

Muhammad Nur Qomaruddin NRP 16.03.4.1.1.00037. Analisa Laju Pengendapan Garam Pada Proses Produksi Garam di *Salt House* Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Dibawah bimbingan **Ary Giri Dwi Kartika, S. Kel.,M.Si**

ABSTRAK

Laju pengendapan garam pada proses produksi garam akan membentuk kristal. Kristal mengendap secara langsung karena ukurannya yang sangat kecil. Ukuran kristal cukup besar akan menjadi bunga garam. Proses pengendapan kristal garam ini akan mempengaruhi kecepatan produksi garam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa laju pengendapan garam. Penelitian laju pengendapan dilaksanakan di *Salt House* Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pengamatan laju pengendapan garam menggunakan wadah berukuran 100 cm x 50 cm x 15 cm, selama 11 hari dengan 3 kali pengulangan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengamati parameter fisika (suhu udara, suhu air, intensitas cahaya, kecepatan angin, kelembapan udara dan kadar garam). Setiap kenaikan kadar garam dilakukan pengukuran viskositas. Kristal garam yang telah mengendap, dilakukan analisis ukuran butiran garam dengan menggunakan *Sieve Shaker*. Analisa laju pengendapan dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji Rancangan Acak Lengkap sederhana (RAL). Hasil perhitungan total endapan garam yang di dapatkan sebesar 1736,6 gram dengan ukuran diameter partikel 0,002, 0,025 dan 0,06 mm. Diameter ukuran butir yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah 0,025 mm dengan menyumbang berat 33,3 % dari total berat garam yang dihasilkan kadar garam dari 25°Be ke 26°Be. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan terdapat hubungan positif antara viskositas, massa jenis garam, massa jenis air laut, dan ukuran partikel terhadap laju pengendapan garam.

Kata Kunci : Laju pengendapan garam, *salt house*,garam.

Muhammad Nur Qomaruddin NRP 16.03.4.1.1.00037. *Analysis of salt deposition rate in the salt production process at the Salt House, Trunojoyo University, Madura. Under the guidance of Ary Giri Dwi Kartika, S. Kel., M.Si*

ABSTRACT

The rate of salt deposition in the salt production process will form crystals. The crystals settle directly because of their very small size. Crystals large enough to become a salt flower. This salt crystal deposition process will affect the speed of salt production. This study aims to analyze the rate of salt deposition. The deposition rate research was carried out at the Salt House, Trunojoyo University, Madura. Observation of the rate of salt deposition using a container measuring 100 cm x 50 cm x 15 cm, for 11 days with 3 repetitions. The research was conducted by observing physical parameters (air temperature, water temperature, light intensity, wind speed, humidity and salinity). Each increase in salt content is measured viscosity. Salt crystals that have precipitated are analyzed for salt grain size using a Sieve Shaker. The deposition rate analysis was carried out using the simple Completely Randomized Design (CRD) test. The results of the calculation of the total salt deposits obtained were 1736.6 grams with a particle diameter of 0.002, 0.025 and 0.06 mm. The most commonly found grain size diameter was 0.025 mm which contributed 33.3% of the total salt weight produced by the salt content from 25°Be to 26°Be. The results of statistical tests show that there is a positive relationship between viscosity, density of salt, density of sea water, and particle size on the rate of salt deposition.

Keywords: Salt deposition rate, salt house, salt.

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