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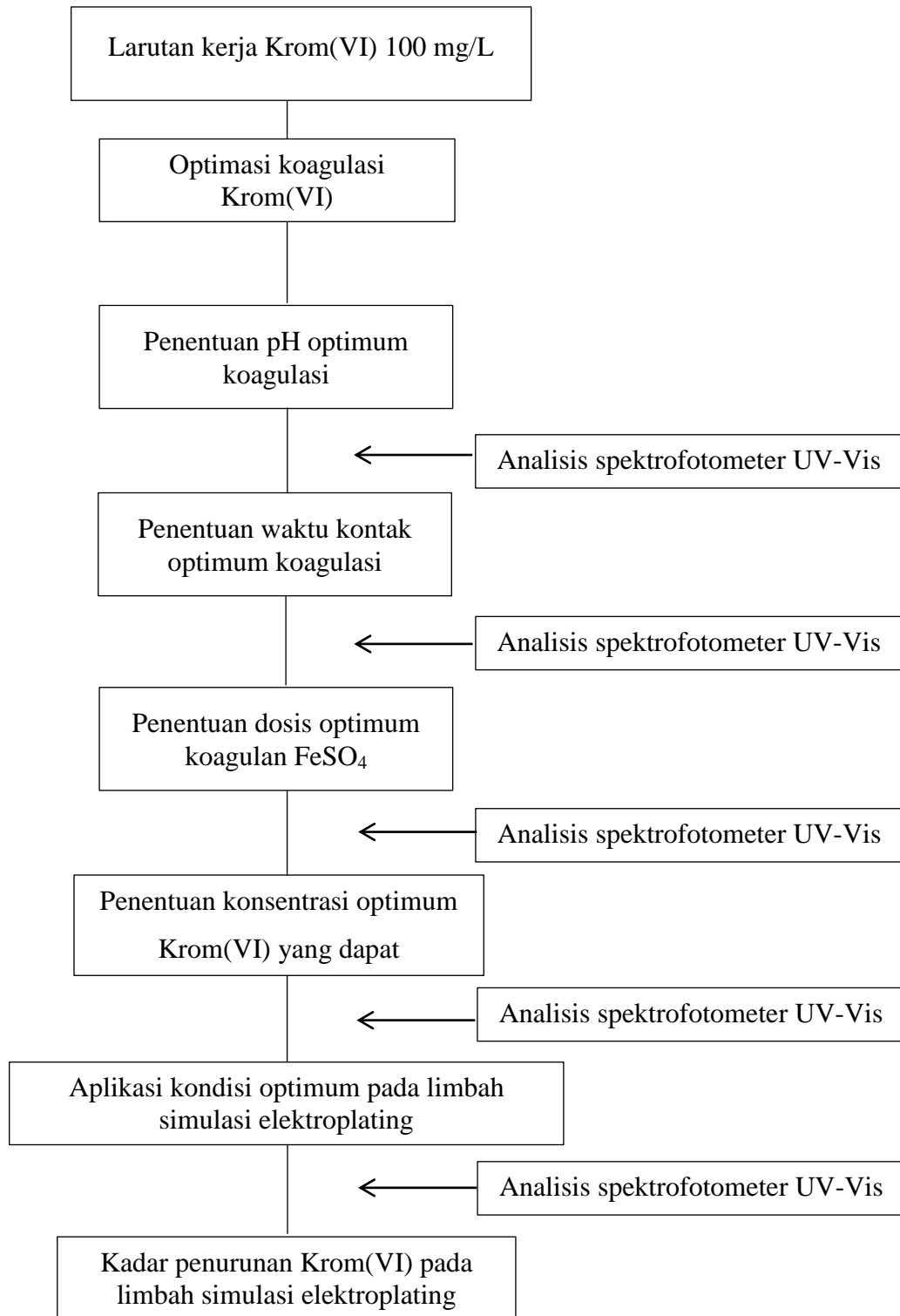
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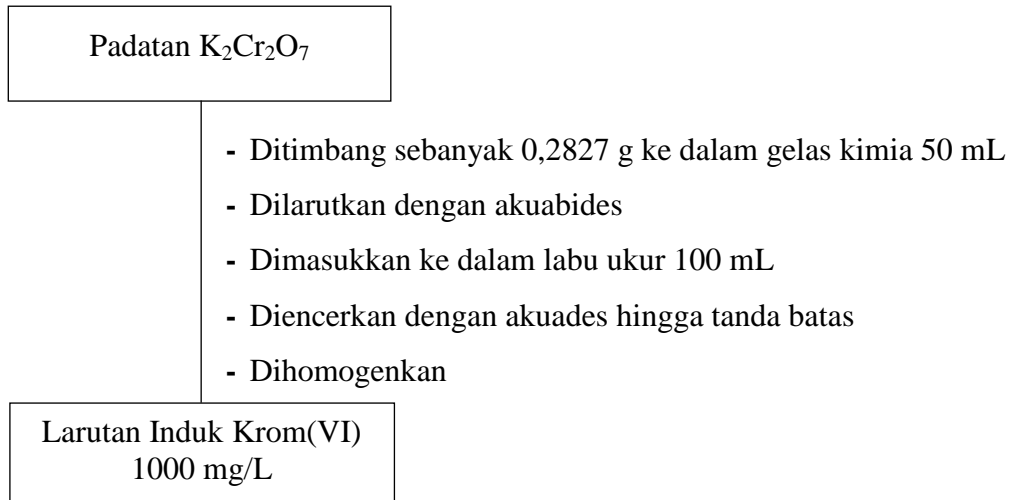
Lampiran 1. Skema Kerja Penelitian



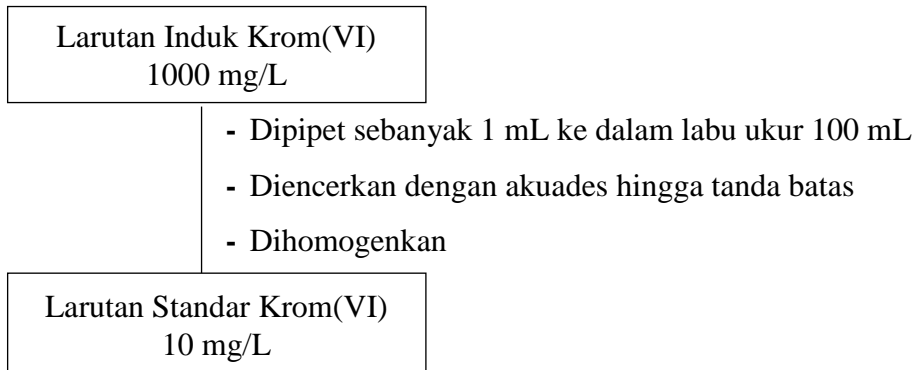
Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja Penelitian

1. Pembuatan Larutan

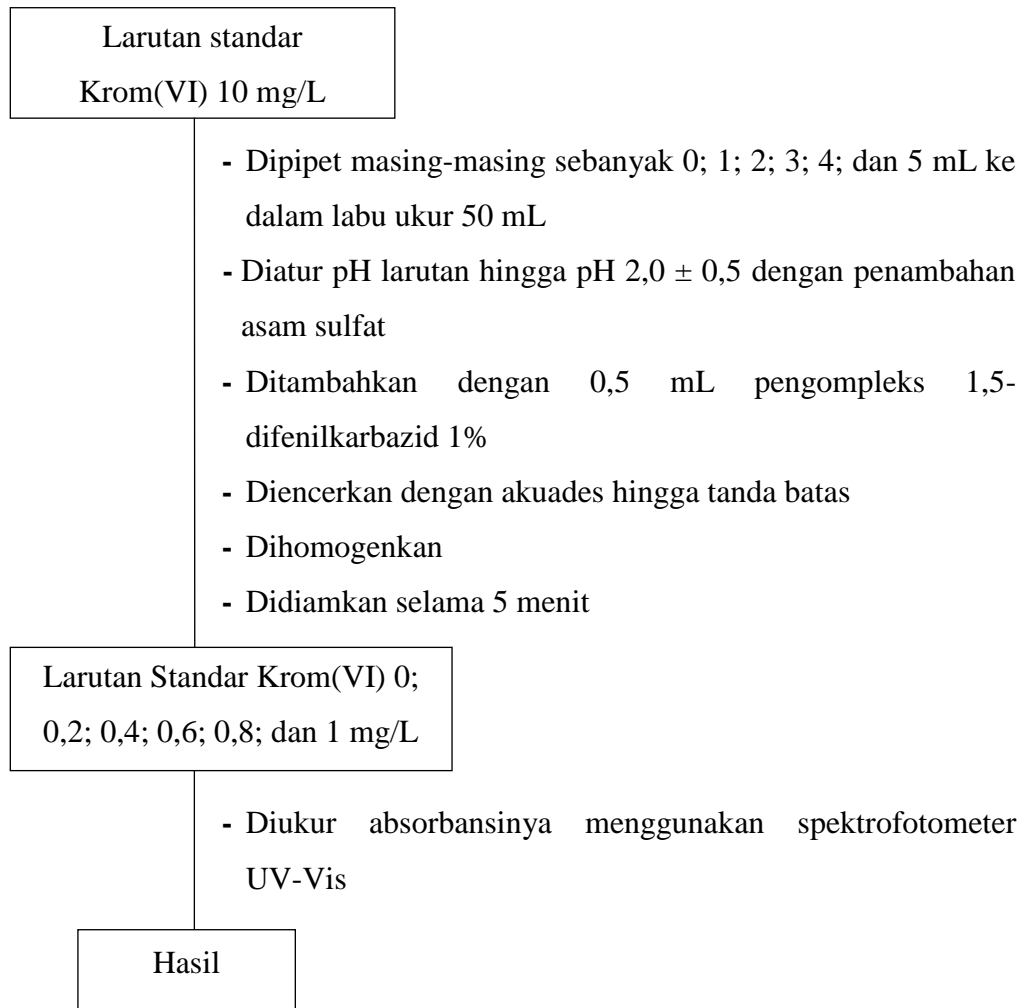
1.1 Pembuatan Larutan Induk Krom(VI) 1000 mg/L



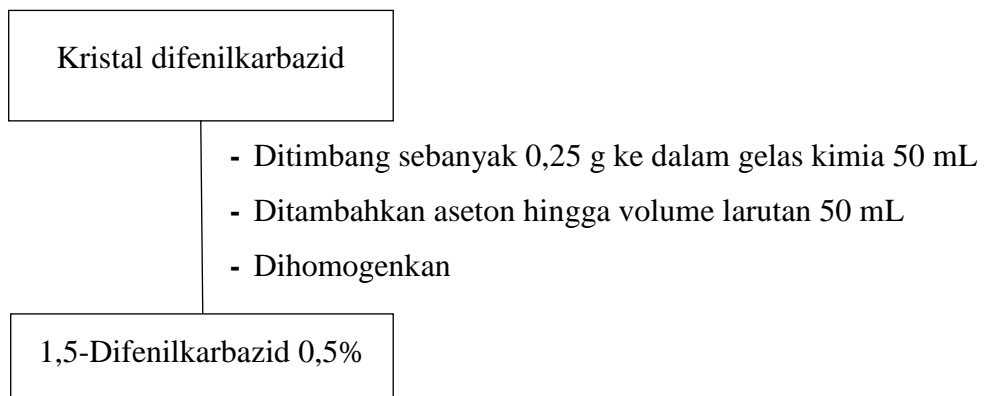
1.2 Pembuatan Larutan Standar Krom(VI) 10 mg/L



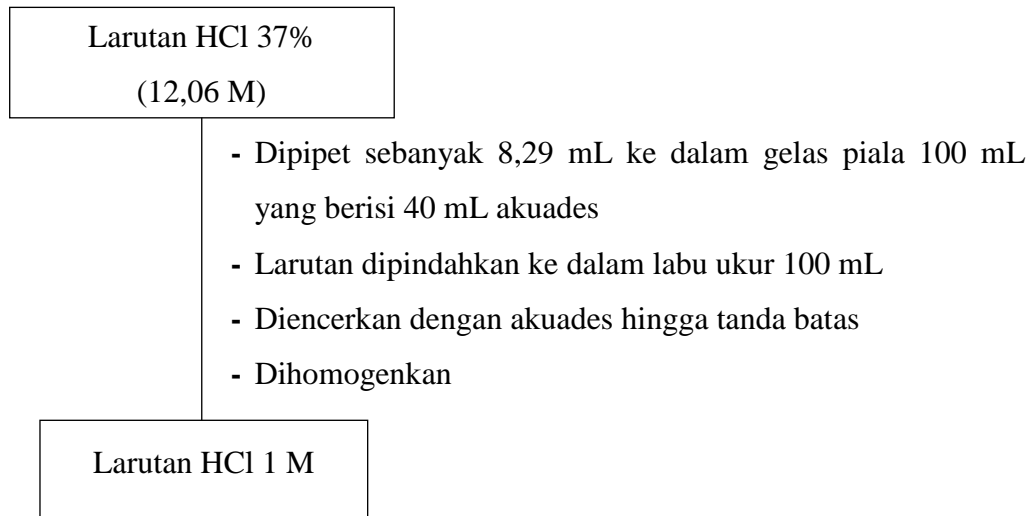
1.3 Pembuatan Deret Larutan Standar Krom(VI)



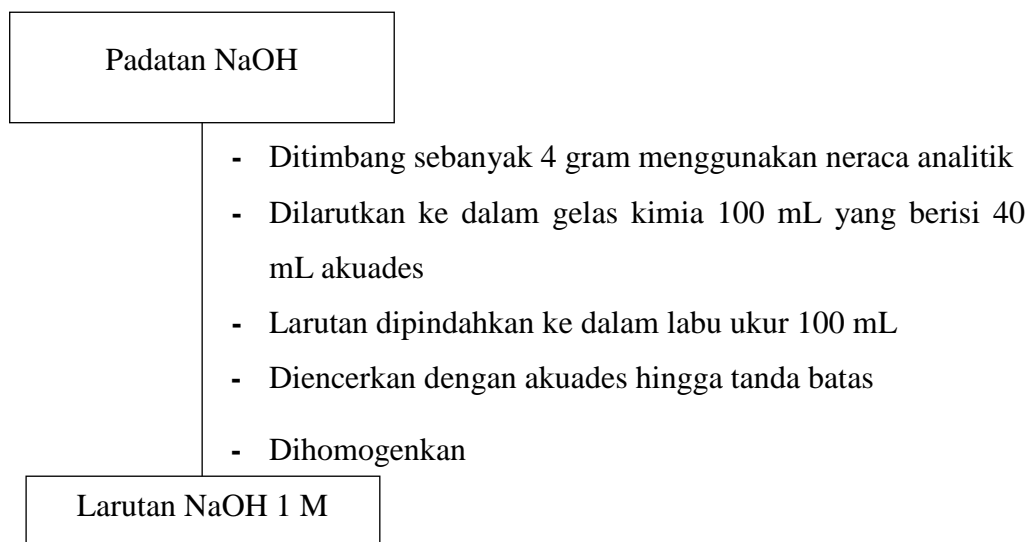
1.4 Pembuatan Reagen 1,5-Difenilkarbazid 0,5%



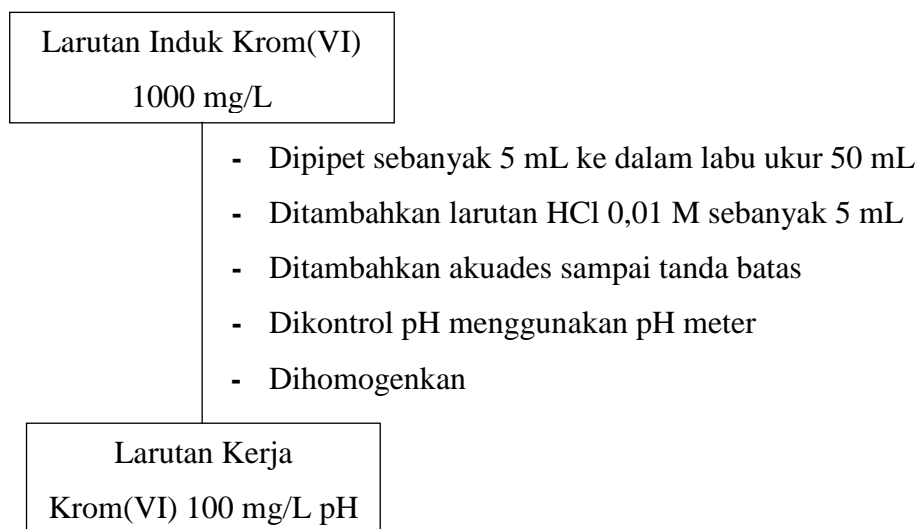
1.5 Pembuatan Larutan HCl 1 M



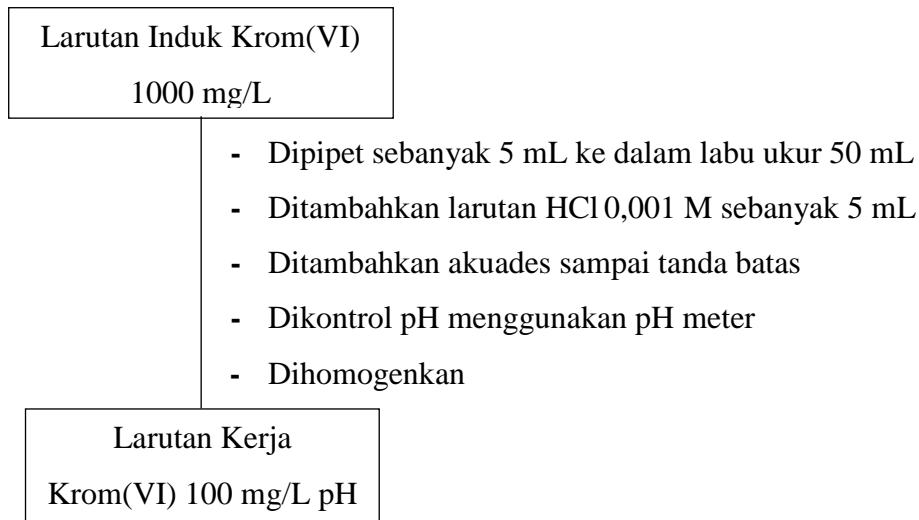
1.6 Pembuatan Larutan NaOH 1 M



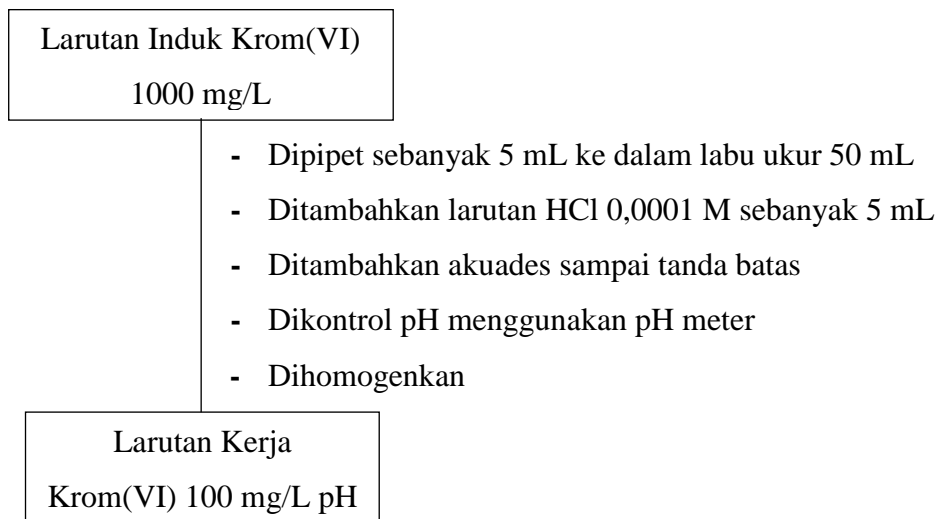
1.7 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 3



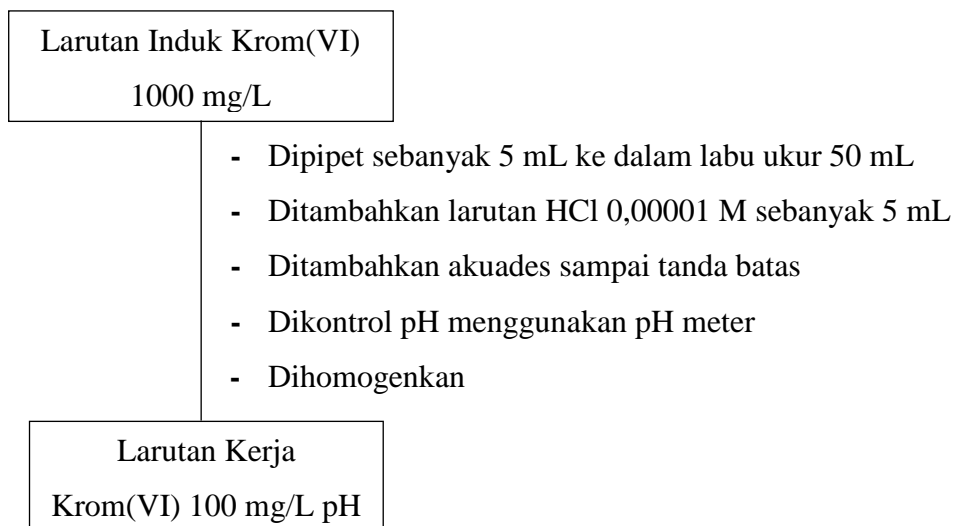
1.8 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 4



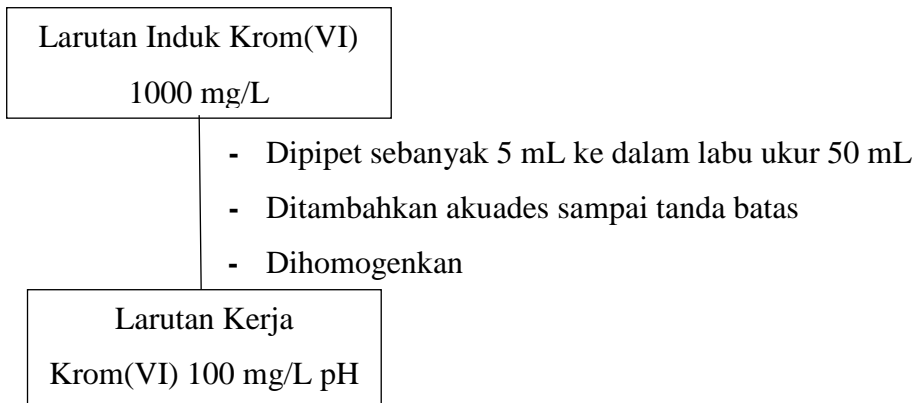
1.9 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 5



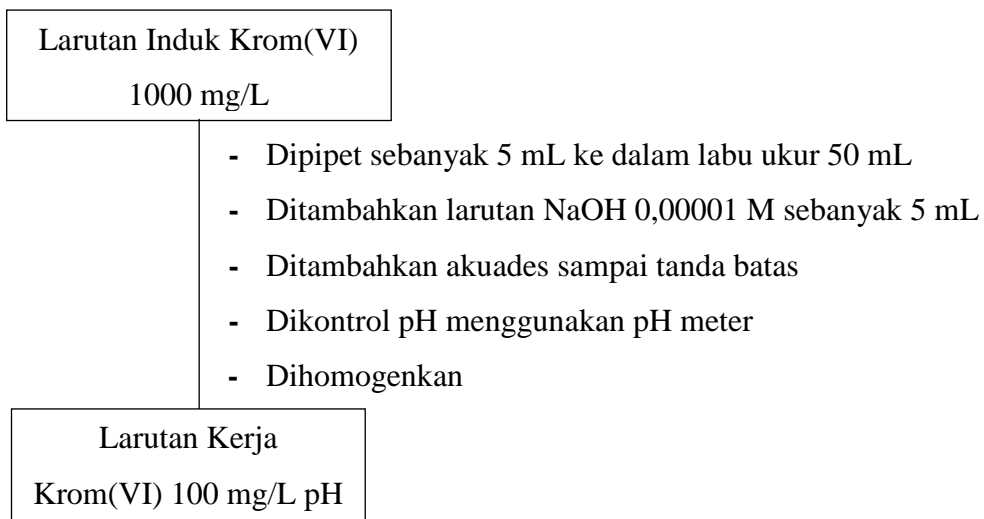
1.10 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 6



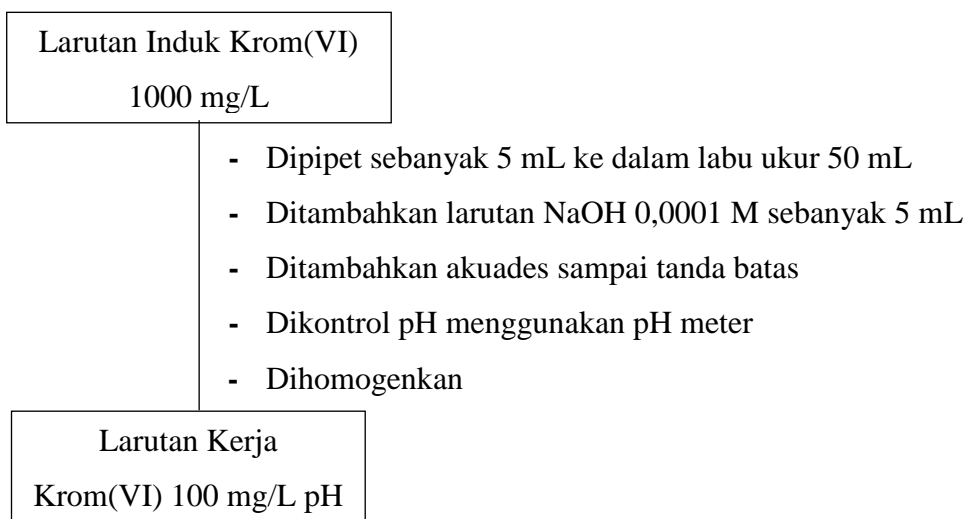
1.11 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 7



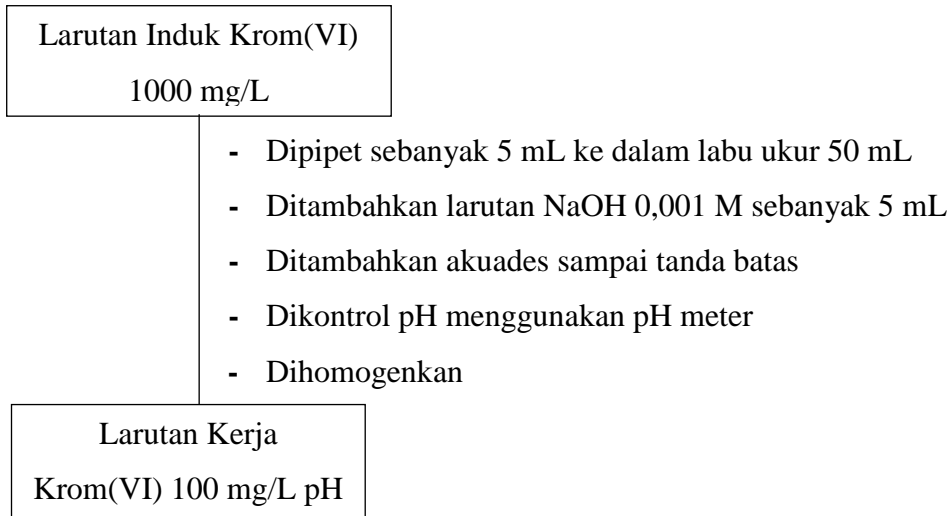
1.12 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 8



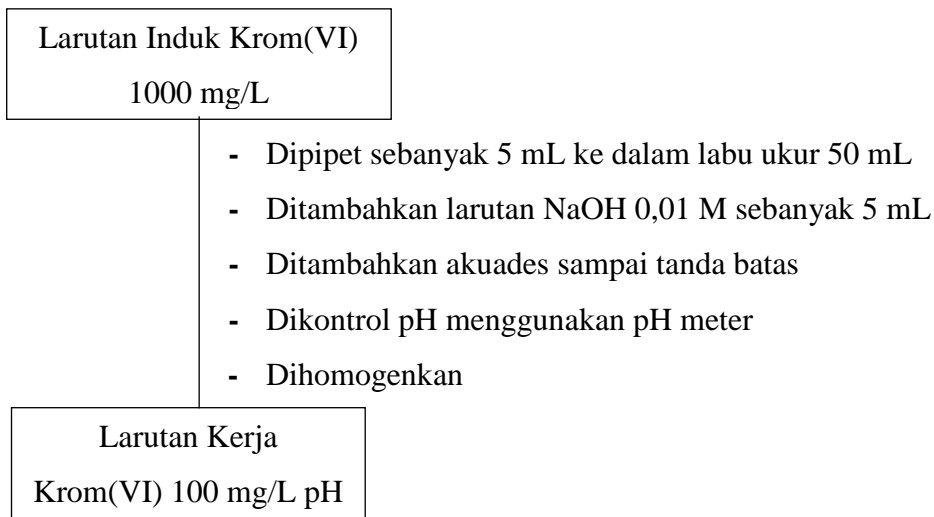
1.13 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 9



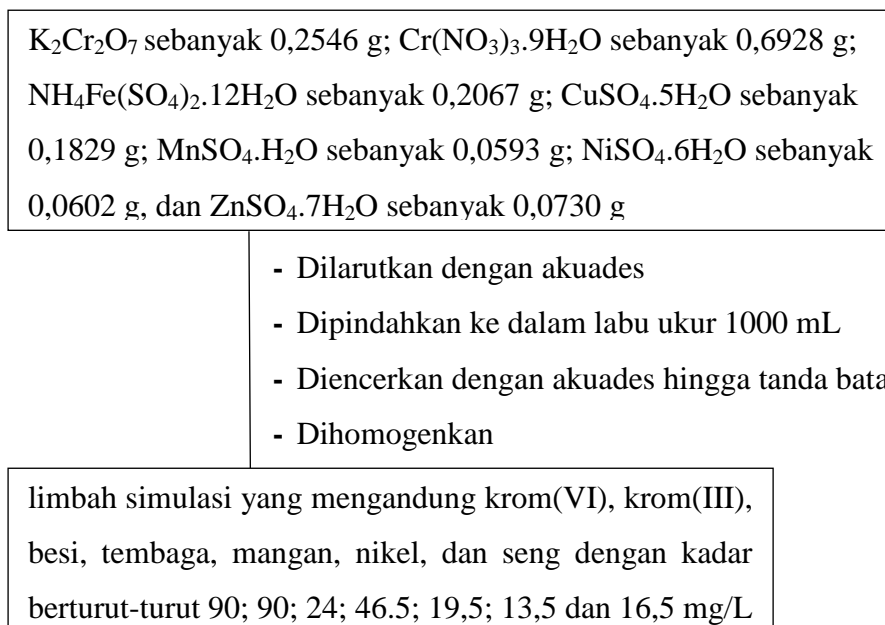
1.14 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 10



1.15 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 11

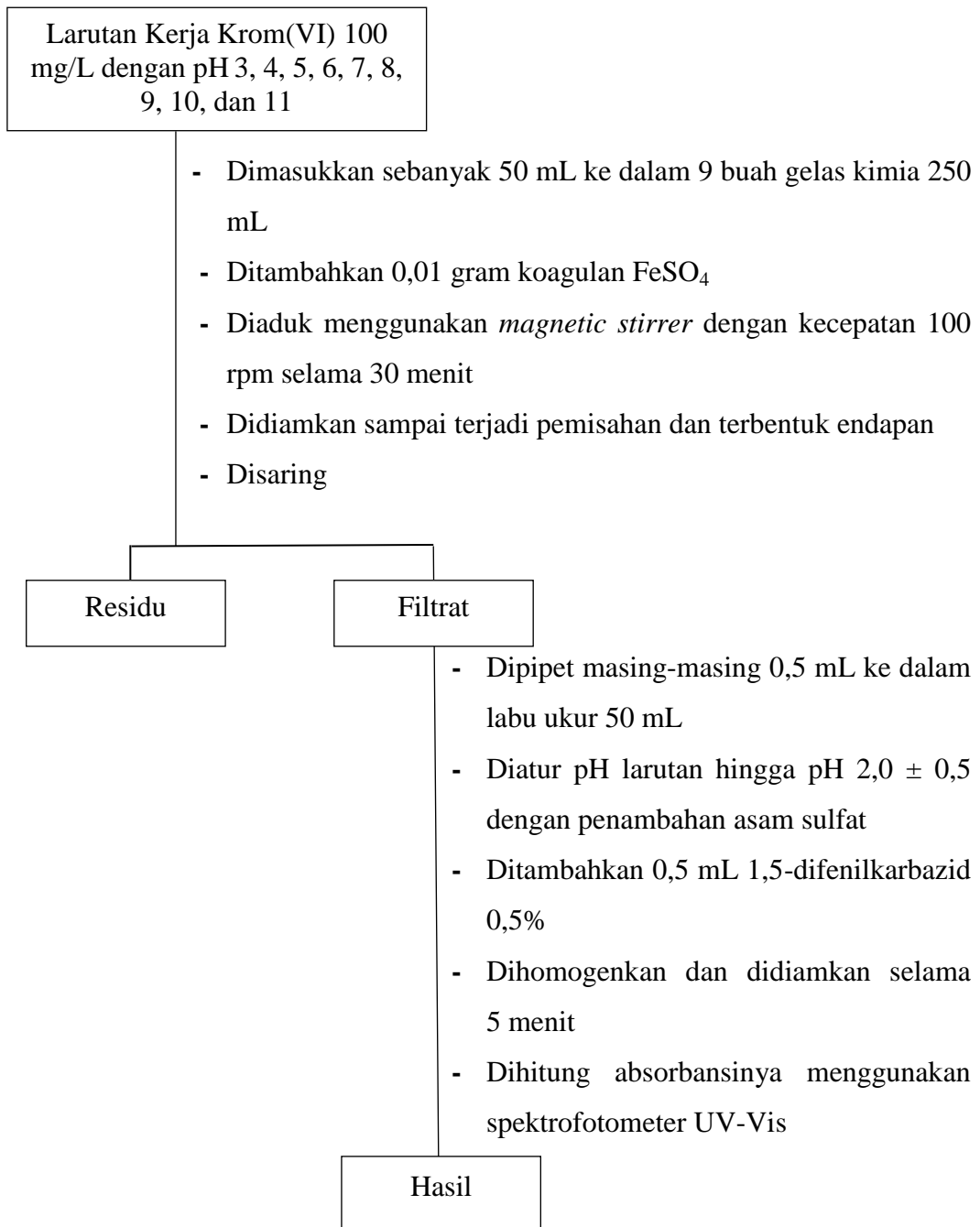


1.16 Pembuatan Larutan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating

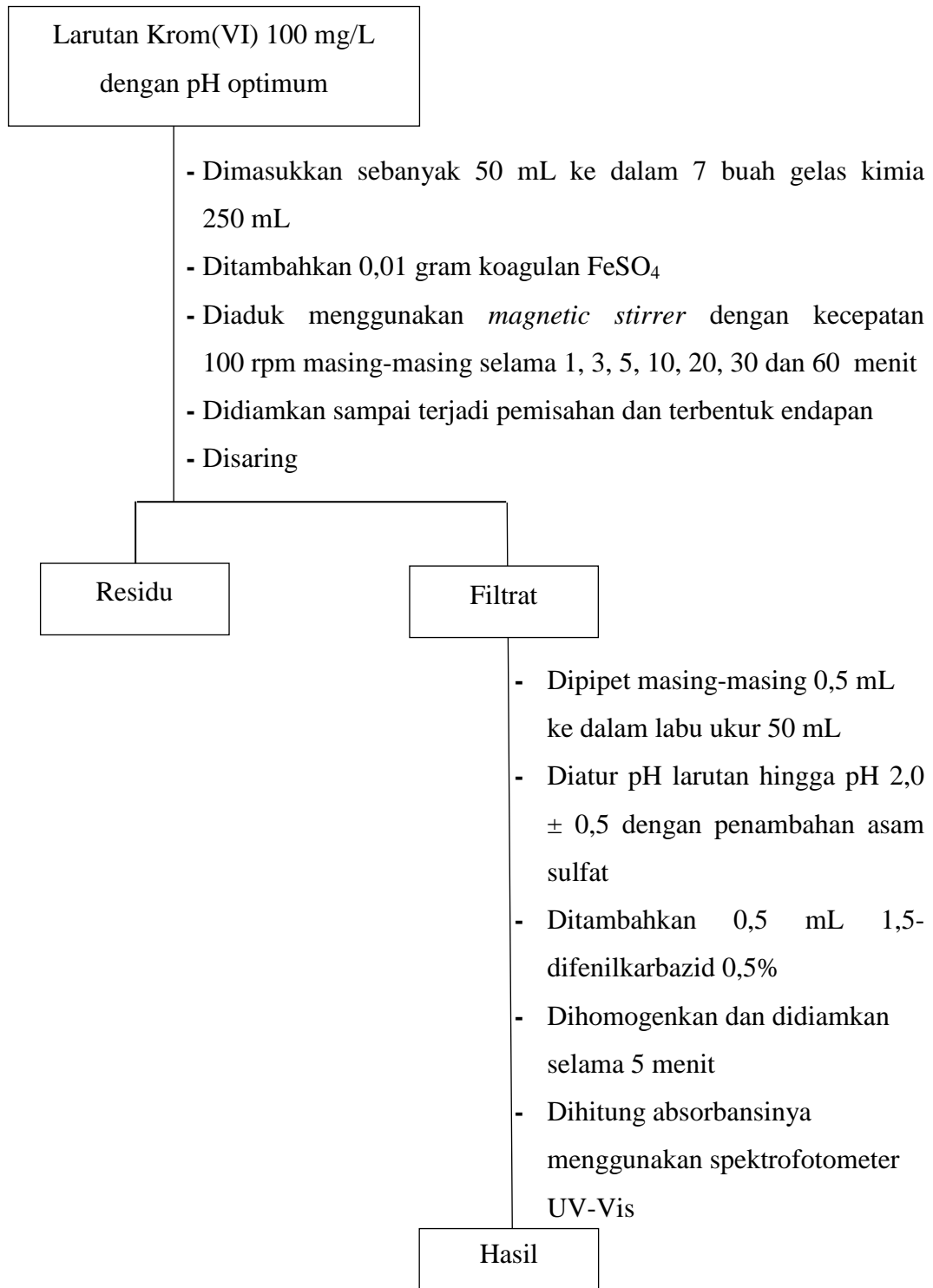


2. Optimasi Koagulasi Krom(VI)

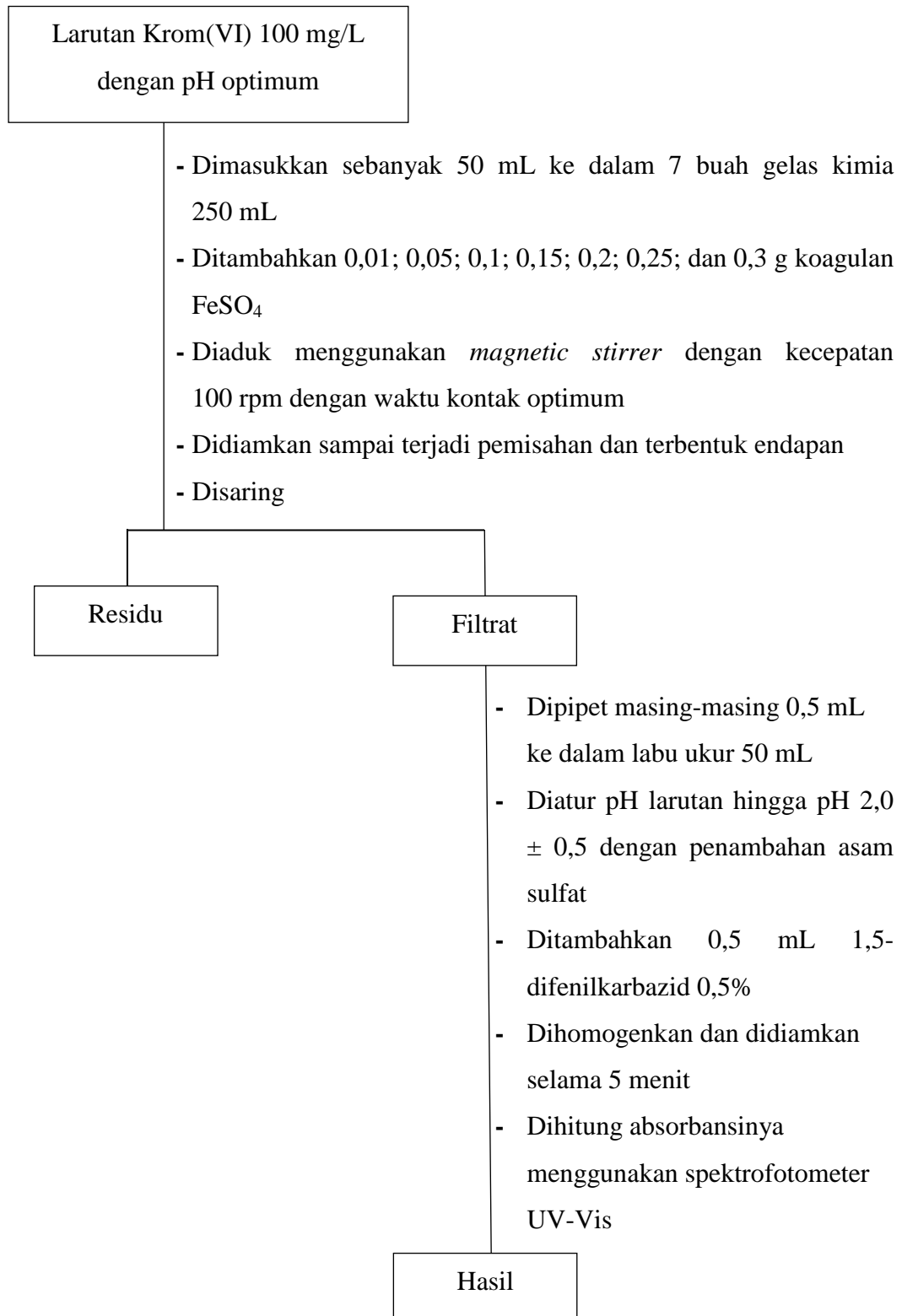
2.1 Penentuan Variasi pH Optimum



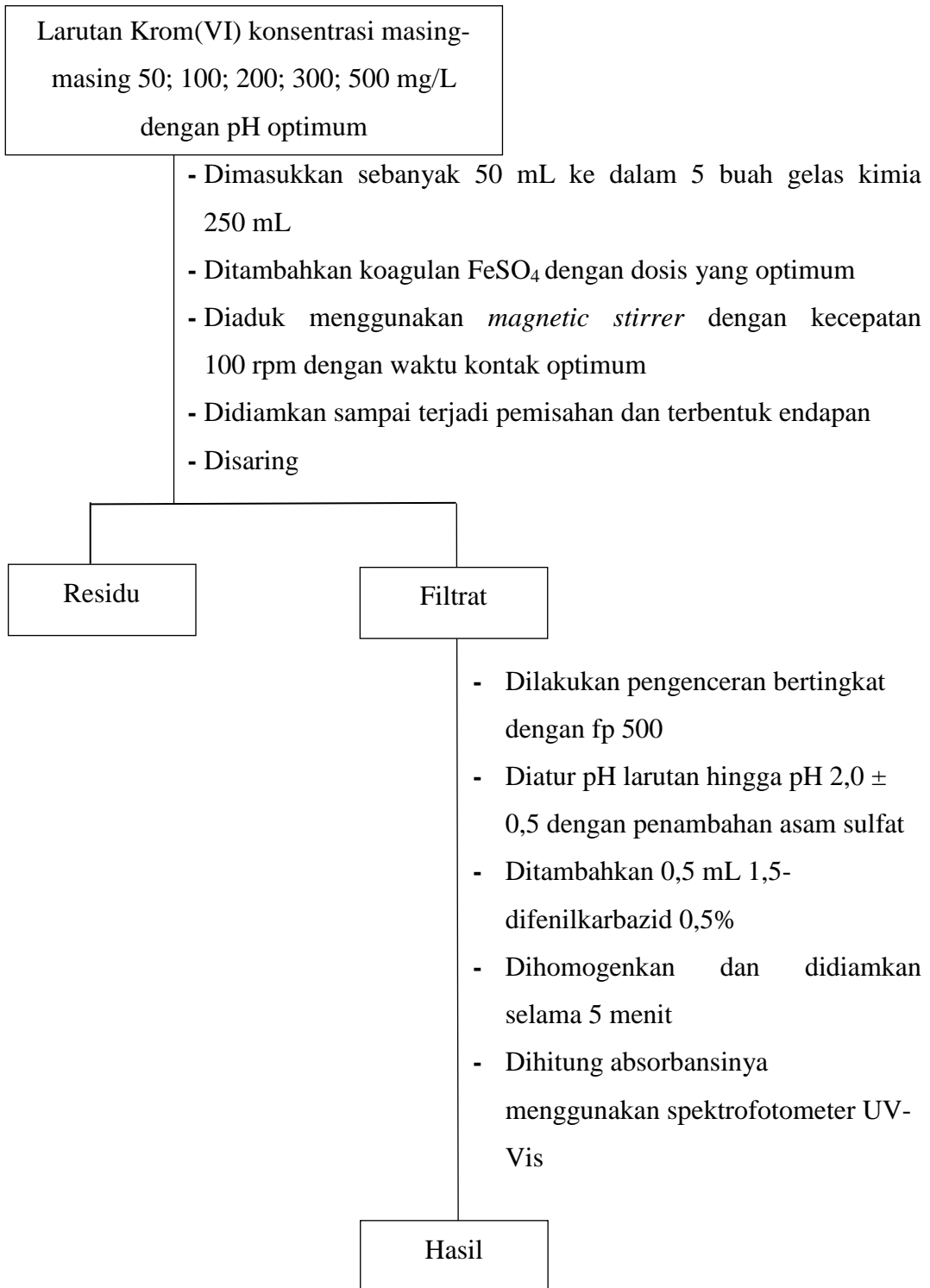
2.2 Penentuan Waktu Kontak Optimum



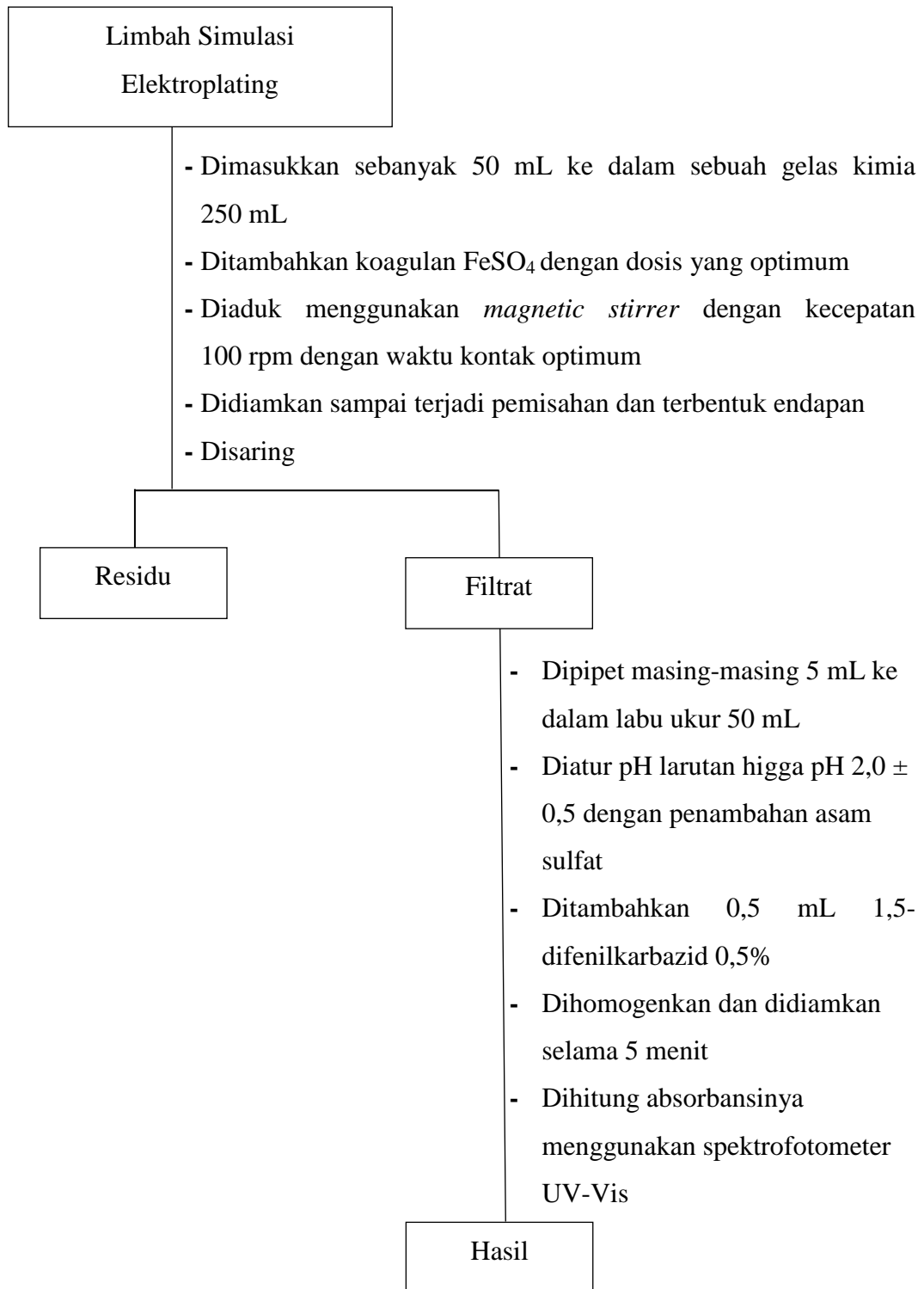
2.3 Penentuan Penambahan Dosis Optimum Koagulan Besi(II) Sulfat



2.4 Penentuan Konsentrasi Optimum Krom(VI)



2.5 Aplikasi Kondisi Optimum Pada Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating



Lampiran 3. Perhitungan

1. Pembuatan Larutan Induk Krom(VI) 1000 mg/L

$$\text{mg/L} = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cr}}{\text{Mr K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$1000 = \frac{104}{294} \times \frac{W}{0,1}$$

$$W = 282,6923 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,2827 \text{ g}$$

2. Pembuatan Larutan Standar Krom(VI) 10 mg/L

$$V_1 C_1 = V_2 C_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \times 10}{1000}$$

$$= 1 \text{ mL}$$

3. Pembuatan Reagen 1,5-Difenilkarbazid 1%

$$\%b/v = \frac{\text{gram zat terlarut}}{\text{volume larutan}} \times 100\%$$

$$1 = \frac{x}{50 \text{ mL}} \times 100\%$$

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

4. Pembuatan Deret Larutan Standar Krom(VI)

- 0,2 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,2 \times 50}{10}$$

$$= 1 \text{ mL}$$

- 0,4 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,4 \times 50}{10}$$

$$= 2 \text{ mL}$$

- 0,6 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,6 \times 50}{10}$$

$$= 3 \text{ mL}$$

- 0,8 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,8 \times 50}{10}$$

$$= 4 \text{ mL}$$

- 1 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1 \times 50}{10}$$

$$= 5 \text{ mL}$$

5. Pembuatan Larutan HCl 1 M

$$M = \frac{\% \times b_j \times 1000}{M_r}$$

$$= \frac{37\% \times 1,19 \text{ g/mL} \times 1000}{36,5 \text{ g/mol}}$$

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

$$V = \frac{1 \times 100}{12,06}$$

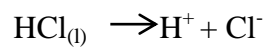
$$= 8,29 \text{ mL}$$

6. Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, dan 11

-pH 3 dari HCl 0,01 M

$$-\log [\text{H}^+] = 3$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$



$$\text{M HCl} = \text{M H}^+$$

$$10^{-3} \text{ M } [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-3} \text{ M } [\text{HCl}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

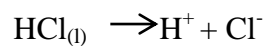
$$V_1 = \frac{0,001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,01 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

-pH 4 dari HCl 0,001 M

$$-\log [\text{H}^+] = 4$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$



$$\text{M HCl} = \text{M H}^+$$

$$10^{-4} \text{ M } [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-4} \text{ M } [\text{HCl}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

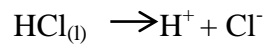
$$V_1 = \frac{0,0001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,001 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

-pH 5 dari HCl 0,0001 M

$$-\log [\text{H}^+] = 5$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$



$$\text{M HCl} = \text{M H}^+$$

$$10^{-5} \text{ M } [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-5} \text{ M } [\text{HCl}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

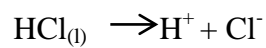
$$V_1 = \frac{0,00001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,0001 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

- -pH 6 dari HCl 0,00001 M

$$-\log [\text{H}^+] = 6$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$



$$\text{M HCl} = \text{M H}^+$$

$$10^{-6} \text{ M } [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-6} \text{ M } [\text{HCl}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,000001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,0001 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

-pH 8 dari NaOH 0,00001 M

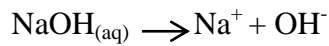
$$14 = \text{pH} + \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - \text{pH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - 8$$

$$\text{pOH} = 6$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$



$$M \text{ NaOH} = M \text{ OH}^-$$

$$10^{-6} \text{ M } [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-6} \text{ M } [\text{NaOH}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,000001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,00001 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

-pH 9 dari NaOH 0,0001 M

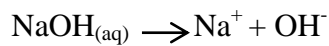
$$14 = \text{pH} + \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - \text{pH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - 9$$

$$\text{pOH} = 5$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-5} \text{ M}$$



$$M \text{ NaOH} = M \text{ OH}^-$$

$$10^{-5} \text{ M } [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-5} \text{ M } [\text{NaOH}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,00001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,0001 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

-pH 10 dari NaOH 0,001 M

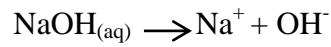
$$14 = \text{pH} + \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - \text{pH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - 10$$

$$\text{pOH} = 4$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$



$$M \text{ NaOH} = M \text{ OH}^-$$

$$10^{-4} \text{ M } [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-4} \text{ M } [\text{NaOH}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,0001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,001 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

-pH 11 dari NaOH 0,01 M

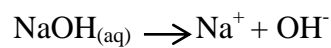
$$14 = \text{pH} + \text{pOH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - \text{pH}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - 11$$

$$\text{pOH} = 3$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$



$$M \text{ NaOH} = M \text{ OH}^-$$

$$10^{-3} \text{ M } [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-3} \text{ M } [\text{NaOH}]$$

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{0,01 \text{ M}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

7. Pembuatan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating

- Krom(VI) 90 mg/L

$$\text{mg/ L} = \frac{2 \times \text{Ar Cr}}{\text{Mr K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$90 = \frac{104}{294} \times \frac{W}{1}$$

$$W = 254,59 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,2546 \text{ g}$$

- Krom(III) 90 mg/L

$$\text{mg/ L} = \frac{\text{Ar Cr}}{\text{Mr Cr(NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$90 = \frac{52}{400,15} \times \frac{W}{1}$$

$$W = 692,84 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,6928 \text{ g}$$

- Besi(III) 24 mg/L

$$\text{mg/ L} = \frac{\text{Ar Fe}}{\text{Mr NH}_4\text{Fe(SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$24 = \frac{56}{482,19} \times \frac{W}{1}$$

$$W = 206,718 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,2067 \text{ g}$$

- Tembaga(II) 46,5 mg/L

$$\text{mg/ L} = \frac{\text{Ar Cu}}{\text{Mr CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$46,5 = \frac{63,5}{249,68} \times \frac{W}{1}$$

$$W = 182,85 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,1829 \text{ g}$$

- Mangan(II) 19,5 mg/L

$$\text{mg/ L} = \frac{\text{Ar Mn}}{\text{Mr MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$19,5 = \frac{55}{169,02} \times \frac{W}{1}$$

$$W = 59,93 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,0593 \text{ g}$$

- Nikel(II) 13,5 mg/L

$$\text{mg/ L} = \frac{\text{Ar Ni}}{\text{Mr NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$13,5 = \frac{59}{262,86} \times \frac{W}{1}$$

$$W = 60,16 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,0602 \text{ g}$$

- Seng(II) 16,5 mg/L

$$\text{mg/ L} = \frac{\text{Ar Zn}}{\text{Mr ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{W}{V}$$

$$16,5 = \frac{65}{287,54} \times \frac{W}{1}$$

$$W = 73,0088 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,0730 \text{ g}$$

B. Perhitungan Pengenceran

1. Penentuan pH Optimum

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 100 \text{ kali}$$

2. Penentuan Waktu Kontak Optimum

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 100 \text{ kali}$$

3. Penentuan Penambahan Dosis Optimum Koagulan FeSO₄

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 100 \text{ kali}$$

4. Penentuan Konsentrasi Optimum Krom(VI)

-Konsentrasi 50 mg/L

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 10 \text{ kali}$$

-Konsentrasi 100 mg/L

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 10 \text{ kali}$$

-Konsentrasi 200 mg/L

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,1 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 500 \text{ kali}$$

-Konsentrasi 300 mg/L

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,1 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 500 \text{ kali}$$

-Konsentrasi 500 mg/L

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,1 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 500 \text{ kali}$$

5. Aplikasi Kondisi Optimum Pada Pengolahan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating

$$FP = \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{5 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 10 \text{ kali}$$

Lampiran 4. Data Absorbansi Kurva Kalibrasi Deret Larutan Standar

Tabel 1. Hasil pengukuran deret larutan standar Krom(VI)

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	Absorbansi
0	0,006
0,2	0,149
0,4	0,308
0,6	0,459
0,8	0,609
1	0,77

Dari kurva kalibrasi deret larutan standar diperoleh persamaan garis lurus

$$y = 0,6184x + 0,0143.$$

Lampiran 5. Data Penentuan pH Optimum

Berdasarkan persamaan garis pada kurva kalibrasi deret larutan standar Krom(VI), maka nilai konsentrasi akhir (C_{akhir}) dapat dihitung. Pada pH 8 diperoleh absorbansi sebesar 0,4055 dengan faktor pengenceran sebesar 100 kali.

Diketahui:

$$C_{awal} = 100 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$y = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,4055 = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,4055 - 0,0143 = 0,6184x$$

$$x = 0,6326$$

$$C = 0,6326$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cr (mg/L)} &= C \times fp \\ &= 0,6326 \times 100 \\ &= 63,26 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus perhitungan persen penurunan ion Krom(VI) :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Penurunan} &= \frac{C_{awal} - C_{akhir}}{C_{awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{100 - 63,26}{100} \times 100\% \\ &= 36,74\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 2. Data hasil penentuan pH optimum

No	pH	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) (mg/L)	% Penurunan Krom(VI)
1.	3	0,4540	71,1028	28,90
2.	4	0,4315	67,4644	32,54
3.	5	0,4310	67,3836	32,62
4.	6	0,4215	65,8473	34,15
5.	7	0,4130	64,4728	35,53
6.	8	0,4055	63,2600	36,74
7	9	0,4375	68,4347	31,57
8	10	0,4520	70,7794	29,22
9	11	0,4645	72,8008	27,20

Lampiran 6 Data Penentuan Waktu Kontak Optimum

Berdasarkan persamaan garis pada kurva kalibrasi deret larutan standar Krom(VI), maka nilai konsentrasi akhir (C_{akhir}) dapat dihitung. Pada waktu kontak selama 5 menit diperoleh absorbansi sebesar 0,4055 dengan faktor pengenceran sebesar 100 kali.

Diketahui:

$$C_{awal} = 100 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$y = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,4055 = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,4055 - 0,0143 = 0,6184x$$

$$x = 0,6326$$

$$C = 0,6326$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cr (mg/L)} &= C \times fp \\ &= 0,6326 \times 100 \\ &= 63,26 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus perhitungan persen penurunan ion Krom(VI) :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Penurunan} &= \frac{C_{awal} - C_{akhir}}{C_{awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{100 - 63,26}{100} \times 100\% \\ &= 36,74\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 3. Data hasil penentuan waktu kontak optimum

No	Waktu Kontak (menit)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) (mg/L)	% Penurunan Krom(VI)
1.	1	0,4240	66,2516	33,75
2.	3	0,4185	65,3622	34,64
3.	5	0,4055	63,2600	36,74
4.	10	0,4060	63,3409	36,66
5.	20	0,4055	63,2600	36,74
6.	30	0,4060	63,3409	36,66
7.	60	0,4055	63,2600	36,74

Lampiran 7. Data Penentuan Penambahan Dosis Optimum Koagulan Besi(II) Sulfat

Berdasarkan persamaan garis pada kurva kalibrasi deret larutan standar Krom(VI), maka nilai konsentrasi akhir (C_{akhir}) dapat dihitung. Pada dosis koagulan 0,1 gram diperoleh absorbansi sebesar 0,0150 dengan faktor pengenceran sebesar 100 kali.

Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned}C_{awal} &= 100 \text{ mg/L} \\y &= ax + b \\y &= 0,6184x + 0,0143 \\0,0150 &= 0,6184x + 0,0143 \\0,0150 - 0,0143 &= 0,6184x \\x &= 0,0011 \\C &= 0,0011\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar Cr (mg/L)} &= C \times fp \\&= 0,0011 \times 100 \\&= 0,1132\end{aligned}$$

Rumus perhitungan persen penurunan ion Krom(VI) :

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Penurunan} &= \frac{C_{awal} - C_{akhir}}{C_{awal}} \times 100\% \\&= \frac{100 - 0,1132}{100} \times 100\% \\&= 99,89\%\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4. Data hasil penentuan penambahan dosis optimum koagulan Besi(II) Sulfat

No	Dosis Koagulan FeSO ₄ (gram)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) (mg/L)	% Penurunan Krom(VI)
1.	0,01	0,4055	63,2600	36,74
2.	0,05	0,1765	26,2290	73,77
3.	0,1	0,0150	0,132	99,89
4.	0,15	0,0150	0,132	99,89
5.	0,2	0,0155	0,940	99,81
6.	0,25	0,0155	0,940	99,81
7.	0,3	0,0150	0,132	99,89

Lampiran 8. Data Penentuan Konsentrasi Optimum Krom(VI)

Berdasarkan persamaan garis pada kurva kalibrasi deret larutan standar Krom(VI), maka nilai konsentrasi akhir (C_{akhir}) dapat dihitung. Pada konsentrasi Krom(VI) 100 mg/L diperoleh absorbansi sebesar 0,0150 dengan faktor pengenceran sebesar 100 kali.

Diketahui:

$$C_{awal} = 100 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$y = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,0150 = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,0150 - 0,0143 = 0,6184x$$

$$x = 0,0011$$

$$C = 0,0011$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cr (mg/L)} &= C \times fp \\ &= 0,0011 \times 100 \\ &= 0,1132 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus perhitungan persen penurunan ion Krom(VI) :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Penurunan} &= \frac{C_{awal} - C_{akhir}}{C_{awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{100 - 0,1132}{100} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,89\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 5. Data hasil penentuan konsentrasi optimum Krom(VI)

No	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) (mg/L)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) setelah reduksi (mg/L)	% Penurunan Krom(VI)
1.	50	0,0095	0	100,00
2.	100	0,015	0,1132	99,89
3.	200	0,0595	36,5459	81,73
4.	300	0,1615	119,0168	60,33
5.	500	0,355	275,4690	44,91

Lampiran 9. Aplikasi Kondisi Optimum Pada Pengolahan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating

Berdasarkan persamaan garis pada kurva kalibrasi deret larutan standar Krom(VI), maka nilai konsentrasi akhir (C_{akhir}) dapat dihitung. Nilai absorbansi aplikasi kondisi optimum pada limbah simulasi diperoleh sebesar 0,0200 dengan faktor pengenceran sebesar 100 kali.

Diketahui:

$$C_{awal} = 90 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$y = ax + b$$

$$y = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,0200 = 0,6184x + 0,0143$$

$$0,0200 - 0,0143 = 0,6184x$$

$$x = 0,0092$$

$$C = 0,0092$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Cr (mg/L)} &= C \times fp \\ &= 0,0092 \times 100 \\ &= 0,921 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus perhitungan persen penurunan ion Krom(VI) :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ Penurunan} &= \frac{C_{awal} - C_{akhir}}{C_{awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{90 - 0,921}{90} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,9\% \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 6. Data hasil aplikasi kondisi optimum pada limbah simulasi elektroplating

Sampel Limbah	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) (mg/L)	% Penurunan Krom(VI)
Setelah Reduksi	0,020	0,0921	99,9

Lampiran 10. Dokumentasi



Pembuatan Deret Standar Krom(VI)



Penimbangan Kalium Dikromat



Variasi pH pada Larutan Sampel



Proses Pengadukan Menggunakan *Magnetic Stirrer*



Flok Hasil Pengadukan Sampel dengan Penambahan Koagulan



Proses Penyaringan Larutan



Larutan Analit Variasi Dosis Koagulan Besi(II) Sulfat



Larutan Analit Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating