

**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN KONSENTRASI MALTODEKSTRIN DAN
METODE PENGERINGAN TERHADAP KARAKTERISTIK SERBUK
PEWARNA ALAMI**

SKRIPSI

Diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sains
Program Studi Kimia



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BANDUNG
2020**

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Sebuah skripsi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sains pada Fakultas Pendidikan Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam

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Agustus 2020

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ANNISA NABILA NURAZMI

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ABSTRAK

Pewarna merupakan salah satu bahan tambahan pangan yang dapat mempengaruhi daya terima konsumen. Penggunaan pewarna dalam produk pangan umumnya menggunakan pewarna sintetis yang apabila dikonsumsi terus-menerus akan memberikan efek negatif bagi tubuh. Oleh sebab itu, diperlukan pewarna alami yang aman dikonsumsi, serta memiliki intensitas warna baik. Contoh tanaman yang digunakan sebagai pewarna alami adalah maqui berry (*Aristotelia chilensis* (Mol.) Stuntz), buni (*Antidesma bunius* L. Spreng), barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) dan delima (*Punica granatum* L.). Tumbuhan tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai pewarna alami karena mengandung antosianin. Pewarna alami dalam bentuk cair tidak tahan lama, sehingga dibuat pewarna alami dalam bentuk serbuk dengan penambahan bahan pengisi maltodekstrin. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan konsentrasi maltodekstrin dan metode pengeringan terhadap karakteristik serbuk pewarna alami. Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode kajian literatur dari beberapa temuan yang mendukung topik penelitian. Konsentrasi maltodekstrin dan metode pengeringan masing-masing sumber pewarna adalah sebagai berikut: maqui berry menggunakan 10, 30, 30% dan *freeze drying*; buni menggunakan 25, 30, 35% dan *freeze drying*; barberry menggunakan 12, 25, 35, 50% dan *spray drying*; serta delima menggunakan 25, 35, 45% dan *spray drying*. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan konsentrasi maltodekstrin dan metode pengeringan dapat mempengaruhi karakteristik serbuk pewarna alami. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi maltodekstrin, maka semakin rendah total antosianin, efisiensi enkapsulasi, kadar air, aktivitas air dan intensitas warna. Metode *spray drying* lebih mempertahankan total antosianin, menurunkan kadar air, meningkatkan efisiensi, dan mikrostruktur yang lebih baik bila dibandingkan dengan *freeze drying*, sedangkan kelarutan dari kedua metode tidak signifikan.

Kata kunci: Antosianin, maltodekstrin, metode pengeringan, pewarna alami.

ABSTRACT

Food acceptability is affected by many factors, one of them is color. Colorants in food products generally use synthetic dyes and if they are consumed continuously, they will have negative effects on the body. Therefore, we need natural dyes that are safer for consumption and have a color with good intensity. Examples of plants that can be used as natural dyes are maqui berry (*Aristotelia chilensis* (Mol.) Stuntz), mao (*Antidesma bunius* (L.) Spreng), barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), and pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.). These plants contain anthocyanins, so they have potential as natural dyes. Natural dyes in liquid form cannot be stored for a long time, so natural dye powders are made with the addition of maltodextrin as filler. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of adding maltodextrin using various concentrations and drying methods on the characteristics of natural dye powder. This research was conducted using literature reviews as a research method from several journals that support the research topic. The maltodextrin concentration and drying method for each of the natural dyes are as follows: maqui berry uses 10, 20, 30% and freeze-drying; mao uses 25, 30, 35% and freeze-drying; barberry uses 12, 25, 35, 50% and spray-drying; and pomegranate uses 25, 35, 45% and spray-drying. The results showed that the concentration of the filler and the drying method had an effect on the characteristics of the powder. Maltodextrin with high concentrations causes a decrease in total anthocyanin, encapsulation efficiency, moisture content, water activity, and color intensity. Spray drying method can maintain total anthocyanin, decrease moisture content, increase efficiency, and microstructure with better shape when compared to freeze drying, while the solubility of powder from the two methods was not different.

Keywords: Anthocyanin, drying method, maltodextrin, natural dye.

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