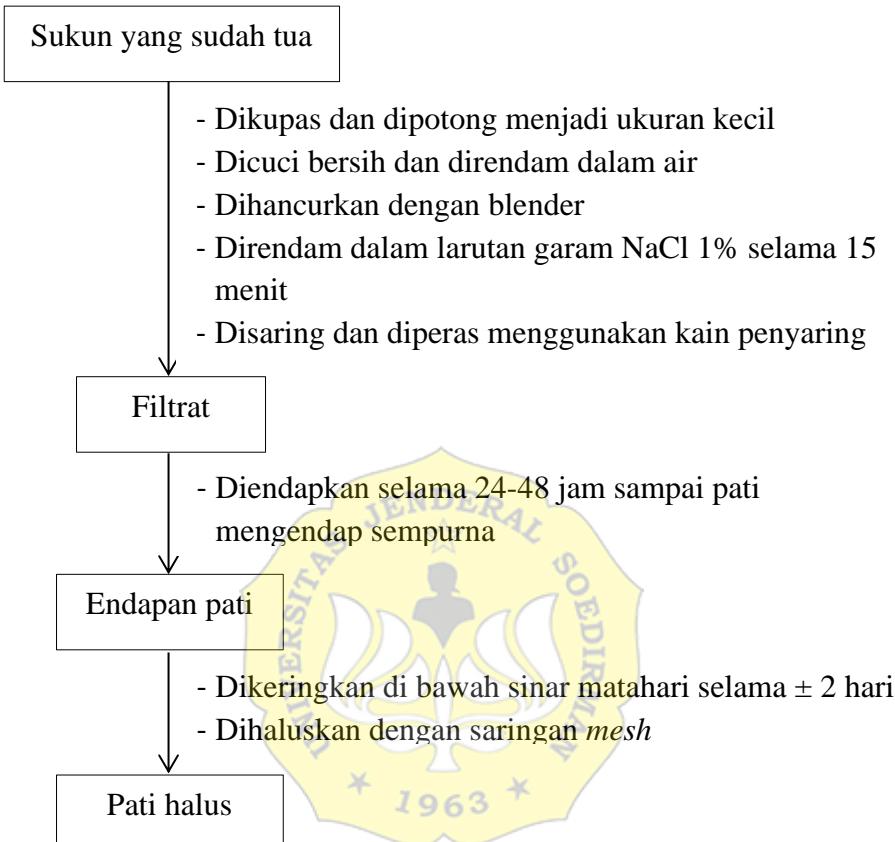
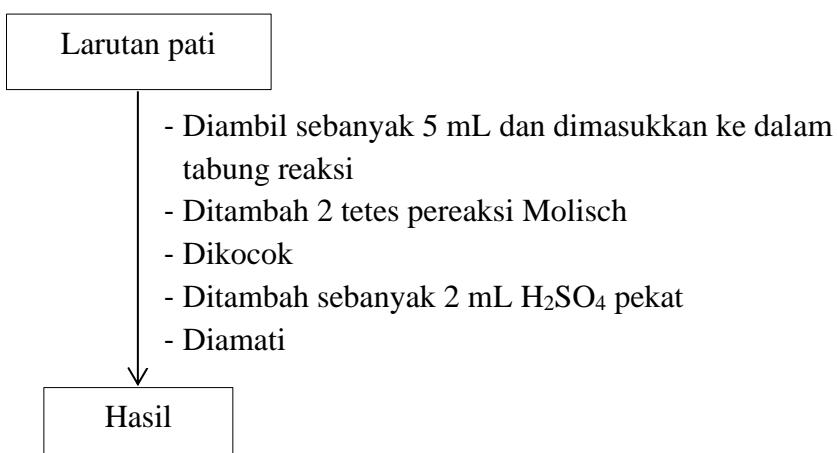


LAMPIRAN 1 **SKEMA KERJA PENELITIAN TUGAS AKHIR**

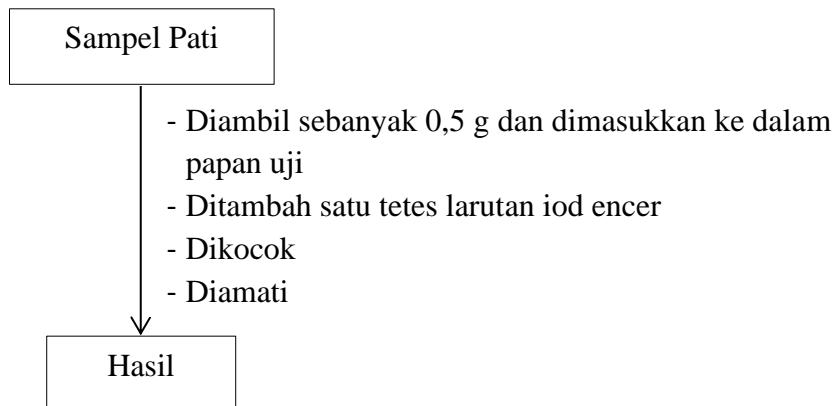
1. Preparasi Pati dari Buah Sukun



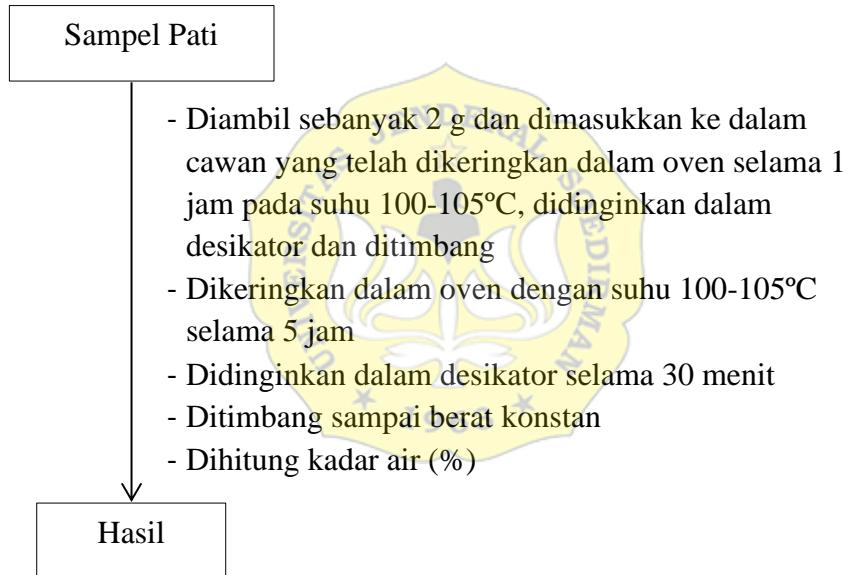
2. Uji Molisch



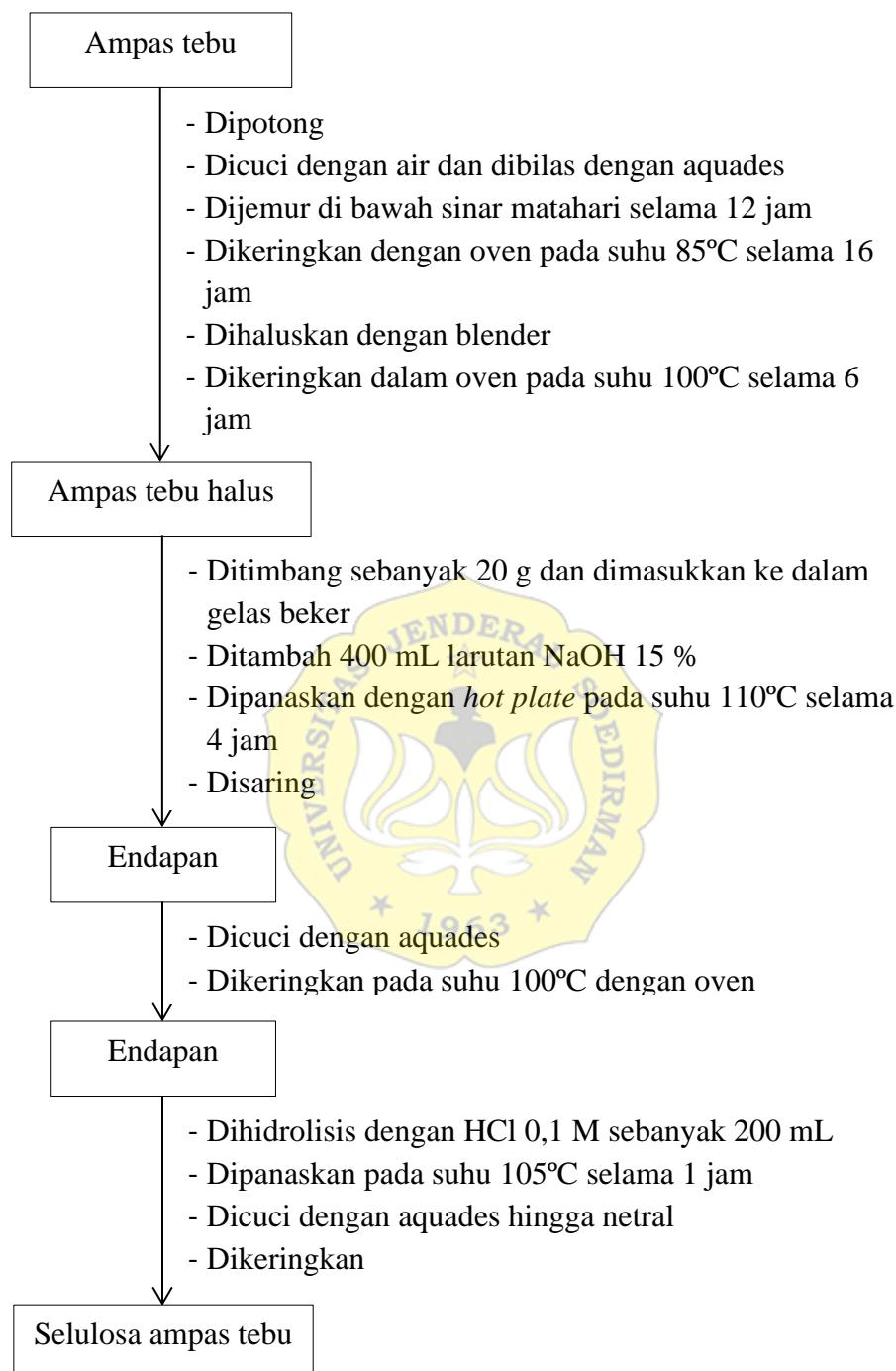
3. Uji Iod



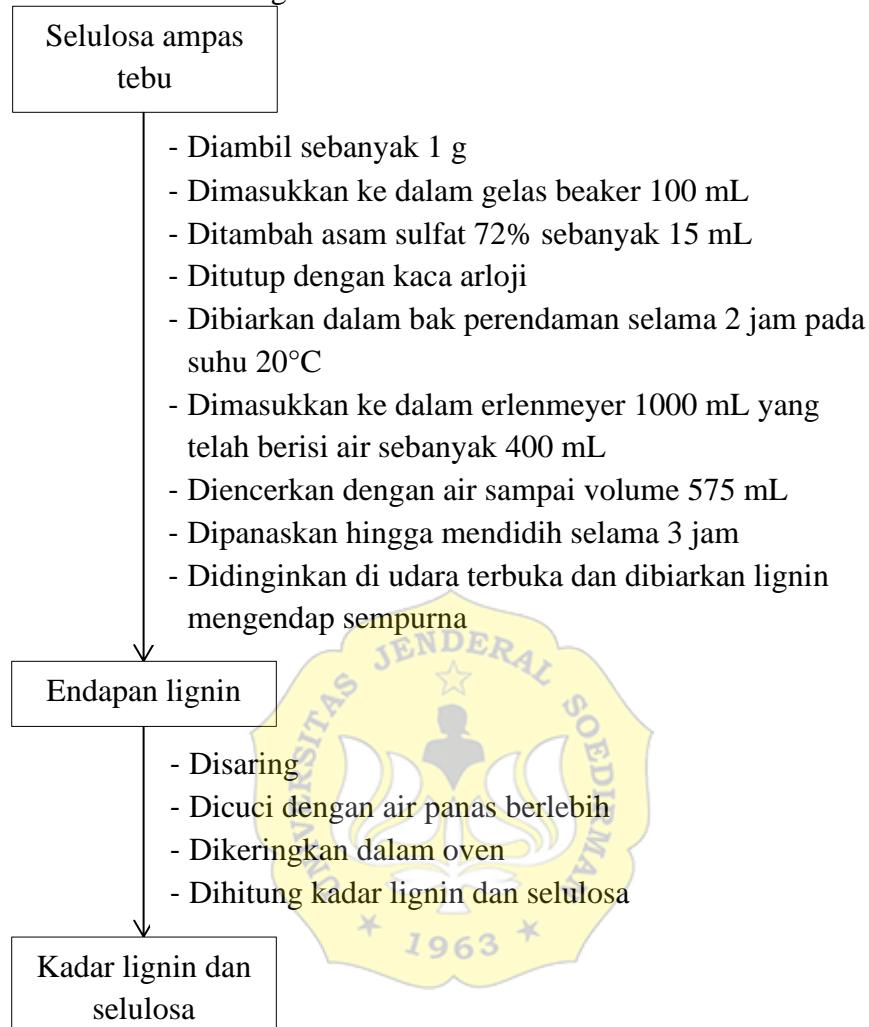
4. Penentuan Kadar Air Pati



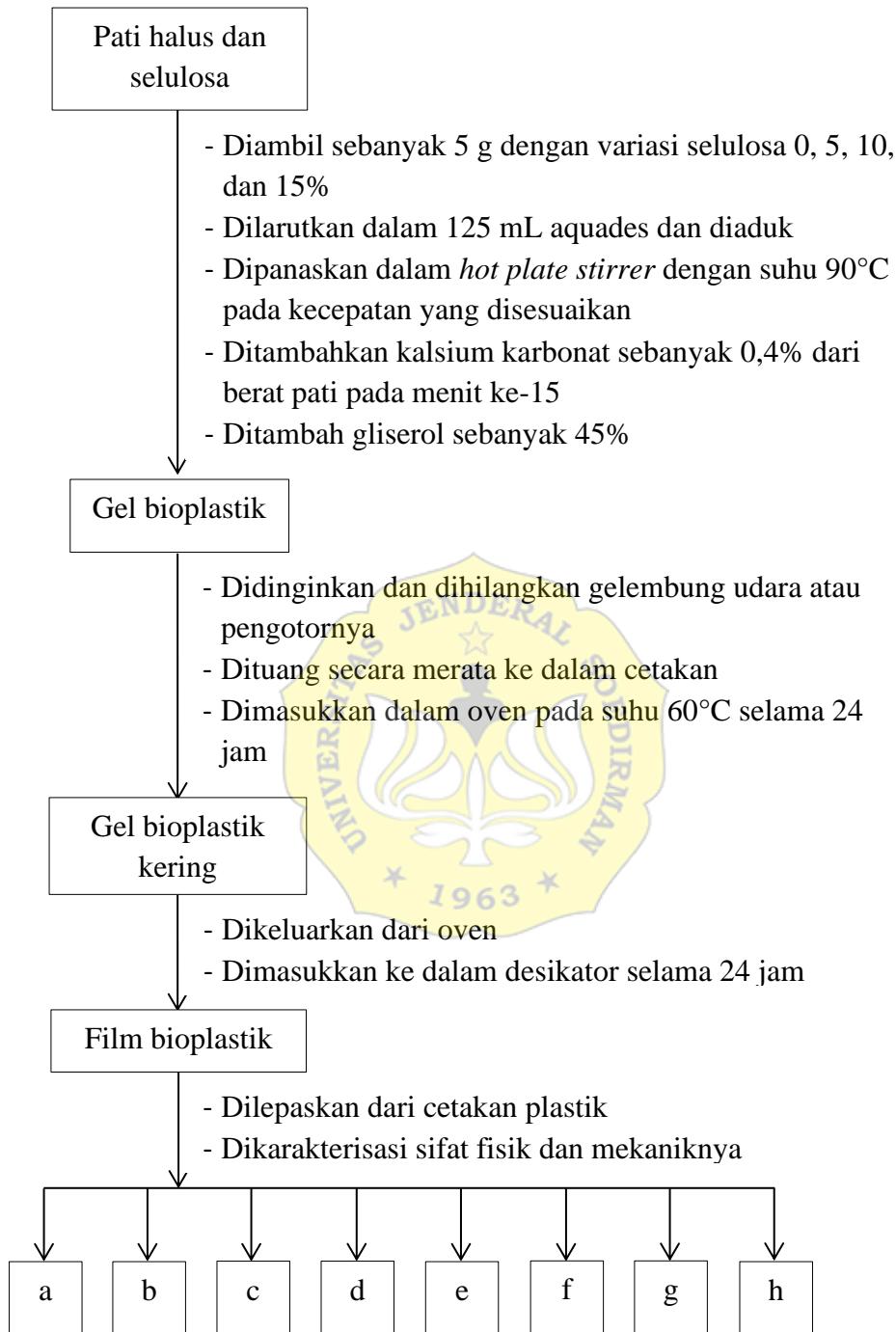
5. Preparasi Selulosa dari Ampas Tebu



6. Penentuan Kadar Lignin dan Selulosa



7. Pembuatan Bioplastik



Keterangan:

a = Ketebalan

b = Densitas

c = Kuat tarik

d = Elongasi

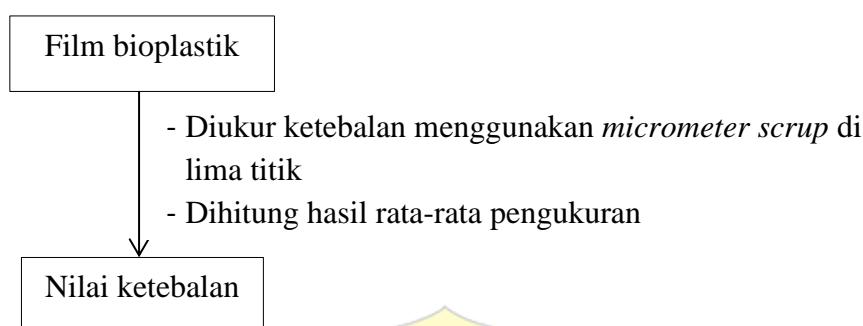
e = Higroskopisitas

f = Kelarutan dalam air

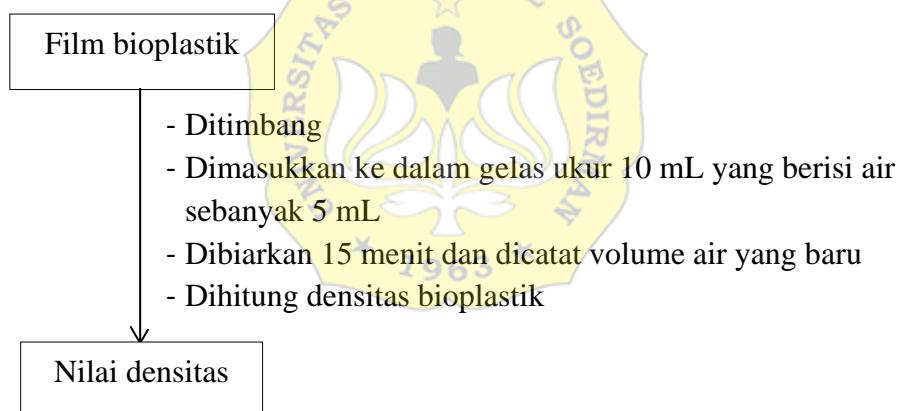
g = Kelarutan dalam asam

h = Biodegradasi

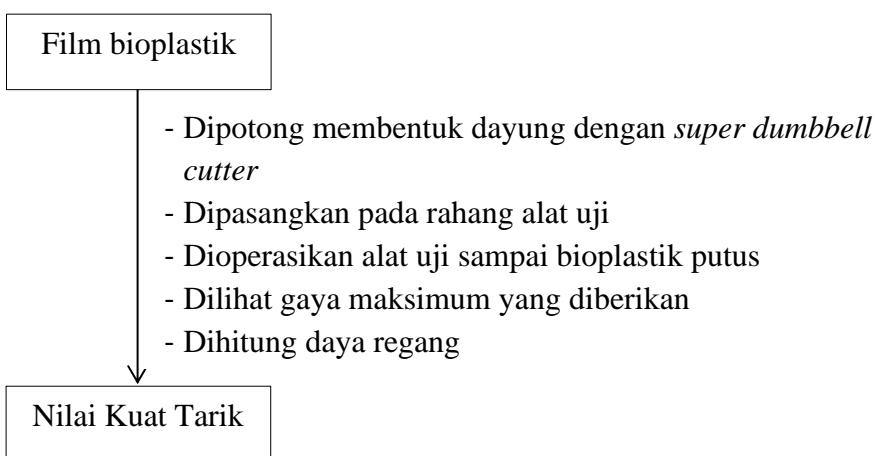
8. Pengukuran Ketebalan



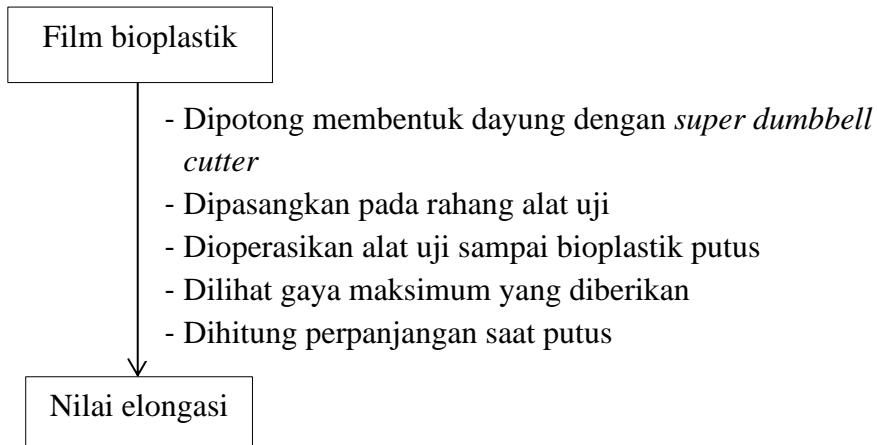
9. Pengukuran Densitas



10. Uji Kuat Tarik



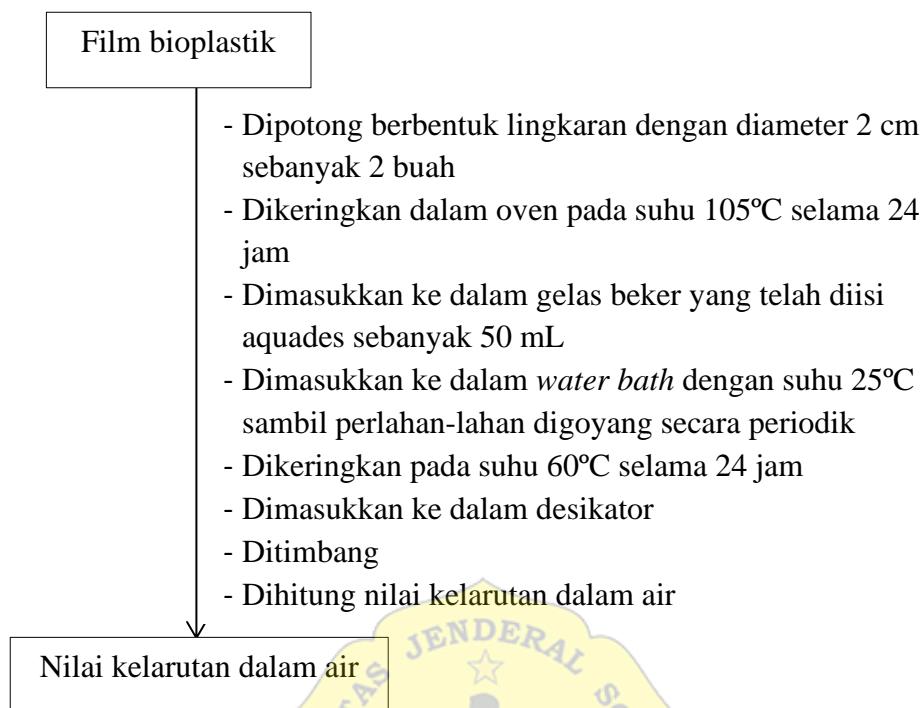
11. Uji Elongasi



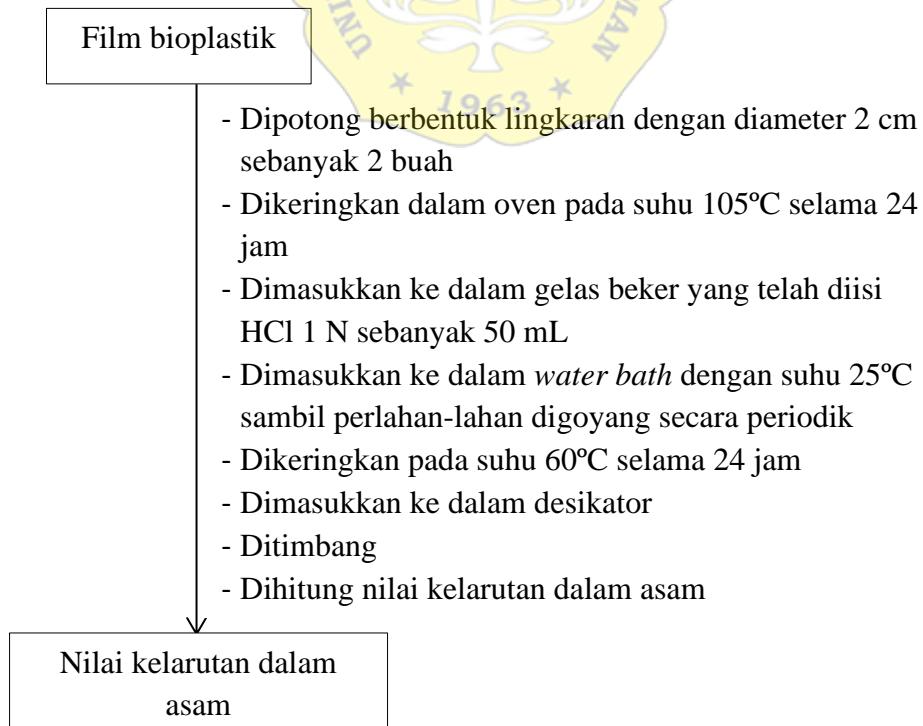
12. Uji Higroskopisitas



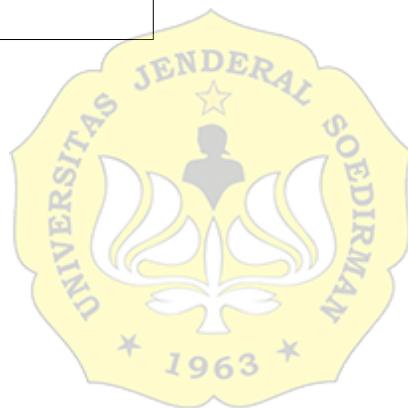
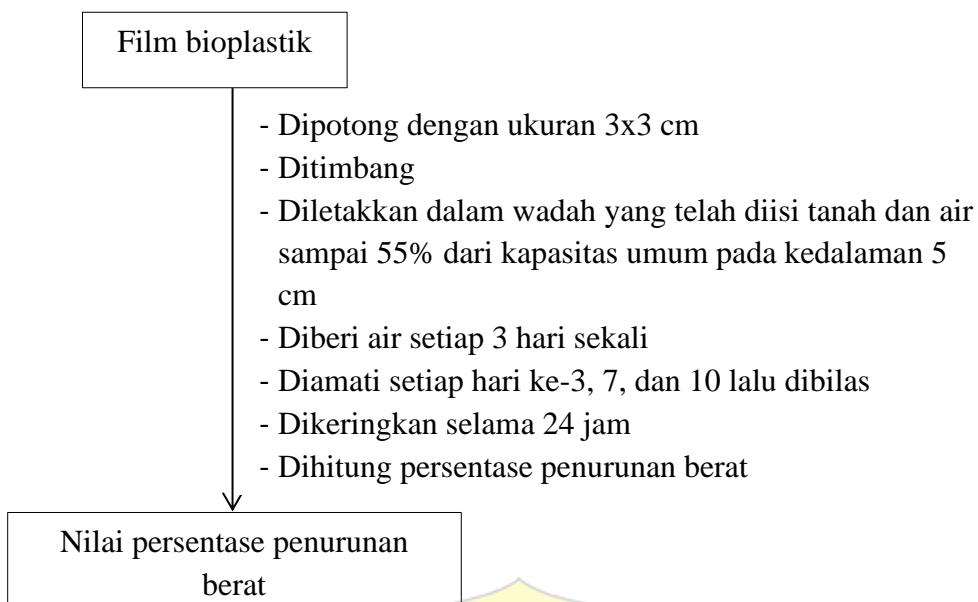
13. Uji Kelarutan dalam Air



14. Kelarutan dalam Asam



15. Uji Biodegradasi



LAMPIRAN 2

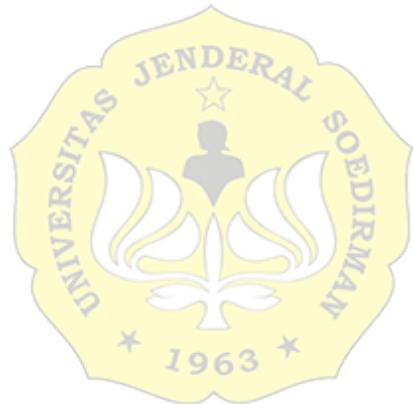
PEMBUATAN LARUTAN PEREAKSI

1. Pereaksi Molisch

Masukkan 1,5 g α -naftol ke dalam labu takar 10 mL, lalu ditambah alhokol sampai tanda batas, kemudian dikocok, didiamkan beberapa lama dan disaring.

2. Larutan Iod encer

Masukkan 1,269 g iodine ke dalam labu takar 100 mL lalu ditambah KI. Kemudian ditambah dengan akuades sampai tanda batas, lalu dikocok.



LAMPIRAN 3

DATA PERHITUNGAN RENDEMEN DAN KADAR AIR PATI

A. Rendemen Pati

1. Data pengukuran

Sampel	Massa (g)
Sukun	2360
Pati Sukun	132,3528

2. Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rendemen pati (\%)} &= \frac{\text{bobot akhir}}{\text{bobot awal}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{2360}{132,3528} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,61\%
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Kadar Air Pati

1. Data Pengukuran

Sampel	Massa (g)
Cawan porselen kosong	33,2496
Sampel	1,0006
Cawan + sampel (sebelum dikeringkan)	34,2502
Cawan + sampel (setelah dikeringkan)	34,1546

2. Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat kering pati} &= (\text{cawan + sampel setelah kering}) - \text{cawan kosong} \\
 &= 34,1546 - 33,2496
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,905 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar air pati} &= \frac{\text{berat awal} - \text{berat akhir}}{\text{berat awal}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{1,0006 - 0,905}{1,0006} \times 100\% \\
 &= 9,55\%
 \end{aligned}$$

LAMPIRAN 4

DATA PENENTUAN KADAR LIGNIN DAN SELULOSA

1. Data Pengukuran

Sampel	Massa (g)
Berat sampel kering	1,0038
Berat kertas saring kosong	0,6174
Berat kertas saring + endapan	0,6713
Berat endapan lignin	0,0539

2. Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar lignin} &= \frac{\text{berat endapan lignin}}{\text{berat sampel kering}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,0539}{1,0038} \times 100\% \\
 &= 5,37\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar selulosa} &= \frac{\text{berat sampel kering} - \text{berat endapan lignin}}{\text{berat sampel kering}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{1,0038 - 0,0539}{1,0038} \times 100\% \\
 &= 94,63\%
 \end{aligned}$$

LAMPIRAN 5

DATA PENENTUAN SIFAT FISIK BIOPLASTIK

1. Ketebalan

Bioplastik	Tebal (mm)					Tebal rata-rata (mm)
	1	2	3	4	5	
A	0,100	0,095	0,130	0,100	0,125	0,110
B	0,180	0,170	0,110	0,155	0,200	0,163
C	0,275	0,220	0,170	0,200	0,265	0,226
D	0,175	0,225	0,225	0,260	0,230	0,223

Contoh perhitungan ketebalan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal} &= \frac{0,125+0,155+0,135+0,185+0,0195}{5} \\ &= 0,159 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Densitas

Bioplastik	Massa (gram)	Volume (cm ³)	Densitas (g/cm ³)
A	0,36	0,37	0,98
B	0,45	0,50	0,89
C	0,16	0,20	0,79
D	0,175	0,2	0,875

Contoh perhitungan densitas

$$\text{Massa} = 0,36 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 0,37 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Densitas} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$= \frac{0,36}{0,37}$$

$$= 0,98 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

3. Higroskopisitas

Bioplastik	Berat sebelum (gram)	Berat setelah (gram)	Nilai higroskopisitas (%)
A	0,9029	1,2241	35,57
B	1,5435	1,8832	22,01
C	0,9780	1,1916	21,84
D	1,1656	1,4045	20,5

Contoh perhitungan higroskopisitas

$$\text{Berat awal bioplastik} = 0,9029 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Berat akhir bioplastik} = 1,2241 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Higroskopisitas} &= \frac{W-W_0}{W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,2241-0,9029}{1,2241} \times 100\% = 35,57\%\end{aligned}$$

4. Kelarutan dalam air

Bioplastik	Berat awal (gram)	Berat akhir (gram)	Kelarutan (%)
A	0,0515	0,0363	41,87
B	0,0515	0,0364	41,48
C	0,0629	0,0461	36,44
D	0,0256	0,0189	35,45

Contoh perhitungan kelarutan dalam air

$$\text{Berat awal bioplastik} = 0,0515 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Berat akhir bioplastik} = 0,0363 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kelarutan dalam air} &= \frac{ba-bt}{bt} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,0515-0,0363}{0,0363} \times 100\% = 41,87\%\end{aligned}$$

5. Kelarutan dalam asam

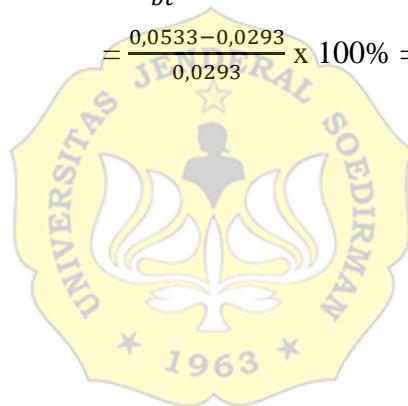
Bioplastik	Berat awal (gram)	Berat akhir (gram)	Kelarutan (%)
A	0,0533	0,0293	81,91
B	0,0393	0,0244	61,07
C	0,0397	0,0269	47,58
D	0,0353	0,0267	32,21

Contoh perhitungan kelarutan dalam asam

$$\text{Berat awal bioplastik} = 0,0533 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Berat akhir bioplastik} = 0,0293 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Klarutan dalam air} &= \frac{ba - bt}{bt} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,0533 - 0,0293}{0,0293} \times 100\% = 81,91\% \end{aligned}$$



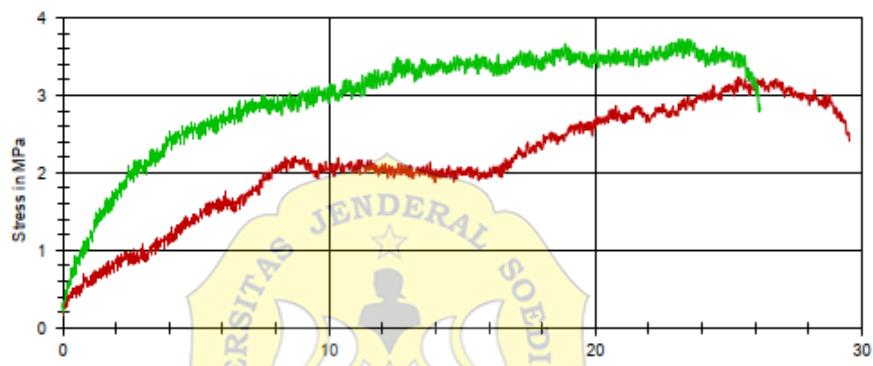
LAMPIRAN 6

DATA PENENTUAN SIFAT MEKANIK BIOPLASTIK

1. Bioplastik A

No.	Force N	h mm	b mm	A_0 mm ²	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
1.	1,73	0,13	4,1	0,53	3,24	30
2.	1,80	0,14	3,46	0,48	3,72	26

Series graph:



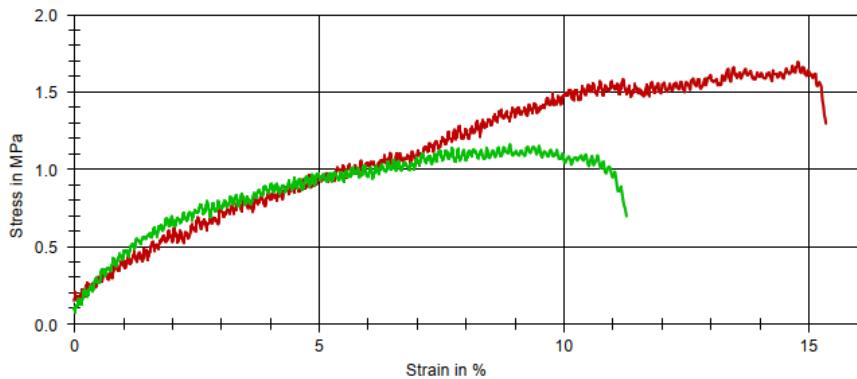
Statistics:

Series N=2	Force N	h mm	b mm	A_0 mm	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
x	1,76	0,135	3,78	0,51	2,61	28
s	0,05	0,007071	0,4525	0,03	0,338	2,4
v [%]	2,96	5,24	11,97	6,76	9,71	8,48

2. Bioplastik B

No.	Force N	h mm	b mm	A_0 mm ²	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
1.	1,82	0,21	5,12	1,08	1,70	15
2.	1,76	0,29	5,24	1,52	1,16	11

Series graph:



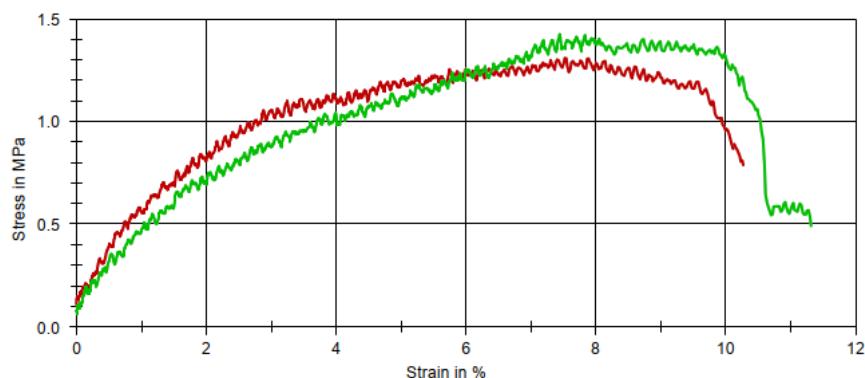
Statistics:

Series N=2	Force N	h mm	b mm	A ₀ mm	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
x	1,79	0,25	5,18	1,30	1,43	13
s	0,04	0,05657	0,08485	0,31	0,379	2,9
v [%]	2,38	22,63	1,64	24,22	26,53	21,61

3. Bioplastik C

No.	Force N	h mm	b mm	A ₀ mm ²	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
1.	2,06	0,23	6,86	1,58	1,31	10
2.	2,20	0,28	5,52	1,55	1,42	11

Series graph:



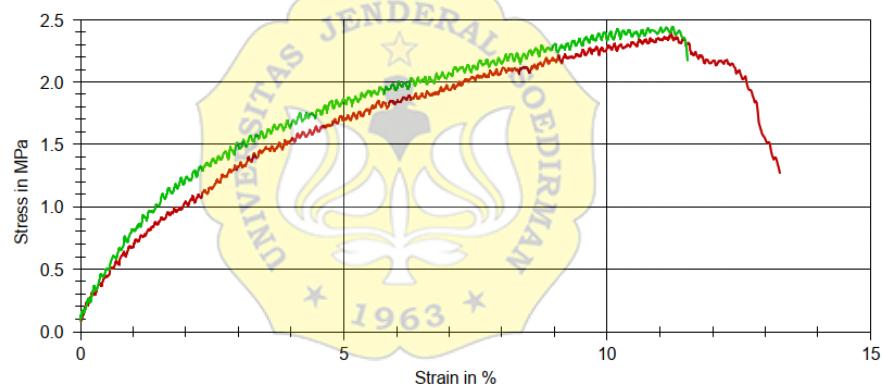
Statistics:

Series N=2	Force N	h mm	b mm	A ₀ mm	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
x	2,13	0,255	6,19	1,56	1,37	11
s	0,10	0,03536	0,9475	0,02	0,0818	0,74
v [%]	4,53	13,86	15,31	1,46	5,99	6,86

4. Bioplastik D

No.	Force N	h mm	b mm	A ₀ mm ²	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
1.	3,85	0,29	5,54	1,61	2,39	13
2.	3,75	0,30	5,12	1,54	2,44	11

Series graph:



Statistics:

Series N=2	Force N	h mm	b mm	A ₀ mm	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Strain at max (%)
x	3,80	0,295	5,33	1,57	2,42	12
s	0,07	0,007071	0,297	0,05	0,0317	1,4
v [%]	1,87	2,40	5,57	3,18	1,31	11,80

LAMPIRAN 7

DATA PERHITUNGAN UJI BIODEGRADASI

Sampel	Berat sebelum (g)	Berat sesudah (g)	Penurunan berat (%)
Hari ke-3			
A	0,4758	0,3926	17,49%
B	0,4294	0,3262	24,03%
C	0,4299	0,2803	34,80%
D	0,5222	0,3100	40,64%
Hari ke-7			
A	0,3877	0	100,00%
B	0,6002	0,0065	98,92%
C	0,4434	0,1581	64,34%
D	0,4018	0,2323	42,19%
Hari ke-10			
A	0,397	0	100,00%
B	0,4161	0	100,00%
C	0,511	0,0645	87,38%
D	0,4781	0,1083	77,35%

Contoh perhitungan persentase penurunan berat

$$\text{Berat awal bioplastik} = 0,4758 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Berat akhir bioplastik} = 0,3926 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kelarutan dalam air} &= \frac{W_0 - W}{W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,4758 - 0,3926}{0,4758} \times 100\% = 17,49\% \end{aligned}$$