

LAMPIRAN A1

Program Menghitung nilai m maksimum

d=1 cm ;

l1=24 cm;

l2=24 cm;

lamda=6328e-8 cm;

f=16 cm;

D1=input('diameter frinji terang (pertama) = ');

D2=input('diameter frinji terang (kedua) = ');

a1=((1-((D1^2)/(4*f^2))))^(1/2);

a2=((1-((D2^2)/(4*f^2))))^(1/2);

n=1+(lamda/(d*(a1-a2)))

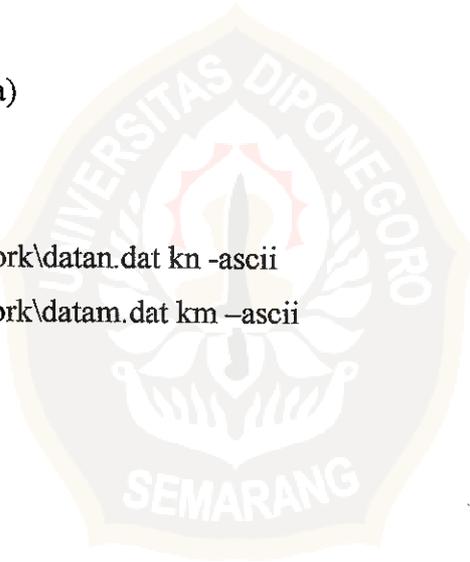
m=((2*d*a1*(n-1))/lamda)

kn=n;

km=m;

save C:\MATLABR11\work\datan.dat kn -ascii

save C:\MATLABR11\work\datam.dat km -ascii



LAMPIRAN A2

Program menghitung Indeks bias

```
load C:\MATLABR11\work\datan2.dat
```

```
load C:\MATLABR11\work\datan.dat
```

```
load C:\MATLABR11\work\datam.dat
```

```
mmaks=datam;
```

```
mf=input('data keberapa = ');
```

```
m=mmaks-mf*2;
```

```
d=1 cm;
```

```
l1=24 cm;
```

```
l2=24 cm;
```

```
lamda=6328e-8 cm;
```

```
f=16 cm;
```

```
D1=input('diameter frinji terang (pertama) = ');
```

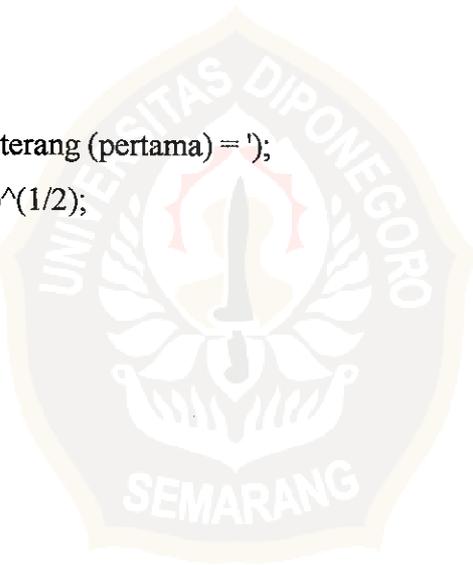
```
a1=((1-((D1^2)/(4*f^2))))^(1/2);
```

```
n=1+(m*lamda/(2*d*a1))
```

```
kn=n;
```

```
kn=[datan2 n];
```

```
save datan2.dat kn -ascii
```



LAMPIRAN A3

Menghitung Nilai Molar Refraktivitas 'A'

$$V_0 = 15 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$T_0 = 27^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_1 = \text{input}(\text{'Temperatur = '});$$

$$n = \text{input}(\text{'Indeks bias = '});$$

$$dT = (T_1 - T_0);$$

$$b = ((\ln V_1 / V_0) / (dT));$$

$$A = (V_0 * \exp(b * dT) * ((n^2 - 1) / (n^2 + 2)))$$



LAMPIRAN B1

Hasil keluaran dari program matlab untuk menghitung Orde Interferensi maksimum “ m_{maks} ”

■ Tanpa Pemanasan

diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.2 cm

diameter frinji terang (kedua) = 0.65 cm

n =

1.33856

m =

1.07003e+004

■ Dengan Pemanasan

diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.7 cm

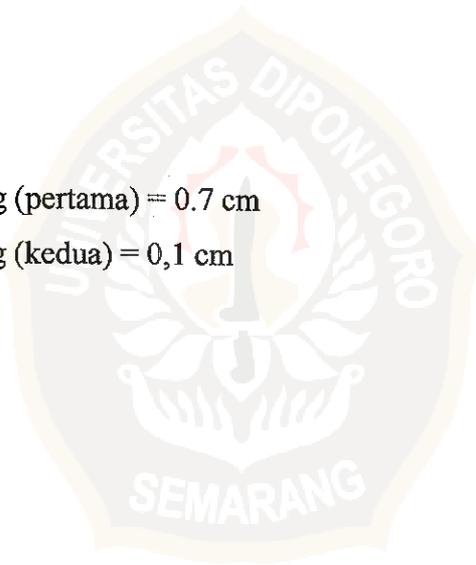
diameter frinji terang (kedua) = 0,1 cm

n =

1.25402

m =

8.02653e+003



LAMPIRAN B2

Hasil keluaran dari program matlab untuk menghitung Indeks Bias “n”

◆ Tanpa Pemanasan

- ⇒ data keberapa = 0
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.2 cm
n =
1.33856
- ⇒ data keberapa = 1
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.65 cm
n =
1.33856
- ⇒ data keberapa = 2
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.85 cm
n =
1.33856
- ⇒ data keberapa = 3
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1.05 cm
n =
1.33856
- ⇒ data keberapa = 4
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1.2 cm
n =
1.33856

```
plot(datan)
» ylabel(' Diameter Frinji (cm)')
» xlabel(' Indeks Bias ')
```

Tabel B2.1. Indeks bias air tanpa pemanasan

| m | D (cm) | n |
|-------|--------|---------|
| 10700 | 0,20 | 1,33856 |
| 10698 | 0,65 | 1,33856 |
| 10696 | 0,85 | 1,33856 |
| 10694 | 1,05 | 1,33856 |
| 10692 | 1,20 | 1,33856 |

◆ Dengan Pemanasan pada temperatur $T_1 = 32^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan $T_2 = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$

■ Pada permukaan air yang bertemperatur 32°C

⇨ data keberapa = 0
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.75 cm
n =
1.25405

⇨ data keberapa = 1
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1.25 cm
n =
1.25406

⇨ data keberapa = 2
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1.45 cm
n =
1.25408

⇨ data keberapa = 3
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1.65 cm
n =
1.25411

⇨ data keberapa = 4
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1.9 cm
n =
1.25415

⇨ data keberapa = 5
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 2.1 cm
n =
1.25419

⇨ data keberapa = 6
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 2.3 cm
n =
1.25424

```
plot(datan2a)
» ylabel(' Diameter Frinji (cm) ')
» xlabel(' Indeks Bias ')
```

- Pada dasar air yang bertemperatur 45°C
 - ⇨ data keberapa = 0
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.4 cm
n = 1.25398
 - ⇨ data keberapa = 1
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 0.88 cm
n = 1.25397
 - ⇨ data keberapa = 2
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1 cm
n = 1.25396
 - ⇨ data keberapa = 3
diameter frinji terang (pertama) = 1.1 cm
n = 1.25392

```
plot(datan2)
» ylabel(' Diameter Frinji (cm)')
» xlabel(' Indeks Bias')
```

Tabel B2.2. Indeks bias air pada temperatur $T_1 = 32^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan $T_2 = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$

| m | Sumbu Y | | | |
|------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| | $T_1 = 32^{\circ}\text{C}$ | | $T_2 = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$ | |
| | D (cm) | n | D (cm) | n |
| 8027 | 0,75 | 1,25405 | 0,40 | 1,25398 |
| 8025 | 1,25 | 1,25406 | 0,88 | 1,25397 |
| 8023 | 1,45 | 1,25408 | 1,00 | 1,25396 |
| 8021 | 1,65 | 1,25411 | 1,10 | 1,25392 |
| 8019 | 1,90 | 1,25415 | | |
| 8017 | 2,10 | 1,25419 | | |
| 8015 | 2,30 | 1,25424 | | |

LAMPIRAN B3

Hasil keluaran dari program matlab untuk menghitung Nilai Molar Refraktivitas "A"

◆ Tanpa Pemanasan

Temperatur = 27⁰C

Indeks bias = 1.33856

A =

3.13207e-6 m³.mol⁻¹

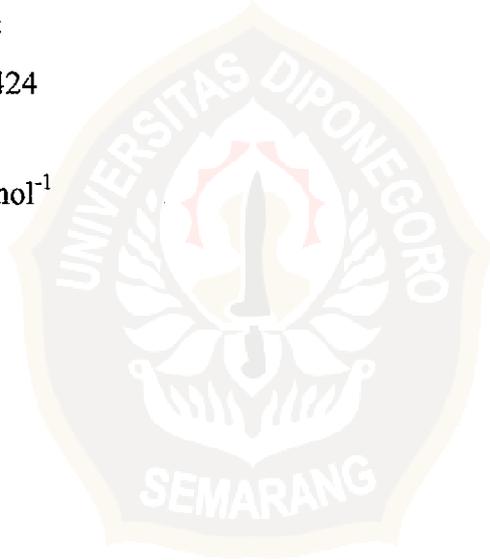
◆ Dengan Pemanasan pada permukaan air bertemperatur T= 32⁰C

Temperatur = 32⁰C

Indeks bias = 1.25424

A =

2.69314e-6 m³.mol⁻¹



LAMPIRAN C

Foto-foto hasil rekaman kamera



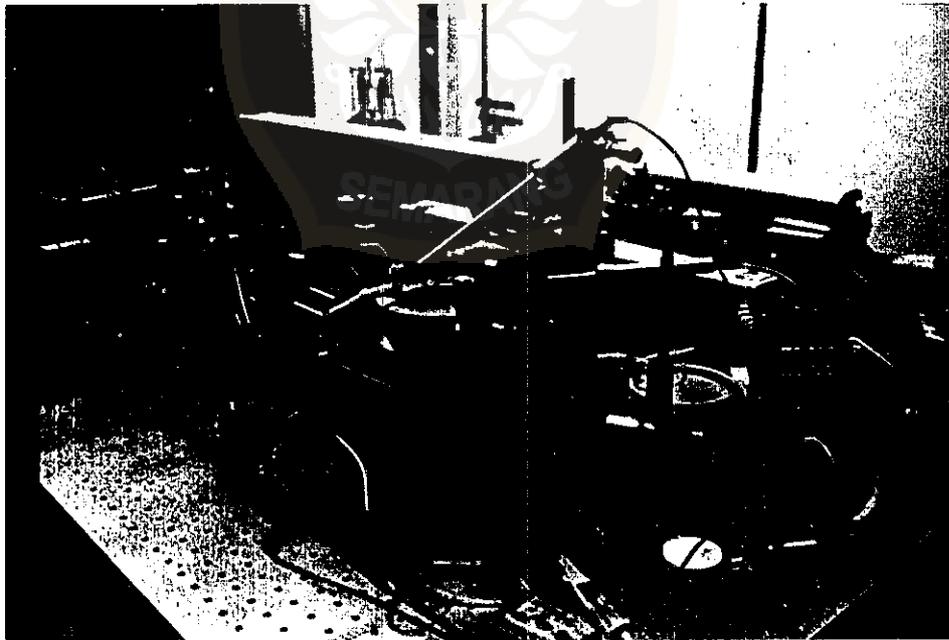
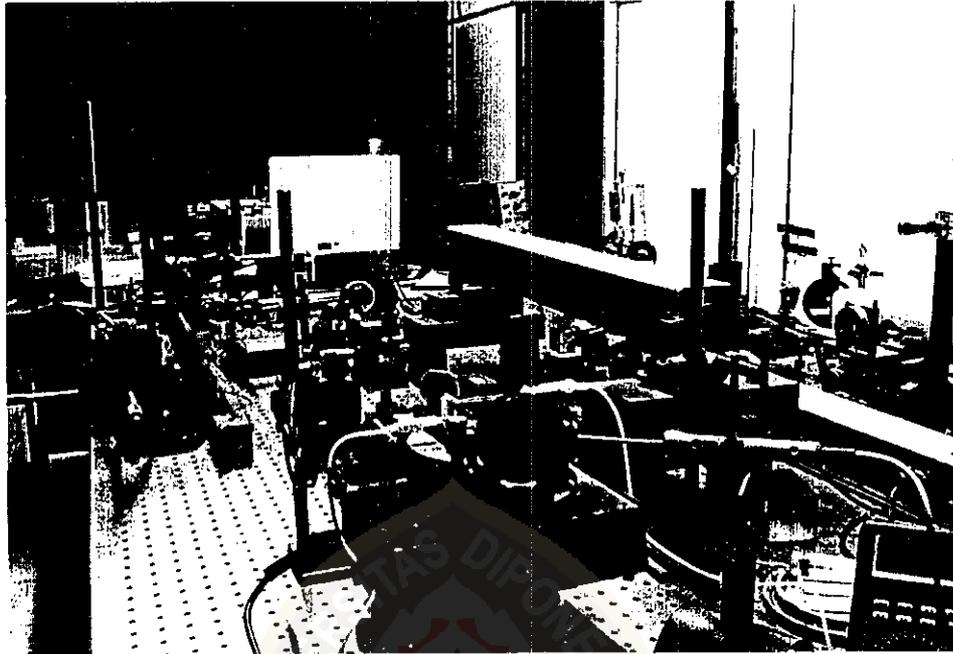
Tanpa Pemanasan pada $T=27^{\circ}\text{C}$

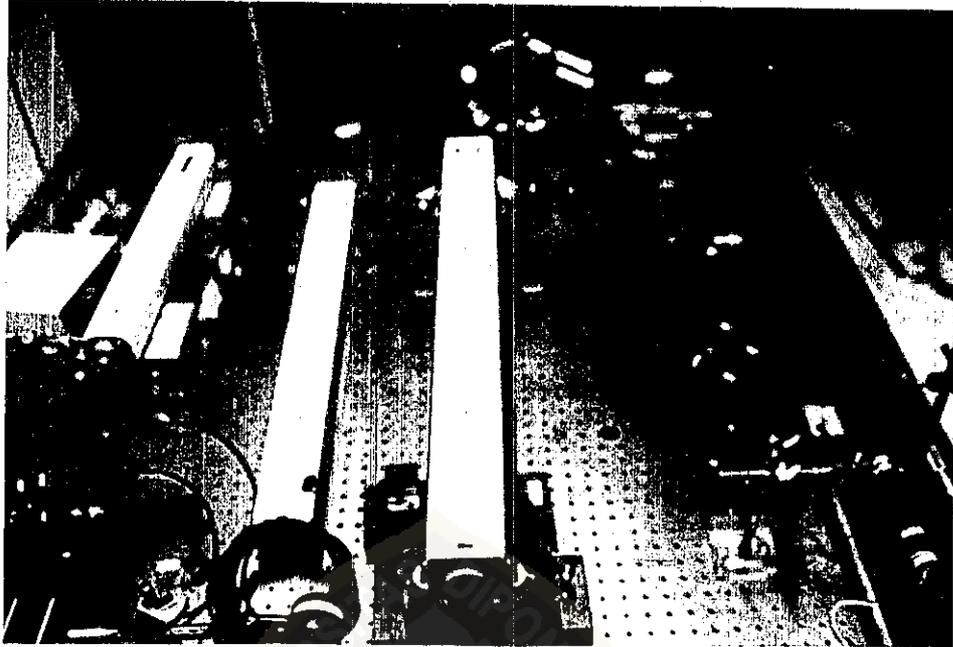


Dengan Pemanasan pada $T_1 = 32^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan $T_2 = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$

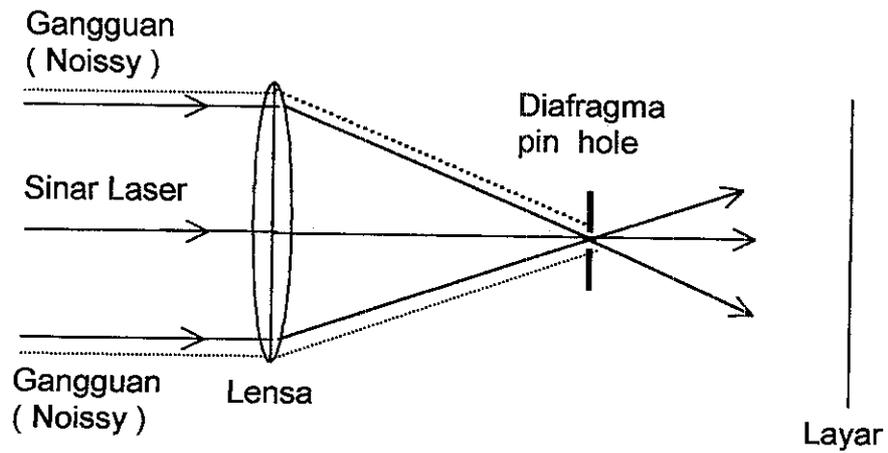
LAMPIRAN D1

Foto – foto peralatan penelitian

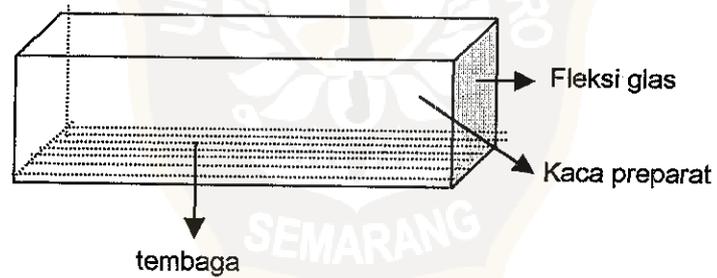




LAMPIRAN D2



Gambar tapis ruang (*spatial filtering*)



Gambar tempat sampel.