

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

5.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diatas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat kesamaan hasil analisis penetapan konsentrasi glukosa menggunakan metode luff schoorl jika dengan reagen pengasam asam sulfat (H_2SO_4) asam klorida (HCl).

5.2 Saran

Perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut tentang validasi penentuan konsentrasi glukosa menggunakan metode Luff Shorl dengan reagen pengasam asam sulfat (H_2SO_4) asam klorida (HCl).

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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Pembuatan Larutan Luff Schoorl

- Na_2CO_3 anhidrat 143,8 g

Penimbangan

$$\text{zat} = 143,9214 \text{ g}$$

- Asam sitrat 50 g

Penimbangan

$$\text{Kaca arloji kosong} = 12,5384 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Kaca arloji + zat} = 62,5384 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Zat} = 50,1361 \text{ g}$$

- $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 25 g

Penimbangan

$$\text{Kaca arloji kosong} = 12,6927 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Kaca arloji + zat} = 37,7711 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Zat} = 25,0784 \text{ g}$$

Lampiran 2. Pembuatan larutan $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ 0,1 N sebanyak 800 ml

$$\text{Berat} = \frac{\text{Volume yang dibuat (mL)}}{1.000} \times \text{Normalitas} \times \frac{\text{BM}}{\text{Valensi}}$$

$$= \frac{800}{1.000} \times 0,1 \times \frac{248,21}{1}$$

$$= 19,8568 \text{ g}$$

Penimbangan

$$\text{Kaca arloji kosong} = 12,4420 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Kaca arloji + zat} = 32,3088 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Zat} = 19,8668 \text{ g}$$

Lampiran 3. Pembuatan KI 10 % sebanyak 500 ml

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat} &= \frac{20}{100} \times 500 \\ &= 100 \text{ g}\end{aligned}$$

Penimbangan

$$\text{zat} = 100,2194 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{kadar sebenarnya} &= \frac{\text{Berat hasil penimbangan}}{\text{berat hasil perhitungan}} \times \text{Normalitas yang dibuat} \\ &= \frac{100,2194}{100} \times 10 \\ &= 10,02 \%\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. Pembuatan larutan H₂SO₄ 4N

Perhitungan =

$$\begin{aligned}(V \times N) &= (V \times N) \\ (V \times 36) &= (500 \times 4) \\ V &= 55,55 \text{ ML}\end{aligned}$$

Pengambilan 56 ml

Konsentrasi yang sesungguhnya =

$$\begin{aligned}(V \times N) &= (V \times N) \\ (56 \times 36) &= (500 \times N) \\ N &= 4,03 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 5 Pembuatan larutan HCl

Perhitungan =

$$(V \times N) = (V \times N)$$

$$(V \times 11,3) = (800 \times 4)$$

$$V = 283,18 \text{ ML}$$

Pengambilan 285 ml

Konsentrasi sesungguhnya

$$(V \times N) = (V \times N)$$

$$(285 \times 11,3) = (800 \times N)$$

$$N = 4,02 \text{ N}$$

Lampiran 6. Pembuatan larutan amylum 1%

$$\text{Berat} = \frac{1}{100} \times 50$$

$$= 0,5 \text{ g}$$

Penimbangan

$$\text{Kt + zat} = 3,0734 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Kt + sisa} = 2,5713 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Zat} = 0,5021 \text{ g}$$

Lampiran 7. Prosedur Standarisasi $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan KIO_3

- a. Pembuatan larutan standar primer KIO_3 0,1 N sebanyak 50 mL

$$\text{Berat KIO}_3 = \frac{\text{Volume yang dibuat (mL)}}{1.000} \times \text{Normalitas} \times \frac{\text{BM}}{\text{Valensi}}$$

$$= \frac{50}{1.000} \times 0,1 \times \frac{214}{6}$$

$$= 0,1783 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 178,3 \text{ mg}$$

Data penimbangan :

$$\text{Kertas timbang + KIO}_3 = 465,5 \text{ mg}$$

Kertas timbang + sisa = 284,8 mg

Sampel KIO₃ = 180,7 mg

Koreksi kadar :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar KIO}_3 &= \frac{\text{Berat hasil penimbangan}}{\text{berat hasil perhitungan}} \times \text{Normalitas yang dibuat} \\ &= \frac{180,7}{178,3} \times 0,1 \\ &= 0,1013 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

b. Standarisasi larutan Na₂S₂O₃ dengan KIO₃ standar

- Pembacaan buret :

Volume titran

I. 0,00mL – 10,00 mL = 10,00 mL

II. 0,00 mL – 10,10 mL = 10,10 mL

III. 0,00 mL – 10,10 mL = 10,10 mL

Volume rata-rata Na₂S₂O₃ = 10,06 mL

- Perhitungan :

$$(V \times N) \text{ Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = (V \times N) \text{ KIO}_3$$

$$10,06 \times \text{Normalitas} = 10 \times 0,1013$$

$$\text{Normalitas} = 0,1006 \text{ N}$$

Jadi normalitas Na₂S₂O₃ standar adalah 0,1006 N

Lampiran 8. Hasil Titrasi Blanko

a) Blanko dengan H₂SO₄ = 0,00 mL – 23,60 mL = 23,60 mL

b) Blanko dengan HCl = 0,00 mL – 22,70 mL = 22,70 mL

Lampiran 9. Data Penimbangan Sampel Glukosa

a) Sampel 1

Data penimbangan :

Kertas timbang + sampel = 2776,7 mg

Kertas timbang + sisa = 274,3 mg

Sampel = 2502,4 mg

b) Sampel 2

Data penimbangan :

Kertas timbang + sampel = 2795,5 mg

Kertas timbang + sisa = 286,6 mg

Sampel = 2509,3 mg

c) Sampel 3

Data penimbangan :

Kertas timbang + sampel = 2792,1 mg

Kertas timbang + sisa = 276,5 mg

Sampel = 2515,6 mg

d) Sampel 4

Data penimbangan :

Kertas timbang + sampel = 2787,3 mg

Kertas timbang + sisa = 281,6 mg

Sampel = 2505,7 mg

e) Sampel 5

Data penimbangan :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Kertas timbang + sampel | = 2777,2 mg |
| Kertas timbang + sisa | = 275,5 mg |
| Sampel | = 2501,7 mg |

f) Sampel 6

Data penimbangan :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Kertas timbang + sampel | = 2759,2 mg |
| Kertas timbang + sisa | = 285,6 mg |
| Sampel | = 2473,6 mg |

g) Sampel 7

Data penimbangan :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Kertas timbang + sampel | = 2786,2 mg |
| Kertas timbang + sisa | = 284,9 mg |
| Sampel | = 2501,3 mg |

h) Sampel 8

Data penimbangan :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Kertas timbang + sampel | = 2778,1 mg |
| Kertas timbang + sisa | = 280 mg |
| Sampel | = 2498,1 mg |

i) Sampel 9

Data penimbangan :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Kertas timbang + sampel | = 2792,9 mg |
| Kertas timbang + sisa | = 289 mg |
| Sampel | = 2503,9 mg |

j) Sampel 10

Data penimbangan :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Kertas timbang + sampel | = 2772,9 mg |
| Kertas timbang + sisa | = 274mg |
| Sampel | = 2498,9 mg |

Lampiran 10. Penentuan Konsentrasi Glukosa

a) Sampel 1

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (23,60 - 19,00) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,62 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11,25}{2502,4} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 89,91 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,10 \text{ mL} = 18,10 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (22,70 - 18,10) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,62 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11,25}{2502,4} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 89,91 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

b) Sampel 2

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (23,60 - 19,10) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,52 \text{ mL}\end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,52 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,52-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11}{2509,3} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 87,67 \text{ \% b/b}\end{aligned}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\text{Volume kesetaraan} = (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1}$$

$$= (22,70 - 18,20) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1}$$

$$= 4,52 \text{ mL}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,52 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,52-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} = \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{11}{2509,3} \times 200 \times 100\%$$

$$= 87,67 \% \text{ b/b}$$

c) Sampel 3

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\text{Volume kesetaraan} = (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1}$$

$$= (23,60 - 19,00) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1}$$

$$= 4,62 \text{ mL}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11,25}{2515,6} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 89,44 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,20 \text{ mL} = 18,20 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (22,70 - 18,20) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,52 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,52 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,52-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} = \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{11}{2515,6} \times 200 \times 100\%$$

$$= 87,45 \% \text{ b/b}$$

d) Sampel 4

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (23,60 - 19,00) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,62 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11,25}{2505,7} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 89,90 \% \text{ b/b} \end{aligned}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,20 \text{ mL} = 18,20 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (22,70 - 18,20) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,52 \text{ mL}\end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,52 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,52-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11}{2505,7} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 87,79 \text{ \% b/b}\end{aligned}$$

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e) Sampel 5

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (23,60 - 19,00) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 4,62 \text{ mL}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} = \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{11,25}{2501,7} \times 200 \times 100\%$$

$$= 89,93 \% \text{ b/b}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,10 \text{ mL} = 18,10 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\text{Volume kesetaraan} = (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1}$$

$$= (22,70 - 18,10) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1}$$

$$= 4,62 \text{ mL}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11,25}{2501,7} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 89,93 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

f) Sampel 6

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,20 \text{ mL} = 19,20 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (23,60 - 19,20) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,42 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,42 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,42-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 10,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10,75}{2473,6} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 86,91 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,30 \text{ mL} = 18,30 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (22,70 - 18,30) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,42 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,42 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,42-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 10,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10,75}{2473,6} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 86,91 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

g) Sampel 7

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\text{Volume kesetaraan} = (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1}$$

$$= (23,60 - 19,00) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1}$$

$$= 4,62 \text{ mL}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} = \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{11,25}{2501,3} \times 200 \times 100\%$$

$$= 89,95 \% \text{ b/b}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,10 \text{ mL} = 18,10 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\text{Volume kesetaraan} = (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1}$$

$$= (23,60 - 19,00) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1}$$

$$= 4,62 \text{ mL}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{11,25}{2502,4} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 89,91 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

h) Sampel 8

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,20 \text{ mL} = 19,20 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (23,60 - 19,20) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,42 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,42 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,42-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 10,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10,75}{2498,1} \times 200 \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

$$= 86,06 \% \text{ b/b}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,40 \text{ mL} = 18,40 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (22,70 - 18,40) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,32 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,32 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,32-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 10,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} = \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{10,75}{2498,1} \times 200 \times 100\%$$

$$= 84,06 \% \text{ b/b}$$

i) Sampel 9

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,10 \text{ mL} = 19,10 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\
 &= (23,60 - 19,10) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\
 &= 4,52 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,52 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,52-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{11}{2503,9} \times 200 \times 100\% \\
 &= 87,86 \% \text{ b/b}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,30 \text{ mL} = 18,30 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\
 &= (22,70 - 18,30) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\
 &= 4,42 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,42 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,42-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 10,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{10,75}{2503,9} \times 200 \times 100\% \\ &= 85,86 \text{ \% b/b} \end{aligned}$$

j) Sampel 10

k) Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan H_2SO_4 :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 19,00 \text{ mL} = 19,00 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\ &= (23,60 - 19,00) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\ &= 4,62 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,62 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,62-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11,25 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\
&= \frac{11,25}{2498,9} \times 200 \times 100\% \\
&= 88,03 \% \text{ b/b}
\end{aligned}$$

- Pembacaan buret $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ dengan HCl :

$$\text{Volume titran } \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,00 \text{ mL} - 18,20 \text{ mL} = 18,20 \text{ mL}$$

Kadar glukosa dihitung dalam % b/b :

Kesetaraan :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Volume kesetaraan} &= (V_b - V_s) \times \frac{N}{0,1} \\
&= (22,70 - 18,20) \times \frac{0,1006}{0,1} \\
&= 4,52 \text{ mL}
\end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel :

$$4 \approx 9,7$$

$$4,52 \approx x$$

$$5 \approx 12,2$$

X dapat dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\frac{4,52-4}{5-4} = \frac{X-9,7}{12,2-9,7}$$

$$X = 11 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kadar gula reduksi (\% b/b)} &= \frac{\text{kesetaraan}}{\text{mg bahan}} \times P \times 100\% \\
&= \frac{11}{2498,9} \times 200 \times 100\% \\
&= 88,03 \% \text{ b/b}
\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 11. Hasil Uji t dengan SPSS

Paired Samples Statistics

| | Mean | N | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|-------------------|---------|----|----------------|-----------------|
| Pair 1 asamsulfat | 88,5660 | 10 | 1,44286 | ,45627 |
| asamklorida | 87,9560 | 10 | 1,77463 | ,56119 |

Paired Samples Correlations

| | N | Correlation | Sig. |
|---------------------------------|----|-------------|------|
| Pair 1 asamsulfat & asamklorida | 10 | ,833 | ,003 |

Paired Samples Test

| | | Paired Differences | | | | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | | | | |
| | | | | | Lower | | | | Upper |
| Pair 1 | asamsulfat - asamklorida | ,61000 | ,98269 | ,31076 | -,09298 | 1,31298 | 1,963 | 9 | ,081 |

Lampiran 12. t Tabel

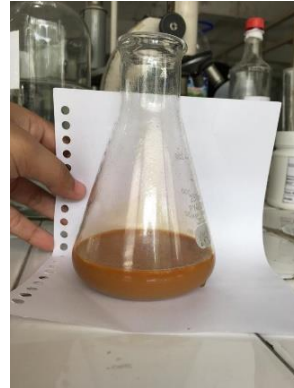
TABEL II
NILAI-NILAI DALAM DISTRIBUSI t

| α untuk uji dua pihak (<i>two tail test</i>) | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 0,50 | 0,20 | 0,10 | 0,05 | 0,02 | 0,01 |
| α untuk uji satu pihak (<i>one tail test</i>) | | | | | | |
| dk | 0,25 | 0,10 | 0,005 | 0,025 | 0,01 | 0,005 |
| 1 | 1,000 | 3,078 | 6,314 | 12,706 | 31,821 | 63,657 |
| 2 | 0,816 | 1,886 | 2,920 | 4,303 | 6,965 | 9,925 |
| 3 | 0,765 | 1,638 | 2,353 | 3,182 | 4,541 | 5,841 |
| 4 | 0,741 | 1,533 | 2,132 | 2,776 | 3,747 | 4,604 |
| 5 | 0,727 | 1,486 | 2,015 | 2,571 | 3,365 | 4,032 |
| 6 | 0,718 | 1,440 | 1,943 | 2,447 | 3,143 | 3,707 |
| 7 | 0,711 | 1,415 | 1,895 | 2,365 | 2,998 | 3,499 |
| 8 | 0,706 | 1,397 | 1,860 | 2,306 | 2,896 | 3,355 |
| 9 | 0,703 | 1,383 | 1,833 | 2,262 | 2,821 | 3,250 |
| 10 | 0,700 | 1,372 | 1,812 | 2,228 | 2,764 | 3,165 |
| 11 | 0,697 | 1,363 | 1,796 | 2,201 | 2,718 | 3,106 |
| 12 | 0,695 | 1,356 | 1,782 | 2,178 | 2,681 | 3,055 |
| 13 | 0,692 | 1,350 | 1,771 | 2,160 | 2,650 | 3,012 |
| 14 | 0,691 | 1,345 | 1,761 | 2,145 | 2,624 | 2,977 |
| 15 | 0,690 | 1,341 | 1,753 | 2,132 | 2,623 | 2,947 |
| 16 | 0,689 | 1,337 | 1,746 | 2,120 | 2,583 | 2,921 |
| 17 | 0,688 | 1,333 | 1,743 | 2,110 | 2,567 | 2,898 |
| 18 | 0,688 | 1,330 | 1,740 | 2,101 | 2,552 | 2,878 |
| 19 | 0,687 | 1,328 | 1,729 | 2,093 | 2,539 | 2,861 |
| 20 | 0,687 | 1,325 | 1,725 | 2,086 | 2,528 | 2,845 |
| 21 | 0,686 | 1,323 | 1,721 | 2,080 | 2,518 | 2,831 |
| 22 | 0,686 | 1,321 | 1,717 | 2,074 | 2,508 | 2,819 |
| 23 | 0,685 | 1,319 | 1,714 | 2,069 | 2,500 | 2,807 |
| 24 | 0,685 | 1,318 | 1,711 | 2,064 | 2,492 | 2,797 |
| 25 | 0,684 | 1,316 | 1,708 | 2,060 | 2,485 | 2,787 |
| 25 | 0,684 | 1,315 | 1,706 | 2,056 | 2,479 | 2,779 |
| 27 | 0,684 | 1,314 | 1,703 | 2,052 | 2,473 | 2,771 |
| 28 | 0,683 | 1,313 | 1,701 | 2,048 | 2,467 | 2,763 |
| 29 | 0,683 | 1,311 | 1,699 | 2,045 | 2,462 | 2,756 |
| 30 | 0,683 | 1,310 | 1,697 | 2,042 | 2,457 | 2,750 |
| 40 | 0,681 | 1,303 | 1,684 | 2,021 | 2,423 | 2,704 |
| 60 | 0,679 | 1,296 | 1,671 | 2,000 | 2,390 | 2,660 |
| 120 | 0,677 | 1,289 | 1,658 | 1,980 | 2,358 | 2,617 |
| ∞ | 0,674 | 1,282 | 1,645 | 1,960 | 2,326 | 2,576 |

Lampiran 13. Gambar Proses Penelitian



Gambar 1. Proses Pemanasan



Gambar 2. Setelah penambahan KI



Gambar 3. Hasil Akhir Titration

