

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

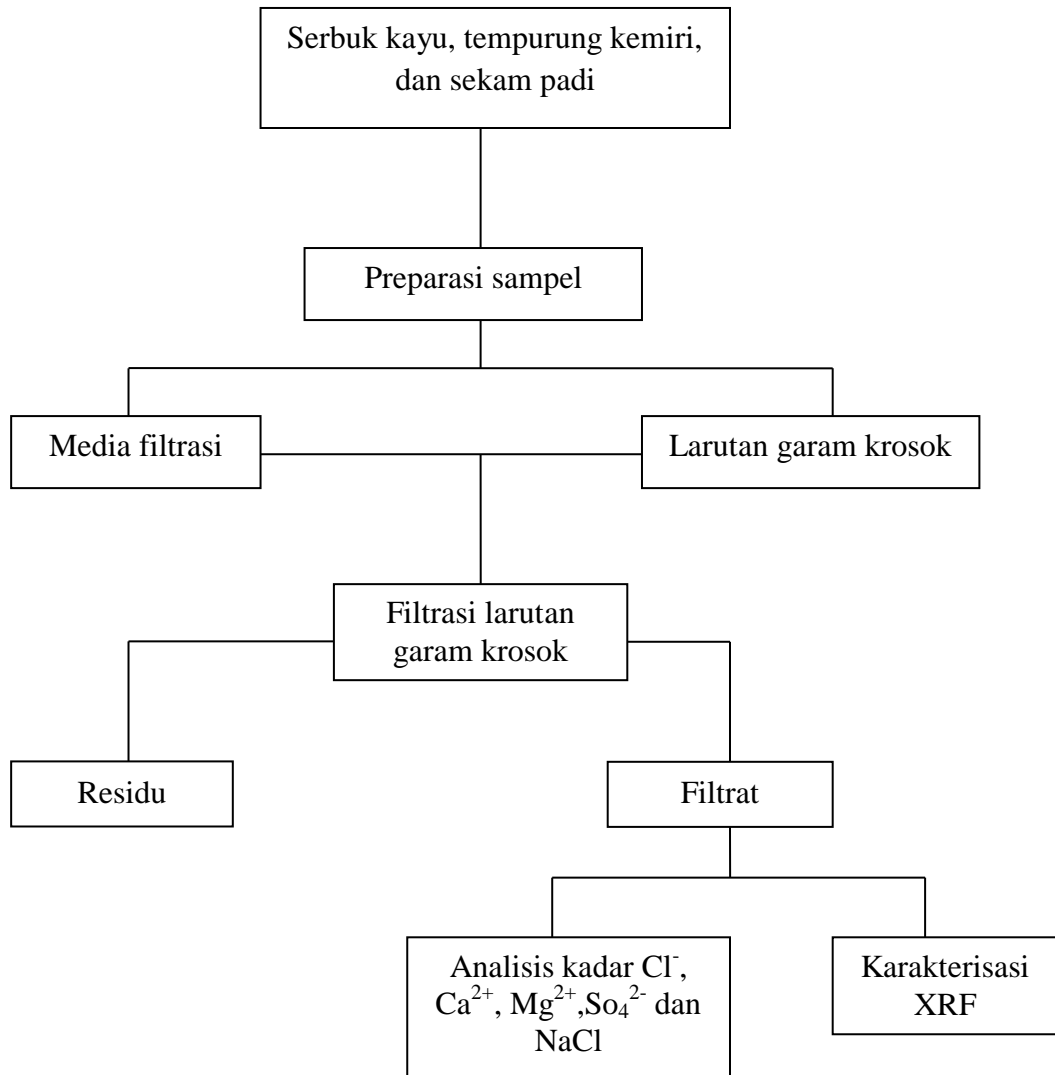
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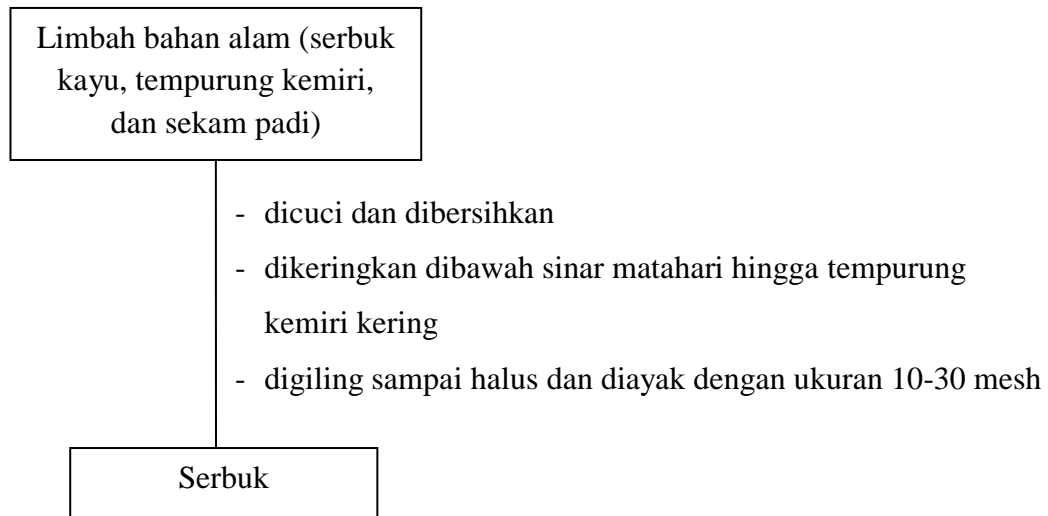
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Lampiran 1. Skema Kerja

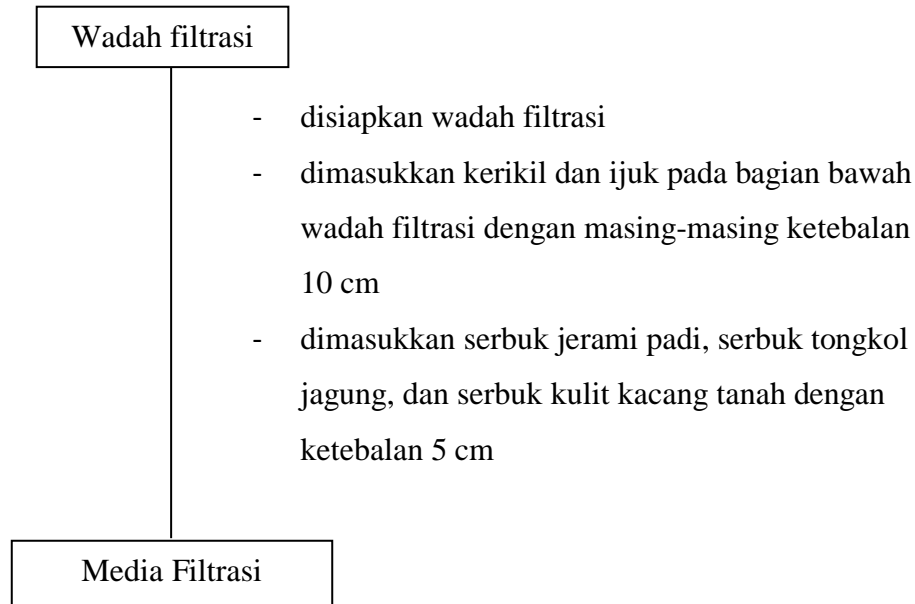


Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja

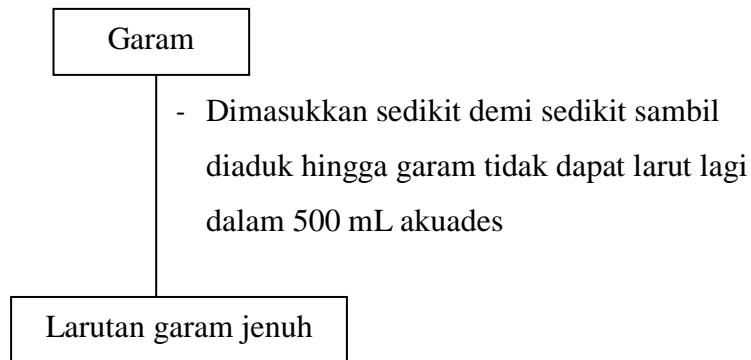
1. Preparasi sampel



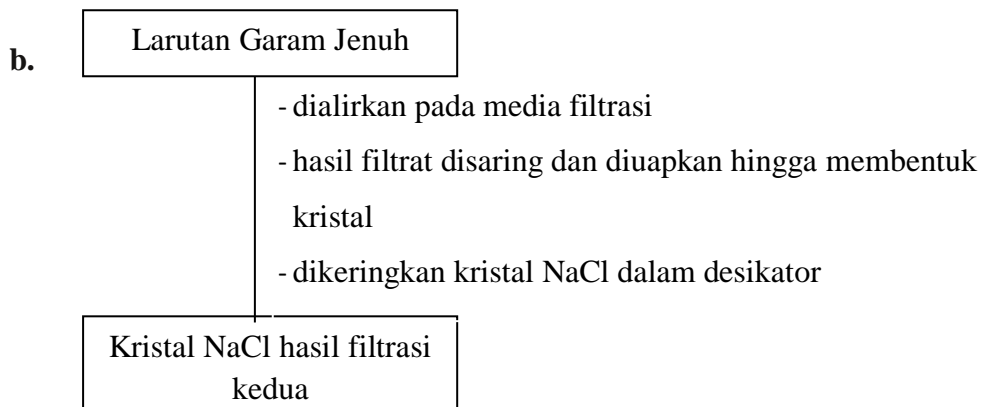
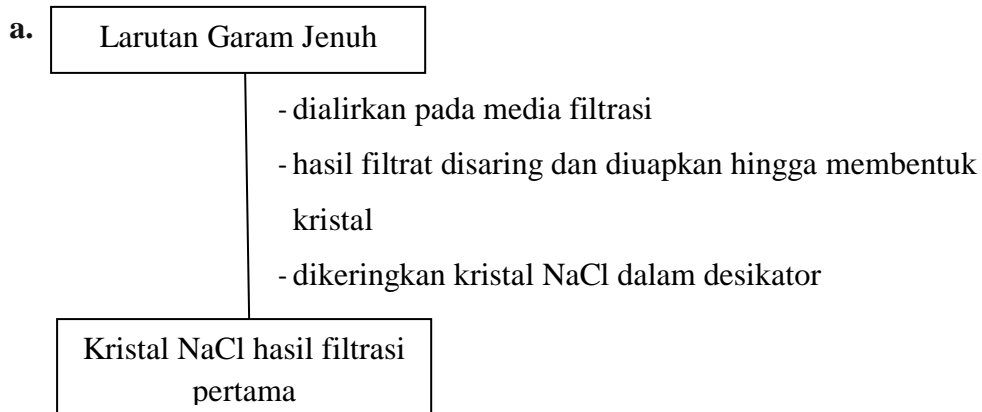
2. Pembuatan Media Filtrasi Limbah Bahan Alam

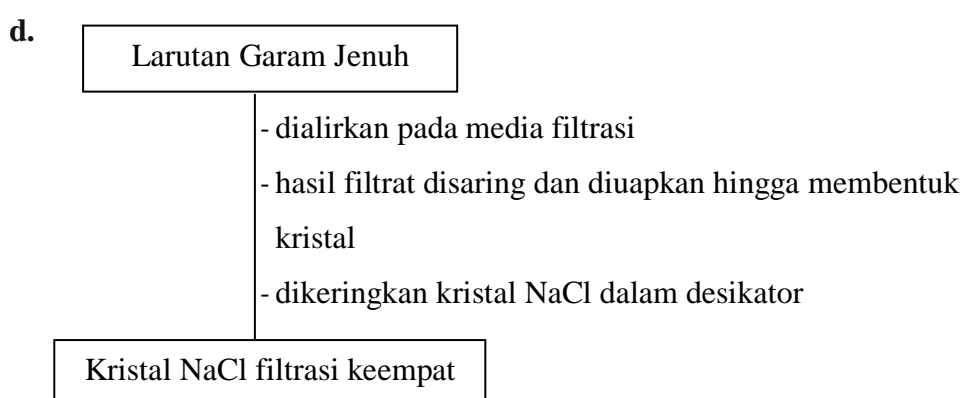
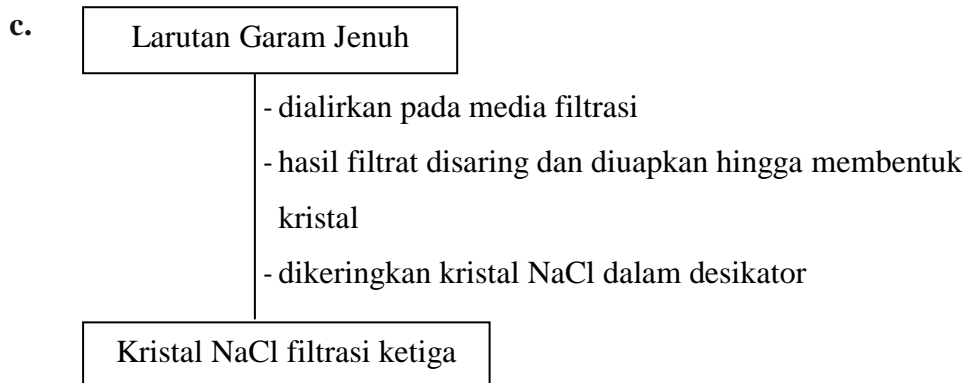


3. Pembuatan Larutan Garam Jenuh (Yulistono dan Manga, 2016)



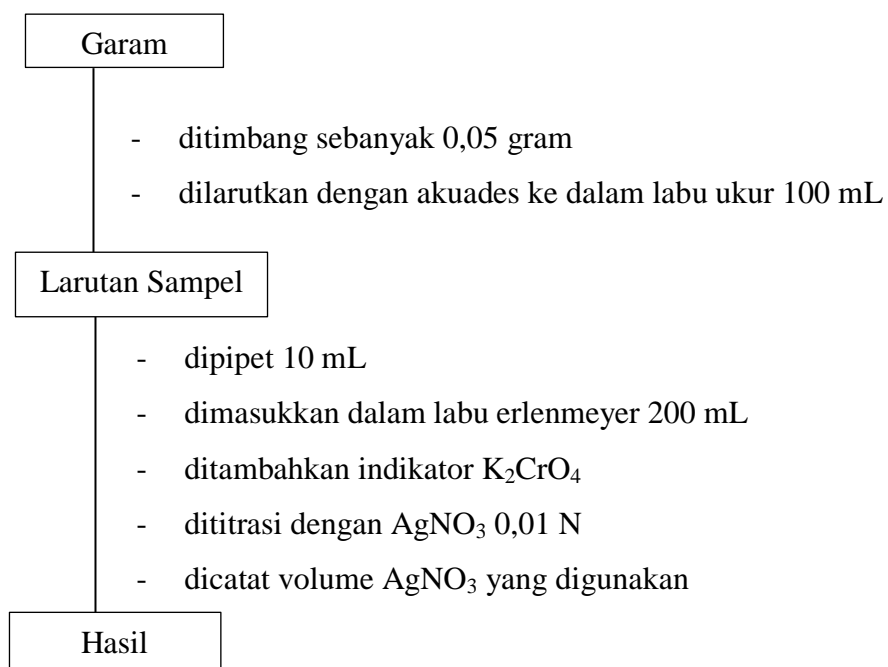
4. Pemurnian Garam dengan Media Filtrasi



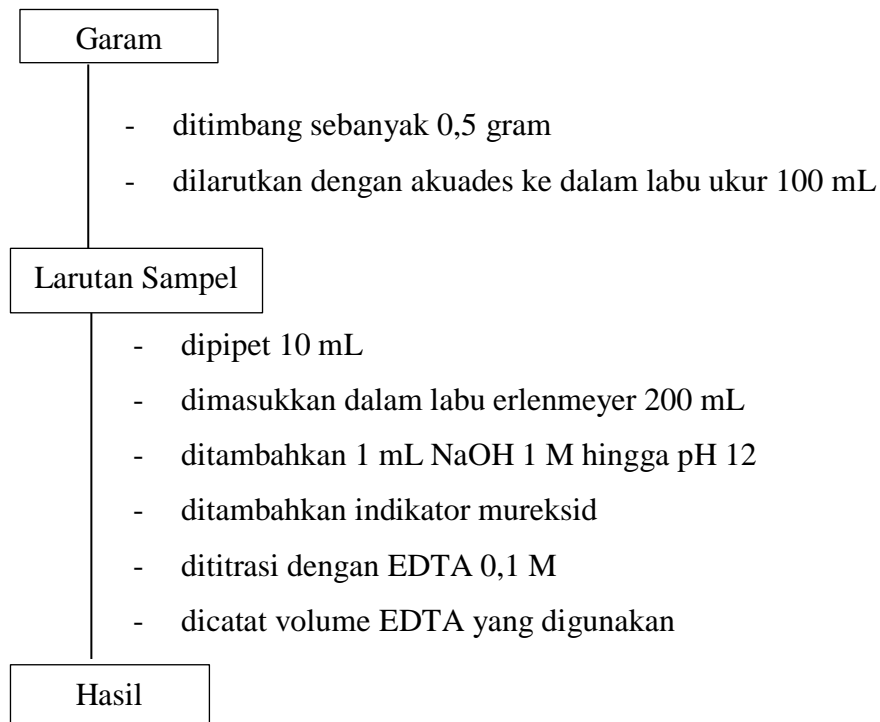


5. Penentuan Kadar Cl^- , Ca^{2+} dan Penentuan Kadar Mg^{2+} Metode Titrasi.

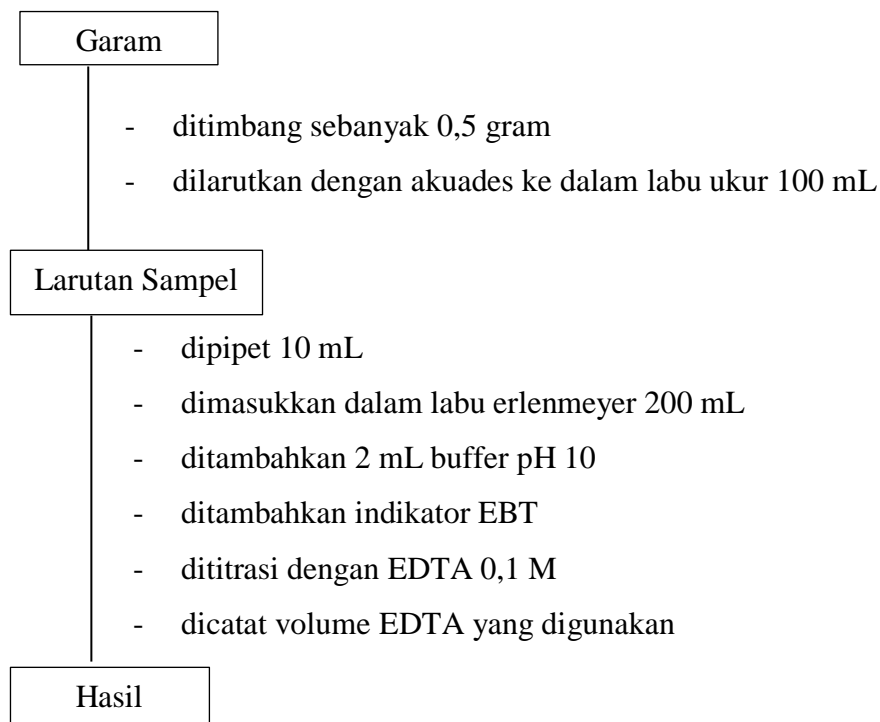
a. Analisis Kadar Cl^- (Basset dkk., 1985)



b. Analisis Kadar Ca^{2+}



a. Analisis Kadar Mg^{2+}



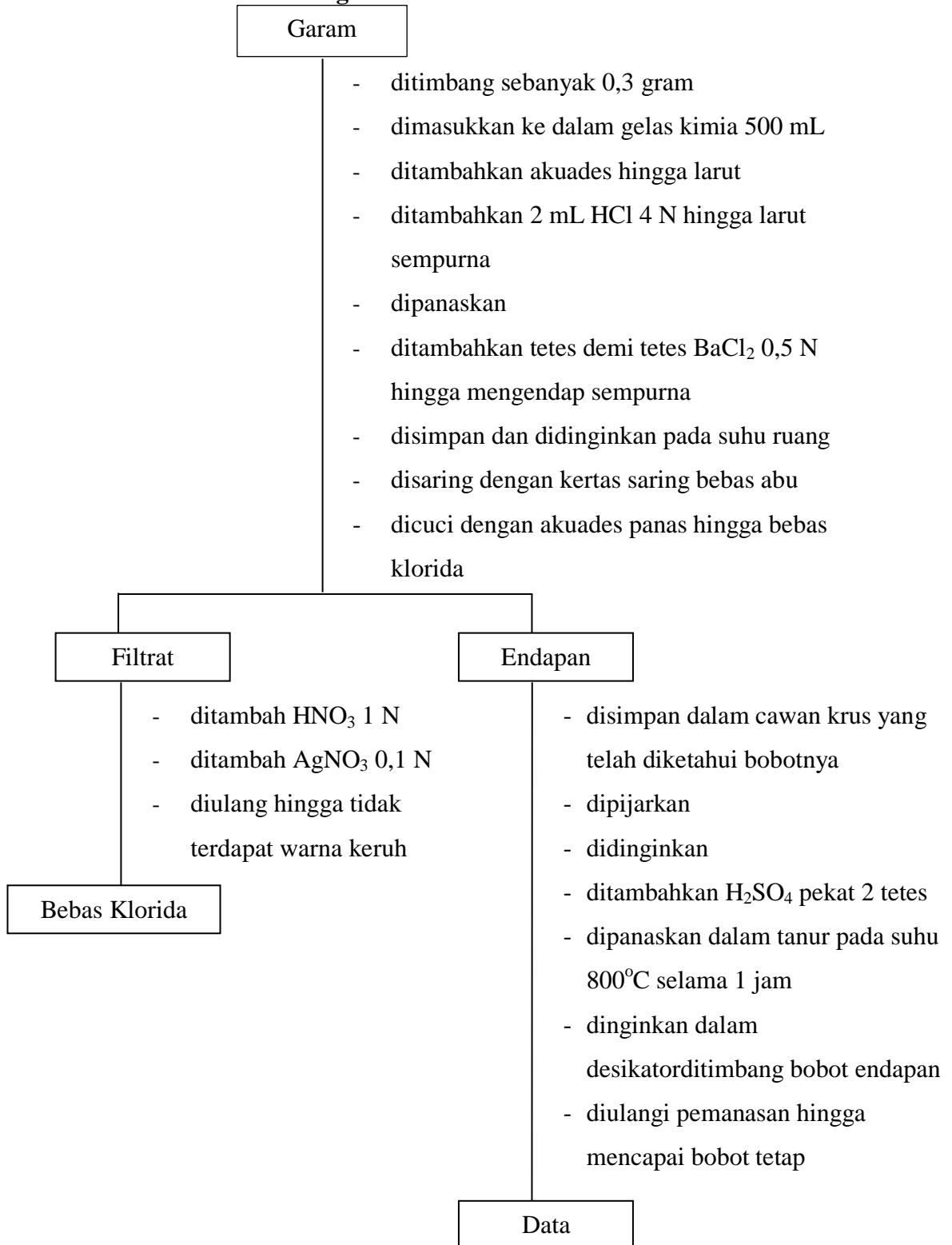
6. Analisis Kadar Air dengan Gravimetri

Garam

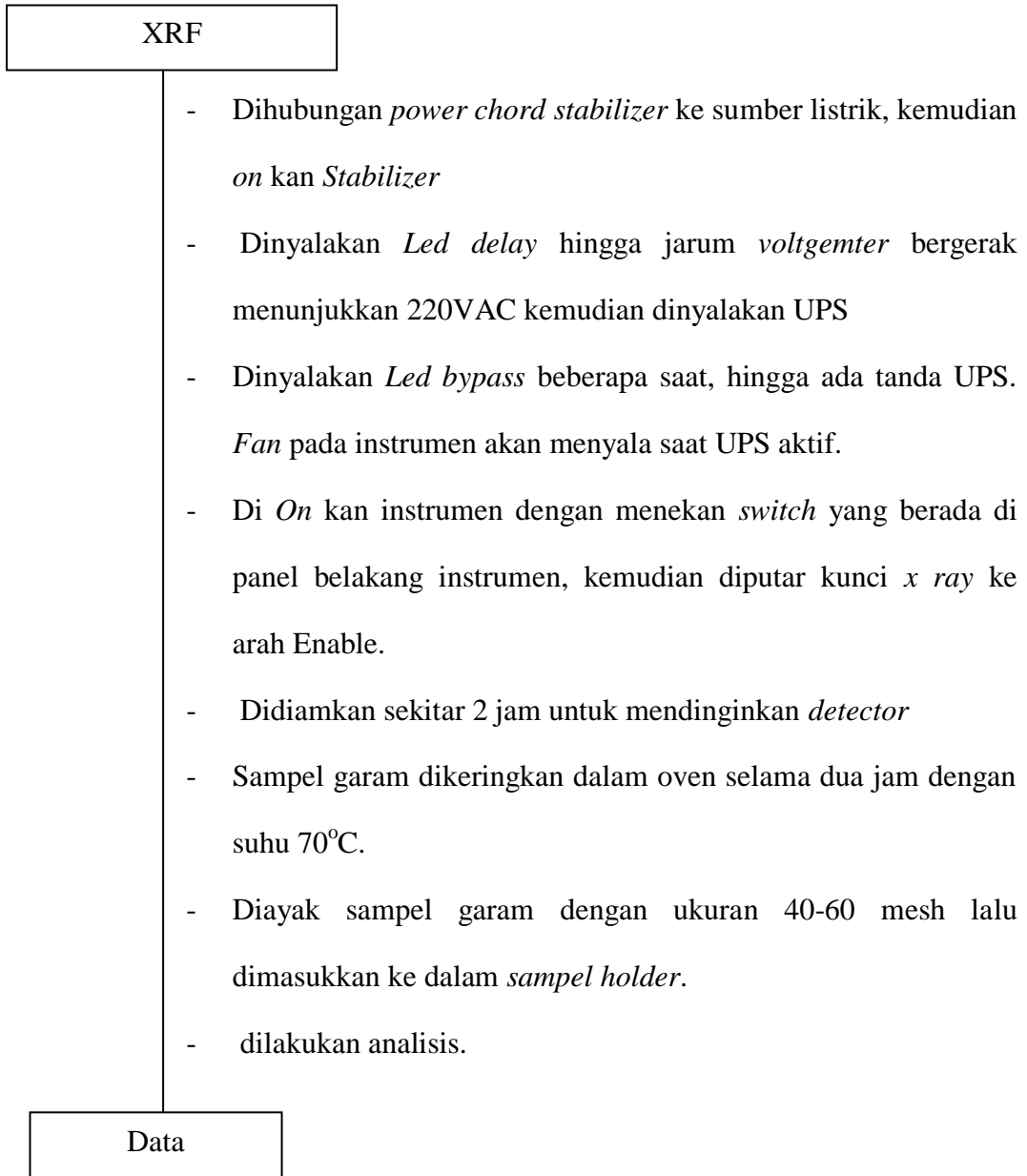
- ditimbang sebanyak 0,5 gram
- dimasukkan ke dalam cawan petri yang telah diketahui beratnya
- dikeringkan dalam oven pada suhu 105 °C selama 4 jam
- didinginkan dalam desikator
- ditimbang
- dipanaskan kembali dalam oven selama 30 menit
- didinginkan dalam desikator dan ditimbang
- diulangi perlakuan yang sama hingga mencapai bobot tetap

Data

7. Analisis Kadar Sulfat dengan Gravimetri



8. Analisis Logam dengan *X-Ray Fluorescence* (XRF)



Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi Penelitian



Tempurung kemiri



Serbuk tempurung kemiri



Serbuk kayu



Sekam padi



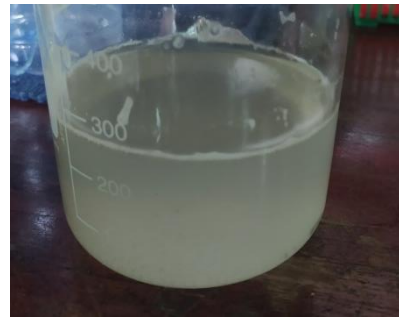
Batu Kerikil



Ijuk



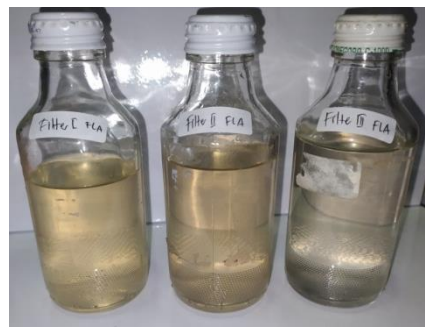
Garam awal



Larutan garam jenuh



Proses filtrasi larutan garam jenuh



Hasil Filtrasi



Hasil kristal setelah pemanasan



Proses kristalisasi hasil filtrasi



Proses penyaringan kristal



Titrasi kompleksometri
(analisis kadar magnesium)
Hasil Kristal



Hasil titrasi argentometri (analisis kadar klorida)



Hasil titrasi kompleksometri (analisis kadar kalsium)



Proses pengarangan uji sulfat



Hasil pengujian kadar air

Lampiran 4. Perhitungan

1. Penentuan Kadar Mg dan Ca dengan Metode Kompleksometri

a. Standarisasi EDTA

- Bobot Timbang CaCO_3 : 0,1015 g
- Konsentrasi CaCO_3 : $0,0102 \text{ M} = \frac{0,0102}{\text{valensi } \text{CaCO}_3} = \frac{0,0102}{2} = 0,0051 \text{ N}$
- V EDTA : $\frac{9,8 \text{ mL} + 9,6 \text{ mL}}{2} = 9,7 \text{ mL}$
- $V \text{ EDTA} \times N \text{ EDTA} = V \text{ CaCO}_3 \times N \text{ CaCO}_3$
$$N \text{ EDTA} = \frac{V \text{ CaCO}_3 \times N \text{ CaCO}_3}{V \text{ EDTA}}$$

$$N \text{ EDTA} = \frac{10 \text{ mL} \times 0,0051}{9,7 \text{ mL}} = 0,00526 \text{ N}$$

b. Sampel Awal (Belum dimurnikan)

- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT) : 0,2 mL
- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid) : 0,1 mL
- Kadar Ca = $\frac{\text{fp} \times V \text{ EDTA II} \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Ca}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$
$$= \frac{10 \times 0,1 \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{60,2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,175\%$$
- Kadar Mg = $\frac{\text{fp} \times (V \text{ EDTA I} - V \text{ EDTA II}) \times N \text{ EDTA} \times \text{BE Mg}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$
$$= \frac{10 \times (0,2 - 0,1) \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{60,2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,105\%$$

c. Sampel 1 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter pertama)

- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT) : 1,4 mL
- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid) : 0,9 mL
- Kadar Ca = $\frac{10 \times 0,9 \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{500,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,018\%$$

- Kadar Mg = $\frac{10 \times (1,4 - 0,9) \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{500,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,063\%$$

d. Sampel 2 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kedua)

- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT) : 2 mL

- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid) : 1,2 mL

- Kadar Ca = $\frac{10 \times 1,2 \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{522,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,024\%$$

- Kadar Mg = $\frac{10 \times (2 - 1,2) \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{522,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,096\%$$

e. Sampel 3 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter ketiga)

- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT) : 2,3 mL

- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid) : 1,5 mL

- Kadar Ca = $\frac{10 \times 1,5 \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{525,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,030\%$$

- Kadar Mg = $\frac{10 \times (2,3 - 1,5) \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{525,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,096\%$$

f. Sampel 4 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter keempat)

- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT) : 2,4 mL

- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid) : 1,6 mL

- Kadar Ca = $\frac{10 \times 1,6 \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{515,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,032\%$$

- Kadar Mg = $\frac{10 \times (2,4 - 1,6) \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{515,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 0,098\%$$

g. Sampel 5 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kelima)

- V EDTA I (titrasi EBT) : 3,34 mL
- V EDTA II (titrasi Mureksid) : 2,4 mL
- Kadar Ca = $\frac{10 \times 2,4 \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 20 \text{ mg/meq}}{501,2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$
= 0,050%
- Kadar Mg = $\frac{10 \times (3,34 - 2,4) \text{ mL} \times 0,00526 \text{ meq/mL} \times 12 \text{ mg/meq}}{501,2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$
= 0,123%

2. Penentuan Kadar Sulfat dalam Garam dengan Metode Gravimetri

a. Sampel Awal (Belum dimurnikan)

- Bobot sampel : 0,5103 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 36,8572g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 36,8651 - 36,8572 = 0,0079 g
- $FG = \frac{Mr \text{ SO}_4}{Mr \text{ BaSO}_4} = \frac{96 \text{ g/mol}}{233 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,4120$
- Kadar $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$
= $\frac{0,0079 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{0,5103 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
= 0,64%

b. Sampel 1 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter pertama)

- Bobot sampel : 1,0005 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 37,8177 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 37,8182 - 37,8172 = 0,0010 g
- Kadar $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = \frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times FG}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$
= $\frac{0,0010 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,0005 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
= 0,41%

c. Sampel 2 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kedua)

- Bobot sampel : 1,0002 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 15,7717 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 15,7730 – 15,7717 = 0,0013 g
- Kadar SO_4^{2-} = $\frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{\text{m sampel}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{0,0013 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,0002 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
 $= 0,053\%$

d. Sampel 3 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter ketiga)

- Bobot sampel : 1,0012 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 36,8453 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 36,8469 – 36,8453 = 0,0016 g
- Kadar SO_4^{2-} = $\frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{\text{m sampel}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{0,00016 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,0012 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
 $= 0,065\%$

e. Sampel 4 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter keempat)

- Bobot sampel : 1,0004 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 20,3872 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 20,3890 – 20,3872 = 0,0018 g
- Kadar SO_4^{2-} = $\frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{\text{m sampel}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{0,00018 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,0004 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
 $= 0,074\%$

f. Sampel 5 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kelima)

- Bobot sampel : 1,0025 g
- Bobot cawan kosong : 22,1374 g
- Bobot sisa pijar : 22,1895 – 22,1874 = 0,0021 g
- Kadar SO_4^{2-} = $\frac{\text{berat sisa pijar} \times \text{FG}}{\text{m sampel}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{0,00021 \text{ g} \times 0,4120}{1,0025 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,086\%$$

3. Penentuan Kadar Klorida dalam Garam dengan Metode Argentometri

a. Standarisasi AgNO₃

- Bobot Timbang NaCl : 0,0597 g
- Konsentrasi NaCl : 0,0102 N
- V AgNO₃ : $\frac{7,5 \text{ mL} + 7,4 \text{ mL}}{2} = 7,45 \text{ mL}$
- V AgNO₃ x N AgNO₃ = VNaCl x N NaCl

$$N \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{V\text{NaCl} \times N \text{ NaCl}}{V \text{ AgNO}_3}$$

$$N \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{10 \text{ mL} \times 0,0098}{7,45 \text{ mL}} = 0,0137 \text{ N}$$

b. Sampel Awal (Belum dimurnikan)

- V AgNO₃: 4,6 mL
- Kadar Cl⁻ = $\frac{fp \times V\text{AgNO}_3 \times N \text{ AgNO}_3 \times BE \text{ Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{10 \times 4,6 \text{ mL} \times 0,00137 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 44,74\%$$

c. Standarisasi AgNO₃

- Bobot Timbang NaCl : 0,0575 g
- Konsentrasi NaCl : 0,0098 N
- V AgNO₃ : $\frac{10,5 \text{ mL} + 10,5 \text{ mL}}{2} = 10,5 \text{ mL}$
- V AgNO₃ x N AgNO₃ = VNaCl x N NaCl

$$N \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{V\text{NaCl} \times N \text{ NaCl}}{V \text{ AgNO}_3}$$

$$N \text{ AgNO}_3 = \frac{10 \text{ mL} \times 0,0098}{10,5 \text{ mL}} = 0,0093 \text{ N}$$

d. Sampel 1 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter pertama)

- V AgNO₃: 8,3 mL

$$\begin{aligned}\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- &= \frac{fp \times V_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times N_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10 \times 8,3 \text{ mL} \times 0,0093 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50,2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 54,58\%\end{aligned}$$

e. Sampel 2 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kedua)

- V AgNO₃: 8,4 mL

$$\begin{aligned}\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- &= \frac{fp \times V_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times N_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10 \times 8,4 \text{ mL} \times 0,0093 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{51,7 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 53,64\%\end{aligned}$$

f. Sampel 3 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter ketiga)

- V AgNO₃: 8,15 mL

$$\begin{aligned}\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- &= \frac{fp \times V_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times N_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10 \times 8,15 \text{ mL} \times 0,0093 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 52,95\%\end{aligned}$$

g. Sampel 4 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter keempat)

- V AgNO₃: 7,8 mL

$$\begin{aligned}\bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- &= \frac{fp \times V_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times N_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times \text{BE Cl}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10 \times 7,8 \text{ mL} \times 0,0093 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{51,5 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 50\%\end{aligned}$$

h. Sampel 5 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kelima)

- V AgNO₃: 7,4 mL

- $$\text{Kadar Cl}^- = \frac{fp \times V_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times N_{\text{AgNO}_3} \times BE_{\text{Cl}}}{m \text{ sampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 7,4 \text{ mL} \times 0,0093 \text{ meq/mL} \times 35,5 \text{ mg/meq}}{50,2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 49,32 \%$$

4. Penentuan Kadar Natrium Klorida dalam Garam

a. Sampel Awal (Belum dimurnikan)

- $$\text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-} = 0,639\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Cl}^- = 44,744\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} = 0,175\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} = 0,11\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar CaSO}_4 = \frac{Mr_{\text{CaSO}_4}}{Mr_{\text{SO}_4}} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,639\%$$

$$= 0,905\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 = \frac{Ar_{\text{Ca}}}{Mr_{\text{CaSO}_4}} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,905\%$$

$$= 0,266\%$$
- $$\text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa} = \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4$$

$$= 0,175\% - 0,266\%$$

$$= -0,091\% \text{ (semua Ca terikat dalam CaSO}_4\text{)}$$
- $$\text{Kadar CaCl}_2 = 0 \text{ (karena minus pada perhitungan \% Ca sisa)}$$
- $$\text{Kadar MgCl}_2 = \frac{Mr_{\text{MgCl}_2}}{Ar_{\text{Mg}}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,105\%$$

$$= 0,416\%$$

- Kadar Cl^- dalam MgCl_2

$$= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr MgCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,105\%$$

$$= 0,311\%$$
- Kadar Cl^- sisa

$$= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2$$

$$= 44,744\% - 0\% - 0,311\%$$

$$= 44,124\%$$
- Kadar NaCl

$$= \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 44,124\%$$

$$= 73,21\%$$

b. Sampel 1 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filtrasi pertama)

- Kadar SO_4^{2-} = 0,041%
- Kadar Cl^- = 54,58%
- Kadar Ca^{2+} = 0,018%
- Kadar Mg^{2+} = 0,063%
- Kadar CaSO_4

$$= \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,041\%$$

$$= 0,058\%$$
- Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam CaSO_4

$$= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,058\%$$

$$= 0,022\%$$

- Kadar Ca^{2+} sisa = Kadar Ca^{2+} total – Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam CaSO_4
 $= 0,018\% - 0,022\%$
 $= -0,004\%$ (semua Ca terikat dalam CaSO_4)
- Kadar $\text{CaCl}_2 = 0$ (karena minus pada perhitungan %Ca sisa)
- Kadar $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$
 $= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,063\%$
 $= 0,249\%$
- Kadar Cl^- dalam $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr MgCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$
 $= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,249\%$
 $= 0,186\%$
- Kadar Cl^- sisa = Cl^- total – Cl^- dalam CaCl_2 – Cl^- dalam MgCl_2
 $= 54,58\% - 0\% - 0,186\%$
 $= 54,39\%$
- Kadar $\text{NaCl} = \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^-$ sisa
 $= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 54,39\%$
 $= 89,63\%$

c. Sampel 2 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kedua)

- Kadar $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = 0,053\%$
- Kadar $\text{Cl}^- = 53,64\%$
- Kadar $\text{Ca}^{2+} = 0,024\%$
- Kadar $\text{Mg}^{2+} = 0,096\%$
- Kadar $\text{CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$
 $= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,053\%$
 $= 0,075\%$

- $$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 &= \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4 \\ &= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,075\% \\ &= 0,022\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa} &= \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ total} - \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ dalam CaSO}_4 \\ &= 0,096\% - 0,022\% \\ &= 0,074\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Kadar CaCl}_2 &= \frac{\text{Mr CaCl}_2}{\text{Ar Ca}} \times \text{Kadar Ca}^{2+} \text{ sisa} \\ &= \frac{111 \text{ g/mol}}{40 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,074\% \\ &= 0,205\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 &= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar CaCl}_2 \\ &= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,205\% \\ &= 0,131\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Kadar MgCl}_2 &= \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+} \\ &= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,096\% \\ &= 0,380\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2 &= \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr MgCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2 \\ &= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,38\% \\ &= 0,284\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa} &= \text{Cl}^- \text{ total} - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam CaCl}_2 - \text{Cl}^- \text{ dalam MgCl}_2 \\ &= 53,64\% - 0,131\% - 0,284\% \\ &= 53,22\% \end{aligned}$$
- $$\bullet \text{ Kadar NaCl} = \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$$

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 53,22\%$$

$$= 87,70\%$$

d. Sampel 3 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter ketiga)

- Kadar SO_4^{2-} = 0,065%

- Kadar Cl^- = 52,95%

- Kadar Ca^{2+} = 0,030%

- Kadar Mg^{2+} = 0,096%

- Kadar $\text{CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,065\%$$

$$= 0,092\%$$

- Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam $\text{CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,092\%$$

$$= 0,027\%$$

- Kadar Ca^{2+} sisa = Kadar Ca^{2+} total – Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam CaSO_4

$$= 0,030\% - 0,027\%$$

$$= 0,003\%$$

- Kadar Cl^- dalam $\text{CaCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar Ca sisa}$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,003\%$$

$$= 0,002\%$$

- Kadar $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,096\%$$

$$= 0,38\%$$

- Kadar Cl^- dalam $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr MgCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,38\%$$

$$= 0,284\%$$

- Kadar Cl^- sisa = Cl^- total – Cl^- dalam CaCl_2 – Cl^- dalam MgCl_2

$$= 52,95\% - 0,002\% - 0,284\%$$

$$= 52,66\%$$

- Kadar $\text{NaCl} = \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^-$ sisa
$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 52,66\%$$

$$= 86,77\%$$

e. Sampel 4 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter keempat)

- Kadar $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = 0,074\%$

- Kadar $\text{Cl}^- = 50\%$

- Kadar $\text{Ca}^{2+} = 0,032\%$

- Kadar $\text{Mg}^{2+} = 0,097\%$

- Kadar $\text{CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,074\%$$

$$= 0,10\%$$

- Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam $\text{CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,10\%$$

$$= 0,029\%$$

- Kadar Ca^{2+} sisa = Kadar Ca^{2+} total – Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam CaSO_4

$$= 0,032\% - 0,029\%$$

$$= 0,003\%$$

- Kadar Cl^- dalam $\text{CaCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar Ca}$ sisa
$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,003\%$$

$$= 0,002\%$$

- Kadar $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$

$$= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,097\%$$

$$= 0,383\%$$

- Kadar Cl^- dalam $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr MgCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$

$$= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,383\%$$

$$= 0,036\%$$

- Kadar Cl^- sisa = Cl^- total – Cl^- dalam CaCl_2 – Cl^- dalam MgCl_2

$$= 50\% - 0,002\% - 0,036\%$$

$$= 49,96\%$$

- Kadar $\text{NaCl} = \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^-$ sisa

$$= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 49,96\%$$

$$= 82,32\%$$

f. Filter 5

- Kadar $\text{SO}_4^{2-} = 0,086\%$

- Kadar $\text{Cl}^- = 49,32\%$

- Kadar $\text{Ca}^{2+} = 0,050\%$

- Kadar $\text{Mg}^{2+} = 0,103\%$

- Kadar $\text{CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Mr CaSO}_4}{\text{Mr SO}_4} \times \text{Kadar SO}_4^{2-}$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ g/mol}}{96 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,086\%$$

$$= 0,12\%$$

- Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam $\text{CaSO}_4 = \frac{\text{Ar Ca}}{\text{Mr CaSO}_4} \times \text{Kadar CaSO}_4$

$$= \frac{40 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,12\%$$

$$= 0,035\%$$

- Kadar Ca^{2+} sisa = Kadar Ca^{2+} total – Kadar Ca^{2+} dalam CaSO_4
 $= 0,050\% - 0,035\%$
 $= 0,015\%$

- Kadar Cl^- dalam $\text{CaCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr CaCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar Ca sisa}$
 $= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{111 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,015\%$
 $= 0,009\%$

- Kadar $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{\text{Mr MgCl}_2}{\text{Ar Mg}} \times \text{Kadar Mg}^{2+}$
 $= \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{24 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,103\%$
 $= 0,48\%$

- Kadar Cl^- dalam $\text{MgCl}_2 = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cl}}{\text{Mr MgCl}_2} \times \text{Kadar MgCl}_2$
 $= \frac{71 \text{ g/mol}}{95 \text{ g/mol}} \times 0,48\%$
 $= 0,36\%$

- Kadar Cl^- sisa = Cl^- total – Cl^- dalam CaCl_2 – Cl^- dalam MgCl_2
 $= 49,32\% - 0,009\% - 0,36\%$
 $= 48,95\%$

- Kadar $\text{NaCl} = \frac{\text{Mr NaCl}}{\text{Ar Cl}} \times \text{Kadar Cl}^- \text{ sisa}$
 $= \frac{58,5 \text{ g/mol}}{35,5 \text{ g/mol}} \times 48,95\%$
 $= 80,66\%$

5. Penentuan Kadar Air dalam Garam dengan Metode Gravimetri

a. Sampel Awal (Belum dimurnikan)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 39,3598 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 40,4509 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 40,4200 g
- Bobot sampel : $40,4509 - 39,3598 = 1,0239 \text{ g}$

- Bobot kering sampel : $40,4200 - 39,3598 = 0,9023 \text{ g}$

- Kadar Air = $\frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat kering}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{1,0239 \text{ g} - 0,9023 \text{ g}}{1,0239 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
 $= 11,87\%$

b. Sampel 1 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter pertama)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 39,3598 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 40,4509 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 40,4200 g
- Bobot sampel : 1,0911 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 1,0602 g

- Kadar Air = $\frac{1,0911 \text{ g} - 1,0602 \text{ g}}{1,0911 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
 $= 2,83\%$

c. Sampel 2 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kedua)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 44,5557 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 45,5740 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 45,5435 g
- Bobot sampel : 1,0183 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 0,9878 g

- Kadar Air = $\frac{1,0305 \text{ g} - 0,9878 \text{ g}}{1,0305 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
 $= 2,99\%$

d. Sampel 3 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter ketiga)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 34,4899 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 35,4237 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 35,3885 g
- Bobot sampel : 0,9338 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 0,9023 g

- Kadar Air = $\frac{0,9338 \text{ g} - 0,9023 \text{ g}}{0,9338 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
= 3,37%

e. Sampel 4 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter keempat)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 31,2490 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 32,2000 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 32,1630 g
- Bobot sampel : 0,9510 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 0,9140 g

- Kadar Air = $\frac{0,9510 \text{ g} - 0,9140 \text{ g}}{0,9510 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
= 3,89%

f. Sampel 5 (garam yang dimurnikan dengan media filter kelima)

- Bobot kosong cawan : 30,2490 g
- Bobot cawan + sampel : 31,2005 g
- Bobot kering cawan + sampel : 31,1618 g
- Bobot sampel : 0,9515 g
- Bobot kering sampel : 0,9128 g

- Kadar Air = $\frac{0,9515 \text{ g} - 0,9128 \text{ g}}{0,9515 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$
= 4,06%

Lampiran 5. Hasil XRF

SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC

ARL QUANT'X EDXRF ANALYZER UNIQUANT(TM) STANDARDLESS
METHOD

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Job\JOB.473 2020-12-16
Garam#1 oks

Quant'X Rh end window 50kV
C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Appl\AnySampleAir.kap 2008-06-13
Calculated as : Oxides Matrix (Shape & ImpFc) : 1|Teflon
X-ray path = Air Film type = No supporting film
Case number = 0 All known
Eff.Diam. = 13.0 mm Eff.Area = 132.7 mm2
KnownConc = 0 %
Rest = 0 % Viewed Mass = 1000.000 mg
Dil/Sample = 0 Sample Height = 7.54 mm

Compound	m/m%	StdErr	El	m/m%	StdErr
-----	-----	--	-----	-----	
Cl	99.79	0.03	Cl	99.79	0.03
K2O	0.06	0.024	K	0.057	0.020
Nb2O5	0.0438	0.0040	Nb	0.0306	0.0028
MoO3	0.0371	0.0036	Mo	0.0247	0.0024
In2O3	0.0162	0.0010	In	0.0134	0.0008
SnO2	0.0159	0.0015	Sn	0.0125	0.0012
Sb2O3	0.0095	0.0022	Sb	0.0079	0.0019

KnownConc= 0 REST= 0 D/S= 0
Sum Conc's before normalisation to 100% : 24.1 %
Total % stripped Oxygen: 0.050

SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT

THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC

ARL QUANT'X EDXRF ANALYZER UNIQUNT(TM) STANDARDLESS
METHOD

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Job\JOB.473 2020-12-16
Garam#1

Quant'X Rh end window 50kV

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Appl\AnySampleAir.kap 2008-06-13

Calculated as : Elements Matrix (Shape & ImpFc) : 1|Teflon

X-ray path = Air Film type = No supporting film

Case number = 0 All known

Eff.Diam. = 13.0 mm Eff.Area = 132.7 mm²

KnownConc = 0 %

Rest = 0 % Viewed Mass = 500.00 mg

Dil/Sample = 0 Sample Height = 5.00 mm

El	m/m%	StdErr
Cl	99.84	0.03
K	0.057	0.020
Nb	0.0300	0.0026
Mo	0.0240	0.0023
In	0.0124	0.0007
Sn	0.0116	0.0010
Sb	0.0074	0.0016

KnownConc= 0 REST= 0 D/S= 0

Sum Conc's before normalisation to 100% : 24.1 %

SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT

THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC

ARL QUANT'X EDXRF ANALYZER
METHOD

UNIQUANT(TM) STANDARDLESS

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Job\JOB.474 2020-12-18
Garam#2 oks

Quant'X Rh end window 50kV

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Appl\AnySampleAir.kap 2008-06-13

Calculated as : Oxides Matrix (Shape & ImpFc) : 1|Teflon

X-ray path = Air Film type = No supporting film

Case number = 0 All known

Eff.Diam. = 13.0 mm Eff.Area = 132.7 mm²

KnownConc = 0 %

Rest = 0 % Viewed Mass = 1000.000 mg

Dil/Sample = 0 Sample Height = 7.54 mm

Compound	m/m%	StdErr	El	m/m%	StdErr
Cl	99.76	0.03	Cl	99.76	0.03
K2O	0.159	0.025	K	0.132	0.020
Nb2O5	0.0257	0.0064	Nb	0.0180	0.0045
MoO3	0.0173	0.0059	Mo	0.0115	0.0039
SnO2	0.0145	0.0017	Sn	0.0114	0.0013
In2O3	0.0135	0.0009	In	0.0112	0.0007
Sb2O3	0.0078	0.0025	Sb	0.0065	0.0020

KnownConc= 0 REST= 0 D/S= 0

Sum Conc's before normalisation to 100% : 27.2 %

Total % stripped Oxygen: 0.047

SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC

ARL QUANT'X EDXRF ANALYZER UNIQUNT(TM) STANDARDLESS METHOD

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Job\JOB.474 2020-12-18

Garam#2

Quant'X Rh end window 50kV

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Appl\AnySampleAir.kap 2008-06-13

Calculated as : Elements Matrix (Shape & ImpFc) : 1|Teflon

X-ray path = Air Film type = No supporting film

Case number = 0 All known

Eff.Diam. = 13.0 mm Eff.Area = 132.7 mm²

KnownConc = 0 %

Rest = 0 % Viewed Mass = 1000.00 mg

Dil/Sample = 0 Sample Height = 5.00 mm

El	m/m%	StdErr
Cl	99.81	0.03
K	0.133	0.020
Nb	0.0176	0.0043
Mo	0.0113	0.0037
Sn	0.0107	0.0011
In	0.0104	0.0007
Sb	0.0062	0.0018

KnownConc= 0 REST= 0 D/S= 0

Sum Conc's before normalisation to 100% : 27.1 %

SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC

ARL QUANT'X EDXRF ANALYZER UNIQUANT(TM) STANDARDLESS
METHOD

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Job\JOB.472 2020-12-16
Garam#3 oks

Quant'X Rh end window 50kV
C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Appl\AnySampleAir.kap 2008-06-13
Calculated as : Oxides Matrix (Shape & ImpFc) : 1|Teflon
X-ray path = Air Film type = No supporting film
Case number = 0 All known
Eff.Diam. = 13.0 mm Eff.Area = 132.7 mm2
KnownConc = 0 %
Rest = 0 % Viewed Mass = 1000.000 mg
Dil/Sample = 0 Sample Height = 7.54 mm

Compound	m/m%	StdErr	El	m/m%	StdErr
Cl	78.44	1.61	Cl	78.44	1.61
Al2O3	21.44	1.62	Al	11.35	0.85
Nb2O5	0.0360	0.0027	Nb	0.0252	0.0019
MoO3	0.0289	0.0025	Mo	0.0193	0.0016
In2O3	0.0114	0.0007	In	0.0094	0.0006
SnO2	0.0112	0.0014	Sn	0.0088	0.0011
Sb2O3	0.0067	0.0021	Sb	0.0056	0.0018

KnownConc= 0 REST= 0 D/S= 0
Sum Conc's before normalisation to 100% : 39.9 %
Total % stripped Oxygen: 10.126

SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC

ARL QUANT'X EDXRF ANALYZER UNIQUANT(TM) STANDARDLESS
METHOD

C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Job\JOB.472 2020-12-16
Garam#3

Quant'X Rh end window 50kV
C:\UQed\USER\Quant'X\Appl\AnySampleAir.kap 2008-06-13
Calculated as : Elements Matrix (Shape & ImpFc) : 1|Teflon
X-ray path = Air Film type = No supporting film
Case number = 0 All known
Eff.Diam. = 13.0 mm Eff.Area = 132.7 mm2
KnownConc = 0 %
Rest = 0 % Viewed Mass = 1000.00 mg
Dil/Sample = 0 Sample Height = 5.00 mm

El	m/m%	StdErr
Cl	87.89	1.01
Al	12.02	1.01
Nb	0.0297	0.0022
Mo	0.0227	0.0019
In	0.0106	0.0006
Sn	0.0099	0.0011
Sb	0.0064	0.0018

KnownConc= 0 REST= 0 D/S= 0
Sum Conc's before normalisation to 100% : 36.2 %