

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan

1. Pembuatan Larutan KOH 5M dalam Labu Ukur 1000 mL

$$M = \frac{\frac{\text{massa}}{M_r}}{\text{Volume (L)}}$$

$$5 = \frac{\frac{\text{massa}}{56,11}}{1}$$

$$5 = \frac{\text{massa}}{56,11}$$

$$\text{massa} = 5 \times 56,11$$

$$\text{massa} = 280,55 \text{ gram}$$

2. Pembuatan Larutan Surfaktan HDTMA-Br 300 ppm

$$300 \text{ ppm} = \frac{324 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mL}} = 0,324 \text{ gram}$$

3. Pembuatan Larutan Induk RBBR 1000 ppm dalam 1000 mL

$$1000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1105 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ L}} = 1,105 \text{ mg}$$

4. Pembuatan Larutan Standar RBBR

4.1. Larutan 0 ppm

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 0 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ mL}$$

4.2. Larutan 5 ppm

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 5 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

4.4. Larutan 10 ppm

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ mL}$$

4.5. Larutan 15 ppm

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 15 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 1,5 \text{ mL}$$

4.6. Larutan 20 ppm

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 20 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 2 \text{ mL}$$

4.7. Larutan 25 ppm

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 25 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 2,5 \text{ mL}$$

Lampiran 2. Perhitungan Hasil UV-Vis

1. Perhitungan Konsentrasi Awal (Co)

Persamaan Kurva Kalibrasi : $y = 0,0528x + 0,0114$

Larutan standar yang dipakai untuk di adsorpsi : 25 ppm dengan nilai absorbansi 0,2672.

$$y = 0,0105x + 0,0037$$

$$0,2672 = 0,0105x + 0,0037$$

$$x = \frac{0,2672 - 0,0037}{0,0105}$$

$$C_e = 25,095 \text{ ppm}$$

2. Perhitungan Efisiensi Adsorpsi (%)

2.1 Waktu Optimum

No	Waktu (menit)	Co (ppm)	Ce (ppm)		
			K	KA	KA- HDTMA
1	30	25,095	0,897	0,911	0,673
2	45	25,095	0,863	0,440	0,140
3	60	25,095	0,543	0,660	0,157
4	75	25,095	0,845	0,620	0,421
5	90	25,095	0,789	0,571	0,353

2.1.1 Karbon (K)

a. 30 menit

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,897)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 96,42\%$$

b. 45 menit

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,863)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 96,56\%$$

c. 60 menit

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,543)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,83\%$$

d. 75 menit

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,845)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 96,63\%$$

e. 90 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,789)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 96,85\%$$

2.1.2 Karbon Aktif (KA)

a. 30 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,911)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 96,36\%$$

b. 45 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,440)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 98,24\%$$

c. 60 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,660)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,36\%$$

d. 75 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,620)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,52\%$$

e. 90 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,571)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,72\%$$

2.1.3 Karbon Aktif dengan Surfaktan HDTMA-Br (KA-HDTMA)

a. 30 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,673)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,31\%$$

b. 45 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,140)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 99,44\%$$

c. 60 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,157)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 99,37\%$$

d. 75 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,421)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 98,32\%$$

e. 90 menit

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,353)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 98,59\%$$

2.2 Pengaruh Massa

No	Massa (gram)	Co (ppm)	Ce (ppm)		
			K	KA	KA-HDTMA
1	0,0425	25,095	4,012	1,678	0,962
2	0,0718	25,095	2,452	0,953	0,046
3	0,1013	25,095	2,050	1,488	0,593
4	0,1320	25,095	1,963	1,476	0,568
5	0,1631	25,095	1,910	1,409	0,574

2.2.1 Karbon (K)

a. 0,0425 gram

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 4,012)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 84,01\%$$

b. 0,0718 gram

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 2,452)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 90,22\%$$

c. 0,1013 gram

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 2,050)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 91,83\%$$

d. 0,1320 gram

$$E = \frac{(Co - Ce)}{Co} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 1,963)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 92,17\%$$

e. 0,1631 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 1,910)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 92,38\%$$

2.2.2 Karbon Aktif (KA)

a. 0,0425 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 1,678)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 93,31\%$$

b. 0,0718 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,953)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 96,20\%$$

c. 0,1013 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 1,488)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 94,07\%$$

d. 0,1320 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 1,467)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 94,15\%$$

e. 0,1631 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 1,409)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 94,38\%$$

2.2.3 Karbon Aktif dengan Surfaktan HDTMA-Br (KA-HDTMA)

a. 0,0425 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,962)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 96,16\%$$

b. 0,0718 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,046)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 99,81\%$$

c. 0,1013 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,593)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,63\%$$

d. 0,1320 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,568)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,73\%$$

e. 0,1631 gram

$$E = \frac{(C_o - C_e)}{C_o} \times 100\%$$

$$E = \frac{(25,095 - 0,537)}{25,095} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 97,86\%$$

Lampiran 3. Perhitungan Hasil TOC

1. Efisiensi Surfaktan yang Terikat pada Karbon Aktif

Diketahui :

TOC surfaktan awal = 135,5 mg/L

TOC surfaktan akhir = 94,03 mg/L

$$\% \text{Efisiensi} = \frac{(\text{TOC surfaktan awal} - \text{TOC surfaktan akhir})}{\text{TOC surfaktan awal}} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{Efisiensi} = \frac{(135,5 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} - 94,03 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}})}{135,5 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}} \times 100\%$$

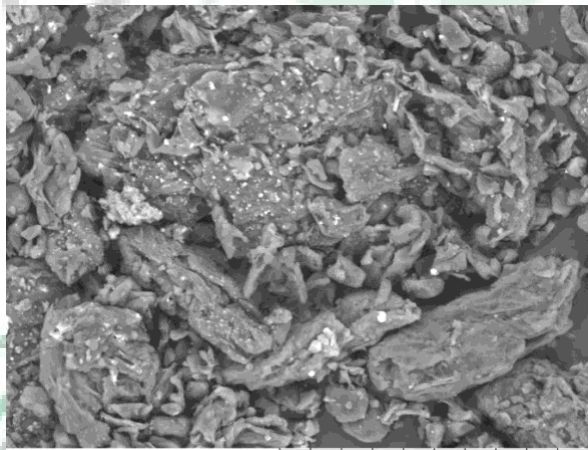
$$\% \text{Efisiensi} = 30,60\%$$

Lampiran 4. Hasil Karakterisasi

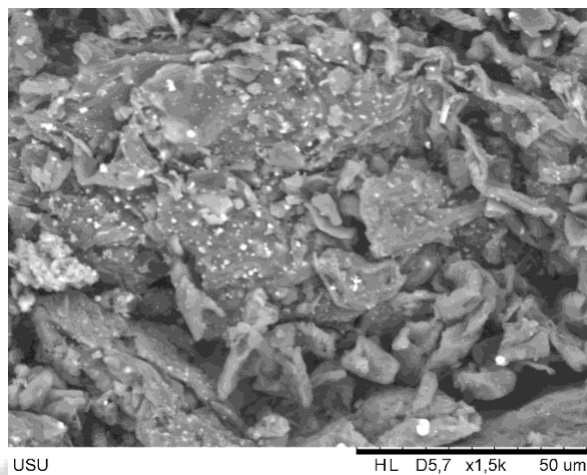
1. Hasil SEM

1.1. Karbon (K)

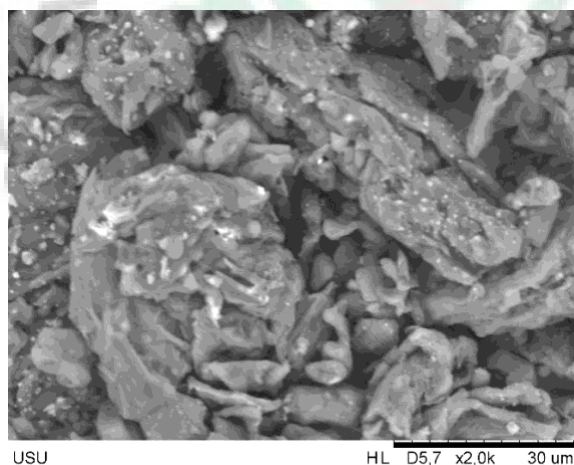
a. Perbesaran 1000x



b. Perbesaran 1500x

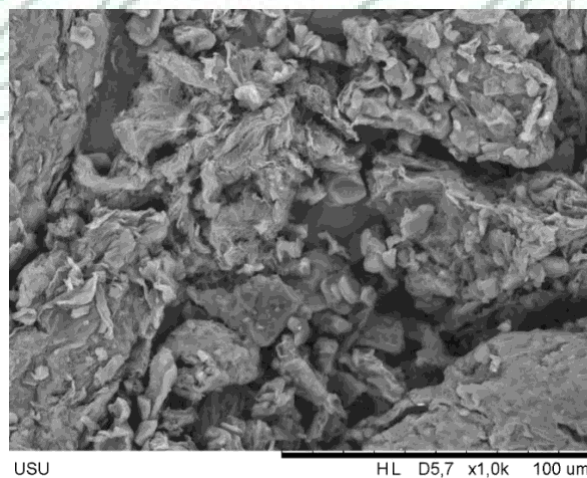


c. Perbesaran 2000x

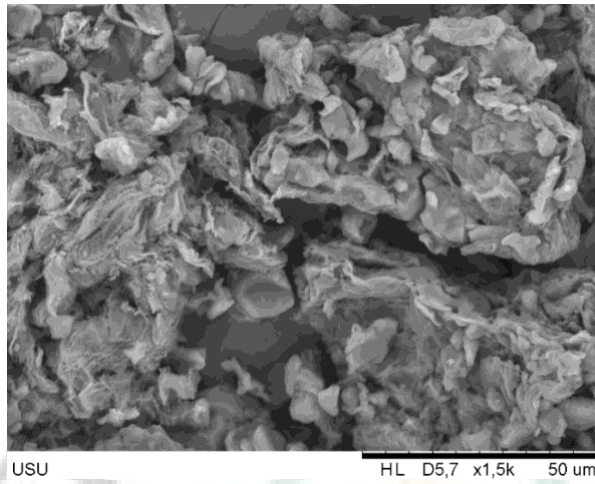


1.2. Karbon Aktif (KA)

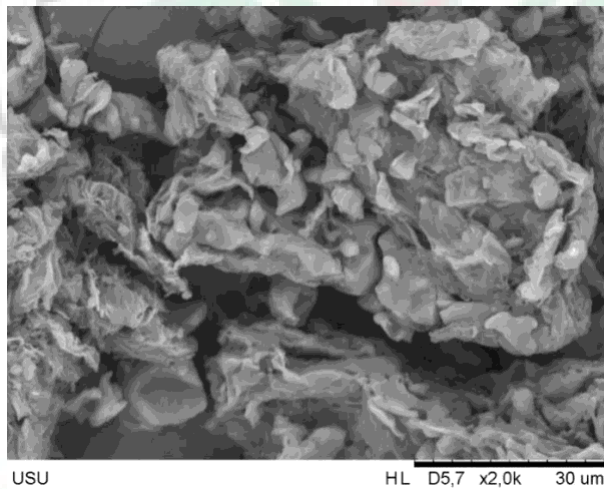
a. Perbesaran 1000x



b. Perbesaran 1500x

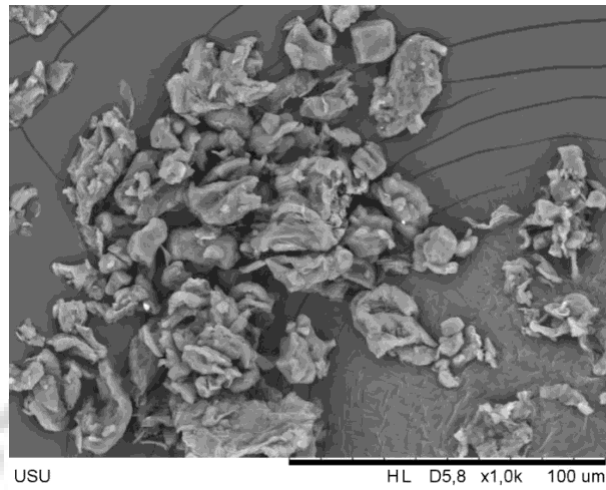


c. Perbesaran 2000x

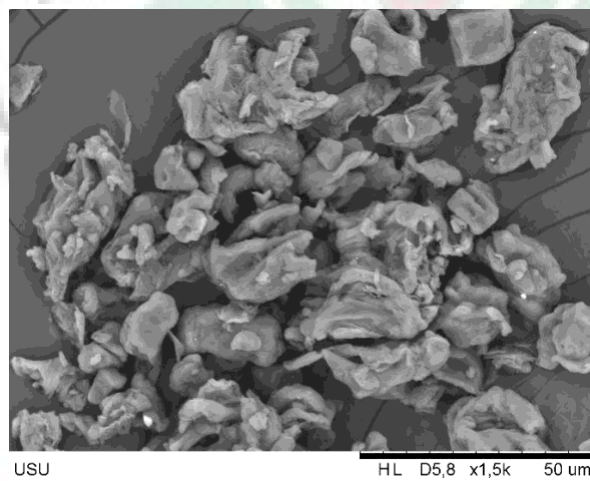


1.3. Karbon Aktif dengan Surfaktan HDTMA-Br (KA-HDTMA)

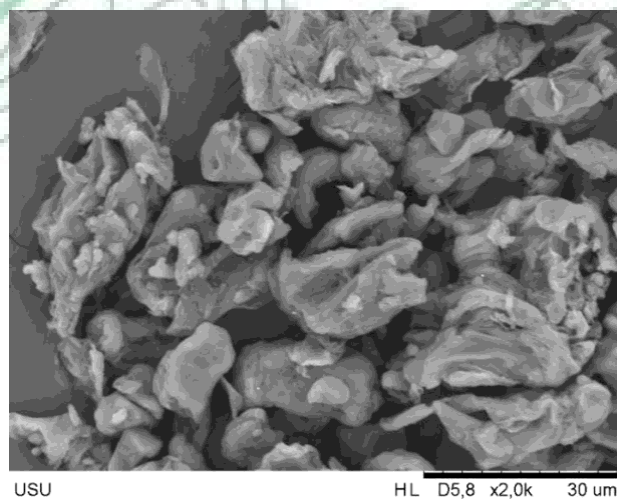
a. Perbesaran 1000x



b. Perbesaran 1500x

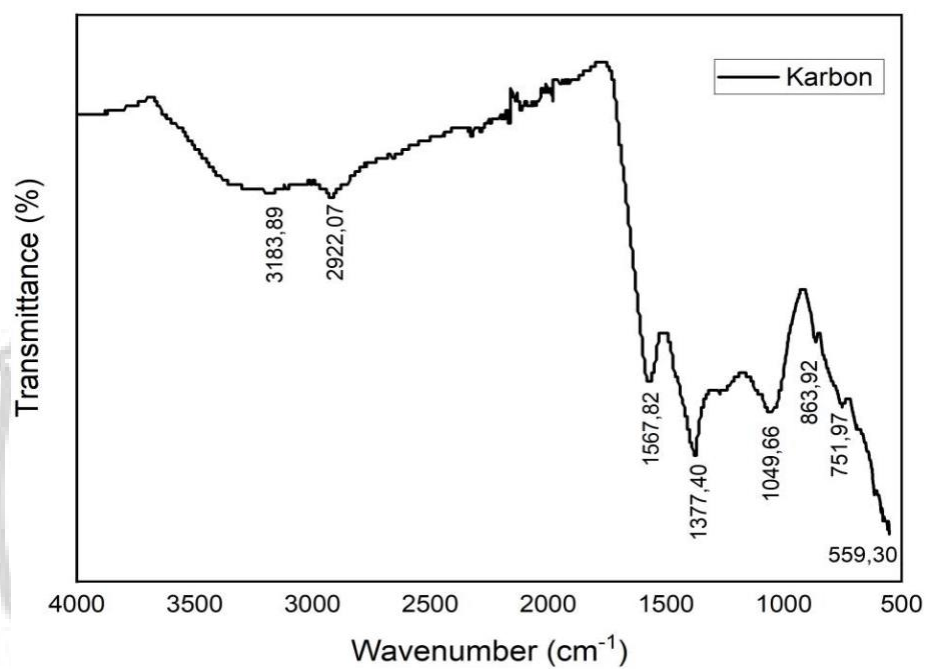


c. Perbesaran 2000x

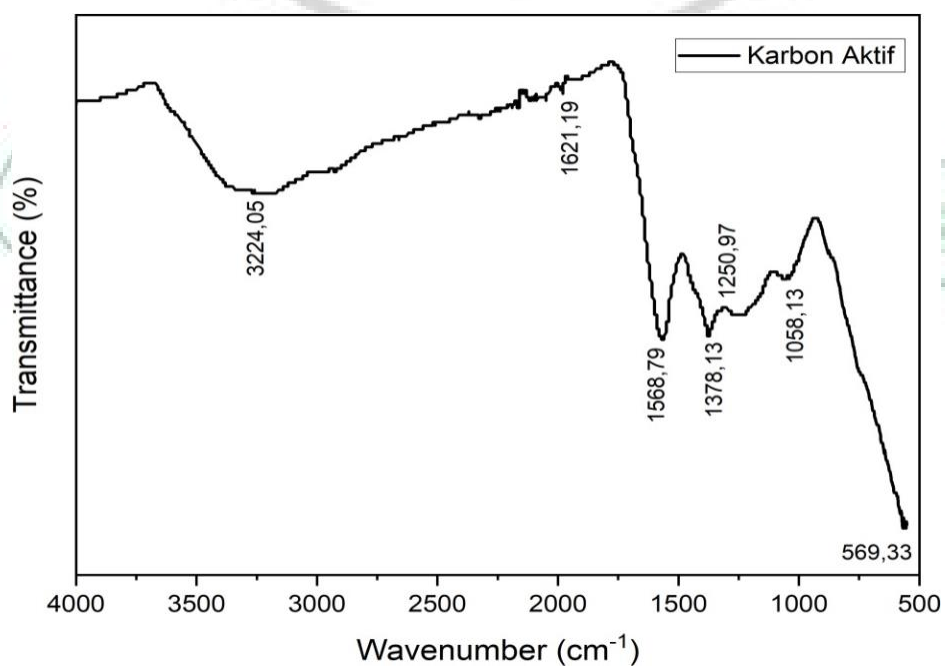


2. Hasil FTIR

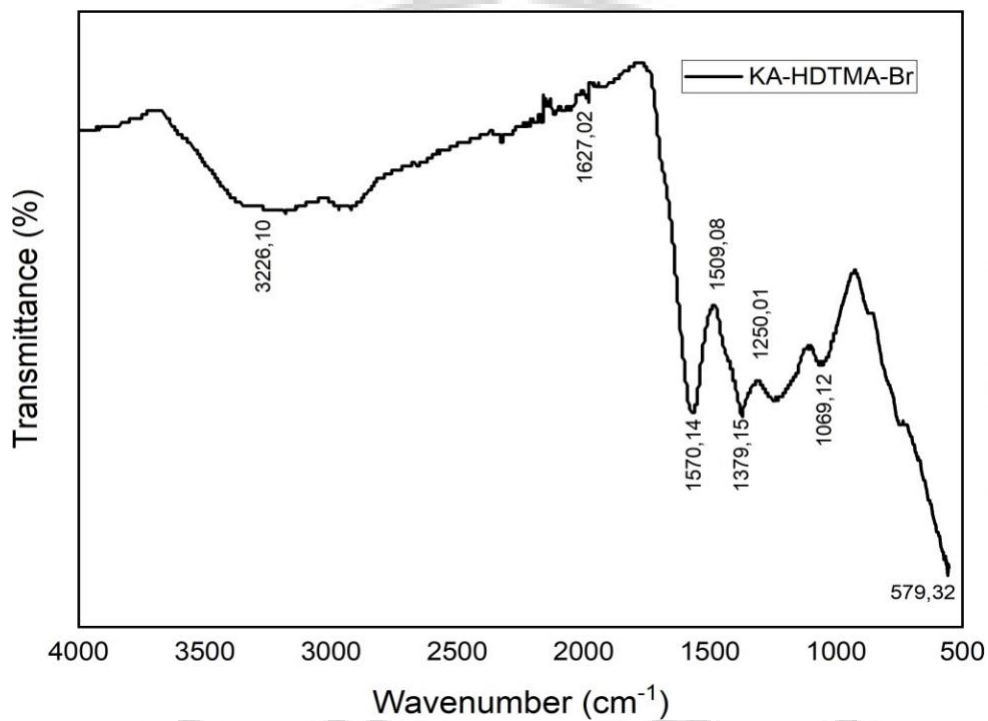
2.1. Karbon (K)



2.2. Karbon Aktif (KA)



2.1. Karbon Aktif dengan Surfaktan HDTMA-Br (KA-HDTMA)





KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BEA DAN CUKAI
KANTOR WILAYAH DJBC SUMATERA UTARA
BALAI LABORATORIUM BEA DAN CUKAI KELAS II MEDAN

JALAN SUMATERA No. 115 BELAWAN 20411
TELEPON : 061-6945238 FAKSIMILI : 061-6945705 SURAT ELEKTRONIK : belalab@djbc.kemkeu.go.id

SERTIFIKAT HASIL ANALISA
Nomor : S-17/SHA/BLBC.22/2024

Nama Contoh Uji : 1. Karbon
2. Karbon aktif
3. Karbon HDTMA Br
Merk Contoh Uji : -
Tipe Contoh Uji : -
Pengirim : Khoiriyah Nabillah
Alamat Pengirim : Jl. Pembangunan Tuntungan II Pancur Batu
No. Tlp / Fax : 085763920983
No. /Tgl Form Pemohonan : 2035/ 28.03.2024
Tanggal Diterima : 28 Maret 2024
Tanggal Selesai : 28 Maret 2024

I. Hasil Pengujian

No	Parameter Uji	Instrumen
1.	Karbon FTIR Terlampir	FTIR (01/IKAMT)
2.	Karbon aktif FTIR Terlampir	
3.	Karbon HDTMA Br FTIR Terlampir	

Dikeluarkan di : Belawan
Tanggal : 28 Maret 2024
Kepala Seksi Teknis Laboratorium


Ade Firman Sonjaya

NB: Hasil pemeriksaan hanya berlaku untuk contoh yang diperiksa

Halaman 1 dari 1

No. Form : 04/PP/PP.0007
Revisi : 00

3. Hasil TOC

3.1. TOC Surfaktan Awal

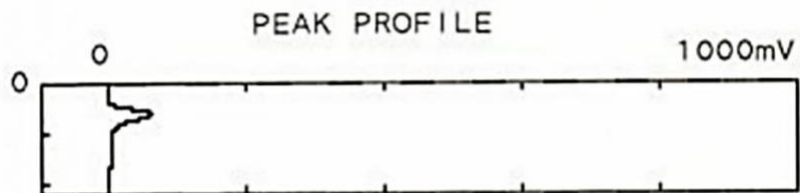
15.2024 LSUMP 382

SAMPLE NAME : 15 2024 ✓

TYPE : TC

[INJ 20uL, C# TC4 , DL 1,
ACID 0.0%, #WASH 2]

#	AREA	mg/L	C#	INJ	DL
1	247.7	146.5	TC4	20	1



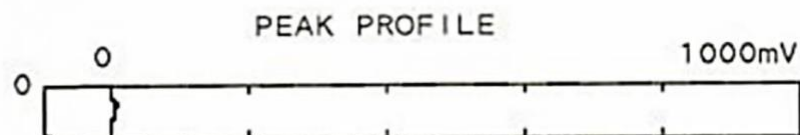
SAMPLE NAME : 15 2024

TYPE : IC

[INJ 32uL, C# IC3 , DL 1,
ACID 0.0%, #WASH 2]

#	AREA	mg/L	C#	INJ	DL
1	18.57	-3.125	IC3	32	1

TOC (TC-IC) : 135.5 mg/L



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3.2. TOC Surfaktan Akhir

I6.2024 LSUMP 382

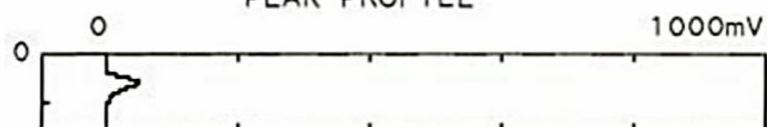
SAMPLE NAME : I6 2024 ✓

TYPE : TC

[INJ 20uL, C# TC4 , DL 1,
ACID 0.0%, #WASH 2]

#	AREA	mg/L	C#	INJ	DL
1	171.4	100.4	TC4	20	1

PEAK PROFILE



SAMPLE NAME : I6 2024

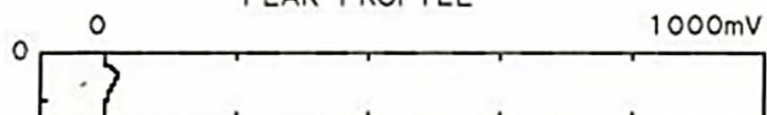
TYPE : IC

[INJ 32uL, C# IC3 , DL 1,
ACID 0.0%, #WASH 2]

#	AREA	mg/L	C#	INJ	DL
1	202.7	11.24	IC3	32	1

TOC (TC-IC) : 94.03 mg/L

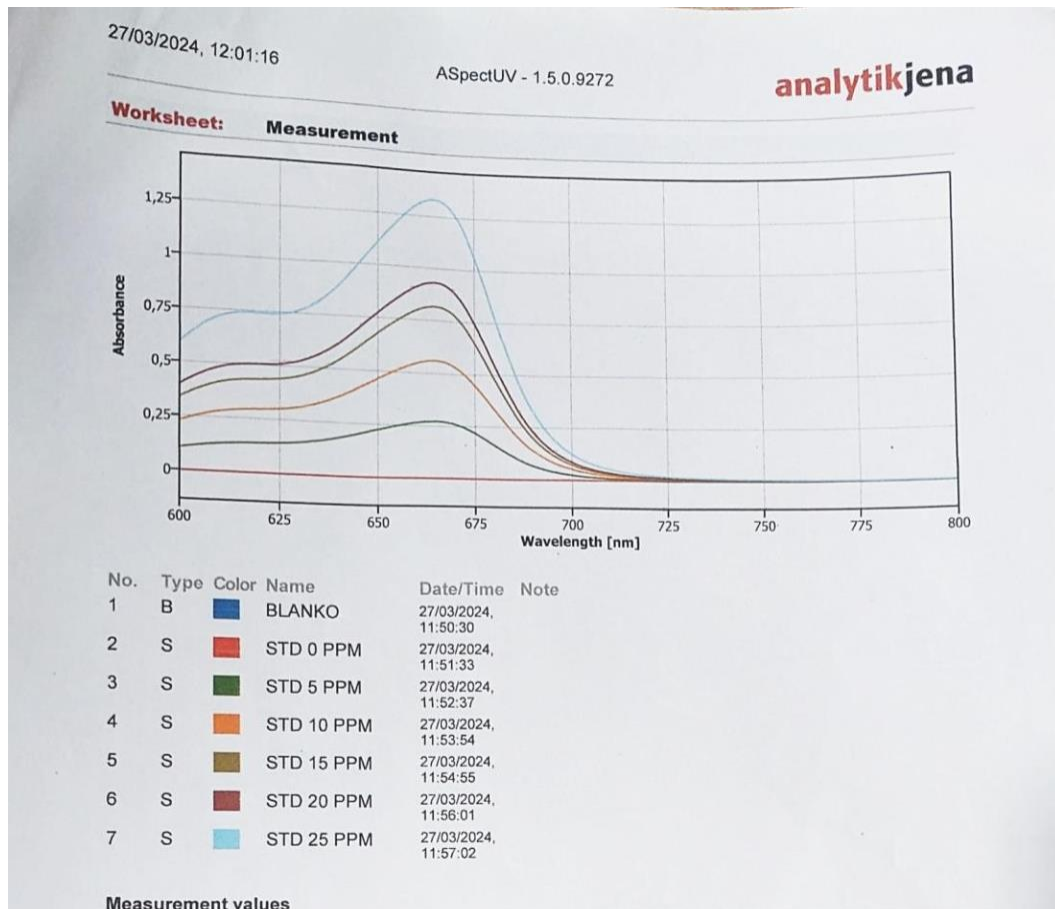
PEAK PROFILE



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4. Hasil Spektrofotometer UV-Vis

4.1 Panjang Gelombang



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Lampiran 5. Dokumentasi Penelitian



Gambar 1. Hasil filtrat karbon yang sudah netral



Gambar 2. Hasil pengeringan karbon aktif dengan oven



Gambar 3. Kulit nangka kering sudah dibersihkan



Gambar 6. ditanur selama 2 jam pada suhu 400°



Gambar 4. Hasil karbonisasi dengan ditanur



Gambar 7. Hasil karbon yang sudah diayak



Gambar 5. Aktivasi karbon secara kimia



Gambar 8. Penetrulan hasil aktivasi karbon

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Gambar 9. Hasil filtrat karbon yang sudah netral



Gambar 10. Hasil pengeringan karbon aktif dengan oven



Gambar 11. Hasil pengontakan karbon aktif dengan surfaktan HDTMA-Br



Gambar 12. Hasil KA HDTMA-Br yang sudah dioven



Gambar 13. Larutan induk metilen biru 1000 ppm



Gambar 14. Larutan standar metilen biru



Gambar 15. Variasi massa karbon setelah adsorpsi



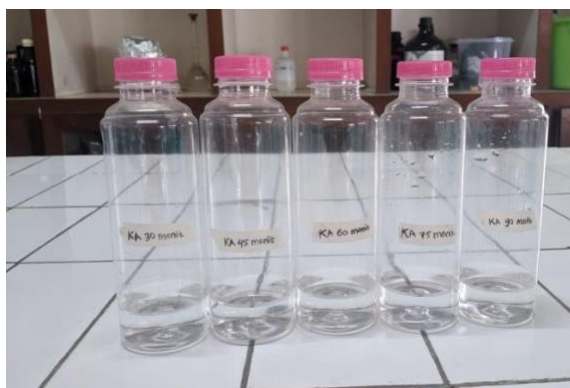
Gambar 16. Variasi massa KA setelah adsorpsi



Gambar 17. Variasi massa KA-HDTMA-Br setelah adsorpsi



Gambar 18. Variasi waktu kontak karbon setelah adsorpsi



Gambar 19. Variasi waktu kontak KA setelah adsorpsi



Gambar 20. Variasi waktu kontak KA-HDTMA-Br setelah adsorpsi

