

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Dissect Cosmic Constants: A College Calculus-Based Measurement Quiz

Evaluate dimensional homogeneity and relativistic corrections across non-Euclidean frameworks where standard SI derivations face extreme astrophysical constraints.

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**1. When deriving the Planck length contextually, which synthesis of fundamental constants ( $G$ ,  $\hbar$ , and  $c$ ) maintains dimensional consistency for  $L$ ?**

- A.  $\sqrt{G\hbar/c^3}$
- B.  $G\hbar/c^2$
- C.  $\sqrt{G\hbar/c^5}$
- D.  $G^2/\hbar c$

**2. Regarding the 2019 redefinition of SI base units, the value of the \_\_\_\_\_ is now fixed by defining the numerical value of the Boltzmann constant ( $k$ ).**

- A. Mole
- B. Kelvin
- C. Ampere
- D. Candela

**3. In a non-inertial reference frame, the measured 'proper time' between two events is a Lorentz invariant and remains unchanged regardless of the observer's velocity.**

- A. True
- B. False

**4. A Josephson Junction is primarily utilized in metrology to realize the SI volt by relating it to which two fundamental physical constants?**

- A. Permeability of free space and the Electron mass
- B. The Fine-structure constant and the Rydberg constant
- C. The Elementary charge and the Planck constant
- D. Avogadro's number and the Faraday constant

**5. When examining the systematic error in a high-precision interferometer, the 'Type B' evaluation of uncertainty is based on \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Statistical analysis of series of observations
- B. The square root of the variance
- C. Non-statistical scientific judgment and calibration data
- D. The Poisson distribution of photon counts

**6. Calculate the radiant flux (Watts) of a blackbody source if its luminous intensity is 683 candelas at a frequency of  $540 \times 10^{12}$  Hz, assuming monochromatic emission.**

- A. 683 W

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- B. 1 W
- C.  $1/683$  W
- D.  $4\pi$  W

**7. The SI base unit for mass is no longer determined by a physical artifact (the 'Le Grand K') but is instead realized via the Kibble balance and Planck's constant.**

- A. True
- B. False

**8. In fluid dynamics, the Reynolds number is a dimensionless quantity. Which ratio of units correctly yields a dimensionless result for  $Re = (\rho v d) / \mu$ ?**

- A.  $(\text{kg}/\text{m}^3)(\text{m}/\text{s})(\text{m}) / (\text{kg}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}))$
- B.  $(\text{g}/\text{cm}^2)(\text{cm}/\text{s})(\text{cm}) / (\text{Poise})$
- C.  $(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m})(\text{m}/\text{s}^2) / (\text{Pascals})$
- D.  $(\text{m}^2/\text{s})(\text{kg}) / (\text{Newton}\cdot\text{s})$

**9. For a Quantum Hall Effect experiment measuring Resistance ( $R_H$ ), the Von Klitzing constant ( $R_k$ ) equates the unit 'Ohm' to the ratio \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A.  $h / e^2$
- B.  $e^2 / h$
- C.  $mc / e$
- D.  $\hbar / 2e$

**10. Even if a measurement is perfectly precise (zero variance), it can still possess high systematic error if the instrument is poorly calibrated.**

- A. True
- B. False