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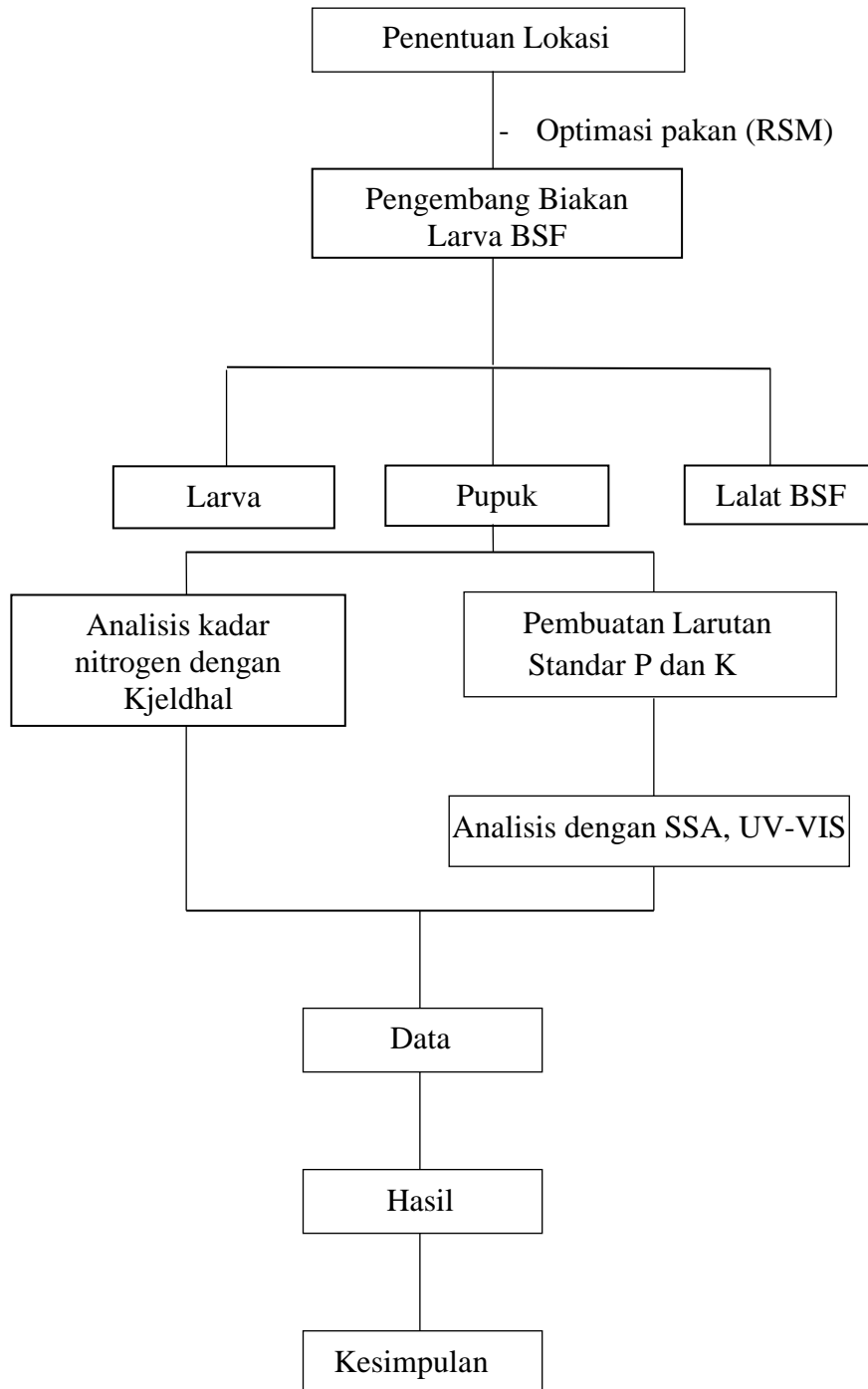
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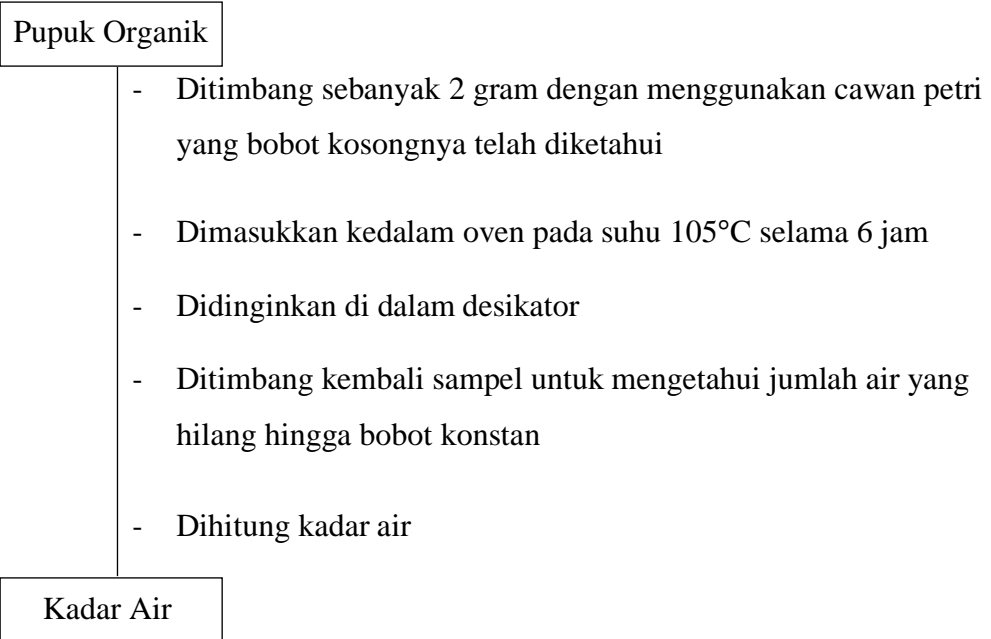
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Lampiran 1. Skema Kerja Penelitian

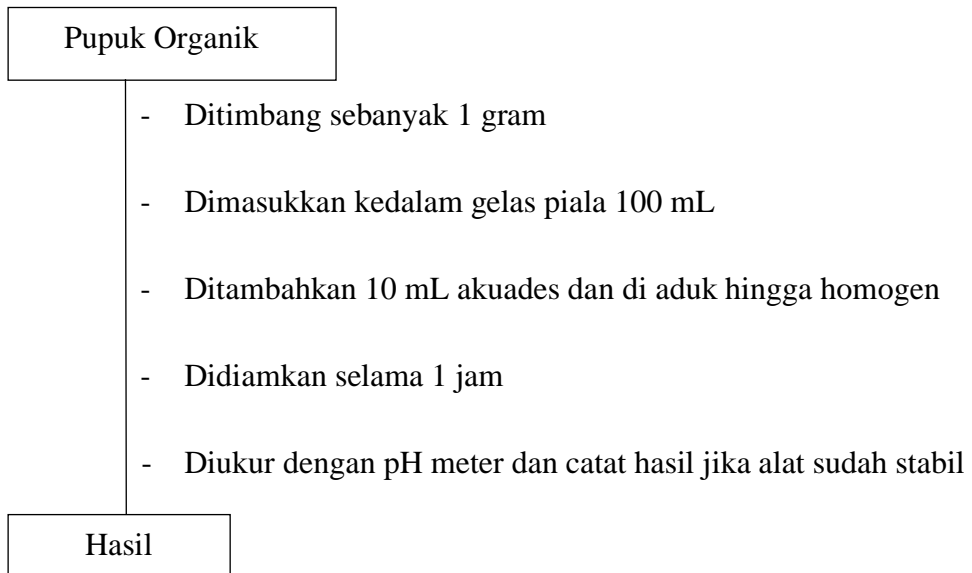


Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja

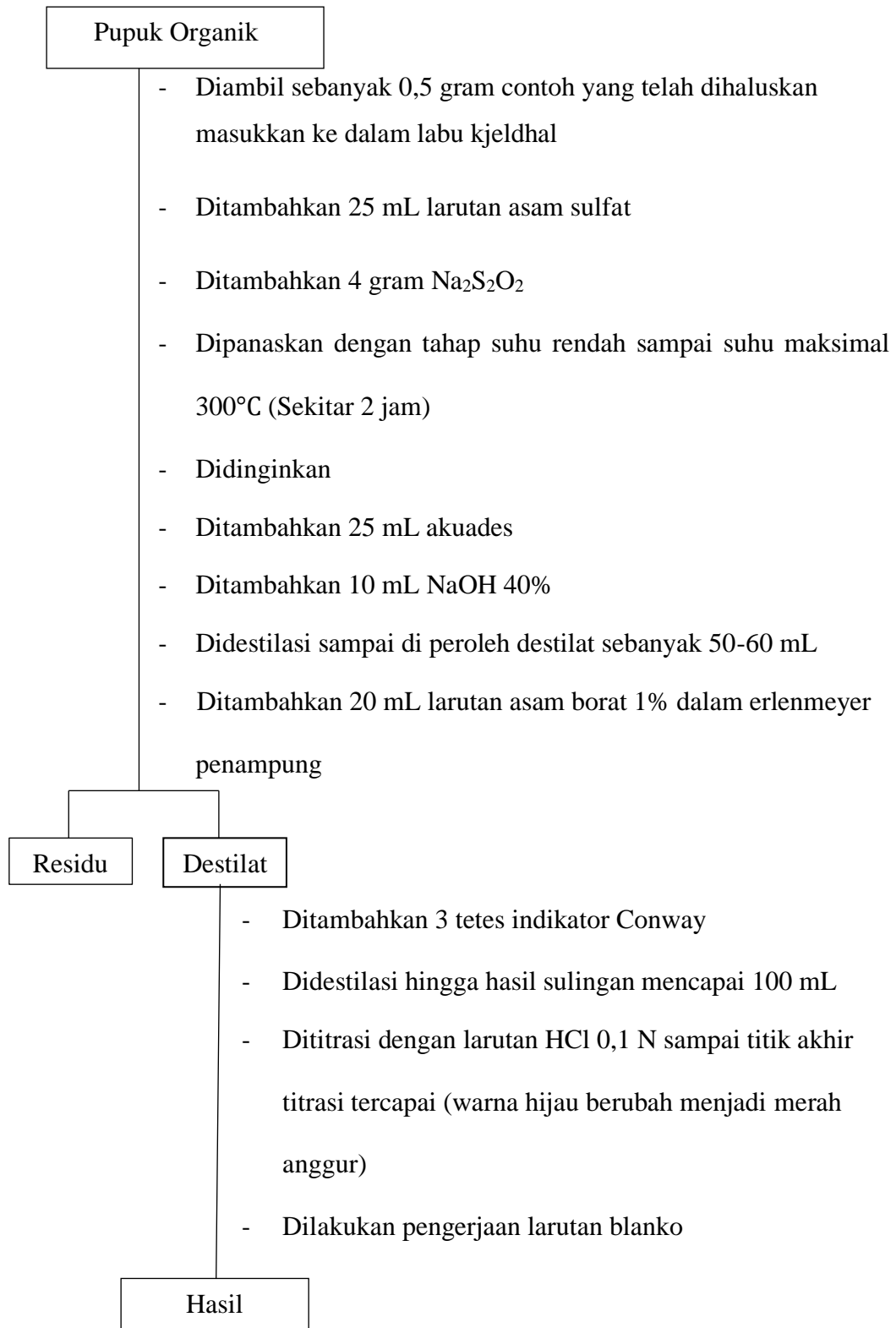
1. Penentuan Kadar Air



2. Penentuan pH



3. Analisis Uji Nitrogen Total



4. Penetapan Uji Fosfor

a. Preparasi Sampel

Pupuk Organik

- Ditimbang sebanyak 1 gram sampel
- Dimasukkan ke dalam gelas piala 250 mL
- Ditambahkan 20 mL HNO₃ 65%
- Dipanaskan sekitar 30-45 menit
- Dipanaskan diatas hotplate pada suhu 110 °C hingga larut
- Dinginkan
- Ditambahkan 5 mL HClO₄ 70%-72%
- Dididihkan perlahan-lahan sampai larutan tidak berwarna dan timbul asap putih pada gelas piala
- Dinginkan
- Ditambahkan 10 mL air akuades
- Dididihkan selama 5 menit
- Dimasukkan dalam labu ukur 50 mL
- Ditambahkan akuades hingga tanda batas, lalu dihomogenkan
- Disaring dengan kertas saring whatman no. 41

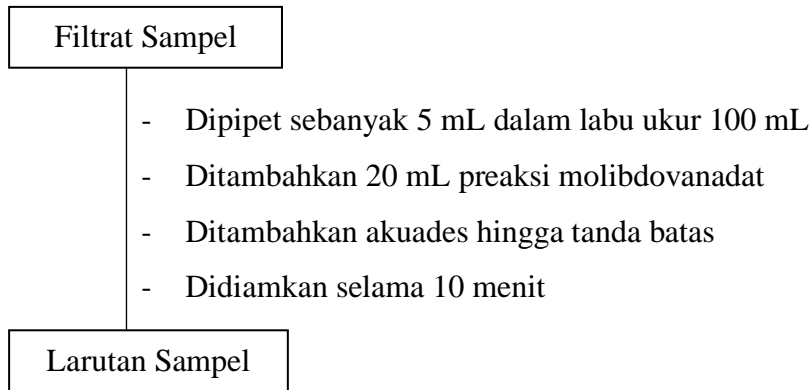
Residu

Filtrat

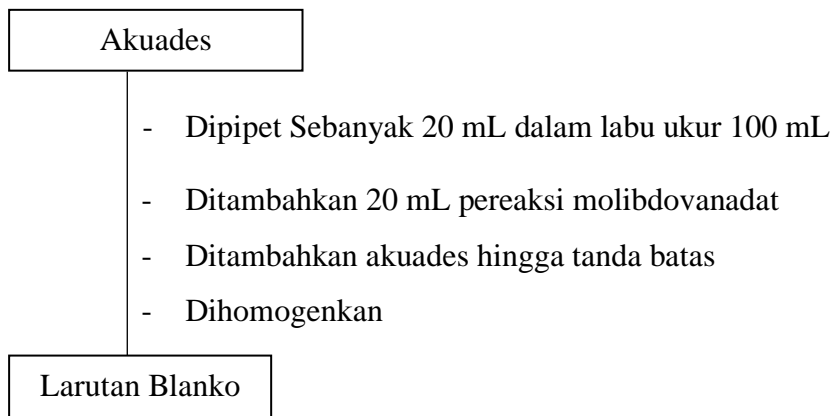
- Ditampung

Filtrat Sampel

5. Pembuatan Larutan Sampel

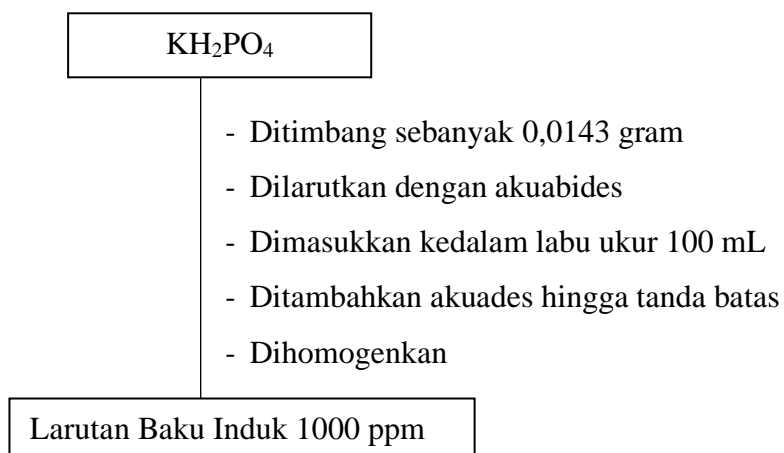


6. Pembuatan Larutan Blanko

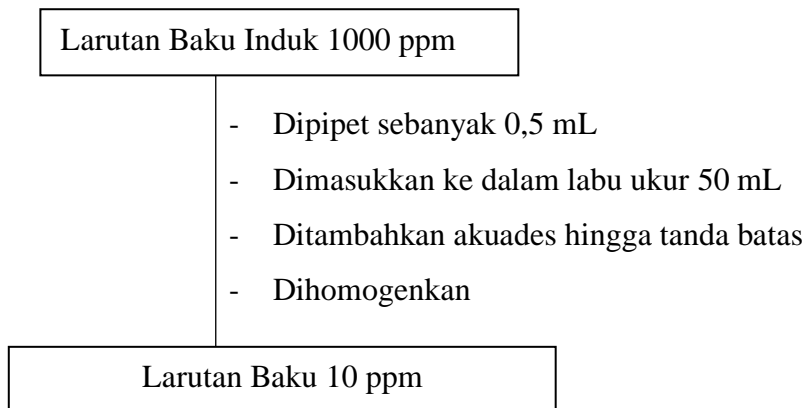


7. Pembuatan Larutan Fosfor

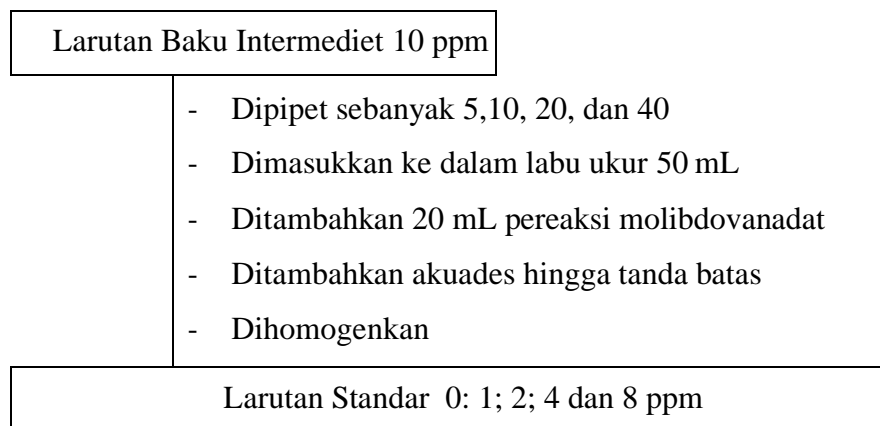
a. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Induk 1000 ppm



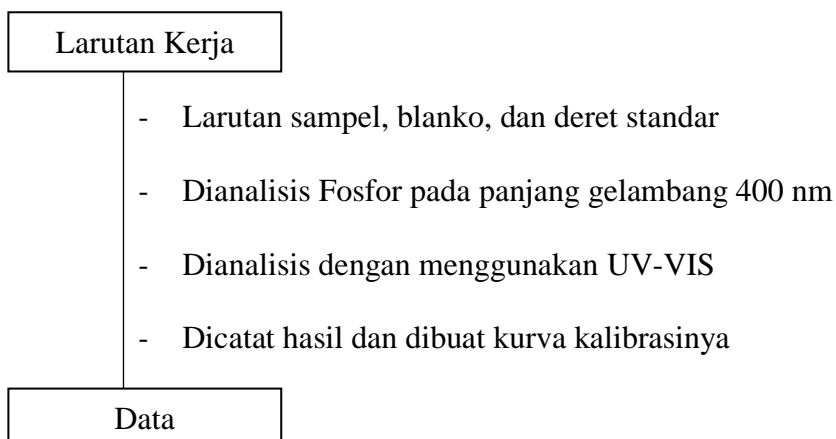
b. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Intermediet 10 ppm



c. Pembuatan Larutan Deret Standar Fosfor 0: 1; 2; 4 dan 8 ppm

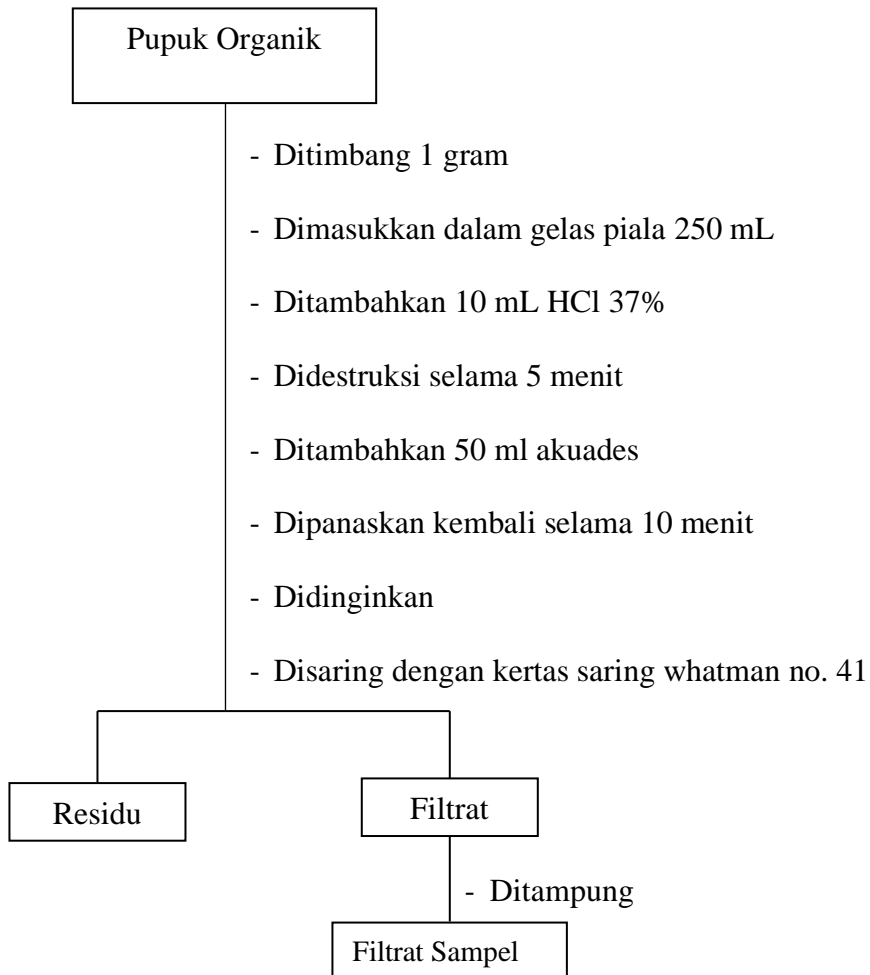


d. Analisis Fosfor dengan Spektrofotometri UV-VIS

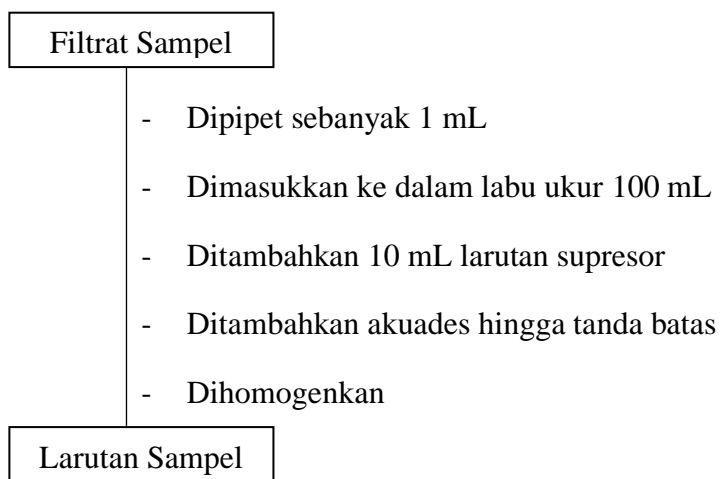


8. Penetapan Uji Kalium

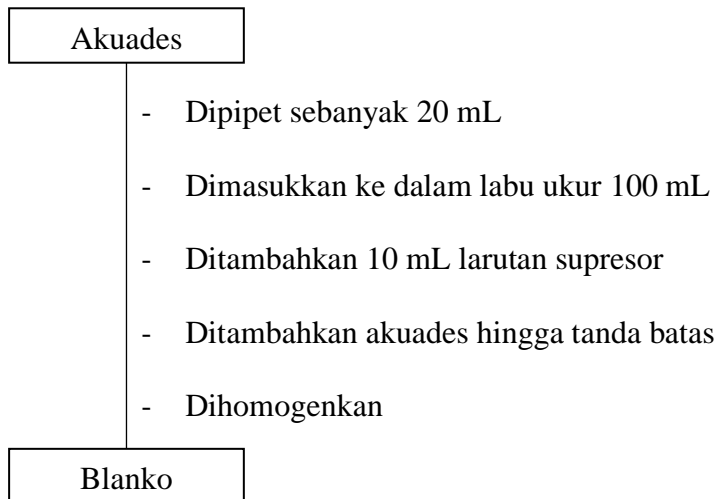
a. Preparasi Sampel



b. Pembuatan Larutan Sampel

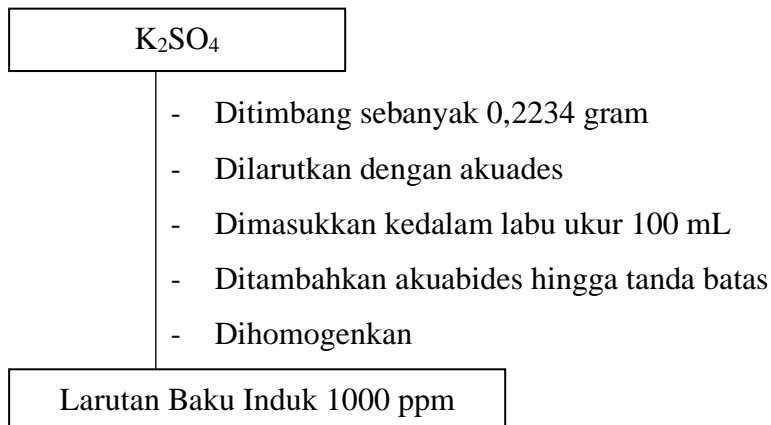


c. Pembuatan Larutan blanko

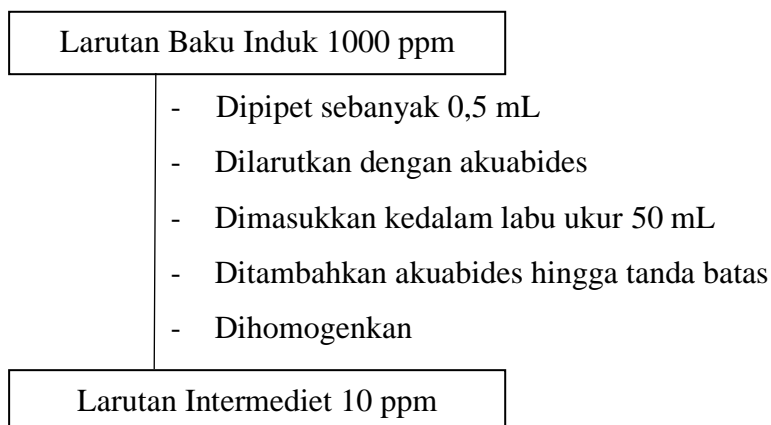


9. Pembuatan Larutan Standar Kalium (K)

a. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Induk 100 ppm



b. Pembuatan Larutan Intermediet 10 ppm



c. Pembuatan Larutan Deret Standar Kalium 0,1; 0,5; 1; 2 dan 3 ppm

Larutan Baku Induk Intermediet 10 ppm

- Dipipet sebanyak 0,5; 2,5; 5; 10; dan 15 mL
- Dimasukkan masing-masing ke dalam labu ukur 50 mL
- Ditambahkan 10 mL larutan supresor
- Ditambahkan akuabides hingga tanda
- Dihomogenkan

Larutan Baku Standar 0,1; 0,5; 1; 2 dan 3

d. Analisis Kalium dengan Spektrofotometer Serapan Atom

Larutan Kerja

- Larutan sampel, blanko, dan deret standar
- Dianalisis Kalium pada panjang gelombang 766,5 nm
- Dianalisis dengan menggunakan spektrofotometri serapan atom
- Dicatat hasil dan dibuat kurva kalibrasinya

Data

Lampiran 3. Perhitungan

1. Uji Kadar Air

1.1 Kadar Air Sampel A

Bobot cawan kosong (W0) simplo = 97,5783 gram

Bobot sampel sebelum pemanasan + bobot cawan (W1) = 99,5785 gram

Bobot sampel setelah pemanasan + bobot cawan (W2) = 99,3677 gram

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar Air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{99,5785 - 99,3677}{99,5785 - 97,5783} \times 100\% \\ &= 10,54\%\end{aligned}$$

Bobot cawan kosong (W0) duplo = 91,9625 gram

Bobot sampel sebelum pemanasan + bobot cawan (W1) = 93,9628 gram

Bobot sampel setelah pemanasan + bobot cawan (W2) = 93,7505 gram

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar Air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{93,9628 - 93,7505}{93,9628 - 91,9625} \times 100\% \\ &= 10,61\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{10,54 + 10,61}{2} = 10,58\%$$

1.2 Kadar Air Sampel B

Bobot cawan kosong (W0) simplo = 92,4358 gram

Bobot sampel sebelum pemanasan + bobot cawan (W1) = 94,4360 gram

Bobot sampel setelah pemanasan + bobot cawan (W2) = 94,2127 gram

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar Air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{94,4360 - 94,2127}{94,4360 - 92,4358} \times 100\% \\ &= 11,16\%\end{aligned}$$

Bobot cawan kosong (W0) duplo = 91,2719 gram

Bobot sampel sebelum pemanasan + bobot cawan (W1) = 93,2721 gram

Bobot sampel setelah pemanasan + bobot cawan (W2) = 93,0485 gram

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{93,2721 - 93,0485}{93,2721 - 91,2719} \times 100\% \\ &= 11,18\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{11,16 + 11,18}{2} = 11,17\%$$

1.3 Kadar Air Sampel C

Bobot cawan kosong (W0) simplo = 89,7470 gram

Bobot sampel sebelum pemanasan + bobot cawan (W1) = 91,7473 gram

Bobot sampel setelah pemanasan + bobot cawan (W2) = 91,5328 gram

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{91,7473 - 91,5328}{91,7473 - 89,7470} \times 100\% \\ &= 10,72\% \end{aligned}$$

Bobot cawan kosong (W0) duplo = 93,7492 gram

Bobot sampel sebelum pemanasan + bobot cawan (W1) = 95,7493 gram

Bobot sampel setelah pemanasan + bobot cawan (W2) = 95,5352 gram

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar Air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{95,7493 - 95,5352}{95,7493 - 93,7492} \times 100\% \\ &= 10,70\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{10,72 + 10,70}{2} = 10,71\%$$

2. Pembuatan Larutan

a. Pembuatan larutan NaOH 40% dalam 100 mL

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

$$b = \frac{40}{100} \times 100$$

$$b = 40 \text{ gram}$$

b. Pembuatan larutan H₃BO₃ 1% dalam 100 mL

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

$$b = \frac{1}{100} \times 100$$

$$b = 1 \text{ gram}$$

- c. Pembuatan HCl 0,1N dari HCl 37%

$$\text{Normalitas} = \frac{\% \times \text{BJ} \times 1000}{\text{BE}}$$

$$\text{Normalitas} = \frac{0,37 \times 1,19 \text{ g/L} \times 1000 \text{ mL/L}}{36,5 \text{ g/ek}}$$

$$\text{Normalitas} = 12,06 \text{ ek/L}$$

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 12,06 \text{ N} = 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 0,1 \text{ N}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 0,1 \text{ N}}{12,06 \text{ N}}$$

$$V_1 = 0,82 \text{ mL}$$

- d. Standarisasi HCl 0,01 N dengan Na₂CO₃

$$\text{Normalitas} = \frac{\text{bobot Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{\text{Volume} \times \text{BE}}$$

$$0,01 \text{ N} = \frac{\text{bobot Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{0,1 \text{ L} \times 53 \text{ g/ek}}$$

$$\text{Bobot Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,53 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Normalitas Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{0,53 \text{ gram}}{0,1 \text{ L} \times 53 \text{ g/ek}}$$

$$\text{Normalitas Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,1002 \text{ N}$$

Kadar HCl

$$N \text{ HCl} = \frac{V \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \times N \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{V \text{ HCl}}$$

$$N \text{ HCl} = \frac{10 \text{ mL} \times 0,01}{9,5}$$

$$N \text{ HCl} = 0,0105 \text{ N}$$

- e. Pembuatan Indikator Bromocresol Green 0,1% dalam 10 mL

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

$$\% = \frac{\text{massa BCG}}{10 \text{ mL}} \times 100\%$$

$$0,1\% = \frac{\text{massa BCG}}{10 \text{ mL}} \times 100\%$$

$$m = 0,01 \text{ gram}$$

f. Pembuatan Indikator Metil Merah 0,1%

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

$$\% = \frac{\text{massa MM}}{10 \text{ mL}} \times 100\%$$

$$0,1\% = \frac{\text{massa MM}}{10 \text{ mL}} \times 100\%$$

$$M = 0,01 \text{ gram}$$

3. N-Total (%)

3.1 Perlakuan A (Limbah ampas kelapa 0% dan sayur sawi 5%)

Berat Sampel (W)	= 0,5002 g
Volume Titration Sampel (V1)	= 2,5 mL
Volume Titration Blanko (V2)	= 0,2 mL
Kadar HCl (N)	= 0,0105 mek/mL
BE Nitrogen	= 14,007 mg/mek
Pengenceran	= 50
Faktor konversi protein (Fk)	= 6,25

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ N} \times 14,007 \times P \times \text{Fk}}{W} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(2,5 \text{ mL} - 0,2 \text{ mL}) \times 0,0105 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{0,5001 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 21,14\% \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Perlakuan B (Limbah ampas kelapa 1% + sayur sawi 3%)

Berat Sampel (W)	= 0,5002 g
Volume Titration Sampel (V1)	= 2,4 mL
Volume Titration Blanko (V2)	= 0,2 mL
Kadar HCl (N)	= 0,0105 mek/mL
BE Nitrogen	= 14,007 mg/mek
Pengenceran	= 50
Faktor konversi protein (Fk)	= 6,25

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times P \times \text{Fk}}{W} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(2,3 - 0,2) \times 0,0150 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{1,0001 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 19,30\% \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Perlakuan C (Limbah ampas kelapa 4% + sayur sawi 1%)

Berat Sampel (W)	= 0,5001 g
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Volume Titration Sample (V1) = 30,4 mL
 Volume Titration Blank (V2) = 1,2 mL
 Kadar HCl (N) = 0,0992 meq/mL
 BE Nitrogen = 14,007 mg/meq
 Pengenceran = 50
 Faktor konversi protein (Fk) = 6,25

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{N total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times H_2SO_4 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times P \times Fk}{W} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(1,8 - 0,2) \times 0,0150 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{0,0500 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 14,70\%
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Uji Kadar Nitrogen pupuk pada perlakuan A daerah Optimawl (Validasi Metode sebanyak 5x)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Nitrogen total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times H_2SO_4 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times P \times Fk}{W} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(2,5 \text{ mL} - 0,2 \text{ mL}) \times 0,0105 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{0,5001 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 21,14\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Nitrogen total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times H_2SO_4 \text{ N} \times 14,007 \times P \times Fk}{W} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(2,4 \text{ mL} - 0,2 \text{ mL}) \times 0,0105 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{0,5001 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 20,22\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ Nitrogen total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times H_2SO_4 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times P \times Fk}{W} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(2,4 \text{ mL} - 0,2 \text{ mL}) \times 0,0105 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{0,5000 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 20,22\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ Nitrogen total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times H_2SO_4 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times P \times Fk}{W} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(2,4 \text{ mL} - 0,2 \text{ mL}) \times 0,0105 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{0,5001 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 20,22\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{ Nitrogen total (\%)} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times \text{P} \times \text{Fk}}{W} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{(2,5 \text{ mL} - 0,2 \text{ mL}) \times 0,0105 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 50 \times 6,25}{0,5001 \times 1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 21,14\%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Fosfor

- a. Perhitungan pembuatan larutan baku induk PO_4 1000 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ppm} &= \frac{\text{Ar PO}_4}{\text{Mr KH}_2\text{PO}_4} \times \frac{\text{Mg}}{\text{L}} \\
 1000 &= \frac{95}{136} \times \frac{\text{Mg}}{\text{L}} \\
 &= \frac{136 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,1 \text{ L}}{95 \text{ mg/L}} \\
 &= 14.3157 \text{ mg} \\
 &= 0.0143 \text{ gram}
 \end{aligned}$$

- b. Pembuatan larutan intermediet 10 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 1000 \text{ ppm} &= 50 \text{ mL} \times 10 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 0,5 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

- c. Deret standar

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Konsentrasi 1 ppm} \\
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} &= 50 \text{ mL} \times 1 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 5 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

- d. Konsentrasi 2 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} &= 50 \text{ mL} \times 2 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 10 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

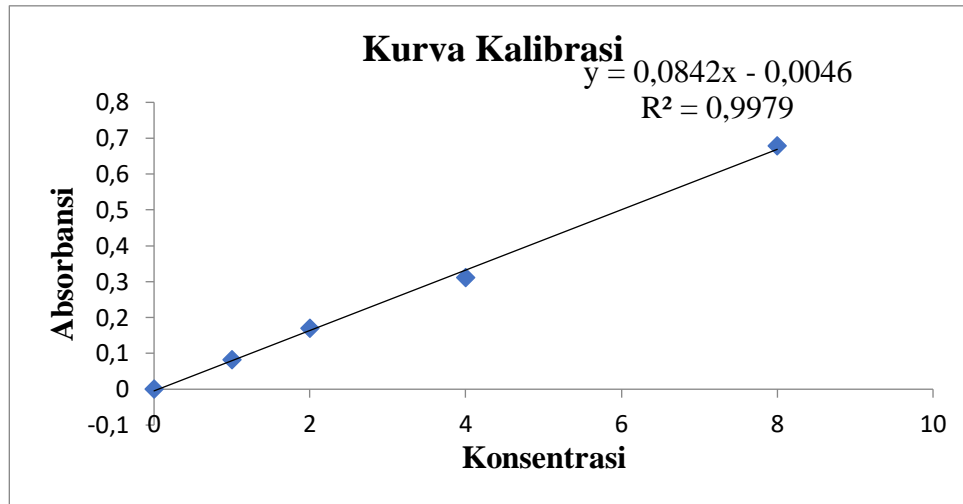
- e. Konsentrasi 4 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} &= 50 \text{ mL} \times 2 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 10 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

- f. Konsentrasi 8 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} &= 50 \text{ mL} \times 8 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 40 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Perhitungan kadar Fosfor sebagai P₂O₅



a. Perlakuan A

$$y = 0,0842x + 0,0046$$

$$0,024 = 0,0842x + 0,0046$$

$$0,024 - 0,0046 = 0,0842x$$

$$0,0194 = 0,0842x$$

$$x = \frac{0,0194}{0,0842}$$

$$x = 0,2304$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2O_5\% &= \frac{C \times P}{W} \times 100 \times \frac{100}{100 - KA} \\ &= \frac{0,2204 \times 50}{1.000,4} \times 100\% \times \frac{100}{100 - 10,9178} \\ &= 1,29\% \end{aligned}$$

b. Perlakuan B

$$y = 0,0842x + 0,0046$$

$$0,018 = 0,0842x + 0,0046$$

$$0,018 - 0,0046 = 0,0842x$$

$$0,0134 = 0,0842x$$

$$x = \frac{0,0134}{0,0842}$$

$$x = 0,1591$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2O_5\% &= \frac{C \times P}{W} \times 100 \times \frac{100}{100 - KA} \\ &= \frac{0,1591 \times 50}{1.000,2} \times 100\% \times \frac{100}{100 - 10,9178} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,92\%$$

c. Perlakuan C

$$y = 0,0842x + 0,0046$$

$$0,016 = 0,0842x + 0,0046$$

$$0,016 - 0,0046 = 0,0842x$$

$$0,0114 = 0,0842x$$

$$x = \frac{0,0114}{0,0842}$$

$$x = 0,1354$$

$$P_2O_5\% = \frac{C \times P}{W} \times 100 \times \frac{100}{100 - KA}$$

$$= \frac{0,1354 \times 50}{W} \times 100\% \times \frac{100}{100 - 10,9178}$$

$$= 0,76\%$$

4. Kalium

a. Pembuatan larutan baku induk K 100 ppm dalam 100 mL

$$Ppm = \frac{Ar \ 2K}{Mr \ K_2SO_4} \times \frac{Mg}{L}$$

$$ppm = \frac{2 \ (39)}{174,27} \times \frac{Mg}{L}$$

$$mg = \frac{174,27 \text{ g/mL} \times 0,1 \text{ L}}{78 \text{ mg/l}}$$

$$= 223,423 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,2234 \text{ gram}$$

a. Pembuatan larutan intermediet 10 ppm dalam 50 mL

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

$$V_1 \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

b. Deret standar

Konsentrasi 0,1 ppm dalam 50 mL

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

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,1 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

c. Konsentrasi 0,5 ppm dalam 50 mL

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

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,5 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 2,5 \text{ mL}$$

d. Konsentrasi 1 ppm dalam 50 mL

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

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 1 \text{ ppm}$$

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

e. Konsentrasi 2 ppm dalam 50 mL

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

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 2 \text{ ppm}$$

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

f. Konsentrasi 3 ppm dalam 50 mL

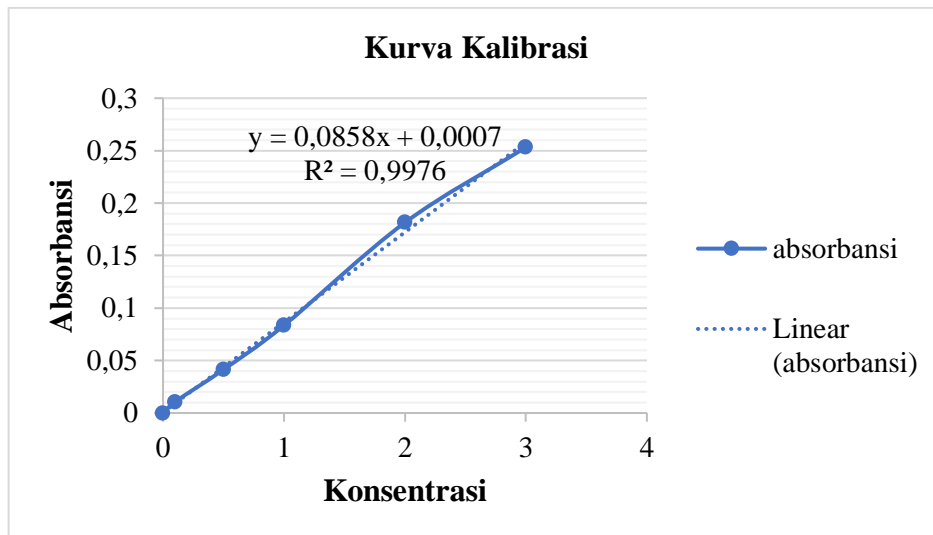
$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ ppm} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 3 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 15 \text{ mL}$$

9. Perhitungan kadar Kalium sebagai K₂O

Gambar Kurva Kalibrasi



a. Perlakuan A

$$y = 0,0858x + 0,0007$$

$$0,2101 = 0,0858x + 0,0007$$

$$0,2101 - 0,0007 = 0,0858x$$

$$0,2094 = 0,0858x$$

$$x = \frac{0,2094}{0,0858}$$

$$x = 2,4406 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$K_2O\% = \frac{C \times P \times 1,2046}{W \text{ (mg)}} \times \frac{100}{1000} \times 100 \times \frac{100}{100 - KA}$$

$$= \frac{2,4406 \times 100 \times 1,2046}{1,0003 \times 1000} \times 10 \times \frac{100}{100 - 10,1849}$$

$$= 3.27\%$$

b. Perlakuan B

$$y = 0,0858x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0411 = 0,0858x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0411 - 0,0007 = 0,0858x$$

$$0,0404 = 0,0858x$$

$$x = \frac{0,0404}{0,0858}$$

$$x = 0,4709 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{K}_2\text{O}\% &= \frac{C \times P \times 1,2046}{W \text{ (mg)}} \times \frac{100}{1000} \times 100 \times \frac{100}{100 - \text{KA}} \\ &= \frac{0,4709 \times 100 \times 1,2046}{1,0004 \times 1000} \times 10 \times \frac{100}{100 - 11,6553} \\ &= 0,64\% \end{aligned}$$

c. Perlakuan C

$$y = 0,0858x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0983 = 0,0858x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0983 - 0,0007 = 0,0858x$$

$$0,0976 = 0,0858x$$

$$x = \frac{0,0976}{0,0858}$$

$$x = 1,1375 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{K}_2\text{O}\% &= \frac{C \times P \times 1,2046}{W \text{ (mg)}} \times \frac{100}{1000} \times 100 \times \frac{100}{100 - \text{KA}} \\ &= \frac{1,1375 \times 100 \times 1,2046}{1,0004 \times 1000} \times 10 \times \frac{100}{100 - 9,0954} \\ &= 1,51\% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 5. Dokumentasi Penelitian

a. Budidaya Larva Black Soldier Fly (BSF)



Limbah sayur sawi



Limbah ampas kelapa



Kondisi A (Limbah ampas 0% dan limbah sayur sawi 5%)

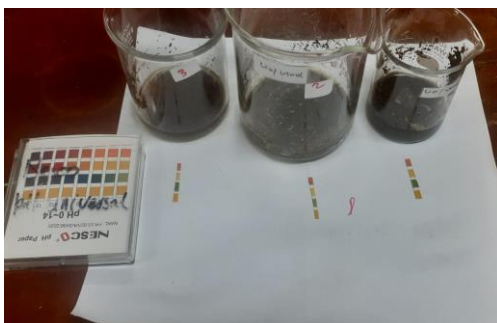


Kondisi B (Limbah ampas kelapa 1% + sayur sawi 3%)

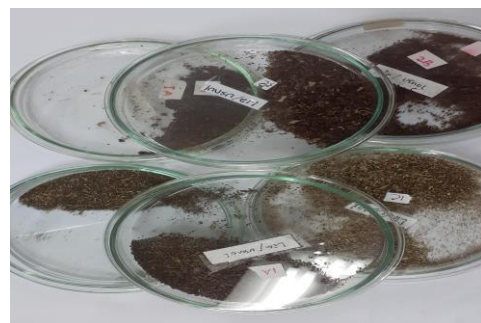


Kondisi C (Limbah ampas 4% + sayur sawi 1%)

b. Pengujian di laboratorium



Uji pH dengan kertas universal



Uji kadar air

- Preparasi untuk uji Protein (N-total%)



(Penambahan H_2SO_4)



(Penambahan $Na_2S_2O_2$)



(Proses destruksi)



(Hasil destruksi)

- Preparasi sampel untuk uji fosfor



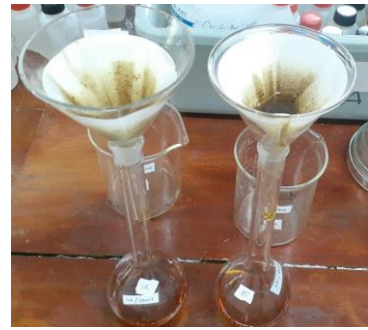
Penambahan HNO_3 36% 10 mL



Penambahan $HClO_4$ 5 mL



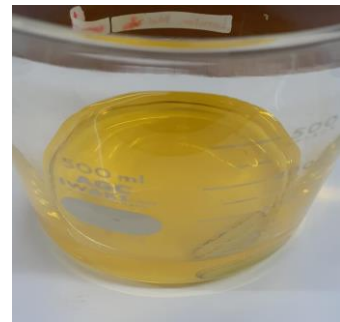
Penambahan 50 mL akuades



Penyaringan



Pengenceran dengan penambahan aquabides



Pembuatan larutan preaksi molibdovanadat



Pembuatan deret standar



Uji Fosfor dengan instrument UV-VIS

- Preparasi uji Kalium



Penambahan 10 mL HCl 37%



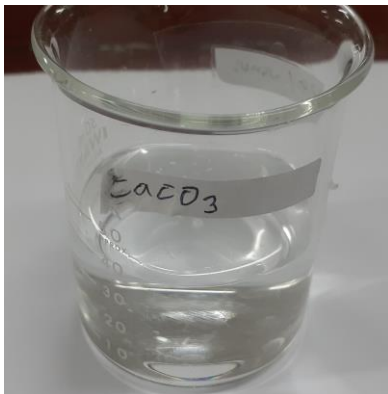
Penambahan 50 mL akuades



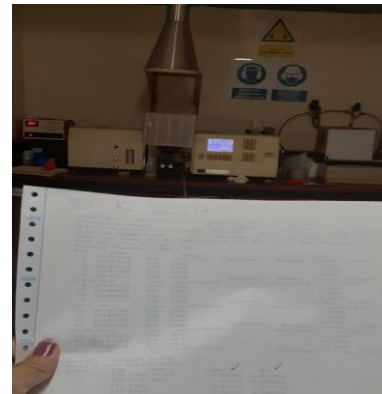
Penyaringan sampel



Pengenceran sampel



Pembuatan larutan supresor



Uji kalium dengan instrument Spektrofotometer Serapan Atom