

**OPTIMASI FORMULA SABUN CAIR EKSTRAK DAUN PETAI CINA  
(*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit) DENGAN KOMBINASI VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) DAN MINYAK JARAK (CASTOR OIL) TERHADAP SIFAT FISIK SEDIAAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE SIMPLEX LATTICE DESIGN**

Nurul Aini Familia<sup>1</sup>, Marchaban<sup>2</sup>, Mufrod<sup>2</sup>

**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** daun petai cina memiliki kandungan Saponin yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai surfaktan alami yang membentuk busa bila dilarutkan dalam air dan lebih ramah lingkungan yang menunjukkan menunjukkan aktivitas antibakteri. Sabun cair dibuat melalui reaksi saponifikasi dari minyak dan lemak yang direaksikan dengan KOH. VCO mengandung asam laurat yang berfungsi untuk menghaluskan dan melembabkan kulit. Minyak jarak kaya asam oleat yang dapat meningkatkan kesehatan kulit

**Tujuan Penelitian:** penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memformulasikan ekstrak daun petai cina sebagai bahan manfaat dalam sabun cair hasil dari berbagai kombinasi konsentrasi VCO dan minyak jarak, serta melakukan optimasi pada perbandingan konsentrasi berapa memberikan hasil sabun cair yang optimum.

**Metode Penelitian:** ekstraksi daun petai cina dilakukan dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 96%. Metode *simplex lattice design* digunakan untuk optimasi formula sabun mandi cair dengan 8 formula berdasarkan variasi jumlah basis VCO dan minyak jarak. Sifat fisik sabun mandi cair optimum diuji dengan uji T-test one sampel dengan sifat fisik formula optimum prediksi metode *simplex lattice design* dengan *software design expert* versi 8.0.7.1.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan ( $p>0,05$ ) dari semua respon yaitu pH, kemampuan busa, stabilitas busa, dan viskositas antara formula optimum sabun cair yang diprediksi menggunakan SLD dengan yang diformulasikan. Karakteristik sabun seperti organoleptik, kemampuan berbusa, dan viskositas memiliki interaksi antara dua komponen VCO dan minyak jarak, sedangkan pada respon pH dan stabilitas tidak ada interaksi antara keduanya.

**Kesimpulan:** menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi optimum dari sabun cair ekstrak daun petai cina adalah 6,5% dengan persentase VCO 100% dan minyak jarak 0%. Dengan nilai respon pH 9,22; kemampuan busa sebesar 65,859 mm; stabilitas 92,23%, dan viskositas 2688,23 cPs.

**Kata Kunci:** daun petai cina, minyak jarak, *simple Lattice Design* (SLD), VCO

---

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Farmasi Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Dosen Farmasi Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

# OPTIMIZATION OF LIQUID SOAP FORMULA CHINA PETAI (*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit) EXTRACT WITH COMBINATION OF VCO (VIRGIN COCONUT OIL) AND CASTOR OIL ON PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS USING SIMPLEX LATTICE DESIGN METHOD

Nurul Aini Familia<sup>1</sup>, Marchaban<sup>2</sup>, Mufrod<sup>2</sup>

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Petai cina* (*Leucaena leucocephala*) leaves contain saponin that can be used as a natural surfactant that forms foam when dissolved in water and more environmentally friendly and show antibacterial activity. Liquid soap is made by saponification reaction of oil and fat which is reacted with KOH (*Potassium hydroxide*). VCO (*Virgin coconut oil*) contains lauric acid which functions to smooth and moisturize the skin. Castor oil contains oleic acid which can improve skin health.

**Objective:** This study aims to formulate petai cina leaves extract as a beneficial ingredient in liquid soap resulting from various combinations of VCO concentration and castor oil, and also to optimize the ratio of concentrations to give optimum liquid soap results.

**Method:** Petai cina leaves extraction was done by maceration method using 96% ethanol as solvent. The simplex lattice design method was used to optimize the liquid bath soap formula with 8 formulas based on variations in the amount of VCO and castor oil bases. The physical characteristic of the optimum liquid bath soap were tested by using a one sample T-test with the optimum formula predicting the physical characteristic of the *simplex lattice design* method with the software design expert version 8.0.7.1.

**Result:** There was no significant difference ( $p>0.05$ ) of all responses, namely pH, foaming ability, foam stability, and viscosity between the optimum formula of liquid soap. soap that was predicted using SLD and that which was formulated. Soap characteristics such as organoleptic, foaming ability, and viscosity have interactions between the two components of VCO and castor oil, while in pH response and stability there was no interaction between them.

**Conclusion:** the optimum concentration of Petai cina leaf extract was 6.5% with 100% VCO and 0% castor oil. With a pH response value of 9.22; foam capability of 65.859 mm; stability 92.23%, and viscosity 2688.23 cPs.

**Keywords:** castrol oil, petai cina leaves (*Leucaena leucocephala*), SLD (*simplex lattice design*), VCO

---

<sup>1</sup>Student of Pharmacy Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of Pharmacy Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta