

HASIL EKSPERIMEN DAN ANALISIS DATA

Hasil pengamatan

Kegiatan 1. Hubungan antara jumlah kalor (Q) dengan kenaikan suhu (ΔT)

Volume = $|100,0 \pm 1,0| \text{ ml}$

Jenis zat cair = Air mineral

NST Termometer = 1°C

NST stopwatch = 1 s

NST neraca ohaus 311 gram = **0,01 gram**

Table 1.1. Hubungan antara jumlah kalor (Q) dengan kenaikan suhu (ΔT)

NO	Suhu awal (T_0)($^\circ\text{C}$)	Lama pemanasan (s)	Suhu akhir (T_c)($^\circ\text{C}$)
1	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 30,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 32,0 \pm 0,5 $
2	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 60,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 34,0 \pm 0,5 $
3	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 90,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 36,0 \pm 0,5 $
4	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 120,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 40,0 \pm 0,5 $
5	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 150,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 42,0 \pm 0,5 $
6	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 180,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 48,0 \pm 0,5 $
1	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 30,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 37,0 \pm 0,5 $
2	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 60,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 39,0 \pm 0,5 $
3	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 90,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 41,0 \pm 0,5 $
4	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 120,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 43,0 \pm 0,5 $
5	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 150,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 45,0 \pm 0,5 $
6	$ 30,0 \pm 0,5 $	$ 180,0 \pm 1,0 $	$ 47,0 \pm 0,5 $

Kegiatan 2. Hubungan antara massa zat (m) dengan jumlah kalor (Q)

$$\Delta T = |35,0 \pm 0,5| - |38,0 \pm 0,5| \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Tabel 1.2. Hubungan antara massa zat (m) dengan jumlah kalor (Q)

No	Jenis zat cair	Massa zat cair (gram)	Lama pemanasan (s)
1	Air	$ 184,650 \pm 0,005 $	$ 28,5 \pm 1,0 $
2	Air	$ 186,770 \pm 0,005 $	$ 38,6 \pm 1,0 $
3	Air	$ 210,800 \pm 0,005 $	$ 45,1 \pm 1,0 $
4	Air	$ 236,300 \pm 0,005 $	$ 53,0 \pm 1,0 $
5	Air	$ 237,500 \pm 0,005 $	$ 60,4 \pm 1,0 $

Kegiatan 3. Menentukan kalor lebur es

Pengukuran	Hasil pengukuran
1. Massa kalorimeter kosong beserta pengaduknya	$ 62,380 \pm 0,005 $ gram
2. Massa kalorimeter+pengaduk+air panas	$ 196,760 \pm 0,005 $ gram
3. Suhu air panas dan kalorimeter	$ 66,0 \pm 0,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
4. Suhu es batu	$ - 9,0 \pm 0,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
5. Suhu campuran	$ 53,5 \pm 0,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
6. Massa calorimeter + pengaduk + air panas + air (es batu yang mencair)	$ 209,600 \pm 0,005 $ gram

Analisis data

1. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi jumlah kalor.

Lama pemanasan diasumsikan sebagai banyaknya kalor

$$T_{awal} = |30,0 \pm 0,5| ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_1 = |32,0 - 30,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 2,0 ^\circ\text{C}$$

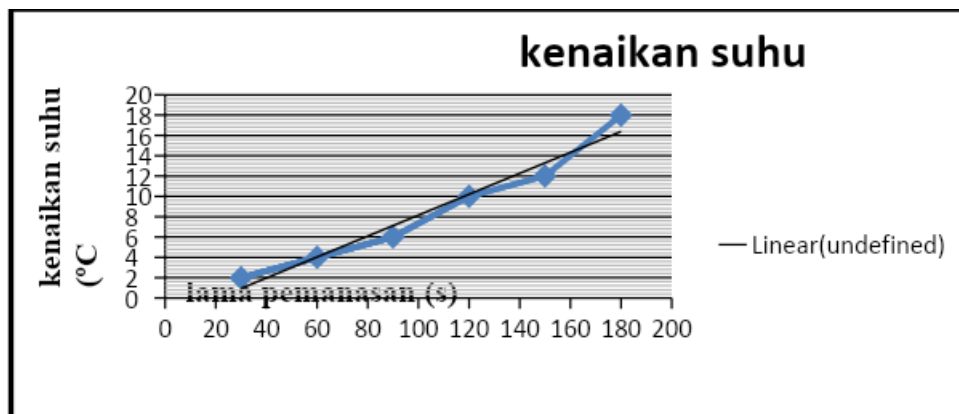
$$\Delta T_2 = |34,0 - 30,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 4,0 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_3 = |36,0 - 30,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 6,0 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_4 = |40,0 - 30,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 10,0 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_5 = |42,0 - 30,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 12,0 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_6 = |48,0 - 30,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 18,0 ^\circ\text{C}$$



Grafik 1.1. *hubungan antara jumlah kalor dengan kenaikan suhu, dengan suhu awal $|35,0 \pm 0,5| ^\circ\text{C}$*

$$T_{awal} = 35 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_1 = |37,0 - 35,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 2 ^\circ\text{C}$$

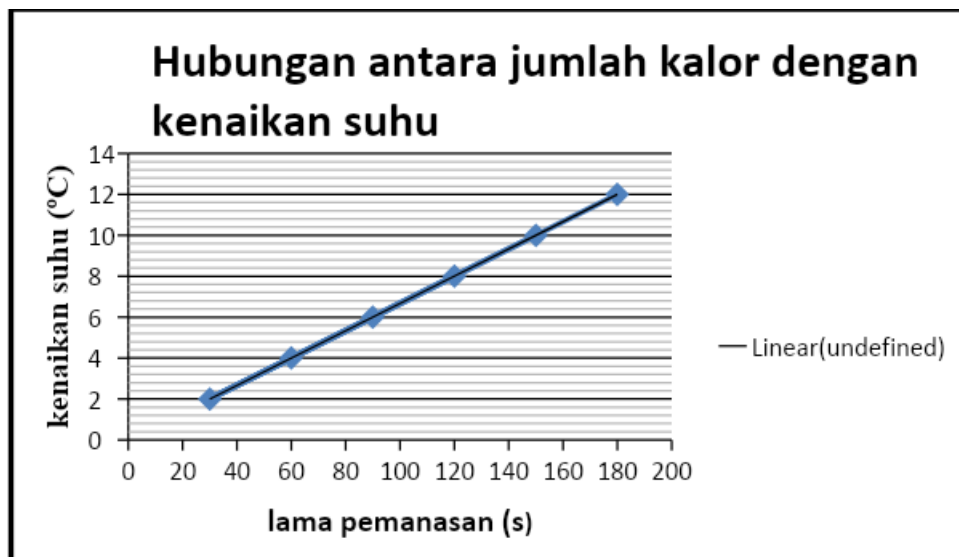
$$\Delta T_2 = |39,0 - 35,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 4 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_3 = |41,0 - 35,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 6 ^\circ\text{C}$$

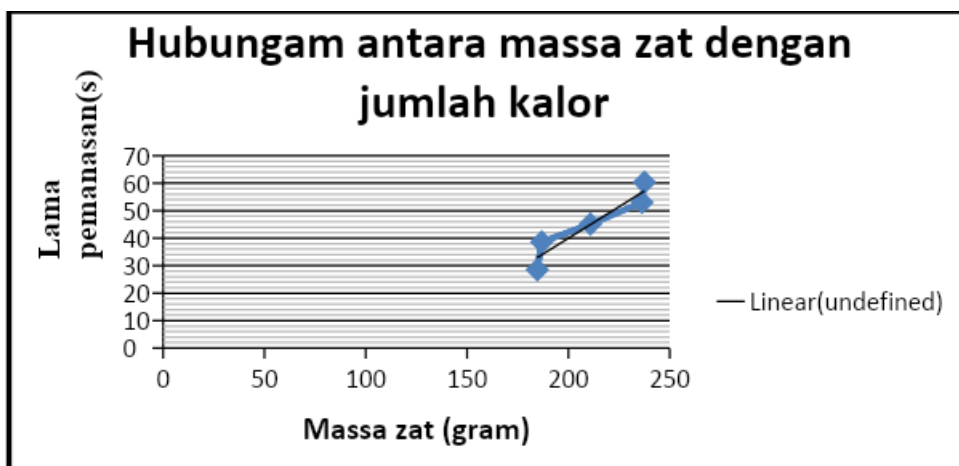
$$\Delta T_4 = |43,0 - 35,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 8 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_5 = |45,0 - 35,0| ^\circ\text{C} = 10 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_6 = |47,0 - 35,0|^\circ\text{C} = 12^\circ\text{C}$$



Grafik 1.2. *hubungan antara jumlah kalor dengan kenaikan suhu dengan suhu awal $|35,0 \pm 0,5|$*



Grafik 1.3. *Hubungan antara massa zat dengan jumlah kalor*

Berdasarkan grafik diatas yaitu Grafik 1.1. hubungan antara jumlah kalor dengan kenaikan suhu, dengan suhu awal $|35,0 \pm 0,5|^\circ\text{C}$, Grafik 1.2. hubungan antara jumlah kalor dengan kenaikan suhu dengan suhu awal $|35,0 \pm 0,5|$, dan Grafik 1.3. Hubungan antara massa zat dengan jumlah kalor dapat diketahui bahwa lama

pemanasan dalam percobaan ini lama pemanasan diasumsikan sebagai banyaknya kalor. Jadi berdasarkan hasil eksperimen dan analisis data dapat diketahui bahwa semakin besar kalor yang digunakan maka semakin besar pula kenaikan suhunya karena suhu berbanding lurus dengan kalor.

2. Persamaan matematis dari jumlah kalor (Q)

Dari grafik yang disajikan diatas maka dapat dituliskan sbagai berikut:

$$Q \sim \Delta T$$

$$Q \sim m$$

Sehingga dapat dituliskan :

$$Q \sim \Delta T \cdot m$$

Untuk menyetarakan persamaan diatas maka ditambahkan konstanta yaitu c .

$$Q = c \cdot \Delta T \cdot m$$

Dimana c diatas merupakan kalor jenis dari zat.

3. Menentukan satuan dari kalor jenis (gunakan analisis dimensi)

Dari percobaan diatas didapatkan persamaan jumlah kalor yaitu:

$$Q = c \cdot \Delta T \cdot m$$

$$c = \frac{Q}{\Delta T \cdot m}$$

$$c = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{\theta M}$$

$$c = \frac{ML^2T^{-2}}{M\theta}$$

$$c = \frac{J}{Kg K}$$

4. Menentukan kalor lebur es

a. Massa kalorimeter kosong dan pengaduknya = $|62,380 \pm 0,005|$ gram

b. massa air panas = $|196,760 \pm 0,005|$ gram - $|62,380 \pm 0,005|$ gram
 $= |134,38 \pm 0,01|$ gram

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. massa es batu} &= |209,600 \pm 0,005| \text{ gram} - |196,760 \pm 0,005| \text{ gram} \\ &= |12,84 \pm 0,01| \text{ gram} \end{aligned}$$

Dalam menentukan kalor lebur es kita menggunakan azas black

1. Kalor untuk menaikkan 12,84 gram es dari -9°C sampai 0°C .

$$Q_1 = m_{es} \times c_{es} \times \Delta T$$

$$Q_1 = 12,84 \text{ gram} \times 0,5 \text{ kal/gr.}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (0^{\circ}\text{C} - (-9^{\circ}\text{C}))$$

$$Q_1 = 6,42 \text{ kal/}^{\circ}\text{C} \times 9^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q_1 = 57,78 \text{ kal}$$

Sehingga,

$$Q_1 = m_{es} \times c_{es} \times \Delta T$$

Karena c_{es} bernilai konstan, jadi,

$$Q_1 = m_{es} \times \Delta T$$

$$dQ_1 = \left| \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial m_{es}} dm_{es} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial \Delta T} d\Delta T \right|$$

$$dQ_1 = \left| \Delta T dm_{es} \right| + \left| m_{es} d\Delta T \right|$$

$$\frac{dQ_1}{Q_1} = \left| \frac{\Delta T}{Q_1} dm_{es} \right| + \left| \frac{m_{es}}{Q_1} d\Delta T \right|$$

$$\frac{dQ_1}{Q_1} = \left| \frac{dm_{es}}{m_{es}} \right| + \left| \frac{d\Delta T}{\Delta T} \right|$$

$$\frac{\Delta Q_1}{Q_1} = \left| \frac{\Delta m_{es}}{m_{es}} \right| + \left| \frac{\Delta \Delta T}{\Delta T} \right|$$

$$\Delta Q_1 = \left| \frac{\Delta m_{es}}{m_{es}} + \frac{\Delta \Delta T}{\Delta T} \right| Q_1$$

$$\Delta Q_1 = \left| \frac{0,01 \text{ gram}}{12,84 \text{ gram}} + \frac{1^{\circ}\text{C}}{9^{\circ}\text{C}} \right| 57,78 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_1 = \left| \frac{0,09}{115,56} + \frac{12,84}{115,56} \right| 57,78 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_1 = \left| \frac{12,93}{115,56} \right| 57,78 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_1 = 0,112 \times 57,78 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_1 = 6,47 \text{ kal}$$

$$\text{KR} = \frac{\Delta Q_1}{Q_1} \times 100 \% = \frac{6,47 \text{ kal}}{57,78 \text{ kal}} \times 100 \% = 11,19 \% \text{ (2 Angka Berarti)}$$

Pelaporan Fisika;

$$PF = | Q_1 \pm \Delta Q_1 |$$

$$Q_1 = | 57,7 \pm 6,4 | \text{ kal}$$

2. Kalor untuk menaikkan 12,84 gram air dari 0 °C sampai suhu campuran ($T_c = 53,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$).

$$Q_2 = m_{es} \times c_{air} \times \Delta T$$

$$Q_2 = 12,84 \text{ gram} \times 1 \text{ kal/gr.}^\circ\text{C} \times (53,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} - 0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})$$

$$Q_2 = 12,84 \text{ kal/}^\circ\text{C} \times 53,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_2 = 686,94 \text{ kal}$$

Sehingga,

$$\Delta Q_2 = \left| \frac{\Delta m_{es}}{m_{es}} + \frac{\Delta \Delta T}{\Delta T} \right| Q_2$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = \left| \frac{0,01 \text{ gram}}{12,84 \text{ gram}} + \frac{1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}}{53,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}} \right| 686,94 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = \left| \frac{0,535}{686,94} + \frac{12,84}{686,94} \right| 686,94 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = \left| \frac{13,375}{686,94} \right| 686,94 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = 13,375 \times 686,94 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = 9,19 \text{ kal}$$

$$KR = \frac{\Delta Q_2}{Q_2} \times 100 \% = \frac{9,19 \text{ kal}}{686,94 \text{ kal}} \times 100 \% = 1,337 \% \text{ (3 Angka Berarti)}$$

Pelaporan Fisika;

$$PF = | Q_2 \pm \Delta Q_2 |$$

$$Q_2 = | 686,94 \pm 9,19 | \text{ kal}$$

3. Kalor yang hilang dari 134,38 gram air dengan mendingin dari 66,0 °C sampai suhu campuran ($T_c = 53,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$).

$$Q_3 = m_{air} \times c_{air} \times \Delta T$$

$$Q_3 = 134,38 \text{ gram} \times 1 \text{ kal/gr.}^\circ\text{C} \times (66,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} - 53,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})$$

$$Q_3 = 134,38 \text{ kal/}^\circ\text{C} \times 12,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_3 = 1679,75 \text{ kal}$$

Sehingga,

$$\Delta Q_3 = \left| \frac{\Delta m_{air}}{m_{air}} + \frac{\Delta \Delta T}{\Delta T} \right| Q_3$$

$$\Delta Q_3 = \left| \frac{0,01 \text{ gram}}{134,38 \text{ gram}} + \frac{1^\circ\text{C}}{12,5^\circ\text{C}} \right| 1679,75 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_3 = \left| \frac{0,125}{1679,75} + \frac{134,38}{1679,75} \right| 1679,75 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_3 = \left| \frac{134,505}{1679,75} \right| 1679,75 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_3 = 0,08 \times 1679,75 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_3 = 134,38 \text{ kal}$$

$$\text{KR} = \frac{\Delta Q_3}{Q_3} \times 100 \% = \frac{134,38 \text{ kal}}{1679,75 \text{ kal}} \times 100 \% = 8 \% \text{ (2 Angka Berarti)}$$

Pelaporan Fisika;

$$\text{PF} = | Q_3 \pm \Delta Q_3 |$$

$$Q_3 = | 0,1 \pm 1,3 | \times 10^{-4} \text{ kal}$$

4. Kalor yang hilang dari kalorimeter dengan mendingin dari $66,0^\circ\text{C}$ sampai suhu campuran ($T_c = 53,5^\circ\text{C}$).

$$Q_4 = m_{\text{kalorimeter}} \times c_{\text{aluminium}} \times \Delta T$$

$$Q_4 = 62,380 \text{ gram} \times 0,22 \text{ kal/gr.}^\circ\text{C} \times (66,0^\circ\text{C} - 53,5^\circ\text{C})$$

$$Q_4 = 13,72 \text{ kal/}^\circ\text{C} \times 12,5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_4 = 171,5 \text{ kal}$$

Sehingga,

$$\Delta Q_4 = \left| \frac{\Delta m_{\text{kalorimeter}}}{m_{\text{kalorimeter}}} + \frac{\Delta \Delta T}{\Delta T} \right| Q_4$$

$$\Delta Q_4 = \left| \frac{0,01 \text{ gram}}{62,380 \text{ gram}} + \frac{1^\circ\text{C}}{12,5^\circ\text{C}} \right| 171,5 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_4 = \left| \frac{0,125}{779,75} + \frac{62,38}{779,75} \right| 171,5 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_4 = \left| \frac{62,505}{779,75} \right| 171,5 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_4 = 0,08 \times 171,5 \text{ kal}$$

$$\Delta Q_4 = 13,72 \text{ kal}$$

$$\text{KR} = \frac{\Delta Q_4}{Q_4} \times 100 \% = \frac{13,72 \text{ kal}}{171,75 \text{ kal}} \times 100 \% = 7,9 \% \text{ (2 Angka Berarti)}$$

Pelaporan Fisika;

$$\text{PF} = | Q_4 \pm \Delta Q_4 |$$

$$Q_4 = | 1,71 \pm 0,13 | \times 10^{-2} \text{ kal}$$

Untuk menentukan kalor lebur es, maka:

$$Q_{\text{terima}} = Q_{\text{lepas}}$$

$$Q_1 + Q_{\text{es-air}} + Q_2 = Q_3 + Q_4$$

$$Q_1 + m_{\text{es}} \times L_{\text{es}} + Q_2 = Q_3 + Q_4$$

$$57,78 \text{ kal} + m_{\text{es}} \times L_{\text{es}} + 686,94 \text{ kal} = 1679,75 \text{ kal} + 171,5 \text{ kal}$$

$$12,84 \text{ gram} \times L_{\text{es}} + 745 \text{ kal} = 1851 \text{ kal}$$

$$12,84 \text{ gram} \times L_{\text{es}} = 1851 \text{ kal} - 745 \text{ kal}$$

$$12,84 \text{ gram} \times L_{\text{es}} = 1105 \text{ kal}$$

$$L_{\text{es}} = \frac{1105 \text{ kal}}{12,84 \text{ gram}}$$

$$L_{\text{es}} = 86 \text{ kal/gr}$$

Jadi,

$$Q_{\text{terima}} = Q_{\text{lepas}}$$

$$Q_1 + Q_{\text{es-air}} + Q_2 = Q_3 + Q_4$$

$$Q_1 + m_{\text{es}} \times L_{\text{es}} + Q_2 = Q_3 + Q_4$$

$$m_{\text{es}} \times L_{\text{es}} = (Q_3 + Q_4) - (Q_1 + Q_2)$$

$$L_{\text{es}} = \frac{(Q_3 + Q_4) - (Q_1 + Q_2)}{m_{\text{es}}}$$

$$L_{\text{es}} = ((Q_3 + Q_4) - (Q_1 + Q_2)) m_{\text{es}}^{-1}$$

$$L_{\text{es}} = Q_3 \times m_{\text{es}}^{-1} + Q_4 \times m_{\text{es}}^{-1} - Q_1 \times m_{\text{es}}^{-1} - Q_2 \times m_{\text{es}}^{-1}$$

$$dL_{\text{es}} = \left| \frac{\partial L_{\text{es}}}{\partial Q_3} dQ_3 \right| + \left| \frac{\partial L_{\text{es}}}{\partial Q_4} dQ_4 \right| + \left| \frac{\partial L_{\text{es}}}{\partial Q_1} dQ_1 \right| + \left| \frac{\partial L_{\text{es}}}{\partial Q_2} dQ_2 \right| + \left| \frac{\partial L_{\text{es}}}{\partial m_{\text{es}}} dm_{\text{es}} \right|$$

$$dL_{\text{es}} = \left| m_{\text{es}}^{-1} dQ_3 \right| + \left| m_{\text{es}}^{-1} dQ_4 \right| + \left| m_{\text{es}}^{-1} dQ_1 \right| + \left| m_{\text{es}}^{-1} dQ_2 \right| + \left| (Q_3 + Q_4 - Q_1 - Q_2) dm_{\text{es}} \right|$$

$$dL_{\text{es}} = \left| \frac{dQ_3}{m_{\text{es}}} \right| + \left| \frac{dQ_4}{m_{\text{es}}} \right| + \left| \frac{dQ_1}{m_{\text{es}}} \right| + \left| \frac{dQ_2}{m_{\text{es}}} \right| + \left| (Q_3 + Q_4 - Q_1 - Q_2) m_{\text{es}}^{-2} dm_{\text{es}} \right|$$

$$\Delta L_{es} = \left| \frac{134 \text{ kal}}{12,84 \text{ gram}} \right| + \left| \frac{13 \text{ kal}}{12,84 \text{ gram}} \right| + \left| \frac{6 \text{ kal}}{12,84 \text{ gram}} \right| + \left| \frac{9 \text{ kal}}{12,84 \text{ gram}} \right| +$$

$$\left| \frac{(1679 \text{ kal} + 171 \text{ kal} - 57 \text{ kal} - 686 \text{ kal}) 0,01 \text{ gram}}{(12,84 \text{ gram})^2} \right|$$

$$\Delta L_{es} = \left| \frac{162 \text{ kal}}{12,84 \text{ gram}} \right| + \left| \frac{11 \text{ kal. gram}}{164,86 \text{ gram}^2} \right|$$

$$\Delta L_{es} = 12,6 \text{ kal/gr} + 0,06 \text{ kal/gr}$$

$$\Delta L_{es} = 12,66 \text{ kal/gr}$$

$$\text{KR} = \frac{\Delta L_{es}}{L_{es}} \times 100 \% = \frac{13,61 \text{ kal/gr}}{86 \text{ kal/gr}} \times 100 \% = 14 \% \text{ (2Angka Berarti)}$$

Pelaporan Fisika :

$$\text{PF} = \left| L_{es} \pm \Delta L_{es} \right|$$

$$L_{es} = \left| 86 \pm 1 \right| \text{ kal/gr}$$

$$\% \text{diff} = \left| \frac{L_{teori} - L_{praktikum}}{L_{rata-rata}} \right| \times 100 \%$$

$$= \left| \frac{80 - 86}{82,5} \right| \times 100 \%$$

$$= \left| \frac{-6}{82,5} \right| \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,07 \times 100 \%$$

$$= 7 \%$$