

## LAMPIRAN II PERHITUNGAN

### 2.1 Perhitungan Kandungan COD pada Proses Pembibitan Mikroba

$$\text{COD (mg/liter)} = \frac{(a-b) c \times 1000 \times d \times p}{\text{mL sampel}}$$

- Ket : a = mL Ferro Ammonium Sulfat untuk blanko  
b = mL Ferro Ammonium Sulfat untuk sampel  
c = Normalitas FAS (0,0973N)  
d = Berak Ekivalen Oksigen (8)  
p = Pengenceran

#### a. Minggu ke-1

- Volume blanko : 13,4 mL

- Volume sampel : 8 mL

$$\begin{aligned} \text{COD (mg/liter)} &= \frac{(a-b) c \times 1000 \times d \times p}{\text{mL sampel}} \\ &= \frac{(13,4-8) 0,0973 \times 1000 \times 8 \times 50}{10 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 21.016,8 \text{ mg/l} \\ &= 21,0168 \text{ gr/l} \end{aligned}$$

#### b. Minggu ke-2

- Volume blanko : 14 mL

- Volume sampel : 11 mL

$$\begin{aligned} \text{COD (mg/liter)} &= \frac{(a-b) c \times 1000 \times d \times p}{\text{mL sampel}} \\ &= \frac{(14-11) 0,0973 \times 1000 \times 8 \times 50}{10 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 11.676 \text{ mg/l} \\ &= 11,676 \text{ gr/l} \end{aligned}$$

**c. Minggu ke-3**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{- Volume blanko} && : 14 \text{ mL} \\
 & \text{- Volume sampel} && : 12,3 \text{ mL} \\
 \text{COD (mg/liter)} & & = \frac{(a-b) c \times 1000 \times d \times p}{\text{mL sampel}} \\
 & & = \frac{(14-12,3) 0,0973 \times 1000 \times 8 \times 50}{10 \text{ mL}} \\
 & & = 6616,4 \text{ mg/l} \\
 & & = 6,6164 \text{ gr/l}
 \end{aligned}$$

**d. Minggu ke-4**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{- Volume blanko} && : 13,7 \text{ mL} \\
 & \text{- Volume sampel} && : 12,5 \text{ mL} \\
 \text{COD (mg/liter)} & & = \frac{(a-b) c \times 1000 \times d \times p}{\text{mL sampel}} \\
 & & = \frac{(13,7-12,5) 0,0973 \times 1000 \times 8 \times 50}{10 \text{ mL}} \\
 & & = 4670,4 \text{ mg/l} \\
 & & = 4,6704 \text{ gr/l}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk nilai harga p, didapatkan dari pengenceran sampel sebelum melakukan proses analisa COD.

## 2.2 Kandungan Gas Hasil Proses Fermentasi (Pembentukan Biogas)

### a. Kandungan Gas Metan (CH<sub>4</sub>)

Kandungan gas metan (%) yang terdapat dalam tiap sampel dengan perbandingan variasi rasio sebagai berikut :

❖ Sampel rasio 1:4

$$\text{Volume} = 400 \text{ mL} : 1600 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CH}_4 &= 36\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 36\% \times 2 \text{ L} \\ &= 72\% \end{aligned}$$

❖ Sampel rasio 1:8

$$\text{Volume} = 200 \text{ mL} : 1600 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CH}_4 &= 4\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 4\% \times 1,8 \text{ L} \\ &= 7,2\% \end{aligned}$$

❖ Sampel rasio 1:12

$$\text{Volume} = 100 \text{ mL} : 1200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CH}_4 &= 5\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 5\% \times 1,3 \text{ L} \\ &= 6,5\% \end{aligned}$$

❖ Sampel rasio 1:16

$$\text{Volume} = 100 \text{ mL} : 1600 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CH}_4 &= 7\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 7\% \times 1,7 \text{ L} \\ &= 11,9\% \end{aligned}$$

### 2.2.1. Kandungan Gas Karbon Monoksida (CO)

Kandungan gas CO (%) yang terdapat dalam tiap sampel dengan perbandingan variasi rasio sebagai berikut :

❖ Sampel rasio 1:4

$$\text{Volume} = 400 \text{ mL} : 1600 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CO} &= 7 \text{ ppm} \\ &= 0,0007\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 0,0007\% \times 2 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,0014\% \end{aligned}$$

❖ Sampel rasio 1:8

$$\text{Volume} = 200 \text{ mL} : 1600 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CO} &= 3 \text{ ppm} \\ &= 0,0003\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 0,0003\% \times 1,8 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,00054\% \end{aligned}$$

❖ Sampel rasio 1:12

$$\text{Volume} = 100 \text{ mL} : 1200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CO} &= 30 \text{ ppm} \\ &= 0,003\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 0,003\% \times 1,3 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,0039\% \end{aligned}$$

❖ Sampel rasio 1:16

$$\text{Volume} = 100 \text{ mL} : 1600 \text{ mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan gas CO} &= 6 \text{ ppm} \\ &= 0,0006\% \text{ vol} \\ &= 0,0006\% \times 1,7 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,00102\% \end{aligned}$$