

**L
A
M
P
I
R
A
N**

Lampiran 1. Determinasi daun katuk



KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
BADAN KEBIJAKAN PEMBANGUNAN KESEHATAN
 BALAI BESAR PENELITIAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN
 TANAMAN OBAT DAN OBAT TRADISIONAL
 Jalan Lawu No.11 Tawamangu, Karanganyar, Jawa Tengah 57792
 Telepon (0271) 697 010 Faksimile (0271) 697 451
 Laman b2p2toot.litbang.kemkes.go.id Surat Elektronik b2p2toot@litbang.kemkes.go.id

Nomor : KM.04.02/2/1564/2022
 Hal : Keterangan Determinasi

01 September 2022

Yth. Dekan Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi
 Jalan Let. Jend. Sutoyo, Solo 57127

Merujuk surat Saudara nomor: 899/H6-04/19.08.2022 tanggal 19 Agustus 2022 hal permohonan determinasi, dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa hasil determinasi sampel tanaman sebagai berikut:

Nama Pemohon : Denisa Senovelya Nita Rifanda
 Nama Sampel : Katuk
 Sampel : Tanaman Segar
 Spesies : *Breynia androgyna* (L.) Chakrab. & N.P.Balacr.
 Sinonim : *Sauropus androgynus* (L.) Merr.
 Familia : Phyllanthaceae
 Penanggung Jawab : Nina Kurnianingrum, S.Si.

Hasil determinasi tersebut hanya mencakup sampel tanaman yang telah dikirimkan ke dan/atau berasal dari B2P2TOOT.

Atas perhatian Saudara, kami sampaikan terima kasih.

Kepala Balai Besar Penelitian
 dan Pengembangan Tanaman Obat
 dan Obat Tradisional



**Akhmad Saikhu, S.K.M.,
 M.Sc.PH.**

Lampiran 2. Perhitungan simplisia kering daun katuk

Hasil perhitungan rendemen simplisia kering daun katuk

Sampel	Daun katuk (gram)	Simplisia kering (gram)	Rendemen (%)
Daun katuk	15.210	7.180	47,205

Daun katuk = 15.210 gram

Simplisia kering = 7.180gram

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

$$\% \text{ rendemen} = \frac{7.180 \text{ gram}}{15.210 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 47,205\%$$

Lampiran 3. Perhitungan rendemen serbuk terhadap daun kering

Berat kering (gram)	Berat serbuk (gram)	Rendemen (%)
7.180	1.585	22,075

Bobot kering = 7.180 gram

Bobot serbuk = 1.585 gram

$$\% \text{ rendemen} = \frac{\text{Bobot serbuk}}{\text{Bobot daun kering}} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ rendemen} = \frac{1.585 \text{ gram}}{7.180 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 22,075\%$$

Lampiran 4. Perhitungan dan gambar susut pengeringan serbuk daun katuk

Sampel	Replikasi	Berat sampel (gram)	Susut pengeringan (%)
Serbuk	1	2,00	8,5
	2	2,00	8,5
	3	2,00	8,9
Rata-rata			$8,63 \pm 0,0023$

Perhitungan susut pengeringan dengan menggunakan alat *moisture balance*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rata-rata susut pengeringan} &= \frac{8,5\% + 8,5\% + 8,9\%}{3} \\ &= 8,63\% \end{aligned}$$



Lampiran 5. Gambar bahan dan alat penelitian

Bahan	
a. Gambar tanaman katuk 	b. Simplisia kering daun katuk 
c. Serbuk daun katuk 	d. Ekstrak daun katuk 
e. Gambar Larutan DPPH 	f. Gambar Etanol p.a 

Lampiran 6. Gambar proses ekstraksi



Lampiran 7. Hasil Perhitungan rendemen ekstrak etanol daun katuk

Sampel	Bobot serbuk (gram)	Bobot ekstrak (gram)	Rendemen ekstrak (%)
Daun katuk	600	136	22,66

Perhitungan rendemen ekstrak

$$= \frac{\text{bobot ekstrak}}{\text{bobot serbuk}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{136 \text{ gram}}{600 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 22,66 \%$$

Lampiran 8. Hasil dan gambar perhitungan kadar air ekstrak etanol daun katuk



Replikasi	Bobot botol kosong (gram)	Bobot botol + ekstrak	Bobot ekstrak (gram)	Oven 5 jam (gram)	Oven 1 jam (gram)	Oven 1 jam (gram)
1	65,5210	75,5407	10,0197	9,7436	9,5134	9,4872
2	65,5315	75,5429	10,0114	9,7769	9,5432	9,5088
3	65,5415	75,5524	10,0109	9,7188	9,5268	9,4839

Replikasi 1

- Bobot kurs kosong = 65,5210 gram
- Bobot krus + ekstrak sebelum dioven = 75,5407 gram
- Bobot awal ekstrak = 10,0197 gram
- Bobot krus + ekstrak setelah dioven = 75.0099
- Bobot ekstrak akhir = 9,4872 gram

$$= \frac{\text{Bobot awal-bobot akhir}}{\text{bobot awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{10,0197-9,4872}{10,0197} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5,31 \%$$

Replikasi 2

- Bobot kurs kosong = 65,5315 gram
- Bobot krus + ekstrak sebelum dioven = 75,5429 gram
- Bobot awal ekstrak = 10,0114 gram
- Bobot krus + ekstrak setelah dioven = 75,0282
- Bobot ekstrak akhir = 9,5088gram

$$= \frac{\text{Bobot awal-bobot akhir}}{\text{bobot awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{10,0114-9,5088}{10,0114} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5,02 \%$$

Replikasi 3

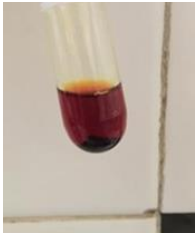
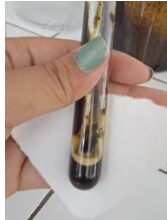
- Bobot kurs kosong = 65,5415 gram
- Bobot krus + ekstrak sebelum dioven = 75,5524 gram
- Bobot awal ekstrak = 10,0109 gram
- Bobot krus + ekstrak setelah dioven = 75,0266
- Bobot ekstrak akhir = 9,4839 gram

$$= \frac{\text{Bobot awal-bobot akhir}}{\text{bobot awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{10,0109-9,4839}{10,0109} \times 100\%$$

$$= 5,26 \%$$

Lampiran 9. Hasil uji identifikasi senyawa kimia serbuk daun katuk

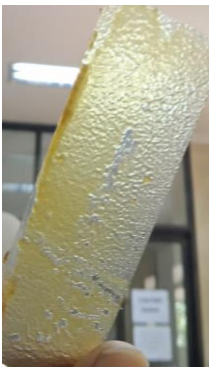
Hasil positif alkaloid (uji bouchardat) 	Hasil positif alkaloid (uji dragendorff) 	Hasil positif flavonoid 
Hasil positif saponin 	Hasil positif tanin 	Hasil positif steroid 

**Lampiran 10. Gambar proses pengujian uji mutu fisik masker gel
peel-off ekstrak daun katuk**

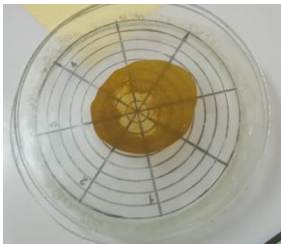
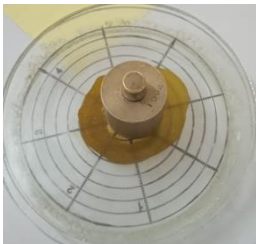
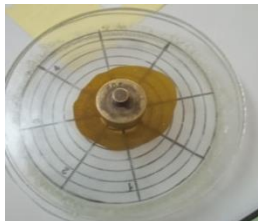
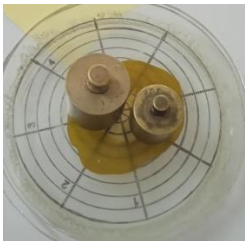
a. Gambar uji organoleptis

Formula 1 	Formula 2 	Formula 3 
Formula 4 	Formula 5 	Formula 6 
	Formula 7 (kontrol +) 	

b. Gambar uji homogenitas masker gel *peel-off*

Formula 1 	Formula 2 	Formula 3 	Formula 4 
Formula 5 	Formula 6 	Formula 7 (+) 	

c. Uji daya sebar

Beban 0 gram 	Beban 50 gram 	Beban 100 gram 
Beban 150 gram 	Beban 200 gram 	

d. Uji daya Sebar

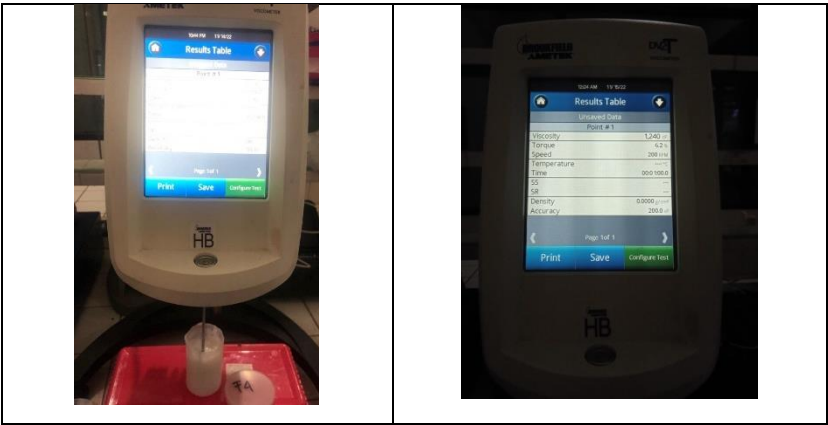
Tanpa beban 1 menit



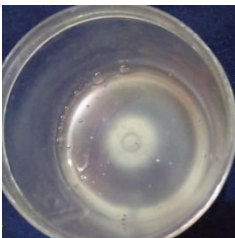
Tanpa beban 1 kg 5 menit

**e. Uji pH**

f. Uji viskositas



g. Uji cycling test

Formula 1 	Formula 2 	Formula 3 
Formula 4 	Formula 5 	Formula 6 
Formula 7 (kontrol +) 		

h. Uji waktu mengering

Formula 1 	Formula 2 	Formula 3 
Formula 4 	Formula 5 	Formula 6 
	Formula 7 	

Lampiran 11. Perhitungan larutan induk DPPH 0,4 mM

Penimbangan serbuk DPPH

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

$$\text{Molaritas (M)} = \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\text{Molaritas (M)} = \frac{\text{bobot (gram)serbuk DPPH}}{\text{BM DPPH} \times \text{Volume (liter)}}$$

$$0,4 \text{ mM} = \frac{\text{mol}}{394,32 \times 0,1}$$

$$\text{Bobot serbuk DPPH} = 0,0004 \times 394,32 \times 0,1$$

$$= 0,015772 \text{ gram} = 15,772 \text{ mg} = 15,8 \text{ mg}$$

Pembuatan larutan DPPH

Serbuk DPPH ditimbang sebanyak 15,8 mg kemudian dilarutkan dengan etanol p.a sampai tanda batas labu takar 100 mL. Kemudian dibaca absorbansi larutan DPPH dan didapatkan nilai absorbansi 0,783

Lampiran 12. Pembuatan larutan stok ekstrak daun katuk

Pembuatan larutan stok ekstrak daun katuk dengan menimbang 50 mg dimasukkan kedalam labu takar dan ditambahkan etanol p.a sampai tanda batas 50 mL, sehingga diperoleh konsentrasi 1.000 ppm. Kemudian dibuat beberapa seri pengenceran yaitu 50 ppm, 60 ppm, 70 ppm, 80 ppm, 90 ppm.

Perhitungan seri pengenceran

1. Konsentrasi 50 ppm

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

$$V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ ml} \times 50 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

2. Konsentrasi 20 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ ml} \times 60 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 0,6 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Konsentrasi 70 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ ml} \times 70 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 0,7 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Konsentrasi 80 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ ml} \times 80 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 0,8 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Konsentrasi 90 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ ml} \times 90 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 0,9 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pembuatan larutan stok Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, dan VII

Pembuatan larutan stok masker gel *peel-off* formula 1-7 dengan menimbang 50 mg dimasukkan kedalam labu ukur dan ditambahkan etanol p.a sampai tanda batas 50 mL, sehingga diperoleh konsentrasi 1.000 ppm. Kemudian dibuat beberapa seri pengenceran yaitu 105 ppm, 110 ppm, 115 ppm, 120 ppm, dan 125 ppm.

Perhitungan seri konsentrasi

1. Konsentrasi 105 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ ml} \times 105 \text{ ppm} \\
 V_1 &= 1,05 \text{ mL}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Konsentrasi 110 ppm

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 \times C_1 &= V_2 \times C_2 \\
 V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} &= 10 \text{ ml} \times 110 \text{ ppm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = 1,1 \text{ mL}$$

3. Konsentrasi 115 ppm

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

$$V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ ml} \times 115 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 1,15 \text{ mL}$$

4. Konsentrasi 120 ppm

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

$$V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ ml} \times 120 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 1,2 \text{ mL}$$

5. Konsentrasi 125 ppm

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

$$V_1 \times 1.000 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ ml} \times 125 \text{ ppm}$$

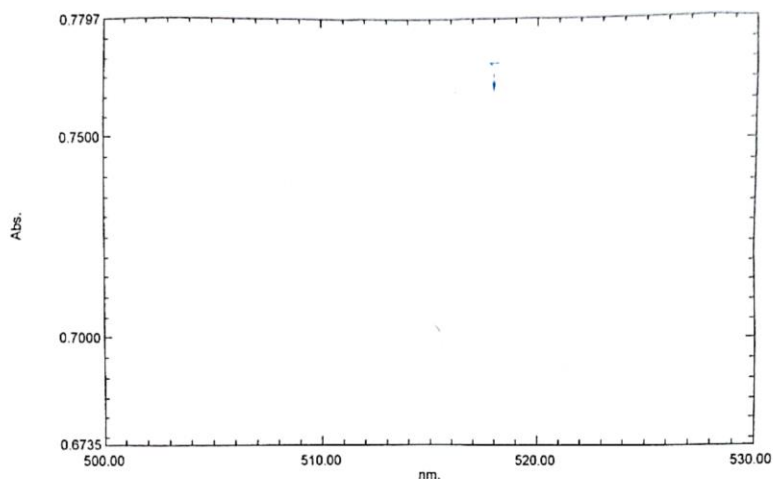
$$V_1 = 1,25 \text{ mL}$$

Lampiran 13. Penentuan panjang gelombang

Spectrum Peak Pick Report

11/18/2022 10:07:35 AM

Data Set: File_220915_170626_100604 - RawData



[Measurement Properties]
 Wavelength Range (nm.): 500.00 to 530.00
 Scan Speed: Fast
 Sampling Interval: 1.0
 Auto Sampling Interval: Disabled
 Scan Mode: Auto

No.	P/V	Wavelength	Abs.	Description
1	Ⓢ	518.00	0.7923	

[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

[Attachment Properties]
 Attachment: None

[Operation]
 Threshold: 0.0010000
 Points: 4
 Interpolate: Disabled
 Average: Disabled

[Sample Preparation Properties]
 Weight
 Volume
 Dilution
 Path Length
 Additional Information

Lampiran 14. Penentuan *operating time*

a. Ekstrak daun katuk

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,786	31	0,774
1	0,784	32	0,774
2	0,784	33	0,773
3	0,785	34	0,773
4	0,785	35	0,774
5	0,785	36	0,773
6	0,785	37	0,773
7	0,785	38	0,772
8	0,783	39	0,772
9	0,783	40	0,772
10	0,782	41	0,772
11	0,782	42	0,771
12	0,781	43	0,771
13	0,781	44	0,771
14	0,780	45	0,771
15	0,780	46	0,771
16	0,779	47	0,770
17	0,779	48	0,770
18	0,779	49	0,770
19	0,778	50	0,770
20	0,778	51	0,770
21	0,777	52	0,770
22	0,777	53	0,770
23	0,777	54	0,769
24	0,776	55	0,769
25	0,776	56	0,769
26	0,775	57	0,769
27	0,775	58	0,769
28	0,775	59	0,768
29	0,775	60	0,768
30	0,774		

b. Formula 1 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5%)

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,543	31	0,691
1	0,551	32	0,694
2	0,554	33	0,698
3	0,563	34	0,700
4	0,569	35	0,703
5	0,575	36	0,706
6	0,576	37	0,709
7	0,580	38	0,712
8	0,581	39	0,715
9	0,588	40	0,717
10	0,593	41	0,720
11	0,601	42	0,723
12	0,608	43	0,725
13	0,611	44	0,728
14	0,623	45	0,732
15	0,631	46	0,733
16	0,636	47	0,735
17	0,642	48	0,737
18	0,647	49	0,739
19	0,650	50	0,741
20	0,653	51	0,744
21	0,656	52	0,745
22	0,660	53	0,748
23	0,665	54	0,750
24	0,665	55	0,752
25	0,670	56	0,754
26	0,675	57	0,756
27	0,679	58	0,759
28	0,681	59	0,761
29	0,684	60	0,764
30	0,687		

c. Formula 2 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75%)

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,751	31	0,743
1	0,748	32	0,742
2	0,746	33	0,742
3	0,747	34	0,742
4	0,748	35	0,742
5	0,747	36	0,741
6	0,748	37	0,742
7	0,747	38	0,741
8	0,746	39	0,741
9	0,746	40	0,741
10	0,746	41	0,741
11	0,746	42	0,741
12	0,746	43	0,741
13	0,746	44	0,740
14	0,746	45	0,740
15	0,746	46	0,740
16	0,745	47	0,740
17	0,745	48	0,740
18	0,745	49	0,740
19	0,745	50	0,740
20	0,745	51	0,740
21	0,745	52	0,739
22	0,745	53	0,739
23	0,745	54	0,739
24	0,744	55	0,739
25	0,744	56	0,739
26	0,744	57	0,739
27	0,743	58	0,739
28	0,743	59	0,739
29	0,743	60	0,739
30	0,743		

d. Formula 3 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 5%)

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,576	31	0,545
1	0,570	32	0,545
2	0,567	33	0,544
3	0,564	34	0,544
4	0,562	35	0,544
5	0,560	36	0,544
6	0,559	37	0,543
7	0,557	38	0,543
8	0,556	39	0,543
9	0,554	40	0,543
10	0,554	41	0,543
11	0,553	42	0,542
12	0,552	43	0,542
13	0,552	44	0,542
14	0,551	45	0,542
15	0,550	46	0,541
16	0,550	47	0,542
17	0,549	48	0,541
18	0,549	49	0,541
19	0,548	50	0,541
20	0,548	51	0,541
21	0,548	52	0,541
22	0,547	53	0,541
23	0,547	54	0,541
24	0,547	55	0,540
25	0,547	56	0,540
26	0,546	57	0,540
27	0,546	58	0,540
28	0,546	59	0,540
29	0,545	60	0,540
30	0,545		

e. Formula 4 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5% + ekstrak)

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,573	31	0,522
1	0,568	32	0,521
2	0,562	33	0,520
3	0,559	34	0,520
4	0,557	35	0,519
5	0,554	36	0,518
6	0,553	37	0,518
7	0,549	38	0,517
8	0,549	39	0,516
9	0,546	40	0,516
10	0,544	41	0,515
11	0,543	42	0,515
12	0,541	43	0,514
13	0,540	44	0,514
14	0,539	45	0,513
15	0,537	46	0,513
16	0,536	47	0,513
17	0,535	48	0,512
18	0,534	49	0,512
19	0,533	50	0,511
20	0,532	51	0,511
21	0,531	52	0,510
22	0,530	53	0,510
23	0,529	54	0,509
24	0,528	55	0,509
25	0,527	56	0,508
26	0,526	57	0,508
27	0,525	58	0,507
28	0,524	59	0,507
29	0,523	60	0,507
30	0,522		

f. Formula 5 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75% + ekstrak)

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,826	31	0,811
1	0,824	32	0,811
2	0,823	33	0,810
3	0,821	34	0,810
4	0,822	35	0,810
5	0,822	36	0,809
6	0,821	37	0,809
7	0,820	38	0,809
8	0,821	39	0,808
9	0,820	40	0,808
10	0,819	41	0,808
11	0,819	42	0,807
12	0,818	43	0,807
13	0,818	44	0,807
14	0,818	45	0,807
15	0,817	46	0,806
16	0,818	47	0,806
17	0,817	48	0,806
18	0,816	49	0,806
19	0,816	50	0,805
20	0,815	51	0,805
21	0,815	52	0,805
22	0,815	53	0,804
23	0,814	54	0,804
24	0,814	55	0,804
25	0,813	56	0,804
26	0,813	57	0,803
27	0,813	58	0,803
28	0,812	59	0,803
29	0,811	60	0,803
30	0,811		

g. Formula 6 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 5% + ekstrak)

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,782	31	0,779
1	0,783	32	0,780
2	0,782	33	0,780
3	0,782	34	0,779
4	0,782	35	0,779
5	0,781	36	0,779
6	0,781	37	0,780
7	0,780	38	0,779
8	0,780	39	0,779
9	0,780	40	0,780
10	0,780	41	0,780
11	0,780	42	0,779
12	0,780	43	0,780
13	0,779	44	0,780
14	0,780	45	0,780
15	0,780	46	0,780
16	0,780	47	0,780
17	0,780	48	0,780
18	0,780	49	0,780
19	0,779	50	0,779
20	0,780	51	0,780
21	0,779	52	0,780
22	0,779	53	0,780
23	0,779	54	0,780
24	0,779	55	0,780
25	0,780	56	0,780
26	0,780	57	0,781
27	0,780	58	0,780
28	0,779	59	0,780
29	0,779	60	0,780
30	0,779		

h. Formula 7 (Kontrol +)

Time (Minute)	RawData	Time (Minute)	RawData
0	0,729	31	0,675
1	0,723	32	0,675
2	0,714	33	0,675
3	0,705	34	0,674
4	0,704	35	0,674
5	0,700	36	0,674
6	0,696	37	0,674
7	0,695	38	0,773
8	0,693	39	0,773
9	0,692	40	0,773
10	0,690	41	0,672
11	0,688	42	0,672
12	0,687	43	0,671
13	0,686	44	0,671
14	0,685	45	0,671
15	0,683	46	0,670
16	0,683	47	0,670
17	0,683	48	0,670
18	0,682	49	0,670
19	0,681	50	0,670
20	0,680	51	0,670
21	0,680	52	0,669
22	0,679	53	0,669
23	0,679	54	0,669
24	0,678	55	0,669
25	0,678	56	0,669
26	0,677	57	0,669
27	0,676	58	0,669
28	0,676	59	0,669
29	0,676	60	0,669
30	0,676		

Lampiran 15. Hasil pengujian aktivitas antioksidan ekstrak daun katuk, formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, dan VII

1. Ekstrak daun katuk

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,783

Ekstrak daun katuk			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
50	0,783	0,714	8,81226
60	0,783	0,684	12,64367
70	0,783	0,534	31,80076
80	0,783	0,489	37,54789
90	0,783	0,32	59,13154

$$a = -57,89272$$

$$b = 1,25542$$

$$r = 0,97468$$

Ekstrak daun katuk			
Replikasi 2			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
50	0,783	0,713	8,93007
60	0,783	0,686	12,38825
70	0,783	0,533	31,92848
80	0,783	0,488	37,67560
90	0,783	0,319	59,25925

$$a = -58,10983$$

$$b = 1,25925$$

$$r = 0,97373$$

Ekstrak daun katuk			
Replikasi 3			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
50	0,783	0,716	8,55683
60	0,783	0,685	12,51596
70	0,783	0,555	32,911877
80	0,783	0,487	37,80332
90	0,783	0,321	59,00383

$$a = -58,92720$$

$$b = 1,26181$$

$$r = 0,97741$$

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier :

$$a = -58,30991$$

$$b = 1,25882$$

$$r = 0,97527$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -58,30991 + 1,25882x$$

$$x = (50 - (-58,30991)) / 1,25882$$

$$x = 86,04 \text{ ppm}$$

2. Formula 1 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5%)

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,753

Formula 1 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5%)			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,72	4,38247
110	0,753	0,695	7,70252
115	0,753	0,685	9,03054
120	0,753	0,669	11,15533
125	0,753	0,649	13,81142

$$a = -42,09827$$

$$b = 0,44621$$

$$r = 0,99215$$

Formula 1 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5%)			
Replikasi 2			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,718	4,64807
110	0,753	0,699	7,17131
115	0,753	0,68	9,69455
120	0,753	0,667	11,42098
125	0,753	0,65	13,67861

$$a = -41,99203$$

$$b = 0,44621$$

$$r = 0,99781$$

Formula 1 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5%)			
Replikasi 3			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,716	4,91367
110	0,753	0,697	7,43691
115	0,753	0,678	9,96015
120	0,753	0,665	11,68658
125	0,753	0,648	13,94422

$$a = -41,72642$$

$$b = 0,44621$$

$$r = 0,99781$$

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier konsentrasi dengan % inhibisi diperoleh nilai :

$$a = -41,93890$$

$$b = 0,44621$$

$$r = 0,99592$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -41,93890 + 0,44621x$$

$$x = (50 - (-41,93890)) / 0,44621$$

$$x = 206,04 \text{ ppm}$$

3. Formula 2 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75%)

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,743

Formula 2 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75%)			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,701	6,90571
110	0,753	0,687	8,76494
115	0,753	0,677	10,09296
120	0,753	0,667	11,42098
125	0,753	0,639	15,13944

$$a = -35,51925$$

$$b = 0,382470$$

$$r = 0,975112$$

Formula 2			
Replikasi 2 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75%)			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,703	6,64010
110	0,753	0,685	9,03054
115	0,753	0,678	9,96015
120	0,753	0,665	11,68658
125	0,753	0,64	15,00664

$$a = -34,13014$$

$$b = 0,387782$$

$$r = 0,981037$$

Replikasi 3 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75%)			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,706	6,90571
110	0,753	0,687	8,76494
115	0,753	0,675	10,09296
120	0,753	0,663	11,42098
125	0,753	0,642	15,13944

$$a = -36,01593$$

$$b = 0,403718$$

$$r = 0,994250$$

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier konsentrasi dengan % inhibisi diperoleh nilai :

$$a = -34,55510$$

$$b = 0,391323$$

$$r = 0,989834$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -34,55510 + 0,391323x$$

$$x = (50 - (-34,55510)) / 0,391323$$

$$x = 216,07 \text{ ppm}$$

4. Formula 3 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 2,5%)

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,753

Formula 3 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 2,5%)			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,699	7,17131
110	0,753	0,678	9,96015
115	0,753	0,67	11,02257
120	0,753	0,648	13,94422
125	0,753	0,631	16,20185

$$a = -39,04382$$

$$b = 0,440903$$

$$r = 0,992962$$

Formula 3 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 2,5%)			
Replikasi 2			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,698	7,30411
110	0,753	0,675	10,35856
115	0,753	0,669	11,15537
120	0,753	0,646	14,20982
125	0,753	0,634	15,80345

$$a = -36,18557$$

$$b = 0,416998$$

$$r = 0,987988$$

Formula 3 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 2,5%)			
Replikasi 3			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,753	0,696	7,56972
110	0,753	0,679	9,82735
115	0,753	0,665	11,68658
120	0,753	0,644	14,47543
125	0,753	0,632	16,06905

$$a = -37,86188$$

$$b = 0,432934$$

$$r = 0,997394$$

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier :

$$a = -37,69709$$

$$b = 0,430278$$

$$r = 0,992781$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -37,69709 + 0,430278x$$

$$x = 50 - (-37,69709) / 0,430278$$

$$x = 203,8 \text{ ppm}$$

5. Formula 4 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5% + ekstrak)

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,773

Formula 4 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,745	3,62225
110	0,773	0,697	12,16041
115	0,773	0,593	23,28589
120	0,773	0,486	37,12807
125	0,773	0,378	51,0996

$$a = -250,36222$$

$$b = 2,39844$$

$$r = 0,99520$$

Formula 4 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 2			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,744	3,75161
110	0,773	0,681	11,90168
115	0,773	0,591	23,54463
120	0,773	0,485	37,25743
125	0,773	0,375	51,48771

$$a = -252,31565$$

$$b = 2,41655$$

$$r = 0,99478$$

Formula 4 (Gelatin 5%, HPMC 2,5% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 3			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,742	4,01034
110	0,773	0,676	12,54851
115	0,773	0,589	23,80336
120	0,773	0,488	36,86934
125	0,773	0,373	51,74644

$$a = -249,72833$$

$$b = 2,39586$$

$$r = 0,99478$$

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier :

$$a = -250,80206$$

$$b = 2,40361$$

$$r = 0,99492$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -250,80206 + 2,40361x$$

$$x = (50 - (-250,80206)) / 2,40361$$

$$x = 125,14 \text{ ppm}$$

6. Formulasi 5 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75% + ekstrak)

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,773

Formula 5 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,767	0,77619
110	0,773	0,685	11,38421
115	0,773	0,568	26,52005
120	0,773	0,471	39,06856
125	0,773	0,369	52,26390

$$a = -274,51487$$

$$b = 2,61319$$

$$r = 0,99897$$

Formula 5 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 2			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,769	0,51746
110	0,773	0,684	11,51358
115	0,773	0,566	26,77878
120	0,773	0,469	39,32729
125	0,773	0,37	52,13454

$$a = -275,35575$$

$$b = 2,62096$$

$$r = 0,99910$$

Formula 5 (Gelatin 3,75%, HPMC 3,75% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 3			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,765	1,03492
110	0,773	0,686	11,25485
115	0,773	0,569	26,39068
120	0,773	0,472	38,93919
125	0,773	0,367	52,52263

$$a = -274,48900$$

$$b = 2,61319$$

$$r = 0,99868$$

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier :

$$a = -274,78654$$

$$b = 2,61578$$

$$r = 0,99891$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -274,78654 + 2,61578x$$

$$x = 50 - (-274,78654) / 2,61578$$

$$x = 124,16 \text{ ppm}$$

7. Formula 6 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 5% + ekstrak)

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,773

Formula 6 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 5% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,752	2,71668
110	0,773	0,693	10,34928
115	0,773	0,573	25,87322
120	0,773	0,497	35,70504
125	0,773	0,363	53,04010

a = -264,26908
b = 2,52005
r = 0,99262

Formula 6 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 5% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 2			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,756	2,19922
110	0,773	0,695	10,09055
115	0,773	0,575	25,61448
120	0,773	0,494	36,09314
125	0,773	0,365	52,78137

a = -267,12807
b = 2,54333
r = 0,99398

Formula 6 (Gelatin 2,5%, HPMC 5% + ekstrak)			
Replikasi 3			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,773	0,759	1,81112
110	0,773	0,698	9,70245
115	0,773	0,571	26,13195
120	0,773	0,492	36,35187
125	0,773	0,367	52,52263

a = -269,26261
b = 2,56144
r = 0,99435

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier konsentrasi dengan % inhibisi diperoleh nilai :

$$a = -266,88658$$

$$b = 2,54160$$

$$r = 0,99365$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -266,88658 + 2,54160x$$

$$x = 50 - (-266,88658) / 2,54160$$

$$x = 124,6 \text{ ppm}$$

8. Formula 7 (Kontrol +)

Absorbansi blanko (DPPH) = 0,743

Formula 7 (Kontrol +)			
Replikasi 1			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,743	0,617	16,95827
110	0,743	0,592	20,32301
115	0,743	0,455	38,76177
120	0,743	0,431	41,99192
125	0,743	0,355	52,22072

$$a = -177,99461$$

$$b = 1,84387$$

$$r = 0,97397$$

Formula 7 (Kontrol +)			
Replikasi 2			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,743	0,619	16,68909
110	0,743	0,594	20,05383
115	0,743	0,458	38,35800
120	0,743	0,429	42,26110
125	0,743	0,353	52,48990

$$a = -181,79004$$

$$b = 1,87617$$

$$r = 0,97629$$

Formula 7 (Kontrol +)			
Replikasi 3			
Kons (ppm)	DPPH	absorbansi	%inhibisi
105	0,743	0,614	17,36204
110	0,743	0,588	20,86137
115	0,743	0,46	38,08882
120	0,743	0,434	41,58815
125	0,743	0,351	52,75908

$$a = -176,36608$$

$$b = 1,83041$$

$$r = 0,97808$$

Hasil perhitungan regresi linier konsentrasi dengan % inhibisi diperoleh nilai :

$$a = -178,71691$$

$$b = 1,85015$$

$$r = 0,97611$$

$$y = a + bx$$

$$50 = -178,71691 + 1,85015x$$

$$x = 50 - (-178,71691) / 1,85015$$

$$x = 123,6 \text{ ppm}$$

Lampiran 16. SPSS Viskositas

Tests of Normality							
		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	formula	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
viskositas	foemula1	.276	3	.	.942	3	.537
	formula2	.178	3	.	1.000	3	.960
	formula3	.341	3	.	.846	3	.230
	formula4	.196	3	.	.996	3	.878
	formula5	.211	3	.	.991	3	.817
	formula6	.276	3	.	.942	3	.537
	kontrolPositif	.276	3	.	.942	3	.537

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
viskositas	Based on Mean	4.199	6	14	.013
	Based on Median	.727	6	14	.635
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.727	6	3.111	.661
	Based on trimmed mean	3.775	6	14	.019

ANOVA

viskositas

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	8940977.905	6	1490162.984	110.728	.000
Within Groups	188410.667	14	13457.905		
Total	9129388.571	20			

viskositas				
Tukey HSD ^a				
formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
kontrolPositif	3	1300.0000		
formula6	3	1320.0000		
formula3	3	1386.6667		
formula4	3	1386.6667		
formula5	3	1503.3333		
formula2	3		2331.3333	
foemula1	3			3140.0000
Sig.		.379	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		21
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	15.28257245
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.232
	Positive	.117
	Negative	-.232
Test Statistic		.232
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.004 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	sebelum	1777.5238	21	726.80758	158.60242
	sesudah	1740.9524	21	718.37946	156.76325

Lampiran 17. SPSS Daya Sebar

Tests of Normality							
	formula	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
dayasebar	formula1	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	formula2	.280	3	.	.937	3	.516
	formula3	.353	3	.	.824	3	.174
	formula 4	.224	3	.	.984	3	.762
	formula 5	.311	3	.	.897	3	.377
	formula 6	.219	3	.	.987	3	.780
	kontrolPositif	.337	3	.	.855	3	.253

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
dayasebar	Based on Mean	2.589	6	14	.067
	Based on Median	.660	6	14	.683
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.660	6	6.932	.685
	Based on trimmed mean	2.385	6	14	.085

ANOVA					
dayasebar					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.249	6	1.208	19.930	.000
Within Groups	.849	14	.061		
Total	8.098	20			

dayasebar				
Tukey HSD ^a				
formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
			3	4
formula 6	3			
formula 5	3			
formula 4	3			
formula3	3	5.5167		
formula2	3	5.8667	5.8667	
kontrolPositif	3		6.3333	6.3333
formula1	3			6.7000
Sig.		.603	.299	.554

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		21
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.43131587
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.122
	Positive	.119
	Negative	-.122
Test Statistic		.122
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

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

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	sebelum	5.3607	21	.53799	.11740
	sesudah	5.2038	21	.53824	.11745

Lampiran 18. SPSS Daya Lekat

Tests of Normality							
		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	formula	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
dayalekat	formula1	.191	3	.	.997	3	.900
	formula2	.187	3	.	.998	3	.915
	formula3	.338	3	.	.853	3	.248
	formula4	.179	3	.	.999	3	.948
	formula5	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	formula6	.343	3	.	.842	3	.220
	kontrolPositif	.238	3	.	.976	3	.702

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
dayalekat	Based on Mean	6.998	6	14	.001
	Based on Median	.967	6	14	.481
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.967	6	2.802	.563
	Based on trimmed mean	6.110	6	14	.003

ANOVA					
dayalekat					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.494	6	.249	14.018	.000
Within Groups	.249	14	.018		
Total	1.743	20			

dayalekat				
Tukey HSD ^a				
formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
formula4	3	.7867		
formula2	3	.9133	.9133	
formula1	3	.9200	.9200	
formula5	3	.9700	.9700	
formula6	3	1.0700	1.0700	
kontrolPositif	3		1.2200	
formula3	3			1.6467
Sig.		.186	.131	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		21
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.05563133
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.101
	Positive	.095
	Negative	-.101
Test Statistic		.101
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

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

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	sebelum	1.3114	21	.30889	.06741
	sesudah	1.4338	21	.26645	.05814

Lampiran 19. SPSS pH

Tests of Normality							
	formula	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
ph	formula1	.328	3	.	.871	3	.298
	formula2	.328	3	.	.871	3	.298
	formula3	.292	3	.	.923	3	.463
	formula4	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	formula5	.253	3	.	.964	3	.637
	formula6	.253	3	.	.964	3	.637
	kontrolPositif	.253	3	.	.964	3	.637

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
ph	Based on Mean	1.967	6	14	.139
	Based on Median	.294	6	14	.930
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.294	6	7.260	.922
	Based on trimmed mean	1.746	6	14	.183

ANOVA					
ph					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.703	6	.784	16.626	.000
Within Groups	.660	14	.047		
Total	5.363	20			

ph				
Tukey HSD ^a				
formula	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
formula5	3	6.2667		
formula6	3	6.3333		
formula4	3		6.9000	
kontrolPositif	3		7.0333	7.0333
formula2	3		7.2667	7.2667
formula3	3		7.4333	7.4333
formula1	3			7.5667
Sig.		1.000	.102	.102

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		21
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.07262022
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.209
	Positive	.131
	Negative	-.209
Test Statistic		.209
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.018 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	sebelum	6.9714	21	.51783	.11300
	sesudah	6.7548	21	.49948	.10899

Lampiran 20. SPSS waktu mongering

Tests of Normality							
		Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
waktumongering	formula1	.224	3	.	.984	3	.762
	formula2	.215	3	.	.989	3	.800
	formula3	.284	3	.	.934	3	.503
	formula4	.177	3	.	1.000	3	.962
	formula5	.299	3	.	.915	3	.433
	formula6	.230	3	.	.981	3	.736
	formula7	.202	3	.	.994	3	.851

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		21
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.05849342
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.139
	Positive	.120
	Negative	-.139
Test Statistic		.139
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

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

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	sebelum	22.0614	21	1.62482	.35457
	sesudah	21.9548	21	1.66180	.36263