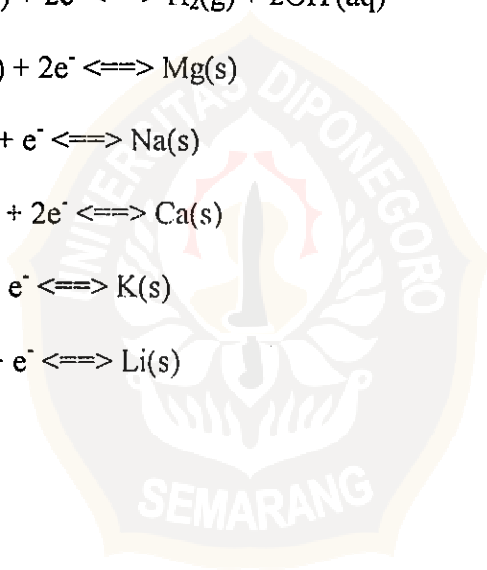


Lampiran 1. Potensial Reduksi Standar pada 25⁰ C

Beberapa Harga Potensial Reduksi Standar pada 25°C

Setengah Reaksi	E° (V)
$F_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2F^-$	+2.87
$PbO_2(s) + SO_4^{2-}(aq) + 4H^+ + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons PbSO_4(s) + H_2O$	+1.69
$2HOCl(aq) + 2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cl_2(g) + 2H_2O$	+1.63
$MnO_4^-(aq) + 8H^+(aq) + 5e^- \rightleftharpoons Mn^{2+}(aq) + 4H_2O$	+1.51
$PbO_2(s) + 4H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2H_2O$	+1.46
$BrO_3^-(aq) + 6H^+(aq) + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons Br^-(aq) + 3H_2O$	+1.44
$Au^{3+}(aq) + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Au(s)$	+1.42
$Cl_2(g) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cl^-(aq)$	+1.36
$O_2(g) + 4H^+(aq) + 4e^- \rightleftharpoons 2H_2O$	+1.23
$Br_2(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Br^-(aq)$	+1.07
$NO_3^-(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons NO(g) + 2H_2O$	+0.96
$Ag^+(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons Ag(s)$	+0.80
$Fe^{3+}(aq) + e^- \rightleftharpoons Fe^{2+}(aq)$	+0.77
$I_2(s) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons 2I^-(aq)$	+0.54
$NiO_2(aq) + 4H^+(aq) + 3e^- \rightleftharpoons Ni(OH)_2(s) + 2OH^-(aq)$	+0.49
$Cu^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons Cu(s)$	+0.34
$SO_4^{2-} + 4H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2SO_3(aq) + H_2O$	+0.17
$2H^+(aq) + 2e^- \rightleftharpoons H_2(g)$	0.00

Setengah Reaksi	E° (V)
$\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}(\text{s})$	-0.14
$\text{Ni}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}(\text{s})$	-0.25
$\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}(\text{s})$	-0.28
$\text{PbSO}_4(\text{s}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}(\text{s}) + \text{SO}_4^{2-}$	-0.36
$\text{Cd}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cd}(\text{s})$	-0.40
$\text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}(\text{s})$	-0.44
$\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq}) + 3\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}(\text{s})$	-0.74
$\text{Zn}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}(\text{s})$	-0.83
$2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$	-1.66
$\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}(\text{s})$	-2.37
$\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Na}(\text{s})$	-2.71
$\text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Ca}(\text{s})$	-2.76
$\text{K}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{K}(\text{s})$	-2.92
$\text{Li}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}(\text{s})$	-3.05

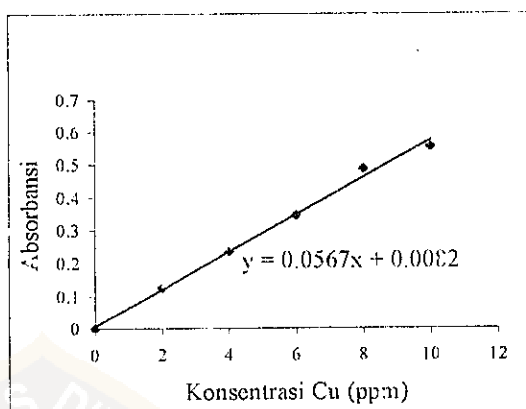


Lampiran 2. Data dan Kurva Absorbansi Terhadap Konsentrasi Standar Cu Serta Potensial Dekomposisi Teoritis

1. * Data Absorbansi terhadap konsentrasi standar Cu

No.	Konsentrasi Cu (ppm)	Absorbansi
1	0	0,0003
2	2	0,0875
3	4	0,2320
4	6	0,4113
5	8	0,4978
6	10	0,5351

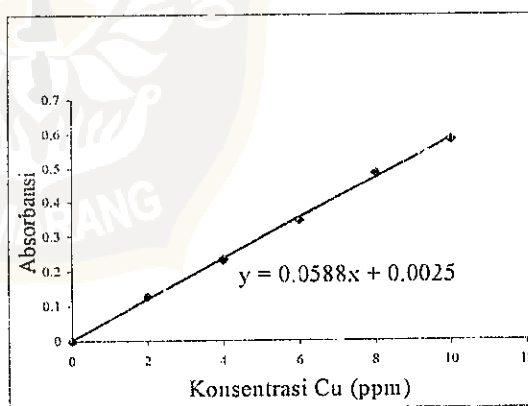
* Kurva standar Cu



2 * Data Absorbansi terhadap konsentrasi standar Cu

No.	Konsentrasi Cu (ppm)	Absorbansi
1	0	0,0004
2	2	0,0885
3	4	0,2413
4	6	0,4516
5	8	0,4970
6	10	0,5855

* Kurva standar Cu



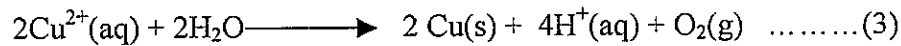
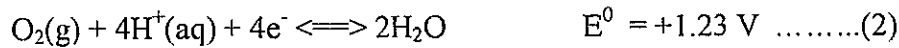
Catatan:

Kurva 1. untuk penentuan konsentrasi Cu hasil destruksi.

Kurva 2. untuk penentuan konsentrasi Cu hasil elektrolisis.

* Potensial Dekomposisi Teoritis

Dari tabel potensial standar, diperoleh:



Dengan anggapan bahwa logam Cu dalam keadaan teroksidasi memiliki konsentrasi $3,6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, potensial katoda adalah:

$$E_K = +0,34 - \frac{0,0591}{2} \log \frac{1}{3,6 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$E_K = +0,34 - 0,071 = +0,26 \text{ V}$$

pH larutan = 5, maka konsentrasi ion H^{+} adalah $= 4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M}$ (), sehingga potensial anoda adalah:

$$E_A = +1,23 - \frac{0,0591}{4} \times \log \frac{1}{(1,00)(4 \times 10^{-4})^4}$$

$$E_A = +1,23 - 0,200 = 1,03 \text{ V}$$

Kemudian potensial sel menjadi

$$E_{\text{Sel}} = E_K - E_A = (+0,26 - 1,03) \text{ V} = -0,77 \text{ V}$$

Jadi untuk memulai reaksi (3) diperlukan potensial yang lebih besar dari 0,77 V

Lampiran 3. Hasil Penelitian Penentuan Potensial Dekomposisi dan Elektrolisis

A. Data potensial terhadap arus pada penentuan potensial dekomposisi

Potensial (Volt)	Arus (mA)	
	Blangko	Sampel
0	0	0
0.2	0	0
0.4	0	0
0.6	1	1
0.8	7	7
1	9	10
1.2	10	13
1.4	12	15
1.6	14	20
1.8	15	24
2	16	45
2.2	17	67
2.4	21	110
2.6	40	190
2.8	60	300
3	110	450

B. Data arus terhadap waktu pada elektrolisis dengan potensial 1,0 V

Waktu (Menit)	Arus (mA)	Waktu (Menit)	Arus (mA)
0	11	95	1,5
5	10	100	1,75
10	9	105	2,25
15	8	110	2
20	7	115	1,75
25	6	120	1,5
30	5	125	1,5
35	4,5	130	1,75
40	3,25	135	1,5
45	3	140	0,75
50	3	145	0,5
55	3,25	150	0,75
60	2,75	155	0,5
65	2,5	160	0,5
70	2,25	165	0,25
75	2	270	0,25
80	1,75	175	0,25
85	1,5	180	0,25
90	1,75		

Lampiran 4. Perhitungan

A. Destruksi

1. Perhitungan Konsentrasi Cu

Persamaan kurva standar; $y = 0,0567x + 0.0082$ (A = e. b. c)

Absorbansi = 0,1370

$$\text{Konsentrasi Cu} = \frac{0,1370}{0,0587} = 2,3339 \text{ ppm}$$

Pengenceran 100 kali; konsentrasi Cu = $100 \times 2,3339 \text{ ppm} = 233,39 \text{ ppm}$

Dalam 1 L Larutan mengandung = 233,39 mg Cu

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dalam 25 mL sampel} &= \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 233,39 \text{ mg} = 5,83 \text{ mg} \\ &= 5,83 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan kemurnian Cu

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kemurnian Cu dalam sampel (batuan)} &= \frac{\text{Berat Cu (g)}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{5,83 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}}{1 \text{ g}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,58 \% \end{aligned}$$

B. Elektrolisis

1. Perhitungan Konsentrasi Cu

Persamaan kurva standar; $y = 0,0588x + 0,0025$ (A = e. b. c)

Absorbansi = 0,1153

$$\text{Konsentrasi Cu} = \frac{0,1153}{0,0517} = 2,3201 \text{ ppm}$$

Pengenceran 100 kali; konsentrasi Cu = $100 \times 2,3201 \text{ ppm} = 232,01 \text{ ppm}$

Dalam 1 L Larutan mengandung = 232,01 mg Cu

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dalam 25 mL sampel} &= \frac{25 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 232,01 \text{ mg} = 5,58 \text{ mg} \\ &= 5,58 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan kemurnian Cu

Berat katoda (Pt) = 886,0 mg = 0,886 g

Berat katoda (Pt + Endapan) = 892,0 mg = 0,892 g

Berat Cu = (0,892 - 0,886) g = $6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kemurnian Cu hasil elektrolisis} &= \frac{\text{Berat Cu (g)}}{\text{Berat sampel}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{5,58 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}}{6,00 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 93,00 \% \end{aligned}$$

C. Rendemen Faraday

$$\text{Konsentrasi Cu Hasil AAS} = W = 5,58 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

$$W = \frac{\text{Ar Cu}}{n} \cdot \frac{Q_{\text{app}}}{96.500} \text{ g}$$

maka

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{aplikasi}} &= \frac{5,58 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g} \cdot (2) \cdot 96.500}{63,2} \text{ C} \\ &= 16,95 \text{ C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rendemen Faraday} &= \frac{Q_{\text{aplikasi}}}{Q_{\text{teori}}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{16,95}{23,74} \times 100 \% \\ &= 71,37 \% \end{aligned}$$

