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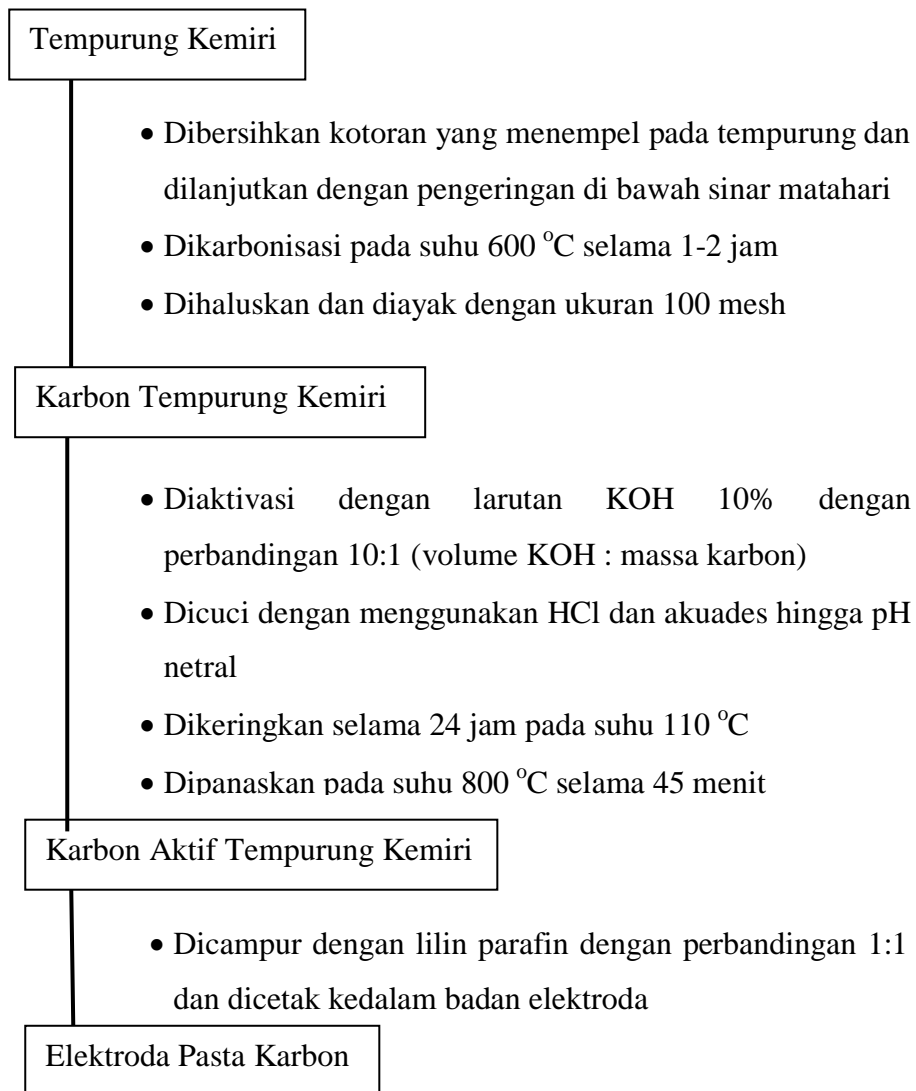
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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Diagram Alir Penelitian

1.1 Prosedur Umum



Karakterisasi

- Analisis Kadar Air
- Analisis Kadar Abu
- Analisis Luas Permukaan dengan Metilen Biru – Spektrofotometer UV-Vis
- Analisis Gugus Fungsional dengan FTIR dan Titrasi Boehm
- Karakterisasi Permukaan Material dengan SEM
- Karakterisasi Kristalinitas dengan XRD
- Penentuan Kapasitansi Spesifik dengan Metode CV

Hasil



Lampiran 2.Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Pereaksi

a) Pembuatan Larutan Na_2CO_3 0,05 N

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

$$\text{gram} = 0,25 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ N} \times 106 \text{ g/eq}$$

$$\text{gram} = 1,3250 \text{ gram}$$

b) Pembuatan Larutan NaHCO_3 0,05 N

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

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

$$\text{gram} = 1,0500 \text{ gram}$$

c) Pembuatan Larutan NaOH 0,05 N

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

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

$$\text{gram} = 0,5000 \text{ gram}$$

d) Pembuatan Larutan HCl 0,05 N

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

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

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

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

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

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

e) Pembuatan Larutan $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ 0,05 N

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

$$= 0,1 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ N} \times 190,6 \text{ g/eq}$$

$$= 0,9530 \text{ gram}$$



f) Pembuatan Larutan H₂C₂O₄ 0,05 N

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

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

$$\text{gram} = 0,3150 \text{ gram}$$

g) Pembuatan Larutan KOH 1 M

$$\text{gram} = L \times M \times \text{BM}$$

$$\text{gram} = 0,1 \text{ L} \times 1 \text{ M} \times 56 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{gram} = 5,6000 \text{ gram}$$

h) Pembuatan Larutan Metilen Biru 500 ppm

$$\text{mg metilen biru} = 500 \text{ ppm} \times 0,25 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{mg metilen biru} = 125 \text{ mg}$$

i) Pembuatan Larutan Metilen Biru 50 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 100 \text{ mL} \times 50 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ mL}$$

j) Pembuatan Larutan Standar Metilen Biru 2, 4, 8 dan 16 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 50 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ mL} \times 2 \text{ ppm}$$

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

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 50 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ mL} \times 4 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 2 \text{ mL}$$



$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 50 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ mL} \times 8 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 4 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 50 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ mL} \times 16 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 8 \text{ mL}$$



Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi Penelitian

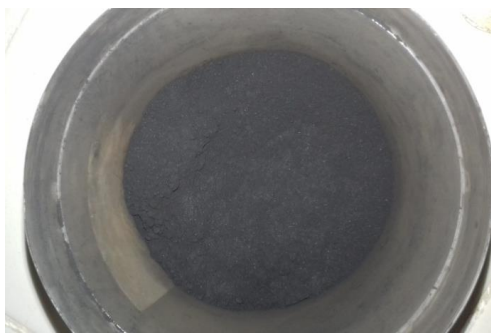
Sampel Tempurung Kemiri



Karbon Tempurung Kemiri



KTK 100 mesh



Proses aktivasi KTK dengan KOH



Proses penyaringan KATK



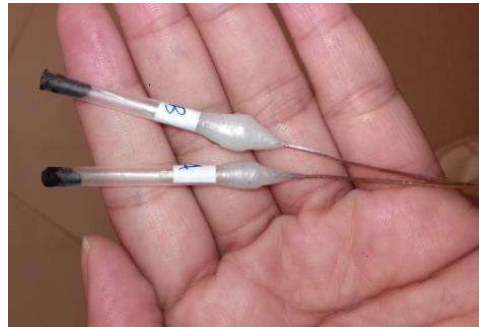
Proses penentuan kadar air



Proses penentuan kadar abu



Pembuatan elektroda



Proses pengukuran kapasitansi spesifik menggunakan alat Potensiostat.



Penentuan Luas Permukaan dengan Metilen Biru



Penentuan dengan Titrasi Boehm



Lampiran 4. Hasil Analisis Proksimat

A. Penentuan Kadar Air

1) Karbon Tempurung Kemiri

No.	Bobot Kosong Cawan (A)	Bobot Cawan + Sampel (B)	Bobot I	Bobot II	Bobot III	Bobot Rata-rata (C)	Bobot Akhir Sampel (B-C)	Bobot Awal Sampel (B-A)	Kadar Air (%)
1.	35,9784	36,9784	36,9560	36,9289	36,9282	36,9377	0,0507	1,000	5,07

$$\text{Kadar air (\%)} = \frac{B-C}{B-A} \times 100 \% = \frac{0,0507}{1,000} \times 100 \% = 5,07\%$$

2) Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kemiri

No.	Bobot Kosong Cawan (A)	Bobot Cawan + Sampel (B)	Bobot I	Bobot II	Bobot III	Bobot Rata-rata (C)	Bobot Akhir Sampel (B-C)	Bobot Awal Sampel (B-A)	Kadar Air (%)
1.	43,8417	44,8417	44,8337	44,8247	44,8221	44,8268	0,0149	1,000	1,49

$$\text{Kadar air (\%)} = \frac{B-C}{B-A} \times 100 \% = \frac{0,0149}{1,000} \times 100 \% = 1,49\%$$



B. Penentuan Kadar Abu

1) Karbon Tempurung Kemiri

No.	Bobot Kosong Cawan (A)	Bobot Cawan + Sampel (B)	Bobot I	Bobot II	Bobot III	Bobot Rata-rata (C)	Bobot Abu (C-A)	Bobot Awal Sampel (B-A)	Kadar Abu (%)
1.	26,1988	27,1988	26,7518	26,7410	26,7404	26,7444	0,5456	1,000	54,56

$$\text{Kadar abu (\%)} = \frac{C-A}{B-A} \times 100 \% = \frac{0,5456}{1,000} \times 100 \% = 54,56\%$$

2) Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kemiri

No.	Bobot Kosong Cawan (A)	Bobot Cawan + Sampel (B)	Bobot I	Bobot II	Bobot III	Bobot Rata-rata (C)	Bobot Abu (C-A)	Bobot Awal Sampel (B-A)	Kadar Abu (%)
1.	33,4356	34,4304	33,5139	33,5143	33,5146	33,5143	0,0787	0,9948	7,91

$$\text{Kadar abu (\%)} = \frac{C-A}{B-A} \times 100 \% = \frac{0,0787}{0,9948} \times 100 \% = 7,91\%$$

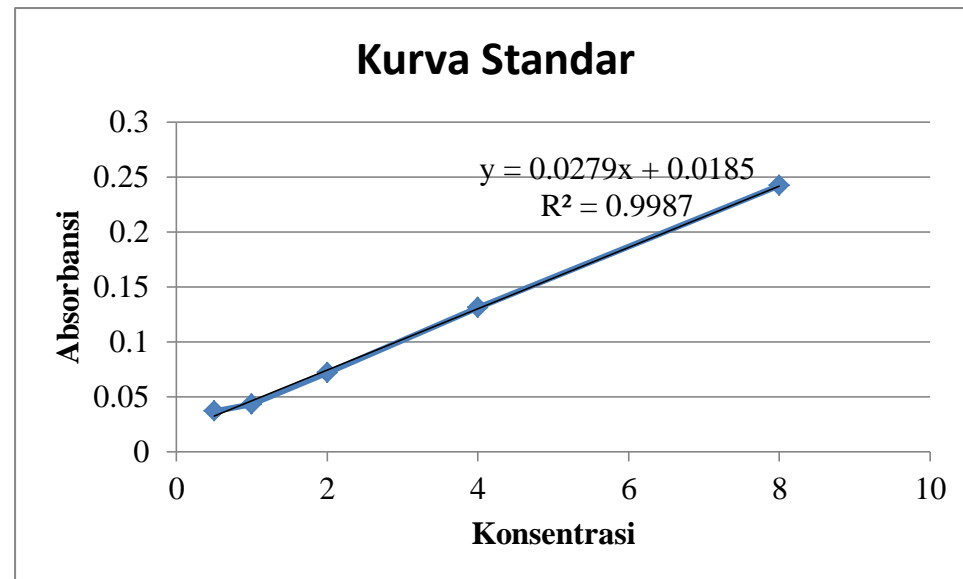


Lampiran 5. Hasil Analisis Luas Permukaan

Nilai absorbansi deret standar metilen biru

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi
0,5	0,037
1	0,043
2	0,072
4	0,131
8	0,242

Kurva kalibrasi deret standar metilen biru



Konsentrasi metilen biru (C_0)

$$y = 0,0279x - 0,0185$$

$$1,62 = 0,0279x - 0,0185$$

$$x = 58,7275$$

1) Karbon Tempurung Kemiri

No.	Absorbansi	Pengenceran	C_e (mg/L)	C_0 (mg/L)	Volume (L)	Massa (g)	X_m (mg/g)	S (m ² /g)
1.	0,058	500	3,0788	58,7275	0,0250	0,3030	4,5914	16,9894
2.	0,074	500	3,3154	58,7275	0,0250	0,3030	4,5719	16,9173
3.	0,074	500	3,3154	58,7275	0,0250	0,3030	4,5719	16,9173
Rata-rata								16,9413

$$X_m = \frac{(C_0 - C_e) \times \text{volume larutan}}{\text{massa karbon aktif}} = \frac{(58,7275 - 3,3154) \times 0,0250}{0,3030} = 4,5719 \text{ mg/g}$$

$$= \frac{4,5719 \text{ mg/g} \times (6,02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}) \times (197 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2)}{320,5 \text{ g/mol}} = 16,9173 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$$



2) Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kemiri

No.	Absorbansi	Pengenceran	C _e (mg/L)	C _o (mg/L)	Volume (L)	Massa (g)	X _m (mg/g)	S (m ² /g)
1.	0,078	500	3,4588	58,7275	0,0250	0,3018	4,5782	16,9406
2.	0,077	500	3,4229	58,7275	0,0250	0,3018	4,5812	16,9517
3.	0,077	500	3,4229	58,7275	0,0250	0,3018	4,5812	16,9517
Rata-rata								16,948

$$X_m = \frac{(C_o - C_e) \times \text{volume larutan}}{\text{massa karbon aktif}} = \frac{(58,7275 - 3,4229) \times 0,0250}{0,3018} = 4,5812 \text{ mg/g}$$

$$S = \frac{X_m \cdot N \cdot a}{M_r} = \frac{4,5812 \text{ mg/g} \times (6,02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}) \times (197 \times 10^{-20} \text{ m}^2)}{320,5 \text{ g/mol}} = 16,9517 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$$



Lampiran 6. Hasil Analisis Gugus Fungsi dengan Titrasi Boehm

A. Karbon Tempurung Kemiri

1) Kadar Karboksilat

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran NaHCO ₃ (Vp) (mL)	Normal NaHCO ₃	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Karboksilat (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	4,4	0,1000	9.41
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	5,8	0,1000	11,09
Rata – rata									10,25

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

$$n_{\text{karboksilat}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,0500 - ((0,0279 \times 12) - (0,0480 \times 5,8))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} = 11,09 \text{ meq/g}$$



2) Kadar Lakton

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran Na ₂ CO ₃ (Vp) (mL)	Normal Na ₂ CO ₃	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Lakton (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	1,6	0,1000	-4,17
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	1,0	0,1000	-4,92
Rata - rata									-4,545

$$n_{\text{lakton}} = \frac{\left[V_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} N_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} - (N_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}} - N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}}) \right] \frac{V_p}{V_s}}{w} - n_{\text{karboksilat}}$$

$$n_{\text{lakton}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,0500 - ((0,0279 \times 12) - (0,0480 \times 1,0))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} - 11,09 = -4,545 \text{ meq/g}$$

3) Kadar Fenol

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran NaOH (Vp) (mL)	Normal NaOH	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Fenol (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	2,3	0,1000	0,345
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	2,3	0,1000	0,345
Rata - rata									0,345



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

$$n_{\text{fenol}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,0500 - ((0,0279 \times 12) - (0,0480 \times 2,3))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} - 11,09 - (-4,545) = 0,345 \text{ meq/g}$$

4) Kadar Basa Total

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran HCl (Vp) (mL)	Normal HCl	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n basa total (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0480	12	0,0279	5,2	0,1000	1,727
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0480	12	0,0279	5,5	0,1000	1,9362
Rata – rata									1,8316

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

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,0500 - ((0,0480 \times 12) - (0,0279 \times 5,2))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} = 1,8316 \text{ meq/g}$$



B. Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kemiri

1) Kadar Karboksilat

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran NaHCO ₃ (Vp) (mL)	Normal NaHCO ₃	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Karboksilat (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	4,4	0,1000	9.41
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	5,7	0,1000	10,97
Rata – rata									10,19

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

$$n_{\text{karboksilat}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,5000 - ((0,0279 \times 12) - (0,0480 \times 5,7))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} = 10,97 \text{ meq/g}$$



2) Kadar Lakton

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran Na ₂ CO ₃ (Vp) (mL)	Normal Na ₂ CO ₃	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Lakton (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	1,9	0,1000	-4,56
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	2,0	0,1000	-4,44
Rata - rata									-4,5

$$n_{\text{lakton}} = \frac{\left[V_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} N_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} - (N_{\text{HCl}} V_{\text{HCl}} - N_{\text{NaOH}} V_{\text{NaOH}}) \right] \frac{V_p}{V_s}}{w} - n_{\text{karboksilat}}$$

$$n_{\text{lakton}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,0500 - ((0,0279 \times 12) - (0,0480 \times 1,9))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} - 10,97 = -4,56 \text{ meq/g}$$

3) Kadar Fenol

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran NaOH (Vp) (mL)	Normal NaOH	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n Fenol (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	4	0,1000	2,52
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0279	12	0,0480	3	0,1000	1,32
Rata - rata									1,92



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

$$n_{\text{fenol}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,0500 - ((0,0279 \times 12) - (0,0480 \times 4))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} - 10,97 - (-4,56) = 2,52 \text{ meq/g}$$

4) Kadar Basa Total

No	V. Sampel (Vs) (mL)	V. Titran HCl (Vp) (mL)	Normal HCl	Normal NaOH	V. NaOH (mL)	Normal HCl	V. HCl (mL)	Massa Karbon (g)	n basa total (meq/g)
1.	25	10	0,0500	0,0480	12	0,0279	6,8	0,1000	2,843
2.	25	10	0,0500	0,0480	12	0,0279	7	0,1000	2,9825
Rata - rata									2,913

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

$$n_{\text{basa total}} = \frac{[10 \times 0,0500 - ((0,0480 \times 12) - (0,0279 \times 6,8))] \frac{25}{10}}{0,1} = 2,9902 \text{ meq/g}$$



Lampiran 7. Hasil Analisis Kapasitansi Spesifik

Elektrolit	Laju Scan (V/s)	I_c (A)	I_d (A)	Massa Sampel	Kapasitansi Spesifik (F/g)
Li ₂ SO ₄	1,0 x 10 ⁻²	3,34 x 10 ⁻⁵	3,31 x 10 ⁻⁶	0,1048	0,028745
	2,0 x 10 ⁻²	3,29 x 10 ⁻⁵	7,00 x 10 ⁻⁶	0,1048	0,012381
	5,0 x 10 ⁻²	3,47 x 10 ⁻⁵	2,06 x 10 ⁻⁶	0,1048	0,006226
Na ₂ SO ₄	1,0 x 10 ⁻²	2,20 x 10 ⁻⁵	1,00 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,1094	0,010969
	2,0 x 10 ⁻²	3,02 x 10 ⁻⁵	7,64 x 10 ⁻⁶	0,1094	0,010315
	5,0 x 10 ⁻²	2,18 x 10 ⁻⁵	1,63 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,1094	0,001005
K ₂ SO ₄	1,0 x 10 ⁻²	1,93 x 10 ⁻⁵	1,72 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,1029	0,002065
	2,0 x 10 ⁻²	1,92 x 10 ⁻⁵	1,64 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,1029	0,001367
	5,0 x 10 ⁻²	1,88 x 10 ⁻⁵	1,60 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,1029	0,000547

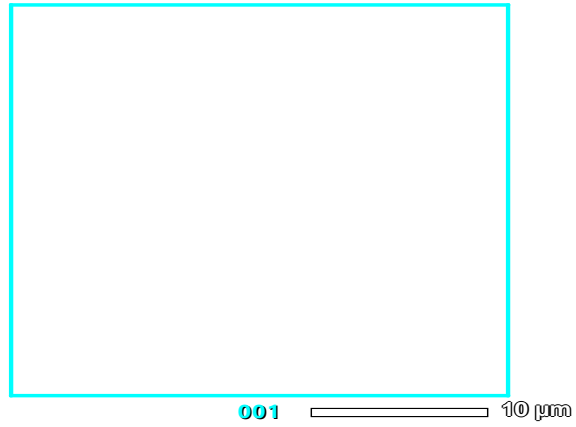


$$C_s = \frac{I_c - I_d}{v \times m} = \frac{3,34 \times 10^{-5} - 3,31 \times 10^{-6}}{1,0 \times 10^{-2} \times 0,1048} = 0,028745 \text{ F/g}$$

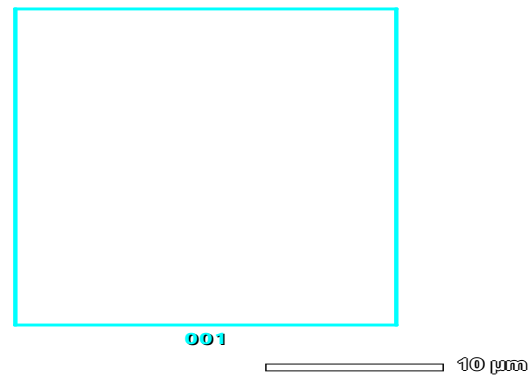


Lampiran 8. Hasil Analisis SEM

Sebelum Aktivasi KOH



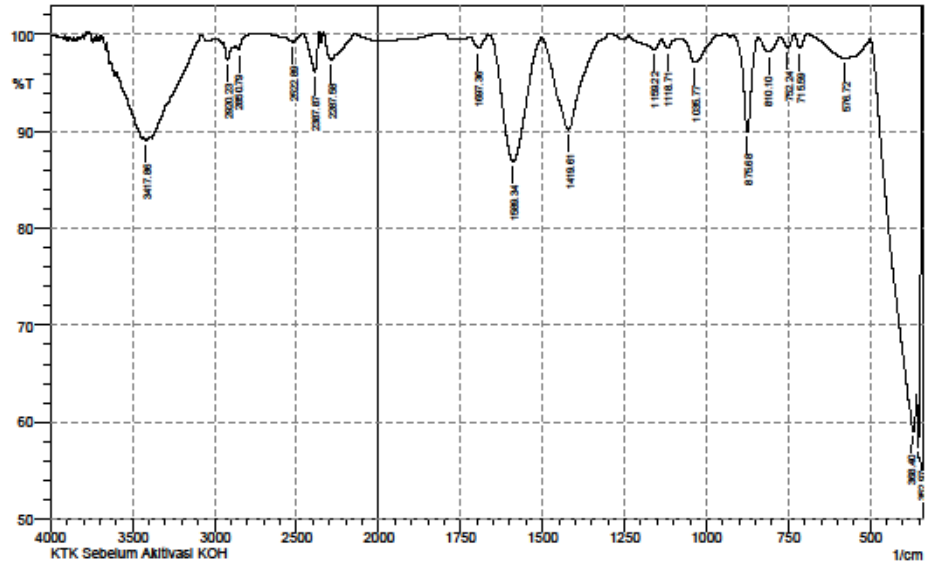
Setelah Aktivasi KOH



Lampiran 9. Hasil Analisis dengan FTIR

A. Karbon Tempurung Kemiri Sebelum Aktivasi KOH

SHIMADZU



	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	352.97	57.49	21.67	358.76	339.47	2.39	1.37
2	368.4	59.07	5.3	499.56	360.69	16.79	2.29
3	576.72	97.53	0.02	578.64	553.57	0.26	0
4	715.59	98.58	1.56	731.02	688.59	0.11	0.13
5	752.24	98.73	1.22	773.46	731.02	0.13	0.12
6	810.1	98.21	1.53	842.89	773.46	0.33	0.25
7	875.68	90.01	9.8	914.26	842.89	1.26	1.21
8	1035.77	97.13	2.62	1074.35	945.12	0.69	0.6
9	1118.71	98.6	0.9	1138	1093.64	0.18	0.08
10	1159.22	98.48	1.11	1238.3	1138	0.4	0.26
11	1419.61	90.23	9.64	1502.55	1292.31	3.81	3.74
12	1589.34	86.89	12.96	1662.64	1504.48	4.68	4.57
13	1697.36	98.6	1.25	1718.58	1664.57	0.18	0.15
14	2287.58	97.43	2.82	2333.87	2146.77	1.14	1.3
15	2387.87	96.17	4.02	2451.53	2360.87	0.77	0.84
16	2522.89	99.24	0.72	2600.04	2451.53	0.23	0.2
17	2850.79	98.38	0.67	2870.08	2750.49	0.23	-0.03
18	2920.23	97.44	1.59	2949.16	2870.08	0.56	0.21
19	3417.86	89.04	0.33	3431.36	3394.72	1.82	0.03

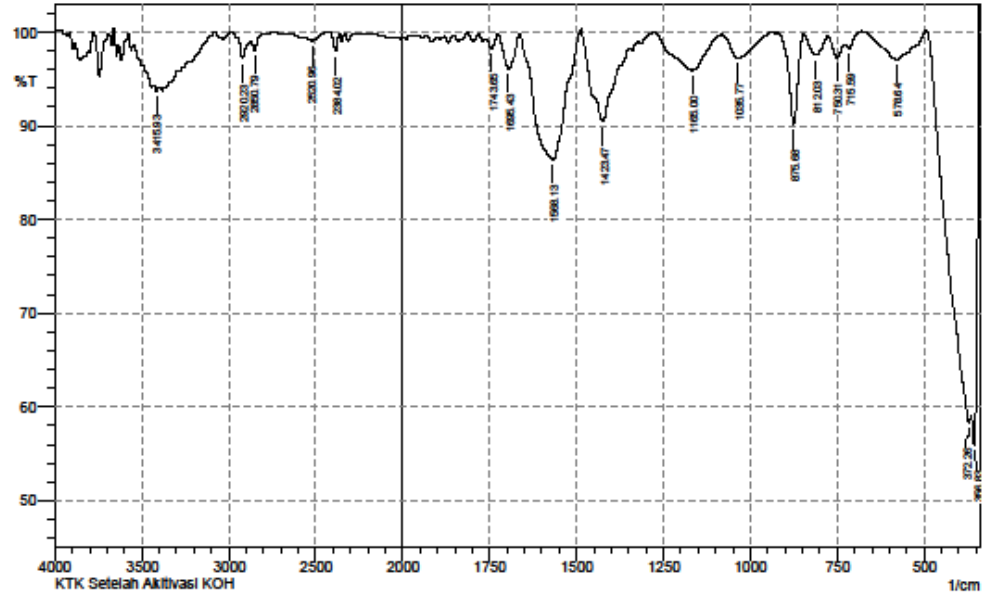
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KTK Sebelum Aktivasi KOH

Date/Time; 9/5/2019 3:03:50 PM
No. of Scans;
Resolution;
Apodization;



B. Karbon Tempurung Kemiri Setelah Aktivasi KOH

SHIMADZU



	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	356.83	55.86	19.44	364.55	339.47	3.83	1.84
2	372.26	58.21	2.75	491.85	366.48	15.37	1.04
3	578.64	97.08	3.07	669.3	493.78	1.22	1.34
4	715.59	98.25	0.87	729.09	680.87	0.18	0.06
5	750.31	97.28	1.81	777.31	729.09	0.37	0.19
6	812.03	97.57	2.11	846.75	777.31	0.46	0.36
7	875.68	90.18	9.68	921.97	846.75	1.28	1.24
8	1035.77	97.21	2.65	1082.07	937.4	0.9	0.86
9	1165	95.94	3.88	1274.95	1083.99	1.91	1.77
10	1423.47	90.43	8.94	1487.12	1348.24	3.27	2.82
11	1568.13	86.35	13.69	1662.64	1489.05	6.13	6.15
12	1695.43	96.04	3.78	1726.29	1662.64	0.61	0.56
13	1743.65	98.26	1.3	1762.94	1726.29	0.17	0.1
14	2384.02	97.94	1.93	2411.02	2366.66	0.23	0.21
15	2520.96	99.08	0.92	2677.2	2411.02	0.46	0.44
16	2850.79	98.11	1.12	2872.01	2785.21	0.3	0.1
17	2920.23	97.15	2.16	2949.16	2872.01	0.54	0.29
18	3415.93	93.72	0.48	3433.29	3400.5	0.88	0.04

Comment;
KTK Setelah Aktivasi KOH

Date/Time; 9/5/2019 3:19:19 PM
No. of Scans;
Resolution;
Apodization;



Lampiran 10. Hasil Analisis dengan XRD

A. Karbon Tempurung Kemiri Sebelum Aktivasi KOH

```

*** Basic Data Process ***

Group      : Standard
Data       : seb#Kalsinasi#KOH

# Strongest 3 peaks
no. peak   2Theta      d      I/I1    FWHM      Intensity  Integrated Int
no.        (deg)         (Å)                    (deg)      (Counts)   (Counts)
  1      12      30.2250    2.95457  100    0.86220     813     38373
  2      11      27.1045    3.28722   38    1.28100     309     25416
  3       8      23.8800    3.72328   34    0.00000     275         0

# Peak Data List
peak       2Theta      d      I/I1    FWHM      Intensity  Integrated Int
no.        (deg)         (Å)                    (deg)      (Counts)   (Counts)
  1      15.1800    5.83192    5     1.16000     39      4145
  2      16.1000    5.50068    5     0.00000     40         0
  3      17.4200    5.08673    8     1.20000     61     6386
  4      18.6000    4.76660   10     0.00000     78         0
  5      19.4800    4.55321   13     0.00000    103         0
  6      20.6000    4.30811   18     0.00000    143         0
  7      22.0600    4.02618   24     0.00000    196         0
  8      23.8800    3.72328   34     0.00000    275         0
  9      24.9800    3.56176   25     0.00000    200         0
 10      25.7400    3.45830   21     0.00000    171         0
 11      27.1045    3.28722   38     1.28100    309     25416
 12      30.2250    2.95457  100     0.86220    813     38373
 13      36.6650    2.44904   14     0.93000    110     5275
 14      40.2593    2.23830   22     1.17470    175    11885
 15      41.8400    2.15732    5     0.00000     39         0
 16      43.5000    2.07876   15     1.04000    124     6919
 17      44.1400    2.05009   27     1.22000    217    12344
 18      46.3200    1.95856    5     0.00000     40         0
 19      48.9400    1.85965   20     2.00000    161    12698
 20      49.5400    1.83853   19     1.19200    154     6917
 21      58.2650    1.58227    5     1.45000     41     3228
    
```



B. Karbon Tempurung Kemiri Setelah Aktivasi KOH

*** Basic Data Process ***

Group : Standard
Data : set#Kalsinasi#KOH

# Strongest 3 peaks							
no.	peak no.	2Theta (deg)	d (Å)	I/I1	FWHM (deg)	Intensity (Counts)	Integrated Int (Counts)
1	14	29.7016	3.00543	100	0.88620	467	21429
2	21	44.0328	2.05483	77	0.61230	358	9854
3	10	23.2600	3.82111	54	0.00000	253	0

# Peak Data List							
peak no.	2Theta (deg)	d (Å)	I/I1	FWHM (deg)	Intensity (Counts)	Integrated Int (Counts)	
1	14.4300	6.13331	4	0.32000	17	354	
2	15.4000	5.74910	5	0.70000	25	1375	
3	16.1000	5.50068	7	0.00000	34	0	
4	17.1400	5.16919	13	1.96000	63	5568	
5	18.0200	4.91869	19	0.00000	90	0	
6	18.8400	4.70641	27	0.00000	125	0	
7	21.1000	4.20714	40	0.00000	188	0	
8	21.8000	4.07360	42	0.00000	195	0	
9	22.4000	3.96583	46	0.00000	217	0	
10	23.2600	3.82111	54	0.00000	253	0	
11	24.6400	3.61014	40	0.00000	188	0	
12	26.7200	3.33364	41	1.08660	193	20148	
13	27.8800	3.19752	6	0.76000	27	1739	
14	29.7016	3.00543	100	0.88620	467	21429	
15	34.0100	2.63391	10	0.58000	46	1509	
16	36.1850	2.48042	11	0.93000	53	2559	
17	37.8252	2.37655	34	0.54590	157	4051	
18	39.5830	2.27497	32	0.75400	150	6916	
19	41.3400	2.18225	3	0.52000	16	789	
20	43.2400	2.09066	16	1.09340	77	4562	
21	44.0328	2.05483	77	0.61230	358	9854	
22	45.0000	2.01289	3	0.00000	16	0	
23	45.4400	1.99442	3	0.72000	15	807	
24	47.8000	1.90131	12	1.02000	57	4165	
25	48.5200	1.87477	17	0.00000	80	0	
26	49.4200	1.84271	11	0.50660	50	3567	
27	57.4883	1.60179	16	0.63670	77	2764	
28	58.5400	1.57549	4	0.32000	21	687	

