

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2002/2003

Februari – Mac 2003

ZCT 104E/3 - Fizik IV (Fizik Moden)

Masa : 3 jam

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **ENAM** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab kesemua LIMA soalan. Pelajar dibenarkan menjawab semua soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris ATAU Bahasa Malaysia ATAU kombinasi kedua-duanya.

Diberi:

- Laju cahaya $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- Pemalar Planck $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$
- Cas elektron $= 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
- Jisim rehat elektron $= 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
- Jisim rehat proton $= 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
- Tenaga rehat elektron $= 0.511 \text{ MeV}$
- Tenaga rehat proton $= 938.26 \text{ MeV}$
- Pemalar Rydberg $R = 1.0974 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$

1. (a) Mengikut pemerhati S_1 , suatu letupan berlaku pada $x_1 = 0$ dan $t_1 = 0$ dan letupan kedua berlaku pada $x_1 = 1 \text{ km}$ dan $t_1 = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$. Tetapi mengikut S_2 , kedua-dua letupan itu berlaku secara serentak. Apakah laju S_2 apabila dirujuk kepada S_1 ?

(35/100)

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- (b) Mengikut seorang pemerhati yang mendekati suatu objek sfera, diameter objek itu menyusut kepada $\frac{1}{5}$ nilai asalnya dalam arah gerakan pemerhati. Pada laju yang apa pemerhati sedang bergerak?
(20/100)
- (c) A ialah seorang pemerhati di bumi dan B seorang pemerhati dalam sebuah kapalangkasa. Laju kapalangkasa mengikut A ialah $2 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$. Kedua-dua A dan B telah menyamakan jam mereka apabila mereka adalah dalam keadaan rehat antara satu sama lain. Mengikut A apakah tempoh masa yang telah berlalu jika jam mereka itu berbeza sebanyak 1 saat.
(45/100)
2. (a) Jisim suatu zarah ialah 3 kali jisim rehatnya. Apakah laju zarah itu?
(15/100)
- (b) Tentukan momentum bagi suatu proton yang tenaga kinetiknya ialah 1 GeV.
(40/100)
- (c) Proton dipecut ke tenaga 500 GeV oleh sebuah pemecut. Apakah laju proton-proton itu? Jika keamatan bim proton ialah 10^{14} s^{-1} , apakah kuasa minimum yang diperlukan untuk memecut proton-proton tersebut?
(45/100)
3. (a) Jarak gelombang ambang sinaran elektromagnet yang diperlukan untuk mengeluarkan fotoelektron dari sesuatu permukaan ialah 3840 \AA . Tentukan fungsi kerja (dalam eV) bagi permukaan itu.
Apakah tenaga kinetik maksimum (dalam eV) fotoelektron jika sinaran yang dikenakan atas permukaan itu ialah 2000 \AA ?
(30/100)
- (b) Suatu foton yang frekuensinya ialah $3 \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$ berlanggar dengan suatu elektron dan sudut serakan ialah θ . Tentukan θ jika frekuensi foton terserak itu ialah $2.8 \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$.
(35/100)

- (c) Suatu positron berlanggar secara berdepan dengan suatu elektron dan dalam proses itu kedua-dua habis termusnah. Sebelum pelanggaran tenaga kinetik setiap zarah itu ialah 1.5 MeV. Tentukan jarak gelombang foton yang berkemungkinan terbesar dihasilkan. (35/100)
4. (a) Tentukan voltan yang diperlukan untuk memecut suatu proton supaya jarak gelombang de Broglie nya ialah 500 nm. (35/100)
- (b) Kedudukan dan momentum suatu 5 MeV elektron ditentukan secara serentak. Jika ketakpastian kedudukan ialah 0.1 nm, apakah peratusan ketakpastian momentumnya? (40/100)
- (c) Hitung tenaga keadaan dasar bagi suatu objek makroskop 9.1 mg dengan menganggap bahawa objek itu terkongkong di dalam suatu perigi potensial satu dimensi yang mempunyai kedalaman yang tak terhingga dan panjang perigi itu ialah 4 cm. Ulas tentang jawapan anda. (25/100)
5. (a) Dengan menggunakan model planet klasik bagi atom hidrogen, terbitkan ungkapan bagi tenaga atom dan tunjukkan bahawa saiz atom adalah dalam lingkungan 1 \AA . Anggap bahawa tenaga ikatan elektron pada atom ialah 13.6 eV dan pemalar $k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2\text{C}^{-2}$. (45/100)
- (b) Hitung jarak gelombang garis H_γ dalam siri Balmer bagi spektrum pancaran atom hidrogen. (35/100)
- (c) Senaraikan kelemahan model Bohr bagi atom hidrogen. (20/100)

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination
2002/2003 Academic Session

February - March 2003

ZCT 104E/3 - Fizik IV (Modern Physics)

Time : 3 hours

Please check that the examination paper consists of **SIX** printed pages before you commence this examination.

Answer all FIVE questions. Students are allowed to answer all questions in English OR Bahasa Malaysia OR combination of both.

Given:

- Speed of light $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- Planck's constant $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$
- Charge of electron $= 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
- Rest mass of electron $= 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
- Rest mass of proton $= 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
- Rest energy electron $= 0.511 \text{ MeV}$
- Rest energy of proton $= 938.26 \text{ MeV}$
- Rydberg constant $R = 1.0974 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$

1. (a) According to an observer S_1 , an explosion occurred $x_1 = 0$ and $t_1 = 0$ and a second explosion also occurred at $x_1 = 1 \text{ km}$ and $t_1 = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$. However according to S_2 , both the explosions occurred at the same time. What is the speed of S_2 with respect to S_1 ?

(35/100)

- (b) According to an observer that approaches a spherical object, the diameter of the object has been compressed to $\frac{1}{5}$ its original diameter in the direction of motion of the observer. At what speed is the observer travelling?
(20/100)
- (c) A is an observer on earth and B an observer in a spaceship. The speed of the spaceship according to A is $2 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$. Both A and B had synchronised their clocks when they were at rest relative to each other. According to A what is the time that would have gone by before their clocks differ by 1 second.
(45/100)
2. (a) The mass of a particle is 3 times its rest mass. What is the particle's speed?
(15/100)
- (b) Find the momentum of a proton whose kinetic energy is 1 GeV.
(40/100)
- (c) Protons are accelerated to an energy of 500 GeV by an accelerator. What then is the speed of these protons? If the intensity of the proton beam is 10^{14} s^{-1} , what is the minimum power required to accelerate the above protons.
(45/100)
3. (a) The threshold wavelength of the electromagnetic radiation required for the release of photoelectrons from a given surface is 3840 \AA . Determine the work function (in eV) of the surface.
What will be the maximum kinetic energy (in eV) of the photoelectrons if the radiation impinging on the surface is 2000 \AA ?
(30/100)
- (b) A photon of frequency $3 \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$ collides with an electron and is scattered by an angle θ . Find θ if the frequency of the scattered photon is $2.8 \times 10^{19} \text{ Hz}$.
(35/100)

- (c) A positron collides head on with an electron and in the process both are annihilated. Before the collision the kinetic energy of each particle is 1.5 MeV. Determine the wavelength of the photons that are most likely to be created. (35/100)
4. (a) Determine the voltage required to accelerate a proton so that its de Broglie wavelength is 500 nm. (35/100)
- (b) The position and momentum of a 5 MeV electron are determined simultaneously. If the uncertainty of its position is 0.1 nm, what is the percentage uncertainty of its momentum. (40/100)
- (c) Calculate the ground state energy of a macroscopic object of 9.1 mg by assuming that the object is confined to an infinitely deep one dimensional potential well of length 4 cm and comment on the answer found. (25/100)
5. (a) Using the classical Planetary Model of the hydrogen atom, derive the expression for the energy of the atom and show that the size of the atom is about 1 Å. Assume that the binding energy of the electron in the atom is 13.6 eV and the constant $k = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2\text{C}^{-2}$. (45/100)
- (b) Calculate the wavelength of the H_γ line in the Balmer series for the emission spectrum of the hydrogen atom. (35/100)
- (c) List the shortcomings of the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom. (20/100)

(a) Determine the value of x if the angle between the lines $2x + y - 3 = 0$ and $x - 2y + 4 = 0$ is 45° .

(b) Find the acute angle between the lines $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$ and $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$.

(c) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(1, 2)$ and perpendicular to the line $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$.

(d) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(2, 3)$ and parallel to the line $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$.

(e) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(1, 2)$ and perpendicular to the line $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$.

(f) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(2, 3)$ and parallel to the line $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$.

(g) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(1, 2)$ and perpendicular to the line $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$.

(h) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(2, 3)$ and parallel to the line $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$.

(i) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(1, 2)$ and perpendicular to the line $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$.

(j) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(2, 3)$ and parallel to the line $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$.

(k) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(1, 2)$ and perpendicular to the line $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$.

(l) Find the equation of the line passing through the point $(2, 3)$ and parallel to the line $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$.