

Physics 112 - Homework 4

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Question 1.

Blackbody radiation of Earth given Sun's blackbody.

$$\begin{aligned}4\pi\sigma R_E^2 T_E^4 &= \frac{L_\odot}{4\pi D^2} \pi R_E^2 \\4\pi\sigma R_E^2 T_E^4 &= \frac{4\pi\sigma R_\odot^2 T_\odot^4}{4\pi D^2} \pi R_E^2 \\T_E^4 &= \frac{R_\odot^2 T_\odot^4}{4D^2} \\T_E &= \boxed{396 \text{ K}}\end{aligned}$$

Question 2.

Partition function of photon gas.

$$\begin{aligned}Z &= \Pi_n \sum_i e^{-E_i/\tau} \\Z &= \Pi_n \sum_i e^{-i\hbar\omega/\tau} \\Z &= \Pi_n \frac{1}{1 - e^{\hbar\omega/\tau}} \\Z &= \boxed{\Pi_n [1 - e^{\hbar\omega/\tau}]^{-1}}\end{aligned}$$

Helmholtz free energy of photon gas.

$$\begin{aligned}F &= 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{4\pi n^2 dn}{8} \tau \ln(1 - e^{n\hbar\pi c/\tau L}) \\F &= \pi\tau \int_0^\infty n^2 \ln(1 - e^{n\hbar\pi c/\tau L}) dn \\F &= \pi\tau \left[n^3 \ln(1 - e^{n\hbar\pi c/\tau L}) \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \frac{n^3 e^{n\hbar\pi c/\tau L} (-\pi\hbar c)}{1 - e^{n\hbar\pi c/\tau L} (\tau L)} \right] \\F &= \boxed{-\frac{\pi V \tau^4}{45 \hbar^3 c^3}}\end{aligned}$$

Question 3.

Heat shield absorbs and emits. Total thermal flux on each side is added to heat shield flux (halved due to two sides).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma T_u^4 + \sigma T_l^4 &= \sigma T_m^4 \\
 T_m &= (T_u^4 + T_l^4)^{1/4} \\
 J_m &= \sigma(T_u^4 + T_l^4)/2 \\
 J_{net,u} &= \sigma T_u^4 - \sigma(T_u^4 + T_l^4)/2 \\
 J_{net,u} &= \sigma(T_u^4 - T_l^4)/2 \\
 J_{net,u} &= \boxed{J_u/2} \\
 J_{net,l} &= -\sigma T_l^4 + \sigma(T_u^4 + T_l^4)/2 \\
 J_{net,l} &= \sigma(T_u^4 - T_l^4)/2 \\
 J_{net,l} &= \boxed{J_u/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 4.

Debye temperature.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta &= \frac{h\nu}{k_b} \left[\frac{\pi^2 N}{V} \right]^{1/3} \\
 \theta &= \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}^{-1})(2.383 \times 10^4 \text{ cm s}^{-1})}{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}} \left[\pi^2 \frac{0.145 \text{ g/cm}^3}{4.002602 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} (6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}) \right]^{1/3} \\
 \theta &= 68.5 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Heat capacity per gram given Debye temperature. Take it in the limit $T \ll \theta$. Ends up being smaller somehow. Maybe I messed up. I don't know.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{C_V}{\rho V} &= \frac{\frac{12k_b N \pi^4 T^3}{5\theta^3}}{\rho V} \\
 \frac{C_V}{\rho V} &= \frac{12T^3}{5(68.5 \text{ K})^3} \frac{k_b \pi^4}{\rho} \frac{N}{V} \\
 \frac{C_V}{\rho V} &= k_b \pi^4 \frac{12T^3}{5(68.5 \text{ K})^3} \frac{1}{0.145 \text{ g/cm}^3} \frac{0.145 \text{ g/cm}^3 (6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1})}{4.002602 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} \\
 \frac{C_V}{\rho V} &= \boxed{.001 \times T^3}
 \end{aligned}$$