

2 Maret 2010



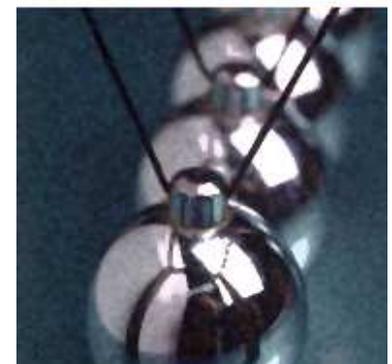
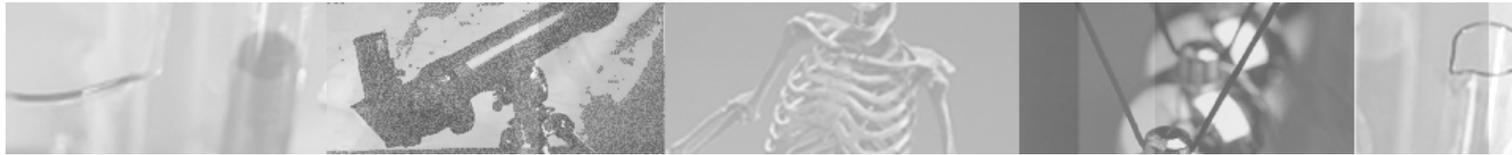
**Eksperimen Model**

# **Neraca Pegas Jolly**

**FI422 Eksperimen Fisika Dasar I**  
**Laboratorium Fisika Dasar**

# Tujuan Praktikum

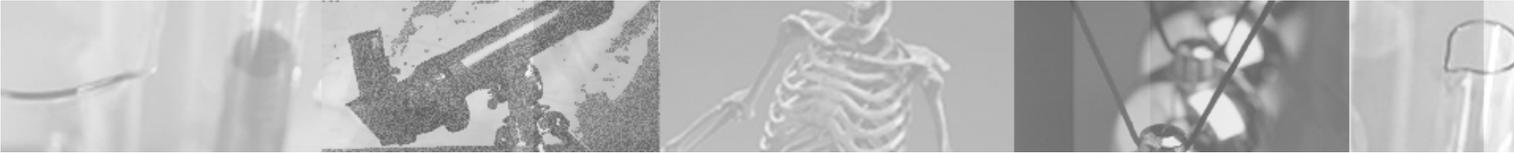
- Menentukan tegangan permukaan suatu cairan



# Kemampuan Yang Dibentuk

- Mengamati percobaan
- Merancang prosedur
- Mengolah data eksperimen



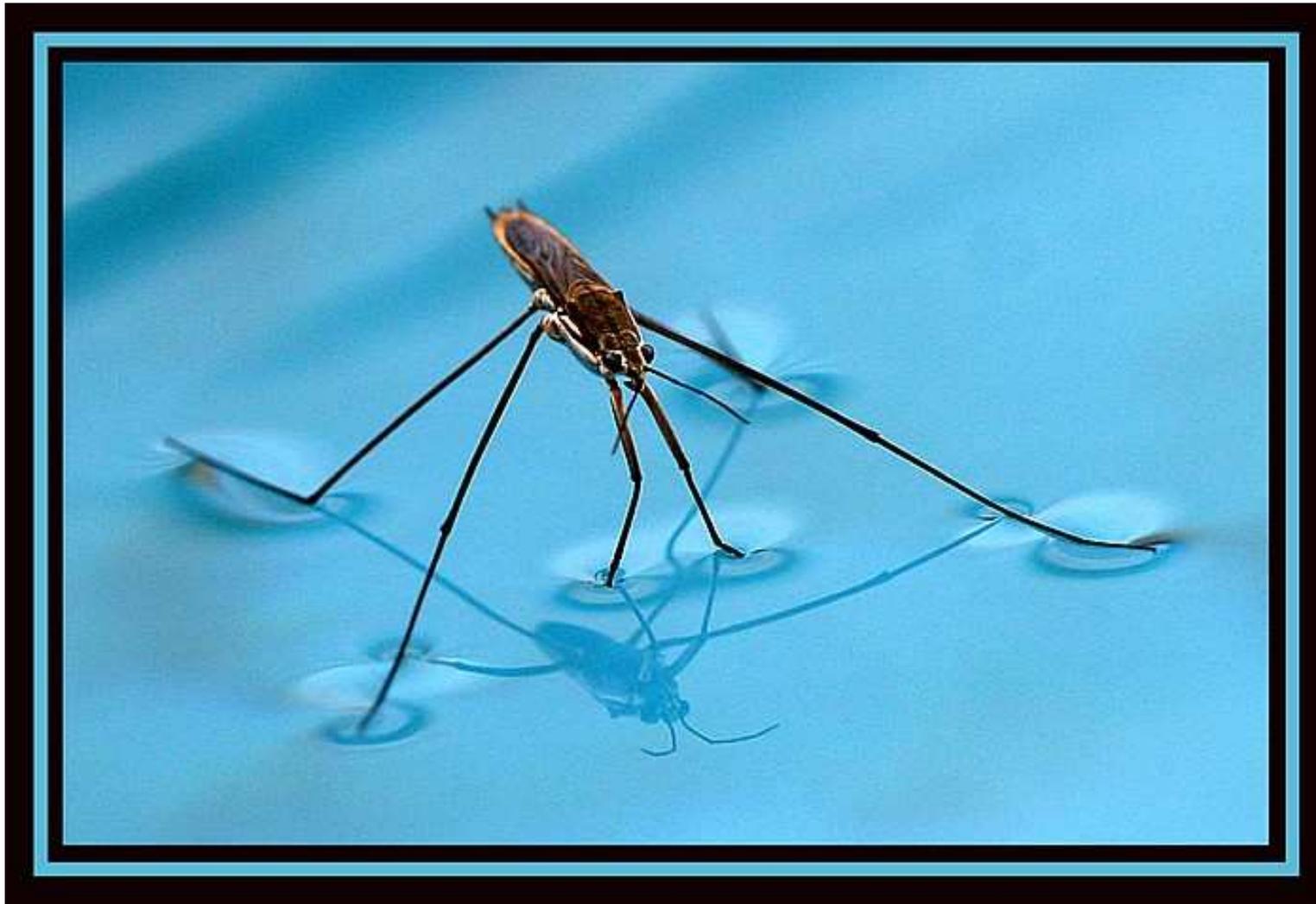
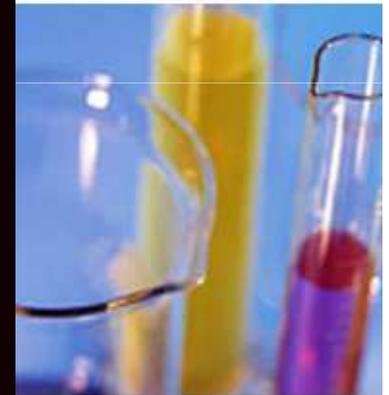
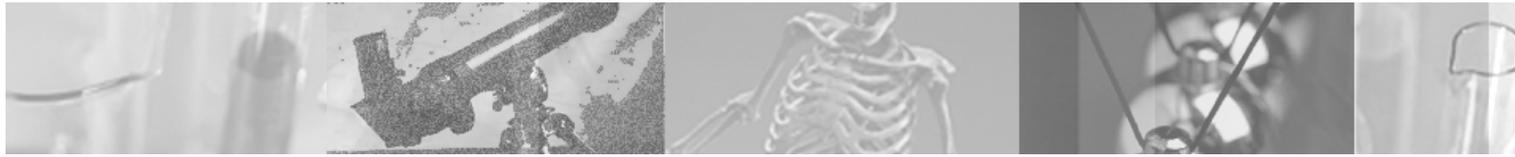


Apa yang Anda rasakan ketika berjalan di atas jalan aspal dan berjalan di atas pasir?

Mana yang lebih mudah?

Berjalan di atas pasir lebih sulit karena saat Anda menginjak pasir, pasir bergerak di bawah kaki Anda. Akibatnya kaki anda terbenam dan membuat Anda sulit bergerak.

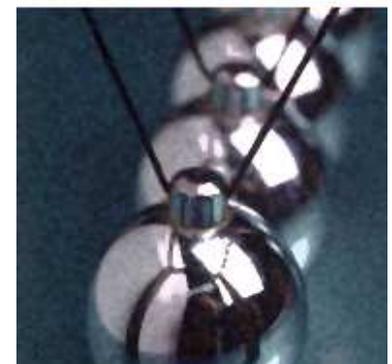
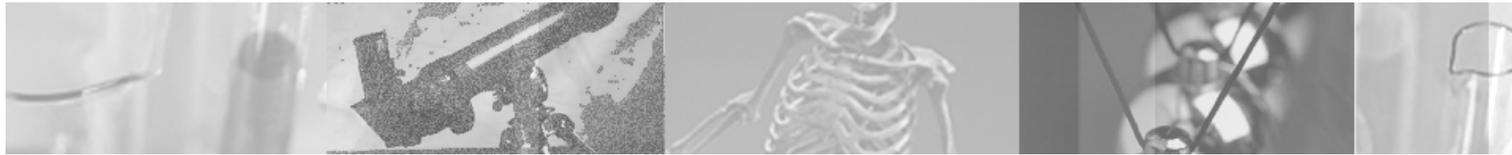


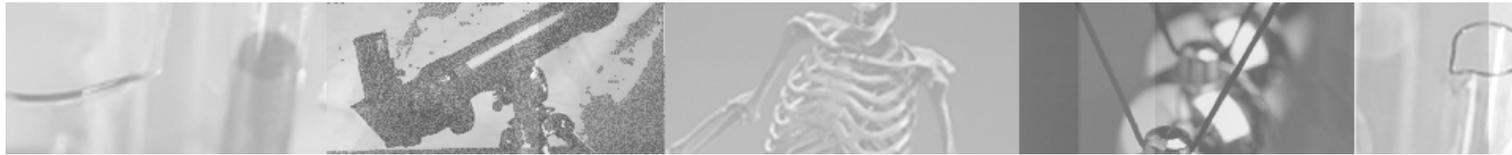


Mengapa nyamuk ini tidak tenggelam?

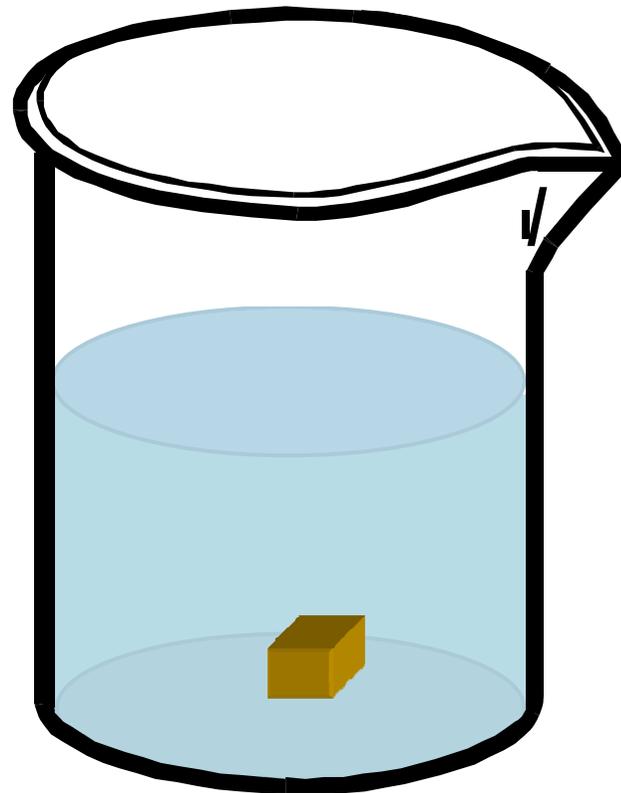
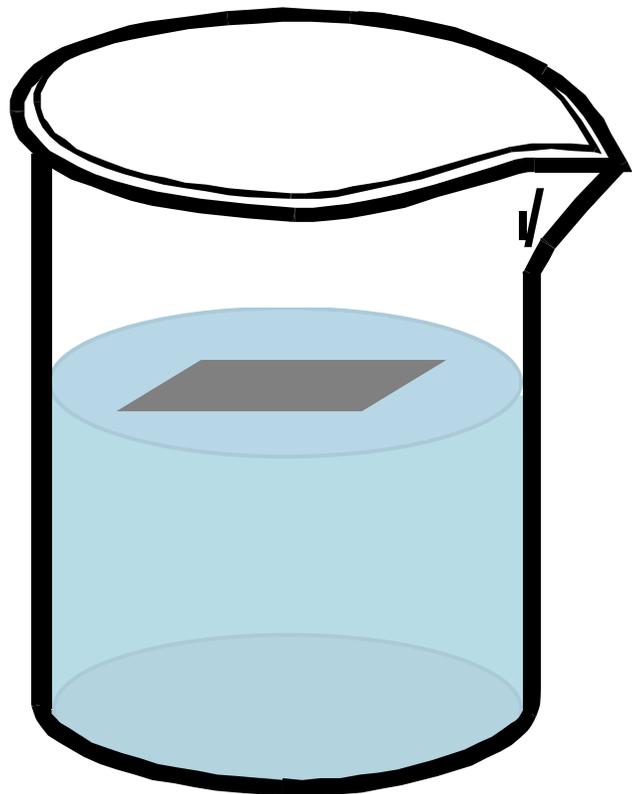
Dapatkah Anda berjalan  
di atas air? Mengapa  
tidak?

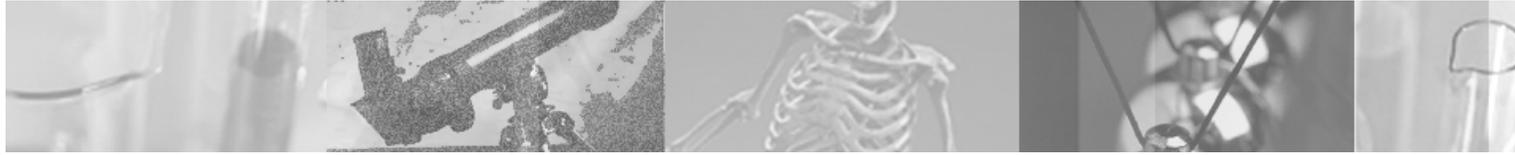
Karena Anda lebih berat daripada nyamuk.





Sama halnya dengan ini...





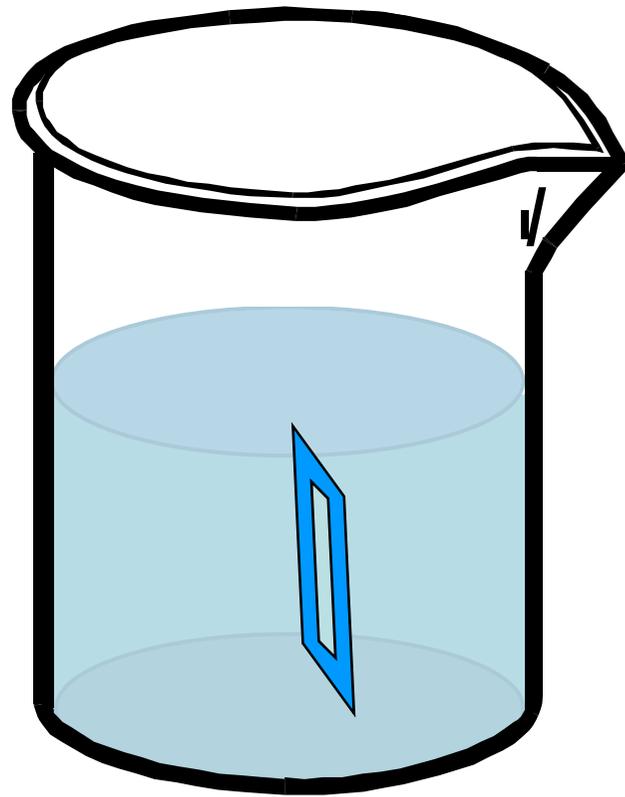
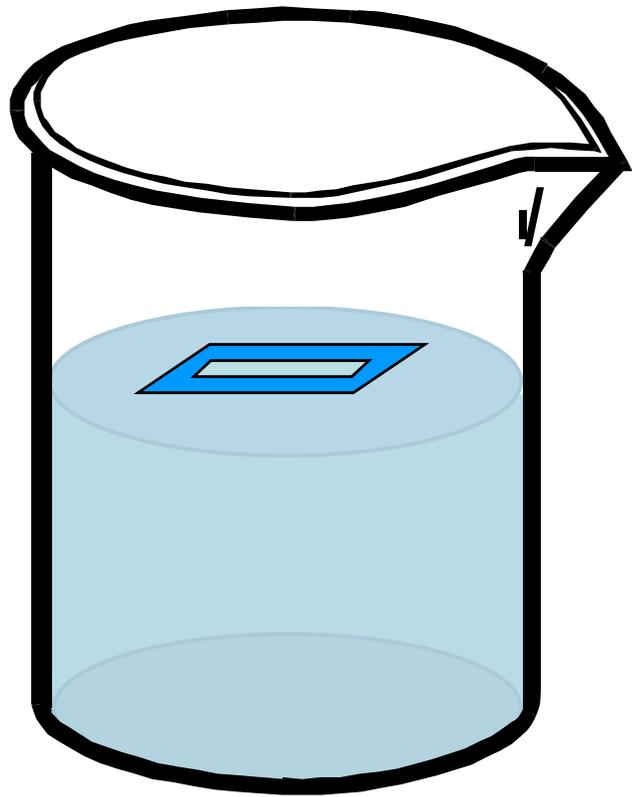
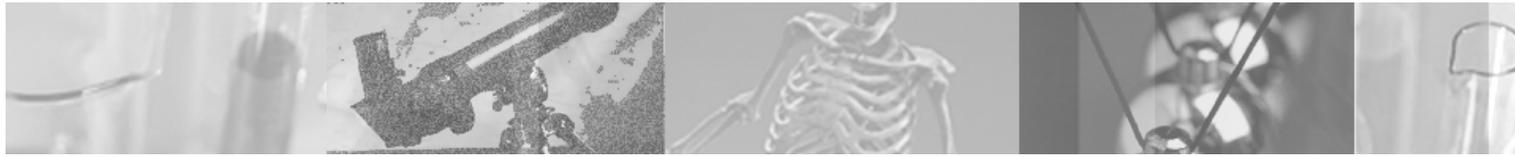
# Kapan Anda akan tenggelam lebih cepat; ketika Anda berdiri ataukah berbaring?

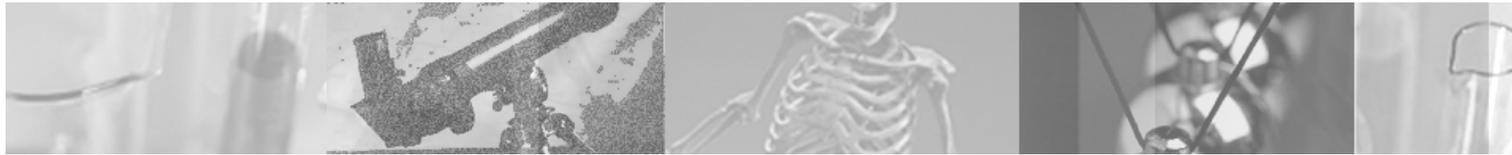
Ketika berdiri. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa luas permukaan mempengaruhi kemungkinan tenggelam/tidak tenggelamnya suatu benda.

# Bagaimana posisi silet agar tidak tenggelam ketika diletakkan di atas air?

Silet dibaringkan.

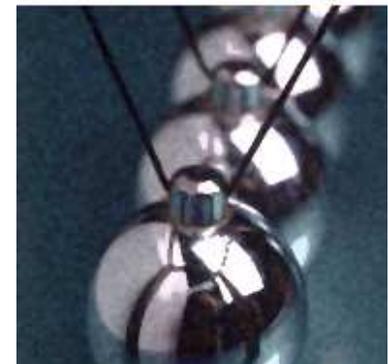






Dari fenomena di atas apa yang dapat anda simpulkan?

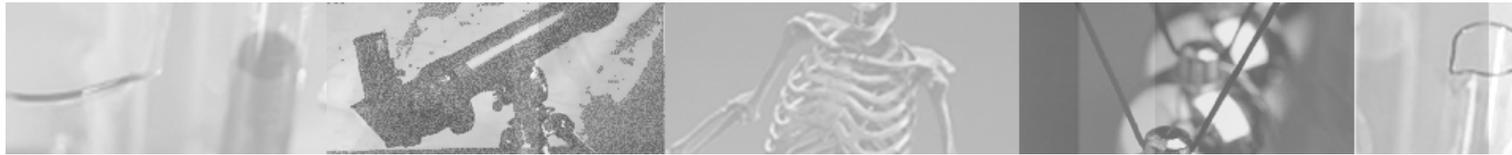
$$\frac{\textit{Weight}}{\textit{Area}} = \frac{N}{m^2}$$



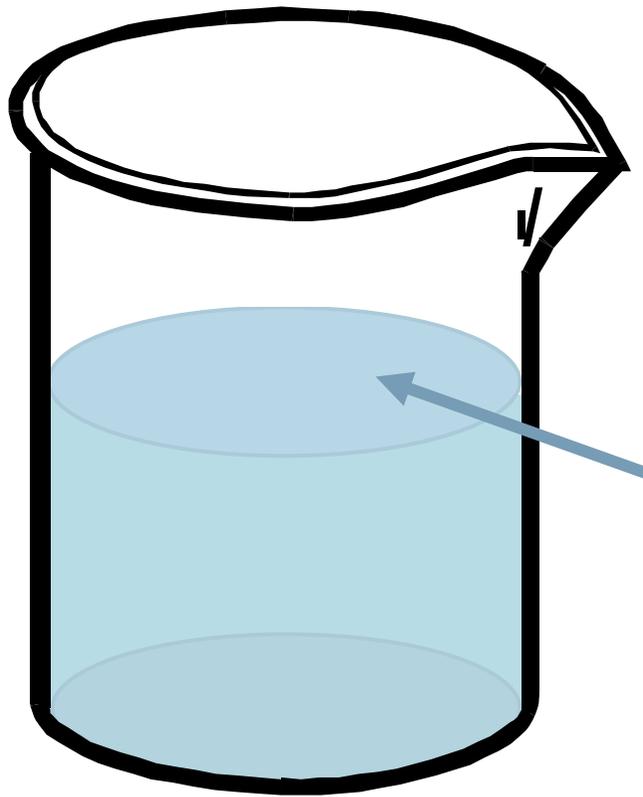
Faktor apa yang mempengaruhi tidak terbenamnya nyamuk, silet, atau kapal pesiar di laut?

Jawabannya adalah permukaan air!

Apa yang terjadi di permukaan air?

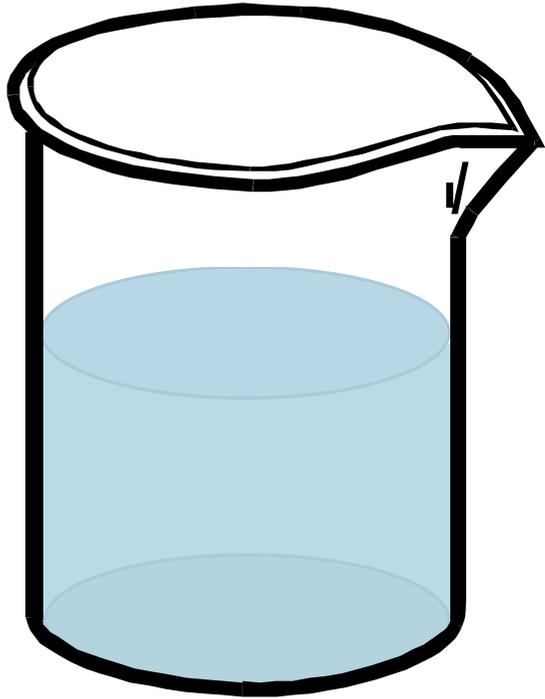
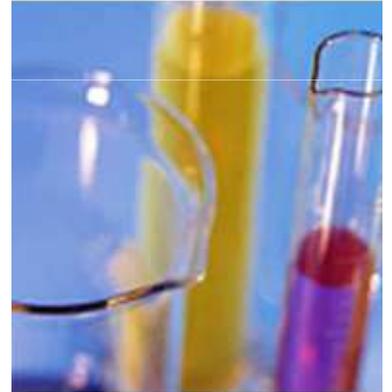


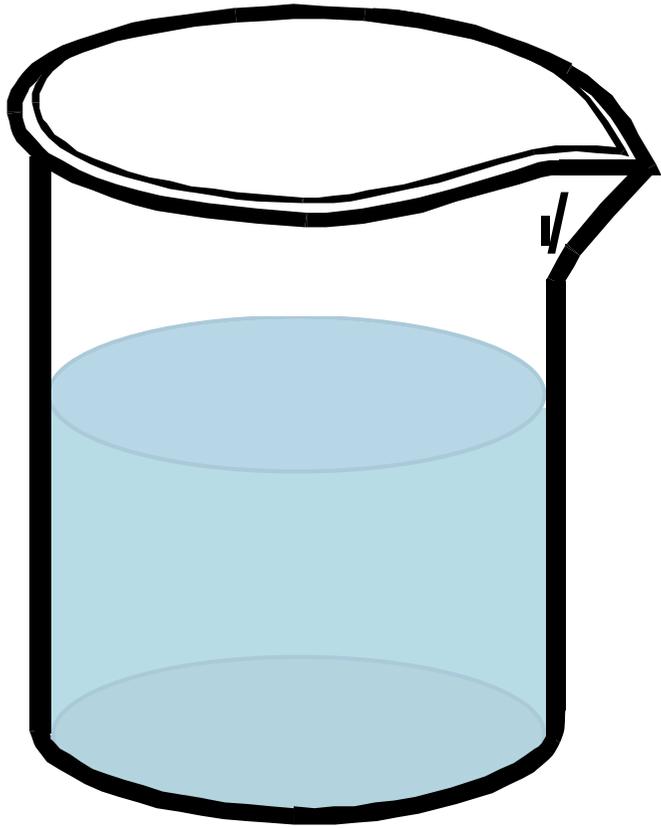
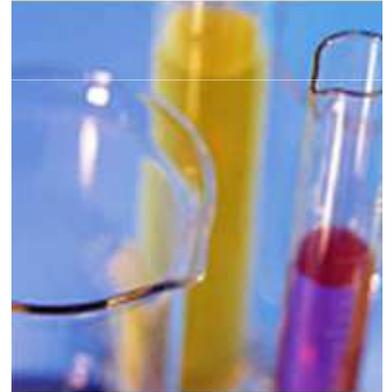
# Apa yang Terjadi di Permukaan Cairan?

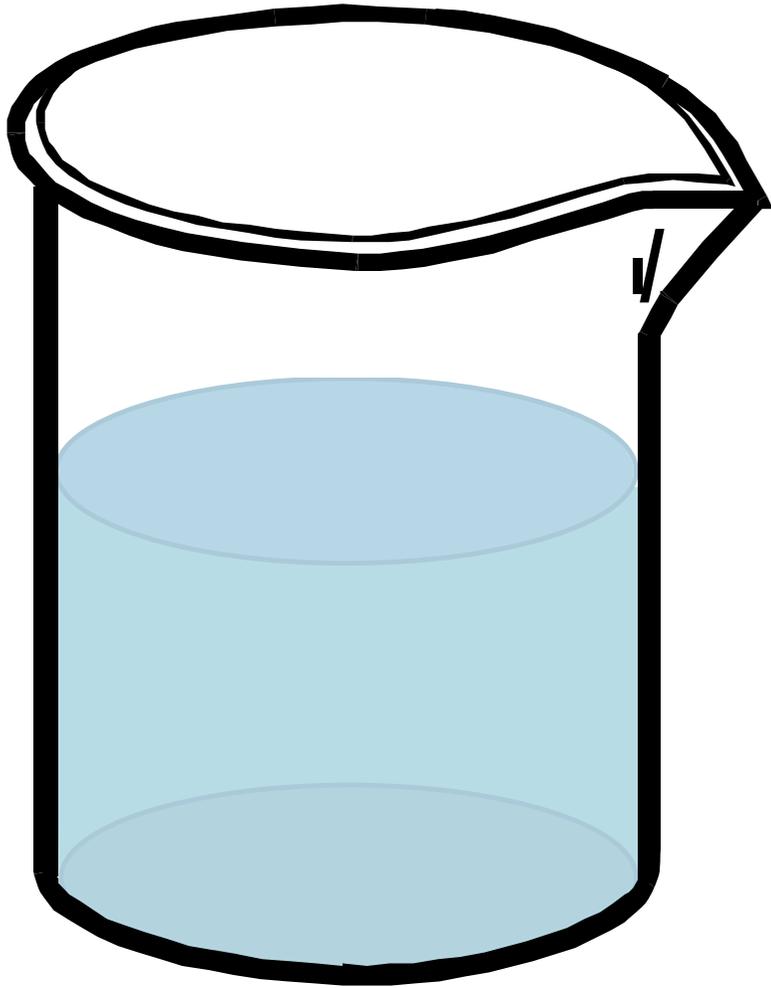
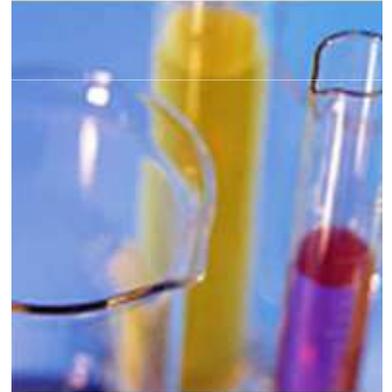


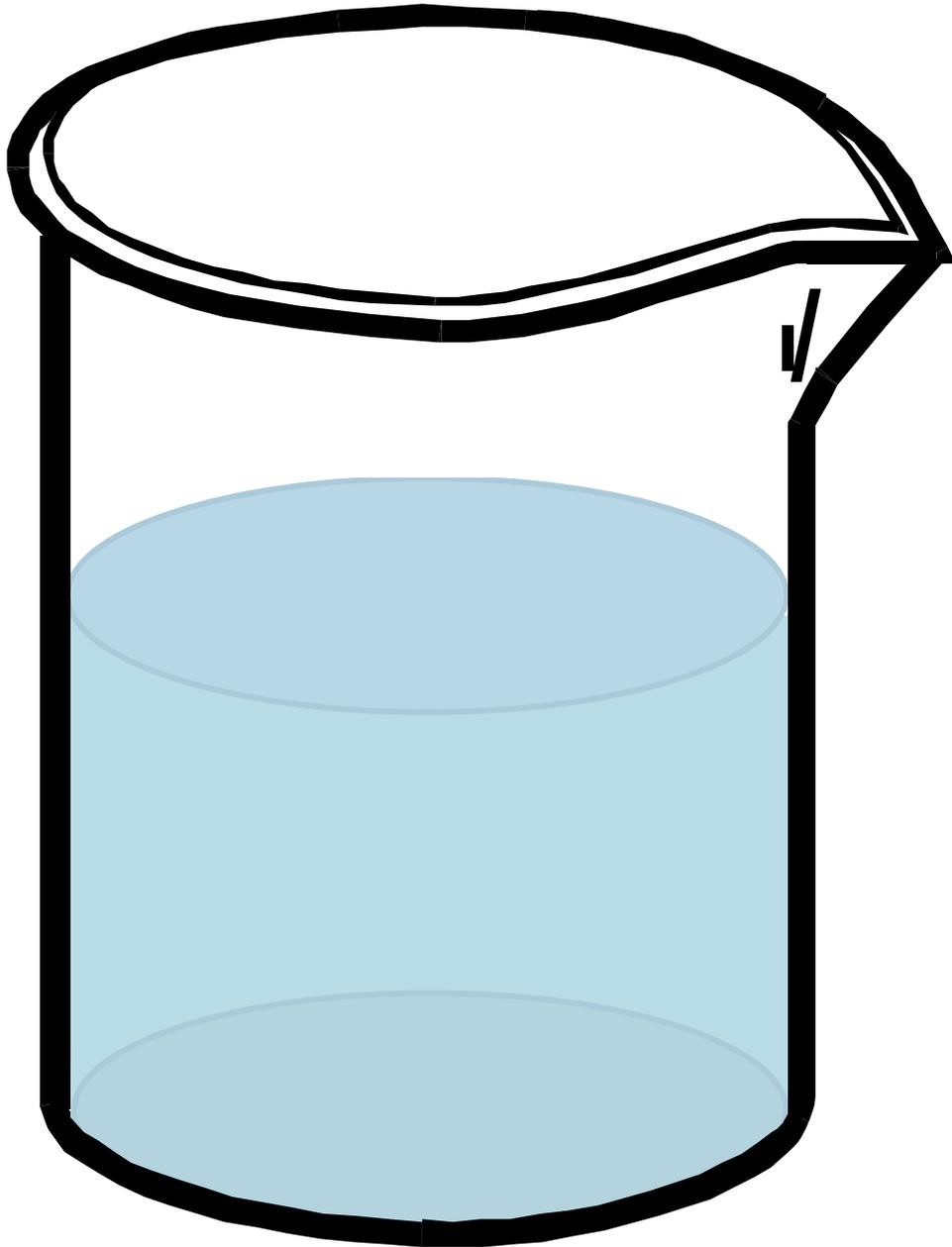
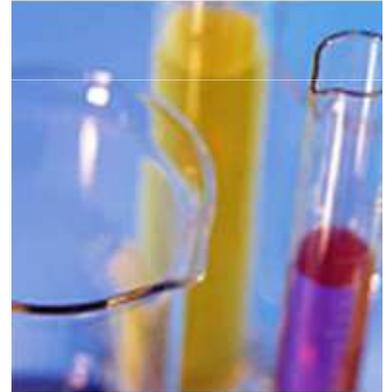
Mari, kita lihat lebih dekat...

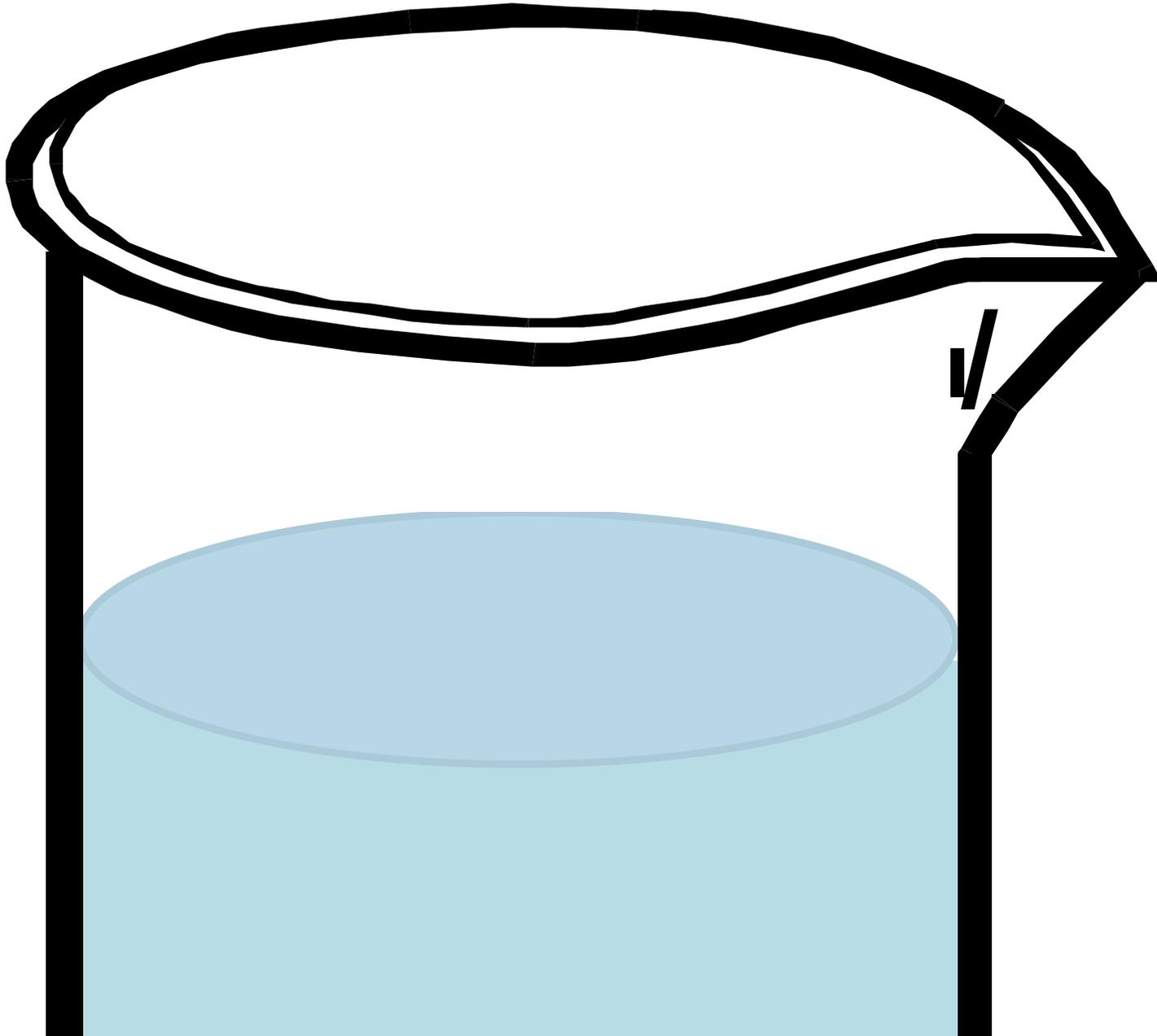
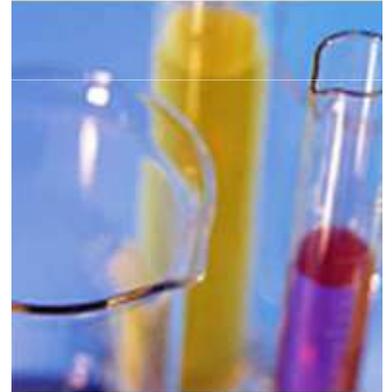


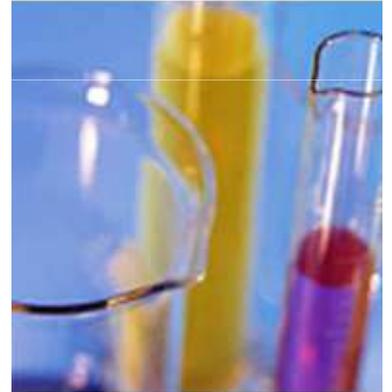
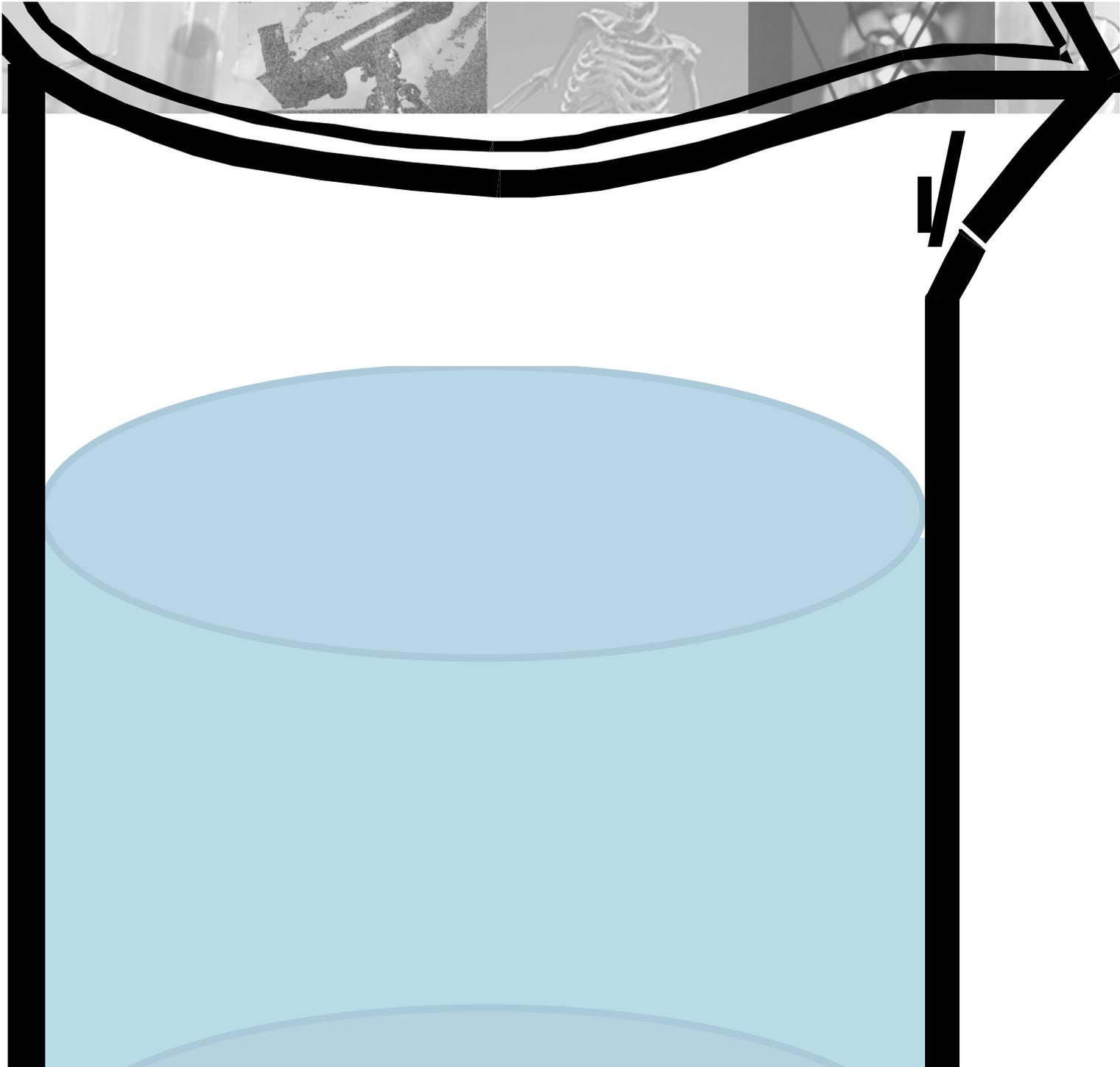


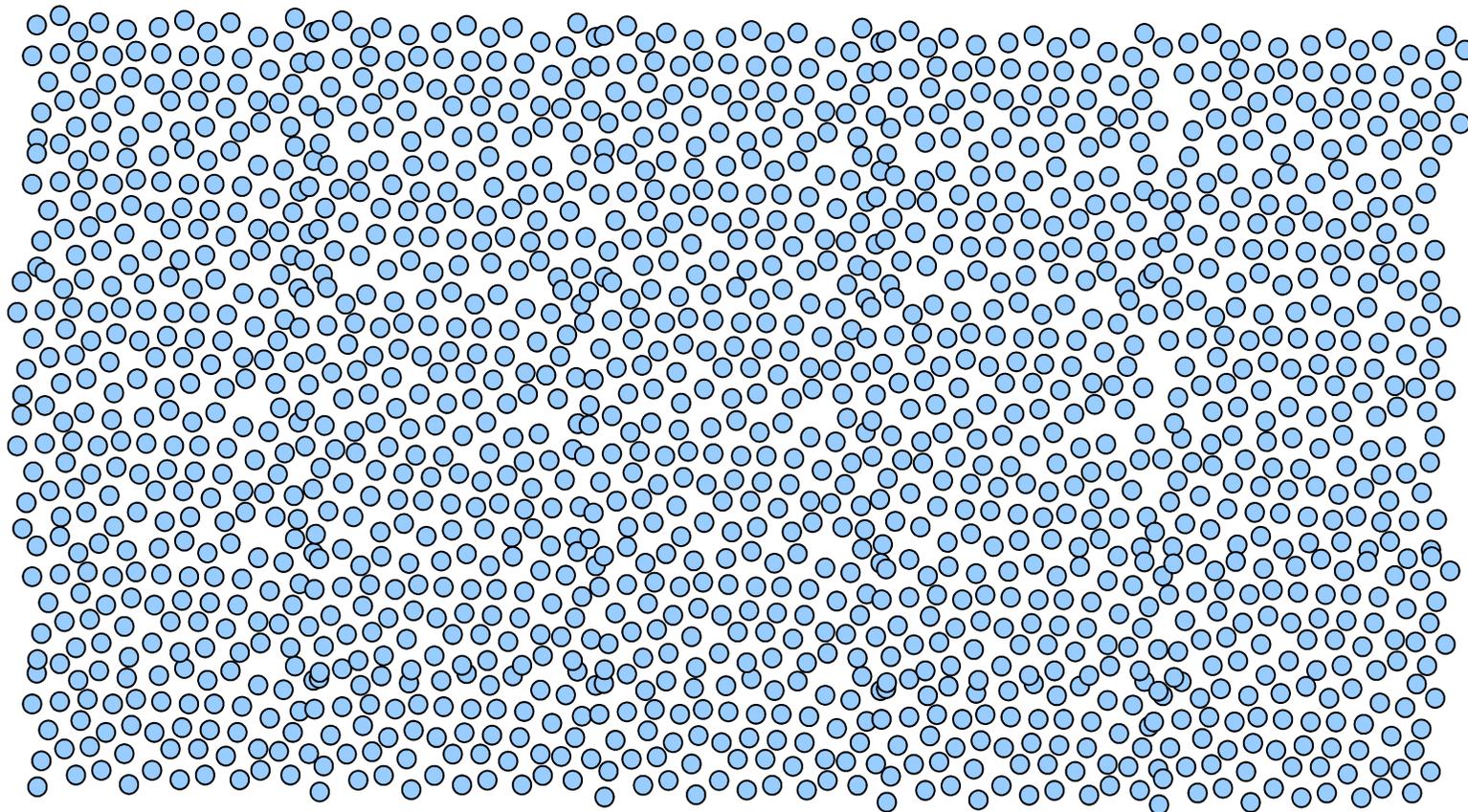
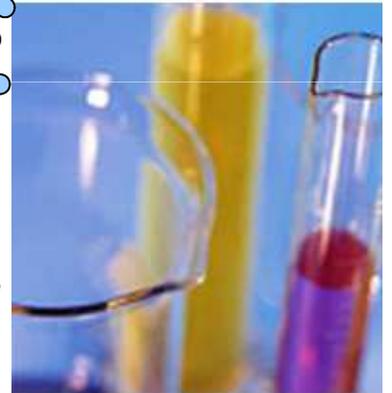


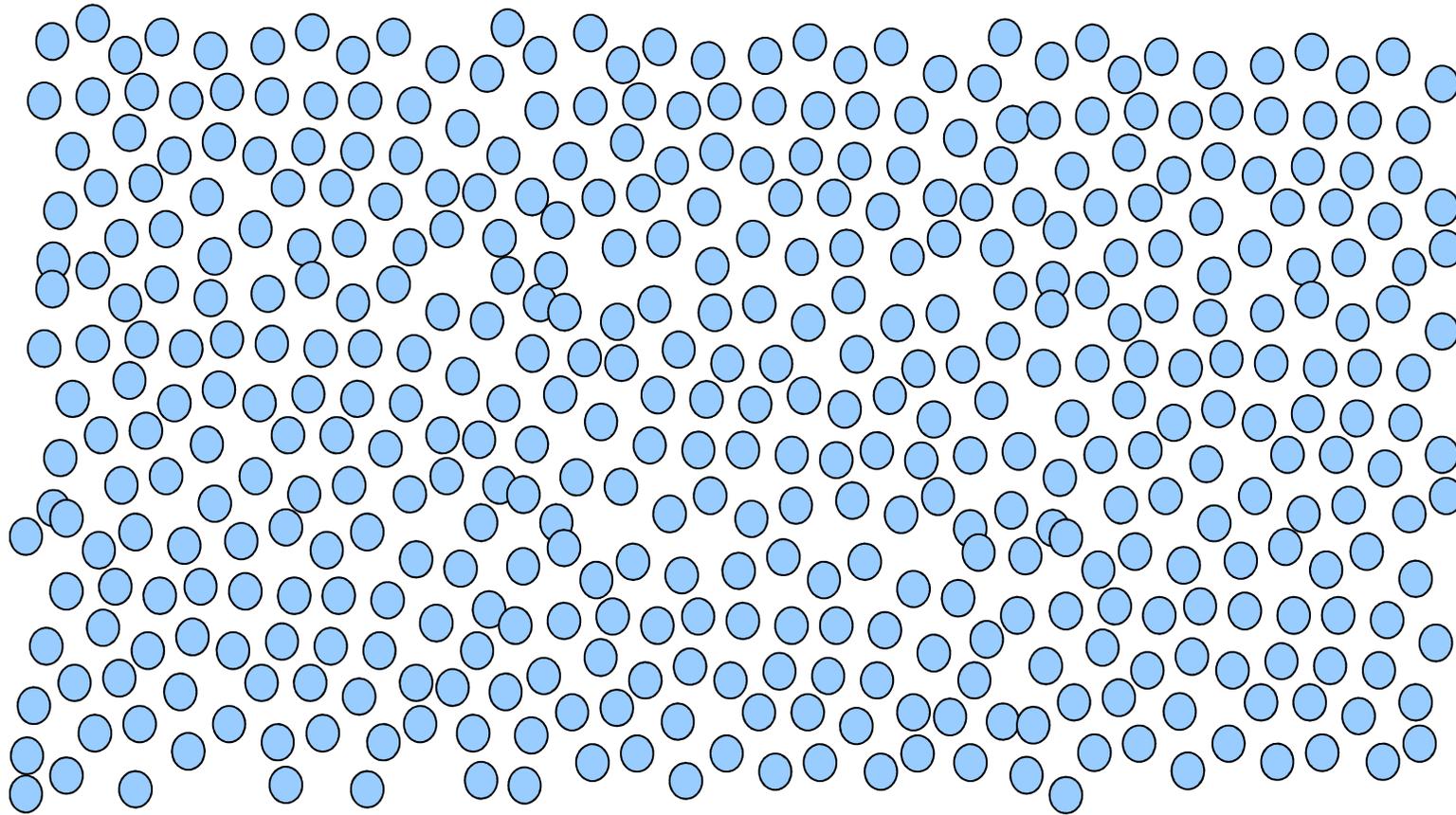
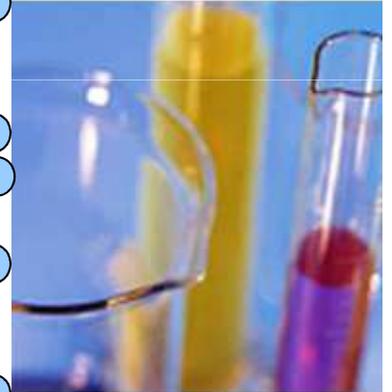


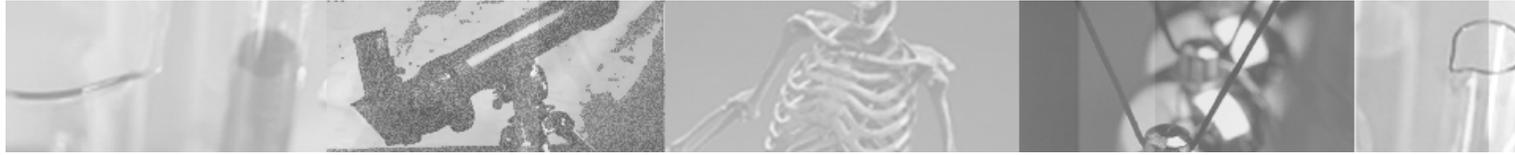




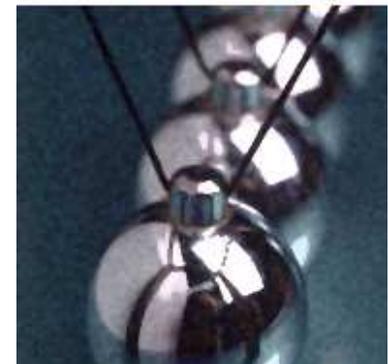
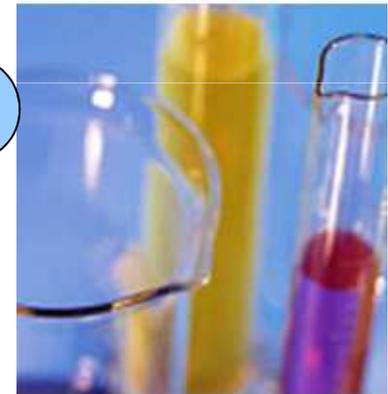
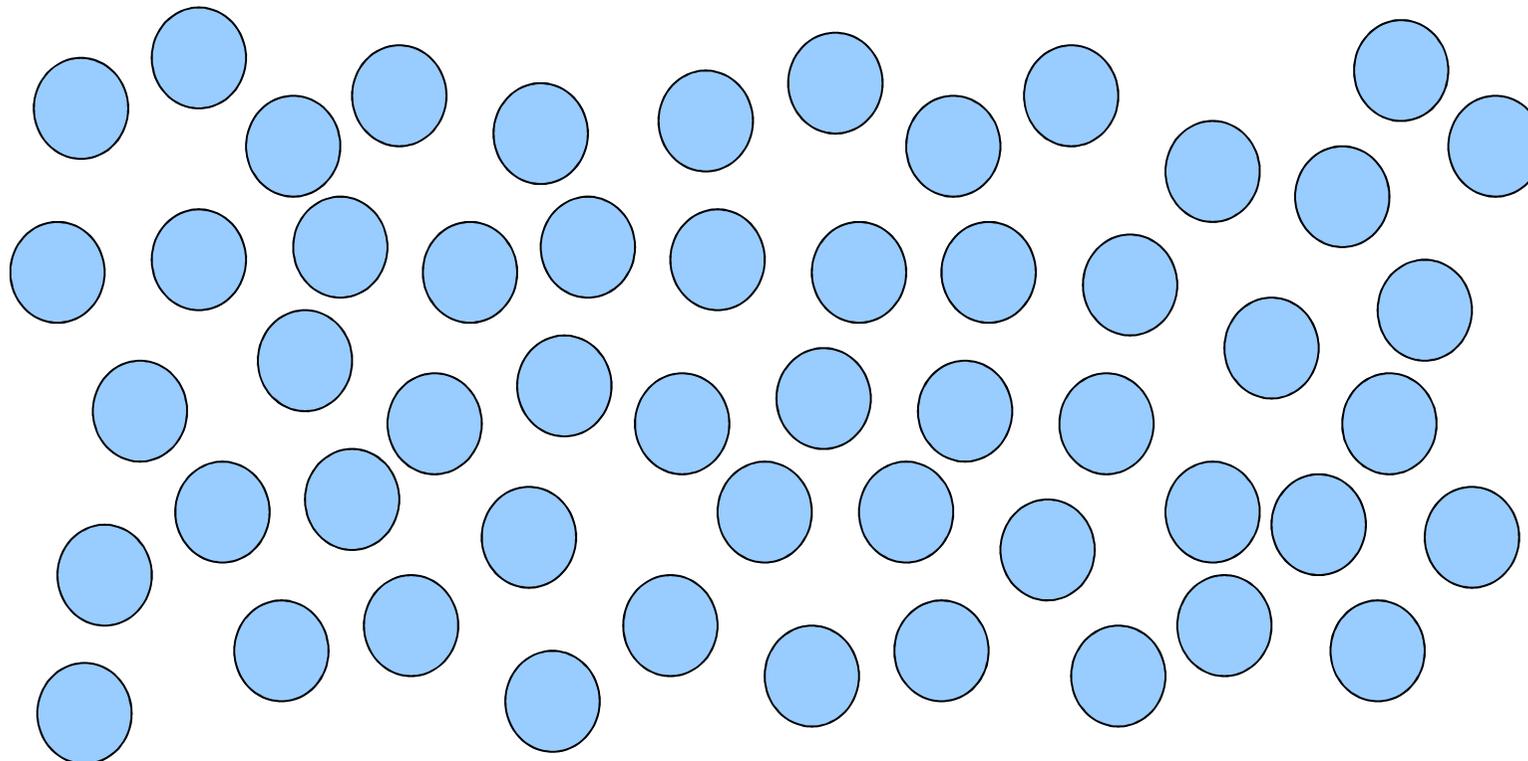


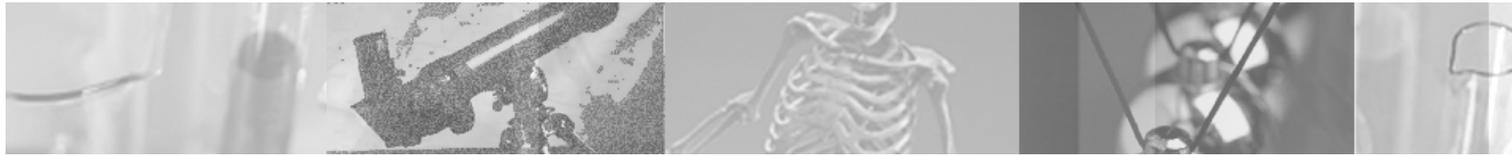




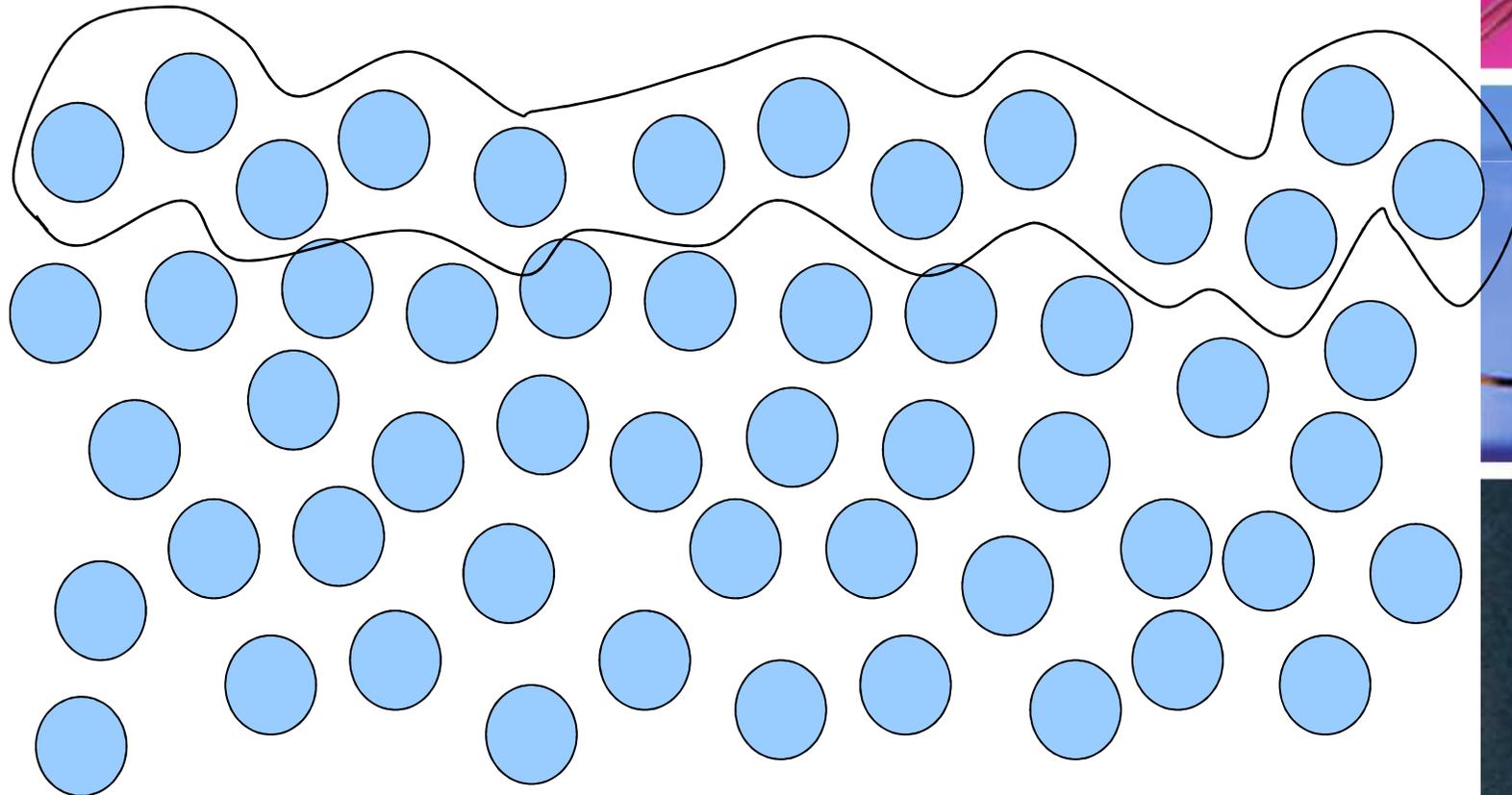
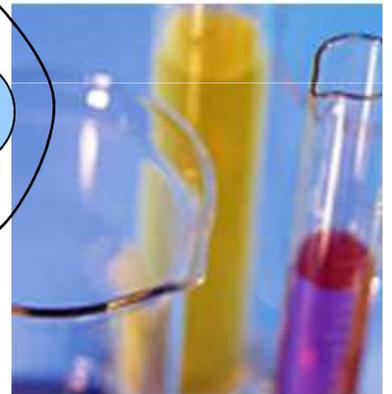


**Partikel yang membentuk cairan  
senantiasa dalam keadaan  
bergerak acak (*random motion*).**





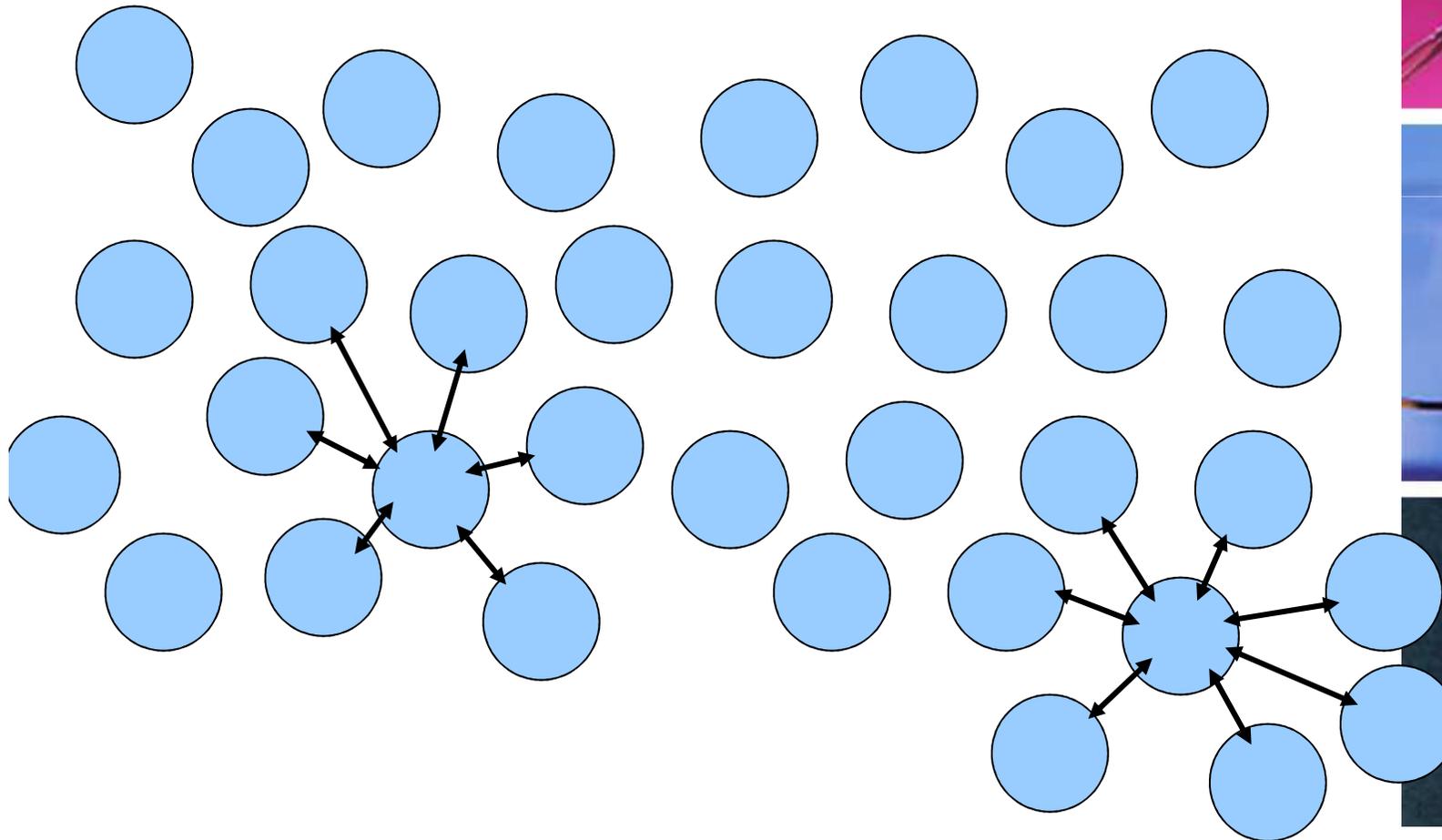
**Kita dapat menganggap partikel-partikel yang berada di lapisan teratas membentuk suatu permukaan.**

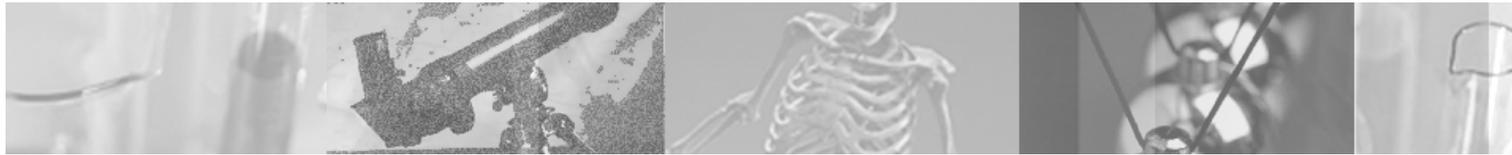




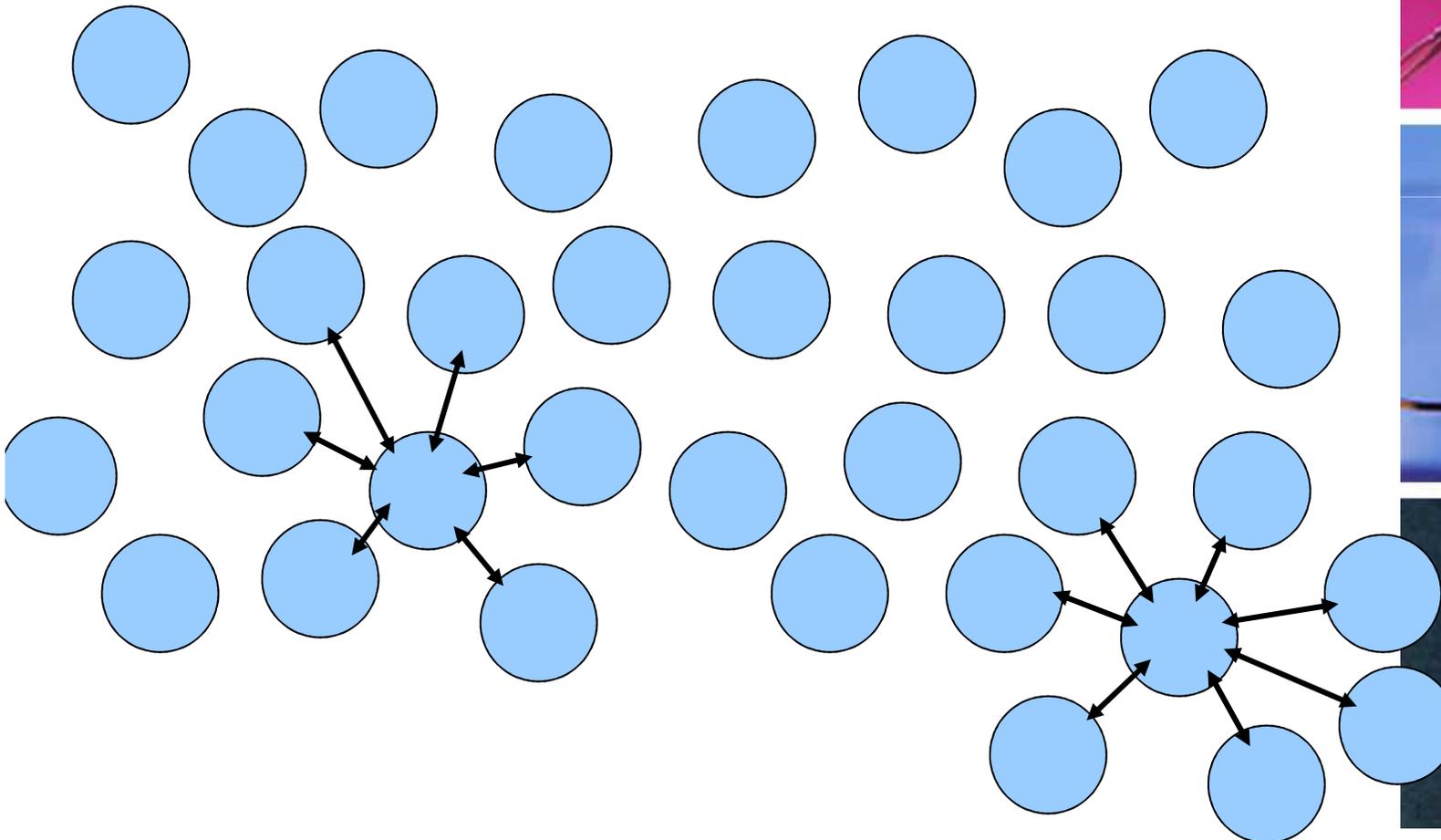
# Bagaimana gaya tarik antarmolekul mempengaruhi permukaan?

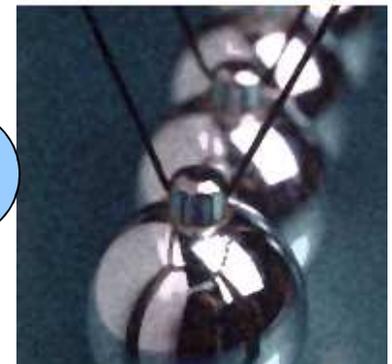
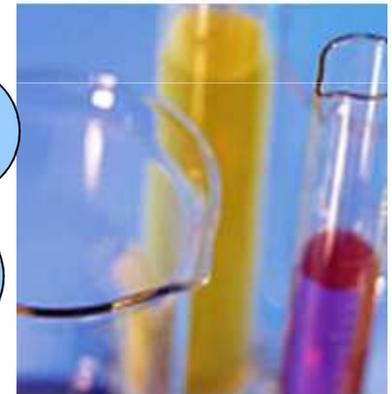
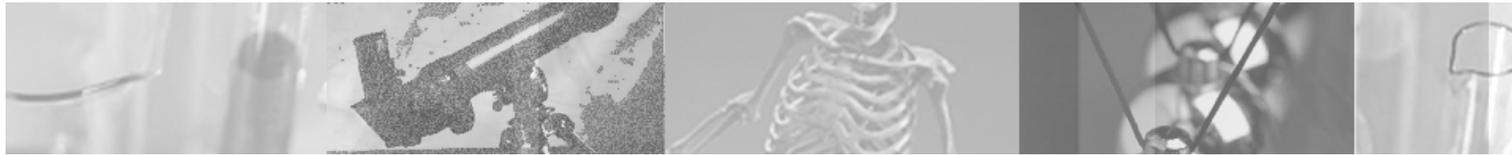
↔ = gaya tarik antarmolekul



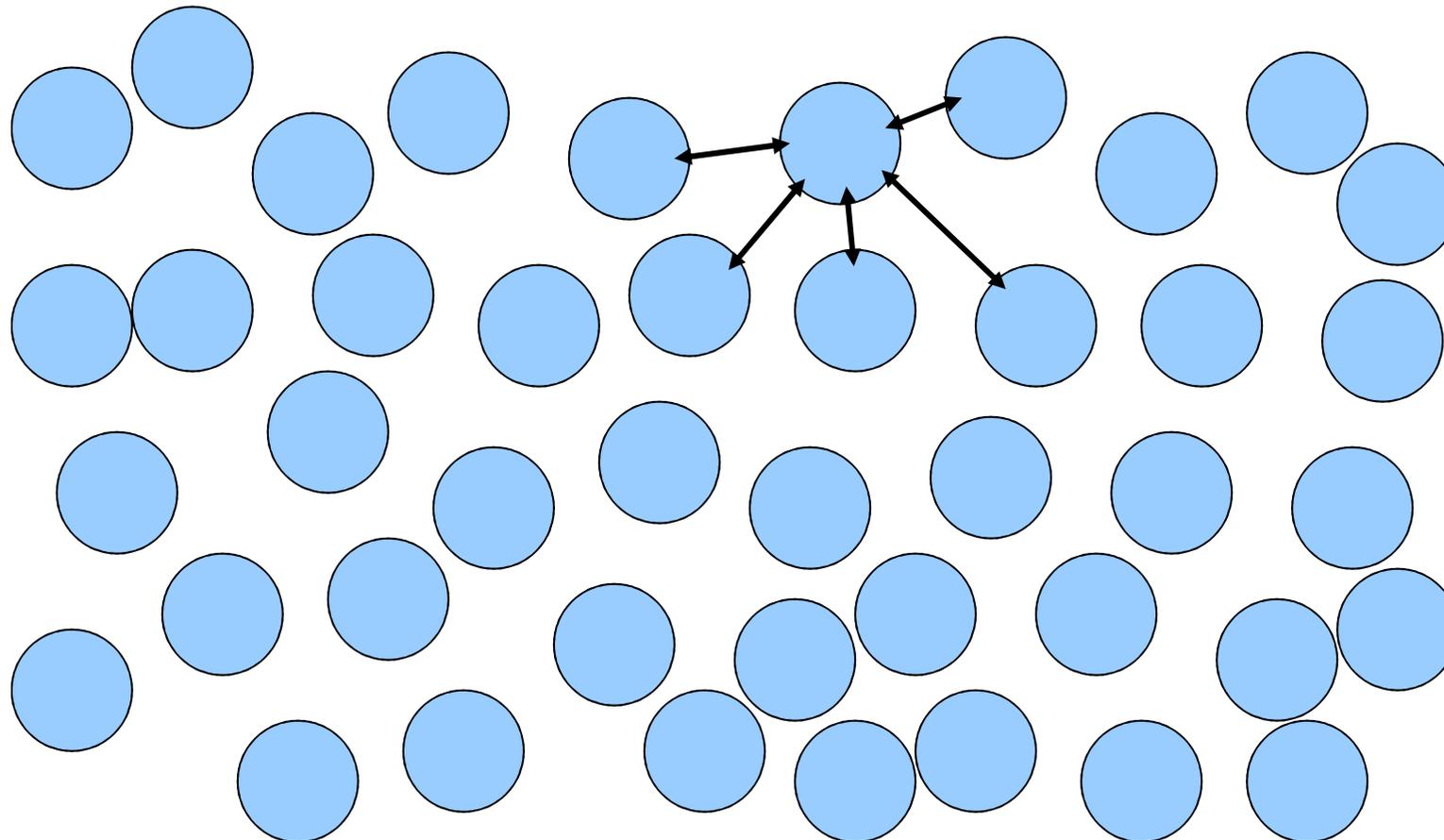


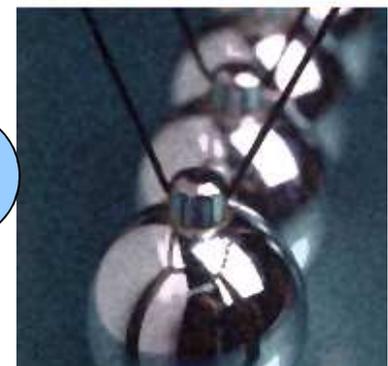
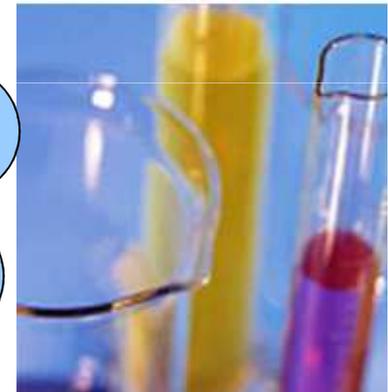
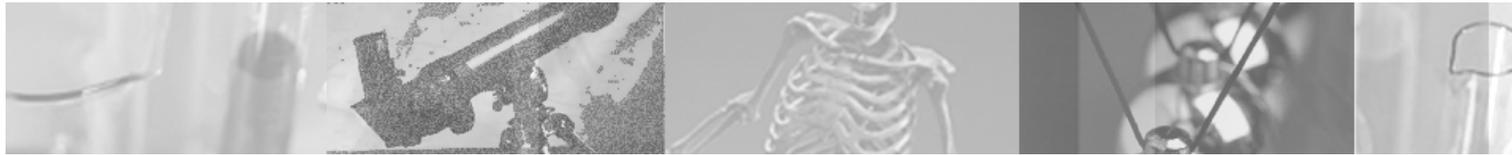
**Di bawah permukaan, gaya antarmolekul menarik masing-masing molekul ke segala arah.**



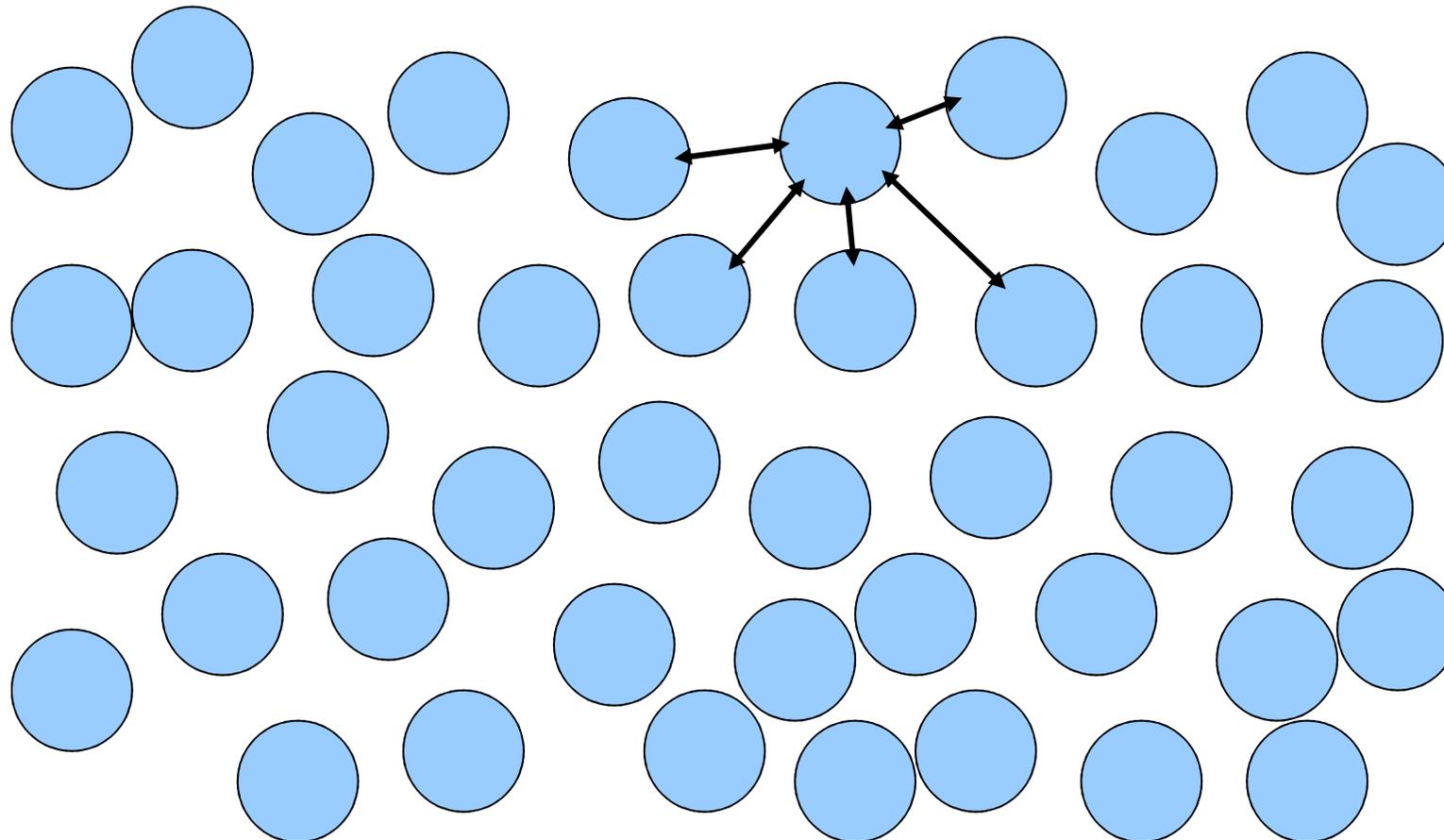


**Molekul-molekul di permukaan mengalami resultan gaya tarik ke arah BAWAH, karena tidak ada molekul-molekul air di ATAS permukaan yang mampu mengimbangi tarikan tersebut.**



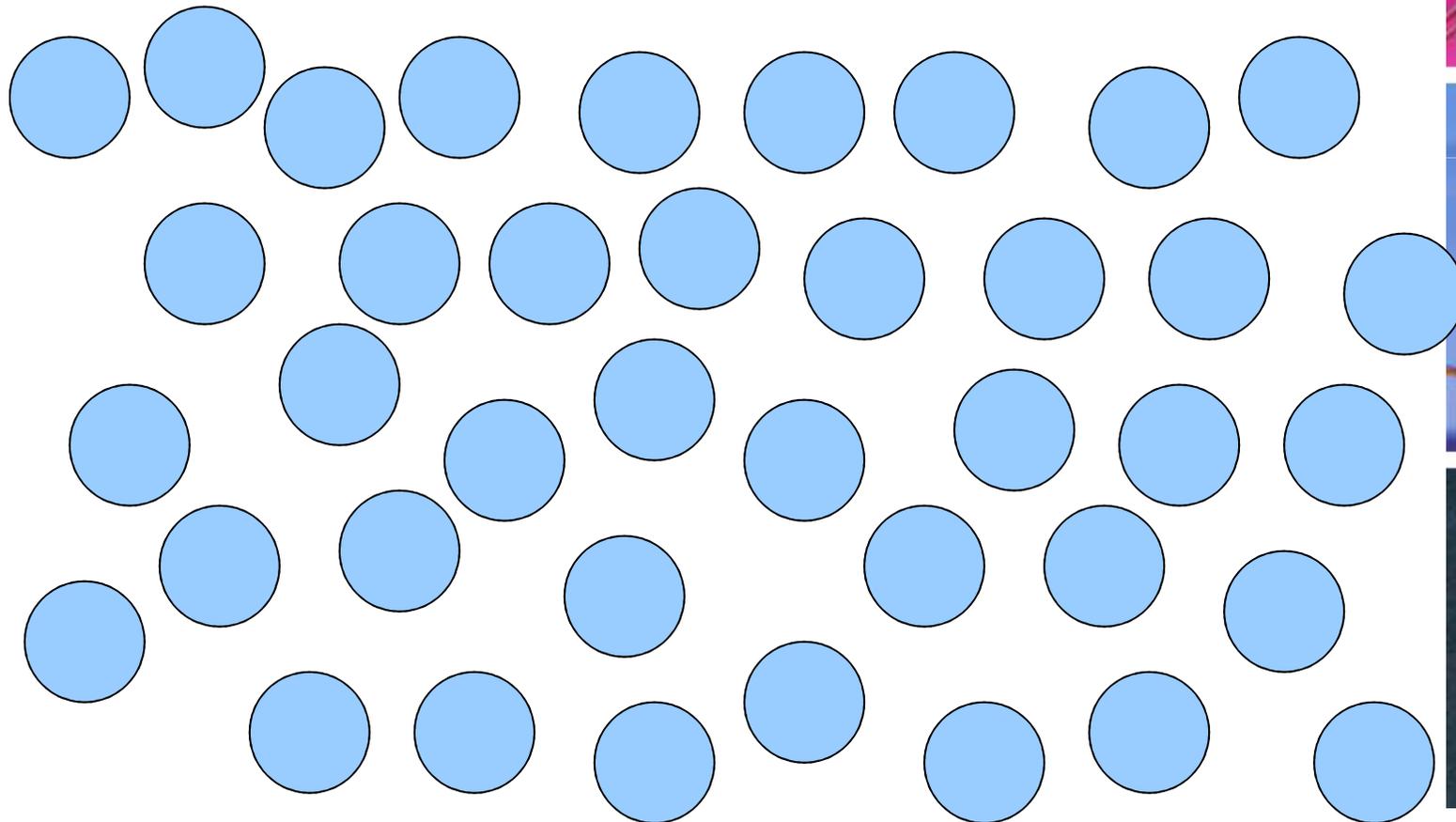


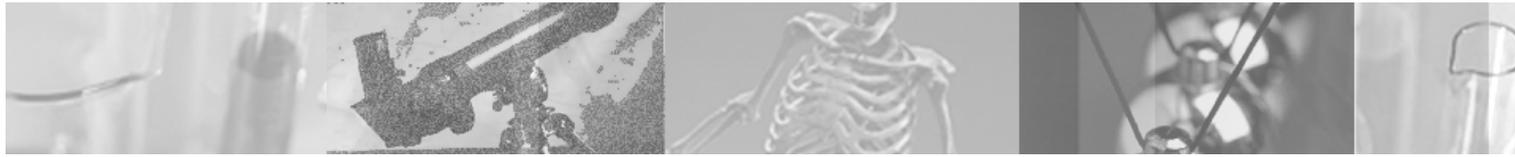
**Akibat tarikan yang dialaminya, molekul-molekul di permukaan terdorong ke BAWAH. Sampai kapan? Sampai dorongan ke bawah tersebut diimbangi oleh tahanan kompresi (*compression resistance*) zat cair.**



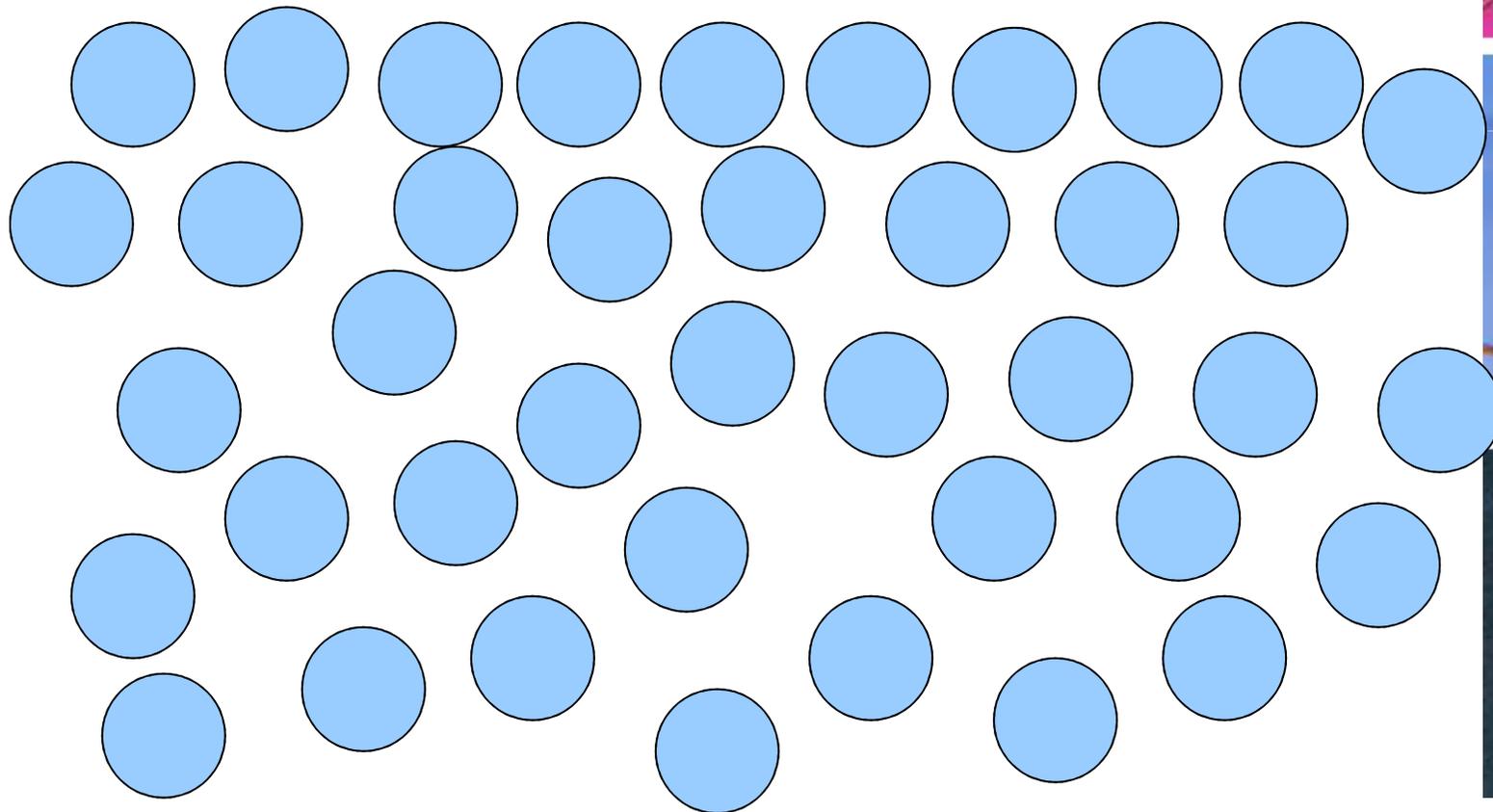
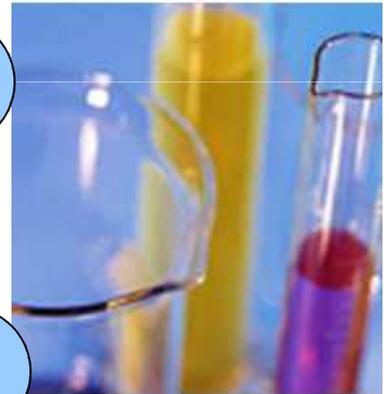


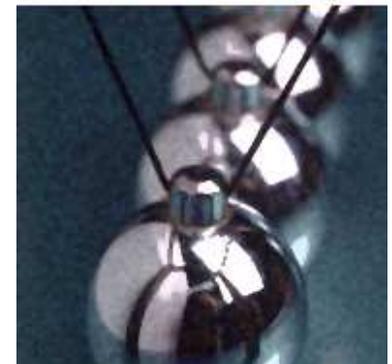
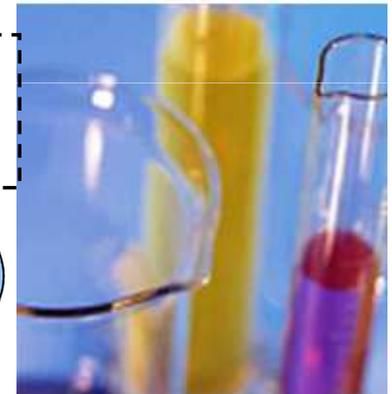
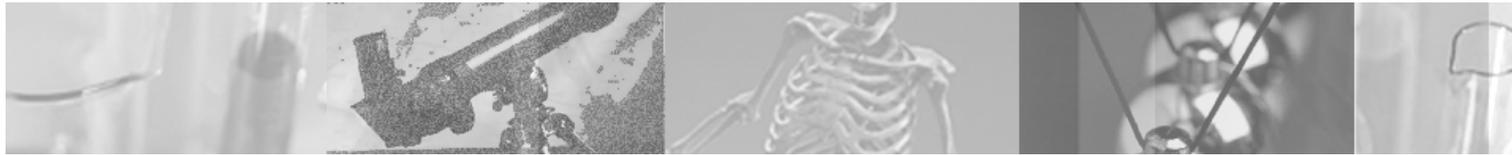
Seperti ini...



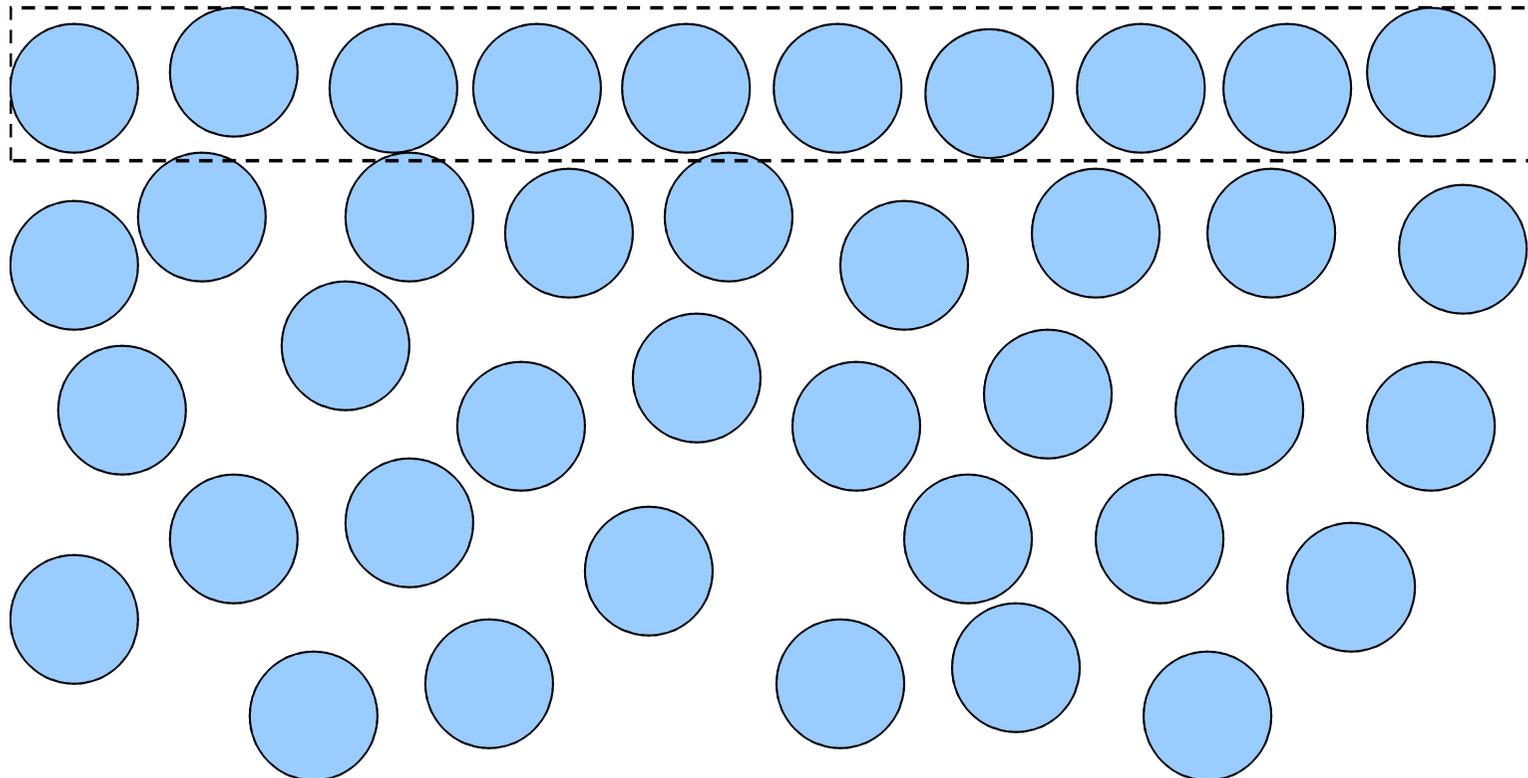


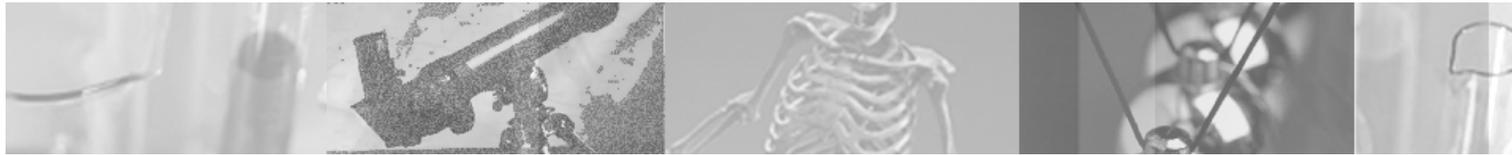
Dan ini...



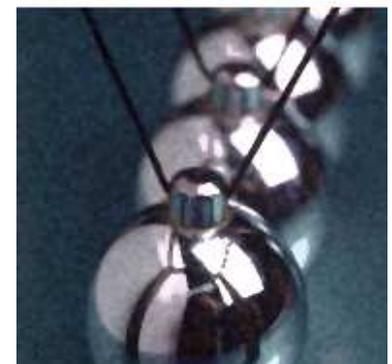
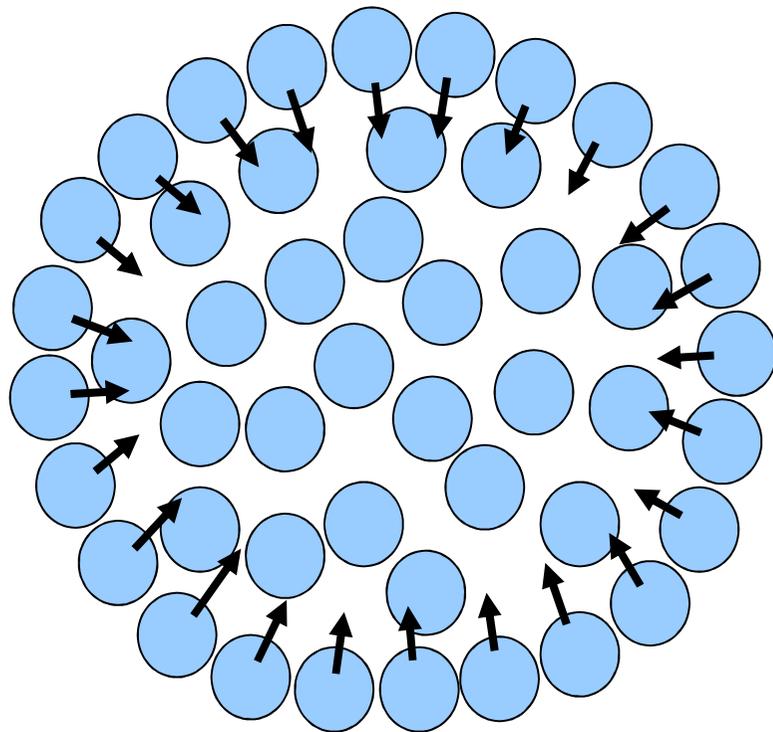


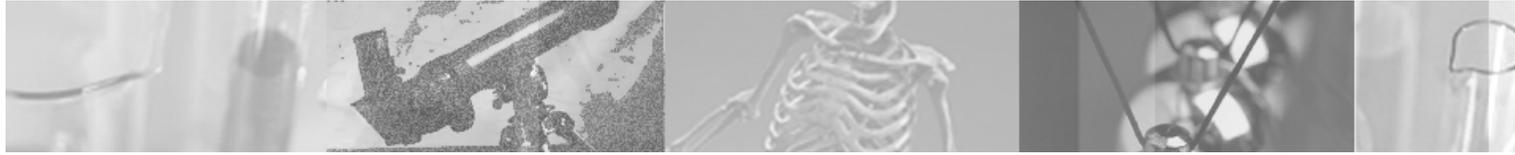
**Molekul-molekul permukaan semakin rapat, hingga membentuk struktur kulit permukaan dengan jarak antarmolekul yang lebih dekat dibandingkan molekul-molekul di bawahnya.**





**Hal ini menjelaskan bentuk membulat tetesan air: seluruh molekul air tertarik menuju ke arah pusat.**



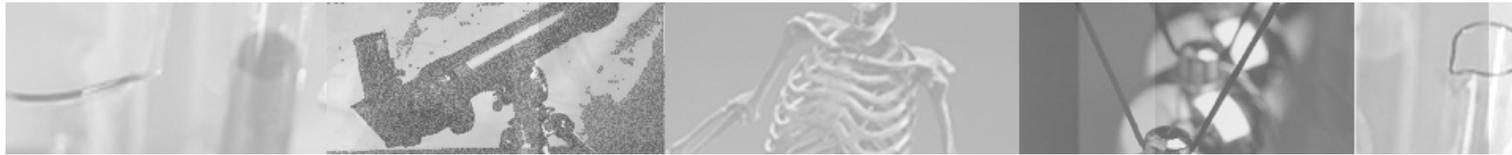


Ketika nyamuk berdiri di atas air terjadi tegangan di permukaan air.

Apakah yang dimaksud dengan tegangan permukaan?

Tegangan permukaan adalah ukuran berapa besar gaya yang diperlukan untuk memecahkan permukaan suatu cairan

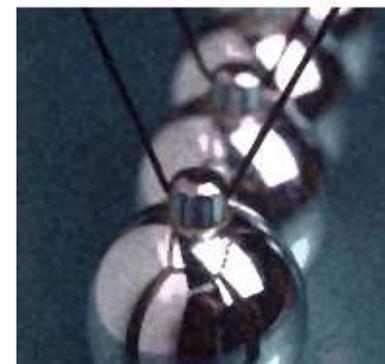


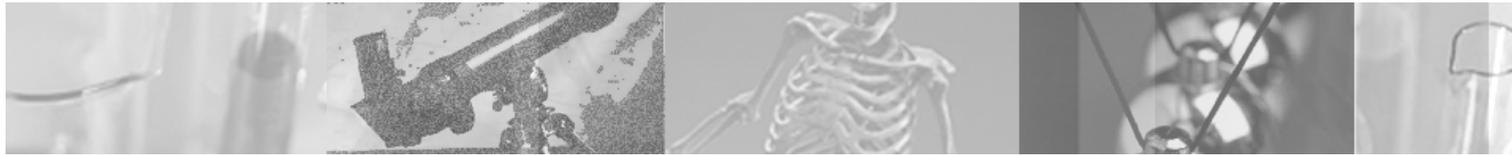


Secara fisis....

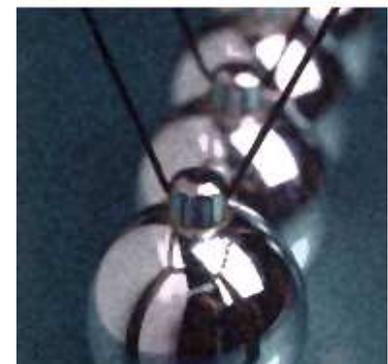
- **Tegangan permukaan** didefinisikan sebagai besar gaya yang dialami permukaan fluida per satuan panjang (atau ekuivalen dengan energi per satuan luas).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Tegangan} & & \text{Gaya yang bekerja} \\ \text{permukaan} & \leftarrow \gamma = \frac{F}{l} \rightarrow & \text{di permukaan fluida} \\ \text{(dyne/cm atau N/m)} & & \text{(dyne atau N)} \\ & & \text{Panjang benda di} \\ & & \text{permukaan fluida} \\ & & \text{(cm atau m)} \end{array}$$





- Dapatkan Anda memberikan contoh lain fenomena tegangan permukaan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari?

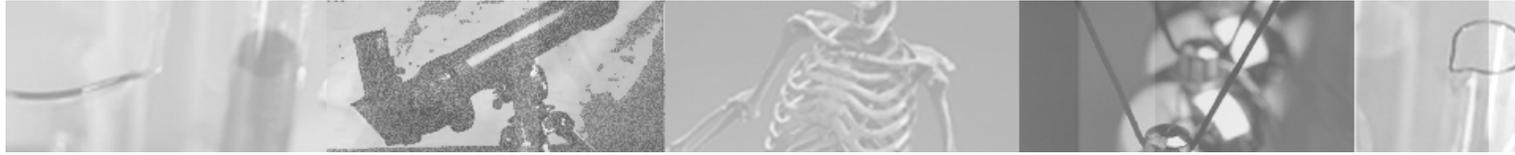


- Bagaimanakah cara memperoleh tegangan permukaan suatu fluida, baik secara TEORI maupun secara EKS-  
PERIMEN?

Menghitung (**TEORI**):

→ Menggunakan sebatang jarum yang diketahui **massa ( $m$ )** dan **panjangnya ( $l$ )**.



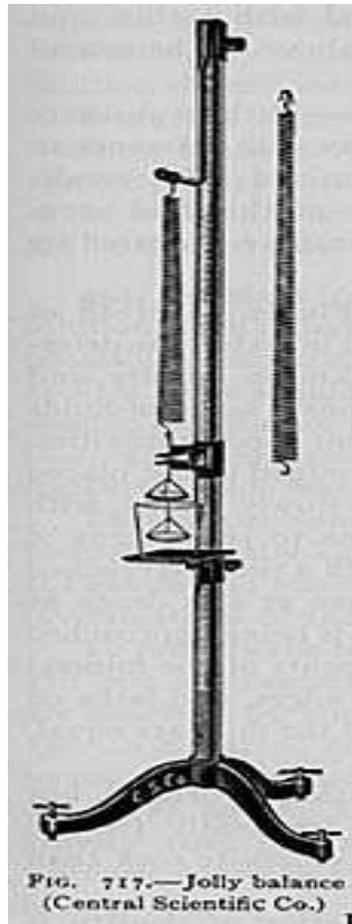


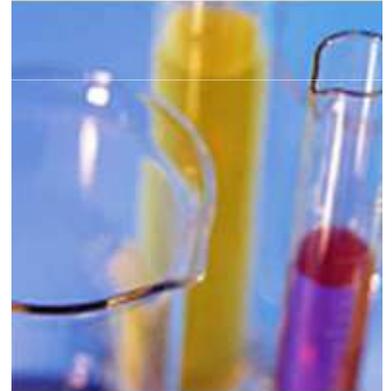
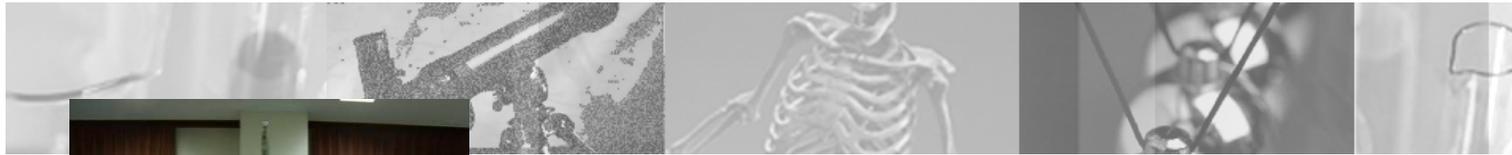
## Menghitung (**EKSPERIMEN**):

- ☞ Neraca Pegas Jolly
- ☞ Metode Jaegger
- ☞ Cincin du Nuoy
- ☞ Piringan Wilhelmy
- ☞ Metode Tetes Cairan



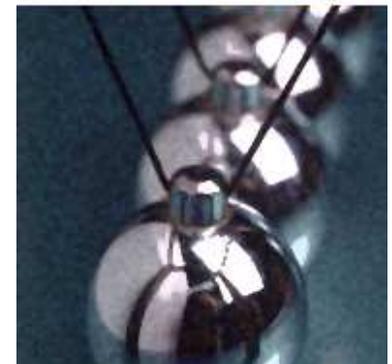
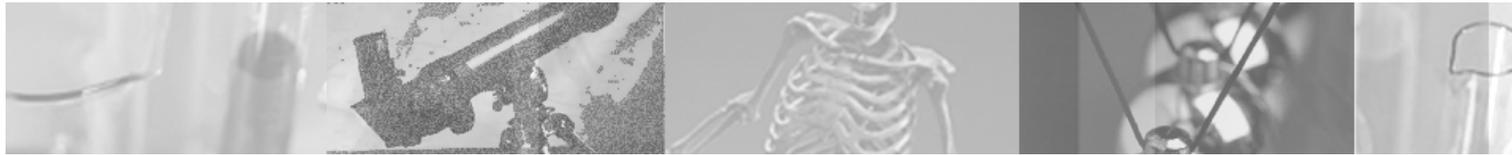
- Bagaimana cara merangkai alat percobaan “*Neraca Pegas Jolly*”?



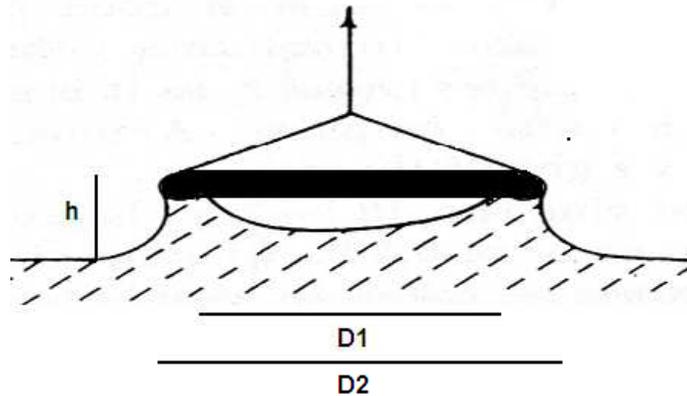


- Variabel apa yang akan diukur?

Ingat kembali konsep dasar tentang tegangan permukaan.



# Konsep Dasar



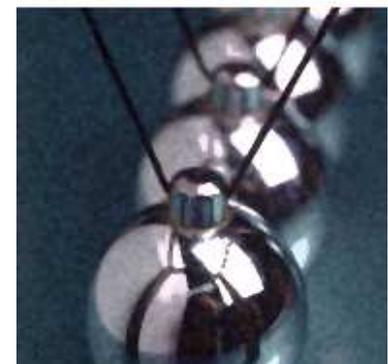
Dalam keadaan setimbang:

$$W_{Cincin} = F_{Permukaan} - W_{Fluida}$$

dengan

$$W_{Fluida} = \rho_{Fluida} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_2^2 - D_1^2) h \right\} g$$

$$F_{Permukaan} = \frac{2\pi(D_1 + D_2)}{2} \gamma$$



# Konsep Dasar



Cincin uji dengan massa tertentu.

*Bagaimana Anda mengetahui massa cincin uji?*

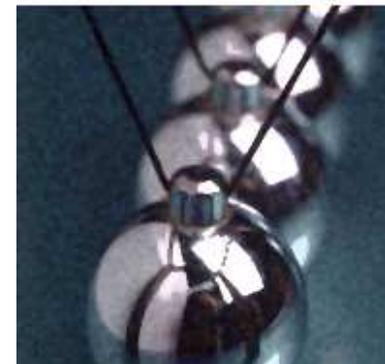
Dengan alat apa diukur?

Bagaimana memperolehnya?

$$W_{Fluida} = \rho_{Fluida} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_2^2 - D_1^2) h \right\} g$$

$$F_{Permukaan} = \frac{2\pi(D_1 + D_2)}{2} \gamma$$

**TEGANGAN PERMUKAAN, ingin diketahui!**





# Kondisi Kritis

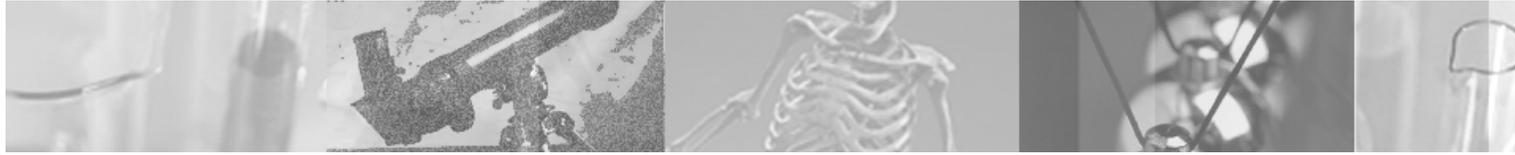
Pengukuran dilakukan ketika dicapai kondisi kritis.

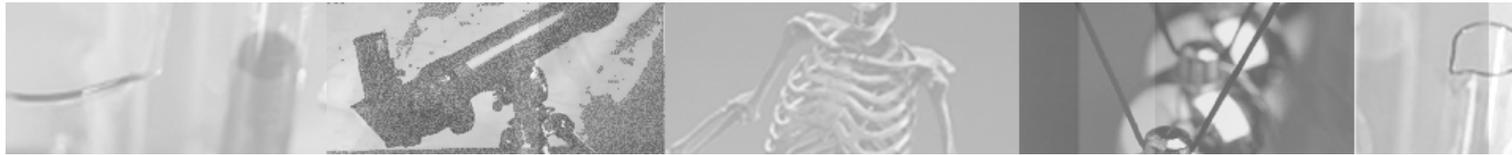


# Prosedur Eksperimen



Yours to discover!





- Bagaimana mengolah data yang diperoleh?

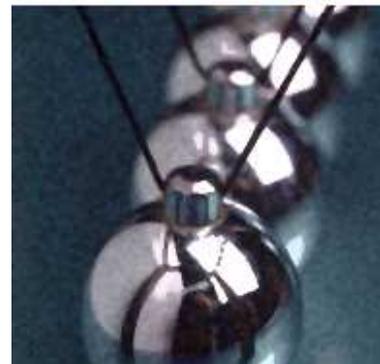
Gunakan kaidah statistik yang Anda kenal dan sertakan pula **ketidakpastian** pengukuran.

Pengukuran **TUNGGAL**:

$$x = x_0 \pm \frac{1}{2} NST$$

Pengukuran **BERULANG**:

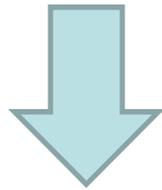
$$x = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n(n-1)}}$$



# Menghitung $\gamma$

Dari persamaan keadaan setimbang:

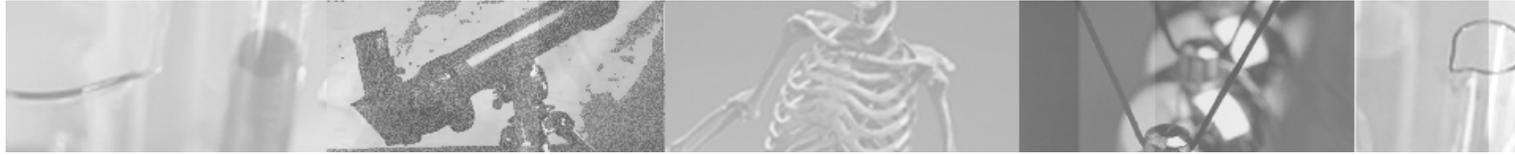
$$W_{Cincin} = F_{Permukaan} - W_{Fluida}$$



$$\gamma = \frac{mg}{\pi(D_1 + D_2)} - \frac{(D_2 - D_1)}{4} \rho gh$$



# Pertanyaan & Diskusi



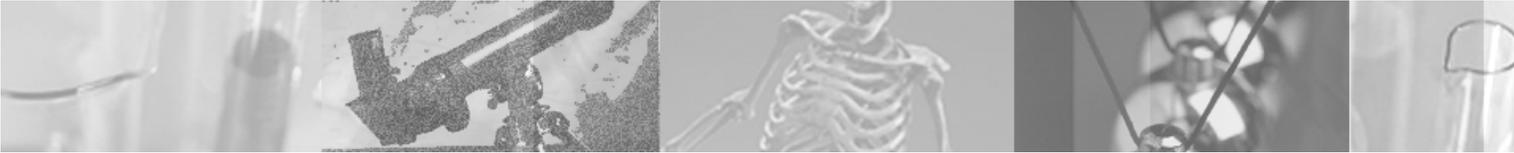


# Tugas V

- **KONSEP**

Nyamuk yang mengapung di permukaan suatu zat cair, tetesan air yang berbentuk bola, dan peristiwa meniskus adalah contoh fenomena fisika yang disebut *tegangan permukaan*. Berikan contoh (minimal 2 buah) eksperimen sederhana beserta penjelasannya yang menunjukkan bahwa kehadiran sabun dapat merusak tegangan permukaan zat cair!





# Tugas V

- **PENGOLAHAN DATA**

Olahlah data yang telah Anda peroleh dari eksperimen untuk memperoleh besarnya tegangan permukaan fluida (air sabun) tersebut beserta ketidakpastiannya!  
(*Petunjuk: gunakan pengolahan statistik.*)

