

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan pada pembuatan larutan buffer

- a. Pembuatan larutan asam asetat 1 M

$$\text{Mr CH}_3\text{COOH} = 60 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{Massa jenis} = 1,049 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$M = \frac{m}{mrxV}$$

$$m = M \times \text{Mr} \times V$$

$$m = 1 \text{ mol/L} \times 60 \text{ g/mol} \times 0,1 \text{ L}$$

$$m = 6 \text{ gram}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{6 \text{ gr}}{1,049 \text{ gr/cm}^3}$$

$$V = 5,7 \text{ mL}$$

- b. Pembuatan larutan natrium asetat 1 M

$$\text{Mr CH}_3\text{COONa} = 82 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M = \frac{m}{mrxV}$$

$$m = M \times \text{Mr} \times V$$

$$m = 1 \text{ mol/L} \times 82 \text{ g/mol} \times 0,1 \text{ L}$$

$$m = 8,20 \text{ gram}$$

- c. Pembuatan larutan natrium hidrogenfosfat 1 M

$$\text{Mr Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 178 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M = \frac{m}{mrxV}$$

$$m = M \times \text{Mr} \times V$$

$$m = 1 \text{ mol/L} \times 178 \text{ g/mol} \times 0,1 \text{ L}$$

$$m = 17,8 \text{ gram}$$

- d. Pembuatan larutan natrium dihidrogenfosfat 1 M

$$\text{Mr NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 156 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M = \frac{m}{mrxV}$$

$$m = M \times \text{Mr} \times V$$

$$m = 1 \text{ mol/L} \times 156 \text{ g/mol} \times 0,1 \text{ L}$$

$$m = 15,6 \text{ gram}$$

e. Pembuatan larutan buffer asetat



$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{[n/V]_{\text{BK}}}{[n/V]_{\text{A}}} = \text{VBK} = \text{VA}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{n_{\text{BK}}}{n_{\text{A}}}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{(M.V)_{\text{BK}}}{(M.V)_{\text{A}}} = \text{MBK} = \text{MA}$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}} \quad \text{VBK} = \text{VA} = 50 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{pH} = 3,5$$

$$3,5 = 4,76 + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$3,5 - 4,76 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$-1,26 = \frac{2,5}{47,5}$$

$$\text{pH} = 4$$

$$4 = 4,76 + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$4 - 4,76 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$-0,76 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$0,17 = \frac{7,3}{42,7}$$

$$\text{pH} = 5$$

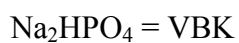
$$5 = 4,76 + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$5 - 4,76 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$0,24 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$1,74 = \frac{31,8}{18,2}$$

f. Pembuatan larutan buffer fosfat



$$\text{pH} = 6$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pKb} + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$\text{pH} = 7,21 + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$6 - 7,21 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$-1,21 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$0,06 = \frac{3}{47}$$

$$\text{pH} = 7$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pKb} + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$\text{pH} = 7,21 + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$7 - 7,21 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$-0,21 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$0,62 = \frac{19,2}{30,8}$$

$$\text{pH} = 8$$

$$\text{pH} = \text{pKb} + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$\text{pH} = 7,21 + \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$8 - 7,21 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$0,79 = \log \frac{\text{VBK}}{\text{VA}}$$

$$6,16 = \frac{43,0}{7,0}$$

Lampiran 2. Perhitungan pada pembuatan larutan profenofos

a. Pembuatan larutan induk profenofos 1000 ppm

Pembuatan larutan induk profenofos 1000 ppm dilakukan dengan melarutkan 250 mg dan ditambahkan 50 mL etanol dan memasukkannya ke dalam labu ukur 250 mL. Selanjutnya ditambah dengan air sampai tanda batas dan dikocok hingga homogen.

Preparasi larutan stok profenofos 1000 mg/L

$$\text{Mr } C_{11}H_{15}BrClO_3PS = 373,63 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$1000 \text{ mg/L } C_{11}H_{15}BrClO_3PS = \text{mg/L jika volume 1L}$$

$$1000 \text{ mg/L } C_{11}H_{15}BrClO_3PS = \frac{250 \text{ mg}}{x \text{ L}}$$

$$X = \frac{250 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$X = 0,25 \text{ L} = 250 \text{ mL}$$

b. Pembuatan larutan kerja profenofos 100 ppm, 10 ppm, 0,5 ppm

- Pembuatan larutan kerja profenofos 100 ppm

$$V1.N1 = V2.N2$$

$$V1. 1000 \text{ ppm} = 100 \text{ mL}. 100 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V1 = 10,0 \text{ mL}$$

- Pembuatan larutan kerja profenofos 10 ppm

$$V1.N1 = V2.N2$$

$$V1. 100 \text{ ppm} = 100 \text{ mL}. 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V1 = 10,0 \text{ mL}$$

- Pembuatan larutan kerja profenofos 0,5 ppm

$$V1.N1 = V2.N2$$

$$V1. 10 \text{ ppm} = 100 \text{ mL}. 0,5 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V1 = 5,0 \text{ mL}$$

Lampiran 3. Data hasil optimasi profenofos

a. Data optimasi potensial deposisi

Potensial deposisi (V)	Arus (μA)			Arus rata-rata (μA)	%KV
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3		
-0,4	11,74	12,01	12,21	35,96	1,97
-0,3	12,37	11,99	12,19	36,55	1,56
-0,2	12,51	12,57	12,64	37,72	0,52
-0,1	12,62	12,63	12,64	37,89	0,08
0	12,69	12,7	12,75	38,14	0,25
0,1	12,72	12,77	12,85	38,34	0,51
0,2	12,77	12,86	12,88	38,51	0,46
0,3	12,84	12,85	12,95	38,64	0,47
0,4	12,85	12,95	12,98	38,78	0,53

b. Data optimasi pH larutan

pH	Arus (μA)			Arus rata-rata (μA)	%KV
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3		
3,5	2,11	2,38	2,42	2,30	7,34
4	5,30	5,44	5,47	5,40	1,68
5	10,74	10,98	11,11	10,94	1,88
6	5,43	5,32	6,38	5,71	10,21
7	4,23	5,62	4,96	4,94	14,07
8	3,89	3,08	3,41	3,46	11,77

c. Data optimasi waktu deposisi

waktu deposisi (V)	Arus (μA)			Arus rata-rata (μA)	%KV
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3		
30	6,42	7,17	7,71	7,10	9,12
60	10,09	10,38	10,61	10,36	2,52
90	10,52	10,67	10,80	10,66	4,27
120	10,92	11,09	11,24	11,08	1,45
150	11,34	11,45	11,58	11,45	1,05
180	11,68	11,79	11,88	11,78	0,85
210	11,93	11,99	12,06	11,99	0,54

Lampiran 4 Analisis data dan validitas metode

A. Linieritas

Persamaan kurva standar asam urat : $y = 2,46x + 2,056$

$$r^2 = 0,9974$$

$$r = 0,9987$$

Nilai $t_{\text{tabel}} = t(3;0,05) = 3,182$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nilai } t_{\text{hitung}} &= \frac{|r|\sqrt{(n-2)}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \\ &= \frac{|0,9987|\sqrt{(5-2)}}{\sqrt{1-0,9974}} \\ &= \frac{2,9961}{0,0509} \\ &= 58,862 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $t_{\text{hitung}} = 58,862$ lebih besar dari $t_{\text{tabel}} = 3,182$ maka diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa terdapat hubungan linier antara konsentrasi dan arus profenofos.

B. Presisi (ketelitian)

- Perhitungan KV untuk larutan standar 0,1 ppb

Replikasi (n)	x (μA)	(x - \bar{x})	(x - \bar{x}) ²
1	2,27	-0,04	0,0016
2	2,26	-0,04	0,0016
3	2,40	0,09	0,0081
$\bar{x} = \frac{6,93}{3}$ $= 2,31$		$\sum (x - \bar{x})^2 = 0,0113$	

$$\begin{aligned}SD &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}} \\&= \sqrt{\frac{0,0113}{2}} \\&= \sqrt{0,00565} \\&= 0,07516\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ KV} &= \frac{SD}{\bar{x}} \times 100 \% \\&= \frac{0,07516}{2,31} \times 100 \% \\&= 3,26 \%\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan KV untuk larutan standar 0,2; 0,3; 0,4 dan 0,5 ppb menggunakan perhitungan yang sama

C. Sensitivitas

Persamaan kurva standar profenofos : $y = 2,46x + 2,056$

Sehingga diketahui nilai *slope* yaitu 2,056

Luas permukaan elektroda pasta karbon mempunyai lingkaran dengan diameter 2 mm, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas permukaan elektroda} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 2^2 \\ &= 3,14 \text{ mm}^2 = 0,0314 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, sensitivitas yang diperoleh = $\text{slope} / \text{Luas permukaan elektroda}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2,056 / 0,0314 \\ &= 65,48 \text{ } \mu\text{A/ppb.cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D. Limit deteksi

Persamaan kurva standar profenofos : $y = 2,46x + 2,056$

No.	Konsentrasi Standar Profenofos (ppb)	Arus rata-rata pengukuran (y_i)	(\hat{y}_i)	$(y_i - \hat{y}_i)$	$(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$
1.	0,1	2,31	2,302	0,008	0,000064
2.	0,2	2,53	2,548	-0,018	0,000324
3.	0,3	2,79	2,794	-0,004	0,000016
4.	0,4	3,07	3,04	0,03	0,0009
5.	0,5	3,27	3,286	-0,016	0,000256
$\Sigma (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = 0,00156$					

Profenofos 0,1 ppb

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y} &= a + bx \\ &= 2,056 + 2,46x \\ &= 2,056 + 2,46 (0,1) \\ &= 2,302\end{aligned}$$

Profenofos 0,2 ppb

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y} &= a + bx \\ &= 2,056 + 2,46x \\ &= 2,056 + 2,46 (0,2) \\ &= 2,548\end{aligned}$$

Profenofos 0,3 ppb

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y} &= a + bx \\ &= 2,056 + 2,46x\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,056 + 2,46 (0,3)$$

$$= 2,794$$

Profenofos 0,4 ppb

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$= 2,056 + 2,46x$$

$$= 2,056 + 2,46 (0,4)$$

$$= 3,04$$

Profenofos 0,5 ppb

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

$$= 2,056 + 2,46x$$

$$= 2,056 + 2,46 (0,5)$$

$$= 3,286$$

$$S_{y/x} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y})^2}{n-2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{0,00156}{3}}$$

$$= 0,0228$$

$$Y_{LOD} = y_b + 3sb$$

$$= 2,056 + 3 (0,0228)$$

$$= 2,1244$$

$$Y_{LOD} = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,1244 = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,46x = 2,1244 - 2,056$$

$$x = 0,028 \text{ ppb}$$

$$LOD = 0,028 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LOQ &= \frac{10}{3} \times LOD \\ &= \frac{10}{3} \times 0,028 \\ &= 0,093 \text{ ppb} \end{aligned}$$

Maka limit deteksi metode voltametri lucutan dengan elektroda pasta karbon untuk mengukur profenofos adalah 0,028 ppb dan LOQ adalah 0,093 ppb.

E. Akurasi

$$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$$

Profenofos 0,1 ppb

Arus rata-rata = 2,31

$$y = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,31 = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,46x = 2,31 - 2,056$$

$$x = 0,1032$$

$$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$$

$$R = \frac{0,1032}{0,1} \times 100 \%$$

$$R = 103,25 \%$$

Profenofos 0,2 ppb

Arus rata-rata = 2,53

$$y = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,53 = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,46x = 2,53 - 2,056$$

$$x = 0,1927$$

$$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$$

$$R = \frac{0,1927}{0,2} \times 100 \%$$

$$R = 96,34 \%$$

Profenofos 0,3 ppb

$$\text{Arus rata-rata} = 2,79$$

$$y = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,79 = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,46x = 2,79 - 2,056$$

$$x = 0,2984$$

$$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$$

$$R = \frac{0,2984}{0,3} \times 100 \%$$

$$R = 99,46 \%$$

Profenofos 0,4 ppb

$$\text{Arus rata-rata} = 3,07$$

$$y = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$3,07 = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,46x = 3,07 - 2,056$$

$$x = 0,4122$$

$$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$$

$$R = \frac{0,4122}{0,4} \times 100 \%$$

$$R = 103,05 \%$$

Profenofos 0,5 ppb

Arus rata-rata = 3,27

$$y = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$3,27 = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,46x = 3,27 - 2,056$$

$$x = 0,4935$$

$$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$$

$$R = \frac{0,4935}{0,5} \times 100 \%$$

$$R = 98,67 \%$$

F. Recovery

Konsentrasi profenofos 0,1 ppb	Konsentrasi profenofos 0,3 ppb	Konsentrasi profenofos 0,5 ppb
$Y = 2,46x + 2,056$ $2,25 = 2,46x + 2,056$ $x = 0,0788 \text{ ppb}$	$Y = 2,46x + 2,056$ $2,70 = 2,46x + 2,056$ $x = 0,2618 \text{ ppb}$	$Y = 2,46x + 2,056$ $3,21 = 2,46x + 2,056$ $x = 0,4691 \text{ ppb}$
$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$ $x = \frac{0,0788}{0,1} \times 100\%$ $= 78,86\%$	$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$ $x = \frac{0,2618}{0,3} \times 100\%$ $= 87,26\%$	$R = \frac{C_{sp}}{K_s} \times 100\%$ $x = \frac{0,4691}{0,5} \times 100\%$ $= 93,82\%$

- **Perhitungan konsentrasi dengan teknik kurva baku**

$$Y = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$2,15 = 2,46x + 2,056$$

$$x = \frac{0,094}{2,46} = 0,0382 \text{ ppb}$$

Jadi konsentarsi profenofos dalam sampel tanah dengan menggunakan teknik kurva standar adalah 0,0382 ppb.

- **Perhitungan konsentrasi dalam sampel (1 gram)**

Sampel yang digunakan 1 gram, perhitungan konsentrasi yang diperoleh pada kurva baku adalah 0,0382 ppb. Maka $0,0382 \text{ ppb} = 0,0382 \mu\text{g/L}$ karena dilarutkan dalam 100 mL, $0,00038/100 \text{ mL} = 0,00038 \mu\text{g/g}$.

Sedangkan *recovery* yang didapat adalah sebagai berikut : $R =$

$$\frac{100}{78,86} \times 0,00038 \mu\text{g}/\text{g} = 0,00048 \mu\text{g}/\text{g} = 0,048 \text{ ppb}.$$

- **Perhitungan konsentrasi dengan teknik adisi standar**

- $Y = 2,4x + 2$

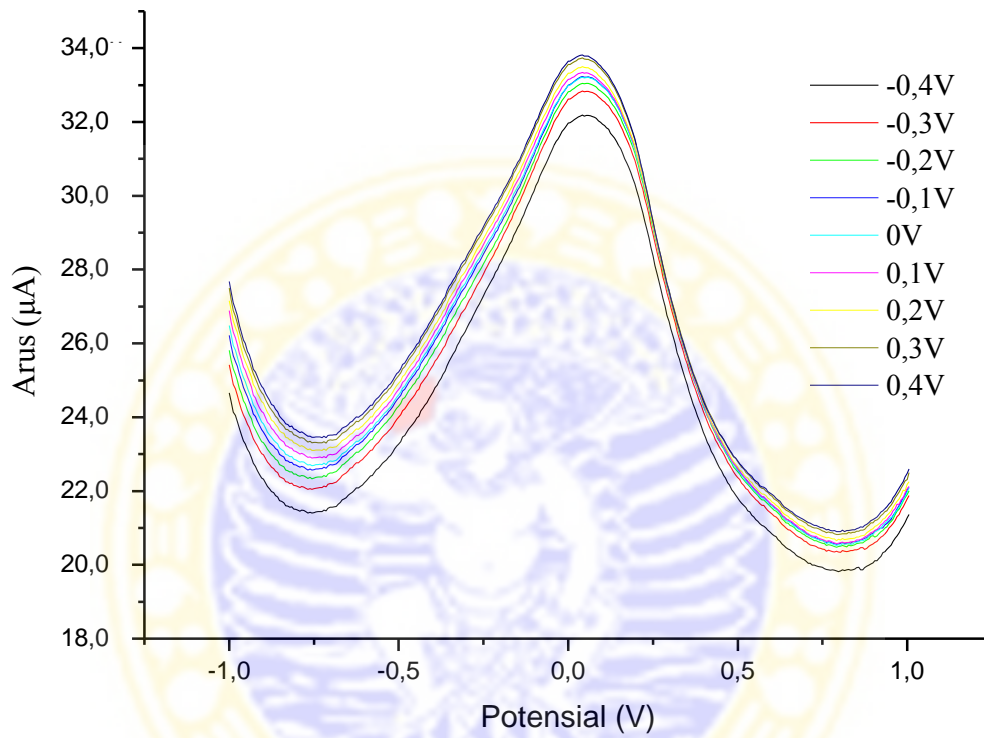
Diumpamakan $y = 0$

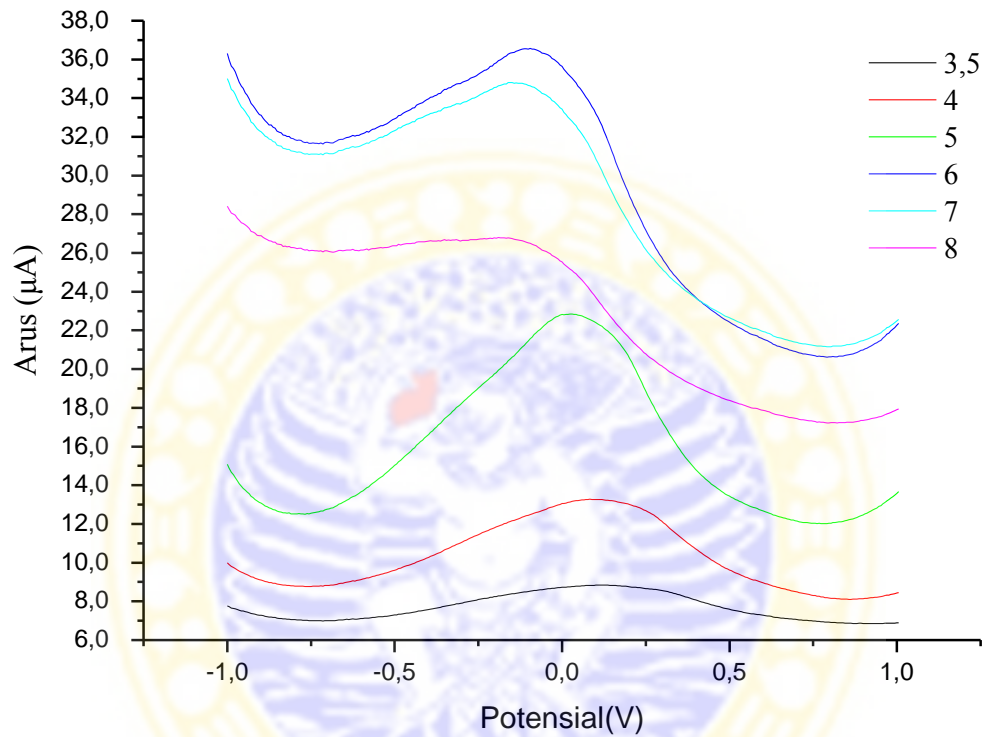
$$0 = 2,4x + 2$$

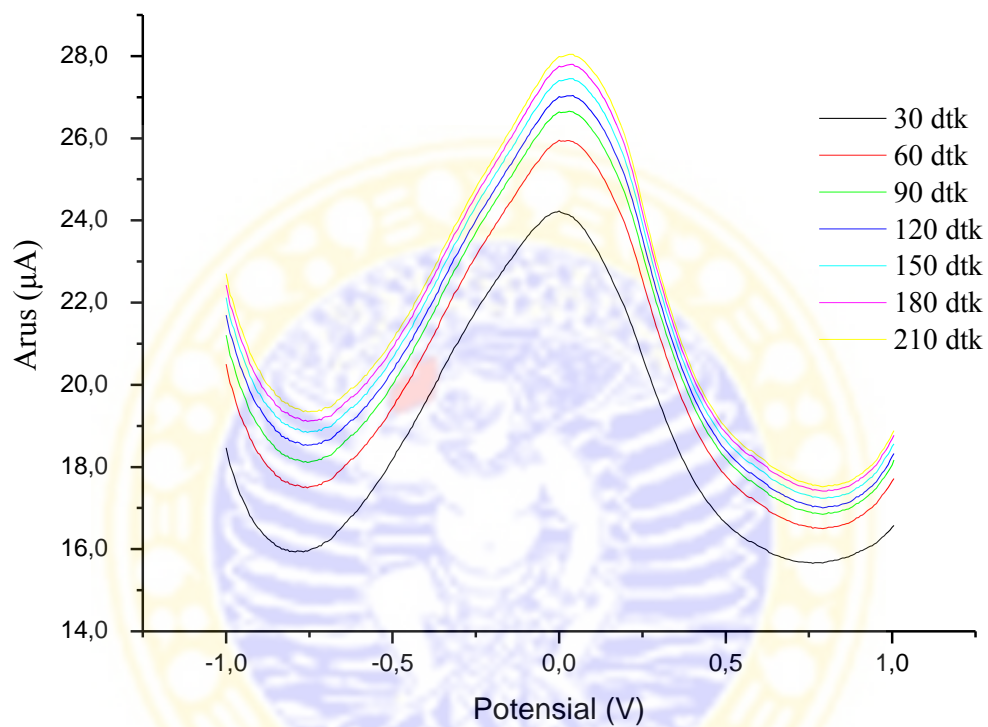
$$x = \frac{2}{2,4} = 0,83 \text{ ppb}$$

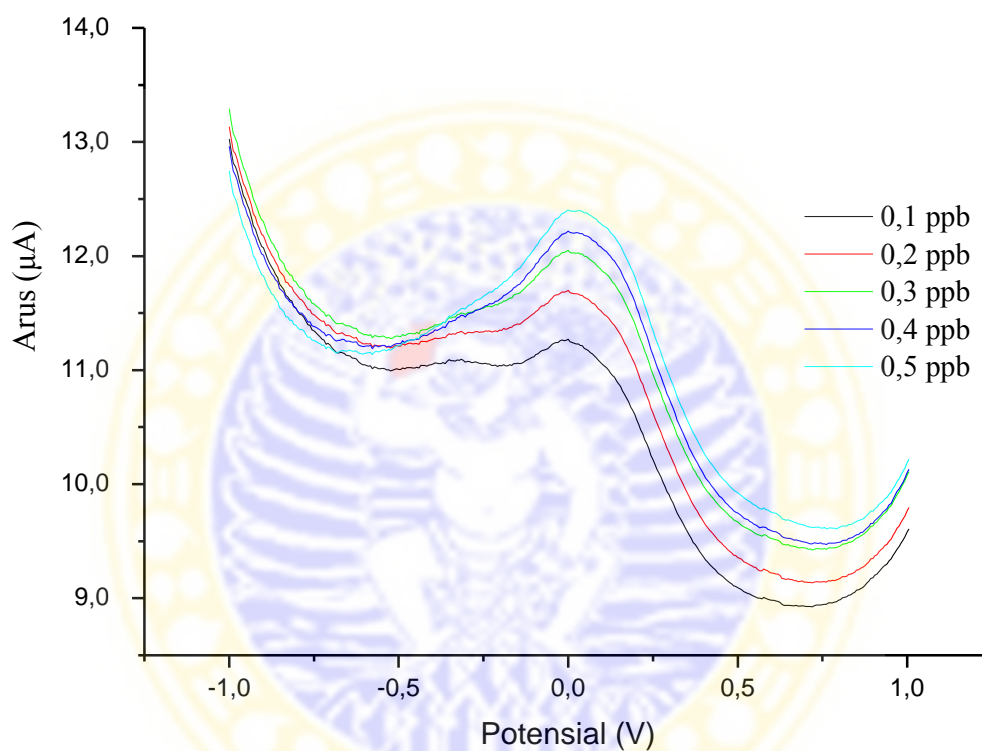


Lampiran 5. Voltamogram hasil optimasi potensial deposisi profenofos 10 ppb.



Lampiran 6. Voltamogram hasil optimasi pH larutan profenofos 10 ppb.

Lampiran 7. Voltamogram hasil optimasi waktu deposisi propenofos 10 ppb.

Lampiran 8. Voltamogram hasil analisis kurva standar profenofos

Lampiran 9. Voltamogram hasil analisis sampel secara kurva standar dan adisi standar

