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 Fisika Modern

- 1) Diketahui Panjang tali (L_0) adalah panjang Meteran dlm kerangka acuan O , (Kerangka diam)
- Kerangka acuan O bergerak relatif terhadap O' dg kecepatan v
 - dalam Kerangka O , Panjang Meteran diukur sebagai $L = x_2 - x_1$ secara bersamaan ($t_1 = t_2$)

Ditanya : Gunakan Informasi Lorentz $x' = \gamma(x - vt)$ dg faktor Lorentz γ

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

- Kerangka acuan O' (kerangka diam dg meteran) $L_0 = x'_2 - x'_1$
- Kerangka acuan O (pengamat bergerak) gunakan transformasi Lorentz untuk setiap ujung : $x'_1 = \gamma(x_1 - vt)$, $x'_2 = \gamma(x_2 - vt)$
- Selisih antara kedua ujung Meteran kerangka $O' \rightarrow L_0 = x'_2 - x'_1$
- Substitusikan transformasi Lorentz

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

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

$$L_0 = \gamma L$$

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

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

Jadi, rumus kontraksi panjang adalah

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

2. Diketahui $L_0 = 3000 \text{ m}$
 $E = 25 \text{ GeV}$
 $m_0 c^2 = 0,511 \text{ MeV}$
 $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}$

- Ditanya a Δv ?
 b. t ?
 c. L ?
 d. t' ?

- a) Hitung kecepatan elektron yg energinya 25 GeV dan selisihnya dg kec. cahaya

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

$$\gamma = \frac{E}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{25 \times 10^9}{0,511 \times 10^6} = \frac{25 \times 10^3}{0,511} \approx 48924,66$$

- kec. elektron diberikan oleh

$$v = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}} = (3 \times 10^8) \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{48924,66^2}}$$

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

- selisih dg kecepatan cahaya

$$\Delta v = c - v = 3 \times 10^8 - 2,99999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} = 1 \text{ m/s}$$



$$b. t = \frac{L_0}{v} = \frac{200}{2.99999 \times 10^8}$$

$$= 1.000000003 \times 10^{-5} s$$

$$= 10 \text{ ns}$$

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

$$= 2000 \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{48924.66}} \approx 0.0613$$

$$= 6.13 \text{ cm}$$

$$d. t' = \frac{t}{\gamma} = \frac{10^{-5}}{48924.66} \approx 2.04 \times 10^{-10} s = 0.209 \text{ ns}$$

3. diketahui $\lambda_0 = 122 \text{ nm}$
 $\lambda' = 366 \text{ nm}$
 $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Ditanya : a. kecepatan galaksi jika spektrum bergeser dari λ_0 menjadi λ' ?

b. panjang gelombang baru λ' jika galaksi mendekati kita dg kec. yg sama v?

a. Gunakan pergeseran menggunakan merah relativistik

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

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

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

• Kuadratkan ke 2 sisi

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

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

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

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

$$8 = 10v/c$$

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

$$v = 0.8 c$$

$$v = (0.8c)(3 \times 10^8)$$

$$v = 2.4 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

b. Panjang gelombang λ'' saat galaksi mendekati kita. Gunakan pergeseran biru relativistik.

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

$$\lambda'' = \lambda_0 \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0.8}{1 + 0.8}} = 122 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.2}{1.8}}$$

$$= 122 \times \sqrt{0.1111} = 122 \times 0.3333$$

$$\approx 40.67 \text{ nm}$$

4. Diket $E_{\text{per atom}} = 200 \text{ MeV}$

Uranium = $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gr}$

$A = 235 \text{ gr}$

$1 \text{ MeV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$

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

$$n_{\text{atom}} = \frac{235 \text{ gr}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}}$$

Ditanya : perubahan massa ~~atom~~.

Δm akibat reaksi fusi
 1 kg Uranium

① Menghitung jumlah atom uranium dlm 1 kg

$$n = \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{n_{\text{atom}}} = \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{\frac{235 \text{ gr}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}}}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \text{ gr} \times 6.022 \times 10^{23}}{235 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\approx 2.56 \times 10^{24} \text{ atom}$$



③ Hitung total energi yg dilepaskan

$$E_{\text{tot}} = N \times E_{\text{per atom}} \\ = (2,56 \times 10^{24}) (200 \times 1,602 \times 10^{-13}) \\ = 5,12 \times 10^{26} \times 1,602 \times 10^{-13} \\ = 8,2 \times 10^{13}$$

⑤ Hitung perubahan Massa

$$E = \Delta m c^2 \Rightarrow \Delta m = \frac{E_{\text{tot}}}{c^2}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{8,2 \times 10^{13}}{(3 \times 10^8)^2} = \frac{8,2 \times 10^{13}}{9 \times 10^{16}}$$

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

5. Diketahui $M_{\text{He}} = 4,001506 \text{ u}$

$$M_p = 1,007276 \text{ u}$$

$$M_n = 1,008665 \text{ u}$$

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

$$1 \text{ u} = 1,66059 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ u}^2 = 931,5 \text{ MeV}$$

Ditanya : a. energi

a. Energi ikat inti helium 5 b

b. Benda massa inti helium dg total massa

Partikel penyusun dalam kg.

⑥ Benda massa dalam kg

$$\Delta m_{\text{kg}} = M_{\text{tot}} - m_{\text{He}}$$

$$= 0,030376 \times 1,66059 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$\approx 5,09 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg} //$$

⑦ Massa total partikel penyusun

$$M_{\text{tot}} = 2m_p + 2m_n$$

$$= 2(1,007276) + 2(1,008665)$$

$$= 2,014552 + 2,01733 = 4,031882 \text{ u}$$

$$\Delta m = M_{\text{tot}} - m_{\text{He}}$$

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

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

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

$$E_b = (0,030376) \times (931,5 \text{ MeV})$$

$$\approx 28,3 \text{ MeV} //$$

6. Diketahui $V_A = 0,8c$ $V_B = 0,6c$

Ditanya : kec. pesawat A menurut pengamat di bulan v' ?

$$\text{Kecepatan Relativistik } v' = \frac{V_A + V_B}{1 + \frac{V_A V_B}{c^2}} = \frac{(0,8c) + (0,6c)}{1 + \frac{(0,8c)(0,6c)}{c^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1,4c}{1,488} = \frac{1,4c}{1,488} \approx 0,946c$$

7. Diketahui $P = 20 \text{ W}$

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

$$h = 6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

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

Ditanya :

Jumlah foton yg dipancarkan perdetik

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6,626 \times 10^{-34})(3 \times 10^8)}{589 \times 10^{-9}} = \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-25}}{589 \times 10^{-9}} = 3,37 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$N = \frac{P}{E} = \frac{20}{3,37 \times 10^{-19}} \approx 5,99 \times 10^{19} \text{ foton / detik}$$



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

$W = 2,2 \text{ eV}$

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

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

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

Ditanya: energi kinetik maksimum fotoelektron (K) dalam eV?

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6,626 \times 10^{-34}) (3 \times 10^8)}{3,5 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-25}}{3,5 \times 10^{-7}} \approx 5,68 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Konversikan ke eV :

$$E = \frac{5,68 \times 10^{-19}}{1,6 \times 10^{-19}} \approx 3,55 \text{ eV}$$

energi kinetik foto elektron

$$K = E - W$$

$$= 3,55 - 2,2$$

$$= 1,35 \text{ eV}$$

energi kinetik maksimum
foto elektron : 1,35 eV