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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Surat Determinasi Tanaman Bayam Merah (*Amaranthus tricolor L*)

	KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS LAMBUNG MANGKURAT LABORATORIUM FMIPA <small>Alamat: Jl. Jend. A. Yani Km. 35,8 Banjarbaru Telp/Fax. (0511) 4772826, website: www.labdasar-unlam.org</small>
SERTIFIKAT HASIL UJI Nomor: 255d/LB.LABDASAR/XII/2021	
Nomor Referensi : XI-21-049	Tanggal Masuk : 24 November 2021
Nama : Raini Maimonah	Tanggal Selesai : 30 November 2021
Institusi : STIKES Borneo Lestari	Hasil Analisis : Determinasi
No.Invoice : 269/TS-11/2021	Jenis Tumbuhan : Bayam Merah
 HABITUS Herba, tinggi 0.5-1 meter.	
 DAUN Daun tunggal, warna merah tua, bulat memanjang-oval, panjang 1.5-6 cm, lebar 0.5-3.2 cm, pangkal daun membulat-runcing, ujung daun runcing, tangkai daun berbentuk bulat, dengan bentuk permukaan opacus. Panjang tangkai daun 0.5 cm sampai 9.0 cm.	
 BATANG Bulat, tumbuh tegak, bewarna merah-merah kehijauan, mengandung banyak air, percabangan monopodial.	
 AKAR Akar tunggang dengan akar serabut di bagian atasnya.	
 BUAH Buah bayam berbentuk lonjong berwarna hijau dengan panjang 1.5 mm; biji kecil, halus, berbentuk bulat dengan warna kecoklatan hingga kehitaman, panjang 0.8 -1 mm.	
 BUNGA bunga yang berkelamin tunggal, daun mahkota 4-5 buah, panjang 1.5 sampai 2.5 mm bakal buah dengan jumlah 2-3 buah dan benang sari 1-5 buah; ukuran bunga 1.5-2.5 mm; Bunga jantan memiliki bentuk bulir, untuk bunga betina berbentuk bulat yang terdapat pada ketiak batang.	
 NAMA LOKAL Bayam merah.	
	



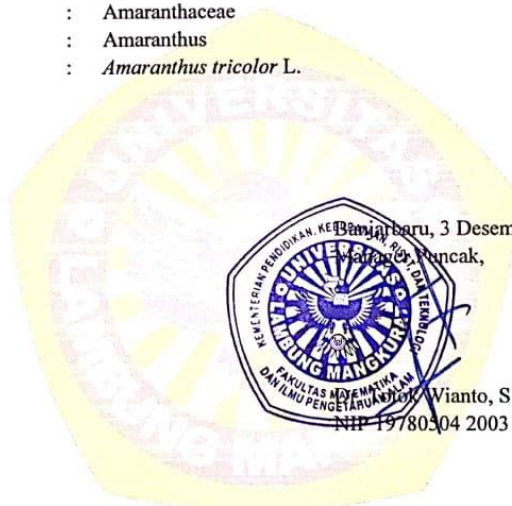
**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS LAMBUNG MANGKURAT
LABORATORIUM FMIPA**

Alamat: Jl. Jend. A. Yani Km. 35,8 Banjarbaru Telp/Fax (0511) 4772826, website: www.labdasar-unlam.org

**SERTIFIKAT HASIL UJI
Nomor: 255d/LB.LABDASAR/XII/2021**

KLASIFIKASI

Kingdom	:	Plantae
Super divisi	:	-
Divisi	:	Magnoliophyta
Klas	:	Magnoliopsida
Ordo	:	Caryophyllales
Family	:	Amaranthaceae
Genus	:	Amaranthus
Species	:	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> L.



Banjarbaru, 3 Desember 2021

Wianto, S.Si., M.Si.

Wianto, S.Si., M.Si.

NIP 197805042003121004

Lampiran 2. Dokumentasi pembuatan simplisia dan ekstrak daun bayam merah (*Amaranthus tricolor L.*)



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



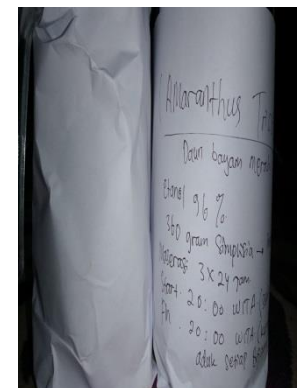
(f)



(g)



(h)



(i)



(j)



(k)



(l)

Keterangan:

- (a) Pemanenan dan pengumpulan tanaman bayam merah
- (b) Sortasi basah
- (c) Pencucian
- (d) Perajangan
- (e) Pengeringan
- (f) Sortasi kering
- (g) Penyerbukan
- (h) Pengayakan
- (i) Maserasi dan penyarian
- (j) Pemekatan menggunakan rotary evaporator
- (k) Penguapan menggunakan waterbath hingga didapatkan bobot tetap
- (l) Penimbangan ekstrak

Lampiran 3. Perhitungan rendemen simplisia dan ekstrak etanol 96% daun bayam merah (*Amaranthus tricolor L.*)



a. Rendemen simplisia daun bayam merah (*Amaranthus tricolor L.*)

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ rendemen} &= \frac{\text{Bobot serbuk simplisia}}{\text{Bobot daun bayam merah segar}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{300 \text{ gram}}{3.000 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 10\% \end{aligned}$$





b. Rendemen ekstrak etanol 96% daun bayam merah (*Amaranthus tricolor L.*)

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ rendemen} &= \frac{\text{Bobot ekstrak}}{\text{Bobot simplisia}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{18 \text{ gram}}{300 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 6\% \end{aligned}$$

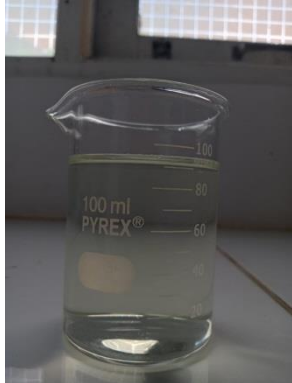
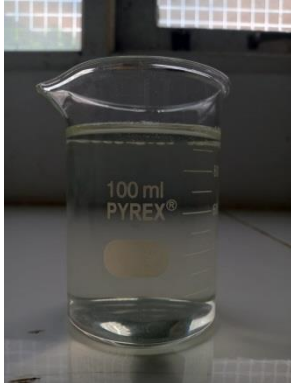


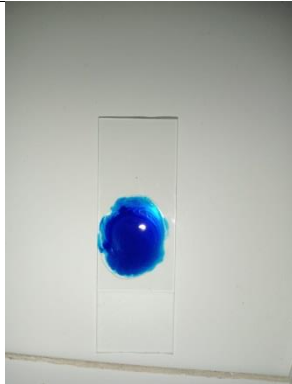

Lampiran 4. Dokumentasi uji organoleptis

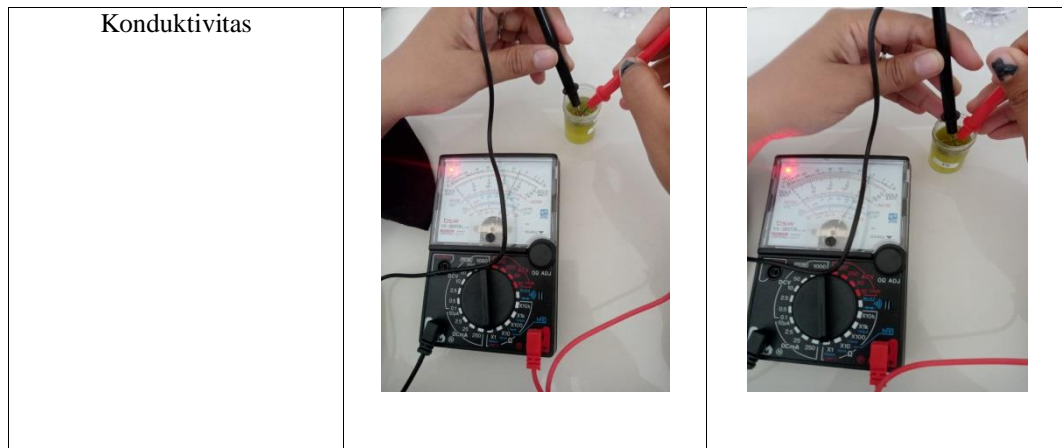
Formula optimum		Keterangan
Sebelum <i>freeze-thaw</i>	Sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>	
 <p>Warna: hijau muda transparan Bau: bau khas ekstrak Bentuk: cairan sedikit kental</p>	 <p>Warna: hijau muda transparan Bau: bau khas ekstrak Bentuk: cairan sedikit kental</p>	<p>Tidak terjadi pemisahan fase</p>

Lampiran 5. Dokumentasi uji pH





Formula optimum	
Sebelum <i>freeze-thaw</i>	Sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>
 <p>A hand holds a yellow pH meter with a glass electrode submerged in a clear liquid. The digital display shows 5.4. The meter has 'pH' at the top and 'ATC' at the bottom.</p>	 <p>A hand holds a yellow pH meter with a glass electrode submerged in a clear liquid. The digital display shows 5.4. The meter has 'pH' at the top and 'ATC' at the bottom.</p>
Replikasi 1	Replikasi 1
 <p>A hand holds a yellow pH meter with a glass electrode submerged in a clear liquid. The digital display shows 5.0. The meter has 'pH' at the top and 'ATC' at the bottom.</p>	 <p>A hand holds a yellow pH meter with a glass electrode submerged in a clear liquid. The digital display shows 5.2. The meter has 'pH' at the top and 'ATC' at the bottom. In the background, there are small vials and a beaker.</p>
Replikasi 2	Replikasi 2
 <p>A hand holds a yellow pH meter with a glass electrode submerged in a clear liquid. The digital display shows 5.2. The meter has 'pH' at the top and 'ATC' at the bottom.</p>	 <p>A hand holds a yellow pH meter with a glass electrode submerged in a clear liquid. The digital display shows 5.1. The meter has 'pH' at the top and 'ATC' at the bottom.</p>
Replikasi 3	Replikasi 3

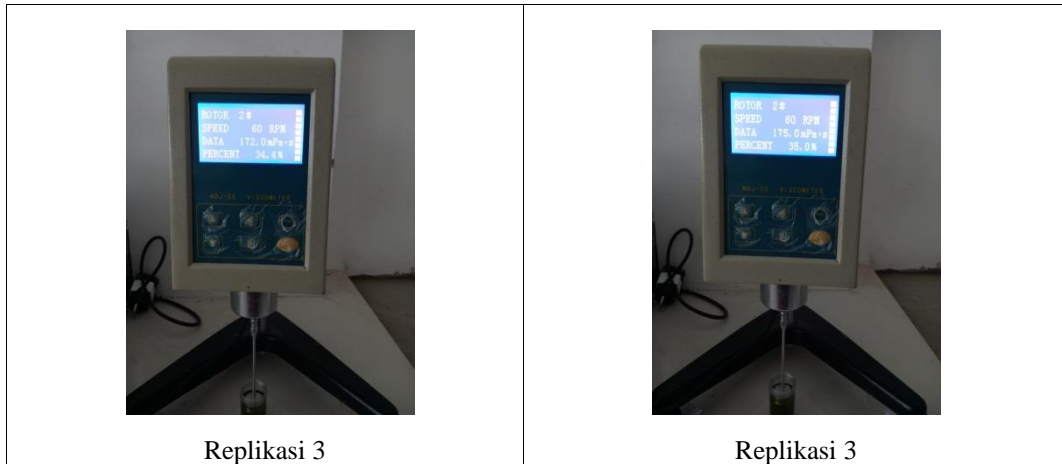
Lampiran 6. Dokumentasi uji tipe emulsi

Metode	Sebelum <i>freeze-thaw</i>	Sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>
Pengenceran		
Kertas saring		
Pewarnaan		











Lampiran 7. Dokumentasi uji viskositas

Formula optimum	
Sebelum <i>freeze-thaw</i>	Sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>
 <p data-bbox="513 1339 635 1361">Replikasi 1</p>	 <p data-bbox="1040 1339 1161 1361">Replikasi 1</p>
 <p data-bbox="513 1765 635 1787">Replikasi 2</p>	 <p data-bbox="1040 1765 1161 1787">Replikasi 2</p>


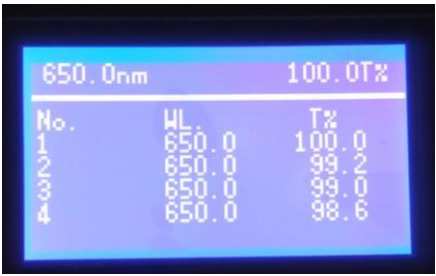


Lampiran 8. Dokumentasi dan perhitungan bobot jenis

Dokumentasi		Keterangan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berat piknometer kosong (A0) 15,210 gram - Berat piknometer + aquades (A1) 25,031 gram - Berat piknometer + sampel (A2) <p>Rumus perhitungan bobot jenis:</p> $\frac{A2 - A0}{A1 - A0}$
<p>Piknometer kosong</p>	<p>Piknometer + aquades</p>	
		<p>Perhitungan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replikasi 1 $\frac{25,643 - 15,210}{25,031 - 15,210} = 1,0623 \text{ gram/mL}$
<p>Replikasi 1 (sebelum freeze-thaw)</p>	<p>Replikasi 2 (sebelum freeze-thaw)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replikasi 2 $\frac{25,478 - 15,210}{25,031 - 15,210} = 1,0455 \text{ gram/mL}$
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replikasi 3 $\frac{25,540 - 15,210}{25,031 - 15,210} = 1,0518 \text{ gram/mL}$
<p>Replikasi 3 (sebelum freeze-thaw)</p>		<p>Rata-rata:</p> $\frac{1,0623 + 1,045 + 1,0518}{3} = 1.0532 \text{ gram/mL}$

		<p>Perhitungan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replikasi 1 $\frac{25,478 - 15,210}{25,031 - 15,210} = 1,0455 \text{ gram/mL}$ - Replikasi 2 $\frac{25,591 - 15,210}{25,031 - 15,210} = 1,0570 \text{ gram/mL}$ - Replikasi 3 $\frac{25,778 - 15,210}{25,031 - 15,210} = 1,0760 \text{ gram/mL}$ <p>Rata-rata:</p> $\frac{1,0455 + 1,0570 + 1,0760}{3} = 1.0595 \text{ gram/mL}$
<p>Replikasi 1 (sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>)</p>	<p>Replikasi 2 (sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>)</p>	
		
<p>replikasi 3 (sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>)</p>		

Lampiran 9. Dokumentasi Persen Transmittan

Formula optimum																																														
Sebelum <i>freeze-thaw</i>	Sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>																																													
 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">650.0nm</th> <th>98.8T%</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>WL</th> <th>T%</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>650.0</td> <td>99.4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>650.0</td> <td>99.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>650.0</td> <td>98.9</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	650.0nm			98.8T%	No.	WL	T%		1	650.0	99.4		2	650.0	99.5		3	650.0	98.9		 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">650.0nm</th> <th>100.0T%</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>WL</th> <th>T%</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>650.0</td> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>650.0</td> <td>99.2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>650.0</td> <td>99.0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>650.0</td> <td>98.6</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		650.0nm			100.0T%	No.	WL	T%		1	650.0	100.0		2	650.0	99.2		3	650.0	99.0		4	650.0	98.6	
650.0nm			98.8T%																																											
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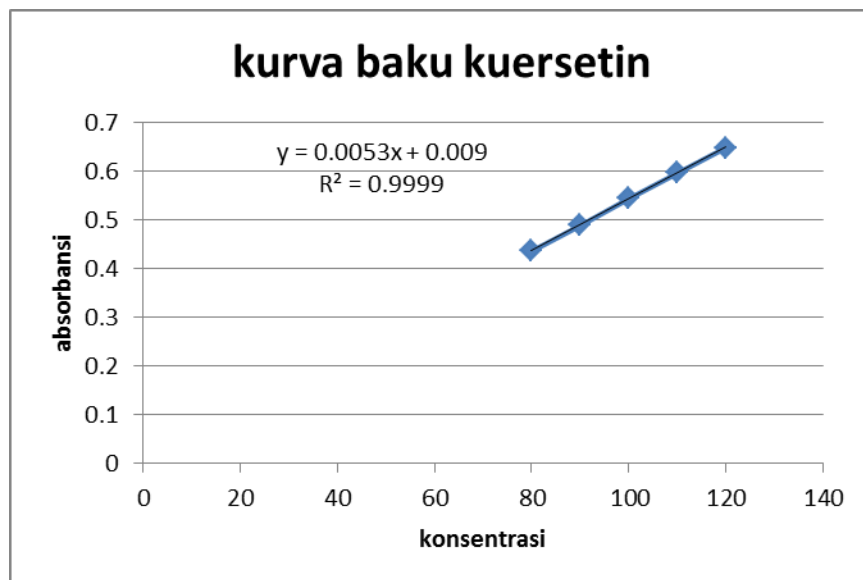
Lampiran 10. Dokumentasi dan perhitungan *drug loading* & persen *entrapment*.



larutan induk kuersetin



Larutan seri kuersetin



Perhitungan:

- a. Pembuatan larutan induk

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{\text{L}} = 10 \text{ mg dalam } 10 \text{ mL}$$

- b. Pembuatan larutan seri

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

Keterangan:

M_1 : konsentrasi larutan yang diencerkan

M_2 : konsentrasi larutan pengenceran

V_1 : volume larutan standar yang diencerkan

V_2 : volume larutan pengenceran

- Larutan seri 80 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 80 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{80 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 0,8 \text{ mL}$$

- Larutan seri 90 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 90 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{90 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 0,9 \text{ mL}$$

- Larutan seri 100 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 100 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 1 \text{ mL}$$

- Larutan seri 110 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 110 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{110 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 1,1 \text{ mL}$$

- Larutan seri 120 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 120 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{120 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 1,2 \text{ mL}$$

- c. Pembuatan larutan sampel nanoemulsi ekstrak etanol 96% daun bayam merah

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{\text{L}} = 10 \text{ mg dalam } 10 \text{ mL}$$

- d. Pembuatan reagen

- AlCl_3 10 % dalam 10 mL aquades

$$\frac{10 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{x}{10 \text{ mL}} = 1 \text{ gram}$$

- Asam asetat 5% dalam 100 mL aquades

$$\frac{5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ mL}} \times 100 \text{ mL} = 5 \text{ mL}$$

- e. Perhitungan kadar flavonoid dalam ekstrak

$$r = y = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

absorbansi ekstrak 0,491; 0,505; 0,499

- Absorbansi 0,491

$$0,491 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,491 - 0,009}{0,0053} = 90,9433 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\text{kandungan flavonoid total} = \frac{C \times V}{M} = \frac{90,9433 \text{ ppm} \times 0,01 \text{ L}}{0,01 \text{ g}}$$

$$= 90,9433 \text{ mg QE/g ekstrak}$$

- Absorbansi 0,505

$$0,505 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,505 - 0,009}{0,0053} = 93,5849$$

$$\text{kandungan flavonoid total} = \frac{C \times V}{M} = \frac{93,5849 \text{ ppm} \times 0,01 \text{ L}}{0,01 \text{ g}}$$

$$= 93,5849 \text{ mg QE/g ekstrak}$$

- Absorbansi 0,499

$$0,499 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,499 - 0,009}{0,0053} = 92,4528 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\text{kandungan flavonoid total} = \frac{C \times V}{M} = \frac{92,4528 \text{ ppm} \times 0,01 \text{ L}}{0,01 \text{ g}}$$

$$= 92,4528 \text{ mg QE/g ekstrak}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{90,9433 + 93,5849 + 92,4528}{3} = 92,327 \text{ mg QE/g ekstrak}$$

Dalam 1 gram ekstrak mengandung flavonoid sebesar 92,327 mg QE/g ekstrak. Maka, 20 mL sediaan digunakan 0,014 gram ekstrak terdapat kadar flavonoid sebesar 1,2925 mg QE/g ekstrak.

f. Perhitungan *drug loading* dan persen *entrapment*

- Sebelum *freeze-thaw*

Replikasi 1 (0,424)

$$0,424 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,424 - 0,009}{0,0053} = 78,3018 \mu\text{g} = 0,0783 \text{ mg}$$

$$\% \text{ entrapment} = \frac{1,2925 - 0,0783}{1,2925} \times 100 \% = 93,9419 \%$$

$$\% \text{ drug loading} = \frac{93,9419 \% \times 0,014 \text{ g}}{20 \text{ mL}} = 0,0657 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (0,436)

$$0,436 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,436-0,009}{0,0053} = 80,566 \mu\text{g} = 0,0805 \text{ mg}$$

$$\% \text{ entrapment} = \frac{1,2925-0,0805}{1,2925} \times 100 \% = 93,7717 \%$$

$$\% \text{ drug loading} = \frac{93,7717 \% \times 0,014 \text{ g}}{20 \text{ mL}} = 0,0656 \%$$

Replikasi 3 (0,438)

$$0,438 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,438-0,009}{0,0053} = 80,9433 \mu\text{g} = 0,0809 \text{ mg}$$

$$\% \text{ entrapment} = \frac{1,2925-0,0809}{1,2925} \times 100 \% = 93,7408 \%$$

$$\% \text{ drug loading} = \frac{93,7408 \% \times 0,014 \text{ g}}{20 \text{ mL}} = 0,0656 \%$$

- Sesudah *freeze-thaw*

Replikasi 1 (0,419)

$$0,419 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,419-0,009}{0,0053} = 77,3584 \mu\text{g} = 0,0773 \text{ mg}$$

$$\% \text{ entrapment} = \frac{1,2925-0,0773}{1,2925} \times 100 \% = 94,0193 \%$$

$$\% \text{ drug loading} = \frac{94,0193 \% \times 0,014 \text{ g}}{20 \text{ mL}} = 0,0658 \%$$

Replikasi 2 (0,405)

$$0,405 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,405-0,009}{0,0053} = 74,7169 \mu\text{g} = 0,0747 \text{ mg}$$

$$\% \text{ entrapment} = \frac{1,2925-0,0747}{1,2925} \times 100 \% = 94,2205 \%$$

$$\% \text{ drug loading} = \frac{94,2205 \% \times 0,014 \text{ g}}{20 \text{ mL}} = 0,0659 \%$$

Replikasi 3 (0,406)



$$0,406 = 0,0053x + 0,009$$

$$x = \frac{0,406 - 0,009}{0,0053} = 74,9056 \mu\text{g} = 0,0749 \text{ mg}$$


$$\% \text{ entrapment} = \frac{1,2925 - 0,0749}{1,2925} \times 100 \% = 94,205 \%$$

$$\% \text{ drug loading} = \frac{94,205 \% \times 0,014 \text{ g}}{20 \text{ mL}} = 0,0659 \%$$

Lampiran 11. Dokumentasi pengujian stabilitas sentrifugasi


Sebelum <i>freeze-thaw</i>	Sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>
	

Lampiran 12. Dokumentasi pengujian *freeze thaw*



Dokumentasi	Siklus	Keterangan
	<p>Siklus 1 10 -11 juni 2022</p>	<p>Tidak terjadi pemisahan</p>

	<p>Jam 16.33 WITA</p>	
	<p>Siklus 2 12 -13 juni 2022 Jam 16.33 WITA</p>	<p>Tidak terjadi pemisahan</p>
	<p>Siklus 3 14 -15 juni 2022 Jam 16.33 WITA</p>	<p>Tidak terjadi pemisahan</p>
		

 	<p>Siklus 4 16 -17 juni 2022 Jam 16.33 WITA</p>	<p>Tidak terjadi pemisahan</p>
 	<p>Siklus 5 18 -19 juni 2022 Jam 16.33 WITA</p>	<p>Tidak terjadi pemisahan</p>
	<p>Siklus 6</p>	

	<p>20 -21 juni 2022 Jam 16.33 WITA</p>	<p>Tidak terjadi pemisahan</p>
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Lampiran 13. Dokumentasi uji *heating stability*

Formula optimum	
Sebelum <i>freeze-thaw</i>	Sesudah <i>freeze-thaw</i>
	

Lampiran 14. Dokumentasi uji aktivitas antioksidan



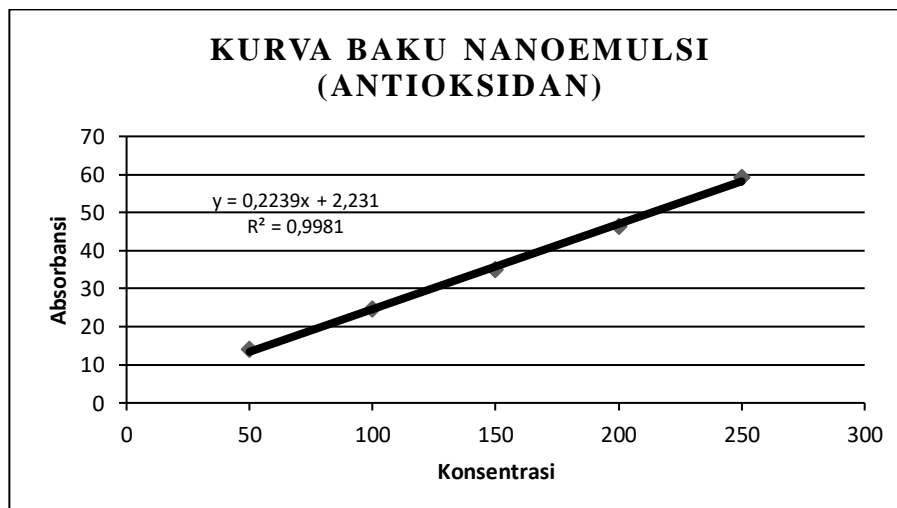
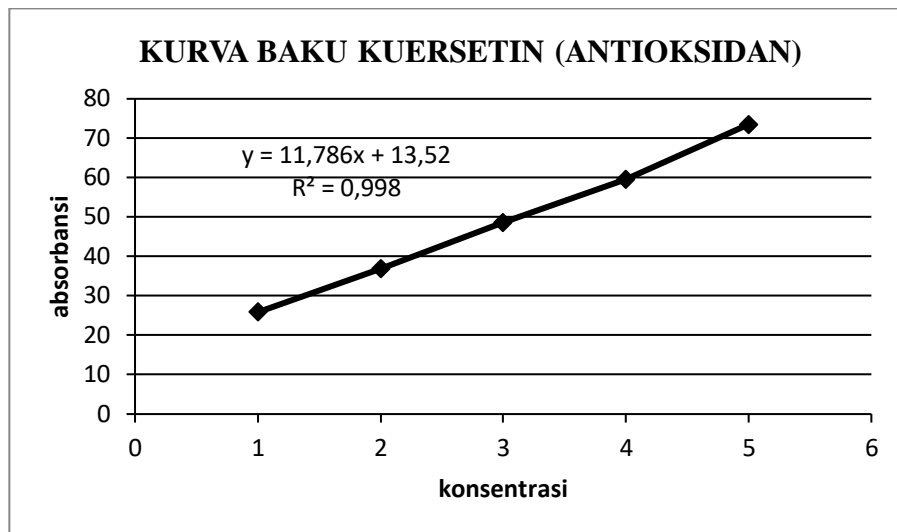
Larutan induk DPPH 0,5 mM



Larutan induk 1000 ppm
kuersetin



larutan induk sampel



Perhitungan:

- a. Larutan induk dpph 0.5 mM

4,929 mg DPPH dicampurkan etanol p.a dalam labu ukur 25 ml.

- b. Larutan induk kuersetin 1000 ppm

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{\text{L}} = 10 \text{ mg dalam } 10 \text{ mL}$$

Larutan seri kuersetin:

- 100 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 100 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 1 \text{ mL}$$

- 1 ppm

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 1 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ ppm}} = 0,1 \text{ mL}$$

- 2 ppm

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 2 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{2 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ ppm}} = 0,2 \text{ mL}$$

- 3 ppm

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 3 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{3 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ ppm}} = 0,3 \text{ mL}$$

- 4 ppm

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 4 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ ppm}} = 0,4 \text{ mL}$$

- 5 ppm

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 5 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{5 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ ppm}} = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

c. Larutan induk formula optimum

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ mL}} = 1 \text{ mL dalam } 1000 \text{ mL} = 0,1 \text{ ml dalam } 100 \text{ ml}$$

Larutan seri nanoemulsi:

- 50 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 50 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

- 100 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 100 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 1 \text{ mL}$$

- 150 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 150 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{150 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 1,5 \text{ mL}$$

- 200 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 200 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{200 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 2 \text{ mL}$$

- 250 ppm

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 250 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{250 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}}{1000 \text{ ppm}} = 2,5 \text{ mL}$$

Tabel 20. Aktivitas Antioksidan Kuersetin

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi Blanko	Absorbansi kuersetin	% inhibisi	rata-rata (%)	Sd
1	0.823	0.615	25.27339	25.84042	0.413043
	0.823	0.607	26.24544		
	0.823	0.609	26.00243		
2	0.823	0.522	36.57351	37.01904	0.400952
	0.823	0.519	36.93803		
	0.823	0.514	37.54557		
3	0.823	0.42	48.96719	48.48117	0.396839
	0.823	0.424	48.48117		
	0.823	0.428	47.99514		
4	0.823	0.328	60.14581	59.53827	0.454636
	0.823	0.334	59.41677		
	0.823	0.337	59.05225		
5	0.823	0.221	73.14702	73.51154	0.432445
	0.823	0.213	74.11908		
	0.823	0.22	73.26853		

$$IC_{50} \text{ kuersetin} = \frac{50-13.52}{11.786} = 3.095198 \text{ ppm}$$

Tabel 21. Aktivitas Antioksidan Formula Optimum Sediaan Nanoemulsi

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi blanko	Absorbansi nanoemulsi	% inhibisi	rata-rata(%)	sd
50	0.886	0.769	13.20542	14.03311	0.592476
	0.886	0.757	14.55982		
	0.886	0.759	14.33409		
100	0.886	0.670	24.37923	24.56734	0.14077
	0.886	0.668	24.60497		
	0.886	0.667	24.71783		
150	0.886	0.571	35.55305	35.02634	0.825978
	0.886	0.586	33.86005		
	0.886	0.570	35.66591		
200	0.886	0.474	46.50113	46.2754	0.48764
	0.886	0.482	45.59819		
	0.886	0.472	46.72686		
250	0.886	0.366	58.69074	59.14221	0.803392
	0.886	0.368	58.46501		
	0.886	0.352	60.27088		

$$IC_{50} \text{ sediaan} = \frac{50+2,231}{0.2239} = 213,497707097 \text{ ppm}$$

Lampiran 15. Dokumentasi SPSS *T* paired test

a. Data Spss Uji Persen Transmitan

	Tests of Normality			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
transmitan pre	.328	3	.	.871	3	.298
transmitan post	.253	3	.	.964	3	.637

**Test of Homogeneity
ANOVA**

transmitan	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.167	1	.167	1.695	.263
Within Groups	.393	4	.098		
Total	.560	5			

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		Sig. (2-tailed)
		Upper		t	df	
Pair 1	transmitan pre - transmitan post		.7128	3.780	2	.063

b. Data Spss Uji pH

	Tests of Normality			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Ph pre	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
Ph post	.385	3	.	.750	3	.000

**Test of Homogeneity
ANOVA**

Ph	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.002	1	.002	.250	.643
Within Groups	.027	4	.007		
Total	.028	5			

Paired Samples Test

		T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Ph pre - Ph post	-.378	2	.742

c. Data Spss Uji Bobot Jenis

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
bj pre	.232	3	.	.980	3	.726
bj post	.231	3	.	.980	3	.731

**Test of Homogeneity
ANOVA**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.000	1	.000	.385	.569
Within Groups	.001	4	.000		
Total	.001	5			

Paired Samples Test

Pair		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	bj pre - bj post	-.520	2	.655

d. Data Spss Uji Viskositas

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
viskositas pre	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
viskositas post	.232	3	.	.980	3	.726

**Test of Homogeneity
ANOVA**

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.042	1	.042	.003	.960
Within Groups	57.167	4	14.292		
Total	57.208	5			

Paired Samples Test

Pair		T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	viskositas pre - viskositas post	15.3633	2	.967

e. Data Spss Uji Drug Loadings

	Tests of Normality			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
drug loading pre	.385	3	.	.750	3	.000
drug loading post	.385	3	.	.750	3	.000

Test of Homogeneity ANOVA					
drug loading	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.000	1	.000	24.500	.008
Within Groups	.000	4	.000		
Total	.000	5			

Wilcoxon Test Test Statistics ^a	
drug loading post - drug loading pre	
Z	-1.633 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.102

f. Data Spss Uji Porsen Entrapment

	Tests of Normality			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
entrapment pre	.333	3	.	.862	3	.273
entrapment post	.360	3	.	.807	3	.132

Test of Homogeneity ANOVA					
entrapment	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.163	1	.163	13.477	.021
Within Groups	.049	4	.012		
Total	.212	5			

Paired Samples Test						
Paired Differences						
95% Confidence Interval of the Difference						
Upper						
				t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	entrapment pre	-	.2139149	-2.611	2	.121
	entrapment post					

g. Data Spss Uji Ukuran Partikel

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Psa pre	.212	3	.	.990	3	.811
Psa post	.297	3	.	.917	3	.443

**Test of Homogeneity
ANOVA**

Psa pre post

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.144	1	.144	7.534	.052
Within Groups	.077	4	.019		
Total	.221	5			

Paired Samples Test

Paired Differences
95% Confidence
Interval of the
Difference

		Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	
Pair 1	Psa pre - Psa post		.99302	1.953	2	.190

h. Data Spss Uji Indeks Polidispersitas

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Idp pre	.274	3	.	.945	3	.546
Idp post	.211	3	.	.991	3	.817

**Test of Homogeneity
ANOVA**

idp

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.002	1	.002	11.931	.026
Within Groups	.001	4	.000		
Total	.002	5			

Paired Samples Test

		T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Idp pre - Idp post	5.641	2	.030

i. Data Spss Uji Zeta Potensial

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Zeta pre	.176	3	.	1.000	3	.983
Zata Post	.175	3	.	1.000	3	.998

**Test of Homogeneity
ANOVA**

Zeta pre post

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	294.418	1	294.418	57.938	.002
Within Groups	20.326	4	5.082		
Total	314.744	5			

Wilcoxon Test**Test Statistics^a**

Zata Post - Zeta pre

Z	-1.604 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.109