

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan maka dapat disimpulkan sebagai berikut :

Pertama, ekstrak etanol 96 % rimpang kunyit dapat berpotensi sebagai *UV Protection*.

Kedua, sediaan krim dengan konsentrasi ekstrak kunyit 18 % yang paling optimal sebagai *UV protection*.

Ketiga, nilai SPF pada formula 1 termasuk kategori maksimum, formula 2 dan 3 termasuk kategori ultra. Pada perlakuan kontrol positif, formula 1, 2, dan 3 tidak menunjukkan adanya eritema.

B. Saran

Dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan, disarankan pada peneliti selanjutnya agar didapatkan hasil yang lebih maksimal sebagai berikut :

Pertama, perlu dilakukan pengujian ekstrak kunyit pada sinar UV A dan uji transmisi eritema dan pigmentasi.

Kedua, perlu dilakukan optimasi formula agar mendapatkan formula krim yang terbaik.

Ketiga, perlu dikembangkan dalam bentuk sediaan nanofarmasetika sehingga dapat meningkatkan absorpsi zat aktif.

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Lampiran 1. Hasil determinasi rimpang kuyit



UPT- LABORATORIUM

No : 328/DET/UPT-LAB/23/III/2019
 Hal : Surat Keterangan Determinasi Tumbuhan

Menerangkan bahwa :
 Nama : Yoana Kurniawati
 NIM : 21154600 A
 Fakultas : Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi

Telah mendeterminasikan tumbuhan : **Kunyit / *Curcuma domestica*.Val.**
 Determinasi berdasarkan **Backer : Flora of Java**
 1b – 2b – 3b – 4b – 12b – 13b – 14b – 17b – 18b – 19b – 20b – 21b – 22b – 23b – 24b – 25b
 – 26b – 27a – 28b – 29b – 30b – 31a – 32a – 33a – 34a – 35a – 36d – 37b – 38b – 39b – 41b
 – 42b – 44b – 45b – 46e – 50b – 51b – 53b – 54b – 56b – 57b – 58b – 59d – 72b – 73b – 74a
 – 75b – 76b – 333b – 334b – 335a – 336a – 337b – 338a – 339b – 340a. familia 207.
 Zingiberaceae. 1b – 2b – 6b – 7a. 12. Curcuma. 1a – 2b. 1a – 2b – 3a. *Curcuma domestica*
 Val.

Deskripsi :
 Habitus : Terna, tinggi lk 1 meter.
 Akar : Sistem akar serabut.
 Batang : Batang semu, bulat, tegak, hijau, membentuk rimpang.
 Daun : Tunggal, bangun lanset memanjang, panjang 35 – 38 cm, lebar 8,1 – 8,5cm;
 ujung dan pangkal runcing, tepi rata, tulang daun menyirip, hijau.
 Bunga : Majemuk, braktea putih atau hijau muda, corolla "pink",
 Rimpang : Panjang 4 – 4,5 cm; diameter lk 1,5 cm; berbuku-buku, daging rimpang oranye,
 bau spesifik kunyit.

Pustaka : Backer C.A. & Brink R.C.B. (1965): *Flora of Java* (Spermatophytes only).
 N.V.P. Noordhoff – Groningen – The Netherlands.



Sarangani, 20 Maret 2019
 Tim Determinasi
 Dra. Kartinah Wirjosoendjojo, SU.

Jl. Let.jen Sutoyo, Mojosongo-Solo 57127 Telp.0271-852518, Fax.0271-853275
 Homepage : www.setiabudi.ac.id, e-mail : info@setiabudi.ac.id

Lampiran 2. Kode etik hewan uji

	<p align="center">KOMISI ETIK PENELITIAN KESEHATAN (KEPK) <i>Health Research Ethics Committee</i> FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta <i>Faculty of Medicine Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta</i> <small>Komplek kampus 4 UMS Gonsan Kartasura, Telp (0271)7110844 Fax (0271)7249933 Surakarta 57102, email kepk@ums.ac.id</small></p>
<p align="center">ETHICAL CLEARANCE LETTER Surat Kelulusan Etik No. 1833/A.1/KEPK-FKUMS/I/2019</p>	
<p>Komisi Etik Penelitian Kesehatan (KEPK) FK UMS, setelah menelaah rancangan penelitian yang diusulkan menyatakan bahwa: <i>Health Research Ethics Committee Faculty of medicine of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, after reviewing the research design, state that</i></p>	
<p>Penelitian dengan judul: <i>The research proposal with topic:</i></p>	
<p>FORMULASI DAN UJI AKTIVITAS KRIM EKSTRAK ETANOL 96 % RIMPANG KUNYIT (<i>Curcuma domesticae</i> Val.) SEBAGAI UV PROTECTION SECARA IN VITRO DAN IN SITU</p>	
<p>Peneliti: <i>The researcher:</i></p>	
Nama/ Name	: Yoana Kurniawati
Alamat/ Address	: Dk. Magersaren RT 03 RW 04 , Ds. Gatak , Kec. Delanggu, KlATEN
Institusi/ Institution	: Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta
<p>Telah memenuhi deklarasi Helsinki 1975 dan Pedoman nasional etik penelitian kesehatan Departemen Kesehatan RI 2004 <i>Has met the declaration of Helsinki 1975 and national health research ethics Department of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2004</i></p>	
<p>dan dinyatakan lolos etik <i>and ethically approve</i></p>	
<p align="right">Surakarta, 18 Januari 2019 Ketua/Chairman,  Prof. Dr. dr. EM. Sutrisna, M.Kes.</p>	

Lampiran 3. Surat keterangan hewan uji

"ABIMANYU FARM"
 Mencit putih jantan / Tikus Putih / Sialia Webster / Cacing
 Mencit Bali/C / Kelinci New Zealand
 Ngampon RT 04 / RW 04, Majasongo Kec. Jebres Surakarta, Phone 085 629 994 33 / Lab USB Ska

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:
 Nama : Sigit Pramono

Selaku pengelola Abimanyu Farm, menerangkan bahwa hewan uji yang digunakan untuk penelitian, oleh:


Nama : Yohana Kurniawati
 Nim : 21154600A
 Institusi : Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta

Merupakan hewan uji dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

Jenis hewan : Kelinci New Zealand
 Umur : 2-3 bulan
 Jenis kelamin : Jantan
 Jumlah : 6 ekor
 Keterangan : Sehat
 Asal-usul : Unit Pengembangan Hewan Boyolali

Yang pengembangan dan pengelolannya disesuaikan standar baku penelitian. Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Surakarta, 26 Februari 2019
 Hormat kami



Sigit Pramono
 "ABIMANYU FARM"

Lampiran 4. Proses pembuatan ekstrak rimpang kunyit

Penimbangan



Pencucian



Pengupasan



Pengeringan



Penyerbukan



Pengayakan



Proses maserasi



Proses pemekatan



ekstrak

Lampiran 5. Perhitungan rendemen simplisia rimpang kunyit

Simplisia rimpang kunyit yang digunakan yaitu 6 kg, setelah dilakukan sortasi basah (pengupasan kulit) diperoleh bobot 4,2 kg. Pada proses pengeringan diperoleh bobot kering yaitu 1,2 kg. Rendemen yang diperoleh yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ rendemen simplisia rimpang kunyit} &= \frac{\text{Berat kering}}{\text{Berat basah}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1200 \text{ gram}}{4200 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 28,57 \% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 6. Perhitungan rendemen serbuk rimpang kunyit

Serbuk rimpang kunyit diperoleh dari simplisia rimpang kunyit kering dengan bobot 1,2 kg, kemudian dihaluskan dengan penggilingan, diperoleh berat serbuk yaitu 1 kg, kemudian diayak dengan mesh 40 diperoleh bobot serbuk yaitu 700 gram. Rendemen yang diperoleh yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ rendemen simplisia rimpang kunyit} &= \frac{\text{Berat serbuk}}{\text{Berat kering}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{700 \text{ gram}}{1200 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 58,33\% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 7. Perhitungan rendemen ekstrak

Sampel tanaman	Bobot ekstrak (gram)	Bobot serbuk (gram)	Rendemen (%)
Kunyit	68,8637	600	11,47

- Berat gelas kosong 1 = 143,0975 gram

Berat gelas kosong + ekstrak 1 = 166,7807 gram

Berat ekstrak 1 = (Berat gelas kosong + ekstrak 1) – (Berat gelas kosong 1)

= 166,7807 - 143,0975 gram

Berat ekstrak 1 = 23,6832 gram
- Berat gelas kosong 2 = 145,2679 gram

Berat gelas kosong + ekstrak 2 = 170,8225 gram

Berat ekstrak 2 = (Berat gelas kosong + ekstrak 2) –

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(Berat gelas kosong)} \\
 & = 170,8225 - 145,2679 \text{ gram} \\
 & = 25,5546 \text{ gram} \\
 3. \text{ Berat gelas kosong 3} & = 134,7069 \text{ gram} \\
 \text{Berat gelas kosong + ekstrak 3} & = 154,3328 \text{ gram} \\
 \text{Berat ekstrak 3} & = (\text{Berat gelas kosong + ekstrak 3}) - \\
 & \quad \text{(Berat gelas kosong)} \\
 & = 154,3328 - 134,7069 \text{ gram} \\
 & = 19,6259 \text{ gram} \\
 \text{Total berat ekstrak} & = \text{ekstrak 1} + \text{ekstrak 2} + \text{ekstrak 3} \\
 & = 23,6832 + 25,5546 + 19,6259 \\
 & = 68,8637 \text{ gram} \\
 \% \text{ Rendemen ekstrak} & = \frac{\text{Total berat ekstrak}}{\text{berat serbuk}} \times 100 \% \\
 & = \frac{68,8637 \text{ gram}}{600 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% \\
 & = 11,47 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 8. Penetapan susut pengeringan serbuk

Alat *mosture balance*



Replikasi 1



Replikasi 2



Replikasi 3

lampiran 9. Penetapan kadar air ekstrak

Alat *sterling bidwell*



Replikasi 1

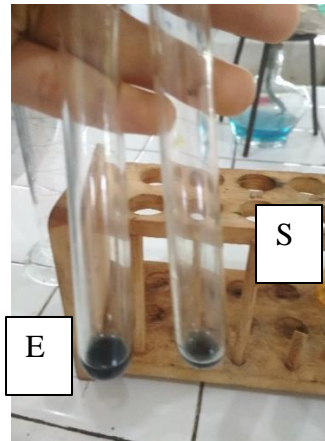


Replikasi 2

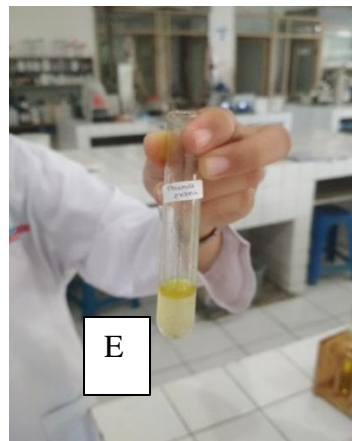


Replikasi 3

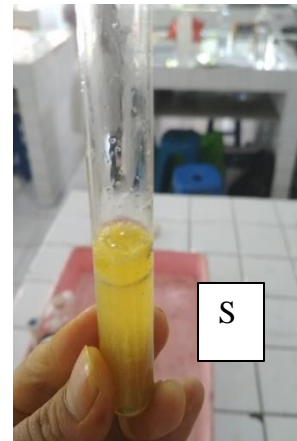
Lampiran 10. Uji identifikasi senyawa kimia serbuk dan ekstrak rimpang kunyit



Uji terpen



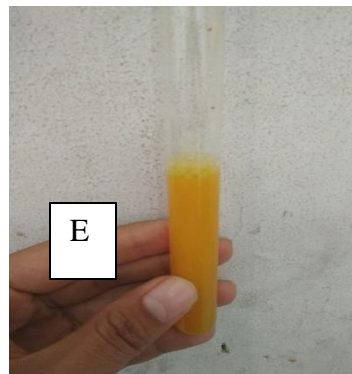
Uji flavonoid



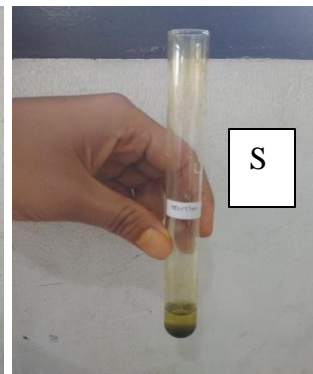
Uji flavonoid



Uji saponin



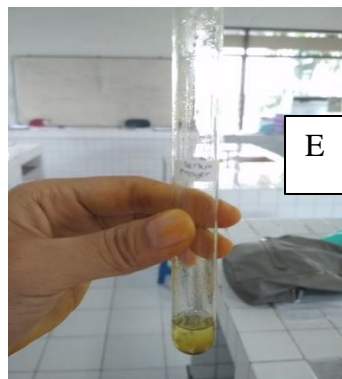
Uji saponin



Uji alkaloid bourchardat



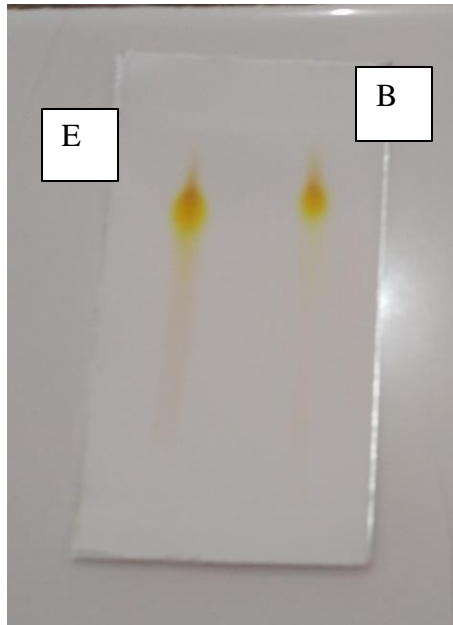
Uji alkaloid bourchardat



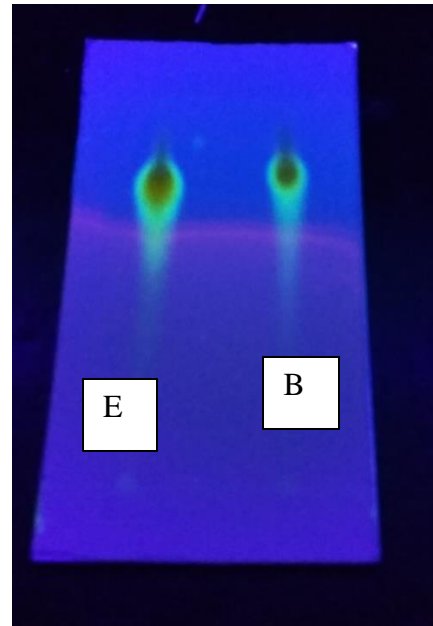
Uji alkaloid mayer



Uji alkaloid mayer



KLT pada sinar tampak



KLT pada sinar UV 366 nm

Keterangan : E : ekstrak kunyit
B : baku kurkumin
S : serbuk kunyit

Lampiran 11. Perhitungan formula krim ekstrak kunyit

a. Formula 1

Nama Zat	Jumlah zat dalam formula % (b/b)
	F1
Ekstrak etanol 96 % rimpang kunyit	$6 \% = \frac{6 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 6 \text{ gr}$
Setilalkohol	$4 \% = \frac{4 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 4 \text{ gr}$
Asam stearat	$4 \% = \frac{4 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 4 \text{ gr}$
Propilenglikol	$20 \% = \frac{20 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 20 \text{ gr}$
Span 80	$5 \% = \frac{5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gr}$
Tween 80	$5 \% = \frac{5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gr}$
Propil paraben	$0,02 \% = \frac{0,02 \text{ ram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,02 \text{ gr}$
Metil paraben	$0,018 \% = \frac{0,018 \text{ ram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,018 \text{ gr}$
Aquadest	$100 - (6+4+4+20+5+5+0,02+0,018) = 55,96$ ml

b. Formula 2

Nama Zat	Jumlah zat dalam formula % (b/b)
	F2
Ekstrak etanol 96 % rimpang kunyit	$12 \% = \frac{12 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 12 \text{ gr}$
Setilalkohol	$4 \% = \frac{4 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 4 \text{ gr}$
Asam stearat	$4 \% = \frac{4 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 4 \text{ gr}$
Propilenglikol	$20 \% = \frac{20 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 20 \text{ gr}$
Span 80	$5 \% = \frac{5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gr}$
Tween 80	$5 \% = \frac{5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gr}$
Propil paraben	$0,02 \% = \frac{0,02 \text{ ram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,02 \text{ gr}$
Metil paraben	$0,018 \% = \frac{0,018 \text{ ram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,018 \text{ gr}$
Aquadest	$100 - (12+4+4+20+5+5+0,02+0,018) = 49,96$ ml

c. Formula 3

Nama Zat	Jumlah zat dalam formula % (b/b)
F3	
Ekstrak etanol 96 % rimpang kunyit	$18 \% = \frac{18 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 18 \text{ gr}$
Setilalkohol	$4 \% = \frac{4 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 4 \text{ gr}$
Asam stearat	$4 \% = \frac{4 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 4 \text{ gr}$
Propilenglikol	$20 \% = \frac{20 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 20 \text{ gr}$
Span 80	$5 \% = \frac{5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gr}$
Tween 80	$5 \% = \frac{5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 5 \text{ gr}$
Propil paraben	$0,02 \% = \frac{0,02 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,02 \text{ gr}$
Metil paraben	$0,018 \% = \frac{0,018 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \text{ gram} = 0,018 \text{ gr}$
Aquadest	$100 - (18+4+4+20+5+5+0,02+0,018) = 43,96$ ml

Lampiran 12. Pengujian mutu fisik krim

daya lekat



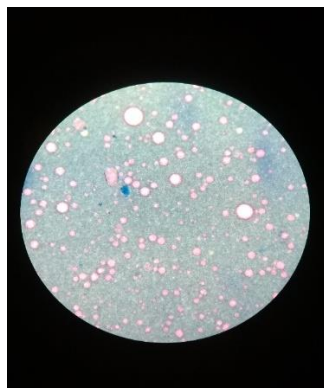
pH



viskositas



pengenceran



pewarnaan



homogenitas



daya sebar



daya sebar

Lampiran 13. Perhitungan viskositas krim

Waktu	Viskositas (dpas)				
	F 1	F 2	F3	K +	Basis
Hari 1	110	140	160	100	100
	120	150	180	90	110
	100	130	170	110	90
Rata-rata ±	110 ± 5,774	140 ±	170 ±	100 ±	100 ±
SD		5,774	5,774	5,774	5,774
Hari 21	90	100	120	80	70
	80	110	100	90	80
	70	90	110	100	60
Rata-rata ±	80 ± 5,774	100 ± 5,774	110	90 ±	70 ±
SD			±5,774	5,774	5,774

Hari 1

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
viskositas	F1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	F2	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	F3	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	kontrol positif	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	basis	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

viskositas

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,000	4	10	1,000

ANOVA

viskositas

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.

Between Groups	11160,000	4	2790,000	27,900	,000
Within Groups	1000,000	10	100,000		
Total	12160,000	14			

viskositas

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
kontrol positif	3	100,00		
basis	3	100,00		
F1	3	110,00		
F2	3		140,00	
F3	3			170,00
Sig.		,738	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

Hari 21

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
viskositas	F1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	F2	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	F3	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	kontrol positif	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	basis	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

viskositas

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,000	4	10	1,000

ANOVA

viskositas

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3000,000	4	750,000	7,500	,005
Within Groups	1000,000	10	100,000		
Total	4000,000	14			

viskositas

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
basis	3	70,00		
F1	3	80,00	80,00	
kontrol positif	3	90,00	90,00	90,00
F2	3		100,00	100,00
F3	3			110,00
Sig.		,179	,179	,179

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

Lampiran 14. Perhitungan daya lekat krim

Waktu	Daya lekat (detik)				
	F1	F2	F3	K+	Basis
Hari 1	1,6	2,3	2,6	1,4	1,3
	1,8	2	2,5	1,2	1,4
	1,7	2,2	2,7	1,3	1,5
Rata-rata ±	1,70 ± 0,	2,17 ± 0,09	2,6 ± 0,057	1,3 ± 0,057	1,4 ±
SD	057				0,057
Hari 21	1	1	1,4	1,1	0,8
	0,9	1,1	1,3	1	0,9
	1,1	1,2	1,5	1,2	1,1

Rata-rata ±	1 ± 0,057	1,1 ± 0,0	1,4 ± 0,0	1,1 ± 0,0	0,93 ±
SD		57	57	57	0,09

a. Hari 1

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
	F1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	F2	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
dayalekat	F3	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	kontrol positif	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	basis	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

dayalekat

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,327	4	10	,854

ANOVA

dayalekat

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3,567	4	,892	70,395	,000
Within Groups	,127	10	,013		
Total	3,693	14			

dayalekat

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05			
		1	2	3	4
kontrol positif	3	1,300			
basis	3	1,400	1,400		
F1	3		1,700		
F2	3			2,167	
F3	3				2,600
Sig.		,809	,052	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

b. Hari 21

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
	F1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	F2	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
dayalekat	F3	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	kontrol positif	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	basis	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

dayalekat

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,327	4	10	,854

ANOVA

dayalekat

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	,383	4	,096	7,553	,005
Within Groups	,127	10	,013		
Total	,509	14			

dayalekat

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
basis	3	,933	
F1	3	1,000	
F2	3	1,100	1,100
kontrol positif	3	1,100	1,100
F3	3		1,400
Sig.		,417	,052

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

Lampiran 15. Perhitungan daya sebar krim

a. Data pengujian hari 1

Formula	Beban (gram)	Diameter (cm)			Rata-rata \pm SD
		Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3	
F1	40,4516	3,95	3,82	3,55	3,77 \pm 0,20
	90,4516	4,58	4,42	4,4	4,47 \pm 0,09
	140,4516	4,92	4,87	5,1	4,96 \pm 0,12
	240,4516	5,42	5,37	5,13	5,31 \pm 0,15
F2	40,4516	2,88	3,23	3,1	3,07 \pm 0,18
	90,4516	3,3	3,93	3,63	3,62 \pm 0,31
	140,4516	3,7	4,35	4,18	4,08 \pm 0,34
	240,4516	4,1	4,65	4,55	4,43 \pm 0,29
F3	40,4516	3,28	3,35	2,95	3,19 \pm 0,21
	90,4516	3,77	3,9	3,47	3,71 \pm 0,22
	140,4516	4,13	4,18	3,9	4,07 \pm 0,15
	240,4516	4,68	4,57	4,17	4,47 \pm 0,27
K(+)	44,6163	3	3,4	3,28	3,22 \pm 0,20
	94,6163	3,42	3,6	3,52	3,51 \pm 0,09
	144,6163	3,65	3,9	3,92	3,82 \pm 0,15
	244,6163	4,05	4,15	4,35	4,18 \pm 0,15
Basis	44,6163	4,05	3,25	3,35	3,55 \pm 0,43
	94,6163	4,75	4,3	4,43	4,49 \pm 0,23
	144,6163	5,3	4,6	4,93	4,94 \pm 0,35
	244,6163	5,58	4,75	5,4	5,24 \pm 0,44

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
	F1	,191	4	.	,972	4	,855
	F2	,183	4	.	,983	4	,917
dayasebar	F3	,150	4	.	,995	4	,980
	kontrol positif	,162	4	.	,992	4	,968
	basis	,215	4	.	,937	4	,635

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

dayasebar

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,334	4	15	,851

ANOVA

dayasebar

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3,228	4	,807	2,239	,114
Within Groups	5,406	15	,360		
Total	8,635	19			

dayasebar

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
kontrol positif	4	3,6825
F2	4	3,8000
F3	4	3,8600
basis	4	4,5550
F1	4	4,6275
Sig.		,223

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 4,000.

b. Data pengujian hari 21

Formula	Beban (gram)	Diameter (cm)			Rata-rata ± SD
		Replikasi	Replikasi	Replikasi	
		1	2	3	
F1	44,5917	4,65	4	3,55	4,07 ± 0,55
	94, 5917	4,75	4,8	4,3	4,62 ± 0,27
	144,5917	5,12	5,1	4,9	5,04 ± 0,12
	244,5917	5,45	5,43	5,6	5,49 ± 0,09
F2	44,5917	3,15	3,15	3,07	3,12 ± 0,05
	94, 5917	3,95	3,95	5	4,3 ± 0,60
	144,5917	4,43	4,43	4,23	4,36 ± 0,11
	244,5917	4,98	5	4,47	4,82 ± 0,30
F3	44,5917	3,07	3,47	3,75	3,43 ± 0,34
	94, 5917	4,17	3,92	4,37	4,15 ± 0,22
	144,5917	4,5	4,35	4,6	4,48 ± 0,12
	244,5917	4,9	4,75	4,95	4,87 ± 0,10
K(+)	44,5917	3,5	3,55	3,53	3,53 ± 0,02
	94, 5917	3,97	4,07	4,15	4,06 ± 0,09
	144,5917	4,17	4,4	4,5	4,36 ± 0,17
	244,5917	4,47	4,65	4,85	4,66 ± 0,19
Basis	44,5917	4,85	4,47	4,37	4,69 ± 0,28
	94, 5917	5,48	5,22	5,05	5,25 ± 0,21
	144,5917	6,12	5,52	5,6	5,75 ± 0,32
	244,5917	6,67	5,95	6,17	6,26 ± 0,36

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
dayasebar	F1	,151	4	.	,995	4	,982
	F2	,332	4	.	,881	4	,342
	F3	,196	4	.	,976	4	,875

kontrol positif	,174	4	.	,981	4	,905
basis	,152	4	.	,995	4	,979

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

dayasebar

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,163	4	15	,954

ANOVA

dayasebar

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5,446	4	1,362	3,492	,033
Within Groups	5,849	15	,390		
Total	11,295	19			

dayasebar

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
F2	4	4,1500
kontrol positif	4	4,1525
F3	4	4,2325
F1	4	4,8050
basis	4	5,4875
Sig.		,056

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 4,000.

Lampiran 16. Perhitungan pH krim

Waktu	pH				
	F1	F2	F3	K+	Basis
Hari 1	5,28	5,33	5,42	5,68	5,45

	5,27	5,35	5,43	5,65	5,48
	5,25	5,32	5,45	5,67	5,46
Rata-rata ± SD	5,27 ± 0,01	5,33 ± 0,01	5,43 ± 0,01	5,67 ± 0,01	5,46 ± 0,01
Hari 21	4,97	5,11	5,19	5,35	5,12
	4,96	5,13	5,20	5,33	5,15
	4,98	5,14	5,18	5,36	5,17
Rata-rata ± SD	4,97 ± 0,01	5,13 ± 0,01	5,19 ± 0,01	5,35 ± 0,1	5,15 ± 0,1

a. Hari 1

Tests of Normality							
	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
pH	F1	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	F2	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	F3	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	kontrol positif	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	basis	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

pH

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,000	4	10	1,000

ANOVA

pH

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	,279	4	,070	299,314	,000
Within Groups	,002	10	,000		
Total	,282	14			

pH

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05			
		1	2	3	4
F1	3	5,2667			
F2	3		5,3333		
F3	3			5,4333	
basis	3			5,4633	
kontrol positif	3				5,6667
Sig.		1,000	1,000	,191	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

b. Hari 21

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
pH	F1	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	F2	,292	3	.	,923	3	,463
	F3	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	kontrol	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
pH	F1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	F2	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	F3	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000

kontrol positif	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
basis	,219	3	.	,987	3	,780

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

pH

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
,966	4	10	,468

ANOVA

pH

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	,219	4	,055	210,731	,000
Within Groups	,003	10	,000		
Total	,222	14			

pH

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05			
		1	2	3	4
F1	3	4,9700			
F2	3		5,1267		
basis	3		5,1467		
F3	3			5,1900	
kontrol positif	3				5,3467
Sig.		1,000	,574	1,000	1,000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

Lampiran 17. Perhitungan SPF krim

a. Ekstrak kunyit

Panjang gelombang	Absorbansi		
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
290	3.6945	3.6090	3.7939
295	3.6314	3.7803	3.7557

300	3.7917	3.9292	3.7337
305	3.7255	3.8633	3.6051
310	3.7922	3.8092	3.6379
315	3.6029	3.7391	3.7170
320	3.7418	3.6893	3.6484

$$290 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3.6945 = 0,5542$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3.6090 = 0,5413$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3.7939 = 0,5690$$

$$295 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3.6314 = 2,9668$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3.7803 = 3,0885$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3.7557 = 3,0684$$

$$300 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3.7917 = 10,8973$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3.9292 = 11,2925$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3.7337 = 10,7306$$

$$305 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3.7255 = 12,2122$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3.8633 = 12,6638$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3.6051 = 11,8175$$

$$310 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3.7922 = 7,0686$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3.8092 = 7,1003$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3.6379 = 6,7810$$

$$315 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3.6029 = 3,0228$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3.7391 = 3,1371$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3.7170 = 3,1185$$

$$320 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3.7418 = 0,6735$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3.6893 = 0,6640$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3.6484 = 0,6567$$

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 1 = 37,3954

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 2 = 38,4616

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 3 = 36,7417

Rata-rata nilai SPF ekstrak rimpang kunyit

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Total nilai SPF replikasi 1+replikasi 2+replikasi 3}}{3} \\
 &= \frac{37,3954 + 38,4616 + 36,7417}{3} \\
 &= \frac{112,5987}{3} \\
 &= 37,5329
 \end{aligned}$$

Rata-rata nilai SPF ekstrak rimpang kunyit \pm SD = 37,5329 \pm 0,50

b. Formula 1

Panjang gelombang (nm)	Absorbansi		
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
290	1,3983	1,3811	1,2814
295	1,3524	1,3306	1,2309
300	1,3465	1,3276	1,2284
305	1,3593	1,3400	1,2405
310	1,3844	1,3650	1,2625
315	1,4261	1,4026	1,3005
320	1,4376	1,4575	1,3541

$$290 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 1,3983 = 0,2097$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 1,3811 = 0,2072$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 1,2814 = 0,1922$$

$$295 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 1,3524 = 1,1049$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 1,3306 = 1,0871$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 1,2309 = 1,0056$$

$$300 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 1,3465 = 3,8698$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 1,3276 = 3,8155$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 1,2284 = 3,5304$$

$$305 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 1,3593 = 4,4558$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 1,3400 = 4,3925$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 1,2405 = 4,0663$$

$$310 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 1,3844 = 2,5805$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 1,3650 = 2,5444$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 1,2625 = 2,3533$$

$$315 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 1,4261 = 1,1965$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 1,4026 = 1,1768$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 1,3005 = 1,0911$$

$$320 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 1,4376 = 0,2588$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 1,4575 = 0,2623$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 1,3541 = 0,2437$$

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 1 = 13,6760
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 2 = 13,4858
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 3 = 12,4826

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rata-rata nilai SPF formula 1} &= \frac{\text{Total nilai SPF replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} + \text{replikasi 3}}{3} \\ &= \frac{13,6760 + 13,4858 + 12,4826}{3} \\ &= \frac{39,6444}{3} \\ &= 13,248 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata nilai SPF formula 1} \pm \text{SD} = 13,248 \pm 0,3702$$

c. Formula 2

Panjang gelombang	Absorbansi		
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
290	2,7476	2,7774	2,8191
295	2,6475	2,6676	2,6935
300	2,6262	2,6479	2,6249
305	2,6538	2,6596	2,6509
310	2,7134	2,6937	2,7349
315	2,7976	2,8224	2,7988
320	2,9172	2,8970	2,8761

$$290 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 2,7476 = 0,4121$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 2,7774 = 0,4161$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 2,8191 = 0,4229$$

$$295 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 2,6475 = 2,1630$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 2,6676 = 2,1794$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 2,6935 = 2,2008$$

$$300 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 2,6262 = 7,5477$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 2,6479 = 7,6100$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 2,6249 = 7,5439$$

$$305 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 2,6538 = 8,6991$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 2,6596 = 8,7182$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 2,6509 = 8,6897$$

$$310 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 2,7134 = 5,0578$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 2,6937 = 5,0210$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 2,7349 = 5,0978$$

$$315 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 2,7976 = 2,3472$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 2,8224 = 2,3679$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 2,7988 = 2,3482$$

$$320 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 2,9172 = 0,5250$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 2,8970 = 0,5215$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 2,8761 = 0,5177$$

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 1 = 26,7519
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 2 = 26,8341
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 3 = 26,8210

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rata-rata nilai SPF formula 2} &= \frac{\text{Total nilai SPF replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} + \text{replikasi 3}}{3} \\ &= \frac{26,7519 + 26,8341 + 26,8210}{3} \\ &= \frac{80,407}{3} \\ &= 26,8023 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata nilai SPF formula 2} \pm \text{SD} = 26,8023 \pm 0,2549$$

d. Formula 3

Panjang gelombang (nm)	Absorbansi		
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
290	3,4756	3,2840	3,4527

295	3,6058	3,3483	3,3636
300	3,5450	3,3300	3,3465
305	3,6478	3,2693	3,4030
310	3,6431	3,3094	3,3596
315	3,5988	3,4989	3,4702
320	3,8257	3,2879	3,5335

$$290 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3,4756 = 0,5213$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3,2840 = 0,4926$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3,4527 = 0,5179$$

$$295 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3,6058 = 2,9459$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3,3483 = 2,7472$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3,3636 = 2,7472$$

$$300 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3,5450 = 10,1883$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3,3300 = 9,5704$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3,7714 = 9,6178$$

$$305 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3,7359 = 11,9575$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3,7653 = 10,7168$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3,3465 = 11,1550$$

$$310 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3,6431 = 6,7907$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3,3094 = 6,1687$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3,3596 = 6,2623$$

$$315 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3,5988 = 3,0193$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3,4989 = 2,9356$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3,4702 = 2,9115$$

$$320 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3,8257 = 0,6886$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3,2879 = 0,5918$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3,5335 = 0,6360$$

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 1 = 36,1116
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 2 = 33,2115
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 3 = 33,8477

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rata-rata nilai SPF formula 3} &= \frac{\text{Total nilai SPF replikasi 1+replikasi 2+replikasi 3}}{3} \\
 &= \frac{36,1116+33,2115+33,8477}{3} \\
 &= \frac{113,0873}{3} \\
 &= 34,3902
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata nilai SPF formula 3} \pm \text{SD} = 34,3902 \pm 0,8800$$

e. Basis krim

Panjang gelombang (nm)	Absorbansi		
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
290	0,0266	0,0329	0,0527
295	0,0217	0,0244	0,0387
300	0,0183	0,0189	0,0294
305	0,0158	0,0150	0,0225
310	0,0141	0,0126	0,0179
315	0,0126	0,0103	0,0146
320	0,0116	0,0093	0,0129

$$290 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 0,0266 = 0,0040$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 0,0329 = 0,0050$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 0,0527 = 0,0080$$

$$295 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 0,0527 = 0,0177$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 0,0244 = 0,0199$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 0,0387 = 0,0316$$

$$300 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 0,0183 = 0,0526$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 0,0189 = 0,0543$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 0,0294 = 0,0845$$

$$305 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 0,0158 = 0,0518$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 0,0150 = 0,0492$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 0,0225 = 0,0738$$

$$310 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 0,0141 = 0,0263$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 0,0126 = 0,0235$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 0,0179 = 0,0333$$

$$315 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 0,0126 = 0,0156$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 0,0103 = 0,0086$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 0,0146 = 0,0122$$

$$320 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 0,0116 = 0,0021$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 0,0093 = 0,0017$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 0,0129 = 0,0023$$

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 1 = 0,1701
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 2 = 0,1622
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 3 = 0,2457

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rata-rata nilai SPF basis krim} &= \frac{\text{Total nilai SPF replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} + \text{replikasi 3}}{3} \\ &= \frac{0,1701 + 0,1622 + 0,2457}{3} \\ &= \frac{0,578}{3} \\ &= 0,1927 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata nilai SPF basis krim} \pm \text{SD} = 0,1927 \pm 0,0266$$

f. Kontrol positif

Panjang gelombang (nm)	Absorbansi		
	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
290	3,5712	3,8430	3,7098
295	3,8745	3,9505	3,7837
300	3,8648	3,9001	3,9063
305	3,9092	3,8667	3,8543
310	3,8367	3,8925	3,7517
315	3,8263	3,7785	3,8955
320	3,7570	3,8527	3,9099

$$290 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3,5712 = 0,5357$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3,8430 = 0,5764$$

$$\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0150 \times 3,7098 = 0,5565$$

$$295 = \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3,8745 = 3,1655$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3,9505 = 3,2275$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Replikasi 3} &= 10 \times 0,0817 \times 3,7837 = 3,0913 \\ 300 &= \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3,8648 = 11,1074 \\ &\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3,9001 = 11,2089 \\ &\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,2874 \times 3,9063 = 11,2267 \\ 305 &= \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3,9092 = 12,8143 \\ &\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3,8667 = 12,6750 \\ &\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,3278 \times 3,8543 = 12,6344 \\ 310 &= \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3,8367 = 7,1516 \\ &\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3,8925 = 7,2556 \\ &\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,1864 \times 3,7517 = 6,9932 \\ 315 &= \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3,8263 = 3,2102 \\ &\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3,7785 = 3,1702 \\ &\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0839 \times 3,8955 = 3,2683 \\ 320 &= \text{Replikasi 1} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3,7570 = 0,6763 \\ &\text{Replikasi 2} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3,8527 = 0,6935 \\ &\text{Replikasi 3} = 10 \times 0,0180 \times 3,9099 = 0,7038 \end{aligned}$$

- Total nilai SPF replikasi 1 = 38,6610
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 2 = 38,8071
- Total nilai SPF replikasi 3 = 38,4742

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rata-rata nilai SPF kontrol positif} &= \frac{\text{Total nilai SPF replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} + \text{replikasi 3}}{3} \\ &= \frac{38,6610 + 38,8071 + 38,4742}{3} \\ &= \frac{115,9423}{3} \\ &= 38,6474 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata nilai SPF kontrol positif} \pm \text{SD} = 38,6474 \pm 0,0963$$

Tests of Normality

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
SPF	ekstrak kunyit	,230	3	.	,981	3	,737
	F1	,330	3	.	,866	3	,284
	F2	,330	3	.	,866	3	,284

F3	,306	3	.	,905	3	,402
Basis	,354	3	.	,820	3	,164
Kontrol positif	,199	3	.	,995	3	,865

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

SPF

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
5,884	5	12	,006

ANOVA

SPF

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3566,834	5	713,367	1215,906	,000
Within Groups	7,040	12	,587		
Total	3573,875	17			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: SPF

Dunnett T3

(I) kelompok	(J) kelompok	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
ekstrak kunyit	F1	24,3181000*	,6231173	,000	20,935644	27,700556
	F2	10,7305667*	,5018779	,009	6,101869	15,359265
	F3	3,1426333	1,0127722	,273	-2,933184	9,218450
	Basis	37,3402333*	,5019358	,001	32,713550	41,966916
	Kontrol positif	-1,1145333	,5104042	,564	-5,476522	3,247455
F1	ekstrak kunyit	-24,3181000*	,6231173	,000	-27,700556	-20,935644
	F2	-13,5875333*	,3710715	,003	-16,992390	-10,182677
	F3	-21,1754667*	,9547357	,002	-27,718154	-14,632779
	Basis	13,0221333*	,3711499	,003	9,619963	16,424304
	Kontrol positif	-25,4326333*	,3825246	,000	-28,512366	-22,352900
F2	ekstrak kunyit	-10,7305667*	,5018779	,009	-15,359265	-6,101869
	F1	13,5875333*	,3710715	,003	10,182677	16,992390
	F3	-7,5879333	,8804127	,057	-15,741763	,565897
	Basis	26,6096667*	,0368580	,000	26,419051	26,800282
	Kontrol positif	-11,8451000*	,0996564	,000	-12,644063	-11,046137
F3	ekstrak kunyit	-3,1426333	1,0127722	,273	-9,218450	2,933184

	F1	21,1754667*	,9547357	,002	14,632779	27,718154
	F2	7,5879333	,8804127	,057	-,565897	15,741763
	Basis	34,1976000*	,8804457	,003	26,044932	42,350268
	Kontrol positif ekstrak kunyit	-4,2571667	,8853008	,167	-12,244938	3,730605
Basis	F1	-13,0221333*	,3711499	,003	-16,424304	-9,619963
	F2	-26,6096667*	,0368580	,000	-26,800282	-26,419051
	F3	-34,1976000*	,8804457	,003	-42,350268	-26,044932
	Kontrol positif ekstrak kunyit	-38,4547667*	,0999477	,000	-39,247179	-37,662354
Kontrol positif	F1	25,4326333*	,3825246	,000	22,352900	28,512366
	F2	11,8451000*	,0996564	,000	11,046137	12,644063
	F3	4,2571667	,8853008	,167	-3,730605	12,244938
	Basis	38,4547667*	,0999477	,000	37,662354	39,247179

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Lampiran 18. Analisis metode SPF

- a. Pembuatan larutan baku vitamin e 100 ppm

Vial kosong = 13,2033 gram

Vial + baku vitamin e = 13,2612 gram

Baku vitamin e = (Vial + baku vitamin e) – (Vial kosong)

$$= 13,2612 \text{ gram} - 13,2033 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 0,0582 \text{ gram} = 58,2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Koreksi kadar} = \frac{58,2 \text{ mg}}{50 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 582 \text{ ppm}$$

- b. Hasil panjang gelombang maksimum

= 284 nm dengan absorbansi 0,6514

- c. Hasil operating time

= 4-8 menit

- d. Penetapan kurva baku vitamin e

1. 5 ml

$$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$$

$$5 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{5 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$N_2 = 116,4 \text{ ppm}$$

2. 7 ml

$$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$$

$$7 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{7 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$N_2 = 162,96 \text{ ppm}$$

3. 9 ml

$$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$$

$$9 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{9 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$N_2 = 209,52 \text{ ppm}$$

4. 11 ml

$$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$$

$$11 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{11 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$N_2 = 256,08 \text{ ppm}$$

5. 13 ml

$$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$$

$$13 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times N_2$$

$$N_2 = \frac{13 \text{ ml} \times 582 \text{ ppm}}{25 \text{ ml}}$$

$$N_2 = 302,64 \text{ ppm}$$

e. Hasil absorbansi kurva baku

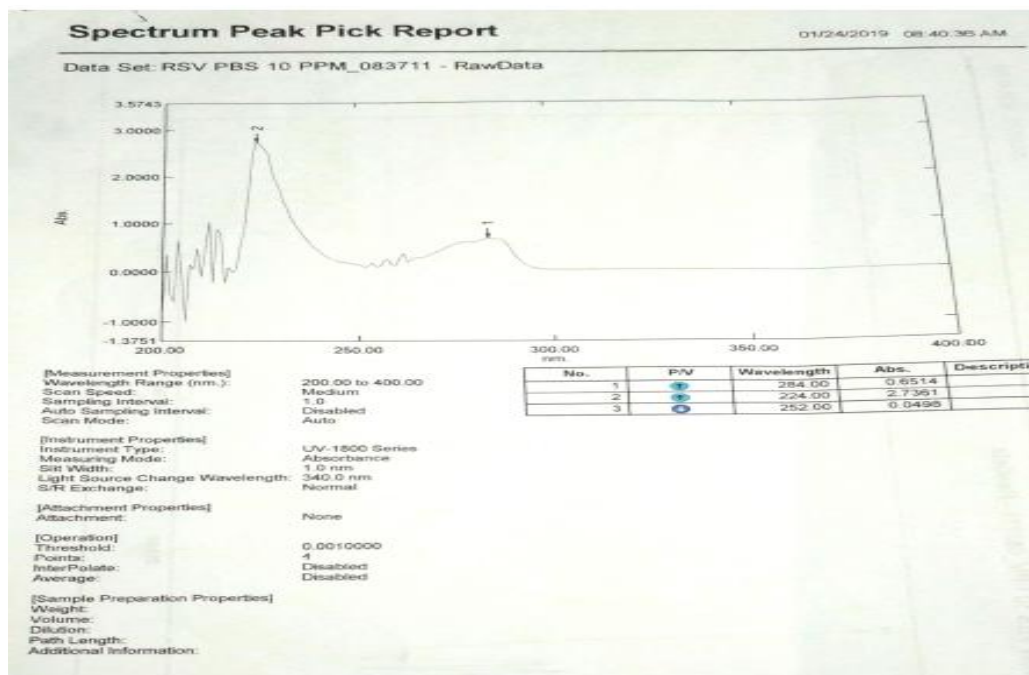
No	Volume (ml)	Absorbansi
1	5	0,256
2	7	0,376
3	9	0,477

4	11	0,568
5	13	0,658

Nilai A = 0,0188

B = 0,0498

R = 0,9980



Penetapan panjang gelombang maksimum

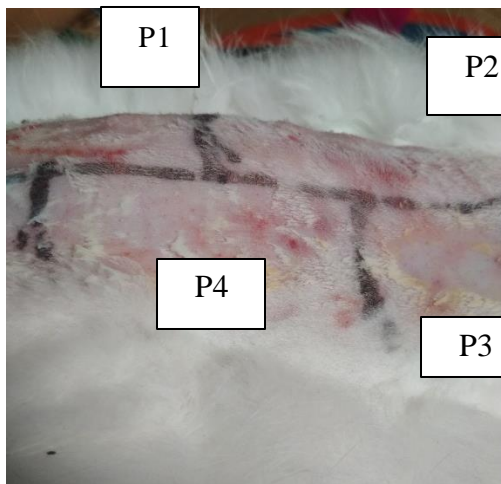
Kinetics Data Print Report 01/24/2019 09:02:07 AM

Time (Minute)	RawData
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1.000	0.584
2.000	0.585
3.000	0.585
4.000	0.586
5.000	0.586
6.000	0.586
7.000	0.586
8.000	0.586
9.000	0.586
10.000	0.587
11.000	0.586
12.000	0.586
13.000	0.587
14.000	0.587
15.000	0.587

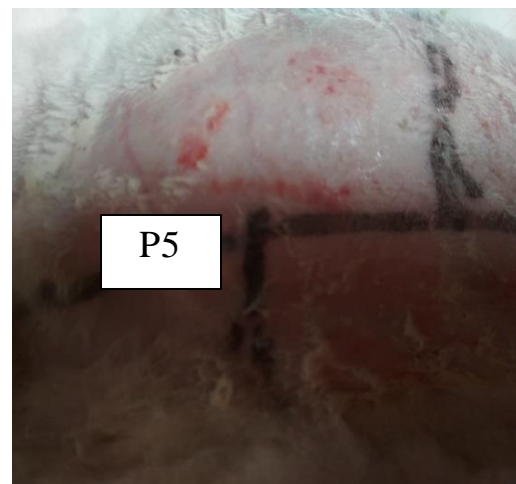
Penetapan *operating time*

Lampiran 19. Uji eritema pada kelinci

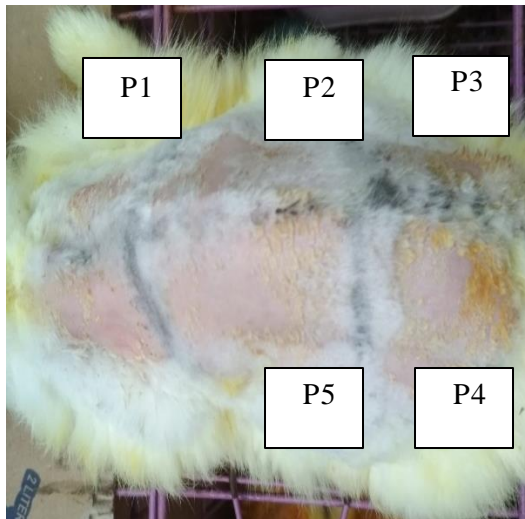
a. Kelompok 1



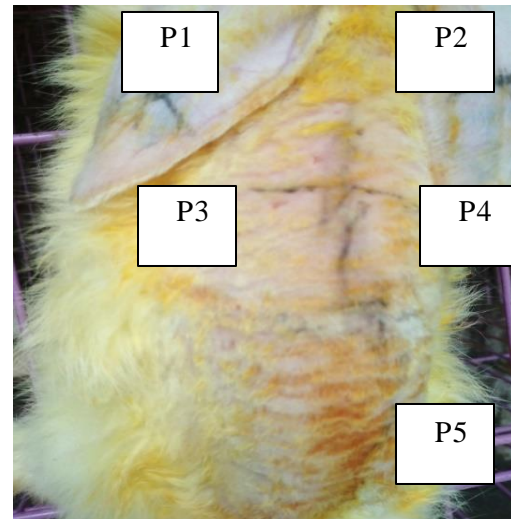
b. kelompok 2



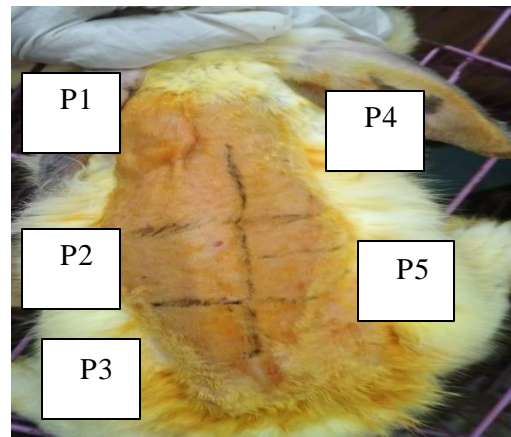
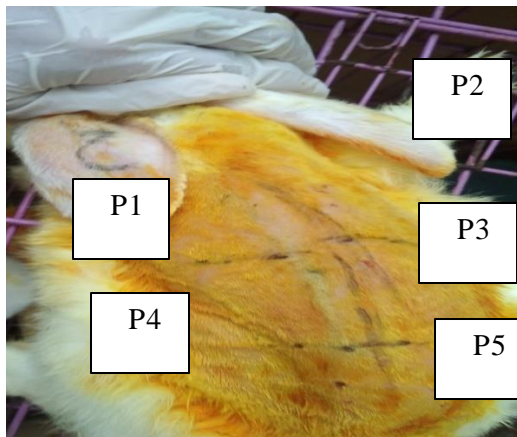
c. kelompok 3



d. Kelompok 4



d. Kelompok 5



Tests of Normality^{a,d,e,f}

	perlakuan	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^b			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Diameter	Bais	,220	5	,200*	,896	5	,390

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Diameter is constant when perlakuan = Kontrol positif. It has been omitted.

b. Lilliefors Significance Correction

d. Diameter is constant when perlakuan = Krim kunyit 6 %. It has been omitted.

e. Diameter is constant when perlakuan = Krim kunyit 12 %. It has been omitted.

f. Diameter is constant when perlakuan = Krim kunyit 18%. It has been omitted.

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances				
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Diameter	Equal variances assumed	8,181	,021	-14,126	8	,000
	Equal variances not assumed			-14,126	4,000	,000

Independent Samples Test

t-test for Equality of Means						
t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
-14,126	8	,000	-26,200	1,855	-30,477	-21,923
-14,126	4,000	,000	-26,200	1,855	-31,350	-21,050