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 fisika Modern

Jawaban.

1. $x_1 = 0$ hingga $x_2 = l_0$

$$l = x_2 - x_1$$

$$x' = \gamma (x - ut)$$

$$t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{ux}{c^2} \right)$$

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

• Waktu sama ($t_1 = t_2$)

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

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

$$l_0 = x'_2 - x'_1$$

$$l_0 = \gamma (x_2 - ut) - \gamma (x_1 - ut)$$

$$l_0 = \gamma (x_2 - x_1) \text{ atau}$$

$$l = \frac{l_0}{\gamma} \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

2. Diketahui : $E = 25 \text{ GeV}$
 $d = 300 \text{ m}$
 $m_0 = 0.511 \text{ MeV/c}^2$
 $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

- Ditanya :
- Kapan elektron yang energinya 25 GeV?
 - Waktu yang diperlukan untuk menempuh jarak 300 m?
 - Panjang akselerator dan lintasan elektron?
 - Waktu tempuh elektron dalam lintasan akselerator?

Jawab :

a). $E = 1 \text{ MeV}$
 $= \frac{25 \times 10^9 \text{ eV}}{0.511 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}}$

$$= 4.89 \times 10^4$$

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

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(4.89 \times 10^4)^2}$$

$$v = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(4.89 \times 10^4)^2}}$$

$$v \approx c (1 - 1.05 \times 10^{-10})$$

$$v \approx 2.9999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Selisih dengan kecepatan cahaya

$$c - v \approx 0.031 \text{ m/s}$$

Jadi, elektron hampir bergerak dengan kecepatan cahaya.

$$b). t = \frac{d}{v}$$

$$b = \frac{2.000 \times 10^8 \text{ m}}{2.000 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$t \approx 1,000000001 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

$$= 10 \text{ ps}$$

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

karena $q = 4,8 \times 10^9$, maka

$$l' = \frac{2000}{4,8 \times 10^9}$$

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

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

$$t' = \frac{10 \text{ ps}}{4,8 \times 10^9}$$

$$t' = 2,04 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s} = 0,204 \text{ ps}$$

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

$$\lambda' = 366 \text{ nm}$$

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

Ditanya : a). Kecepatan galaksi v jika spektrum bergeser dari λ_0 menjadi λ ?

b). Panjang gelombang baru λ jika galaksi mendekati kita dengan kecepatan yang sama?

Jawab :

$$a). \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_0} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}}$$

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

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

$$\gamma = \frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}$$

$$\gamma (1 - \frac{v}{c}) = 1 + \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\gamma - \gamma \frac{v}{c} = 1 + \frac{v}{c}$$

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

$$v = \frac{8}{10} c = 0,8 c$$

$$v = 0,8 (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})$$

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

$$b). \frac{\lambda''}{\lambda_0} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}}$$

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

$$\lambda_0 = \sqrt{\frac{0,2}{1,8}}$$

$$= 12,2 \times \sqrt{0,111}$$

$$= 122 \times 0,3323$$

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

4. Diketahui : $E_{partikel} = 200 \text{ MeV}$
 $A = 27$
 $l_{mov} = 1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
 $m_{atom} = 27 \times 9 / 6,02 \times 10^{-23}$
 $l = 2 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Ditanya : Perubahan massa dan tingkat reaksi yang lain yang mana?

Jawab :

$$E = 200 \text{ MeV} \times 1,602 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J/MeV}$$

$$= 3,204 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J}$$

$$M = \frac{lmv}{m_{atom}}$$

$$= \frac{lmv}{27 \times 6,02 \times 10^{-23}}$$

$$= 2,56 \times 10^{-24} \text{ gram}$$

$$E_{total} = 1,204 \times 10^{-11} / 1,602 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$(2,56 \times 10^{-24})$$

$$E = mc^2 \rightarrow m = E/c^2$$

$$m = (0,20 \times 10^{13} / 1,1 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^2)$$

$$\approx 9,40 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg}$$

5. Diketahui :

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

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

$$m_{helium} = 4,001506 \text{ u}$$

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

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

Ditanya : a). energi keantar nuklir E_b ?

b). beda massa inti helium dengan total massa partikel penyusun dalam kg ?

Jawab :

$$a). \text{ massa total} = 2m_p + 2m_n$$

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

$$= 4,031882 \text{ u}$$

$$b). \Delta m \text{ kg} = (0,0302764) \times (1,66054 \times 10^{-27})$$

$$= 5,04 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta m = m_{total} - m_{helium}$$

$$= 4,0318824 - 4,001506$$

$$= 0,0302764$$

$$E = \Delta mc^2$$

$$= (5,044 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}) (2,9979 \times 10^8 \text{ s})^2$$

$$= 4,53 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J} = 28,3 \text{ MeV}$$

6. Diketahui : $V_A = 0,8 \text{ C}$

$$V_B = 0,6 \text{ C}$$

Ditanya : (campuran A menurut pengamat di dalam (V') ?

$$\text{Jawab : } V' = \frac{V_A + V_B}{1 + \frac{V_A V_B}{c^2}} = \frac{0,8 + 0,6 \text{ C}}{1 + \frac{(0,8)(0,6)}{c^2}} = \frac{1,4 \text{ C}}{1 + 0,48} = \frac{1,4}{1,48} = 0,946 \text{ C}$$

7. Diketahui : $P = 20 \text{ C/s}$

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

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

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

Ditanya : jumlah energi yang dipancarkan?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jawab : } E &= \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34}) (3 \times 10^8)}{589 \times 10^{-9}} \\ &= \frac{1.9878 \times 10^{-25}}{589 \times 10^{-9}} \approx 3.37 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$N = \frac{20}{3.37 \times 10^{-19}} = 5.94 \times 10^{19} \text{ elektron/detik}$$

8. Diketahui :

$$W = 2.2 \text{ eV}$$

$$\lambda = 3500 \text{ \AA} = 3500 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 3.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

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

$$W = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Ditanya : energi kinetik maksimum foto elektron (K) dalam eV?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jawab : } E &= \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6.626 \times 10^{-34}) (3 \times 10^8)}{3.5 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{1.9878 \times 10^{-25}}{3.5 \times 10^{-7}} \\ &= 5.68 \times 10^{-19} \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \frac{3.68 \times 10^{-19}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.53 \text{ eV}$$

$$K = E - W$$

$$= 3.53 - 2.2 = 1.33 \text{ eV}$$