LAMPIRAN A

Data Penelitian

1. Hasil Data Penelitian Kadar Gula Total sirup

Tabel A.1 Data kadar gula total sirup daun binahong sebelum didiamkan

No.	Suhu (ºC)	Komposisi Natrium Benzoat (%)	Kadar Gula Total (%)
1	55	0,035	40,6
2		0,045	41,6
3		0,055	42,3
4	50	0,035	39,6
5		0,045	42,8
6		0,055	42,9
7	45	0,035	43,0
8		0,045	42,9
9		0,055	43,0

2. Hasil Data Penelitian Kadar Gula Total sirup

Tabel A.2 Data kadar gula total sirup daun binahong setelah didiamkan

No.	Suhu (ºC)	Komposisi Natrium Benzoat (%)	Kadar Gula Total (%)
1	55	0,035	42,4
2		0,045	42,9
3		0,055	43,3
4	50	0,035	40,9
5		0,045	42,9
6		0,055	43,8
7	45	0,035	42,4
8		0,045	42,9
9		0,055	43,3

3. Hasil Data Penelitian Aktivitas Antioksidan

Tabel A.3 Data Aktivitas antioksidansirup daun binahong sebelum didiamkan

No	Suhu (°C)	Komposisi Natrium Benzoat (%)	Absorbansi (517 nm)	Aktivitas Antioksidan (%)
1		0,035	0,43932	49,6579 %
2	55	0,045	0,50591	42,0273 %
3		0,055	0,53461	38,7385 %
4		0,035	0,51883	40,5468 %
5	50	0,045	0,55643	36,2382 %
6		0,055	0,74766	14,3250 %
7		0,035	0,54002	38,1186 %
8	45	0,045	0,74967	14,0946 %
9		0,055	0,83344	4,4956 %

4. Hasil Data Penelitian Aktivitas Antioksidan

Tabel A.4 Data Aktivitas antioksidansirup daun binahong setelah didiamkan

No	Suhu (°C)	Komposisi Natrium Benzoat (%)	Absorbansi (517 nm)	Aktivitas Antioksidan (%)
1		0,035	0,54361	38,1197
2	55	0,045	0,61086	30,0010
3		0,055	0,65452	24,9979
4		0,035	0,63501	27,2336
5	50	0,045	0,68154	21,9017
6		0,055	0,78127	10,4736

Lanjutan **Tabel A.4**

No	Suhu (ºC)	Komposisi Natrium Benzoat (%)	Absorbansi (517 nm)	Aktivitas Antioksidan (%)
7		0,035	0,66301	24,0251
8	45	0,045	0,79425	8,9862
9		0,055	0,85621	1,8861

5. Hasil Data Viskositas Sirup

Tabel 4.5 Data viskositas sirup daun binahong sebelum didiamkan

Temperatur (ºC)	Komposisi natrium benzoat (%)	Waktu Bola Turun (detik)	Berat Piknometer + Sirup (gr)	Viskositas Sirup (cp)
45	0,035	12,47	66,8615	7,7506
	0,045	13,47	67,1978	8,3555
	0,055	13,99	67,3125	8,6723
50	0,035	12,84	67,0197	7,9731
	0,045	15,40	66,9019	9,5694
	0,055	15,70	67,2516	9,7357
55	0,035	13,21	66,8729	8,1235
	0,045	15,97	67,4764	9,8901
	0,055	19,28	67,1574	11,9625

6. Hasil Data Viskositas Sirup

Tabel A.6 Data viskositas sirup daun binahong setelah didiamkan

Temperatur (ºC)	Komposisi natrium benzoat (%)	Waktu Bola Turun (detik)	Berat Piknometer + Sirup (gr)	Viskositas Sirup (cp)
45	0,035	11,27	66,8545	7,0052
	0,045	12,43	67,1898	7,7107
	0,055	12,87	67,3134	7,9780
50	0,035	11,54	67,0291	7,1654
	0,045	12,97	67,2012	8,0452
	0,055	13,41	67,3415	8,3113
55	0,035	12,09	66,8672	7,5142
	0,045	13,19	67,5431	8,1709
	0,055	13,91	67,2432	8,6262

7. Hasil Data Uji Organoleptik

Tabel A.7. Hasil Pengamatan Uji Organoleptik Rasa pada Sirup Daun Binahong

	db	JK	KT	F hitung
Kelompok (A)	2	1.8958	0.9479	2.01
Kelompok (D)	93	43.8438	0.4714	
Total (T)	95	45.7396		

Tabel A.8 Hasil Pengamatan Uji Organoleptik Aroma pada Sirup Daun Binahong

	db	JK	KT	F hitung
Kelompok (A)	2	5.3958	2.6979	-6.58
Kelompok (D)	93	-38.1563	-0.4103	
Total (T)	95	-32.7604		

Tabel A.9 Hasil Pengamatan Uji Organoleptik Warna pada Sirup Daun Binahong

	db	JK	KT	F hitung
Kelompok (A)	2	6.3333	3.1667	6.47
Kelompok (D)	93	45.5000	0.4892	
Total (T)	95	51.8333		

LAMPIRAN B

URAIAN PERHITUNGAN

1. Perhitungan Penentuan Antioksidan

Rumus yang digunakan untuk menentukan % antioksidan :

$$\%\ Antioksidan = \frac{Absorbansi\ blanko - Absorbansi\ sampel}{Absorbansi\ blanko}\ x\ 100\%$$

1.1 Aktivitas antioksidan sebelum pengawetan

Absorbansi = 0,87267

a. Sampel 1 (55 ^{o}C, 0,035 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,43932}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,43335}{0,87267}$x 100 %

%Antioksidan = 49,6579 %

b. Sampel 2 (55 ^{o}C, 0,045 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,50591}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,36676}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 42,0273 %

c. Sampel 3 (55 ^{o}C, 0,055 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,53461}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,33806}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 38,7385 %

d. Sampel 4 (50 ºC, 0,035 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,51883}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,35384}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 40,5468 %

e. Sampel 5 (50 ºC, 0,045 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,55643}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,31624}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 36,2382 %

f. Sampel 6 (50 ºC, 0,055 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,74766}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,12501}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 14,3250 %

g. Sampel 7 (45 ºC, 0,035 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,54002}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,33265}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 38,1186 %

h. Sampel 8 (45 ºC, 0,045 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,74967}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,123}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 14,0946 %

i. Sampel 9 (45 ^{o}C, 0,055 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,83344}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,03923}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 4,4956 %

1.2 Aktivitas antioksidan setelah pengawetan

Absorbansi = 0,87267

a. Sampel 1 (55 ^{o}C, 0,035 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,54361}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,33266}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 38,1197 %

b. Sampel 2 (55 ^{o}C, 0,045 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,61086}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,26181}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 30,0010 %

c. Sampel 3 (55 ^{o}C, 0,055 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,65452}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,21815}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 24,9979 %

d. Sampel 4 (50 ^{o}C, 0,035 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,63501}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,23766}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 27,2336 %

e. Sampel 5 (50 ^{o}C, 0,045 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,68154}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,19113}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 21,9017 %

f. Sampel 6 (50 ^{o}C, 0,055 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,78127}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,01914}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 10,4736 %

g. Sampel 7 (45 ^{o}C, 0,035 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,66301}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,20966}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 24,0251 %

h. Sampel 8 (45 ^{o}C, 0,045 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,79425}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,07842}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 8,9862 %

i. Sampel 9 (45 ºC, 0,055 % natrium Benzoat)

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,87267-0,85621}{0,87267}$x 100%

% Antioksidan = $\frac{0,01646}{0,87267}$x 100 %

% Antioksidan = 1,8861 %

2. Perhitungan Penentuan Viskositas Sirup

Diketahui :

Beratp piknometer kosong = 37,4447 gr

Berat piknometer + Air = 62,0073 gr

ρ. Air = 0,997 gr/cm^3

$$V.\,\text{piknometer} = \frac{B - A}{\rho.\,\text{Air}}$$

$$= \frac{62,0073\ \text{gr} - 37,4447\ \text{gr}}{0,997\ \text{gr/cm}^3}$$

$$= 24,6365\ \text{cm}^3$$

2.1 Viskositas sirup sebelum pengawetan

Rumus :

- Viskositas Sirup

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = k\,(\boldsymbol{\rho}_1 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_2)\,t$$

a. Sampel 1 (45ºC, 0,035%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2$ = $\frac{(66,8615-37,4447)gr}{24,6365\ \text{cm}^3}$= 1,1940 g/cm^3

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,1940 g/cm^3)(12,47 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,906 g/cm^3)(12,47 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 7,7506 mPa.s

= 7,7506 cp.

b. Sampel 2 (45^{o}C, 0,045%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}1978-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ \text{cm}^3} = 1{,}2077\ \text{g/cm}^3$$

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2077 g/cm^3)(13,47 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8294 g/cm^3)(13,47 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 8,3555 mPa.s

= 8,3555 cp.

c. Sampel 3 (45^{o}C, 0,055%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}3125-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ \text{cm}^3} = 1{,}2123\ \text{g/cm}^3$$

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2123 g/cm^3)(13,99 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8877 g/cm^3)(13,99 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 8,6723 mPa.s

= 8,6723 cp.

d. Sampel 4 (50^{o}C, 0,035%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}0197-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ \text{cm}^3} = 1{,}20045\ \text{g/cm}^3$$

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,20045 g/cm^3)(12,84 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,84114 g/cm^3)(12,84 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 7,9731 mPa.s

= 7,9731 cp.

e. Sampel 5 (50^{o}C, 0,045%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2$ = $\frac{(66,9019-37,4447)gr}{24,6365\ cm^3}$ = 1,1957 g/cm^3

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,1957 g/cm^3)(15,40 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,9043 g/cm^3)(15,40 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 9,5694 mPa.s

= 9,5694 cp.

f. Sampel 6 (50^{o}C, 0,055%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2$ = $\frac{(67,2516-37,4447)gr}{24,6365\ cm^3}$ = 1,2099 g/cm^3

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2099 g/cm^3)(15,70 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8901 g/cm^3)(15,70 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 9,7357 mPa.s

= 9,7357 cp.

g. Sampel 7 (55^{o}C, 0,035%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2$ = $\frac{(66,8729-37,4447)gr}{24,6365\ cm^3}$ = 1,1945g/cm^3

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,1945 g/cm^3)(13,21 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,9055 g/cm^3)(13,21 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 8,2135 mPa.s

  = 8,2135 cp.

h. Sampel 8 (55^{o}C, 0,045%)

  Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

  $$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}4764-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2189 g/cm^3$$

  k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2189 g/cm^3)(15,97 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8810 g/cm^3)(15,97 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 9,8901 mPa.s

  = 9,8901 cp.

i. Sampel 9 (55^{o}C, 0,055%)

  Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

  $$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}1574-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2060\ g/cm^3$$

  k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2060 g/cm^3)(19,28 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,894 g/cm^3)(19,28 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 11,9625 mPa.s

  = 11,9625 cp.

2.2 Viskositas sirup setelah pengawetan

Rumus :

- Viskositas Sirup

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = k\ (\boldsymbol{\rho}_1 - \boldsymbol{\rho}_2)\ t$$

a. Sampel 1 (45^{o}C, 0,035%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1 = 8{,}1\ g/cm^3$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(66{,}8545 - 37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}1935 g/cm^3$$

$k = 0{,}09\ mPa.s\ cm^3/gr.s$

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,19356 g/cm^3)(11,27s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,906 g/cm^3)(11,27 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 7,0052mPa.s

= 7,0052 cp.

b. Sampel 2 (45^{o}C, 0,045%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1 = 8{,}1\ g/cm^3$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}1898 - 37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2073 g/cm^3$$

$k = 0{,}09\ mPa.s\ cm^3/gr.s$

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2073g/cm^3)(12,43 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8926 g/cm^3)(12,43 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 7,7107mPa.s

= 7,7107 cp.

c. Sampel 3 (45^{o}C, 0,055%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1 = 8{,}1\ g/cm^3$

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}3134 - 37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2123\ g/cm^3$$

$k = 0{,}09\ mPa.s\ cm^3/gr.s$

- Viskositas Sirup

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2123 g/cm^3)(12,87 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8877 g/cm^3)(12,87 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 7,9780 mPa.s

  = 7,9780 cp.

d. Sampel 4 (50^{o}C, 0,035%)

  Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

  $$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}0291-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2008 g/cm^3$$

  k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2008 g/cm^3)(11,54 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8991 g/cm^3)(11,54 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 7,1654 mPa.s

  = 7,9731 cp.

e. Sampel 5 (50^{o}C, 0,045%)

  Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

  $$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}2012-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2078 g/cm^3$$

  k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2078g/cm^3)(12,97 s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8922 g/cm^3)(12,97s)

  $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 8,0452 mPa.s

  = 8,0452 cp.

f. Sampel 6 (50^{o}C, 0,055%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}3415-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2135 g/cm^3$$

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2135 g/cm^3)(13,41 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8865 g/cm^3)(13,41 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 8,3113 mPa.s

= 8,3113 cp.

g. Sampel 7 (55^{o}C, 0,035%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(66{,}8672-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}1942 g/cm^3$$

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,1942 g/cm^3)(12,09 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,9058 g/cm^3)(12,09 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 7,5142 mPa.s

= 7,5142 cp.

h. Sampel 8 (55^{o}C, 0,045%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}5431-37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ cm^3} = 1{,}2169 g/cm^3$$

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2169 g/cm^3)(13,19 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8831 g/cm^3)(13,19 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 8,1709 mPa.s

= 8,1709cp.

i. Sampel 9 (55^{o}C, 0,055%)

Diketahui : $\boldsymbol{\rho}_1$ = 8,1 g/cm^3

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}_2 = \frac{(67{,}2434 - 37{,}4447)gr}{24{,}6365\ \text{cm}^3} = 1{,}2095 \text{g/cm}^3$$

k = 0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s

- Viskositas Sirup

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (8,1 g/cm^3 - 1,2095 g/cm^3)(13,91 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = (0,09 mPa.s cm^3/gr.s) (6,8905 g/cm^3)(13,91 s)

$\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = 8,6262 mPa.s

= 8,6262 cp.

LAMPIRAN C

Dokumentasi

Daun Binahong yang Masih Segar

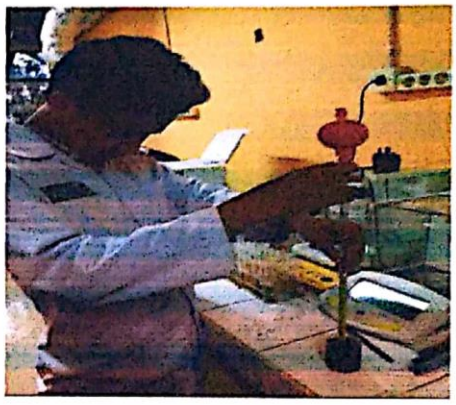
Menimbang Daun Binahong Sebanyak 200gr

Gula

Blender

Daun Binahong yang Telah di *Blender*

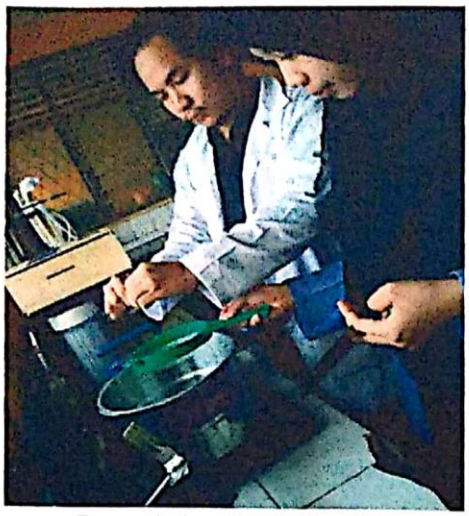
Persiapan Pemasakan Sirup dengan Vakum Evaporator



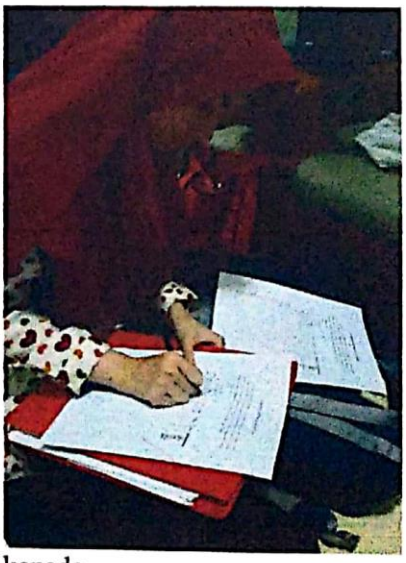
Persiapan Sampel untuk Uji Antioksidan

Sampel Sirup Temperatur 45°C yang Akan di Uji

Uji Antioksidan dengan Spektrofotometri UV-VIS



Penambahan Jeruk Kunci



Uji Organoleptik kepada
Para Dosen, Staff dan Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya