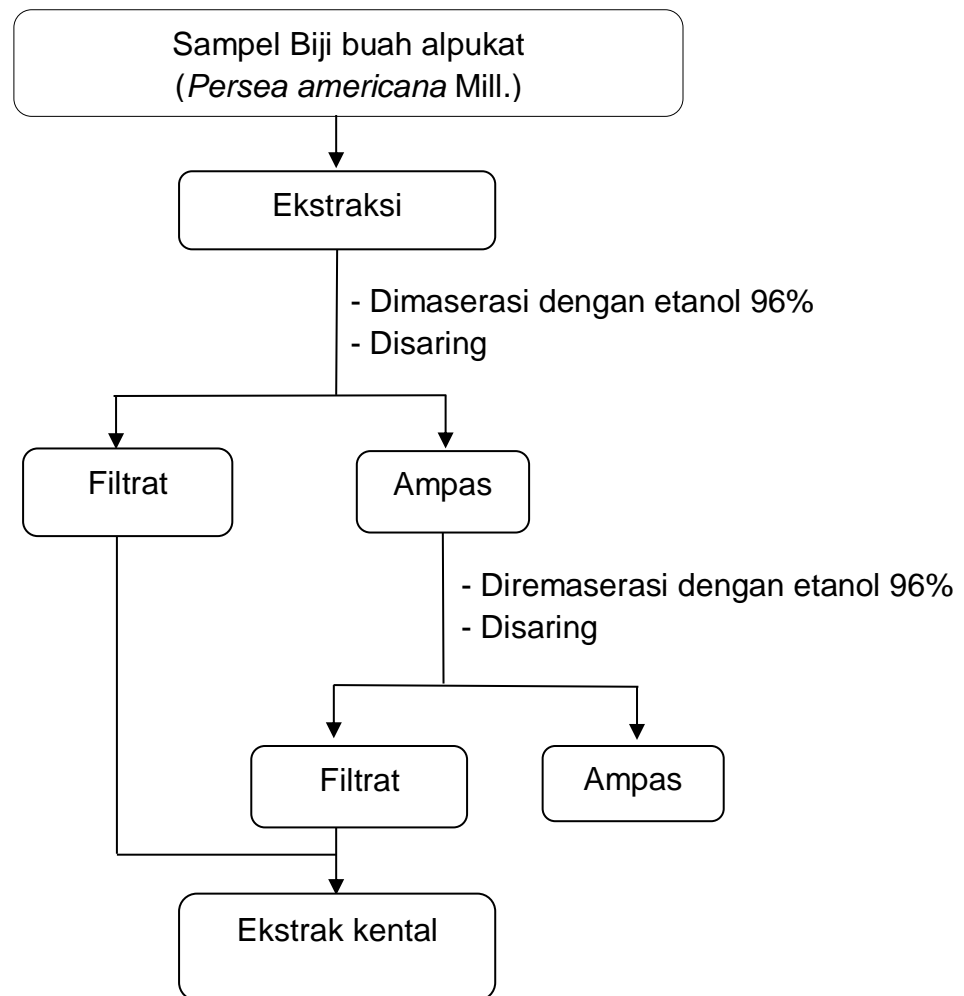
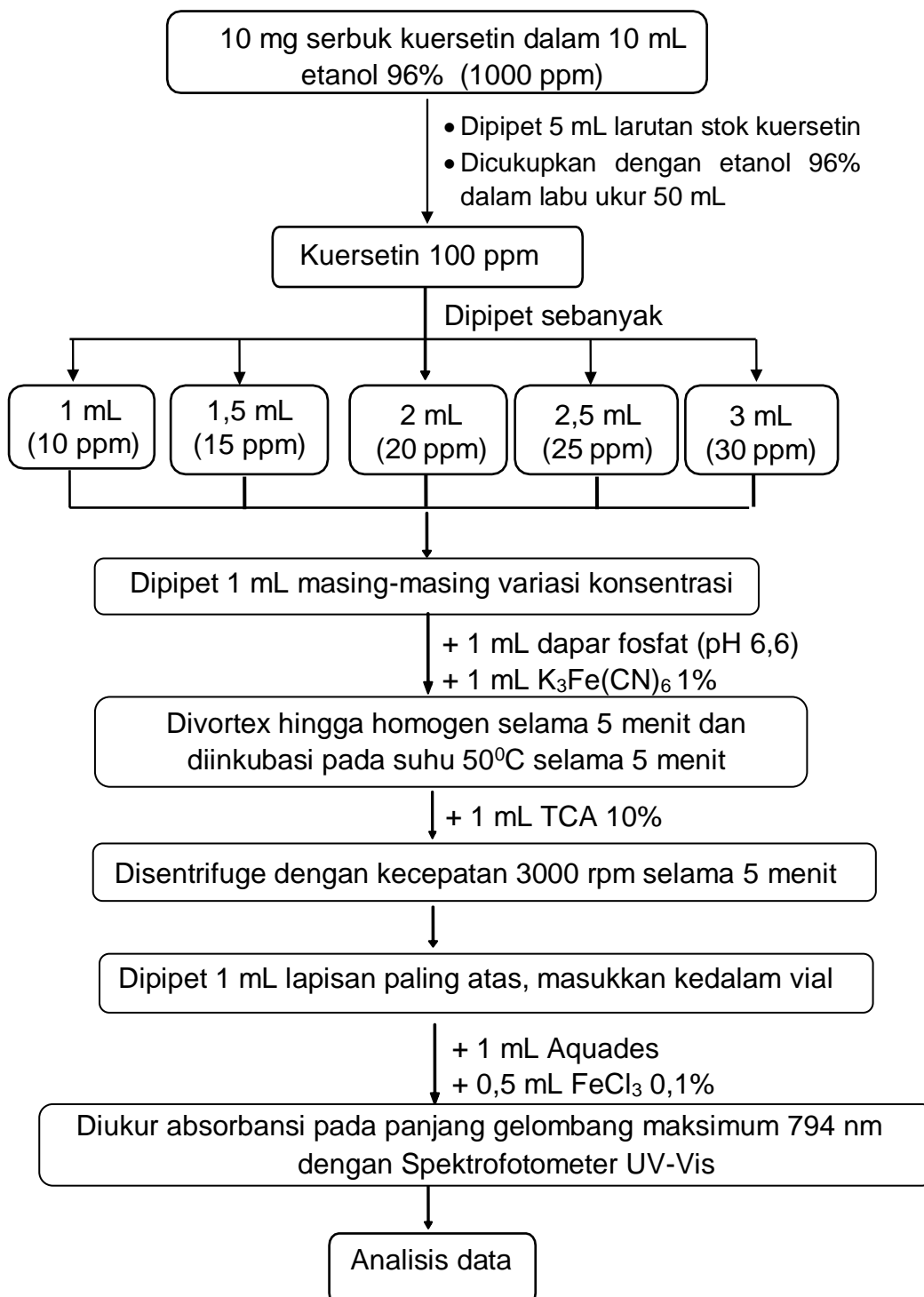


LAMPIRAN

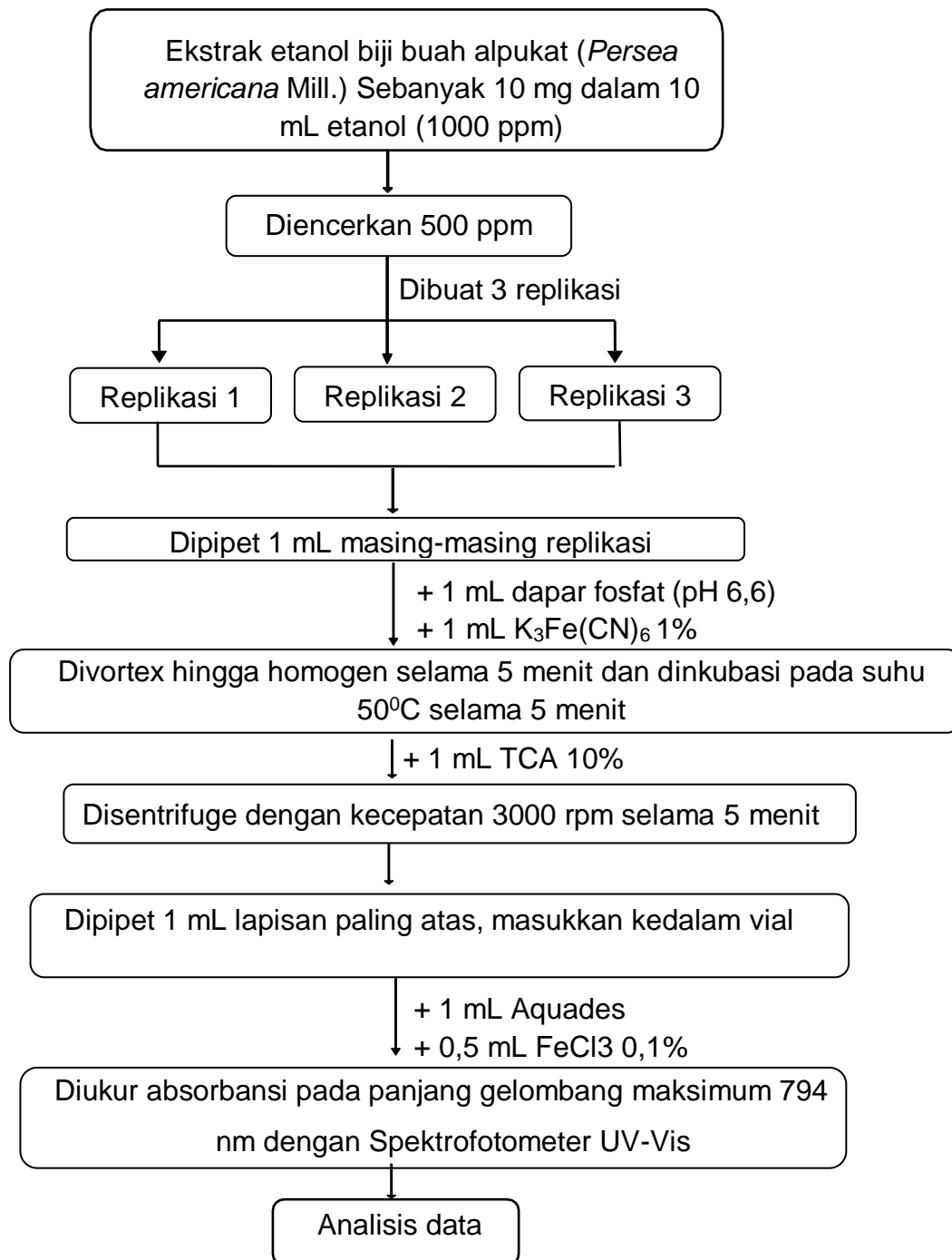
Lampiran 1. Skema kerja pembuatan ekstrak etanol Biji Buah Alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.)



Gambar 1. Skema kerja pembuatan ekstrak etanol Biji Buah Alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.) dengan menggunakan metode maserasi

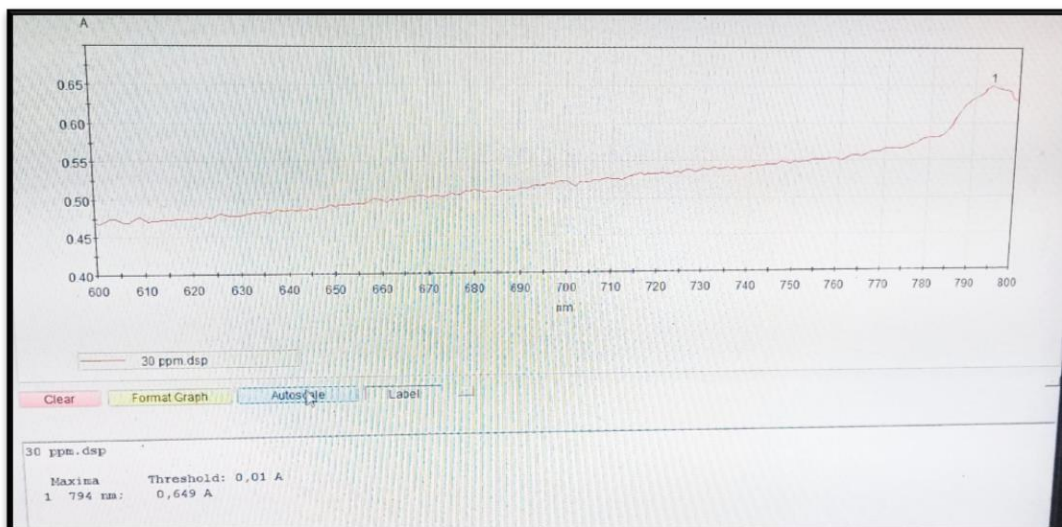
Lampiran 2. Skema Kerja Penentuan Aktivitas Antioksidan larutan Standar Kuersetin**Gambar 2.** Skema Kerja Penentuan Aktivitas Antioksidan larutan Standar Kuersetin

Lampiran 3. Skema Kerja Penentuan Aktivitas Antioksidan Ekstrak Etanol Biji Buah Alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.)



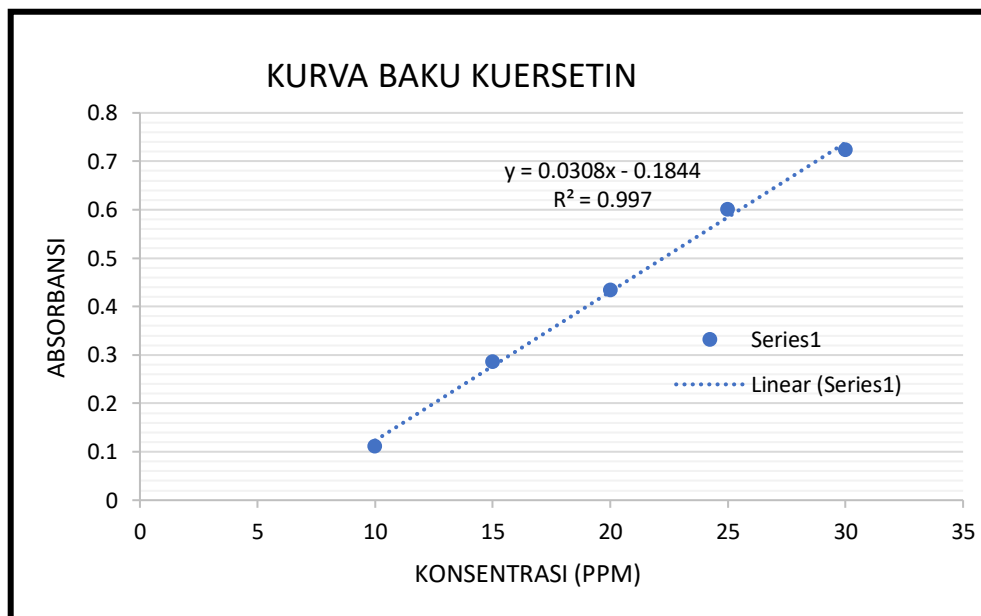
Gambar 6. Skema kerja penentuan aktivitas antioksidan ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.)

Lampiran 4. Grafik penentuan panjang gelombang maksimum



Gambar 7. Grafik penentuan panjang gelombang maksimum

Lampiran 5. Hasil pengukuran kurva baku larutan standar kuarsetin



Gambar 8. Pengukuran kurva baku larutan standar kuarsetin

Lampiran 6. Perhitungan % Rendamen dan Perhitungan Aktivitas Antioksidan Ekstrak Buah Alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.)

1. Perhitungan % rendamen ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\% Rendamen ekstrak} &= \frac{\text{Bobot4 ekstrak yang diperoleh (g)}}{\text{Bobot sampel kering (g)}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0.372 \text{ g}}{150 \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.248\% \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan pembuatan seri konsentrasi kuarsetin

Diketahui :

$$M_1 = 100 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 10 \text{ ppm, } 15 \text{ ppm, } 20 \text{ ppm, } 25 \text{ ppm dan } 30 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 10 \text{ mL}$$

Ditanyakan : $V_1 = \dots\dots?$

Penyelesaian :

$$\text{Rumus : } V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$

- Konsentrasi 10 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \cdot 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 100 \text{ mL}$$

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

$$V_1 = 1000 \mu\text{L}$$

- Konsentrasi 15 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \cdot 15 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 150 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 1.5 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 1500 \mu\text{L}$$

- Konsentrasi 20 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$

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

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 200 \text{ mL}$$

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

$$V_1 = 2000 \mu\text{L}$$

- Konsentrasi 25 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \cdot 25 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 250 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 2.5 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 2500 \mu\text{L}$$

- Konsentrasi 30 ppm

$$V_1 \cdot M_1 = V_2 \cdot M_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 10 \text{ mL} \cdot 30 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 300 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 3 \text{ mL}$$

$$V_1 = 3000 \mu\text{L}$$

3. Perhitungan aktivitas antioksidan ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat

Persamaan linier :

$$y = bx + a$$

$$y = 0,0308x - 0,1844$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} : \frac{1000 \text{ ppm}}{500 \text{ ppm}} = 2$$

a. Replikasi 1 ($y_1 = 0,453$)

$$y = bx + a$$

$$y = 0,0308x - 0,1844$$

$$0.453 = 0,0308x - 0,1844$$

$$0.453 + 0,1844 = 0,0308x$$

$$0.6374 = 0.0308x$$

$$X = \frac{0.6374}{0.0308}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= 20,694 \text{ mg/L} \\
 \text{Aktivitas antioksidan} &= \frac{\text{Konsentrasi sampel} \times \text{volume sampel (L)}}{\text{Bobot ekstrak (g)}} \times \text{fp} \\
 &= \frac{20,694 \times 0,01 \text{ L}}{0,01\text{g}} \times 2 \\
 &= 41,388 \text{ mgQE/g ekstrak}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Replikasi 2 ($y_2 = 0,457$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= bx + a \\
 y &= 0,0308x - 0,1844 \\
 0,457 &= 0,0308x - 0,1844 \\
 0,457 + 0,1844 &= 0,0308x \\
 0,6414 &= 0,0308x \\
 X &= \frac{0,6414}{0,0308} \\
 X &= 20,824 \text{ mg/L} \\
 \text{Aktivitas antioksidan} &= \frac{\text{Konsentrasi sampel} \times \text{volume sampel (L)}}{\text{Bobot ekstrak (g)}} \times \text{fp} \\
 &= \frac{20,824 \times 0,01 \text{ L}}{0,01\text{g}} \times 2 \\
 &= 41,648 \text{ mgQE/g ekstrak}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Replikasi 3 ($y_3 = 0,498$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= bx + a \\
 y &= 0,0308x - 0,1844 \\
 0,498 &= 0,0308x - 0,1844 \\
 0,498 + 0,1844 &= 0,0308x \\
 0,6824 &= 0,0308x \\
 X &= \frac{0,6824}{0,0308} \\
 X &= 22,155 \text{ mg/L} \\
 \text{Aktivitas antioksidan} &= \frac{\text{Konsentrasi sampel} \times \text{volume sampel (L)}}{\text{Bobot ekstrak (g)}} \times \text{fp} \\
 &= \frac{22,155 \times 0,01 \text{ L}}{0,01\text{g}} \times 2 \\
 &= 44,31 \text{ mgQE/g ekstrak}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total antioksidan rata-rata ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma \text{Antioksidan} &= \frac{\text{Replikasi 1} + \text{replikasi 2} + \text{replikasi 3}}{3} \\ &= \frac{41,388 + 41,648 + 44,31}{3} = \frac{127,346}{3} \\ &= 42,448 \text{ mgQE/g ekstrak}\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 7. Biji Buah Alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.)



Gambar 9. Biji buah alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.)

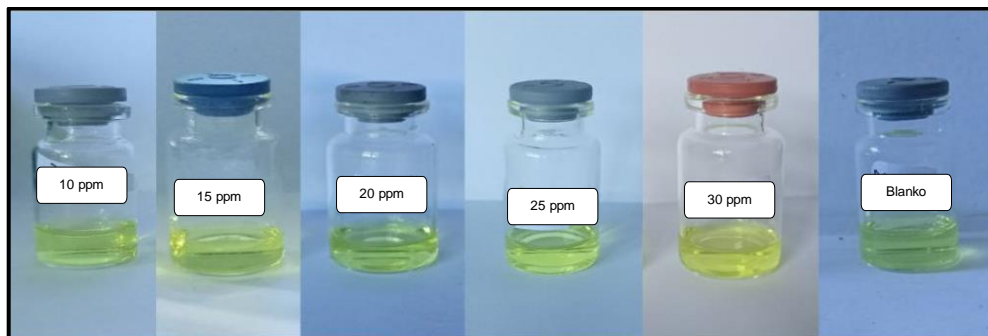
(Dokumentasi Pribadi)



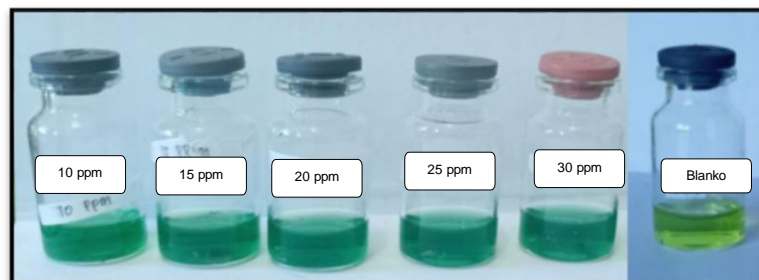
Gambar 30. Ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.)

(Dokumentasi Pribadi)

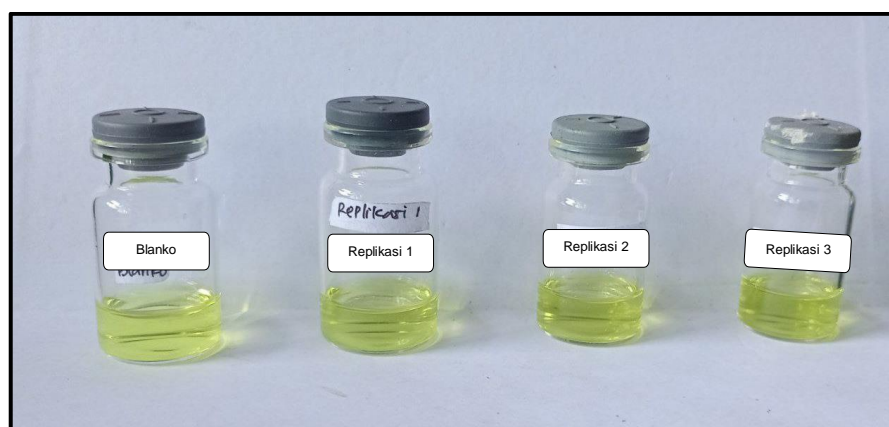
Lampiran 8. Uji aktivitas antioksidan standar kuarsetin dan ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.) menggunakan metode FRAP



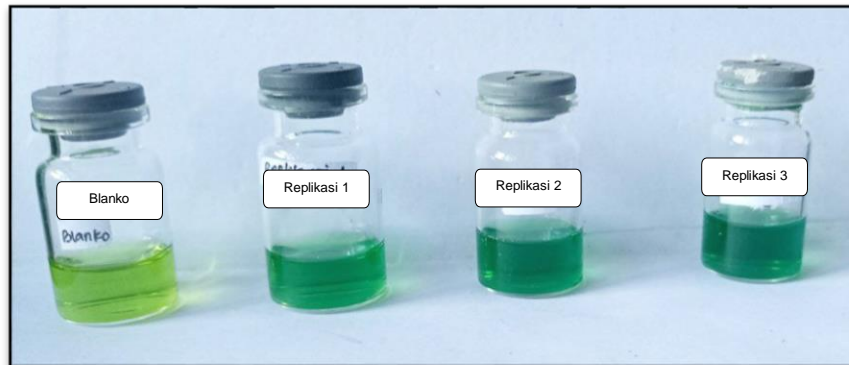
Gambar 41. Larutan standar kuarsetin sebelum penambahan FeCl_3



Gambar 52. Larutan standar kuarsetin setelah penambahan FeCl_3



Gambar 63. Ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.) sebelum penambahan FeCl_3



Gambar 74. Ekstrak etanol biji buah alpukat (*Persea americana Mill.*) setelah penambahan FeCl_3