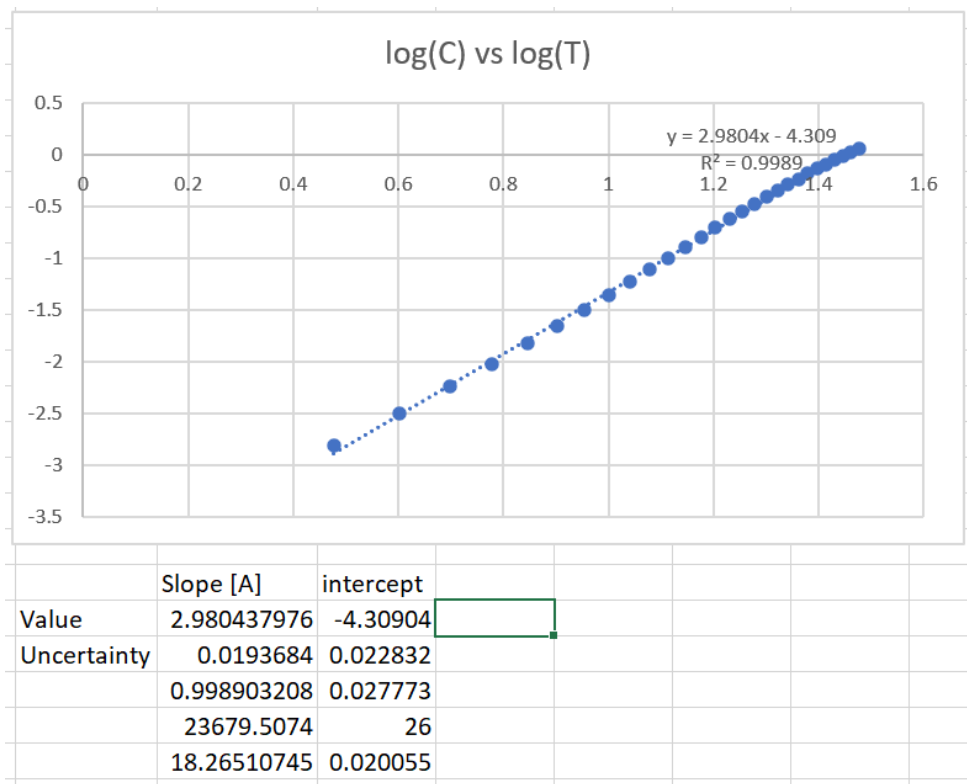
$$N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$

$$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23}$$

$$\text{So } T_D = (4.51 \times 10^{-5} + 4.46 \times 10^{-7}) / ((12\pi/5)(6.02 \times 10^{23})(1.38 \times 10^{-23}))^{1/3}$$

$$T_D = 0.008963 + 0.001924 \text{ K}$$

D)  $\log(C) = n \log(t) + \log(A)$



We can say  $n=3$  and it shows differently in the data due to experimental error

Since we know Debye's law is true, this means that we can use  $\log(A)$  from the logarithmic graph to get a better estimate for  $T_D$

$$T_D = (A / ((12\pi/5)N_A k_B))^{1/3}$$

$$T_D = (10^{-4.30904} / ((12\pi/5)(6.02 \times 10^{23})(1.38 \times 10^{-23})))^{1/3}$$

$$= 0.0092195 \text{ K}$$