

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 : Determinasi Tanaman

HERBARIUM JATINANGOR
LABORATORIUM TAKSONOMI TUMBUHAN
JURUSAN BIOLOGI FMIPA UNPAD
 Gedung D2-212, Jl. Raya Bandung Sumedang Km 21 Jatinangor
 Telp. 022-7796412, email: phanerogamae@yahoo.com

LEMBAR IDENTIFIKASI TUMBUHAN
 No.56/HB/12/2021

Herbarium Jatinangor, Laboratorium Taksonomi Tumbuhan, Jurusan Biologi FMIPA UNPAD, dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Sita Mardiyani
 NIM : 201FF04016
 Instansi : Universitas Bhakti Kencana
 Telah melakukan identifikasi tumbuhan, dengan No. Koleksi: -
 Tanggal Koleksi : 04 Desember 2021
 Lokasi : Bandung

Hasil Identifikasi,

Nama Ilmiah : *Curcuma longa* L.
 Sinonim : *Curcuma domestica* Valetton
 Nama Lokal : Rimpang daun kunyit
 Suku/Famili : Zingiberaceae

Klasifikasi (Hirarki Taksonomi)

Kingdom : Plantae
 Divisi : Magnoliophyta
 Class : Liliopsida
 Ordo : Zingiberales
 Famili : Zingiberaceae
 Genus : *Curcuma*
 Species : *Curcuma longa* L.

Referensi:

Cronquist, Arthur. 1981. *An Integrated System of Classification of Flowering Plants*.
 Columbia University Press. New York
 The Plant List. *Website Dunia Tumbuhan*. <http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/record/kew-158489>.
 Backer, C. A. and Bakhuizen v/d Brink R. C Jr. 1963. *Flora of Java*. Wolter-Noordhoff NV.
 Groningen.

Jatinangor, 06 Desember 2021.

Identifikator,

LABORATORIUM TAKSONOMI TUMBUHAN
 JURUSAN BIOLOGI FMIPA-UNPAD

Drs. Joko Kusmoro, M.P.
 NIP. 19600801 199101 1 001

Lampiran 2 : Surat Pernyataan Bebas Plagiasi

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Nama : Sita Mardiyani

N P M : 201FF04016

adalah mahasiswa Fakultas Farmasi, Universitas Bhakti Kencana, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa Naskah Tugas Akhir/Skripsi yang saya tulis dengan judul:

Komponen Kimia dan Aktivitas Antioksidan Minyak Atsiri Rimpang dan Daun Kunyit (*Curcuma longa* L)

adalah benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri. Apabila di kemudian hari diketahui bahwa isi Naskah Skripsi ini merupakan hasil plagiasi, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi berupa pembatalan kelulusan dan atau pencabutan gelar yang saya peroleh.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Bandung, Agustus 2022

Yang membuat pernyataan,



(Sita Mardiyani)

NPM 201FF04016

Lampiran 3 : Surat Persetujuan Untuk Dipublikasikan Di Media Online

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Nama : Sita Mardiyani

N P M : 201FF04016

Menyatakan bahwa demi kepentingan perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya menyetujui abstrak Skripsi yang saya tulis dengan judul:

**Komponen Kimia dan Aktivitas Antioksidan Minyak Atsiri Rimpang dan
Daun Kunyit (*Curcuma longa* L)**

Untuk dipublikasikan atau ditampilkan di internet atau media lain yaitu Digital Library Perpustakaan Universitas Bhakti Kencana untuk kepentingan akademik, sebatas sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Hak Cipta.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

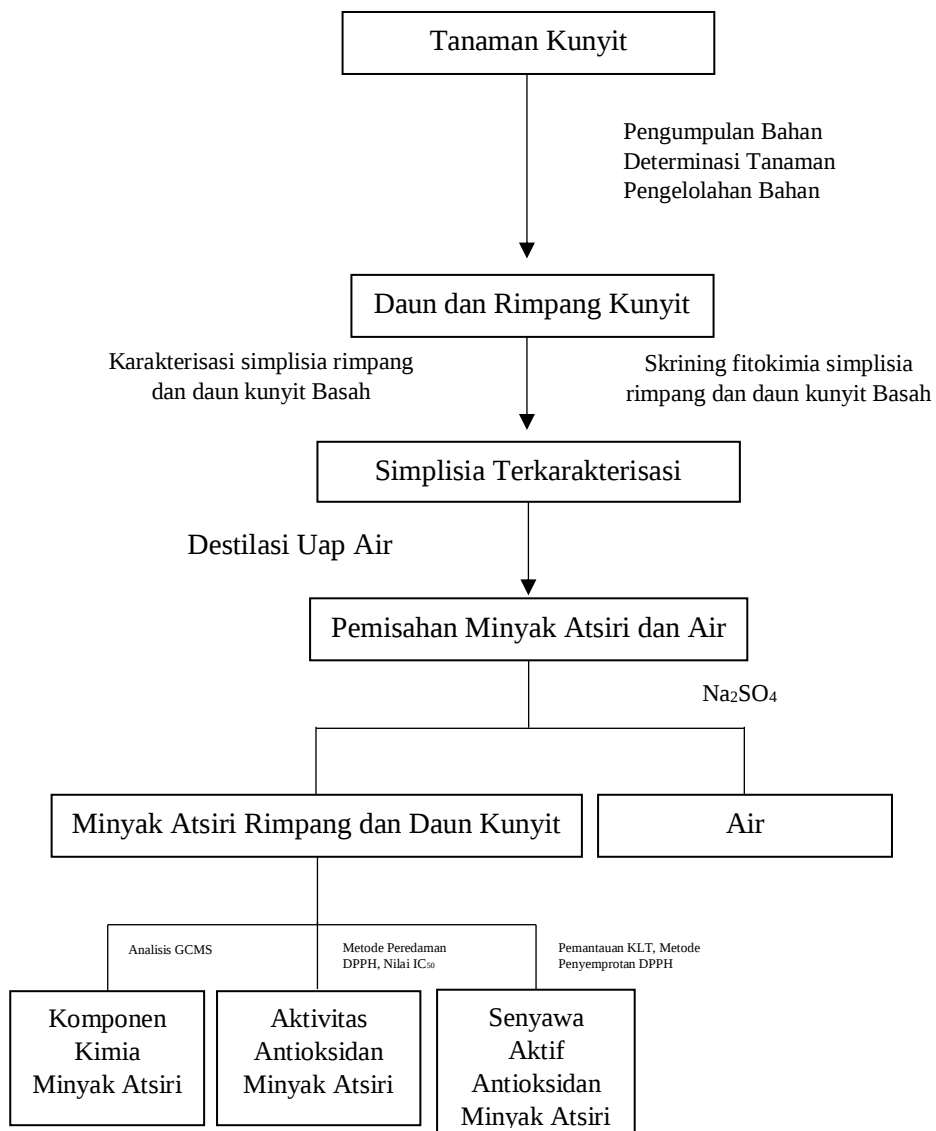
Bandung , Agustus 2022

Yang membuat pernyataan,



(Sita Mardiyani)

NPM 201FF04016

Lampiran 4 : Bagan Alir Penelitian

Lampiran 5 : Pengumpulan dan Pengolahan Bahan



Penyiapan sampel
Determinasi



Daun Kunyit Setelah Dicuci



Penumbukan Rimpang
Kunyit

Lampiran 6 : Karakterisasi dan Skrining Fitokimia Bahan Basah

Karakterisasi Bahan Basah



Penyapan Sampel



Sampel Diblender

Penimbangan
(Rimpang Kunyit)Penimbangan
(Daun Kunyit)

Susut Pengeringan

Simplisia	(%)
Rimpang Kunyit 1	79,413
Rimpang Kunyit 2	81,284
Daun Kunyit 1	54,488
Daun Kunyit 2	72,758

Rumus:

$$\text{Rata-Rata} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Nilai1} + \text{Jumlah Nilai2}}{\text{Banyak Data}}$$

Rimpang

$$\text{Rata - rata} = \frac{79,4 + 81,2}{2} = 80,3 \%$$

Daun

$$\text{Rata - rata} = \frac{54,4 + 72,7}{2} = 63,6 \%$$

Kadar Abu Total

Simplisia	Bobot Simplisia (g)	Bobot Krus + Bobot Abu Total (g)	Bobot Kosong (g)
Rimpang	2,5	13,38	13,37
Daun	2,5	16,37	16,35

Rumus:

$$\text{Kadar Abu Total} = \frac{(\text{Bobot Krus} + \text{Bobot Abu Total}) - (\text{Bobot Krus Kosong})}{\text{Bobot Simplisia}} \times 100$$

Rimpang

$$\text{Kadar Abu Total} = \frac{(13,38) - (13,37)}{2,5} \times 100 = 0,4\%$$

Daun

$$\text{Kadar Abu Total} = \frac{(16,37) - (16,35)}{2,5} \times 100 = 0,8\%$$

Kadar Abu Tidak Larut Asam

Simplisia	Bobot Simplisia (g)	Bobot Krus + Bobot Abu Tidak Larut Asam(g)	Bobot Kosong (g)
Rimpang	2,5	21,69	21,68
Daun	2,5	25,98	25,97

Rimpang

$$\text{Kadar Abu Total} = \frac{(21,69) - (21,68)}{2,5} \times 100 = 0,4\%$$

Rumus:

$$\text{Kadar Abu Total} = \frac{(\text{Bobot Krus} + \text{Bobot Abu TDK Larut Asam}) - (\text{Bobot Krus Kosong})}{\text{Bobot Simplisia}} \times 100$$

Daun

$$\text{Kadar Abu Total} = \frac{(25,98) - (25,97)}{2,5} \times 100 = 0,4\%$$

Kadar Sari Larut Air

Simplisia	Bobot Simplisia (g)	Bobot Cawan + Sari (g)	Bobot Kosong (g)
Rimpang	2	84,24	84,20
Daun	2	46,02	45,99

Rumus:

$$\text{Kadar sari larut air} = \frac{(\text{Bobot Cawan} + \text{Sari}) - (\text{Bobot Cawan Kosong})}{\text{Bobot Simplisia}} \times \frac{\text{Volume Pelarut}}{\text{Volume yang diuapkan}} \times 100\%$$

Rimpang

$$\text{Kadar sari larut air} = \frac{(84,24) - (84,20)}{2} \times \frac{50}{10} \times 100\% = 10\%$$

Daun

$$\text{Kadar sari larut air} = \frac{(46,02) - (45,99)}{2} \times \frac{50}{10} \times 100\% = 15\%$$

Kadar Sari Larut Etanol

Simplisia	Bobot Simplisia (g)	Bobot Cawan + Sari (g)	Bobot Kosong (g)
Rimpang	2	62,25	62,21
Daun	2	35,51	35,47

Rumus:

$$\text{Kadar sari larut etanol} = \frac{(\text{Bobot Cawan} + \text{Sari}) - (\text{Bobot Cawan Kosong})}{\text{Bobot Simplisia}} \times \frac{\text{Volume Pelarut}}{\text{Volume yang diuapkan}} \times 100\%$$

Rimpang

$$\text{Kadar sari larut air} = \frac{(62,25) - (62,21)}{2} \times \frac{50}{10} \times 100\% = 10\%$$

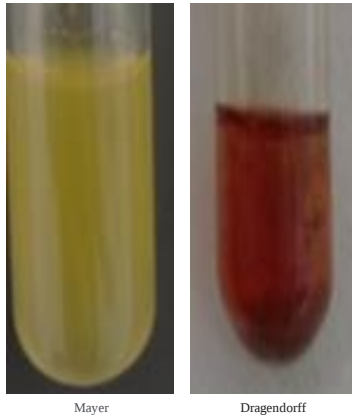
Daun

$$\text{Kadar sari larut air} = \frac{(35,51) - (35,47)}{2} \times \frac{50}{10} \times 100\% = 10\%$$

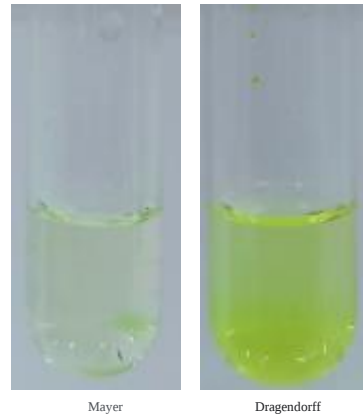
Skrining Fitokimia Bahan Basah

Senyawa Alkaloid

Rimpang (-)



Daun (-)



Senyawa Flavonoid

Rimpang (+)



Daun (+)



Senyawa Tanin

Rimpang (+)

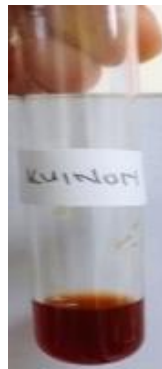


Daun (+)



Senyawa Kuinon

Rimpang (+)



Daun (+)



Senyawa Saponin

Rimpang (+)



Daun (+)



Senyawa Steroid/Terpenoid

Rimpang (+)



Daun (+)



Lampiran 7 : Destilasi dan Perhitungan Rendemen Minyak Atsiri

Destilasi
Rimpang Kunyit



Destilasi
Daun Kunyit

Hasil % Rendemen Kasar Minyak Atsiri Hasil Destilasi

Rumus:

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat Destilat}}{\text{Berat Simplisia Basah}} \times 100\%$$

Rimpang Kunyit

Diketahui
Berat Destilat: 12 mL
Berat Bahan Basah: 5000 g

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rendemen} &= \frac{12}{5000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,24\%\end{aligned}$$

Daun Kunyit

Diketahui
Berat Destilat: 22,5 mL
Berat Bahan Basah: 5,700 g

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rendemen} &= \frac{22,5}{5,700} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,39\%\end{aligned}$$

Hasil % Rendemen Minyak Atsiri Murni Setelah ditambahkan Na₂SO₄

Dengan Tambahan Na₂SO₄

Rumus:

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat Destilat}}{\text{Berat Simplisia Basah}} \times 100\%$$

Rimpang Kunyit

Diketahui
Berat Destilat: 12 mL
Berat Bahan Basah: 5000 g

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rendemen} &= \frac{8}{5000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,16\%\end{aligned}$$

Daun Kunyit

Diketahui
Berat Destilat: 22,5 mL
Berat Bahan Basah: 5,700 g

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rendemen} &= \frac{20}{5,700} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,35\%\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 8 : Bobot Jenis Minyak Atsiri

Rumus:

$$\text{Bobot Jenis } d_{20}^{20} = \frac{(m_2 - m)}{(m_1 - m)}$$

Keterangan:

m: massa pikno kosong

m1: pikno berisi aquadest (g)

m2: pikno berisi minyak atsiri

Rimpang Kunyit

Diketahui

m: 13,32 g

m1: 19,96 g

m2: 19,54 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bobot Jenis } d_{20}^{20} &= \frac{(19,54 - 13,32)}{(19,96 - 13,32)} \\ &= \frac{6,22}{6,64} \\ &= 0,93 \text{ g/mL} \end{aligned}$$

Daun Kunyit

Diketahui

m: 22,35 g

m1: 32,62 g

m2: 31,15 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bobot Jenis } d_{20}^{20} &= \frac{(31,15 - 22,35)}{(32,62 - 22,35)} \\ &= \frac{8,8}{10,27} \\ &= 0,85 \text{ g/mL} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 9 : Pemantauan Kromatografi Lapis Tipis



Alat-alat KLT



Cara Penyemprotan Plat KLT



Alat Penyemprot

Pembuatan
Penampak Bercak

Pemanasan Plat KLT

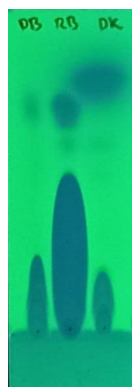
Optimasi Fase Gerak

Pemantauan Hasil Penyemprotan H_2SO_4

Sampel : Minyak Atsiri Rimpang dan Daun Kunyit

Fase diam : Silica gel F254

Fase gerak : n-Heksana

UV $\lambda 254\text{nm}$ UV $\lambda 366\text{nm}$ 

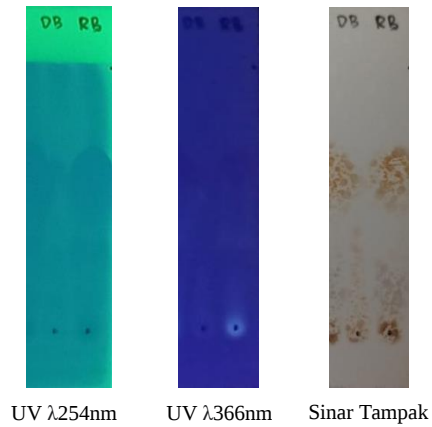
Sinar Tampak

Pemantauan Hasil Penyemprotan H_2SO_4

Sampel : Minyak Atsiri Rimpang dan Daun Kunyit

Fase diam : Silica gel F₂₅₄

Fase gerak : Toluene



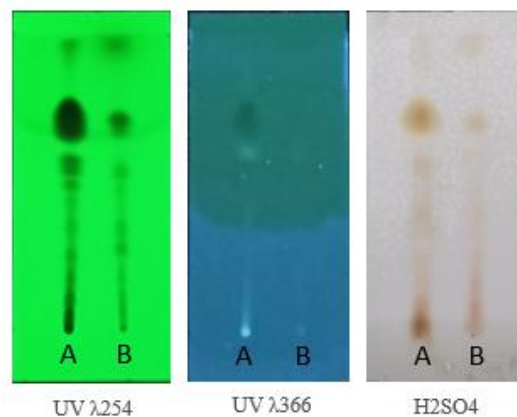
Optimasi Penampak Bercak

Pemantauan Hasil Penyemprotan H_2SO_4

Sampel : Minyak Atsiri Rimpang dan Daun Kunyit

Fase diam : Silica gel F₂₅₄

Fase gerak : n-Heksana-Etil Asetat (9:1)

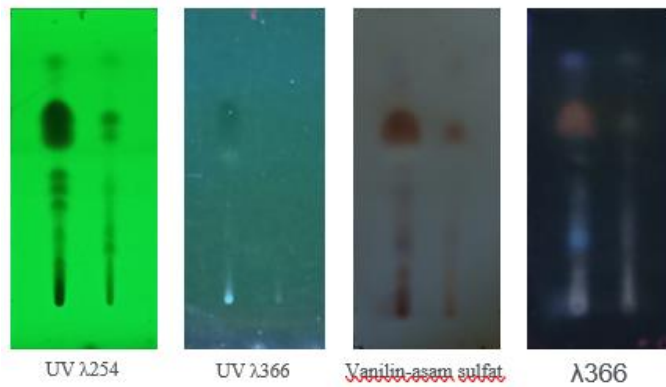


Pemantauan Hasil Penyemprotan Vanilin-Asam Sulfat

Sampel : Minyak Atsiri Rimpang dan Daun Kunyit

Fase diam : Silica gel F₂₅₄

Fase gerak : n-Heksana-Etil Asetat (9:1)

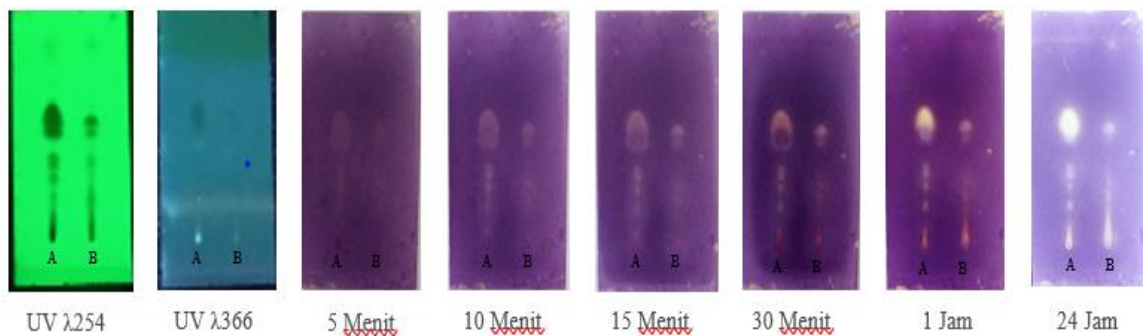


Pemantauan Hasil Penyemprotan DPPH

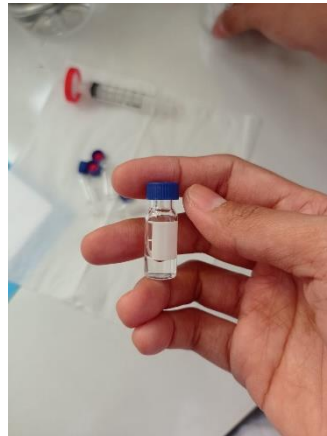
Sampel : Minyak Atsiri Rimpang dan Daun Kunyit

Fase diam : Silica gel F₂₅₄

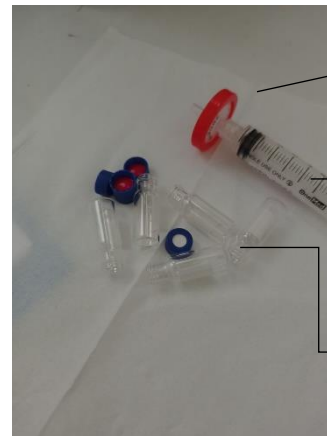
Fase gerak : n-Heksana-Etil Asetat (9:1)



Lampiran 10 : Analisis Komponen Kimia Minyak Atsiri



Preparasi Sampel



Microfilter
(PTFE0,22µm)

Syringe/sput

Vial GC-MS

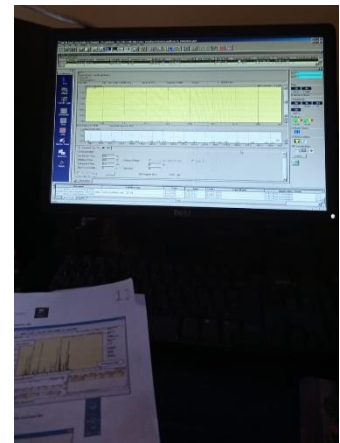
Alat-alat Preparasi



GC-MS, gas
dihidupkan

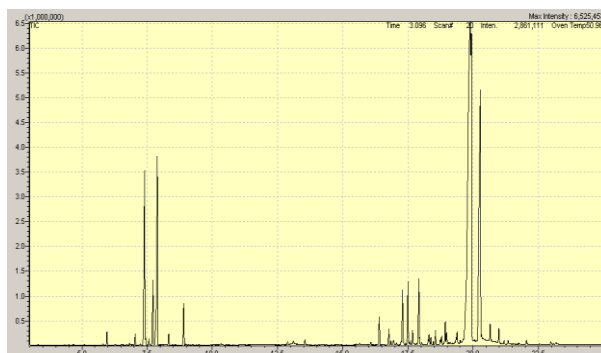


Injektor mengambil
sampel

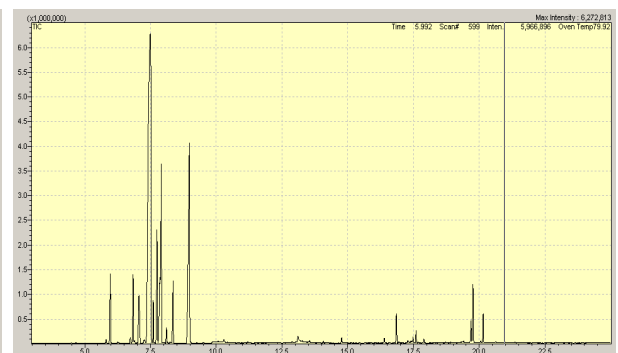


Prose identifikasi
komponen

Komponen Kimia Minyak Atsiri



Rimpang



Daun

Rimpang Kunyit

No.	Peak	Waktu Retensi	% Area	Nama Senyawa
1.	29	19.889	41.87	.Beta. Tumerone
2.	31	20.278	17.47	.Alpha.-Tumerone
3.	30	19.932	9.35	Ar-Tumerone
4.	6	7.888	7.44	1,8-Cineole
5.	3	7.405	7.28	l-Phellandrene
6.	5	7.720	2.07	Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)- (CAS) p-Cymene
7.	17	17.916	2.04	.Beta.-Sesquiphellandrene (Cas) 2-Methyl-6-(4-Methylenecyclohex-2-Enyl)-2-Heptene
8.	14	17.501	1.94	Zingiberene
9.	13	17.295	1.77	Benzene, 1-(1,5-Dimethyl-4-Hexenyl)-4-Methyl- (CAS) Ar-Curcumene
10.	8	8.904	1.33	.Alpha.-Terpinolene
11.	10	16.401	0.81	Trans-Caryophyllene
12.	25	18.929	0.72	Benzene, 1,4-Dimethyl-2-(2-Methylpropyl)- (CAS) 1,4-Dimethyl-2-Isobutylbenzene
13.	34	20.984	0.46	1H-Indene, 2,3,3a,4,7,7a-Hexahydro-2,2,4,4,7,7-Hexamethyl- (CAS) BICYCLO[4.3.0]NON-3-ENE, 1,1,4,4,7,7-HEXAMETHYL-
14.	11	16.763	0.45	Benzene, 1-(1,5-Dimethyl-4-Hexenyl)-4-Methyl- (CAS) Ar-Curcumene
15.	16	17.676	0.45	.Beta.-Bisabolene
16.	33	20.652	0.44	(6r,1'r)-6-(1',5'-Dimethylhex-4'-Enyl)-3-Methylcyclohex-2-Enone
17.	22	18.555	0.40	Ar-Tumerone
18.	1	5.959	0.34	.Alpha.-Pinene, (-)-
19.	26	18.983	0.31	3-(Cyclohex-3'-En-Yl)Propionaldehyde
20.	28	19.386	0.30	(+)-(4aR,6R,8aS)-6-Isopropenyl-4,8a-dimethyl-4a,5,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-2(1H)-naphthalenone
21.	2	7.041	0.29	.beta.-Myrcene
22.	7	8.330	0.28	.gamma.-Terpinene
23.	20	18.311	0.27	2,5,9-Trimethyl-Cycloundeca-4,8-Dienone
24.	24	18.788	0.23	2,6-Di(Tert-Butyl)-4-Methylphenyl 2-Methylcyclopropanecarboxylate
25.	21	18.380	0.21	2,5,9-Trimethyl-Cycloundeca-4,8-Dienone
26.	23	18.742	0.20	(-)-Caryophyllene Oxide
27.	27	19.346	0.17	3-Amino-2-Methyl-1-Phenyl-3-(P-Tolyl)-1-Propanol
28.	19	18.275	0.16	Pentacyclo[7.5.0.0(2,8).0(5,14).0(7,11)]Tetradecane
29.	15	17.602	0.15	Benzene, 1,1'-(1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis- (CAS) Dicumene
30.	4	7.567	0.15	.alpha.-Terpinene
31.	9	13.552	0.15	Citral
32.	32	20.330	0.15	(2'-Nitro-2'-propenyl)cyclohexane
33.	18	17.950	0.13	.alpha.-Patchoulene
34.	35	21.189	0.12	1,7,7-Trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl-3-methyl-2-butenolate
35.	12	16.843	0.10	.beta.-Bisabolene

Daun Kunyit

No.	Peak	Waktu Retensi	% Area	Nama Senyawa
1.	9	7.488	47.70	l-Phellandrene
2.	15	8.979	15.62	.Alpha.-Terpinolene
3.	12	7.906	11.12	1,8-Cineole
4.	11	7.748	4.61	Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)- (CAS) p-Cymene
5.	7	7.060	3.20	.beta.-Myrcene
6.	5	6.839	2.84	l-.beta.-Pinene
7.	2	5.970	2.51	.Alpha.-Pinene, (-)-
8.	33	19.764	2.37	Ar-Tumerone
9.	14	8.355	2.36	gamma.-Terpinene
10.	10	7.606	1.24	.alpha.-Terpinene
11.	25	16.851	1.03	1,6,10-Dodecatriene, 7,11-dimethyl-3-methylene- (CAS)
12.	35	20.148	0.96	.Alpha.-Tumerone
13.	32	19.683	0.87	.Beta. Tumerone
14.	13	8.104	0.52	1,3,6-Octatriene, 3,7-Dimethyl-, (E)- (CAS) .BETA. OCIMENE Y
15.	19	13.107	0.46	Limonene Dioxide 4
16.	30	17.597	0.43	Farnesene
17.	29	17.482	0.26	Zingiberene
18.	4	6.734	0.25	beta.-Phellandrene
19.	8	7.261	0.25	(+)-2-Carene
20.	23	14.765	0.21	Ascaridole
21.	24	16.392	0.17	trans-Caryophyllene
22.	16	10.288	0.14	3-Cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde (CAS) 4-Formylcyclohexene
23.	31	17.894	0.12	.Beta.-Sesquiphellandrene (Cas) 2-Methyl-6-(4-Methylenecyclohex-2-Enyl)-2-Heptene
24.	1	5.811	0.12	alpha.-Thujene
25.	6	. 6.892	0.09	(+)-2-CARENE
26.	27	17.279	0.08	Benzene, 1-(1,5-dimethyl-4-hexenyl)-4-methyl- (CAS) ar-Curcumene
27.	17	11.199	0.06	Cyclopropane, 2-(1,1-Dimethyl-2-Pentenyl)-1,1-Dimethyl- (Cas) 3-Hexene, 2-(2,2-Dimethylcyclopropyl)-2-Methyl-
28.	28	17.395	0.06	.alpha.-Bergamotene
29.	21	13.551	0.06	Citral
30.	22	14.074	0.06	2-Undecanone (CAS) 2-Hendecanone
31.	3	6.248	0.05	Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 2,2-dimethyl-3-methylene-, (1R)-
32.	20	13.265	0.05	0.05 22004 0.08 2.32 V 2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 3-methyl-6-(1-methylethyl)- (CAS) Piperitone
33.	26	16.945	0.05	alpha.-Humulene
34.	34	20.049	0.04	
35.	18	12.886	0.04	Z-Citral

Lampiran 11 : Identifikasi Aktivitas Antioksidan Minyak Atsiri

Perhitungan Baku Induk DPPH dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

Baku induk 1000 µg/mL dari 25mg serbuk Stok 500 µg/mL
 DPPH dilarutkan dengan methanol dalam
 25mL

$$V_1 \times 1000 = 25 \times 500$$

$$V_1 \times 1000 = 12.500$$

$$V_1 \times 1000 = \frac{12.500}{1000}$$

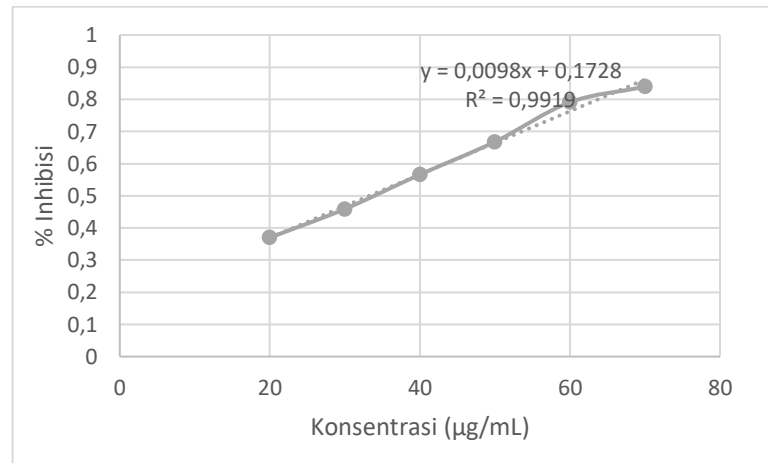
$$V_1 \times 1000 = 12,5\text{mL}$$

Perhitungan Seri Konsentrasi DPPH dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

1. 20 µg/mL $V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$ $V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 20$ $V_1 \times 250 = 200$ $V_1 = \frac{200}{250}$ $V_1 = 0,8\text{mL}$	2. 30 µg/mL $V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$ $V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 30$ $V_1 \times 250 = 300$ $V_1 = \frac{300}{250}$ $V_1 = 1,2\text{mL}$	3. 40 µg/mL $V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$ $V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 40$ $V_1 \times 250 = 400$ $V_1 = \frac{400}{250}$ $V_1 = 1,6\text{mL}$
4. 50 µg/mL $V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$ $V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 50$ $V_1 \times 250 = 500$ $V_1 = \frac{500}{250}$ $V_1 = 2\text{mL}$	5. 60 µg/mL $V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$ $V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 60$ $V_1 \times 250 = 600$ $V_1 = \frac{600}{250}$ $V_1 = 2,4\text{mL}$	6. 70 µg/mL $V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$ $V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 70$ $V_1 \times 250 = 700$ $V_1 = \frac{700}{250}$ $V_1 = 2,8\text{mL}$

Kurva Kalibrasi DPPH

Konsentrasi (µg/mL)	Absorbansi
20	0,37
30	0,459
40	0,566
50	0,668
60	0,791
70	0,839



Perhitungan Baku Induk Vitamin C dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

Baku induk 1000 µg/mL dari 25mg serbuk Vitamin C dilarutkan dengan methanol dalam 25mL

Stok 500 µg/mL

$$V_1 \times 1000 = 25 \times 500$$

$$V_1 \times 1000 = 12.500$$

$$V_1 \times 1000 = \frac{12.500}{1000}$$

$$V_1 \times 1000 = 12,5\text{mL}$$

Perhitungan Seri Konsentrasi Vitamin C dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

1. 4 µg/mL

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

$$V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 4$$

$$V_1 \times 250 = 40$$

$$V_1 = \frac{40}{250}$$

$$V_1 = 0,16\text{mL}$$

2. 5 µg/mL

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

$$V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 5$$

$$V_1 \times 250 = 50$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50}{250}$$

$$V_1 = 0,2\text{mL}$$

3. 6 µg/mL

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

$$V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 6$$

$$V_1 \times 250 = 60$$

$$V_1 = \frac{60}{250}$$

$$V_1 = 0,24\text{mL}$$

4. 7 µg/mL

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

$$V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 7$$

$$V_1 \times 250 = 70$$

$$V_1 = \frac{70}{250}$$

$$V_1 = 0,28\text{mL}$$

5. 8 µg/mL

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

$$V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 8$$

$$V_1 \times 250 = 80$$

$$V_1 = \frac{80}{250}$$

$$V_1 = 0,32\text{mL}$$

6. 9 µg/mL

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

$$V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 9$$

$$V_1 \times 250 = 90$$

$$V_1 = \frac{90}{250}$$

$$V_1 = 0,36\text{mL}$$

7. 10 µg/mL

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

$$V_1 \times 250 = 10 \times 10$$

$$V_1 \times 250 = 100$$

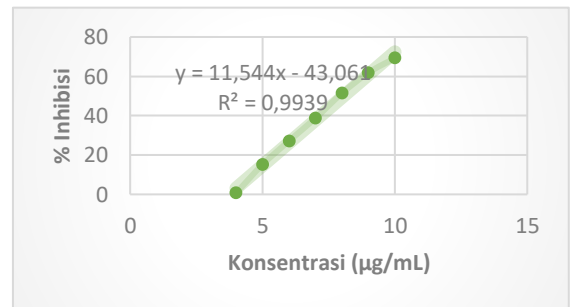
$$V_1 = \frac{100}{250}$$

$$V_1 = 0,4\text{mL}$$

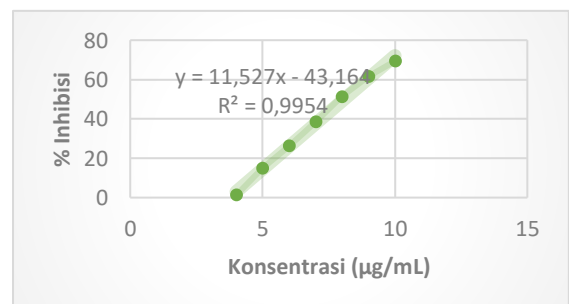
Kurva Kalibrasi Vitamin C

Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	Inhibisi
4	0,833	0,715
	0,829	1,192
	0,826	1,549
5	0,712	15,137
	0,715	14,779
	0,715	14,779
6	0,611	27,175
	0,619	26,222
	0,619	26,222
7	0,514	38,737
	0,516	38,498
	0,512	38,975
8	0,408	51,371
	0,409	51,251
	0,409	51,251
9	0,32	61,859
	0,324	61,383
	0,323	61,502
10	0,258	69,249
	0,257	69,368
	0,258	69,249
Blanko	0,839	

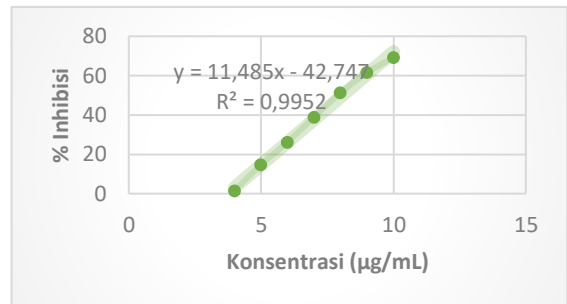
Pengukuran 1			
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
4	0,833	0,715	8,061
5	0,712	15,137	
6	0,611	27,175	
7	0,514	38,737	
8	0,408	51,371	
9	0,32	61,859	
10	0,258	69,249	



Pengukuran 2			
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
4	0,829	1,192	8,082
5	0,715	14,779	
6	0,619	26,222	
7	0,516	38,498	
8	0,409	51,251	
9	0,324	61,383	
10	0,257	69,368	



Pengukuran 3			
Konsentrasi (µg/mL)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
4	0,826	1,549	8,075
5	0,715	14,779	
6	0,619	26,222	
7	0,512	38,975	
8	0,409	51,251	
9	0,323	61,502	
10	0,258	69,249	



Pengukuran	Rata-Rata IC ₅₀	Standar Deviasi SD	Syarat SD
8,061	8,073	0,011	<2
8,082			
8,075			

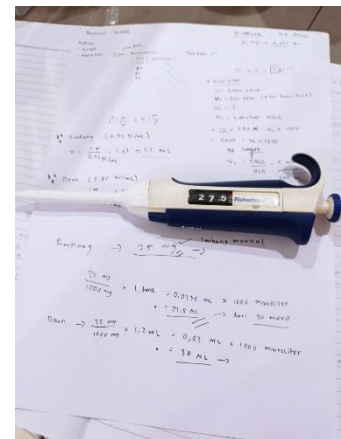
Preparasi Sampel



Penimbangan DPPH



Pembuatan seri konsentrasi



Perhitungan Pengambilan Sampel

Rumus

$$\rho \text{ (massa jenis)} = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

Keterangan:

m = massa benda

V = Volume benda

ρ = bobot jenis

Diketahui

$\rho =$

Sampel	Bobot Jenis
Rimpang	0,93 g/mL
Daun	0,85 g/mL

m = 1 g

Rimpang

$$V = \frac{1g}{0,93 g/mL}$$

$$V = 1,07 \rightarrow 1,1 \text{ mL}$$

Daun

$$V = \frac{1g}{0,85 g/mL}$$

$$V = 1,17 \rightarrow 1,2 \text{ mL}$$

Perhitungan sampel konversi mL ke mg
1 gram ke 1000mg

Dibuat 1000 ppm diencerkan pada labu ukur 2 5mL

Rimpang (dibuat 25 mg dari 1,1 mL)

Daun (dibuat 25 mg dari 1,2 mL)

$$\frac{25 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \times 1,1 \text{ mL} = 0,0275 \text{ mL} \times 1000 \text{ mikroliter}$$

$$= 27,5 \mu\text{L}$$

$$\frac{25 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \times 1,2 \text{ mL} = 0,03 \text{ mL} \times 1000 \text{ mikroliter}$$

$$= 30 \mu\text{L}$$

Aktivitas Antioksidan Minyak Atsiri Rimpang Kunyit

Perhitungan Baku Induk dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

Baku induk 1000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ dari 27,5 μL minyak atsiri rimpang dilarutkan dengan methanol dalam 25 mL

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \times 1000 &= 25 \times 500 \\ V_1 \times 1000 &= 12.500 \\ V_1 &= \frac{12.500}{1000} \\ V_1 &= 12,5 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

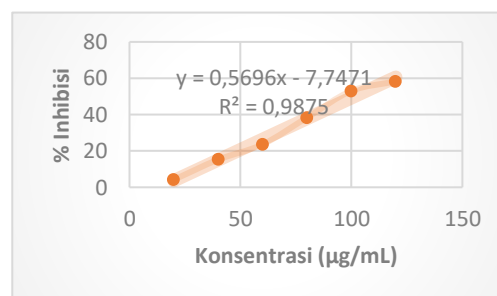
Perhitungan Seri Konsentrasi dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>1. 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$</p> $\begin{aligned} V_1 \times N_1 &= V_2 \times N_2 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 10 \times 20 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 200 \\ V_1 &= \frac{200}{500} \\ V_1 &= 0,4 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$ | <p>2. 40 $\mu\text{g/mL}$</p> $\begin{aligned} V_1 \times N_1 &= V_2 \times N_2 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 10 \times 40 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 400 \\ V_1 &= \frac{400}{500} \\ V_1 &= 0,8 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$ | <p>3. 60 $\mu\text{g/mL}$</p> $\begin{aligned} V_1 \times N_1 &= V_2 \times N_2 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 10 \times 60 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 600 \\ V_1 &= \frac{600}{500} \\ V_1 &= 1,2 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$ |
| <p>4. 80 $\mu\text{g/mL}$</p> $\begin{aligned} V_1 \times N_1 &= V_2 \times N_2 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 10 \times 80 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 800 \\ V_1 &= \frac{800}{500} \\ V_1 &= 1,6 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$ | <p>5. 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$</p> $\begin{aligned} V_1 \times N_1 &= V_2 \times N_2 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 10 \times 100 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 1000 \\ V_1 &= \frac{1000}{500} \\ V_1 &= 2 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$ | <p>6. 120 $\mu\text{g/mL}$</p> $\begin{aligned} V_1 \times N_1 &= V_2 \times N_2 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 10 \times 120 \\ V_1 \times 500 &= 1.200 \\ V_1 &= \frac{1.200}{500} \\ V_1 &= 2,4 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$ |

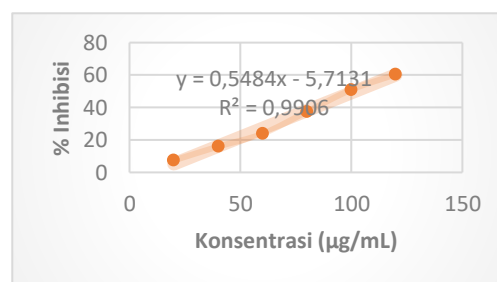
Kurva Kalibrasi Minyak Atsiri Rimpang Kunyit

Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	%inhibisi
20	0,804	4,172
	0,777	7,390
	0,791	5,721
40	0,711	15,256
	0,705	15,971
	0,708	15,614
60	0,641	23,600
	0,639	23,838
	0,653	22,169
80	0,517	38,379
	0,525	37,426
	0,507	39,571
100	0,394	53,039
	0,411	51,013
	0,401	52,205
120	0,35	58,284
	0,332	60,429
	0,342	59,237
Blanko	0,839	

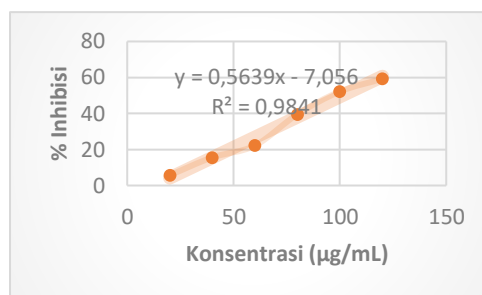
Pengukuran R1			
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
20	0,804	4,172	101,382
40	0,711	15,256	
60	0,641	23,6	
80	0,517	38,379	
100	0,394	53,039	
120	0,35	58,284	



Pengukuran R2			
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
20	0,777	7,39	101,592
40	0,705	15,971	
60	0,639	23,838	
80	0,525	37,426	
100	0,411	51,013	
120	0,332	60,429	



Pengukuran R3			
Konsentrasi (µg/mL)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
20	0,791	5,721	101,181
40	0,708	15,614	
60	0,653	22,169	
80	0,507	39,571	
100	0,401	52,205	
120	0,342	59,237	



Pengukuran	Rata-Rata IC ₅₀	Standar Deviasi	Syarat
101,382	101,385	0,206	<2
101,592			
101,181			

Aktivitas Antioksidan Minyak Atsiri Daun Kunyit

Perhitungan Baku Induk dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

Baku induk 1000 µg/mL dari 30 µL minyak atsiri daun dilarutkan dengan methanol dalam 25mL	Stok 500 µg/mL
	$V_1 \times 1000 = 25 \times 500$
	$V_1 \times 1000 = 12.500$
	$V_1 = \frac{12.500}{1000}$
	$V_1 = 12,5 \text{ mL}$

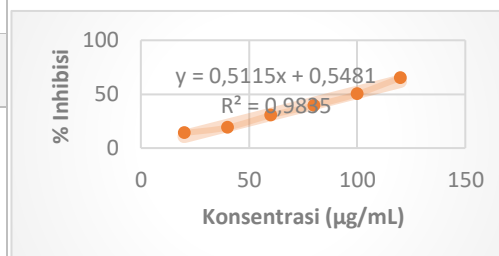
Perhitungan Seri Konsentrasi dengan Rumus Pengenceran ($V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$)

1. 20 µg/mL	2. 40 µg/mL	3. 60 µg/mL
$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$	$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$	$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$
$V_1 \times 500 = 10 \times 20$	$V_1 \times 500 = 10 \times 40$	$V_1 \times 500 = 10 \times 60$
$V_1 \times 500 = 200$	$V_1 \times 500 = 400$	$V_1 \times 500 = 600$
$V_1 = \frac{200}{500}$	$V_1 = \frac{400}{500}$	$V_1 = \frac{600}{500}$
$V_1 = 0,4 \text{ mL}$	$V_1 = 0,8 \text{ mL}$	$V_1 = 1,2 \text{ mL}$
4. 80 µg/mL	5. 100 µg/mL	6. 120 µg/mL
$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$	$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$	$V_1 \times N_1 = V_2 \times N_2$
$V_1 \times 500 = 10 \times 80$	$V_1 \times 500 = 10 \times 100$	$V_1 \times 500 = 10 \times 120$
$V_1 \times 500 = 800$	$V_1 \times 500 = 1000$	$V_1 \times 500 = 1.200$
$V_1 = \frac{800}{250}$	$V_1 = \frac{1000}{250}$	$V_1 = \frac{1.200}{250}$
$V_1 = 3,2 \text{ mL}$	$V_1 = 4 \text{ mL}$	$V_1 = 4,8 \text{ mL}$

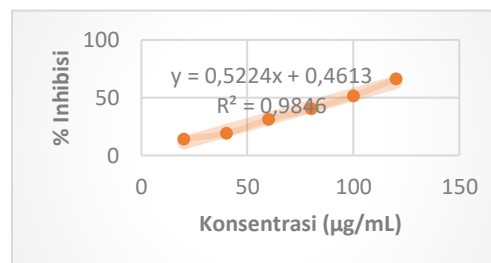
Kurva Kalibrasi Minyak Atsiri Daun Kunyit

konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	absorbansi	%inhibisi
20	0,722	13,945
	0,72	14,184
	0,729	13,111
40	0,679	19,070
	0,678	19,190
	0,684	18,474
60	0,584	30,393
	0,579	30,989
	0,586	30,155
80	0,508	39,452
	0,502	40,167
	0,498	40,644
100	0,418	50,179
	0,406	51,609
	0,399	52,443
120	0,293	65,077
	0,285	66,031
	0,288	65,673
Blanko	0,839	

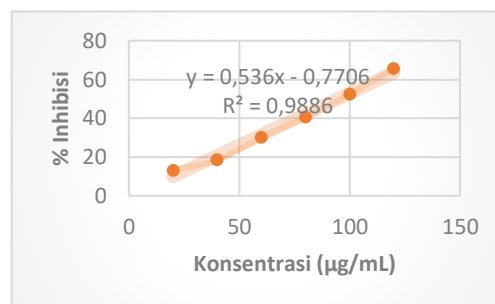
Pengukuran D1			
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
20	0,722	13,945	96,680
40	0,679	19,07	
60	0,584	30,393	
80	0,508	39,452	
100	0,418	50,179	
120	0,293	65,077	



Pengukuran D2			
Konsentrasi ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
20	0,72	14,184	94,829
40	0,678	19,19	
60	0,579	30,989	
80	0,502	40,167	
100	0,406	51,609	
120	0,285	66,031	



Pengukuran D3			
Konsentrasi (µg/mL)	Absorbansi	% Inhibisi	IC ₅₀
20	0,729	13,111	94,721
40	0,684	18,474	
60	0,586	30,155	
80	0,498	40,644	
100	0,399	52,443	
120	0,288	65,673	



Pengukuran	Rata-Rata IC ₅₀	Standar Deviasi	Syarat
96,68	95,410	1,101	<2
94,829			
94,721			