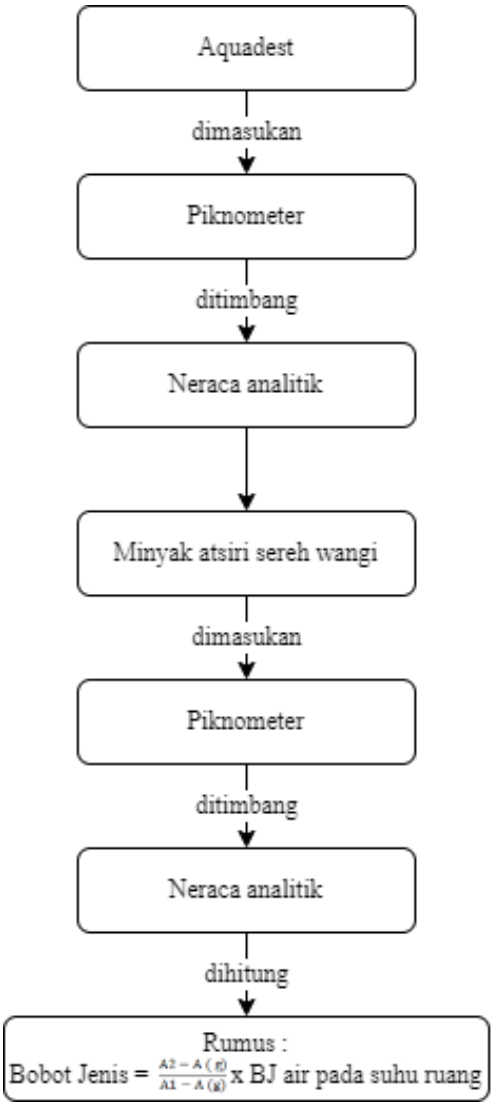
LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Skema kerja karakterisasi minyak atsiri sereh wangi *(Cymbopogon nardus L.).*

A. Bobot Jenis



Keterangan :

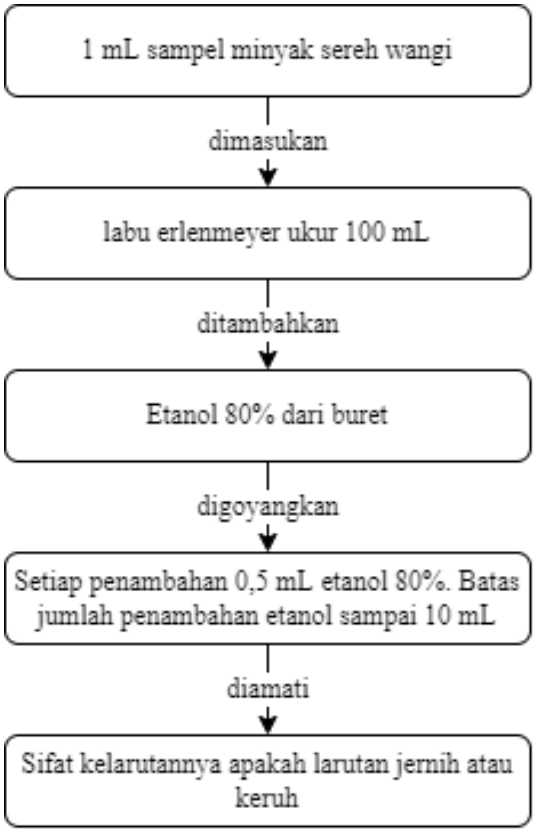
A : bobot piknometer kosong (g)

A1 : bobot piknometer berisi air (g)

A2 : bobot piknometer berisi sediaan (g)

BJ : bobot jenis (g/mL)

B. Kelarutan dalam etanol 80%



C. Identifikasi warna

D. Bilangan Asam

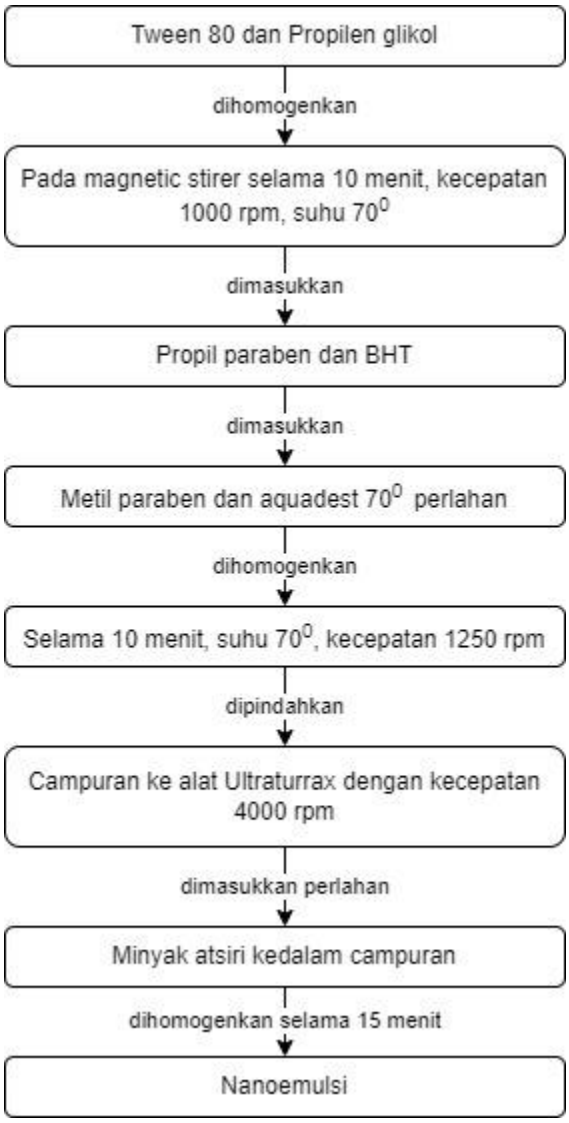
Keterangan :

mL KOH = jumlah larutan KOH yang digunakan untuk titrasi (mL)

N KOH = normalitas larutan KOH dalam etanol (N)

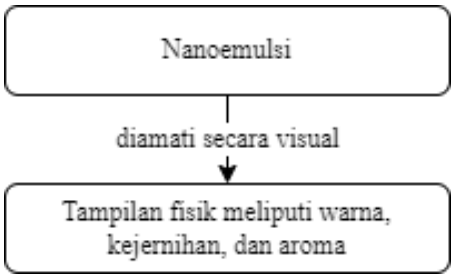
56,1 = berat molekul KOH (g/mL)

Lampiran 2. Skema kerja cara pembuatan sediaan nanoemulsi antiacne minyak atsiri sereh wangi (*Cymbopogon nardus L.).*

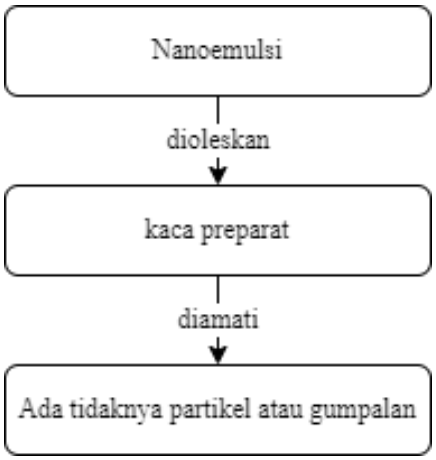


Lampiran 3. Skema kerja evaluasi sediaan nanoemulsi antiacne minyak atsiri sereh wangi *(Cymbopogon nardus L.).*

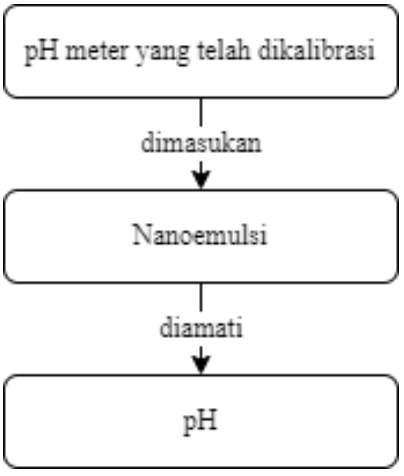
A. Organoleptis



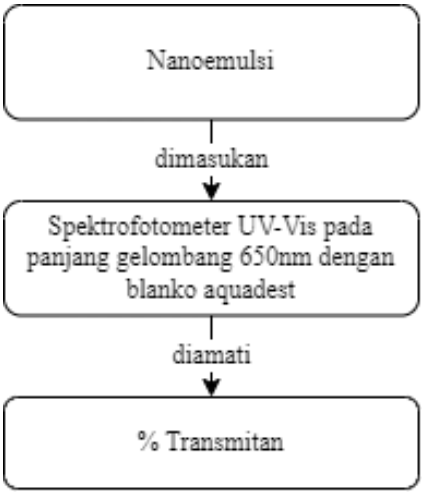
B. Homogenitas



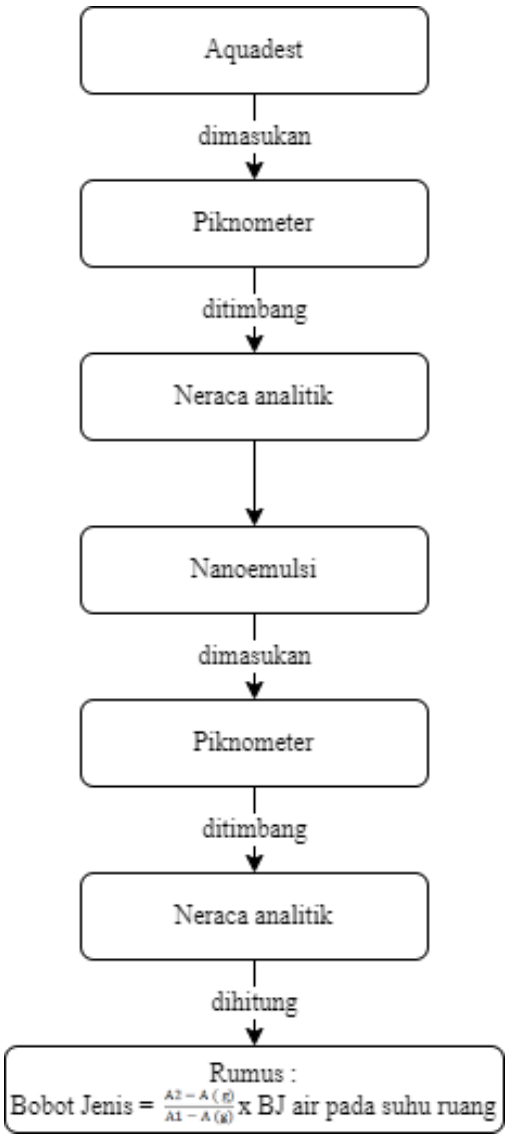
C. pH



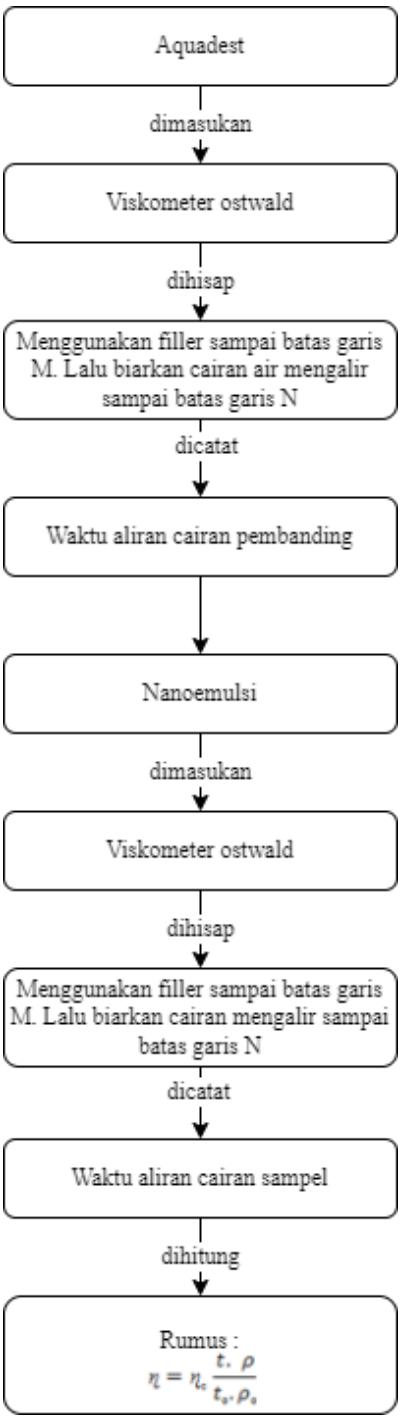
D. Persen Transmitan



E. Bobot jenis



F. Viskositas



Keterangan :

η = Viskositas cairan sampel (cP)

η_o = Viskositas cairan pembanding (cP)

t = Waktu aliran cairan sampel (s)

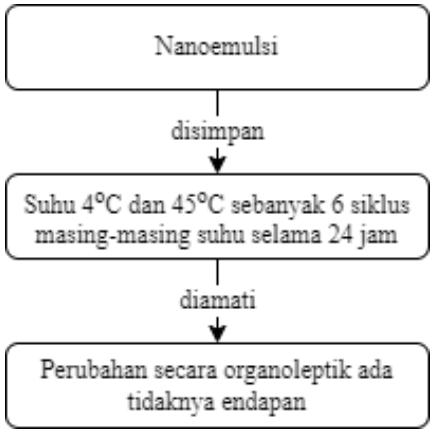
t_o = Waktu aliran cairan pembanding (s)

ρ = Massa jenis cairan sampel (g/mL)

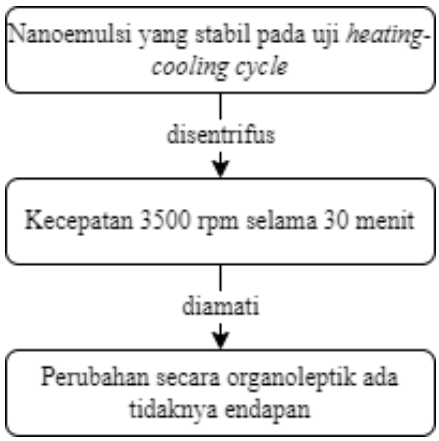
ρ_o = Massa jenis cairan pembanding (g/mL)

G. Uji stabilitas termodinamika

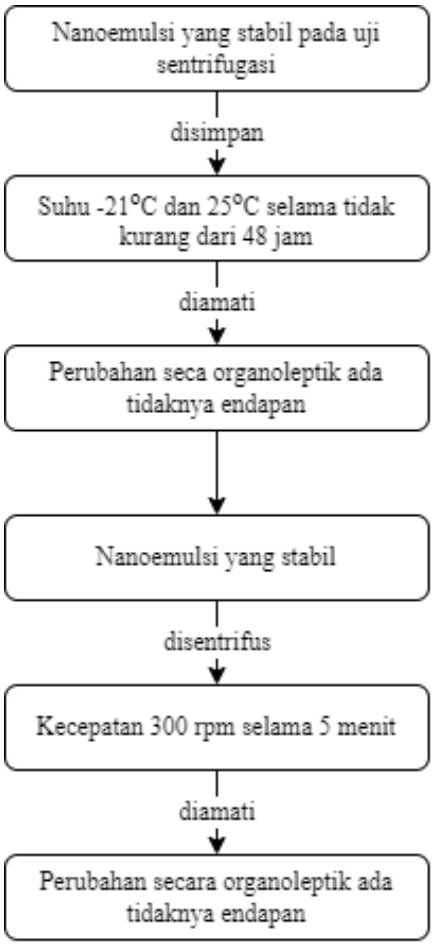
Uji *Heating-Cooling Cycle*



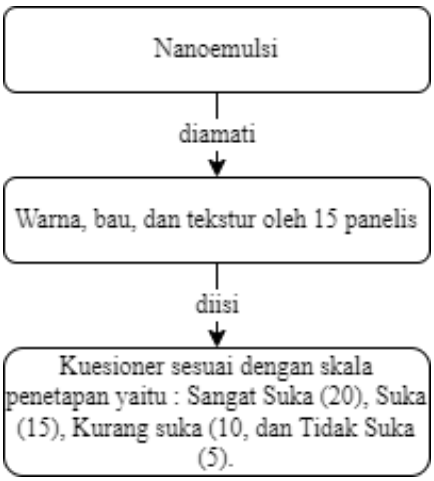
Uji Sentrifugasi



Uji *Freeze-Thaw*



H. Uji Hedonik



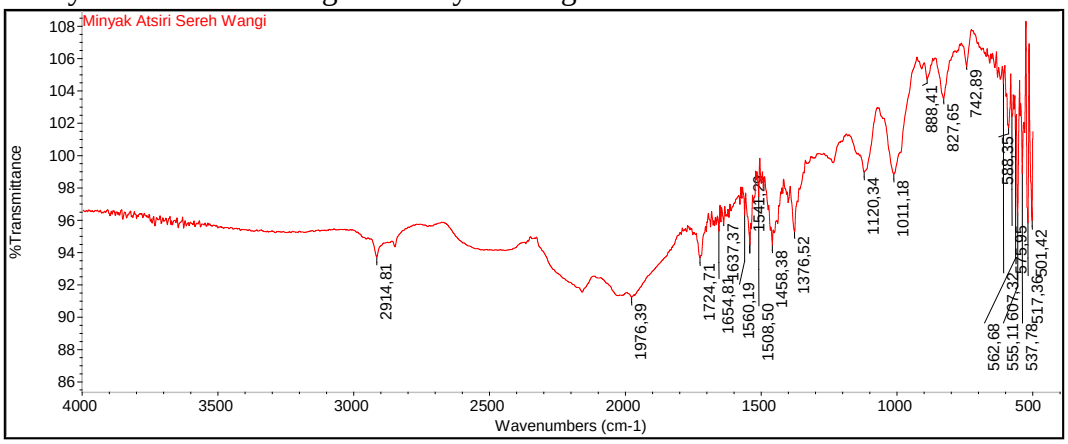
I. Uji Ukuran partikel untuk formula optimum

J. Uji Indeks Polidispersitas untuk formula optimum

K. Uji Zeta potensial untuk formula optimum

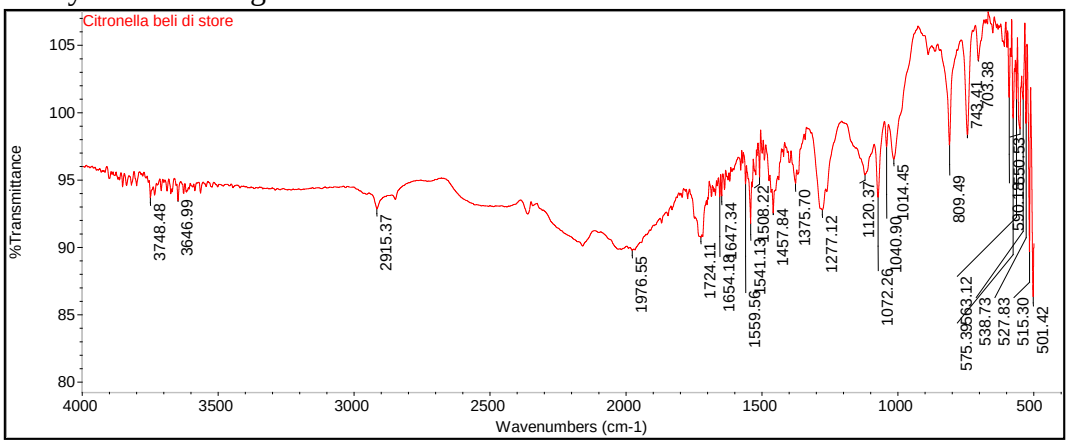
Lampiran 4. Karakterisasi minyak atsiri sereh wangi

Identifikasi *Spektrofotometri Fourier Transform Infra-Red* (FTIR)
Minyak atsiri sereh wangi desa Payakabung



Bilangan Gelombang (cm^{-1})	Perkiraan Gugus Fungsi
2914,81	CH alkana
1724,71	C=O Keton
1654,81	C=C alkena
1376,52	$-CH_3$
827,65	-C-H alkena

Minyak sereh wangi tersertifikasi



Bilangan Gelombang (cm^{-1})	Perkiraan Gugus Fungsi
2915,37	CH alkana
1724,11	C=O Keton
1654,18	C=C alkena
1375,70	$-CH_3$
809,49	-C-H alkena

A. Penentuan bobot jenis

Piknometer kosong	Piknometer degan aquadest	Minyak sereh	Rata-rata
			0,8819 g/mL

Bobot jenis

Replikasi 1 = $\frac{\text{Bobot sampel (g)}}{\text{Bobot aquadest (ml)}}$

$= \frac{23{,}91\ \text{gr} - 15{,}16\ \text{gr}}{25{,}07\ \text{ml} - 15{,}16\ \text{ml}}$

$= \frac{8{,}75\ \text{gr}}{9{,}91\ \text{ml}} = 0{,}8829\ \text{gr/mL}$

Replikasi 2 = $\frac{\text{Bobot sampel (g)}}{\text{Bobot aquadest (ml)}}$

$= \frac{23{,}90\ \text{gr} - 15{,}16\ \text{gr}}{25{,}07\ \text{ml} - 15{,}16\ \text{ml}}$

$= \frac{8{,}74\ \text{gr}}{9{,}91\ \text{ml}} = 0{,}8819\ \text{gr/mL}$

Replikasi 3 = $\frac{\text{Bobot sampel (g)}}{\text{Bobot aquadest (ml)}}$

$= \frac{23{,}89\ \text{gr} - 15{,}16\ \text{gr}}{25{,}07\ \text{ml} - 15{,}16\ \text{ml}}$

$= \frac{8{,}73\ \text{gr}}{9{,}91\ \text{ml}} = 0{,}8809\ \text{gr/mL}$

B. Kelarutan dalam etanol 80%

Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3	Rata-rata
			1 : 1,7

C. Identifikasi warna

Citronella oil Official store	Minyak sereh wangi desa payakabung	Minyak sereh wangi	Keterangan
			Jernih kekuningan

D. Bilangan asam

Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3	Rata-rata
			2,0778

Bilangan asam

Replikasi 1 = $\frac{ml\ KOH\ x\ N\ KOH\ x\ 56{,}1}{Bobot\ contoh\ (gram)}$

$= \frac{2\ ml\ x\ 0{,}1\ N\ x\ 56{,}1}{4{,}05\ gram}$

$= \frac{11{,}22}{4{,}05}$ = 2,7704 mL

Replikasi 2 = $\frac{ml\ KOH\ x\ N\ KOH\ x\ 56{,}1}{Bobot\ contoh\ (gram)}$

$= \frac{1{,}5\ ml\ x\ 0{,}1\ N\ x\ 56{,}1}{4{,}05\ gram}$

$= \frac{8{,}415}{4{,}05}$ = 2,0778 mL

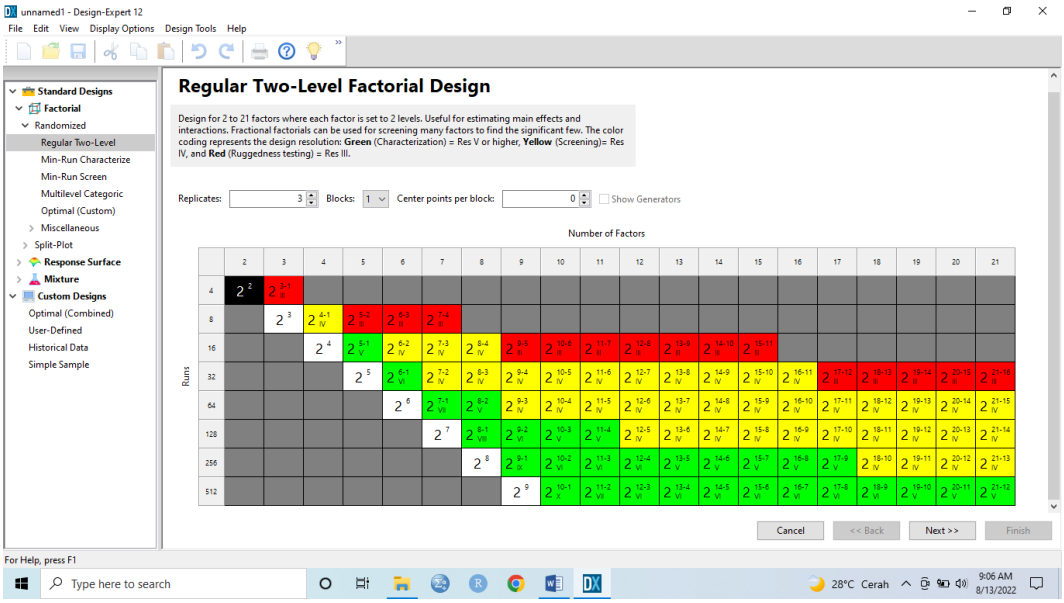
Replikasi 3 = $\frac{ml\ KOH\ x\ N\ KOH\ x\ 56{,}1}{Bobot\ contoh\ (gram)}$

$= \frac{1\ ml\ x\ 0{,}1\ N\ x\ 56{,}1}{4{,}05\ gram}$

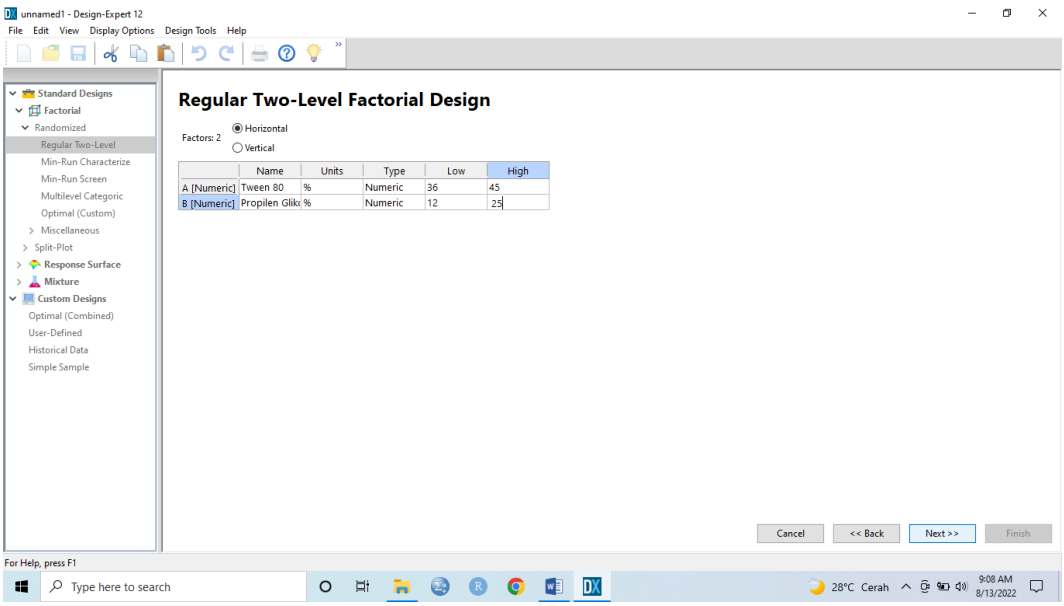
$= \frac{5{,}61}{4{,}05}$ = 1,3852 mL

Lampiran 5. Lampiran *design expert* 12

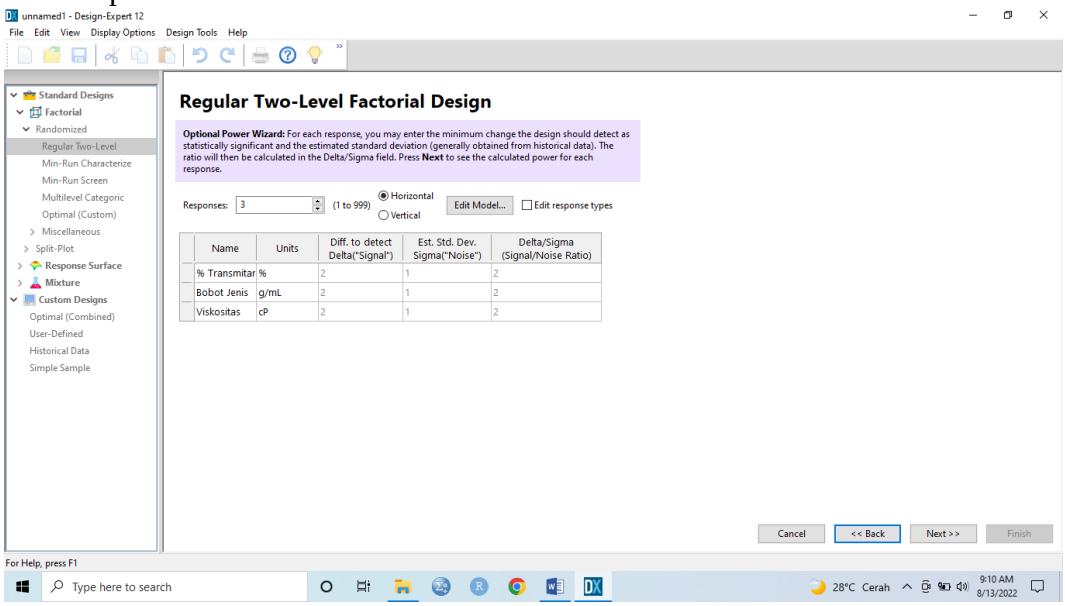
A. Desain faktorial 2 level



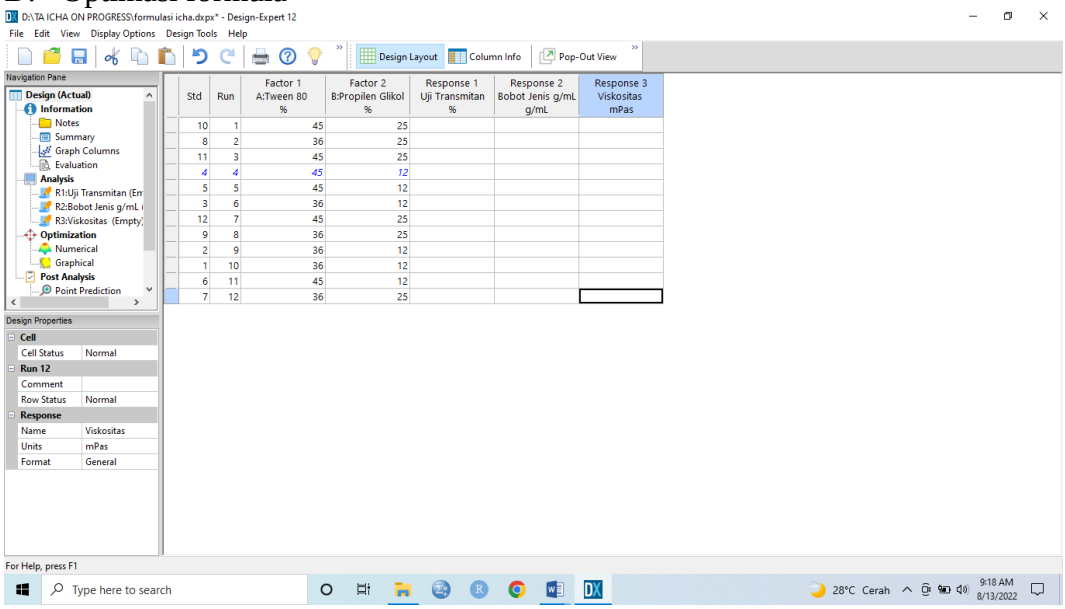
B. Faktor



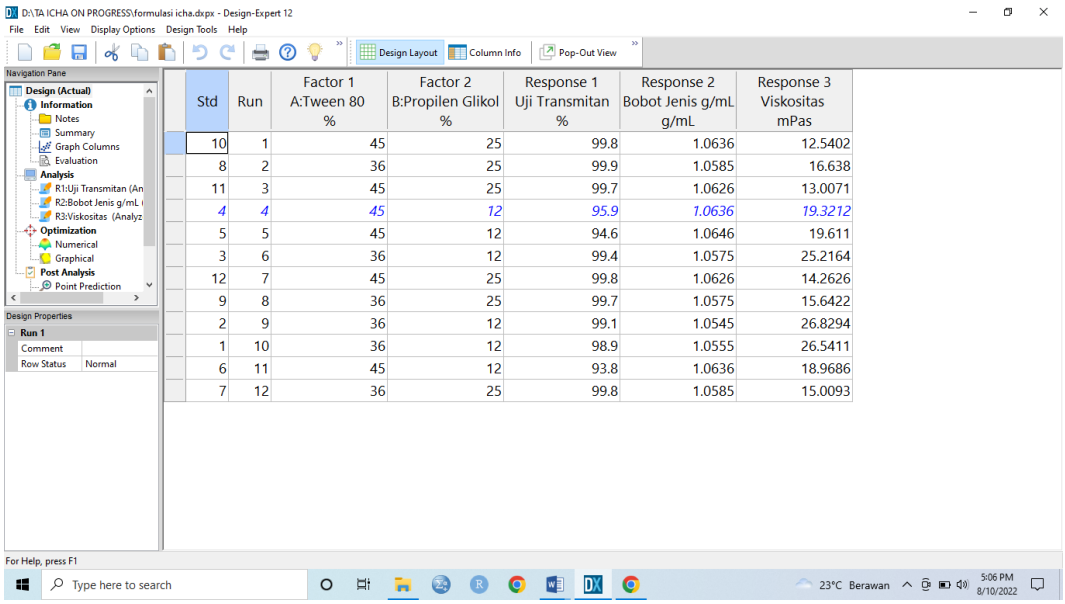
C. Respon



D. Optimasi formula

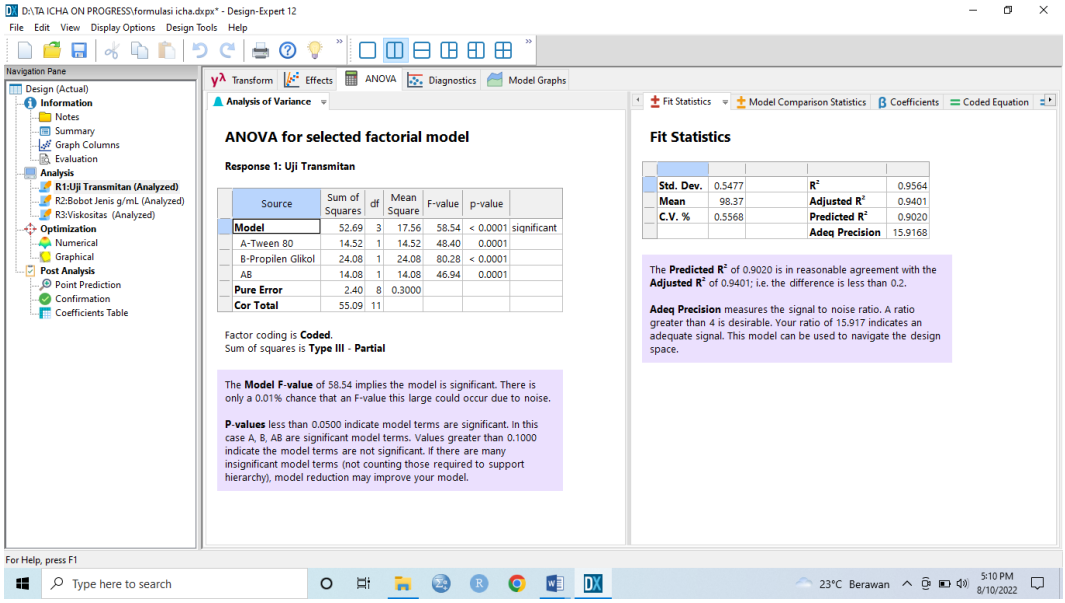


Lampiran 6. Respon hasil evaluasi *design expert* 12

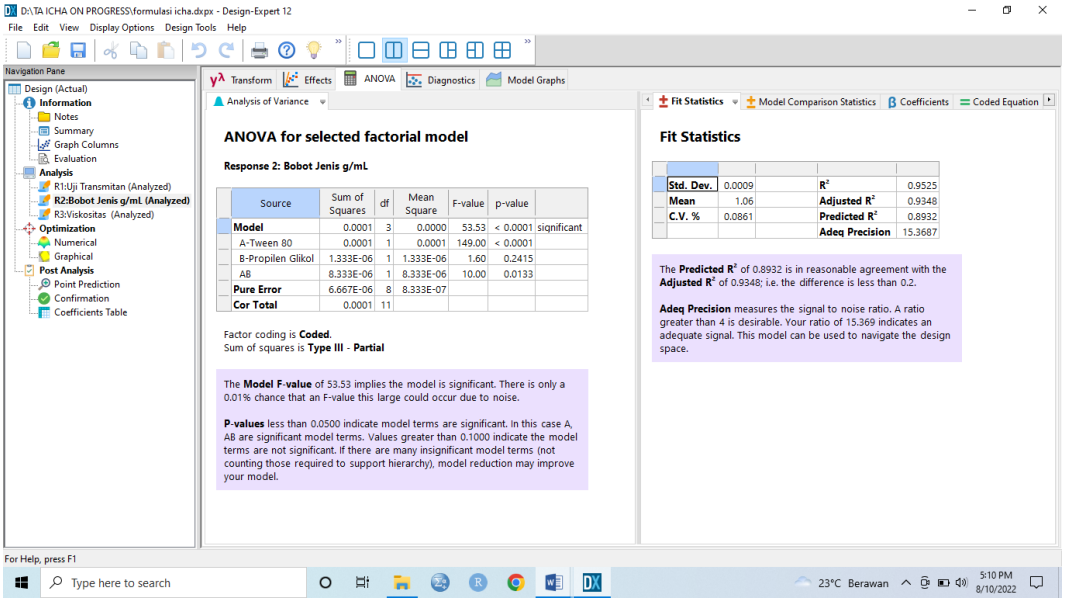


Std	Run	Factor 1 A:Tween 80 %	Factor 2 B:Propilen Glikol %	Response 1 Uji Transmitan %	Response 2 Bobot Jenis g/mL g/mL	Response 3 Viskositas mPas
10	1	45	25	99.8	1.0636	12.5402
8	2	36	25	99.9	1.0585	16.638
11	3	45	25	99.7	1.0626	13.0071
4	*4*	*45*	*12*	*95.9*	*1.0636*	*19.3212*
5	5	45	12	94.6	1.0646	19.611
3	6	36	12	99.4	1.0575	25.2164
12	7	45	25	99.8	1.0626	14.2626
9	8	36	25	99.7	1.0575	15.6422
2	9	36	12	99.1	1.0545	26.8294
1	10	36	12	98.9	1.0555	26.5411
6	11	45	12	93.8	1.0636	18.9686
7	12	36	25	99.8	1.0585	15.0093

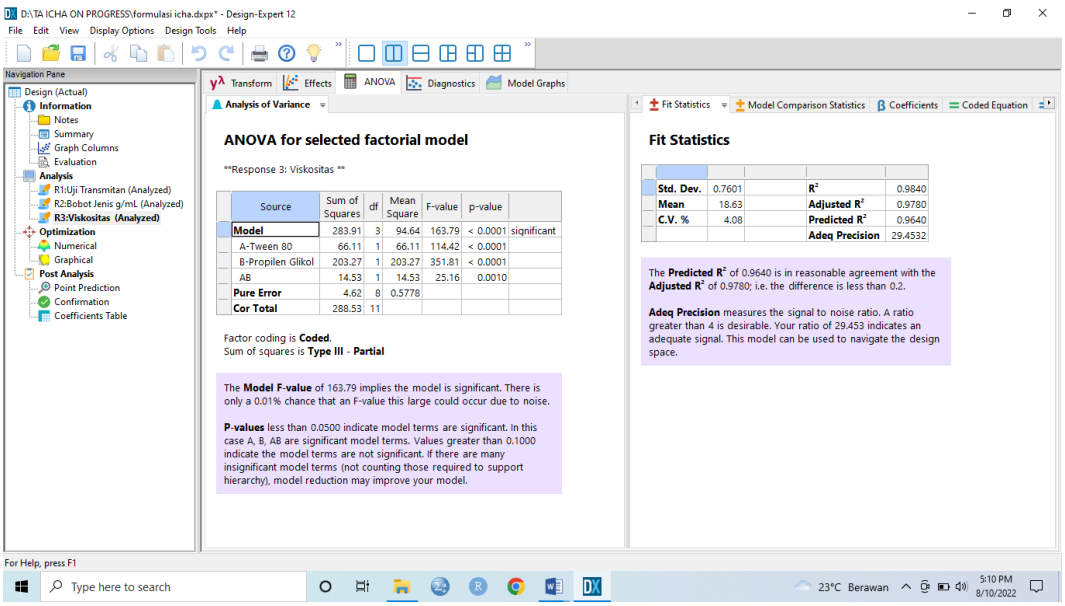
Lampiran 7.Anova respon transmitan (%) *design expert* 12



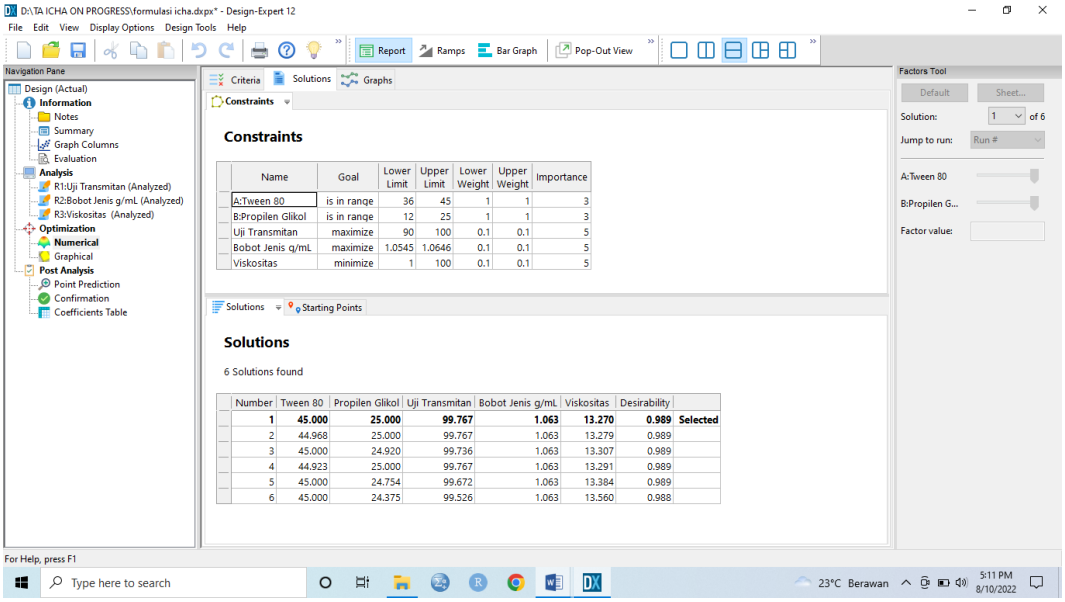
Lampiran 8. Anova bobot jenis *design expert* 12



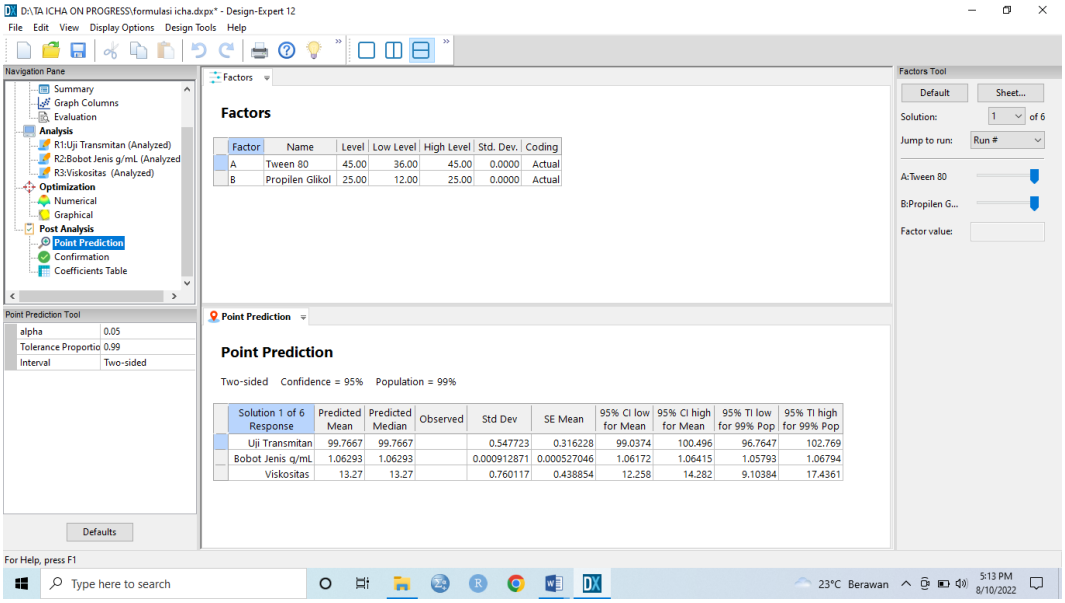
Lampiran 9. Anova respon viskositas *design expert* 12



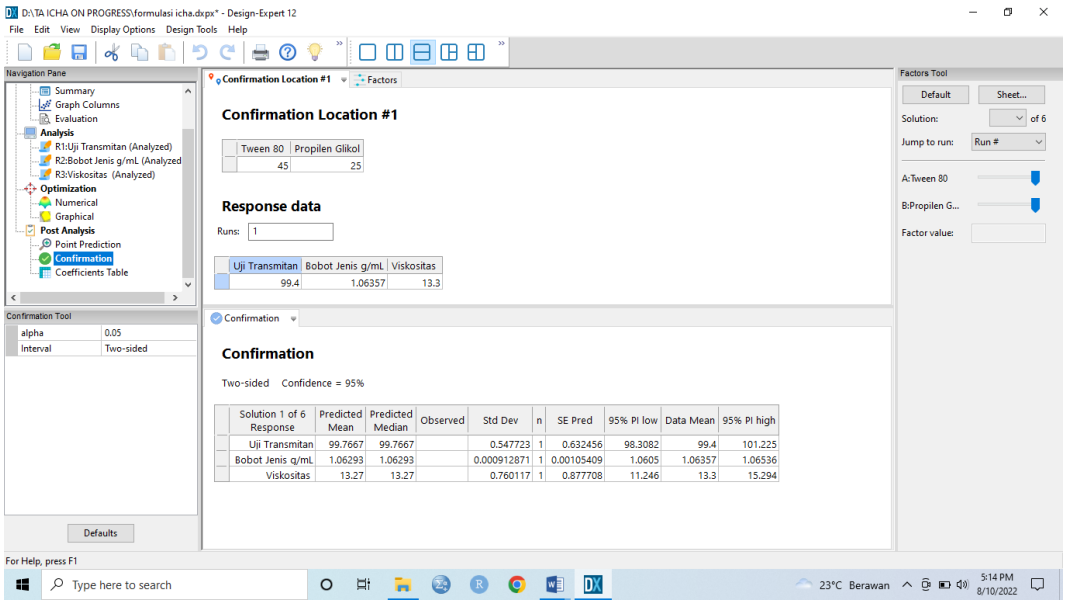
Lampiran 10. Formula optimum *design expert* 12



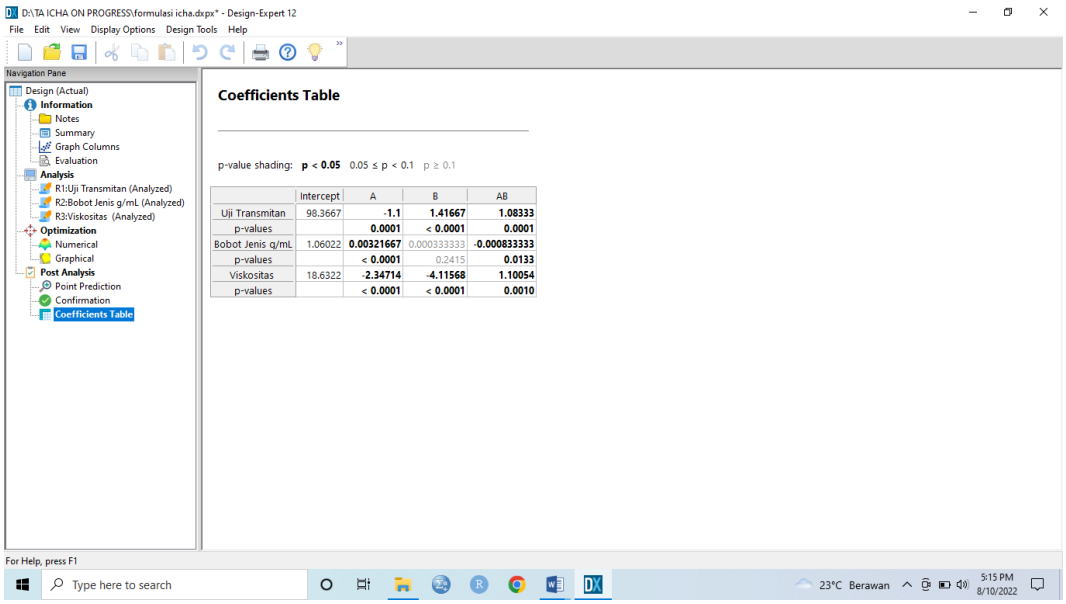
Lampiran 11.CI(%) dan PI(%) *design expert* 12



Lampiran 12. Konfirmasi formula optimum *design expert* 12



Lampiran 13. Persamaan matematis (regresi) *design expert* 12



Lampiran 14. Perhitungan formula nanoemulsi minyak atsiri sereh wangi *(Cymbopogon nardus L.).*

- Formula 1

Minyak atsiri $= \frac{2}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 1\ \text{mL}$
Tween $= \frac{36}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 18 + 20\%(18) = 21{,}6\ \text{mL}$
Propilen glikol $= \frac{12}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 6 + 20\%(6) = 7{,}5\ \text{mL}$
Metyl paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$
Propil paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$
BHT $= \frac{0{,}03}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}015 + 20\%(0{,}015) = 0{,}018\ \text{gr}am$
Aquadest $= 50\ \text{mL} - (1 + 21{,}6 + 7{,}5 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}18) = 19{,}762\ \text{mL}$

- Formula 2

Minyak atsiri $= \frac{2}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 1\ \text{mL}$
Tween $= \frac{36}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 18 + 20\%(18) = 21{,}6\ \text{mL}$
Propilen glikol $= \frac{25}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 12{,}5 + 20\%(12{,}5) = 15\ \text{mL}$
Metyl paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$
Propil paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$
BHT $= \frac{0{,}03}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}015 + 20\%(0{,}015) = 0{,}018\ \text{gram}$
Aquadest $= 50\ \text{mL} - (1 + 21{,}6 + 15 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}18) = 12{,}262\ \text{mL}$

- Formula 3

Minyak atsiri $= \frac{2}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 1\ \text{mL}$
Tween $= \frac{45}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 22{,}5 + 20\%(22{,}5) = 27\ \text{mL}$
Propilen glikol $= \frac{12}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 6 + 20\%(6) = 7{,}5\ \text{mL}$
Metyl paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$
Propil paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$
BHT $= \frac{0{,}03}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}015 + 20\%(0{,}015) = 0{,}018\ \text{gram}$
Aquadest $= 50\ \text{mL} - (1 + 27 + 7{,}5 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}18) = 14{,}362\ \text{mL}$

- Formula 4

Minyak atsiri $= \frac{2}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 1\ \text{mL}$
Tween $= \frac{45}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 22{,}5 + 20\%(22{,}5) = 27\ \text{mL}$

Propilen glikol $= \frac{25}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 12{,}5 + 20\%(12{,}5) = 15\ \text{mL}$

Metyl paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$

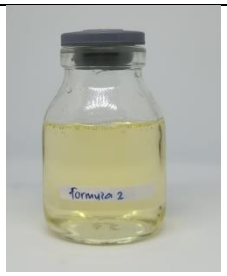
Propil paraben $= \frac{0{,}1}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}05 + 20\%(0{,}05) = 0{,}06\ \text{gram}$

BHT $= \frac{0{,}03}{100} * 50\ \text{mL} = 0{,}015 + 20\%(0{,}015) = 0{,}018\ \text{gram}$

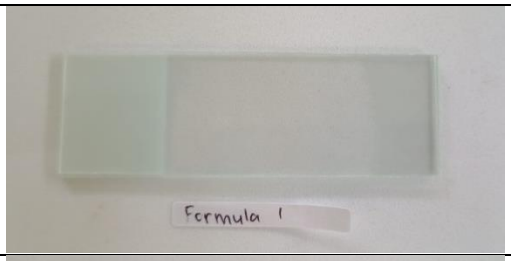
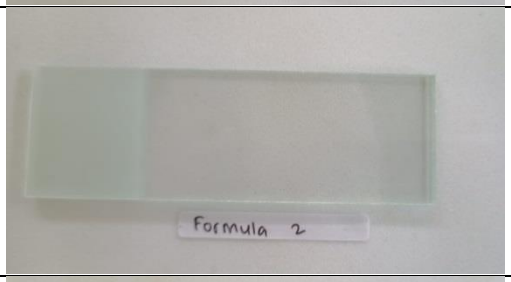
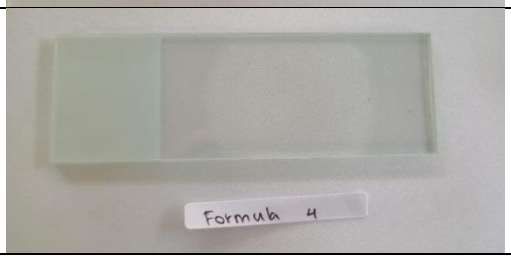
Aquadest $= 50\ \text{mL} - (1 + 27 + 15 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}06 + 0{,}18) = 6{,}862\ \text{mL}$

Lampiran 15. Evaluasi sediaan nanoemulsi minyak atsiri sereh wangi

A. Uji Organoleptis

Formula	Nanoemuls	Warna	Kejernihan	Aroma
1		Kuning	Jernih	Khas sereh wangi
2		Kuning	Jernih	Khas sereh wangi
3		Kuning	Jernih	Khas sereh wangi
4		Kuning	Jernih	Khas sereh wangi

B. Uji Homogenitas

Formula	Nanoemulsi	Keterangan
1		Homogen
2		Homogen
3		Homogen
4		Homogen

C. Uji pH

Formula	Pengujian	Nilai pH
1		5
2		5
3		5
4		5

D. Penentuan bobot jenis

Formula	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3	Rata-rata
1				1.0558 g/mL
2				1.0582 g/mL
3				1.0639 g/mL

4				1.0629 g/mL

Bobot Jenis

- Formula 1

$$\text{Replikasi } 1 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}64 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}48}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0575 \text{ g/mL}$$
$$\text{Replikasi } 2 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}61 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}45}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0545 \text{ g/mL}$$
$$\text{Replikasi } 3 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}62 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}46}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0555 \text{ g/mL}$$

- Formula 2

$$\text{Replikasi } 1 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}65 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}49}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0585 \text{ g/mL}$$
$$\text{Replikasi } 2 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}64 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}48}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0575 \text{ g/mL}$$
$$\text{Replikasi } 3 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}65 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}49}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0585 \text{ g/mL}$$

- Formula 3

$$\text{Replikasi } 1 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}70 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}54}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0636 \text{ g/mL}$$
$$\text{Replikasi } 2 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}71 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}55}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0646 \text{ g/mL}$$
$$\text{Replikasi } 3 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}70 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}54}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0636 \text{ g/mL}$$

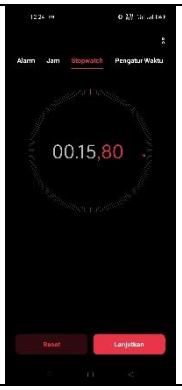
- Formula 4

$$\text{Replikasi } 1 = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}70 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}54}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0636 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}69 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}53}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0626 \text{ g/mL}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{(\text{A2} - \text{A})}{\text{A1} - \text{A}} = \frac{25{,}69 - 15{,}16}{25{,}07 - 15{,}16} = \frac{10{,}53}{9{,}91} = 1{,}0626 \text{ g/mL}$$

Lampiran 16. Uji viskositas

Bobot jenis	Waktu
	

Viskositas

ρ1 (rho air) dan η1 (viskositas air) berdasarkan (Rowe, 2009) :

ρ1 = 0,9971

η1 = 0,89

t(air) rata-rata = 1,05

- Formula 1

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0575 \text{ x } 28,05} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{26,39996}{1,04696} = 25,21637 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0545 \text{ x } 29,93} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{28,08946}{1,04696} = 26,82967 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0555 \text{ x } 29,58} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{27,78730}{1,04696} = 26,54106 \text{ cP}$$

- Formula 2

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0585 \text{ x } 18,49} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{17,41878}{1,04696} = 16,63799 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0575 \text{ x } 17,40} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{16,37645}{1,04696} = 15,63799 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0585 \text{ x } 16,68} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{15,71364}{1,04696} = 15,00928 \text{ cP}$$

- Formula 3

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0636 \text{ x } 21,37} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{20,22893}{1,04696} = 19,32117 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0646 \text{ x } 21,67} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{20,53219}{1,04696} = 19,61100 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{0,89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0,9971 \text{ x } 1,05}{1,0636 \text{ x } 20,98} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{19,85975}{1,04696} = 18,96856 \text{ cP}$$

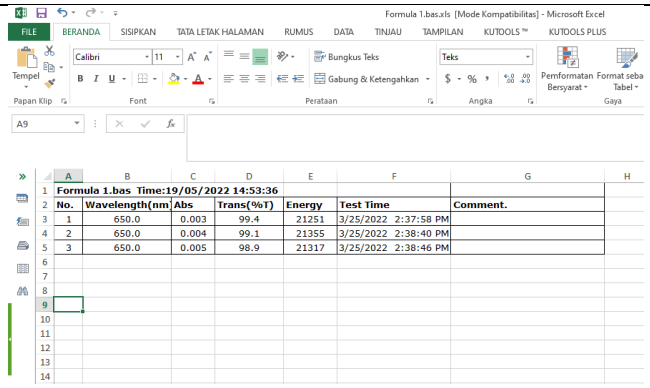
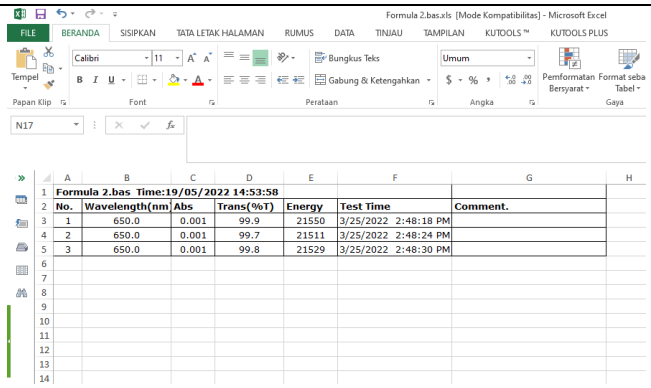
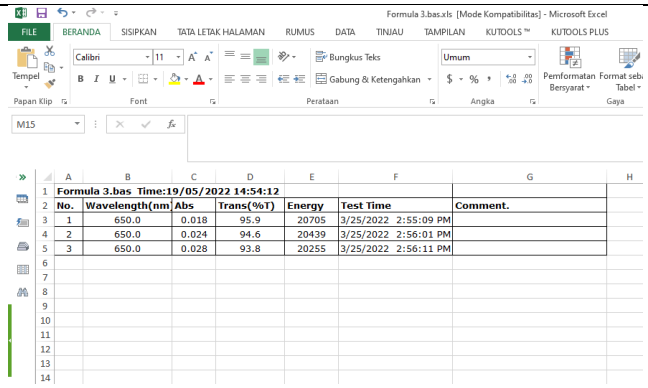
- Formula 4

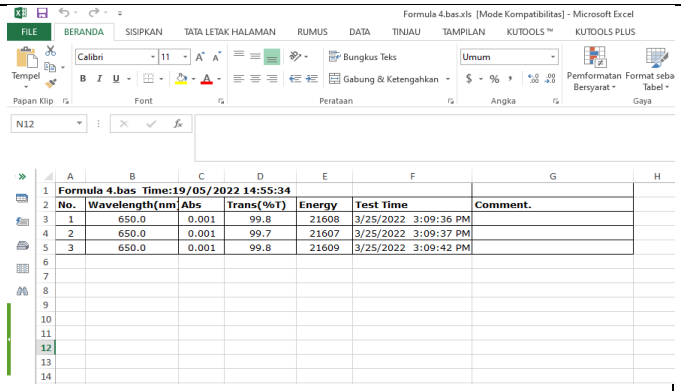
$$\text{Replikasi } 1 = \frac{0{,}89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0{,}9971 \text{ x } 1{,}05}{1{,}0636 \text{ x } 13{,}87} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{13{,}12940}{1{,}04696} = 12{,}54023 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi } 2 = \frac{0{,}89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0{,}9971 \text{ x } 1{,}05}{1{,}0626 \text{ x } 14{,}40} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{13{,}61828}{1{,}04696} = 13{,}00706 \text{ cP}$$

$$\text{Replikasi } 3 = \frac{0{,}89}{\eta 2} = \frac{0{,}9971 \text{ x } 1{,}05}{1{,}0626 \text{ x } 15{,}79} \gg \eta 2 = \frac{14{,}93282}{1{,}04696} = 14{,}26260 \text{ cP}$$

Lampiran 17. Uji transmitan

Formula	Nanoemulsi	Keterangan
1		99.4
2		99.8
3		94.7

4		99.8

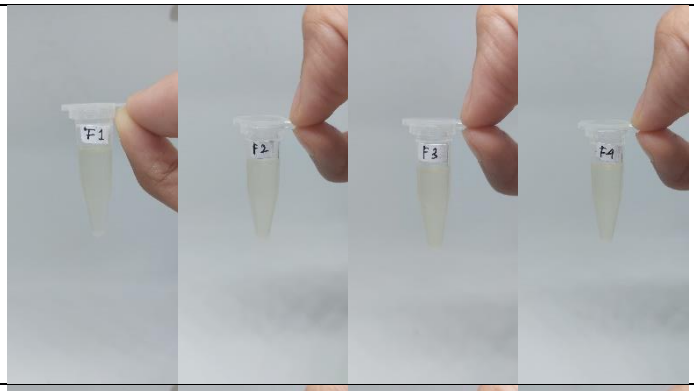
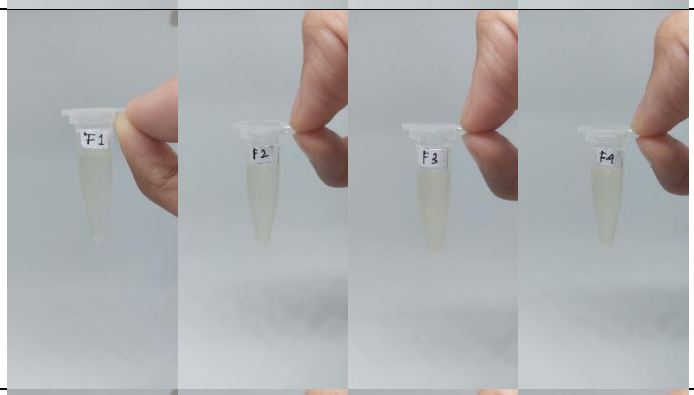
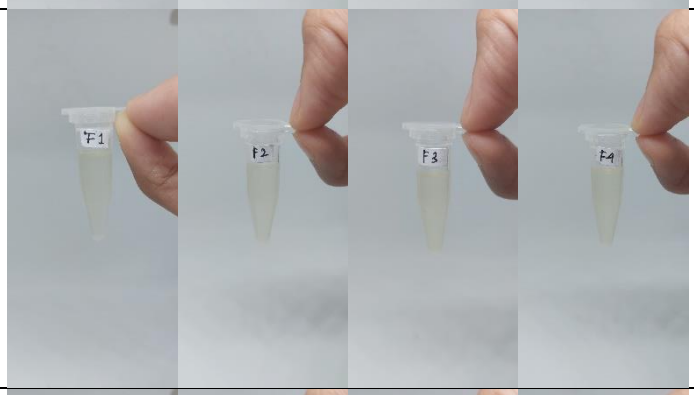
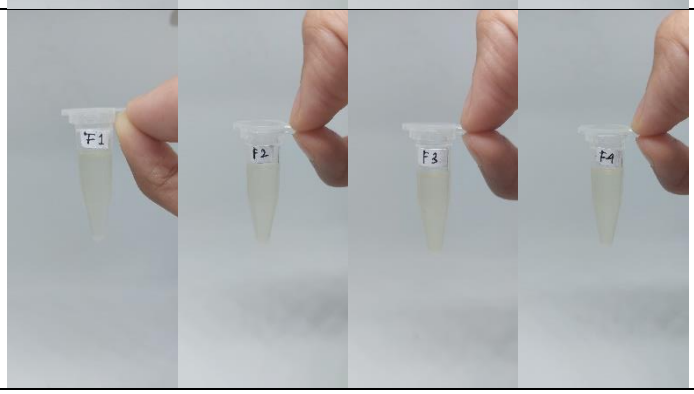
Formula 4.bas.xls [Mode Kompatibilitas] - Microsoft Excel

FILE | BERANDA | SISIPKAN | TATA LETAK HALAMAN | RUMUS | DATA | TINJAU | TAMPILAN | KUTOOLS ™ | KUTOOLS PLUS

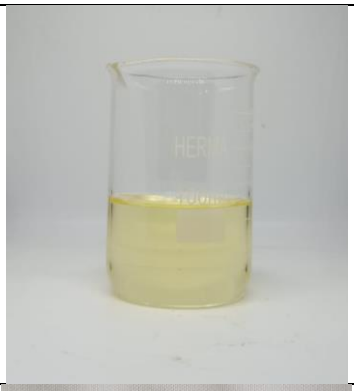
N12

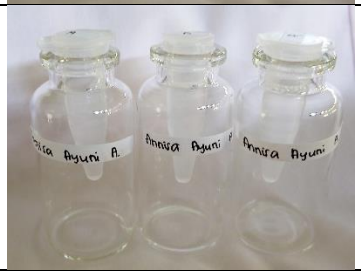
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Formula 4.bas Time:19/05/2022 14:55:34						
2	No.	Wavelength(nm	Abs	Trans(%T)	Energy	Test Time	Comment.
3	1	650.0	0.001	99.8	21608	3/25/2022 3:09:36 PM	
4	2	650.0	0.001	99.7	21607	3/25/2022 3:09:37 PM	
5	3	650.0	0.001	99.8	21609	3/25/2022 3:09:42 PM	

Lampiran 18. Uji stabilitas

Nanoemulsi	Keterangan
	Uji *heating-cooling cycle*
	Uji sentrifugasi
	Uji *freeze-thawing cycle*
	Formula stabil

Lampiran 19. Evaluasi formula optimum sediaan nanoemulsi minyak atsiri sereh wangi

Nomor	Uji	Gambar	Keterangan
1	Organoleptis		Warna kekuningan, Jernih dan baunya segar.
2	Homogenitas		Homogen
3	pH		5,86
4	Persen transmitan		95

5	Bobot jenis		1,028 g/mL
6	Viskositas		1,12 cP
7	Stabilitas Termodinamika		Stabil
8	Ukuran partikel		9,881 nm
9	Indeks polidispersitas		0,1365

10	Zeta potensial		-11,02 mV

Lampiran 20.Uji Partikel, Indeks Polidipersitas dan Zeta Potensial

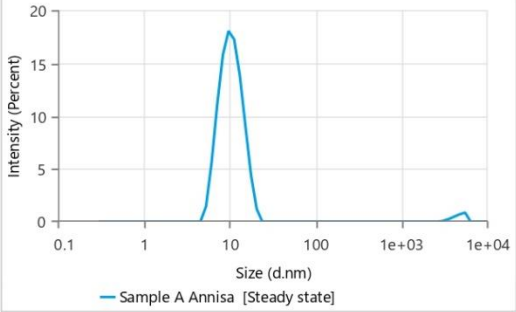
Size & Zeta Report

Malvern Panalytical

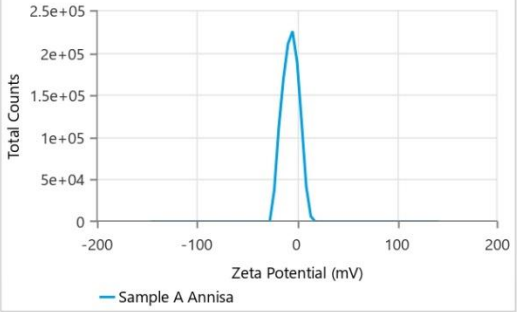
Sample Details

Sample Name:	Sample A Annisa		
Project Name:	Farmasi UnSri_210622		
Date and Time:	Tuesday, June 21 2022 09:47:32 AM		
Type:	Size	**Result Source:**	Instrument
Cell Name:	DTS0012	**Temperature (°C):**	25
Material Name:	Nano emulsion	**Dispersant Name:**	Water
Material RI:	1.52	**Dispersant RI:**	1.33
Material Absorption:	0.1	**Dispersant Viscosity (cP):**	0.887
		Dispersant Dielectric Constant:	78.5

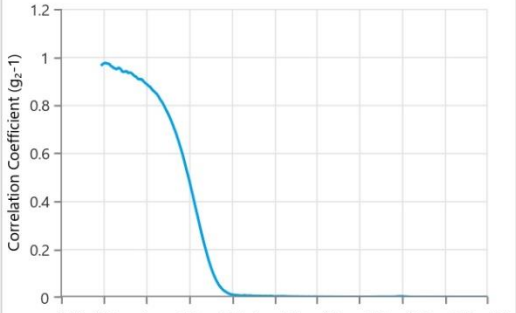
Size Distribution by Intensity



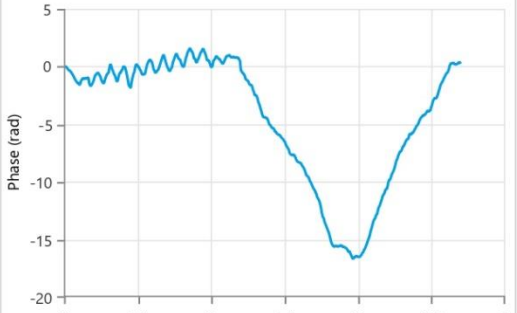
Zeta Potential Distribution



Correlogram



Phase Plot



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Size & Zeta Report

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Statistics Table

Name	Mean	Standard Deviation	RSD	Minimum	Maximum
Z-Average (nm)	10.11	-	-	10.11	10.11
Polydispersity Index (PI)	0.1724	-	-	0.1724	0.1724
Mean Count Rate (kcps)	310.1	-	-	310.1	310.1
Peak 1 Mean by Intensity ordered by area (nm)	10.65	-	-	10.65	10.65
Peak 2 Mean by Intensity ordered by area (nm)	4682	-	-	4682	4682
Intercept	0.9711	-	-	0.9711	0.9711
Fit Error	0.001039	-	-	0.001039	0.001039

Statistics Table

Name	Mean	Standard Deviation	RSD	Minimum	Maximum
Zeta Potential (mV)	-6.317	-	-	-6.317	-6.317
Zeta Deviation (mV)	8.024	-	-	8.024	8.024
Conductivity (mS/cm)	0.03568	-	-	0.03568	0.03568
Zeta Peak One Area	100	-	-	100	100
Zeta Peak One Mean	-6.458	-	-	-6.458	-6.458
Zeta Peak One Width	8.106	-	-	8.106	8.106
Mean Count Rate (kcps)	147.5	-	-	147.5	147.5
Derived Mean Count Rate (kcps)	1.053E+04	-	-	1.053E+04	1.053E+04