

## **LAMPIRAN**

*Lampiran 1***Data Absorbansi Sampel**

| <b>Sampel</b> | <b>Replikasi</b> | <b>Absorbansi</b> | <b>Konsentrasi<br/>(ppm)</b> |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Sampel A      | Replikasi 1      | 0.428             | 4,96 ppm                     |
|               | Replikasi 2      | 0.711             | 7,98 ppm                     |
|               | Replikasi 3      | 0.596             | 6,65 ppm                     |
| Sampel B      | Replikasi 1      | 0.756             | 8,51 ppm                     |
|               | Replikasi 2      | 0.789             | 8,89 ppm                     |
|               | Replikasi 3      | 0.512             | 5,67 ppm                     |
| Sampel C      | Replikasi 1      | 0.257             | 2,70 ppm                     |
|               | Replikasi 2      | 0.505             | 5,59 ppm                     |
|               | Replikasi 3      | 0.614             | 6,68 ppm                     |

*Lampiran 2***Perhitungan Standar Deksametason**

1. Pembuatan larutan induk deksametason 1000 ppm

Diket : Konsentrasi = 1000 ppm  
Volume = 50 mL

Ditanya : massa standar deksametason?

Jawab : massa = konsentrasi x volume  
= 1000 mg/L x 0,05 L  
= 50 mg

2. Pembuatan larutan stok 100 ppm

Diket :  $M_1 = 1000$  ppm  
 $M_2 = 100$  ppm  
 $V_2 = 10$  mL

Ditanya :  $V_1$ ?

Jawab :  $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$   
 $1000 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 100 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$   
 $V_1 = 1 \text{ mL}$

3. Pembuatan larutan standar

- a. Standar 10 ppm

Diket :  $M_1 = 100$  ppm  
 $M_2 = 10$  ppm  
 $V_2 = 10$  mL

Ditanya :  $V_1$ ?

Jawab :  $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$   
 $100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$   
 $V_1 = 1 \text{ mL}$

- b. Standar 20 ppm

Diket :  $M_1 = 100$  ppm  
 $M_2 = 20$  ppm  
 $V_2 = 10$  mL

Ditanya :  $V_1$ ?

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

$$100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 20 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$$

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

c. Standar 30 ppm

Diket :  $M_1 = 100 \text{ ppm}$   
 $M_2 = 30 \text{ ppm}$   
 $V_2 = 10 \text{ mL}$

Ditanya :  $V_1?$

Jawab :  $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$   
 $100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 30 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$   
 $V_1 = 3 \text{ mL}$

d. Standar 40 ppm

Diket :  $M_1 = 100 \text{ ppm}$   
 $M_2 = 40 \text{ ppm}$   
 $V_2 = 10 \text{ mL}$

Ditanya :  $V_1?$

Jawab :  $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$   
 $100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 40 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$   
 $V_1 = 4 \text{ mL}$

e. Standar 50 ppm

Diket :  $M_1 = 100 \text{ ppm}$   
 $M_2 = 50 \text{ ppm}$   
 $V_2 = 10 \text{ mL}$

Ditanya :  $V_1?$

Jawab :  $M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$   
 $100 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 50 \text{ ppm} \times 10 \text{ mL}$   
 $V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$

### Lampiran 3

#### Perhitungan kadar deksametason

- Sampel A

Diket : a = 0.024

$$b = 0.086$$

$$\text{Absorbansi replikasi 1} = 0.428$$

$$\text{Absorbansi replikasi 2} = 0.711$$

$$\text{Absorbansi replikasi 3} = 0.596$$

Ditanya : kadar deksametason?

Jawab : **a. Kadar replikasi 1**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.428 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.404 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 4.69 \text{ ppm}$$

**b. Kadar replikasi 2**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.711 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.687 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 7.98 \text{ ppm}$$

**c. kadar replikasi 3**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.596 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.572 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 6.65 \text{ ppm}$$

**d. Kadar rata-rata Sampel A**

$$\text{rata-rata} = \frac{4.69+7.98+6.65}{3}$$

$$= 6.44 \text{ ppm}$$

- Sampel B

Diket : a = 0.024

$$b = 0.086$$

$$\text{Absorbansi replikasi 1} = 0.756$$

Absorbansi replikasi 2 = 0.789

Absorbansi replikasi 3 = 0.512

Ditanya : kadar deksametason?

Jawab : **a. Kadar replikasi 1**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.756 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.732 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 8.51 \text{ ppm}$$

**b. Kadar replikasi 2**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.789 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.765 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 8.89 \text{ ppm}$$

**c. kadar replikasi 3**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.512 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.488 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 5.67 \text{ ppm}$$

**d. Kadar rata-rata Sampel B**

$$\text{rata-rata} = \frac{8.51+8.89+5.67}{3}$$

$$= 7.69 \text{ ppm}$$

▪ Sampel C

Diket : a = 0.024

$$b = 0.086$$

Absorbansi replikasi 1 = 0.257

Absorbansi replikasi 2 = 0.505

Absorbansi replikasi 3 = 0.614

Ditanya : kadar deksametason?

Jawab : **a. Kadar replikasi 1**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.257 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.233 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 2.70 \text{ ppm}$$

**b. Kadar replikasi 2**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.505 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.481 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 5.59 \text{ ppm}$$

**c. kadar replikasi 3**

$$y = bx + a$$

$$0.614 = 0.086x + 0.024$$

$$0.590 = 0.086x$$

$$x = 6.68 \text{ ppm}$$

**d. Kadar rata-rata Sampel C**

$$\text{rata-rata} = \frac{2.70+5.59+6.68}{3}$$

$$= 4.99 \text{ ppm}$$

#### *Lampiran 4*

#### **Gambar Hasil Penelitian**



**Gambar 4.1 (Sampel Jamu A)**



**Gambar 4.2 (Sampel Jamu B)**



**Gambar 4.3 (Sampel Jamu C)**



**Gambar 4.4 (Proses Pelarutan Sampel)**





**Gambar 4.5 (Proses Penyaringan Sampel)**



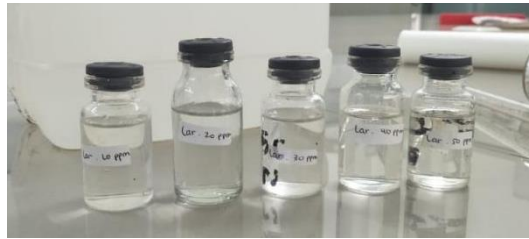
**Gambar 4.6 (Larutan Sampel A)**



**Gambar 4.7 (Larutan Sampel B)**



**Gambar 4.8 (Larutan Sampel C)**



**Gambar 4.9 (Larutan standar)**