LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Data Perhitungan Nilai Rf

A. Nilai Rf Baku Hidrokuinon

$$\text{Nilai Rf} = \frac{\text{jarak yang ditempuh substansi}}{\text{jarak yang ditempuh oleh pelarut}}$$

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{3\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}4$$

B. Nilai Rf Sampel

- Nilai Rf sampel A

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{3{,}4\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}45$$

- Nilai Rf sampel B

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{3\ 3\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}44$$

- Nilai Rf sampel C

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{2{,}4\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}32$$

- Nilai Rf sampel D

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{1{,}9\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}25$$

- Nilai Rf sampel E

  Noda Tidak Terlihat

- Nilai Rf sampel F

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{2{,}4\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}32$$

C. Nilai Rf Kontrol Positif

- Nilai Rf Ax

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{3{,}5\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}46$$

- Nilai Rf Bx

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{3{,}5\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}46$$

- Nilai Rf Cx

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{2{,}7\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}36$$

- Nilai Rf Dx

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{1{,}9\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}25$$

- Nilai Rf Ex

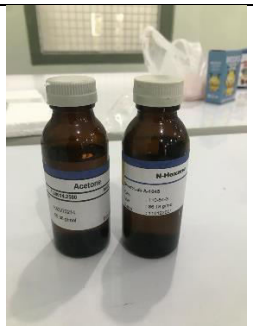
  Noda Tidak Terlihat

- Nilai Rf Fx

$$\text{Rf} = \frac{2{,}6\ cm}{7{,}5\ \text{cm}} = 0{,}34$$

Lampiran 2

No	Dokumentasi	Keterangan
1.		Alat dan Bahan

		
2.		Penyaringan sampel
3.		Sesudah di saring dan siap untuk pengujian
4.		Pegujian sampel pada plat KLT didalam Chamber

Lampiran 3

1. **Perhitungan konsentrasi**

Sampel A1

$$Y = 0{,}034x - 0{,}0059$$

$$= \frac{0{,}328 + 0{,}0059}{0{,}034}$$

$$= \frac{0{,}3339}{0{,}034}$$

$$= 9{,}8205 \text{ ppm}$$

Sampel A2

$$Y = 0{,}034x - 0{,}0059$$

$$= \frac{0{,}324 + 0{,}0059}{0{,}034}$$

$$= \frac{0{,}3299}{0{,}034}$$

$$= 9{,}7029 \text{ ppm}$$

Sampel A3

$$Y = 0{,}034x - 0{,}0059$$

$$= \frac{0{,}325 + 0{,}0059}{0{,}034}$$

$$= \frac{0{,}3309}{0{,}034}$$

$$= 9{,}7323 \text{ ppm}$$

Sampel C1

$$Y = 0{,}034x - 0{,}0059$$

$$= \frac{0{,}303 + 0{,}0059}{0{,}034}$$

$$= \frac{0{,}3089}{0{,}034}$$

$$= 9{,}0852 \text{ ppm}$$

Sampel C2

$$Y= 0,034x – 0,0059$$

$$= \frac{0,298 + 0,0059}{0,034}$$

$$= \frac{0,3039}{0,034}$$

$$= 8,9382 \text{ ppm}$$

Sampel C3

$$Y= 0,034x – 0,0059$$

$$= \frac{0,297 + 0,0059}{0,034}$$

$$= \frac{0,3029}{0,034}$$

$$= 8,9088 \text{ ppm}$$

2. Perhitungan Kadar Sampel (% b/b)

Sampel A1

$$\%b/b = \frac{0,00982\ g/kg}{0,5014} x\ 100\ \%$$

$$= 1,95\ \%$$

Sampel A2

$$\%b/b = \frac{0,009702\ g/kg}{0,5014} x\ 100\%$$

$$= 1,93\ \%$$

Sampel A3

$$\%b/b = \frac{0,009732\ g/kg}{0,5014} x100\ \%$$

$$= 1,94\ \%$$

Rata-rata = 1,95 % + 1,93 % + 1,94 %

Kadar sampel A = 1,94 %

Sampel C1

$$\%b/b = \frac{0{,}009085\ g/kg}{0{,}5076} \text{x } 100\ \%$$

$$= 1{,}78\ \%$$

Sampel C2

$$\%b/b = \frac{0{,}008938 g/kg}{0{,}5076} x100\ \%$$

$$= 1{,}76\ \%$$

Sampel C3

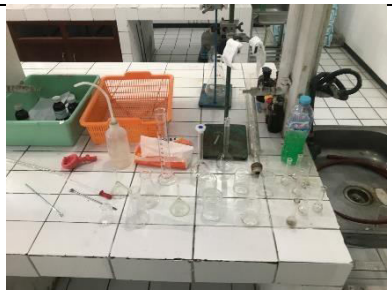
$$\%b/b = \frac{0{,}008908 g/kg}{0{,}5076} x100\ \%$$

$$= 1{,}75\ \%$$

Rata rata = 1,78 % + 1,76 % + 1,75 %

Kadar sampel C = 1,76 %

Lampiran 4

No	Dokumentasi	Keterangan
1.		Alat dan Bahan
2.		Penimbangan Baku Hidrokuinon

3.		Proses pemanasan sampel A
4.		Proses pemanasan sampel C