

LARUTAN

Campuran homogen *solvent & solute*

Konsentrasi Larutan

$$M = \frac{\text{mol zat terlarut}}{\text{volume larutan}} = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{mL}} \times 1000 \text{ mL/L}$$

$$m = \frac{\text{mol zat terlarut}}{\text{kg_pelarut}} = \frac{\text{mol zat terlarut}}{\text{g_pelarut}} \times 1000 \text{ g/kg}$$

$$N = \frac{\text{ekuivalensolute}}{\text{L_larutan}} = \frac{\frac{\text{g_solute}}{\text{g_ek}}}{\text{L}} = \frac{\frac{\text{g}}{\text{Mr}}}{\text{L}} = \frac{n \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Mr}}}{\text{L}} = \frac{n \times \text{mol}}{\text{L}} = n \times M$$

Kelarutan (*solubility*)

***solute* = kelarutan \Leftrightarrow jenuh**

***solute* < kelarutan \Leftrightarrow tak jenuh
(*unsaturated*)**

***solute* > kelarutan \Leftrightarrow lewat jenuh
(*supersaturated*)**

Faktor yang mempengaruhi kelarutan :

- **Jenis zat terlarut & jenis pelarut :**

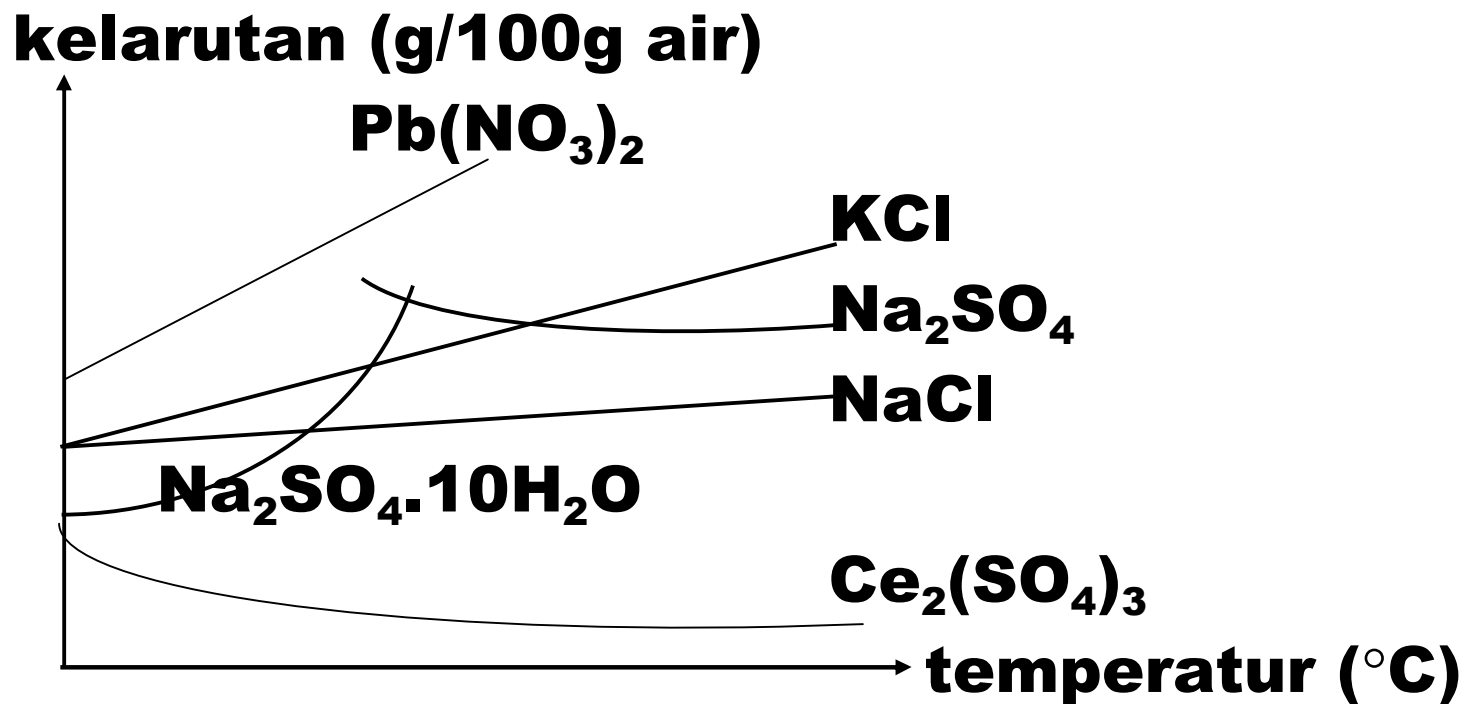
like dissolves like

- **Tekanan :**

Hukum *Henry* (*William Henry: 1774-1836*)

Kelarutan gas ~ Tekanan

- **Temperatur : azas *Le Chatelier***
(*Henri Louis Le Chatelier: 1850-1936*)



Gambar Kurva kelarutan Vs. temperatur

Daya Hantar Listrik Larutan

➤ Elektrolit

- **Kuat:** → terion sempurna
 - **Asam kuat (contoh: HCl, HBr, HI, H₂SO₄, HNO₃, HClO₄)**
 - **Basa kuat: IA & IIA (contoh: NaOH, KOH, Mg(OH)₂, Ba(OH)₂, Sr(OH)₂)**
 - **Garam (contoh: NaCl, KCl, MgCl₂, KNO₃, AgNO₃, CuSO₄, MgSO₄)**
- **Lemah:** → terion sebagian
 - **Asam lemah (contoh: HF, H₂S, HCN, H₂CO₃, HCOOH, CH₃COOH)**

- **Basa lemah (contoh: NH_3 , N_2H_4 , CH_3NH_2 , $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}$)**

➤ **Nonelektrolit:** → **tidak terion** (contoh: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$, $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, CH_4 , C_3H_8 , $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$)

Sifat Koligatif larutan (hukum koligatif)

Sifat Koligatif	Non-elektrolit	Elektrolit
Tekanan Uap	$P_A = X_A \cdot P_A^0$	$\Delta P = i \cdot P^0 \cdot X_A$
Titik Didih	$\Delta t_b = k_b \cdot m$	$\Delta t_b = i \cdot k_b \cdot m$
Titik Beku	$\Delta t_f = k_f \cdot m$	$\Delta t_f = i \cdot k_f \cdot m$
Tekanan Osmose	$\pi = \frac{n.R.T}{V} = M.R.T$	$\pi = \frac{i.n.R.T}{V} = i.M.R.T$

Menurut *Van't Hoff*:

$$i = \frac{\text{sifat koligatif larutan elektrolit dengan konsentrasi } m}{\text{sifat koligatif larutan nonelektrolit dengan konsentrasi } m}$$

Larutan sangat encer $\Leftrightarrow i = \text{jumlah ion}$

Contoh soal:

Terdapat tiga macam larutan, yaitu:

- (i) 0,36 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ dilarutkan ke dalam 2 L air
- (ii) 0,32 g CuSO_4 dilarutkan ke dalam 2 L air
- (iii) 0,267 g AlCl_3 dilarutkan ke dalam 2 L air

Massa jenis air = 1 g/mL, k_b air = 0,512 °C/m, k_f air = 1,86 °C/m, massa atom relatif (Ar) H = 1, C = 12, O = 16, Al = 27, S = 32, Cl = 35,5, Cu = 64.

Hitunglah:

a. Titik didih masing-masing larutan.

- b. Titik beku masing-masing larutan.**
- c. Tekanan uap masing-masing larutan, jika tekanan uap air murni 1 atm.**
- d. Tekanan osmose masing-masing larutan pada 27 °C.**

Jawab :

Massa 2L air = 2000 mL x 1 g/mL = 2000 g = 2kg

Mol 2 L air = 2000 g : 18 g/mol = 111,111 mol

Mr C₆H₁₂O₆ = (6 x 12) + (12 X 1) + (6 X 16) = 180

Mol C₆H₁₂O₆ = 0,36 g : 180 g/mol = 0,002 mol

Molalitas C₆H₁₂O₆ = 0,002 mol : 2 kg = 0,001 m

Mr CuSO₄ = (1 X 64) + (1 x 32) + (4 x 16) = 160

Mol CuSO₄ = 0,32 g : 160 g/mol = 0,002 mol

Molalitas CuSO₄ = 0,002 mol : 2 kg = 0,001 m

Mr AlCl₃ = (1 x 27) + (3 x 35,5) = 133,5 g/mol

$$\text{Mol AlCl}_3 = 0,267 \text{ g} : 133,5 \text{ g/mol} = 0,002 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Molalitas AlCl}_3 = 0,002 \text{ mol} : 2 \text{ kg} = 0,001 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{a. } t_b \text{ larutan} = t_b \text{ air} + \Delta t_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) } t_b \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 &= 100 + (0,512 \times 0,001) \\ &= 100,000512 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } t_b \text{ CuSO}_4 &= 100 + (2 \times 0,512 \times 0,001) \\ &= 100,001024 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } t_b \text{ AlCl}_3 &= 100 + (3 \times 0,512 \times 0,001) \\ &= 100,001536 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. } t_f \text{ larutan} = t_f \text{ air} - \Delta t_f$$

$$\text{(i) } t_f \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = 0 - (1,86 \times 0,001) = -0,00186 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) } t_f \text{ CuSO}_4 &= 0 - (2 \times 1,86 \times 0,001) \\ &= -0,00372 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii) } t_f \text{ AlCl}_3 &= 0 - (3 \times 1,86 \times 0,001) \\ &= -0,00558 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

c. P larutan = P air – ΔP

(i) P C₆H₁₂O₆ = 1 – 1. {0,002 : (0,002+111,111)}
= 0,999982 atm

(ii) P CuSO₄ = 1– 2.1. {0,002 : (0,002+111,111)}
= 0,999964 atm

(iii) P AlCl₃ = 1 – 3.1. {0,002 : (0,002+111,111)}
= 0,999946 atm

d. π larutan non-elektrolit = n.R.T : V
π larutan elektrolit = i.n.R.T : V

(i) π C₆H₁₂O₆ = (0,002).(0,08206).(27+273) : 2
= 0,024618 atm

(ii) π CuSO₄ = 2.(0,002).(0,08206).(27+273) : 2
= 0,049236 atm

(iii) π AlCl₃ = 3.(0,002).(0,08206).(27+273) : 2
= 0,073854 atm

Soal latihan:

1. Titik didih larutan glukosa 100,000512 °C. Jika larutan dianggap ideal, Hitunglah:
 - a. Berapa molalitas larutan tersebut ?
 - b. Berapa °C titik beku larutan tersebut ?
 - c. Berapa atm tekanan uap larutan tersebut pada suhu 27 °C ? (tekanan uap air murni = 26,74 mmHg)
 - d. Berapa atm tekanan osmose larutan tersebut pada suhu 27 °C ?
2. Sama dengan nomor 1, untuk larutan AlCl_3

- 3. Untuk mencegah terjadinya osmose, maka pada 100 mL larutan AlCl_3 harus diberikan tekanan osmose sebesar 0,1 atm pada suhu 27 °C. Jika larutan dianggap ideal, hitunglah**
- a. Berapa atm tekanan uap larutan tersebut pada suhu 27 °C ? (tekanan uap air murni = 26,74 mmHg)**
 - b. Berapa °C titik beku larutan tersebut ?**
 - c. Berapa °C titik didih larutan tersebut ?**