

LAMPIRAN 1

PERHITUNGAN

L.1.1 Perhitungan dan Pembuatan Larutan Induk NH_4SCN 1M

$$\begin{aligned}M \text{ NH}_4\text{SCN} &= M \text{ SCN}^- \\M \text{ SCN}^- &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{Mr NH}_4\text{SCN} \cdot V \text{ (L)}} \\1 &= \frac{\text{massa}}{76,12 \cdot 0,025 \text{ L}} \\ \text{massa} &= 1,903 \text{ g}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi berat NH_4SCN yang ditimbang sebesar 1,903 g

L.1.2 Perhitungan dan Pembuatan Larutan Kerja NH_4SCN 10^{-8} - 10^{-1} M

- Larutan kerja NH_4SCN 10^{-1} M dari NH_4SCN 1 M, maka

$$\begin{aligned}V_1 \times M_1 &= V_2 \times M_2 \\V_1 \times 1 \text{ M} &= 25.000 \mu\text{L} \times 10^{-1} \text{ M} \\V_1 &= 2500 \mu\text{L}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan larutan dengan konsentrasi lebih kecil dilakukan perhitungan seperti di atas. Detail pembuatannya dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut.

Volume total larutan (mL)	Konsentrasi NH ₄ SCN yang diambil (M)	Volume NH ₄ SCN yang diambil (μL)	Konsentrasi NH ₄ SCN yang dihasilkan (M)
25	1	2500	10 ⁻¹
25	1	250	10 ⁻²
25	1	25	10 ⁻³
25	10 ⁻¹	25	10 ⁻⁴
25	10 ⁻²	25	10 ⁻⁵
25	10 ⁻³	25	10 ⁻⁶
25	10 ⁻⁴	25	10 ⁻⁷
25	10 ⁻⁵	25	10 ⁻⁸

L.1.3 Perhitungan Konversi Molar ke ppm Tiosianat

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ppm SCN}^- &= 10^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \right) \times \text{Mr SCN}^- \times 1000 \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{g}} \right) \\
 &= 10^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \right) \times 58 \left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \right) \times 1000 \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{g}} \right) \\
 &= 5800 \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \\
 &= 5800 \text{ ppm}
 \end{aligned}$$

L.1.4 Perhitungan Komposisi Membran

Komposisi membran dapat dihitung dengan mencari selisih $d_e - d_m$ melalui persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$d_e = \frac{d_e \text{ kitosan} + d_e \text{ aliquat 336}}{2}$$

$$d_m = (W_{\text{PVC}} \times d_{\text{PVC}}) + (W_{\text{pemlastis}} \times d_{\text{pemlastis}})$$

d_e kitosan adalah 9,84 (kal/cm³)^{1/2}, d_e aliquat 336 adalah 9,5 (kal/cm³)^{1/2}, d_{PVC} adalah 9,45 (kal/cm³)^{1/2}, d_{DOP} adalah 7,9 (kal/cm³)^{1/2}

Membran 1

$$de = \frac{de \text{ kitosan} + de \text{ aliquat 336}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9,84 + 9,5}{2}$$

$$= 9,67 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$dm = (W_{PVC} \times d_{PVC}) + (W_{pemlastis} \times d_{pemlastis})$$

$$= (36,5\% \times 9,45 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}) + (60\% \times 7,9 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2})$$

$$= 8,18925 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$de-dm = (9,67 - 8,18925) \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$= 1,48075 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

Membran 2

$$de = \frac{de \text{ kitosan} + de \text{ aliquat 336}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9,84 + 9,5}{2}$$

$$= 9,67 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$dm = (W_{PVC} \times d_{PVC}) + (W_{pemlastis} \times d_{pemlastis})$$

$$= (35,5\% \times 9,45 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}) + (60\% \times 7,9 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2})$$

$$= 8,09475 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$de-dm = (9,67 - 8,09475) \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$= 1,57525 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

Membran 3

$$de = \frac{de \text{ kitosan} + de \text{ aliquat 336}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9,84 + 9,5}{2}$$

$$= 9,67 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$dm = (W_{PVC} \times d_{PVC}) + (W_{pemlastis} \times d_{pemlastis})$$

$$= (36\% \times 9,45 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}) + (58,5\% \times 7,9 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2})$$

$$= 8,0235 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$de-dm = (9,67 - 8,0235) \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$= 1,6465 \text{ (kal/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

