

LAMPIRAN I

1.1 Perhitungan Panjang gelombang

1.1.1 Panjang gelombang hasil Penelitian dengan memakaiperalatan dari laboratorium

A. Ralat cacah cincin

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	32	-1	1
2.	35	2	4
3.	30	-3	9
4.	34	1	1
			15

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 33$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasinya} &= \left[\frac{\sum (\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2}{n(n-1)} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= (33/12)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 1,2 \end{aligned}$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	64	2	4
2.	65	3	9
3.	62	0	0
4.	58	-4	16
			29

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 62$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasinya} &= \left[\frac{29}{12} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2,4 \end{aligned}$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	99	2	4
2.	100	3	9
3.	95	-2	4
4.	96	-1	1
			18

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 97$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = (18/12)^{1/2} = \pm 1,2$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	128	4	16
2.	121	-3	9
3.	119	-5	25
4.	127	3	9
			59

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 124$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = (59/12)^{1/2} = \pm 2,2$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	160	-3	9
2.	158	5	25
3.	164	1	1
4.	169	6	36
			71

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasinya} &= \left[\frac{\sum (\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2}{n(n-1)} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= (71/12)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2,5 \end{aligned}$$

B. Ralat Panjang Gelombang

$$\lambda_u = \frac{2 \cdot \Delta d}{\Delta m}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda_u}{\partial \Delta d} = \frac{2}{\Delta m} \quad \frac{\partial \lambda_u}{\partial \Delta m} = -\frac{2 \cdot (\Delta d)}{\Delta m^2}$$

$$\text{Deviasinya} = \left[\left[\frac{\partial \lambda_u \cdot S_{\Delta d}}{\partial \Delta d} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial \lambda_u \cdot S_{\Delta m}}{\partial \Delta m^2} \right]^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$S_{\Delta d} = 1/2(\text{sekala alat ukur terkecil}).$$

$$= 1/2(0,01 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ meter.}$$

Ralat pada :

1. Cacah cincin 33

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\lambda_u} &= ((4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (1,84 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 1,2)^2)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2127 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

2. Cacah cincin 62

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\lambda_u} &= ((3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (10^{-8} \cdot 2,4)^2)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 1519 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

3. Cacah cincin 97

$$\begin{aligned} S\lambda_u &= ((2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (6,38 \cdot 10^{-9} + 1,2)^2)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 1028 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

4. Cacah cincin 124

$$\begin{aligned} S\lambda_u &= ((1,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (5,2 \cdot 10^{-9} + 2,2)^2)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 914 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

5. Cacah cincin 163

$$\begin{aligned} S\lambda_u &= ((1,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-5})^2 + (3,76 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 2,5)^2)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 607 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

no	Δd (mm)	Δm	$\lambda_u \text{ \AA}$	$(\lambda_u - \bar{\lambda}_u) \text{ \AA}$	$(\lambda_u - \bar{\lambda}_u)^2 \text{ \AA}^2$
1.	0,01	33	6060	-197	38809
2.	0,02	62	6452	195	38025
3.	0,03	97	6186	-71	5041
4.	0,04	124	6452	195	38025
5	0,05	163	6135	-122	14884
$\bar{\lambda}_u = 6257 \text{ \AA}$					134784

ralat panjang gelombangnya:

$$\begin{aligned} S\lambda_u &= \left[\frac{\sum (\lambda_u - \bar{\lambda}_u)^2}{n(n-1)} \right]^{1/2} \\ &= (134784/20)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 82 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi panjang gelombang yang sesungguhnya adalah:

$$\lambda_u = (6257 \pm 82) \text{ \AA}$$

1.1.2. Panjang Gelombang dari Penelitian dengan memakai peralatan hasil perancangan.

A. Ralat Cacah cincin

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	30	-4	16
2.	36	2	4
3.	35	1	1
4.	35	1	1
			22

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	68	3	9
2.	65	0	0
3.	61	-4	16
4.	64	-1	1
			26

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 34$$

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 65$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = \left[\frac{\sum (\lambda u - \bar{\lambda} u)^2}{n(n-1)} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= (22/12)^{1/2}$$

$$= \pm 1,4$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = (26/12)^{1/2}$$

$$= \pm 1,1$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	103	-6	36
2.	99	2	4
3.	95	-2	4
4.	96	3	9
			53

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	121	5	25
2.	127	1	1
3.	125	-1	1
4.	122	-4	16
			49

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 97$$

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 126$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = (53/12)^{1/2}$$

$$= \pm 2,15$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = (49/12)^{1/2}$$

$$= \pm 1,9$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	163	1	1
2.	158	-4	16
3.	167	3	9
4.	167	3	9
			35

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 64$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasinya} &= (35/12)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 1,7 \end{aligned}$$

B. Ralat Panjang Gelombang

$$\lambda u = \frac{2 \cdot \Delta d}{\Delta m}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda u}{\partial \Delta d} = \frac{2}{\Delta m} \quad \frac{\partial \lambda u}{\partial \Delta m} = -\frac{2 \cdot \Delta d}{\Delta m^2}$$

$$\text{Deviasinya} = \left[\left[\frac{\partial \lambda u \cdot S \Delta d}{\partial \Delta d} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial \lambda u \cdot S \Delta m}{\partial \Delta m} \right]^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Ralat pada:

1. Cacah cincin 34

$$\begin{aligned} S \lambda u &= \pm \left((4,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (2,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 1,4)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2735 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

2. Cacah cincin 65

$$\begin{aligned} S \lambda u &= \pm \left((3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (6,38 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 1,1)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 1505 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

3. Cacah cincin 97

$$\begin{aligned} S \lambda u &= \pm \left((2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (6,38 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 2,1)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 1010 \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

4. Cacah cincin 126

$$S\lambda u = \pm \left((1,58 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (5 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 1,9)^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \pm 796 \text{ A}$$

5. Cacah cincin 164

$$S\lambda u = \pm \left((1,22 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 + (3,72 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 1,7)^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \pm 642 \text{ A}$$

no	$\Delta d(\text{mm})$	Δm	$\lambda u(\text{A})$	$(\lambda u - \bar{\lambda} u)A$	$(\lambda u - \bar{\lambda} u)^2 A^2$
1.	0,01	34	5882	-251	63501
2.	0,02	65	6154	21	441
3.	0,03	97	6185	52	2704
4.	0,04	126	6349	216	46656
5.	0,05	164	6097	-36	1296
					114598

Panjang gelombangnya $\bar{\lambda} u = 6133 \text{ A}$

$$\text{deviasi panjang gelombang } S\lambda u = \left[\frac{114598}{20} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \pm 75$$

Jadi panjang gelombang sesungguhnya hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan peralatan hasil perancangan adalah:

$$\lambda u = (6133 \pm 75) \text{ A}$$

1.2. Perhitungan indeks bias udara

1.2.1. Indeks bias udara bebas

Dalam buku literatur (Fisika Universitas Jilid 3, Optik dan Atom) disebutkan bahwa indeks bias udara pada keadaan standart untuk cahaya ungu dengan panjang gelombang 4360 Å adalah : 1,0002957, sedangkan untuk cahaya merah dengan panjang gelombang 6560 Å indeks biasnya adalah : 1,0002914.

Oleh karena hubungan antara indeks bias dan panjang gelombang adalah linier, maka untuk mencari indeks bias dengan panjang gelombang $\lambda_u = 6257$ Å dan panjang gelombang $\lambda_r = 6133$ Å, diperoleh dengan membandingkan indeks bias udara bebas standarnya, yaitu:

Panjang gelombang (λ)Å	indeks bias bebas (n_u)
4360	1,0002957
6257	n_u
6560	1,0002914

data di atas diperbandingkan:

$$\frac{6257 - 4360}{6560 - 6257} = \frac{n_u - 1,0002957}{1,0002914 - n_u}$$

$$n_u = 1,0002920$$

Sedangkan untuk panjang gelombang 6133 Å :

Panjang gelombang λ (Å)	Indeks bias udara bebas (n_u)
4360	1,0002957
6133	n_u
6560	1,0002914

Data tersebut diperbandingkan:

$$\frac{6133 - 4360}{6560 - 6133} = \frac{nu - 1,0002957}{1,0002914 - nu}$$

$$nu = 1,0002922$$

1.2.2. Indeks bias udara pada perubahan tekanan (ΔP)

A. Ralat cacah cincin

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1	45	-1	1
2.	47	1	1
3.	44	-2	4
			6

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	96	2	4
2.	90	-4	16
3.	97	3	9
			29

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 46$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasi} &= (6/6)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 94$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasi} &= (29/6)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2,2 \end{aligned}$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	134	-5	25
2.	140	1	1
3.	142	3	9
			35

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 139$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = \pm 2,4$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	193	2	4
2.	195	4	16
3.	186	5	25
			45

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 195$$

$$\text{Deviasi} = \pm 2,7$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	230	7	49
2.	221	-2	4
3.	219	-4	16
			69

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 223$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasi} &= (69/6)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 3,4 \end{aligned}$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	260	-5	25
2.	266	1	1
3.	270	5	25
			51

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 265$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasi} &= (51/6)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2,9 \end{aligned}$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	312	-4	16
2.	321	5	25
3.	317	1	1
			42

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 316$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasi} &= (42/6)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2,6 \end{aligned}$$

no	Δm	$\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m}$	$(\Delta m - \bar{\Delta m})^2$
1.	375	1	1
2.	378	4	16
3.	371	-3	9
			26

$$\bar{\Delta m} = 374$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Deviasi} &= (26/6)^{1/2} \\ &= \pm 2,1 \end{aligned}$$

B. Indeks bias udara terhadap perubahan tekanan (ΔP)

B.1 Panjang gelombang $\lambda_u \approx 6257 \text{ \AA}$ dan $n_u \approx 1,0002920$

$$t_{g\alpha} \approx 92$$

$$np^2 - n_u \cdot np = \frac{n_u \cdot \lambda_u \cdot \Delta P \cdot t_{g\alpha}}{2t}$$

Persamaan diatas diselesaikan dengan rumus abc, maka diperoleh indeks bias udara :

$$n_p = \frac{nu}{2} + \frac{(nu^2 + 2 \cdot \Delta P \cdot nu \cdot \lambda u \cdot tga/t)^{1/2}}{2}$$

dimana nu = indeks bias udara bebas

$$tga = \frac{\Delta p}{\Delta P} \quad (\text{grafik 4.3})$$

t = Panjang tabung (20 cm)

ΔP = Perubahan tekanan

Apabila data dimasukkan dalam persamaan diatas diperoleh :

$$n_p = 0,500148 + \frac{(1,0005841 + 5,76 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \Delta P)^{1/2}}{2}$$

B.2 Ralat indeks bias

$$n_p = \frac{nu}{2} + \frac{(nu^2 + 2 \cdot \Delta P \cdot tga \cdot \lambda u / t)^{1/2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial n_p}{\partial \Delta P} &= \frac{1}{4} \left[nu^2 + \frac{2 \cdot \Delta P \cdot tga \cdot \lambda u \cdot nu}{t} \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot tga \cdot \lambda u \cdot nu}{t} \\ &= \frac{nu \cdot \lambda u \cdot tga}{2t (nu^2 + (2 \cdot \Delta P \cdot \lambda u \cdot tga/t))^{1/2}} \\ &= \frac{5,758 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0,4 (1,000584 + 5,76 \cdot 10^{-4} \Delta P)^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta p = 1/2 \text{ (sekala alat ukur terkecil)}$$

$$= 1/2 (0,5 \text{ Atm})$$

$$= 0,25 \text{ Atm.}$$

ralat indeks bias :

$$S_{np} = \left[\left[\frac{\partial np \cdot S_{pp}}{\partial \Delta P} \right]^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Dengan demikian harga indeks bias sesungguhnya pada panjang gelombang $\lambda_u = 6257 \text{ \AA}$, $n_u = 1,0002920$ adalah:

no	ΔP	np	S_{np}
1.	0,5	1,000364	$\pm 3,5975 \cdot 10^{-5}$
2.	1,0	1,000436	$\pm 3,5966 \cdot 10^{-5}$
3.	1,5	1,000508	$\pm 3,5960 \cdot 10^{-5}$
4.	2,0	1,000571	$\pm 3,5956 \cdot 10^{-5}$
5.	2,5	1,000652	$\pm 3,5951 \cdot 10^{-5}$
6.	3,0	1,000724	$\pm 3,5946 \cdot 10^{-5}$
7.	3,5	1,000796	$\pm 3,5940 \cdot 10^{-5}$
8.	4,0	1,000867	$\pm 3,5935 \cdot 10^{-5}$

Demikian untuk panjang gelombang $\lambda_u = 6133 \text{ \AA}$ dengan $n_u = 1,0002922$ serta untuk panjang gelombang $\lambda_u = 6328 \text{ \AA}$ dengan $n_u = 1,00029185$ diselesaikan dengan cara yang sama seperti cara di atas dan hasilnya dapat di lihat pada BAB IV, halaman 42-45).

LAMPIRAN III

Foto Hasil Penelitian :





