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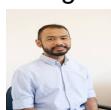
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My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler



so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

TERMOKIMIA DALAM PERUBAHAN KALOR REAKSI KIMIA

Nuri Lailis Sa'adah, Ekadina Drazil Ups, Maulana Ikhsanudin
Lab. Kimia Fakultas Kimia Universitas Negeri Semarang
Gedung D9 L1 Sokastra Gunungpati Semarang, Indonesia
nuralimusa06@gmail.com, 08561523109

Abstrak

Termokimia merupakan cabang dari ilmu kimia yang mempelajari bagian dari termodinamika yang mempelajari perubahan kalor dalam suatu reaksi kimia dengan mengurutkan perubahan panas. Tujuan dari kegiatan praktikum ini adalah untuk mempelajari perubahan kalor dengan perubahan suhu, menentukan tetapan kalorimeter, serta menentukan perubahan entalpi reaksi. Percobaan dilakukan dengan menggunakan alat pengukur suhu, yaitu kalorimeter dan termometer. Perhitungan tetapan kalorimeter diperoleh dari persamaan kalor yang berpindah larut dengan masa larutan, kalor jenis air dan larutan serta. Sedangkan untuk persamaan perubahan entalpi, diperoleh dari selisih jumlah entalpi hasil reaksi dan jumlah entalpi pereaksi. Hal ini berdasarkan Hukum Hess bahwa jumlah entalpi reaksi endoterm, selisihnya jika terjadi perubahan entalpi adalah negatif maka reaksinya adalah eksoterm. Hal ini berdasarkan Hukum Hess yaitu kalor yang diserap akan sama dengan kalor yang diberikan. Hal ini berarti jika kalor yang diserap akan diserap tidak bergantung pada jalannya reaksi, melainkan bergantung pada keadaan awal dan keadaan akhir, serta Hukum Lavoisier yaitu setiap reaksi kimia, massa zat yang beraksi sama dengan massa produk reaksi. Berdasarkan hasil pengamatan didapatkan hasil tetapan kalorimeter sebesar 73,76 Joule per Kelvin. Setiap larutan yang dituangkan akan mengalami perubahan suhu.

Kata Kunci: "Kalor"; "Termokimia"; "Tetapan Kalorimeter"

Abstract

Thermochemical is a branch of chemistry that is part of the thermodynamic study of heat change in a chemical reaction with measuring heat changes. The purpose of this practical is to study the changes in the heat with a simple experiment, determine the constant of the calorimeter, and determine the enthalpy change of the reaction. Experiments conducted with measuring simple props, namely calorimeter and thermometer. Determination of the calorimeter constant obtained from the equation of heat that is directly proportional to the mass of the solution, the specific heat of water and the temperature rise. As for the determination of the enthalpy change, derived from the difference between the amount of enthalpy of reaction total and total enthalpy of the reactants. If the price of the enthalpy change is positive, then the reaction is endothermic reaction, otherwise if price change in enthalpy is negative, the reaction is exothermic. This is based on Hess's Law which heat is absorbed or released will be equal to the heat received. Hess's Law which heat is absorbed or released does not depend on the course of the reaction, but rather depends on the initial state and the final state, and Lavoisier law that every chemical reaction, the mass of the substance exact the same as the reaction product mass. Based on observations obtained results calorimeter constant of 73.76 Joules per Kelvin. Each solution was mixed will experience change in temperature.

Keywords: "Calorimeter constant"; "Heat"; "Thermochemistry"

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