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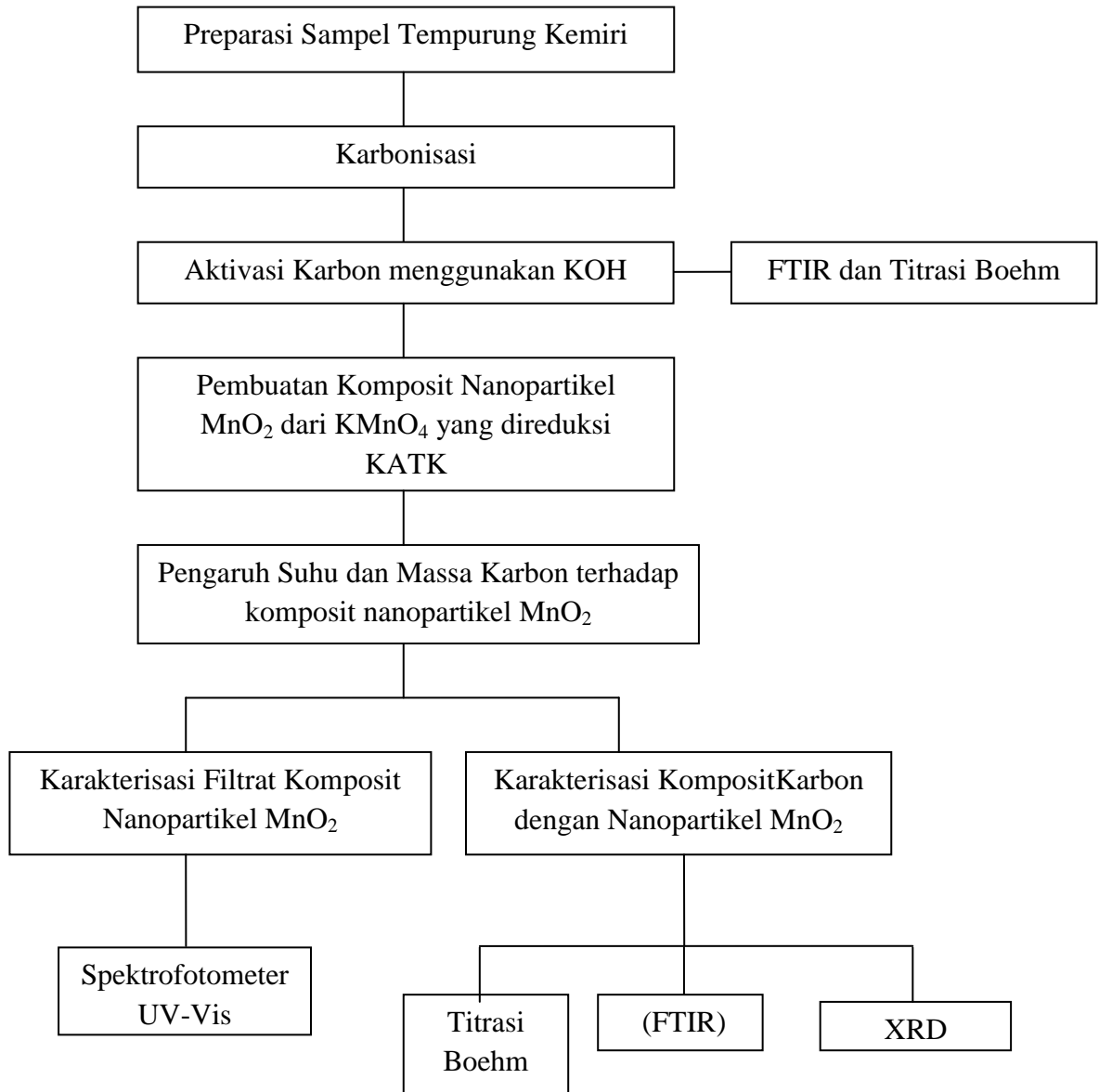
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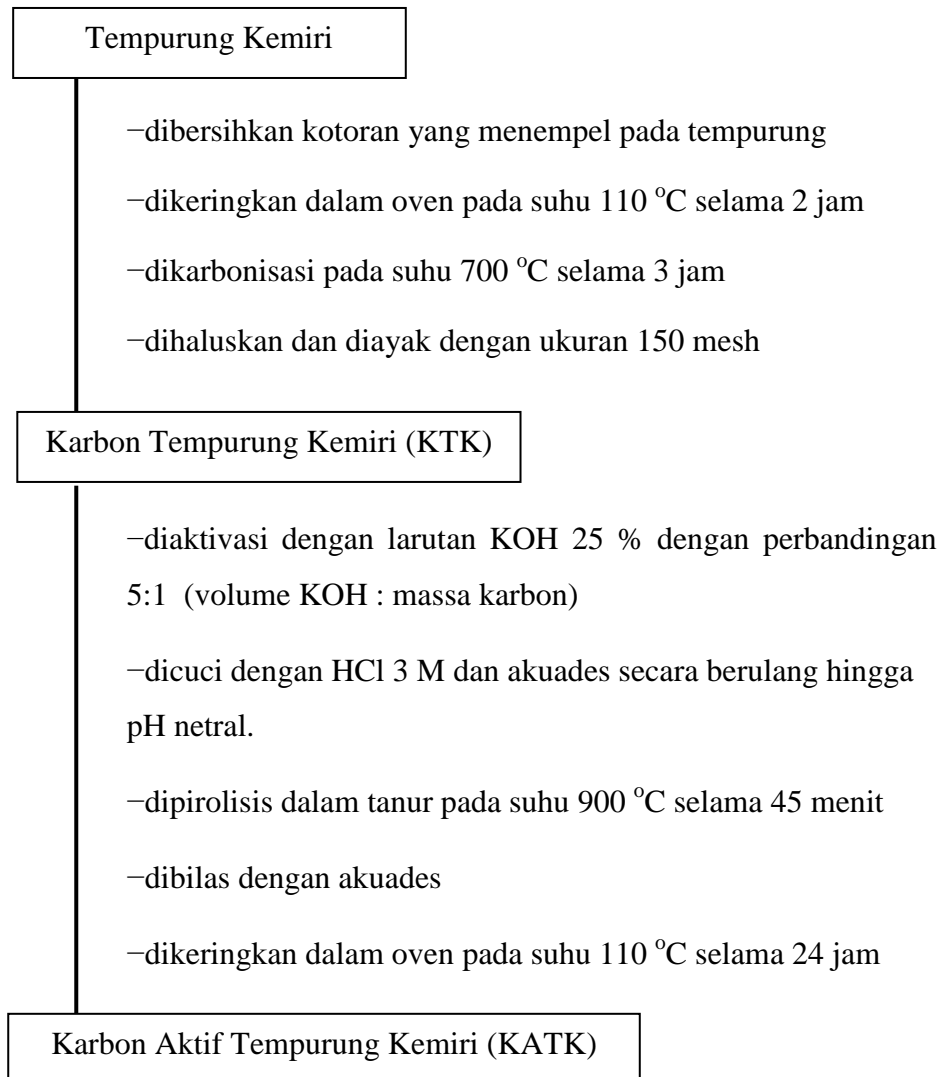
## LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Diagram Alir Penelitian



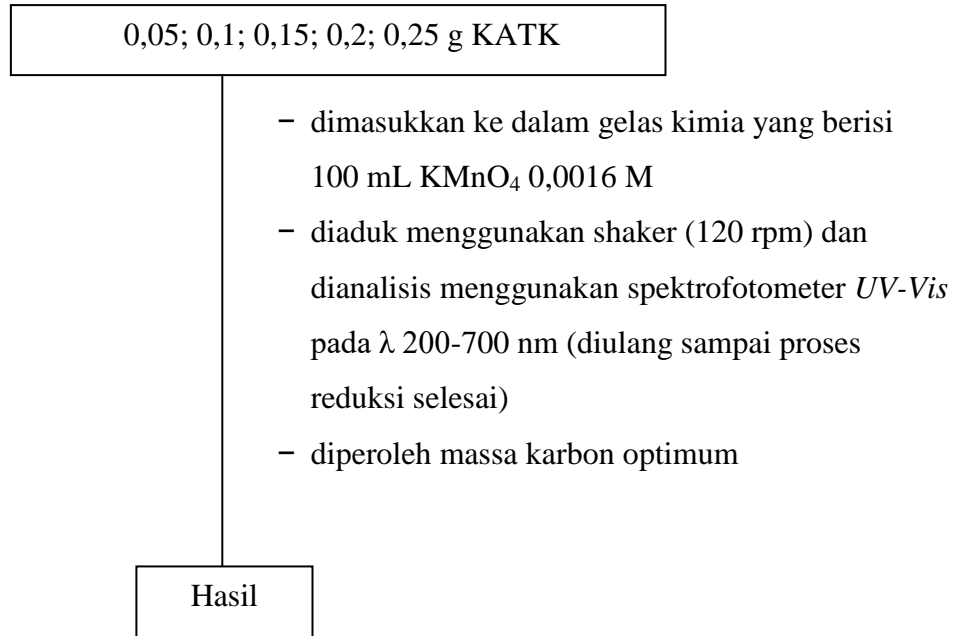
## Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja

### 2.1 Prosedur Umum

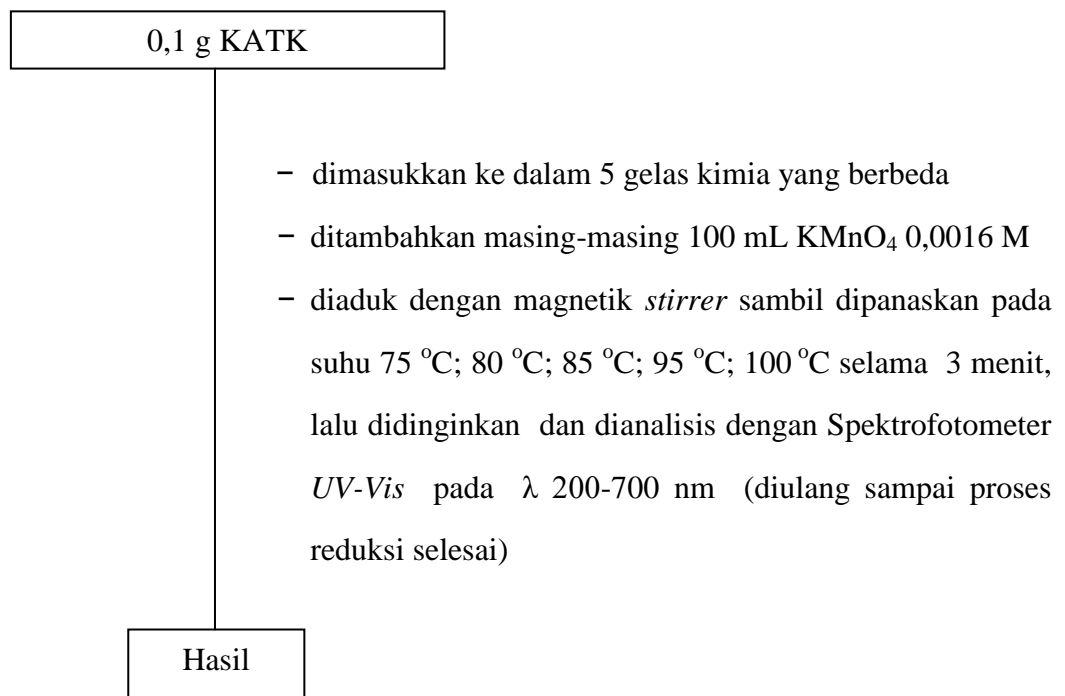


## 2.2 Sintesis Komposit Nanopartikel MnO<sub>2</sub> dari KMnO<sub>4</sub> yang direduksi dengan KATK

### 2.2.1 Pengaruh Massa Karbon

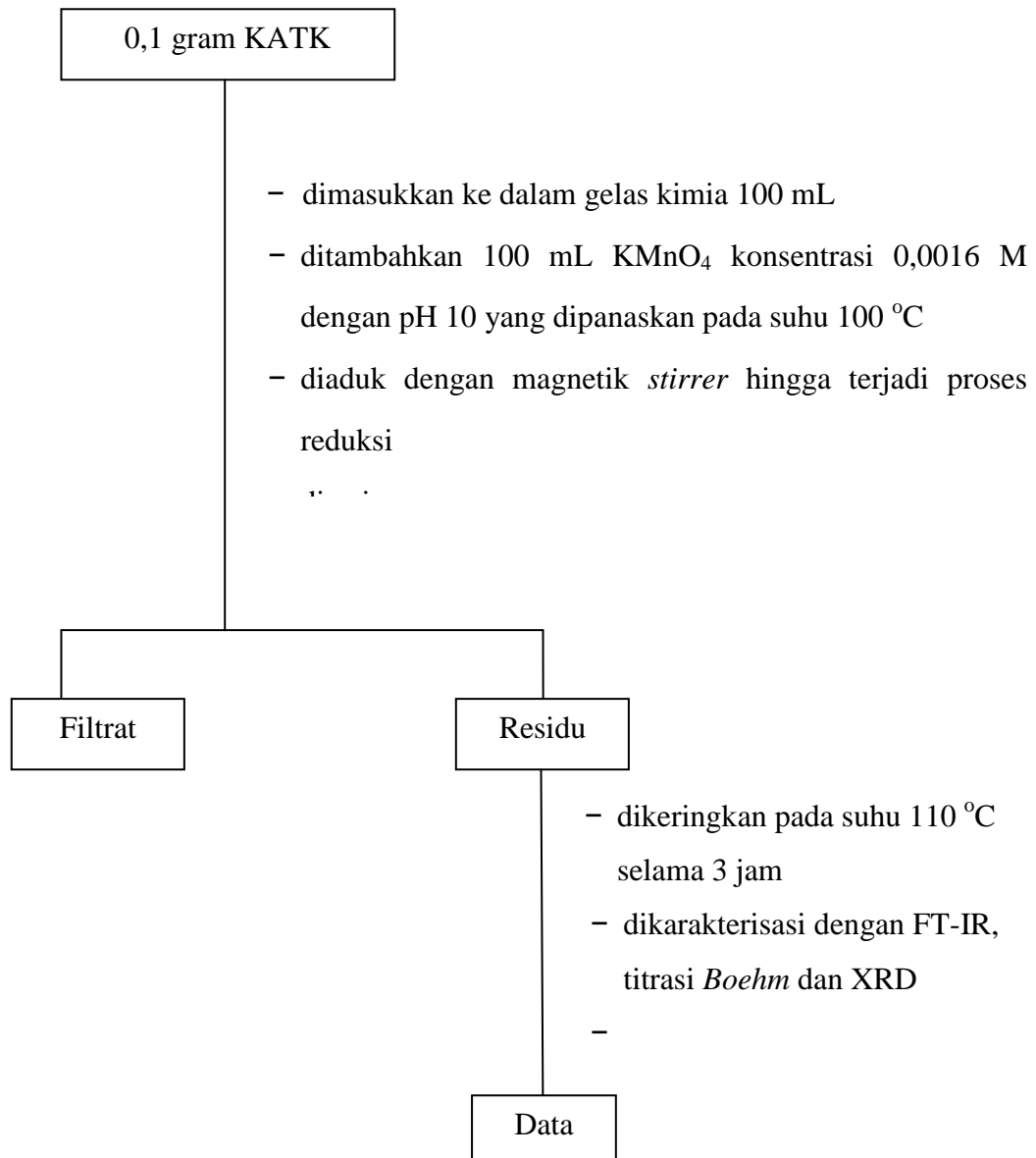


### 2.2.2 Pengaruh Suhu

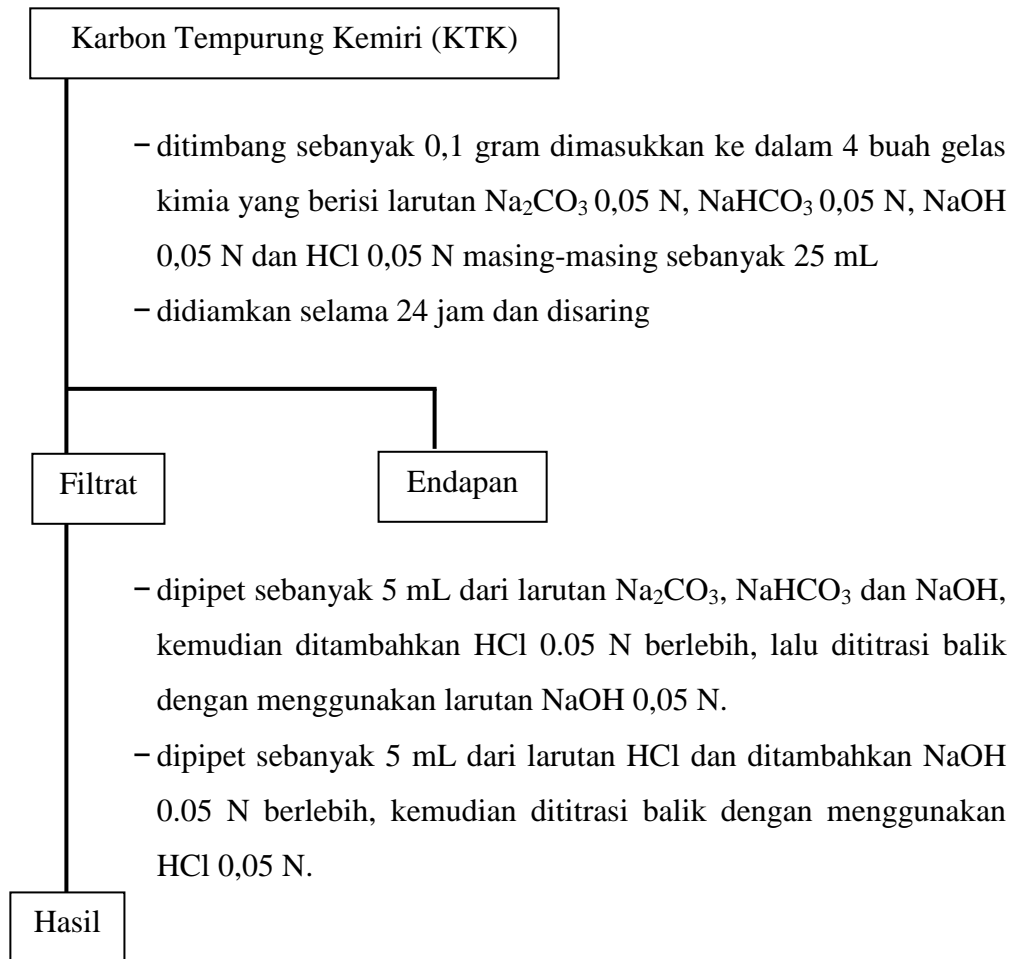




### 2.3 Sintesis Nanopartikel MnO<sub>2</sub> pada Kondisi Optimum



## 2.4 Analisis Gugus Fungsi dengan Titrasi Boehm



**Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi Penelitian**



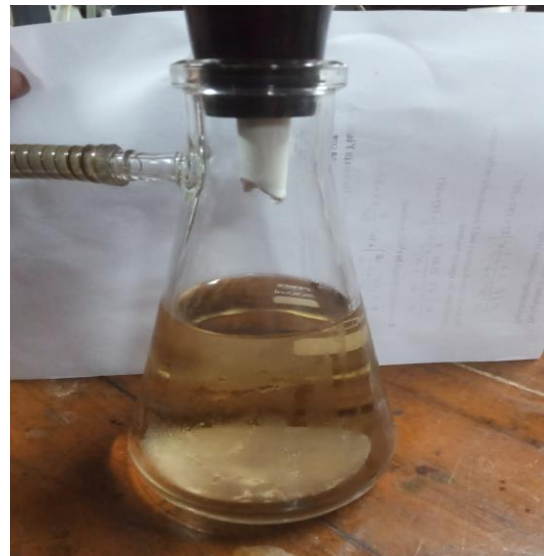
Tempurung Kemiri



Karbon Tempurung Kemiri (KTK)



Proses Aktivasi KTK



Proses Penyaringan KTK  
Teraktivasi KOH



Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kemiri (KATK) hasil Penyaringan



Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kemiri (KATK) setelah Pengeringan



Karakterisasi dengan Titrasi *Boehm*



Sintesis untuk Karakterisasi menggunakan XRD



Pembentukan Nanopartikel  $MnO_2$  dengan Variasi Massa Karbon



Pembentukan Nanopartikel  $MnO_2$  dengan Variasi

## Lampiran 4. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Pereaksi

### 1. Pembuatan Larutan KOH 25%

$$\% \frac{b}{v} = \frac{b}{v} \times 100\%$$

$$25\% = \frac{b}{500 \text{ mL}} \times 100\%$$

$$b = \frac{12500\%}{100}$$

$$b = 125 \text{ gram}$$

### 2. Pembuatan Larutan $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ 0,05 N

$$\text{gram} = L \times N \times \text{BE}$$

$$\text{gram} = 0,25 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ N} \times 53 \text{ g/eq} = 0,6625 \text{ gram}$$

### 3. Pembuatan Larutan $\text{NaHCO}_3$ 0,05 N

$$\text{gram} = L \times N \times \text{BE}$$

$$\text{gram} = 0,25 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ N} \times 84,007 \text{ g/eq} = 1,0500 \text{ gram}$$

### 4. Pembuatan Larutan NaOH 0,05 N

$$\text{gram} = L \times N \times \text{BE}$$

$$\text{gram} = 0,25 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ N} \times 40 \text{ g/eq} = 0,5000 \text{ gram}$$

### 5. Pembuatan Larutan HCl 0,05 N

$$N = \frac{\% \times b_j \times 10}{\text{BE}}$$

$$N = \frac{37 \times 1,19 \text{ g/mL} \times 10}{36,5 \text{ g/eq}}$$

$$N = 12,06 \text{ N}$$

$$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$$

$$V_1 \times 12,06 \text{ N} = 250 \text{ mL} \times 0,05 \text{ N}$$

$$V_1 = 1,03 \text{ mL}$$

#### **6. Pembuatan Larutan $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0,05 N**

$$\text{gram} = L \times N \times \text{BE}$$

$$\text{gram} = 0,1 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ N} \times 191 \text{ g/eq} = 0,9550 \text{ gram}$$

#### **7. Pembuatan Larutan $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ 0,05 N**

$$\text{gram} = L \times N \times \text{BE}$$

$$\text{gram} = 0,1 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ N} \times 63 \text{ g/eq} = 0,3150 \text{ gram}$$

**Lampiran 5.** Perhitungan  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  dalam Larutan dan Kadar  $\text{MnO}_2$  Variasi Massa Karbon.

$$A = \epsilon \times B \times C$$

A: Absorbansi

B : Tebal kuvet (1 cm)

C : konsentrasi

$\epsilon$  : 526:  $2,40 \times 10^3$

546:  $2,38 \times 10^3$

Konsentrasi Awal: 0,0016 M

### 1. Massa Karbon 0,05 gr

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (1 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,528}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00105 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (2 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,278}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00094 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,032}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00084 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (5 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,562}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00065 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (7 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,378}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00057 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (9 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,189}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00049 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (11 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,606}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00025 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (13 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,540}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00022 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (15 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,465}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00019 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (18 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,397}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00016 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (21 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,345}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00014 \text{ M}}$$

### 2. Massa Karbon 0,1 gr

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (1 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,038}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00084 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (2 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,776}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00074 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,107}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00046 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (5 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,854}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00035 \text{ M}}$$

### 3. Massa Karbon 0,15 gr

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (1 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,107}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00046 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (2 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,807}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00033 \text{ M}}$$

### 4. Massa Karbon 0,2 gr

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (1 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,725}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00030 \text{ M}}$$

### 5. Massa Karbon 0,25 gr

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (1 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,927}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00039 \text{ M}}$$



- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (2 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,873}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00036 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 jam)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,667}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00027 \text{ M}}$$

**Tabel Fraksi  $[\text{MnO}_4^-]$  dalam Larutan (%) Variasi Massa Karbon (0,0016 M)**

Massa Karbon (gr)	Jam	Fraksi $[\text{MnO}_4^-]$ dalam Larutan (%)
0,05	1	65,62
	2	58,75
	3	52,5
	4	45
	5	40,62
	7	35,62
	9	30,62
	11	15,62
	13	13,75
	15	11,87
	18	10
	21	8,75
0,1	1	52,5
	2	46,25
	3	28,75
	4	21,87
0,15	1	28,75
	2	20,62
0,2	1	18,75
0,25	1	24,37
	2	22,5
	3	16,87

**Kadar MnO<sub>2</sub>**

**1. 0,05 gr**

• **1 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,0016 M
R	0,00055 M      0,00055 M
S	<hr/> 0,00105 M <b>0,00055 M</b>

• **2 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00105 M
R	0,00011 M      0,00011 M
S	<hr/> 0,00094 M <b>0,00011 M</b>

• **3 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00094 M
R	0,0001 M      0,0001 M
S	<hr/> 0,00084 M <b>0,0001 M</b>

• **5 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00084 M
R	0,00019 M      0,00019 M
S	<hr/> 0,00065 M <b>0,00019 M</b>

• **7 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00065 M
R	0,00008 M      0,00008 M
S	<hr/> 0,00057 M <b>0,00008 M</b>

• **9 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00057 M

R	0,00008 M      0,00008 M
S	<hr/> 0,00049 M <b>0,00008 M</b>

• **11 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00049 M
R	0,00024 M      0,00024 M
S	<hr/> 0,00025 M <b>0,00024 M</b>

• **13 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00025 M
R	0,00003 M      0,00003 M
S	<hr/> 0,00022 M <b>0,00003 M</b>

• **15 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00022 M
R	0,00003 M      0,00003 M
S	<hr/> 0,00019 M <b>0,00003 M</b>

• **18 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00019 M
R	0,00003 M      0,00003 M
S	<hr/> 0,00016 M <b>0,00003 M</b>

• **21 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
A	0,00016 M
R	0,00002 M      0,00002 M
S	<hr/> 0,00014 M <b>0,00002 M</b>

**2. 0,15 gr**

• **1 Jam**

$\text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2$	
---	--

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{A } 0,0016 \text{ M} \\
 \text{R } 0,00114 \text{ M} \quad 0,00114 \text{ M} \\
 \hline
 \text{S } 0,00046 \text{ M} \quad \mathbf{0,00114 \text{ M}}
 \end{array}$$

• **2 Jam**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2 \\
 \text{A } 0,00046 \text{ M} \\
 \text{R } 0,00013 \text{ M} \quad 0,00013 \text{ M} \\
 \hline
 \text{S } 0,00033 \text{ M} \quad \mathbf{0,00013 \text{ M}}
 \end{array}$$

Total  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  yang bereaksi

$$0,00114 \text{ M} + 0,00013 \text{ M} = \mathbf{0,00127}$$

M.

$$\frac{\text{C awal}-\text{C bereaksi}}{\text{C awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 \frac{0,0016 \text{ M}-0,00127 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = \mathbf{20,62\%}$$

3. **0,2 gr**

• **1 Jam**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2 \\
 \text{A } 0,0016 \text{ M} \\
 \text{R } 0,00130 \text{ M} \quad 0,00130 \text{ M} \\
 \hline
 \text{S } 0,00030 \text{ M} \quad \mathbf{0,00130 \text{ M}}
 \end{array}$$

Total  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  yang bereaksi

$$\mathbf{0,00130 \text{ M}}$$

$$\frac{\text{C awal}-\text{C bereaksi}}{\text{C awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 \frac{0,0016 \text{ M}-0,00130 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = \mathbf{18,75\%}$$

4. **0,25 gr**

• **1 Jam**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2 \\
 \text{A } 0,0016 \text{ M} \\
 \text{R } 0,00121 \text{ M} \quad 0,00121 \text{ M} \\
 \hline
 \text{S } 0,00039 \text{ M} \quad \mathbf{0,00121 \text{ M}}
 \end{array}$$

• **2 Jam**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2 \\
 \text{A } 0,00039 \text{ M} \\
 \text{R } 0,00003 \text{ M} \quad 0,00003 \text{ M} \\
 \hline
 \text{S } 0,00036 \text{ M} \quad \mathbf{0,00003 \text{ M}}
 \end{array}$$

• **3 Jam**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{MnO}_4^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2 \\
 \text{A } 0,00036 \text{ M} \\
 \text{R } 0,00009 \text{ M} \quad 0,00009 \text{ M} \\
 \hline
 \text{S } 0,00027 \text{ M} \quad \mathbf{0,00009 \text{ M}}
 \end{array}$$

Total  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  yang bereaksi

$$0,00122 \text{ M} + 0,00003 \text{ M} + 0,00009 = \mathbf{0,00134 \text{ M.}}$$

$$\frac{\text{C awal}-\text{C bereaksi}}{\text{C awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 \frac{0,0016 \text{ M}-0,00134 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = \mathbf{16,25\%}$$

**Lampiran 6.** Perhitungan  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  dalam Larutan dan Kadar  $\text{MnO}_2$  Variasi Suhu

**1. Suhu 75 °C**

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (0 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{3,472}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00144 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,740}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00072 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (6 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,101}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00045 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (9 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{0,767}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00032 \text{ M}}$$

**2. Suhu 80 °C**

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (0 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{3,225}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00134 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,529}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00105 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (6 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,951}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00081 \text{ M}}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (9 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,643}{1 \text{ cm} \cdot 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol} \cdot \text{cm}}$$

$$C = \mathbf{0,00068 \text{ M}}$$

**3. Suhu 85 °C**

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (0 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{3,544}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,00147 \text{ M}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,791}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,00116 \text{ M}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (6 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,732}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,00072 \text{ M}$$

#### 4. Suhu 95 °C

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (0 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{3,657}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,00152 \text{ M}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,721}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,000113 \text{ M}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (6 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,896}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,00079 \text{ M}$$

#### 5. Suhu 100 °C

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (0 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{3,795}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,00158 \text{ M}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (3 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{2,984}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

$$C = 0,00124 \text{ M}$$

- $A = \epsilon \times B \times C$  (6 menit)

$$C = \frac{A}{B \cdot \epsilon}$$

$$C = \frac{1,935}{1 \text{ cm. } 2,40 \times 10^3 \text{ ml/mmol. cm}}$$

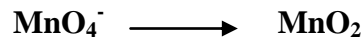
$$C = 0,00080 \text{ M}$$

Suhu (°C)	Waktu (menit)	Fraksi [MnO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> ] dalam larutan %
75	0	90
	3	45
	6	28,12
	9	20
80	0	83,75
	3	65,62
	6	50,62
	9	42,5
85	0	91,87
	3	72,5
	6	45
95	0	95
	3	70,62
	6	49,37
100	0	98,75
	3	77,5
	6	50

## Kadar MnO<sub>2</sub>

### 1. Suhu 75 °C

- 0 Menit



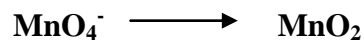
A 0,0016 M

R 0,00016 M                      0,00016 M

---

S 0,00144 M                      **0,00016 M**

- 3 Menit



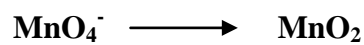
A 0,00144 M

R 0,00072 M                      0,00072 M

---

S 0,00072 M                      **0,00072 M**

- 6 Menit



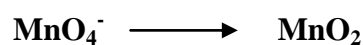
A 0,00072 M

R 0,00027 M                      0,00027 M

---

S 0,00045 M                      **0,00027 M**

- 9 Menit



A 0,00045 M

R 0,00013 M                      0,00013 M

---

S 0,00032 M                      **0,00013 M**

Total MnO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> yang bereaksi

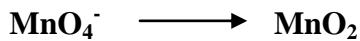
0,00016 M + 0,00072 M + 0,00027 M + 0,00013 = **0,00128 M.**

$\frac{\text{C awal} - \text{C bereaksi}}{\text{C awal}} \times 100 \%$

$$\frac{0,0016 \text{ M} - 0,00128 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = 20 \%$$

## 2. Suhu 80 °C

### • 0 Menit

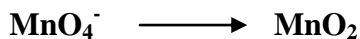


A 0,0016 M

R 0,00026 M                      0,00017 M

S 0,00134 M                      **0,00017 M**

### • 3 Menit

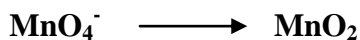


A 0,00134 M

R 0,00029 M                      0,00029 M

S 0,00105 M                      **0,00029 M**

### • 6 Menit

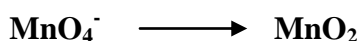


A 0,00105 M

R 0,00024 M                      0,00024 M

S 0,00081 M                      **0,00024 M**

### • 9 Menit



A 0,00081 M

R 0,00013 M                      0,00013 M

S 0,00068 M                      **0,00013 M**

Total  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  yang bereaksi

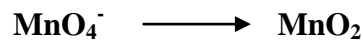
$$0,00026 \text{ M} + 0,00029 \text{ M} + 0,00024 \text{ M} + 0,00013 \text{ M} = \mathbf{0,00092 \text{ M}}$$

$$\frac{C \text{ awal} - C \text{ bereaksi}}{C \text{ awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$\frac{0,0016 \text{ M} - 0,00092 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = \mathbf{42,5 \%$$

## 3. Suhu 85 °C

### • 0 Menit

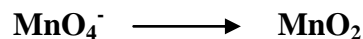


A 0,0016 M

R 0,00013 M                      0,00013 M

S 0,00147 M                      **0,00013 M**

### • 3 Menit

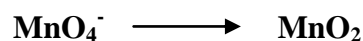


A 0,00147 M

R 0,00031 M                      0,00031 M

S 0,00116 M                      **0,00031 M**

### • 6 Menit



A 0,00116 M

R 0,00044 M                      0,00044 M

S 0,00072 M                      **0,00044 M**

Total  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  yang bereaksi

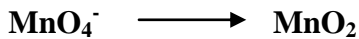
$$0,00013 \text{ M} + 0,00031 \text{ M} + 0,00044 \text{ M} = \mathbf{0,00088 \text{ M}}$$

$$\frac{C \text{ awal} - C \text{ bereaksi}}{C \text{ awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$\frac{0,0016 \text{ M} - 0,00088 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = \mathbf{45 \%$$

## 4. Suhu 95 °C

• 0 Menit

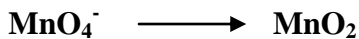


A 0,0016 M

R 0,00008 M                      0,00008 M

S  $\frac{0,00152 \text{ M}}{0,00008 \text{ M}}$

• 3 Menit

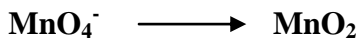


A 0,00152 M

R 0,00039 M                      0,00039 M

S  $\frac{0,00113 \text{ M}}{0,00039 \text{ M}}$

• 6 Menit



A 0,00113 M

R 0,00034 M                      0,00034 M

S  $\frac{0,00079 \text{ M}}{0,00034 \text{ M}}$

Total  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  yang bereaksi

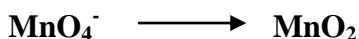
$$0,00008 \text{ M} + 0,00039 \text{ M} + 0,00034 \text{ M} = 0,00081 \text{ M}$$

$$\frac{\text{C awal}-\text{C bereaksi}}{\text{C awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$\frac{0,0016 \text{ M}-0,00081 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = 49,37 \%$$

5. Suhu 100 °C

• 0 Menit

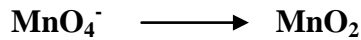


A 0,0016 M

R 0,00002 M                      0,00002 M

S  $\frac{0,00158 \text{ M}}{0,00002 \text{ M}}$

• 3 Menit

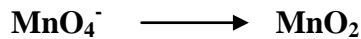


A 0,00158 M

R 0,00034 M                      0,00034 M

S  $\frac{0,00124 \text{ M}}{0,00034 \text{ M}}$

• 6 Menit



A 0,00124 M

R 0,00044 M                      0,00044 M

S  $\frac{0,00080 \text{ M}}{0,00044 \text{ M}}$

Total  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  yang bereaksi

$$0,00002 \text{ M} + 0,00034 \text{ M} + 0,00044 \text{ M} = 0,00080 \text{ M}$$

$$\frac{\text{C awal}-\text{C bereaksi}}{\text{C awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$\frac{0,0016 \text{ M}-0,00080 \text{ M}}{0,0016 \text{ M}} \times 100 \% = 50 \%$$

Tabel kadar  $\text{MnO}_2$  pada penggunaan variasi pH

Suhu (°C)	Kadar $\text{MnO}_2$
75	20 %
80	42,5 %
85	45 %
95	49,37 %
100	50 %



## Lampiran 7. Perhitungan Titrasi Boehm

### 1. Hasil Analisis dengan Metode Titrasi Boehm

#### a. Data Hasil Titrasi Boehm KTK

#### Penentuan Kadar Karboksilat

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (Vp) (mL)	N, NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Carboxyl (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0502	7,8	0,1004	8,09562
2	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0502	8,0	0,1004	8,59562
3	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0502	7,8	0,1004	8,09562
<b>Rata-rata</b>									<b>8,26228</b>

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[V_{\text{NaHCO}_3} N_{\text{NaHCO}_3} - (N_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}} - N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,05 \text{ N} - (0,0479 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0502 \text{ N} \times 7,8 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1004 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - (0,4790 \text{ meq} - 0,39156 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1004 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - 0,08744 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1004 \text{ gram}} = 8,09562 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Lakton

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (Vp) (mL)	N, Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Laktone (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0502	6,4	0,1001	- 3,48623
2	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0502	6,4	0,1001	- 3,98623
3	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0502	6,6	0,1001	- 2,98473
<b>Rata-rata</b>									- 3,48573

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[V_{Na_2CO_3} N_{Na_2CO_3} - (N_{HCl} V_{HCl} - N_{NaOH} V_{NaOH})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w} - n_{carboxylic}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,05 \text{ N} - (0,0479 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0502 \text{ N} \times 6,4 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1001 \text{ gram}} - 8,09562 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - (0,4790 \text{ meq} - 0,32128 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1001 \text{ gram}} - 8,09562 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - 0,15772 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1001 \text{ gram}} - 14,0717 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} = -3,48623 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Fenol

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran NaOH (Vp) (mL)	N, NaOH	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Phenolic (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,0502	0,0479	10	0,0502	6,5	0,1002	0,2958
2	25	5	0,0502	0,0479	10	0,0502	6,5	0,1002	0,2958
3	25	5	0,0502	0,0479	10	0,0502	6,6	0,1002	0,5463
<b>Rata-rata</b>									<b>0,3793</b>

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[V_{NaOH} N_{NaOH} - (N_{HCl} V_{HCl} - N_{NaOH} V_{NaOH})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w} - n_{carboxylic} - n_{lactonic}$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,0502 \text{ N} - (0,0479 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0502 \text{ N} \times 6,5 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 8,09562 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-3,48623 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}})$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[0,2685 \text{ meq} - (0,4790 \text{ meq} - 0,3263 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 8,09562 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-3,48623 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}})$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[0,2685 \text{ meq} - 0,1527 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 8,09562 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-3,48623 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}) = 0,2958 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Basa Total

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran HCl (Vp) (mL)	N, HCl	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Basa Total (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,0479	0,0502	10	0,0479	5,7	0,1002	0,52545
2	25	5	0,0479	0,0502	10	0,0479	5,7	0,1002	0,52545
3	25	5	0,0479	0,0502	10	0,0479	5,6	0,1002	0,28643
<b>Rata-rata</b>									0,44578

$$n_{basa\ total} = \frac{[V_{HCl} N_{HCl} - (N_{NaOH} V_{NaOH} - N_{HCl} V_{HCl})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w}$$

$$n_{basa\ total} = \frac{[5\text{ mL} \times 0,0479\text{ N} - (0,0502\text{ N} \times 10\text{ mL} - 0,0479\text{ N} \times 5,7\text{ mL})] \frac{25\text{ mL}}{5\text{ mL}}}{0,1002\text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{basa\ total} = \frac{[0,2395\text{ meq} - (0,502\text{ meq} - 0,27303\text{ meq})] \frac{25\text{ mL}}{5\text{ mL}}}{0,1002\text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{basa\ total} = \frac{[0,2200\text{ meq} - 0,22897\text{ meq}] \frac{25\text{ mL}}{5\text{ mL}}}{0,1002\text{ gram}} = 0,52545 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

b. Data Hasil Titration Boehm KATK

**Penentuan Kadar Karboksilat**

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (Vp) (mL)	N, NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Carboxyl (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,05	0,047 <sub>3</sub>	10	0,050 <sub>2</sub>	7,3	0,1005	6,8388
2	25	5	0,05	0,047 <sub>3</sub>	10	0,050 <sub>2</sub>	7,4	0,1005	7,0886
3	25	5	0,05	0,047 <sub>3</sub>	10	0,050 <sub>2</sub>	7,3	0,1005	6,8388
<b>Rata-rata</b>									<b>6,3221</b>

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[V_{\text{NaHCO}_3} N_{\text{NaHCO}_3} - (N_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}} - N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,05 \text{ N} - (0,0473 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0502 \text{ N} \times 7,3 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - (0,4730 \text{ meq} - 0,36646 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - 0,10654 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1004 \text{ gram}} = 6,8388 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Lakton

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (Vp) (mL)	N, Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Laktone (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,05	0,0473	10	0,0502	6,3	0,1003	-2,483
2	25	5	0,05	0,0473	10	0,0502	6,3	0,1003	-2,733
3	25	5	0,05	0,0473	10	0,0502	6,2	0,1003	-2,733
<b>Rata-rata</b>									-2,656

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[V_{Na_2CO_3} N_{Na_2CO_3} - (N_{HCl} V_{HCl} - N_{NaOH} V_{NaOH})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w} - n_{carboxylic}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,05 \text{ N} - (0,0473 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0502 \text{ N} \times 6,3 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1003 \text{ gram}} - 6,8388 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - (0,4730 \text{ meq} - 0,31626 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1003 \text{ gram}} - 6,8388 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - 0,15674 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1003 \text{ gram}} - 6,8388 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} = -2,483 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Fenol

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran NaOH (Vp) (mL)	N, NaOH	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Phenolic (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,0502	0,0473	10	0,0467	6,4	0,1002	-0,813
2	25	5	0,0502	0,0473	10	0,0467	6,4	0,1002	-0,813
3	25	5	0,0502	0,0473	10	0,0467	6,4	0,1002	-0,813
<b>Rata-rata</b>									-0,813

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[V_{NaOH} N_{NaOH} - (N_{HCl} V_{HCl} - N_{NaOH} V_{NaOH})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w} - n_{carboxylic} - n_{lactonic}$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,0502 \text{ N} - (0,0473 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0502 \text{ N} \times 6,4 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 6,8388 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-2,483 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}})$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[0,2685 \text{ meq} - (0,4730 \text{ meq} - 0,32128 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 6,8388 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-2,483 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}})$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[0,2685 \text{ meq} - 0,15172 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 6,8388 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-2,483 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}) = -0,813 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Basa Total

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran HCl (Vp) (mL)	N, HCl	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Basa Total (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,0473	0,0502	10	0,0473	5,9	0,1005	1,0005
2	25	5	0,0473	0,0502	10	0,0473	6,1	0,1005	1,4771
3	25	5	0,0473	0,0502	10	0,0473	6,1	0,1005	1,4771
<b>Rata-rata</b>									1,3182

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[V_{\text{HCl}} N_{\text{HCl}} - (N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}} - N_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w}$$

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,0473 \text{ N} - (0,0502 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0473 \text{ N} \times 5,9 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[0,2365 \text{ meq} - (0,502 \text{ meq} - 0,27907 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[0,2365 \text{ meq} - 0,22293 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}} = 1,0005 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$



c. Data Hasil Titrasi Boehm AC/MnO<sub>2</sub>

**Penentuan Kadar Karboksilat**

N o	V, sampe l (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (Vp) (mL)	N, NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL )	N, NaO H	V, NaO H (mL)	Massa Karbo n (g)	n Carboxy l (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,05	0,047 9	10	0,046 7	8,5	0,1005	7,31094 5
2	25	5	0,05	0,047 9	10	0,046 7	8,2	0,1005	6,61393
3	25	5	0,05	0,047 9	10	0,046 7	8,2	0,1005	6,61393
<b>Rata-rata</b>									<b>6,84626 9</b>

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[V_{\text{NaHCO}_3} N_{\text{NaHCO}_3} - (N_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}} - N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,05 \text{ N} - (0,05 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0467 \text{ N} \times 8,5 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - (0,5 \text{ meq} - 0,39695 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{carboxylic}} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - 0,10305 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}} = 7,310945 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Lakton

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (Vp) (mL)	N, Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Laktone (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0467	8,1	0,1003	- 0,91663
2	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0467	8,3	0,1003	- 0,24599
3	25	5	0,05	0,0479	10	0,0467	7,9	0,1003	- 0,68522
<b>Rata-rata</b>									- <b>0,45195</b>

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[V_{Na_2CO_3} N_{Na_2CO_3} - (N_{HCl} V_{HCl} - N_{NaOH} V_{NaOH})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w} - n_{carboxylic}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,05 \text{ N} - (0,05 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0467 \text{ N} \times 8,1 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1003 \text{ gram}} - 7,310945 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - (0,5 \text{ meq} - 0,37827 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1003 \text{ gram}} - 7,310945 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

$$n_{lactone} = \frac{[0,2500 \text{ meq} - 0,12173 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1003 \text{ gram}} - 7,310945 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} = -0,91663 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

### Penentuan Kadar Fenol

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran NaOH (Vp) (mL)	N, NaOH	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Phenolic (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,0502	0,0479	10	0,0467	6,2	0,1002	-4,37136
2	25	5	0,0502	0,0479	10	0,0467	6,0	0,1002	-4,83743
3	25	5	0,0502	0,0479	10	0,0467	6,1	0,1002	-5,07
<b>Rata-rata</b>									<b>-4,7596</b>

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[V_{NaOH} N_{NaOH} - (N_{HCl} V_{HCl} - N_{NaOH} V_{NaOH})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w} - n_{carboxylic} - n_{lactonic}$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,0502 \text{ N} - (0,05 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0467 \text{ N} \times 6,2 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 7,310945 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-0,91663 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}})$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[0,2685 \text{ meq} - (0,5 \text{ meq} - 0,28954 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 7,310945 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-0,91663 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}})$$

$$n_{phenolic} = \frac{[0,2685 \text{ meq} - 0,21046 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1002 \text{ gram}} - 7,310945 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}} - (-0,91663 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}) = -4,37136 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

**Penentuan Kadar Basa Total**

No	V, sampel (Vs) (mL)	V, Titran HCl (Vp) (mL)	N, HCl	N, NaOH	V, NaOH (mL)	N, HCl	V, HCl (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Basa Total (meq/g)
1	25	5	0,0479	0,0467	10	0,0479	6,2	0,1005	4,104478
2	25	5	0,0479	0,0467	10	0,0479	5,8	0,1005	3,109453
3	25	5	0,0479	0,0467	10	0,0479	6,0	0,1005	3,606965
<b>Rata-rata</b>									<b>3,606965</b>

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[V_{\text{HCl}} N_{\text{HCl}} - (N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}} - N_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}})] \frac{V_s}{V_p}}{w}$$

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[5 \text{ mL} \times 0,0479 \text{ N} - (0,0467 \text{ N} \times 10 \text{ mL} - 0,0479 \text{ N} \times 6,2 \text{ mL})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[0,2395 \text{ meq} - (0,467 \text{ meq} - 0,29698 \text{ meq})] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}}$$

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[0,2200 \text{ meq} - 0,17002 \text{ meq}] \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}}{0,1005 \text{ gram}} = 4,104478 \frac{\text{meq}}{\text{gram}}$$

**Lampiran 8.** Tabel Panjang Gelombang dan Adsorbansi Pengukuran dengan Spektrofotometer UV-Vis.

1. Pengaruh Variasi Massa Karbon

**0,05 gr – 0,0016 M (1 jam-selesai)**

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	545	2,236
	525	2,528
	310	2,045
	205	3,232
2	545	2,008
	525	2,278
	310	1,824
	205	3,087
3	545	1,829
	525	2,032
	310	1,656
	205	2,880
4	545	1,590
	525	1,728
	310	1,528
5	545	1,458
	525	1,562
	310	1,411
6	545	1,293
	525	1,378
	310	1,293
7	545	1,118
	525	1,189
	310	1,158
8	545	0,563
	525	0,606
	310	0,761
9	545	0,501
	525	0,540
	310	0,718
10	545	0,430
	525	0,465
	310	0,665
11	545	0,364
	525	0,397
	310	0,619

12	545 525 320	0,315 0,345 0,584
<b>13</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>0,518</b>
14	345	0,418

**0,1 gr – 0,0016 M (1 jam-selesai)**

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	545 525 310	1,908 2,038 1,840
2	545 525 310	1,686 1,776 1,777
3	545 525 310	1,043 1,107 1,246
4	545 525 310	0,806 0,854 1,089
<b>5</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>0,874</b>
6	365	0,852
7	365	0,779
8	365	0,654
9	365	0,564
10	365	0,392
11	675 365	0,091 0,253
12	675 365	0,118 0,201
13	365	0,136
14	480 370	0,077 0,086

**0,15 gr – 0,0016 M (1 jam-selesai)**

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	545 525 310	1,356 1,107 1,611
2	545	1,046

	525	0,807
	365	1,396
	320	1,435
<b>3</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>0,662</b>
4	365	0,169
5	675	0,042
	495	0,041
	450	0,042
	370	0,048
6	675	0,066
	420	0,065
7	675	0,071
	365	0,073
8	675	0,068
	365	0,072
9	370	0,157
10	480	0,044
	460	0,044
	450	0,044
	360	0,049

**0,2 gr – 0,0016 M (1 jam-selesai)**

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	545	1,138
	525	0,725
	365	1,519
	320	1,545
2	<b>365</b>	<b>0,097</b>
<b>3</b>	370	0,070
4	370	0,071
5	370	0,065
6	370	0,047
7	675	0,039
	665	0,039
	450	0,040
	370	0,045
8	675	0,069
	420	0,068
9	675	0,045
	665	0,044
	365	0,049
10	657	0,059
	665	0,058

	510	0,058
	445	0,060
	365	0,066
11	675	0,060
	445	0,058
	420	0,059
12	450	0,035
	370	0,040
13	680	0,037
	465	0,036
	450	0,037
	360	0,042
14	450	0,035
	420	0,032
	360	0,031

**0,25 gr – 0,0016 M (1 jam-selesai)**

<b>Pengukuran ke-</b>	<b>Panjang Gelombang</b>	<b>Absorbansi</b>
1	545	0,747
	525	0,927
	310	1,048,
2	370	1,462
	340	1,446
3	530	0,873
	370	1,166
4	675	0,969
	510	0,667
	370	0,894
5	675	0,024
	400	0,023
<b>6</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0,045</b>
7	370	0,043
8	365	0,040
9	365	0,044
10	365	0,375
11	675	0,054
	365	0,057
12	675	0,043
	365	0,047
13	675	0,083
	365	0,088
14	675	0,060
	420	0,059
	365	0,063



15	480	0,034
	460	0,034
	450	0,035
	365	0,040
16	540	0,037
	480	0,037
	460	0,037
	450	0,037
	365	0,043

### Nilai Optimum setiap Variasi Massa

Variasi Massa	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
0,05 gr	325	0,518
0,1 gr	365	0,874
0,15 gr	355	0,662
0,2 gr	365	0,097
0,25 gr	375	0,045

### 2. Pengaruh Variasi Suhu

#### 0,1 gr – 75 °C (0 menit-selesai)

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	550	2,649
	525	3,472
	365	1,531
	310	2,075
	210	3,258
2	545	1,610
	525	1,740
	310	1,462
3	545	1,045
	525	1,101
	310	1,152
4	545	0,733
	525	0,767
	310	0,987
<b>5</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,017</b>
6	675	0,484
	365	0,898
	340	0,889
7	675	0,443

	365	0,857
	335	0,848

0,1 gr – 80 °C (0 menit-selesai)

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	545	2,510
	525	3,225
	310	2,143
	205	3,294
2	545	2,206
	525	2,529
	310	1,836
	205	3,114
3	545	1,815
	525	1,951
	310	1,650
4	545	1,565
	525	1,643
	310	1,563
<b>5</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,053</b>
6	365	0,869
	345	0,866
7	365	0,786
	345	0,785

0,1 gr – 85 °C (0 menit-selesai)

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	545	2,731
	525	3,544
	365	1,703
	310	2,116
	210	3,277
2	545	2,133
	525	2,791
	310	1,836
	205	3,220
3	545	1,416
	525	1,732
	310	1,418
<b>4</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,104</b>
5	365	0,999
	335	0,993

6	675	0,191
	365	0,685
	335	0,690
7	675	0,155
	365	0,666
	340	0,673

**0,1 gr – 95 °C (0 menit-selesai)**

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	545	2,594
	525	3,657
	310	2,161
	210	3,253
2	545	1,789
	525	2,721
	310	1,583
3	545	1,032
	525	1,896
	310	1,140
<b>4</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,165</b>
5	370	1,103
	335	1,092
6	365	1,072
	345	1,059
7	365	0,999
	340	0,992

**0,1 gr – 100 °C (0 menit-selesai)**

Pengukuran ke-	Panjang Gelombang	Absorbansi
1	550	2,649
	525	3,795
	365	1,610
	310	2,084
	210	3,267
2	545	0,890
	525	2,984
	310	1,103
3	545	0,525
	525	1,935
	365	0,856
	310	0,911
<b>4</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,193</b>

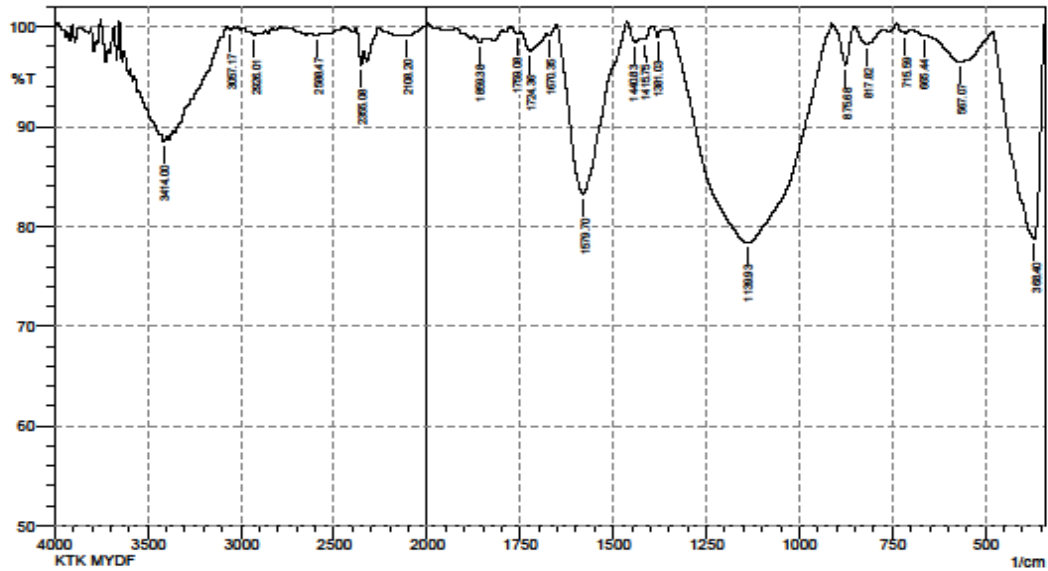
5	370	1,155
	335	1,131
6	365	1,067
	335	1,054
7	675	0,514
	365	1,027
	345	1,019

**Nilai Optimum setiap Variasi Suhu**

<b>Variasi Massa</b>	<b>Panjang Gelombang</b>	<b>Absorbansi</b>
75 °C	370	1,017
80 °C	365	1,053
85 °C	370	1,104
95 °C	370	1,165
100 °C	370	1,193

## Lampiran 9. Karakterisasi dengan FTIR

SHIMADZU

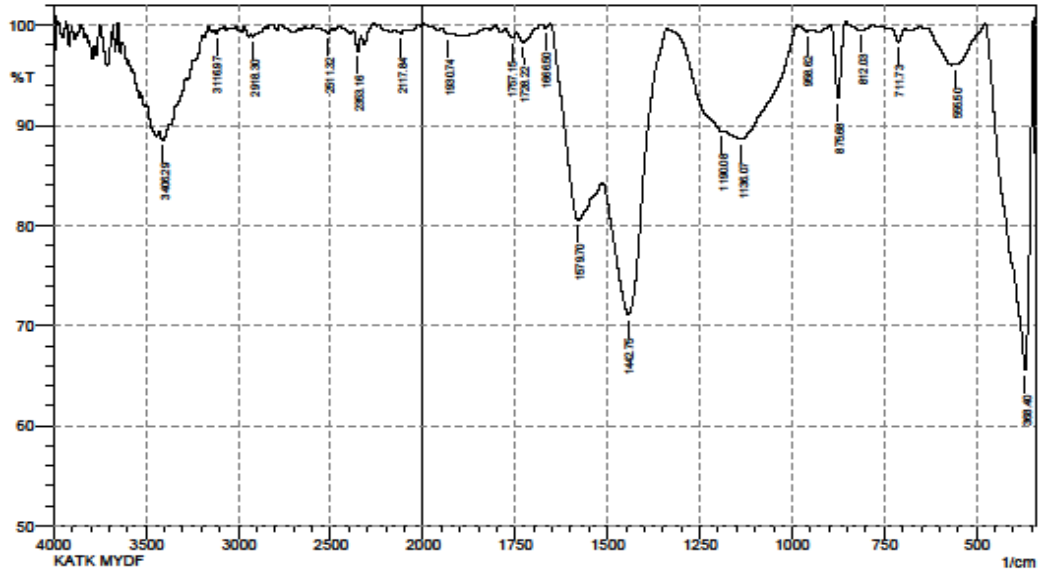


No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	368.4	78.767	20.647	478.35	343.33	8.392	8.074
2	567.07	96.526	2.803	661.58	480.28	1.76	1.225
3	665.44	99.158	0.053	698.23	661.58	0.098	0.004
4	715.59	99.398	0.591	736.81	698.23	0.069	0.073
5	817.82	98.279	1.618	852.54	773.46	0.348	0.306
6	875.68	96.173	3.975	914.26	852.54	0.403	0.452
7	1139.93	78.42	21.657	1342.46	914.26	27.615	27.784
8	1381.03	99.016	0.868	1396.46	1367.53	0.053	0.04
9	1415.75	98.716	0.478	1425.4	1396.46	0.108	0.033
10	1440.83	98.466	1.03	1463.97	1425.4	0.149	0.095
11	1579.7	83.269	17.048	1651.07	1463.97	7.368	7.67
12	1670.35	99.116	0.454	1678.07	1653	0.057	0.029
13	1724.36	97.586	1.849	1747.51	1678.07	0.496	0.314
14	1759.08	99.294	0.448	1774.51	1747.51	0.055	0.03
15	1859.38	98.457	0.486	1872.88	1843.95	0.165	0.03
16	2108.2	99.125	0.182	2123.63	2000.18	0.259	0.131
17	2355.08	96.097	2.402	2378.23	2339.65	0.393	0.177
18	2588.47	99.165	0.208	2628.96	2546.04	0.27	0.044
19	2926.01	99.132	0.335	2947.23	2908.65	0.116	0.028
20	3057.17	99.734	0.272	3076.46	3037.89	0.025	0.026
21	3354.21	88.475	0.66	3433.29	3398.57	1.787	0.054

Comment;  
KTK MYDF

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No. of Scans;  
Resolution;  
Apodization;

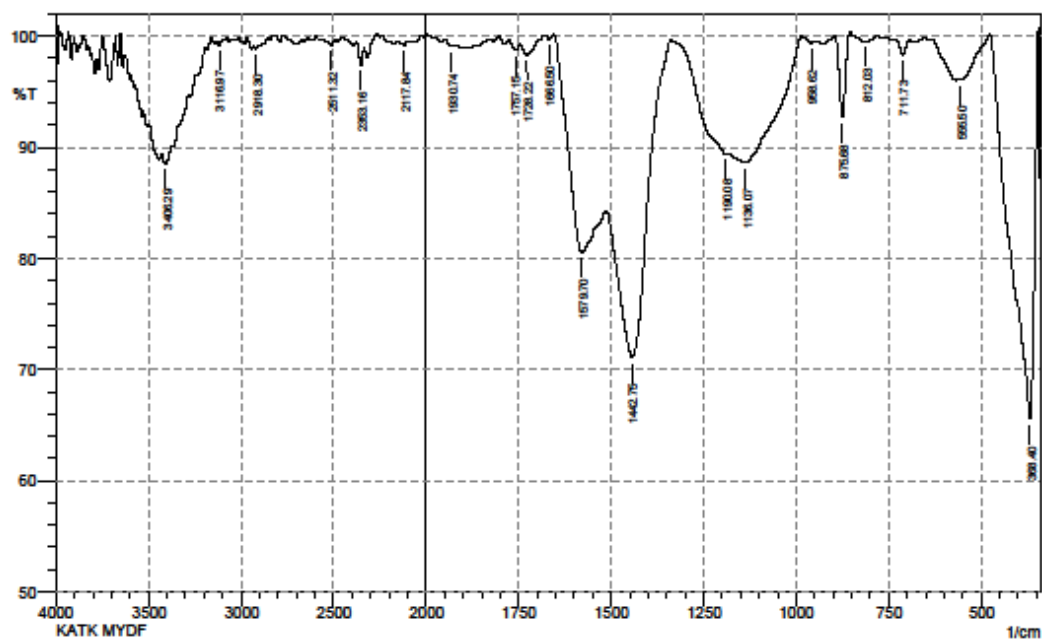




No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	368.4	65.5288	34.7356	476.42	347.19	11.9433	12.0639
2	555.5	96.0821	0.201	559.36	478.35	0.7647	0.0902
3	711.73	98.2875	1.4051	731.02	692.44	0.1558	0.1042
4	812.03	99.5009	0.6523	854.47	783.1	0.0678	0.1264
5	875.68	92.6958	7.5064	894.97	854.47	0.5715	0.6085
6	958.62	99.3796	0.3151	979.84	945.12	0.067	0.0269
7	1136.07	88.6307	3.4474	1186.22	985.62	7.223	2.4184
8	1190.08	89.4243	0.1342	1340.53	1188.15	3.78	-0.0306
9	1442.75	71.0675	19.4951	1514.12	1340.53	14.4034	7.8678
10	1579.7	80.5274	4.9061	1653	1560.41	5.3632	1.2081
11	1666.5	99.6824	0.4355	1680	1654.92	0.0069	0.0196
12	1728.22	98.2346	1.1533	1745.58	1695.43	0.2577	0.1366
13	1757.15	98.7495	0.6889	1774.51	1745.58	0.1153	0.0502
14	1930.74	99.0544	0.3196	1948.1	1919.17	0.0953	0.0227
15	2117.84	99.193	0.2042	2129.41	2092.77	0.1049	0.0158
16	2353.16	97.357	1.8344	2376.3	2335.8	0.2856	0.1502
17	2511.32	99.1564	0.5371	2555.68	2490.1	0.1592	0.0772
18	2918.3	98.8249	0.3619	2931.8	2899.01	0.1364	0.0207
19	3116.97	99.1702	0.4314	3134.33	3099.61	0.0919	0.0317
20	3406.29	88.5369	1.1596	3429.43	3373.5	2.7968	0.1783

Comment;  
KATK MYDF

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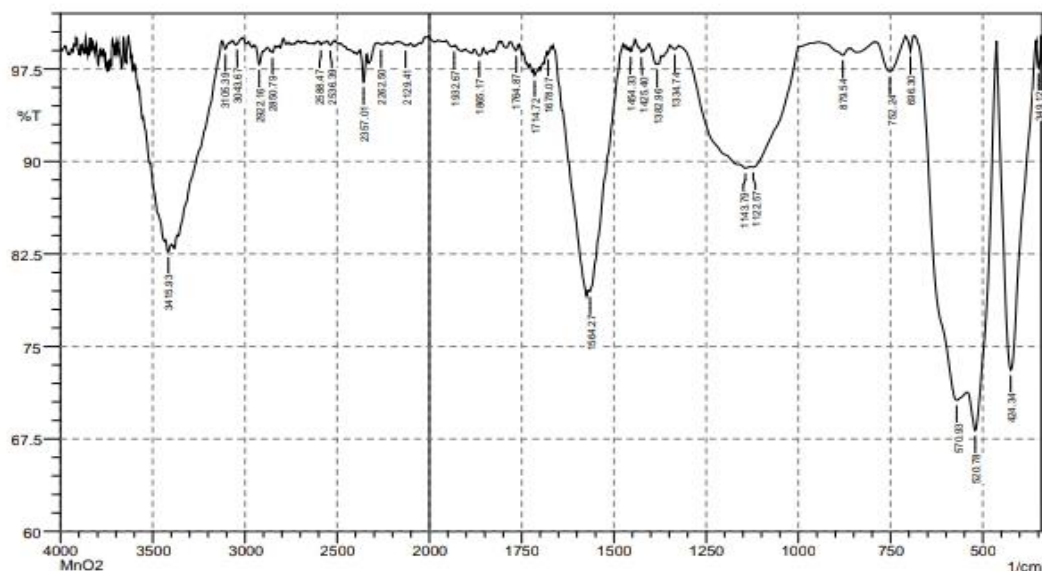


No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	368.4	65.5288	34.7356	476.42	347.19	11.9433	12.0639
2	555.5	96.0821	0.201	559.36	478.35	0.7647	0.0902
3	711.73	98.2875	1.4051	731.02	692.44	0.1558	0.1042
4	812.03	99.5009	0.6523	854.47	783.1	0.0678	0.1264
5	875.68	92.6958	7.5064	894.97	854.47	0.5715	0.6085
6	958.62	99.3796	0.3151	979.84	945.12	0.067	0.0269
7	1136.07	88.6307	3.4474	1186.22	985.62	7.223	2.4184
8	1190.08	89.4243	0.1342	1340.53	1188.15	3.78	-0.0306
9	1442.75	71.0675	19.4951	1514.12	1340.53	14.4034	7.8678
10	1579.7	80.5274	4.9061	1653	1560.41	5.3632	1.2081
11	1666.5	99.6824	0.4355	1680	1654.92	0.0069	0.0196
12	1728.22	98.2346	1.1533	1745.58	1695.43	0.2577	0.1366
13	1757.15	98.7495	0.6889	1774.51	1745.58	0.1153	0.0502
14	1930.74	99.0544	0.3196	1948.1	1919.17	0.0953	0.0227
15	2117.84	99.193	0.2042	2129.41	2092.77	0.1049	0.0158
16	2353.16	97.357	1.8344	2376.3	2335.8	0.2856	0.1502
17	2511.32	99.1564	0.5371	2555.68	2490.1	0.1592	0.0772
18	2918.3	98.8249	0.3619	2931.8	2899.01	0.1364	0.0207
19	3116.97	99.1702	0.4314	3134.33	3099.61	0.0919	0.0317
20	3406.29	88.5369	1.1596	3429.43	3373.5	2.7968	0.1783

Comment;  
KATK MYDF

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No. of Scans;  
Resolution;  
Apodization;





No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	349.12	97.5746	2.4197	354.9	341.4	0.0895	0.0908
2	424.34	73.0876	26.6327	462.92	356.83	7.5228	7.384
3	520.78	68.1754	10.6856	542	464.84	8.9124	3.186
4	570.93	70.6386	6.183	684.73	543.93	13.3998	3.1642
5	696.3	98.9555	1.2414	709.8	686.66	0.0281	0.0476
6	752.24	97.2976	2.6015	786.96	709.8	0.5244	0.4989
7	879.54	98.6218	0.6435	947.05	864.11	0.292	0.0852
8	1122.57	89.5429	0.6128	1130.29	1001.06	4.0803	0.8341
9	1143.79	89.464	0.1793	1161.15	1132.21	1.3832	0.0115
10	1334.74	99.0917	0.3251	1348.24	1325.1	0.0776	0.0192
11	1382.96	97.8824	0.0321	1384.89	1381.03	0.0356	0.0003
12	1425.4	98.8718	0.2314	1431.18	1421.54	0.0417	0.005
13	1454.33	98.921	0.4745	1458.18	1442.75	0.0499	0.0203
14	1564.27	79.4615	0.8877	1568.13	1475.54	4.6463	0.1804
15	1678.07	98.7046	0.2867	1680	1670.35	0.0453	0.0074
16	1714.72	97.0037	0.4669	1718.58	1701.22	0.2056	0.0167
17	1764.87	98.9899	0.5885	1778.37	1757.15	0.067	0.0303
18	1865.17	98.5838	0.5595	1878.67	1853.59	0.1301	0.036
19	1932.67	99.3449	0.0386	1934.6	1928.82	0.0157	0.0004
20	2129.41	99.4213	0.0574	2158.35	2125.56	0.0651	0.0043
21	2262.5	99.494	0.0119	2283.72	2260.57	0.0438	0
22	2357.01	96.459	2.3938	2376.3	2339.65	0.3552	0.173
23	2536.39	99.4134	0.359	2555.68	2519.03	0.0642	0.0279
24	2588.47	99.4597	0.2398	2603.9	2576.9	0.0458	0.0115
25	2850.79	98.8427	0.3001	2862.36	2835.36	0.1155	0.0178
26	2922.16	97.8522	1.2799	2947.23	2902.87	0.2659	0.1036
27	3043.67	99.5073	0.0335	3045.6	3014.74	0.0289	-0.0025
28	3105.39	99.1172	0.5693	3124.68	3089.96	0.09	0.0442
29	3415.93	82.6808	0.7752	3431.36	3400.5	2.4956	0.0699

Comment;  
MnO2

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## Lampiran 10. Karakterisasi dengan XRD

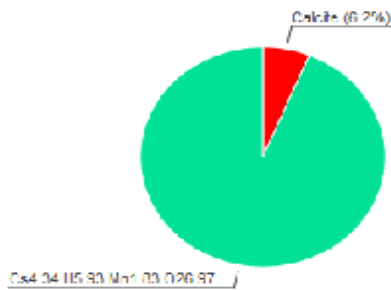
### Match! Phase Analysis Report

Sample: KATK DEFA

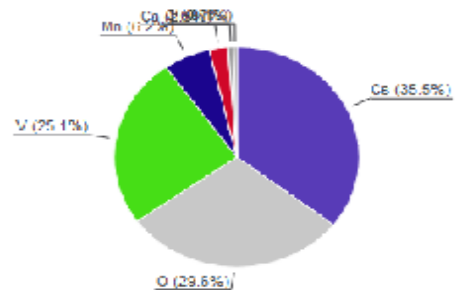
**Sample Data**  
 File name KATK DEFA.rd  
 File path E:/uh  
 Data collected Agu 11, 2022 13:34:01  
 Data range 10.000° - 90.000°  
 Original data range 10.000° - 90.000°  
 Number of points 4001  
 Step size 0.020  
 Rietveld refinement converged No  
 Alpha2 subtracted No  
 Background subtr. Yes  
 Data smoothed No  
 Radiation X-rays  
 Wavelength 1.541874 Å

#### Analysis Results

Phase composition



Elemental composition



Index	Amount (%)	Name	Formula sum
A	6.2	Calcite	C Ca O3
B	93.8	Unidentified peak area	Cs4.34 H5.83 Mn1.83 O26.87 V8

Amounts calculated by RIR (Reference Intensity Ratio) method

Element	Amount (weight %)
Cs	35.5%
O	29.6%(*)
V	25.1%
Mn	6.2%
Ca	2.5%
C	0.7%(*)
H	0.4%(*)
*LE (sum)	30.7%

#### Details of identified phases

**A: Calcite (6.2 %)\***  
 Formula sum C Ca O3  
 Entry number 96-901-5391  
 Figure-of-Merit (FoM) 0.631713  
 Total number of peaks 182  
 Peaks in range 182  
 Peaks matched 10  
 Intensity scale factor 0.01  
 Space group R-3 c  
 Crystal system trigonal (hexagonal axes)  
 Unit cell a= 4.9903 Å c= 17.0687 Å  
 I/c 3.10  
 Calc. density 2.709 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 Reference Sitepu H., "Texture and structural refinement using neutron diffraction data from molybdate (MoO3) and calcite (CaCO3) powders and a Ni-rich Ni50.7Ti49.30 alloy", Powder Diffraction 24, 315-326 (2009)