

## LAMPIRAN

### Tabel-tabel:

Tabel 1. Efek potensial eksternal terhadap massa endapan putih  $\text{PbSO}_4$

Potensial (volt)	massa endapan putih $\text{PbSO}_4$ (mg)			
	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_{\text{rata-rata}}$
0	0	0	0	0
3,0	2,3	4,5	4,3	3,7
4,5	4,5	8,3	8,5	7,1
6,0	11,0	11,7	11,5	11,4
7,5	12,1	13,6	9,1	11,6
9,0	10,0	14,3	13,5	12,6

Tabel 2. Data pengendapan ion  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  dengan  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

Potensial (volt)	Massa $\text{PbCr}_2\text{O}_7$ (mg)			
	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_{\text{rata-rata}}$
0	0	0	0	0
3,0	25,0	24,6	22,8	24,2
4,5	20,2	33,8	38,2	30,8
6,0	34,3	39,6	21,8	31,9
7,5	48,0	21,8	31,0	33,6
9,0	50,0	61,6	50,8	54,12

Tabel 3. Data pengendapan ion  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  dengan  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

Potensial (volt)	Massa $\text{PbSO}_4$ (mg)			
	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m_{\text{rata-rata}}$
0	0	0	0	0
3,0	5,4	7,4	3,6	5,4
4,5	2,4	2,7	22,8	9,4
6,0	16,4	3,2	11,0	10,2
7,5	26,6	11,4	16,8	18,3
9,0	21,8	22,0	27,0	23,6

**Tabel 4. Efek potensial eksternal terhadap massa  $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$** 

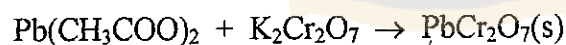
No.	Potensial (volt)	Massa $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ (mg)							
		$W_I$				$W_{II}$			
		$M_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m$
1.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	3,0	19,0	18,9	17,5	18,6	5,8	7,94	3,86	5,8
3.	4,5	15,5	25,9	29,4	23,7	2,6	2,8	24,4	10,1
4.	6,0	26,4	30,4	16,75	24,5	17,6	3,4	11,8	10,9
5.	7,5	36,8	16,75	23,8	25,8	28,5	12,2	18,0	19,58
6.	9,0	38,4	47,3	39,0	41,6	23,4	23,5	28,9	25,3

**Tabel 5. Data penimbangan elektroda Pb**

No.	Potensial (volt)	Massa timbal (g)								$\Delta m$ (g)
		sebelum				sesudah				
		$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m$	$m_1$	$m_2$	$m_3$	$m$	
1.	0	0,99	0,98	0,99	0,99	0,99	0,98	0,99	0,99	0,000
2.	3,0	0,99	0,80	0,87	0,94	0,94	0,77	0,74	0,82	0,012
3.	4,5	1,14	1,27	1,09	1,08	0,93	0,93	0,93	1,07	0,016
4.	6,0	1,15	0,79	0,99	0,99	1,11	1,11	0,99	0,95	0,043
5.	7,5	1,05	1,07	1,05	1,05	0,75	1,09	1,05	0,97	0,083
6.	9,0	1,04	1,05	1,05	1,05	0,98	1,02	0,89	0,96	0,086

**Perhitungan:****A. Perhitungan Massa  $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$** 

Potensial listrik eksternal sebesar 3 volt digunakan sebagai contoh:

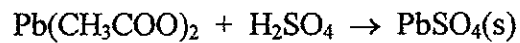


$$W_I = W \text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 = \text{faktor gravimetri} \times W \text{PbCr}_2\text{O}_7$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mr } \text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2}{\text{Mr } \text{PbCr}_2\text{O}_7} \times W \text{PbCr}_2\text{O}_7$$

$$= \frac{325,2}{423,2} \times 0,0242 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 0,0186 \text{ gram} = 18,6 \text{ mg}$$



$$W_1 = W \text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 = \text{faktor gravimetri} \times W \text{PbSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{\text{Mr Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2}{\text{Mr PbSO}_4} \times W \text{PbSO}_4$$

$$= \frac{325,2}{303,2} \times 5,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ gram}$$

$$= 5,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ gram} = 5,8 \text{ mg}$$

Perhitungan untuk potensial listrik eksternal 4,5-9,0 volt dilakukan dengan cara yang sama.

### B. Perhitungan Massa Logam Pb yang larut

Potensial listrik eksternal sebesar 3 volt digunakan sebagai contoh:

$$\text{a. \% berat unsur Pb dalam senyawa PbCr}_2\text{O}_7 = \frac{n \times \text{Ar unsur Pb}}{\text{Mr PbCr}_2\text{O}_7} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 82}{423,2} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 19,4 \%$$

$$M_1 = 19,4 \% \times 0,0242 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 4,69 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ gram} = 4,69 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. \% berat unsur Pb dalam senyawa PbSO}_4 &= \frac{n \times \text{Ar unsur Pb}}{\text{Mr PbSO}_4} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1 \times 82}{303,2} \times 100 \% \\ &= 27,04 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_2 &= 27,04 \% \times 5,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ gram} \\ &= 1,46 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ gram} = 1,46 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan:

$M_1$  = berat unsur Pb dalam senyawa  $\text{PbCr}_2\text{O}_7$

$M_2$  = berat unsur Pb dalam senyawa  $\text{PbSO}_4$

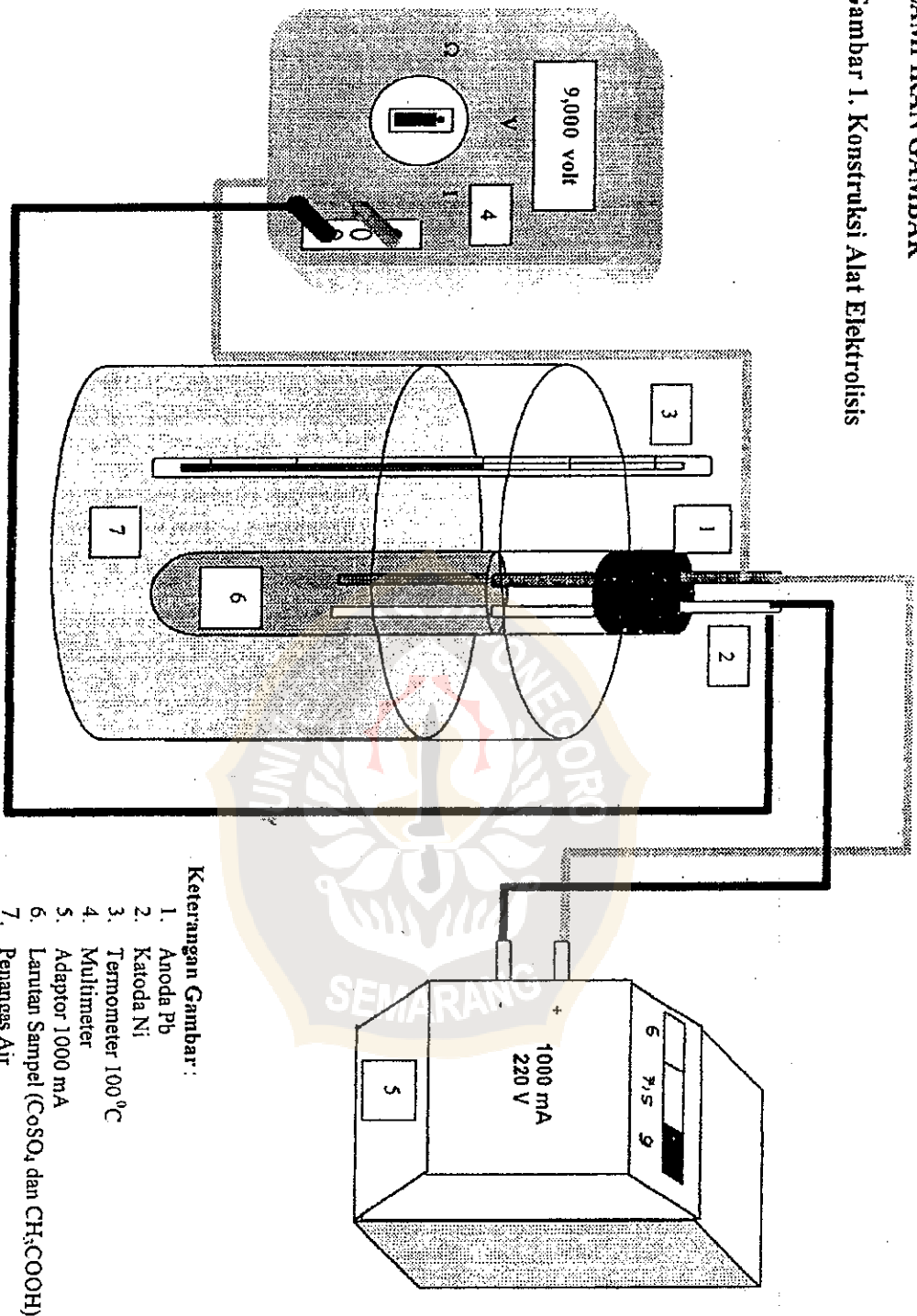


Tabel 6. Daftar Potensial Elektroda Standar

Reaksi Setengah Sel (Reduksi/ Katoda)	Potensial Standar E° (V)
$\text{Li}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- = \text{Li}(\text{s})$	-3,04
$\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- = \text{Na}(\text{s})$	-2,71
$\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Mg}(\text{s})$	-2,38
$\text{Al}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- = \text{Al}(\text{s})$	-1,66
$2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	-0,83
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0,76
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Cu}(\text{s})$	-0,74
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Fe}(\text{s})$	-0,41
$\text{Cd}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Cd}(\text{s})$	-0,40
$\text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Ni}(\text{s})$	-0,23
$\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Sn}(\text{s})$	-0,14
$\text{Pb}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Pb}(\text{s})$	-0,13
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- = \text{Fe}(\text{s})$	-0,04
$2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{H}_2(\text{g})$	0,00
$\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	0,15
$\text{Cu}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- = \text{Cu}^+(\text{aq})$	0,16
$\text{IO}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{I}^-(\text{aq}) + 2\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	0,49
$\text{Cu}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- = \text{Cu}(\text{s})$	0,52
$\text{I}_2(\text{s}) + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{I}^-(\text{aq})$	0,54
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- = \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq})$	0,77
$\text{Hg}_2^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{Hg}(\text{l})$	0,80
$\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- = \text{Ag}(\text{s})$	0,80
$\text{Hg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Hg}(\text{l})$	0,85
$\text{ClO}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) + 2\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	0,90
$2\text{Hg}_2^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = \text{Hg}_2^{2+}(\text{aq})$	0,90
$\text{NO}_3^-(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- = \text{NO}(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	0,96
$\text{Br}_2(\text{l}) + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{Br}^-(\text{aq})$	1,07
$\text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 4\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	1,23
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 14\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 6\text{e}^- = 2\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	1,33
$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$	1,36
$\text{MnO}_4^-(\text{aq}) + 8\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 5\text{e}^- = \text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	1,49
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{aq}) + 2\text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	1,78
$\text{S}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}(\text{aq})$	2,01
$\text{F}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^- = 2\text{F}^-(\text{aq})$	2,87

## LAMPIRAN GAMBAR

Gambar 1. Konstruksi Alat Elektrolisis



## Keterangan Gambar :

1. Anoda Pb
2. Katoda Ni
3. Termometer 100°C
4. Multimeter
5. Adaptor 1000 mA
6. Larutan Sampel ( $\text{CoSO}_4$  dan  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ )
7. Penangas Air