

A. Pertanyaan

1) gelombang	partikel
- bersifat kontinu	- bersifat diskrit
- tidak terlokalisasi	- terlokalisasi
- Tidak memiliki momentum (tumbukan)	- memiliki momentum (tumbukan)
- memiliki panjang gelombang	- tidak memiliki panjang gelombang

2) karena fotolistrik terjadi pada elektron yang terikat pada suatu bahan (logam).  
jadi efek fotolistrik berkaitan dengan bahan / logam tertentu.

3) fungsi kerja logam :  $W_0$  adalah jumlah energi minimum yang diperlukan untuk menginduksi fotoemisi elektron dari permukaan logam.

artinya fungsi kerja logam adalah jumlah energi minimal yang diperlukan cahaya untuk mengeluarkan elektron logam sehingga efek fotolistrik dapat terjadi.

Semakin besar nilai  $W_0$ , maka kuat logam makin kuat, dan sebaliknya

4) Partikel dan gelombang berkaitan

dengan:  $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$

dari rumus ini terbentuklah fenomena dualisme gelombang.

elektron memiliki sifat gelombang yakni mempunyai  $\lambda$  tertentu jika dilakukan percobaan efek Compton atau difraksi.

~~tersebut~~,

5) prinsip ketidakpastian dapat dituliskan

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{2}$$

jika kita dapat mengetahui posisi  $\Delta x$  elektron, maka  $\Delta p$  akan sangat sulit diamati karena menuju tak hingga, (tidak terbatas)

sehingga sulit untuk mencoba mengambil elektron karena terdapat ketidakpastian tersebut.

### B. Soal

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

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E_{\text{energi foton}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$
$$= \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{650 \text{ nm}}$$

$$= 0,030 \times 10^{-26} \cdot 10^9$$

$$E = 0,030 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}$$

$$\approx \frac{0,030 \times 10^{-17}}{1,6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$\approx 0,018 \times 10^2 \text{ eV}$$

$$E \approx 1,875 \text{ eV}$$

$$\text{Momentum, } p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{650 \times 10^{-9}} = 0,010 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kgm/s}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad W_0 = 4,52 \text{ eV}, \quad hc = 1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}$$

$$a) \quad W_0 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{\lambda_0}$$

$$4,52 \text{ eV} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{\lambda_0}$$

$$\lambda_0 = 274,3 \text{ nm} //$$

② b)  $E = W_0 + K$

$$K = E - W_0$$

$$= \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda_0}$$

$$= \frac{1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{198 \text{ nm}} - 4,52 \text{ eV}$$

$$= 6,26 \text{ eV} - 4,52 \text{ eV}$$

$$K_{\text{max}} = 1,74 \text{ eV}$$

c)  $K_{\text{max}} = eV_0$

$$V_0 = \frac{1,74 \text{ eV}}{e} = 1,74 \text{ Volt}$$

④ .)  $E = hf$

$$13,6 \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19} = 6,6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ f}$$

$$f = 3,29 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

.)  $E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{13,6 \text{ eV}} = 91,176 \text{ nm}$

③ cahaya tampak

$\oint$

$$\lambda_1 = 400 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 500 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 600 \text{ nm}$$

.)  $E_1 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{400 \text{ nm}}$

$$E_1 = 3,1 \text{ eV}$$

.)  $E_2 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_2} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{500 \text{ nm}}$

$$= 2,48 \text{ eV}$$

.  $E_3 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_3} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV} \cdot \text{nm}}{600 \text{ nm}}$

$$= 2,066 \text{ eV}$$

Dalam joule

$$E_1 = 4,96 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E_2 = 3,96 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E_3 = 3,3 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$⑤ \quad W_0 = hf_0$$

$$1,5 \text{ eV} = 6,6 \times 10^{-34} f_0$$

$$1,5 \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19} = 6,6 \times 10^{-34} f_0$$

$$f_0 = 0,136 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_0 = 3,6 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

$$⑥ \quad P = \frac{E}{t}$$

$$P = \frac{nhf}{t}$$

$$\frac{n}{t} = \frac{P}{hf} = \frac{1000 \text{ Watt}}{6,6 \times 10^{-34} \times 880 \cdot 10^3}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{5808} \times 10$$

$$= 0,172 \times 10^{31}$$

$$\frac{n}{t} = 172 \times 10^{28} \text{ foton/detik}$$

$$⑦ \quad \lambda_0 = 400 \text{ nm}$$

$$a) \quad W_0 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV nm}}{400 \text{ nm}} = 3,1 \text{ eV}$$

⑦ b)  $E = W_0 + k_{\max}, \quad k_{\max} = eV_0$

$$eV_0 = E - W_0$$

$$eV_0 = \frac{hc}{\lambda} - \frac{hc}{\lambda_0}$$

$$eV_0 = \frac{1240 \text{ eV nm}}{200 \text{ nm}} - 3,1 \text{ eV}$$

$$eV_0 = 6,2 \text{ eV} - 3,1 \text{ eV}$$

$$eV_0 = 3,1 \text{ eV}$$

$$\boxed{V_0 = 3,1 \text{ Volt}}$$

⑧ a)  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mV} = \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{10^3 \cdot 10^2} = 6,6 \times 10^{-39} \text{ m}$

b)  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mV} = \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{10 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 500} = 1,32 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}$

c)  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mV} = \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{(10^{-12} \text{ kg})(10^{-2})} = 6,6 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}$

d)  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{p}, \quad k = \frac{p^2}{m}$   
 $p = \sqrt{km}$

$$(8) \quad d) \quad K = \frac{p^2}{2m_e}$$

$$p = \sqrt{K 2m_e}$$

$$= \sqrt{1,6 \times 10^{-19} (2) (9,1 \times 10^{-31})}$$

$$= \sqrt{29,12 \times 10^{-50}}$$

$$p = 5,396 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{5,396 \times 10^{-25}} = 1,22 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 1,22 \text{ nm}}$$

(9) a) berdasarkan efek Compton,

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos\theta) + \lambda$$

$$= \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{9,1 \times 10^{-31} \times 3 \times 10^8} (1 - \cos 60^\circ) + 0,24 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$= 0,24 \times 10^{-36} \times 10^{-8} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 0,24 \times 10^{-9} = 0,12 \times 10^{-11} + 0,24 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\lambda' = 12,24 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda' = 12,24 \text{ nm}$$

b) Energi foton yang terhamburkan :

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda'} = \frac{1240 \text{ eV nm}}{12,24 \text{ nm}}$$

$$E = 101,3 \text{ eV}$$

c) Energi kinetik elektron :

$$K_e = E_0 - E'$$

$$= \frac{hc}{\lambda_0} - 101,3 \text{ eV}$$

$$= \frac{1240 \text{ eV nm}}{0,24 \text{ nm}}$$

$$K_e = 5166,67 \text{ eV} - 101,3 \text{ eV}$$

$$K_e = 5065,36 \text{ eV}$$

$$K_e = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 K_e}{m_e}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 5065,3 \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19}}{9,1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$v = 66,7 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

d) Kelukalan momentum dalam arah transversal (sumbu y)

$$0 = \frac{h}{\lambda'} \sin \theta - \gamma m_e v \sin \phi$$

$$0 = \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{12,24 \times 10^{-9}} \sin 60^\circ - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{66,7 \times 10^6}{3 \times 10^8}\right)^2}} \cdot 9 \times 10^{-31} \cdot 66,7 \times 10^6 \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{p_e^2}{2m} = K_e$$

$$p_e = \sqrt{2m K_e}$$

$$0,4669 \times 10^{-25} = 582,29 \times 10^{-25} \sin \phi \rightarrow \phi = 0,0459$$



(10)

a) Interferensi maksimum

$$d \sin \theta = m \lambda$$

$$d \sin 50^\circ = 1 \lambda$$

$$\lambda = 0,215 \times 10^{-9} \sin 50^\circ$$

$$\lambda = 0,1646 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 0,16 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 0,16 \text{ nm}$$

$$b) \lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$K = eV$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2m} = eV$$

$$p = \sqrt{2meV}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}}$$

$$= \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{\sqrt{2 \times 9,1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \cdot 54}}$$

$$= \frac{6,6 \times 10^{-34}}{39,65 \times 10^{-25}}$$

$$\lambda = 0,16 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 0,16 \text{ nm}$$