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**Lampiran 1. Hasil determinasi herba seledri (*Apium graveolens* L.)**



**UPT-LABORATORIUM**

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Nomor : 129/DET/UPT-LAB/15.02.2021  
Hal : Hasil determinasi tumbuhan  
Lamp. : -

Nama Pemesan : Marianti  
NIM : 23175337A  
Alamat : Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Universitas Setia Budi, Surakarta  
Nama sampel : Seledri/*Apium graveolens* L.

**HASIL DETERMINASI TUMBUHAN**

**Klasifikasi**

Kingdom : Plantae  
Super Divisi : Spermatophyta  
Divisi : Magnoliophyta  
Kelas : Magnoliopsida  
Ordo : Apiales  
Famili : Apiaceae  
Genus : *Apium*  
Species : *Apium graveolens* L.

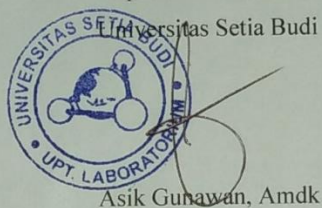
Hasil Determinasi menurut C.A. Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. (1963) :

1b – 2b – 3b – 4b – 12b – 13b – 14b – 17b – 18b – 19b – 20b – 21b – 22b – 23b – 24b – 25b  
– 26b – 27a – 28b – 29b – 30b – 31a – 32a – 33c – 631a. familia 148. Apiaceae. 1b – 18b –  
19b – 20a – 21a. 10. *Apium*. *Apium graveolens* L.

## Deskripsi:

- Habitus : Semak, anual atau bienial.
- Akar : Akar tunggang.
- Batang : Batang tidak berkayu, beralur, bersegi, beralur, beruas, bercabang banyak.  
Berbau spesifik.
- Daun : Daun majemuk menyirip ganjil, anak daun 3 – 7 helai, panjang tangkai anak daun 2 – 7,5 cm, helaian daun tipis dan rapuh, pangkal dan ujung runcing, tepi beringgit, panjang 2 – 7,1 cm, lebar 2,1 – 4,9 cm, hijau, beraroma spesifik.
- Bunga : Bunga majemuk, bentuk payung, terdiri 6 – 25 bunga, terminal, panjang 2 cm, petala putih kehijauan atau putih kekuningan, panjang 0,5 – 0,75 mm.
- Buah : Buah kotak, berbentuk kerucut, panjang 1 – 1,5 cm, hijau kekuningan.

Kepala UPT-LAB



Surakarta, 15 Februari 2021

Penanggung jawab

Determinasi Tumbuhan

Dra. Dewi Sulistyawati. M.Sc.

## Lampiran 2. Alat penelitian



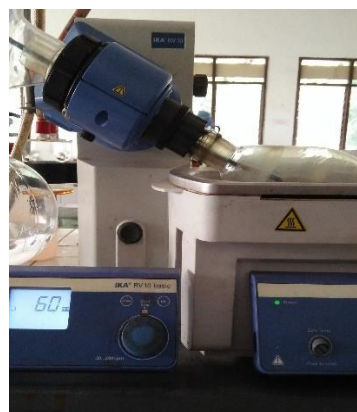
Botol maserasi



Mesh nomor 40



Moisture balance



Rotary evaporator



Sterling bidwel



Timbangan analitik



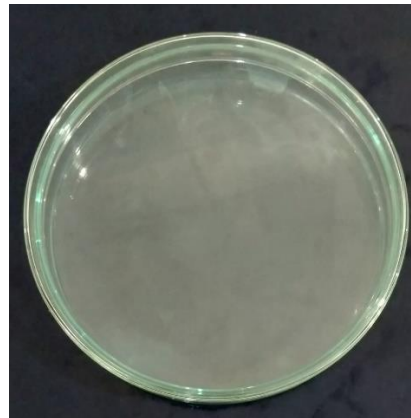
pH meter



Oven



*Autoclave*



Cawan petri



Mikroskop



Inkubator



### Lampiran 3. Dokumentasi herba seledri



Herba seledri segar



Proses penjemuran seledri



Proses penyerbukan



Proses maserasi






Proses penyaringan






Ekstrak seledri

#### Lampiran 4. Uji susut pengeringan serbuk

Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
		




#### Lampiran 5. Uji identifikasi kandungan kimia ekstrak seledri

Kandungan kimia	Hasil	Dokumentasi
Flavonoid	Positif mengandung flavonoid ditandai dengan adanya warna jingga dan cincin amil	
Tannin	Positif mengandung tannin ditandai dengan adanya warna hijau kehitaman	


Kandungan kimia	Hasil	Dokumentasi
Saponin	Positif mengandung saponin ditandai dengan adanya busa yang stabil selama tujuh menit	
Alkaloid	Positif mengandung alkaloid ditandai dengan terbentuknya endapan warna jingga ketika direaksikan dengan <i>baohardat</i> LP, dan adanya endapan warna coklat kehitaman ketika direaksikan dengan pereaksi <i>dragendroff</i> LP	
Triterpenoid	Positif mengandung triterpenoid ditandai dengan warna merah	







**Lampiran 6. Uji kadar air ekstrak**



Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
		

**Lampiran 7. Hasil sediaan hair tonic ekstrak seledri**



Formula	Dokumentasi
<b>Basis</b>	




<b>Formula</b>	<b>Dokumentasi</b>
<b>Formula 1</b>	
<b>Formula 2</b>	
<b>Formula 3</b>	
<b>Formula 4</b>	

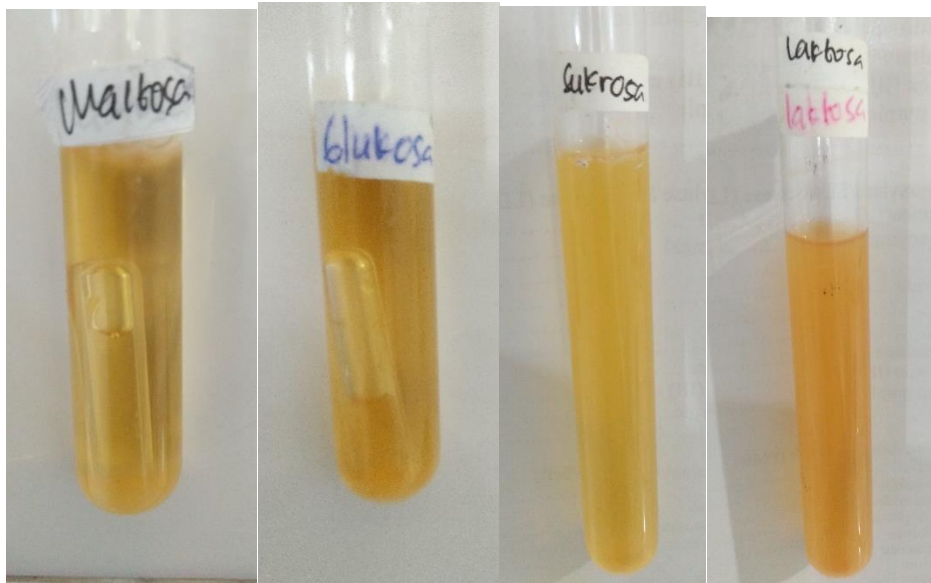
### Lampiran 8. Hasil uji bobot jenis

Penimbangan pikno + aquadest	Penimbangan pikno + <i>hair tonic</i>
	

### Lampiran 9. Hasil uji pH

Formula	Dokumentasi
<p><b>Basis</b></p>	
<p><b>Formula 1</b></p>	

Formula	Dokumentasi
<b>Formula 2</b>	 A photograph showing a digital pH meter with a reading of 5.18. The meter is a Butech model 2410. To the right of the meter is a glass bottle containing a dark liquid, with a callout box labeled "formula 2" pointing to the bottle.
<b>Formula 3</b>	 A photograph showing a digital pH meter with a reading of 5.77. The meter is a Butech model 2410. To the right of the meter is a glass bottle containing a dark liquid, with a callout box labeled "formula 3" pointing to the bottle.
<b>Formula 4</b>	 A photograph showing a digital pH meter with a reading of 5.58. The meter is a Butech model 2410. To the right of the meter is a glass bottle containing a dark liquid, with a callout box labeled "formula 4" pointing to the bottle.

**Lampiran 10. Uji biokimia (uji katalase dan gula-gula)**

Maltosa

Glukosa

Sukrosa

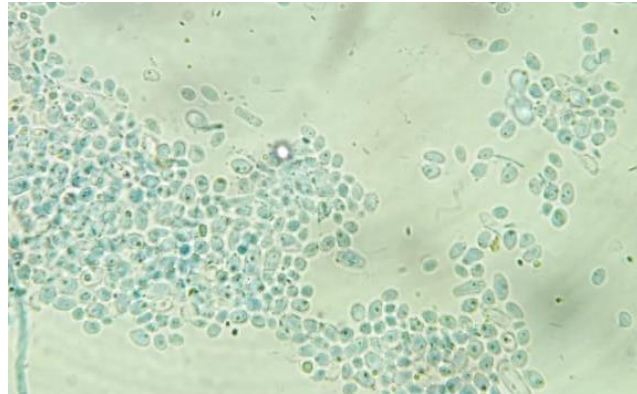
Laktosa



Hasil uji katalase



**Lampiran 11. Uji mikroskopis jamur *Candida albicans***



Pseudohifa

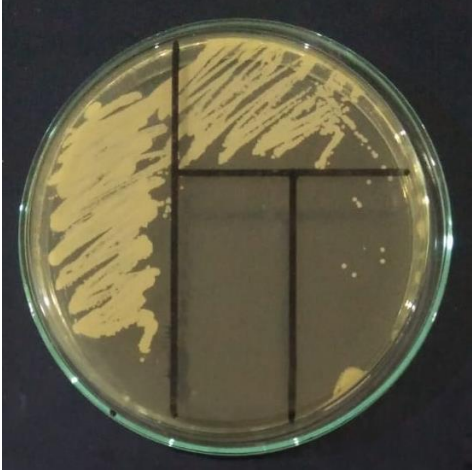
Pseudohifa

Blastospora



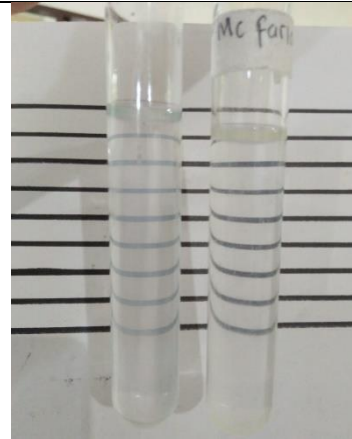
Klamidospora

**Lampiran 12. Uji makroskopis jamur *Candida albicans***

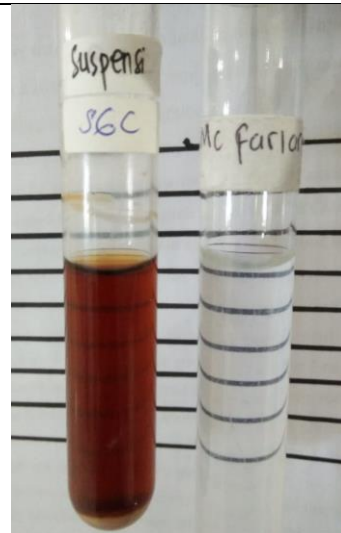
<b>Hasil uji makroskopis</b>	<b>Dokumentasi</b>
Hasil inokulasi jamur <i>Candida albicans</i> yang telah di inkubasi selama 24 jam dengan media SDA yaitu sel berwarna krem, dan berbau ragi.	 A photograph of a petri dish containing a petri dish with a dark agar surface. The agar is divided into four quadrants by a vertical and a horizontal line. The top-left quadrant shows a dense, cream-colored, fuzzy growth of Candida albicans. The other three quadrants are empty, showing the clear, dark agar.

**Lampiran 13. Uji kekeruhan Mc.Farland 0,5**

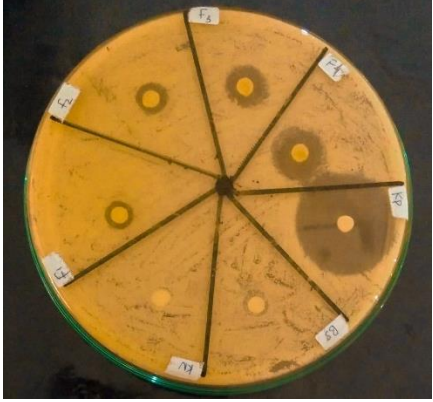

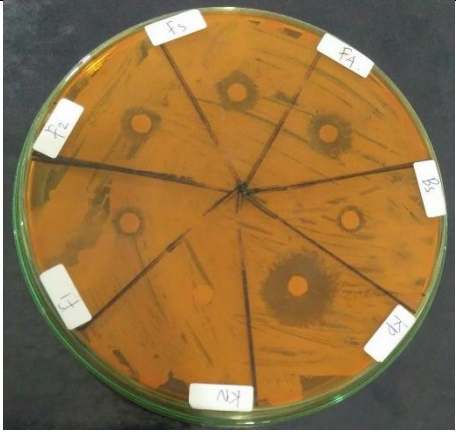
Membandingkan kekeruhan suspensi jamur *Candida albicans* dalam NaCl fisiologis dengan *Mc.Farland* 0,5



Membandingkan kekeruhan suspensi jamur *Candida albicans* dalam media SGC dengan *Mc.Farland* 0,5



**Lampiran 14. Uji aktivitas antijamur hair tonic ekstrak seledri**

Replikasi	Dokumentasi
<p>Replikasi 1</p> <p>Uji aktivitas antijamur menggunakan media SDA dengan waktu inkubasi selama 48 jam</p>	
<p>Replikasi 2</p> <p>Uji aktivitas antijamur menggunakan media SDA dengan waktu inkubasi selama 48 jam</p>	
<p>Replikasi 3</p> <p>Uji aktivitas antijamur menggunakan media SDA dengan waktu inkubasi selama 48 jam</p>	

### Lampiran 15. Perhitungan kadar air ekstrak herba seledri

Replikasi	Berat serbuk (g)	Volume air (ml)	Kadar air (%)
1	10,01	1,0	9,99
2	10,00	0,8	8,00
3	10,04	1,1	10,95
	Rata-rata	2,9	9,64

$$\text{Kadar air serbuk} = \frac{\text{Volume air (ml)}}{\text{Berat serbuk (g)}} \times 100\%$$

$$1. \text{ Kadar air serbuk} = \frac{1,0 \text{ ml}}{10,01 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 9,99\%$$

$$2. \text{ Kadar air serbuk} = \frac{0,8 \text{ ml}}{10,00 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 8,00\%$$

$$3. \text{ Kadar air serbuk} = \frac{1,1 \text{ ml}}{10,04 \text{ g}} \times 100\% = 10,95\%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata kadar air} = \frac{9,99\% + 8,00\% + 10,95\%}{3} = 9,64\%$$

### Lampiran 16. Perhitungan bobot jenis hari ke-1

$$\rho = \frac{w3 - w1}{w2 - w1}$$

Keterangan :

$w1$  = bobot pikno kosong

$w2$  = bobot pikno + aquadest

$w3$  = bobot pikno + sediaan *hair tonic*

$\rho$  = bobot jenis sediaan *hair tonic*

Diketahui :

$$w1 = 13,5785$$

$$w2 = 23,5312$$



**Basis**

$$w_3 = 23,2456$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{23,2456 - 13,5785}{23,5312 - 13,5785} \\ &= \frac{9,6671}{9,9527} \\ &= 0,9713\end{aligned}$$

**Formula 1**

$$w_3 = 23,4360$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{23,4360 - 13,5785}{23,5312 - 13,5785} \\ &= \frac{9,8575}{9,9527} \\ &= 0,9904\end{aligned}$$

**Formula 2**

$$w_3 = 23,5296$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{23,5296 - 13,5785}{23,5312 - 13,5785} \\ &= \frac{9,9511}{9,9527} \\ &= 0,9998\end{aligned}$$

**Formula 3**

$$w_3 = 23,5957$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{23,5957 - 13,5785}{23,5312 - 13,5785} \\ &= \frac{10,0172}{9,9527} \\ &= 1,0064\end{aligned}$$

**Formula 4**

$$w_3 = 23,6551$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{23,6551 - 13,5785}{23,5312 - 13,5785} \\ &= \frac{10,0766}{9,9527} \\ &= 1,0124\end{aligned}$$

### Lampiran 17. Perhitungan viskositas hari ke-1

$$\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{t_1 \times \rho_1}{t_2 \times \rho_2}$$

Keterangan :

$\eta_1$  = viskositas aquadest (cP)

$\eta_2$  = viskositas *hair tonic* (cP)

$t_1$  = waktu aliran aquadest (detik)

$t_2$  = waktu aliran *hair tonic* (detik)

$\rho_1$  = bobot jenis aquadest (g/mL)

$\rho_2$  = bobot jenis *hair tonic* (g/mL)

Diketahui :

$\eta_1 = 0,899$  cP

$\rho_1 = 1$  g/mL

$t_1 = 4,20$  detik

Formula	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
<b>Basis</b>	$t_2 = 5,48$ $\rho_2 = 0,9713$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{5,48 \times 0,9713}$ $= 1,1393$ cP	$t_2 = 5,46$ $\rho_2 = 0,9713$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{5,46 \times 0,9713}$ $= 1,1351$ cP	$t_2 = 5,46$ $\rho_2 = 0,9713$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{5,46 \times 0,9713}$ $= 1,1351$ cP
<b>Formula 1</b>	$t_2 = 5,72$ $\rho_2 = 0,9904$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{5,72 \times 0,9904}$ $= 1,2125$ cP	$t_2 = 5,70$ $\rho_2 = 0,9904$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{5,70 \times 0,9904}$ $= 1,2083$ cP	$t_2 = 5,73$ $\rho_2 = 0,9904$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{5,73 \times 0,9904}$ $= 1,2147$ cP
<b>Formula 2</b>	$t_2 = 6,06$ $\rho_2 = 0,9998$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,06 \times 0,9998}$ $= 1,2968$ cP	$t_2 = 6,10$ $\rho_2 = 0,9998$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,10 \times 0,9998}$ $= 1,3054$ cP	$t_2 = 6,08$ $\rho_2 = 0,9998$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,10 \times 0,9998}$ $= 1,3011$ cP
<b>Formula 3</b>	$t_2 = 6,31$ $\rho_2 = 1,0064$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,31 \times 1,0064}$ $= 1,3592$ cP	$t_2 = 6,28$ $\rho_2 = 1,0064$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,28 \times 1,0064}$ $= 1,3528$ cP	$t_2 = 6,30$ $\rho_2 = 1,0064$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,30 \times 1,0064}$ $= 1,3571$ cP
<b>Formula 4</b>	$t_2 = 6,64$ $\rho_2 = 1,0124$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,64 \times 1,0124}$ $= 1,4389$ cP	$t_2 = 6,60$ $\rho_2 = 1,0124$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,60 \times 1,0124}$ $= 1,4302$ cP	$t_2 = 6,65$ $\rho_2 = 1,0124$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,20 \times 1}{6,65 \times 1,0124}$ $= 1,4410$ cP

### Lampiran 18. Perhitungan bobot jenis hari ke-21

$$\rho = \frac{w3 - w1}{w2 - w1}$$

Keterangan :

$w1$  = bobot pikno kosong

$w2$  = bobot pikno + aquadest

$w3$  = bobot pikno + sediaan *hair tonic*

$\rho$  = bobot jenis sediaan *hair tonic*

Diketahui :

$$w1 = 13,5914$$

$$w2 = 23,5321$$

#### Basis

$$w3 = 23,3154$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,3154 - 13,5914}{23,5321 - 13,5914} \\ &= \frac{9,7240}{9,9407} \\ &= 0,9782 \end{aligned}$$

#### Formula 1

$$w3 = 23,5325$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,5325 - 13,5914}{23,5321 - 13,5914} \\ &= \frac{9,9411}{9,9407} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

#### Formula 2

$$w3 = 23,6102$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,6102 - 13,5914}{23,5321 - 13,5914} \\ &= \frac{10,0188}{9,9407} \\ &= 1,0078 \end{aligned}$$

#### Formula 3

$$w3 = 23,7106$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,7106 - 13,5914}{23,5321 - 13,5914} \\ &= \frac{10,1192}{9,9407} \\ &= 1,0179 \end{aligned}$$

#### Formula 4

$$w3 = 23,7768$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,7768 - 13,5914}{23,5321 - 13,5914} \\ &= \frac{10,1854}{9,9437} \\ &= 1,0243 \end{aligned}$$

### Lampiran 19. Perhitungan viskositas hari ke-12

$$\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{t_1 \times \rho_1}{t_2 \times \rho_2}$$

Keterangan :

$\eta_1$  = viskositas aquadest (cP)

$\eta_2$  = viskositas *hair tonic* (cP)

$t_1$  = waktu aliran aquadest (detik)

$t_2$  = waktu aliran *hair tonic* (detik)

$\rho_1$  = bobot jenis aquadest (g/mL)

$\rho_2$  = bobot jenis *hair tonic* (g/mL)

Diketahui :

$\eta_1 = 0,899$  cP

$\rho_1 = 1$  g/mL

$t_1 = 4,22$  detik

Formula	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
Basis	$t_2 = 4,62$ $\rho_2 = 0,9782$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,62 \times 0,9782}$ $= 0,9627$ cP	$t_2 = 4,59$ $\rho_2 = 0,9713$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,59 \times 0,9713}$ $= 0,9565$ cP	$t_2 = 4,61$ $\rho_2 = 0,9713$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,61 \times 0,9713}$ $= 0,9606$ cP
Formula 1	$t_2 = 4,94$ $\rho_2 = 1$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,94 \times 1}$ $= 1,0523$ cP	$t_2 = 4,98$ $\rho_2 = 1$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,98 \times 1}$ $= 1,0609$ cP	$t_2 = 4,97$ $\rho_2 = 1$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,97 \times 1}$ $= 1,0587$ cP
Formula 2	$t_2 = 5,28$ $\rho_2 = 1,0078$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,28 \times 1,0078}$ $= 1,1335$ cP	$t_2 = 5,31$ $\rho_2 = 1,0078$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,31 \times 1,0078}$ $= 1,1400$ cP	$t_2 = 5,26$ $\rho_2 = 1,0078$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,26 \times 1,0078}$ $= 1,1292$ cP
Formula 3	$t_2 = 5,60$ $\rho_2 = 1,2143$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,60 \times 1,2143}$ $= 1,2143$ cP	$t_2 = 5,61$ $\rho_2 = 1,2143$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,61 \times 1,2143}$ $= 1,2165$ cP	$t_2 = 5,65$ $\rho_2 = 1,2143$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,65 \times 1,2143}$ $= 1,2251$ cP
Formula 4	$t_2 = 5,96$ $\rho_2 = 1,0243$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,96 \times 1,0243}$ $= 1,3005$ cP	$t_2 = 5,92$ $\rho_2 = 1,0243$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,92 \times 1,0243}$ $= 1,2918$ cP	$t_2 = 5,98$ $\rho_2 = 1,0243$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,98 \times 1,0243}$ $= 1,3048$ cP

## Lampiran 20. Perhitungan bobot jenis stabilitas

$$\rho = \frac{w3 - w1}{w2 - w1}$$

Keterangan :

$w1$  = bobot pikno kosong

$w2$  = bobot pikno + aquadest

$w3$  = bobot pikno + sediaan *hair tonic*

$\rho$  = bobot jenis sediaan *hair tonic*

Diketahui :

$$w1 = 13,5930$$

$$w2 = 23,5323$$

### Basis

$$w3 = 23,3079$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,3079 - 13,5930}{23,5323 - 13,5930} \\ &= \frac{9,7149}{9,9393} \\ &= 0,9774 \end{aligned}$$

### Formula 1

$$w3 = 23,5060$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,5060 - 13,5930}{23,5323 - 13,5930} \\ &= \frac{9,9130}{9,9393} \\ &= 0,9973 \end{aligned}$$

### Formula 2

$$w3 = 23,6044$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,6044 - 13,5930}{23,5323 - 13,5930} \\ &= \frac{10,0114}{9,9393} \\ &= 1,0072 \end{aligned}$$

### Formula 3

$$w3 = 23,6680$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,6680 - 13,5930}{23,5323 - 13,5930} \\ &= \frac{10,0750}{9,9393} \\ &= 1,0136 \end{aligned}$$

### Formula 4

$$w3 = 23,7406$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{23,7406 - 13,5930}{23,5323 - 13,5930} \\ &= \frac{10,1476}{9,9393} \\ &= 1,0209 \end{aligned}$$



### Lampiran 21. Perhitungan viskositas stabilitas

$$\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \frac{t_1 \times \rho_1}{t_2 \times \rho_2}$$

Keterangan :

$\eta_1$  = viskositas aquadest (cP)

$\eta_2$  = viskositas *hair tonic* (cP)

$t_1$  = waktu aliran aquadest (detik)

$t_2$  = waktu aliran *hair tonic* (detik)

$\rho_1$  = bobot jenis aquadest (g/mL)

$\rho_2$  = bobot jenis *hair tonic* (g/mL)

Diketahui :

$\eta_1 = 0,899$  cP

$\rho_1 = 1$  g/mL

$t_1 = 4,22$  detik

Formula	Replikasi 1	Replikasi 2	Replikasi 3
Basis	$t_2 = 4,69$ $\rho_2 = 0,9774$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,69 \times 0,9774}$ $= 0,9765$ cP	$t_2 = 4,65$ $\rho_2 = 0,9774$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,65 \times 0,9774}$ $= 0,9682$ cP	$t_2 = 4,70$ $\rho_2 = 0,9774$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,70 \times 0,9774}$ $= 0,9786$ cP
Formula 1	$t_2 = 4,98$ $\rho_2 = 0,9973$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,98 \times 0,9973}$ $= 1,0580$ cP	$t_2 = 4,90$ $\rho_2 = 0,9973$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,90 \times 0,9973}$ $= 1,0410$ cP	$t_2 = 4,93$ $\rho_2 = 0,9973$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{4,93 \times 0,9973}$ $= 1,0474$ cP
Formula 2	$t_2 = 5,23$ $\rho_2 = 1,0072$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,23 \times 1,0072}$ $= 1,1221$ cP	$t_2 = 5,27$ $\rho_2 = 1,0072$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,27 \times 1,0072}$ $= 1,1307$ cP	$t_2 = 5,21$ $\rho_2 = 1,0072$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,21 \times 1,0072}$ $= 1,1178$ cP
Formula 3	$t_2 = 5,45$ $\rho_2 = 1,0136$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,45 \times 1,0136}$ $= 1,1768$ cP	$t_2 = 5,50$ $\rho_2 = 1,0136$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,50 \times 1,0136}$ $= 1,1876$ cP	$t_2 = 5,48$ $\rho_2 = 1,0136$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,48 \times 1,0136}$ $= 1,1832$ cP
Formula 4	$t_2 = 5,62$ $\rho_2 = 1,0209$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,62 \times 1,0209}$ $= 1,2222$ cP	$t_2 = 5,60$ $\rho_2 = 1,0209$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,60 \times 1,0209}$ $= 1,2179$ cP	$t_2 = 5,66$ $\rho_2 = 1,0209$ $\frac{0,899}{\eta_2} = \frac{4,22 \times 1}{5,66 \times 1,0209}$ $= 1,2309$ cP

## Lampiran 22. Analisis SPSS uji viskositas

Pengujian hari ke 1 dan 21

### Tests of Normality

	Viskositas	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Nilai	hari ke 1	.147	15	.200*	.912	15	.147
	hari ke 21	.142	15	.200*	.922	15	.209

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

### Group Statistics

	Viskositas	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Nilai	hari ke 1	15	1.2833	.11011	.02843
	hari ke 21	15	1.1300	.12317	.03180

### Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Nilai	Equal variances assumed	.181	.674	3.595	28	.001	.15333	.04266	.06595	.24071
	Equal variances not assumed			3.595	27.655	.001	.15333	.04266	.06590	.24076

Pengujian antar formula

### Tests of Normality

	Formula	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
viskositas	Basis	.319	6	.056	.706	6	.007
	formula 1	.297	6	.106	.724	6	.011
	formula 2	.299	6	.101	.745	6	.018
	formula 3	.319	6	.056	.706	6	.007
	formula 4	.307	6	.081	.741	6	.016

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Kruskal wallis

### Ranks

	Formula	N	Mean Rank
viskositas	Basis	6	5.75
	formula 1	6	9.83
	formula 2	6	15.50
	formula 3	6	21.17
	formula 4	6	25.25
	Total	30	

### Test Statistics<sup>a,b</sup>

	Viskositas
Chi-Square	19.859
df	4
Asymp. Sig.	.001

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable:  
formula

### Lampiran 23. Analisis SPSS uji pH

Pengujian pH hari ke 1 dan 21

#### Tests of Normality

pH	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
nama hari ke 1	.149	15	.200*	.911	15	.142
nama hari ke 21	.147	15	.200*	.911	15	.141

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

#### Group Statistics

pH	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Nama hari ke 1	15	5.2313	.34025	.08785
Nama hari ke 21	15	5.1033	.34129	.08812

#### Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Nama	.002	.963	1.029	28	.312	.12800	.12443	-.12689	.38289
			1.029	28.000	.312	.12800	.12443	-.12689	.38289

Pengujian antar formula

### Tests of Normality

	formula	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
pH	basis	.319	6	.056	.708	6	.007
	formula 1	.318	6	.058	.737	6	.015
	formula 2	.291	6	.123	.797	6	.055
	formula 3	.318	6	.058	.745	6	.018
	formula 4	.264	6	.200*	.789	6	.047

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Kruskal wallis test

### Ranks

	formula	N	Mean Rank
pH	basis	6	3.50
	formula 1	6	9.50
	formula 2	6	15.50
	formula 3	6	21.50
	formula 4	6	27.50
	Total	30	

### Test Statistics<sup>a,b</sup>

	pH
Chi-Square	27.983
df	4
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable:  
formula



## Lampiran 24. Analisis SPSS uji bobot jenis

### Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
nama	hari ke 1	.246	5	.200*	.956	5	.777
	hari ke 21	.300	5	.161	.908	5	.453

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

T test

### Group Statistics

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
nama	hari ke 1	5	.9920	.01483	.00663
	hari ke 21	5	1.0000	.01871	.00837

### Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
nama	Equal variances assumed	.050	.828	-.749	8	.475	-.00800	.01068	-.03262	.01662
	Equal variances not assumed			-.749	7.604	.476	-.00800	.01068	-.03285	.01685

## Lampiran 25. Analisis SPSS stabilitas pH

### Tests of Normality

	formula	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
nilai	sebelum	.160	15	.200*	.904	15	.108
	sesudah	.206	15	.087	.894	15	.077

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

### Group Statistics

	formula	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
nilai	sebelum	15	5.1233	.27380	.07069
	sesudah	15	4.9900	.26665	.06885

### Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
nilai	Equal variances assumed	.012	.914	1.351	28	.187	.13333	.09868	-.06880	.33547
	Equal variances not assumed			1.351	27.980	.187	.13333	.09868	-.06881	.33548

### Lampiran 26. Analisis SPSS stabilitas viskositas

#### Tests of Normality

	formula	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
nilai	sebelum	.147	15	.200*	.912	15	.147
	sesudah	.153	15	.200*	.914	15	.156

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

#### Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.405	.529	4.750	28	.000	.17800	.03747	.10124	.25476
			4.750	27.375	.000	.17800	.03747	.10116	.25484

#### Group Statistics

	formula	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
nilai	sebelum	15	1.2833	.11011	.02843
	sesudah	15	1.1053	.09456	.02441

### Lampiran 27. Analisis SPSS uji aktivitas

#### Tests of Normality<sup>b</sup>

	formula	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
nilai	kontrol positif	.351	3	.	.828	3	.183
	F0 (basis)	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	F1	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	F2	.253	3	.	.964	3	.637
	F3	.346	3	.	.837	3	.206
	F4	.219	3	.	.987	3	.780

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

b. nilai is constant when formula = kontrol negatif. It has been omitted.

#### ANOVA

nilai

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	35.255	6	5.876	1940.123	.000
Within Groups	.042	14	.003		
Total	35.297	20			

#### nilai

Tukey HSD<sup>a</sup>

Formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
kontrol negatif	3	.0000					
F0 (basis)	3	.1300					
F1	3		1.1000				
F2	3			1.4567			
F3	3				1.8967		
F4	3					2.3267	
kontrol positif	3						4.0800
Sig.		.123	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

