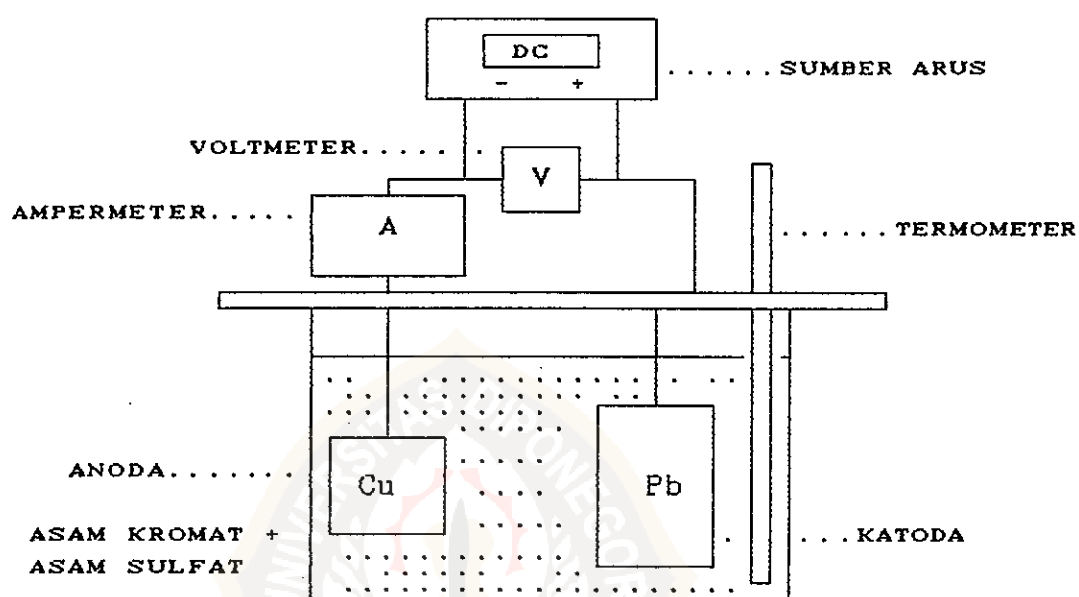


LAMPIRAN I



Gambar L.I : Sel elektrolisis

LAMPIRAN II

Perhitungan

a. Luas elektroda

Ukuran katoda

- panjang : 10 mm
- lebar : 10 mm
- tebal : 0,2 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas katoda} &= 2 \cdot (0,2 \times 10 + 0,2 \times 10 + 10 \times 10) \\
 &= 208 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 &= 0,0208 \text{ dm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Ukuran anoda

- panjang : 20 mm
- lebar : 15 mm
- tebal : 3 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas anoda} &= 2 \cdot (3 \times 15 + 3 \times 20 + 15 \times 20) \\
 &= 810 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 &= 0,0810 \text{ dm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Kuat arus

i) Untuk densitas arus 1,25 A/dm²

$$I = 0,02 \text{ dm}^2 \times 1,25 \text{ A/dm}^2 = 0,025 \text{ A} = 25 \text{ mA}$$

ii) Untuk densitas arus 5 A/dm²

$$I = 0,02 \text{ dm}^2 \times 5 \text{ A/dm}^2 = 0,1 \text{ A} = 100 \text{ mA}$$

iii) Untuk densitas arus 8,75 A/dm²

$$I = 0,02 \text{ dm}^2 \times 8,75 \text{ A/dm}^2 = 0,175 \text{ A} = 175 \text{ mA}$$

iv) Untuk densitas arus 12,5 A/dm²

$$I = 0,02 \text{ dm}^2 \times 12,5 \text{ A/dm}^2 = 0,25 \text{ A} = 250 \text{ mA}$$

c. Massa terdeposisi teoritik

$$Q = i \times t$$

$$m = z \times i \times t$$

$$z = \text{ekuivalen elektrokimia (ECE)}$$

$$i = \text{kuat arus (A)}$$

$$t = \text{waktu (detik)}$$

Untuk $i = 0,025 \text{ A}$

$$m = 0,0898 \times 0,025 \times 1800$$

$$m = 4,04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

Untuk $i = 0,1 \text{ A}$

$$m = 0,0898 \times 0,1 \times 1800$$

$$m = 16,164 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

Untuk $i = 0,175 \text{ A}$

$$m = 0,0898 \times 0,175 \times 1800$$

$$m = 28,287 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

Untuk $i = 0,25 \text{ A}$

$$m = 0,0898 \times 0,25 \times 1800$$

$$m = 40,410 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

d. Perhitungan normalitas larutan sampel
standarisasi

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{FeSO}_4} &= \frac{K_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7}{V_{\text{FeSO}_4} \cdot BE_{K_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7} \cdot fp} \\ &= \frac{50 \text{ mg}}{25 \text{ ml} \cdot 49_{BE} \cdot 4} \\ &= 0,1020 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Kadar sampel mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\text{sampel}} &= \frac{28,85 \text{ ml} \times 0,1020 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ ml}} \\
 &= 0,2943 \text{ N} \times 10 \\
 &= 2,943 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kadar setelah elektrolisis

a. pada rapat arus $12,5 \text{ A/dm}^2$, $T = 25^\circ \text{C}$

FeSO_4 . $V_1 = 28,6 \text{ ml}$, $N_1 = 0.1020 \text{ N}$

Sampel. $V_2 = 10 \text{ ml}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_2 &= \frac{28,6 \text{ ml} \times 0,102 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ ml}} \\
 &= 0,2917 \text{ N} \times 10 \\
 &= 2,917 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. pada rapat arus $8,75 \text{ A/dm}^2$, $T = 35^\circ \text{C}$

FeSO_4 . $V_1 = 28,6 \text{ ml}$, $N_1 = 0.1020 \text{ N}$

Sampel. $V_2 = 10 \text{ ml}$, $N_2 = 2,917 \text{ N}$

c. pada rapat arus 5 A/dm^2 , $T = 45^\circ \text{C}$

FeSO_4 . $V_1 = 28,6 \text{ ml}$, $N_1 = 0.1020 \text{ N}$

Sampel. $V_2 = 10 \text{ ml}$, $N_2 = 2,917 \text{ N}$

Tabel A. Volume titran FeSO_4

No	rapat arus	volume sampel	volume titran	temperatur
1	12,5	10ml	28,85ml	25°C
	12,5	10ml	28,85ml	25°C
2	12,5	10ml	28,85ml	35°C
	12,5	10ml	28,85ml	35°C
3	12,5	10ml	28,85ml	45°C
	12,5	10ml	28,85ml	45°C

No	rapat arus	volume sampel	volume titran	temperatur
1	8,75	10ml	28,85ml	25°C
	8,75	10ml	28,85ml	25°C
2	8,75	10ml	28,85ml	35°C
	8,75	10ml	28,85ml	35°C
3	8,75	10ml	28,85ml	45°C
	8,75	10ml	28,85ml	45°C

No	rapat arus	volume sampel	volume titran	temperatur
1	5	10ml	> 28,85ml	25°C
	5	10ml	> 28,85ml	25°C
2	5	10ml	> 28,85ml	35°C
	5	10ml	> 28,85ml	35°C
3	5	10ml	> 28,85ml	45°C
	5	10ml	> 28,85ml	45°C

Data A 1 Pendeposisian Pada Temperatur 25°C

RAPAT ARUS	MASSA Cr $\text{g} \cdot 10^{-9}$			rata-rata $\text{g} \times 10^{-9}$	efisiensi arus
	I	II	III		
1,25A/dm ²	—	—	—	—	—
5A/dm ²	—	1,1	1,1	1,1	6,8%
8,75A/dm ²	3,5	3,2	3,4	3,36	11,8%
12,5A/dm ²	6,7	6,0	6,6	6,43	15,9%

Data A.2 Pendeposisian Pada Temperatur 35°C

RAPAT ARUS	MASSA Cr $\text{g} \cdot 10^{-9}$			rata-rata $\text{g} \times 10^{-9}$	efisiensi arus
	I	II	III		
1,25A/dm ²	—	—	—	—	—
5A/dm ²	1	1	—	1	6,1%
8,75A/dm ²	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,06	10,8%
12,5A/dm ²	6,3	6,0	6,2	6,16	15,2%

Data A.3 Pendeposisian Pada Temperatur 45°C

RAPAT ARUS	MASSA Cr $\text{g} \cdot 10^{-9}$			rata-rata $\text{g} \times 10^{-9}$	efisiensi arus
	I	II	III		
1,25A/dm ²	—	—	—	—	—
5A/dm ²	0,8	1	—	0,9	5,5%
8,75A/dm ²	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,8	9,8%
12,5A/dm ²	5,9	5,8	5,6	5,76	14,2%

Data A.4 Pengukuran Kadar Larutan Sisa Pendeposisian Pada Temperatur 25°C

RAPAT ARUS	MASSA Cr $\text{g} \cdot 10^{-9}$			KONSENTRASI KROMAT (VI)			
				(ND) AWAL			(ND) AKHIR
	I	II	III	I	II	III	RATA-RATA
1,25A/dm ²	—	—	—	2,943	2,943	2,943	tidak dilakukan
5A/dm ²	—	1,1	1,1	2,943	2,943	2,943	> 2,917
8,75A/dm ²	3,5	3,2	3,4	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,917
12,5A/dm ²	6,7	6,0	6,6	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,917

Data A.5 Pengukuran Kadar Larutan Sisa Pendeposisian Pada Temperatur 35°C

RAPAT ARUS	MASSA Cr $\text{g} \cdot 10^{-9}$			KONSENTRASI KROMAT (VI)			
				(ND) AWAL			(ND) AKHIR
	I	II	III	I	II	III	RATA-RATA
1,25A/dm ²	—	—	—	2,943	2,943	2,943	tidak dilakukan
5A/dm ²	1	1	—	2,943	2,943	2,943	> 2,917
8,75A/dm ²	3,0	3,1	3,1	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,917
12,5A/dm ²	6,3	6,0	6,2	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,917

Data A.6 Pengukuran Kadar Larutan Sisa Pendeposisian Pada Temperatur 45°C

RAPAT ARUS	MASSA Cr $\text{g} \cdot 10^{-9}$			KONSENTRASI KROMAT (VI)			
				(ND) AWAL			(ND) AKHIR
	I	II	III	I	II	III	RATA-RATA
1,25A/dm ²	—	—	—	2,943	2,943	2,943	tidak dilakukan
5A/dm ²	0,8	1	—	2,943	2,943	2,943	> 2,917
8,75A/dm ²	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,917
12,5A/dm ²	5,9	5,8	5,6	2,943	2,943	2,943	2,917