

RINGKASAN

Minyak sawit merah kaya akan beta-karoten dan vitamin E, namun sangat sensitif terhadap oksidasi yang dapat menyebabkan penurunan kualitas dan hilangnya nutrisi penting. Untuk melindungi komponen-komponen berharga ini, teknik enkapsulasi menjadi salah satu solusi yang efektif. Metode *Foam Mat Drying* merupakan salah satu teknik enkapsulasi yang dapat meningkatkan stabilitas minyak sawit merah dengan membentuk lapisan pelindung di sekitar droplet minyak. Pemilihan jenis dan konsentrasi bahan enkapsulan sangat penting karena dapat mempengaruhi efisiensi enkapsulasi dan karakteristik akhir dari produk. Tujuan dari penelitian ini antara lain 1) Mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan jenis bahan enkapsulan terhadap karakteristik produk minyak sawit merah terenkapsulasi; 2) Mengetahui pengaruh konsentrasi bahan enkapsulan terhadap karakteristik produk minyak sawit merah terenkapsulasi; dan 3) Menentukan kombinasi perlakuan terbaik antara jenis dan konsentrasi bahan enkapsulan pada pembuatan minyak sawit merah terenkapsulasi.

Minyak sawit merah dienkapsulasi menggunakan beberapa jenis bahan enkapsulan seperti gum arab, gum xanthan, dan gum guar dalam berbagai konsentrasi. Karakterisasi produk hasil enkapsulasi diuji fisikokimianya berupa rendemen, kadar air, kelarutan, warna, aktivitas antioksidan, dan beta-karoten. Selain itu, perlakuan terbaik dicari menggunakan metode indeks efektivitas.

Diperoleh bahwa jenis dan konsentrasi bahan enkapsulan memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap kandungan beta-karoten dan aktivitas antioksidan serta sifat fisiknya. Selain itu, diperoleh bahwa bahan enkapsulan gum guar dengan konsentrasi 2% merupakan perlakuan terbaik yang unggul pada kandungan beta karoten ($37,82 \pm 2,29$ ppm), aktivitas antioksidan ($65,60 \pm 4,82\%$ inhibisi), dan memiliki kadar air yang paling rendah ($7,9 \pm 0,2\%$). Berdasarkan hasil SEM (*Scanning Electron Microscope*), sampel tersebut memiliki ukuran yang tidak homogen akibat proses *foam mat drying* dan tidak adanya penyeragaman ukuran.

SUMMARY

Red palm oil is rich in beta-carotene and vitamin E, but it is very sensitive to oxidation which can lead to quality deterioration and loss of essential nutrients. To protect these valuable components, encapsulation techniques are an effective solution. Foam Mat Drying method is one of the encapsulation techniques that can improve the stability of red palm oil by forming a protective layer around the oil droplets. The selection of the type and concentration of the encapsulant material is very important because it can affect the encapsulation efficiency and the final characteristics of the product. The objectives of this research include 1) To investigate the effect of dressing type on the product characteristics of encapsulated red palm oil; 2) To determine the effect of the concentration of the encapsulant material on the product characteristics of encapsulated red palm oil; and 3) To determine the best treatment combination between the type and concentration of the encapsulant material in the manufacture of encapsulated red palm oil.

Red palm oil was encapsulated using several types of encapsulant materials such as gum arabic, xanthan gum, and guar gum in various concentrations. Characterization of the encapsulated product was tested physicochemically in the form of yield, moisture content, solubility, color, antioxidant activity, and beta-carotene. In addition, the best treatment was sought using the effectiveness index method.

It was observed that the type and concentration of the encapsulant material had a significant effect on beta-carotene content and antioxidant activity as well as physical properties. In addition, it was found that guar gum encapsulant with 2% concentration was the best treatment that excelled in beta carotene content ($37,82\pm2,29$ ppm), antioxidant activity ($65,60\pm4,82\%$ inhibition), and had the lowest water content ($7,9\pm0,2\%$). Based on the SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) results, the sample has an inhomogeneous size due to the foam mat drying process and the lack of a size uniformity step.