

LAMPIRAN I
DATA PENGAMATAN

1. Data Volume Hasil Elektrolisis Sebelum dan Sesudah

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Tabel 7 .Volume Hasil Elektrolisis sebelum dan sesudah

No.	Voltase (volt)	Volume Awal (liter)	Volume Sesudah (liter)
1.	12	10	9,80
2.	24	10	9,86

2. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Volume Awal : 8500 ml

Tabel 8. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	33	195
2	30	33	258
3	40	35	313
4	50	37	389
5	60	37	463

3. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Volume Awal : 8800 ml

Tabel 9. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 24 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	31	46
2	30	31	78
3	40	34	107
4	50	35	133
5	60	34	154

4. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Volume Awal : 9300 ml

Tabel 10. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	33	43
2	30	34	91
3	40	34	144
4	50	34	200
5	60	34	231

5. Data Hasil Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Volume Awal : 10500 ml

Tabel 11. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	32	21
2	30	34	79
3	40	34	131
4	60	34	181
5	80	34	227

6. Data Hasil Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Volume Awal : 10500 ml

Tabel 12. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 24 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	33	19
2	30	33	36
3	40	33	50
4	50	33	67
5	60	33	81

7. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium + Galium

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 8900 ml

Tabel 13. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	35	68
2	30	36	103
3	40	36	151
4	50	36	200
5	60	37	246

8. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 9500 ml

Tabel 14. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	35	70
2	30	35	96
3	40	35	124
4	50	36	148
5	60	36	173

9. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,4 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 9900 ml

Tabel 15. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis 24 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	38	64
2	30	38	89
3	40	37	96
4	50	37	112
5	60	37	127

10. Data Volume Hasil Elektrolisis Sebelum dan Sesudah

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Tabel 16. Volume Hasil Elektrolisis sebelum dan sesudah

No.	Voltase (volt)	Volume Awal (liter)	Volume Sesudah (liter)
1.	12	10	9.83
2.	24	10	9.82

11. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Volume Awal : 7300 ml

Tabel 17. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	33	124
2	30	33	213
3	40	35	279
4	50	35	354
5	60	37	398

12. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Volume Awal : 7900 ml

Tabel 18. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 24 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	39	35
2	30	42	69
3	40	39	77
4	50	40	108
5	60	40	147

13. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Volume Awal : 10500 ml

Tabel 19. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	33	15
2	30	34	27
3	40	37	39
4	50	37	54
5	60	38	63

14. Data Hasil Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Volume Awal : 9800 ml

Tabel 20. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	35	104
2	30	35	35
3	40	36	70
4	50	36	101
5	60	37	129

15. Data Hasil Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Volume Awal : 8900 ml

Tabel 21. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 24 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	35	12
2	30	35	21
3	40	35	30
4	50	35	40
5	60	35	52

16. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 9800 ml

Tabel 22. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	38	34
2	30	38	53
3	40	38	70
4	50	38	90
5	60	39	111

17. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 10500 ml

Tabel 23. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	35	43
2	30	36	50
3	40	36	61
4	50	36	72
5	60	37	84

18. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,6 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 11300 ml

Tabel 24. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 24 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	39	38
2	30	47	55
3	40	48	61
4	50	47	69
5	60	47	81

19. Data Volume Hasil Elektrolisis Sebelum dan Sesudah

Konsentrasi : 0.8 M

Tabel 25. Volume Hasil Elektrolisis sebelum dan sesudah

No.	Voltase (volt)	Volume Awal (liter)	Volume Sesudah (liter)
1.	12	10	9,860
2.	24	10	9,855

20. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Volume Awal : 8200 ml

Tabel 26. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt (9,76 Ampere)

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	35	72
2	30	39	107
3	40	39	129
4	50	41	202
5	60	41	247

21. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Volume Awal : 8200 ml

Tabel 27. Data Hasil Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 24 volt (31,7 Ampere)

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	35	25
2	30	39	37
3	40	39	53
4	50	41	68
5	60	41	83

22. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Volume Awal : 8600 ml

Tabel 28. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	38	4
2	30	40	14
3	40	41	21
4	50	41	31
5	60	42	42

23. Data Hasil Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Volume Awal : 9800 ml

Tabel 29. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	38	4
2	30	40	11
3	40	41	16
4	50	41	23
5	60	42	28

24. Data Hasil Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 24 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Volume Awal : 8900 ml

Tabel 30. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis 24 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	39	3
2	30	39	9
3	40	39	14
4	50	40	20
5	60	41	23

25. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 8900 ml

Tabel 31. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	39	4
2	30	39	11
3	40	39	18
4	50	40	23
5	60	41	37

26. Data Hasil Proses korosi aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 volt

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 9300 ml

Tabel 32. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan voltase 12 volt

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	39	11
2	30	39	18
3	40	39	23
4	50	40	37
5	60	41	48

27. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium + Galium

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 10300 ml

Tabel 33. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium + Galium

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	38	23
2	30	39	31
3	40	39	37
4	50	40	48
5	60	41	61

28. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium + Galium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 Volt

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 9300 ml

Tabel 34. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium + Galium dan Proses Elektrolisis
9,76 A

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	39	23
2	30	44	35
3	40	43	49
4	50	44	63
5	60	44	75

29. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium + Galium dan Proses Elektrolisis dengan Voltase 12 Volt

Konsentrasi : 0,8 M

Massa Aluminium: 10 gr

Massa Gallium : 2,5 gr

Volume Awal : 10300 ml

Tabel 35. Data Hasil Proses Korosi Aluminium + Galium dan Proses Elektrolisis
9,76 A

No.	Tekanan (mmHg)	Temperatur (C)	Waktu (detik)
1	20	50	14
2	30	52	23
3	40	50	32
4	50	52	42
5	60	51	49

LAMPIRAN II PERHITUNGAN

A. Dimensi Alat

1. Menghitung Jumlah KOH yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Konsentrasi KOH} &= 0,4 \text{ M} \\ \text{Volume Elektrolit} &= 10 \text{ Liter} \\ \text{BM KOH} &= 56,11 \text{ mol/l}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{gram KOH} &= M \times V \times \text{BM} \\ &= 0,4 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{l}} \times 10 \text{ l} \times 56,11 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{mol}} \\ &= 224,4 \text{ gram}\end{aligned}$$

Konsentrasi Katalis

Konsentrasi (M)	Massa KOH (gram)
0.4	224.44
0.6	336.66
0.8	448.88

2. Menghitung Volume Reaktor Penampung Umpan (*Feed*)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Reaktor} &= 60 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Diameter Reaktor} &= 18 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Volume Reaktor} &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \right] \times H \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 18^2 \text{ cm} \right] \times 60 \text{ cm} \\ &= 15260,40 \text{ cm}^3 \\ &= 15,26 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ (liter)}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah Elektrolit yang digunakan = 10 liter

3. Menghitung Volume Reaktor Dalam (Tempat Berlangsung Reaksi Korosi)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Reaktor} &= 18 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Diameter Reaktor} &= 10 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Reaktor} &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \right] \times H \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 10^2 \text{ cm} \right] \times 18 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 1413,00 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &= 1,41 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ (liter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Menghitung Volume Reaktor Dalam (Tempat Berlangsung Reaksi Korosi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi Reaktor} &= 13 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Diameter Reaktor} &= 10 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Volume Reaktor} &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \right] \times H \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 10^2 \text{ cm} \right] \times 13 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 1020,50 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &= 1,02 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ (liter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Persen Reaktor dalam terisi} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Feed}}{\text{Jumlah Total}} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Persen Reaktor dalam terisi} &= \frac{1,02 \text{ l}}{1,41 \text{ l}} \times 100 \\
 &= 72,22\%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume Suction Vessel Gas Hidrogen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi Reaktor} &= 40 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Diameter Reaktor} &= 8 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Volume Reaktor} &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \right] \times H \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 8^2 \text{ cm} \right] \times 40 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 2009,60 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &= 2,01 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ (liter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Volume Suction Vessel Gas Hidrogen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi Reaktor} &= 45 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Diameter Reaktor} &= 25 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Volume Reaktor} &= \left[\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \text{ cm} \right] \times 45 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 22078,13 \text{ cm}^3 = 21,08 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ (liter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Konversi Tekanan dari *Pressure Gauge* ke Tekanan pada *Suction Vessel* gas hidrogen

$$\text{Tekanan Pressure Gauge} = 20 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$= 20 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{0,133 \text{ kPa}}{\text{mmHg}}$$

$$= 2,660 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Tekanan Suction Vessel (Tabung)} = 20 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{0,00131 \text{ atm}}{\text{mmHg}}$$

$$= 0,026 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 0,026 \text{ atm} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 1,026 \text{ atm (tekanan Absolute)}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, maka didapatkan tekanan *Suction Vessel* sebagai berikut:

Tabel 36. Tekanan Hidrogen dalam Suction Vessel

No	Tekanan <i>pressure gauge</i>		Tekanan <i>Suction Vessel</i> Absolut (atm)
	mmHg	kPa	
1.	20	2.66	1.0262
2.	30	3.99	1.0393
3.	40	5.32	1.0524
4.	50	6.65	1.0655
5.	60	7.98	1.0786

B. Perhitungan Produksi H₂ yang dihasilkan secara Teoritis

1. Total Volume gas yang dihasilkan pada Tegangan 12 Volt dan Arus 9,76 Ampere Konsentrasi 0,8 M

$$\text{Diketahui : } I = 9,76 \text{ Ampere}$$

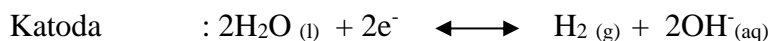
$$T \text{ dari table 20} = 107 \text{ detik}$$

$$1 \text{ Faraday} = N. e = 96500 \text{ C/mol}$$

$$\text{Volume STP} = 22,4 \text{ liter/mol}$$

Maka : Gas yang dihasilkan pada masing-masing elektroda

Reaksi yang terjadi :



Total Volume Gas :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol gas} &= \frac{i \times t}{N \times e} && (\text{Hoffman, at all 2000}) \\ &= \frac{9,76 \text{ A} \times 107 \text{ s}}{96500 \text{ C/mol}} \\ &= 0,0108 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

Pada Katoda (Pers.1) dihasilkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol Gas H}_2 &= \text{Jumlah Elektron} \times \text{mol gas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,0108 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Gas H}_2 &= 0,0054 \text{ mol gas H}_2 \\ &= 0,0054 \text{ mol gas H}_2 \times 22,4 \text{ l/mol (STP)} \\ &= 0,1212 \text{ liter gas H}_2 \end{aligned}$$

Pada Anoda (Pers.2) dihasilkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol Gas O}_2 &= \text{Jumlah Elektron} \times \text{mol gas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,0108 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Gas O}_2 &= 0,0027 \text{ mol gas O}_2 \\ &= 0,0027 \text{ mol gas O}_2 \times 22,4 \text{ l/mol (STP)} \\ &= 0,0606 \text{ liter gas O}_2 \end{aligned}$$

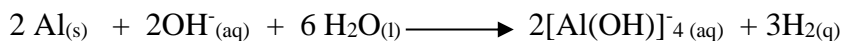
Total Volume Gas yang dihasilkan, yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} V.\text{total} &= \text{Volume Gas H}_2 + \text{Volume Gas O}_2 \\ &= 0,1212 \text{ liter} + 0,0606 \text{ liter} \\ &= 0,1818 \text{ liter} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 37. Total Gas pada Arus 9,6 A dan Konsentrasi 0,8 M

Konsentrasi (M)	Tegangan (Volt)	i (A)	waktu (detik)	H ₂ (Liter)	O ₂ (Liter)	Total Gas Campuran (Liter)	Total Gas Campuran (mol)
0.8	12	9.76	107	0.1212	0.0606	0.1818	0.0081
	24	31.7	47	0.1729	0.0865	0.2594	0.0036

2. Total Volume gas yang dihasilkan pada reaksi korosi Aluminium



Diketahui :

$$m \text{ Al} = 10 \text{ gr}$$

$$mr \text{ Al} = 27 \text{ gr/mol}$$

$$m \text{ KOH} = 448,88 \text{ gr}$$

$$mr \text{ KOH} = 56,11 \text{ gr/mol}$$

$$m \text{ H}_2\text{O} = \frac{1000 \text{ ml} \times 0,99987 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ ml}} = 999,87 \text{ gr}$$

$$m \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 18,015 \text{ gr/mol}$$

$$\text{Vol STP} = 22,4 \text{ liter/mol}$$

$$\text{BM H}_2 = 2,0159 \text{ gr/mol}$$

- Mencari mol masing-masing reaktan

$$\text{Mol Al} = \frac{m \text{ Al}}{mr \text{ Al}} = \frac{10 \text{ gr}}{27 \text{ gr/mol}} = 0,37 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mol KOH} = \frac{m \text{ KOH}}{mr \text{ KOH}} = \frac{448,88 \text{ gr}}{56 \text{ gr/mol}} = 8 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O} = \frac{m \text{ H}_2\text{O}}{mr \text{ H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{999,87 \text{ gr}}{18,015 \text{ gr/mol}} = 55,502 \text{ mol}$$

- Mencari Reaksi Pembatas yang berperan pada Stoikiometri reaksi

$$\text{Al} = \frac{m \text{ Al}}{K \text{ Al}} = \frac{0,37 \text{ mol}}{2} = 0,1852 \quad (\text{Reaksi Pembatas})$$

$$\text{KOH} = \frac{m \text{ KOH}}{K \text{ KOH}} = \frac{8 \text{ mol}}{2} = 4$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = \frac{m \text{ H}_2\text{O}}{K \text{ H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{55,502 \text{ mol}}{6} = 9,25037$$

	$2 \text{ Al}_{(s)}$	$+ 2 \text{ OH}^-_{(aq)}$	$+ 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}_{(l)}$	\longrightarrow	$2[\text{Al}(\text{OH})]^-_{4(aq)}$	$+ 3 \text{ H}_2_{(g)}$	
m:	0,37	8	555,02		-	-	mol
b:	0,37	0,37	$6/2 \cdot 0,37$		0,37	0,37	mol
s:	-	7,63	553,91		0,37	0,37	mol

Sehingga, secara teoritis H_2 yang dihasilkan dengan metode korosi aluminium, sebanyak :

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ H}_2 &= \text{mol H}_2 \times \text{BM H}_2 \\ &= 0,5556 \text{ mol} \times 22,4 \text{ l/mol} \\ &= 12,444 \text{ l} = 12444,4 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

C. Menghitung Produksi H₂ secara Aktual

1. Menghitung total volume gas yang dihasilkan pada konsentrasi 0,8 M pada kondisi tekanan dan temperatur yang berubah

Diketahui :

$$\text{Vol STP} = 22,4 \text{ l/mol}$$

$$P = 1,0262 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$V = 2,0096 \text{ liter}$$

$$T = 39 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 39 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K}$$

$$= 312 \text{ K}$$

$$R = 0,082 \text{ l.atm/mol.K} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1943})$$

Untuk menghitung laju alir molar digunakan rumus gas ideal,

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T \quad (\text{Hoffman, at all, 2000})$$

Sehingga menjadi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol H}_2 &= \frac{P \cdot V}{R \cdot T} \\ &= \frac{1,0262 \text{ atm} \times 2,0096 \text{ liter}}{0,082 \text{ l.atm/molK} \times 312 \text{ K}} \\ &= 0,0806 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Massa H}_2 = 0,0806 \text{ mol} \times 22,4 \text{ l/mol}$$

$$= 1,8056 \text{ l} = 1805,6 \text{ ml}$$

Tabel 38. Total Gas Hasil Elektrolisis dengan variasi arus secara praktik

Konsentrasi (M)	Tegangan (Volt)	i (A)	Waktu (sekon)	T (K)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
0.8	12	9.76	107	312	1805,60	16,87
	24	31.7	47	312	1805,60	38,42

Tabel 39. Total Gas hasil Elektrolisis dengan Variasi arus secara praktik

Konsentrasi (M)	Tegangan (Volt)	I (A)	Waktu (sekon)	T (K)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
0.8	12	9.76	107	312	1805.60	16.87
	24	31.7	47	315	1788.40	38.05
0.6	12	9.76	213	306	1841	8.64
	24	31.7	69	315	1788.40	25.92
0.4	12	9.76	258	306	1841	7.14
	24	31.7	78	308	1829.05	23.45

2. Menghitung total volume gas yang dihasilkan pada proses korosi Al pada kondisi tekanan dan temperatur yang berubah

Diketahui :

$$\text{Vol STP} = 22,4 \text{ l/mol}$$

$$P = 1,0262 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$V = 2,0096 \text{ liter}$$

$$T = 39 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 39 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K}$$

$$= 312 \text{ K}$$

$$R = 0,082 \text{ l.atm/mol.K} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1943})$$

Untuk menghitung laju alir molar digunakan rumus gas ideal,

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T \quad (\text{Hoffman, at all, 2000})$$

Sehingga menjadi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol H}_2 &= \frac{P \cdot V}{R \cdot T} \\ &= \frac{1,0262 \text{ atm} \times 2,0096 \text{ liter}}{0,082 \text{ l.atm/molK} \times 312 \text{ K}} \\ &= 0,0806 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Massa H}_2 = 0,0806 \text{ mol} \times 22,4 \text{ l/mol}$$

$$= 1,8056 \text{ l} = 1805,60 \text{ ml}$$

Tabel 40. Total Gas Hasil Korosi Al

Konsentrasi (M)	Waktu (s)	P (atm)	T (°C)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
0.8	14	1.0262	311	1811.40	129.39
0.6	27	1.0262	310	1817.25	67.31
0.4	91	1.0262	273	2063.54	22.68

Tabel 41. Total Gas Hasil elektrolisis dan korosi Al dengan variasi arus secara praktik

Konsentrasi (M)	Tegangan (Volt)	I (A)	Waktu (sekon)	T (K)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
0.8	12	9.76	11	313	1799.83	163.62
	24	31.7	9	312	1805.60	200.62
0.6	12	9.76	35	308	1829.05	52.26
	24	31.7	21	308	1829.05	87.10
0.4	12	9.76	79	307	1835.01	23.23
	24	31.7	36	306	1841.00	51.14

Tabel. 42. Total gas hasil Korosi Al + Ga

Massa Al (gr)	Massa Ga (gr)	Konsentrasi (M)	waktu (s)	P (atm)	T (°C)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
10	2.5	0.8	11	1.026	315	1788.40	162.58
		0.6	50	1.026	311	1811.40	36.23
		0.4	103	1.026	307	1835.01	17.82

Tabel 43. Total Hasil Korosi Al + Ga pada Konsentrasi 0,8 M

Massa Al (gr)	Massa Ga (gr)	Konsentrasi (M)	waktu (s)	P (atm)	T (°C)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
10	2.5	0.8	11	1.026	315	1788.40	162.58
	5		18	1.026	312	1805.60	100.31
	7.5		31	1.026	312	1805.60	58.25

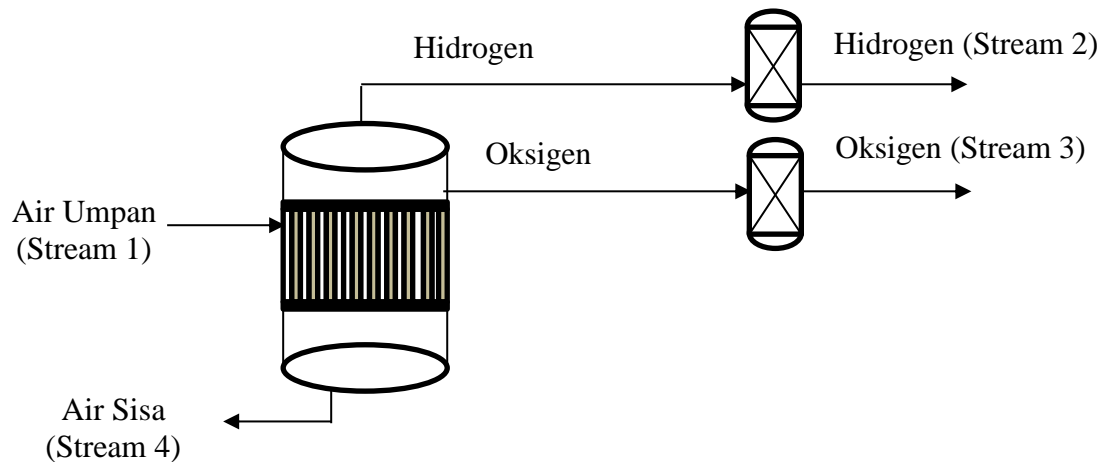
44. Total gas hasil elektrolisis dan korosi Al + Ga dengan Variasi arus aktual

Massa Al (gr)	Massa Ga (gr)	Konsentrasi (M)	i (A)	waktu (s)	P (atm)	T (°C)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
10	2.5	0.8	9.76	35	1.0262	317	1777.12	50.77
			31.7	23	1.0262	325	1733.37	75.36
		0.6	9.76	50	1.0262	309	1823.13	36.46
			31.7	55	1.0262	312	1805.60	32.83
		0.4	9.76	96	1.0262	308	1829.05	19.05
			31.7	80	1.0262	311	1811.40	22.64

Tabel 45. Hasil Proses Pasivasi terhadap lama waktu tahan Bahan Baku Aluminium

Konsentrasi (M)	Massa Al (gr)	Massa Ga (gr)	Waktu (menit)	Volume H ₂ (ml)	Flow Gas (ml/s)
0.8	10	0	29.53	229246.16	129.3860
	10	2.5	49.31	481015.21	162.5820
	10	5	43.57	262233.10	100.3110
	10	7.5	52.13	182179.07	58.2451

D. Neraca Massa pada Reaktor *Aluminium Corrosion and Electrolysis* (ACE)



- Arus 9,76 Ampere dan Tegangan 12 Volt

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Awal} &= 10 \text{ liter} \\
 \text{Massa H}_2\text{O Awal} &= 10 \text{ liter} \times \text{Densitas H}_2\text{O} \\
 &= 10 \text{ liter} \times 1000 \text{ gr/liter} \\
 &= 10000 \text{ gr} \\
 \text{Volume Akhir} &= 9,86 \text{ liter} \\
 \text{Waktu} &= 107 \text{ detik} \\
 \text{Massa H}_2\text{O Akhir} &= 9,86 \text{ liter} \times \text{Densitas H}_2\text{O} \\
 &= 9,86 \text{ liter} \times 1000 \text{ gr/liter} \\
 &= 9860 \text{ gr}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H}_2\text{O terelektrolisis} &= \text{Bera Awal} - \text{Berat Akhir} \\
 &= 10000 \text{ gr} - 9860 \text{ gr} \\
 &= 140 \text{ gr}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Gas H}_2 = 0,1212 \text{ liter}$$

$$\text{Volume Gas O}_2 = 0,0606 \text{ liter}$$

Input :**Stream 1 (Air Umpan)**

- Konversi Volume ke liter/jam

$$\frac{10 \text{ l}}{107 \text{ detik}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ detik}}{1 \text{ jam}} = 336,45 \frac{\text{l}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1 \text{ L}}$$

- Konversi Volume ke kg/jam

$$336,45 \frac{\text{l}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} = 336,45 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

- Konversi Volume ke mol/hr

$$336,45 \frac{\text{l}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ l}} = 15,02 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{jam}}$$

Output :**Stream 2 (Gas Hidrogen)**

- Konversi 0,2798 l/detik ke liter/jam

$$\frac{0,1212 \text{ l}}{107 \text{ detik}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ detik}}{1 \text{ jam}} = 4,078 \frac{\text{l}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1 \text{ L}}$$

- Konversi ml/jam ke kg/jam

$$4078 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{0,0000899 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} = 0,00037 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

- Konversi kg/jam ke mol/hr

$$4,078 \frac{\text{l}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 \text{ l}} = 0,182 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{jam}}$$

Stream 3 (Gas Oksigen)

- Konversi 0,1399 l/detik ke liter/jam

$$\frac{0,0606 \text{ l}}{107 \text{ detik}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ detik}}{1 \text{ jam}} = 2,039 \frac{\text{l}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1 \text{ L}}$$

- Konversi ml/jam ke kg/jam

$$2,039 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{0,001429 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} = 0,0000029 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

- Konversi kg/jam ke mol/hr

$$2,039 \frac{l}{jam} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 l} = 0,091 \frac{\text{mol}}{jam}$$

Stream 4 (Air Sisa)

- Konversi 0,2798 l/detik ke liter/jam

$$\frac{9,86 l}{107 \text{ detik}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ detik}}{1 \text{ jam}} = 331,74 \frac{l}{jam} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1 L}$$

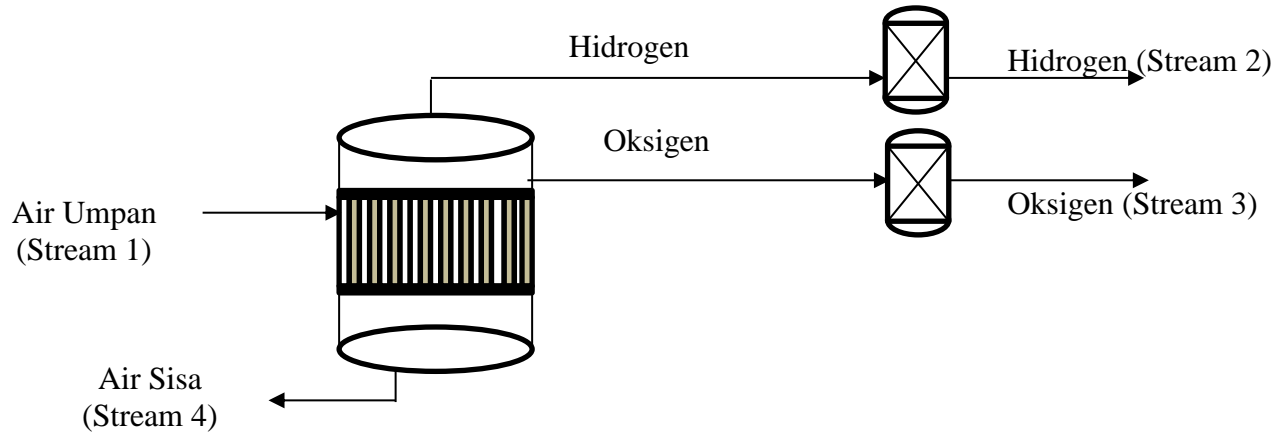
- Konversi ml/jam ke kg/jam

$$331738 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} = 331,74 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

- Konversi kg/jam ke mol/hr

$$331,74 \frac{l}{jam} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{22,4 l} = 14,81 \frac{\text{mol}}{jam}$$

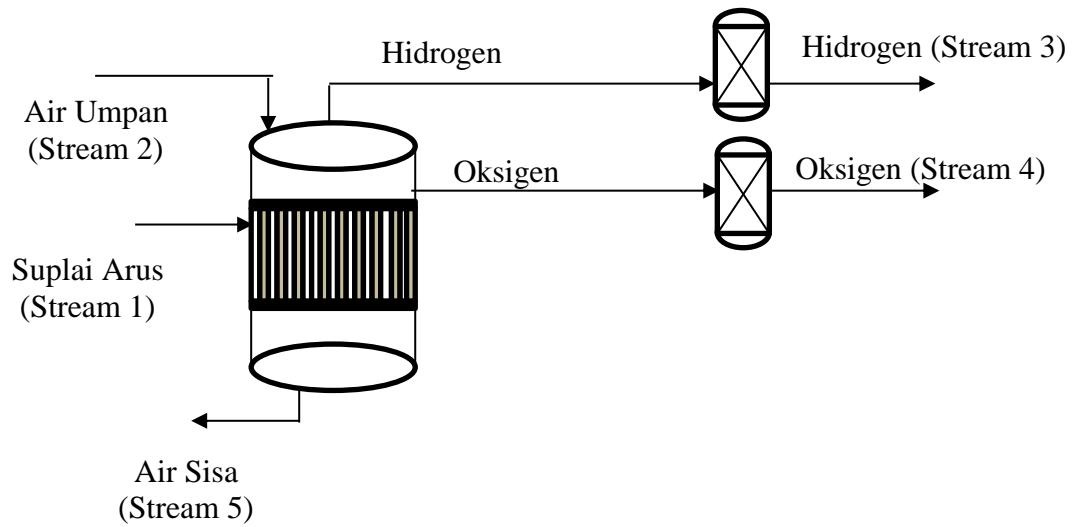
Neraca Massa pada Reaktor *Aluminium Corrosion and Electrolysis* (ACE)



Tabel 46. Neraca Masa pada Reaktor *Aluminium Corrosion and Electrolysis* (ACE)

Konsentrasi (M)	Arus (A)	Waktu (detik)	Input			Output								
			Stream (1) Air Umpan			Stream (2) Gas Hidrogen			Stream (3) Gas Oksigen			Stream (4) Air Sisa		
			ml/jam	kg/jam	mol/jam	ml/jam	kg/jam	mol/jam	ml/jam	kg/jam	mol/jam	ml/jam	kg/jam	mol/jam
0.8	9.76	107	336449	336.45	15.02	4077.96	0.00037	0.18	2038.98	2.9E-06	0.09103	331738	332	14.8097
	31.7	47	765957	765.96	34.1945	9283.87	0.0008	0.41	4641.93	6.6E-06	0.20723	754851	754.851	33.6987
Total			336449	336.45	15.02	4077.96	0.00037	0.18	2038.98	2.9E-06	0.09103	331738	332	14.8097
			336800.0668			336800.0549								

E. Neraca Energi pada Reaktor *Aluminium Corrosion and Electrolysis* (ACE)



1. Neraca Energi pada Konsentrasi 0,8 M dan Arus 9,76 A

Input

➤ Stream 1 (Suplai Arus)

Tegangan	= 12 V
Arus	= 9,76 A
Waktu	= 107 detik

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= V \times I \times t \\
 &= 12 \text{ V} \times 9,76 \text{ A} \times 107 \text{ detik} \\
 &= 12531,84 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Stream 2 (Air Umpan)

Temperatur Air umpan masuk	= 35°C
	= 35°C + 273 K
	= 308 K
Temperatur Ambient	= 30°C
	= 30°C + 273 K
	= 303 K
ΔT	= $T_2 - T_1$
	= 308 K - 303 K
	= 5 K

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa Air Umpan} &= 336 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{BM H}_2\text{O} &= 18 \text{ kg/kmol} \\
 \text{Mol H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{M}{\text{BM H}_2\text{O}} \\
 &= \frac{336 \text{ kg}}{18 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 18,69 \text{ kmol} \\
 \text{Cp H}_2\text{O (308K)} &= 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K} \\
 &\text{(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid} \\
 &\text{Systems, The NIST WebBook)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= n \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\
 &= 18,69 \text{ kmol} \times 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (308 - 303) \text{ K} \\
 &= 7036,54 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

Output

➤ Stream 3 (Gas Hidrogen)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Temperatur Gas H}_2 \text{ Keluar} &= 39^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 39^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\
 &= 312 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Temperatur Ambient} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 30^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\
 &= 303 \text{ K} \\
 \Delta T &= T_2 - T_1 \\
 &= 312 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} \\
 &= 9 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Massa H}_2 &= 0,00037 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Mol H}_2 &= 0,1821 \text{ kmol} \\
 \text{Cp H}_2 (312\text{K}) &= 28,93 \text{ J/kmol.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid
Systems, The NIST WebBook)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{H}_2} &= n \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\
 &= 0,18 \text{ kmol} \times 28,93 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (312 - 303) \text{ K} \\
 &= 47,40 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Stream 4 (Gas Oksigen)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur Gas O}_2 \text{ Keluar} &= 39^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 39^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 312 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur Ambient} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 30^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 303 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T &= T_2 - T_1 \\ &= 312 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} \\ &= 9 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Massa O}_2 = 0,0000029 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Mol O}_2 = 0,0910 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Cp O}_2 (312\text{K}) = 29,494 \text{ J/kmol.K}$$

(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid
Systems, The NIST WebBook)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{O}_2} &= n \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,091 \text{ kmol} \times 29,49 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (312 - 303) \text{ K} \\ &= 24,16 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Stream 5 (Air Sisa)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur Air sisa} &= 41^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 41^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 314 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur Ambient} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 30^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 303 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T &= T_2 - T_1 \\ &= 314 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} \\ &= 11 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Massa Air Sis} = 331,74 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{BM H}_2\text{O} = 18 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O} = \frac{M}{\text{BM H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$= \frac{331,74 \text{ kg}}{18 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$= 18,43 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Cp H}_2\text{O (308K)} = 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K}$$

(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid Systems, The NIST WebBook)

$$Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = n \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T$$

$$= 18,43 \text{ kmol} \times 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (314 - 303) \text{ K}$$

$$= 15264,48 \text{ J}$$

Tabel 47. Neraca Energi pada Konsentrasi 0,8 M dengan Arus 9,76 A

Komponen	Input		Output		
	Joule	%	Komponen	Joule	%
Q Suplai Arus	12531.84	64.04	Q Hidrogen	47.40	0.24
Q Air Umpan	7036.54	35.96	Q Oksigen	24.16	0.12
			Q Air Sisa	15264.48	78.01
			<i>Heat Loss</i>	4232.34	21.63
Total	19568.38	100		19568.38	100

2. Neraca Energi pada Konsentrasi 0,8 M dan Arus 31,7 A

Input

➤ Stream 1 (Suplai Arus)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tegangan} &= 24 \text{ V} \\ \text{Arus} &= 31,7 \text{ A} \\ \text{Waktu} &= 47 \text{ detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= V \times I \times t \\ &= 24 \text{ V} \times 31,7 \text{ A} \times 47 \text{ detik} \\ &= 35757,6 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Stream 2 (Air Umpan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur Air umpan masuk} &= 39^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 39^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 312 \text{ K} \\ \text{Temperatur Ambient} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 30^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\
 &= 303 \text{ K} \\
 \Delta T &= T_2 - T_1 \\
 &= 312 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} \\
 &= 9\text{K} \\
 \text{Massa Air Umpan} &= 755 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{BM H}_2\text{O} &= 18 \text{ kg/kmol} \\
 \text{Mol H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{M}{\text{BM H}_2\text{O}} \\
 &= \frac{755 \text{ kg}}{18 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 41,94 \text{ kmol} \\
 \text{Cp H}_2\text{O (308K)} &= 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid
Systems, The NIST WebBook)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= n \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\
 &= 41,94 \text{ kmol} \times 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (312 - 303) \text{ K} \\
 &= 28416,75 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

Output

➤ Stream 3 (Gas Hidrogen)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Temperatur Gas H}_2 \text{ Keluar} &= 39^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 39^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\
 &= 312 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Temperatur Ambient} &= 30^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 30^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\
 &= 303 \text{ K} \\
 \Delta T &= T_2 - T_1 \\
 &= 312 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} \\
 &= 9\text{K} \\
 \text{Massa H}_2 &= 0,0008 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Mol H}_2 &= 0,4145\text{kmol} \\
 \text{Cp H}_2 \text{ (312K)} &= 28,93 \text{ J/kmol.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid
Systems, The NIST WebBook)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{H_2} &= n \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,41 \text{ kmol} \times 28,93 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (312 - 303) \text{ K} \\ &= 107,91 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Stream 4 (Gas Oksigen)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur Gas O}_2 \text{ Keluar} &= 39^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 39^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 312 \text{ K} \\ \text{Temperatur Ambient} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 30^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 303 \text{ K} \\ \Delta T &= T_2 - T_1 \\ &= 312 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} \\ &= 9 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa O}_2 &= 0,00001 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Mol O}_2 &= 0,2072 \text{ kmol} \\ C_p \text{ O}_2 (312\text{K}) &= 29,494 \text{ J/kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid
Systems, The NIST WebBook)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{O_2} &= n \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,207 \text{ kmol} \times 29,49 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (312 - 303) \text{ K} \\ &= 55,01 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Stream 5 (Air Sisa)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur Air sisa} &= 41^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 41^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 314 \text{ K} \\ \text{Temperatur Ambient} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 30^\circ\text{C} + 273 \text{ K} \\ &= 303 \text{ K} \\ \Delta T &= T_2 - T_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 314 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} \\
 &= 11 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Massa Air Sis} &= 754,85 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{BM H}_2\text{O} &= 18 \text{ kg/kmol} \\
 \text{Mol H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{M}{\text{BM H}_2\text{O}} \\
 &= \frac{754,85 \text{ kg}}{18 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 41,94 \text{ kmol} \\
 \text{Cp H}_2\text{O (308K)} &= 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Thermophysical Properties of Fluid Systems, The NIST WebBook)

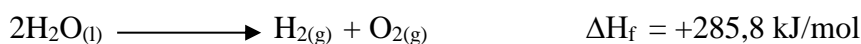
$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= n \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\
 &= 41,94 \text{ kmol} \times 75,29 \text{ J/kmol.K} \times (314 - 303) \text{ K} \\
 &= 34733,42 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 48. Neraca Energi pada Konsentrasi 0,8 M dengan Arus 31,7 A

Komponen	Input		Output		
	Joule	%	Komponen	Joule	%
Q Suplai Arus	35757.6	55.72	Q Hidrogen	107.91	0.17
Q Air Umpan	28416.75	44.28	Q Oksigen	55.01	0.09
			Q Air Sisa	34733.42	54.12
			Heat Loss	29278.01	45.62
Total	64174.35	100		64174.35	100

F. Efisiensi Alat pada Proses Elektrolisis pada arus 9,76 dan 31,7 A

Konsentrasi 0,8 M :



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_f &= +285,8 \text{ kJ/mol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ} \\
 &= 285840 \text{ J/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= V \times I \times t \\
 &= 12 \text{ V} \times 9,76 \text{ A} \times 107 \text{ detik} \\
 &= 12531,84 \text{ J}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi Alat } (\eta) &= \frac{\text{Efisiensi Teoritis digunakan untuk elektrolisis}}{\text{Energi aktual dibutuhkan}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{\text{Jumlah mol campuran} \times \Delta H_f}{W} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,010822 \text{ mol} \times 285840 \text{ J/mol}}{12531,84 \text{ J}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 24,68\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 49. Efisiensi Alat pada masing-masing Arus

Konsentrasi (M)	Tegangan (Volt)	I (A)	Waktu (detik)	Efisiensi Alat (%)
0.8	12	9.76	107	24.68
	24	31.7	47	17.30

**LAMPIRAN III
GAMBAR ALAT**



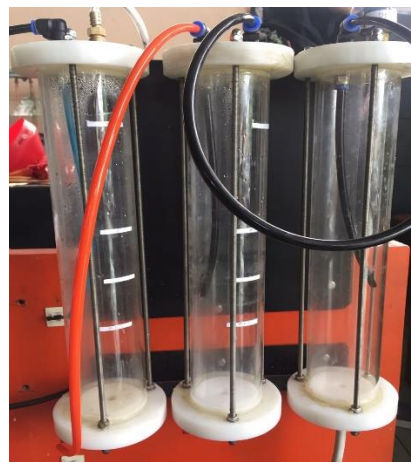
**Gambar 13. Tampak Depan
Reaktor ACE**



**Gambar 14. Tampak Belakang
Reaktor ACE**



Gambar 15. Reaktor ACE



Gambar 16. Bubbler



Gambar 17. Storage ACE



Gambar 18. Kompresor



Gambar 19. Kondenser



Gambar 20. Cooler



Gambar 21. Engine



Gambar 22. Termogan



Gambar 23. Katalis Pottasium Hidroksida (KOH)



Gambar 24. Oksigen Scavenger Asam Askorbat



Gambar 25. Karbon Aktif



Gambar 26. Zeolit



Gambar 27. Tabung Sampel



Gambar 28. Aluminium Foil



Gambar 29. Aluminium Powder



Gambar 30. Plat Baja



Gambar 31. Aluminium Sebelum Korosi



Gambar 32. Sesudah Korosi