

**PENGEMBANGAN METODE PENYIMPANAN HIPOBARIK PADA
PAPRIKA (*Capsicum annuum* var. *grossum* (L.) Sendt) DENGAN
PRETREATMENT GAS OZON DAN SINAR ULTRAVIOLET-C**

ABSTRAK

Penyimpanan tekanan rendah merupakan penyimpanan dengan perlakuan pemberian tekanan dibawah tekanan atmosfer untuk mengurangi ketersediaan oksigen dalam ruangan atmosfer yang dapat menurunkan tingkat respirasi paprika, sehingga umur simpannya menjadi lebih panjang. Hingga saat ini, penelitian terkait dengan penyimpanan hipobarik yang dikombinasikan dengan efek *pretreatment* UV-C maupun ozon pada paprika belum pernah dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji beberapa aspek penting dalam penyimpanan paprika. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan kajian tentang *pretreatment* atau perlakuan sebelum penyimpanan berupa pemaparan paprika dengan sinar UV-C atau gas ozon, perlakuan variasi tekanan ruang simpan, perlakuan variasi suhu ruang simpan, serta kombinasi dari beberapa perlakuan tersebut. Adapun parameter yang dianalisis meliputi perubahan kualitas paprika serta kecepatan perubahan kualitasnya, analisis untuk memetakan keterkaitan antar parameter sifat-sifat paprika, analisis pemilihan kombinasi perlakuan terbaik, analisis untuk memprediksi umur simpan paprika, serta pemodelan laju respirasi paprika selama penyimpanan dengan pendekatan analisis dimensi.

Rangkaian kegiatan penelitian ini dibagi menjadi 4 tahap, dengan tujuan, metode, serta analisisnya dari masing-masing tahapan dijelaskan secara skematis pada *fishbone* diagram. Tahap pertama yaitu pembuatan peralatan hipobarik dilanjutkan dengan penyimpanan paprika pada kondisi tekanan ruang simpan 26 kPa, 64 kPa, dan 101 kPa/atmosfer dengan *pretreatment* (pemaparan UV-C 3 kJ/m² atau kadar ozon mencapai 4.99 ppm). Adapun parameter yang diamati meliputi kekerasan, susut bobot, vitamin C, total padatan terlarut, derajat keasaman, warna, kadar CO₂ dan total jamur. Tahap kedua adalah penyimpanan paprika dengan *pretreatment* pada tekanan hipobarik terbaik yaitu 26 kPa dengan variasi suhu ruang simpan 7°C, 15°C, 20°C, dan ruangan (25-28°C). Adapun parameter yang diamati meliputi kekerasan, susut bobot, vitamin

C, total padatan terlarut, derajat keasaman, warna, dan konsentrasi CO₂. Tahap ketiga yaitu analisis terhadap data-data hasil penelitian untuk pemilihan kombinasi perlakuan terbaik dan analisis korelasi antar parameter pada penyimpanan hipobarik. Tahap keempat adalah analisis matematis penentuan umur simpan dengan pendekatan Arrhenius dan Q₁₀ serta pemodelan laju respirasi paprika. Semua kombinasi perlakuan dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan 3 ulangan. *Novelty* dari penelitian ini antara lain adalah dihasilkannya model peralatan untuk penyimpanan hipobarik serta metode operasionalnya, berbagai persamaan matematis untuk memprediksi perubahan kualitas paprika, serta model matematika laju respirasi menggunakan analisis dimensi.

Hasil penelitian tahap pertama diketahui bahwa faktor *pretreatment* memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap vitamin C, total padatan terlarut dan derajat keasaman, sedangkan faktor tekanan ruang penyimpanan memberikan pengaruh terhadap vitamin C, total padatan terlarut, derajat keasaman, *redness*, *hue angle*, *color difference*, kekerasan, dan susut bobot sampel paprika selama 15 hari penyimpanan. Hasil penelitian tahap kedua menunjukkan bahwa faktor *pretreatment* memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap *redness*, *hue angle*, *color difference*, kekerasan, dan total padatan terlarut, sedangkan faktor suhu penyimpanan memberikan pengaruh terhadap *redness*, *hue angle*, *color difference*, kekerasan, susut bobot, vitamin C, dan total padatan terlarut. Pada tahap ini juga diperoleh model-model matematis prediksi perubahan sifat fisik, mekanik, dan kimia dari sampel paprika berdasarkan analisis kinetika dan penerapan persamaan Arrhenius. Hasil penelitian tahap ketiga menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan analisis PCA didapatkan total variasi sebesar 85.63% untuk variasi *pretreatment* dengan tekanan penyimpanan. Sementara itu, didapatkan total variasi sebesar 88.60% untuk variasi *pretreatment* dengan suhu penyimpanan yang artinya variabel dalam dataset memiliki hubungan yang kuat. Adapun kombinasi perlakuan terbaik untuk penyimpanan paprika pada tahap pertama berdasarkan analisis *Technique For Others Reference by Similarity to Ideal Solution* (TOPSIS) adalah perlakuan pemaparan gas ozon dan tekanan 26 kPa dengan nilai preferensi paling tinggi sebesar 0.834. Sedangkan kombinasi perlakuan terbaik pada penelitian

tahap kedua adalah perlakuan pemaparan UV-C dengan suhu penyimpanan 7°C dimana nilai preferensi paling tinggi sebesar 0.639. Hasil penelitian tahap keempat diperoleh bahwa umur simpan paprika terpendek dimiliki oleh sampel yang disimpan pada suhu ruang, dengan prediksi umur simpan selama 5.86–7.37 hari. Sedangkan umur simpan terlama dimiliki oleh sampel yang disimpan pada suhu 7°C dan *pretreatment* pemaparan ozon dengan prediksi umur simpan selama 25.32–26.98 hari. Adapun model matematis laju respirasi variasi *pretreatment* dan tekanan penyimpanan maupun suhu penyimpanan yang dikembangkan akurat dan dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi laju respirasi paprika berdasarkan nilai R² yang relatif tinggi dan nilai RMSE, PE, MAPE serta χ^2 yang kecil.

Kata Kunci: *hypobaric*, UV-C, ozon, model, analisis dimensi, umur simpan, *capsicum annuum*

DEVELOPMENT OF A HYPOBARIC STORAGE METHOD FOR PAPRIKA (*Capsicum annuum* var. *grossum* (L.) Sendt) USING OZONE GAS AND ULTRAVIOLET-C PRETREATMENT

ABSTRACT

Low pressure storage is a storage with a treatment of pressure below atmospheric pressure to reduce the availability of oxygen in the atmospheric room which can reduce the respiration rate of paprika, so that its shelf life becomes longer. Until now, research related to hypobaric storage combined with the effects of UV-C or ozone pretreatment on paprika has never been conducted. This study aims to examine several important aspects in storing paprika. In this study, a study was conducted on pretreatment or treatment before storage in the form of exposure of paprika to UV-C light or ozone gas, treatment of variations in storage room pressure, treatment of variations in storage room temperature, and a combination of several treatments. The parameters analyzed include changes in the quality of paprika and the speed of change, analysis to map the relationship between parameters of paprika properties, analysis of selecting the best combination of treatments, analysis to predict the shelf life of paprika, and modeling the respiration rate of paprika during storage using a dimensional analysis approach.

This series of research activities is divided into 4 stages, with the objectives, methods, and analysis of each stage explained schematically in the Top of Form Bottom of Form fishbone diagram. The first stage is the manufacture of hypobaric equipment followed by storing paprika at storage room pressure conditions of 26 kPa, 64 kPa, and 101 kPa/atmosphere with pretreatment (UV-C 3kJ/m² or ozone exposure 4.99 ppm). The parameters observed include hardness, weight loss, vitamin C, total dissolved solids, acidity, color, CO₂ content and total fungi. The second stage is storage of paprika with pretreatment at the best hypobaric pressure, namely 26 kPa with variations in storage room temperature 7°C, 15°C, 20°C, and room (25-28°C). The parameters observed include hardness, weight loss, vitamin C, total dissolved solids, acidity, color,

and CO₂ concentration. The third stage is the analysis of research data to select the best treatment combination and correlation analysis between parameters in hypobaric storage. The fourth stage is a mathematical analysis of determining the shelf life (Arrhenius and Q_{10}) and modeling the respiration rate of paprika. All treatment combinations in this study were conducted with 3 replications. The novelty of this study includes the production of equipment models for hypobaric storage and its operational methods, various mathematical equations to predict changes in paprika quality, and a mathematical model of respiration rate using dimensional analysis.

The results of the first stage of research showed that the pretreatment factor had a significant effect on vitamin C, total dissolved solids and acidity, while the storage pressure factor had an effect on vitamin C, total dissolved solids, acidity, redness, hue angle, color difference, hardness, and weight loss of paprika samples during 15 days of storage. The results of the second stage of research showed that the pretreatment factor had a significant effect on redness, hue angle, color difference, hardness, and total dissolved solids, while the storage temperature factor had an effect on hardness, weight loss, vitamin C, total dissolved solids, redness, hue angle and color difference of paprika samples. At this stage, mathematical models were also obtained to predict changes in physical, mechanical and chemical properties of paprika samples based on kinetic analysis and the application of the Arrhenius equation. The results of the third stage of research showed that based on the PCA analysis, a total variation of 85.63% was obtained for pretreatment variations with storage pressure. Meanwhile, a total variation of 88.60% was obtained for pretreatment variations with storage temperature, which means that the variables in the dataset have a strong relationship. The best treatment combination for storing paprika in the first stage based on the Technique For Others Reference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) analysis was the treatment of ozone gas exposure and 26 kPa pressure with the highest preference value of 0.834. While the best treatment combination in the second stage of the study was the UV-C exposure treatment with a storage temperature of 7°C where the highest preference value was 0.639. The results of the fourth stage of the study showed that the shortest

shelf life of paprika was owned by samples stored at room temperature, with a predicted shelf life of 5.86–7.37 days. While the longest shelf life was owned by samples stored at a temperature of 7oC and ozone exposure pretreatment with a predicted shelf life of 25.32–26.98 days. The mathematical model of the respiration rate of pretreatment variations and storage pressure and storage temperature developed was accurate and could be used to predict the respiration rate of paprika based on relatively high R² values and small RMSE, PE, MAPE and χ^2 values.

Keywords: hypobaric, UV-C, ozone, model, dimensional analysis, shelf life, *capsicum annum*