



**FORMULASI DAN STABILITAS MIKROEMULSI AIR DALAM VIRGIN COCONUT OIL PADA NILAI HYDROPHILIC–LIPOPHILIC BALANCE RENDAH**

Annisa Salma Hana

18/430287/PA/18800

**INTISARI**

Telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai formulasi dan stabilitas mikroemulsi air dalam *Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO)* pada nilai *Hydrophilic-Lipophilic Balance (HLB)* rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui formulasi dan stabilitas mikroemulsi air dalam VCO pada variasi nilai HLB rendah serta mengetahui pengaruh variasi rasio air dan surfaktan terhadap kestabilan mikroemulsi.

Prosedur dalam penelitian ini dimulai dengan pembuatan mikroemulsi air dalam VCO pada variasi nilai HLB. Untuk memperoleh nilai HLB 4,5; 5,0; 5,5; dan 6,0, digunakan campuran surfaktan yang terdiri dari Span 80, Span 20, dan Tween 80. Uji stabilitas terhadap produk mikroemulsi yang terbentuk dengan melakukan uji penyimpanan pada suhu ruang selama 4 minggu, uji sentrifugasi, uji pada suhu 60 °C, dan uji turbiditas. Mikroemulsi dengan nilai HLB yang stabil setelah melalui uji stabilitas selanjutnya diuji kadar *Free Fatty Acid (FFA)*. Mikroemulsi dengan nilai HLB dan kadar FFA yang paling baik selanjutnya dilakukan variasi komposisi air dan surfaktan untuk melihat pengaruhnya terhadap kestabilan mikroemulsi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mikroemulsi dengan nilai HLB paling baik adalah pada HLB 6 dengan formulasi 37,5 g VCO, 10 g surfaktan, dan 2,5 g air. Kestabilan mikroemulsi ditandai dengan kenampakannya yang tetap transparan dan homogen setelah mengalami perlakuan uji stabilitas. Turbiditas mikroemulsi yang dihasilkan jauh di bawah 1%. Kadar FFA pada mikroemulsi HLB 6 adalah 0,72%. Besarnya variasi komposisi air dan surfaktan berpengaruh terhadap mikroemulsi yang dihasilkan. Konsentrasi surfaktan yang terlalu banyak ataupun terlalu sedikit terhadap jumlah fasa air yang ditambahkan akan membuat mikroemulsi menjadi kurang stabil, sehingga penting untuk menggunakan konsentrasi air dan surfaktan yang cukup agar membentuk mikroemulsi yang stabil.

Kata kunci: HLB, mikroemulsi, surfaktan, *Virgin Coconut Oil*, turbiditas.



## FORMULATION AND STABILITY OF WATER IN VIRGIN COCONUT OIL MICROEMULSION AT LOW HYDROPHILIC-LIPOPHILIC BALANCE VALUES

Annisa Salma Hana

18/430287/PA/18800

### ABSTRACT

Study on the formulation and stability of water in Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) microemulsion at low Hydrophilic-Lipophilic Balance (HLB) value has been conducted. This study aims to determine the formulation and stability of water in VCO microemulsion at several low HLB values as well as to understand the effect of water and surfactant ratio on the stability of formed microemulsion.

Procedure in this study started by formulating water in VCO microemulsion at several HLB values. To obtain HLB values of 4,5; 5,0; 5,5; and 6,0, a surfactants mixture consisting of Span 80, Span 20, and Tween 80 was used. Stability test of the resulting microemulsions were conducted by storing the samples at room temperature for 4 weeks, subjecting the samples to centrifugation and high temperature (60 °C), and turbidity measurement of the samples. Free Fatty Acid (FFA) levels in stable microemulsions were examined. Microemulsion with stable HLB value and low FFA level was then subjected to variations in water and surfactant compositions to see their effect on the stability of microemulsions.

The results showed that the microemulsion with stable HLB value was HLB 6 with a formulation of 37.5 g VCO, 10 g surfactant, and 2.5 g water. The stability of a microemulsion is characterized by its appearance which remains transparent and homogeneous after being subjected to stability testing. The resulting microemulsion turbidity is far below 1%. The FFA level of HLB 6 microemulsion sample was 0.72%. The variation in water and surfactant composition affects the produced microemulsion, when too much or too little surfactant concentration relative to the amount of water phase added would result in less stable microemulsion. Hence, it is important to use sufficient amount of surfactant and water concentrations to form a stable microemulsion.

Keywords: HLB, microemulsion, surfactant, Virgin Coconut Oil, turbidity.