

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. 1 Perhitungan kadar abu

Kadar Abu setelah aktivasi

Sampel 1

Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace = 32,31 g

Massa cawan kosong = 32,26 g

$$W1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace}) - (\text{Massa cawan kosong}) = 32,31 \text{ g} - 32,26 \text{ g} = 0,05 \text{ g}$$

$$W2 = 2 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Abu \%} &= \frac{W1}{W2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,05}{2} \times 100 \% = 2,5\% \end{aligned}$$

Sampel 2

Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace = 32,50 g

Massa cawan kosong = 32,46 g

$$W1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace}) - (\text{Massa cawan kosong}) = 32,50 \text{ g} - 32,47 \text{ g} = 0,03 \text{ g}$$

$$W2 = 2 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Abu \%} &= \frac{W1}{W2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,03}{2} \times 100 \% = 1,5\% \end{aligned}$$

Kadar Abu sebelum aktivasi

Sampel 1

Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace = 32,29 g

Massa cawan kosong = 32,20 g

$$W1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace}) - (\text{Massa cawan kosong}) = 32,31 \text{ g} - 32,26 \text{ g} = 0,09 \text{ g}$$

$$W2 = 2 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Abu \%} &= \frac{W1}{W2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,09}{2} \times 100 \% = 4,5\% \end{aligned}$$

Sampel 2

Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace = 32,52 g

Massa cawan kosong = 32,46 g

$W_1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah di furnace}) - (\text{Massa cawan kosong}) = 32,52 \text{ g} - 32,46 \text{ g} = 0,06 \text{ g}$

$W_2 = 2 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Abu \%} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,06}{2} \times 100 \% = 3\% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 1. 2 Perhitungan kadar air

Kadar air setelah aktivasi

Sampel 1

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 33,4771 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 33,4638 g

$W_1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 33,4771 \text{ g} - 33,4638 \text{ g} = 0,0133 \text{ g}$

$W_2 = 1 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,0133}{1} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,3\% \end{aligned}$$

Kadar air

Sampel 2

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 33, 2846 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 33,2616 g

$W_1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 33, 2846 \text{ g} - 33,2616 \text{ g} = \text{ g}$

$W_2 = 1 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,023}{1} \times 100 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,3\%$$

Kadar air sebelum aktivasi

Sampel 1

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 33,48 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 33,45 g

$W_1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 33,48 \text{ g} - 33,45 \text{ g} = 0,03 \text{ g}$

$W_2 = 1 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,03}{1} \times 100 \% \\ &= 3\% \end{aligned}$$

Kadar air

Sampel 2

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 33,30 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 33,28 g

$W_1 = (\text{Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 33,30 \text{ g} - 33,28 \text{ g} = 0,02 \text{ g}$

$W_2 = 1 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,02}{1} \times 100 \% \\ &= 2\% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 1. 3 Perhitungan daya serap iodin

Daya serap iodin setelah aktivasi

Pengujian pertama

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

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

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

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

Pengujian kedua

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

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

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

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

Daya serap iodin sebelum aktivasi

Pengujian pertama

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

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

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

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

Pengujian kedua

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

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

W = 0,5 gram

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi, mg/g} &= \frac{10^{-\frac{V \times N}{0,1}}}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{10^{-\frac{0,7 \text{ mL} \times 0,1 N}{0,1}}}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1180,17 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 1. 4 Perhitungan TSS limbah laboratorium

- Limbah Laboratorium Awal

$$\text{mg TSS per Liter} = \frac{0,759 - 0,730 \times 10^6}{0,2 \text{ mL}}$$

- = 1,450 mg/l

- Limbah Laboratorium Akhir

$$\text{mg TSS per Liter} = \frac{0,637 - 0,6370 \times 10^6}{0,2 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 40 \text{ mg/l}$$

Lampiran 1. 5 Perhitungan Kapasitas Adsorpsi

Kapasitas adsorpsi dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus :

$$Q = 1 + \frac{(C1 - C2)}{m} \times v$$

Keterangan :

Q : Kapasitas adsorpsi per bobot molekul (mg/g)

C1 : Konsentrasi awal larutan (mg/L)

C2 : Konsentrasi akhir larutan (mg/l)

M : Massa adsorben (g)

V : Volume larutan (mL)

1. Kapasitas Adsorpsi Pb²⁺

A. Variasi pH larutan

pH 4

$$Q = 1 + \frac{(20 - 1,769)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$

$$= 9,615 \text{ mg/g}$$

pH 6

$$= 1 + \frac{(20 - 1,872)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 9,564 \text{ mg/g}$$

pH 8

$$= 1 + \frac{(20 - 1,891)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 9,554 \text{ mg/g}$$

B. Variasi massa arang

Massa 1,5 gr

$$= 1 + \frac{(20 - 1,216)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 9,892 \text{ mg/g}$$

Massa 2 gr

$$= 1 + \frac{(20 - 1,117)}{2 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 7,456 \text{ mg/g}$$

Massa 2,5 gr

$$= 1 + \frac{(20 - 1,119)}{2,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 5,964 \text{ mg/g}$$

2. Kapasitas Adsorpsi Cu²⁺

A. Variasi pH larutan

pH 4

$$Q = 1 + \frac{(20 - 2,935)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 9,032 \text{ mg/g}$$

pH 6

$$= 1 + \frac{(20 - 12,947)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml}$$
$$= 9,026 \text{ mg/g}$$

pH 8

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{(20 - 2,952)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml} \\ &= 9,024 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

B. Variasi massa arang

Massa 1,5 gr

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{(20 - 2,935)}{1,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml} \\ &= 9,032 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

Massa 2 gr

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{(20 - 2,927)}{2 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml} \\ &= 6,777 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

Massa 2,5 gr

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{(20 - 2,919)}{2,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml} \\ &= 5,424 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

3. Kapasitas Adsorpsi Limbah Laboratorium

a. Logam Pb^{2+}

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{(3,471 - 0,982)}{2,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml} \\ &= 1,046 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

b. Logam Cu^{2+}

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 + \frac{(4,213 - 2,893)}{2,5 \text{ gr}} \times 750 \text{ ml} \\ &= 696 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 1. 6 Perhitungan Efektivitas

1. Efektivitas Pb^{2+}

A. Variasi pH larutan Pb^{2+}

pH 4

$$\frac{(20 - 1,769)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 91,15\%$$

pH 6

$$\frac{(20 - 1,872)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 90,64\%$$

pH 8

$$= \frac{(20 - 1,891)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 90,54\%$$

B. Variasi massa arang Pb^{2+}

1,5

$$\frac{(20 - 1,216)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 93,92\%$$

2

$$\frac{(20 - 1,117)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 94,41\%$$

2,5

$$= \frac{(20 - 1,119)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 94,40\%$$

2. Efektivitas Cu²⁺

A. Variasi pH larutan Cu²⁺

pH 4

$$\frac{(20 - 2,935)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 85,32\%$$

pH 6

$$\frac{(20 - 2,947)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 85,26\%$$

pH 8

$$= \frac{(20 - 2,952)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 85,24\%$$

B. Variasi massa arang Cu²⁺

1,5

$$\frac{(20 - 2,935)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 85,32\%$$

2

$$\frac{(20 - 2,927)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 85,365\%$$

2,5

$$= \frac{(20 - 2,919)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 85,405\%$$

3. Efektivitas Limbah Laboratorium

a. Limbah laboratorium sisa hasil praktik kimia analisis Cu²⁺

$$\frac{(4,213 - 2,893)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 31,33\%$$

b. Limbah laboratorium sisa hasil praktik kimi analisa Pb^{2+}

$$\frac{(3,471 - 0,982)}{20 \text{ mg/l}} \times 100\% \\ = 71,78\%$$

Lampiran 1. 7 Gambar



Pengeringan ampas kopi



Pengarangan ampas kopi



Arang kopi



Arang yang sudah diayak



Aktivasi



Perendaman



Penyaringan



Pengeringan



Pengujian kadar abu



Pengujian daya serap iodin



Aplikasi arang aktif

BIODATA PENULIS



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Riwayat Pendidikan

SD NEGERI TRIRIH WETAN 04	:	2007-2013
SMP NEGERI 8 CILACAP	:	2013-2016
SMA NEGERI 1 JERUKLEGI	:	2016-2019
POLITEKNIK NEGERI CILACAP	:	2019-2023

Penulis telah mengikuti Sidang Tugas Akhir pada Tanggal 14 Agustus 2023, sebagai salah satu persyaratan untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Terapan Teknik (S.Tr.T).