

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan Data Penelitian

1. Perhitungan Kadar Air

$$\text{Kadar air (\%)} = \frac{W_1}{W_2} \times 100$$

Keterangan :

W_1 = kehilangan bobot contoh, gram

W_2 = Bobot contoh, gram

a. Sampel C3_60

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 45,6591 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 45,6415 g

$W_1 = (\text{massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 45,6591 \text{ g} - 45,6415 \text{ g} = 0,0176 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{45,6591 - 45,6415}{1 \text{ gr}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,76 \% \end{aligned}$$

b. Sampel C3_100

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 40,8865 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 40,8475 g

$W_1 = (\text{massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 40,8865 \text{ g} - 40,8475 \text{ g} = 0,0126 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{40,8865 - 40,8475}{1 \text{ gr}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,26\% \end{aligned}$$

c. Sampel C3_200

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 43,3318 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 43,2956 g

$W_1 = (\text{massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 43,3318 \text{ g} - 43,2956 \text{ g} = 0,0176 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{43,3318 - 43,2956}{1 \text{ gr}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,76\% \end{aligned}$$

d. Sampel C4_60

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 39,9430 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 39,9015 g

$W_1 = (\text{massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 39,9430 \text{ g} - 39,9015 \text{ g} = 0,0226 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{39,9430 - 39,9015}{1 \text{ gr}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 2,26\% \end{aligned}$$

e. Sampel C4_100

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 40,8683 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 40,8008 g

$W_1 = (\text{massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 40,8683 \text{ g} - 40,8008 \text{ g} = 0,0137 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{40,8683 - 40,8008}{1 \text{ gr}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,37 \% \end{aligned}$$

f. **Sampel C4_200**

Massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven = 44,6998 g

Massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven = 44,6595 g

$W_1 = (\text{massa cawan + sampel sebelum dioven}) - (\text{massa cawan + sampel setelah dioven}) = 44,6998 \text{ g} - 44,6595 \text{ g} = 0,0061 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ kadar air} &= \frac{44,6998 - 44,6595}{1 \text{ gr}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,61 \%\end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan Daya Serap Iodin

$$\text{Daya Serap Iodin (mg/g)} = \left(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

Dimana :

V = Larutan natrium tiosulfate yang diperlukan, ml

N = Normalitas larutan natrium tiosulfate

12,69 = jumlah iod sesuai dengan 1 ml larutan natrium tiosulfate 0,1 N

W = Contoh, gram

a. Sampel C3_60

V = 5,5 ml

N = 0,1 N

W = 0,5 g

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi, mg/g} = \left(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= \left(10 - \frac{5,5 \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= 571,05 \text{ mg/g}$$

b. Sampel C3_100

$$V = 4,2 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

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

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi, mg/g} = \left(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= \left(10 - \frac{4,2 \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= 736,02 \text{ mg/g}$$

c. Sampel C3_200

$$V = 4,3 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

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

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi, mg/g} = \left(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= \left(10 - \frac{4,3 \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= 723,33 \text{ mg/g}$$

d. Sampel C4_60

$$V = 3,7 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

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

$$\text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi, mg/g} = \left(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= \left(10 - \frac{3,7 \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5$$

$$= 799,47 \text{ mg/g}$$

e. Sampel C4_100

$$V = 3,6 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi, mg/g} &= \left(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5 \\ &= \left(10 - \frac{3,6 \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5 \\ &= 812,16 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

f. Sampel C4_200

$$V = 3,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = 0,1 \text{ N}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Iodin yang diadsorpsi, mg/g} &= \left(10 - \frac{V \times N}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times \frac{5}{0,5} \\ &= \left(10 - \frac{3,1 \times 0,1 \text{ N}}{0,1}\right) \times 12,69 \times 5/0,5 \\ &= 875,61 \text{ mg/g} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 2. Dokumentasi Penelitian

	
<p>Proses Pirolisis Arang Pelepah Nipah</p>	<p>Proses penghalusan arang pelepah nipah</p>
	
<p>Proses pengayakan arang pelepah nipah</p>	<p>Pengovenan arang pelepah nipah</p>
	
<p>Pengujian kadar air</p>	<p>Larutan iod untuk pengujian daya serap iodin</p>



Proses pembuatan larutan amilum untuk pengujian daya serap iodin



Proses sentrifugal untuk pengujian daya serap iodin



Pengujian daya serap iodin



Proses persiapan pengaplikasian arang pada roti tawar



Persiapan pengaplikasian arang pada roti tawar