TEMPERATURE DEFINED

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June 2014

I have added one step to Wien's Law

Empirical evidence as to why two different frequencies[wavelength] represent the same associated temperature

Electron volt eV = Temperature T

$$2.9\times10^{-3} = \lambda_1 \times T$$

$$2.9\times10^{-3} = \lambda_1 \times eV$$

$$\lambda_1 \times (2\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 137.036) = \lambda_2$$

Example:
eV =511000 and λ_3 the Compton wavelength for an electron of mass m

Kelvin K = Temperature T_2

$$2.9\times10^{-3} = \lambda_2 \times T_2$$

- Apply Planck's law,
  $0.0144 = \lambda_3 \times T_2$
- The photon mass m at wavelength λ_3 obeys de Broglie's equation,
  $m \times c \times \lambda_3 = h$

A rotational factor of 2Pi × 10^{-7} × 137.036 explains why the same Kelvin temperature of a body radiates two differently measured frequencies.