

LAMPIRAN

A. Perhitungan

1. Kadar Nitrogen (N) total (%) pada jeroan ikan bandeng

$$\text{Kadar N\%} = \frac{V_b - V_s}{\text{berat sampel (mg)}} \times N \text{ NaOH} \times 14,008 \times 100\%$$

Keterangan : V_b = Volum titrasi blangko (ml)

V_s = Volume titrasi sampel (ml)

N = Normalitas NaOH baku

Diketahui : $V_b = 44,5$ ml

$V_s = 40$ ml

Berat sampel = 1 gr = 1000 mg

$N \text{ NaOH} = 0,1$ N

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar N\%} &= \frac{V_b - V_s}{\text{berat sampel (mg)}} \times N \text{ NaOH} \times 14,008 \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{44,5 - 40}{1000} \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 14,008 \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

Kadar N% = 0,63 %

2. Kadar Fosfat (P) pada jeroan ikan bandeng

- a) Membuat larutan induk KH_2PO_4 1000 mg/L

Ar PO_4 : 95 g/mol

Mr KH_2PO_4 : 136 g/mol

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{Ar } \text{PO}_4}{\text{Mr } \text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4} \times \frac{\text{Berat Sampel}}{\text{Volume sampel (L)}}$$

$$1000 \text{ mg/L} = \frac{95 \text{ g/mol}}{136 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{\text{Berat Sampel}}{0,1 \text{ L}}$$

$$1000 \text{ mg} = \frac{0,698}{0,1} \times \text{Berat Sampel}$$

$$\text{Berat Sampel} = \frac{1000 \text{ mg} \times 0,1}{0,698}$$

$$\text{Berat Sampel} = 143,26 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat Sampel} = 0,143 \text{ gr}$$

b) Pembuatan larutan standar Fosfat (10,30, 60, 90, 150, dan 180 ppm)

- Larutan 10 ppm

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{10 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 1 \text{ ml}$$

- Larutan 30 ppm

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 30 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{30 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 3 \text{ ml}$$

- Larutan 60 ppm

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 60 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{60 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 6 \text{ ml}$$

- Larutan 90 ppm

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 90 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{90 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 9 \text{ ml}$$

- Larutan 150 ppm

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 150 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{150 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 15 \text{ ml}$$

- Larutan 180 ppm

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 180 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{180 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 18 \text{ ml}$$

3. Percobaan Pembuatan *Struvite*

c) Membuat larutan MgCl_2 1M, 2M, dan 3M

- Larutan MgCl_2 1M

$$\text{BM MgCl}_2 = 94$$

$$M = \frac{gr \times 1000}{\text{BM} \times \text{vol (ml)}}$$

$$1 = \frac{gr \times 1000}{94 \times 100}$$

$$9400 = gr \times 1000$$

$$gr = \frac{9400}{1000}$$

$$gr = 9,4 \text{ gram (Ditimbang 9,4 gram padatan MgCl}_2 \text{ untuk dilarutkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$

- Larutan MgCl_2 2M

$$\text{BM MgCl}_2 = 94$$

$$M = \frac{gr \times 1000}{\text{BM} \times \text{vol (ml)}}$$

$$2 = \frac{gr \times 1000}{94 \times 100}$$

$$18800 = gr \times 1000$$

$$gr = \frac{18800}{1000}$$

$$gr = 18,8 \text{ gram (Ditimbang 18,8 gram padatan MgCl}_2 \text{ untuk dilarutkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$

- Larutan MgCl_2 3M

$$\text{BM MgCl}_2 = 94$$

$$M = \frac{gr \times 1000}{\text{BM} \times \text{vol (ml)}}$$

$$3 = \frac{gr \times 1000}{94 \times 100}$$

$$28200 = gr \times 1000$$

$$gr = \frac{28200}{1000}$$

$$gr = 28,2 \text{ gram (Ditimbang 28,2 gram padatan MgCl}_2 \text{ untuk dilarutkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$

d) Membuat larutan NH_4Cl 1M, 2M, dan 3M

- Larutan NH_4Cl 1M

$$\text{BM NH}_4\text{Cl} = 53,49$$

$$M = \frac{\text{gr} \times 1000}{\text{BM} \times \text{vol} (\text{ml})}$$

$$1 = \frac{\text{gr} \times 1000}{53,49 \times 100}$$

$$5349 = \text{gr} \times 1000$$

$$\text{gr} = \frac{5349}{1000}$$

$$\text{gr} = 5,349 \text{ gram} \text{ (Ditimbang 5,349 gram padatan NH}_4\text{Cl untuk dilarutkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$

- Larutan NH_4Cl 2M

$$\text{BM NH}_4\text{Cl} = 53,49$$

$$M = \frac{\text{gr} \times 1000}{\text{BM} \times \text{vol} (\text{ml})}$$

$$2 = \frac{\text{gr} \times 1000}{53,49 \times 100}$$

$$10689 = \text{gr} \times 1000$$

$$\text{gr} = \frac{10689}{1000}$$

$$\text{gr} = 10,689 \text{ gram} \text{ (Ditimbang 10,689 gram padatan NH}_4\text{Cl untuk dilarutkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$

- Larutan NH_4Cl 3M

$$\text{BM NH}_4\text{Cl} = 53,49$$

$$M = \frac{\text{gr} \times 1000}{\text{BM} \times \text{vol} (\text{ml})}$$

$$3 = \frac{\text{gr} \times 1000}{53,49 \times 100}$$

$$16047 = \text{gr} \times 1000$$

$$\text{gr} = \frac{16047}{1000}$$

$$\text{gr} = 16,047 \text{ gram} \text{ (Ditimbang 16,047 gram padatan NH}_4\text{Cl untuk dilarutkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$

e) Titrasi larutan H_3PO_4 konsentrasi 85%

6,8 ml larutan H_3PO_4 konsentrasi 85% dipipet lalu diencerkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml, 10 ml dipipet dari larutan yang sudah dibuat tadi dan diencerkan dengan aquades pada labu ukur 100 ml, lalu dipipet 25 ml dan ditambahkan 2 tetes indikator pp lalu di titrasi dengan NaOH 0,1 M.

- Hasil titrasi

Diketahui : $V \text{ NaOH} = 53 \text{ ml}$

$$V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$M \text{ NaOH} = 0,1 \text{ M}$$

Jadi,

$$M \text{ NaOH} \times V \text{ NaOH} = V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 \times M \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4$$

$$M \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \frac{0,1 \text{ M} \times 53 \text{ ml}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$M \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = 0,2 \text{ M} \text{ (6,8 ml larutan } \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ yakni sebesar 2M)}$$

- Membuat larutan H_3PO_4 1M

$$\frac{V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4}{M \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4} = \frac{V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ 2M}}{M \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ 2M}}$$

$$\frac{V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4}{1} = \frac{6,8 \text{ ml}}{2}$$

$$V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \frac{6,8 \text{ ml}}{2}$$

$$V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = 3,4 \text{ ml (Pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$

- Membuat larutan H_3PO_4 3M

$$\frac{V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4}{M \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4} = \frac{V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ 2M}}{M \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ 2M}}$$

$$\frac{V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4}{3} = \frac{6,8 \text{ ml}}{2}$$

$$V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \frac{20,4 \text{ ml}}{2}$$

$$V \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = 10,2 \text{ ml (Pada labu ukur 100 ml)}$$