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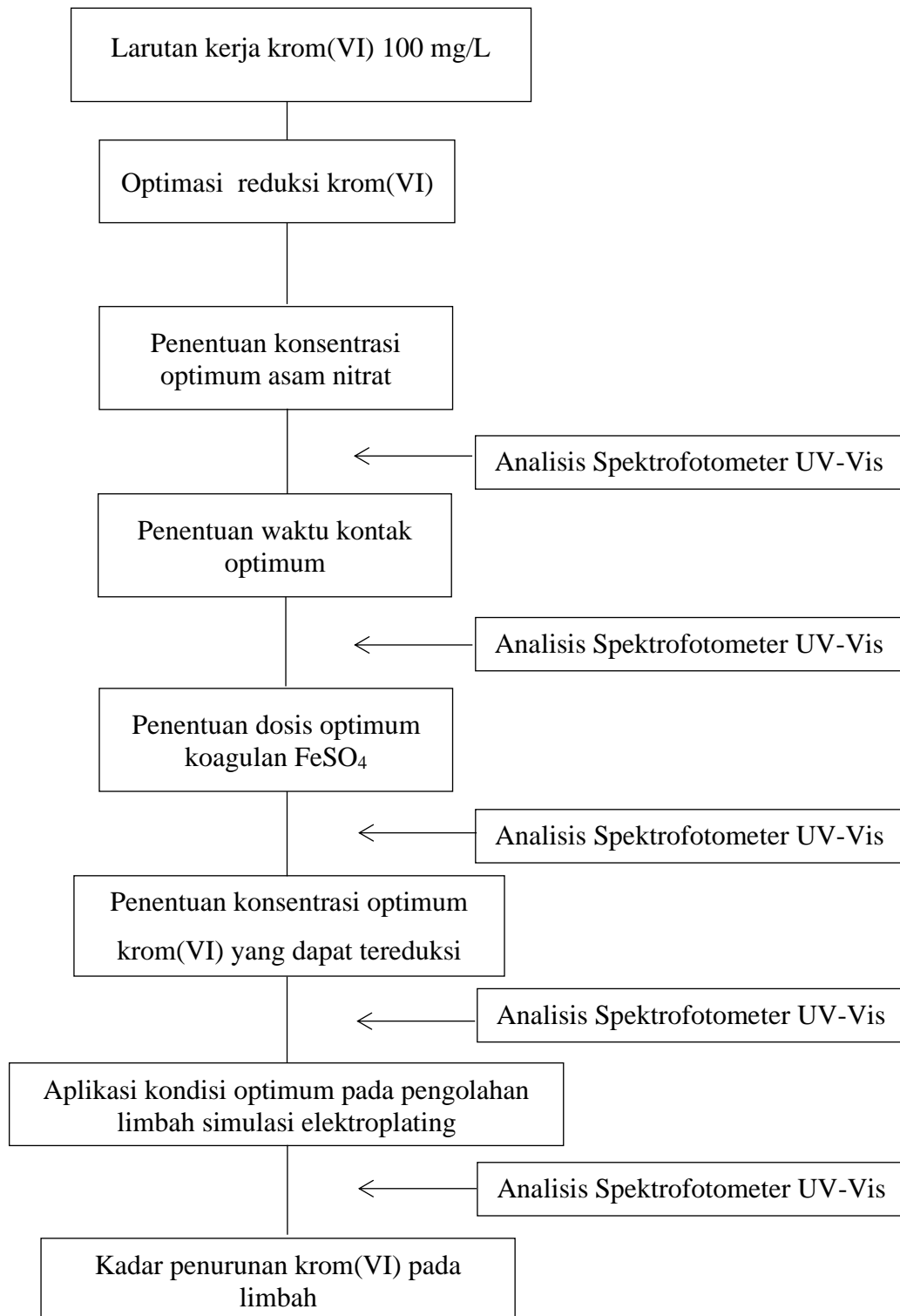
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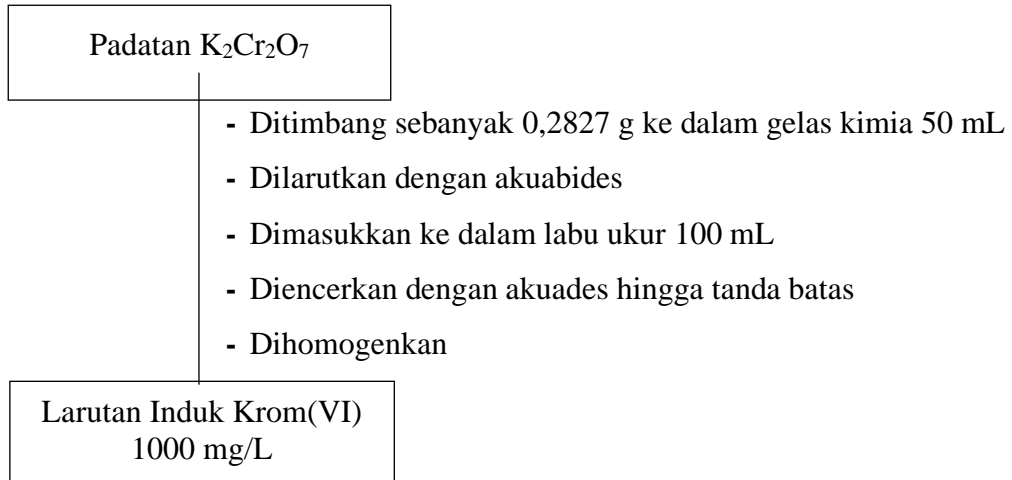
Lampiran 1. Skema Kerja Penelitian



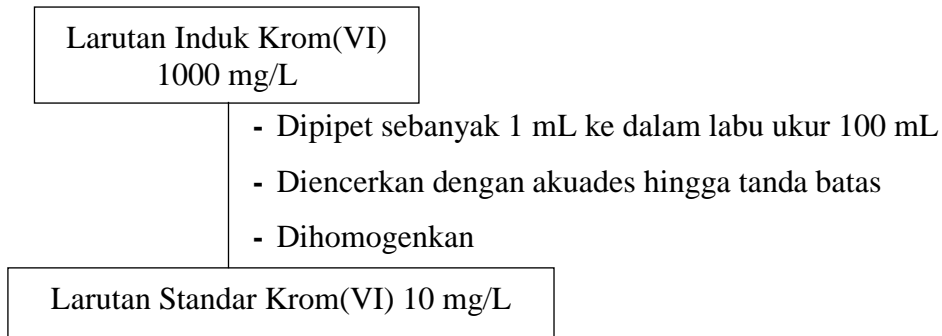
Lampiran 2. Bagan Kerja Penelitian

1. Pembuatan Larutan

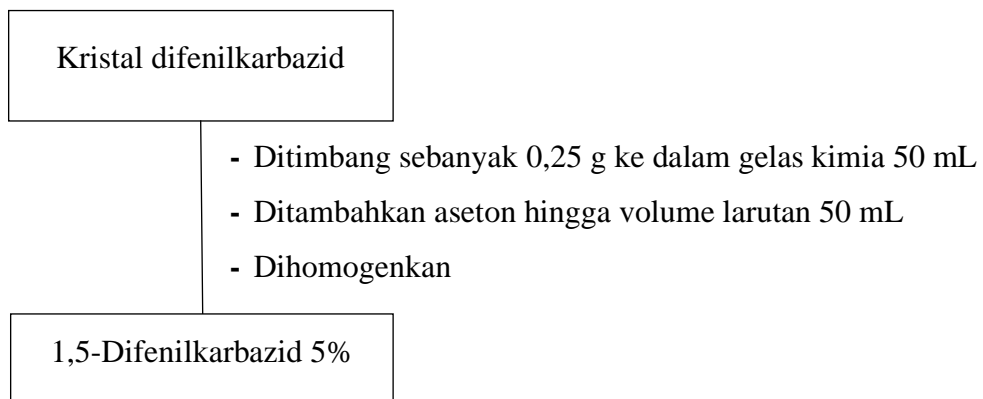
1.1 Pembuatan Larutan Induk Krom(VI) 1000 mg/L



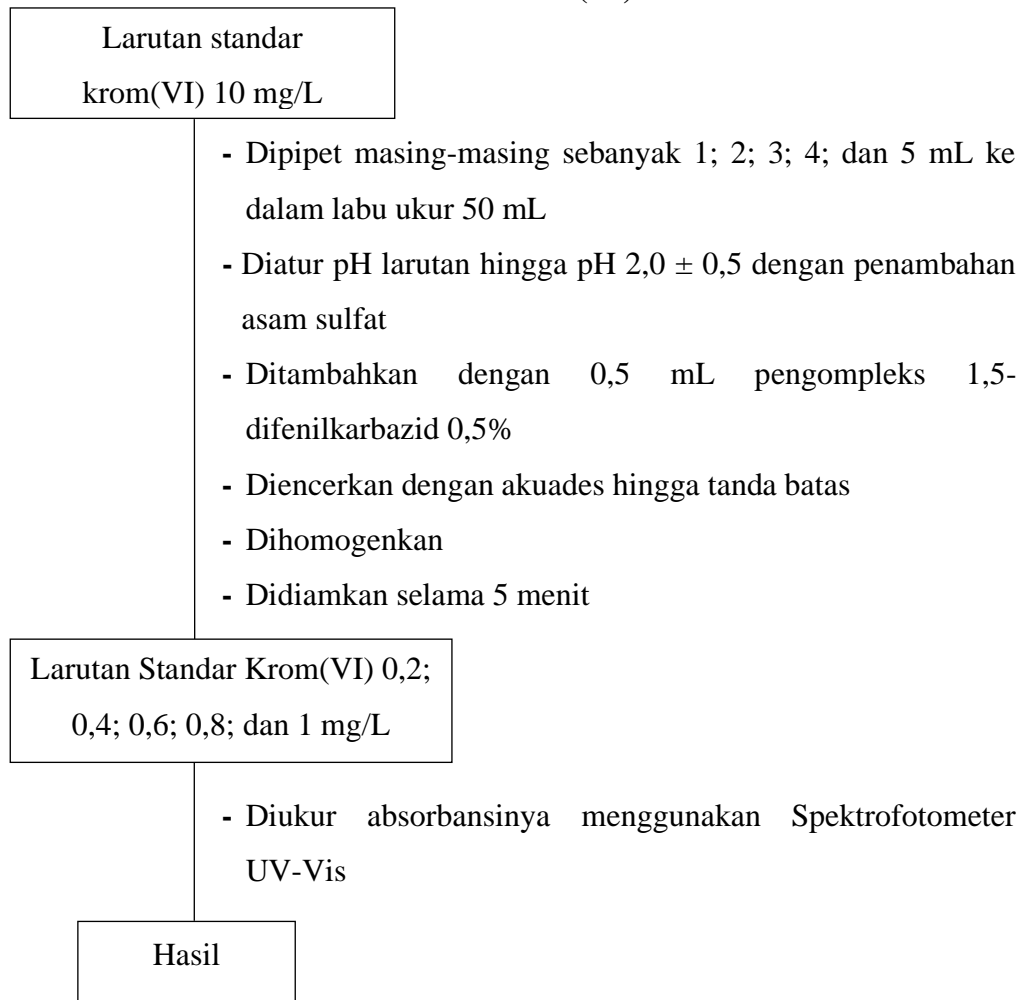
1.2 Pembuatan Larutan *Intermediate* Krom(VI) 10 mg/L



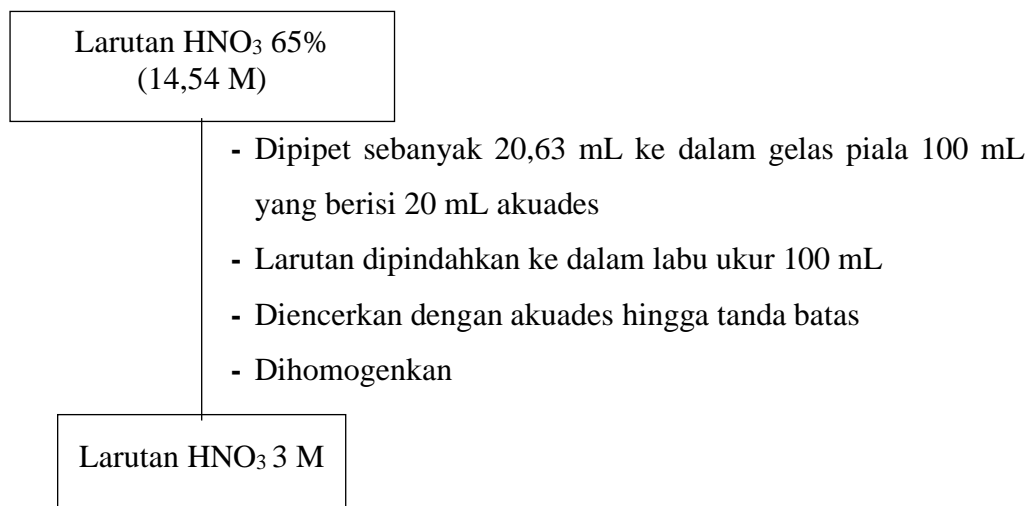
1.3 Pembuatan Reagen 1,5-Difenilkarbazid 0,5%



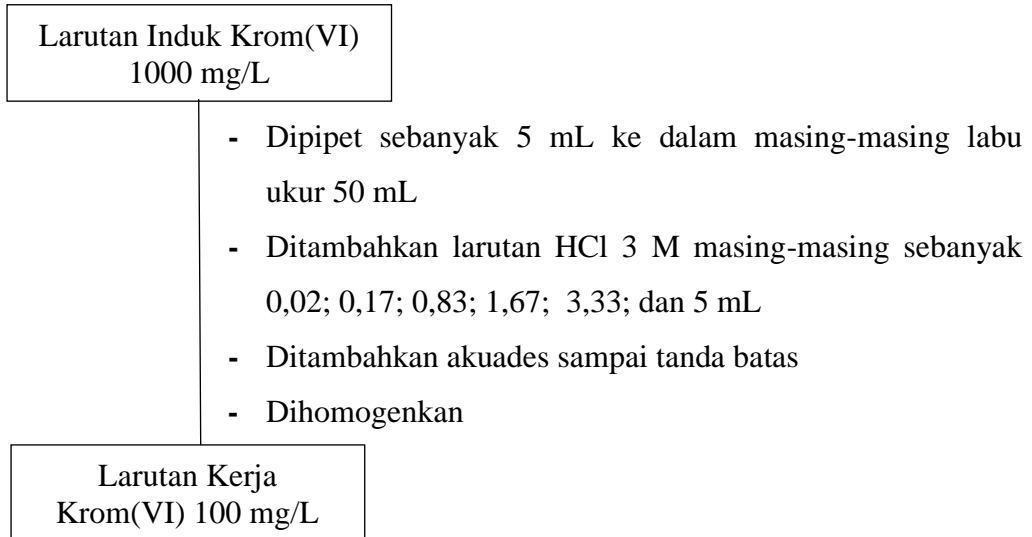
1.4 Pembuatan Deret Larutan Standar Krom(VI)



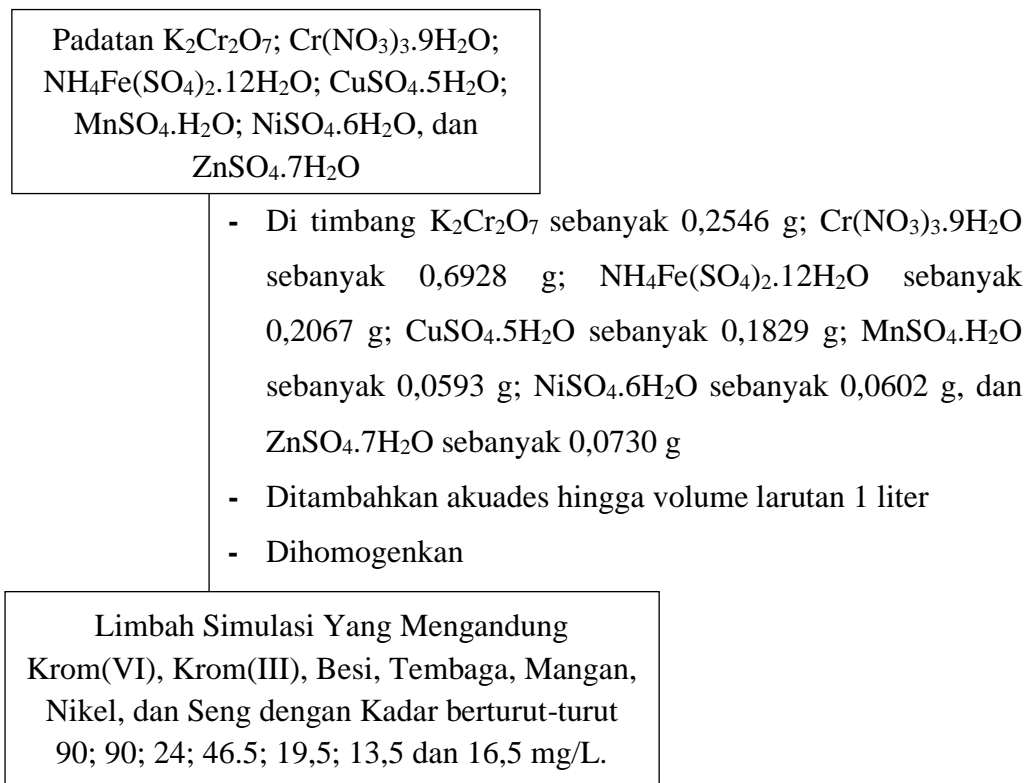
1.5 Pembuatan Larutan HNO₃ 3 M



1.6 Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,001; 0,01; 0,05; 0,1; 0,2; dan 0,3 M

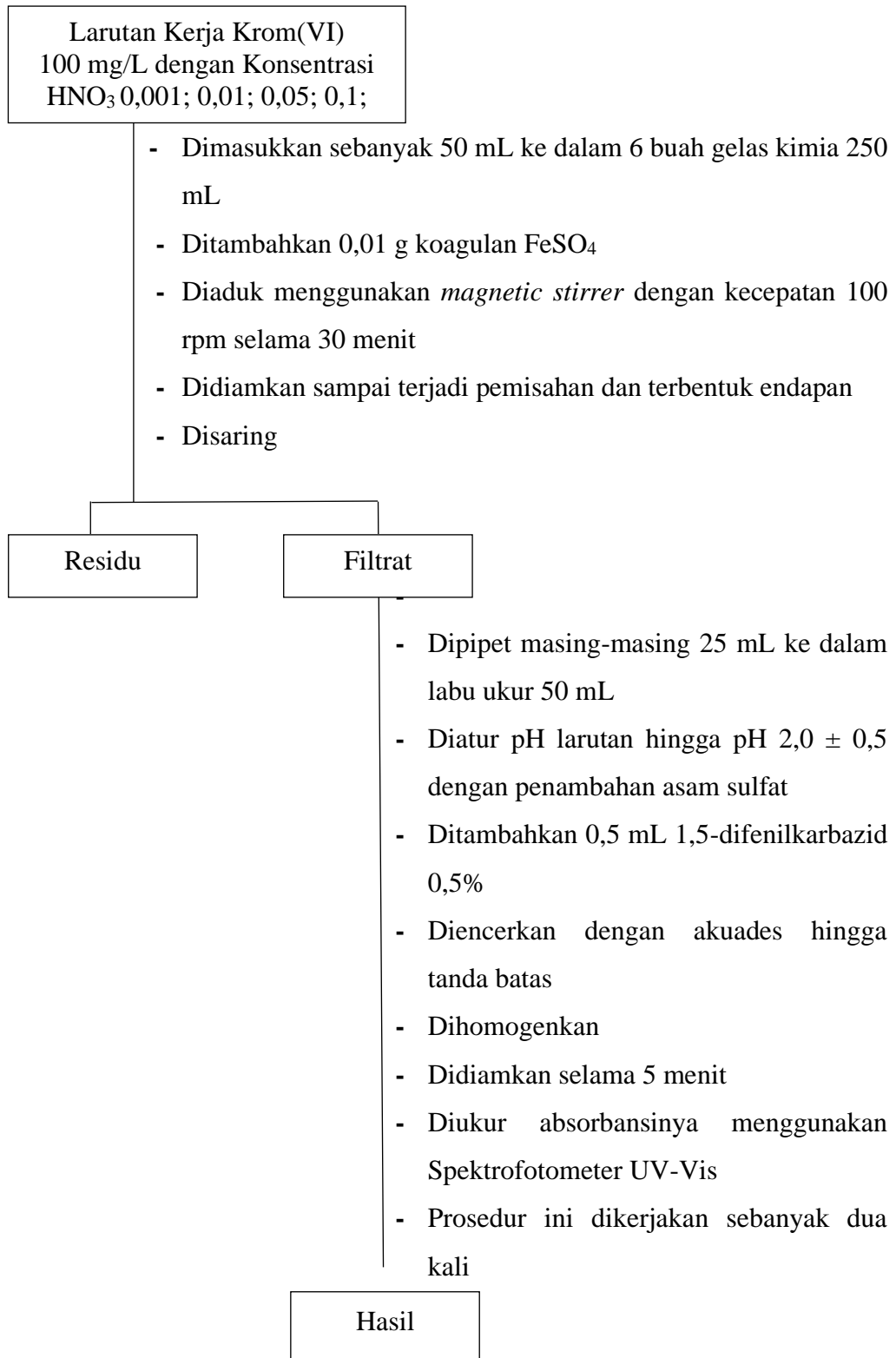


1.7 Pembuatan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating

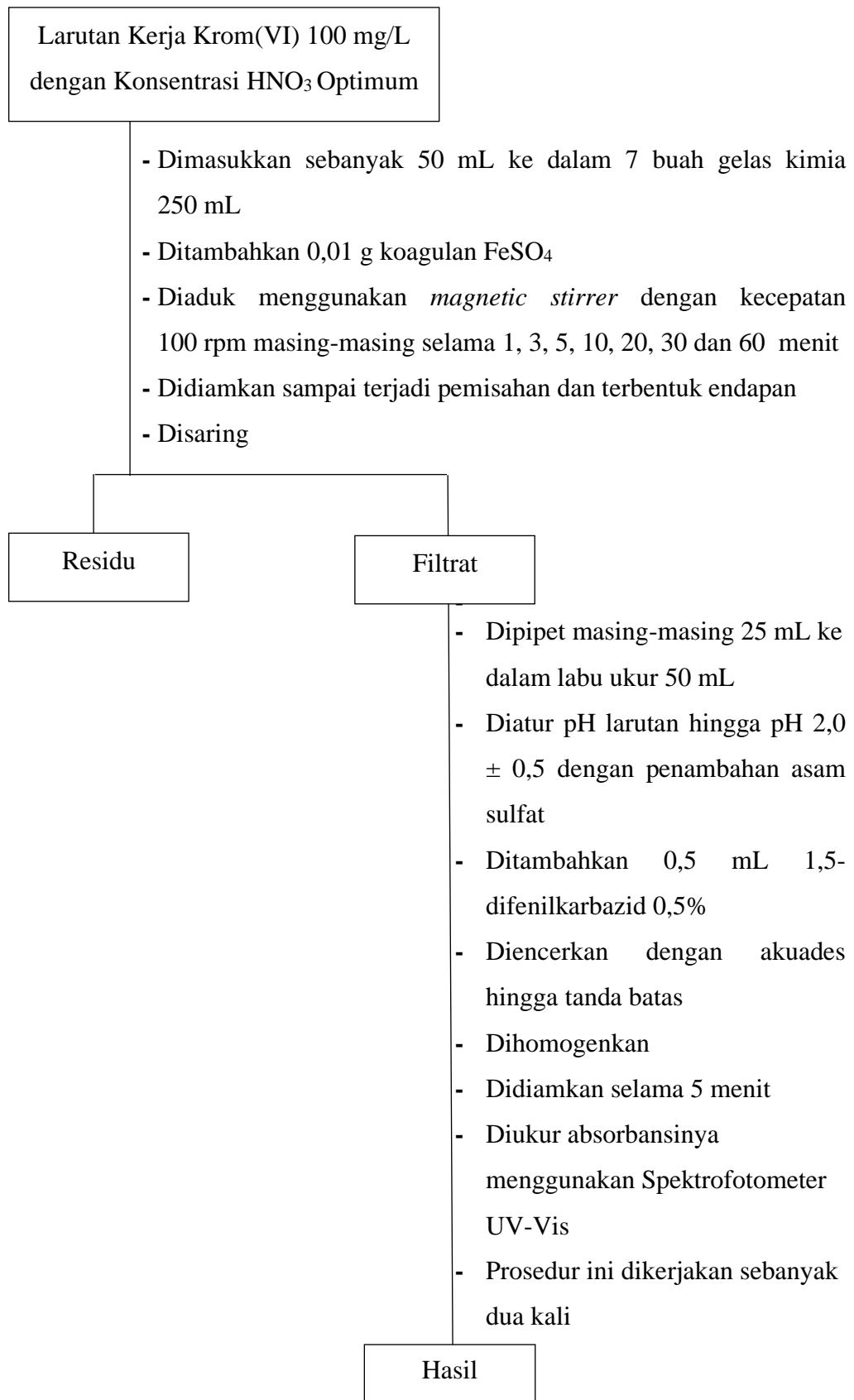


2. Optimasi Reduksi Krom(VI)

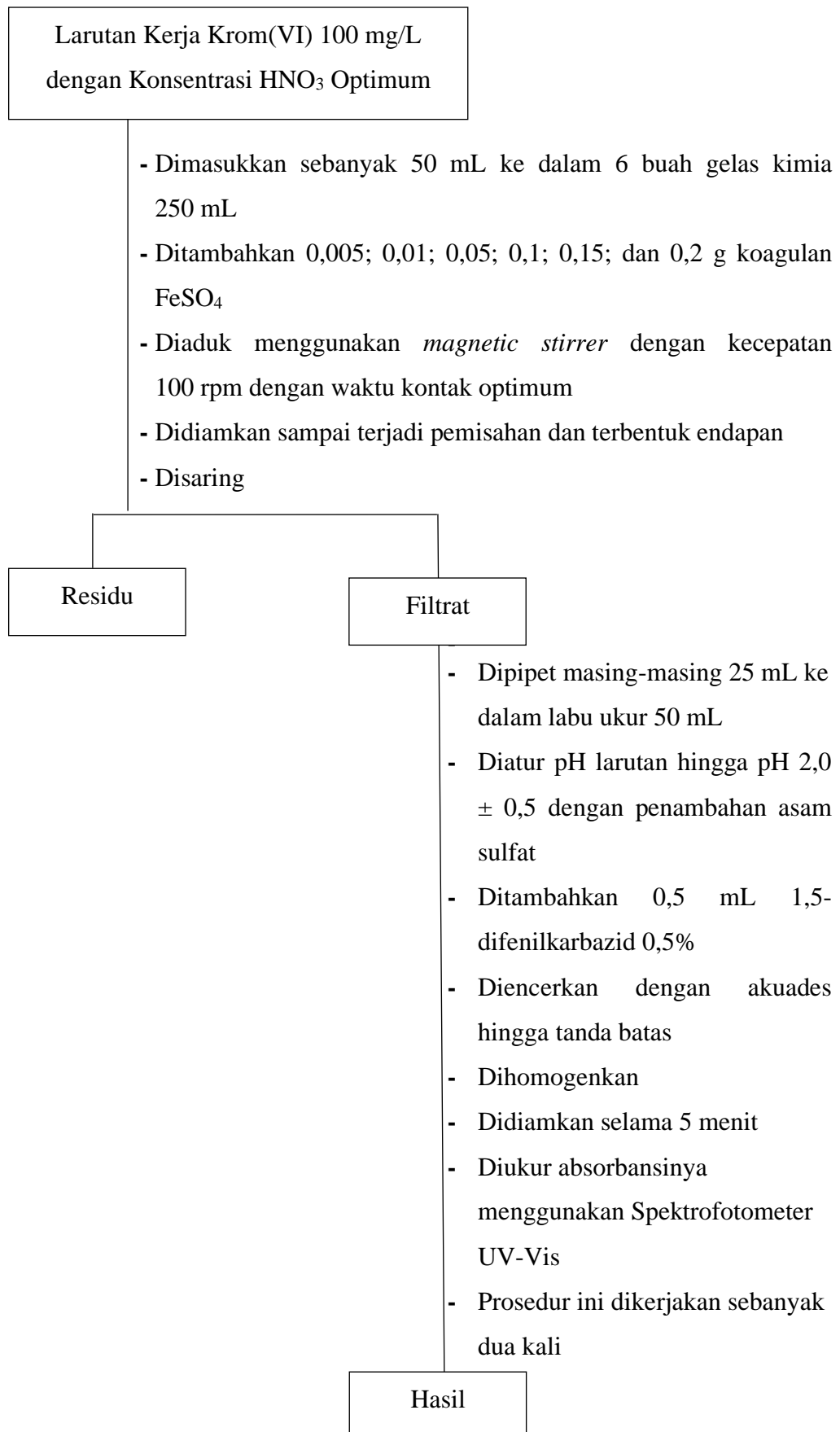
2.1 Penentuan Konsentrasi HNO₃ Optimum



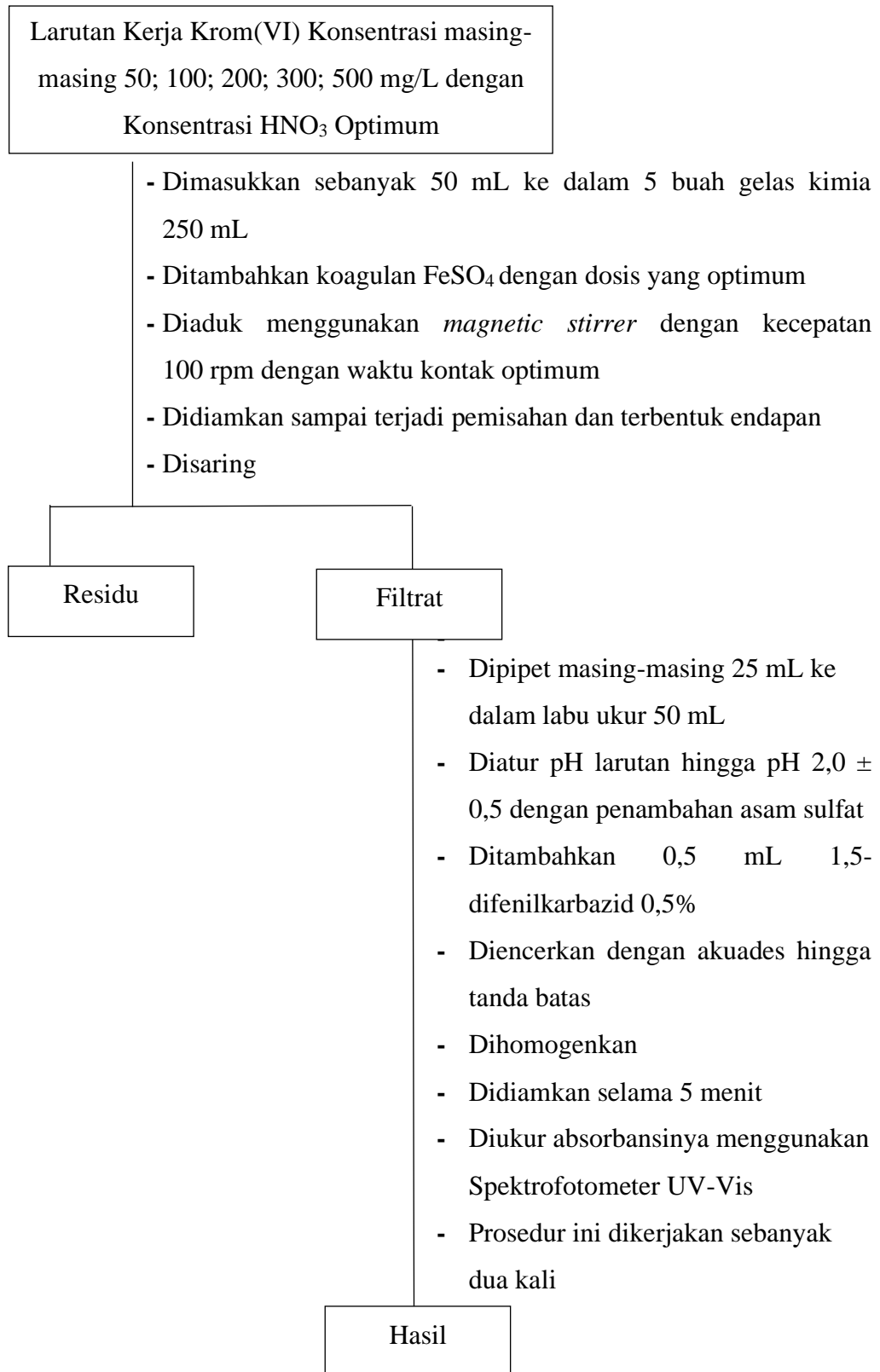
2.2 Penentuan Waktu Kontak Optimum



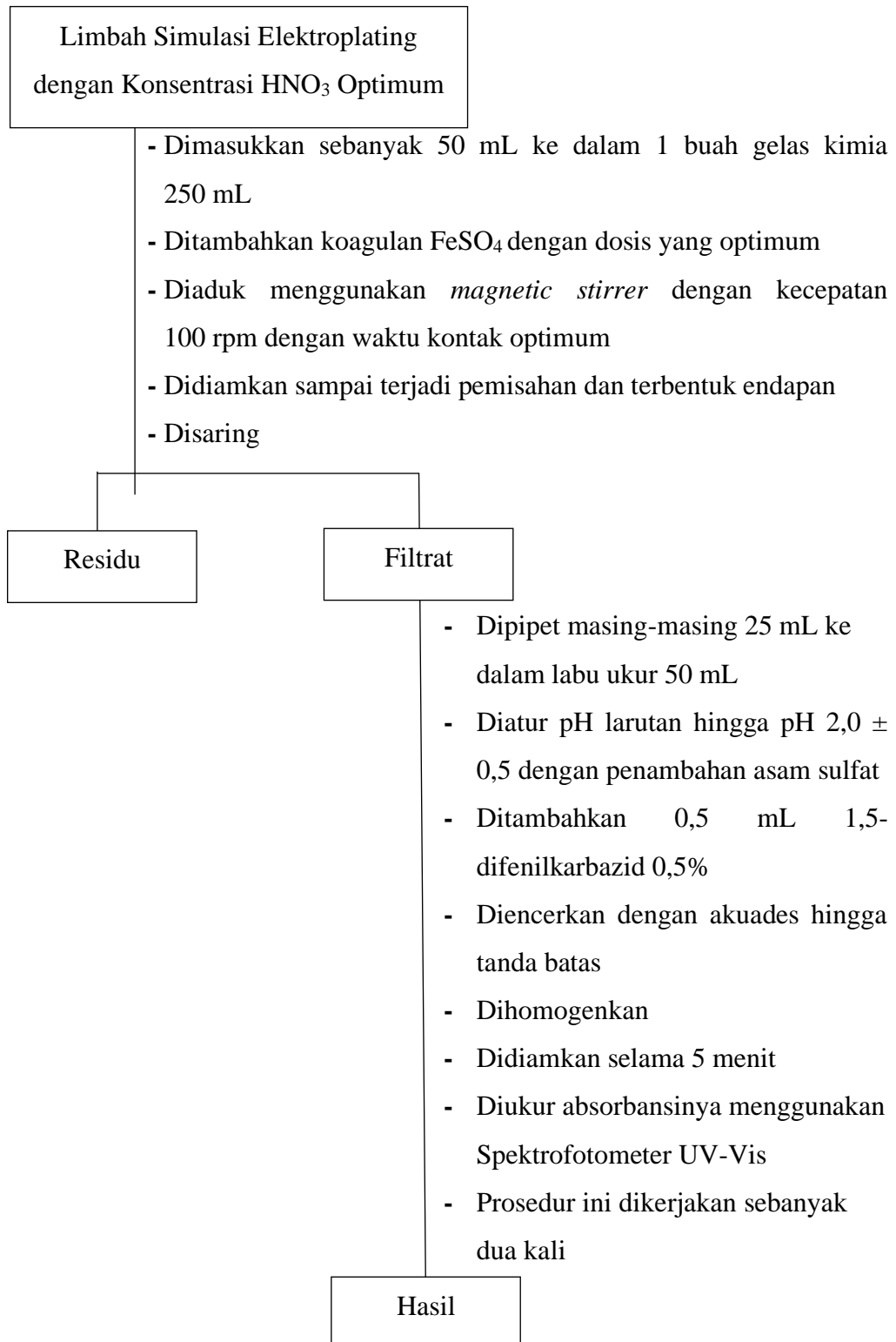
2.3 Penentuan Penambahan Dosis Optimum Koagulan FeSO₄



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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 282,6923 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,2827 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$V_1 C_1 = V_2 C_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \text{ mL} \times 10 \text{ mg/L}}{100 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$= 10 \text{ mL}$$

3. Pembuatan Reagen 1,5-Difenilkarbazid 0,5%

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

$$0,5 = \frac{x}{50 \text{ mL}} \times 100\%$$

$$x = 0,25 \text{ g}$$

4. Pembuatan Deret Larutan Standar Krom(VI)

- Konsentrasi Krom(VI) 0,2 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,2 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$= 1 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi Krom(VI) 0,4 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,4 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$= 2 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi Krom(VI) 0,6 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,6 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$= 3 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi Krom(VI) 0,8 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,8 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$= 4 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi Krom(VI) 1 mg/L

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$= 5 \text{ mL}$$

5. Pembuatan Larutan HNO₃ 3 M

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

$$= \frac{65\% \times 1,41 \text{ g/mL} \times 1000}{63 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$= 14,54 \text{ M}$$

$$V = \frac{3 \text{ M} \times 100 \text{ mL}}{14,54 \text{ M}}$$

$$= 20,63 \text{ mL}$$

6. Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Krom(VI) 100 mg/L dengan Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,001; 0,01; 0,05; 0,1; 0,2; dan 0,3 M

-Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,001 M

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,001 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{3 \text{ M}}$$

$$= 0,017 \text{ mL} = 0,02 \text{ mL}$$

-Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,01 M

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,01 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{3 \text{ M}}$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ mL}$$

-Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,05 M

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,05 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{3 \text{ M}}$$

$$= 0,83 \text{ mL}$$

-Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,1 M

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,1 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{3 \text{ M}}$$

$$= 1,67 \text{ mL}$$

-Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,2 M

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,2 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{3 \text{ M}}$$

$$= 3,33 \text{ mL}$$

-Konsentrasi HNO₃ 0,3 M

$$C_1 V_1 = C_2 V_2$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,3 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{3 \text{ M}}$$

$$= 5 \text{ mL}$$

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 Konsentrasi Asam Nitrat Optimum

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 100 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

2. Penentuan Waktu Kontak Optimum

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 100 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

3. Penentuan Penambahan Dosis Optimum Koagulan FeSO₄

- **Dosis 0,005 g**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 100 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

- **Dosis 0,01 g**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 100 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

- **Dosis 0,05 g**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 50 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

- **Dosis 0,1 g**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{25 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 2 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

- **Dosis 0,15 g**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{25 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 2 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

- **Dosis 0,2 g**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{25 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 2 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

4. Penentuan Konsentrasi Optimum Krom(VI)

- Konsentrasi 50 mg/L**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{25 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 2 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

-Konsentrasi 100 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{25 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 2 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

-Konsentrasi 200 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,5 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 100 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

-Konsentrasi 300 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{0,2 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 250 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

-Konsentrasi 500 mg/L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{100 \text{ mL}}{0,25 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 400 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

5. Aplikasi Kondisi Optimum Pada Pengolahan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= \frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume sampel}} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mL}}{25 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 2 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. Data penentuan panjang gelombang maksimum

Tabel 2. Hasil pengukuran panjang gelombang maksimum

Panjang Gelombang (nm)	Absorbansi
450	0,105
460	0,109
470	0,111
480	0,129
490	0,147
500	0,178
510	0,224
520	0,295
530	0,352
540	0,397
542,5	0,403
550	0,377
560	0,323
570	0,267
580	0,204
590	0,143
600	0,092

Lampiran 5. Data Absorbansi Kurva Kalibrasi Deret Larutan Standar

Tabel 3. Hasil pengukuran deret larutan standar Krom(VI)

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	Absorbansi
0	0.005
0,2	0.143
0,4	0.281
0,6	0.404
0,8	0.530
1	0.641

Dari

kurva

kalibrasi deret larutan standar diperoleh persamaan garis lurus

$$y = 0.6377x + 0.0151.$$

Lampiran 6. Data Penentuan Konsentrasi Asam Nitrat Optimum

Tabel 4. Data hasil penentuan konsentrasi asam nitrat optimum

No	Konsentrasi Asam (M)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) Setelah Reduksi (mg/L)	Persen Penurunan Krom(VI) (%)
1.	0.001	0,5053	76,8666	22.86
2.	0.01	0,5023	76,3961	23.33
3.	0.05	0,4938	75,0632	24.67
4.	0.1	0,4938	75,0711	24.66
5.	0.2	0,4938	75,0711	24.66
6.	0.3	0,4938	75,0632	24.67

Lampiran 7. Data Penentuan Waktu Kontak Optimum

Tabel 5. Data hasil penentuan waktu kontak optimum

No	Waktu Kontak (menit)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) Setelah Reduksi (mg/L)	Persen Penurunan Krom(VI) (%)
1.	1	0,5020	76,3493	23.49
2.	3	0,5015	76,2709	23.57
3.	5	0,4840	73,5267	26.31
4.	10	0,4840	73,5267	26.31
5.	20	0,4845	73,6051	26.23
6.	30	0,4840	73,5267	26.31
7.	60	0,4840	73,5267	26.31

Lampiran 8. Data Penentuan Penambahan Dosis Optimum Koagulan FeSO₄

Tabel 6. Data hasil penentuan penambahan dosis optimum koagulan FeSO₄

No	Dosis Koagulan FeSO ₄ (g)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) Setelah Reduksi (mg/L)	Persen Penurunan Krom(VI) (%)
1.	0.005	0,5455	83,1707	16.67
2.	0.01	0,5145	78,3095	21.53
3.	0.05	0,3475	26,0592	73.78
4.	0.1	0,0170	0,0060	99.99
5.	0.15	0,0175	0,0075	99.99
6.	0.2	0,0170	0,0060	99.99

Lampiran 9. Data Penentuan Konsentrasi Optimum Krom(VI)

Tabel 7. Data hasil penentuan konsentrasi optimum Krom(VI)

No	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) (mg/L)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) setelah reduksi (mg/L)	Persen Penurunan Krom(VI) (%)
1.	50	0,0151	0	100
2.	100	0,0310	0,0499	99.95
3.	200	0,3412	51,1291	74.41
4.	300	0,3635	136,5846	54.54
5.	500	0,4974	302,4933	39.55

Lampiran 10. Aplikasi Kondisi Optimum Pada Pengolahan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating

Tabel 8. Data hasil aplikasi kondisi optimum pada limbah simulasi elektroplating

Sampel Limbah	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi Krom(VI) Setelah Reduksi (mg/L)	Persen Penurunan Krom(VI) (%)
Setelah Reduksi	0,0300	0,0468	99,95

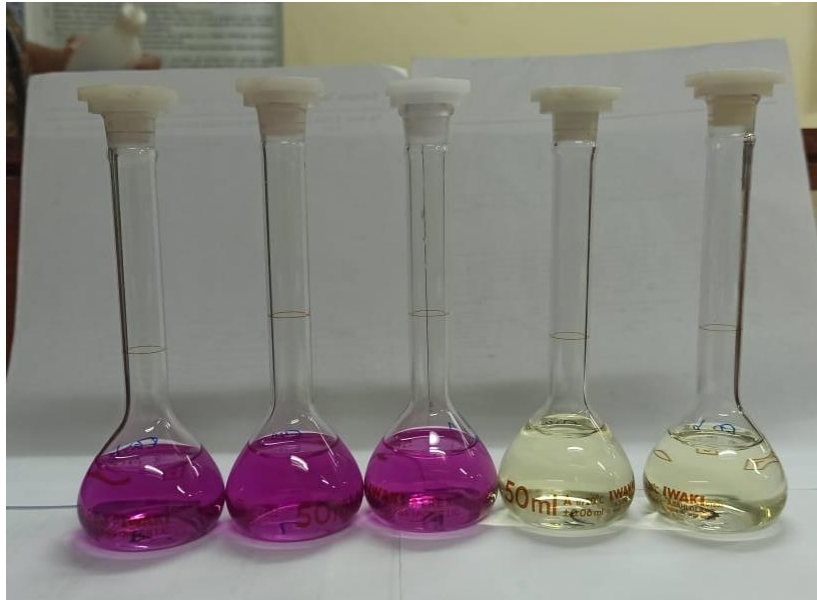
Lampiran 11. Dokumentasi Penelitian



Pembuatan Larutan Standar Krom(VI)



Penentuan Waktu Kontak Optimum



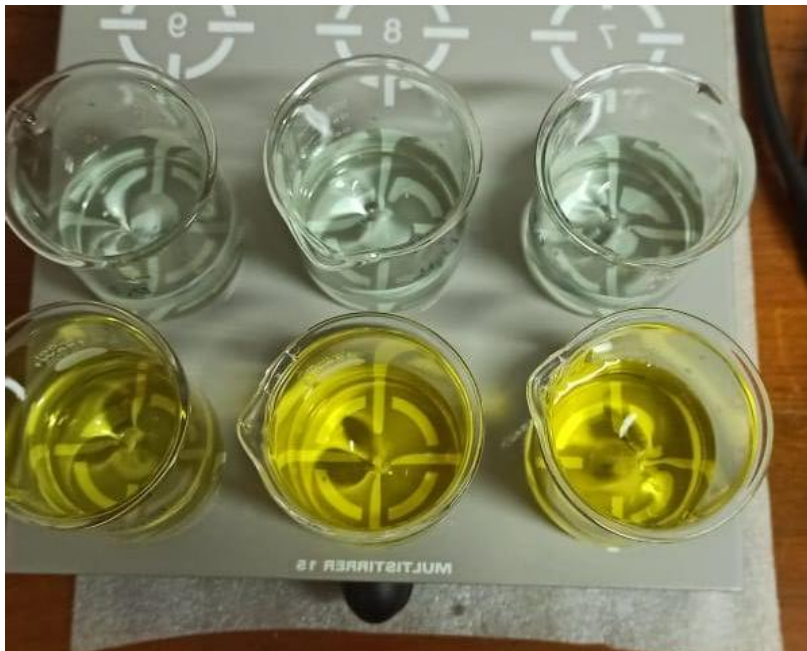
Penentuan Konsentrasi Optimum Krom(VI)



Aplikasi Kondisi Optimum Pada Pengolahan Limbah Simulasi Elektroplating



Proses penyaringan



Proses pengadukan dengan menggunakan *magnetic stirrer*