

# Sifat Larutan Koligatif

## A. Sifat Koligatif Larutan Nonelektrolit

### Penurunan Tekanan Uap ( $\Delta P$ )

Rumus:  $\Delta P = P^0 - P$

$$\Delta P = X_t \cdot P^0$$

$$P = X_p \cdot P^0$$

$\Delta P$  = Penurunan tekanan uap

$P^0$  = Tekanan Jenuh pelarut murni

$P$  = Tekanan Jenuh larutan

$X_t$  = Fraksi zat terlarut

$X_p$  = Fraksi mol pelarut

#### Contoh:

Tentukanlah Penurunan tekanan uap jenuh air untuk larutan 18% massa glukosa dalam air, jika tekanan uap air dalam suhu  $20^\circ\text{C}$  adalah 17,54 mmHg! (Mr glukosa = 180)

Jawab: Kita misalkan massa larutan adalah 100 gram;

$$\text{massa glukosa} = \frac{18}{100} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 18 \text{ gram} \rightarrow \text{mol glukosa} = \frac{18}{180} \times \text{mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{massa air} = 100 - 18 = 82 \text{ gram} \rightarrow \text{mol air} = 82/18 \text{ mol} = 4,56 \text{ mol}$$

$$X_{\text{glukosa}} = \frac{n_{\text{glu}}}{n_{\text{glu}} + n_{\text{air}}} = \frac{0,1}{0,1 + 4,56} = 0,02 \rightarrow \Delta P = X_t \cdot P^0 = 0,02 \cdot 17,54 = 0,351 \text{ mmHg}$$

### Kenaikan Titik Didih ( $\Delta Tb$ )

Rumus:  $\Delta Tb = Pb_{\text{lar}} - Tb_{\text{pel}}$

$$\Delta Tb = Kb \cdot m$$

$\Delta Tb$  = Kenaikan titik didih larutan (b = boil = didih)  $Tb_{\text{pel}}$  = Titik didih pelarut

$Kb$  = Tetapan titik didih molal pelarut

$m$  = molalitas larutan

### Penurunan Titik Beku ( $\Delta Tf$ )

Rumus:  $\Delta Tf = Tf_{\text{pel}} - Tf_{\text{lar}}$

$$\Delta Tf = Kf \cdot m$$

$\Delta Tf$  = Penurunan titik beku pelarut (f = freeze = beku)  $Tf_{\text{lar}}$  = titik beku larutan

$Kf$  = tetapan titik beku molal pelarut

$m$  = molalitas larutan

#### Contoh:

Tentukanlah titik beku suatu larutan yang mengandung 12 gram urea ( $\text{Mr CO(NH}_2)_2 = 60$ ) dalam 750 gram air jika tetapan titik beku molal air = 1,86.

Jawab:

$$\Delta Tf = Kf \cdot m \rightarrow \Delta Tf = 1,86 \cdot \frac{12}{60} \times \frac{1000}{750} = 0,496^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta Tf = Tf_{\text{pel}} - Tf_{\text{lar}} \rightarrow 0,496 = 0 - Tf_{\text{lar}} \rightarrow \text{titik beku larutan} = 0 - 0,496 = 0,496^\circ\text{C}$$

### Tekanan Osmotik ( $\pi$ )

Rumus:  $\pi = M \cdot R \cdot T$

$\pi$  = Tekanan osmotik  $M$  = Molaritas larutan  $R$  = Tetapan gas = 0,08205

$T$  = Suhu mutlak =  $(^\circ\text{C} + 273)\text{K}$

## B. Sifat Koligatif Larutan Elektrolit

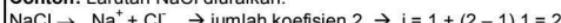
### Faktor van't Hoff (i)

Rumus:  $i = 1 + (n - 1)\alpha$

$\alpha$  = derajat ionisasi

$n$  = jumlah koefisien hasil penguraian senyawa ion

Contoh: Larutan NaCl diuraikan:



Larutan Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> diuraikan:



### Penurunan Tekanan Uap ( $\Delta P$ )

Rumus:  $\Delta P = P^0 - P$      $\Delta P = Xt - P^0$      $P = Xp \cdot P^0$     dgn  $Xt = \frac{nt \cdot i}{nt \cdot i + np}$  &  $Xp = \frac{np}{nt \cdot i + np}$

$\Delta P$  = Penurunan tekanan uap

$P^0$  = Tekanan Uap Jenuh pelarut murni

$P$  = tekanan uap jenuh larutan

$Xt$  = fraksi mol zat terlarut

$Xp$  = fraksi mol pelarut

$nt$  = mol zat terlarut

$np$  = mol pelarut

$i$  = faktor van't Hoff

### Kenaikan Titik Didih ( $\Delta Tb$ )

Rumus:  $\Delta Tb = Tb_{\text{lar}} - Tb_{\text{pel}}$      $\Delta Tb = Kb \cdot m \cdot i$

$Tb_{\text{lar}}$  = titik didih larutan

$Tb_{\text{pel}}$  = titik didih pelarut

$Kb$  = tetapan titik didih molal pelarut

$m$  = molalitas larutan     $i$  = faktor van't Hoff

### Penurunan Titik Beku ( $\Delta Tf$ )

Rumus:  $\Delta Tf = Tf_{\text{pel}} - Tf_{\text{lar}}$      $\Delta Tf = Kf \cdot m \cdot i$

$Tf_{\text{pel}}$  = titik beku pelarut

$Tf_{\text{lar}}$  = titik beku larutan

$Kf$  = tetapan titik beku molal pelarut

$m$  = molalitas larutan     $i$  = faktor van Hoff

### Tekanan Osmotik ( $\pi$ )

Rumus:  $\pi = M \cdot R \cdot T \cdot i$

$M$  = molaritas larutan

$R$  = tetapan gas = 0,08205

$T$  = suhu mutlak (°C + 273) K

$i$  = faktor van't Hoff

### Contoh Soal Sifat Koligatif Larutan Elektrolit

Sebanyak 1,17 gram NaCl dilarutkan dalam 250 gram air. Berapa nilai tekanan uap jenuh larutan jika diketahui  $P^0 = 30 \text{ mmHg}$ ? Tentukan juga titik didih Larutan?

( $Kb \text{ air} = 0,52^\circ \text{C m}^{-1}$ ,  $Kf \text{ air} = 1,86^\circ \text{C m}^{-1}$ , Ar Na = 23, Ar Cl = 35,5)

Jawab:

$\text{NaCl} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow n = 2$  (jml koefisien)  $\rightarrow i = 1 (n - 1)\alpha \rightarrow i = 1 (2 - 1) 1 \rightarrow i = 2$

$$Xp = \frac{np}{(nti) + np} = \frac{259 / 18}{\frac{1,17}{58,5} \cdot 2 + \frac{250}{18}} = 0,99 \rightarrow P = Xp \cdot P^0 \rightarrow P = 0,99 \times 30 = 29,7 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\text{molalitas NaCl} = \frac{1,17}{58,5} \cdot \frac{1000}{250} = 0,08 \text{ m} \rightarrow \Delta Tb = Kb \cdot m \cdot i = 0,52 \cdot 0,08 \cdot 2 = 0,0832^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\Delta Tb = Tb_{\text{lar}} - Tb_{\text{pel}} \rightarrow Tb_{\text{lar}} = \Delta Tb + Tb_{\text{pel}} = 0,0832 + 100 = 100,0832^\circ \text{C}$$