

Lösning till FYSIK Edell II för E2 (19991213)

① $2 \frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2+k^2+l^2}} \sin \theta = \lambda$ (Braggs lag)

Cu: { fcc struktur
 $a = 3,61 \text{ \AA}$
 $2\theta_{\min} = 48,0^\circ$

θ är min då $\sqrt{h^2+k^2+l^2}$ är min
 dvs då $h^2+k^2+l^2 = 3$ (se tabellen över tillåtna reflexer)

$\therefore \lambda = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \theta_{\min} = \frac{2 \cdot 3,61}{\sqrt{3}} \sin 24,0^\circ = 1,695 \text{ \AA}$

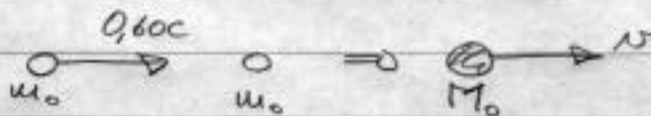
de Broglie: $m_n \cdot v = \frac{h}{\lambda} \Rightarrow v = \frac{6,63 \cdot 10^{-34}}{1,67 \cdot 10^{-27} \cdot 1,695 \cdot 10^{-10}} \text{ m/s} = \underline{\underline{2,3 \text{ km/s}}}$

θ_{\max} : $2 \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{S}} \cdot \sin 90^\circ = \lambda \Rightarrow S = h^2+k^2+l^2 = \left(\frac{2a}{\lambda}\right)^2 \approx 18,1$
 då S max

men S heltal: 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 16, 19 $\therefore S = 16$

$\Rightarrow 2 \frac{a}{\sqrt{16}} \cdot \sin \theta_{\max} = \lambda \Rightarrow \theta_{\max} = \arcsin\left[\frac{\sqrt{16} \cdot \lambda}{2a}\right] = 69,9^\circ \Rightarrow 2\theta_{\max} = \underline{\underline{140^\circ}}$

②



Energi: $\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-0,6^2}} + m_0 c^2 = \frac{M_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{9}{4} m_0 c^2 = \frac{M_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$

Rör.mängd: $\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-0,6^2}} \cdot 0,60c + 0 = \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \cdot v \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} m_0 c = \frac{M_0 v}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$

Dividera $\frac{(1)}{(2)} \Rightarrow \frac{9c \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{c^2}{v} \Rightarrow v = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} c}}$

ekv (1) $\Rightarrow M_0 = \frac{9}{4} m_0 \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{9}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} m_0 = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{8} m_0 \approx \underline{\underline{2,12 m_0}}$

③ ${}^{210}\text{Po} \rightarrow {}^{206}\text{Pb} + {}^4\text{He}$; $A = A_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\ln \frac{750}{100 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600}}{100 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600} \text{ s}^{-1} = 5,78 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$

a) $R_0 = \lambda N_0 \Rightarrow N_0 = \frac{R_0}{\lambda}$ och $m_{\text{He}} = N_0 \cdot m_{\text{He-atom}} = \frac{750 \cdot 10^6}{5,78 \cdot 10^8} \cdot 210 \cdot 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = \underline{\underline{4,5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ kg}}}$

b) $N_{100} = N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow \frac{N_{100}}{N_0} = \frac{R_{100}}{R_0} = \frac{455}{750}$; Antal sönderfallna ${}^{210}\text{Po}$ -kärnor =
 $= N_0 - N_{100} = \text{Antal bildade } {}^4\text{He-kärnor}$; $m_{\text{He}} = (N_0 - N_{100}) \cdot m_{\text{He}} = \frac{750 - 455}{750} \cdot N_0 \cdot 4 \text{ puu} = \underline{\underline{3,4 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ kg}}}$