

1 Sunlight

We want to find the energy density per volume for blackbody radiation for given wavelength λ and temperature T .

(a) $\rho(T, \lambda)$

We can start with the expression for U in terms of an integral over k :

$$U = 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} 4\pi \hbar c \int_0^\infty dk k^3 \left(e^{\beta \hbar c k} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (1)$$

We want this integral in terms of λ . We use $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$, and $dk = -\frac{2\pi}{\lambda^2} d\lambda$, to rewrite:

$$U = 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} 4\pi \hbar c \int_{k=0}^{k=\infty} dk \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^3 \left(e^{\frac{\beta \hbar c 2\pi}{\lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (2)$$

$$U = 2 \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} 4\pi \hbar c \int_{\lambda=\infty}^{\lambda=0} \left(-\frac{2\pi}{\lambda^2} \right) d\lambda \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^3 \left(e^{\frac{\beta \hbar c 2\pi}{\lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{U}{V} = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{(\pi)^3} \pi \hbar c \int_{\lambda=\infty}^{\lambda=0} \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) d\lambda \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^3 \left(e^{\frac{\beta \hbar c 2\pi}{\lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{U}{V} = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{\pi^2} \hbar c \int_{\lambda=\infty}^{\lambda=0} \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) d\lambda \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \right)^3 \left(e^{\frac{\beta \hbar c 2\pi}{\lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{U}{V} = -16\pi^2 \hbar c \int_{\lambda=\infty}^{\lambda=0} d\lambda \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \left(e^{\frac{\beta \hbar c 2\pi}{\lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{U}{V} = 16\pi^2 \hbar c \int_0^\infty d\lambda \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \left(e^{\frac{\beta \hbar c 2\pi}{\lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (7)$$

We want the energy density per wavelength, so we can identify ρ with the integrand:

$$\rho(\lambda, \beta) = 16\pi^2 \hbar c \frac{1}{\lambda^5} \left(e^{\frac{\beta \hbar c 2\pi}{\lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (8)$$

This means

$$\rho(\lambda, T) = \frac{16\pi^2 \hbar c}{\lambda^5} \left(e^{\frac{2\pi \hbar c}{k_B T \lambda}} - 1 \right)^{-1} \quad (9)$$

(b) Finding λ to maximise ρ

Let's rewrite ρ a bit:

$$\rho(\lambda, T) = \frac{16\pi^2\hbar c}{\lambda^5 \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right)} \quad (10)$$

To simplify the math a bit, we can notice that maximising ρ should be equivalent to minimising the denominator. Let's do that:

$$0 = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(\lambda^5 \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right) \right) \quad (11)$$

$$0 = \lambda^5 \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right) + \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \lambda^5 \quad (12)$$

Continuing on, pausing only to admire symmetry,

$$-\lambda^5 \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right) = \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right) \frac{d}{d\lambda} \lambda^5 \quad (13)$$

$$-\lambda^5 e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} \left(-\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda^2} \right) = \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right) (5\lambda^4) \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T} \lambda^3 e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} = \left(e^{\frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T\lambda}} - 1 \right) (5\lambda^4) \quad (15)$$

Defining $y = \frac{2\pi\hbar c}{k_B T}$:

$$ye^{\frac{y}{\lambda}} = 5\lambda \left(e^{\frac{y}{\lambda}} - 1 \right) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{y}{\lambda} = 5 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{y}{\lambda}} \right) \quad (17)$$

Listing 1: Mathematica script

```

1 (* ::Package:: *)
2
3 BeginPackage["PS3Prob1Script"]
4
5 CurrentDir = DirectoryName[FileNameJoin[{Directory[], $ScriptCommandLine[[1]]}]]
6 outFile = OpenWrite[FileNameJoin[{CurrentDir, "prob1ScriptOutput.txt"}]]
7
8
9 Print["Solving_equation_for_Problem_1"]
10
11 sols = NSolve[ x == 5(1 - E^(-x)), x]
12
13 Print[StringTemplate["Found_solutions:_1^"[x /. sols]]
14 Write[outFile, StringTemplate["Solutions:_1^"[x /. sols]]
15
16 EndPackage[]

```

Listing 2: Mathematica output

```
1 "Solutions: {0., 4.96511}"
```