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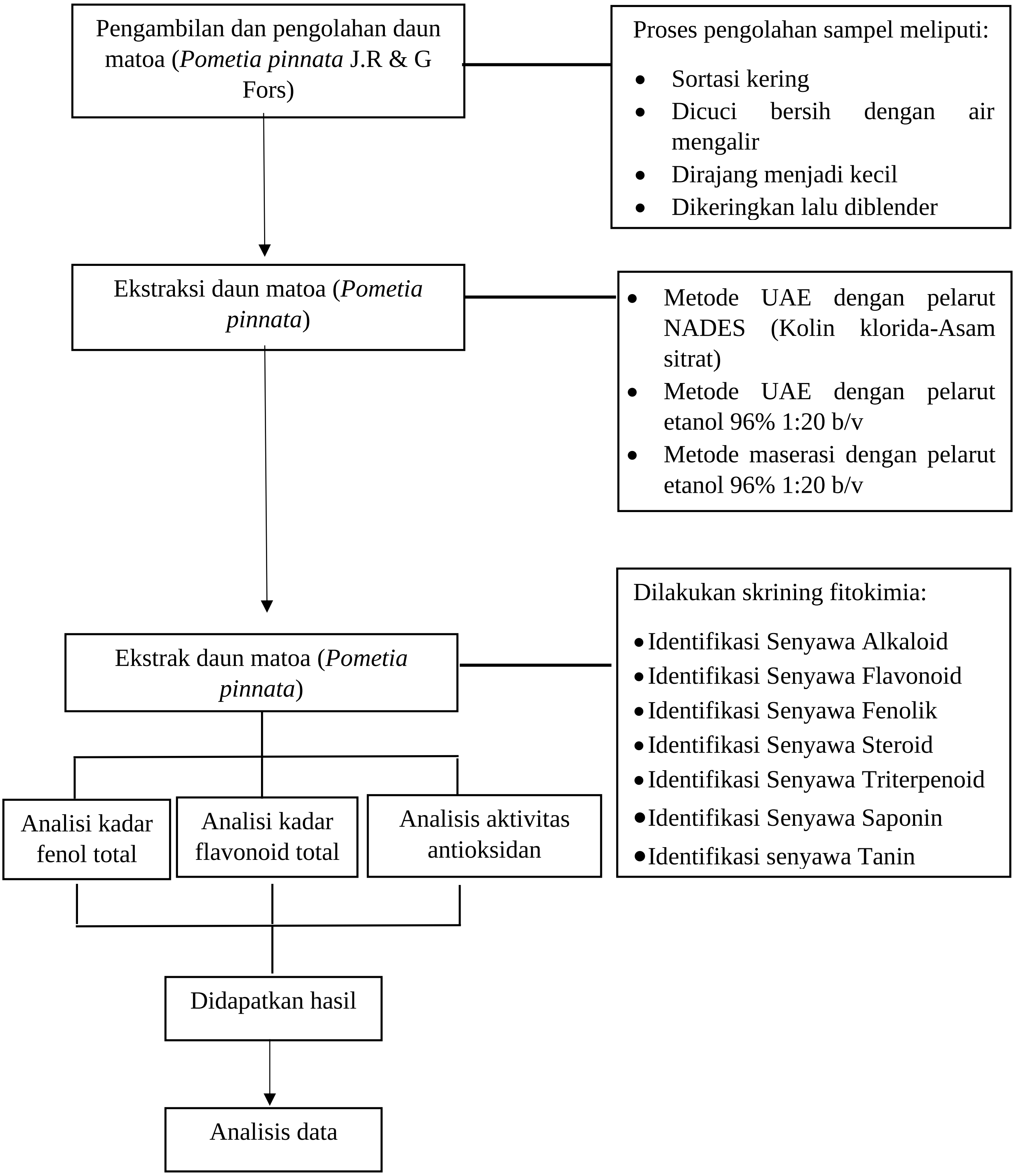
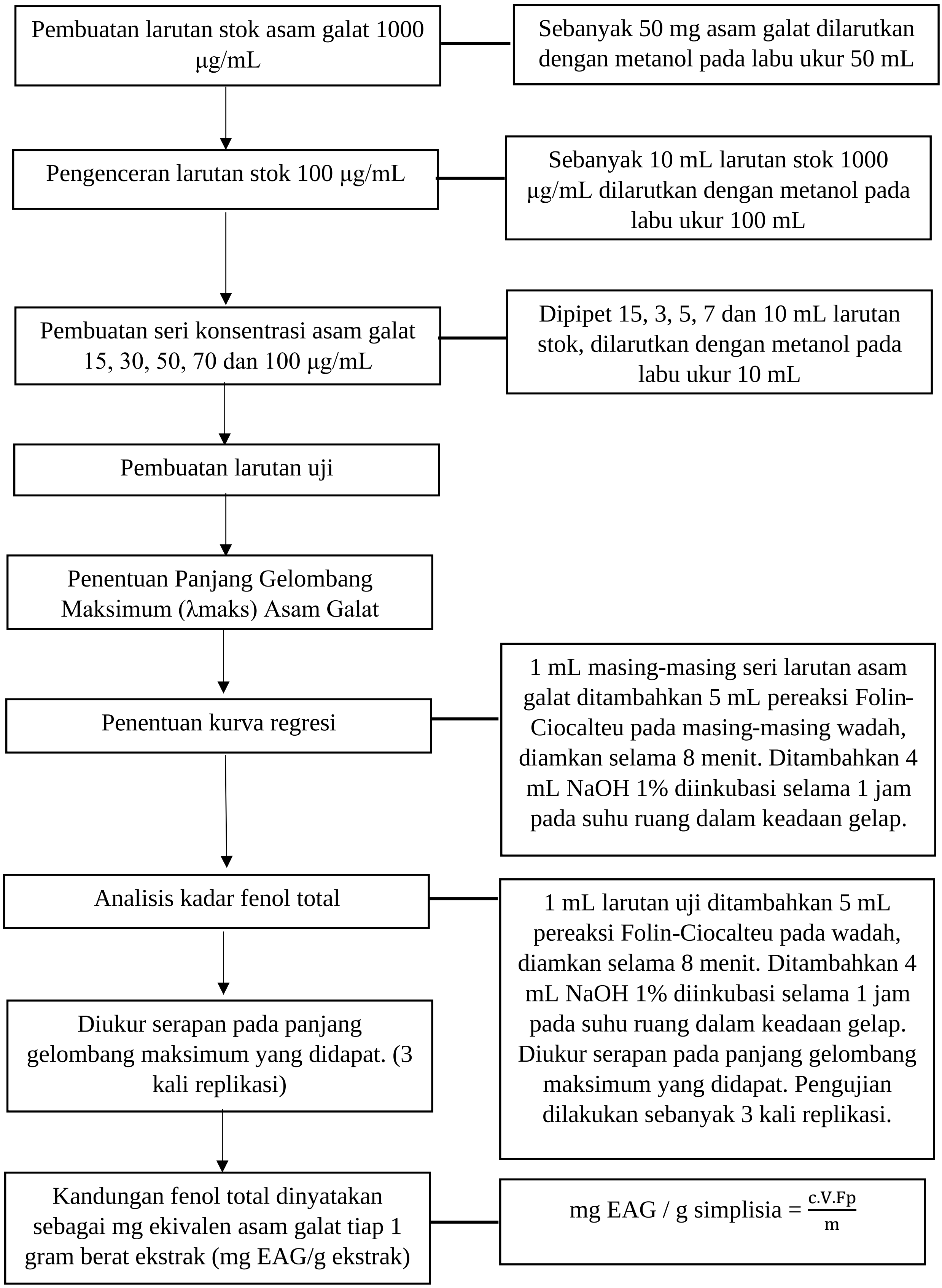
LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Skema Alur Penelitian



Lampiran 2. Skema Kerja Analisis Kadar Fenol Total



Lampiran 3. Skema Kerja Analisis Kadar Flavonoid Total

Pembuatan Larutan Stok Kuersetin 1.000 µg/mL — Sebanyak 50 mg kuersetin dilarutkan dengan etanol pada labu ukur 50 mL

↓

Pengenceran larutan stok 100 µg/mL — Sebanyak 10 mL larutan stok 1000 µg/mL dilarutkan dengan etanol pada labu ukur 100 mL

↓

Pembuatan Seri Konsentrasi Asam Galat 12,5, 25, 50, 75 dan 100 µg/mL — Dipipet 1,25 mL, 2,5 mL, 5 mL, 7,5 mL, 10 mL larutan stok, dilarutkan dengan etanol pada labu ukur 10 mL

↓

Pembuatan larutan uji

↓

Penentuan Panjang Gelombang Maksimum (λmaks) kuersetin

↓

Penentuan kurva regresi — 0,5 mL masing-masing seri larutan kuersetin ditambahkan 1,5 mL etanol, 0,1 mL aluminium klorida 10%, 0,1 mL natrium asetat 1M dan 2,8 mL air pada masing-masing wadah, dikocok dan diamkan selama 30 menit suhu ruang

↓

Analisis kadar fenol total — 0,5 mL uji ditambahkan 1,5 mL etanol, 0,1 mL aluminium klorida 10%, 0,1 mL natrium asetat 1M dan 2,8 mL air pada wadah, dikocok dan diamkan selama 30 menit suhu ruang.

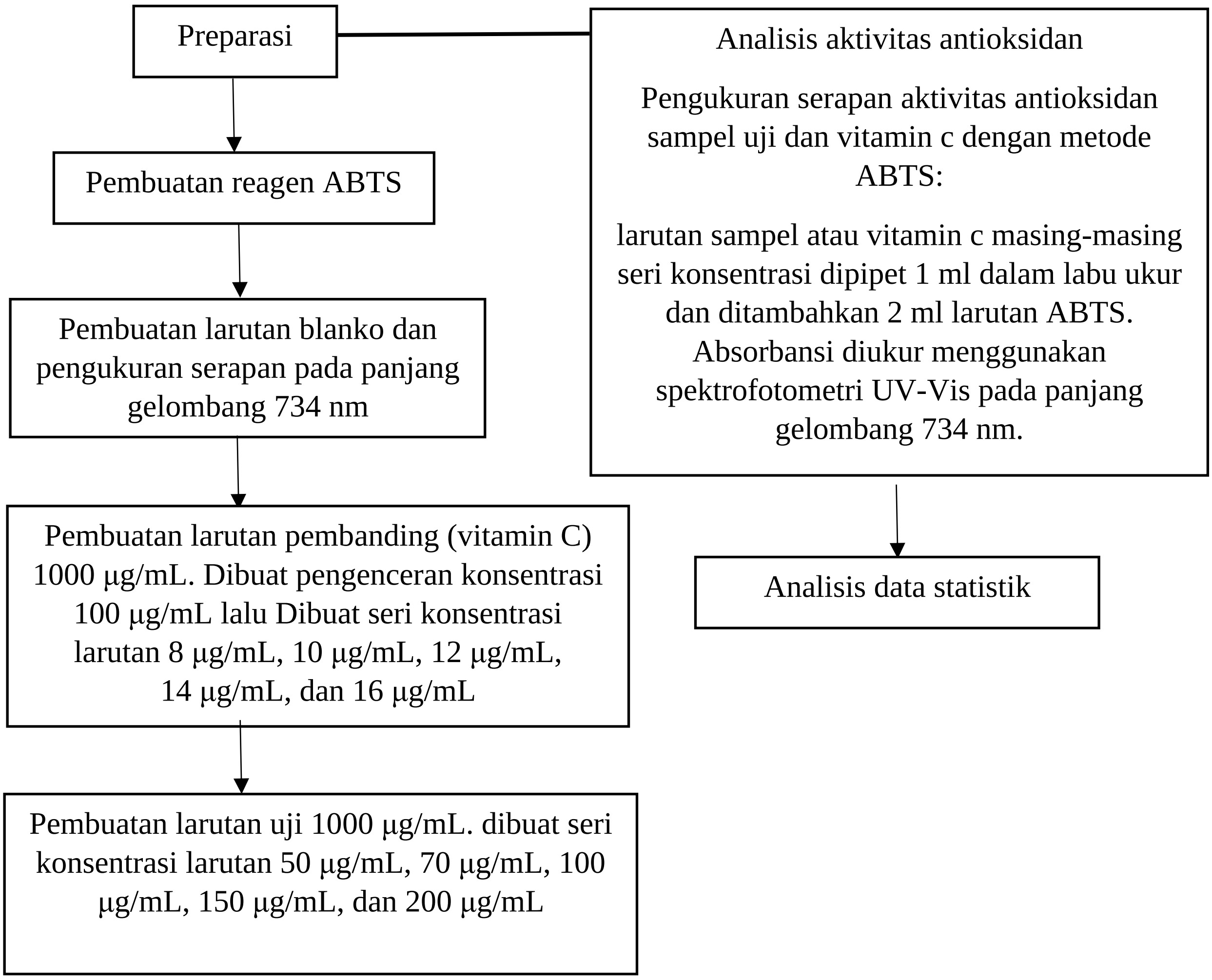
↓

Diukur serapan pada panjang gelombang maksimum yang didapat. (3 kali replikasi)

↓

Kandungan fenol total dinyatakan sebagai mg ekivalen asam galat tiap 1 gram berat ekstrak (mg EAG/g ekstrak) — mg EK/ g simplisia = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$

Lampiran 4. Skema Kerja Analisis Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS



Lampiran 5. Determinasi Tanaman Matoa (Pometia pinnata)

HERBARIUM UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS (ANDA)

Departemen Biologi FMIPA Universitas Andalas Kampus Limau Manih Padang
Sumbar Indonesia 25163 Telp. +62-751-777427 e-mail: herbariumanda@yahoo.com

Nomor : 865/K-ID/ANDA/XII/2023
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Hasil Identifikasi

Kepada yth,
Suhaera, M. Pharm. Sci
Di
Tempat

Dengan hormat,
Sehubungan dengan surat permohonan determinasi sampel dari Institut Kesehatan Mitra Bunda tanggal 19 Desember 2023 di Herbarium Universitas Andalas Departemen Biologi FMIPA Universitas Andalas, kami telah membantu mengidentifikasi tumbuhan yang dibawa, dari:

Nama : Suhaera,M. Pharm. Sci
Instansi : Institut Kesehatan Mitra Bunda

Berikut ini diberikan hasil identifikasi yang dikeluarkan dari Herbarium Universitas Andalas.

No	Family	Spesies	Nama Lokal
1.	Sapindaceae	*Pometia pinnata* J.R.Forst. & G.Forst.	Matoa
2.	Pandanaceae	*Pandanus tectorius* Parkinson	Pandan laut

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan seperlunya.

Padang, 19 Desember 2023
Kepala,

Dr. Nurainas
NIP. 196908141995122001

Lampiran 6. Data Nilai Rendemen Ekstrak *Pometia pinnata*

Sampel	Bobot Awal (g)	Bobot Akhir (g)	% Rendemen
Ekstrak Etanol	5	1,07	21,4%

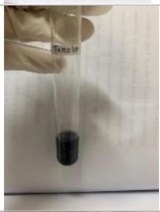
Perhitungan:

$$\% \text{ Rendemen} = \frac{berat\ ekstrak\ kental\ yang\ didapat}{berat\ sampel\ yang\ digunakan}\ x\ 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,07}{5}\ x\ 100\%$$

$$= 21,4\%$$

Lampiran 7. Skrining Fitokimia simplisia *Pometia pinnata*

Metabolit Sekunder	**Gambar**	**Hasil uji**	**ket**	**Rahmawati et al (2021)**
Alkaloid				
- Mayer		Terbentuk endapan putih	+	+
- Dragendroff		Terbentuk warna jingg	+	+
Fenolik		Terbentuk warna biru kehitaman	+	+
Flavonoid		Terbentuk warna merah	+	+
Saponin		Terbentuk buih	+	+
Terpenoid & steroid		tidak terbentuk warna merah, jingga ungu atau warna hijau dan biru	-	+
Tanin		Terbentuk warna hijau kehitaman	+	+

Lampiran 8. Perhitungan Sintesis NADES (Kolin klorida-Asam sitrat)

1. Massa kolin klorida:asam sitrat (1:1)
   Mr Kolin klorida = 139,63 g/mol ; Mr Asam sitrat = 192 g/mol
   Total massa yang ditimbang = 50 g
   n = $\frac{\text{massa total}}{(\text{Mr kolin klorida x 1})+(\text{Mr asam sitrat x 1})}$
   n = $\frac{\text{50 g}}{(\text{139,63 g/mol x 1})+(\text{192 g/mol x 1})}$
   n = 0,150 mol

   Massa kolin klorida = (Mr kolin klorida) x n

   = 139,63 g/mol x 0,150 g/mol = 20,94 gram

   Massa asam sitrat = (Mr asam sitrat) x n

   = 192 g/mol x 0,150 g /mol = 28,8 gram

2. Massa kolin klorida:asam sitrat (1:2)

   Mr Kolin klorida = 139,63 g/mol ; Mr Asam sitrat = 192 g/mol

   Total massa yang ditimbang = 50 g

   n = $\frac{\text{massa total}}{(\text{Mr kolin klorida x 1})+(\text{Mr asam sitrat x 2})}$
   n = $\frac{\text{50 g}}{(\text{139,63 g/mol x 1})+(\text{192 g/mol x 2})}$
   n = 0,102 mol

   Massa kolin klorida = (Mr kolin klorida) x n

   = 139,63 g/mol x 0,102 g/mol = 14,24 gram

   Massa asam sitrat = (Mr asam sitrat) x n

   = 192 g/mol x 0,102 g /mol = 19,58 gram

3. Massa kolin klorida:asam sitrat (2:1)

   Mr Kolin klorida = 139,63 g/mol ; Mr Asam sitrat = 192 g/mol

   Total massa yang ditimbang = 50 g

$$n = \frac{\text{massa total}}{(\text{Mr kolin klorida x 2})+(\text{Mr asam sitrat x 1})}$$
$$n = \frac{50\text{ g}}{(139{,}63\text{ g/mol x 2})+(192\text{ g/mol x 1})}$$
n = 0,106 mol

Massa kolin klorida = (Mr kolin klorida) x n

= 139,63 g/mol x 0,106 g/mol = 14,8 gram

Massa asam sitrat = (Mr asam sitrat) x n

= 192 g/mol x 0,106 g /mol = 20,35 gram

4. Massa kolin klorida:asam sitrat (1:3)

Mr Kolin klorida = 139,63 g/mol ; Mr Asam sitrat = 192 g/mol

Total massa yang ditimbang = 50 g

$$n = \frac{\text{massa total}}{(\text{Mr kolin klorida x 1})+(\text{Mr asam sitrat x 3})}$$
$$n = \frac{50\text{ g}}{(139{,}63\text{ g/mol x 1})+(192\text{ g/mol x 3})}$$
n = 0,069 mol

Massa kolin klorida = (Mr kolin klorida) x n

= 139,63 g/mol x 0,069 g/mol = 9,63 gram

Massa asam sitrat = (Mr asam sitrat) x 3 x n

= 192 g/mol x 3 x 0,069 g /mol = 39,744 gram

5. Massa kolin klorida:asam sitrat (3:1)

Mr Kolin klorida = 139,63 g/mol ; Mr Asam sitrat = 192 g/mol

Total massa yang ditimbang = 50 g

$$n = \frac{\text{massa total}}{(\text{Mr kolin klorida x 3})+(\text{Mr asam sitrat x 1})}$$
$$n = \frac{50\text{ g}}{(139{,}63\text{ g/mol x 3})+(192\text{ g/mol x 1})}$$
n = 0,081 mol

Massa kolin klorida = (Mr kolin klorida) x 3 x n

= 139,63 g/mol x 3 x 0,081 g/mol = 33,93 gram

Massa asam sitrat = (Mr asam sitrat) x n

= 192 g/mol x 0,081 g /mol = 15,55 gram

Lampiran 9. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Analisis Kadar Fenol Total

1. Folin-Ciocalteu 7,5% (v/v) = $\frac{7{,}5\ \text{mL}}{100\ \text{mL}}$
2. NaOH 1% (b/v) = $\frac{1\ \text{g}}{100\ \text{mL}}$
3. Asam Galat 1.000 µg/mL = $\frac{50\ \text{mg}}{0{,}05\ \text{L}} = \frac{5000\ \mu\text{g}}{50\ \text{mL}}$
4. Pengenceran asam galat 100 µg/mL
   $V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
   V_1 x 1000 µg/mL = 100 mL x 100 µg/mL
   $V_1 = \frac{100\ \text{mL} \times 100 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{1000 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
   V_1 = 10 mL

Asam galat 15 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 15 µg/mL
$V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL} \times 15 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
V_1 =1,5 mL

Asam galat 30 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 30 µg/mL
$V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL} \times 30 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
V_1 =3 mL

Asam galat 50 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 50 µg/mL
$V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL} \times 50 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
V_1 =5 mL

Asam galat 70 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 70 µg/mL
$V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL} \times 70 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
V_1 =7 mL

Asam galat 100 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 100 µg/mL
$V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL} \times 100 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
V_1 =10 mL

Pembuatan Larutan Uji 8.000 µg/mL = $\frac{200\ \text{mg}}{0{,}025\ \text{L}} = \frac{200.000\ \mu\text{g/mL}}{25\ \text{mL}}$

Larutan Uji 4.000 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
V_1 x 8000 µg/mL = 10 mL x 4000 µg/mL
$V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL} \times 4000 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{8000 \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
V_1 = 5 mL

Lampiran 10. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Analisis Kadar Flavonoid Total

1. AlCl3 10% (b/v) = 1.000 µg/mL = $\frac{1\ \text{g}}{10\ \text{mL}}$
2. CH3COONa 1 M = $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{Mr}}$ x $\frac{1000}{\text{V (mL)}}$

   1 M = $\frac{\text{g}}{136{,}08\ \text{g/mol}}$ x $\frac{1000}{10\ \text{mL}}$

   1.000 gr = 1360,8

   gr = $\frac{1360{,}8}{1000}$ = 1,3608
3. Kuersetin 1.000 µg/mL = $\frac{50\ \text{mg}}{0{,}05\ \text{L}} = \frac{50.000\ \mu\text{g}}{50\ \text{mL}}$

   Pengenceran kuersetin 100 µg/mL

   V_1 x C_1 = V_2 x C_2
   V_1 x 1000 µg/mL = 100 mL x 100 µg/mL
   $V_1 = \frac{100\ \text{mL x } 100\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{1000\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
   V_1 = 10 mL

   Kuersetin 12,5 µg/mL

   V_1 x C_1 = V_2 x C_2
   V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 12,5 µg/mL
   $V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL x } 12{,}5\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
   V_1 = 1,25 mL

   Kuersetin 25 µg/mL
   V_1 x C_1 = V_2 x C_2
   V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 25 µg/mL
   $V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL x } 25\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
   V_1 = 2,5 mL

   Kuersetin 50 µg/mL
   V_1 x C_1 = V_2 x C_2
   V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 50 µg/mL
   $V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL x } 50\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
   V_1 = 5 mL

   Kuersetin 75 µg/mL

   V_1 x C_1 = V_2 x C_2
   V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 75 µg/mL
   $V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL x } 75\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
   V_1 = 7,5 mL

   Kuersetin 100 µg/mL

   V_1 x C_1 = V_2 x C_2
   V_1 x 100 µg/mL = 10 mL x 100 µg/mL
   $V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL x } 100\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{100\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$
   V_1 = 10 mL

4. Pembuatan Larutan Uji 8.000 µg/mL = $\frac{200\ \text{mg}}{0{,}025\ \text{L}} = \frac{200.000\ \mu\text{g/mL}}{25\ \text{mL}}$

   Larutan Uji 4.000 µg/mL

   V_1 x C_1 = V_2 x C_2

V_1 x 8000 µg/mL = 10 mL x 4000 µg/mL

$V_1 = \frac{10\ \text{mL x } 4000\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}{8000\ \cancel{\mu\text{g/mL}}}$

V_1 = 5 mL

Lampiran 11. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Analisis Aktivitas Antioksidan

1. Perhitungan seri konsentrasi Vitamin C

$1000\ \mu g/mL = \frac{1000\ mg}{1000\ mL} = \frac{50\ mg}{50\ mL}$

Pengenceran konsentrasi 100 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
$V_1 \times 1000\ \mu g/mL = 25\ mL \times 100\ \mu g/mL$
$V_1 = \frac{25\ mL \times 100\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{1000\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$
$V_1 = 2{,}5\ mL$

Konsentrasi 8 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
$V_1 \times 100\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 8\ \mu g/mL$
$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 8\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{100\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$
$V_1 = 0{,}4\ ml$
$V_1 = 400\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 10 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
$V_1 \times 100\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 10\ \mu g/mL$
$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 10\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{100\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$
$V_1 = 0{,}5\ mL$
$V_1 = 500\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 16 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
$V_1 \times 100\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 16\ \mu g/mL$
$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 16\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{100\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$
$V_1 = 0{,}8\ mL$
$V_1 = 800\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 12 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
$V_1 \times 100\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 12\ \mu g/mL$
$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 12\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{100\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$
$V_1 = 0{,}6\ mL$
$V_1 = 600\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 14 µg/mL
$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$
$V_1 \times 100\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 14\ \mu g/mL$
$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 14\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{100\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$
$V_1 = 0{,}7\ mL$
$V_1 = 700\ \mu L$

2. Perhitungan seri konsentrasi sampel uji
$50.000\ \mu g/mL = \frac{1000\ mg}{20\ mL}$

Pengenceran konsentrasi 1000 µg/mL

$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$

$V_1 \times 50.000\ \mu g/mL = 50\ mL \times 1000\ \mu g/mL$

$V_1 = \frac{50\ mL \times 1000\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{50.000\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$

$V_1 = 1\ mL$

Konsentrasi 50 µg/mL

$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$

$V_1 \times 1000\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 50\ \mu g/mL$

$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 50\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{1000\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$

$V_1 = 0{,}25\ mL$

$V_1 = 250\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 70 µg/mL

$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$

$V_1 \times 1000\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 70\ \mu g/mL$

$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 70\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{1000\ \cancel{\mu gg/mL}}$

$V_1 = 0{,}35\ mL$

$V_1 = 350\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 100 µg/mL

$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$

$V_1 \times 1000\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 100\ \mu g/mL$

$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 100\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{1000\cancel{\mu g/mL}}$

$V_1 = 0{,}5\ mL$

$V_1 = 500\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 150 µg/mL

$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$

$V_1 \times 1000\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 150\ \mu g/mL$

$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 150\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{1000\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$

$V_1 = 0{,}75\ mL$

$V_1 = 750\ \mu L$

Konsentrasi 200 µg/mL

$V_1 \times C_1 = V_2 \times C_2$

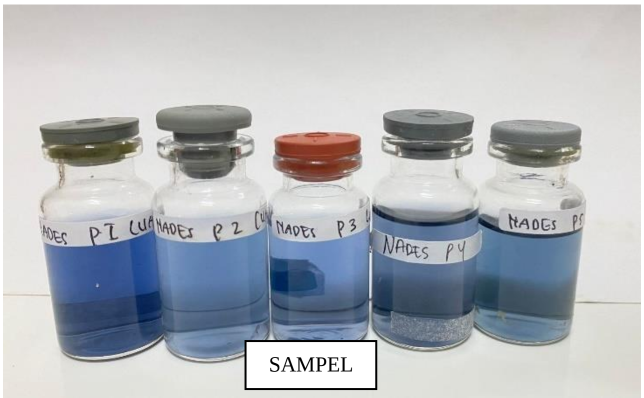
$V_1 \times 1000\ \mu g/mL = 5\ mL \times 200\ \mu g/mL$

$V_1 = \frac{5\ mL \times 200\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}{1000\ \cancel{\mu g/mL}}$

$V_1 = 1\ mL$

$V_1 = 1000\ \mu L$

Lampiran 12. Lampiran Pengujian Kadar Fenol Total

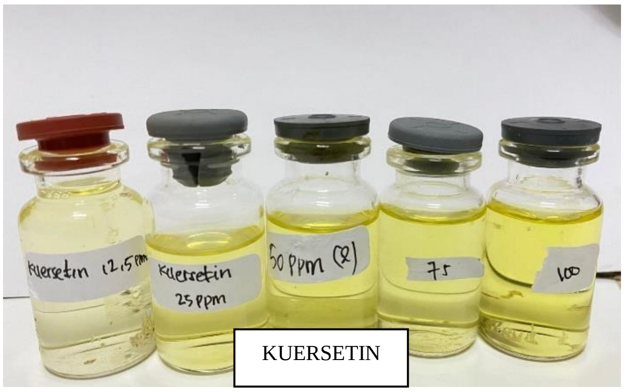


SAMPEL

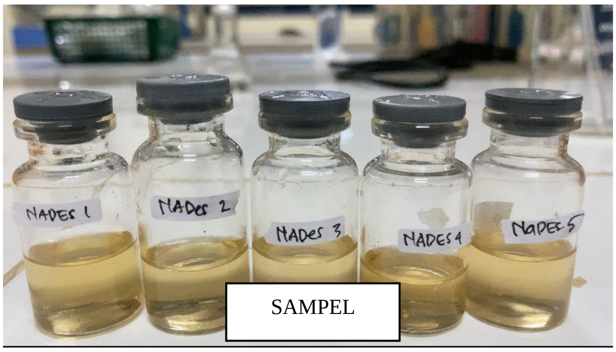
ASAM GALAT

SAMPEL

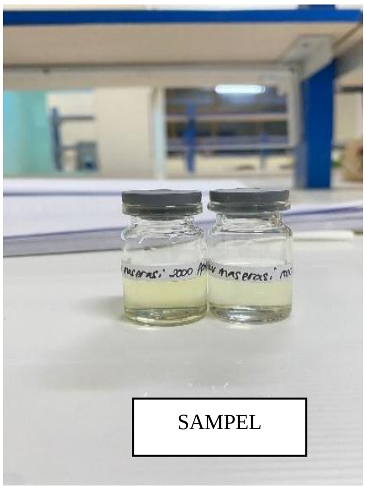
Lampiran 13. Lampiran Pengujian Kadar Flavonoid Total



KUERSETIN



SAMPEL



SAMPEL

Lampiran 14. Lampiran Pengujian Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS

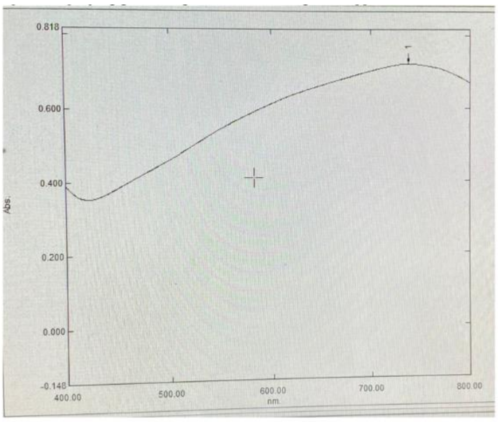
Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS Vitamin C

Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS Ekstrak NADES 1:3

Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS Ekstrak Konvensional Maserasi

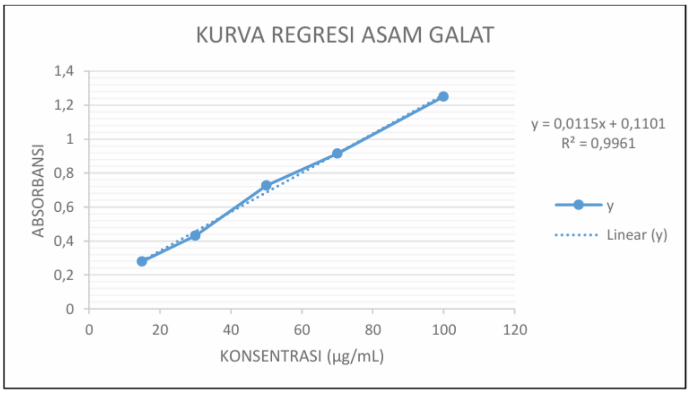
Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS Ekstrak Konvensional UAE

Lampiran 15. Spektrum Panjang Gelombang Maksimum Asam Galat 50 ppm



Lampiran 16. Kurva Regresi Asam Galat

Larutan Standar	Konsentrasi	Absorbansi
Asam Galat	15 PPM	0,279
	30 PPM	0,432
	50 PPM	0,726
	70 PPM	0,914
	100 PPM	1,25



Lampiran 17. Lampiran Data Kadar Fenol Total

Ekstrak			Absorbansi	x (µg/mL)	X (mg/mL)	mg EAG/g simplisia	Rata-rata	SD	% RSD
KONVENSIONAL UAE		Replikasi 1	0,871	66,165	0,066165	66,165	66,252	0,0870	0,1313
		Replikasi 2	0,873	66,339	0,066339	66,339			
		Replikasi 3	0,872	66,252	0,066252	66,252			
KONVENSIONAL MASERASI	200 PPM	Replikasi 1	0,251	12,252	0,012252	13,109	13,202	0,0930	0,7044
		Replikasi 2	0,253	12,426	0,012426	13,295			
		Replikasi 3	0,252	12,339	0,012339	13,202			
	300 PPM	Replikasi 1	0,391	24,426	0,024426	17,423	17,444	0,2801	1,6057
		Replikasi 2	0,387	24,078	0,024078	17,175			
		Replikasi 3	0,396	24,861	0,024861	17,734			
NADES UAE	1:1	Replikasi 1	0,910	69,557	0,069557	69,557	69,933	0,3921	0,5607
		Replikasi 2	0,919	70,339	0,070339	70,339			
		Replikasi 3	0,914	69,904	0,069904	69,904			
	1:2	Replikasi 1	0,584	41,209	0,041209	41,209	41,354	0,3292	0,7961
		Replikasi 2	0,583	41,122	0,041122	41,122			
		Replikasi 3	0,590	41,730	0,041730	41,730			
	2:1	Replikasi 1	0,789	59,035	0,059035	59,035	59,238	0,2795	0,4719
		Replikasi 2	0,795	59,557	0,059557	59,557			
		Replikasi 3	0,790	59,122	0,059122	59,122			
	1:3	Replikasi 1	0,941	72,252	0,072252	72,252	72,774	0,5217	0,7169
		Replikasi 2	0,947	72,774	0,072774	72,774			
		Replikasi 3	0,953	73,296	0,073296	73,296			
	3:1	Replikasi 1	0,689	50,339	0,050339	50,339	51,180	0,8265	1,6148
		Replikasi 2	0,699	51,209	0,051209	51,209			
		Replikasi 3	0,708	51,991	0,051991	51,991			

- x (µg/ml)

y = 0,0115x + 0,1101

$x = \frac{y-0,1101}{0,0115}$

V. Konvensional UAE 1

$x = \frac{0,871-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x = 66,165 µg/mL

V. Konvensional UAE 2

$x = \frac{0,873-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =66,339 µg/ml

V. Konvensional UAE 3

$x = \frac{0,872-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x = 66,252 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 200 ppm 1

$x = \frac{0,251-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x = 12,252 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 200 ppm 2

$x = \frac{0,253-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =12,426 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 200 ppm 3

$x = \frac{0,252-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =12,339 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 300 ppm 1

$x = \frac{0,391-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =24,426 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 300 ppm 2

$x = \frac{0,387-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =24,078 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 300 ppm 3

$x = \frac{0,396-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =24,861 µg/mL

NADES 1:1 (1)

$x = \frac{0,910-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =69,557 µg/mL

NADES 1:1 (2)

$x = \frac{0,919-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x = 70,339 µg/mL

NADES 1:1 (3)

$x = \frac{0,914-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x = 69,904 µg/mL

NADES 1:2 (1)

$x = \frac{0,584-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =41,208 µg/mL

NADES 1:2 (2)

$x = \frac{0,583-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =41,121µg/mL

NADES 1:2 (3)

$x = \frac{0,590-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =41,730 µg/mL

NADES 2:1 (1)

$x = \frac{0,789-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =59,034 µg/mL

NADES 2:1 (2)

$x = \frac{0,795-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =59,556 µg/mL

NADES 2:1 (3)

$x = \frac{0,790-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =59,121 µg/mL

NADES 1:3 (1)

$x = \frac{0,941-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =72,252 µg/mL

NADES 1:3 (2)

$x = \frac{0,947-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =72,773 µg/mL

NADES 3:1 (3)

$x = \frac{0,708-0,1101}{0,0115}$

x =51,991 µg/mL

- X (mg/ml)

X (mg/mL)= $\frac{\mu g/mL}{1000}$

- mg EAG/g simplisia

Konvensional UAE = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0,0661 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 50}{2}$ = 66,252 mg EAG / g simplisisa

Konvensional Maserasi 300 ppm = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0,0244 \text{ x } 25 \text{ x } 20}{0,15}$ = 81,517 mg EAG/ g ekstrak

= 81,517 x 1,07/ 5 = 17,444 mg EAG/ g simplisia

NADES 1:1 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0,0695 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 50}{2}$ = 69,933 mg EAG/ g simplisia

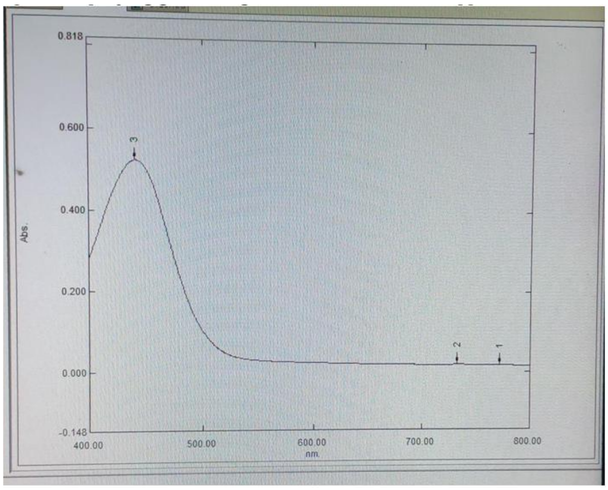
NADES 1:2 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0,0412 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 50}{2}$ = 41,353 mg EAG/ g simplisia

NADES 2:1 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0,0590 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 50}{2}$ = 59,237 mg EAG/ g simplisia

NADES 1:3 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0,0722 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 50}{2}$ = 72,773 mg EAG/ g simplisia

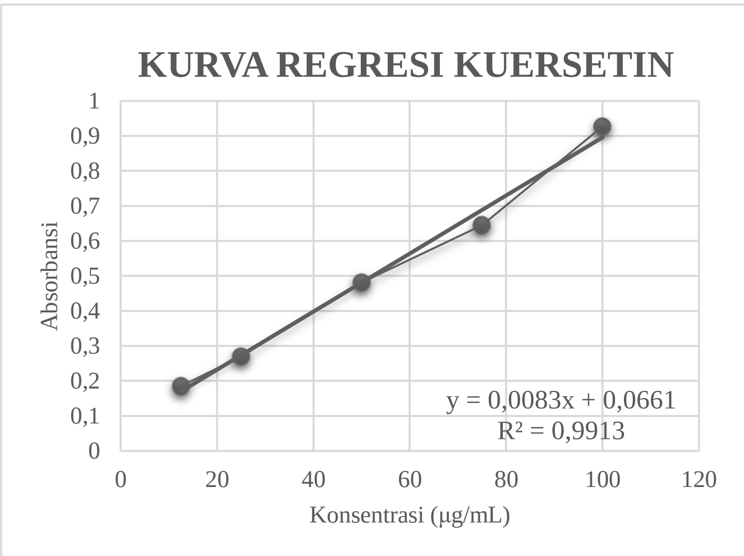
NADES 3:1 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0,0503 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 50}{2}$ = 51,179 mg EAG/ g simplisia

Lampiran 18. Spektrum panjang gelombang maksimum kuersetin 50 ppm



Lampiran 19. kurva regresi kuersetin

Larutan Standar	Konsentrasi	Absorbansi
Kuersetin	12,5 PPM	0,185
	25 PPM	0,270
	50 PPM	0,481
	75 PPM	0,645
	100 PPM	0,927



Lampiran 20. Data Kadar Flavonoid Total

Ekstrak			Absorbansi	x (µg/mL)	X (mg/mL)	mg EK/g simplisia	Rata-rata	SD	% RSD
KONVENSIONAL UAE		Replikasi 1	0,285	26,373	0,026373	2,637	2,593	0,0423	1,6317
		Replikasi 2	0,278	25,530	0,025530	2,553			
		Replikasi 3	0,281	25,892	0,025892	2,589			
KONVENSIONAL MASERASI	1000 PPM	Replikasi 1	0,129	7,578	0,007578	7,578	7,900	0,4561	5,7742
		Replikasi 2	0,130	7,699	0,007699	7,699			
		Replikasi 3	0,136	8,422	0,008422	8,422			
	2000 PPM	Replikasi 1	0,204	16,614	0,016614	8,307	8,448	0,1936	2,2923
		Replikasi 2	0,205	16,735	0,016735	8,367			
		Replikasi 3	0,210	17,337	0,017337	8,669			
NADES UAE	1 : 1	Replikasi 1	0,345	33,602	0,033602	3,360	3,312	0,0417	1,2601
		Replikasi 2	0,339	32,880	0,032880	3,288			
		Replikasi 3	0,339	32,880	0,032880	3,288			
	1 : 2	Replikasi 1	0,289	26,855	0,026855	2,686	2,633	0,1010	3,8370
		Replikasi 2	0,290	26,976	0,026976	2,698			
		Replikasi 3	0,275	25,169	0,025169	2,517			
	2 : 1	Replikasi 1	0,263	23,723	0,023723	2,372	2,344	0,0251	1,0699
		Replikasi 2	0,260	23,361	0,023361	2,336			
		Replikasi 3	0,259	23,241	0,023241	2,324			
	1 : 3	Replikasi 1	0,443	45,410	0,045410	4,541	4,441	0,0872	1,9628
		Replikasi 2	0,431	43,964	0,043964	4,396			
		Replikasi 3	0,430	43,843	0,043843	4,384			
	3 : 1	Replikasi 1	0,268	24,325	0,024325	2,433	2,348	0,0790	3,3645
		Replikasi 2	0,260	23,361	0,023361	2,336			
		Replikasi 3	0,255	22,759	0,022759	2,276			

- x (µg/ml)

y = 0,0083x + 0,0661

$x = \frac{y - 0{,}0661}{0{,}0083}$

V. Konvensional UAE 1

$x = \frac{0{,}285 - 0{,}0661}{0{,}0083}$

x = 26,373 µg/mL

V. Konvensional UAE 2

$x = \frac{0{,}278 - 0{,}0661}{0{,}0083}$

x =25,530 µg/mL

V. Konvensional UAE 3

$x = \frac{0{,}281 - 0{,}0661}{0{,}0083}$

x = 25,892 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 1000 ppm 1

$x = \frac{0,129 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x = 7,578 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 1000 ppm 2

$x = \frac{0,130 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =7,699 µg/ml

Konvensional Maserasi 1000 ppm 3

$x = \frac{0,136 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =8,422 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 2000 ppm 1

$x = \frac{0,204 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =16,614 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 2000 ppm 2

$x = \frac{0,205 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =16,735 µg/mL

Konvensional Maserasi 2000 ppm 3

$x = \frac{0,210 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =17,337 µg/mL

NADES 1:1 (1)

$x = \frac{0,345 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =33,602 µg/mL

NADES 1:1 (2)

$x = \frac{0,339 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x = 32,880 µg/mL

NADES 1:1 (3)

$x = \frac{0,339 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x = 32,880 µg/mL

NADES 1:2 (1)

$x = \frac{0,289 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =26,855 µg/mL

NADES 1:2 (2)

$x = \frac{0,290 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =26,976 µg/mL

NADES 1:2 (3)

$x = \frac{0,275 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =25,169 µg/mL

NADES 2:1 (1)

$x = \frac{0,263 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =23,723 µg/mL

NADES 2:1 (2)

$x = \frac{0,260 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =23,361 µg/mL

NADES 2:1 (3)

$x = \frac{0,259 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =23,241 µg/mL

NADES 1:3 (1)

$x = \frac{0,443 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =45,410 µg/mL

NADES 1:3 (2)

$x = \frac{0,431 - 0,0661}{0,0081}$

x =43,964 µg/mL

NADES 1:3 (3)

$x = \frac{0,430 - 0,0661}{0,0083}$

x =43,843 µg/mL

- X (mg/ml)

X (mg/mL)= $\frac{\mu g/mL}{1000}$

- mg EAG/g simplisia

Konvensional UAE = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0263 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 5}{2}$ = 2,593 mg EK / g simplisisa

Konvensional Maserasi 1000 ppm = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0075 \text{ x } 25 \text{ x } 8}{0{,}2}$ = 7,900 mg EK/ g ekstrak

= 7,900 x 1,07/ 5 = 1,690 mg EK/ g simplisia

Konvensional Maserasi 2000 ppm = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0166 \text{ x } 25 \text{ x } 4}{0{,}2}$ = 8,448 mg EK/ g ekstrak

= 8,448 x 1,07/ 5 = 1,807mg EK/ g simplisia

NADES 1:1 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0336 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 5}{2}$ = 3.312 mg EK/ g simplisia

NADES 1:2 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0268 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 5}{2}$ = 2,633 mg EK/ g simplisia

NADES 2:1 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0590 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 5}{2}$ = 2,344 mg EK/ g simplisia

NADES 1:3 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0722 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 5}{2}$ = 4,441 mg EK/ g simplisia

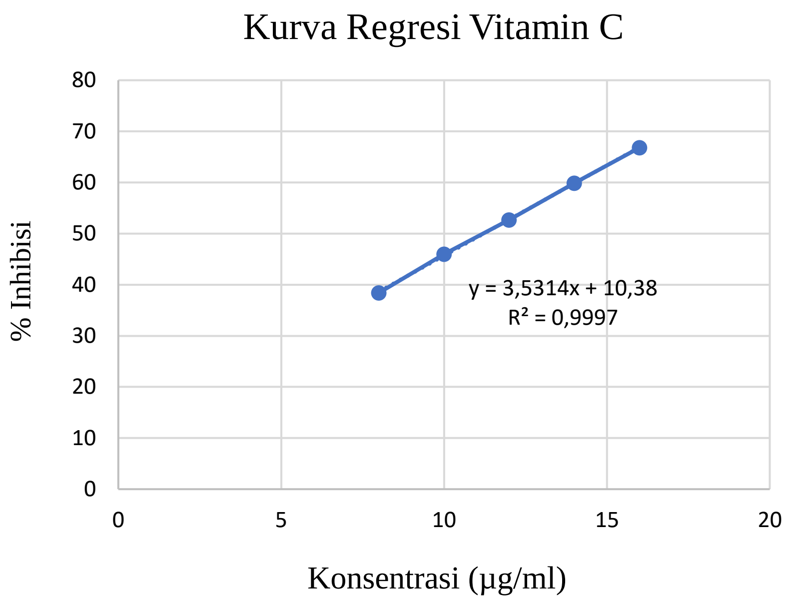
NADES 3:1 = $\frac{c.V.Fp}{m}$ = $\frac{0{,}0503 \text{ x } 40 \text{ x } 5}{2}$ = 2,348 mg EK/ g simplisia

Lampiran 21. Kurva Regresi Vitamin C

Konsentrasi (µg/ml)	Absorbansi Sampel			% Inhibisi			IC_{50}			Rata-rata IC_{50}	SD	%RSD
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
8	0,732	0,730	0,729	38,158	38,327	38,412	11,380	11,219	11,283	11,295	0,0813	0,7204
10	0,647	0,644	0,639	45,339	45,592	46,015						
12	0,566	0,562	0,560	52,182	52,520	52,689						
14	0,485	0,480	0,475	59,025	59,448	59,870						
16	0,402	0,397	0,393	66,037	66,460	66,798						

	1	2	3	rata-rata
larutan abts	1,189	1,183	1,179	1,1837

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{abs\ ABTS - abs\ sampel}{abs\ ABTS} \times 100\%$$



Perhitungan IC_{50}:

y	a	b	
			y = bx+a
50	10,48	3,5314	50 = bx+a
			x = (50-a)/b
			x = 11,295

Lampiran 22. Data Antioksidan Ekstrak Konvensional Maserasi

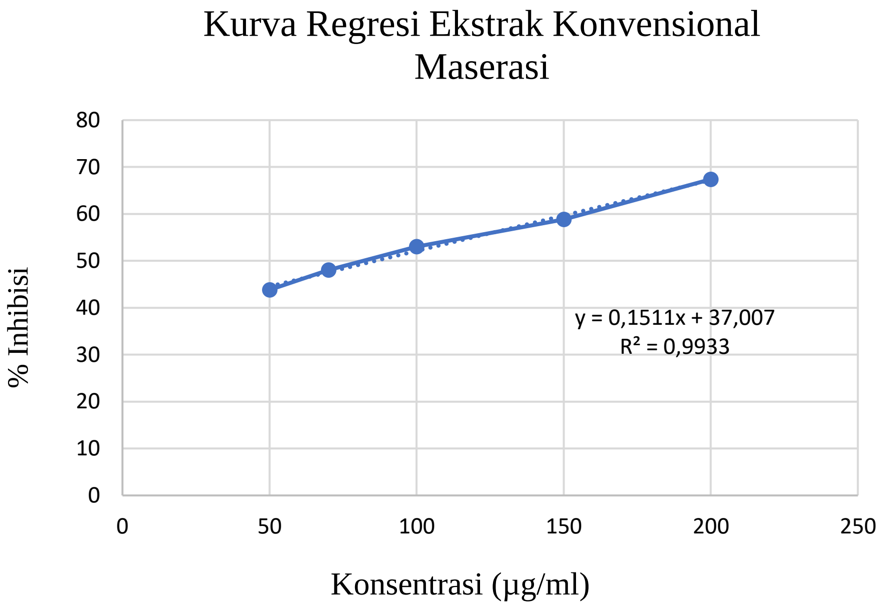
Konsentrasi (µg/ml)	Absorbansi Sampel			% Inhibisi			IC_{50}			Rata-rata IC_{50}	SD	%RSD
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
50	0,665	0,657	0,649	43,819	44,495	45,170	85,989	78,013	73,338	79,114	6,3971	8,0860
70	0,615	0,599	0,589	48,043	49,395	50,239						
100	0,556	0,532	0,525	53,027	55,055	55,646						
150	0,487	0,478	0,471	58,857	59,617	60,208						
200	0,386	0,377	0,368	67,389	68,150	68,150						

	1	2	3	rata-rata
larutan abts	1,189	1,183	1,179	1,1837

% Inhibisi = $\frac{abs\ ABTS - abs\ sampel}{abs\ ABTS}$ x 100%

Konversi IC_{50} g ekstrak ke g simplisia = IC_{50} gram ekstrak x $\frac{berat\ simplisia}{berat\ ekstrak\ yang\ didapat}$

$$= 79{,}114\ \frac{5}{1{,}07} = 369{,}689$$



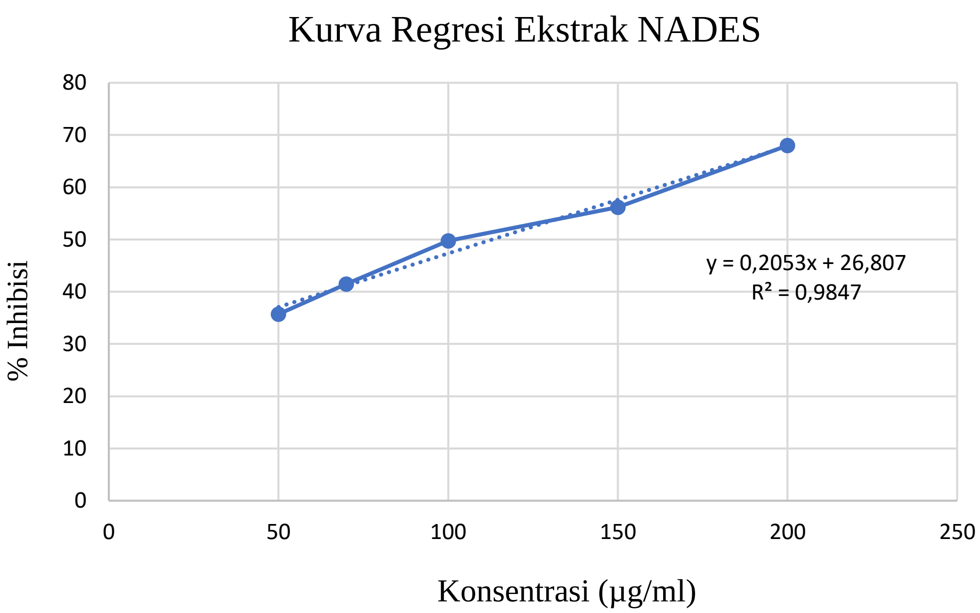
y	a	b	y = bx+a
50	37,007	0,1511	50 = bx+a
			x = (50-a)/b
			x = 79,114

Lampiran 23. Data antioksidan ekstrak NADES 1:3

Konsentrasi (µg/ml)	Absorbansi Sampel			% Inhibisi			IC_{50}			Rata-rata IC_{50}	SD	%RSD
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
50	0,760	0,758	0,761	35,792	35,961	35,708	115,008	113,812	112,971	113,930	1,023	0,898
70	0,680	0,691	0,693	42,551	41,622	41,453						
100	0,600	0,607	0,595	49,310	48,718	49,732						
150	0,515	0,511	0,519	56,491	56,829	56,153						
200	0,415	0,390	0,379	64,939	67,051	67,980						

	1	2	3	rata-rata
larutan abts	1,189	1,183	1,179	1,1837

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{abs\ ABTS - abs\ sampel}{abs\ ABTS} \text{ x } 100\%$$



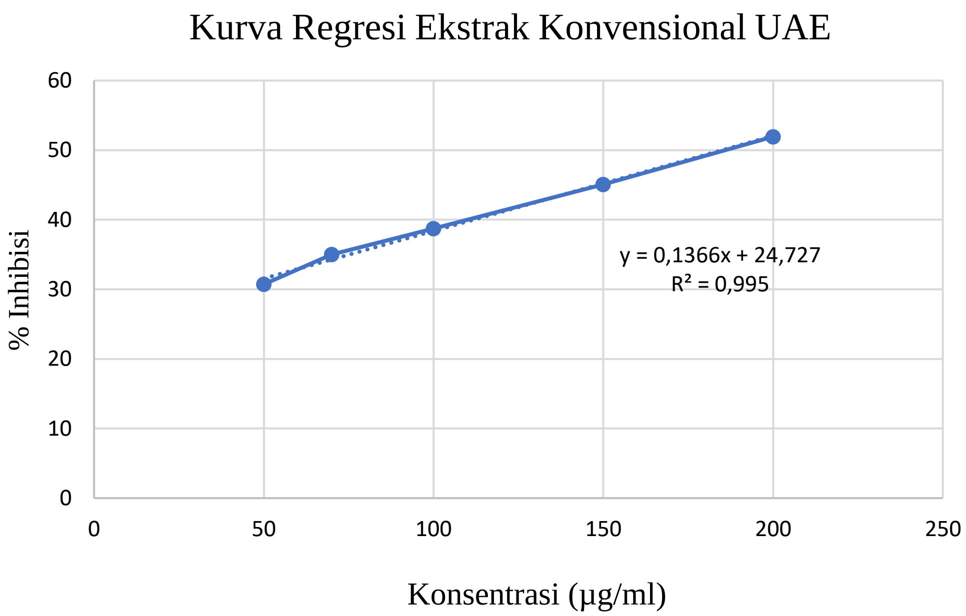
y	a	b	
			y = bx+a
50	26,807	0,2053	50 = bx+a
			x = (50-a)/b
			x = 113, 930

Lampiran 24. Data antioksidan ekstrak konvensional UAE

Konsentrasi (µg/ml)	Absorbansi Sampel			% Inhibisi			IC_{50}			Rata-rata IC_{50}	SD	%RSD
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
50	0,820	0,853	0,858	30,723	27,935	27,513	185,014	180,228	178,320	181,187	3,4486	1,9033
70	0,769	0,770	0,772	35,032	34,947	34,778						
100	0,725	0,727	0,729	38,749	38,411	38,411						
150	0,650	0,684	0,647	45,085	45,254	45,339						
200	0,569	0,561	0,556	51,929	52,604	53,027						

	1	2	3	rata-rata
larutan abts	1,189	1,183	1,179	1,1837

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{abs\ ABTS - abs\ sampel}{abs\ ABTS} \text{ x } 100\%$$



y	a	b	y=bx+a
50	24,727	0,1366	50=bx+a
			x=(50-a)/b
			x = 181,187

Lampiran 25. *One Way Anova Test*

Kadar Fenol Total

Tujuan : Mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan kadar fenol total yang signifikan antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi daun matoa

Hipotesis : Ho: tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar fenol total antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi

Ha: terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar fenol total antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi

α : 0,05

Kriteria : Ho ditolak jika nilai signifikan < α

Hasil : Nilai signifikan < α

Kesimpulan : Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima, terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar fenol total antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi

Uji Normalitas

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	PELARUT	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KFT	NADES 1:1	.197	3	.	.996	3	.876
	NADES 1:2	.337	3	.	.855	3	.253
	NADES 2:1	.328	3	.	.871	3	.298
	NADES 1:3	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	NADES 3:1	.181	3	.	.999	3	.941
	Konvensional UAE	.175	3	.	1.000	3	1.000
	Konvensional Maserasi	.197	3	.	.996	3	.876

Uji Homogenitas

Tests of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
KFT	Based on Mean	1.283	6	14	.326
	Based on Median	.977	6	14	.476
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.977	6	7.770	.498
	Based on trimmed mean	1.267	6	14	.333

ANOVA

ANOVA

KFT

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6864.309	6	1144.052	5797.795	<,001
Within Groups	2.763	14	.197		
Total	6867.072	20			

Kadar Flavonoid Total

Tujuan	:	Mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan kadar flavonoid total yang signifikan antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi daun matoa
Hipotesis	:	Ho: tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar flavonoid total antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi Ha: terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar flavonoid total antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi
α	:	0,05
Kriteria	:	Ho ditolak jika nilai signifikan < α
Hasil	:	Nilai signifikan < α
Kesimpulan	:	Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima, terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar flavonoid total antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:1; 1:2; 1:3; 2:1; 3:1 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi

Uji Normalitas

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	PELARUT	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
KFLT	NADES 1:1	.328	3	.	.871	3	.298
	NADES 1:2	.364	3	.	.799	3	.113
	NADES 2:1	.292	3	.	.923	3	.463
	NADES 1:3	.361	3	.	.807	3	.131
	NADES 3:1	.229	3	.	.982	3	.742
	Konvensional UAE	.204	3	.	.993	3	.843
	Konvensional Maserasi	.328	3	.	.871	3	.298

Uji Homogenitas

Tests of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
KFLT	Based on Mean	2.501	6	14	.074
	Based on Median	.330	6	14	.910
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.330	6	6.577	.900
	Based on trimmed mean	2.186	6	14	.107

ANOVA

ANOVA

KFLT

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.336	6	2.223	530.334	<,001
Within Groups	.059	14	.004		
Total	13.394	20			

Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS

Tujuan	:	Mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan aktivitas antioksidan ABTS yang signifikan antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak NADES 1:3 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi daun matoa
Hipotesis	:	Ho: tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan aktivitas antioksidan ABTS antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:3 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi Ha: terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan aktivitas antioksidan antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:3 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi
α	:	0,05
Kriteria	:	Ho ditolak jika nilai signifikan < α
Hasil	:	Nilai signifikan < α
Kesimpulan	:	Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima, terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan aktivitas antioksidan antara ekstrak konvensional UAE, ekstrak konvensional NADES 1:3 dan ekstrak konvensional maserasi

Uji Normalitas

Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	PELARUT	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
ABTS	konvensional UAE	.276	3	.	.942	3	.535
	Konvensional maserasi	.235	3	.	.978	3	.715
	nades 1:3	.213	3	.	.990	3	.807

Uji Homogenitas

Tests of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
ABTS	Based on Mean	2.850	2	6	.135
	Based on Median	1.273	2	6	.346
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.273	2	3.391	.387
	Based on trimmed mean	2.725	2	6	.144

ANOVA

ANOVA

ABTS

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	16154.877	2	8077.439	449.877	<,001
Within Groups	107.729	6	17.955		
Total	16262.606	8			

Lampiran 26. *Spearman Correlation Test*

Korelasi Kadar Fenol Total Terhadap Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS

Tujuan	:	Mengetahui korelasi kadar fenol total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS
Hipotesis	:	Ho: tidak terdapat korelasi kadar fenol total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS Ha: terdapat korelasi kadar fenol total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS
α	:	0,05
Kriteria	:	Ho ditolak jika nilai signifikan < α
Hasil	:	Nilai signifikan > α
Kesimpulan	:	Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima, terdapat korelasi kadar fenol total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS

Uji Normalitas

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			KFT	ABTS
N			9	9
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		52.1567	221.6022
	Std. Deviation		26.18894	115.80260
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.370	.291
	Positive		.239	.291
	Negative		-.370	-.185
Test Statistic			.370	.291
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]			<,001	.027
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)[d]	Sig.		<,001	.027
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.000	.023
		Upper Bound	.001	.032

Uji Korelasi

Correlations

			KFT	ABTS
Spearman's rho	KFT	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.967**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	<,001
		N	9	9
	ABTS	Correlation Coefficient	-.967**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	<,001	.
		N	9	9

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Lampiran 27. *Spearman Correlation Test*

Korelasi Kadar Flavonoid Total Terhadap Aktivitas Antioksidan ABTS

Tujuan	:	Mengetahui korelasi kadar flavonoid total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS
Hipotesis	:	Ho: tidak terdapat korelasi kadar flavonoid total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS Ha: terdapat korelasi kadar flavonoid total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS
α	:	0,05
Kriteria	:	Ho ditolak jika nilai signifikan < α
Hasil	:	Nilai signifikan > α
Kesimpulan	:	Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima, terdapat korelasi kadar flavonoid total terhadap aktivitas antioksidan ABTS

Uji Normalitas

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			KFLT	ABTS
N			9	9
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		2.9469	221.6022
	Std. Deviation		1.17180	115.80260
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.271	.291
	Positive		.271	.291
	Negative		-.223	-.185
Test Statistic			.271	.291
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]			.046	.027
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)[d]	Sig.		.058	.029
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.052	.025
		Upper Bound	.063	.034

Uji Korelasi

Correlations

			KFLT	ABTS
Spearman's rho	KFLT	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.883**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.002
		N	9	9
	ABTS	Correlation Coefficient	-.883**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.
		N	9	9

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).