

EFEK FOTOLISTRIK

$$1 \text{ \AA} = 10^{-10} \text{ meter}$$

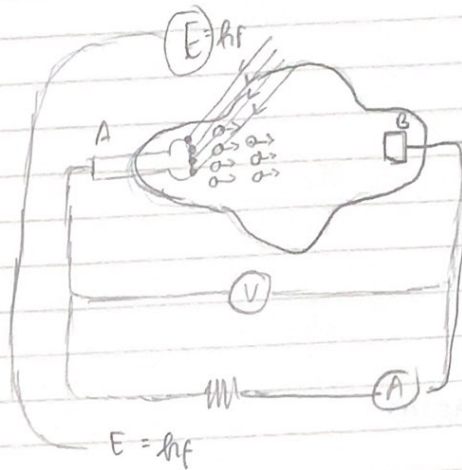
$$E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$f = \frac{c}{\lambda} \rightarrow \text{panjang gelombang}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} \rightarrow \text{frekuensi cahaya}$$

$$\lambda = 7000 \text{ \AA}$$

$$f = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{7 \times 10^{-7}} = 4,29 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$



$$E = hf$$

$$E = hf - hf_0$$

Contoh :

Berkas Sinar merah dgn panjang gelombang 1000 nm . berapa eV energi cahayanya , frekuensinya , cahaya tampak , besar momentum dan besar kecepatan elektronnya?

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$h = 6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s (kecepatan cahaya)}$$

$$\lambda = 1000 \text{ nm} = 1,0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$\bullet \text{ 1 J} = 6,242 \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$$

$$E = \frac{(6,626 \times 10^{-34}) (3 \times 10^8)}{1 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$E = \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-19}}{1 \times 10^{-6}}$$

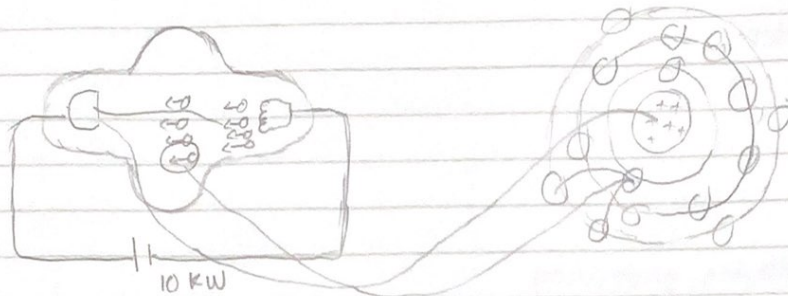
$$E = 1,9878 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Konversi ke eV

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-19}}{1,6 \times 10^{-19}} = E = 1,24 \text{ eV}$$

◦ Sinar X



◦ kulit atom

$$2(n)^2$$

n = kulit keberapa

contoh

potensial mempercepat elektron 50.000 V sehingga memancarkan cahaya. apakah cahaya tsb sinar X?

Jawab:

Ya, termasuk sinar X karena tegangan 50.000 V (50 kV)

memberikan energi yg cukup tinggi kepada elektron untuk menumbuk target logam melalui radiasi Bremsstrahlung