

LAMPIRAN

1. Uji Kadar air

$$\% \text{ Kadar Air} = \frac{(W_2 - W_3)}{(W_2 - W_1)} \times 100 \%$$

Keterangan :

W_1 : berat cawan kosong (gram)

W_2 : berat cawan + sampel sebelum pemanasan (gram)

W_3 : berat cawan + sampel setelah pemanasan (gram)

a. Karbon aktif sebelum aktivasi

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar air} &= \frac{(W_2 - W_3)}{(W_2 - W_1)} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(134,39 \text{ gram} - 134,33 \text{ gram})}{(134,39 \text{ gram} - 133,39 \text{ gram})} \times 100 \% \\ &= 6\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar air} &= \frac{(W_2 - W_3)}{(W_2 - W_1)} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(144,11 \text{ gram} - 144,03 \text{ gram})}{(144,11 \text{ gram} - 143,11 \text{ gram})} \times 100 \% \\ &= 8\% \end{aligned}$$

b. Karbon aktif aktivasi NaOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar air} &= \frac{(W_2 - W_3)}{(W_2 - W_1)} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(69,42 \text{ gram} - 69,39 \text{ gram})}{(69,42 \text{ gram} - 68,42 \text{ gram})} \times 100 \% \\ &= 3\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Kadar air} &= \frac{(W_2 - W_3)}{(W_2 - W_1)} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(75,08 \text{ gram} - 75,07 \text{ gram})}{(75,08 \text{ gram} - 74,08 \text{ gram})} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1\%$$

c. Karbon aktif aktivasi KOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar air} &= \frac{(W_2 - W_3)}{(W_2 - W_1)} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(135,30 \text{ gram} - 135,23 \text{ gram})}{(135,30 \text{ gram} - 134,30 \text{ gram})} \times 100 \% \\ &= 7\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar air} &= \frac{(W_2 - W_3)}{(W_2 - W_1)} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(147,10 \text{ gram} - 147,00 \text{ gram})}{(147,10 \text{ gram} - 146,10 \text{ gram})} \times 100 \% \\ &= 10\%\end{aligned}$$

2. Uji Kadar Abu

$$\% \text{ Kadar abu} = \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100 \%$$

Dimana :

W1 = berat sampel setelah furnace

W2 = berat sampel awal

a. Karbon aktif sebelum aktivasi

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar abu} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,1 \text{ gram}}{2 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% \\ &= 5\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar abu} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,09 \text{ gram}}{2 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 4,5\%\end{aligned}$$

b. Karbon aktif aktivasi NaOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar abu} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,09 \text{ gram}}{2 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 4,5\%\end{aligned}$$

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

c. Karbon aktif aktivasi KOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar abu} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,16 \text{ gram}}{2 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 8\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar abu} &= \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,16 \text{ gram}}{2 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 8\%\end{aligned}$$

3. Uji Kadar zat menguap (*volatile metter*)

$$\% \text{ Kadar zat menguap} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \%$$

Dimana :

W1 = Berat karbon awal (gram)

W2 = Berat karbon setelah pemanasan (gram)

a. Karbon aktif sebelum aktivasi

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar zat menguap} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1 - 0,78}{1} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,22 \times 100 \% \\ &= 22\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar zat menguap} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1 - 0,76}{1} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,24 \times 100 \% \\ &= 24\%\end{aligned}$$

b. Karbon aktif aktivasi NaOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar zat menguap} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1 - 0,80}{1} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,20 \times 100 \% \\ &= 20\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar zat menguap} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1 - 0,80}{1} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,20 \times 100 \% \\ &= 20\%\end{aligned}$$

c. Karbon aktif aktivasi KOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Kadar zat menguap} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1 - 0,79}{1} \times 100 \%\end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,21 \times 100 \%$$

$$= 21\%$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar zat menguap} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{1 - 0,78}{1} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,22 \times 100 \%$$

$$= 22\%$$

4. Analisis Kadar Karbon Aktif (*Fixed Carbon*)

$$\% \text{ Kadar Karbon Aktif} = 100 \% - (A + B)$$

Dimana :

A = Kadar zat menguap (%)

B = Kadar Abu (%)

a. Karbon aktif sebelum aktivasi

$$\% \text{ Kadar Karbon Aktif} = 100 \% - (A + B)$$

$$= 100 \% - (22\% + 5\%)$$

$$= 73\%$$

$$\% \text{ Kadar Karbon Aktif} = 100 \% - (A + B)$$

$$= 100 \% - (24\% + 4,5\%)$$

$$= 71,5\%$$

b. Karbon aktif teraktivasi NaOH 5 M

$$\% \text{ Kadar Karbon Aktif} = 100 \% - (A + B)$$

$$= 100 \% - (20\% + 4,5\%)$$

$$= 75,5\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ Kadar Karbon Aktif} &= 100 \% - (A + B) \\
 &= 100 \% - (20\% + 3\%) \\
 &= 77\%
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Karbon aktif teraktivasi KOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ Kadar Karbon Aktif} &= 100 \% - (A + B) \\
 &= 100 \% - (21\% + 8\%) \\
 &= 71\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ Kadar Karbon Aktif} &= 100 \% - (A + B) \\
 &= 100 \% - (22\% + 8\%) \\
 &= 70\%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Analisis daya serap terhadap iodine

a. Pembuatan larutan $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ 0,1 N dalam 1000 mL

$$N = \frac{\text{Massa Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3}{Mr \times V} \times \text{valensi}$$

$$0,1 = \frac{\text{massa Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3}{248,21 \times 1 \text{ L}} \times 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 &= 248,21 \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 2 \\
 &= 49,6 \text{ gram}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Perhitungan bilangan iodine

$$\text{Daya serap iodine} = \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5$$

Dimana :

V = Larutan Natrium tio-sulfat yang diperlukan (mL)

N = Normalitas larutan Natrium tiosulfat

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

W = Berat karbon aktif (gram)

a. Karbon aktif sebelum aktivasi

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Daya serap iodin} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{(10 - \frac{2,1 \text{ ml} \times 0,1}{0,1})}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{7,9 \text{ ml/gram}}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= 1002,51 \text{ mg/g}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Daya serap iodin} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{(10 - \frac{1,9 \text{ ml} \times 0,1}{0,1})}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{(8,1 \text{ ml} \times 12,69 \times 5)}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \\ &= 1027,89 \text{ mg/g}\end{aligned}$$

b. Karbon aktif aktivasi NaOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Daya serap iodin} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{(10 - \frac{1,7 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{8,3 \text{ ml} \times 12,69 \times 5}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \\ &= 1053,27 \text{ mg/gram}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Daya serap iodin} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{(10 - \frac{2,0 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1})}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{8,0 \text{ ml} \times 12,69 \times 5}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \\ &= 1015,20 \text{ mg/gram}\end{aligned}$$

c. Karbon aktif aktivasi KOH 5 M

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Daya serap iodine} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{(10 - \frac{1,9 \times 0,1}{0,1})}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{8,1 \text{ ml} \times 12,69 \times 5}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \\ &= 1027,89 \text{ mg/gram}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Daya serap iodine} &= \frac{(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1})}{W} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{(10 - \frac{1,9 \times 0,1}{0,1})}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \times 12,69 \times 5 \\ &= \frac{8,1 \text{ ml} \times 12,69 \times 5}{0,5 \text{ gram}} \\ &= 1027,89 \text{ mg/gram}\end{aligned}$$

6. Uji Efektivitas Penurunan Konsentrasi Gas H₂S Berdasarkan Jenis Karbon

a. Karbon tidak teraktivasi (AC)

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Efektivitas} &= \frac{\text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S awal} - \text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S akhir}}{\text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,30 \text{ ppm} - 0,00 \text{ ppm}}{1,30 \text{ ppm}} \times 100\% \\ &= 100\%\end{aligned}$$

b. Karbon Teraktivasi NaOH (AC NaOH)

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Efektivitas} &= \frac{\text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S awal} - \text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S akhir}}{\text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,565 \text{ ppm} - 0,00 \text{ ppm}}{1,565 \text{ ppm}} \times 100\% \\ &= 100\%\end{aligned}$$

c. Karbon Teraktivasi KOH (AC KOH)

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Efektivitas} &= \frac{\text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S awal} - \text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S akhir}}{\text{Konsentrasi gas H}_2\text{S awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,275 \text{ ppm} - 0,00 \text{ ppm}}{1,275 \text{ ppm}} \times 100\% \\ &= 100\%\end{aligned}$$

DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN



Buah Nipah



Proses pemisahan tempurung nipah



Proses pengeringan tempurung nipah



Hasil dari proses karbonisasi



Proses pengayakan karbon



Proses pembuatan larutan



Proses pembuatan larutan
KOH dan NaOH



Proses aktivasi kimia



Proses pengujian kadar abu
dan kadar zat menguap



Proses penentuan pH karbon
aktif



Proses aktivasi karbon aktif



Proses pengeringan karbon
aktif



Proses penimbangan limbah ikan



Proses pengaturan suhu karbonisasi



Hasil penentuan kadar abu



Proses pengujian daya serap iodin



Proses penyerapan gas H_2S menggunakan karbon



Proses penyaringan

BIODATA PENULIS



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Riwayat Pendidikan

Tahun	Pendidikan
2006-2012	SDN Randusari 01
2012-2015	SPMN 1 Pagerbarang
2015-2018	SMAN 1 Pagerbarang
2018-2022	Politeknik Negeri Cilacap