LAMPIRAN

A. **Perhitungan**

1. Pembuatan AgNO3 0,02N

$$N = \frac{gr}{Mr \; x \; V} \; x \; valensi$$

$$0,02 \; N = \frac{gr}{169,87 \; gr/mol \; x \; 0,5 \; l} \; x \; 1$$

$$gr = \; 0,02 \; x \; 169,87 \; x \; 0,5 = 1,69 \; gr$$

2. Pembuatan Natrium Karbonat 8%

$$8\% = \frac{gr}{100} \; x \; 100$$

$$gr = 100 \; x \; 0,08 = 8$$

3. Standarisasi AgNO$_3$ 0.02N

$$V1 \; x \; N1 = V2 \; x \; N2$$

$$7 \; x \; N1 = 10 \; x \; 0,02$$

$$N1 = \frac{0,2}{7}$$

$$N1 = 0,0286$$

4. Perhitungan Kadar

$$Kadar \; HCN = \frac{Vt \; x \; N \; Agno3 \; x \; Mr}{m \; x \; 1000} \; x \; 100$$

A. Sampel A (Singkong)

$$Kadar \; HCN = \frac{10.25 \; x \; 0,0286 \; N \; x \; 23.02 \frac{g}{mol}}{10 \; x \; 1000} \; x \; 100$$

$$Kadar \; HCN = \; 0.0674$$

$$Kadar \; HCN = \frac{9,75 \; x \; 0,0286 \; N \; x \; 23.02 \; g/mol}{10 \; x \; 1000} \; x \; 100$$

$$Kadar \; HCN = \; 0.0642$$

$$Kadar \; HCN = \frac{9,75 \; x \; 0,0286 \; N \; x \; 23.02 \; g/mol}{10 \; x \; 1000} \; x \; 100$$

$Kadar\ HCN =\ 0{,}0642$

$$rata - rata = \frac{0.0674 + 0.0642 + 0.0642}{3} = \mathbf{0.0653}$$

B. Sampel B (Gaplek)

$$Kadar\ HCN = \frac{5.50\ x\ 0{,}0286\ N\ x\ 23.02\frac{g}{mol}}{10\ x\ 1000}\ x\ 100$$

$Kadar\ HCN = 0{,}0362$

$$Kadar\ HCN = \frac{5.45\ x\ 0{,}0286\ N\ x\ 23.02\frac{g}{mol}}{10\ x\ 1000}\ x\ 100$$

$Kadar\ HCN = 0{,}0359$

$$Kadar\ HCN = \frac{5.85\ x\ 0{,}0286\ N\ x\ 23.02\frac{g}{mol}}{10\ x\ 1000}\ x\ 100$$

$Kadar\ HCN = 0{,}0385$

$$rata - rata = \frac{0.0362 + 0.0359 + 0.0385}{3} = \mathbf{0.0369}$$

C. Sampel C (Tiwul)

$$Kadar\ HCN = \frac{2.70\ x\ 0{,}0286\ N\ x\ 23.02\frac{g}{mol}}{10\ x\ 1000}\ x\ 100$$

$Kadar\ HCN = 0.0178$

$$Kadar\ HCN = \frac{2.85\ x\ 0{,}0286\ N\ x\ 23.02\frac{g}{mol}}{10\ x\ 1000}\ x\ 100$$
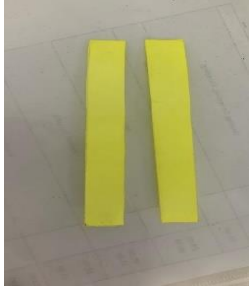
$Kadar\ HCN = 0.0188$
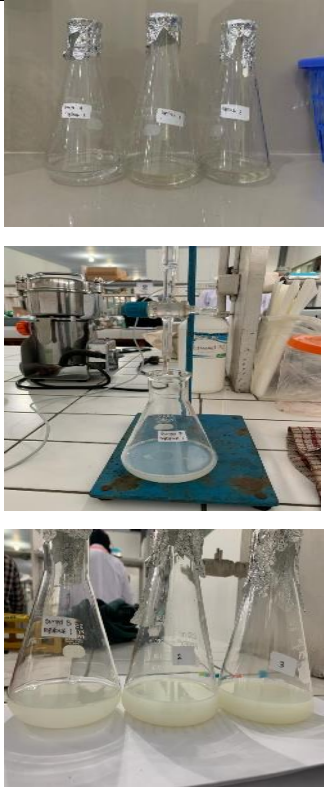
$$Kadar\ HCN = \frac{2.70\ x\ 0{,}0286\ N\ x\ 23.02\frac{g}{mol}}{10\ x\ 1000}\ x\ 100$$

$Kadar\ HCN = 0.0178$

$$rata - rata = \frac{0.0178 + 0.0188 + 0.0178}{3} = \mathbf{0.0181}$$

B. Dokumentasi

NO	GAMBAR	KETERANGAN
1		Sampel singkong yang dihaluskan
2		Sampel gaplek yang dihaluskan
3		Sampel tiwul
4		Larutan AgNo3 0,02N, larutan KI 5%, larutan NaOH 2,5%
5		Kertas pikrat

6		Pengujian kualitatif menggunakan kertas pikrat dengan hasil akhir berwarna merah bata atau kecoklatan
7		Proses destilasi
8		Pengujian kuantitatif dengan titrasi kompleksometri dengan hasil akhir terbentuknya kekeruhan