

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Pembuatan larutan baku vitamin C 100 ppm

Data perhitungan pembuatan larutan baku = $\frac{10 \text{ mg} \times 1000}{100 \text{ mL}}$

100 mL

= 100 mg/L

= 100 ppm

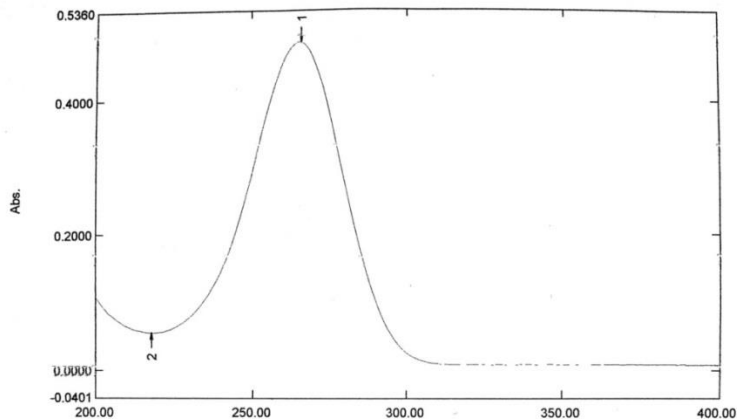
Data penimbangan Berat kertas + vitamin C = 0,2838 gram

Berat kertas + sisa = $\frac{0,2712 \text{ gram}}$

Berat Vitamin C = 0,0126 gram

Serbuk vitamin C ditimbang sebanyak 10 mg kemudian dimasukkan dalam labu takar 100 mL lalu ditambahkan aquadesilata sampai tanda batas.

Lampiran 2. Hasil penentuan panjang gelombang

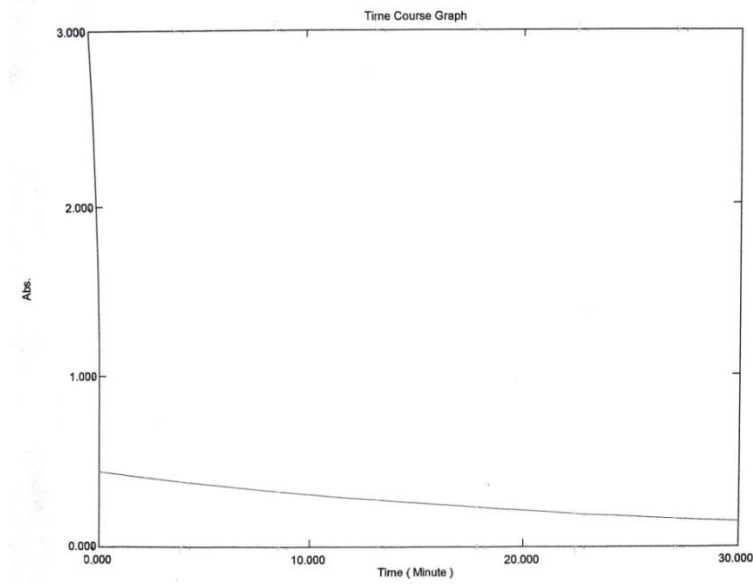


[Measurement Properties]
Wavelength Range (nm.): 200.00 to 400.00
Scan Speed: Fast
Sampling Interval: 1.0
Auto Sampling Interval: Disabled
Scan Mode: Single

[Instrument Properties]
Instrument Type: UV-1800 Series
Measuring Mode: Absorbance
Slit Width: 1.0 nm
Light Source Change Wavelength: 340.0 nm
S/R Exchange: Normal

No.	P/V	Wavelength	Abs.	Description
1	●	266.00	0.4880	
2	●	218.00	0.0554	

Lampiran 3. Hasil penetapan *operating time* (OT)



Lampiran 4. Perhitungan kurva kalibrasi standart vitamin

C

Rumus perhitungan

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

Keterangan :

V1 = volume labu tentukur (100 mL)

V2 = volume pipet untuk kurva kalibrasi (mL)

C1 = konsentrasi standar tiap tingkat untuk kalibrasi (ppm)

C2 = konsentrasi standar dalam vitamin C

1. Perhitungan volume 2 ml untuk konsentrasi 4 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$2 \times 126 = 50 \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = 5,04 \text{ ppm}$$

Cara Kerja :

Dipipet 2 ml larutan standar vitamin C 100 ppm, dimasukkan dalam labu tentukur 100 ml. tambah aquadestilata sampai tanda batas kemudian dihomogenkan.

2. Perhitungan volume 3 ml untuk konsentrasi 6 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$3 \times 126 = 50 \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = 7,56 \text{ ppm}$$

Cara Kerja :

Dipipet 3 ml larutan standar vitamin C 100 ppm, dimasukkan dalam labu tentukur 100 ml. tambah aquadestilata sampai tanda batas kemudian dihomogenkan.

3. Perhitungan volume 4 ml untuk konsentrasi 8 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$4 \times 126 = 50 \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = 10,08 \text{ ppm}$$

Cara Kerja :

Dipipet 4 ml larutan standar vitamin C 100 ppm, dimasukkan dalam labu tentukur 100 ml. tambah aquadestilata sampai tanda batas kemudian dihomogenkan.

4. Perhitungan volume 5 ml untuk konsentrasi 10 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$5 \times 126 = 50 \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = 12,6 \text{ ppm}$$

Cara Kerja :

Dipipet 5 ml larutan standar vitamin C 100 ppm, dimasukkan dalam labu tentukur 100 ml. tambah aquadestilata sampai tanda batas kemudian dihomogenkan.

5. Perhitungan volume 6 ml untuk konsentrasi 12 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$6 \times 126 = 50 \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = 15,12 \text{ ppm}$$

Cara Kerja :

Dipipet 6 ml larutan standar vitamin C 100 ppm, dimasukkan dalam labu tentukur 100 ml. tambah aquadestilata sampai tanda batas kemudian dihomogenkan.

6. Perhitungan volume 7 ml untuk konsentrasi 14 ppm

$$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$$

$$2 \times 126 = 50 \times C_2$$

$$C_2 = 17,64 \text{ ppm}$$

Cara Kerja :

Dipipet 7 ml larutan standar vitamin C 100 ppm, dimasukkan dalam labu tentukur 100 ml. tambah aquadestilata sampai tanda batas kemudian dihomogenkan.

Lampiran 5. Data kurva kalibrasi standrart vitamin C

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi
5,04	0,244
7,56	0,390
10,08	0,522
12,6	0,641
15,12	0,782
17,64	0,886

Lampiran 6. Data penentuan validasi metode analisis

1. LOD dan LOQ

Hasil =

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOD} &= \frac{3,3 \times SD}{\text{slope}} \\ &= \frac{3,3 \times 0,01177467}{0,0510771} \\ &= 0,7607404 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOQ} &= \frac{10 \times SD}{\text{slope}} \\ &= \frac{3,3 \times 0,01177467}{0,0510771} \\ &= 2,30527393 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Linieritas

X (ppm)	Y	Y'	Y- Y'	(Y- Y') ²	A	B	R
5,04	0,24	0,25	-	0,0001			
	4	6	0,01	37			
			2		-	0,05	0,99
7,56	0,39	0,38	0,00	0,0000	0,00	1077	9045
	0	4	6	31	1714	1	
10,08	0,52	0,51	0,00	0,0000			
	2	3	9	78			
12,6	0,64	0,64	-	0,0000			
	1	2	0,00	01			
			1				
15,12	0,78	0,77	0,01	0,0001			
	2	1	1	31			
17,64	0,88	0,89	-	0,0001			
	6	9	0,01	77			
			3				

3. Akurasi

Konsentr asi (ppm)	Absorb ansi	y – a / b	Konsentr asi dalam %	Konsentr asi rata- rata	Rata- rata seluruh
12,6	0,648	12,7 203	100,95%	100,70%	
12,6	0,646	12,6 811	100,64%		100,29 %
12,6	0,645	12,6 615	100,49%		
15,12	0,782	12,3 438	101,48%	101,61%	
15,12	0,783	12,3 633	101,61%		
15,12	0,784	12,3 829	101,74%		
17,64	0,888	12,4 190	98,75%	98,56%	
17,64	0,886	12,3 799	98,53%		
17,64	0,885	12,3 603	98,41%		

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan tabel diatas hasil presentase nilai akurasi diatas diperoleh nilai akurasi pada masing-masing baku adalah baik karena berada dalam rentang 98-102%.

4. Presisi

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi	X	X rata-rata	SD	RSD (SD/rata-rata)
12,6	0,735	14,42			
		36			
12,6	0,724	14,20			
		82			
12,6	0,736	14,44			
		32			
12,6	0,717	14,07	14,1945	0,1399	0,9862%
		12			
12,6	0,718	14,09			
		07			
12,6	0,720	14,12			
		99			
12,6	0,717	14,07			
		12			
12,6	0,727	14,26			
		69			
12,6	0,720	14,12			
		99			
12,6	0,719	14,11			
		03			

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan tabel diatas nilai RSD adalah 1,29% dinyatakan memenuhi syarat presisi yang baik karena $\leq 2\%$.

Lampiran 6. Data perhitungan kadar sampel

Rumus :

$$\frac{\text{konsentrasi } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}\right) \times f.\text{pengenceran} \times f.\text{pembuatan} \times f.\text{pemipetan}}{\text{bobot penimbangan (mg)}}$$

x 100 %

1. Sampel tanpa melalui penyimpanan

1.1 Replikasi 1

$$\text{Pembuatan awal} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Pengenceran bertingkat} = 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL}$$

↓

$$= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{50}{5}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,659+0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 12,9356 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,012936 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\% \text{kadar} = \frac{0,01293563 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,6245 \%$$

1.2 Replikasi 2

$$\text{Pembuatan awal} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Pengenceran bertingkat} = 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL}$$

↓

$$= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{50}{5}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,664+0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 13,0335 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,013034 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\% \text{kadar} = \frac{0,013034 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,7351 \%$$

1.3 Replikasi 3

$$\text{Pembuatan awal} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Pengenceran bertingkat} = 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL}$$

↓

$$= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{50}{5}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,667 + 0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 13,0923 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,013092 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{kadar} &= \frac{0,013092 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 14,8015 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Sampel yang disimpan pada suhu kamar 26° C

2.1 Replikasi 1

$$\text{Pembuatan awal} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Pengenceran bertingkat} = 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL}$$

↓

$$= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{50}{5}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,438 + 0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 8,6088 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,008069 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{kadar} &= \frac{0,008069 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,7328 \% \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Replikasi 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pembuatan awal} &= 200 \text{ mL} \\ \text{Pengenceran bertingkat} &= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL} \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL} \\ \text{Faktor pengenceran} &= \frac{50}{5} \\ &= 10x \\ \text{Faktor pengenceran} &= \frac{25}{5} \\ &= 5x \\ \text{Total factor pengenceran} &= 10 \times 5 \\ &= 50 \text{ kali} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,437 + 0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 8,5893 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,008589 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{kadar} &= \frac{0,008589 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,7106 \% \end{aligned}$$

2.3 Replikasi 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pembuatan awal} &= 200 \text{ mL} \\ \text{Pengenceran bertingkat} &= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL} \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL} \\ \text{Faktor pengenceran} &= \frac{50}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,432 + 0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 8,4914 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,008491 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\% \text{ kadar} = \frac{0,008491 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 9,6000 \%$$

3. Sampel yang disimpan pada suhu lemari pendingin 7,8° C

3.1 Replikasi 1

$$\text{Pembuatan awal} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Pengenceran bertingkat} = 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL}$$

↓

$$= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{50}{5}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,418 + 0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 8,2173 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,008271 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{kadar} &= \frac{0,008271 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,2901 \% \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Replikasi 2

$$\text{Pembuatan awal} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Pengenceran bertingkat} = 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL}$$



$$= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{50}{5}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,417 + 0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 8,1977 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,008198 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{kadar} &= \frac{0,008198 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,2680 \% \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Replikasi 3

$$\text{Pembuatan awal} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Pengenceran bertingkat} = 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 50 \text{ mL}$$



$$= 5 \text{ mL} \rightarrow 25 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{50}{5}$$

$$= 10x$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = \frac{25}{5}$$

$$= 5x$$

$$\text{Total factor pengenceran} = 10 \times 5$$

$$= 50 \text{ kali}$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$x = \frac{y-a}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{0,417 + 0,001714}{0,0510771}$$

$$x = 8,1977 \text{ ppm (mg/L)} = 0,008198 \text{ mg/mL}$$

$$\% \text{ kadar} = \frac{0,008198 \times 50 \times 200 \text{ mL} \times 5 \text{ mL}}{4422,6 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 9,2680 \%$$

Lampiran 7. Sampel tablet effervescent vitamin C



Lampiran 8. Hasil uji kualitatif

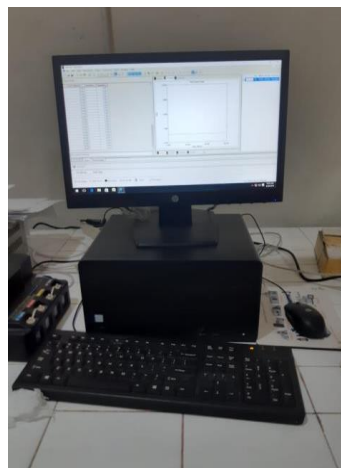
Sebelum dipanaskan



Setelah dipanaskan



Lampiran 9. Alat dan bahan yang digunakan





Lampiran 10. Penentuan kurva kalibrasi

