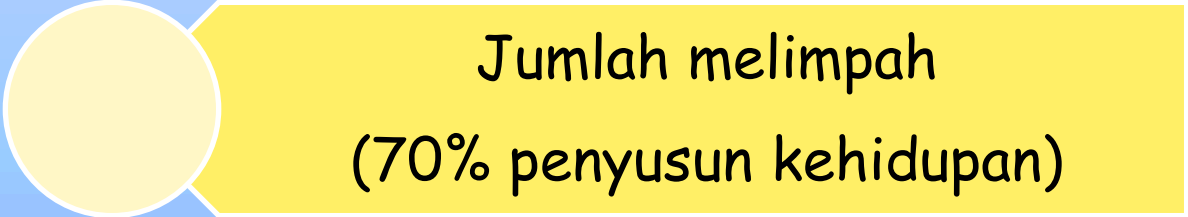




ANALISIS KADAR AIR

AIR



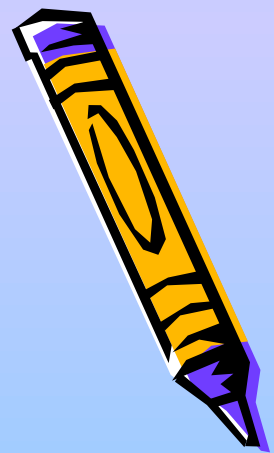
Jumlah melimpah
(70% penyusun kehidupan)

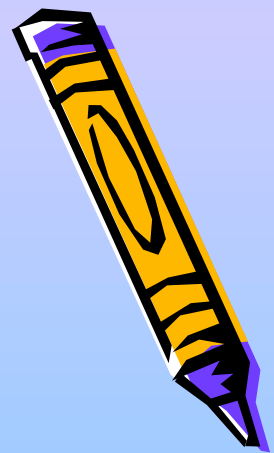


Medium transpor nutrien dan
energi kimia



Reaksi enzimatik & metabolisme





- **Air dalam bahan pangan:**

1. Air bebas :

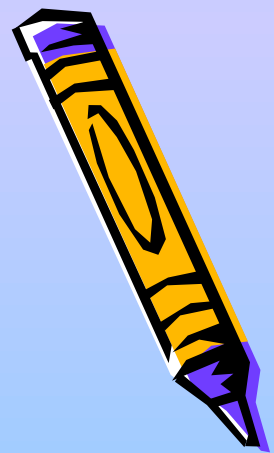
terdapat dlm ruang antar sel dan pori-pori bahan

2. Air terikat :

air berikatan dengan makromolekul (protein, karbohidrat), berbentuk hidrat dg garam-garam dlm sel ($\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$)



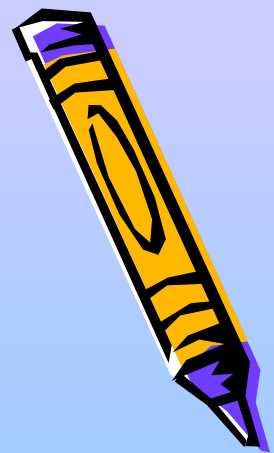
Why moisture determination is important ?



- Moisture content affect the stability & quality of foods
- High moisture → rapid deterioration
- Ex : mold growth well in grain that contain too much water



Why moisture determination is important ?



- Moisture content influence the rate of browning of vegetables & fruits
- High moisture → rapid browning



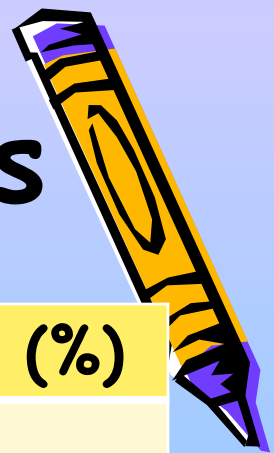
Why moisture determination is important ?



1. Mrp faktor kualitas dlm pengawetan bbrp produk & mempengaruhi stabilitas.
Ex. Dried milks
2. Pengurangan kdr air digunakan utk kenyamanan dlm pengemasan atau pengiriman produk.
Ex. Liquid cane sugar (67% solid)
3. Mengetahui komposisi std bahan pangan.
Ex. Keju cheddar hrs memiliki kdr air $\leq 39\%$



Moisture Contents of Foods

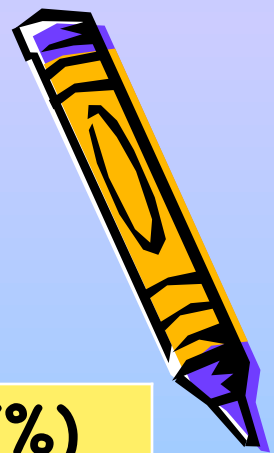


Foods	Moisture Content (%)
Fluid dairy products : Milk, non fat milk, buttermilk	87-91
Cheeses (cottage)	75
Cream	60-70
Ice cream & sherbet	65
Cheeses (cheddar), mayonaise	40
Butter, margarine	15
Dry milk powder	4

Source : Pomeranz & Meloan (1994)



Moisture Contents of Foods

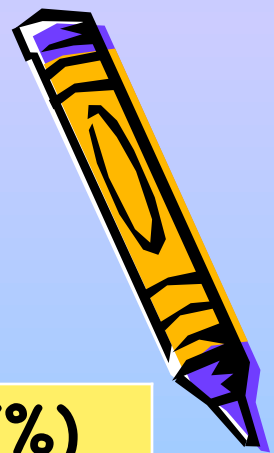


Foods	Moisture Content (%)
Fresh fruits :	
Melon	92-94
Citrus	86-89
Various berries	81-90
Ripe guavas	81
Avocado	65
After drying	25
Dried vegetables	7-10

Source : Pomeranz & Meloan (1994)



Moisture Contents of Foods

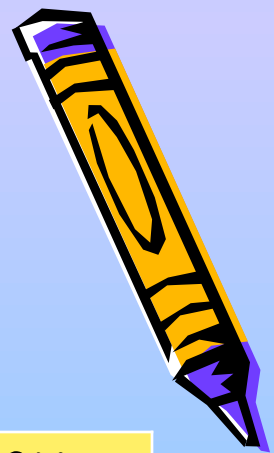


Foods	Moisture Content (%)
Grain, legumes	10-12
Milled grain (flour)	10-13
Macaroni	9
Breakfast cereal	< 4
Baked cereals (pies)	43-59
Bread	35-45
Crackers	5-8

Source : Pomeranz & Meloan (1994)



Moisture Contents of Foods

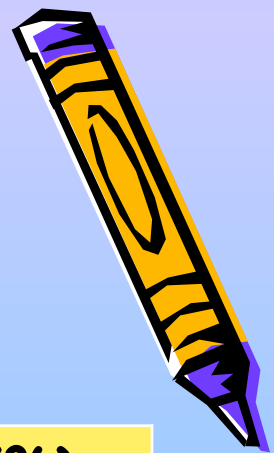


Foods	Moisture Content (%)
Meat & Fish	50-70
Sausages	Varies widely
Poultry meat (geese)	50
Chicken	75
Fresh egg	74
Dries egg	5

Source : Pomeranz & Meloan (1994)



Moisture Contents of Foods

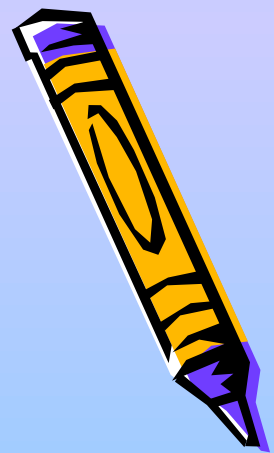


Foods	Moisture Content (%)
Fruit jellies, jam, marmalade	35
honey	20
Various syrup	20-40
White sugar (cane, beet), hard candy, plain chocolate)	1

Source : Pomeranz & Meloan (1994)



Moisture Contents of Foods

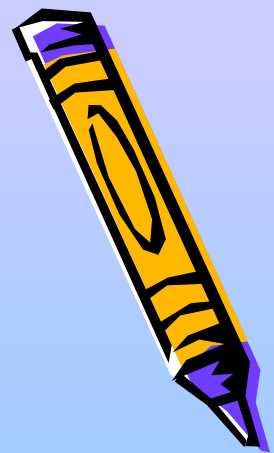


Foods	Moisture Content (%)
Sweet potatoes	< 69
White potatoes	78
Radhises	93
Green lima beans	67
Cucumber	96

Source : Pomeranz & Meloan (1994)



Metode Analisis Kadar Air

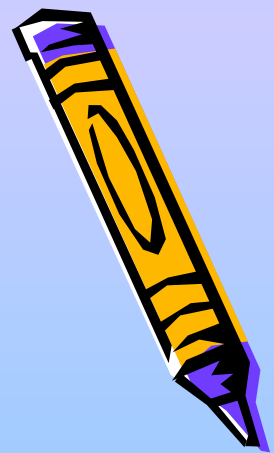


Metode analisis kadar air yang ideal :

- Cepat
- Dapat diterapkan pada berbagai jenis sampel
- Mudah dilakukan
- Akurasi dan presisi yang tinggi
- Tidak berbahaya



Metode Analisis Kadar Air

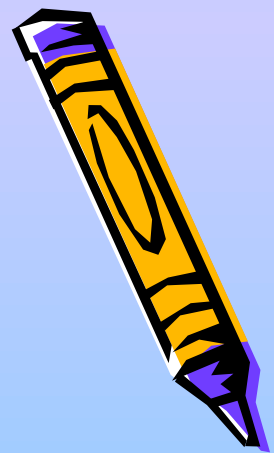


Jenis metode analisis kadar air tergantung dari :

1. Komposisi sampel
2. Perkiraan kadar air sampel
3. Tekstur sampel



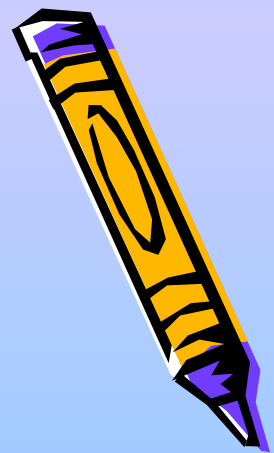
Metode Analisis



- Metode oven kering
- Metode oven vakum
- Metode Distilasi (Azeotropik)
- Metode fisik
- Metode kimia (Karl Fischer)

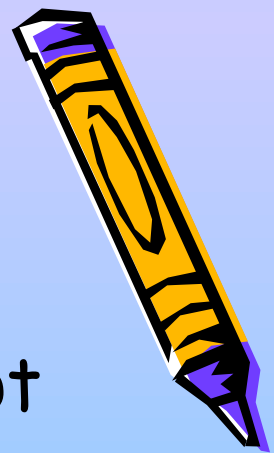


Metode oven kering



- Digunakan untuk seluruh hasil pertanian, kecuali yg mengandung senyawa volatil dan mengalami kerusakan komposisi pada pemanasan suhu 100°C , pada tekanan 1 atmosfer.





- **Kelebihan:**

Sangat sederhana, relatif cepat, dan dpt digunakan utk jumlah sampel yg banyak

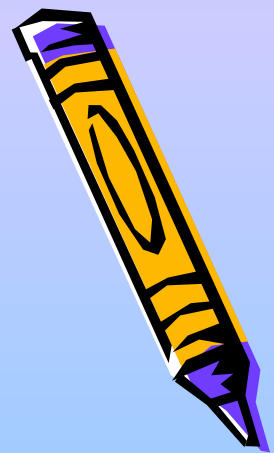
- **Kekurangan:**

dekomposisi selama pengeringan, penguapan komponen volatil

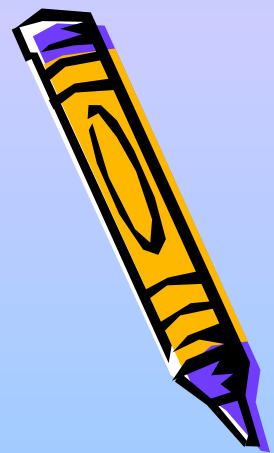


Prinsip:

sampel dikeringkan dg oven 100-102°C sampai berat konstan



Prosedur



- Wadah dikeringkan dlm oven 15 menit
- Dimasukkan desikator, dinginkan, dan timbang
- Timbang sampel $\pm 2-5$ g
- Dikeringkan 3 jam
- Dinginkan dlm desikator dan timbang
- Panaskan lagi dlm oven 30 menit
- Dinginkan dlm desikator dan timbang
- Perlakuan ini diulangi hingga diperoleh berat konstan (selisih penimbangan berturut-turut 0,2 mg)



Perhitungan

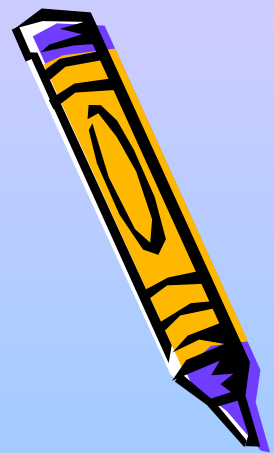
a = berat awal sampel (g)

b = berat konstan sampel (g)

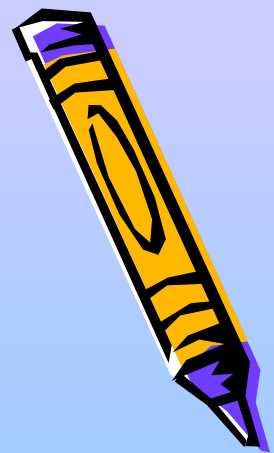
$$\text{Kadar air (\%bb)} = \frac{a - b}{a} \times 100 \%$$

$$\text{Kadar air (\%bk)} = \frac{a - b}{b} \times 100 \%$$

$$\text{Kadar total padatan (\%)} = \frac{b}{a} \times 100 \%$$



Perhitungan



- Kadar air (bb) =
$$\frac{W1-W2}{W1-W3} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Kadar air (bk)} = \frac{W1-W2}{W2-W3} \times 100\%$$

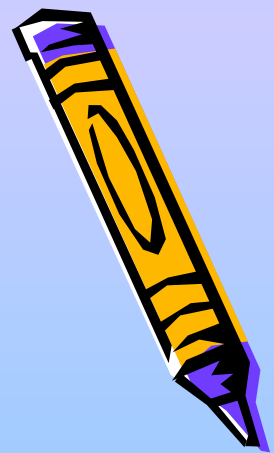
Keterangan: W1=berat sampel basah+cawan

W2=berat sampel kering+cawan (konstan)

W3=berat cawan

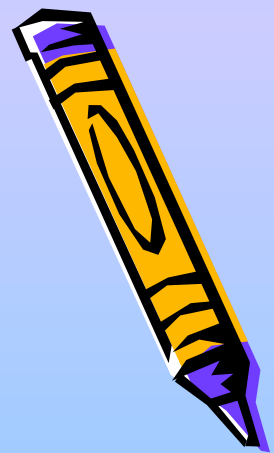


Metode Oven Vakum



- Digunakan utk bahan yg mengandung komponen-komponen mudah rusak pd suhu tinggi (bahan yg byk mengandung gula)





- **Kelebihan:**

- ✓ pemanasan pd suhu rendah shg mencegah dekomposisi sampel
- ✓ pemanasan seragam → mencegah case hardening

- **Kekurangan:**

- ✓ Efisiensi pengeringan rendah
- ✓ Tidak dapat menganalisis sampel dlm jumlah banyak

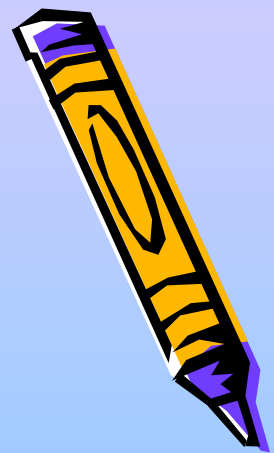


Prinsip

Sampel dikeringkan pd suhu rendah dg tekanan di bawah 1 atmosfer



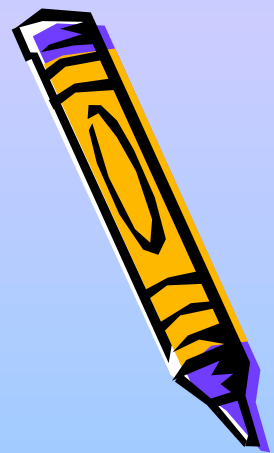
Prosedur



- Wadah dikeringkan dlm oven 105°C selama 30 menit
- Dinginkan dlm desikator dan timbang
- Timbang sampel $\pm 2-5$ g dlm wadah yg telah diketahui beratnya
- Keringkan dlm oven vakum selama 6 jam, suhu $60-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ dg tekanan ± 25 mmHg
- Lakukan pengeringan sampel hingga diperoleh berat konstan

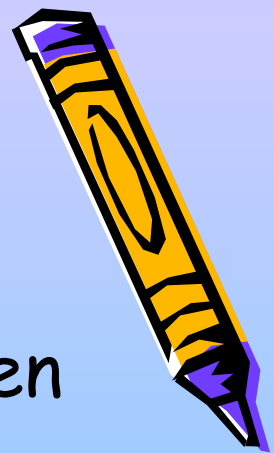


Metode Distilasi



- Digunakan utk bahan yg mengandung senyawa volatil (bunga cengkeh, kenanga, bahan jamu tradisional) dan bahan mengandung lemak

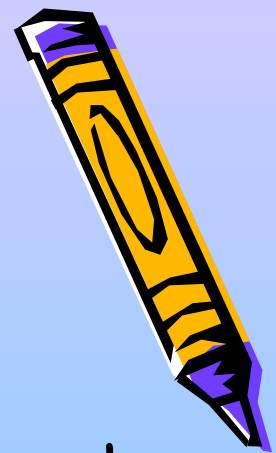




- **Kelebihan:**
 - ✓ transfer panas efektif dan dan efisien
 - ✓ penghilangan air lbh cepat
 - ✓ atmosfer inert → kerusakan oksidasi lbh rendah
- **Kekurangan :**
 - ✓ Jumlah sampel yang dapat dianalisis bersamaan sedikit



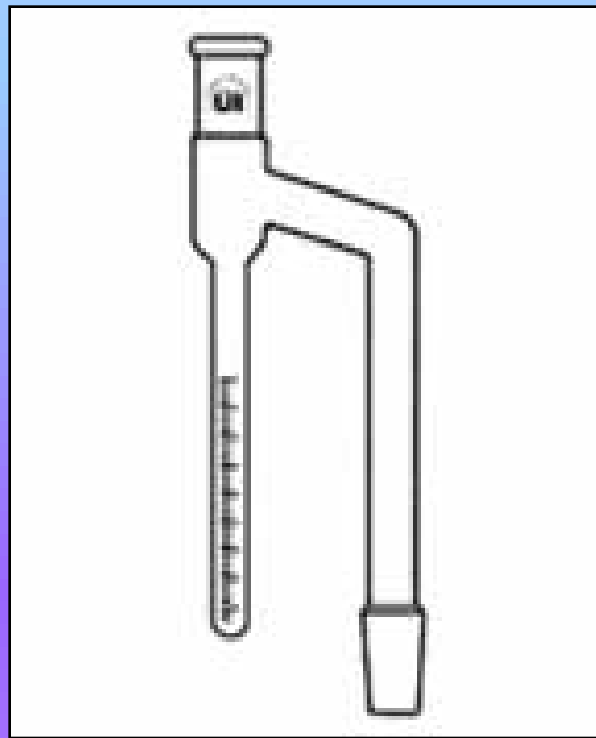
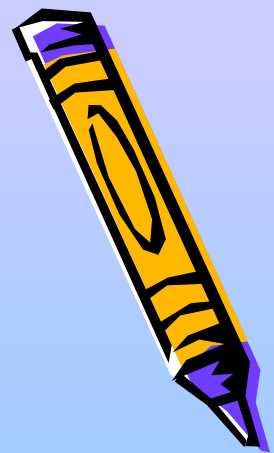
Prinsip



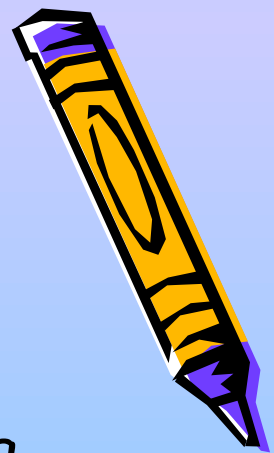
- Air dlm bahan disuling dg menggunakan pelarut organik (toluen, benzena dan xylene).
- BJ air > BJ pelarut organik, shg air ada di lapisan bawah dan bisa dibaca volumenya
- Titik didih air < titik didih pelarut organik
- Pelarut organik tdk dapat bercampur dg air



Labu Sterling-Bidwell



Prosedur



- Labu didih diisi sampel (misalnya timbang 3-4 g sampel (W))
- Isi labu dg solvent (toluen, n-hexan)
- Hubungkan labu Sterling-Bidwell dg kondenser dan labu didih
- Lakukan destilasi
- Baca jumlah ml air (V)

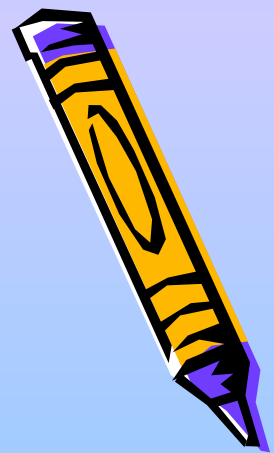


Perhitungan

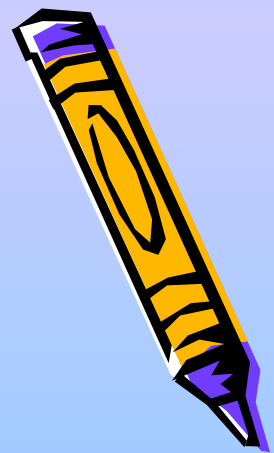
V = volume air (ml)

W = berat awal sampel (g)

$$\text{Kadar air} = \frac{V}{W} \times 100 \%$$

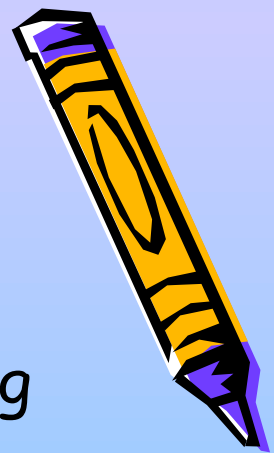


PRACTICE PROBLEMS



You have the following gravimetric results: weight of dried pan and glass disc = 1.0376 g, weight of pan and liquid sample 4.6274 g, and weight of the pan and dried sample 1.7321 g. What was the moisture content of the sample and what is the percent solids?



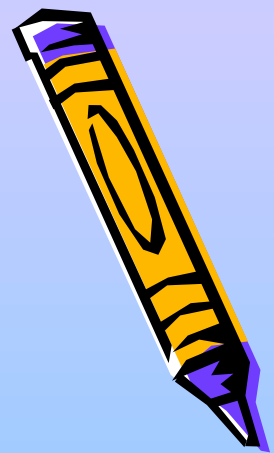


- Sampel awal = $(4,6274 - 1,0376) \text{ g} = 3,5898 \text{ g}$
- Sampel kering = $(1,7321 - 1,0376) \text{ g} = 0,6945 \text{ g}$
- Air yg dihilangkan = $(3,5898 - 0,6945) \text{ g}$
 $= 2,8953 \text{ g}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air} &= (2,8953/3,5898) \times 100\% \\ &= 80,65\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total padatan} &= (0,6945/3,5898) \times 100\% \\ &= 19,35\% \end{aligned}$$





TERIMA KASIH

cholis_federer@yahoo.co.id

