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## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1. Hasil Pengukuran

Tabel 2. Hasil pengukuran kadar air briket

| Sampel | Kadar Air (%) |
|--------|---------------|
| 3      | 7,61          |
| 4      | 8,13          |
| 5      | 8,33          |

Tabel 3. Hasil pengukuran kadar abu briket

| Sampel | Kadar Abu (%) |
|--------|---------------|
| 3      | 0,1           |
| 4      | 0,022         |
| 5      | 0,038         |

Tabel 4. Hasil pengukuran densitas briket

| Sampel | Densitas (g/cm <sup>3</sup> ) |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| 3      | 1,140                         |
| 4      | 0,855                         |
| 5      | 0,684                         |

Tabel 5. Hasil pengukuran laju pembakaran briket

| Sampel | Laju pembakaran g/detik |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 3      | 0,27                    |
| 4      | 0,31                    |
| 5      | 0,39                    |

Tabel 6. Hasil pengukuran nilai kalor briket

| Sampel | Nilai kalor (kal/g) |
|--------|---------------------|
| 3      | 6941                |
| 4      | 6823                |
| 5      | 6742                |

Tabel 7. Hasil pengukuran briket komersil

| <b>briket</b> | <b>berat (kg)</b> | <b>Panjang (cm)</b> | <b>Tinggi (cm)</b> |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1             | 36                | 4,5                 | 3                  |
| 2             | 33                | 4,2                 | 2,8                |
| 3             | 35                | 4,5                 | 2,8                |
| 4             | 40                | 4,6                 | 2,8                |
| 5             | 32                | 4,2                 | 2,7                |
| 6             | 36                | 4,4                 | 2,8                |
| 7             | 39                | 4,7                 | 2,8                |
| 8             | 38                | 4,8                 | 2,8                |
| 9             | 35                | 4,5                 | 2,9                |
| 10            | 40                | 4,5                 | 2,7                |
| 11            | 40                | 4,7                 | 2,6                |
| 12            | 36                | 4,5                 | 2,7                |
| 13            | 35                | 4,3                 | 2,5                |
| 14            | 38                | 4,2                 | 2,7                |
| 15            | 43                | 4,7                 | 2,6                |
| 16            | 40                | 4,8                 | 2,7                |
| 17            | 38                | 4,6                 | 2,5                |
| 18            | 32                | 4,4                 | 2,7                |
| 19            | 40                | 4,6                 | 2,9                |
| 20            | 40                | 4,5                 | 2,6                |

## Lampiran 2. Dokumentasi persiapan sampel penelitian



Gambar 8. Proses penjemuran sampel ampas sagu



Gambar 9. Sampel ampas sagu sebelum di bakar



Gambar 10. Sampel ampas sagu setelah dibakar.

### Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi sampel penelitian



Gambar 11. Sampel setelah dihaluskan



Gambar 12. Pencampuran sampel dengan lem sagu



Gambar 13. setelah pencampuran sampel dan lem sagu



Gambar 14. Proses pencetakan dan pembuatan briket



Gambar 15. Proses pengujian pembakaran briket

#### Lampiran 4. Perhitungan

##### 1. Perhitungan kadar abu

**Berat masing-masing sampel = 15 g**

Berat cawan kosong : 3 cm = 34,9699 g

4 cm = 34,8168 g

5 cm = 34,7857 g

Berat sebelum dibakar : 3 cm = 36,8168 g

4 cm = 34,7857 g

5 cm = 34,7857 g

Berat sesudah dibakar : 3 cm = 35,1009 g

4 cm = 37,1260 g

5 cm = 35,2862 g

**Selisih berat abu**

3 cm = 35,1009-34,9699

= 0,131 g

$$4 \text{ cm} = 37,1260 - 36,8168 \\ = 0,309 \text{ g}$$

$$5 \text{ cm} = 35,2863 - 34,7857 \\ = 0,506 \text{ g}$$

#### Perhitungan kadar abu

$$3 \text{ cm} = \frac{0,131}{12} \times 100\% \\ = 0,01\%$$

$$4 \text{ cm} = \frac{0,309}{13} \times 100\% \\ = 0,023\%$$

$$5 \text{ cm} = \frac{0,506}{13} \times 100\% \\ = 0,038\%$$

#### 2. Perhitungan Densitas

$$Volume = \pi r^2 t \\ = 3,14 \times 1,1^2 \times 8 \\ = 3,14 \times 1,21 \times 8 \\ = 3,14 \times 9,68 \\ = 30,395 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$3 \text{ cm} = \pi r^2 t \\ = 3,14 \times 1,1^2 \times 3 \\ = 3,14 \times 1,21 \times 3 \\ = 3,14 \times 3,63 \\ = 11,398 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$4 \text{ cm} = \pi r^2 t \\ = 3,14 \times 1,1^2 \times 4 \\ = 3,14 \times 1,21 \times 4 \\ = 3,14 \times 4,84 \\ = 15,197 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$5 \text{ cm} = \pi r^2 t \\ = 3,14 \times 1,1^2 \times 5 \\ = 3,14 \times 1,21 \times 5 \\ = 3,14 \times 6,05 \\ = 18,997 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

#### Perhitungan densitas

$$3 \text{ cm} = \frac{13}{11,398} \\ = 1,140 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$4 \text{ cm} = \frac{13}{15,197} \\ = 0,855 \text{ g/cm}^3$$



$$5 \text{ cm} = \frac{13}{18,997}$$

$$= 0,684 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

## 2. Perhitungan Laju pembakaran

$$\text{Laju Pembakaran} = \frac{\text{Waktu Pembakaran (detik)}}{\text{Massa Briket (g)}}$$

$$3 \text{ cm} = \frac{3,620}{13}$$

$$= 0,27 \text{ g/detik}$$

$$4 \text{ cm} = \frac{4,153}{13}$$

$$= 0,31 \text{ g/detik}$$

$$5 \text{ cm} = \frac{5,180}{13}$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ g/detik}$$