## ABSTRACT

Garbage is a problem that is often discussed by the world because in general, the waste that we throw away will end up in FDS (Final Disposal Site) which has piled up a lot. The amount or volume of waste is proportional to the level of our consumption of the goods or materials we use everyday. According to WHO's data, the transportation and disposal of waste has the potential to cause a waste of resources due to the allocation of costs that reach 70% - 80% of the total waste management costs. Waste handling in Indonesia has not been carried out properly and correctly, which only reached 28.7%. Generally, households in Indonesia were burned (52.1%) and appointed by officers (23.4%) [1]. The average mass of waste produced according to literature based on SNI 19-3983 (1995) ranges from 0.28 to 0.40 kg / day, among which 66.2% organic waste and 17% inorganic waste [3].

Utilization of waste waste in households can be used as a simple garbage power plant that can be used to tackle waste and as a supplier of electrical energy. Unused waste will be used as the main fuel to boil water in the boiler to produce steam and then the steam created will be channeled to the turbine and generator, then the generator will produce electric power.

From the results, it was found that each waste sample tested could produce electrical power from the generator. This is influenced by the vapor pressure of each different waste sample. The difference in composition in the experiment will affect the difference in the value of the results from measurements and tests on the generator.

Keywords: Garbage, Organic, Inorganic, electric, vapor pressure