

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa : Senyawa (4-aminophenyl)-3-(furan-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one dapat disintesis melalui mekanisme Claisen-Schmidt dengan menggunakan senyawa pemula furfural dan *P*-aminoasetofenon dalam pelarut etanol dengan katalis basa yang direaksikan selama 3 jam pada temperatur kamar dengan % *yield* sebesar 87,23 % dan *recovery* sebesar 48,48% .

B. Saran

Berdasarkan penelitian yang diperoleh, perlu dilakukan untuk penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai senyawa-senyawa dari turunan kalkon antara lain :

Perlu dilakukan pemurnian terhadap senyawa hasil sintesis dari adanya senyawa pengotor menggunakan metode yang berbeda (dengan rekristalisasi kembali atau dengan menggunakan kromatografi kolom untuk mengetahui struktur senyawa yang ada).

Perlu dilakukan eksplorasi terhadap aktivitas biologinya, sehingga mampu diketahui efek farmakologi yang dihasilkan.

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Lampiran 1. Perhitungan persen *yield* dan persen *recovery*.

pengambilan Bahan

1. NaOH 10%, (1 gram NaOH dalam 10 mL dalam air suling)

$$\text{BM NaOH} = 40$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol. pengambilan} &= \rho = \frac{\text{gram}}{\text{mL}} \\ &= \frac{\text{mol} \times \text{BM}}{\text{mL}} \\ \frac{1}{10} &= \frac{0,005 \times 40}{\text{ml}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Vol} = 2 \text{ mL}$$

2. Furfural 0,005 mol

$$\text{BM Furfural} = 96,086$$

$$\text{Berat jenis} = 1,16 \text{ gram/cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol. pengambilan} &= \rho = \frac{\text{gram}}{\text{mL}} \\ &= \frac{\text{mol} \times \text{BM}}{\text{mL}} \\ &= \frac{\text{mol} \times \text{BM}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{0,005 \times 96,086}{1,16} = 0,414 \text{ mL}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Vol. pengambilan} = 0,414 \text{ mL}$$

- Berat teoritis (4-aminophenyl)-3-(furan-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one (C₁₃H₁₁O₂N)

$$= \text{mol} \times \text{BM gram}$$

$$= 0,005 \times 213 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 1,065 \text{ gram}$$

1. Berat hasil sintesis (4-aminophenyl)-3-(furan-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one

$$\text{Berat kertas timbang} + \text{serbuk} = 2,209 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Berat kertas timbang} + \text{sis} = 1,280 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Berat hasil} = 0,929 \text{ gram}$$

$$\% \text{ Yield} = \frac{\text{berat hasil}}{\text{berat teoritis}} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Yield} = \frac{0,929}{1,065} \times 100\%$$

$$= 87,23 \%$$

2. Berat serbuk yang di rekristalisasi

$$\text{Berat kertas timbang} + \text{serbuk} = 2,209 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Berat kertas timbang} + \text{sis} = 1,283 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Berat serbuk} = 0,926 \text{ gram}$$

3. Berat kertas timbang + Kristal = 1,733 gram

Berat kertas timbang + sisa = 1,284 gram

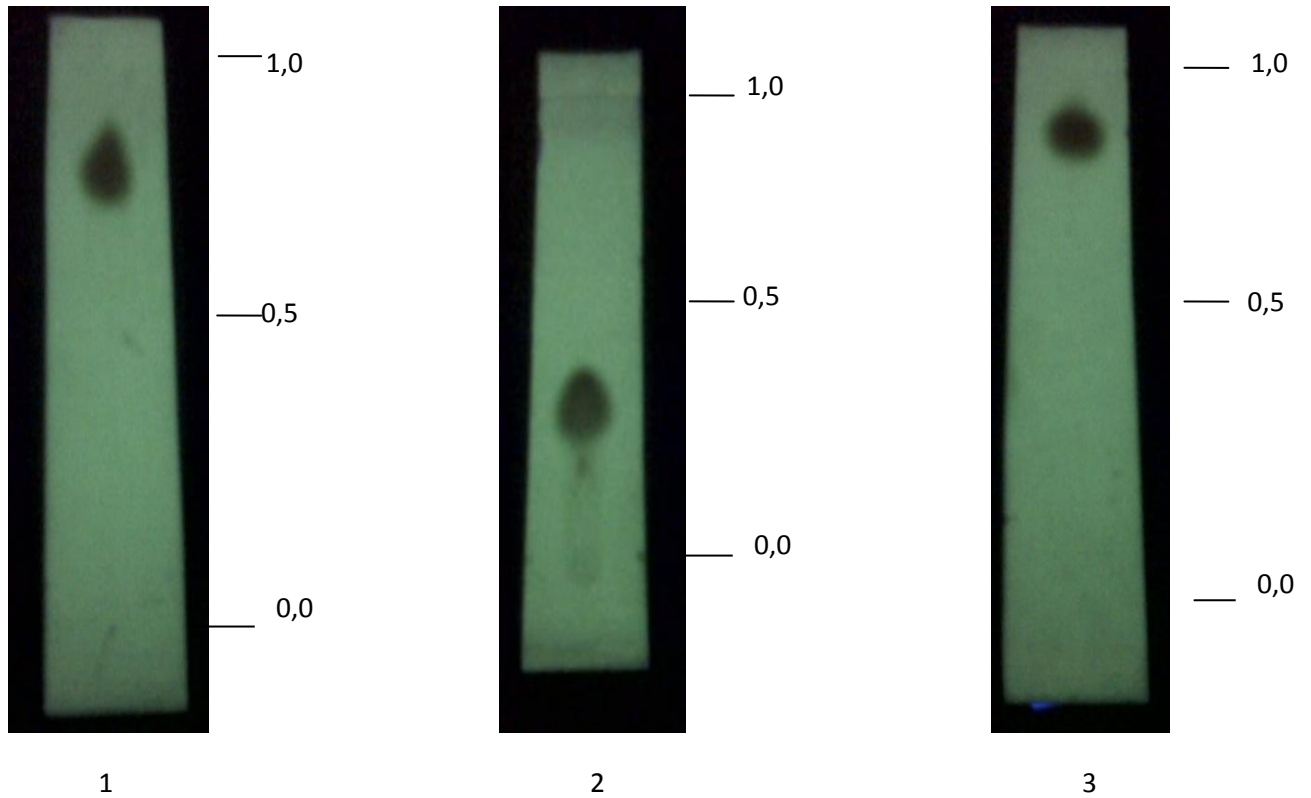
Berat Kristal = 0,449 gram

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{\text{berat kristal}}{\text{berat hasil}} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{0,449}{0,926} \times 100\%$$

$$= 48,48 \%$$

Lampiran 2. Profil KLT senyawa (4-aminophenyl)-3-(furan-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one hasil sintesis.



Keterangan :

1 = fase gerak metanol : kloroform (3:1), $R_f = 0,78$

2 = fase gerak n-heksan : etil asetat (1:3), $R_f = 0,4$

3 = fase gerak n-heksan : etil asetat (3:1), $R_f = 0,84$

Lampiran 3. Gambar alat dan hasil sintesis senyawa



Serbuk hasil sintesis



Rekristalisasi



Kristal hasil sintesis



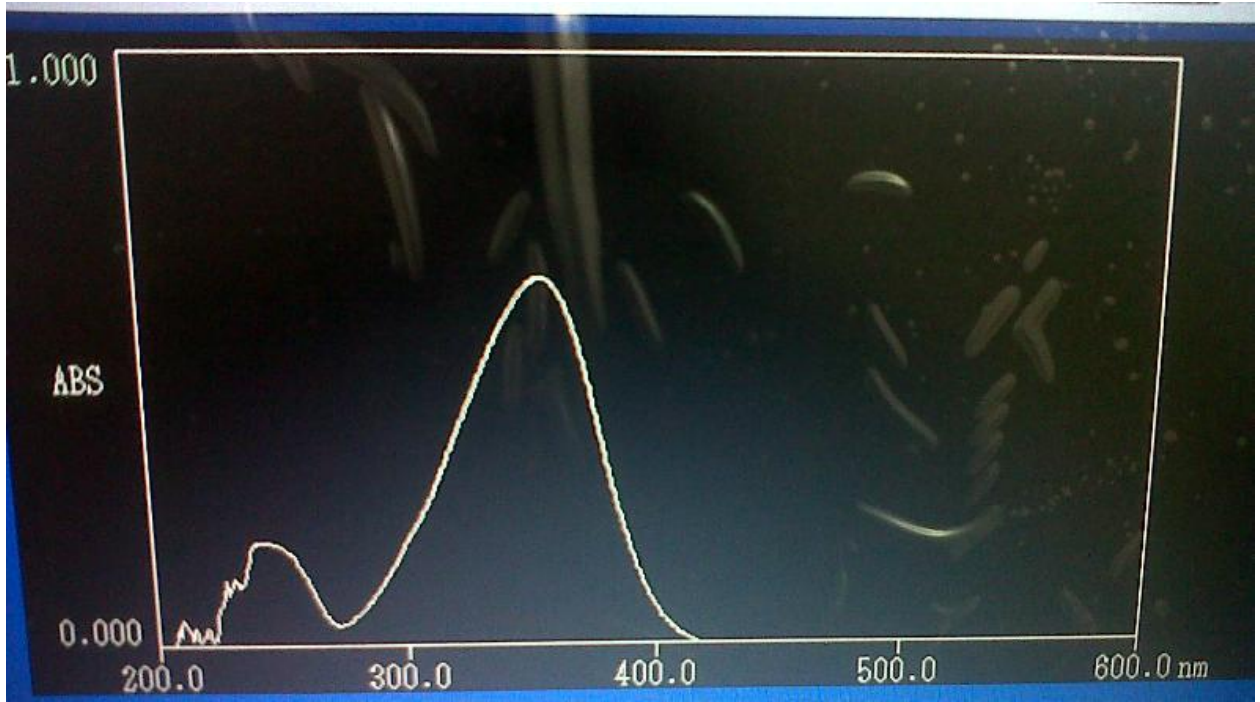
Buchi melting point B-540



Peralatan Kromatografi GAS



Spektrometer NMR



Spektrum UV-Vis