

LAMPIRAN

1. Metode perhitungan

1.1. Standarisasi KOH

$$C_{\text{KOH}} = \frac{C_{\text{Oksalat}} \cdot V_{\text{Oksalat}}}{V_{\text{KOH}}}$$

$$C_{\text{KOH}} = \frac{0,1 \text{ N} \cdot 25,06 \text{ ml}}{25 \text{ ml}} = 0,1002 \text{ N}$$

1.2. Standarisasi larutan emulsi O/W

$$C_{\text{Emulsi}} = \frac{C_{\text{KOH}} \cdot V_{\text{KOH}}}{V_{\text{Emulsi}}}$$

$$C_{\text{Emulsi}} = \frac{0,1002 \text{ N} \cdot 6,73 \text{ ml}}{50 \text{ ml}} = 0,0135 \text{ N}$$

1.3. Penentuan cmc

$$C_{\text{GMS}} = \frac{C_{\text{emulsi}} \cdot V_{\text{emulsi}}}{V_{\text{GMS}}}$$

a. Tanpa koreksi volume

$$C_{\text{GMS}} = \frac{0,0135 \text{ N} \cdot 200 \text{ ml}}{15,8 \text{ ml}} = 0,1696 \text{ N}$$

b. Dengan koreksi volume

$$C_{GMS} = \frac{0,0135 \text{ N} \cdot 200 \text{ ml}}{16,1 \text{ ml}} = 0,1677 \text{ N}$$

c. Prosentase penyimpangan

$$\Delta C = \frac{0,1969 \text{ N} - 0,1677 \text{ N}}{0,1677 \text{ N}} \times 100 \% = 1,133 \%$$

2. Tabel Pengamatan

Tabel A.2 : Standarisasi larutan KOH

Titrasi	Volume H ₂ C ₂ O ₄ (ml)
1	6,7
2	6,8
3	6,7
4	6,7
5	6,8

Tabel A.3 : Standarisasi larutan emulsi

Titrasi	Volume KOH (ml)
1	25,1
2	24,9
3	25,2
4	25,0
5	25,1