SOLUTIONS TO CONCEPTS
CHAPTER 22

1. Radiant Flux = $\frac{\text{Total energy emitted}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{45}{15s} = 3W$

2. To get equally intense lines on the photographic plate, the radiant flux (energy) should be same.
S0, 10W × 12sec = 12W × t
$\Rightarrow t = \frac{10W \times 12\,sec}{12W} = 10$ sec.

3. it can be found out from the graph by the student.

4. Relative luminousity = $\frac{\text{Luminous flux of a source of given wavelength}}{\text{Luminous flux of a source of 555 nm of same power}}$
Let the radiant flux needed be P watt.
Ao, $0.6 = \frac{\text{Luminous flux of source 'P' watt}}{685\,P}$
$\therefore$ Luminous flux of the source = (685 P)× 0.6 = 120 × 685
$\Rightarrow P = \frac{120}{0.6} = 200W$

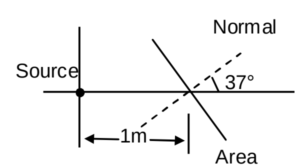
5. The luminous flux of the given source of 1W is 450 lumen/watt
$\therefore$ Relative luminosity = $\frac{\text{Luminous flux of the source of given wavelength}}{\text{Luminous flux of 555 nm source of same power}} = \frac{450}{685} = 66\%$
[$\therefore$ Since, luminous flux of 555nm source of 1W = 685 lumen]

6. The radiant flux of 555nm part is 40W and of the 600nm part is 30W
(a) Total radiant flux = 40W + 30W = 70W
(b) Luminous flux = $(L.Fllux)_{555nm} + (L.Flux)_{600nm}$
= 1 × 40× 685 + 0.6 × 30 × 685 = 39730 lumen
(c) Luminous efficiency = $\frac{\text{Total luminous flux}}{\text{Total radiant flux}} = \frac{39730}{70} = 567.6$ lumen/W

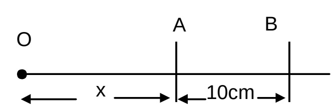
7. Overall luminous efficiency = $\frac{\text{Total luminous flux}}{\text{Power input}} = \frac{35 \times 685}{100} = 239.75$ lumen/W

8. Radiant flux = 31.4W, Solid angle = 4π
Luminous efficiency = 60 lumen/W
So, Luminous flux = 60 × 31.4 lumen
And luminous intensity = $\frac{\text{Luminous Flux}}{4\pi} = \frac{60 \times 31.4}{4\pi} = 150$ candela

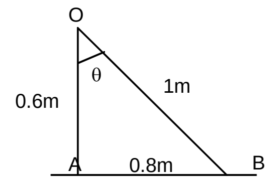
9. I = luminous intensity = $\frac{628}{4\pi} = 50$ Candela
r = 1m, $\theta = 37°$
So, illuminance, $E = \frac{I\cos\theta}{r^2} = \frac{50 \times \cos 37°}{1^2} = 40$ lux



10. Let, I = Luminous intensity of source
$E_A = 900$ lumen/m^2
$E_B = 400$ lumen/m^2
Now, $E_a = \frac{I\cos\theta}{x^2}$ and $E_B = \frac{I\cos\theta}{(x+10)^2}$
So, $I = \frac{E_A x^2}{\cos\theta} = \frac{E_B (x+10)^2}{\cos\theta}$
$\Rightarrow 900x^2 = 400(x + 10)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x+10} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3x = 2x + 20 \Rightarrow x = 20$ cm
So, The distance between the source and the original position is 20cm.



11. Given that, $E_a = 15$ lux $= \frac{I_0}{60^2}$



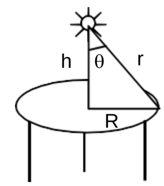
$\Rightarrow I_0 = 15 \times (0.6)^2 = 5.4$ candela

So, $E_B = \frac{I_0 \cos\theta}{(OB)^2} = \frac{5.4 \times \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}{1^2} = 3.24$ lux

12. The illuminance will not change.

13. Let the height of the source is 'h' and the luminous intensity in the normal direction is I_0.

So, illuminance at the book is given by,



$E = \frac{I_0 \cos\theta}{r^2} = \frac{I_0 h}{r^3} = \frac{I_0 h}{(r^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$

For maximum E, $\frac{dE}{dh} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{I_0\left[(R^2 + h^2)^{3/2} - \frac{3}{2} h \times (R^2 + h^2)^{1/2} \times 2h\right]}{(R^2 + h^2)^3}$

$\Rightarrow (R^2 + h^2)^{1/2}[R^2 + h^2 - 3h^2] = 0$

$\Rightarrow R^2 - 2h^2 = 0 \Rightarrow h = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}$

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