

Abstract Submitted  
for the APR10 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**A Historical View of Kirchhoff's Black Body Universal Distribution Function ( $K_\lambda$ )** CLARENCE A. GALL, Postgrado de Ingenieria, Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela — Stefan (1879) established experimentally that Kirchhoff's total emitted intensity  $K = \int_0^\infty K_\lambda d\lambda = \sigma T^4$ . Boltzmann (1884) derived this result from classical thermodynamic principles. V A Michelson (1887) first defined  $K_\lambda = c_1 \lambda^{-6} T^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-\left(\frac{c_2}{\lambda^2 T}\right)}$ . Weber suggested  $K_\lambda = c_1 \lambda^{-2} e^{\left[c_3 T - \left(\frac{c_2}{\lambda^2 T^2}\right)\right]}$ . Experimentally, Wien's displacement law required  $\lambda_m T = b$ . Paschen (1896) thus proposed  $K_\lambda = c_1 \lambda^{-\gamma} e^{-\left(\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}\right)}$  with  $5 < \gamma < 6$ . Compatibility with Stefan-Boltzmann's Law led to the value  $\gamma = 5$  in Wien's solution. Planck's solution  $\left(K_\lambda = c_1 \lambda^{-\gamma} \left(e^{\left(\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}\right)} - 1\right)^{-1}\right)$  set  $\gamma < 5$ . Rayleigh-Jeans' attempt  $\left(K_\lambda = c_1 \lambda^{-4} T e^{-\left(\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}\right)}\right)$  is also noteworthy. From Michelson's first attempt,  $\lambda T$  was placed in the denominator of the exponential part of the function. This did not change until Gall's derivation of the function  $\left(K_\lambda = \sigma \frac{T^6}{b^2} \lambda e^{-\left(\frac{\lambda T}{b}\right)}\right)$  (<http://meetings.aps.org/link/BAPS.2007.MAR.X21.4>), based on emission as a decay process ([sites.google.com/site/purefieldphysics](http://sites.google.com/site/purefieldphysics)), placed  $\lambda T$  in the numerator. If temperature is defined as reciprocal wavelength then  $T^6 \lambda \equiv \lambda^{-5}$ . It is mathematically evident that the new location of  $\lambda T$  is what finally allowed for the exact solution of Kirchhoff's Function with the original empirical constants  $(\sigma, b)$ !

Clarence A. Gall  
Postgrado de Ingenieria, Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo, Venezuela

Date submitted: 19 Aug 2009

Electronic form version 1.4