

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan Bahan

a. NaOH 10 %

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

$$10\% \times 25 \text{ mL} = 100\% \times V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{10\% \times 25 \text{ mL}}{100\%} = 2.5 \text{ mL} = 2.5 \text{ g}$$

b. NaOH 5%

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

$$0.5\% \times 25 \text{ mL} = 100\% \times V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{0.5\% \times 25 \text{ mL}}{100\%} = 0.125 \text{ mL} = 0.125 \text{ g}$$

c. HCl 0,1 N

$$\text{Massa HCl} = 37 \text{ ml} \times 1.19 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$M = m / (\text{Mr} \times V)$$

$$M = 44.03 \text{ gram} / (36.45 \text{ g/mol} \times 0.1 \text{ L})$$

$$M = 12.08 \text{ mol/L}$$

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

$$12.08 \times V_1 = 0.1 \times 1000 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0.1 \times 1000 \text{ mL}}{12.08} = 8,3 \text{ mL}$$

d. Asam Asetatn 10 %

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

$$10\% \times 25 \text{ mL} = 100\% \times V_2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{10\% \times 25 \text{ mL}}{100\%} = 2.5 \text{ mL}$$

Lampiran 2. Hubungan antara absorbansi dan konsentrasi larutan standar Rhodamin B

Konsentrasi	Absorbansi
2 ppm	0,2279
3 ppm	0,3036
4 ppm	0,4465
5 ppm	0,5580
6 ppm	0,6343
7 ppm	0,7619
Slope (b)	0,1708
Aksis Intercept (a)	0,0035
Koefisien Korelasi (r)	0,9938

Lampiran 3. Perhitungan Nilai Rf

a. Rep 1

Diketahui :

Baku	: 4 cm
Sampel A	: 1,7 cm
Sampel B	: 1,8 cm
Sampel C	: 1,7 cm
Jarak Eluent	: 8 cm

Dijawab :

$$Rf = \frac{\text{Jarak yang ditempuh zat terlarut}}{\text{Jarak yang ditempuh fase gerak}}$$

Baku	: $\frac{4}{8} = 0,5$ cm
Sampel A	: $\frac{1,7}{8} = 0,2125$ cm
Sampel B	: $\frac{1,8}{8} = 0,225$ cm
Sampel C	: $\frac{1,7}{8} = 0,2125$ cm

b. Rep 2

Diketahui :

Baku	: 2,7 cm
Sampel A	: 1,4 cm
Sampel B	: 1,6 cm
Sampel C	: 1,1 cm
Jarak Eluent	: 8 cm

Dijawab :

$$R_f = \frac{\text{Jarak yang ditempuh zat terlarut}}{\text{Jarak yang ditempuh fase gerak}}$$

$$\text{Baku} : \frac{2,7}{8} = 0,3375 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel A} : \frac{1,7}{8} = 0,175 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel B} : \frac{1,8}{8} = 0,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel C} : \frac{1,1}{8} = 0,1375 \text{ cm}$$

c. Replikasi 3

Diketahui :

$$\text{Baku} : 3,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel A} : 2,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel B} : 2,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel C} : 2,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Jarak Eluent} : 8 \text{ cm}$$

Dijawab :

$$R_f = \frac{\text{Jarak yang ditempuh zat terlarut}}{\text{Jarak yang ditempuh fase gerak}}$$

$$\text{Baku} : \frac{3,5}{8} = 0,4375 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel A} : \frac{2,6}{8} = 0,325 \text{ cm}$$

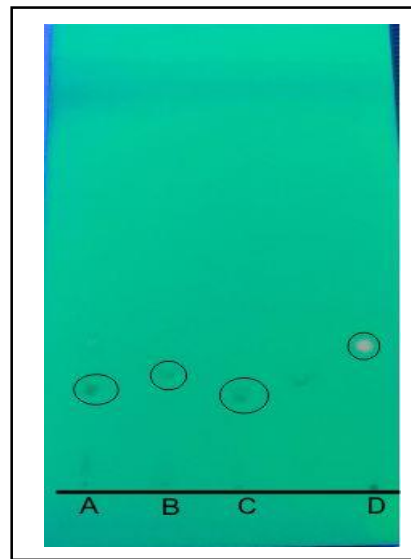
$$\text{Sampel B} : \frac{2,2}{8} = 0,275 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sampel C} : \frac{2,5}{8} = 0,3125 \text{ cm}$$

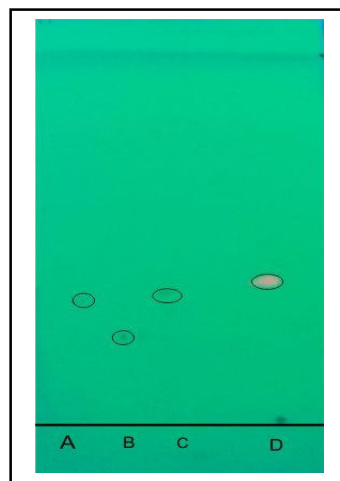
Lampiran 4. Kromatogram Hasil Uji Kualitatif Rhodamin B



Replikasi 1



Replikasi 2

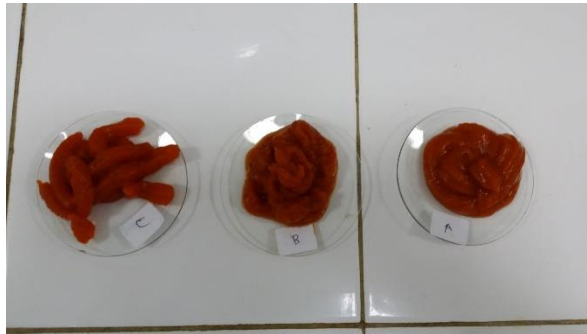


Replikasi 3

Keterangan :

- A : Sampel A
- B : Sampel B
- C : Sampel C
- D : Baku Pembanding Rhodamin B

Lampiran 5. Dokumentasi



Tiga sampel saus yang akan dianalisa



Larutan sampel yang dipanaskan diatas *hotplate*



Alat Spektrofotometri Uv-Vis Double Beam