7. LAMPIRAN

7.1. Lampiran Analisis Fisik

Lampiran 1. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Analisis Volume Pengembangan

1. **Uji Normalitas Volume Pengembangan**

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
hardness_adonan	Based on Mean	1,757	3	16	,196
	Based on Median	1,001	3	16	,418
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1,001	3	13,309	,423
	Based on trimmed mean	1,829	3	16	,183

2. **Uji Duncan Volume Pengembangan**

vol_pengembangan

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
F3	5	11,4918		
F2	5		13,0237	
F1	5		13,0598	
Kontrol	5			15,6761

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

Lampiran 2. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Analisis Tekstur

3. Uji Normalitas Tekstur Adonan

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
hardness_adonan	Kontrol	,332	5	,075	,751	5	,030
	F1	,272	5	,200*	,878	5	,301
	F2	,217	5	,200*	,931	5	,601
	F3	,226	5	,200*	,911	5	,474

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

4. Uji Normalitas Hardness Matang

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
hardness	Kontrol	,291	5	,194	,806	5	,091
	F1	,169	5	,200*	,990	5	,978
	F2	,156	5	,200*	,976	5	,911
	F3	,318	5	,108	,795	5	,073

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

5. **Uji Duncan Hardness Adonan**

hardness_adonan

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05			
		1	2	3	4
Kontrol	5	195,6000			
F1	5		244,2000		
F2	5			295,0000	
F3	5				378,0000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

6. **Uji Duncan Hardness Matang**

hardness

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Kontrol	5	448,4000		
F1	5	451,6000		
F2	5		600,0000	
F3	5			829,6000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

Lampiran 3. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Analisis Warna

Warna

7. Uji Normalitas Warna

Tests of Normality

	perlakuan	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
L	Kontrol	,195	5	,200*	,890	5	,357
	F1	,146	5	,200*	,979	5	,932
	F2	,345	5	,052	,850	5	,195
	F3	,216	5	,200*	,958	5	,794
a	Kontrol	,226	5	,200*	,916	5	,507
	F1	,238	5	,200*	,925	5	,563
	F2	,260	5	,200*	,910	5	,466
	F3	,197	5	,200*	,959	5	,802
b	Kontrol	,196	5	,200*	,928	5	,585
	F1	,246	5	,200*	,922	5	,545
	F2	,225	5	,200*	,900	5	,408
	F3	,204	5	,200*	,974	5	,898

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

8. Uji Duncan Warna (L*)

L

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
F2	5	55,1780	
F1	5	56,5380	
F3	5		64,5240
Kontrol	5		65,3800

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.
b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

9. **Uji Duncan Warna (a*)**

a

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Kontrol	5	-,5100		
F3	5	-,2480	-,2480	
F2	5		,2320	,2320
F1	5			,5700

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.
b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

10. **Uji Duncan Warna (b*)**

b

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
F1	5	18,4860	
F2	5	19,6560	
Kontrol	5		21,8740
F3	5		22,8020

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

7.2. Lampiran Analisis Kimia

7.2.1. Kadar Air

Lampiran 4. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Kadar Air

11. Uji Normalitas Kadar Air

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
kadar_air	Kontrol	,215	5	,200*	,910	5	,466
	F1	,220	5	,200*	,963	5	,827
	F2	,326	5	,088	,797	5	,076
	F3	,237	5	,200*	,950	5	,739

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

12. Uji Duncan Kadar Air

kadar_air

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
F3	5	9,5820		
F2	5		10,9020	
F1	5		11,0160	
Kontrol	5			14,1080

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.
b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

7.2.2. Kadar Abu

Lampiran 5. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Kadar Abu

13. Uji Normalitas Kadar Abu

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
kadar_abu	Kontrol	,231	5	,200*	,881	5	,314
	F1	,175	5	,200*	,974	5	,899
	F2	,141	5	,200*	,979	5	,928
	F3	,246	5	,200*	,956	5	,777

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

14. Uji Duncan Kadar Abu

kadar_abu

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
F2	5	,8400	
Kontrol	5	,9600	
F1	5	,9600	
F3	5		1,5600

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.
b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

7.2.3. Kadar Lemak

Lampiran 6. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Kadar Lemak

15. Uji Normalitas Kadar Lemak

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
kadar_lemak	Kontrol	,218	5	,200*	,846	5	,182
	F1	,249	5	,200*	,861	5	,233
	F2	,261	5	,200*	,918	5	,519
	F3	,213	5	,200*	,953	5	,758

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

16. Uji Duncan Kadar Lemak

kadar_lemak

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Kontrol	5	,6979		
F1	5	1,2383		
F2	5		3,1192	
F3	5			4,1670

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.
b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

7.2.4. Kadar Protein

Lampiran 7. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Kadar Protein

17. Uji Normalitas Kadar Protein

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
kadar_protein	Kontrol	,137	5	,200*	,991	5	,984
	F1	,211	5	,200*	,942	5	,678
	F2	,285	5	,200*	,790	5	,067
	F3	,249	5	,200*	,914	5	,489

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

18. Uji Duncan Kadar Protein

kadar_protein

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
Kontrol	5	9,0385		
F1	5		10,4757	
F2	5			12,4879
F3	5			13,5251

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.
b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

7.2.5. Kadar Karbohidrat

Lampiran 8. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Kadar Karbohidrat

19. Uji Normalitas Kadar Karbohidrat

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
kadar_karbo	Kontrol	,216	5	,200*	,912	5	,478
	F1	,281	5	,200*	,839	5	,163
	F2	,182	5	,200*	,953	5	,756
	F3	,226	5	,200*	,957	5	,788

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

20. Uji Duncan Kadar Karbohidrat

kadar_karbo

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

perlakuan	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
F3	5	67,5760	
F2	5	70,6960	
F1	5		75,9560
Kontrol	5		78,5000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.
b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

7.2.6. Kadar Serat Kasar

Lampiran 9. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Kadar Serat Kasar

21. Uji Normalitas Kadar Serat Kasar

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	perlakuan	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
serat_kasar	Kontrol	,209	2	,200*	,870	2	,267
	F1	,291	2	,192	,868	2	,257
	F2	,238	2	,200*	,938	2	,653
	F3	,324	2	,094	,707	2	,011

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

22. Uji Duncan Kadar Serat Kasar

serat_kasar

Waller-Duncan[a,b]

		Subset for alpha = 0.05			
perlakuan	N	1	2	3	4
Kontrol	2	,3194			
F1	2		,8106		
F2	2			1,0147	
F3	2				1,7067

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 5,000.

b. Type 1/Type 2 Error Seriousness Ratio = 100.

7.3. Analisis Sensori

Lampiran 10. Formulir Analisis Sensori

UJI RATING HEDONIK

Tanggal : _____ Produk : Kulit Pizza

Nama Panelis : _____ Penilaian : Warna, Rasa, Aroma, Tekstur,

No Telp : _____ dan Keseluruhan

Instruksi :

Berkumurlah dahulu sebelum menguji sampel. Di hadapan Anda terdapat 4 jenis sampel "Kulit Pizza". Cicipi dan amati sampel di depan Anda, secara berurutan dari kiri ke kanan. Gunakanlah gigi geraham pada saat mengunyah sampel. Anda boleh mengulang sesering yang diperlukan. Berilah skor penilaian dari 1 hingga 5 untuk warna, rasa, aroma, tekstur, dan keseluruhan, juga sertakan komentar apabila diperlukan pada masing-masing sampel. Penilaian yang diberikan **BOLEH ADA PENGULANGAN NILAI ANTAR SAMPEL (DOUBLE).**

Keterangan: 1 : Tidak suka 2 : Kurang suka 3 : Netral 4 : Suka 5 : Sangat suka

KODE SAMPEL	WARNA	RASA	AROMA	TEXTURE	KESELURUHAN	KOMENTAR

Lampiran 11. Worksheet Analisis Sensori

***WORKSHEET* UJI RATING HEDONIK**

Tanggal Uji :

Jenis Sampel : Kulit Pizza

Identifikasi Sampel	**Kode**
Kulit pizza dengan konsentrasi tepung koro 0%	A
Kulit pizza dengan konsentrasi tepung koro 10%	B
Kulit pizza dengan konsentrasi tepung koro 15%	C
Kulit pizza dengan konsentrasi tepung koro 20%	D

Kode Kombinasi Urutan Penyajian:

CDAB = 1, 25	DCAB = 7, 31	ACDB = 13, 37	BDCA = 19
CDBA = 2, 26	DCBA = 8, 32	ADCB = 14, 38	BDAC = 20
DABC = 3, 27	ABCD = 9, 33	BACD = 15, 39	CABD = 21
DACB = 4, 28	ACBD = 10, 34	BADC = 16, 40	CADB = 22
DBAC = 5, 29	ABDC = 11, 35	BCAD = 17	CBAD = 23
DBCA = 6, 30	ADBC = 12, 36	BCDA = 18	CBDA = 24

Penyajian:

Booth	**Panelis**	**Kode Sampel** **urutan penyajian**
II	# 1, 25	433 983 384 460 [1]
III	# 2, 26	745 582 809 298 [2]
IV	# 3, 27	374 496 128 904 [3]
V	# 4, 28	901 528 322 284 [4]
I	# 5, 29	116 622 619 781 [5]

II	# 6, 30	227 943 506 821 [6]
III	# 7, 31	334 222 562 749 [7]
IV	# 8, 32	243 956 103 317 [8]
I	# 9, 33	771 653 935 257[9]
II	# 10, 34	282 111 168 572[10]
III	# 11, 35	319 596 775 438[11]
IV	# 12, 36	958 776 834 392[12]
V	# 13, 37	399 618 945 546[13]
I	# 14, 38	421 898 244 787[14]
II	# 15, 39	231 847 353 112[15]
III	# 16, 40	874 316 936 183[16]
IV	# 17	757 413 412 527[17]
V	# 18	989 888 934 967[18]
I	# 19	845 754 692 632[19]
II	# 20	611 832 589 232[20]
III	# 21	543 621 204 951[21]
IV	# 22, 38	672 907 241 609[22]
V	# 23, 39	900 428 539 551[23]
I	# 24, 40	122 224 624 630[24]

Rekap Kode Sampel:

Sampel A	771 282 319 958 399 421 847 316 412 967 632 589 621 907 539 630 384 298 496 528 619 821 562 317
Sampel B	653 168 596 834 546 787 231 874 757 989 845 611 204 609 428 224 460 809 128 284 622 943 749 103
Sampel C	935 111 438 392 618 244 353 183 413 888 692 232 543 672 900 122 433 745 904 322 781 506 222 956
Sampel D	257 572 775 776 945 898 112 936 527 934 754 832 951 241 551 624 983 582 374 901 116 227 334 243

Lampiran 12. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Analisis Sensori

✓ **Parameter Warna**

✓ **Uji Kruskal Wallis**

Test Statistics[a,b]

	WARNA
Kruskal-Wallis H	18,859
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	,000

a. Kruskal Wallis Test
b. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

✓ **Uji Mann Whitney**

Kontrol vs F1 (warna)

Test Statistics[a]

	WARNA
Mann-Whitney U	441,500
Wilcoxon W	906,500
Z	-,133
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,894

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F2 (warna)

Test Statistics[a]

	WARNA
Mann-Whitney U	413,500
Wilcoxon W	878,500
Z	-,577
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,564

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F3 (warna)

Test Statistics[a]

	WARNA
Mann-Whitney U	354,000
Wilcoxon W	819,000
Z	-1,524
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,128

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F2 (warna)

Test Statistics[a]

	WARNA
Mann-Whitney U	423,500
Wilcoxon W	888,500
Z	-,418
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,676

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F3 (warna)

Test Statistics[a]

	WARNA
Mann-Whitney U	272,500
Wilcoxon W	737,500
Z	-2,777
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,005

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F2 vs F3 (warna)

Test Statistics[a]

	WARNA
Mann-Whitney U	394,000
Wilcoxon W	859,000
Z	-,885
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,376

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F2 vs F4 (warna)

Test Statistics[a]

	WARNA
Mann-Whitney U	272,500
Wilcoxon W	737,500
Z	-2,777
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,005

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

- ✓ **Parameter Rasa**
- ✓ **Uji Kruskal Wallis**

Test Statistics[a,b]

	RASA
Kruskal-Wallis H	8,566
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	,036

a. Kruskal Wallis Test
b. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

✓ **Uji Mann Whitney**

Kontrol vs F1 (rasa)

Test Statistics[a]

	RASA
Mann-Whitney U	397,500
Wilcoxon W	862,500
Z	-,817
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,414

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F2 (rasa)

Test Statistics[a]

	RASA
Mann-Whitney U	285,500
Wilcoxon W	750,500
Z	-2,545
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,011

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F3 (rasa)

Test Statistics[a]

	RASA
Mann-Whitney U	288,500
Wilcoxon W	753,500
Z	-2,480
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,013

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F2 (rasa)

Test Statistics[a]

	RASA
Mann-Whitney U	367,500
Wilcoxon W	832,500
Z	-1,266
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,206

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F3 (rasa)

Test Statistics[a]

	RASA
Mann-Whitney U	355,000
Wilcoxon W	820,000
Z	-1,455
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,146

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F2 vs F3 (rasa)

Test Statistics[a]

	RASA
Mann-Whitney U	414,000
Wilcoxon W	879,000
Z	-,555
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,579

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

✓ **Parameter Aroma**

✓ **Uji Kruskal Wallis**

Test Statistics[a,b]

	AROMA
Kruskal-Wallis H	2,936
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	,402

a. Kruskal Wallis Test
b. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

✓ **Parameter Tekstur**

✓ **Uji Kruskal Wallis**

Test Statistics[a,b]

	TEKSTUR
Kruskal-Wallis H	22,145
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	,000

a. Kruskal Wallis Test
b. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

✓ **Uji Mann Whitney**

Kontrol vs F1 (tekstur)

Test Statistics[a]

	TEKSTUR
Mann-Whitney U	323,500
Wilcoxon W	788,500
Z	-1,934

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,053

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F2 (tekstur)

Test Statistics[a]

	TEKSTUR
Mann-Whitney U	198,500
Wilcoxon W	663,500
Z	-3,847
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F3 (tekstur)

Test Statistics[a]

	TEKSTUR
Mann-Whitney U	192,500
Wilcoxon W	657,500
Z	-3,929
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F2 (tekstur)

Test Statistics[a]

	TEKSTUR
Mann-Whitney U	317,000
Wilcoxon W	782,000
Z	-2,056

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,040

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F3 (tekstur)

Test Statistics[a]

	TEKSTUR
Mann-Whitney U	297,500
Wilcoxon W	762,500
Z	-2,352
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,019

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F2 vs F3 (tekstur)

Test Statistics[a]

	TEKSTUR
Mann-Whitney U	415,500
Wilcoxon W	880,500
Z	-,547
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,585

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

✓ **Parameter Keseluruhan**

✓ **Uji Kruskal Wallis**

Test Statistics[a,b]

	KESELURUHAN
Kruskal-Wallis H	25,273
df	3
Asymp. Sig.	,000

a. Kruskal Wallis Test
b. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

✓ **Uji Mann Whitney**

Kontrol vs F1 (keseluruhan)

Test Statistics[a]

	KESELURUHAN
Mann-Whitney U	347,500
Wilcoxon W	812,500
Z	-1,612
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,107

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F2 (keseluruhan)

Test Statistics[a]

	KESELURUHAN
Mann-Whitney U	184,000
Wilcoxon W	649,000
Z	-4,121

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Kontrol vs F3 (keseluruhan)

Test Statistics[a]

	KESELURUHAN
Mann-Whitney U	192,500
Wilcoxon W	657,500
Z	-3,961
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F2 (keseluruhan)

Test Statistics[a]

	KESELURUHAN
Mann-Whitney U	282,000
Wilcoxon W	747,000
Z	-2,610
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,009

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F1 vs F3 (keseluruhan)

Test Statistics[a]

	KESELURUHAN

Mann-Whitney U	262,000
Wilcoxon W	727,000
Z	-2,884
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,004

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

F2 vs F3 (keseluruhan)

Test Statistics[a]

	KESELURUHAN
Mann-Whitney U	401,000
Wilcoxon W	866,000
Z	-,762
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,446

a. Grouping Variable: PERLAKUAN

Lampiran 13. Hasil Pengolahan SPSS Analisis Korelasi

Korelasi Volume Pengembangan dengan Kadar Protein

Correlations

		vol_pengembangan	kadar_protein
vol_pengembangan	Pearson Correlation	1	-.803**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	20	20
kadar_protein	Pearson Correlation	-.803**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Korelasi Hardness dengan Kadar Air, Protein dan Serat Kasar

Correlations

		hardness	kadar_air	kadar_protein	serat_kasar
hardness	Pearson Correlation	1	.509*	.827**	.918**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.022	.000	.000
	N	20	20	20	20
kadar_air	Pearson Correlation	.509*	1	.513*	.480*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022		.021	.032
	N	20	20	20	20
kadar_protein	Pearson Correlation	.827**	.513*	1	.893**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.021		.000
	N	20	20	20	20
serat_kasar	Pearson Correlation	.918**	.480*	.893**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.032	.000	
	N	20	20	20	20

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

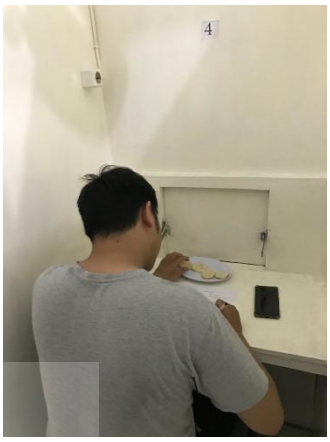
Lampiran 14. Dokumentasi Pembuatan Tepung Koro Pedang Putih

Keterangan

1. Penggilingan biji koro
2. Pencucian dan penyaringan kulit
3. Perebusan
4. Pengeringan
5. Penepungan
6. Pengayakan
7. Tepung koro pedang putih

Lampiran 15. Panelis Uji Sensori







Lampiran 16. Perhitungan Total Kalori

Rumus Total Kalori = (Karbohidrat x 4) + (Protein x 4) + (Lemak x 9)

- Kontrol

Ulangan 1 = (78,56 x 4) + (9,1 x 4) + (0,7 x 9) = 356,94 kkal

Ulangan 2 = (78,84 x 4) + (9,9 x 4) + (0,7 x 9) = 361,26 kkal

Ulangan 3 = (77,5 x 4) + (8,14 x 4) + (0,7 x 9) = 348,86 kkal

Ulangan 4 = (80,04 x 4) + (9,42 x 4) + (0,7 x 9) = 364,14 kkal

Ulangan 5 = (77,56 x 4) + (8,62 x 4) + (0,7 x 9) = 351,02 kkal

- F1

Ulangan 1 = (75,62 x 4) + (11,34 x 4) + (1,3 x 9) = 359,54 kkal

Ulangan 2 = (72,1 x 4) + (10,7 x 4) + (1,5 x 9) = 344,7 kkal

Ulangan 3 = (77,08 x 4) + (9,9 x 4) + (1,6 x 9) = 362,32 kkal

Ulangan 4 = (77,94 x 4) + (9,42 x 4) + (0,9 x 9) = 357,54 kkal

Ulangan 5 = (77,04 x 4) + (11,02 x 4) + (0,9 x 9) = 360,34 kkal

- F2

Ulangan 1 = (70,85 x 4) + (13,09 x 4) + (2,8 x 9) = 360,96 kkal

Ulangan 2 = (72,9 x 4) + (12,46 x 4) + (2,6 x 9) = 364,84 kkal

Ulangan 3 = (72,22 x 4) + (12,78 x 4) + (2,9 x 9) = 366,1 kkal

Ulangan 4 = (69,3 x 4) + (11,02 x 4) + (3,9 x 9) = 356,38 kkal

Ulangan 5 = (68,21 x 4) + (13,09 x 4) + (3,4 x 9) = 355,8 kkal

- F3

Ulangan 1 = (71,21 x 4) + (13,09 x 4) + (3,58 x 9) = 369,42 kkal

Ulangan 2 = (66,1 x 4) + (14,13 x 4) + (4,19 x 9) = 358,63 kkal

Ulangan 3 = (66,73 x 4) + (13,41 x 4) + (4,08 x 9) = 357,28 kkal

Ulangan 4 = (64,59 x 4) + (13,57 x 4) + (4,4 x 9) = 352,24 kkal

Ulangan 5 = (69,25 x 4) + (13,41 x 4) + (4,58 x 9) = 371,86 kkal

- Tepung Terigu Protein Tinggi

Ulangan 1 = (61,82 x 4) + (24,11 x 4) + (2,9 x 9) = 369,86 kkal

Ulangan 2 = (65,12 x 4) + (20,91 x 4) + (2,4 x 9) = 365,76 kkal

Ulangan 3 = (60,81 x 4) + (25,23 x 4) + 2,3 x 9) = 364,86 kkal

Ulangan 4 = (61,82 x 4) + (23,95 x 4) + (2,7 x 9) = 367,9 kkal

Ulangan 5 = (64,66 x 4) + (21,39 x 4) + (1,7 x 9) = 359,54 kkal

- Tepung Koro Pedang Putih

Ulangan 1 = (54,02x 4) + (31,34 x 4) + (5,4 x 9) = 390,04 kkal

Ulangan 2 = (58,04 x 4) + (29,24 x 4) + (3,7 x 9) = 382,42 kkal

Ulangan 3 = (59,31 x 4) + (27,31 x 4) + (4,6 x 9) = 387,88 kkal

Ulangan 4 = (53,51 x 4) + (32,21 x 4) + (5,3 x 9) = 390,58 kkal

Ulangan 5 = (55,86 x 4) + (29,59 x 4) + (6,2 x 9) = 397,64 kkal

Lampiran 17. Dokumentasi Penulis di Laboratorium Ilmu Pangan

Marissa Ismanto

PLAGIARISM CHECK.ORG

7.09% PLAGIARISM APPROXIMATELY

Report #10524558

PENDAHULUANLatar Belakang PenelitianPizza telah menjadi hidangan kuliner mendunia yang disukai berbagai kalangan karena memiliki cita rasa yang lezat. Seiring berjalannya era globalisasi, inovasi makanan semakin berkembang. Terdapat berbagai bahan pangan lokal yang dapat menjadi bahan tambahan untuk inovasi makanan. Manfaat menggunakan bahan pangan lokal antara lain dapat meningkatkan nilai gizi produk tersebut. Salah satu contoh bahan pangan lokal yang dapat meningkatkan nilai gizi yaitu kacang koro pedang putih.Pizza adalah roti berbentuk bulat dan pipih yang dipanggang dalam oven dan biasanya disiram saus tomat serta keju, dan bahan makanan tambahan lainnya, atau topping seperti daging, saus, ham, pepperoni, buah nanas, minyak zaitun, cabai, paprika, dan bawang bombai. Kata "pizza" berasal dari Bahasa Italia yang berart i "phai" atau "kue tart". Pada umumnya pizza di Italia dijual di pizzeria, yang berar ti "toko pizza". Ciri – ciri pizza Italia yaitu memiliki diameter kurang lebih 30 c m, dan adonan yang ditarik tipis. (Erwin, 2009). 83 Pada tahun 1800, para imigran dari Napoli, Italia, memperkenalkan pizza dengan saus tomat ke New York, Amerika Serikat. Jenis pizza ini menjadi popular dengan sebutan Neapolitan Pie. Topping keju yang ditambahkan pada pizza mulai popular di berbagai negara pada tahun 1889. Perbedaan pizza Italia dengan pizza Amerika