

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, maka disimpulkan sebagai berikut.

Pertama, fraksi etil asetat dari daun *Averrhoa bilimbi* dalam sediaan *lotion* memiliki stabilitas yang baik, tidak adanya pemisahan antara fase air dan fase minyak selama penyimpanan.

Kedua, sediaan *lotion* fraksi etil asetat daun *Averrhoa bilimbi* L. memiliki aktivitas antioksidan.

Ketiga, dari ketiga variasi konsentrasi, F5 memiliki aktivitas antioksidan paling tinggi yakni 523,492, diikuti dengan F4 dengan IC₅₀ sebesar 713,737 ppm, dan konsentrasi paling lemah adalah F3 dengan IC₅₀ sebesar 1910,488 ppm.

B. Saran

Pertama, perlu dilakukan pengembangan sediaan *lotion* bahan alam, baik itu ekstrak maupun fraksi serta pengembangan ke pengujian in vitro.

Kedua, perlu dilakukan optimasi mengenai preparasi senyawa yang baik, stabil, dan dapat menarik senyawa dari basis.

Ketiga, perlu dilakukan optimasi mengenai formula *lotion* agar mampu memberikan sifat fisik serta kenyamanan yang lebih baik lagi.

Daftar Pustaka

- Afifah, Dwi Nur dkk. "Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan Fraksi Etil Asetat Daun Miana (*Coleus atropurpureus* Benth)." *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Kefarmasian Ke-1*, 2015: 140-146.
- Agustina, Sri. "Isolasi Senyawa Golongan Flavonoid Sebagai Antioksidan dari Daun Dandang Gendis (*Clinacanthus nutans*)." *Skripsi*, 2011: 2-3.
- Cheeke. "Actual and Potential Applications of *Yucca schidigera* and *Quillaja saponaria* Saponins in Human and Animal Nutrition. Proceedings of the American Society of Animal Science." *American Society of Animal Science*, 2000: 1-10.
- Depkes. *Inventaris Tanaman Obat Indonesia (I) jilid 2*. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan dan Kesejahteraan Sosial Republik Indonesia, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, hal 37-38, 2001.
- Depkes RI. *Cara Pembuatan Simplisia*. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 1985.
- Depkes RI. *Farmakope Herbal Indonesia Edisi I*. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2008.
- Depkes RI. *Parameter Standar Umum Ekstrak Tumbuhan Obat*. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2000.
- Dewi. "Kualitas Losion Ekstrak Kulit Buah Manggis (*Garcinia mongostana*)."*e-journal.uajy.ac.id*, 2014.
- Droke, W. "Free Radicals in The Physiological Control of Cell Function." *Physiol Rev.*, 2002: 47-95, 82.
- Effendi. *Uji Daya Antiinflamasi Fraksi Petroleum Eter, Etil Asetat, dan Fraksi Air Daun Belimbing Wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.) pada Tikus Putih*, skripsi. Yogyakarta: Fak. Farmasi UGM, 1998.
- Goskonda, S. R. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Exipients*, 6th ed. pp. 7550756. Washington: Pharmaceutical Press, 2009.
- Haley, S. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients*, 6th ed. pp. 441-445. Washington: Pharmaceutical Press, 2009.
- Hasyim dkk. "Formulasi Gel Sari Buah Belimbing Wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.)."*Majalah Farmasi dan Farmakologi*, 2011: 5-9.

- Hayati dkk. "Fraksinasi dan Identifikasi Senyawa Tanin pada Daun Belimbing Wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi L.*).” *Alchemy*, 4 (2), 2010: 193-200.
- Hayati, Elok Kamilah. *Fraksinasi dan Identifikasi Senyawa Tanin pada Daun Belimbing Wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi L.*)*. Malang: Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2010.
- Herawati dkk. "Analisis Kadar Flavonoid Total pada Kulit dan Pelepas Pisang Mas (*Musa acuminata Colla*).” *Jurnal Sabdariffarma*, 2013: 5.
- Kalangi, Sonny J. R. “Histofisiologi Kulit.” *Jurnal Biomedik (JBM)*, Volume 5, Nomor 3, Suplemen, 2013: S12-S20.
- Kuncayyo, Ilham. “Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan Ekstrak Belimbing Wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi L.*) Terhadap 1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhidrazen (DPPH) ISSN: 1978-9777.” *Seminar Nasional Teknologi*, 2007: E1-E9.
- Lachman dkk, L. *Teori dan Praktek Farmasi Industri II edisi ketiga, terjemahan dari: The Theory and Practise of Industrial Pharmacy*. Jakarta: UI Press, 1994.
- Mabruroh, Asasu Iqonil. “Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan Ekstrak Tanin dari Daun Rumput Bambu (*Lophatherum gracile Brongn*) dan Identifikasinya.” *Skripsi*, 2015: 13-14.
- Mardikasari dkk, Sandra Aulia. “Formulasi dan Uji Stabilitas Lotion dari Ekstrak Etanol Daun Jambu Biji (*Psidium guajava L.*) Sebagai Antioksidan.” *Jurnal Farmasi, Sains, dan Kesehatan ISSN 2442-9791*, 2017: Pharmauho Volume 3, No 2, Hal. 28-32.
- Mardikasari dkk. “Formulasi dan Uji Stabilitas Lotion dari Ekstrak Jambu Biji (*Psidium guajava L.*) Sebagai Antioksidan.” *Jurnal Farmasi, Sains, dan Kesehatan ISSN 2442-9791*, 2017: 28-32.
- Mario, P. *Khasiat dan Manfaat Belimbing Wuluh*. Surabaya: Stomata, hal 65-68, 102-103, 2011.
- Markham, KR. *Cara Mengidentifikasi Flavonoid Terjemahan dari: Techniques of Flavonoid of Identification*. Bandung: ITB, 1988.
- Megantara dkk. “Formulasi Lotion Ekstrak Buah Raspberry (*Rubus rosifolius*) dengan Variasi Konsentrasi Trietanolamin sebagai Emulgator Serta Uji Hedonik Terhadap Lotion.” *Jurnal Farmasi Udayana*, 2017: 1-5.

- Meydani. *Antioxidants and immune response in aged persons: Overview of present evidence.* Am J Clinl Nutr 62 (6 Suppl): 1462S, 1995.
- Mulyani dkk. "Formulasi dan Aktivitas Antioksidan Lotion Ekstrak Daun Suruhan (Peperomia pellucida L.)." *Journal of Current Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2018: 111-117.
- Neldawati dkk. "Analisis Nilai Absorbansi dalam Penentuan Kadar Flavonoid untuk Berbagai Jenis Daun Tanaman Obat." *Jurnal Penelitian*, 2013: 78.
- Nonci dkk. "Formulasi dan Uji Stabilitas Fisik Krim Susu Kuda Sumbawa dengan Emulgator Nonionik dan Anionik." *Jurnal Farmasi, Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar*, 2016: 169-178.
- Nunez dkk., F. A. A. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients*, 6th ed. pp. 283-285. Washinton: Pharmaceutical Press, 2009.
- Oktavia dkk. *Efektifitas Ekstrak Buah Belimbing Wuluh (Averrhoa bilimbi L.) Terhadap Mortalitas Larva Nyamuk Aedes aegypti (Skripsi)*. Riau: Fakultas Pendidikan dan Ilmu Keguruan. Universitas Riau, 2012.
- Pakki dkk., Ermina. "Formulasi dan Evaluasi Kestabilan Fisik Emulsi Ganda Tipe A/M/A dengan Emulgator Sorbitan Monooleat dan Polisorbat 80." *Majalah Farmasi, Universitas Hasanuddin*, 2010.
- Pambudi, Kurniawan. "Formulasi dan Uji Stabilitas Fisik Sediaan Emulsi Minyak Biji Jinten Hitam (Nigella sativa Linn.)." *Universitas Indonesia, Depok*, 2013: 1-19.
- Purwaningsih S, dkk. "Formulasi Skin Lotion dengan Penambahan Karagen dan Antioksidan Alami dari Rhizopora Mucronata Lamk." *J. Akuatika*, 2014: 5(1); hal 55-62.
- Rahmat, H. "Identifikasi Senyawa Flavonoid pada Sayuran Indigenous." *Skripsi Teknologi Pertanian IPB*, 2009: 4.
- Rizkayanti dkk. "Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan Ekstrak Air dan Ekstral Etanol Daun Kelor (Moringa Oleifera LAM)." *Jurnal Akademika Kimia*, 2017: 125-131.
- Rowe dkk. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients Six Edition*. Washington D.C.: Pharmaceutical Press and American Pharmacist Association, 2009.

- Safitra dkk., Diah. "Pengaruh Konsentrasi Asam Stearat Terhadap Karakteristik Sediaan dan Pelepasan Krim Kurkumin." *Jurnal Pharmascience Vol. 1, No. 1, 2014: 14-17.*
- Sari, Ayu Nirmala. "Antioksidan Alternatif Untuk Menangkal Bahaya Radikal Bebas Pada Kulit." *Elkawnie: Journal of Islamic Science and Technology Vol. 1, No. 1, 2015: 63-68.*
- Sayuti, Kesuma. *Antioksidan, Alami dan Sintetik*. Padang: Andalas University Press, 2015.
- Sheng, J. J. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients 6th ed.* pp 445-447. Washington: Pharmaceutical Press, 2009.
- Tisnadiyah, Rizki Eka. *Formulasi Krim Ekstrak Daun Belimbing Wuluh (Averrhoa bilimbi L.)*. Bandung: Universitas Al-Ghifari, 2017.
- Trilaksani, W. *Antioksidan: Jenis, Sumber, Mekanisme Kerja dan Peran Terhadap Kesehatan*. Bogor: Institute Pertanian Bogor, 2003.
- Unvala, H. M. *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, 6th ed.* pp. 155-156. Washington: Pharmaceutical Press, 2009.
- Wijayakusuma, H. *Ramuan Tradisional Untuk Pengobatan Darah Tinggi*. Jakarta: Penebar Swadaya, 2005.
- Winarti. *Diktat Kuliah Formulasi Sediaan Semisolid (Formulasi Salep, Krim, Gel, Pasta, dan Suppositoria) Semester VI*. Jember: Universitas Jember, 2013.
- Winarti, Sri. *Makanan Fungsional*. Yogyakarta, 2010.
- Yovita, Vinsensia. "Optimasi Parafin Cair Sebagai Emolien dan Gliserol Sebagai Humeutan Dalam Sediaan Krim Ekstrak Kulit Buah Manggis (Garcinia mangostana L.) Serta Uji Aktivitas Antioksidan." *Skripsi*, 2016: 14-16.

L

A

M

P

I

R

A

N

Lampiran 1. Determinasi tumbuhan belimbing wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L)



UPT- LABORATORIUM

No : 373/DET/UPT-LAB/27/III/2019

Hal : Surat Keterangan Determinasi Tumbuhan

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Claudia Fernandita

NIM : 21154614 A

Fakultas : Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi

Telah mendeterminasikan tumbuhan : Belimbing wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.)

Hasil determinasi berdasarkan : Steenis : FLORA

1b – 2b – 3b – 4b – 6b – 7b – 9b – 10b – 11b – 12b – 13b. golongan 9. 197b – 208b – 219b – 220b – 224b – 225b – 227b – 229b – 230b – 234b – 235b – 236b – 237b – 238a. familia 61.

Oxalidaceae. a. 1. *Averrhoa*. 1b. *Averrhoa bilimbi* L.

Deskripsi :

Habitus : Pohon, tinggi 5 – 10 m.

Akar : Sistem akar tunggang.

Batang : Berkayu, tanda bekas daun bentuk ginjal atau jantung, percabangan monopodial.

Daun : Majemuk menyirip, anak daun ganjil. Anak daun 21 – 45, bulat telur atau memanjang, meruncing, panjang 2,5 – 8,5 cm, lebar 2,1 – 5,1 cm, ke arah ujung poros lebih besar, permukaan bawah hijau muda.

Bunga : Majemuk, malai bunga menggantungpanjang 5 – 20 cm. Bunga semuanya dengan panjang tangkai putik yang sama. Kelopak panjang lk 6 mm. Daun mahkota tidak atau hampir bergandengan, bentuk spatel atau lanset, dengan pangkal yang pucat. Benang sari di depan daun mahkota mereduksi menjadi staminodia.

Buah : Buni persegipembulat tumpul, kuning hijau,panjang 4 – 6,5 cm.

Pustaka : Steenis C.G.G.J., Bloembergen S. Eyma P.J. (1978): FLORA, PT Pradnya Paramita. Jl. Kebon Sirih 46.Jakarta Pusat, 1978.

Surakarta, 27 Maret 2019

Tent determinasi



Dra. Kartina Wirjoendjojo, SU.

Lampiran 2. Alat, bahan, dan proses uji aktivitas antioksidan lotion fraksi etil asetat daun *Averrhoa bilimbi* L.

Bahan

a. Gambar daun segar belimbing wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.)



b. Gambar daun kering belimbing wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.)



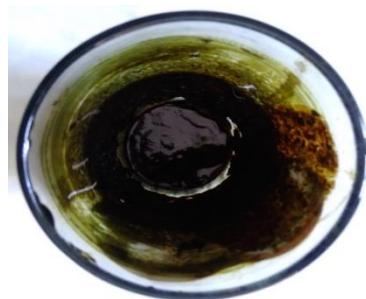
c. Gambar serbuk kering daun belimbing wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.)



d. Ekstrak etanol 70% daun belimbing wuluh (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.)



e. Gambar Fraksi Etil Asetat daun
Averrhoa bilimbi L.



f. DPPH



g. Rutin



h. Larutan stok



h. Cycling test

i. Moisture balance

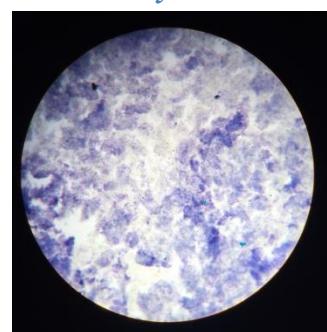




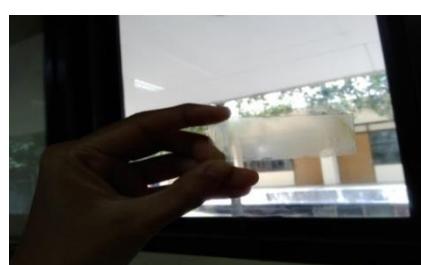
j. Tipe emulsi: mikroskop Sudan III



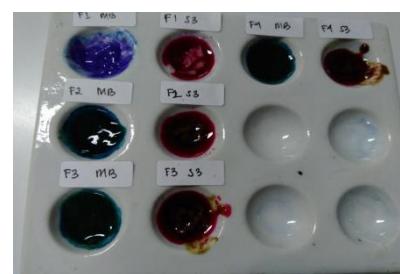
k. Tipe emulsi: mikroskop
Methylen blue



l. Homogenitas



m. Tipe emulsi: pewarnaan



n. Tipe emulsi: daya hantar listrik



o. daya sebar



p. daya lekat



q. viskositas



r. fraksinasi



Lampiran 3. Perhitungan rendemen

a. Persentase rendemen simplisia

| Bobot basah (gram) | Bobot kering (gram) | Rendemen (%b/b) |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 10000 | 4186 | 41,86 |

Perhitungan :

$$\% \text{ rendemen simplisia} = \frac{\text{bobot kering (g)}}{\text{bobot basah (g)}} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ rendemen simplisia} = \frac{4186 \text{ gram}}{10000 \text{ gram}} \times 100 = 41,86\%$$

Maka hasil rendemen simplisia adalah 41,86%

b. Rendemen ekstrak

| Bobot serbuk (gram) | Bobot ekstrak (gram) | Rendemen (%) |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1000 | 246,342 | 24,634 |

Perhitungan :

$$\% \text{ rendemen ekstrak} = \frac{\text{bobot serbuk (g)}}{\text{bobot ekstrak (g)}} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ rendemen ekstrak} = \frac{1000 \text{ (g)}}{246,342 \text{ (g)}} \times 100 = 24,634\%$$

Maka hasil rendemen ekstrak adalah 24,634%

c. Rendemen fraksi etil asetat

| Bobot ekstrak (gram) | Bobot fraksi (gram) | Rendemen (%) |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 30 | 1,93 | 6,43 |
| 30 | 1,83 | 6,10 |
| 30 | 1,80 | 6,00 |
| Rata-rata | | 6,18 |

Perhitungan :

$$\% \text{ rendemen fraksi etil asetat} = \frac{\text{bobot fraksi (g)}}{\text{bobot ekstrak (g)}} \times 100$$

$$1. \% \text{ rendemen fraksi etil asetat} = \frac{1,93 \text{ gram}}{30 \text{ gram}} \times 100 = 6,43\%$$

$$2. \% \text{ rendemen fraksi etil asetat} = \frac{1,83 \text{ gram}}{30 \text{ gram}} \times 100 = 6,10\%$$

$$3. \% \text{ rendemen fraksi etil asetat} = \frac{1,93 \text{ gram}}{30 \text{ gram}} \times 100 = 6,00\%$$

Maka rata-rata hasil persentase rendemen fraksi etil asetat daun *Averrhoa bilimbi* L. adalah 6,18%.

d. Rendemen fraksi air

| Bobot ekstrak (gram) | Bobot fraksi (gram) | Rendemen (%) |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 30 | 18,84 | 62,80 |
| 30 | 19,20 | 64,00 |
| 30 | 20,00 | 66,67 |
| Rata-rata | | 64,49 |

Perhitungan :

$$\% \text{ rendemen fraksi air} = \frac{\text{bobot fraksi (g)}}{\text{bobot ekstrak (g)}} \times 100$$

$$1. \% \text{ rendemen fraksi air} = \frac{18,84 \text{ gram}}{30 \text{ gram}} \times 100 = 62,80\%$$

$$2. \% \text{ rendemen fraksi air} = \frac{19,20 \text{ gram}}{30 \text{ gram}} \times 100 = 64,00\%$$

$$3. \% \text{ rendemen fraksi air} = \frac{20,00 \text{ gram}}{30 \text{ gram}} \times 100 = 66,67\%$$

Maka rata-rata hasil persentase rendemen fraksi air daun *Averrhoa bilimbi* L. adalah 64,49%

Lampiran 4. Identifikasi kandungan senyawa dengan metode tabung

| Pengujian | Hasil | Keterangan |
|-----------|---|--|
| | Serbuk | Ekstrak |
| Flavonoid |  |  Serbuk : Terbentuk warna jingga pada lapisan amil alkohol |
| Tanin |  |  Serbuk : Terbentuk warna hijau kehitaman |
| Saponin |  |  Serbuk : Terbentuk buih stabil setelah ditambahkan HCl 2N |

Ekstrak :
Terbentuk buih
stabil setelah
ditambahkan HCl
2N

Lampiran 5. Identifikasi kandungan senyawa dengan metode KLT

a. Flavonoid

fase diam Silika Gel GF 254

fase gerak n-butanol – asam asetat glasial – air (4:1:5)

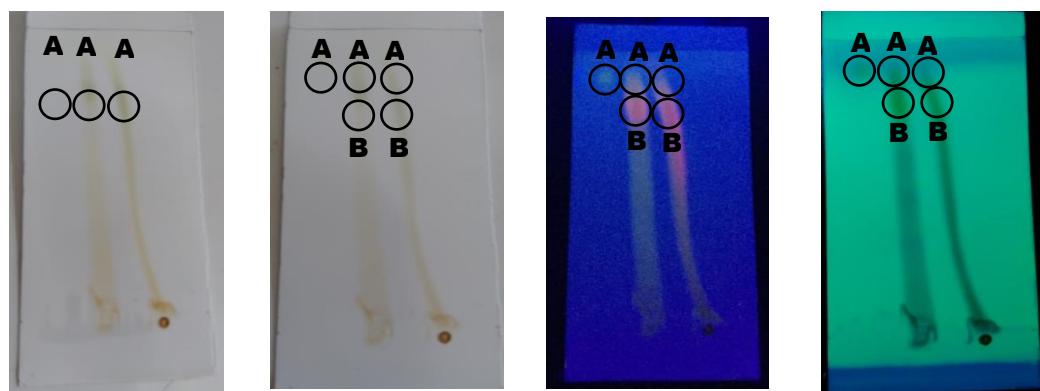
Visual

Visual

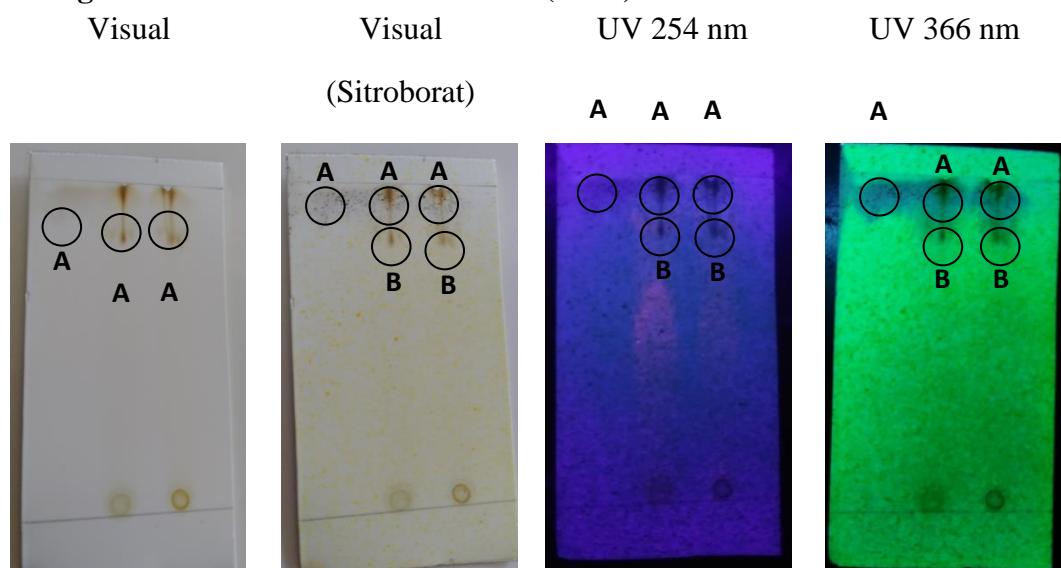
UV 254 nm

UV 366 nm

(Sitroborat)



| Sampel | Kode | Perhitungan (cm) | Nilai Rf |
|----------------|------|------------------|-------------|
| Baku | A | 4,7 / 5,1 | 0,92 |
| Ekstrak | A | 4.7 / 5,1 | 0,92 |
| | B | 4,1 / 5,1 | 0,81 |
| Fraksi | A | 4,7 / 5,1 | 0,92 |
| | B | 4,3 / 5,1 | 0,85 |

b. Tanin**Fase diam Silika Gel GF 254 nm****Fase gerak kloroform – methanol – air (7:3:4)**

| Sampel | Kode | Perhitungan (cm) | Nilai Rf |
|----------------|------|------------------|-------------|
| Baku | A | 5,0 / 5,0 | 1 |
| Ekstrak | A | 4,9 / 5,0 | 0,98 |
| | B | 4,4 / 5,0 | 0,88 |
| Fraksi | A | 5,0 / 5,0 | 1 |
| | B | 4,3 / 5,1 | 0,86 |

Lampiran 6. Hasil uji daya sebar sediaan lotion

| Formula | Beban (g) | Diameter penyebaran hari ke-1 | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 |
| F1 | 44,575 g | 5,65 | 5,58 | 5,60 |
| | 94,575 g | 6,88 | 6,93 | 6,95 |
| | 194,575 g | 7,70 | 7,78 | 7,70 |
| | 244,575 g | 8,23 | 8,25 | 8,28 |
| | 294,575 g | 8,53 | 8,60 | 8,55 |
| | 344,575 g | 8,68 | 8,73 | 8,68 |
| | Rata-rata | 7,61 | 7,65 | 7,63 |
| F2 | 44,575 g | 5,65 | 5,65 | 5,65 |
| | 94,575 g | 5,78 | 5,83 | 5,78 |
| | 194,575 g | 5,85 | 5,90 | 5,88 |
| | 244,575 g | 5,93 | 6,15 | 6,10 |
| | 294,575 g | 6,15 | 6,30 | 6,35 |
| | 344,575 g | 6,35 | 6,40 | 6,53 |
| | Rata-rata | 5,95 | 6,04 | 6,05 |
| F3 | 44,575 g | 6,45 | 6,45 | 6,38 |
| | 94,575 g | 7,10 | 7,10 | 7,13 |
| | 194,575 g | 7,53 | 7,50 | 7,53 |
| | 244,575 g | 8,08 | 8,15 | 8,13 |
| | 294,575 g | 8,23 | 8,33 | 8,28 |
| | 344,575 g | 8,63 | 8,60 | 8,63 |
| | Rata-rata | 7,67 | 7,69 | 7,68 |
| F4 | 44,575 g | 5,83 | 5,90 | 5,98 |
| | 94,575 g | 6,78 | 7,08 | 7,08 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 194,575 g | 7,23 | 7,25 | 7,13 |
| | 244,575 g | 7,48 | 7,50 | 7,58 |
| | 294,575 g | 7,73 | 7,85 | 7,88 |
| | 344,575 g | 7,93 | 7,95 | 7,95 |
| | Rata-rata | 7,16 | 7,26 | 7,27 |
| F5 | 44,575 g | 6,03 | 6,00 | 5,95 |
| | 94,575 g | 6,63 | 6,70 | 6,73 |
| | 194,575 g | 7,08 | 7,15 | 7,13 |
| | 244,575 g | 7,55 | 7,65 | 7,58 |
| | 294,575 g | 7,78 | 7,83 | 7,85 |
| | 344,575 g | 7,98 | 8,05 | 8,05 |
| | Rata-rata | 7,18 | 7,23 | 7,22 |

| Formula | Beban (g) | Diameter penyebaran hari ke-21 | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 |
| F1 | 44,575 g | 5,45 | 5,48 | 5,43 |
| | 94,575 g | 6,58 | 6,58 | 6,50 |
| | 194,575 g | 7,33 | 7,30 | 7,33 |
| | 244,575 g | 7,85 | 7,83 | 7,80 |
| | 294,575 g | 8,33 | 8,40 | 8,40 |
| | 344,575 g | 8,48 | 8,53 | 8,58 |
| | Rata-rata | 7,34 | 7,35 | 7,34 |
| F2 | 44,575 g | 5,03 | 5,00 | 5,00 |
| | 94,575 g | 5,53 | 5,68 | 5,68 |
| | 194,575 g | 5,73 | 5,88 | 5,85 |
| | 244,575 g | 5,98 | 6,05 | 6,05 |
| | 294,575 g | 6,08 | 6,15 | 6,18 |
| | 344,575 g | 6,18 | 6,28 | 6,25 |
| | Rata-rata | 5,76 | 5,84 | 5,84 |
| F3 | 44,575 g | 5,20 | 5,20 | 5,23 |
| | 94,575 g | 5,43 | 5,40 | 5,50 |
| | 194,575 g | 5,80 | 5,88 | 5,88 |
| | 244,575 g | 6,15 | 6,18 | 6,18 |
| | 294,575 g | 6,28 | 6,23 | 6,23 |
| | 344,575 g | 6,43 | 6,35 | 6,43 |
| | Rata-rata | 5,88 | 5,87 | 5,91 |
| F4 | 44,575 g | 3,50 | 3,58 | 3,58 |
| | 94,575 g | 3,88 | 3,93 | 3,90 |
| | 194,575 g | 3,98 | 4,03 | 4,03 |
| | 244,575 g | 4,10 | 4,13 | 4,13 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 294,575 g | 4,20 | 4,18 | 4,23 |
| | 344,575 g | 4,30 | 4,33 | 4,30 |
| | Rata-rata | 3,99 | 4,03 | 4,03 |
| F5 | 44,575 g | 3,58 | 3,65 | 3,60 |
| | 94,575 g | 3,58 | 3,63 | 3,65 |
| | 194,575 g | 3,65 | 3,78 | 3,73 |
| | 244,575 g | 3,78 | 3,80 | 3,80 |
| | 294,575 g | 3,88 | 3,95 | 3,90 |
| | 344,575 g | 3,93 | 4,00 | 4,00 |
| | Rata-rata | 3,73 | 3,80 | 3,78 |

| Formula | Beban (g) | Uji stabilitas <i>Cycling test</i> | | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 |
| F1 | 44,575 g | 5,28 | 5,35 | 5,35 |
| | 94,575 g | 5,63 | 5,80 | 5,80 |
| | 194,575 g | 6,15 | 6,28 | 6,30 |
| | 244,575 g | 6,43 | 6,60 | 6,60 |
| | 294,575 g | 6,70 | 6,88 | 6,90 |
| | 344,575 g | 7,15 | 7,30 | 7,38 |
| | Rata-rata | 6,22 | 6,37 | 6,39 |
| F2 | 44,575 g | 4,85 | 4,95 | 4,95 |
| | 94,575 g | 5,08 | 5,20 | 5,30 |
| | 194,575 g | 5,33 | 5,43 | 5,53 |
| | 244,575 g | 5,55 | 5,65 | 5,73 |
| | 294,575 g | 5,68 | 5,80 | 5,88 |
| | 344,575 g | 5,75 | 5,85 | 5,93 |
| | Rata-rata | 5,37 | 5,48 | 5,55 |
| F3 | 44,575 g | 5,05 | 5,15 | 5,15 |
| | 94,575 g | 5,30 | 5,38 | 5,38 |
| | 194,575 g | 5,55 | 5,63 | 5,63 |
| | 244,575 g | 5,75 | 5,85 | 5,85 |
| | 294,575 g | 5,95 | 6,08 | 6,05 |
| | 344,575 g | 6,05 | 6,13 | 6,13 |
| | Rata-rata | 5,61 | 5,70 | 5,70 |
| F4 | 44,575 g | 3,43 | 3,50 | 3,45 |
| | 94,575 g | 3,65 | 3,65 | 3,70 |
| | 194,575 g | 3,83 | 3,83 | 3,88 |
| | 244,575 g | 4,08 | 4,03 | 4,08 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 294,575 g | 4,18 | 4,15 | 4,20 |
| | 344,575 g | 4,25 | 4,28 | 4,33 |
| | Rata-rata | 3,90 | 3,91 | 3,94 |
| F5 | 44,575 g | 3,40 | 3,45 | 3,48 |
| | 94,575 g | 3,55 | 3,60 | 3,60 |
| | 194,575 g | 3,63 | 3,65 | 3,68 |
| | 244,575 g | 3,68 | 3,73 | 3,78 |
| | 294,575 g | 3,75 | 3,80 | 3,78 |
| | 344,575 g | 3,85 | 3,88 | 3,83 |
| | Rata-rata | 3,64 | 3,69 | 3,69 |

Lampiran 7. Hasil uji daya lekat lotion

| Formula | Waktu | Daya Lekat | | | Rata-rata | SD |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 | | |
| F1 | Hari ke-1 | 1,07 | 1,07 | 1,05 | 1,06 | 0,01 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 1,76 | 1,84 | 1,92 | 1,84 | 0,08 |
| F2 | Hari ke-1 | 1,98 | 2,04 | 2,15 | 2,06 | 0,09 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 2,42 | 2,54 | 2,40 | 2,45 | 0,08 |
| F3 | Hari ke-1 | 1,10 | 1,12 | 1,18 | 1,13 | 0,04 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 1,44 | 1,37 | 1,46 | 1,42 | 0,05 |
| F4 | Hari ke-1 | 1,33 | 1,37 | 1,35 | 1,35 | 0,02 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 2,03 | 1,97 | 2,08 | 2,03 | 0,06 |
| F5 | Hari ke-1 | 1,48 | 1,42 | 1,46 | 1,45 | 0,03 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 2,19 | 2,28 | 2,32 | 2,26 | 0,07 |

Setelah uji stabilitas *Cycling test*

| Formula | Waktu | Daya Lekat | | | Rata-rata | SD |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 | | |
| F1 | Sebelum m | 1,07 | 1,07 | 1,05 | 1,06 | 0,01 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Sesudah | 1,82 | 1,88 | 1,86 | 1,85 | 0,03 |
| F2 | Sebelum | 1,98 | 2,04 | 2,15 | 2,06 | 0,09 |
| | Sesudah | 2,48 | 2,60 | 2,55 | 2,54 | 0,06 |
| F3 | Sebelum | 1,10 | 1,12 | 1,18 | 1,13 | 0,04 |
| | Sesudah | 1,48 | 1,44 | 1,50 | 1,47 | 0,03 |
| F4 | Sebelum | 1,33 | 1,37 | 1,35 | 1,35 | 0,02 |
| | Sesudah | 2,13 | 2,12 | 2,10 | 2,12 | 0,02 |
| F5 | Sebelum | 1,48 | 1,42 | 1,46 | 1,45 | 0,03 |
| | Sesudah | 2,25 | 2,32 | 2,38 | 2,32 | 0,07 |

Lampiran 8. Hasil uji pH lotion

| Formula | Waktu | pH | | | Rata-rata | SD |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 | | |
| F1 | Hari ke- 1 | 7,48 | 7,51 | 7,55 | 7,51 | 0,04 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 7,52 | 7,54 | 7,53 | 7,53 | 0,01 |
| F2 | Hari ke- 1 | 6,89 | 6,90 | 6,86 | 6,88 | 0,02 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 7,13 | 7,17 | 7,18 | 7,16 | 0,03 |
| F3 | Hari ke- 1 | 6,70 | 6,71 | 6,73 | 6,71 | 0,02 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 6,43 | 6,45 | 6,39 | 6,42 | 0,03 |
| F4 | Hari ke- 1 | 5,80 | 5,81 | 5,82 | 5,81 | 0,01 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 5,42 | 5,40 | 5,44 | 5,42 | 0,02 |
| F5 | Hari ke- 1 | 5,37 | 5,38 | 5,33 | 5,36 | 0,03 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 5,35 | 5,33 | 5,34 | 5,34 | 0,01 |

| Formula | Waktu | pH | | | Rata-rata | SD |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 | | |
| F1 | Sebelum | 7,52 | 7,51 | 7,53 | 7,52 | 0,01 |
| | Sesudah | 7,06 | 7,07 | 7,09 | 7,07 | 0,02 |
| F2 | Sebelum | 7,00 | 6,98 | 6,86 | 6,95 | 0,08 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Sesudah | 6,88 | 6,96 | 7,10 | 6,98 | 0,11 |
| F3 | Sebelum | 6,76 | 6,73 | 6,74 | 6,74 | 0,02 |
| | Sesudah | 6,43 | 6,42 | 6,40 | 6,42 | 0,02 |
| F4 | Sebelum | 5,87 | 5,81 | 5,83 | 5,84 | 0,03 |
| | Sesudah | 5,56 | 5,54 | 5,55 | 5,55 | 0,01 |
| F5 | Sebelum | 5,37 | 5,39 | 5,40 | 5,39 | 0,02 |
| | Sesudah | 4,98 | 5,10 | 5,18 | 5,09 | 0,10 |

Lampiran 9. Hasil uji viskositas lotion

| Formula | Waktu | Viskositas | | | Rata-rata | SD |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 | | |
| F1 | Hari ke- 1 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 11,67 | 2,89 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 21,67 | 2,89 |
| F2 | Hari ke- 1 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 18,33 | 2,89 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 5 |
| F3 | Hari ke- 1 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 5 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 21,67 | 2,89 |
| F4 | Hari ke- 1 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 28,33 | 2,89 |
| F5 | Hari ke- 1 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 33,33 | 2,89 |
| | Hari ke- 21 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 41,67 | 2,89 |

Sesudah uji stabilitas cycling test

| Formula | Waktu | Viskositas | | | Rata-rata | SD |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Replikasi 1 | Replikasi 2 | Replikasi 3 | | |
| F1 | Sebelum | 10 | 15 | 10 | 11,67 | 2,89 |
| | Sesudah | 20 | 25 | 20 | 21,67 | 2,89 |

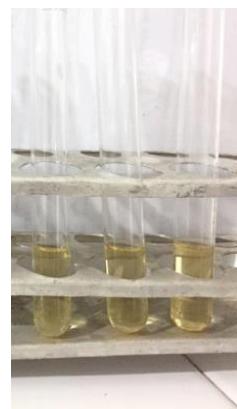
| | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| F2 | Sebelum | 15 | 20 | 20 | 18,33 | 2,89 |
| | Sesudah | 20 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 5 |
| F3 | Sebelum | 20 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 5 |
| | Sesudah | 20 | 20 | 25 | 21,67 | 2,89 |
| F4 | Sebelum | 15 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 5 |
| | Sesudah | 25 | 30 | 30 | 28,33 | 2,89 |
| F5 | Sebelum | 35 | 35 | 40 | 36,67 | 2,89 |
| | Sesudah | 45 | 50 | 45 | 46,67 | 2,89 |

Lampiran 10. Uji pendahuluan aktivitas antioksidan

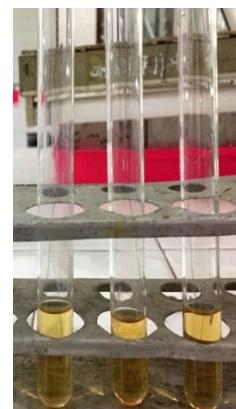
A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



(A=Kontrol negatif DPPH; B=Kontrol positif Rutin; C=Fraksi etil asetat daun belimbing wuluh; D=Formula1; E=Formula 2; F=Formula 3; G=Formula 4; H=Formula 5)

Lampiran 11. Penimbangan DPPH dan pembuatan larutan stok

Penimbangan DPPH

Serbuk DPPH untuk uji aktivitas antioksidan ditimbang sesuai hasil perhitungan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Penimbangan DPPH} &= \text{BM DPPH} \times \text{volume larutan} \times \text{molaritas DPPH} \\ &= 394,32 \text{ g/mol} \times 0,100 \text{ liter} \times 0,0004 \text{ M} \\ &= 0,01578 \text{ gram} \\ &= 15,78 \text{ mg} \sim 15,8 \text{ mg}\end{aligned}$$

Pembuatan larutan DPPH

Serbuk DPPH ditimbang sebanyak 15,8 mg, kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu takar 100 mL.

Pembuatan larutan stok rutin

Serbuk Rutin ditimbang sebanyak 5 mg, kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu takar 100 mL sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 50 ppm**

$$\begin{aligned}V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} &= V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})} \\ X \times 100 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ mL} \times 50\end{aligned}$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan rutin 100 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 25 ppm**

$$\begin{aligned}V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} &= V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})} \\ X \times 50 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ mL} \times 25 \\ V_{(\text{lar. stok})} &= 5 \text{ mL}\end{aligned}$$

Dipipet larutan rutin 50 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm**

$$\begin{aligned}V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} &= V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})} \\ X \times 25 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ mL} \times 12,5 \\ V_{(\text{lar. stok})} &= 5 \text{ mL}\end{aligned}$$

Dipipet larutan rutin 25 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 6,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 12,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 6,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan rutin 12,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 3,125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 6,25 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 3,125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan rutin 6,25 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok fraksi

Larutan stok fraksi ekstrak dibuat konsentrasi 400 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 40 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 200 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 400 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 200$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan fraksi 400 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 100 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 200 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 100$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan fraksi 200 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 50 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 50$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan fraksi 100 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 50 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan fraksi 50 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 12,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 25 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 12,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan fraksi 25 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F1 hari ke-1

Larutan stok F1 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F2 hari ke-1

Larutan stok F2 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F3 hari ke-1

Larutan stok F3 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$\times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F4 hari ke-1

Larutan stok F4 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F5 hari ke-1

Larutan stok F5 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F1 hari ke-21

Larutan stok F1 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F1 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F2 hari ke-21

Larutan stok F2 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F2 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F3 hari ke-21

Larutan stok F3 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F3 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F4 hari ke-21

Larutan stok F4 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F4 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Pembuatan larutan stok lotion F5 hari ke-21

Larutan stok F5 dibuat konsentrasi 1000 ppm, yaitu ditimbang 100 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan methanol p.a dalam labu ukur 100 mL.

- **Konsentrasi 500 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 1000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 500$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 1000 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 250 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 500 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 250$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 500 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 125 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 250 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 125$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 250 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 62,5 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 125 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 62,5$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 125 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

- **Konsentrasi 31,25 ppm**

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} \times C_{(\text{kons. stok})} = V_{(\text{lar. sampel})} \times C_{(\text{kons. sampel})}$$

$$X \times 62,5 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \times 31,25$$

$$V_{(\text{lar. stok})} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Dipipet larutan F5 62,5 ppm sebanyak 5 mL dimasukkan dalam labu takar 10 mL kemudian ditambahkan methanol p.a sampai tanda batas.

Lampiran 12. Penentuan *operating time*

OT Fraksi Etil Asetat Daun *Averrhoa bilimbi* L.

| Waktu (Menit) | Absorbansi |
|---------------|--------------|
| 0.000 | 0,864 |
| 2.000 | 0,861 |
| 4.000 | 0,857 |
| 6.000 | 0,855 |
| 8.000 | 0,852 |
| 10.000 | 0,851 |
| 12.000 | 0,849 |
| 14.000 | 0,848 |
| 16.000 | 0,850 |
| 18.000 | 0,848 |
| 20.000 | 0,849 |
| 22.000 | 0,850 |
| 24.000 | 0,851 |
| 26.000 | 0,852 |
| 28.000 | 0,853 |
| 30.000 | 0,852 |
| 32.000 | 0,853 |
| 34.000 | 0,855 |
| 36.000 | 0,856 |
| 38.000 | 0,857 |
| 40.000 | 0,857 |
| 42.000 | 0,862 |
| 44.000 | 0,859 |

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 46.000 | 0,861 |
| 48.000 | 0,862 |
| 50.000 | 0,863 |
| 52.000 | 0,865 |
| 54.000 | 0,866 |
| 56.000 | 0,868 |
| 58.000 | 0,869 |
| 60.000 | 0,871 |

OT Pembanding Rutin

| Waktu (Menit) | Absorbansi |
|---------------|--------------|
| 5 | 0,809 |
| 10 | 0,796 |
| 15 | 0,787 |
| 20 | 0,783 |
| 25 | 0,781 |
| 30 | 0,781 |
| 35 | 0,781 |
| 40 | 0,782 |
| 45 | 0,782 |
| 50 | 0,783 |
| 55 | 0,784 |

60**0,785**

Lampiran 13. Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀ fraksi etil asetat daun *Averrhoa bilimbi* L.

$$\% \text{ inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi kontrol} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100$$

Aktivitas antioksidan

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 200 | | | 0,180 |
| 100 | | | 0,330 |
| 50 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,465 |
| 25 | | | 0,547 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,575 |
| 200 | | | 0,194 |
| 100 | | | 0,396 |
| 50 | Replikasi 2 | 0,952 | 0,520 |
| 25 | | | 0,592 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,600 |
| 200 | | | 0,155 |
| 100 | | | 0,388 |
| 50 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,536 |
| 25 | | | 0,612 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,622 |

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata (ppm) | ±SD |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----|
| 200 | 81,092 | | | | |
| 100 | 65,336 | a = 38,646 | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 50 | 51,155 | b = 0,223 | 50,915 | |
| 25 | 42,542 | r = 0,9865 | | |
| 12,5 | 39,600 | | 64,534 | 11,835 |
| 200 | 79,622 | | | |
| 100 | 58,403 | a = 33,535 | | |
| 50 | 45,378 | b = 0,234 | 70,363 | |
| 25 | 37,815 | r = 0,9979 | | |
| 12,5 | 36,975 | | | |
| 200 | 83,718 | | | |
| 100 | 59,244 | a = 30,545 | | |
| 50 | 43,697 | b = 0,269 | 72,323 | |
| 25 | 35,714 | r = 0,9980 | | |
| 12,5 | 34,664 | | | |

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀ Rutin

$$\% \text{ inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi kontrol} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100$$

| Aktivitas antioksidan | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel | |
| 25 | | | 0,287 | |
| 12,5 | | | 0,490 | |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,590 | |
| 3,125 | | | 0,645 | |
| 1,563 | | | 0,672 | |
| 25 | | | 0,261 | |
| 12,5 | | | 0,461 | |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 6,25 | Replikasi 2 | 0,964 | 0,569 |
| 3,125 | | | 0,620 |
| 1,563 | | | 0,655 |
| 25 | | | 0,310 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,503 |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,601 |
| 3,125 | | | 0,675 |
| 1,563 | | | 0,693 |

Perhitungan regresi linier antara konsentrasi dengan %inhibisi Rutin

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 25 | 70,228 | | | | |
| 12,5 | 49,170 | a = 27,861 | | | |
| 6,25 | 38,797 | b = 1,698 | 13,038 | | |
| 3,125 | 33,091 | r = 0,999 | | | |
| 1,563 | 30,290 | | | | |
| 25 | 72,925 | | | 12,939 | 1,335 |
| 12,5 | 52,178 | a = 30,018 | | | |
| 6,25 | 40,975 | b = 1,729 | 11,557 | | |
| 3,125 | 35,685 | r = 0,9996 | | | |
| 1,563 | 32,054 | | | | |
| 25 | 67,842 | | | | |
| 12,5 | 47,822 | a = 25,782 | | | |
| 6,25 | 37,656 | b = 1,703 | 14,221 | | |
| 3,125 | 29,979 | r = 0,9982 | | | |
| 1,563 | 28,112 | | | | |

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀ basis lotion (formula 1)

$$\% \text{ inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi kontrol} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100$$

Hari ke – 1

| Aktivitas antioksidan | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
| 500 | | | 0,826 |
| 250 | | | 0,864 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,887 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,908 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,925 |
| 500 | | | 0,816 |
| 250 | | | 0,862 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,972 | 0,872 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,888 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,920 |
| 500 | | | 0,810 |
| 250 | | | 0,846 |
| 125 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,868 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,888 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,900 |
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | | % inhibisi | Regresi linier |
| 500 | | 15,021 | IC ₅₀ (ppm) |
| | | | Rata-rata |
| | | | ±SD |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 250 | 11,111 | a = 5,294 | |
| 125 | 8,745 | b = 0,020 | 2235,3 |
| 62,5 | 6,584 | r = 0,9781 | 35,057 |
| 31,25 | 4,835 | | |
| 500 | 16,049 | | 2213,330 |
| 250 | 11,317 | | |
| 125 | 10,288 | a = 6,542 | 2172,9 |
| 62,5 | 8,642 | b = 0,020 | |
| 31,25 | 5,350 | r = 0,9515 | |
| 500 | 16,667 | | |
| 250 | 12,963 | a = 7,596 | |
| 125 | 10,700 | b = 0,019 | 2231,789 |
| 62,5 | 8,642 | r = 0,9839 | |
| 31,25 | 7,407 | | |

Hari ke – 21

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 500 | | | 0,830 |
| 250 | | | 0,865 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,889 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,910 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,924 |
| 500 | | | 0,833 |
| 250 | | | 0,866 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,958 | 0,891 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,912 |

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 500 | 13,361 | | | | |
| 250 | 9,708 a = 3,888 | | | | |
| 125 | 7,203 b = 0,020 | | 2305,6 | | |
| 62,5 | 5,010 r = 9,9787 | | | 2342,850 | 55,389 |
| 31,25 | 3,549 | | | | |
| 500 | 13,048 | | | | |
| 250 | 9,603 a = 3,671 | | | | |
| 125 | 6,994 b = 0,020 | | 2316,450 | | |
| 62,5 | 4,802 r = 0,9745 | | | | |
| 31,25 | 3,236 | | | | |
| 500 | 11,065 | | | 2342,850 | 55,389 |
| 250 | 8,664 a = 1,870 | | | | |
| 125 | 5,010 b = 0,020 | | 2406,5 | | |
| 62,5 | 2,610 r = 0,9574 | | | | |
| 31,25 | 1,566 | | | | |

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀ pembanding (formula 2)

$$\% \text{ inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi kontrol} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100$$

Hari ke – 1

| Aktivitas antioksidan | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
| 25 | | | 0,573 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,651 |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,665 |
| 3,125 | | | 0,678 |
| 1,563 | | | 0,715 |
| 25 | | | 0,552 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,623 |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 2 | 0,972 | 0,626 |
| 3,125 | | | 0,642 |
| 1,563 | | | 0,649 |
| 25 | | | 0,545 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,615 |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,628 |
| 3,125 | | | 0,642 |
| 1,563 | | | 0,647 |
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | | % inhibisi | Regresi linier |
| 500 | | 41,049 | IC ₅₀ (ppm) |
| | | | Rata-rata |
| | | | ±SD |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 250 | 33,025 | a = 27,147 | | |
| 125 | 31,584 | b = 0,549 | 41,627 | |
| 62,5 | 30,247 | r = 0,9721 | | |
| 31,25 | 26,440 | | | |
| 500 | 43,210 | | 41,603 | 1,646 |
| 250 | 35,905 | a = 32,446 | | |
| 125 | 35,597 | b = 0,406 | 43,236 | |
| 62,5 | 33,951 | r = 0,9724 | | |
| 31,25 | 33,230 | | | |
| 500 | 43,930 | | | |
| 250 | 36,728 | a = 32,424 | | |
| 125 | 35,391 | b = 0,440 | 39,945 | |
| 62,5 | 33,951 | r = 0,9870 | | |
| 31,25 | 33,436 | | | |

Hari ke – 21

Aktivitas antioksidan

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 25 | | | 0,675 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,751 |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,762 |
| 3,125 | | | 0,780 |
| 1,563 | | | 0,803 |
| 25 | | | 0,658 |
| 12,5 | | | 0,773 |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 2 | 0,958 | 0,779 |

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 3,125 | | 0,792 |
| 1,563 | | 0,807 |
| 25 | | 0,686 |
| 12,5 | | 0,772 |
| 6,25 | Replikasi 3 | 0,785 |
| 3,125 | | 0,796 |
| 1,563 | | 0,812 |

Perhitungan regresi linier antara konsentrasi dengan %inhibisi formula 2

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 25 | 29,541 | | | | |
| 12,5 | 21,608 | a = 16,223 | | | |
| 6,26 | 20,460 | b = 0,521 | 64,831 | | |
| 3,125 | 18,580 | r = 0,9823 | | | |
| 1,563 | 16,180 | | | | |
| 25 | 31,315 | | | | |
| 12,5 | 19,311 | a = 14,405 | | 62,880 | 5,405 |
| 6,25 | 18,685 | b = 0,627 | 56,770 | | |
| 3,125 | 17,328 | r = 0,9626 | | | |
| 1,563 | 15,762 | | | | |
| 25 | 28,392 | | | | |
| 12,5 | 19,415 | a = 14,470 | | | |
| 6,25 | 18,058 | b = 0,530 | 67,038 | | |
| 3,125 | 16,910 | r = 0,9811 | | | |

1,563 15,240

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀ formula 3

$$\% \text{ inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi kontrol} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100$$

Hari ke – 1

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 500 | | | 0,761 |
| 250 | | | 0,816 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,857 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,895 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,920 |
| 500 | | | 0,765 |
| 250 | | | 0,817 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,972 | 0,829 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,885 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,918 |
| 500 | | | 0,768 |
| 250 | | | 0,816 |
| 125 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,831 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,887 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,919 |

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 500 | 21,708 | | | | |
| 250 | 16,049 | a = 6,134 | | | |
| 125 | 11,831 | b = 0,033 | 1329,273 | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 62,5 | 7,922 | r = 0,9718 | | | |
| 31,25 | 5,350 | | 1388,258 | | 51,111 |
| 500 | 21,296 | | | | |
| 250 | 15,947 | a = 7,519 | | | |
| 125 | 14,712 | b = 0,030 | 1416,033 | | |
| 62,5 | 8,951 | r = 0,9218 | | | |
| 31,25 | 5,556 | | | | |
| 500 | 20,988 | | | | |
| 250 | 16,049 | a = 7,416 | | | |
| 125 | 14,506 | b = 0,030 | 1419,467 | 1388,258 | 51,111 |
| 62,5 | 8,745 | r = 0,9198 | | | |
| 31,25 | 5,453 | | | | |

Hari ke – 21

Aktivitas antioksidan

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 500 | | | 0,804 |
| 250 | | | 0,837 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,869 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,882 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,921 |
| 500 | | | 0,795 |
| 250 | | | 0,811 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,958 | 0,862 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,887 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,907 |
| 500 | | | 0,806 |
| 250 | | | 0,836 |
| 125 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,870 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,883 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,922 |

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 500 | 16,075 | | | | |
| 250 | 12,630 | a = 5,523 | | | |
| 125 | 9,290 | b = 0,023 | 1933,783 | | |
| 62,5 | 7,933 | r = 0,9394 | | 1897,042 | 65,757 |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 31,25 | 3,862 | | |
| 500 | 17,015 | | |
| 250 | 15,344 | a = 6,293 | |
| 125 | 10,021 | b = 0,024 | 1821,125 |
| 62,5 | 7,411 | r = 0,9254 | |
| 31,25 | 5,324 | | |
| 500 | 15,866 | | |
| 250 | 12,735 | a = 5,467 | |
| 125 | 9,186 | b = 0,023 | 1936,217 |
| 62,5 | 7,829 | r = 0,9342 | |
| 31,25 | 3,758 | | |

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀ formula 4

$$\% \text{ inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi kontrol} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100$$

Hari ke – 1

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 500 | | | 0,540 |
| 250 | | | 0,622 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,660 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,669 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,678 |
| 500 | | | 0,543 |
| 250 | | | 0,620 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,972 | 0,664 |

| | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|
| 62,5 | | 0,670 |
| 31,25 | | 0,680 |
| 500 | | 0,551 |
| 250 | | 0,619 |
| 125 | Replikasi 3 | 0,644 |
| 62,5 | | 0,673 |
| 31,25 | | 0,676 |

Perhitungan regresi linier antara konsentrasi dengan % inhibisi formula 4

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | % inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 500 | 44,444 | | | | |
| 250 | 36,008 | a = 28,897 | | | |
| 125 | 32,099 | b = 0,030 | 703,433 | | |
| 62,5 | 31,173 | r = 0,9962 | | | |
| 31,25 | 30,247 | | | 713,737 | 13,620 |
| 500 | 44,136 | | | | |
| 250 | 36,214 | a = 28,742 | | | |
| 125 | 31,687 | b = 0,030 | 708,6 | | |
| 62,5 | 31,070 | r = 0,9960 | | | |
| 31,25 | 30,041 | | | | |
| 500 | 43,313 | | | | |
| 250 | 36,317 | a = 29,583 | | | |
| 125 | 33,745 | b = 0,028 | 729,179 | | |
| 62,5 | 30,761 | r = 0,9962 | | | |
| 31,25 | 30,453 | | | | |

Hari ke – 21

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 500 | | | 0,549 |
| 250 | | | 0,635 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,658 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,674 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,682 |
| 500 | | | 0,550 |
| 250 | | | 0,636 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,958 | 0,655 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,671 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,683 |
| 500 | | | 0,552 |
| 250 | | | 0,623 |
| 125 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,646 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,677 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,684 |

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 500 | 42,693 | | | | |
| 250 | 33,716 | a = 27,575 | | | |
| 125 | 31,315 | b = 0,029 | 773,276 | | |
| 62,5 | 29,645 | r = 0,9929 | | | |
| 31,25 | 28,810 | | | | |
| 500 | 42,589 | | | | |
| 250 | 33,612 | a = 27,749 | | 766,874 | 6,613 |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 125 | 31,628 | b = 0,029 | 767,276 |
| 62,5 | 29,958 | r = 0,9908 | |
| 31,25 | 28,706 | | |
| 500 | 42,380 | | |
| 250 | 34,969 | a = 27,958 | |
| 125 | 32,568 | b = 0,029 | 760,069 |
| 62,5 | 29,332 | r = 0,9947 | |
| 31,25 | 28,601 | | |

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀

Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan dan IC₅₀ formula 5

$$\% \text{ inhibisi} = \frac{\text{absorbansi kontrol} - \text{absorbansi sampel}}{\text{absorbansi kontrol}} \times 100$$

Hari ke – 1

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Aktivitas antioksidan | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
| 500 | | | 0,493 |
| 250 | | | 0,606 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,662 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,671 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,696 |
| 500 | | | 0,485 |
| 250 | | | 0,593 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,972 | 0,630 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,662 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,685 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--|--|--------------|
| 500 | | | | 0,501 |
| 250 | | | | 0,612 |
| 125 | Replikasi 3 | | | 0,668 |
| 62,5 | | | | 0,684 |
| 31,25 | | | | 0,690 |

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 500 | 49,280 | | | | |
| 250 | 37,654 | a = 27,186 | | | |
| 125 | 31,893 | b = 0,044 | 518,5 | | |
| 62,5 | 30,967 | r = 0,9965 | | | |
| 31,25 | 28,395 | | | | |
| 500 | 50,103 | | | 523,492 | 25,430 |
| 250 | 38,992 | a = 28,961 | | | |
| 125 | 35,185 | b = 0,042 | 500,929 | | |
| 62,5 | 31,893 | r = 0,9965 | | | |
| 31,25 | 29,527 | | | | |
| 500 | 48,458 | | | | |
| 250 | 37,037 | a = 26,856 | | | |
| 125 | 31,276 | b = 0,042 | 551,048 | | |
| 62,5 | 29,630 | r = 0,9966 | | | |
| 31,25 | 29,012 | | | | |

Hari ke – 21

Aktivitas antioksidan

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | Replikasi | Absorbansi kontrol | Absorbansi sampel |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 500 | | | 0,513 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 250 | | 0,530 |
| 125 | Replikasi 1 | | 0,545 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,573 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,580 |
| 500 | | | 0,515 |
| 250 | | | 0,531 |
| 125 | Replikasi 2 | 0,958 | 0,546 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,575 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,583 |
| 500 | | | 0,516 |
| 250 | | | 0,533 |
| 125 | Replikasi 3 | | 0,547 |
| 62,5 | | | 0,577 |
| 31,25 | | | 0,582 |

Perhitungan regresi linier antara konsentrasi dengan %inhibisi formula 5

| Konsentrasi (ppm) | %inhibisi | Regresi linier | IC ₅₀ (ppm) | Rata-rata | ±SD |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 500 | 46,451 | | | | |
| 250 | 44,676 | a = 39,992 | | | |
| 125 | 43,111 | b = 0,014 | 714,857 | | |
| 62,5 | 40,188 | r = 0,9268 | | | |
| 31,25 | 39,457 | | | | |
| 500 | 46,242 | | | | |
| 250 | 44,572 | a = 39,783 | | 726,476 | 10,369 |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 125 | 43,006 | b = 0,014 | 729,786 |
| 62,5 | 39,979 | r = 0,9182 | |
| 31,25 | 39,144 | | |
| 500 | 46,138 | | |
| 250 | 44,363 | a = 39,173 | |
| 125 | 42,902 | b = 0,014 | 734,786 |
| 62,5 | 39,770 | r = 0,9228 | |
| 31,25 | 39,248 | | |

Lampiran 15. Hasil analisis statistik terhadap uji aktivitas antioksidan, uji daya sebar, uji daya lekat, uji viskositas, dan uji pH

a. Hasil analisis uji aktivitas antioksidan

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|----|---------|----------|------------|----------------|
| IC50 | 30 | 39,945 | 2406,500 | 1068,25410 | 816,357097 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 30 | | | | |

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|------|----|------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| IC50 | 30 | 1068,25410 | 816,357097 | 39,945 | 2406,500 |

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | IC50 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| N | | 30 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 1068,25410 |
| | Std. Deviation | 816,357097 |
| | Absolute | ,241 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Positive | ,241 |
| | Negative | -,122 |

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | ,061 |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Kruskal-Wallis Test

Ranks

| | waktu | N | Mean Rank |
|---------|------------|----|-----------|
| IC50 | hari ke-1 | 15 | 13,47 |
| | hari ke-21 | 15 | 17,53 |
| | Total | 30 | |
| formula | hari ke-1 | 15 | 15,50 |
| | hari ke-21 | 15 | 15,50 |
| | Total | 30 | |

Test Statistics^{a,b}

| | IC50 | formula |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| Chi-Square | 1,600 | ,000 |
| df | 1 | 1 |
| Asymp. Sig. | ,206 | 1,000 |

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: waktu

b. Hasil uji daya lekat

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|----|---------|---------|--------|----------------|
| Detik | 30 | 1,05 | 2,54 | 1,7063 | ,47116 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 30 | | | | |

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|-------|----|--------|----------------|---------|---------|
| detik | 30 | 1,7063 | ,47116 | 1,05 | 2,54 |

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | detik |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| N | | 30 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 1,7063 |
| | Std. Deviation | ,47116 |
| | Absolute | ,185 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Positive | ,185 |
| | Negative | -,112 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | 1,011 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,259 |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances^a

Dependent Variable: detik

| F | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|-------|-----|-----|------|
| 1,430 | 9 | 20 | ,241 |

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + formula + waktu + formula *
waktu

Kruskal-Wallis Test

Ranks

| | formula | N | Mean Rank |
|-------|-----------|----|-----------|
| detik | formula 1 | 6 | 9,50 |
| | formula 2 | 6 | 25,50 |
| | formula 3 | 6 | 8,33 |
| | formula 4 | 6 | 14,58 |
| | formula 5 | 6 | 19,58 |
| | Total | 30 | |

Test Statistics^{a,b}

| | Detik |
|-------------|--------|
| Chi-Square | 15,872 |
| df | 4 |
| Asymp. Sig. | ,003 |

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: formula

c. Hasil uji stabilitas daya lekat dengan *cycling test***Descriptive Statistics**

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|----|---------|---------|--------|----------------|
| Detik | 30 | 1,05 | 2,60 | 1,7360 | ,49596 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 30 | | | | |

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|-------|----|--------|----------------|---------|---------|
| detik | 30 | 1,7360 | ,49596 | 1,05 | 2,60 |

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | detik |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| N | | 30 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 1,7360 |
| | Std. Deviation | ,49596 |
| | Absolute | ,183 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Positive | ,183 |
| | Negative | -,102 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | 1,002 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,268 |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances^a

Dependent Variable: detik

| F | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|-------|-----|-----|------|
| 1,778 | 9 | 20 | ,136 |

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + formula + waktu + formula * waktu

Kruskal-Wallis Test**Ranks**

| | Waktu | N | Mean Rank |
|-------|----------------------|----|-----------|
| | sebelum cycling test | 15 | 9,57 |
| detik | sesudah cycling test | 15 | 21,43 |
| | Total | 30 | |

Test Statistics^{a,b}

| | Detik |
|-------------|--------|
| Chi-Square | 13,634 |
| df | 1 |
| Asymp. Sig. | ,000 |

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: waktu

d. Hasil analisis uji daya sebar**Descriptives****Descriptive Statistics**

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|-----|---------|---------|------|----------------|
| Formula | 156 | 1 | 5 | 2,77 | 1,372 |
| Waktu | 156 | 1 | 2 | 1,50 | ,502 |
| Beban | 156 | 1 | 6 | 3,50 | 1,713 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 156 | | | | |

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|-------|-----|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| hasil | 156 | 5,82179 | 1,361678 | 3,500 | 8,625 |

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | hasil |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| N | | 156 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 5,82179 |
| | Std. Deviation | 1,361678 |
| | Absolute | ,078 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Positive | ,069 |
| | Negative | -,078 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | ,971 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,303 |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Kruskal-Wallis Test

Ranks

| | waktu | N | Mean Rank |
|-------|------------|-----|-----------|
| | hari ke-1 | 78 | 101,46 |
| hasil | hari ke-21 | 78 | 55,54 |
| | Total | 156 | |

Test Statistics^{a,b}

| | hasil |
|-------------|--------|
| Chi-Square | 40,306 |
| df | 1 |
| Asymp. Sig. | ,000 |

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: waktu

e. Hasil uji pH

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|----|---------|---------|--------|----------------|
| pH | 30 | 5,33 | 7,55 | 6,4153 | ,84737 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 30 | | | | |

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | pH |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| N | | 30 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 6,4153 |
| | Std. Deviation | ,84737 |
| | Absolute | ,175 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Positive | ,175 |
| | Negative | -,132 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | ,959 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,316 |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances^a

Dependent Variable: pH

| F | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|-------|-----|-----|------|
| 1,285 | 9 | 20 | ,304 |

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + formula + waktu + formula *

waktu

3. formula * waktu

Dependent Variable: pH

| formula | waktu | Mean | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|-----------|------------|-------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| formula 1 | hari ke-1 | 7,513 | ,013 | 7,487 | 7,540 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 7,530 | ,013 | 7,503 | 7,557 |
| formula 2 | hari ke-1 | 6,883 | ,013 | 6,857 | 6,910 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 7,160 | ,013 | 7,133 | 7,187 |
| formula 3 | hari ke-1 | 6,713 | ,013 | 6,687 | 6,740 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 6,423 | ,013 | 6,397 | 6,450 |
| formula 4 | hari ke-1 | 5,810 | ,013 | 5,783 | 5,837 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 5,420 | ,013 | 5,393 | 5,447 |
| formula 5 | hari ke-1 | 5,360 | ,013 | 5,333 | 5,387 |
| | Hari ke-21 | 5,340 | ,013 | 5,313 | 5,367 |

Post Hoc Tests

formula

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: pH

Tukey HSD

| (I) formula | (J) formula | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| formula 1 | formula 2 | ,5000* | ,01282 | ,000 | ,4616 | ,5384 |
| | formula 3 | ,9533* | ,01282 | ,000 | ,9150 | ,9917 |
| | formula 4 | 1,9067* | ,01282 | ,000 | 1,8683 | 1,9450 |
| | formula 5 | 2,1717* | ,01282 | ,000 | 2,1333 | 2,2100 |
| formula 2 | formula 1 | -,5000* | ,01282 | ,000 | -,5384 | -,4616 |
| | formula 3 | ,4533* | ,01282 | ,000 | ,4150 | ,4917 |
| | formula 4 | 1,4067* | ,01282 | ,000 | 1,3683 | 1,4450 |
| | formula 5 | 1,6717* | ,01282 | ,000 | 1,6333 | 1,7100 |
| formula 3 | formula 1 | -,9533* | ,01282 | ,000 | -,9917 | -,9150 |
| | formula 2 | -,4533* | ,01282 | ,000 | -,4917 | -,4150 |
| | formula 4 | ,9533* | ,01282 | ,000 | ,9150 | ,9917 |
| | formula 5 | 1,2183* | ,01282 | ,000 | 1,1800 | 1,2567 |
| formula 4 | formula 1 | -1,9067* | ,01282 | ,000 | -1,9450 | -1,8683 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|------|---------|---------|
| | formula 2 | -1,4067* | ,01282 | ,000 | -1,4450 | -1,3683 |
| | formula 3 | -,9533* | ,01282 | ,000 | -,9917 | -,9150 |
| | formula 5 | ,2650* | ,01282 | ,000 | ,2266 | ,3034 |
| | formula 1 | -2,1717* | ,01282 | ,000 | -2,2100 | -2,1333 |
| formula 5 | formula 2 | -1,6717* | ,01282 | ,000 | -1,7100 | -1,6333 |
| | formula 3 | -1,2183* | ,01282 | ,000 | -1,2567 | -1,1800 |
| | formula 4 | -,2650* | ,01282 | ,000 | -,3034 | -,2266 |

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = ,000.

*. The mean difference is significant at the ,05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

pH

Tukey HSD

| formula | N | Subset | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| formula 5 | 6 | 5,3500 | | | | |
| formula 4 | 6 | | 5,6150 | | | |
| formula 3 | 6 | | | 6,5683 | | |
| formula 2 | 6 | | | | 7,0217 | |
| formula 1 | 6 | | | | | 7,5217 |
| Sig. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = ,000.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6,000.

b. Alpha = ,05.

f. Hasil uji viskositas

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|----|---------|---------|------|----------------|
| Formula | 30 | 1 | 5 | 3,00 | 1,438 |
| Waktu | 30 | 1 | 2 | 1,50 | ,509 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 30 | | | | |

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|------------|----|-------|----------------|---------|---------|
| viskositas | 30 | 23,67 | 9,091 | 10 | 45 |

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | viskositas |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| N | | 30 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 23,67 |
| | Std. Deviation | 9,091 |
| | Absolute | ,190 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Positive | ,190 |
| | Negative | -,110 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | 1,041 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,229 |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances^a

Dependent Variable: viskositas

| F | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|------|-----|-----|------|
| ,275 | 9 | 20 | ,974 |

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + formula + waktu + formula *
waktu

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: viskositas

| Source | Type III Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----|-------------|----------|------|
| Corrected Model | 2130,000 ^a | 9 | 236,667 | 17,750 | ,000 |
| Intercept | 16803,333 | 1 | 16803,333 | 1260,250 | ,000 |
| formula | 1638,333 | 4 | 409,583 | 30,719 | ,000 |
| waktu | 480,000 | 1 | 480,000 | 36,000 | ,000 |
| formula * waktu | 11,667 | 4 | 2,917 | ,219 | ,925 |
| Error | 266,667 | 20 | 13,333 | | |
| Total | 19200,000 | 30 | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----|--|--|
| Corrected Total | 2396,667 | 29 | | |
|-----------------|----------|----|--|--|

a. R Squared = ,889 (Adjusted R Squared = ,839)

4. formula * waktu

Dependent Variable: viskositas

| formula | waktu | Mean | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|---------|-------|--------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| 1 | 1 | 11,667 | 2,108 | 7,269 | 16,064 |
| | 2 | 21,667 | 2,108 | 17,269 | 26,064 |
| 2 | 1 | 18,333 | 2,108 | 13,936 | 22,731 |
| | 2 | 25,000 | 2,108 | 20,602 | 29,398 |
| 3 | 1 | 15,000 | 2,108 | 10,602 | 19,398 |
| | 2 | 21,667 | 2,108 | 17,269 | 26,064 |
| 4 | 1 | 20,000 | 2,108 | 15,602 | 24,398 |
| | 2 | 28,333 | 2,108 | 23,936 | 32,731 |
| 5 | 1 | 33,333 | 2,108 | 28,936 | 37,731 |
| | 2 | 41,667 | 2,108 | 37,269 | 46,064 |

Post Hoc Tests

formula

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: viskositas

Tukey HSD

| (I) formula | (J) formula | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| 1 | 2 | -5,00 | 2,108 | ,164 | -11,31 | 1,31 |
| | 3 | -1,67 | 2,108 | ,930 | -7,98 | 4,64 |
| | 4 | -7,50* | 2,108 | ,015 | -13,81 | -1,19 |
| | 5 | -20,83* | 2,108 | ,000 | -27,14 | -14,52 |
| 2 | 1 | 5,00 | 2,108 | ,164 | -1,31 | 11,31 |
| | 3 | 3,33 | 2,108 | ,525 | -2,98 | 9,64 |
| | 4 | -2,50 | 2,108 | ,759 | -8,81 | 3,81 |
| | 5 | -15,83* | 2,108 | ,000 | -22,14 | -9,52 |
| 3 | 1 | 1,67 | 2,108 | ,930 | -4,64 | 7,98 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|-------|------|--------|--------|
| | | | -3,33 | 2,108 | ,525 | -9,64 | 2,98 |
| | | 4 | -5,83 | 2,108 | ,079 | -12,14 | ,48 |
| | | 5 | -19,17* | 2,108 | ,000 | -25,48 | -12,86 |
| | | 1 | 7,50* | 2,108 | ,015 | 1,19 | 13,81 |
| 4 | 2 | | 2,50 | 2,108 | ,759 | -3,81 | 8,81 |
| | 3 | | 5,83 | 2,108 | ,079 | -,48 | 12,14 |
| | 5 | | -13,33* | 2,108 | ,000 | -19,64 | -7,02 |
| | 1 | | 20,83* | 2,108 | ,000 | 14,52 | 27,14 |
| 5 | 2 | | 15,83* | 2,108 | ,000 | 9,52 | 22,14 |
| | 3 | | 19,17* | 2,108 | ,000 | 12,86 | 25,48 |
| | 4 | | 13,33* | 2,108 | ,000 | 7,02 | 19,64 |

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = 13,333.

*. The mean difference is significant at the ,05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

viskositas

Tukey HSD

| formula | N | Subset | | |
|---------|---|--------|-------|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 | 16,67 | | |
| 3 | 6 | 18,33 | 18,33 | |
| 2 | 6 | 21,67 | 21,67 | |
| 4 | 6 | | 24,17 | |
| 5 | 6 | | | 37,50 |
| Sig. | | ,164 | ,079 | 1,000 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = 13,333.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6,000.

b. Alpha = ,05.

g. Hasil uji stabilitas viskositas dengan *cycling test*

Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|----|---------|---------|-------|----------------|
| Viskositas | 30 | 10 | 50 | 24,50 | 10,533 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 30 | | | | |

NPar Tests

Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|------------|----|-------|----------------|---------|---------|
| viskositas | 30 | 24,50 | 10,533 | 10 | 50 |

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

| | | viskositas |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| N | | 30 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | Mean | 24,50 |
| | Std. Deviation | 10,533 |
| | Absolute | ,199 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Positive | ,199 |
| | Negative | -,101 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | 1,088 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,187 |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances^a

Dependent Variable: viskositas

| F | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|------|-----|-----|------|
| ,275 | 9 | 20 | ,974 |

Tests the null hypothesis that the error variance of the

dependent variable is equal across groups.

a. Design: Intercept + formula + waktu + formula *
waktu

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: viskositas

| Source | Type III Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----|-------------|----------|------|
| Corrected Model | 2950,833 ^a | 9 | 327,870 | 24,590 | ,000 |
| Intercept | 18007,500 | 1 | 18007,500 | 1350,562 | ,000 |
| formula | 2413,333 | 4 | 603,333 | 45,250 | ,000 |
| waktu | 520,833 | 1 | 520,833 | 39,063 | ,000 |
| formula * waktu | 16,667 | 4 | 4,167 | ,313 | ,866 |
| Error | 266,667 | 20 | 13,333 | | |
| Total | 21225,000 | 30 | | | |
| Corrected Total | 3217,500 | 29 | | | |

a. R Squared = ,917 (Adjusted R Squared = ,880)

4. formula * waktu

Dependent Variable: viskositas

| formula | waktu | Mean | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| formula 1 | sebelum cycling test | 11,667 | 2,108 | 7,269 | 16,064 |
| | sesudah cycling test | 21,667 | 2,108 | 17,269 | 26,064 |
| formula 2 | sebelum cycling test | 18,333 | 2,108 | 13,936 | 22,731 |
| | sesudah cycling test | 25,000 | 2,108 | 20,602 | 29,398 |
| formula 3 | sebelum cycling test | 15,000 | 2,108 | 10,602 | 19,398 |
| | sesudah cycling test | 21,667 | 2,108 | 17,269 | 26,064 |
| formula 4 | sebelum cycling test | 20,000 | 2,108 | 15,602 | 24,398 |
| | sesudah cycling test | 28,333 | 2,108 | 23,936 | 32,731 |
| formula 5 | sebelum cycling test | 36,667 | 2,108 | 32,269 | 41,064 |
| | sesudah cycling test | 46,667 | 2,108 | 42,269 | 51,064 |

Post Hoc Tests

formula

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: viskositas

Tukey HSD

| (I) formula | (J) formula | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|------|--------|--------|
| | formula 2 | -5,00 | 2,108 | ,164 | -11,31 | 1,31 |
| formula 1 | formula 3 | -1,67 | 2,108 | ,930 | -7,98 | 4,64 |
| | formula 4 | -7,50* | 2,108 | ,015 | -13,81 | -1,19 |
| | formula 5 | -25,00* | 2,108 | ,000 | -31,31 | -18,69 |
| | formula 1 | 5,00 | 2,108 | ,164 | -1,31 | 11,31 |
| formula 2 | formula 3 | 3,33 | 2,108 | ,525 | -2,98 | 9,64 |
| | formula 4 | -2,50 | 2,108 | ,759 | -8,81 | 3,81 |
| | formula 5 | -20,00* | 2,108 | ,000 | -26,31 | -13,69 |
| | formula 1 | 1,67 | 2,108 | ,930 | -4,64 | 7,98 |
| formula 3 | formula 2 | -3,33 | 2,108 | ,525 | -9,64 | 2,98 |
| | formula 4 | -5,83 | 2,108 | ,079 | -12,14 | ,48 |
| | formula 5 | -23,33* | 2,108 | ,000 | -29,64 | -17,02 |
| | formula 1 | 7,50* | 2,108 | ,015 | 1,19 | 13,81 |
| formula 4 | formula 2 | 2,50 | 2,108 | ,759 | -3,81 | 8,81 |
| | formula 3 | 5,83 | 2,108 | ,079 | -,48 | 12,14 |
| | formula 5 | -17,50* | 2,108 | ,000 | -23,81 | -11,19 |
| | formula 1 | 25,00* | 2,108 | ,000 | 18,69 | 31,31 |
| formula 5 | formula 2 | 20,00* | 2,108 | ,000 | 13,69 | 26,31 |
| | formula 3 | 23,33* | 2,108 | ,000 | 17,02 | 29,64 |
| | formula 4 | 17,50* | 2,108 | ,000 | 11,19 | 23,81 |

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = 13,333.

*. The mean difference is significant at the ,05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

viskositas

Tukey HSD

| formula | N | Subset | | |
|-----------|---|--------|-------|-------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| formula 1 | 6 | 16,67 | | |
| formula 3 | 6 | 18,33 | 18,33 | |
| formula 2 | 6 | 21,67 | 21,67 | |
| formula 4 | 6 | | 24,17 | |
| formula 5 | 6 | | | 41,67 |
| Sig. | | ,164 | ,079 | 1,000 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

Based on observed means.

The error term is Mean Square(Error) = 13,333.

- a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6,000.
- b. Alpha = ,05.