

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan Data Penelitian

I. Perhitungan Rendemen

A. Perhitungan Rendemen Karbon Kulit Durian

Massa limbah kulit durian sebelum di furnace (a) = 40 gram

Massa limbah kulit durian setelah di furnace (b) = 13 gram

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rendemen (\%)} &= \frac{a}{b} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{40 \text{ gr}}{13 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 32,5\%\end{aligned}$$

B. Perhitungan Rendemen Karbon Kulit Durian

Massa limbah kulit durian sebelum di furnace (a) = 40 gram

Massa limbah kulit durian setelah di furnace (b) = 30 gram

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rendemen (\%)} &= \frac{a}{b} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{40 \text{ gr}}{30 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 75\%\end{aligned}$$

II. Perhitungan Karakteristik Karbon Aktif

A. Perhitungan Kadar Air

Pengujian dilakukan sebanyak 2 kali (*duplo*) kemudian dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :

W_1 = kehilangan bobot contoh (gram)

W_2 = bobot contoh (gram)

1. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH

1.1 Pengujian Pertama

Berat cawan+sampel sebelum dioven (a) = 42,66 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah dioven (b) = 42,68 gram

$$W_1 = 41,68 - 41,66 = 0,02 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 1,02 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{0,02 \text{ gr}}{1,02 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 2,17 \%$$

1.2 Pengujian Kedua

Berat cawan+sampel sebelum dioven (a) = 48,02 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah dioven (b) = 48,01 gram

$$W_1 = 48,02 - 48,01 = 0,01 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 1,02 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{0,01 \text{ gr}}{1,02 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 1,06 \%$$

1.3 Rata-rata Kadar Air Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{(2,17+1,06)}{2} = 1,62\%$$

2. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl

2.1 Pengujian Pertama

Berat cawan+sampel sebelum dioven (a) = 45,32 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah dioven (b) = 45,31 gram

$$W_1 = 45,32 - 45,31 = 0,01 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 1,02 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{0,01 \text{ gr}}{1,02 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 1,89 \%$$

2.2 Pengujian Kedua

Berat cawan+sampel sebelum dioven (a) = 45,30 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah dioven (b) = 45,30 gram

$$W_1 = 44,90 - 44,84 = 0,00 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 1,02 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100\% = \frac{0,00 \text{ gr}}{1,02 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 0,36 \%$$

2.3 Rata-rata Kadar Air Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{(1,89+0,36)}{2} = 1,12\%$$

3. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄

3.1 Pengujian Pertama

Berat cawan+sampel sebelum dioven (a) = 44,83 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah dioven (b) = 44,83 gram

$$W_1 = 44,83 - 44,83 = 0,00 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 1,02 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{0,00 \text{ gr}}{1,02 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 0,50 \%$$

3.2 Pengujian Kedua

Berat cawan+sampel sebelum dioven (a) = 42,66 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah dioven (b) = 42,66 gram

$$W_1 = 42,66 - 42,66 = 0,00 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 1,02 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{0,00 \text{ gr}}{1,02 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 0,28 \%$$

3.3 Rata-rata Kadar Air Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄

$$\text{Kadar Air (\%)} = \frac{(0,50+0,28)}{2} = 0,39\%$$

B. Perhitungan Kadar Abu

Pengujian dilakukan sebanyak 2 kali (*duplo*) kemudian dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :

W₁ = sisa pijar (gram)

W₂ = bobot contoh (gram)

1. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH

1.1 Pengujian Pertama

Berat cawan kosong (a) = 39,95 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah difurnace (b) = 40,09 gram

$$W_1 = 40,09 - 39,95 = 0,14 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 2,01 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{0,14 \text{ gr}}{2,01 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 6,9\%$$

1.2 Pengujian Kedua

Berat cawan kosong (a) = 44,62 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah difurnace (b) = 44,76 gram

$$W_1 = 44,76 - 44,62 = 0,14 \text{ gr}$$

$$W_2 = 2,01 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{0,14 \text{ gr}}{2,01 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 6,9 \%$$

1.3 Rata-rata Kadar Abu Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{(6,9+6,9)}{2} = 6,9\%$$

2. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl

2.1 Pengujian Pertama

Berat cawan kosong (a) = 43,78 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah difurnace (b) = 43,97 gram

$$W_1 = 43,97 - 43,78 = 0,19 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 2,01 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{0,19 \text{ gr}}{2,01 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 9,4 \%$$

2.2 Pengujian Kedua

Berat cawan kosong (a) = 41,64 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah difurnace (b) = 41,74 gram

$$W_1 = 41,74 - 41,64 = 0,10 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 2,01 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{0,10 \text{ gr}}{2,01 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 4,9 \%$$

2.3 Rata-rata Kadar Abu Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{(9,4+4,9)}{2} = 7,15 \%$$

3. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄

3.1 Pengujian Pertama

Berat cawan kosong (a) = 44,28 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah difurnace (b) = 44,32 gram

$$W_1 = 44,32 - 44,28 = 0,04 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 2,01 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{0,04 \text{ gr}}{2,01 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 1,9 \%$$

3.2 Pengujian Kedua

Berat cawan kosong (a) = 47,00 gram

Berat cawan+sampel setelah difurnace (b) = 47,03 gram

$$W_1 = 47,00 - 47,03 = 0,03 \text{ gram}$$

$$W_2 = 2,01 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{0,03 \text{ gr}}{2,01 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 1,4 \%$$

3.3 Rata-rata Kadar Abu Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄

$$\text{Kadar Abu (\%)} = \frac{(1,9+1,4)}{2} = 1,65 \%$$

C. Perhitungan Daya Serap Iodin

Pengujian dilakukan sebanyak 2 kali (*duplo*) kemudian dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} = \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5$$

Keterangan :

V = Larutan natrium tiosulfat yang diperlakukan (ml)

N = Normalitas larutan natrium tiosulfat (N)

W = contoh (gram)

12,69 = Jumlah iodin sesuai dengan 1 ml larutan natrium tiosulfat 0,1N

1. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH

1.1 Pengujian Pertama

$$V = 0,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

$$W = 0,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{0,5 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1205,55 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Pengujian Kedua

$$V = 0,8 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

$$W = 0,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{0,8 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1167,48 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Rata-rata Iodin yang Diadsorpsi Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} = \frac{(1205,55+1167,48)}{2} = 1186,5 \text{ mg/g}$$

2. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl

2.1 Pengujian Pertama

$$V = 0,8 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

$$W = 0,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{0,8 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1167,48 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Pengujian Kedua

$$V = 0,7 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

$$W = 0,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{0,7 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5 \text{ gr}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1180,17 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

2.3 Rata-rata Iodin yang Diadsorpsi Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} = \frac{(1167,48+1180,17)}{2} = 1173,8 \text{ mg/g}$$

3. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄

3.1 Pengujian Pertama

$$V = 0,6 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

$$W = 0,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{0,6 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1192,86 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Pengujian Kedua

$$V = 0,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

$$W = 0,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{0,5 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1205,55 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Rata-rata Iodin yang Diadsorpsi Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H_3PO_4

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi (mg/g)} = \frac{(1192,86 + 1205,55)}{2} = 1199,2 \text{ mg/g}$$

III. Perhitungan Standar Deviasi Morfologi Ukuran Pori

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\sum(X_i - X)^2}}{n - 1}$$

Keterangan :

S = Standar deviasi

X_i = Data ke-i

X = Rata-rata

n = Jumlah data

1. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH

Diketahui :

X _i	X	(X _i - X) ²
2,55	4,15	2,56
5,65	4,15	2,25
3,27	4,15	0,77
10,67	4,15	42,51
7,12	4,15	8,82
1,75	4,15	5,76
4,62	4,15	0,22
2,94	4,15	1,46
3,94	4,15	0,04
1,29	4,15	8,17
3,42	4,15	0,53
2,51	4,15	2,68
3,58	4,15	0,32
4,87	4,15	0,51

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\sum(X_i - X)^2}}{n - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{122,22}}{14 - 1} = 3,06$$

2. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl

Diketahui :

X_i	X	$(X_i - X)^2$
1,76	1,09	0,44
1,52	1,09	0,18
1,53	1,09	0,19
3,88	1,09	7,78
1,81	1,09	0,51
1,85	1,09	0,57
1,23	1,09	0,01
9,18	1,09	65,44
3,41	1,09	5,38
3,96	1,09	8,23
2,09	1,09	1
5,37	1,09	18,31
4,49	1,09	11,56
2,71	1,09	2,62

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\sum(X_i - X)^2}}{n-1} = \frac{\sqrt{76,6}}{14-1} = 2,42$$

3. Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄

Diketahui :

X_i	X	$(X_i - X)^2$
7,93	4,32	13,03
2,14	4,32	4,75
1,55	4,32	7,67
1,91	4,32	5,808
1,77	4,32	6,502
1,51	4,32	7,89

1,86	4,32	6,05
1,7	4,32	6,86
8,39	4,32	16,56
1,62	4,32	7,29
2,07	4,32	5,06
1,78	4,32	6,45
9,41	4,32	25,908
17,12	4,32	163,84

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\sum(X_i - \bar{X})^2}}{n-1} = \frac{\sqrt{283,65}}{14-1} = 3,67$$

IV. Perhitungan Efektivitas Penurunan Adsorpsi Fe

Efektivitas Penurunan kadar Fe dapat dihitung dengan persamaan berikut:

$$EP \text{ (Efektivitas Penurunan)} = \frac{C \text{ (in)} - C \text{ (out)}}{C \text{ (in)}} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :

C (in) = Fe awal

C (out) = Fe akhir

- **Sampel Awal (A)**

(Tanpa adanya pengolahan)

Fe = 0,7 mg/L

- **Sampel B**

(Karbon Aktif Aktivasi KOH 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 30 menit)

C(in) = 0,7 mg/L

C (out) = 0,22 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} EP \text{ (Efektivitas Penurunan)} &= \frac{C \text{ (in)} - C \text{ (out)}}{C \text{ (in)}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7-0,22)\text{mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 68,57\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel C**

(Karbon Aktif Aktivasi KOH 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 60 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,20 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,20) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 71,42\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel D**

(Karbon Aktif Aktivasi KOH 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 90 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,17 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,17) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 75,71\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel E**

(Karbon Aktif Aktivasi KOH 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 30 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,15 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,15) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 78,57\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel F**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 60 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,14 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$EP \text{ (Efektivitas Penurunan)} = \frac{C \text{ (in)} - C \text{ (out)}}{C \text{ (in)}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{(0,7-0,14)mg/L}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 80\%$$

- **Sampel G**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi KOH 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 90 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C \text{ (out)} = 0,12 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$EP \text{ (Efektivitas Penurunan)} = \frac{C \text{ (in)} - C \text{ (out)}}{C \text{ (in)}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{(0,7-0,12)mg/L}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 82,85\%$$

- **Sampel H**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 30 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C \text{ (out)} = 0,50 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$EP \text{ (Efektivitas Penurunan)} = \frac{C \text{ (in)} - C \text{ (out)}}{C \text{ (in)}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{(0,7-0,5)mg/L}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 28,57\%$$

- **Sampel I**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 60 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C \text{ (out)} = 0,48 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$EP \text{ (Efektivitas Penurunan)} = \frac{C \text{ (in)} - C \text{ (out)}}{C \text{ (in)}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{(0,7-0,48)mg/L}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 31,42\%$$

- **Sampel J**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 90 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,47 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,47) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 32,85\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel K**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 30 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,44 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,44) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 37,14\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel L**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 60 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,40 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,40) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 42,85\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel M**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi NaCl 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 90 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,39 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,39) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 44,28\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel N**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄ 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 30 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,08 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,08) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 88,57\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel O**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄ 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 60 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,07 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,07) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 90\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel P**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄ 1 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 90 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,05 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,05) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 92,85\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel Q**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄ 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 30 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,03 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,03) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 95,71\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel R**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄ 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 60 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,02 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,02) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 97,14\% \end{aligned}$$

- **Sampel S**

(Karbon Aktif Teraktivasi H₃PO₄ 2 gram ; Waktu Adsorpsi 90 menit)

$$C(\text{in}) = 0,7 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$C(\text{out}) = 0,01 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EP (\text{Efektivitas Penurunan}) &= \frac{C(\text{in}) - C(\text{out})}{C(\text{in})} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(0,7 - 0,01) \text{ mg/L}}{0,7 \text{ ml}} \times 100\% = 98,57\% \end{aligned}$$

V. Perhitungan Kinetika Adsorpsi Orde 1 dan Orde 2

❖ Persamaan orde satu Lagergren

$$\ln(q_e - q_t) = \ln q_e - k_1 \cdot t$$

Keterangan:

q_e & q_t = Jumlah zat yang teradsorp pada kesetimbangan dan pada waktu

t , mg/g

k_1 = Konstanta kecepatan *pseudo-first order* (menit⁻¹)

Nilai k_1 dan q_e diperoleh dari nilai *slope* dan intersep dengan cara memplotkan $\ln(q_e - q_t)$ vs t .

$$q_t = \frac{(C_0 - C_t)}{W} \times V$$

Keterangan:

C_0 = Konsentrasi awal (mg/L)

C_t = Konsentrasi pada waktu ke- t (mg/L)

W = Massa karbon aktif (gram)

V = Volume larutan yang di adsorpsi (L)

$$q_e = \frac{(C_0 - C_e)}{W} \times V$$

Keterangan:

C_0 = Konsentrasi awal (mg/L)

C_e = Konsentrasi pada waktu kesetimbangan (mg/L)

W = Massa karbon aktif (gram)

V = Volume larutan yang di adsorpsi (L)

A. KOH 1gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	C_0 (mg/L)	C_t (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Q_e (mg/g)	Q_t (mg/g)	$\ln(q_e - q_t)$ (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	1	0,25	0,127	0	-2,063568193
30	0,7	0,22	1	0,25	0,127	0,12	-4,96184513
60	0,7	0,2	1	0,25	0,127	0,125	-6,214608098
90	0,7	0,17	1	0,25	0,127	0,1325	#NUM!

$$y = 0,0165x - 4,0507$$

$$k_1 = \text{Slope} = 0,0165 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

A. KOH 2gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	C_0 (mg/L)	C_t (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Q_e (mg/g)	Q_t (mg/g)	$\ln(q_e - q_t)$ (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	2	0,25	0,071	0	-2,645075402

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
30	0,7	0,15	2	0,25	0,071	0,06875	-6,096825063
60	0,7	0,14	2	0,25	0,071	0,07	-6,907755279
90	0,7	0,12	2	0,25	0,071	0,0725	#NUM!

$$y = 0,0237x - 4,9811$$

$$k_1 = \text{Slope} = 0,0237 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

B. NaCl 1gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	1	0,25	0,055	0	-2,900422094
30	0,7	0,5	1	0,25	0,055	0,05	-5,298317367
60	0,7	0,48	1	0,25	0,055	0,055	-39,50938929
90	0,7	0,47	1	0,25	0,055	0,0575	#NUM!

$$y = 0,0274x - 3,401$$

$$k_1 = \text{Slope} = 0,0274 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

C. NaCl 2gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	2	0,25	0,036	0	-3,324236341
30	0,7	0,44	2	0,25	0,036	0,0325	-5,65499231
60	0,7	0,4	2	0,25	0,036	0,0375	#NUM!
90	0,7	0,39	2	0,25	0,036	0,03875	#NUM!

$$y = 0,0521x - 4,589$$

$$k_1 = \text{Slope} = 0,0521 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

D. H₃PO₄ 1gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	1	0,25	0,0075	0	-4,892852258
30	0,7	0,08	1	0,25	0,0075	0,155	#NUM!
60	0,7	0,07	1	0,25	0,0075	0,1575	#NUM!

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
90	0,7	0,05	1	0,25	0,0075	0,1625	#NUM!

$$y = 0,0489x - 3,425$$

$$k_1 = \text{Slope} = 0,0489 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

E. H₃PO₄ 2gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	2	0,25	0,085	0	-2,465104022
30	0,7	0,03	2	0,25	0,085	0,08375	-6,684611728
60	0,7	0,02	2	0,25	0,085	0,085	-38,81624211
90	0,7	0,01	2	0,25	0,085	0,08625	#NUM!

$$y = -0,0116x - 1,7512$$

$$k_1 = \text{Slope} = -0,0116 \text{ min}^{-1}$$

❖ Persamaan orde dua *Ho dan McKay*

$$\frac{t}{qt} = \frac{1}{k_2 qe^2} + \frac{t}{qe}$$

Keterangan :

qe & qt = Jumlah zat yang teradsorp pada kesetimbangan dan pada waktu

ke t, mg/g

k₂ = Konstanta kecepatan *pseudo-second order*, g/mg.menit

Nilai k₂ dan qe diperoleh dari nilai *slope* dan intersep dengan cara memplotkan linier t vs t/qt

$$qt = \frac{(C_0 - C_t)}{W} \times V$$

Keterangan :

C₀ = Konsentrasi awal (mg/L)

C_t = Konsentrasi pada waktu ke-t (mg/L)

W = Massa karbon aktif (gram)

V = Volume larutan yang di adsorpsi (L)

A. KOH 1gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	1	0,25	0,127	0	#DIV/0!
30	0,7	0,22	1	0,25	0,127	0,12	250
60	0,7	0,2	1	0,25	0,127	0,125	480
90	0,7	0,17	1	0,25	0,127	0,1325	679,245283

$$y = 7,5591x + 12,151$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{\int (qe^2)} = \frac{1}{12,151 (0,127^2)} = 1,2636 \text{ g/mg.min}$$

B. KOH 2gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	2	0,25	0,071	0	#DIV/0!
30	0,7	0,15	2	0,25	0,071	0,06875	436,3636364
60	0,7	0,14	2	0,25	0,071	0,07	857,1428571
90	0,7	0,12	2	0,25	0,071	0,0725	1241,37931

$$y = 13,816x + 11,984$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{\int (qe^2)} = \frac{1}{11,984 (0,071^2)} = 4,5064 \text{ g/mg.min}$$

C. NaCl 1gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	1	0,25	0,055	0	#DIV/0!
30	0,7	0,5	1	0,25	0,055	0,05	600
60	0,7	0,48	1	0,25	0,055	0,055	1090,909091
90	0,7	0,47	1	0,25	0,055	0,0575	1565,217391

$$y = 17,289x + 36,047$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{\int (qe^2)} = \frac{1}{36,047 (0,055^2)} = 2,1537 \text{ g/mg.min}$$

D. NaCl 2gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	2	0,25	0,036	0	#DIV/0!
30	0,7	0,44	2	0,25	0,036	0,0325	923,0769231
60	0,7	0,4	2	0,25	0,036	0,0375	1600
90	0,7	0,39	2	0,25	0,036	0,03875	2322,580645

$$y = 25,482x + 64,715$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{\int (qe^2)} = \frac{1}{64,715 (0,036^2)} = 2,5221 \text{ g/mg.min}$$

E. H₃PO₄ 1gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	1	0,25	0,0075	0	#DIV/0!
30	0,7	0,08	1	0,25	0,0075	0,155	193,5483871
60	0,7	0,07	1	0,25	0,0075	0,1575	380,952381
90	0,7	0,05	1	0,25	0,0075	0,1625	553,8461538

$$y = 6,1631x + 4,7454$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{\int (qe^2)} = \frac{1}{4,7454 (0,0075^2)} = 2,2796 \text{ g/mg.min}$$

F. H₃PO₄ 2gram

Waktu adsorpsi (menit)	Co (mg/L)	Ct (mg/L)	W (g)	V (L)	Qe (mg/g)	Qt (mg/g)	ln (qe-qt) (mg/g)
0	0,7	0,7	2	0,25	0,085	0	#DIV/0!
30	0,7	0,03	2	0,25	0,085	0,08375	358,2089552
60	0,7	0,02	2	0,25	0,085	0,085	705,8823529
90	0,7	0,01	2	0,25	0,085	0,08625	1043,478261

$$y = 11,594x + 5,1762$$

$$k_2 = \frac{1}{\int (qe^2)} = \frac{1}{5,1762 (0,085^2)} = 7,5602 \text{ g/mg.min}$$

Lampiran 2. Dokumentasi Penelitian



Limbah kulit durian



Pencacahan dan pengeringan kulit durian dibawah sinar matahari selama 13 hari



Hasil setelah dikeringkan selama 13 hari



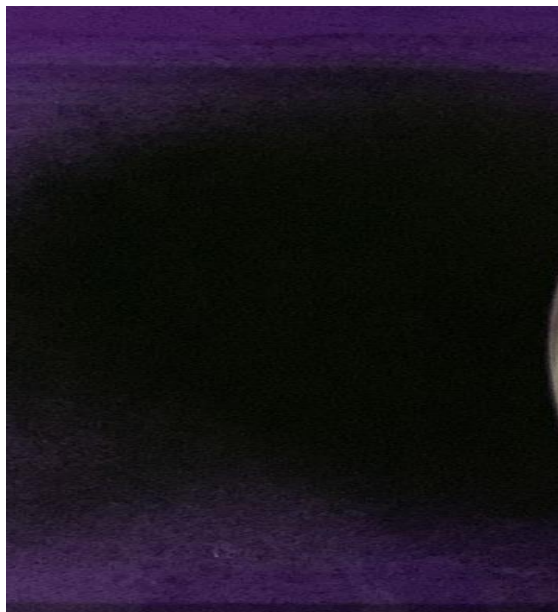
Karbonisasi menggunakan furnance dengan suhu 400°C selama 2jam



Hasil setelah di karbonisasi



Proses pengayakan dengan ukuran 100 mesh



Hasil setelah di ayak



Proses pembuatan larutan aktivator



Proses aktivasi kimia arang selama 2 jam



Perendaman selama 24 jam



Proses pencucian hingga pH netral



pH arang aktif yang telah netral



Proses pengeringan menggunakan oven dengan suhu 105°C selama 1 jam hingga konstan



Proses pengujian kadar air



Proses pengujian kadar abu



Proses uji daya serap iodin



Proses Pengambilan Sampel Air Baku
PDAM



Proses Pengaplikasian Media Adsorben
Karbon Aktif

Lampiran 3. Hasil Uji Luas Permukaan KARbon AKtif



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Analysis		Report	
Operator:	UPN Yogya	Date:	2023/07/27
Sample ID:	Lulu	Operator:	quantachrome
Sample Desc:	KOH	Filename:	20230727_1.qps
Sample weight:	0.0854 g	Comment:	Quantachrome Nova 1200e
Outgas Time:	24.0 hrs	Sample Volume:	0.0219 cc
Analysis gas:	Nitrogen	OutgasTemp:	300.0 C
Press. Tolerance:	0.100/0.100 (ads/des)	Bath Temp:	273.0 K
Analysis Time:	127.3 min	Equil time:	60/60 sec (ads/des)
Cell ID:	92	End of run:	2023/07/27 14:24:05
		Equil timeout:	120/120 sec (ads/des)
		Instrument:	Nova Station A

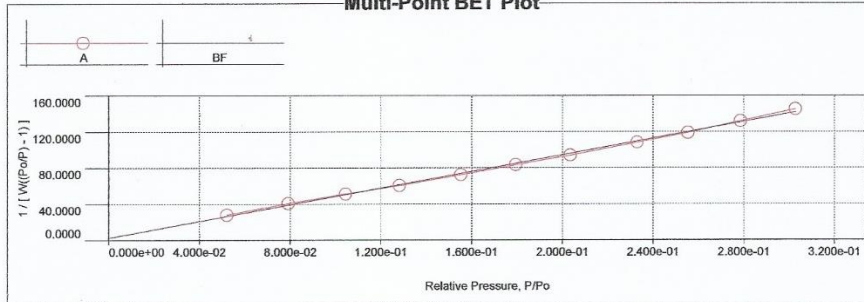
Data Reduction Parameters

Adsorbate	Nitrogen	Temperature	77.350K	Liquid Density:	0.808 g/cc
	Molec. Wt.: 28.013	Cross Section:	16.200 Å²		

Isotherm

Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]
4.87700e-03	0.9372	5.05668e-01	2.4096	7.99785e-01	3.7748
1.80720e-02	1.1777	5.56169e-01	2.3763	7.46992e-01	3.8168
3.43680e-02	1.4167	6.05888e-01	2.4066	6.96451e-01	3.8711
5.23060e-02	1.5993	6.55980e-01	2.4925	6.43936e-01	3.9541
7.94140e-02	1.7111	7.06412e-01	2.5149	5.94673e-01	4.0866
1.04734e-01	1.8399	7.54692e-01	2.5445	5.47671e-01	4.1899
1.28457e-01	1.9554	8.06692e-01	2.5636	4.93907e-01	4.2890
1.55646e-01	2.0409	8.54399e-01	2.6178	4.42567e-01	4.3566
1.79844e-01	2.1069	9.04189e-01	2.9248	3.94385e-01	4.5032
2.03776e-01	2.1856	9.52024e-01	3.3829	3.47598e-01	4.5799
2.33371e-01	2.2552	9.76649e-01	3.9005	2.97542e-01	4.6384
2.55770e-01	2.3202	9.91273e-01	4.6461	2.43697e-01	4.6811
2.78920e-01	2.3529	9.95720e-01	5.4001	1.95679e-01	4.7005
3.03107e-01	2.4043	9.70680e-01	4.2809	1.42856e-01	4.7027
3.51410e-01	2.4668	9.54025e-01	4.0340	9.38820e-02	4.6169
4.05417e-01	2.4870	9.00319e-01	3.6999	4.67820e-02	4.4853
4.55490e-01	2.4510	8.48632e-01	3.7637	1.48320e-02	4.1087

Multi-Point BET Plot



Multi-Point BET

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1/[W((Po/P) - 1)]	Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1/[W((Po/P) - 1)]
5.23060e-02	1.5993	2.7612e+01	1.79844e-01	2.1069	8.3273e+01
7.94140e-02	1.7111	4.0338e+01	2.03776e-01	2.1856	9.3693e+01
1.04734e-01	1.8399	5.0872e+01	2.33371e-01	2.2552	1.0800e+02
1.28457e-01	1.9554	6.0308e+01	2.55770e-01	2.3202	1.1851e+02
1.55646e-01	2.0409	7.2267e+01	2.78920e-01	2.3529	1.3153e+02

Continued on next page

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Report id: {815532948:20230728 111529776} Page 1 of 2

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Analysis
 Operator: UPN Yogya Date:2023/07/27
 Sample ID: Lulu Filename: 20230727_1.qps

Report
 Operator: quantachrome Date:2023/07/28
 20230727_1.qps

Multi-Point BET continued

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]	Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]
3.03107e-01	2.4043	1.4474e+02			

MBET summary

Slope =	459.474
Intercept =	2.140e+00
Correlation coefficient, r =	0.998965
C constant =	215.733
Surface Area =	7.544 m ² /g

Single Point Surface Area

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((P/Po) - 1)]	Slope	Surf. Area [m ² /g]
3.03107e-01	2.4043	1.4474e+02	477.5247	7.2929

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Analysis
 Operator: quantachrome Date: 2023/07/24
 Sample ID: Lulu Filename: 20230724_2.qps
 Sample Desc: NaCl Comment: Quantachrome Nova 1200e
 Sample weight: 0.0677 g Sample Volume: 0.01736 cc
 Outgas Time: 24.0 hrs Outgas Temp: 273.0 K
 Analysis gas: Nitrogen Bath Temp: 60/60 sec (ads/des) Equil timeout: 120/120 sec (ads/des)
 Press. Tolerance: 0.100/0.100 (ads/des) Equil time: 2023/07/24 13:15:09 Instrument: Nova Station A
 Analysis Time: 105.0 min
 Cell ID: 93

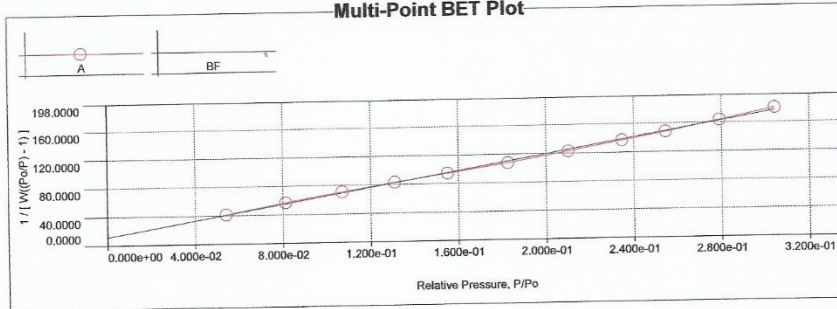
Data Reduction Parameters

Adsorbate	Nitrogen	Temperature	77.350K	Liquid Density:	0.808 g/cc
	Molec. Wt.: 28.013	Cross Section:	16.200 Å²		

Isotherm

Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]
7.01600e-03	0.5127	5.05794e-01	2.4337	8.02245e-01	3.7637
1.90820e-02	0.7083	5.56804e-01	2.5545	7.45174e-01	3.4820
3.49360e-02	0.9423	6.00998e-01	2.6394	6.96732e-01	3.3505
5.43760e-02	1.1265	6.57366e-01	2.7547	6.43438e-01	3.1886
8.14920e-02	1.2565	7.04309e-01	2.8791	5.92011e-01	3.0459
1.07237e-01	1.3641	7.54243e-01	3.0385	5.46589e-01	2.9327
1.31281e-01	1.4611	8.01979e-01	3.2138	4.98859e-01	2.7553
1.55401e-01	1.5596	8.51971e-01	3.5715	4.47410e-01	2.4697
1.82979e-01	1.6630	9.00875e-01	4.0180	3.93618e-01	2.2393
2.10552e-01	1.7396	9.51411e-01	4.8501	3.45841e-01	2.0275
2.35001e-01	1.7978	9.78913e-01	5.8974	2.93918e-01	1.8280
2.54916e-01	1.8466	9.90933e-01	7.0549	2.43504e-01	1.6445
2.79573e-01	1.8972	9.95138e-01	7.9555	1.94831e-01	1.4241
3.04705e-01	1.9515	9.72135e-01	6.1535	1.45568e-01	1.1487
3.54222e-01	2.0437	9.54013e-01	5.3790	9.56220e-02	0.8157
4.04937e-01	2.1614	9.01309e-01	4.5466	4.62210e-02	0.3945
4.56820e-01	2.2962	8.49975e-01	4.0939		

Multi-Point BET Plot



Multi-Point BET

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]	Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]
5.43760e-02	1.1265	4.0840e+01	1.82979e-01	1.6630	1.0775e+02
8.14920e-02	1.2565	5.6497e+01	2.10552e-01	1.7396	1.2267e+02
1.07237e-01	1.3641	7.0453e+01	2.35001e-01	1.7978	1.3672e+02
1.31281e-01	1.4611	8.2757e+01	2.54916e-01	1.8466	1.4824e+02
1.55401e-01	1.5596	9.4392e+01	2.79573e-01	1.8972	1.6366e+02

Continued on next page



Analysis
 Operator: quantachrome Date:2023/07/24
 Sample ID: Lulu Filename: 20230724_2.qps

Report
 Operator: quantachrome Date:2023/07/28

Multi-Point BET continued

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]	Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]
3.04705e-01	1.9515	1.7968e+02			

MBET summary

Slope =	542.405
Intercept =	1.093e+01
Correlation coefficient, r =	0.999164
C constant =	50.637
Surface Area =	6.294 m ² /g

Single Point Surface Area

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((P/Po) - 1)]	Slope	Surf. Area [m ² /g]
3.04705e-01	1.9515	1.7968e+02	589.6791	5.9058

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Analysis	Report		
Operator: UPN Yogya	Date: 2023/07/17	Operator: quantachrome	Date: 2023/07/28
Sample ID: LULU	Filename: 20230717_2_S012_SAA_220623.qps	Sample Volume: 0.00513 cc	
Sample Desc: H3PO4	Comment: Quantachrome Nova 1200e	Outgas Temp: 70.0 C	
Sample weight: 0.02 g	Bath Temp: 273.0 K	Equil time: 60/60 sec (ads/des)	Equil timeout: 120/120 sec (ads/des)
Outgas Time: 3.0 hrs	End of run: 2023/07/17 14:12:20	Instrument: Nova Station A	
Analysis gas: Nitrogen			
Press. Tolerance: 0.100/0.100 (ads/des)			
Analysis Time: 101.6 min			
Cell ID: 91			

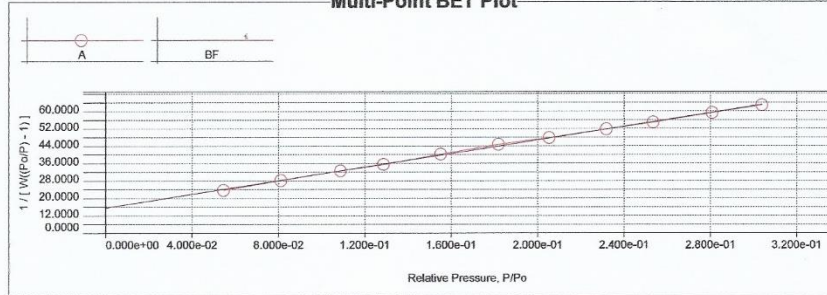
Data Reduction Parameters

Adsorbate	Nitrogen	Temperature	77.350K
	Molec. Wt.: 28.013	Cross Section:	16.200 Å ²
		Liquid Density:	0.808 g/cc

Isotherm

Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	Relative Pressure	Volume @ STP [cc/g]
8.18200e-03	0.6979	5.05582e-01	8.0109	7.96524e-01	12.9831
1.88450e-02	1.1000	5.56846e-01	9.0597	7.43318e-01	12.1255
3.52370e-02	1.7607	6.05686e-01	9.8779	6.95678e-01	11.5023
5.48880e-02	2.3739	6.58203e-01	10.5120	6.44252e-01	10.9433
8.14680e-02	2.9510	7.04323e-01	10.7838	5.91405e-01	10.4850
1.09057e-01	3.4400	7.54526e-01	11.2179	5.43579e-01	9.7812
1.28969e-01	3.7776	8.02514e-01	11.7783	4.92408e-01	8.8745
1.55479e-01	4.0719	8.53581e-01	12.5148	4.42432e-01	7.8326
1.82175e-01	4.3705	9.03610e-01	13.5325	3.93684e-01	7.0669
2.05757e-01	4.7439	9.53227e-01	15.7909	3.43128e-01	6.2555
2.32094e-01	5.0664	9.77169e-01	18.4794	2.94989e-01	5.3979
2.53838e-01	5.3577	9.89368e-01	21.3115	2.44497e-01	4.6241
2.81143e-01	5.6709	9.95248e-01	25.7480	1.94102e-01	3.8512
3.04128e-01	5.9599	9.78937e-01	20.2435	1.45100e-01	2.9184
3.55635e-01	6.4878	9.44367e-01	18.4527	9.51930e-02	1.7306
4.03379e-01	6.9322	8.96275e-01	15.0199		
4.57728e-01	7.4327	8.48768e-01	14.0034		

Multi-Point BET Plot



Multi-Point BET

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]	Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]
5.48880e-02	2.3739	1.9574e+01	1.82175e-01	4.3705	4.0780e+01
8.14680e-02	2.9510	2.4047e+01	2.05757e-01	4.7439	4.3694e+01
1.09057e-01	3.4400	2.8471e+01	2.32094e-01	5.0664	4.7732e+01
1.28969e-01	3.7776	3.1360e+01	2.53838e-01	5.3577	5.0804e+01
1.55479e-01	4.0719	3.6175e+01	2.81143e-01	5.6709	5.5180e+01

Continued on next page



Analysis Operator: UPN Yogya Date:2023/07/17 **Report** Operator: quantachrome Date:2023/07/28
 Sample ID: LULU Filename: 20230717_2_S012_SAA_220623.qps

Multi-Point BET continued

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]	Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((Po/P) - 1)]
3.04128e-01	5.9599	5.8673e+01			

MBET summary

Slope =	156.226
Intercept =	1.143e+01
Correlation coefficient, r =	0.999567
C constant =	14.665
Surface Area =	20.772 m ² /g

Single Point Surface Area

Relative Pressure [P/Po]	Volume @ STP [cc/g]	1 / [W((P/Po) - 1)]	Slope	Surf. Area [m ² /g]
3.04128e-01	5.9599	5.8673e+01	192.9221	18.0514

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Lampiran 4. Hasil Pengujian Kadar Fe



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN PURBALINGGA
DINAS KESEHATAN
UPTD LABORATORIUM KESEHATAN KABUPATEN
Jl. Letkol Isdiman No. 15 Purbalingga Telp. 0281-891134



HASIL PEMERIKSAAN LABORATORIUM

Pemohon : Lulu Indah
Alamat Pemohon : Mahasiswa Politeknik Negeri Cilacap
Jenis Pemeriksaan : Besi pada Air Baku PDAM
Tanggal Pengiriman : 07 Juli 2023
Diambil Oleh : Lulu Indah (Mahasiswa Politeknik Negeri Cilacap)

No	Kode Laboratorium	Kode Sampel	Satuan	Hasil Pemeriksaan	Keterangan
1	037 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel A	mg/L	0,7	
2	038 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel B	mg/L	0,22	
3	039 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel C	mg/L	0,20	
4	040 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel D	mg/L	0,17	
5	041 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel E	mg/L	0,15	
6	042 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel F	mg/L	0,14	
7	043 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel G	mg/L	0,12	
8	044 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel H	mg/L	0,50	
9	045 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel I	mg/L	0,48	
10	046 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel J	mg/L	0,47	
11	047 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel K	mg/L	0,44	
12	048 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel L	mg/L	0,40	
13	049 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel M	mg/L	0,39	
14	050 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel N	mg/L	0,08	
15	051 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel O	mg/L	0,07	
16	052 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel P	mg/L	0,05	
17	053 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel Q	mg/L	0,03	
18	054 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel R	mg/L	0,02	
19	055 / BA / KK / LAB / VII 23	Sampel S	mg/L	0,01	

Purbalingga, 14 Juli 2023

Diperiksa Oleh :

(Fibria Sustiana)

Diverifikasi Oleh

(Dyah Nuraini L, S.ST)

Kepala UPTD Laboratorium Kesehatan
Kabupaten Purbalingga

