

PHAS1102 – Physics of the Universe

Practice Problem Sheet 3 - solutions

1.

$$\text{Let be } m_1 = 3 \text{ and } m_2 = 4; \text{ then } \log_{10}(f_1/f_2) = (m_2 - m_1) \log_{10} 2.512$$
$$= \log_{10} 2.512 \quad 1$$

$$\text{i.e. } f_1/f_2 = 2.512, \text{ and } f_1 = 2.512 f_2 \quad 1$$

$$\text{Thus the combination of the two stars will produce a flux } f_{\text{SUM}} = f_1 + f_2$$
$$= 3.512 f_2 \quad 1$$

$$\text{So } m_{\text{SUM}} - m_2 = \log_{10}(f_2/f_{\text{SUM}})/\log_{10} 2.512 = -1.36, \text{ and } m_{\text{SUM}} = 2.6 \quad 2$$

[5 marks total]

2.

Sirius A luminosity is then

$$L = 23.5 \times 4 \times 10^{26} \text{ Watt} = 9.4 \times 10^{27} \text{ Watt} \quad 1$$

$$\text{Since fraction of mass liberated into energy by the fusion of H to He} = 0.007 \text{ (= efficiency), } E_{\text{total}} = 0.007 mc^2 \quad 1$$

The H mass burnt into He per sec will be

$$\frac{L}{\text{efficiency} \times c^2} = \frac{9.4 \times 10^{27}}{0.007 \times (3 \times 10^8)^2} = 1.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ kg s}^{-1} \quad 1$$

If we assume that 10% of its H mass burns into He, then, since Sirius A mass is

$$M = 2.3 \text{ solar mass} = 2.3 \times 2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg} = 4.6 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg} \quad 1$$

Sirius A lifetime will be

$$\frac{0.1 \times M}{\text{Rate of burning}} = \frac{4.6 \times 10^{29}}{1.5 \times 10^{13}} \text{ s} = 3 \times 10^{16} \text{ s} = \frac{3 \times 10^{16}}{3 \times 10^7} \text{ years} = 10^9 \text{ years} \quad 1$$

while the Sun's lifetime is expected to be 10^{10} years. 1

[6 marks total]

3.

Using Wien's displacement law

$$\lambda_{\max} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{T} \text{ metre}$$

where T in Kelvin, we find

$$T_{wd} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{\lambda_{wd}} \text{ K} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{3 \times 10^{-8}} \text{ K} = 10^5 \text{ K} \quad 1$$

and

$$T_{rg} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{\lambda_{rg}} \text{ K} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{1.5 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ K} = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ K} \quad 1$$

Since the luminosity $L \propto R^2 T^4$ where R is the stellar radius and T the temperature, then the ratio of the luminosities will be

$$\frac{L_{rg}}{L_{wd}} = \frac{R_{rg}^2 T_{rg}^4}{R_{wd}^2 T_{wd}^4} = \frac{(10^{11})^2 \times (2 \times 10^3)^4}{(10^6)^2 \times (10^5)^4} = 1600 \quad 1$$

[3 marks total]