

## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran. 1 Dokumentasi Preparasi Sampel



Karbon aktif Tempurung Kelapa



ZnO



Komposit ZnO-KA Setelah di shaker



Setelah dikeringkan dengan Oven



Setelah dihaluskan



Furnace



Sampel setelah di Furnace



## Lampiran. 2 Dokumentasi Uji Perombakan



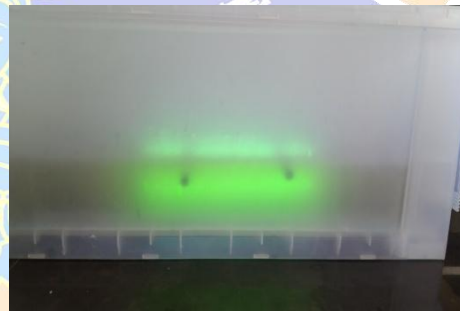
Komposit ZnO Karbon aktif  
Tempurung Kelapa



Zat Warna *Metanil yellow*



Larutan zat warna *metanil yellow*



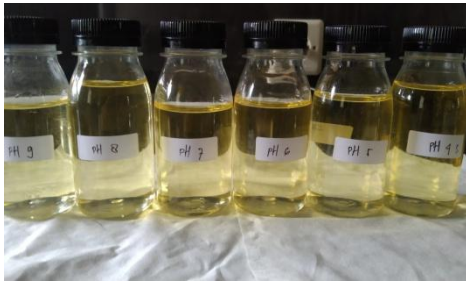
Proses Perombakan



Variasi Rasio sebelum dan sesudah



Perombakan Variasi Waktu Kontak



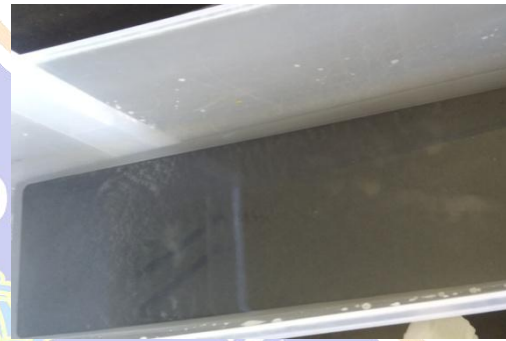
Variasi pH Sebelum Perombakan



Variasi pH Sesudah Perombakan

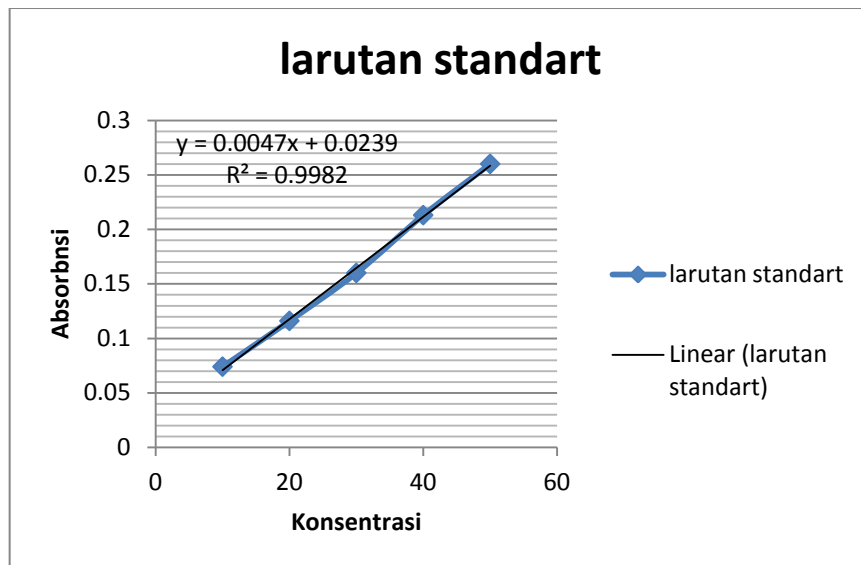
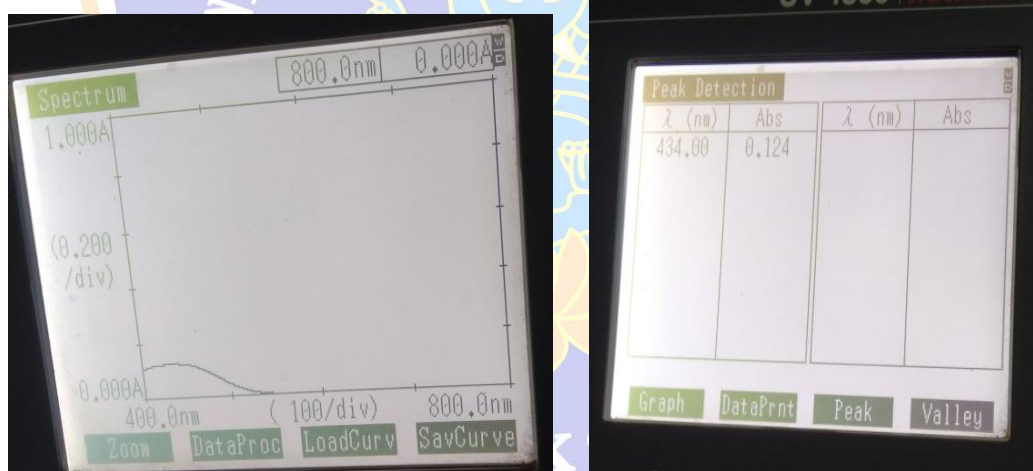


Variasi Konsentrasi



Setelah Perombakan



**Lampiran. 3 Kurva Kalibrasi****Lampiran. 4 Panjang Gelombang Maksimum *Metanil yellow***

## Lampiran. 5 Penentuan Efisiensi

### #Data penentuan variasi optimum

Variasi	Co	Ce	%E
0;1	0,136	0,103	24,26
1;0	0,136	0,078	42,65
1;1	0,136	0,051	62,5
2;1	0,136	0,048	64,71
3;1	0,136	0,055	59,56

Nilai efisiensi dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan rumus sebagai berikut:

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

Contoh penentuan nilai efisiensi pada variasi 0:1

$$\%E = \frac{0,136 - 0,103}{0,136} \times 100\%$$

$$\%E = 24,26\%$$

### #Data penentuan waktu kontak optimum

Waktu	Co	Ce	%E
30	0,136	0,050	63,2
60	0,136	0,045	66,9
90	0,136	0,040	70,6
120	0,136	0,039	71,3
150	0,136	0,044	67,6

Contoh penentuan nilai efisiensi pada waktu kontak 30 menit

$$\%E = \frac{0,136 - 0,050}{0,136} \times 100\%$$

$$\%E = 63,2\%$$

**#Data penentuan pH optimum**

pH	Co	Ce	%E
4	0,149	0,044	70,47
5	0,136	0,040	70,59
6	0,162	0,038	76,54
7	0,161	0,043	73,29
8	0,117	0,036	69,23
9	0,121	0,038	68,6

Contoh penentuan nilai efisiensi pada waktu kontak 30 menit

$$\%E = \frac{0,149 - 0,044}{0,149} \times 100\%$$

$$\%E = 70,47\%$$

**#Data penentuan konsentrasi optimum**

Konsentrasi	Co	Ce	%E (%)
10	0,094	0,035	62,76
20	0,162	0,038	76,54
30	0,19	0,042	77,89
40	0,216	0,037	82,87
50	0,268	0,039	85,45

Contoh penentuan nilai efisiensi pada konsentrasi 10 ppm

$$\%E = \frac{0,094 - 0,035}{0,136} \times 100\%$$

$$\%E = 62,76\%$$

### Lampiran. 6 Perhitungan Larutan Standar

\*Larutan induk 1000 ppm

$$\frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{L} = \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mL}} = \frac{250 \text{ mg}}{250 \text{ mL}} = \frac{0,25 \text{ g}}{250 \text{ mL}}$$

\*Pembuatan Larutan 100 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \times V_1 &= M_2 \times V_2 \\ &= 1000 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times V_1 = 100 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times 250 \text{ mL} \\ &= 1000 \times V_1 = 25000 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{25000}{1000} = 25 \text{ mL}$$

\*Pembuatan Larutan 50 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \times V_1 &= M_2 \times V_2 \\ &= 100 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times V_1 = 50 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times 100 \text{ mL} \\ &= 100 \times V_1 = 5000 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{5000}{100} = 50 \text{ mL}$$

\*Pembuatan Larutan 40 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \times V_1 &= M_2 \times V_2 \\ &= 50 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times V_1 = 40 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times 100 \text{ mL} \\ &= 50 \times V_1 = 4000 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4000}{50} = 80 \text{ mL}$$

\*Pembuatan Larutan 30 ppm

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \times V_1 &= M_2 \times V_2 \\ &= 40 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times V_1 = 30 \frac{\text{mg}}{L} \times 100 \text{ mL} \\ &= 40 \times V_1 = 3000 \end{aligned}$$



$$V_1 = \frac{3000}{40} = 75 \text{ mL}$$

\*Pembuatan Larutan 20 ppm

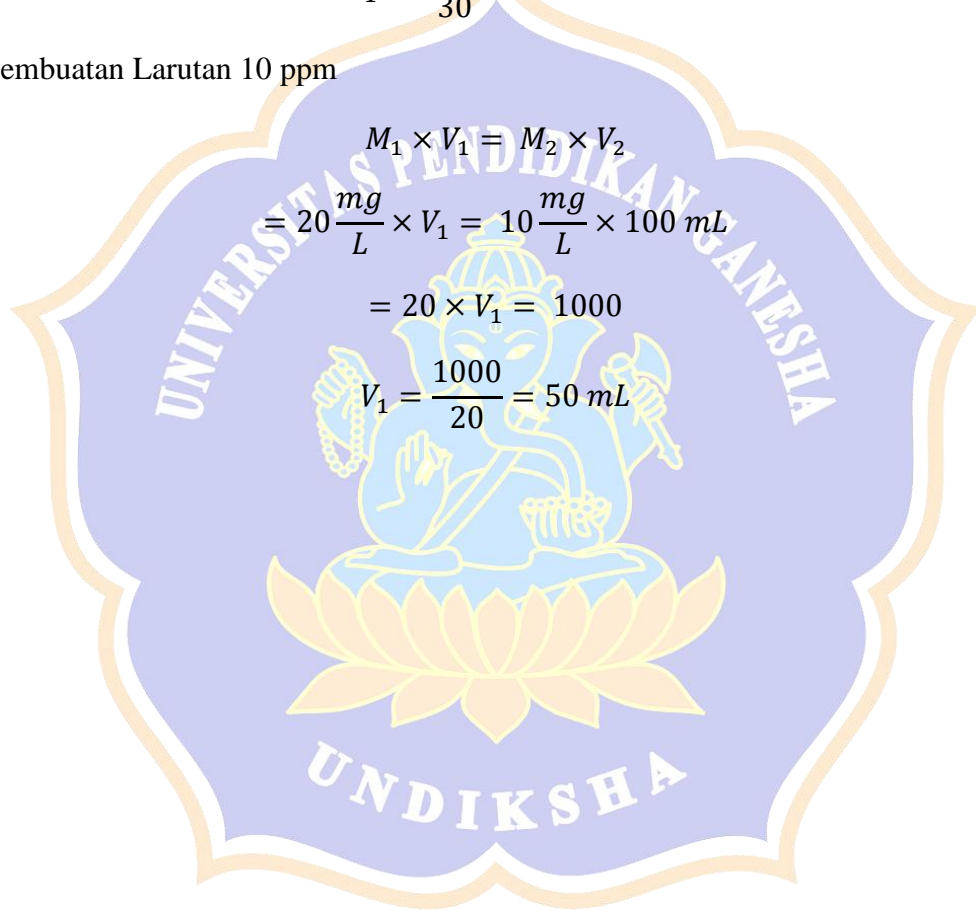
$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \times V_1 &= M_2 \times V_2 \\ &= 30 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times V_1 = 20 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times 100 \text{ mL} \\ &= 30 \times V_1 = 2000 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{2000}{30} = 66,7 \text{ mL}$$

\*Pembuatan Larutan 10 ppm

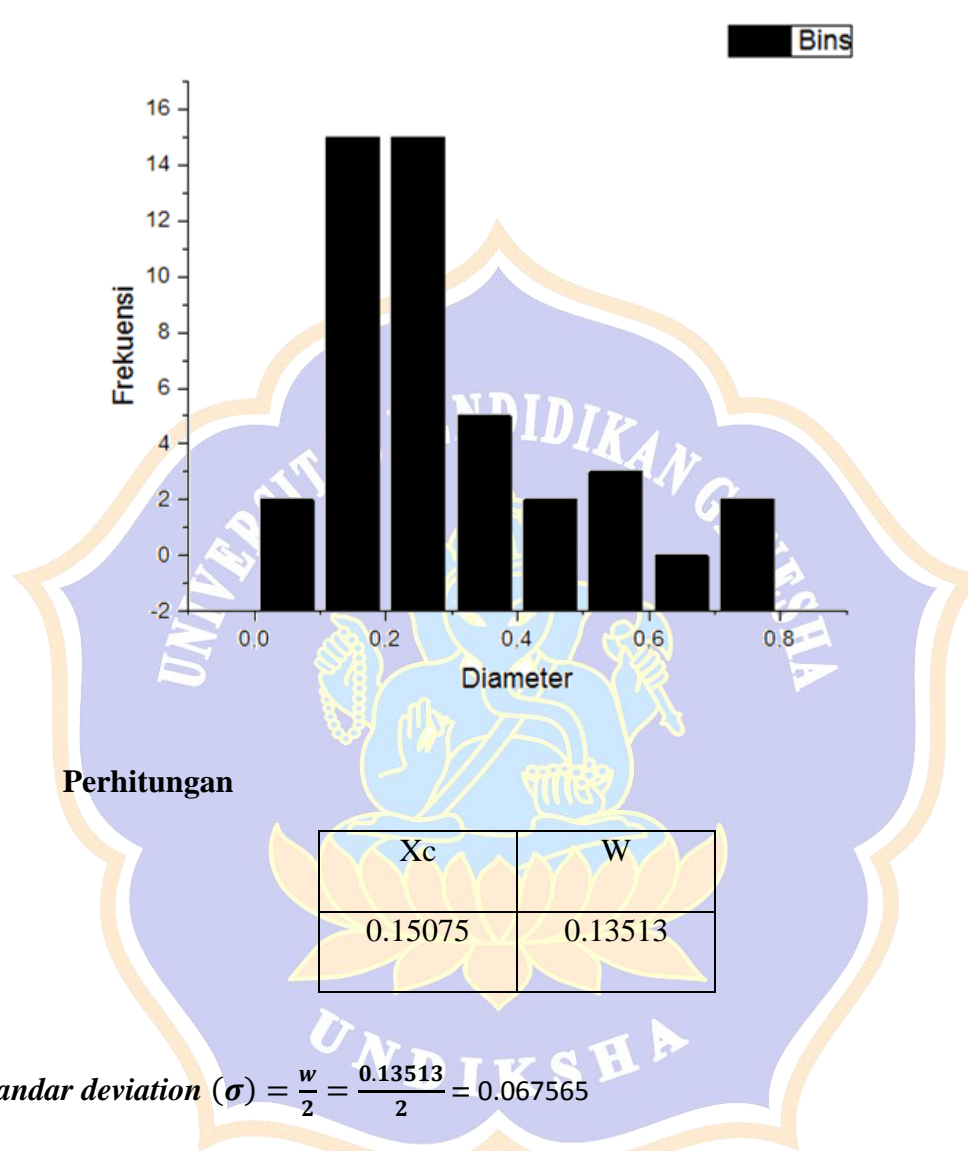
$$\begin{aligned} M_1 \times V_1 &= M_2 \times V_2 \\ &= 20 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times V_1 = 10 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times 100 \text{ mL} \\ &= 20 \times V_1 = 1000 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1000}{20} = 50 \text{ mL}$$



**Lampiran. 7 Kurva Hasil Analisis Distribusi Ukuran Partikel ZnO-Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kelapa Sebelum dan Sesudah Digunakan dalam Uji Perombakan**

➤ **Sebelum Digunakan**

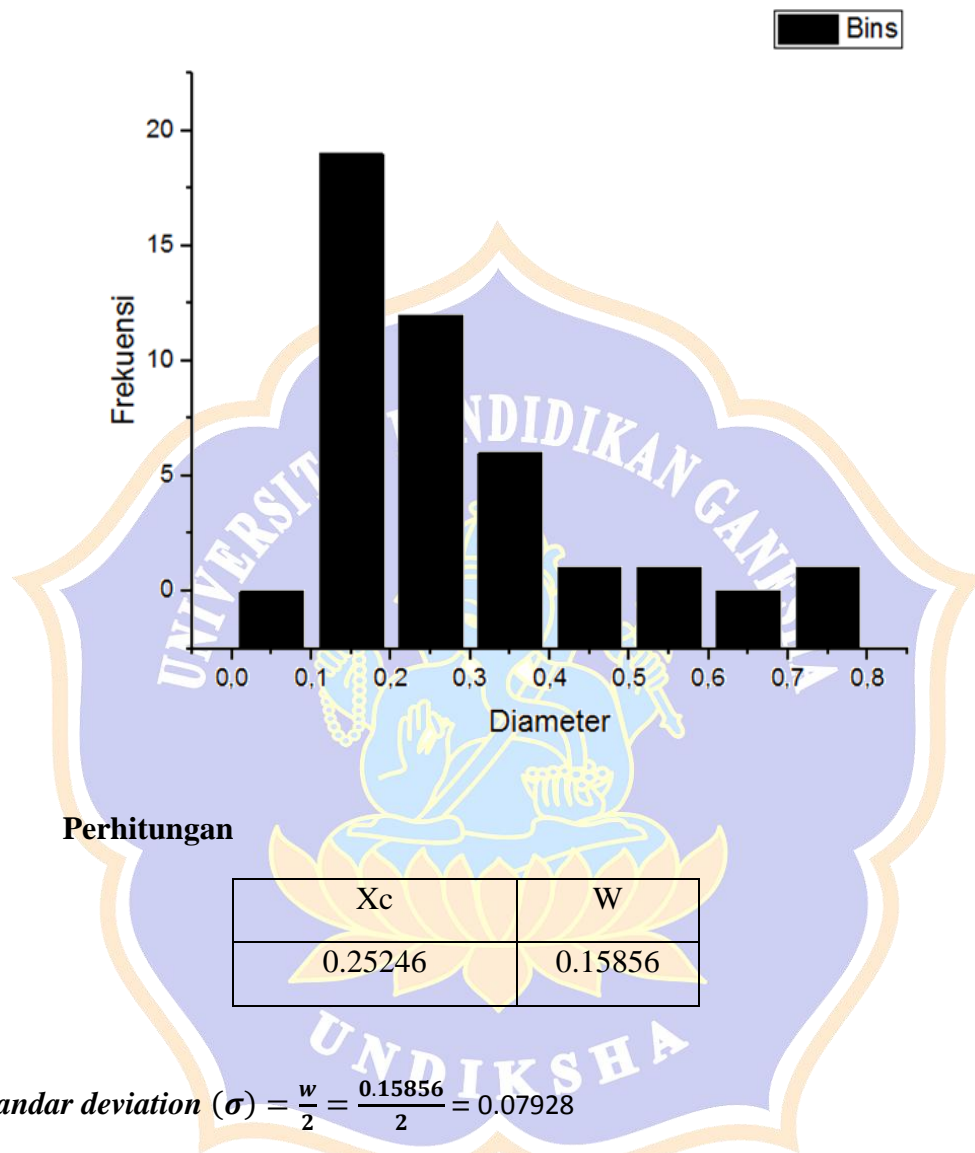


$$\text{Standar deviation } (\sigma) = \frac{w}{2} = \frac{0.13513}{2} = 0.067565$$

$$\text{Average NP size with error} = xc \pm \sigma = 0.15075 \mu\text{m} \pm 0.067565$$

$$\text{Polydispersity} = \left(\frac{\sigma}{xc}\right) \times 100\% = \left(\frac{0.067565}{0.15075}\right) \times 100\% = 44.82\%$$

➤ **Sesudah Digunakan**



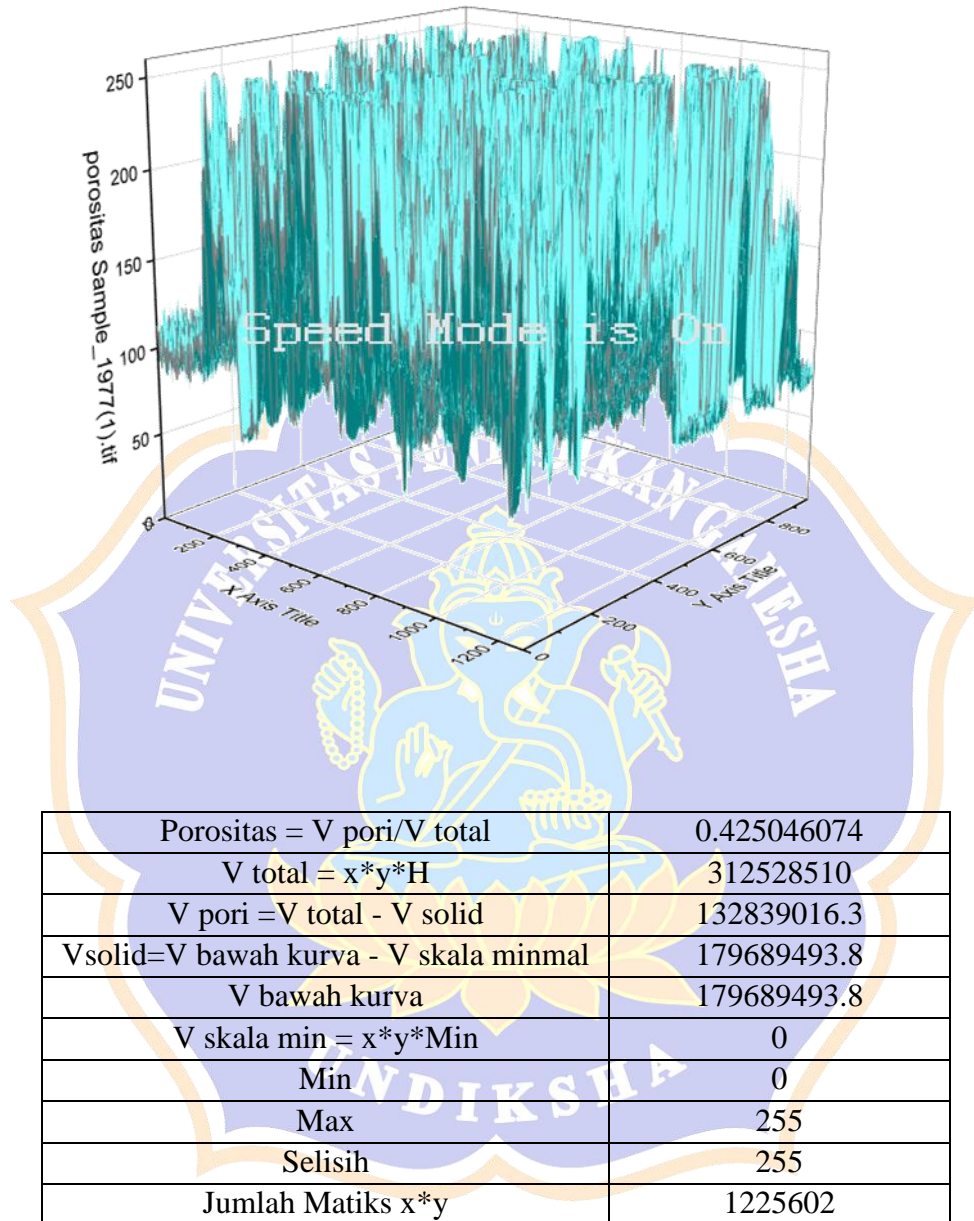
$$\text{Standar deviation } (\sigma) = \frac{w}{2} = \frac{0.15856}{2} = 0.07928$$

$$\text{Average NP size with error} = xc \pm \sigma = 0.25246 \mu\text{m} \pm 0.07928$$

$$\text{Polydispersity} = \left(\frac{\sigma}{xc}\right) \times 100\% = \left(\frac{0.07928}{0.25246}\right) \times 100\% = 31.40\%$$

**Lampiran. 8 Hasil Analisis Porositas ZnO-Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kelapa Sebelum dan Sesudah Digunakan dalam Uji Perombakan**

➤ **Sebelum Digunakan**



➤ **Sesudah Digunakan**

