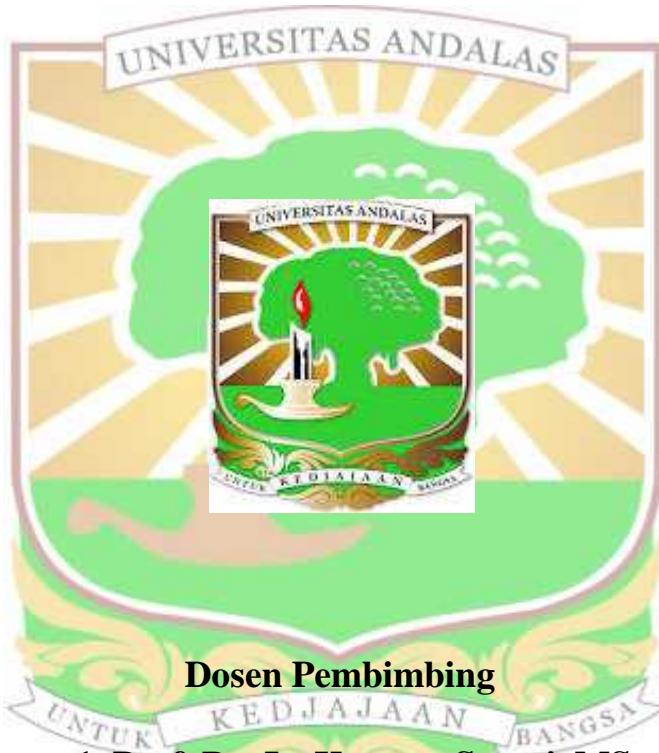


**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN KONSENTRASI Natrium
ALGINAT TERHADAP KARAKTERISTIK FRUIT RAVIOLI
BUAH PEPAYA (*Carica papaya L.*) DENGAN TEKNIK
*SPHERIFICATION***

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Pengaruh Perbedaan Konsentrasi Natrium Alginat terhadap Karakteristik *Fruit Ravioli* Buah Pepaya (*Carica papaya L.*) dengan Teknik *Spherification*

Aulia Fadhilah, Kesuma Sayuti, Rina Yenrina

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan konsentrasi natrium alginat terhadap karakteristik fisik-kimia fruit ravioli buah pepaya yang dihasilkan. Mengetahui sifat organoleptik yang dihasilkan. Penelitian ini dirancang menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan dan 3 Ulangan. Data hasil pengamatan yang diperoleh menggunakan sidik ragam (ANOVA), bila berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan's *Nes Multiple Range Test* (DNMRT) pada taraf nyata 5%. Perlakuan natrium alginat yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah 0,2%; 0,4%; 0,6%; 0,8%; dan 1% dengan berbasis 100 ml sari buah pepaya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan konsentrasi natrium alginat terhadap karakteristik *fruit ravioli* meningkatkan serat kasar, kadar abu, aktivitas antioksidan, total padatan dan pH, tetapi menurunkan kadar vitamin C, total gula dan total asam. Berdasarkan analisis sifat fisik, kimia serta organoleptik didapatkan produk dengan perlakuan terbaik adalah produk A dengan penambahan natrium alginat 0,2% dengan karakteristik fisik-kimia: serat kasar (0,90%), kadar abu (0,27%), vitamin C (67,47 mg/100 g), total gula (9,21%), aktivitas antioksidan (36,79%), total padatan (3,80%), total asam (26,67mg/100 g), pH (4,03), warna hue (62,27), organoleptik pada warna (4,53), rasa (4,27), bentuk (4,80), mouth feel (4,53), after test (4,20).

Kata kunci: buah pepaya, natrium alginat, kalsium klorida, fruit ravioli, spherification



Effect of Difference in Sodium Alginate Concentration on Characteristics of Papaya (*Carica papaya L.*) Fruit Ravioli with Spherification Technique

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of differences in sodium alginate concentration on the physical-chemical characteristics and sensory properties of papaya fruit ravioli produced. This study was designed using a completely randomized design (CRD) with 5 treatments and 3 replications. Observation data obtained using analysis of variance (ANOVA), if significantly different, continued with Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) at 5% significance level. The treatment of sodium alginate used in this study was 0.2%; 0.4%; 0.6%; 0.8%; and 1% based on 100 ml papaya juice. The results showed that differences in sodium alginate concentration increased crude fiber, ash content, antioxidant activity, total solids and pH, but decreased vitamin C levels, total sugar and total acid. Based on the analysis of physical, chemical and sensory properties, the best treatment product was A (addition of 0.2% sodium alginate) with physical-chemical characteristics : crude fiber (0.89%), ash content (0.27%), vitamin C (67.47 mg / 100 g), total sugar (9.21%), antioxidant activity (26.79%), total solids (3.80%), total acid (36.79 mg / 100 g), pH (4.03), hue color (62.27), sensory properties in color (4.53), flavor (4.27), shape (4.80), mouth feel (4.53), after test (4.20).

Key words: papaya, sodium alginate, fruit ravioli, spherification

