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1. Diketahui :- panjang asli (L_0) adalah meter dalam kerangka acuan O' (kerangka diam).
 - kerangka acuan O bergerak relatif terhadap O' dengan kecepatan v .
 - kerangka O , panjang motoran diukur sebagai $L = x_2 - x_1$ secara bersamaan ($t_1 = t_2$)

Ditanya : Gunakan transformasi Lorentz untuk menentukan hubungan antara panjang motoran dalam kerangka $O(L)$ dan panjang aslinya dalam kerangka O' (L_0)

Jawab : $x' = \gamma(x - vt)$

$$\text{Faktor Lorentz } \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$x'_1 = \gamma(x_1 - vt)$$

$$x'_2 = \gamma(x_2 - vt)$$

Selisih antara kedua ujung motoran dalam kerangka $O' = L_0 = x'_2 - x'_1$

Substitusi transformasi Lorentz

$$L_0 = \gamma(x_2 - vt) - \gamma(x_1 - vt)$$

$$L_0 = \gamma(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$L_0 = \gamma L$$

$$L = \frac{L_0}{\gamma}$$

$$L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

2. Diketahui : $E = 25 \text{ GeV}$

$$d = 3000 \text{ m}$$

$$m_0 = 0,511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Ditanya : a) kecepatan elektron yang energinya 25 GeV

b) waktu yang diperlukan elektron untuk menempuh jarak 3000 m?

c) panjang akselerator dalam kerangka acuan elektron?

d) waktu tempuh elektron dalam kerangka acuan inersianya sendiri?

Jawab :

$$a) E = \gamma m_0 c^2$$

$$\gamma = \frac{E}{m_0 c^2}$$

$$= \frac{25 \times 10^9 \text{ eV}}{0,54 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}}$$

$$= 4,89 \times 10^4$$

$$1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(4,89 \times 10^4)^2}$$

$$v = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(4,89 \times 10^4)^2}}$$

$$v \approx c (1 - 1,05 \times 10^{-10})$$

$$v \approx 2,99999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Selisih dengan kecepatan cahaya:

$$c - v \approx 0,031 \text{ m/s}$$

Jadi, elektron hampir bergerak dengan kecepatan cahaya

$$c. L' = L \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

karena $\gamma \approx 4,89 \times 10^4$, maka

$$L' = \frac{3000}{4,89 \times 10^4}$$

$$L' \approx 0,061 \text{ m} = 6,1 \text{ cm}$$

$$d. t' = \frac{t}{\gamma}$$

$$t' = \frac{10^{-5}}{4,89 \times 10^4}$$

$$t' \approx 2,04 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$= 0,204 \text{ ns}$$

3. Diketahui : $\lambda_0 = 122 \text{ nm}$

$$\lambda_1 = 366 \text{ nm}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Ditanya : a) kecepatan v jika spektrum bergeser dari λ_0 menjadi λ_1 ?

b) Panjang gelombang baru λ'' jika galaksi mendekati dengan kecepatan yang sama v ?

Dijawab :

a) Gunakan pergerakan merah relativistik

$$\lambda' = \lambda_0 \sqrt{\frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}}$$

$$\frac{366}{122} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}}$$

$$3 = \sqrt{\frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}}$$

kuadratkan kedua sisi :

$$9 = \frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}$$

kaki silang :

$$9(1 - v/c) = 1 + v/c$$

$$9 - 9v/c = 1 + v/c$$

$$9 - 1 = 9v/c + v/c$$

$$8 = 10v/c$$

$$v = \frac{8}{10} c$$

$$v = 0,8 c$$

$$v = (0,8) (3 \times 10^8)$$

$$v = 2,4 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

b. panjang gelombang λ'' saat galaksi kita
- gunakan pergeseran biru relativistik:

$$\frac{\lambda''}{\lambda_0} = \sqrt{\frac{1-v/c}{1+v/c}}$$

$$\lambda'' = \lambda_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-0,8}{1+0,8}}$$

$$\lambda'' = 122 \times \sqrt{\frac{0,2}{1,8}}$$

$$\lambda'' = 122 \times \sqrt{0,1111}$$

$$\lambda'' = 122 \times 0,3333$$

$$\lambda'' \approx 40,67 \text{ nm}$$

$$4. N = \frac{(1000 \text{ g}) \times (6,022 \times 10^{23})}{235}$$

$$N \approx 2,56 \times 10^{24} \text{ atom}$$

$$* N_A = 6,022 \times 10^{23}$$

$$* \text{massa molar uranium (235 g/mol)}$$

$$* \text{kec. cahaya} = 3 \times 10^8$$

Energi total yang dilepaskan.

$$E = N \times 200 \text{ MeV}$$

karena $1 \text{ MeV} = 1,602 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$ jadi

$$E = (2,56 \times 10^{24}) \times (200 \times 1,602 \times 10^{-13})$$

$$E \approx 8,2 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \Delta m \cdot c^2$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{E}{c^2}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{8,2 \times 10^{13}}{(3 \times 10^8)^2}$$

$$\Delta m \approx 9,1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg} = 0,91 \text{ kg}$$

5. - massa proton = 1,007276 u

a) massa neutron = 1,008665 u

jumlah proton = 2 jumlah neutron = 2

$$M_{\text{total}} = (2 \times 1,007276) + (2 \times 1,008665)$$

$$M_{\text{total}} = (2,014552 + 2,017330) = 4,031882 \text{ u}$$

$$\Delta m = M_{\text{total}} - M_{\text{helium}}$$

$$= 4,031882 - 4,001506$$

$$= 0,030376 \text{ u}$$

$$* 1 \text{ u} = 1,66054 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta m \approx 0.030376 \times 1.66054 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$\Delta m \approx 5.04 \times 10^{-9} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = \Delta m c^2$$

$$1 \text{ J} = 6.242 \times 10^{12} \text{ MeV}$$

$$E = (5.04 \times 10^{-9}) \times (3 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$E \approx 4.53 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$$

$$E \approx 28.3 \text{ MeV}$$

b. Beda massa dalam kg

$$\Delta m = 5.04 \times 10^{-9} \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta m_{\text{inti}} = 2 \times 5.04 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\Delta m_{\text{sel}} = 1.008 \times 10^{-28} \text{ kg}$$

6. Diketahui $v_A = v_1 = 0.8c$

$$v_B = v_2 = 0.6c$$

Ditanya $= v \dots ?$

Jawab :

$$v = \frac{v_1 \pm v_2}{1 \pm \frac{v_1 v_2}{c^2}}$$

$$v = \frac{v_1 \pm v_2}{1 \pm \frac{v_1 v_2}{c^2}}$$

$$v_{12} = \frac{0.8c + 0.6c}{1 + \frac{(0.8c)(0.6c)}{c^2}}$$

$$v_{12} = 0.945c$$

7. Diketahui :

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda = 589 \text{ nm} = 589 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$p = 20$$

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

$$E = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34})(3 \times 10^8)}{589 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$E = \frac{1.9878 \times 10^{-25}}{589 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$E = 3.37 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = 3.37 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$N = \frac{p}{E} = \frac{20}{3.37 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$N = 5.94 \times 10^{19} \text{ foton/s}$$

$$Q. \text{ Diketahui } \lambda = 3500 \text{ \AA} = 3,5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$W_0 = 2,2 \text{ eV} = 2,2 \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \\ = 3,52 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = W_0 + E_k$$

$$E = h \times \frac{c}{\lambda} \\ = 6,6 \times 10^{-34} \times \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3,5 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$E = 5,66 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$E > W_0$ maka terjadi fotoelektron.

$$E_k = E - W_0 \\ = 5,66 \times 10^{-19} = 3,52 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$E_k = 2,14 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E_k = \frac{2,14 \times 10^{-19}}{1,6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$E_k = 1,34 \text{ eV}$$