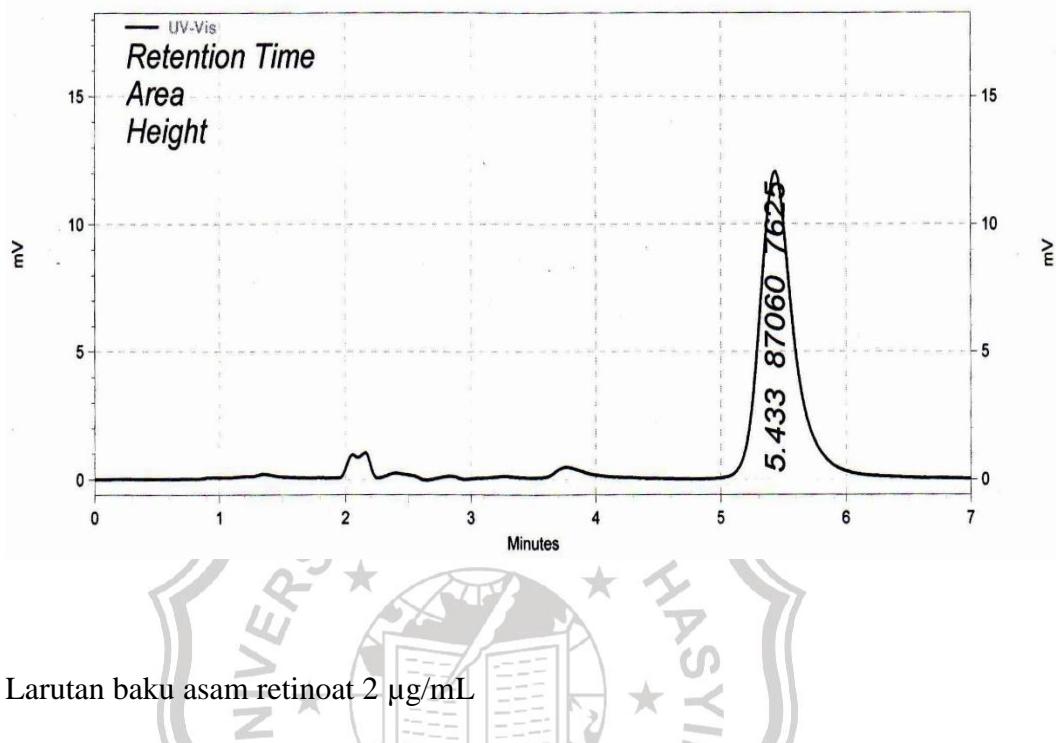
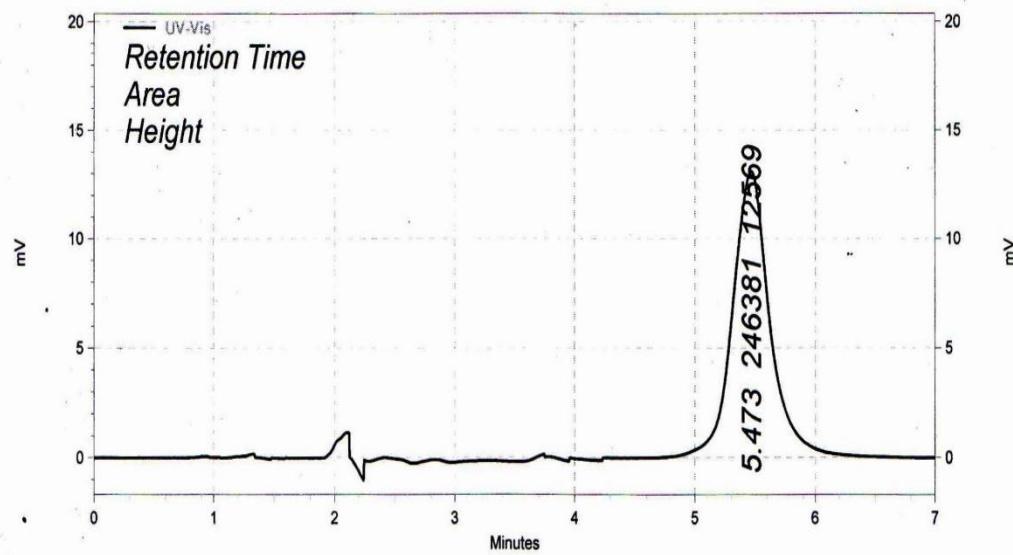


**Lampiran 1. Kromatogram Larutan Baku Asam Retinoat**

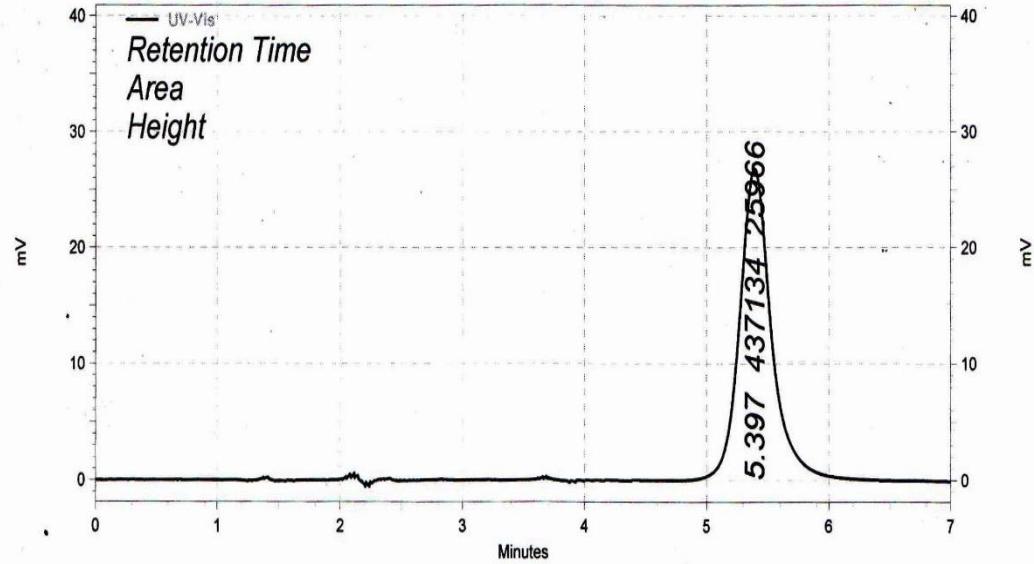
a. Larutan baku asam retinoat 1 µg/mL



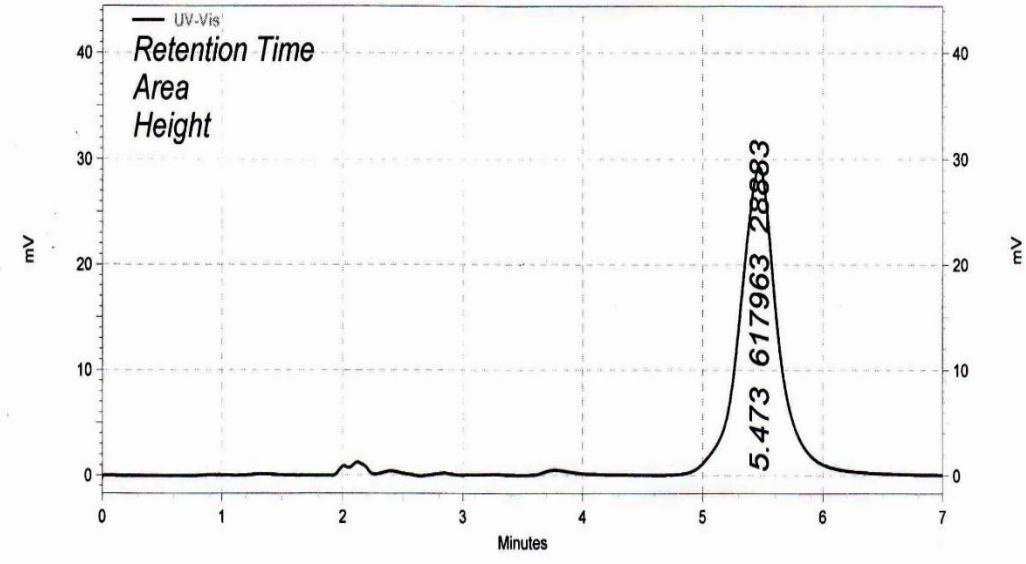
b. Larutan baku asam retinoat 2 µg/mL



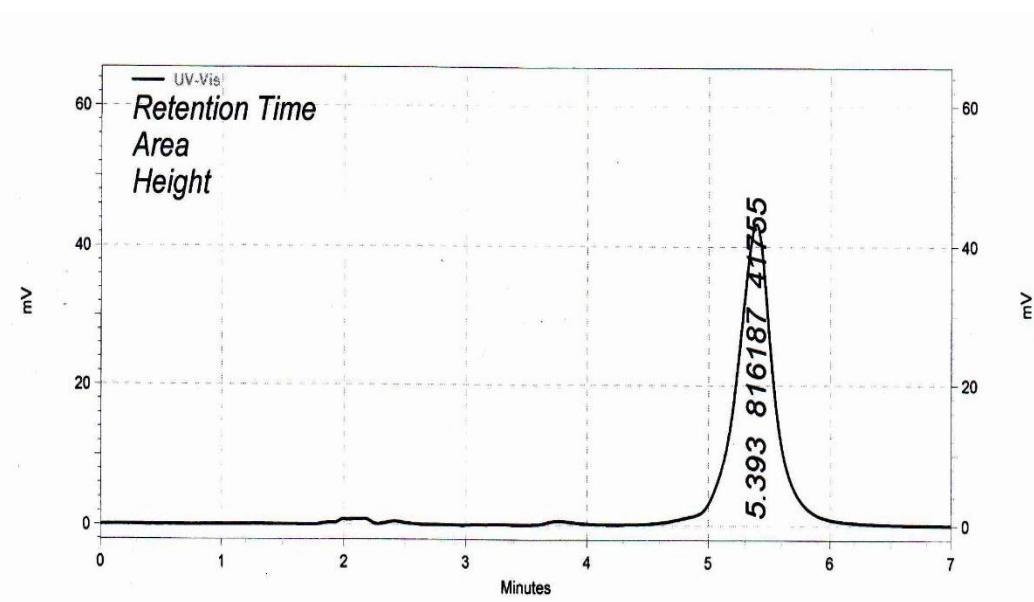
c. Larutan baku asam retinoat 3 µg/mL



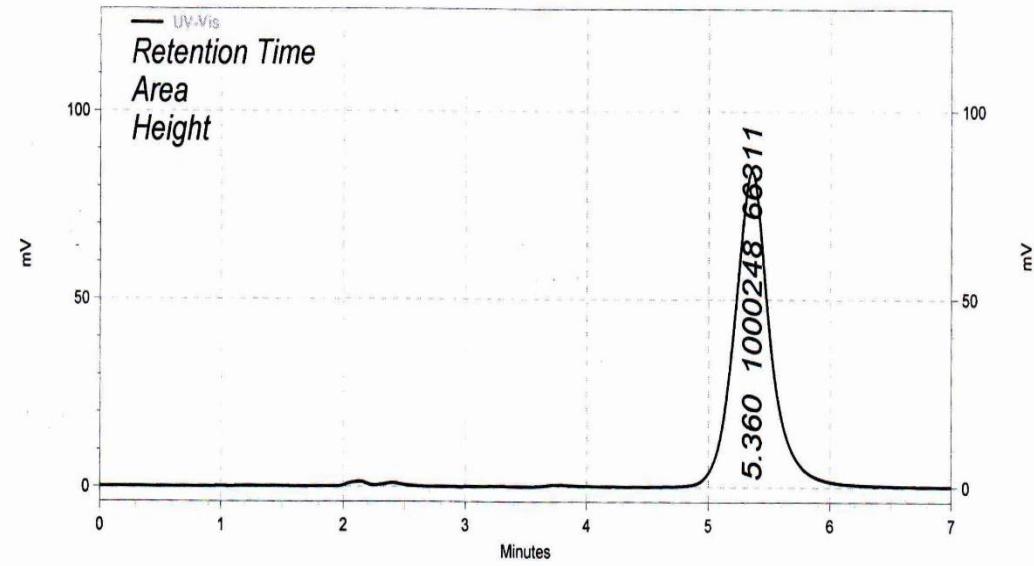
d. Larutan baku asam retinoat 4 µg/mL



e. Larutan baku asam retinoat 5 µg/mL

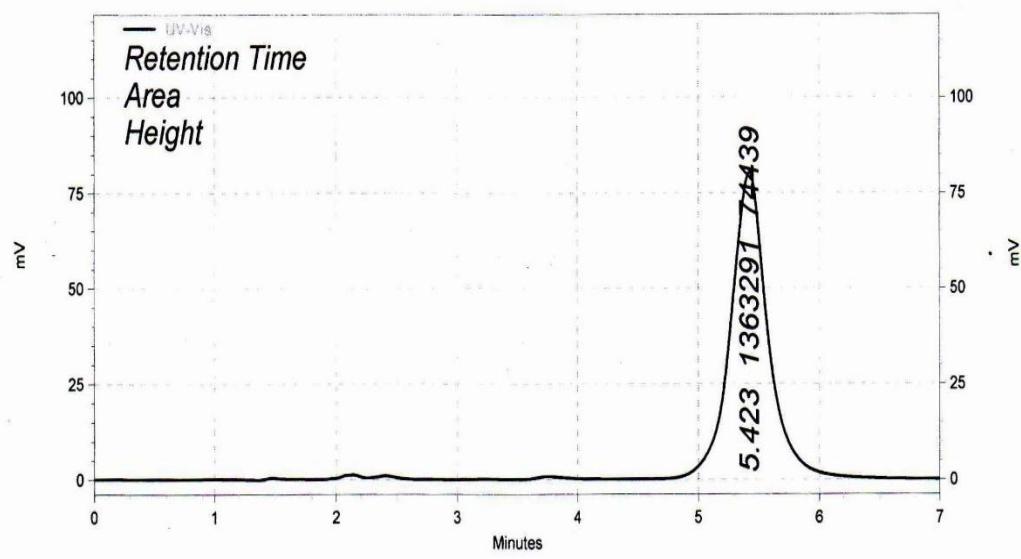
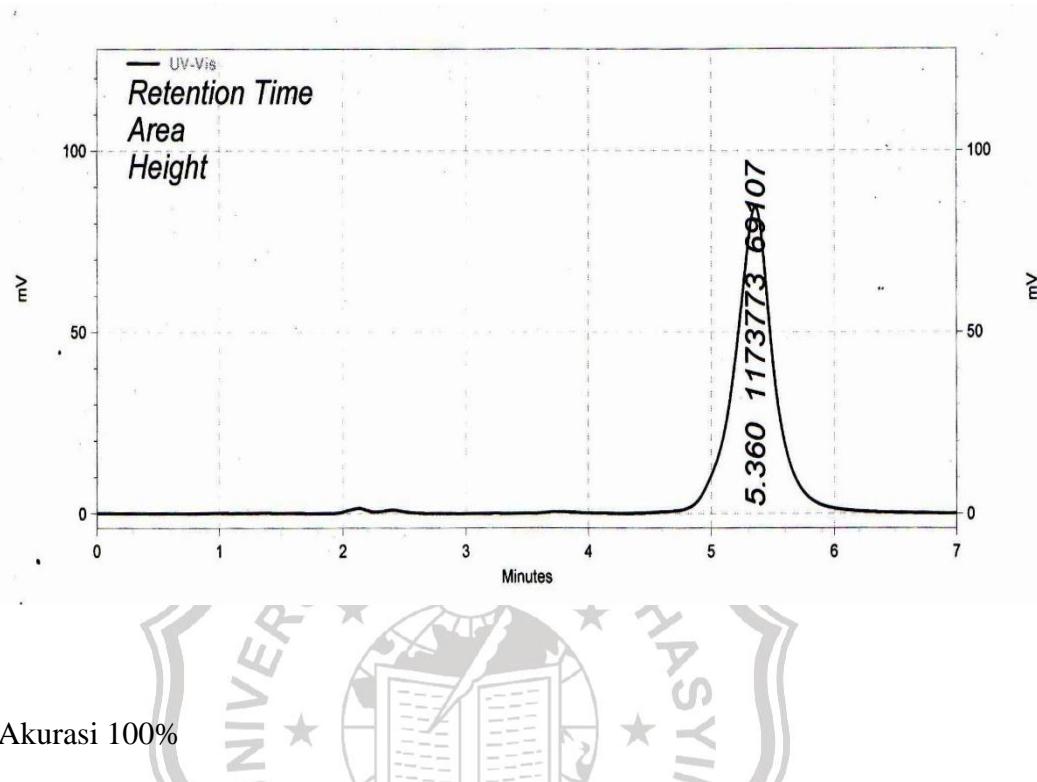


f. Larutan baku asam retinoat 6 µg/mL

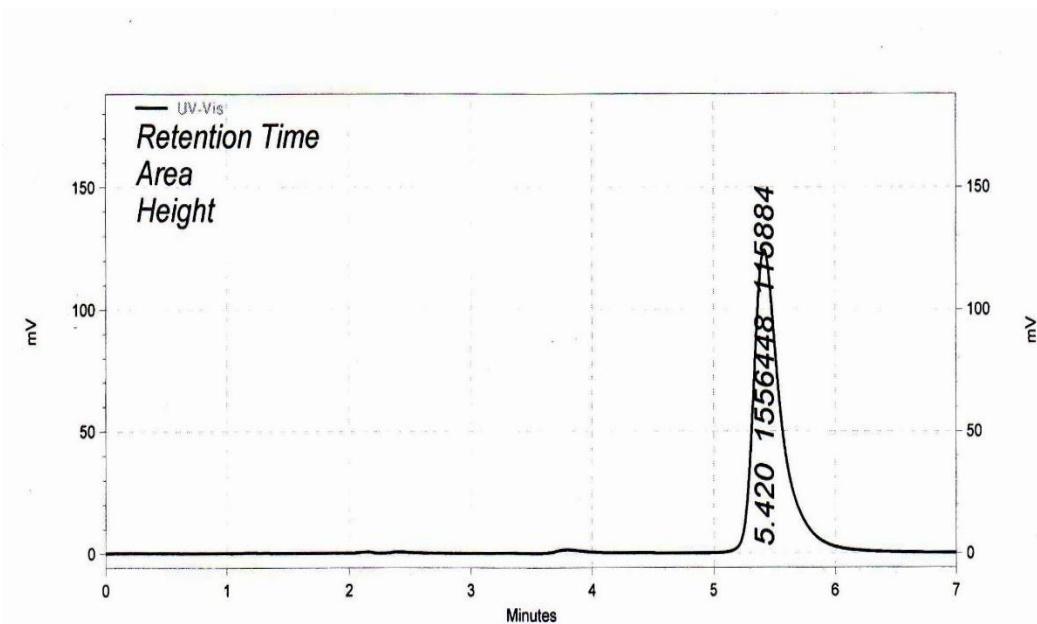


**Lampiran 2. Contoh Kromatogram Akurasi Asam Retinoat Sampel A**

a. Akurasi 80%



c. Akurasi 120%



**Lampiran 3. Contoh Perhitungan Perolehan Kembali Asam Retinoat Sampel A dengan Metode *Standard Addition Method***

1. Perolehan kembali pada sampel yang ditambah baku sejumlah 80% dari target kadar analit dalam sampel
  - a) Konsentrasi sampel sebelum penambahan bahan baku (B)
    - 1) Luas puncak asam retinoat = 617963
    - 2) Kadar asam retinoat berdasarkan persamaan garis  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  adalah  $3,954 \mu\text{g/mL}$
  - b) Konsentrasi bahan baku yang ditambahkan (C)
    - 1) Luas puncak asam retinoat = 443134
    - 2) Kadar asam retinoat berdasarkan persamaan garis  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  adalah  $3,007 \mu\text{g/mL}$
  - c) Konsentrasi sampel yang diperoleh setelah penambahan bahan baku (A)
    - 1) Luas puncak total analit 1 = 1173733  
Luas puncak total analit 2 = 1171572  
Luas puncak total analit 3 = 1171369
    - 2) Berdasarkan persamaan garis  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  maka :
 

Kadar total analit 1 =  $6,967 \mu\text{g/mL}$

Kadar total analit 2 =  $6,955 \mu\text{g/mL}$

Kadar total analit 3 =  $6,954 \mu\text{g/mL}$
2. Perhitungan perolehan kembali

$$\% \text{ perolehan kembali} = \frac{A - B}{C} \times 100 \%$$

a. Analit 1

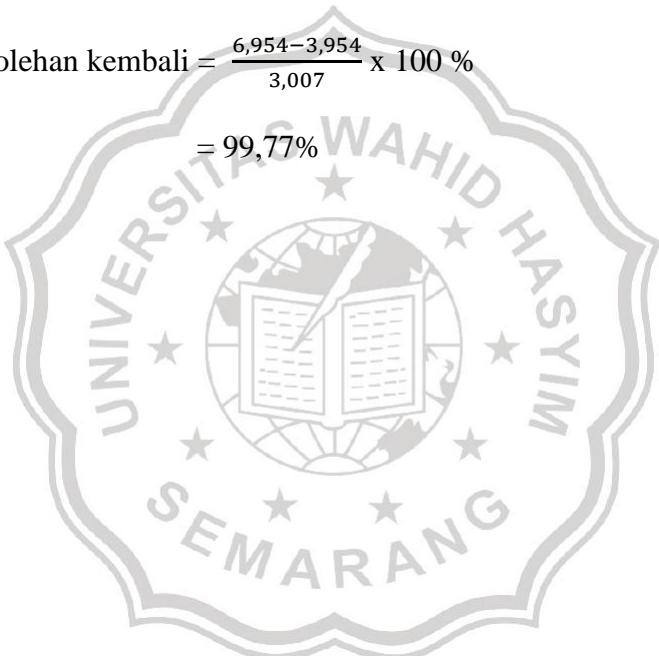
$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ perolehan kembali} &= \frac{6,967 - 3,954}{3,007} \times 100 \% \\ &= 100,20\%\end{aligned}$$

b. Analit 2

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ perolehan kembali} &= \frac{6,955 - 3,954}{3,007} \times 100 \% \\ &= 99,80\%\end{aligned}$$

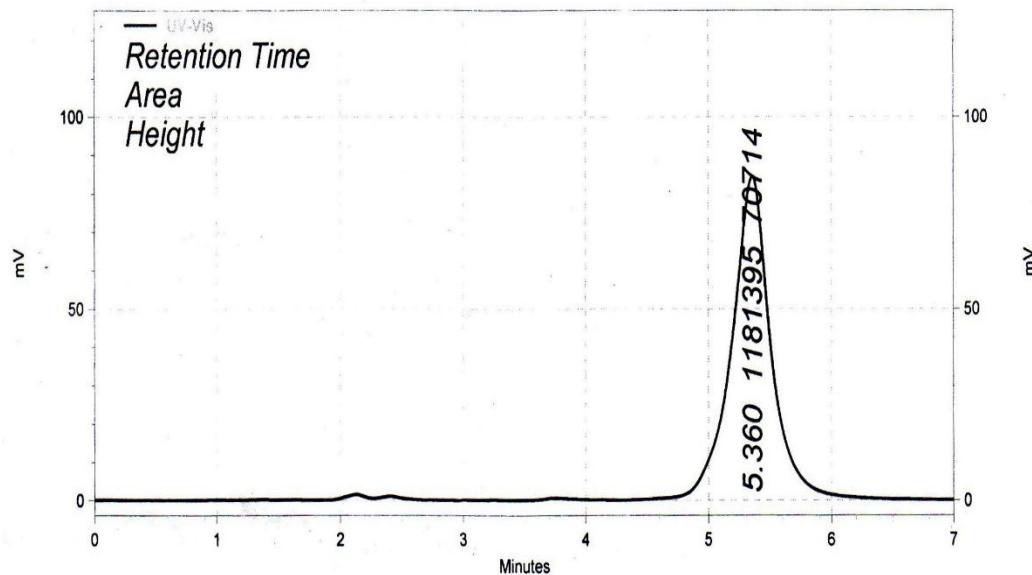
c. Analit 3

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ perolehan kembali} &= \frac{6,954 - 3,954}{3,007} \times 100 \% \\ &= 99,77\%\end{aligned}$$

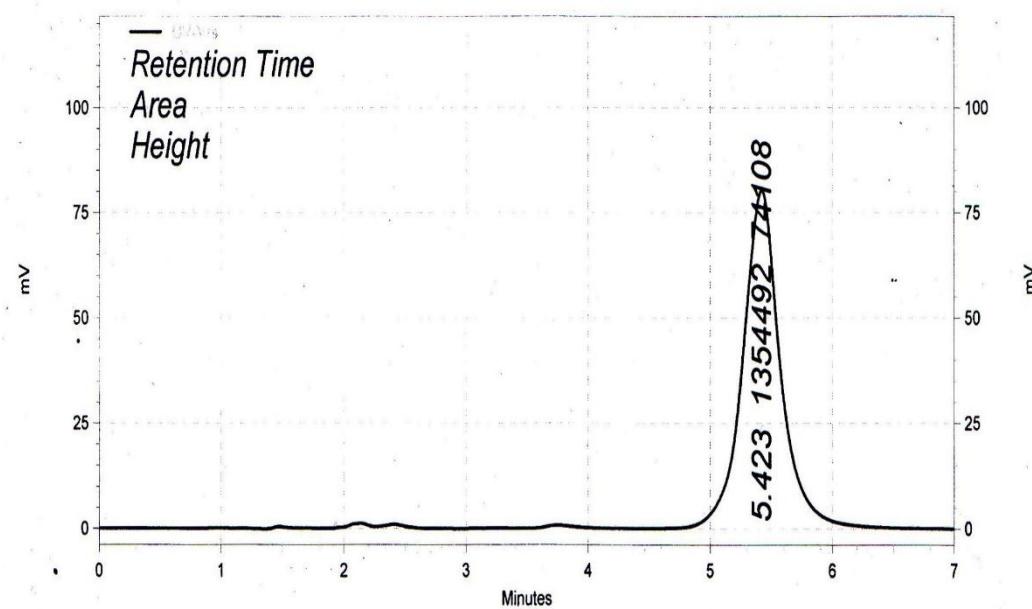


**Lampiran 4. Contoh Kromatogram Akurasi Asam Retinoat Sampel B**

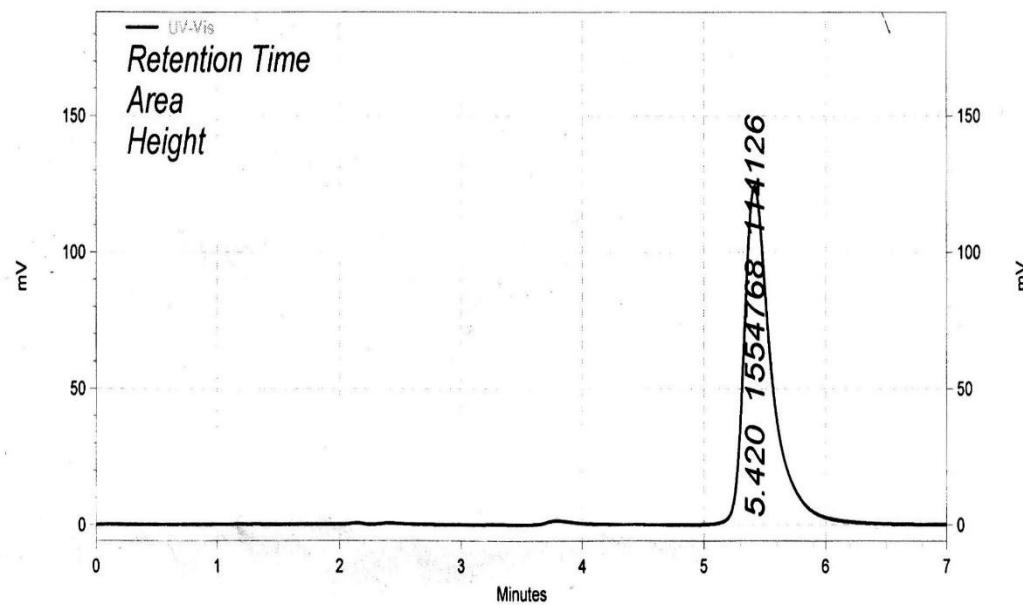
a. Akurasi 80%



b. Akurasi 100%



c. Akurasi 120%



**Lampiran 5. Contoh Perhitungan Perolehan Kembali Asam Retinoat Sampel B dengan Metode *Standard Addition Method***

1. Perolehan kembali pada sampel yang ditambah baku sejumlah 80% dari target kadar analit dalam sampel
  - a) Konsentrasi sampel sebelum penambahan bahan baku (B)
    - 1) Luas puncak asam retinoat = 617963
    - 2) Kadar asam retinoat berdasarkan persamaan garis  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  adalah  $3,954 \mu\text{g/mL}$
  - b) Konsentrasi bahan baku yang ditambahkan (C)
    - 1) Luas puncak asam retinoat = 443134
    - 2) Kadar asam retinoat berdasarkan persamaan garis  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  adalah  $3,007 \mu\text{g/mL}$
  - c) Konsentrasi sampel yang diperoleh setelah penambahan bahan baku (A)
    - 1) Luas puncak total analit 1 = 1181395  
Luas puncak total analit 2 = 1180572  
Luas puncak total analit 3 = 1179469
    - 2) Berdasarkan persamaan garis  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  maka :
 

Kadar total analit 1 =  $7,009 \mu\text{g/mL}$

Kadar total analit 2 =  $7,004 \mu\text{g/mL}$

Kadar total analit 3 =  $6,998 \mu\text{g/mL}$
2. Perhitungan perolehan kembali

$$\% \text{ perolehan kembali} = \frac{A - B}{C} \times 100 \%$$

a. Analit 1

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ perolehan kembali} &= \frac{7,009 - 3,954}{3,007} \times 100 \% \\ &= 101,60\%\end{aligned}$$

b. Analit 2

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ perolehan kembali} &= \frac{7,004 - 3,954}{3,007} \times 100 \% \\ &= 101,43\%\end{aligned}$$

c. Analit 3

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ perolehan kembali} &= \frac{6,998 - 3,954}{3,007} \times 100 \% \\ &= 101,23\%\end{aligned}$$

### Lampiran 6. Perhitungan LOD dan LOQ Asam Retinoat

X	$X_i^2$	$X_i - \bar{X}$	$(X_i - \bar{X})^2$	$Y_i$	$Y_c$	$(Y_i - Y_c)$	$(Y_i - Y_c)^2$
1	1	-2,5	6,25	87060	73005,9	14054,05	197516321,4
2	4	-1,5	2,25	246381	257468,4	-11087,4	122931104
3	9	-0,5	0,25	437134	441930,9	-4796,91	23010345,55
4	16	0,5	0,25	617963	626393,4	-8430,39	71071475,55
5	25	1,5	2,25	816187	810855,9	5331,13	28420947,08
6	36	2,5	6,25	1000248	995318,4	4929,65	24301449,12
$\bar{X} = 3,5$	$\sum 91$		$\sum 17,5$				$\sum 467251642,7$

Dari persamaan  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  maka  $Y_c$  dapat dihitung :

$$1) \quad Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 184462,48 \cdot 1 - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 73005,9$$

$$2) \quad Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 184462,48 \cdot 2 - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 257468,4$$

$$3) \quad Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 184462,48 \cdot 3 - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 441930,9$$

$$4) \quad Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 184462,48 \cdot 4 - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 626393,4$$

$$5) \quad Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 184462,48 \cdot 5 - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 810855,9$$

$$6) Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 184462,48 \cdot 6 - 111456,53$$

$$Y = 995318,4$$

Persamaan kurva baku :  $Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$  ( $r = 0,9996$ )

$$\begin{aligned} S_{y/x} &= \left( \frac{\sum(Y_i - Y_c)^2}{n-2} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= (467251642,7 : 4)^{1/2} \\ &= 10808 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= S_{y/x} \sqrt{\frac{\sum X_i^2}{n \sum (X_i - X_{rata-rata})^2}} \\ &= 10808 \times \sqrt{\frac{91}{6 \times 17,5}} \\ &= 10808 \times 0,93 \\ &= 10061,7 \end{aligned}$$

#### Perhitungan nilai LOD :

Nilai Y pada batas deteksi ditentukan dengan persamaan  $Y = Y_B + 3 S_B$

$Y_B$  = nilai intersept (a) pada persamaan kurva kalibrasi

$S_B$  = simpangan baku intersept (a) ( $S_a$ )

$$Y = -111456,53 + 3(10061,7)$$

$$= -81271,43$$

$$Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$-81271,43 = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$\text{LOD} = X = 0,16 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

### **Perhitungan nilai LOQ :**

Nilai Y pada batas kuantifikasi ditentukan dengan persamaan  $Y = Y_B + 10 S_B$

$Y$  = nilai intersept (a) pada persamaan kurva kalibrasi

$S_B$  = simpangan baku intersept (a) ( $S_a$ )

$$Y = -111456,53 + 10(10061,7)$$

$$= -10839,53$$

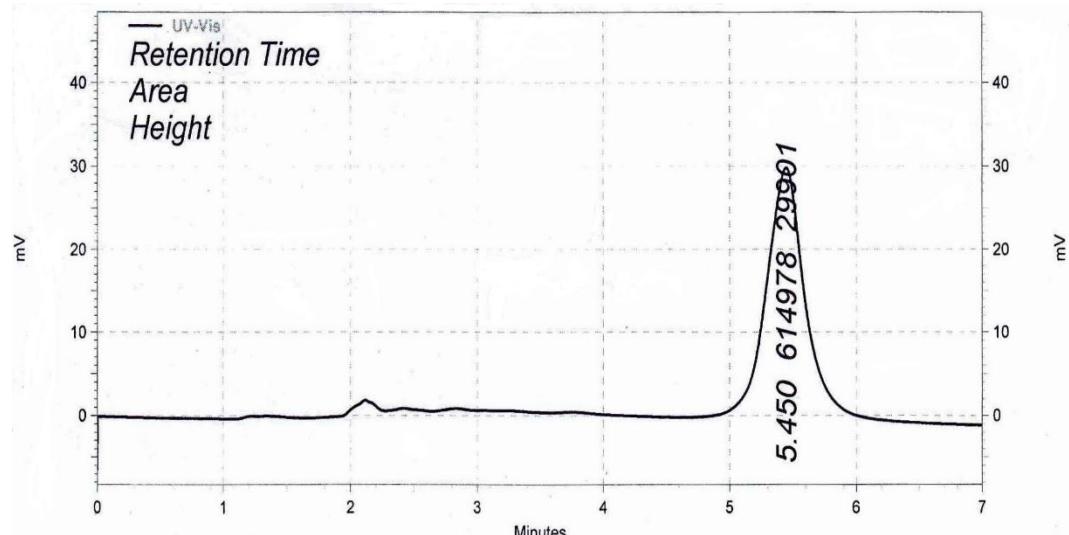
$$Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$-10839,53 = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

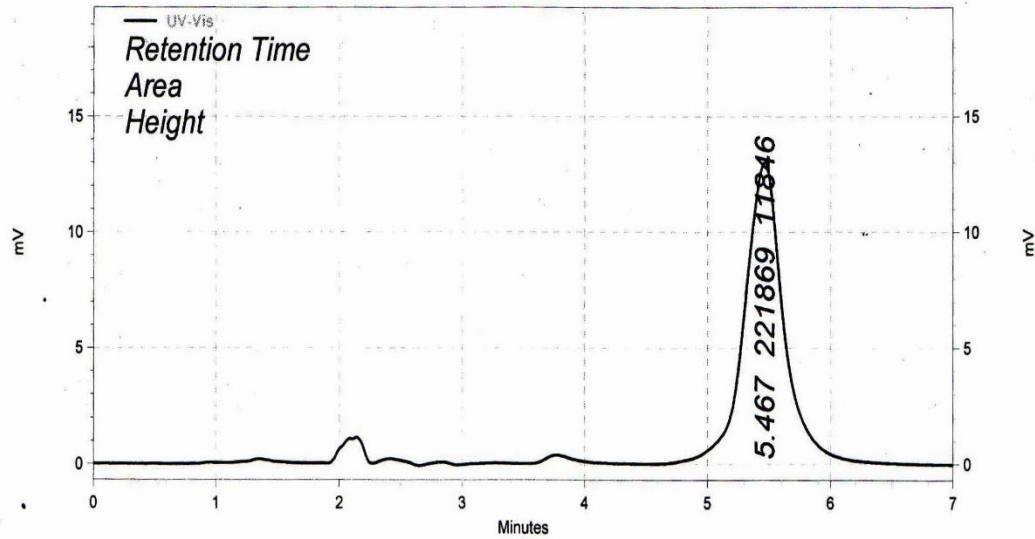
$$\text{LOQ} = X = 0,54 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

**Lampiran 7. Contoh Kromatogram Sampel Asam Retinoat**

a. Sampel A



b. Sampel B



### Lampiran 8. Contoh Perhitungan Kadar Asam Retinoat Dalam Sediaan Krim Malam

Persamaan regresi linier kurva baku adalah

$$Y = bx + a$$

$$Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

Sampel A

Replikasi I

$$Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$614978 = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$726434,53 = 184462,48X$$

$$X = 3,938 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

Faktor pengenceran 5x, sehingga kadar asam retinoat

$$X = 3,938 \mu\text{g/mL} \times 5$$

$$= 19,69 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$= 196,9 \mu\text{g}/10 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 196,9 \mu\text{g asam retinoat} / 1 \text{ gram sampel}$$

$$= 0,1969 \text{ mg}/1 \text{ gram sampel}$$

$$= \frac{0,1969 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,1969}{10} \%$$

$$= 0,0197\%$$

### Sampel B

#### Replikasi I

$$Y = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$221869 = 184462,48X - 111456,53$$

$$333325,53 = 184462,48X$$

$$X = 1,807 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

Faktor pengenceran 10x, sehingga kadar asam retinoat

$$X = 1,807 \mu\text{g/mL} \times 10$$

$$= 18,07 \mu\text{g/mL}$$

$$= 180,7 \mu\text{g}/10 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 180,7 \mu\text{g asam retinoat} / 1 \text{ gram sampel}$$

$$= 0,1807 \text{ mg} / 1 \text{ gram sampel}$$

$$= \frac{0,1807 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,1807}{10} \%$$

$$= 0,0181\%$$

## Lampiran 9. Surat Keterangan Penelitian



### Lampiran 10. Dokumentasi Hasil Penelitian



KCKT (Jasco PU-2080 plus)



Spektrofotometer UV-Vis



Sentrifugator



Vortex Mixer