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clear all; close all; format long fname1 = 'data.dat'; fname2 = 'data_dilatation_acier.dat'; fname3
= 'data_dilatation_laiton.dat'; fname4 = 'data_champ_magnetique_acier.dat'; fname5 =
'data_vide.dat'; c_map = flag(4);
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% % determination de la longueur d'onde data = load (fname1); N = data(:,1); inc_N =
2; vis = 1e-6 * data(:,2); inc_vis = 1e-6; lambda_0_pr_1_resultat = (2*vis)./N;
inc_rel_lambda_0_pr_1_resultat = inc_N ./ N + inc_vis ./ vis; lambda_0 =
sum(lambda_0_pr_1_resultat)/length(lambda_0_pr_1_resultat) inc_rel_lambda_0 =
(sum(inc_rel_lambda_0_pr_1_resultat)/length(inc_rel_lambda_0_pr_1_resultat))/sqrt(length(N))
% le vrai resultat n'etant pas atteint, nous prendrons pour la suite la longueur d'onde du
"fabricant" lambda_0 = 632e-9; % en m inc_rel_lambda_0 = 1e-9 / lambda_0;
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% % quelques valeurs necessaires % le deplacement pour le defilement d'une frange
DL = lambda_0/2.0 * 1e3; % en mm inc_DL = inc_rel_lambda_0 * lambda_0 /2.0 * 1e-3; % le
dl/l pour le defilement d'une frange L = 0.11; % en m, longueur des barreaux d'acier, et de laiton
inc_L = 0.005; DL_sur_L = DL / L; % en mm/m inc_DL_sur_L = DL_sur_L * (inc_DL / DL +
inc_L / L); % c pour faire un errorbox vertical
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% % coefficient de dilatation thermique acier c_acier_th = 0.012; % mm/mC data =
load (fname2); N = data(:,1); T = data(:,2) - 21.5; % amelioration de la formule dans le bouquin
necessaire, ie T est en fait T-0 = Delta T c = polyfit(T, DL_sur_L*N , 1); x=[0 18];
y_interpol=c(1)*x+c(2); y_th=c_acier_th * x; c_acier_exp = c(1) err_rel_c_acier = (c_acier_exp -
c_acier_th) / c_acier_th figure(1) hold on axis([0 19 0 0.25]) grid on %
plot(T,DL_sur_L*N,'or',x,y_interpol,'b',x,y_th,'g') plot(x,y_interpol,'r',x,y_th,'g')
errorbar(T,DL_sur_L*N,0.1,0.1,inc_DL_sur_L,inc_DL_sur_L)
legend('experimentalement','interpolation','theorique',2) ylabel('\Delta L / L [mm/m]')
xlabel('\Delta T [C]') hold off
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% % coefficient de dilatation thermique laiton c_laiton_th = 0.018; % mm/mC data =
load (fname3); N = data(:,1); T = data(:,2) - 21.5; % amelioration de la formule dans le bouquin
necessaire, ie T est en fait T-0 = Delta T c = polyfit(T, DL_sur_L*N , 1); x=[0 19];
y_interpol=c(1)*x+c(2); y_th=c_laiton_th * x; c_laiton_exp = c(1) err_rel_c_laiton = (c_laiton_exp -
c_laiton_th) / c_laiton_th figure(2) hold on axis([0 19 0 0.45]) grid on
plot(x,y_interpol,'r',x,y_th,'g') errorbar(T,DL_sur_L*N,0.1,0.1,inc_DL_sur_L,inc_DL_sur_L)
legend('experimentalement','interpolation','theorique',2) ylabel('\Delta L / L [mm/m]')
xlabel('\Delta T [C]') hold off
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% % champ magnetique : acier data = load(fname4); N = data(:,1); I = data(:,2);
figure(3) hold on grid on errorbar(I,DL_sur_L*N,0.01,0.01,inc_DL_sur_L,inc_DL_sur_L)
xlabel('courant^ [A]') ylabel('\Delta L / L [mm/m]') hold off % champ magnetique : cuivre -> effet
non mesurable d'une facon precise
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% % indice de refraction par la pression data = load(fname5); clear N; N = data(:,1);
for i=2:length(N) N(i) += N(i-1); end P = [10:10:10*length(N)]; % en mbar figure(4) hold on grid
on plot(P,N) xlabel('pression enlevee de l enceinte [mbar]') ylabel('nombre de frange defile') hold
off % quand une frange passe, le manometre nous dit que 10 mbar / 7.501 mmHg se sont
envole : dN_sur_dp = 1.0/7.501; % longueur de l'enceinte ou l'on fait le vide l = 0.07; % en m
inc_l = 0.02; % c une incertitude abusee, ms licite juska ce ke nous allons mesurer T_0 = 273;

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p_0 = 760; % en mmHg T = 295; inc_T = 1; n_0_exp = 1 + dN_sur_dp * lambda_0 / (2.0*I) *
p_0/T_0 * T inc_n_0_exp = (n_0_exp - 1) * (inc_rel_lambda_0 + inc_l/l + inc_T/T) n_0_th =
1.000294; err_rel_n_0 = (n_0_exp - n_0_th) / n_0_th figure(1) print dilatation_acier.eps figure(2)
print dilatation_laiton.eps figure(3) print champ_magnetique.eps figure(4) print vide.eps

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