



HAND-OUT MATAKULIAH
**TEKNOLOGI KOPI, TEH
DAN KAKAO**

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TEKNOLOGI PENGOLAHAN

TEH

(*Camelia sinensis*)



KONTEN

Sejarah singkat teh dunia dan Indonesia

01



Kandungan senyawa aktif

02



Pengolahan daun teh (*Camelia sinensis*)

03



Klasifikasi dan karakteristik daun teh kering

04



Alternatif produk olahan teh

05



Manfaat Kesehatan dan kontroversi

06



A top-down view of a wooden surface with several items related to tea. On the left, there is a large wooden bowl filled with bright green tea powder. Next to it are two smaller wooden bowls, each containing a smooth, vibrant green liquid. Two wooden spoons are also present, one of which is filled with the same bright green powder. The background is a dark, rich brown wood with visible grain patterns.

Sejarah singkat TEH dunia dan Indonesia



HISTORY OF TEA

HAN DYNASTY EARLY 2ND CENTURY BC

During the Han Dynasty tea leaves were first used for medicinal practices and eaten as a vegetable.



TANG DYNASTY 8TH CENTURY

The tea drinking culture spreads to Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. The Japanese creates a tea ceremony using powdered green tea called Matcha.



YUAN DYNASTY 13TH CENTURY

Chinese develops a new way to process tea by pan frying the leaves and then breaking it into pieces.



END OF 16TH CENTURY

Loose leaf teas replace the old tradition of forming tea leaves into cakes and drinking powdered tea.



1773 COLONIAL AMERICA

The American colonists revolted against the British monarchy for imposing taxes on tea goods without representation by throwing cases of imported tea into the Boston Harbor.



1842 HONG KONG

Britain cedes Hong Kong and turns it into a free trading port. This causes the tea industry boom.



1980S TAIWAN

Boba milk tea was invented in a Taiwanese tearoom by adding boba pearls into milk tea.



HAN DYNASTY 2ND CENTURY BC

The first recorded brewed tea was made by pressing steamed tea leaves into blocks and then grounded into a powder. The powder was then whisked with hot water before consuming it.



SONG DYNASTY 10TH CENTURY

The discovery of a new method by fermenting tea leaves before it was pan fried created Black and Oolong tea.



17TH CENTURY EUROPE

The Dutch East India Company brought tea to Portugal. Then when a Portuguese royal, Catherine of Braganza married Charles II of England, tea drinking was introduced to the Royal House of England. Tea then became popular and the Dutch East India Company started to import tea from China.



1820S INDIA

In order to end China's monopoly over tea production, the British Tea Committee sent an English botanist, Robert Fortune to study the Chinese tea production practices. These commercial production practices were then introduced to India.



1904 USA

Thomas Sullivan developed tea bags by placing loose leaf tea in small silken bags for his customers to sample. Originally he intended for his customers to remove the tea from the bags but people found it easier to leave the tea leaves in.



茶
Chá





Lini Masa Teh Nusantara

1684

Tanaman teh dibawa oleh Andreas Cleyer, Pegawai VOC. Teh menjadi tanaman hias di daerah elite di Batavia

1728

Pemerintah Belanda mendatangkan biji teh dari China ke Pulau Jawa

1824

Pemerintah Hindia Belanda mengutus Ph F Von Siebold, Staf Perwakilan Belanda di Jepang, untuk membawa berbagai jenis tanaman, termasuk teh

1826

Teh ditanam di Kebun Raya Bogor

1827

Percobaan penanaman teh di Cisurupan, Garut dan Wanayasa, Purwakarta

1833


Jacobson, Inspektur Bidang Tanaman Teh, mulai memperluas cakupan tanaman teh di Banten, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, dan Jawa Timur

1844 - 1902

- Perkebunan teh di Jawa Barat dikembangkan oleh keluarga besar Van der Hucht (Preanger Planters).
- Teh ditanam pada beberapa daerah seperti Parakansalak (1844), Arjasari (1869), Gambung (1873), dan Malabar (1890)



Bosscha

- 
- 1846 → Kebun teh di seluruh Jawa sekitar 3.193 hektar.
 - 1832-1867 → Saldo Untung/batig slot pemerintah Belanda mencapai 967 juta Gulden.

Sejarah teh di Indonesia



Karel Albert Rudolf (KAR) Bosscha
"Raja Teh Priangan"

- ✓ Kepala perkebunan teh Malabar
- ✓ Dekat dengan pekerja
- ✓ Inovasi perumahan untuk pekerja, sekolah rakyat, dan pabrik
- ✓ pusat listrik tenaga air Cilaki dari Sungai Cilaki untuk penerangan dan listrik mesin pabrik
- ✓ pembangunan peneropong bintang di Lembang, Bandung (1920) → dikenal sbg Observatorium Bosscha,
- ✓ membangun Technische Hogerschool (kelak menjadi ITB), dsb.



Lini Masa Teh Nusantara

1877

Bibit teh jenis Assam didatangkan dari Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

1878

Pemerintah Hindia Belanda mendatangkan biji teh dari India

1898

Penanaman teh mulai dilakukan di perkebunan Rimbum, Sumatera Utara

1903

Teh ditanam di perkebunan Akar Gadang, Sumatera Barat, oleh Administratur Perkebunan, L van Warnele

1936

Perkebunan teh berkembang menjadi 293 kebun di Indonesia, 247 di antaranya terdapat di Pulau Jawa

1943

Pabrik teh diubah menjadi pabrik yang dinilai lebih penting oleh Jepang seperti tekstil, kertas, hingga arang kayu

1945

Luas perkebunan teh produktif menyusut hingga 22%

1959

Perkebunan teh dinasionalisasi menjadi PPN → **Penjajah tidak suka**





Lini Masa Teh Nusantara

1960

Perkebunan teh mengalami kemunduran: harga anjlok dan minimnya perawatan teh

1969

Penurunan harga teh

1970

Usaha pemulihan perkebunan dirintis melalui PTP XII dan XIII

2000

Perkebunan teh rakyat mendominasi (44% dari 153.675 hektar)

2017

Periode 10 tahun: ekspor teh Indonesia menurun hingga 44%, impor teh meningkat 122 persen dan luas perkebunan teh menurun hingga 13%

2018

Dalam kurun waktu 10 tahun, ekspor teh Indonesia anjlok hingga 47% dan impor teh meningkat 108%. Sementara luas perkebunan teh menyusut sebesar 16%.



Sumber: Buku Bamboo House: *"The Collections of Parahyangan Traditional Farmer Culture and Indonesian Tea History"* (Kuswandi, 2011)*, *"Kisah Para Preanger Planters"* (Suganda, 2014)*, dan *"Teh: Kajian Sosial Ekonomi"* (Setiawati, 1991)*, Statistik Teh Indonesia 2017, BPS, dan PP No. 19 Tahun 1959 tentang Penentuan Perusahaan Pertanian/Perkebunan Milik Belanda yang Dikenakan Nasionalisasi, wawancara dengan Kuswandi (Sejawaran Teh), dan pemberitaan Kompas, diolah oleh Litbang Kompas/DDY/DEW



A top-down view of matcha tea preparation on a dark wooden surface. On the left, a wooden bowl is filled with bright green matcha powder. Two small dark brown ceramic cups contain a vibrant green matcha latte. Two light-colored wooden spoons are positioned diagonally, each holding a small amount of matcha powder. The background is a rustic, dark wood grain.

Senyawa aktif

TEH

(berpengaruh pada jenis pengolahan)



Senyawa aktif dan tipe pengolahan TEH

KENAPA SIH AROMA TEH ITU KAYAK GITU??

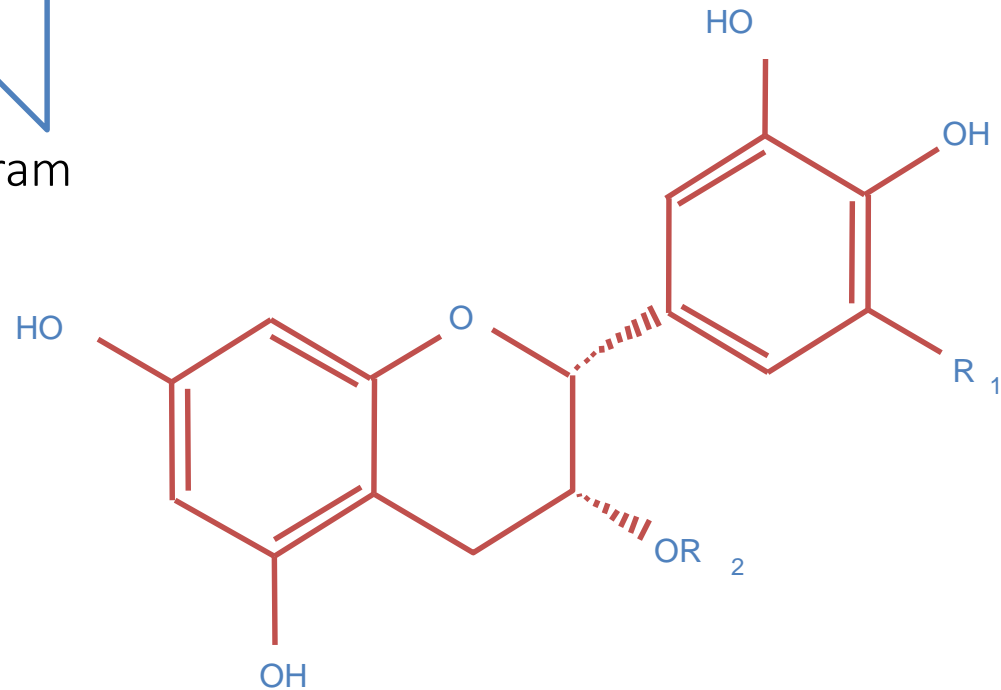


Camellia sinensis

30-40% Catechins
3-6% Caffeine

Epigallocatechin
Epicatechin
Epigallocatechin Gallate
Epicatechin Gallat

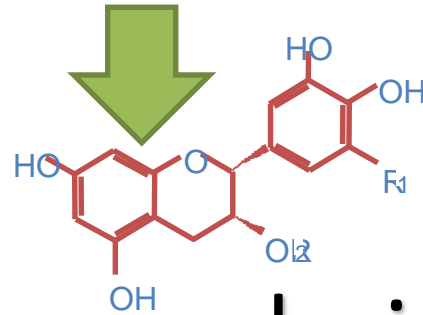
~310 mg polyphenols per 600 gram



Senyawa aktif dan tipe pengolahan TEH



➔ dihancurkan



Ketemu oksigen

Polifenol teroksidasi

Aroma kuat, warna memerah

Senyawa aktif dan tipe pengolahan TEH



Crushed tea leaves

Polyphenol oxidase

Oxidation,
Polymerization

Black Tea

Green Tea

30-40% Catechins
3-6% Caffeine
~310 mg polyphenols
per 6 ounces

3-10% Catechins
2-6% Theaflavins
> 20% Thearubigens
3-6% Caffeine
~340 mg polyphenols
per 6 ounces

TIPE TEH

Types of Tea

and Popular Varieties



Black Tea

Made from the *Camellia sinensis* tea plant – fully, or almost fully, oxidized

POPULAR VARIETIES

- Assam Tea
- Earl Grey Tea
- Darjeeling Tea
- English Breakfast Tea



Green Tea

Made from the *Camellia sinensis* tea plant – unoxidized

POPULAR VARIETIES

- Matcha
- Dragonwell Green Tea
- Sencha
- Gunpowder Green Tea



Herbal Tea

Made from infused dried herbs, fruits, and flowers

POPULAR VARIETIES

- Hibiscus Tea
- Peppermint
- Chamomile Tea
- Yerba maté



White Tea

Made from the *Camellia sinensis* tea plant – slightly oxidized

POPULAR VARIETIES

- Silver Needle (Baihao Yinzhen)
- White Peony (Bai Mudan)



Oolong Tea

Made from the *Camellia sinensis* tea plant – partially oxidized

POPULAR VARIETIES

- Ti Kuan Yin (Iron Goddess of Mercy)
- Dan Cong (Phoenix Tea)



Rooibos Tea

Made from the dried rooibos plant – partially oxidized

POPULAR VARIETIES

- Red Rooibos
- Green Rooibos



Pengolahan daun teh (*Camelia sinensis*)

TEKNOLOGI PENGOLAHAN TEH

TUJUAN PENGOLAHAN TEH :

*Mengubah komposisi kimia daun teh segar secara terkendali, sehingga menjadi hasil olahan yang dapat memunculkan sifat-sifat yang dikehendaki, yaitu: **warna, rasa dan aroma yang baik.***

PENGOLAHAN TEH dimulai setelah pemetikan



JENIS PETIKAN TEH

1. Petikan halus,
 - pucuk peko (p) dengan satu daun, atau pucuk burung (b) dengan satu daun muda (m),
 - biasa ditulis dengan rumus $p+1$ atau $p+1m$.
- 2. Petikan medium,
 - pucuk peko dengan 2 daun, 3 daun muda
 - pucuk burung dengan 2 atau 3 daun,
 - ditulis dengan rumus $p+1$, $p+3m$, $b+2m$, $b+3m$.
- 3. Petikan kasar,
 - pucuk peko dengan 4 daun atau lebih,
 - pucuk burung dengan beberapa daun tua,
 - ditulis dengan rumus $p+4$ atau lebih.

JENIS PETIKAN TEH



Tahapan Pemetikan daun teh



1) *Pemetikan jendangan*
pemetikan yang dilakukan pada awal setelah tanaman dipangkas,

Tujuan
membentuk bidang petik yang lebar dan rata dengan ketebalan lapisan daun pemeliharaan yang cukup agar tanaman mempunyai potensi produksi daun yang tinggi.

Hasil pemetikan: P+2 m, P+3 m, B+1 m, B+2m selanjutnya dilakukan petikan produksi

2) *Pemetikan produksi*

- dilaksanakan setelah pemetikan jendangan selesai dilakukan.*
- petikan rata (sejajar dengan kemiringan tanah). Pucuk yang dipetik → P+2t, P+3m, B+1, B+2m.*

3) *Pemetikan gandesan*

Pemetikan gandesan adalah pemetikan produksi yang dilakukan menjelang tanaman dipangkas

PENGOLAHAN TEH



Ada tiga tipe utama pengolahan teh:

- 1. Teh Hijau (tidak difermentasi/tanpa oksidasi)***
- 2. Teh Oolong (fermentasi sebagian)***
- 3. Teh Hitam (fermentasi/oksidasi penuh)***

a. Teh Putih
Oolong



d. Teh Wangi



b. Teh Hijau



e. Teh Hitam (Black Tea)



PERBEDAAN PENGOLAHAN TEH HIJAU DAN TEH HITAM



Tabap Pengolahan	Teh Hijau	Teh Hitam
Pelayuan	Dilakukan dengan suhu 90°-100°C dan waktu 4-8 menit	Dilakukan dengan suhu 27°-30°C, waktu 10 jam.
Penggulungan	Untuk menggulung pucuk daun	Penggilingan untuk mencacah pucuk daun menjadi kecil-kecil.
Fermentasi	Tidak dilakukan proses fermentasi	Dilakukan fermentasi secara oksidasi enzimatik, suhu 25°-32°C waktu 40 min - 4 jam
Pengeringan	Untuk mengeringkan pucuk daun dan membentuk gulungan daun.	Sama dengan teh hijau dan juga untuk menginaktifkan enzim polifenol oksidase.
Sortasi dan Pengemasan	Untuk memisahkan biji kering dan mengemasnya sesuai dengan standar pada perusahaan.	Sama dengan teh hijau.

TEH HIJAU



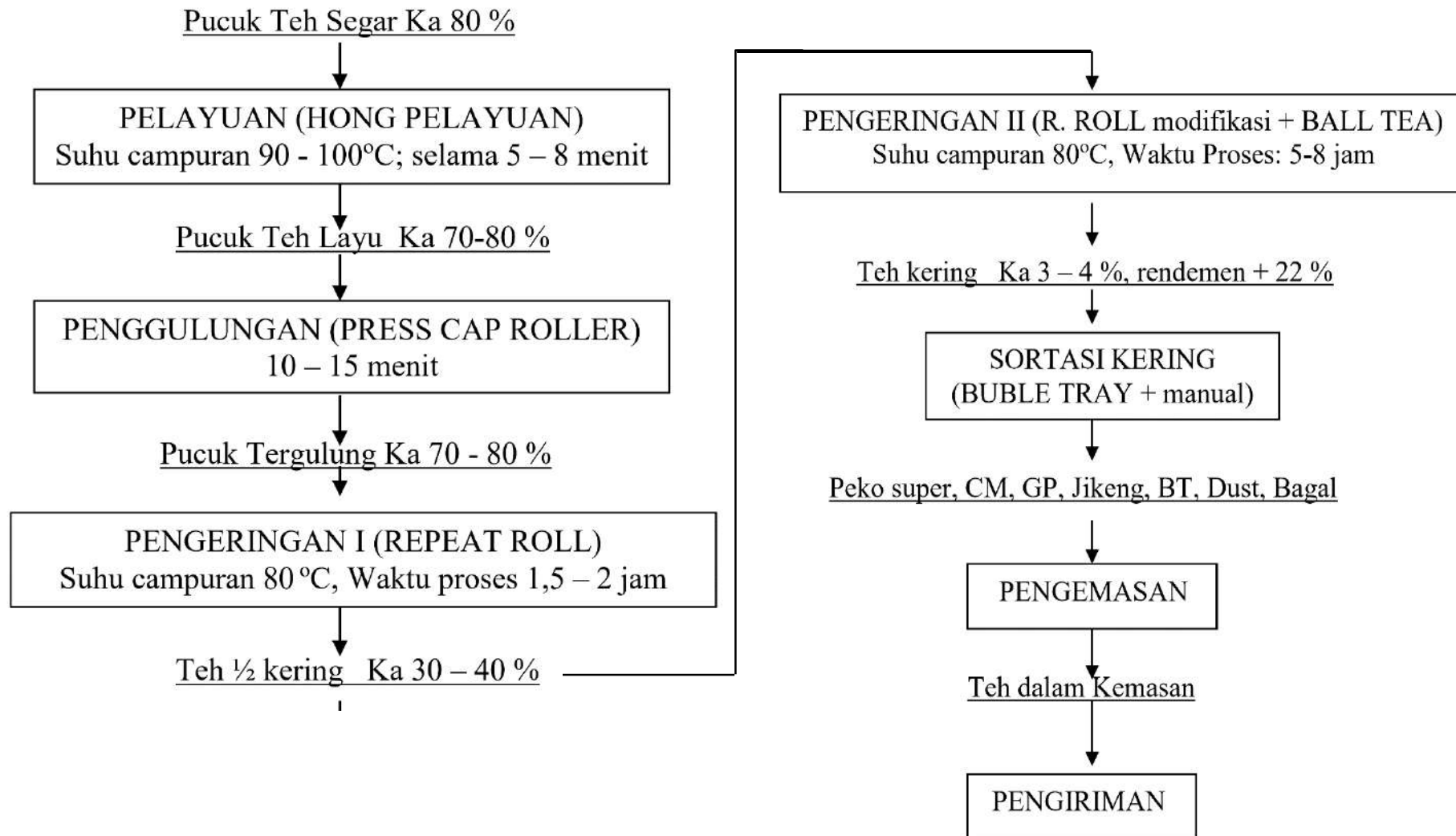
TEH HIJAU

TAHAPAN PROSES :

- 1. *Pelayuan***
- 2. *Penggulungan***
- 3. *Pengeringan***
- 4. *Sortasi***



Pengolahan teh hijau di PT Pagilaran



Pelayuan

Tujuan

- 1. inaktivasi enzim polifenol oksidase*
- 2. menurunkan KA pucuk*
- 3. pucuk menjadi lentur dan mudah menggulung
(persen layu 60 – 70 %)*

Alat utama : *Withering trough* (Palung Pelayuan)

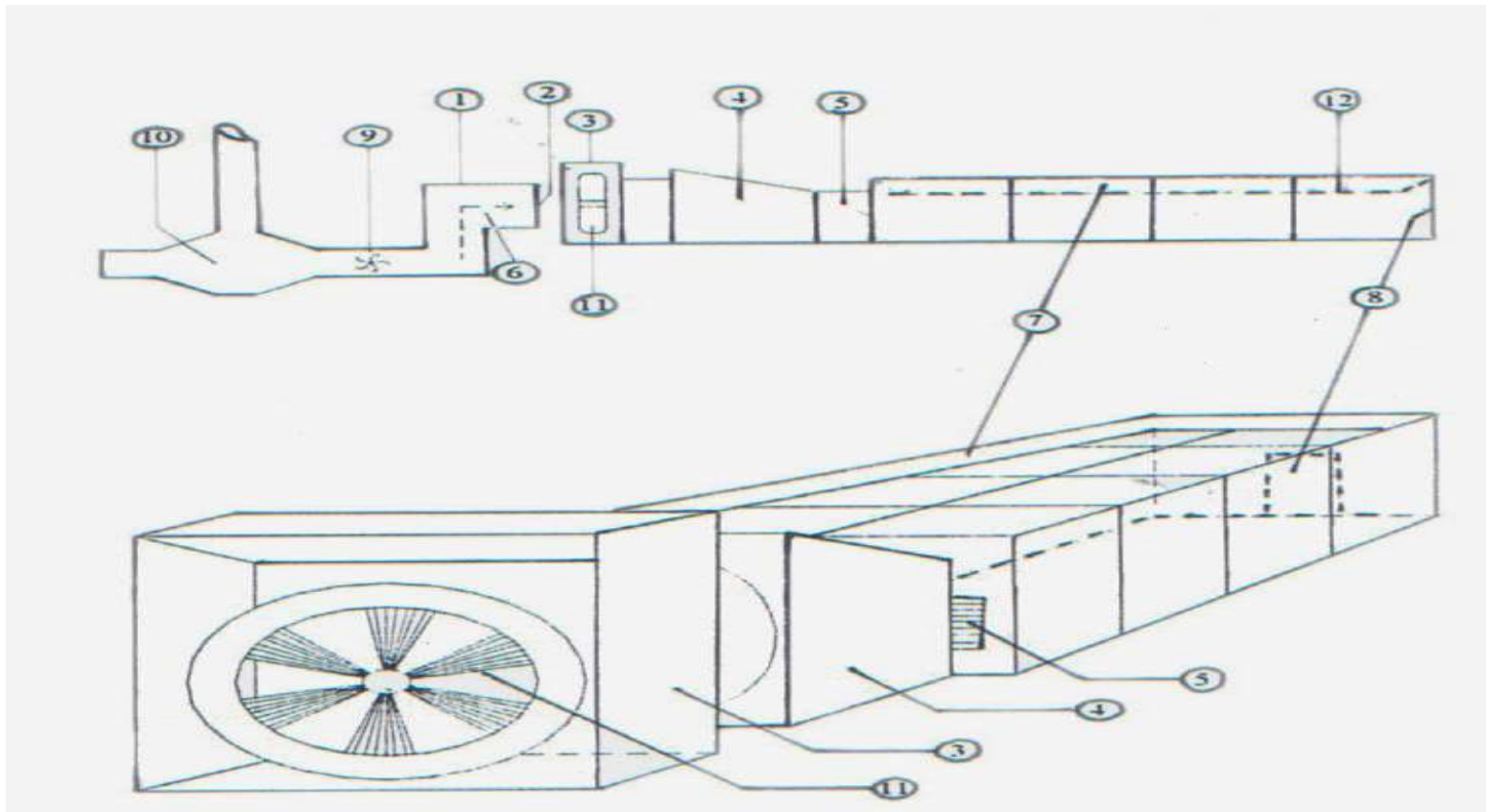
Prinsip kerja :

mengalirkan udara segar dan hangat di bawah hamparan pucuk teh segar.

Udara panas berasal dari alat pengering dan kompor pemanas

Dialirkan menggunakan blower





Keterangan :

1. Ducting

2. Klep udara panas

3. Mixing chamber

4. Saluran perpindahan udara panas

5. Pintu control

6. Saluran udara panas

7. Trough

8. Pintu pengeluaran kotoran

9. Main fan

10. Heater

11. Blower

12. Waring

Penggulungan

Tujuan

membentuk daun menjadi gulungan-gulungan kecil terjadi pemotongan.

harus segera dilakukan setelah pucuk layu

*Penggulungan untuk mengolah teh hijau **dilakukan satu kali** untuk mencegah terjadi penghancuran daun teh yang terlalu banyak*

Lama penggulungan disesuaikan dengan tingkat layu pucuk, ukuran, tipe mesin penggulung serta mutu pucuk yang diolah.

Lama penggulungan sebaiknya tidak lebih dari 30 menit sejak pucuk layu masuk mesin penggulung.



Alat utama: *Open Top Roller* (OTR)

Prinsip kerja:

daun teh yang layu masuk dari atas roller berupa silinder dengan tiga sumbu engkol yang berputar.

Pada alas meja batten terdapat *blade* yang akan menggulung daun layu.

Tekanan dari atas oleh daun membuat daun lebih mudah tergulung, **gaya sentrifugal** menyebabkan **daun yang baru masuk** dari atas dapat **menuju ke bawah** sehingga mengenai *blade*



Pengeringan

Tujuan

- menurunkan KA hingga 3 – 4 %*
- memekatkan cairan sel yang menempel di permukaan daun*
- memperbaiki bentuk gulungan.*





Alat utama : Rumah Pengering (jenis ECP)

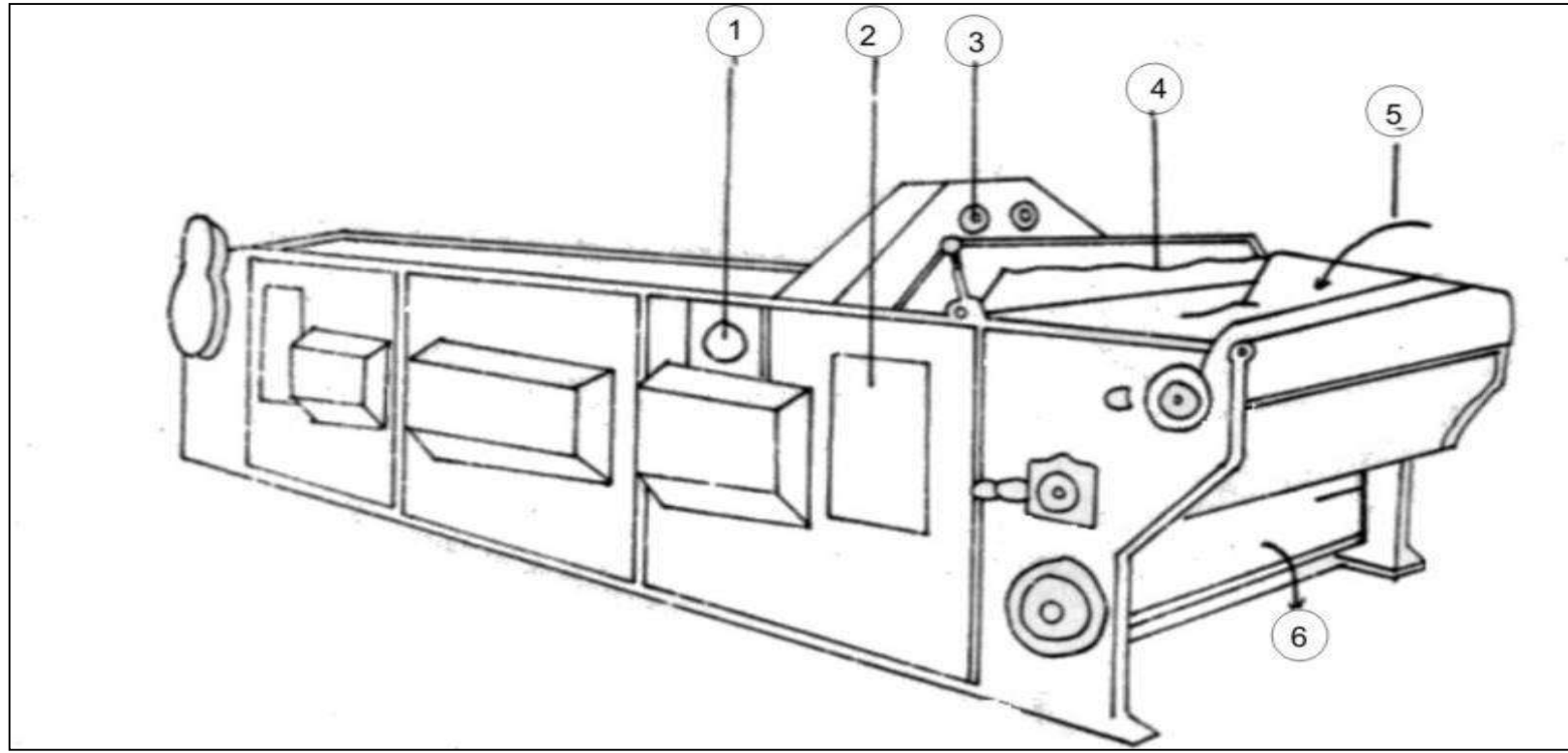
Prinsip kerja :

Heater menghembuskan panas dengan suhu $\pm 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ke blower untuk masuk ke drier.

bubuk teh basah dimasukkan ke trays yang bergerak oleh gerakan elektromotor sehingga akan bergerak ke depan.

Lalu pengeringan terjadi. Bubuk teh yang telah kering jatuh ke bawah





Keterangan :

1. Baypas

2. Pintu

3. Termometer

4. Spinder

5. Input

6. Output

SORTASI

Tujuan

memisahkan, memurnikan dan mengelompokkan jenis mutu teh hijau

Ada 2 cara sortasi, yaitu:

- 1. diayak dengan saringan*
- 2. dipisah-pisahkan dengan tangan.*

Jenis-jenis mutu teh hijau :

- 1. jenis peko, berasal dari daun muda,*
- 2. jenis jikeng, berasal dari daun tua yang disebut juga jenis koleang atau jabruk*
- 3. jenis bubuk yang disebut juga kempring (dust).*

MUTU TEH HIJAU BERDASARKAN SP-60-1977



a. mutu I (Peko)

bentuk daun tergulung kecil, warna hijau sampai kehitaman, aroma wangi, tidak apeak, tidak ada benda asing (kotoran), tangkai daun maks.5%, kadar air maksimum 10%.

b. mutu II (Jikeng),

bentuk daun tidak tergulung melebar, warna hijau kekuning-kuningan sampai kehitaman, aromanya kurang wangi dan tidak apeak.

Tidak ada benda asing, tangkai daun maksimum 7%, kadar air maks. 10%.


c. mutu III (Bubuk)

bentuk seperti bubuk, potongan-potongan datar, warnanya hijau kehitaman, aroma kurang wangi, tidak apeak, tidak ada benda asing, kadar air maks. 10%.

d. mutu IV (Tulang)

sebagian besar berupa tulang daun, warna hijau kehitaman, aroma kurang wangi, tidak apeak, tidak ada benda asing, dan kadar air maks. 10%.

MEMBUAT TEH WANGI DARI TEH HIJAU

- 
1. *Penyiapan Bahan baku (teh hijau) dan pewangi*
 2. *Penggosongan*
 3. *Pemilihan bunga*
 4. *Pelembaban*
 5. *Pewangian*
 6. *Pengeringan teh wangi*

TEH OOLONG



TEH OOLONG

Tahapan Proses

- 1. Pelayuan*
- 2. penggulungan*
- 3. Ditempatkan ditempat teduh selama 5-6 jam.*
- 4. Pengeringan*



TEH HITAM



TEH HITAM

Pengolahan teh hitam di Indonesia ada 2 yaitu:

BATCH

1. Orthodox

a. Orthodox Murni

b. Orthodox Rotorvane

CONTINUOUS

2. CTC (Crushing, Tearing, Curling)



TEH HITAM ORTHODOX

PROSES PENGOLAHAN

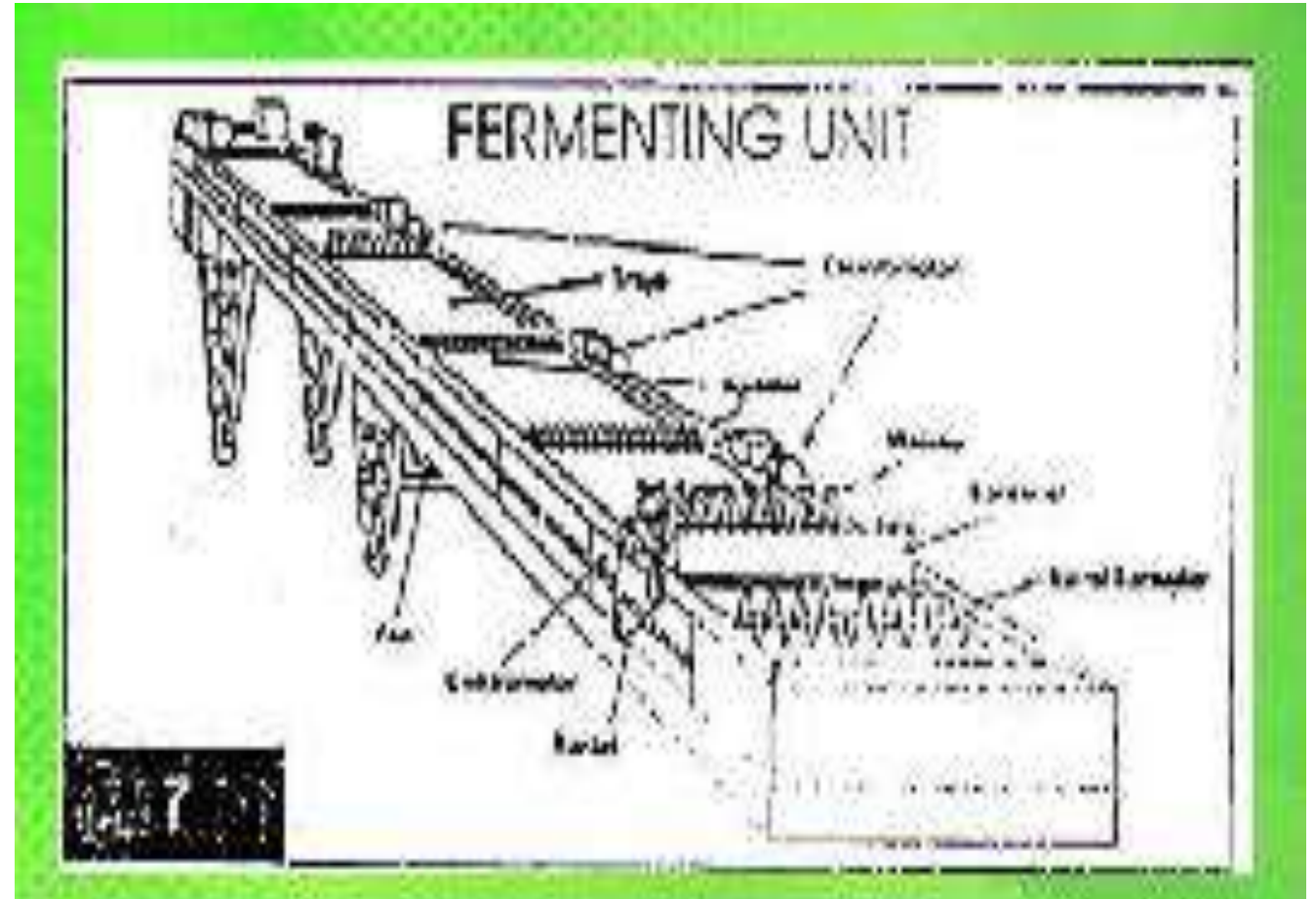
1. *Pelayuan*
2. *Penggulungan*
3. *Penggilingan*
4. *Sortasi Basah*
5. *Fermentasi*
6. *Pengeringan*
7. *Sortasi kering*



TEH HITAM CTC

PROSES PENGOLAHAN

1. Pelayuan
2. Gilingan Persiapan
3. Gilingan CTC
4. Fermentasi
5. Pengeringan
6. Sortasi



PELAYUAN

TUJUAN

- Menurunkan kadar air → lemas (layu fisik) → mudah digulung
- Mengurangi beban pengeringan
- Perubahan senyawa kimia → rasa dan aroma yang baik

Kadar air turun → permeabilitas selaput membran sel naik → kontak polifenol dengan enzim → senyawa baru berwarna coklat

Kadar air turun → cairan memekat → sel tidak menetes / menggumpal pada permukaan daun ketika digiling

Penggulungan, Penggilingan, Sortasi Basah

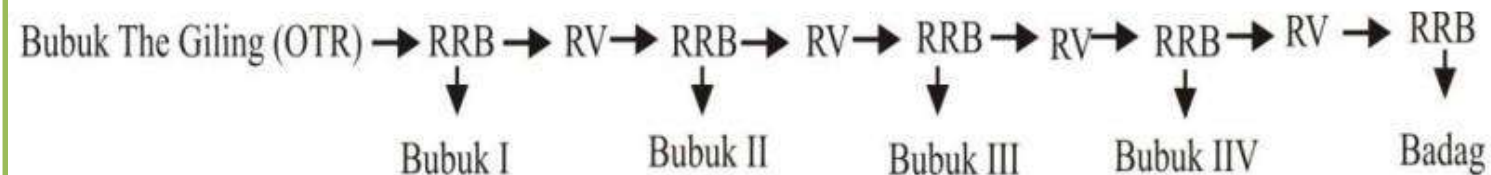
- ❑ *Penggulungan, penggilingan dan sortasi basah → tahapan awal pembentukan mutu teh.*
- ❑ *Penggulungan bertujuan membuat daun memar dan dinding sel rusak.*
- ❑ *Penggilingan bertujuan mengecilkan ukuran partikel daun teh sesuai permintaan pasar.*
- ❑ *Sortasi basah bertujuan memisahkan bubuk teh basah berdasarkan ukuran partikel, untuk proses reaksi enzimatik, dan untuk memudahkan proses pengeringan dan sortasi kering.*

Evaluasi:

Banyak pucuk yang berjatuh saat akan dimasukkan ke mesin.

Saat proses penggilingan dengan RotorVane, bubuk sering menumpuk di bak sehingga seringkali bubuk tercecer ke lantai dan sekitar mesin RV.

m



PELAYUAN

KONDISI

- RH 60-68% ; suhu 23-26°C
- Pembeberan dari ujung yang berlawanan dengan arah angin
- Perlu pembalikkan pucuk 2-3x (Orthodoks) dan (1-2x untuk CTC)

PERUBAHAN YANG TERJADI

- Zat padat berkurang
- Pati, gum, dan protein berkurang
- Kadar gula dan asam amino naik
- Sebagian klorofil menjadi feoforbid.

PENGGULUNGAN DAN PENGGILINGAN

TUJUAN UMUM

- Memperkecil ukuran pucuk teh layu.
- Menggiling pucuk teh agar cairan sel keluar semaksimal mungkin sehingga terjadi kontak dengan oksigen, enzim dan substrat sehingga terjadi oksidasi enzimatis.
- Mengoptimalkan terbentuknya *inner quality*

KONDISI RUANG

- Suhu udara ruang 18-24°C dan kelembaban udara 90-98%. Suhu dan kelembaban udara ini dipertahankan dengan humidifier.

PERUBAHAN YANG TERJADI

- Daun teh terpotong dan tergulung → bubuk teh basah dengan ukuran dan bentuk yang sesuai
- Dinding sel rusak → cairan sel keluar → kontak senyawa polifenol dengan enzim polifenol oksidase dan oksigen → bubuk menjadi hijau kecoklatan

PENGGILINGAN



Alat utama : *Rotorvane dan Gyrovane*

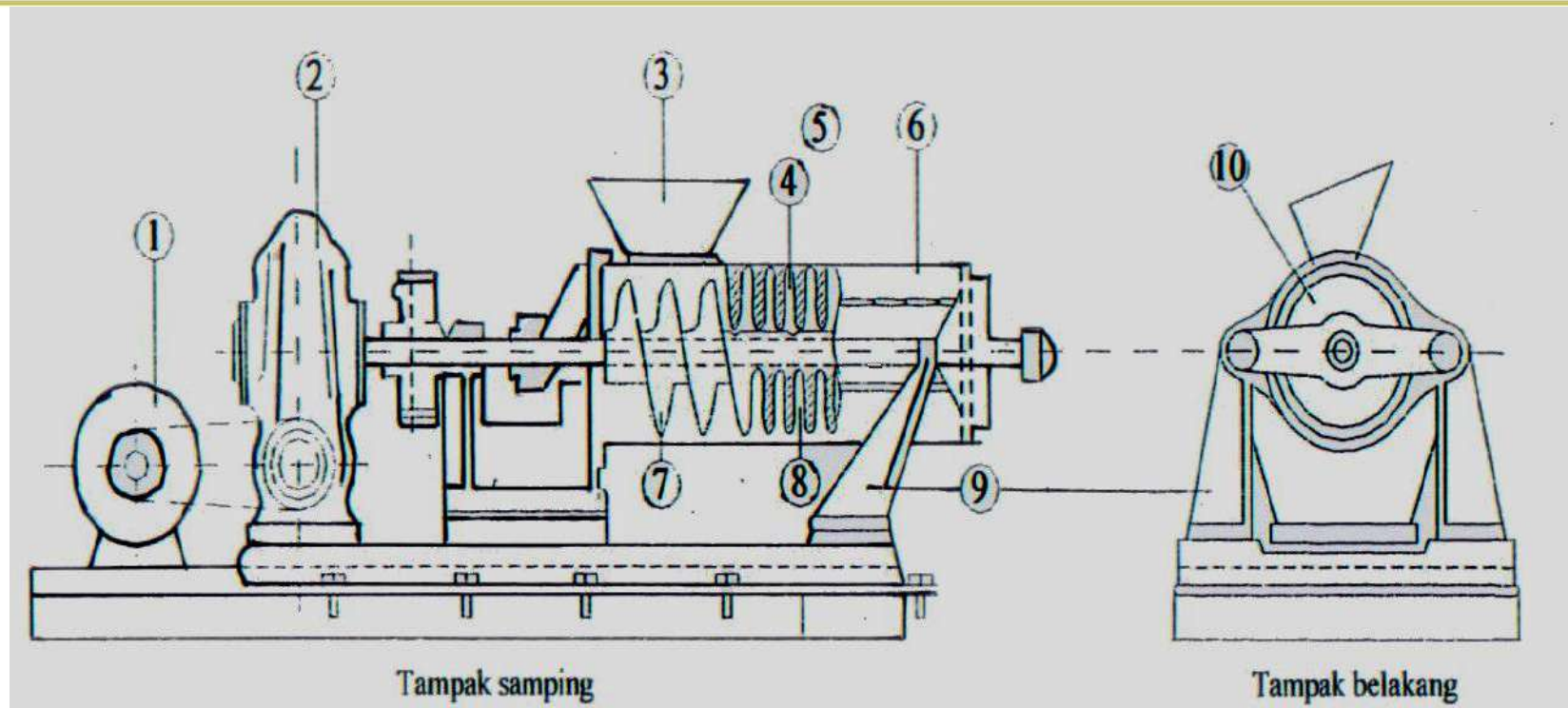
Prinsip kerja :

pucuk gulung dibawa ulir menuju vane,
pucuk layu bergerak maju.

Di pinggir RV terdapat resistor, pucuk be
rgerak maju dan digencet resistor.

Terdapat vanes yang arahnya berlawana
n (review vanes) yang menyebabkan pu
cuk kembali ke belakang dan tergencet l
agi sehingga ukurannya lebih halus, dan
bisa lolos celah antara end plate

PENGGILINGAN



Keterangan :

- 1. Elektromotor*
- 2. Spiral piringan*
- 3. Corong*
- 4. Vane*
- 5. Sadu (resistor)*
- 6. Barrel*

- 7. Feedworm*
- 8. Hopper*
- 9. Kaki penyangga*
- 10. Iris end plate (plat ujung)*

SORTASI BASAH

TUJUAN SORTASI PADA PROSES ORTHODOX

- Memisahkan bubuk berukuran sama agar proses selanjutnya lebih efisien
- Memudahkan proses oksidasi enzimatis dengan memisahkan bubuk dalam bentuk dan ukuran yang sama

TUJUAN SORTASI PADA PROSES CTC

- Memisahkan impurities → Kerikil, kotoran lain



SORTASI BASAH



Alat utama : *Rotary Roll Breaker* (RRB)

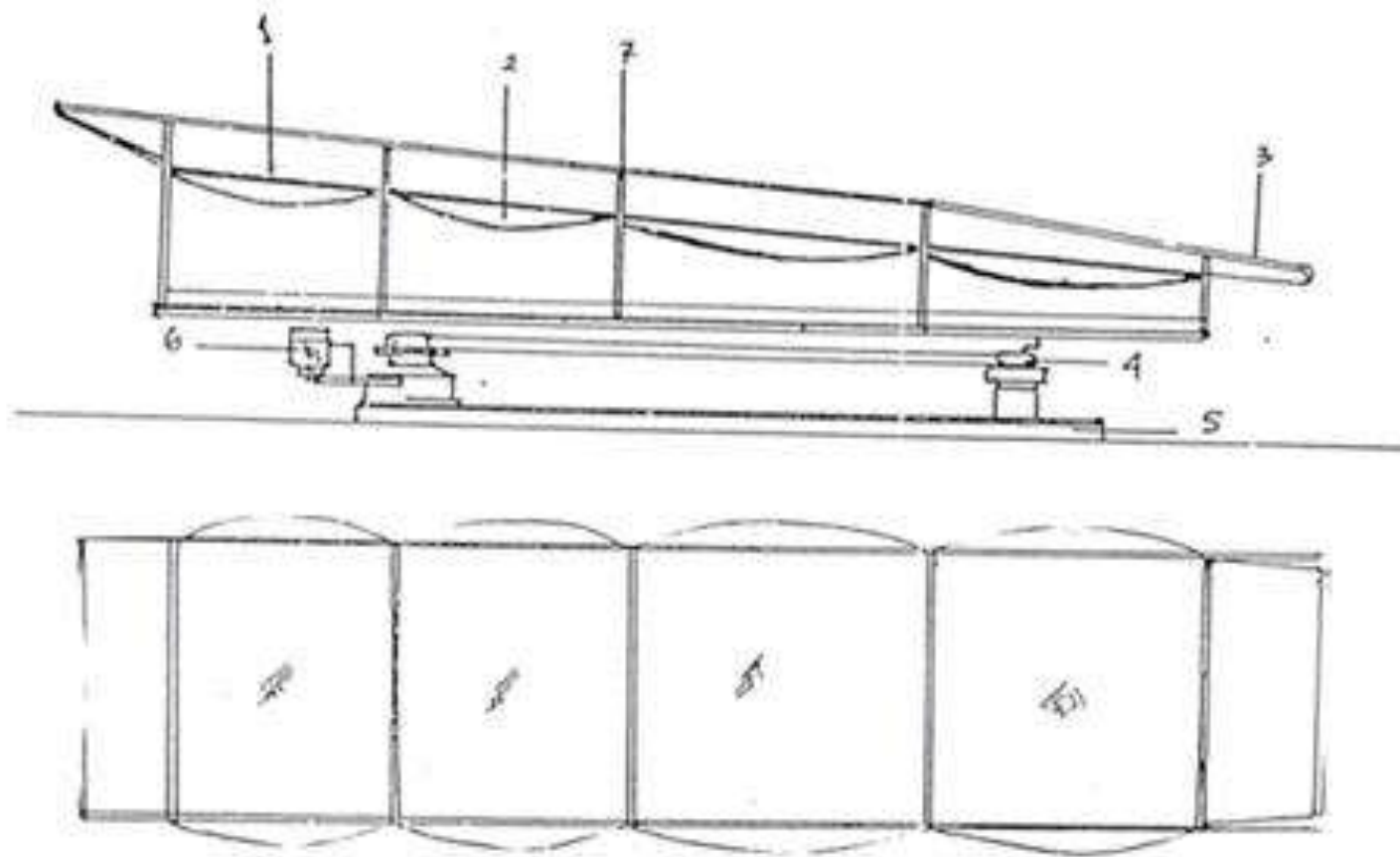
Prinsip kerja :

Gerakan sabuk elektromotor,
menggerakkan poros engkol pada ayakan
sehingga ayakan akan bergerak memutar,

dengan gerakan ini → bubuk jatuh pada
ayakan dan terurai (gumpalannya pecah).

Bubuk yang lolos ayakan akan ditampung dan dikeluarkan
melalui corong pengeluaran

Bubuk yang tidak lolos ayakan akan keluar melalui bagian
ujung ayakan



Keterangan :

1. Ayakan
2. Corong pengeluaran bubuk lolos ayakan
3. Corong pengeluaran bubuk tak lolos ayakan
4. Poros engkol
5. Pondasi
6. Elektromotor
7. Rangka ayakan

FERMENTASI → OKSIDASI ENZIMATIS

- **TUJUAN**

- memberi kesempatan enzim untuk aktif sehingga terbentuk sifat teh yang aroma, rasa, dan warnanya menarik

- **KONDISI PROSES**

- Suhu di ruang oksidasi enzimatis antara 18-20°C
- RH 90-95 %
- Tinggi hamparan 7 cm

- **KRITERIA BERAKHIRNYA PROSES**

- Daun berubah menjadi berwarna merah tembaga mengkilat (*bright copper*)
- Aroma atau flavor yang terbentuk menjadi lebih harum

FERMENTASI → OKSIDASI ENZIMATIS

SALAH SATU PROSES PENENTU MUTU HASIL AKHIR

Oksidasi enzimatis → reaksi oksidasi senyawa-senyawa polifenol.

*Salah satu kriteria **selesai** proses oksidasi enzimatis adalah perubahan warna bubuk teh menjadi merah kecoklatan (merah tembaga), beraroma khas (harum)*

Semakin “hancur” daun teh, oksidasi enzimatis akan semakin meningkat
KARENA meningkatkan
KONTAK ENZIM POLIFENOL OKSIDASE
DENGAN POLIFENOL dan OKSIGEN



PENGERINGAN

SALAH SATU PROSES PENENTU MUTU HASIL AKHIR → Kadar air

TUJUAN

- Menghentikan oksidasi enzimatis.
- Menurunkan kadar air menjadi 3–4%.
- Mempertahankan sifat yang telah didapat dalam proses oksidasi enzimatis
- Mempermudah pengemasan, pengangkutan dan perdagangan

KONDISI

- Suhu udara masuk berkisar antara 98–100°C dan suhu udara keluar 50-55°C.
- Waktu pengeringan bubuk teh dalam trays selama 24-26 menit (tergantung kadar air bubuk teh basah, suhu udara, ketebalan hamparan, volume udara panas, dan kecepatan aliran udara)
- Ketebalan hamparan setiap jenis bubuk teh harus sama (1-2 cm)

PENGERINGAN

PERUBAHAN YANG TERJADI:



- **Reaksi oksidasi enzimatik berhenti**
- **Penurunan kadar air**
- **Perlambatan reaksi kondensasi theaflavin dan thearubigin hingga akhirnya berhenti**
- **Sukrosa mengalami karamelisasi → bubuk teh kering berwarna coklat kehitaman**
- **Pektin → asam pektat → permukaan bubuk teh kering menjadi mengkilap**

SORTASI KERING

TUJUAN

- Memisahkan bubuk teh kering berdasarkan bentuk dan ukuran partikelnya.
- Memperbaiki mutu teh hitam yang dihasilkan dengan menghilangkan benda-benda asing yang bukan daun teh seperti tangkai, serat, pasir, logam dan benda asing lainnya atau memecah partikel teh yang terlalu besar

KONDISI PROSES

- Suhu udara ruang berkisar antara 27–32 °C
- RH = 60%
- Ruangan sortasi bersih dan kering
- Tidak ada bau yang mengganggu
- Pertukaran udara terjamin (exhauster)

SORTASI KERING

Alat Utama:

1. Vibro
2. Crusher
3. Chota sifter
4. Theewan
5. Diskmill



Vibro



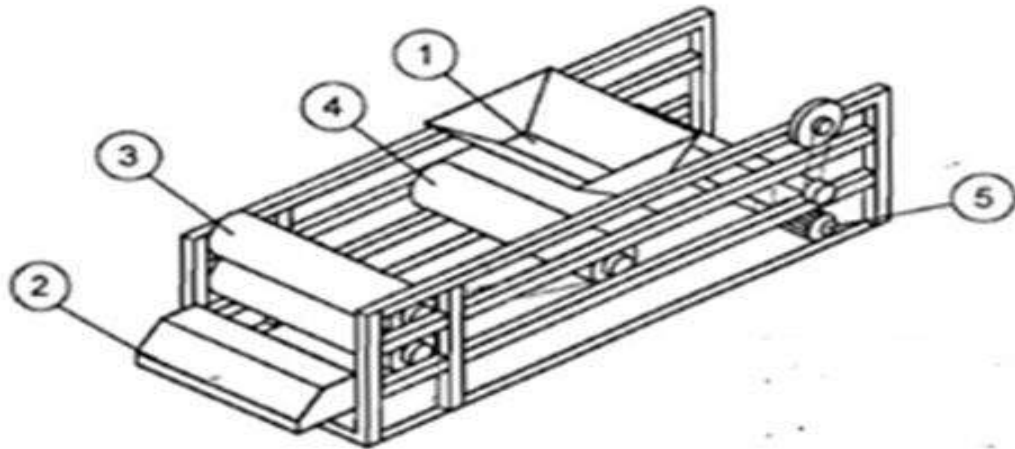
Crusher

Prinsip kerja:

Vibro: memisahkan bubuk teh dengan serat-tangkainya, adanya gaya elektrostatis dan ayakan

Crusher: menggiling dan menggencet bubuk melalui dua silinder yang berputar

SORTASI KERING



Keterangan Crusher:

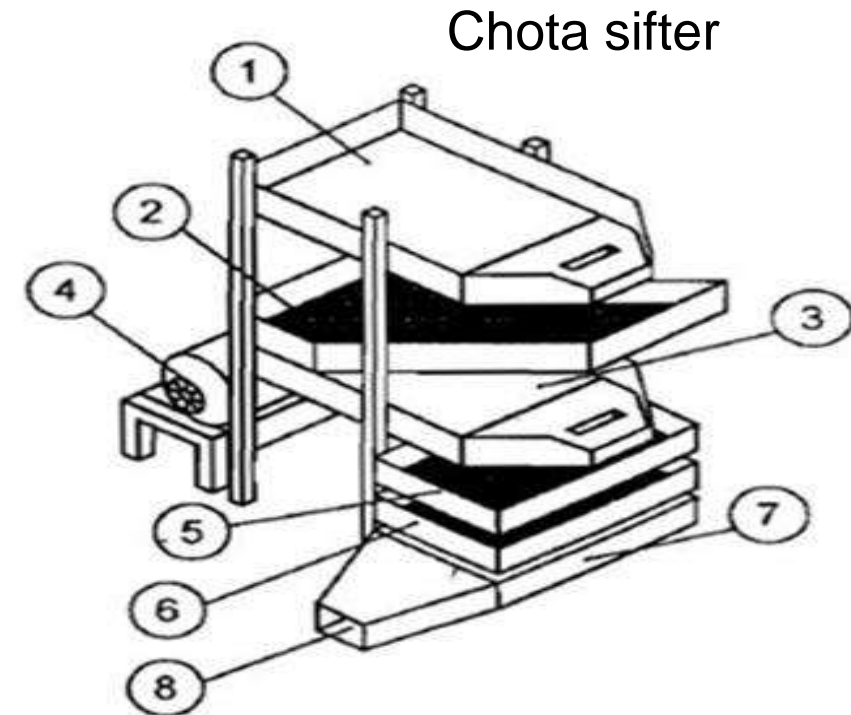
1. Corong/lubang pemasukan
2. Corong/lubang pengeluaran
3. Druck roll
4. Band druck roll
5. Motor listrik

Chota sifter: mengayak karena adanya poros engkol yang berputar



Keterangan Chota Shiffer:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kasa 10 mesh | 5. Kasa 15 mesh |
| 2. Kasa 12 mesh | 6. Kasa 20 mesh |
| 3. Kasa 16 mesh | 7. Kasa 30 mesh |
| 4. Electromotor | 8. Pengeluaran |



Chota sifter

SORTASI KERING



Theewan



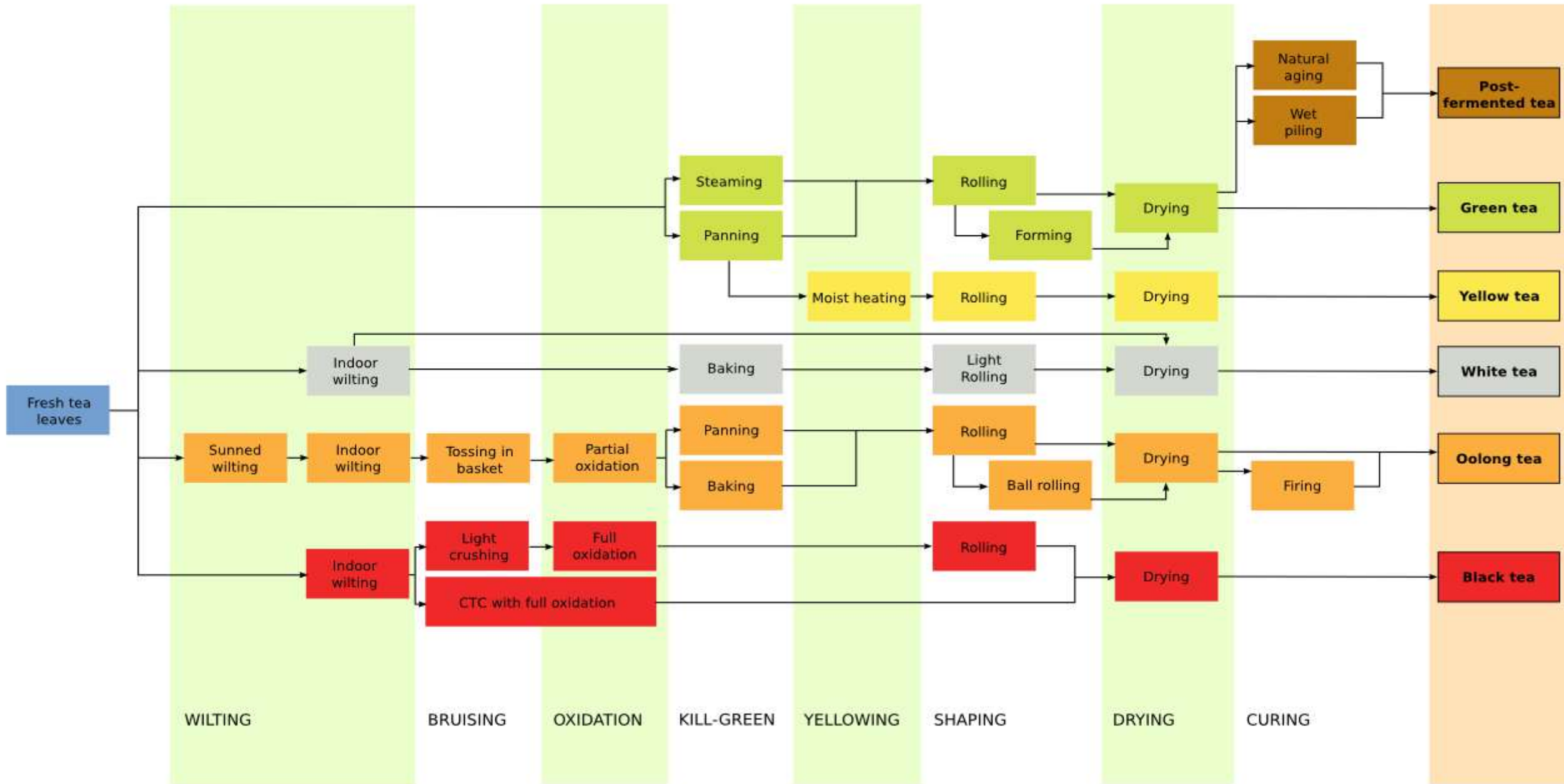
Diskmill

Theewan:

memisahkan bubuk dari bohea berdasarkan berat jenis menggunakan fan penghisap

Diskmill: menggiling bubuk teh dengan cara berputar, hasil gilingan lalu keluar ke lubang-lubang kecil pada cakram

RANGKUMAN PROSESING



A top-down view of matcha preparation on a dark wooden surface. On the left, a wooden bowl is filled with bright green matcha powder. Next to it are two small dark brown ceramic cups, each containing a smooth, vibrant green matcha tea. Two light-colored wooden spoons are positioned diagonally; the upper one holds a mound of matcha powder, and the lower one also holds a smaller amount. The background is a rustic, dark brown wood with visible grain.

Pengendalian Mutu



Pengendalian Mutu

- Analisis Kadar Air
mengontrol kadar air hasil pengeringan
(yang dikehendaki = 3 - 4%)
Alat = Infra Red Moisture Tester
- Uji Organoleptik
kenampakan, ukuran partikel, kerataan ukuran,
warna bubuk, warna air seduhan, dan ampas
hasil seduhan



PERBEDAAN TEH HIJAU DAN TEH HITAM DARI DARI SIFAT ORGANOLEPTIK

Hal	Teh Hijau	Teh Hitam
Keadaan fisik	Warna teh kering hijau kehitaman dan air seduhannya hijau kekuningan.	Warna teh kering hitam dengan air seduhan kuning kemerahan.
Aroma (<i>Flavor</i>)	Kurang wangi	Lebih wangi dari teh hijau
Cita rasa	Kesegarannya kurang dan rasanya lebih sepet dari teh hitam.	Tingkat kesegarannya lebih dan rasanya tidak sepet

MARI BERDISKUSI

^ ^
—







Pengolahan Teh Wangi

sumber:

**buku Teh Budidaya & Pengolahan
Pascapanen
oleh Djoehana Setyamidjaja, M.Ed.**

- 
- Teh wangi adalah teh yang paling populer di Indonesia → diolah dengan bahan dasar teh hijau.
 - Jawa Barat adalah daerah utama pembuatan teh hijau yang kemudian diproses menjadi teh wangi.
 - Selain itu, teh dibudidayakan di Jawa Tengah (Pekalongan, Tegal, Surakarta, dan daerah-daerah lainnya) dan Yogyakarta.

- 
- Teh wangi dibuat dari teh hijau atau teh hitam yang dicampur dengan bahan pewangi berupa bunga melati, melalui proses pengeringan menggunakan *rotary dryer* untuk mendapatkan cita rasa yang khas melengkapi cita rasa teh.
 - Dalam pengolahan teh wangi, bunga yang biasa dipakai adalah bunga melati (*Jasminum sambac*) dan/ atau bunga melati gambir (*Jasminum officinale var. grandiflorum*)



Teh Hijau/hitam

Penggosongan:
mesin Rotary Dryer pada suhu 150-170°C selama 1-2 jam

Pemilihan Bunga

Pelembaban:
kadar air 30-35%

Pewangian:
Perbandingan 1:1 sampai 1:7

Pengeringan:
-Alat pengering ECP suhu inlet $\pm 110^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan outlet $\pm 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ selama 30 menit
- Kadar air $\pm 4\%$

Pengepakan:
- kertas lapis aluminium foil atau plastik PE




1. Penyediaan bahan dasar

- ➡ Teh Hijau

Teh hijau adalah hasil penolahan daun teh (*Camellia sinensis*) yang dalam proses pembuatannya tidak memerlukan proses fermentasi (oksidasi senyawa polifenol).

Kriteria teh hijau yang dikehendaki teh wangi adalah:


1. warna hijau kehitaman yang hidup (bright),
2. bentuk tergulung dengan baik,
3. rasa yang sepet, pahit, segar (brisk), kuat (good strenght),
4. dapat menyerap bau bunga
5. kandungan air maksimal 10%



► Bahan Pewangi

Bahan pewangi yang umum dipakai dalam pengolahan teh wangi adalah

- Bunga melati dari tanaman melati yang biasa tumbuh dengan baik pada tanah-tanah yang mengandung fraksi pasir tinggi di daerah pantai
- Bunga melati gambir dari tanaman yang tumbuh dengan baik pada tanah-tanah lempung berpasir.



2. Penggosongan

Pada awal pengolahan teh wangi, teh hijau perlu dibuat tidak mengandung gas-gas yang tidak dikehendaki dengan jalan pemanasan dengan mesin rotary dryer pada suhu 150-170°C selama 1-2 jam atau sering pula disebut dengan penggosongan.

Proses ini akan menghasilkan teh hijau yang lebih kering dan berwarna coklat kehitaman dengan kadar air mendekati 0%.

Struktur daun teh menjadi lebih *porous*



3. Pemilihan Bunga

Pemilihan bunga melati yang mempunyai tingkat kemasakan tertentu, yaitu kuncup hampir mekar dengan perkiraan tepat mekar saat pencampuran dengan teh, sehingga aroma bunga dapat diserap secara maksimal.

A glass of beer with a green background. The glass is filled with a golden beer, and the background is a solid green color. The glass is positioned on the left side of the image, and the beer is visible through the glass. The background is a solid green color.

4. Pelembaban

- Pelembaban dilakukan dengan cara pemberian air pada teh gosong sampai keadaan teh menjadi lembab dengan kadar air 30-35%.
- Pelembaban dapat melonggarkan gulungan teh, berarti memperluas permukaan teh hijau sehingga meningkatkan daya serap terhadap aroma bunga.
- Pelembaban berpengaruh dalam proses pemindahan aroma bunga pada teh hijau, karena pewangian pada keadaan dingin akan menghasilkan teh wangi yang sangat harum dan tingkat keharumannya tidak mudah hilang.



5. Pewangian

- Pewangian adalah proses penyerapan (absorpsi) aroma bunga oleh teh hijau yang telah digosongkan.
- Teh hijau gosong sebagai bahan penyerap dan aroma bunga sebagai bahan yang diserap.
- Perbandingan penggunaan bunga melati atau melati gambir dengan teh hijau gosong berkisar antara 1:1 sampai 1:7 (dalam timbangan berat).
- Proses kontak aroma dilakukan dengan jalan campurkan teh hijau gosong dengan bunga selama terjadinya aroma bunga secara fisiologis yaitu sepanjang sore sampai malam hari.



6. Pengeringan dan Pengepakan

- Bunga setelah proses pewangian selesai sudah tidak berguna lagi dalam tehnya sendiri, oleh karena itu bunga dipisahkan.
- Setelah pemisahan bunga, teh kemudian dikeringkan dengan alat pengering ECP pada suhu inlet $\pm 110^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan outlet $\pm 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ selama 30 menit sampai kadar air $\pm 4\%$.
- Kadar air waktu dipasarkan tidak lebih dari 8% Bahan pembungkus yang baik untuk melindungi kualitas teh wangi adalah kertas lapis aluminium foil atau plastik PE, selanjutnya dikemas untuk dipasarkan

**PENENTUAN SUHU DAN WAKTU OPTIMUM
PENYEDUHAN BATANG TEH HIJAU (*Camelia Sinensis L.*)
TERHADAP KANDUNGAN ANTIOKSIDAN KAFEIN, TANIN DAN KATEKIN**

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Abstract

Tea is one of kind drink that most be preferred and consumed the tea community around the world, even most common of the community utilized tea as a healthy drink because it contains antioxidants. Antioxidants can protect cells from damage that caused by the unstable molecules. The determination of tea temperature and optimum time were aimed to know how the influence of the caffeine content of antioxidants, tannin and chatecine. In a flood expected to contain low caffeine levels with high polyphenols. The method in this research was an extraction method that analyzed by using UV-Vis a spectrophotometer. The results showed that the lowest caffeine level was at a temperature 70°C for 15 minutes of 0.51 %, the highest levels of tannin was at the brewing temperature 70°C for 5 minutes of 4.783 %, the highest cetacean levels were at the brewing temperature 85°C for 5 minutes of 1.14 %. So that, the optimum condition was obtained at the brewing temperature 70°C for 5 minutes, which have antioxidant activity about 56.75%.

Keywords: Tea, Polyphenols, Extraction, Antioxidants.

PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia adalah Negara yang terkenal dengan hasil pertaniannya, karena Indonesia memiliki wilayah daratan dan perairan yang sangat luas yang sebagian besar wilayah daratnya merupakan tanah yang subur, sehingga sangat baik untuk pertanian. Salah satu hasil pertanian yang dapat memberikan pengaruh besar dalam era perdagangan ialah produksi teh. Teh merupakan salah satu minuman yang banyak disukai dan dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat di seluruh dunia setelah air putih, bahkan sebagian besar masyarakat memanfaatkan teh sebagai minuman yang menyehatkan.

Teh diolah dengan cara yang berbeda. Pengolahan yang berbeda akan menghasilkan jenis teh yang berbeda pula (Suryaningrum, 2017). Secara umum, teh diklasifikasikan menjadi empat jenis, yaitu teh putih, teh hijau, teh oolong dan teh hitam. Teh putih dan teh hijau dibuat dengan cara menginaktivasi enzim oksidase yang ada pada pucuk teh segar melalui pemanasan atau penguapan. Teh hitam dibuat dengan cara memanfaatkan terjadinya oksidasi enzimatis

terhadap kandungan teh. Teh hitam ini melalui tahap fermentasi penuh. Sedangkan teh oolong dihasilkan melalui tahap fermentasi sedikit, sehingga disebut teh semi fermentasi (Silaban, 2005).

Teh bermanfaat sebagai antioksidan. Antioksidan yaitu zat yang dapat mencegah atau menghambat proses oksidasi sehingga membentuk senyawa yang lebih stabil. Antioksidan dapat melindungi sel-sel dari kerusakan yang disebabkan oleh molekul tidak stabil yang dikenal sebagai radikal bebas (Erawati, 2012).

Radikal bebas adalah molekul yang mengandung satu atau lebih elektron tidak berpasangan pada orbital terluarnya, radikal bebas sangat reaktif dan tidak stabil, sebagai usaha untuk mencapai kestabilannya radikal bebas akan bereaksi dengan atom atau molekul di sekitarnya untuk memperoleh pasangan elektron (Andrison, 2016).

Komponen bioaktif yang berperan sebagai antioksidan dapat pula berperan sebagai prooksi dan pada dosis tertentu. Hal tersebut disebabkan karena adanya pengaruh suhu dan waktu pada proses penyeduhan. Semakin lama teh direndam maka senyawa dalam teh akan semakin terekstrak dan akan menyebabkan terjadinya oksidasi, artinya senyawa-senyawa yang bermanfaat bagi tubuh akan mengalami penurunan fungsi bahkan sebagian senyawa akan berdampak negative bagi tubuh. Sehingga, untuk mendapatkan teh yang lebih pekat dilakukan dengan menambahkan bubuk teh tetapi tidak dengan memperpanjang waktu penyeduhan. Karena ketika proses penyeduhan teh maka terjadi proses ekstraksi yaitu terjadinya penarikan kandungan kimia yang dapat larut sehingga terpisah dari bahan yang larut dengan pelarut cair (Putri, 2015).

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui suhu dan waktu optimum penyeduhan batang teh hijau terhadap kandungan antioksidan kafein, tannin dan katekin dengan menggunakan Spektrofotometer UV-VIS.

METODE PENELITIAN

Alat

Alat yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu, spektrofotometer UV-VIS Varian Cary 50 Conc, rangkaian alat soxhletasi, rangkaian alat destilasi, inkubator, neraca analitik, oven, termometer, cawan porselin, magnetik stirrer, dan alat-alat gelas.

Bahan

Bahan-bahan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu asam klorida (HCl), asam sulfat (H_2SO_4), amonia (NH_3), batang teh, besi (III) klorida (FeCl_3), cobalt nitrat ($\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$), kalium heksasianoferrat ($\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$), kafein ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$), katekin ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$), timbal (II) nitrat ($\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$), metanol p.a (CH_3OH), reagen DPPH 0,004 %, dan tanin ($\text{C}_{76}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_{46}$).

Prosedur penelitian

a. Preparasi sampel

Batang teh dipetik di perkebunan teh puncak Malino, Kabupaten Gowa, Sulawesi Selatan. Batang teh diambil dari teh jenis *camellia sinensis* L. Batang teh dipetik lalu diangin-anginkan, dikukus dan disangrai. Dikeringkan pada suhu kamar. Dan dihaluskan dengan blender.

b. Pembuatan ekstrak teh

Bubuk teh ditimbang sebanyak 1 gram, lalu di seduh dengan air suhu 70°C sebanyak 100 mL. Kemudian diaduk menggunakan magnetik stirrer selama 5 menit. Saring dengan menggunakan kain blacu. Sehingga diperoleh ekstrak teh. Perlakuan yang sama dilakukan untuk waktu penyeduhan 10 menit dan 15 menit, dan pada suhu 85°C dan 100°C dengan waktu penyeduhan yang sama.

c. Analisis kadar kafein

Penentuan kadar kafein, ekstrak batang teh dengan suhu penyeduhan 70°C selama 5, 10 dan 15 menit. Ekstrak teh masing-masing dipipet sebanyak 10 mL ke dalam labu ukur 100 mL lalu ditambah 4 mL HCl 0,01 M dan 1 mL $\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ 2 M. Kemudian diencerkan dengan aquades hingga tanda batas dan homogenkan. Kemudian dipipet 25 mL ke dalam labu ukur 50 mL lalu ditambahkan 0,3 mL larutan H_2SO_4 3M. Kemudian diencerkan dengan aquades hingga tanda batas, lalu disaring. Filtrat yang diperoleh diukur dengan menggunakan spektrofotometri UV-Vis pada panjang gelombang 273 nm. Prosedur yang sama juga dilakukan pada ekstrak suhu penyeduhan 85°C dan 100°C dengan waktu penyeduhan masing-masing 5, 10 dan 15 menit.

d. Analisis kadar tanin

Penentuan kadar tanin, ekstrak batang teh dengan suhu penyeduhan 70°C selama 5, 10 dan 15 menit. Masing-masing ekstrak batang teh dipipet sebanyak 1 mL ke dalam tabung reaksi, ditambahkan 3 mL FeCl₃ 0,1 M. Lalu di homogenkan, kemudian ditambahkan lagi 3 mL K₃Fe(CN)₆ 0,008 M. Didiamkan selama 10 menit dan saring. Diukur menggunakan spektrofotometri UV-Vis pada panjang gelombang 720 nm. Prosedur yang sama juga dilakukan pada ekstrak suhu penyeduhan 85°C dan 100°C dengan waktu penyeduhan masing-masing 5, 10 dan 15 menit.

e. Analisis kadar katekin

Penentuan kadar katekin dalam ekstrak batang teh dengan suhu penyeduhan 70°C selama 5, 10 dan 15 menit. Ekstrak teh dipipet sebanyak 2 mL ke dalam erlenmeyer 250 mL, kemudian ditambahkan *methanol* p.a sebanyak 50 mL. Lalu dipanaskan selama 5 menit. Setelah pemanasan didinginkan lalu ukur dengan menggunakan spektrofotometri UV-Vis pada panjang gelombang 279 nm. Prosedur yang sama juga dilakukan pada ekstrak teh suhu penyeduhan 85°C dan 100°C dengan waktu penyeduhan masing-masing 5, 10 dan 15 menit.

f. Pembuatan larutan standar kafein dan katekin

Pembuatan larutan baku 100 mg/L

Kafein dan katekin masing-masing ditimbang 0,1 gram ke dalam gelas kimia 100 mL, dilarutkan dengan aquades secukupnya. Masukkan ke dalam labu takar 100 mL dan encerkan dengan aquades hingga tanda batas dan homogenkan.

Pembuatan deret standar 5 ppm, 10 ppm, 15 ppm, 20 ppm dan 25 ppm

Kafein dan katekin konsentrasi 100 ppm masing-masing dipipet berturut-turut sebanyak 5 mL, 10 mL, 15 mL, 20 mL dan 25 mL. Lalu dimasukkan ke dalam labu takar 100 mL diencerkan hingga tanda batas, dan homogenkan. Masing-masing deret diberi perlakuan seperti sampel.

g. Analisis antioksidan

Pembuatan larutan DPPH 100 ppm

Kristal DPPH ditimbang sebanyak 0,01 gr, kemudian dilarutkan dalam 100 mL metanol p.a lalu dihomogenkan.

Pembuatan larutan DPPH 40 ppm (0,004 %)

Larutan DPPH dibuat dengan cara larutan DPPH 100 ppm dipipet 20 mL larutan ke dalam labu takar 50 mL, kemudian diencerkan dengan metanol p.a lalu dihomogenkan.

Pengukuran blanko

Larutan DPPH 0,004 % dimasukkan ke dalam tabung reaksi sebanyak 3 mL. Kemudian ditambahkan 3 mL metanol p.a dihomogenkan dan diinkubasi selama 25 menit pada suhu 37°C. Selanjutnya diukur serapan absorbansi pada panjang gelombang maksimum 517 nm.

Pengukuran larutan ekstrak

Ekstak teh dipipet ke dalam tabung reaksi sebanyak 3 mL. Kemudian ditambahkan 3 mL larutan DPPH 0,004 % lalu dihomogenkan dan dinkubasi selama 25 menit pada suhu 37°C. Selanjutnya diukur serapan absorbansinya pada panjang gelombang 517 nm.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Preparasi sampel

Preparasi sampel batang teh hijau meliputi pemetikan, pengukusan (pelayuan), penyangraian, pengeringan dan penghalusan.

Pemetikan dilakukan secara manual di perkebunan teh Malino (Malino Highland). Hasil petikan dimasukkan ke dalam kantong plastik untuk menghindari terjadinya oksidasi. Sesegera mungkin setelah pemetikan dilakukan pengukusan, untuk menonaktifkan enzim polifenol oksidase dan untuk mempertahankan warna dan rasa dari teh hijau. Penghilangan kadar air yang masih tertinggal setelah pelayuan yaitu dengan cara disangrai.

Selanjutnya dikeringkan pada suhu ruang yang berfungsi untuk menghindari rusaknya senyawa aktif terutama tanin yang terkandung dalam batang teh agar daya simpan lebih tahan lama. Sebagaimana menurut Mabruroh (2015), bahwa proses pengeringan sebaiknya dilakukan pada suhu kamar yaitu kurang dari 40°C, karena jika lebih dari itu akan terjadi penurunan kadar polifenol secara drastis.

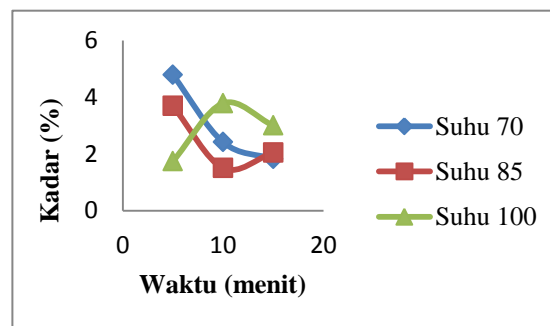
Tabel 1. Persentase kadar kafein, tanin dan katekin batang teh

No.	Suhu penyeduhan	Waktu penyeduhan (mnt)	Tanin (%)	Kadar kafein (%)	Katekin (%)
1	70°C	5	4,783	0,5431	1,0185
		10	2,415	0,5213	1,0257
		15	1,825	0,5183	1,0828
2	85°C	5	3,687	0,5801	1,1427
		10	1,503	0,5330	1,0511
		15	2,045	0,6871	1,1419
3	100°C	5	1,742	0,7053	1,0226
		10	3,785	0,5947	0,9314
		15	2,998	0,5841	1,1126

a. Tanin

Tanin merupakan senyawa yang umum terdapat pada daun, batang dan buah. Tanin adalah senyawa aktif tumbuhan yang termasuk golongan polifenol yang mempunyai rasa sepat. Sumber tanin salah satunya ialah tanaman teh.

Dari data yang diperoleh tersebut dilakukan perhitungan persen kadar tanin. Waktu penyeduhan sangat menentukan kualitas dari teh. Dimana, kandungan polifenol atau senyawa-senyawa metabolit sekunder sangat diperlukan dalam seduhan teh karena dapat memberikan manfaat dalam tubuh.



Gambar 1. Grafik hubungan waktu penyeduhan dengan kadar tanin

Gambar 1, menunjukkan pada suhu 70°C terjadi penurunan kadar tanin. Semakin lama pengadukan semakin rendah kadar tanin dikarenakan terjadinya penurunan suhu sejalan dengan lamanya pengadukan. Sehingga, tanin tidak dapat terekstrak maksimal jika pada suhu rendah. Suhu 85°C terjadinya peningkatan kadar pada penyeduhan 15 menit dan pada suhu 100°C menunjukkan terjadi penurunan kadar pada waktu penyeduhan 5 menit, disebabkan

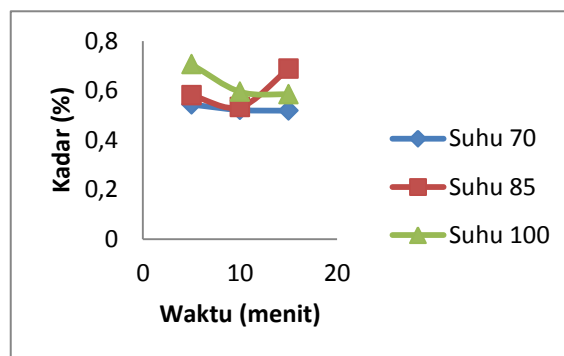
oleh air yang terlalu panas yang secara tiba-tiba menyentuh sampel dan akan menyebabkan terjadinya ketidakseimbangan komponen. Sehingga kadar relatif menurun drastis. Namun, akan stabil kembali pada penyeduhan 10 menit.

Kadar tanin tertinggi pada penyeduhan suhu 70°C selama 5 menit yaitu 4,783 %. Kadar tanin terendah terdapat pada suhu 85°C selama 10 menit yaitu 1,503%. Kadar tanin teh hijau dalam teori sebesar 9-20 % (Rossi, 2010).

b. Kafein

Kafein merupakan senyawa yang bersumber dari kopi, teh dan biji coklat. Kafein ini memiliki manfaat bagi medis yaitu dapat menstimulasi susunan syaraf pusat.

Analisis dilakukan menggunakan spektrofotometer UV-Vis. kadar kafein yang tinggi dalam makanan ataupun minuman tidak baik dalam kesehatan. Dosis yang diizinkan hanya sekitar 200-300 mg perhari.



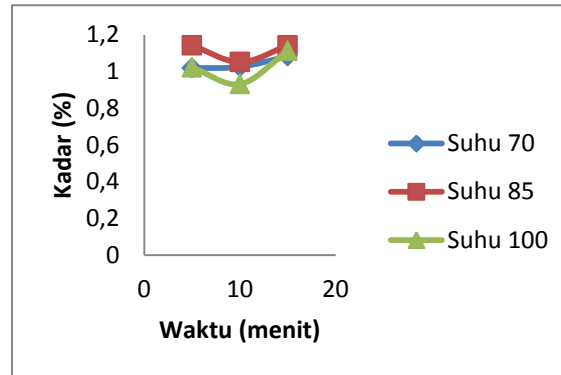
Gambar 2. Grafik hubungan waktu penyeduhan dengan kadar kafein

Gambar di atas menunjukkan pada suhu 85°C terjadi peningkatan pada penyeduhan 15 menit, hal tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya senyawa yang teroksidasi dengan udara. Suhu dan waktu merupakan hal terpenting yang harus diperhatikan dalam penyeduhan teh. Meningkatnya suhu penyeduhan akan menyebabkan tingginya kadar kafein dalam teh. Sebaliknya, semakin lama waktu penyeduhan kadar kafein semakin rendah karena suhu penyeduhan semakin rendah yang menyebabkan kafein tidak dapat terekstrak. Karena kafein sukar larut dalam air dingin tapi sangat larut dalam air panas. Sehingga, kadar kafein semakin meningkat dengan bertambahnya suhu penyeduhan.

Sehingga, kadar kafein terendah terlihat pada suhu 70°C selama 15 menit sebesar 0,5183 % dan kadar kafein tertinggi pada suhu 100°C selama 5 menit yaitu 0,7053 %. Kadar kafein dalam teori yaitu sebesar 2,5-4,5 % (Rossi, 2010).

c. Katekin

Senyawa katekin adalah senyawa golongan flavanoid yang juga merupakan jenis tanin terkondensasi, yang sering disebut dengan polifenol.



Gambar 3. Grafik hubungan waktu penyeduhan dengan kadar katekin

Gambar 3. dapat dilihat bahwa semakin lama penyeduhan semakin tinggi kadar katekin yang diperoleh, karena semakin banyak waktu yang digunakan untuk terekstrak. Berbanding terbalik dengan kadar tanin. Karena katekin membutuhkan waktu yang lebih lama untuk dapat terekstrak.

Hasil yang diperoleh yaitu kadar katekin tertinggi yaitu pada suhu penyeduhan 85°C dengan waktu penyeduhan 5 menit sebesar 1,1427 % dan kadar terendah pada suhu 100°C penyeduhan 10 menit sebesar 0,9314 %. Sedangkan menurut Rossi (2010), kadar katekin dalam teori yaitu sebesar 63-270 mg.

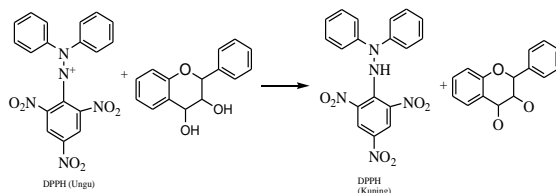
Penentuan Optimum

Jumlah persentase kadar yang diperoleh secara keseluruhan berbeda-beda, menurut Ita Ulfin (2015) hal tersebut dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yaitu ketinggian tempat, jenis teh, umur tanaman, kondisi lapangan, nutrisi tanah dan curah hujan. Menurut Anjarsari (2016), faktor yang lain ialah waktu panen teh, pucuk dan panen teh pertama memiliki kandungan polifenol tertinggi dengan kadar kafein rendah.

Sesuai dengan hasil perhitungan sebelumnya sehingga diperoleh suhu dan waktu optimum terdapat pada suhu 70°C penyeduhan 5 menit, dimana diperoleh kadar tanin tertinggi dan kadar katekin yang cukup tinggi dengan kadar kafein rendah. Sehingga memungkinkan memiliki aktivitas antioksidan yang baik.

Analisis Antioksidan

Analisis aktivitas antioksidan ini menggunakan metode DPPH (1,1-difenil-2-pikrilhidrazil). Aktivitas antioksidan diukur berdasarkan kemampuan antioksidan untuk mendonorkan atom hidrogennya ke radikal bebas DPPH ini. Besar atau kecilnya aktivitas antioksidan dapat dilihat dari perubahan warna ungu akibat tereduksinya DPPH oleh radikal bebas.



Gambar 3. Reaksi DPPH dengan polifenol

Senyawa metabolit sekunder akan melepas H^+ yang merupakan salah satu radikal bebas. H^+ akan berikatan dengan radikal DPPH membentuk senyawa baru yaitu difenilpikrilhidrazin yang stabil. Pengukuran antioksidan hanya dilakukan untuk kondisi optimum yang diperoleh dari data sebelumnya yaitu pada ekstrak batang teh penyeduhan suhu $70^{\circ}C$ selama 5 menit. Diperoleh persentase aktivitas antioksidan pada ekstrak teh yang dibuat dari batang teh ialah 56,75 %. Persentase tersebut cukup tinggi sehingga ekstrak batang teh ini memiliki aktivitas antioksidan yang baik.

PENUTUP

Kesimpulan

- Suhu optimum penyeduhan batang teh terhadap kandungan antioksidan kadar kafein yaitu penyeduhan suhu $70^{\circ}C$, kadar tanin pada suhu $70^{\circ}C$ dan kadar katekin pada suhu $85^{\circ}C$.
- Waktu optimum penyeduhan batang teh terhadap kandungan antioksidan kadar kafein yaitu penyeduhan 15 menit, kadar tanin pada penyeduhan 5 menit dan kadar katekin pada penyeduhan 5 menit.
- Kadar antioksidan yang diperoleh untuk kondisi optimum yaitu pada penyeduhan suhu $70^{\circ}C$ selama 5 menit dengan menggunakan metode DPPH sebesar 56,75 %.

Saran

- Sebaiknya juga menggunakan variasi berat bubuk teh dalam penyeduhan agar dapat diketahui pengaruh kadar antioksidan.

- b. Sebaiknya juga melakukan pengukuran untuk perlakuan dengan proses oksidasi enzimatis yaitu teh oolong atau teh hitam.

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**PENGARUH KUALITAS PUCUK DAN PERSENTASE LAYU TERHADAP
SIFAT FISIK DAN ORGANOLEPTIK TEH CTC (*Crushing Tearing Curling*)**

***EFFECT OF GREENLEAF QUALITY AND MOISTURE CONTENT ON PHYSICAL
AND ORGANOLEPTIC OF THE CTC (*Crushing Tearing Curling*) TEA***

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ABSTRACT

PTPN VII (Persero) Pagaralam Business Unit started developing the processing of black tea (CTC). Only after several times the processing quality CTC teas produced unsatisfactory. The Company continues to optimize the performance of the processing and quality control of CTC tea. This study aims to determine the effect of the quality of shoots and wilting percentage of the physical and organoleptic properties of CTC tea. This research was conducted in PTPN VII (Persero) Act Pagaralam. The results showed that all of the top quality with value range 62% to 70% and the percentage of wilted 65% to 72% no real effect on the physical and organoleptic properties. The water content and density of CTC tea has fulfilled SNI and enterprise standards. CTC tea produced medium quality (Fair made).

Keywords : *Tea, CTC, Greenleaf, Moisture Content, Physical, Organoleptic*

ABSTRAK

PTPN VII (Persero) Unit Usaha Pagaralam mulai mengembangkan pengolahan teh hitam (CTC). Hanya saja setelah beberapa kali pengolahan kualitas teh CTC yang dihasilkan belum memuaskan. Perusahaan terus berusaha mengoptimalkan kinerja pengolahan dan pengendalian kualitas teh CTC. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan pengaruh kualitas pucuk dan persentase layu terhadap sifat fisik dan organoleptik teh CTC. Penelitian ini dilakukan di PTPN VII (persero) UU Pagaralam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua kualitas pu-cuk dengan rentang nilai 62% hingga 70% dan persentase layu 65% hingga 72% berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap sifat fisik dan organoleptik. Kadar air dan densitas teh CTC telah memenuhi SNI dan standar perusahaan. Teh CTC yang dihasilkan berkualitas sedang (*Fair made*).

Kata Kunci : Teh, CTC, Pucuk, Persentase layu, Sifat Fisik, Organoleptic

PENDAHULUAN

Tanaman teh (*Camellia sinensis*) merupakan tumbuhan hijau yang berasal dari daerah subtropik yang tumbuh optimal pada 25°-35° Lintang Utara dan 95°- 105° Bujur Timur. Perkebunan teh paling banyak ditemui di India, Cina dan Srilanka (Kusuma, 2008). Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan teh adalah iklim dan sinar matahari. Suhu udara yang baik berkisar antara 13 - 15°C, kelembaban

relatif pada siang hari lebih dari 70%, dan curah hujan tahunan tidak kurang 2000 mm. Penyinaran sinar matahari sangat mempengaruhi pertanaman teh. Makin banyak sinar matahari makin tinggi suhu, bila suhu mencapai 30°C pertumbuhan tanaman teh akan terlambat (Setyamidjaja, 2000).

Analisis pucuk adalah pemisahan/ pengelompokan pucuk berdasarkan kriteria “Memenuhi Syarat” (MS) yaitu bagian pucuk muda dan “Tidak Memenuhi Syarat” (TMS) yaitu bagian tua pucuk serta pucuk

yang mengalami kerusakan. Hasil analisis pucuk dinyatakan dalam persen dan merupakan dasar pendugaan mutu teh hasil olahan. Hasil analisis pucuk yang baik adalah pucuk yang memenuhi syarat (MS) lebih dari 50%. (Arifin dkk, 1997). Analisis pucuk merupakan parameter yang dapat digunakan untuk mengevaluasi sistem petikan, gilir petik, kinerja organisasi pemetaan dan pengangkutan. Kualitas pucuk teh yang baik dapat dihasilkan dari keserasian dalam rangkaian manajemen pemetaan hingga sarana panen dan transportasi (Kusuma, 2008).

Pelayuan merupakan langkah pertama dan terpenting dalam pengolahan teh hitam (Muthumani dan Senthil, 2006). Pelayuan adalah proses menguapnya air yang terkandung dalam daun teh karena perbedaan tekanan antara air dalam daun dan bagian permukaan daun teh. Pada proses pelayuan daun teh kehilangan kadar air sebanyak 47% sampai dengan 50%. Kehilangan masa yang disebabkan oleh kehilangan kadar air ini dapat digunakan untuk menentukan kelayuan daun teh yang secara kuantitatif dinyatakan dalam persentase layu dan derajat layu. Persentase layu didefinisikan sebagai perbandingan antara bobot pucuk teh segar dengan bobot layu (Santoso dk, 2008).

Ada beberapa macam jenis pengolahan teh hitam, diantaranya yaitu pengolahan secara *Orthodox* dan pengolahan se-cara CTC (*Crushing tearing curling*). Pengolahan teh hitam orthodox yaitu teh yang diolah melalui proses pelayuan sekitar 16 jam, penggulungan, fermentasi, pengeringan, sortasi, hingga terbentuk teh jadi. Teh CTC yakni teh yang diolah melalui perajangan, penyobekan, dan penggulungan daun basah menjadi bubuk kemudian dilanjutkan dengan fermentasi, pengeringan, sortasi, hingga terbentuk teh jadi (Rosyadi, 2001).

Industri teh dalam beberapa tahun terakhir ini semakin menunjukkan perkembangan. Seperti industri dan perkebunan teh di PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam, baru-baru ini melakukan pengembangan terhadap

pengolahan teh hitam di kota Pagaralam. Industri ini awalnya hanya mengolah teh hitam orthodox dengan jumlah produksi yang selalu mencapai target dan mutu teh hitam yang terus bisa dipertahankan dengan baik. Selain itu melihat jumlah produksi pucuk teh yang semakin meningkat di PTPN VII (persero) UU Pagaralam maka sekarang telah melakukan pengembangan dengan membangun industri baru yaitu industri pengolahan teh hitam CTC.

Setelah melakukan beberapa kali pengolahan, belum didapatkan mutu teh hitam CTC yang terbaik. Salah satu permasalahan yang ditemui selama proses pengolahan yaitu belum diketahui pengaruh kualitas pucuk dan persentase layu teh (*Camellia sinensis*) terhadap sifat fisik, dan organoleptik teh CTC (*crushing tearing curling*) di PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam untuk mendapatkan kualitas teh yang lebih baik. Perusahaan terus berusaha mengoptimalkan kinerja pengolahan dan pengendalian kualitas teh CTC. Harapannya mendatang agar teh yang dihasilkan bisa bersaing dan mampu mencapai target pasar yang diharapkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan pengaruh kualitas dan persentase layu terhadap sifat fisik dan organoleptic teh CTC di PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam.

METODE PENELITIAN

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam Sumatera Selatan. Alat yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu : Timbangan analitik, alat uji organoleptik, kompor gas, *timer*, cangkir seduhan dengan tutup (ukuran 230 cc) ,alat ukur kadar air digital (*moisture balance*), dan alat uji *density* (gelas ukur). Bahan baku utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu pucuk teh (*Camellia sinensis*) dari PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam

Rancangan penelitian

Rancangan penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang disusun secara fak-torial

dengan 2 faktor, yaitu kualitas pucuk dan persentase layu teh basah. Kualitas pucuk terdiri dari 3 taraf dan persentase layu

dengan 2 taraf. Percobaan dilakukan dengan 3 kali pengulangan. Adapun Kombinasi tersebut dapat dilihat pada Tabel.1.

Tabel.1. Kombinasi Kualitas Pucuk dan Persentase Layu Teh Basah

Persentase Layu Pucuk Teh (L)	Kualitas Pucuk teh (K)		
	(K ₁) 62% - 64%	(K ₂) 65% - 67%	(K ₃) 68% - 70%
(L ₁) 65% - 68%	L ₁ K ₁	L ₁ K ₂	L ₁ K ₃
(L ₂) 69% - 72%	L ₂ K ₁	L ₂ K ₂	L ₂ K ₃

Tahapan Penelitian
Persiapan Sampel

Pada tahap ini dilakukan persiapan bahan baku dan pengujian kualitas pucuk (analisis pucuk). Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan penghitungan persentase layu pucuk teh. Persentase layu dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus:

$$\text{Persentase layu} = \frac{\text{berat pucuk layu}}{\text{berat sampel}} \times 100\%$$

Pengolahan Teh CTC

Penelitian tahap ini adalah proses pengolahan pucuk teh basah menggunakan sistem CTC (*crushing tearing curling*) hingga menghasilkan teh jadi.

Parameter Pengamatan

Parameter yang diamati adalah mu-tu fisik yang meliputi kadar air dan densitas bubuk teh serta mutu organoleptik.

Kadar air

Pengujian kadar air dilakukan berdasarkan (ISO 9001:2008) menggunakan alat penghitung kadar air bubuk teh digital.

Uji Densitas (volume checker)

Uji densitas dilakukan berdasarkan (ISO 9001:2008)

Mutu Organoleptik

Pengujian organoleptik dilakukan untuk mengetahui mutu akhir teh hitam CTC hasil

pengolahan berdasarkan (ISO 9001:2008). Pengujian dilakukan oleh satu orang panelis ahli (*tea tester*) dengan metode uji *scoring* mutu sensoris. Parameter mutu organoleptik yang diamati yaitu:

1. Kenampakan sifat luar (*Appearance*)

Uji kenampakan bubuk teh adalah penilaian secara visual sifat fisik dari partikel bubuk teh kering dan bubuk teh jadi.

2. Air seduhan (*liquor*)

Bubuk teh yang telah diseduh menggunakan air dan dipisahkan dari ampasnya menghasilkan cairan teh yang memiliki warna, rasa dan aroma teh yang khas

3. Kenampakan ampas seduhan (*Infussion Leaf*)

Ampas seduhan yang dimaksud ialah bubuk teh yang telah diseduh dengan air dan dipisahkan dari air seduhannya. penilaian dilakukan terhadap kenampakan ampas dan aroma dari ampas seduhan yang dilakukan beberapa saat setelah ampas seduhan dipisahkan dari air seduhannya sebelum aroma dari ampas seduhan teh tersebut menghilang.

Nilai total mutu organoleptik (*Overall Rattng*)

Nilai total mutu organoleptik teh CTC (*Overal Rattng*) merupakan penjumlahan nilai dari hasil uji organoleptik yang dilakukan terhadap mutu *appearance*, *liquor*, dan *infusion leaf*. *Overall rattng*

menunjukkan kelas atau tingkatan kualitas mutu organoleptik teh secara keseluruhan. Berdasarkan acuan Kuantifikasi “Scoring Uji Mutu Teh Hitam”, terdapat lima kelas mutu organoleptik teh yakni, jelek (*Bad*), kurang baik (*Unsatisfactory*), sedang (*Fair made*), baik (*Good*), dan sangat baik (*Well made / very good*)

Analisis data

Data hasil pengamatan di Analisis Keragaman (ANOVA). Uji lanjut dilakukan dengan uji DMRT pada taraf 5%

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Kadar Air teh CTC

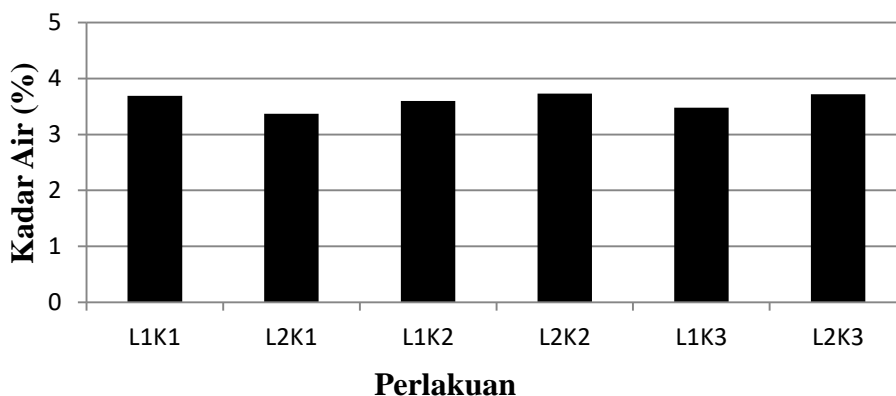
Kadar air teh dari masing-masing perlakuan dapat dilihat pada Gambar 1. Gambar 1. menunjukkan rata-rata kadar air sampel hasil sortasi teh kering CTC yaitu pada sampel L1K1, L2K1, L1K2, L2K2, L1K3, dan L2K3 adalah 3,69%, 3,37%, 3,6%, 3,73%, 3,48% dan 3,72%. Kadar air teh tertinggi yaitu 3,73% terdapat pada sampel dengan kualitas pucuk 65%-67% yang memiliki persentase layu 69%-72% (L2K2). Sedangkan untuk kadar air paling rendah yaitu 3,37% terdapat pada sampel dengan kualitas pucuk 62%-64% yang memiliki persentase layu 69% - 72% (L2K1). Hasil analisis menggunakan anava menunjukkan bahwa pengaruh kualitas pucuk 62% - 64%, 65% - 67%, 68% - 70% dan persentase layu 65% - 68%, 69% - 72% terhadap kadar air teh CTC berbeda tidak nyata.

Kadar air teh kering menurut meto-da SNI 01-1902-2000 adalah 2,68% dengan persyaratan maksimal 8,00%. Kadar air seluruh perlakuan ini telah memenuhi SNI dan berada dalam range yang ditetapkan pabrik yaitu 3% - 4,5%. Hasil analisis ini menyimpulkan bahwa teh CTC hasil pengolahan dari pucuk teh dengan kualitas pucuk 62% - 64%, 65% - 67%, 68% - 70% dan persentase layu 65% - 68%, 69% - 72% menghasilkan mutu teh yang baik dan aman dari serangan jamur serta terhindar dari proses oksidasi enzimatis lanjut selama proses pengepakan dan transportasi.

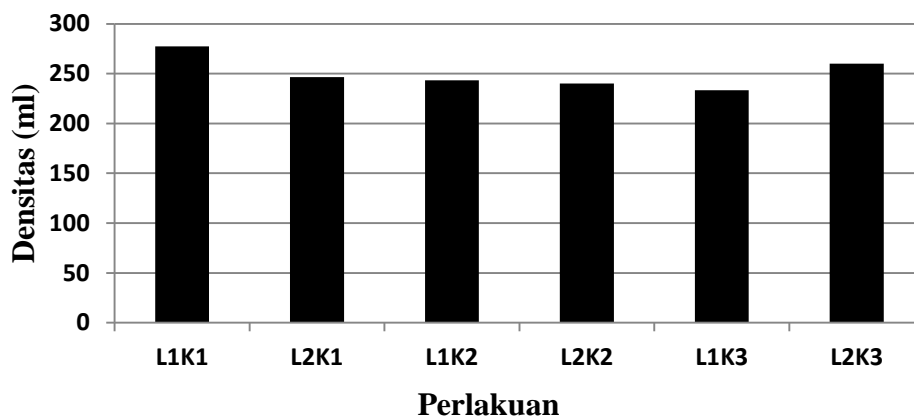
Uji Densitas

Hasil uji densitas dapat dilihat pada Gambar 2. Nilai rata-rata pengujian densitas bubuk teh kering CTC pada sampel L1K1, L2K1, L1K2, L2K2, L1K3, dan L2K3 berturut-turut adalah 277,33 ml, 246,66 ml, 243,33 ml, 240 ml, 233,33 ml, 260 ml.

Nilai rata-rata densitas setiap sampel bubuk teh CTC berada dalam range 233,33 ml hingga 277,33 ml dengan standar berat 100 gram untuk setiap sampel yang diuji. Sampel L1K1, yaitu teh dengan kualitas pucuk 62%-68% dan persentase layu 65%-68% memiliki nilai densitas paling tinggi yakni 277,33 ml. Hasil analisis keragaman dengan anava menunjukkan bahwa kualitas pucuk 62%-64%, 65%-67%, 68% - 70% dan persentase layu 65% - 68%, 69%-72% berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap densitas teh CTC.



Gambar 1. Nilai Rata-rata Kadar Air Teh CTC



Gambar 2. Nilai Rata-rata Densitas Teh CTC

Berdasarkan ISO 9001 : 2008, PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam telah menetapkan standar nilai densitas untuk bubuk teh hitam CTC jenis PD (*Peko Dust*) yaitu senilai 250 ml – 280 ml. Dari nilai hasil pengujian densitas teh CTC di atas, dapat dikatakan bahwa hanya ada dua dari enam sampel yang memenuhi standar densitas perusahaan untuk bubuk teh hitam CTC jenis PD, yaitu sampel dengan kualitas pucuk 62% - 64% dan persentase layu 65% - 68% (L1K1) dengan nilai densitas 277,33ml dan sampel dengan kualitas pucuk 68%-70% dan persentase layu 69%- 72% (L2K3) dengan nilai densitas 260 ml. Sedangkan empat sampel lainnya bernilai 246,66 ml untuk sampel L2K1, 243,33 ml untuk sampel L1K2, 240 ml untuk sampel L2K2, dan 233,33 ml untuk sampel L1K3 masih dibawah standar densitas yang ditetapkan oleh perusahaan, namun rendahnya nilai densitas dari keempat sampel tidak begitu jauh dari nilai standar dan masih tergolong baik.

Mutu Organoleptik Teh CTC Kenampakan sifat luar (*Appearance*)

Menurut SNI penilaian kualitas penampakan sifat luar (*appearance*) teh kering dapat dilihat dari bentuk dan ukuran partikel, warna dan kebersihannya.

Nilai rata-rata mutu *appearance* teh CTC dapat dilihat pada Gambar 3. Nilai mutu *appearance* bubuk teh ditentukan dengan pengujian organoleptik mengguna-

kan panelis ahli (*tea tester*) dari laboratorium PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam. Berdasarkan data yang ditampilkan pada Gambar 3 dapat dilihat nilai *appearance* sampel L1K1, L2K1, L1K2, L2K2, L1K3, dan L2K3 adalah 22,66, 22, 25,66, 25,33, 26,33, dan 26,66. Nilai mutu *appearance* tertinggi adalah sampel L2K3, yakni sampel dengan kualitas pucuk 68% - 70% dan persentase layu 69% - 72% dengan nilai mutu *appearance* sebesar 26,66. Menurut panelis sampel L2K3 memiliki bentuk partikel dengan granular dan ukuran partikel yang lebih merata. Sedangkan nilai mutu *appearance* terendah adalah sampel L2K1, yakni sampel dengan kualitas pucuk 62% - 64% dan persentase layu 69% - 72% dengan nilai mutu sebesar 22. Sampel ini memiliki ukuran partikel yang kurang merata, berwarna kecoklatan dan mengandung banyak benda asing.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengaruh kenampakan sifat luar (*appearance*) teh CTC berbedatidak nyata pada setiap perlakuan. Sedangkan penilaian mutu berdasarkan acuan Kuantifikasi “Scoring Uji Mutu Teh Hitam” yang digunakan perusahaan menyatakan bahwa rentang nilai mutu *appearance* teh kering 21 – 30 tergolong dalam bubuk teh dengan kualitas “sedang” (*Fair Made*). Mutu kenampakan sifat luar (*appearance*) dengan kualitas sedang (*Fair Made*) yaitu bubuk teh dengan ukuran partikel yang cukup merata, tekstur padat dan tidak rapuh, berwarna agak kehitaman

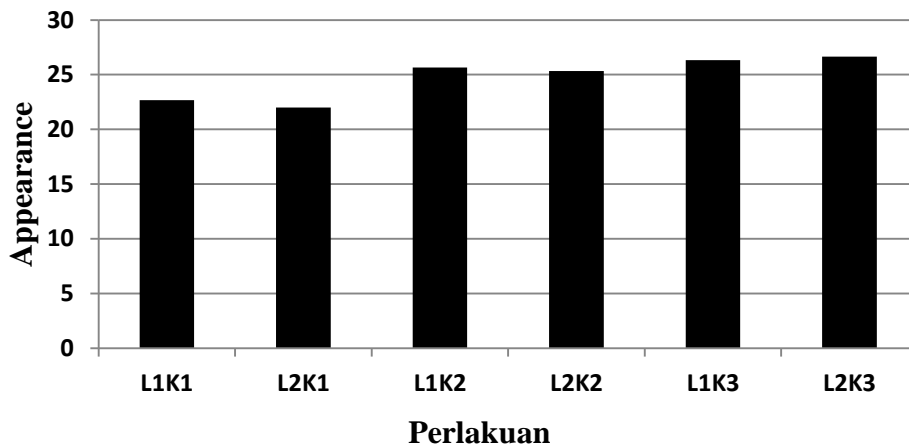
(fairly black), bentuk partikel bulat atau granular namun masih terdapat sidikit serat dan benda asing di dalamnya.

Sifat Air Seduhan (Liquor)

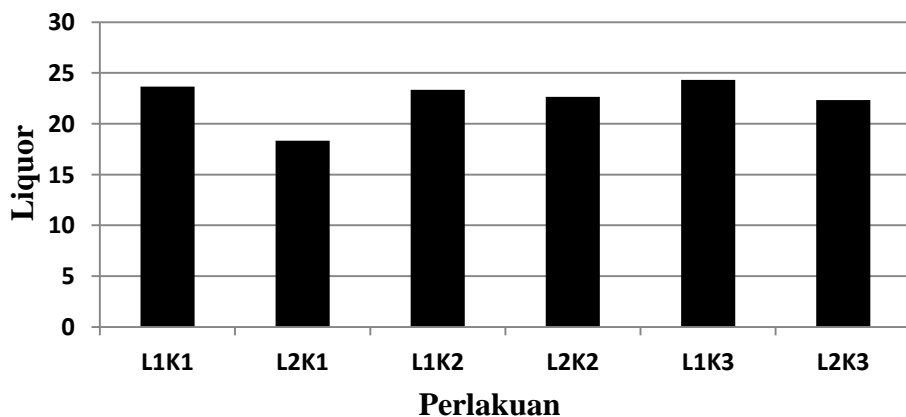
Gambar 4. menunjukkan nilai rata-rata mutu air seduhan (*liquor*) bubuk teh CTC. Nilai *liquor* sampel CTC L1K1, L2K1, L1K2, L2K2, L1K3, dan L2K3 adalah 23,66, 18,33, 23,33, 22,66, 24,33 dan 22,33. Nilai mutu *liquor* tertinggi pada L1K3, yakni sampel berkualitas pucuk 68% - 70% dan persentase layu 65% - 68% dengan nilai mutu *liquor* sebesar 24,33, sedangkan nilai mutu *liquor* terkecil yaitu L2K1, yakni sampel berkualitas pucuk 62%-64% dan persentase layu 69%-72% dengan nilai mutu sebesar 18,33.

Hasil analisis menggunakan analisis keragaman anava. menunjukkan bahwa kua-

litas pucuk 62% - 64%, 65% - 67%, 68% - 70% dan persentase layu 65%-68%, 69% - 72% pengaruh tidak nyata, terhadap mutu *liquor* teh CTC. Sedangkan penilaian mutu berdasarkan acuan Kuantifikasi “Scoring Uji Mutu Teh Hitam” yang digunakan perusahaan menyatakan bahwa rentang nilai mutu *liquor* teh kering 21 – 30 tergolong dalam bubuk teh dengan kualitas “sedang” (*Fair Made*). Mutu air seduhan (*liquor*) berkualitas sedang (*fair made*) yaitu air seduhan teh yang memiliki warna yang cukup cerah dan rasa air seduhan yang cukup kuat (*fair strength*). Namun khusus untuk sampel L2K1 yang memiliki nilai *liquor* hanya 18,33, maka sampel teh ini tergolong ke dalam teh berkualitas ”Kurang baik” (*Unsatisfactory*).



Gambar 3. Nilai Rata-rata Mutu *Appearance* Teh CTC



Gambar 4. Nilai Rata-rata Kualitas Sifat Air Seduhan (*liquor*) Teh CTC

Kenampakan Ampas Seduhan (*Infusion Leaf*)

Nilai rata-rata kualitas ampas seduhan (*infusion leaf*) bubuk teh CTC dapat dilihat pada Gambar 5. Nilai tertinggi pada sampel L2K1, yaitu dengan kualitas pucuk 62%-64% dan persentase layu 69%-72% sebesar 6,66. Sedangkan nilai kualitas ampas seduhan terkecil ada pada sampel L1K1 sebesar 5,66.

Menurut Badan Standar Nasional Indonesia penilaian kualitas ampas seduhan dilihat dari warna dan kerataan ampas yang dihasilkan setelah teh diseduh. Menurut ISO 9001:2008, kenampakan ampas seduhan yang baik adalah ampas teh yang memiliki warna sangat cerah dan menyerupai warna tembaga (*very bright & coppery*).

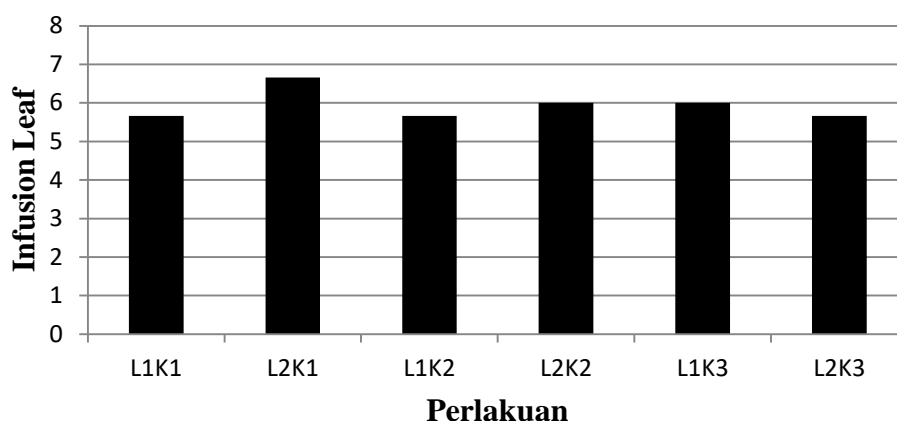
Hasil analisis anava kualitas ampas seduhan menunjukkan bahwa kualitas pucuk 62%-64%, 65%-67%, 68%-70% dan persentase layu 65%-68%, 69%-72% berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap mutu *infusion leaf* teh CTC. Sedangkan menurut penilaian mutu berdasarkan acuan Kuantifikasi "Scoring uji Mutu Teh Hitam" yang digunakan perusahaan menyatakan bahwa *infusion leaf* yang dihasilkan tergolong dalam teh dengan kualitas *Fair made*.

Mutu Organoleptik Teh CTC Keseluruhan (*Overall Rating*)

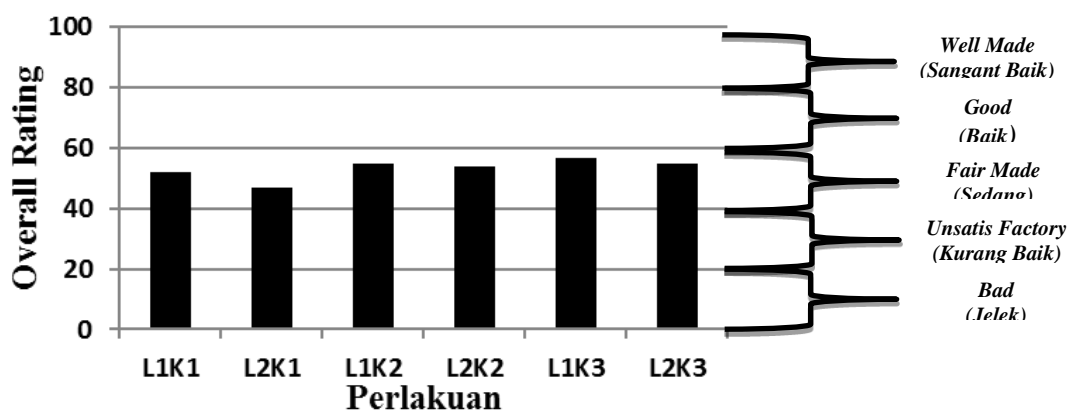
Gambar 6. menunjukkan nilai dari mutu organoleptik teh CTC jenis *Peko Dust* (PD) dengan atribut mutu kenampakan sifat luar (*appearance*), sifat air seduhan (*liquor*) dan kenampakan ampas seduhan (*infusion leaf*) yang dinilai secara keseluruhan. Berdasarkan Gambar 6, nilai *Overall Rating* mutu organoleptik yaitu pada sampel L1K1, L2K1, L1K2, L2K2, L1K3, dan L2K3 adalah 51,98, 46,99, 54,65, 53,99, 56,66, dan 54,65 Nilai paling tinggi adalah sampel teh CTC dengan kualitas pucuk 68%-70% dan persentase layu 65%-68% (L1K3) yang memiliki nilai total 56,66. Sedangkan sampel dengan nilai total terkecil yakni 46,99 terdapat pada teh dengan kualitas pucuk 62%-64% dan persentase layu 69%-72% (L2K1).

Berdasarkan data tersebut dapat dilihat bahwa teh dengan kualitas pucuk paling tinggi yakni 68%-70% telah menghasilkan teh dengan nilai mutu organoleptik paling tinggi. Pucuk yang berkualitas baik banyak mengandung peko atau daun muda. Menurut pakar, apabila daun yang dipetik tua, maka teh yang dihasilkan rendah karena kandungan polifenol daun semakin rendah dan serat-serat daun makin panjang. Sebaliknya, apabila daun yang dipetik muda, maka mutu teh yang dihasilkan tinggi karena kandungan polifenolnya masih tinggi dan serat daun belum panjang (Setyamidjaya, 2010).

Pengaruh persentase layu juga menentukan nilai total mutu organoleptik teh CTC. Gambar 6 menunjukkan teh dengan persentase layu 65%-68% memiliki nilai total organoleptik yang lebih tinggi dari sampel teh lainnya. Hasil diskusi dengan responden ahli di PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam menyatakan persentase layu yang terlalu tinggi atau terlalu rendah mengakibatkan rendahnya atribut mutu organoleptik yang dihasilkan karena kandungan air yang terlalu banyak atau terlalu sedikit di dalam bahan. Kandungan air dalam bahan yang tidak pas mengakibatkan pengeringan teh pada stasiun pengeringan menjadi tidak optimal. Kandungan air yang terlalu banyak dan teh terlalu kering mempengaruhi kualitas warna partikel bubuk teh, rasa air seduhan dan atribut mutu lainnya. Menurut Setyamidjaya, (2001) kadar air yang diinginkan saat turun layu adalah 68%-72%. Jika proses pelayuan kurang optimal bisa mengakibatkan hasil yang tidak diinginkan terhadap mutu teh. Namun data pada grafik di atas menunjukkan persentase layu teh senilai 65%-68% merupakan perlakuan yang lebih tepat untuk mendapatkan mutu organoleptik teh CTC yang lebih baik di PTPN VII (Persero) UU Pagaralam.



Gambar 5. Nilai Rata-rata Kualitas Ampas Seduhan (*Infusion leaf*) Teh CTC



Gambar 6. Nilai Total Mutu Organoleptik Teh CTC (*Overal Rattng*)

Berdasarkan hasil pengamatan, sampel L2K1 Berdasarkan hasil pengamatan, nilai terkecil untuk mutu organoleptik keseluruhan terdapat yak-ni teh dengan kualitas pucuk 62%- 64%, dan persentase layu 8%- 72%. Hasil ini semakin jelas menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi kualitas pucuk teh, maka mutu yang dihasilkan akan semakin bagus, sebaliknya semakin rendah kualitas pucuk teh yang diolah maka mutu yang dihasilkan juga akan semakin rendah. Seperti yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya, persentase layu yang tidak tepat atau pelayuan yang tidak optimal mengakibatkan hasil yang cenderung tidak baik terhadap mutu teh. Dalam penelitian ini, persentase layu pucuk teh sebesar 68%-72% dinilai terlalu basah sehingga mutu organoleptik yang

dihasilkan menjadi kurang baik dibanding sampel lainnya.

Penilaian mutu berdasarkan acuan Kuantifikasi “Scoring Uji Mutu Teh Hitam” yang digunakan perusahaan menyatakan bahwa rentang nilai mutu organoleptik teh CTC secara keseluruhan 41-60 tergolong dalam teh CTC dengan kualitas mutu organoleptik “sedang” (*Fair Made*).

Hasil pengujian di atas, dimulai dari analisis mutu fisik yang meliputi pengukuran kadar air dan pengujian densitas kemudian analisis mutu organoleptik yang meliputi kenampakan sifat luar (*appearance*), sifat air seduhan (*liquor*), dan kenampakan ampas seduhan (*infison leaf*) menyimpulkan bahwa perlakuan terhadap kualitas pucuk dengan rentang 62%-70% dan persentase layu 65%-72%

masih terlalu sempit untuk dapat membedakan kualitas teh CTC yang terbaik. Rentang perlakuan kualitas pucuk dan persentase layu yang diamati secara keseluruhan tergolong kedalam teh CTC yang memiliki kualitas sedang (*Fair Made*).

KESIMPULAN

Kualitas pucuk teh 62%- 64%, 65%-68%, dan 69%- 70%, dan persen-tase layu 65%-68% dan 69%- 72% berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap sifat fisika (kadar air dan densitas) dan sifat organoleptik teh CTC yang dihasilkan. Nilai kadar air dan densitas tehe telah memenuhi standar SNI dan standar perusahaan, dan secara organoleptic teh yang dihasilkan berkualitas sedang (*fair made*)

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TEH HIJAU – TEH HITAM: PENYEDUHAN & MANFAAT KESEHATAN

The image features a close-up of tea leaves. In the foreground, two vibrant green tea leaves are shown, one slightly overlapping the other. Behind them, a pile of dark, oxidized tea leaves (black tea) is visible. The background is a soft, out-of-focus grey and white. The overall composition is clean and professional, suitable for an educational or informational presentation.

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SUMBER KAJIAN



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**PENENTUAN SUHU DAN WAKTU OPTIMUM
PENYEDUHAN BATANG TEH HIJAU (*Camelia Sinensis L.*)
TERHADAP KANDUNGAN ANTIOKSIDAN KAFEIN, TANIN DAN KATEKIN**

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Health benefits of Green and Black Tea: A Review

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Gangodawila, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka



PERBANDINGAN TEH HIJAU DAN TEH HITAM

Green Tea

30-40% Catechins
3-6% Caffeine
~310 mg polyphenols
per 6 ounces

Black Tea

3-10% Catechins
2-6% Theaflavins
> 20% Thearubigens
3-6% Caffeine
~340 mg polyphenols
per 6 ounces

Tabel 1 . Presentase Kandungan Catechin dan Caffein pada pucuk tanaman teh

Bagian Pucuk	Catechin (%)	Caffein (%)
Peko	26,5	4,7
Daun 1	25,9	4,2
Daun 2	20,7	3,5
Daun 3	17,1	2,9
Tangkai atas	11,7	2,5

(Dedi Soleh Effendi dkk, 2010)

Table.1: Green and Black Tea composition [2]

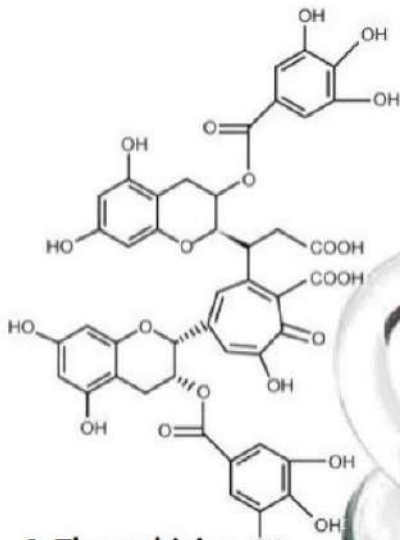
Compound	Green Tea (% wt/wt solids)	Black tea (% wt/wt solids)
Catechin	30	9
Theaflavins	-	4
Simple polyphenols	2	3
Flavonols	2	1
Other polyphenols	6	23
Theanine	3	3
Amino acids	3	3
Peptides/Proteins	6	6
Organic acids	2	2
Sugars	7	7
Other Carbohydrates	4	4
Lipids	3	3
Caffeine	3	3
Other methylxanthines	<1	<1
Potassium	5	5
Other minerals/ash	5	5
Aroma	Trace	Trace



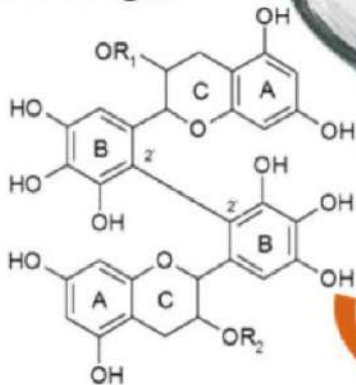


Aktivitas enzim polifenol oksidase pada teh hitam

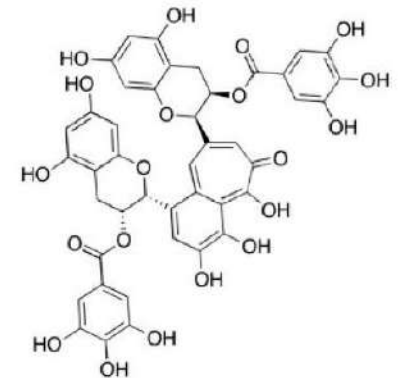
- POLIFENOL → KATEKIN → TEROKSIDASI



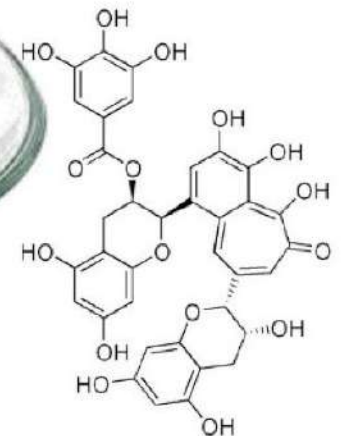
4. Thearubigins



1. Theaflavin



2. Theaflavin-3,3'-digallate

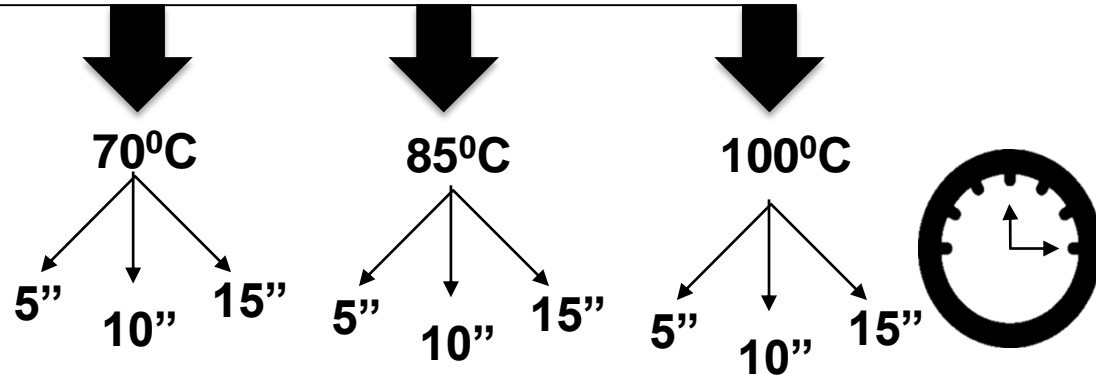


3. Theaflavin-3-gallate

	R1	R2
Bis flavanol A	galloyl	galloyl
Bis flavanol B	H	galloyl
Bis flavanol C	H	H



PENYEDUHAN batang teh hijau



Semakin lama pengadukan → penurunan suhu sejalan dengan lamanya pengadukan.

KAFEIN? **KATEKIN?**

TANNIN? **AKTIVITAS ANTIOKSIDAN?**



Efek penyeduhan

Tabel 1. Persentase kadar kafein, tanin dan katekin batang teh

No.	Suhu penyeduhan	Waktu penyeduhan (mnt)	Tanin (%)	Kadar kafein (%)	Katekin (%)
1	70°C	5	4,783	0,5431	1,0185
		10	2,415	0,5213	1,0257
		15	1,825	0,5183	1,0828
2	85°C	5	3,687	0,5801	1,1427
		10	1,503	0,5330	1,0511
		15	2,045	0,6871	1,1419
3	100°C	5	1,742	0,7053	1,0226
		10	3,785	0,5947	0,9314
		15	2,998	0,5841	1,1126

Kafein sukar larut dalam air dingin, sangat larut dalam air panas.
Kadar kafein semakin meningkat dengan bertambahnya suhu penyeduhan.

Berbanding terbalik dengan kadar tanin. Karena katekin membutuhkan waktu yang lebih lama untuk dapat terekstrak



Kesimpulan

- Suhu optimum:
 - kafein → 70°C,
 - tanin → 70°C
 - katekin 85°C.
- Waktu optimum:
 - Kafein → 15 menit
 - tanin → 5 menit
 - katekin → 5 menit
- Kadar antioksidan untuk kondisi optimum → penyeduhan 70°C, 5 menit.



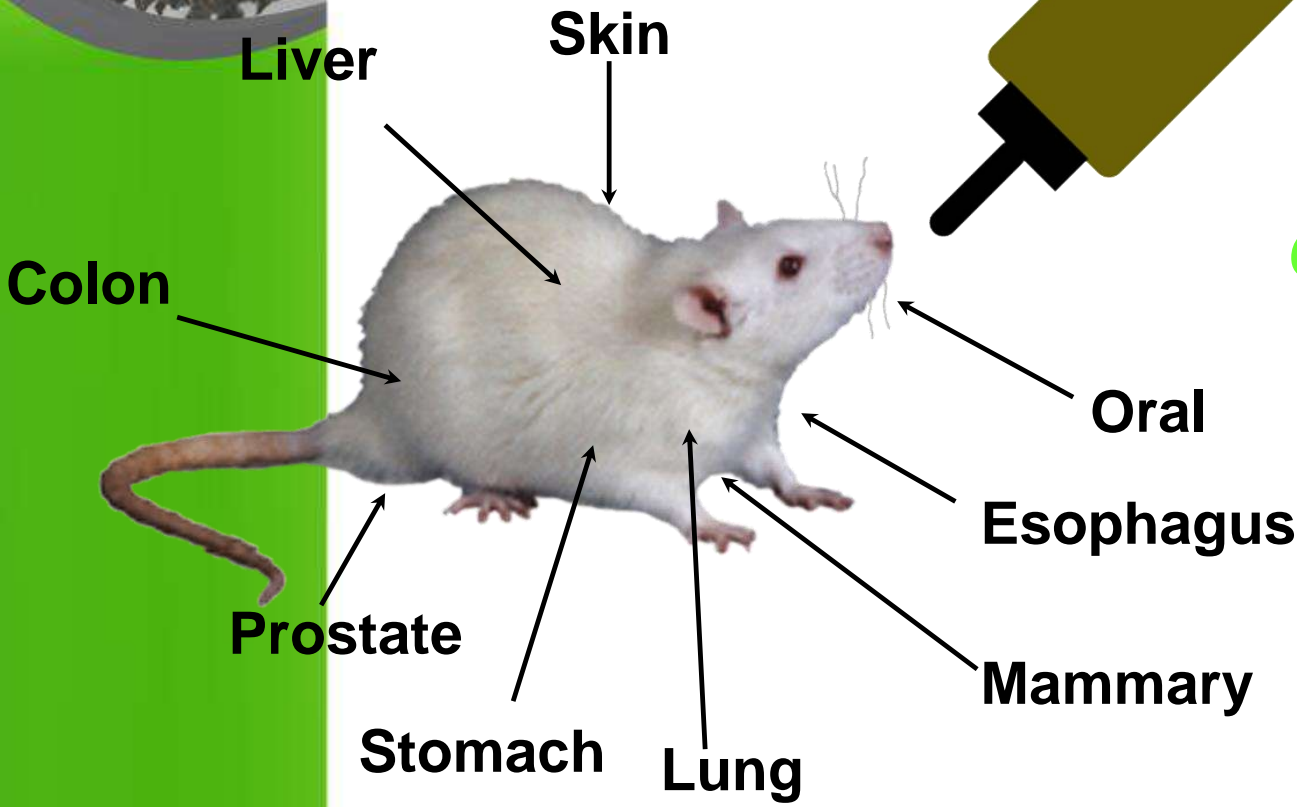
Menyeduh teh

- Suhu air melebihi 80 °C dapat membuat teh kehilangan manfaat bagi tubuh.
- Teh yang dicampur dengan susu bisa mengurangi efek stimulan dari teh, karena kalsium dan zat besi susu akan berikatan dengan zat-zat aktif pada teh → kalsium dan zat besi tidak terserap tubuh
- Efek positif: menambahkan lemon.

Efek kesehatan teh



Camellia sinensis



Tea and Cancer Prevention



Pencegahan kanker

- reduced risk of lung cancer in male cigarette smokers in a case control study in Uruguay [35].
- consumption of green tea → reduced risk of lung cancer → non-smoking women
- daily or several times/week black tea drinking → among non-smoking women [37].



Pencegahan CVD

- Antioxidant effect of tea polyphenols → EGCG → effective to reduce LDL and VLDL oxidation → greater than tocopherol [38].
- Black tea extract reduce LDL oxidation → concentration dependent manner [39]
- Green tea catechins → lipid metabolism → prevent atherosclerotic plaque [25].



Increased Concentration of Catechins Following Black Tea Consumption

	Plasma Levels (nmol/L)	Urinary Excretion (nmol/h)	Fecal Excretion (μ mol)
Epigallocatechin	↑	↑	↑
Epicatechin	↑	↑	↑
Epigallocatechin Gallate	↑	↑	↑
Epicatechin Gallate	↑	↑	↑



Diabetes → mencegah, menjaga kondisi

- Green tea → reduce blood glucose levels in aged rats [41].
- Tea → suppresses glucose transporters activity → intestinal epithelium → reduce dietary glucose intake [42].
- 46 type II diabetes mellitus patients → regular intake of black tea extracts → anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects [43].



Antibakteri

- Tea polyphenols → antibacterial activity
- Antibacterial activity decreases → high tea fermentation
→ stronger activity → green tea > black tea
- Tea extracts → inhibitory effects against several food pathogens
 - *Staphylococcus aureus*,
 - *Shigella disenteriae*,
 - *Vibrio cholerae*,
 - *Campylobacter jejuni*,
 - *Listeria monocytogenes*, etc. [49],[50].
- Drinking tea → reduction of enterobacteria
- beneficial increase → *lactobacilli* and *bifidobacteria* level
→ produce organic acids and lower the intestinal pH



Kesehatan gigi

- Adults rinsing → black tea 10 x/day → 7 days → significantly lower plaque index ($P < 0.05$) + and fewer *S. mutans* and total oral *Streptococci* in plaque
- Black tea and its polyphenols → benefit human oral health by inhibition of dental plaque [55]



Kesehatan tulang

- green tea → decreased oxidative stress [58], [59] → benefit bone health more than other kinds of tea (e.g., black, oolong) → increased activity of antioxidant enzymes [58] + decreased inflammation [58],[59].
- Tea-derived flavonoids and lignans → improve bone mineral density [60]-[62], particularly in older women with low concentrations of endogenous oestrogen.



Pencegahan obesitas

- Habitual tea consumption (predominately green tea) → reduce body fat and waist circumference [64],[65].
- Polyphenolic fraction of green tea → catechins → antiobesity effects → **thermogenesis**, appetite control, decreased lipid absorption [63].
- Black tea polyphenols inhibit lipid and saccharide digestion, absorption and intake, promote lipid metabolism → block pathological processes of obesity → reducing oxidative stress [67]



KONTROVERSI TEH

Red Tea
(English or Black Tea):
Fermented



Green Tea:
Non-Fermented



Black Tea:
Fermented by Microbes
(Post-Heating Fermented Tea)



White tea:
Slightly Fermented



Blue Tea:
Partially Fermented



Yellow Tea:
Mature or Aged Tea



Even if you believe you are practicing good nutrition, you need to read this book!

- Ann Louise Gittleman, PhD, Author NY Times Bestseller, The Fat Flush Plan

POLITICALLY INCORRECT NUTRITION

FINDING REALITY IN THE MIRE OF
FOOD INDUSTRY PROPAGANDA



MICHAEL BARBEE, C.D.C.

controversy



- GREEN TEA Propaganda: Drink 3-6 cups of green tea a day for its antioxidants.
- Reality: **Today's cup of green tea is often contaminated with unprecedented amounts of fluoride, aluminum, and DDT, and regular consumption can lead to serious health problems.**
- In the United States the wholesale value of green tea has jumped from \$2 million to over \$25 million in the last ten years.





- The use of green tea as an aid to health, on the other hand, may prove to be a disaster.
- Green tea (and black tea, which comes from the same plant) have been used for centuries for their health-promoting qualities.
- Recently, special attention has been paid to the antioxidant nature of green tea's polyphenols





- There is reasonable evidence to suggest that these antioxidant chemicals (catechins, in particular) may offer some protection against cancer and heart disease.
- The problem → **today's green tea is not the same as it was hundreds of years ago.**
- The plant is the same. The polyphenols are there. But there is something else in today's green tea in quantities that are unprecedented and **quite troublesome: fluoride.**





- Tea trees **accumulate and store fluoride** by absorbing it from the air and soil → mostly in tea plant leaves [2] → Fluoride is a **cumulative toxin**
- Increased fluoride bone content → the main indicator of **chronic fluoride poisoning** [20].
- Fluoride bone levels → almost 3x higher among tea drinkers compared to non-tea drinkers [21].
- Non skeletal effects of fluoride include cardiotoxicity [1,22–29], neurotoxicity [2,30–37], endocrine dysfunction [1,2,38–40], hepatotoxicity and nephrotoxicity [41,42].





Article

Risk Assessment of Fluoride Intake from Tea in the Republic of Ireland and its Implications for Public Health and Water Fluoridation

Declan T. Waugh ^{1,*}, William Potter ², Hardy Limeback ³ and Michael Godfrey ⁴

- The culture of habitual tea drinking → total cumulative dietary fluoride intake in the general population → could readily exceed the levels known to cause **chronic fluoride intoxication**.
- Evidence suggests that excessive fluoride intake may be contributing to a wide range of adverse health effects.



- average person consumes 4–6 cups of tea per day
- drinking water is artificially fluoridated → 0.6 to 0.8 mg/L (reduced from 1.0 mg/L in 2007)
- majority of **the population are at risk of chronic fluoride intoxication.**

So? BERAPA YANG AMAN?

KEEP MOUTH CLOSED.



DRINK MY TEA.

- 1 - 2 CANGKIR TEH
VOLUME 150 ml
masih aman



MENGENAL BIJI KAKAO DAN PENGOLAHAN PASCAPANENNYA

**MATAKULIAH TEKNOLOGI
KOPI, TEH, KAKAO**



WAHIDAH MAHANANI R., S.T.P., M.Sc.

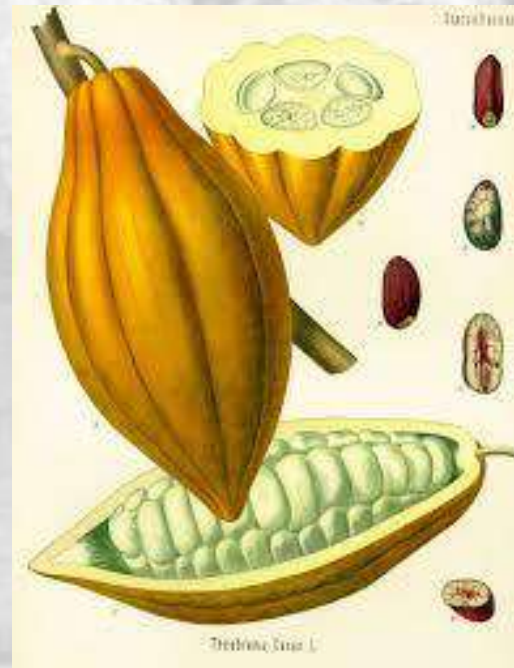
BIJI KAKAO

(*Theobroma cacao*)

Klasifikasi

Kakao → satu-satunya di antara 22 jenis marga *Theobroma*, suku Sterculiaceae, yang diusahakan secara komersial. Menurut Tjitrosoepomo (1988):

Kingdom : Plantae
Division : Spermatophyta
Sub-division : Angiospermae
Class : Dicotyledoneae
Sub-class : Dialypetalae
Order : Malvales
Family : Sterculiaceae
Genus : *Theobroma*
Species : *Theobroma cacao* L.



BIJI KAKAO

(Theobroma cacao)

Klasifikasi

Kakao dapat dikelompokkan menjadi 2 tipe:

1. CRIOLLO: a. Criollo Amerika tengah
b. Criollo Amerika Selatan
2. FORASTERO:
a. Forastero Amazone
b. Trinitario (merupakan hibrid antara Criollo dan Forastero)

Criollo dan Trinitario → kualitas tinggi (edel cocoa = kakao mulia).
Forastero → berkualitas rendah (bulk cocoa = kakao lindak)



Distribusi tanaman kakao tree (*Theobroma cacao* L.) di dunia dari Rohsius (2007)

Titik merah: DAERAH ASAL

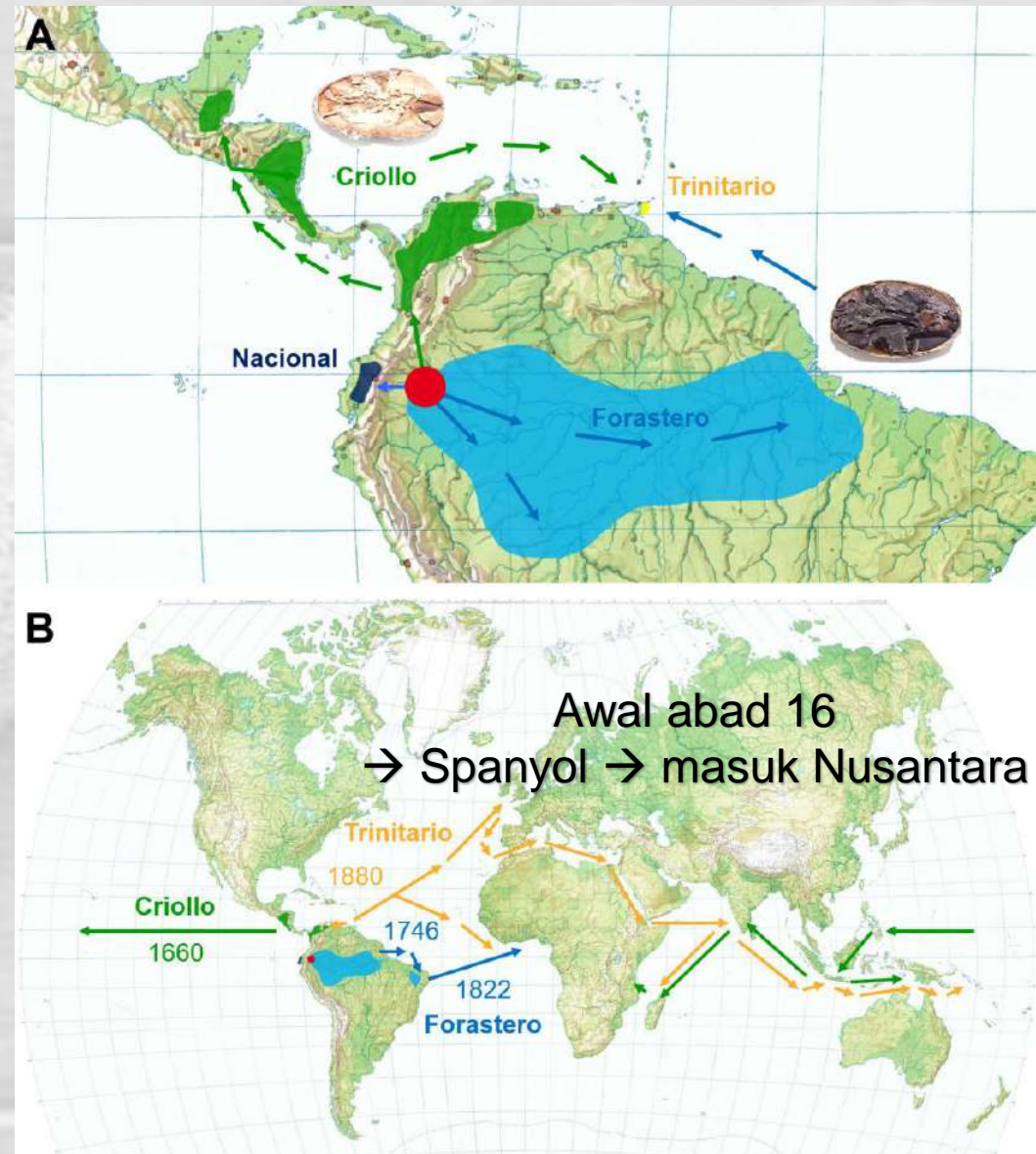
(Map:http://www.reliefs.ch/blasse_weltkarte.jpg)

Southeast Ecuador → 5,300 years BC
Zarillo et al. (2018).

1,500 tahun BC → suku Olmec →
awalnya digunakan sebagai sambal →
disebar ke seluruh Amerika Tengah →
semakin penting di sisi kultural dan
ekonomis → Maya and Aztec

Forastero → 8 varietas → ungu tua,
Criollo awalnya adalah varietas ke 9
→ warna lebih cerah cenderung ke
putih → rendah anthocyanin

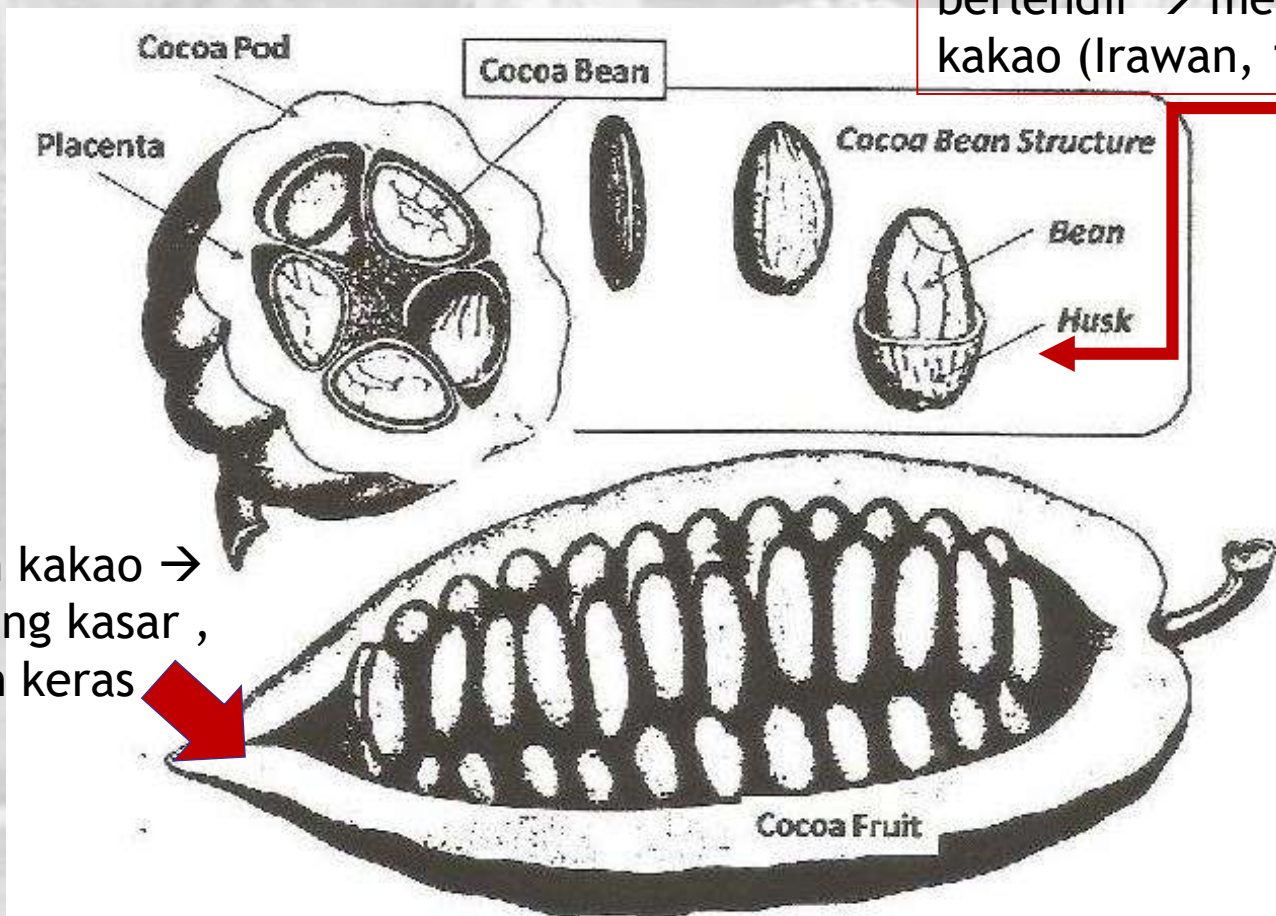
Sifat sensori → flavor Criollo lebih
ringan, tidak terlalu sepat, tidak pahit
(Elwers et al., 2009).



MORFOLOGI BIJI KAKAO (*Theobroma cacao*)

Bagian-bagian buah kakao: kulit buah, pulp, placenta, dan biji.

Kulit biji → tipis, lunak, agak berlendir → menyelubungi biji kakao (Irawan, 1983)

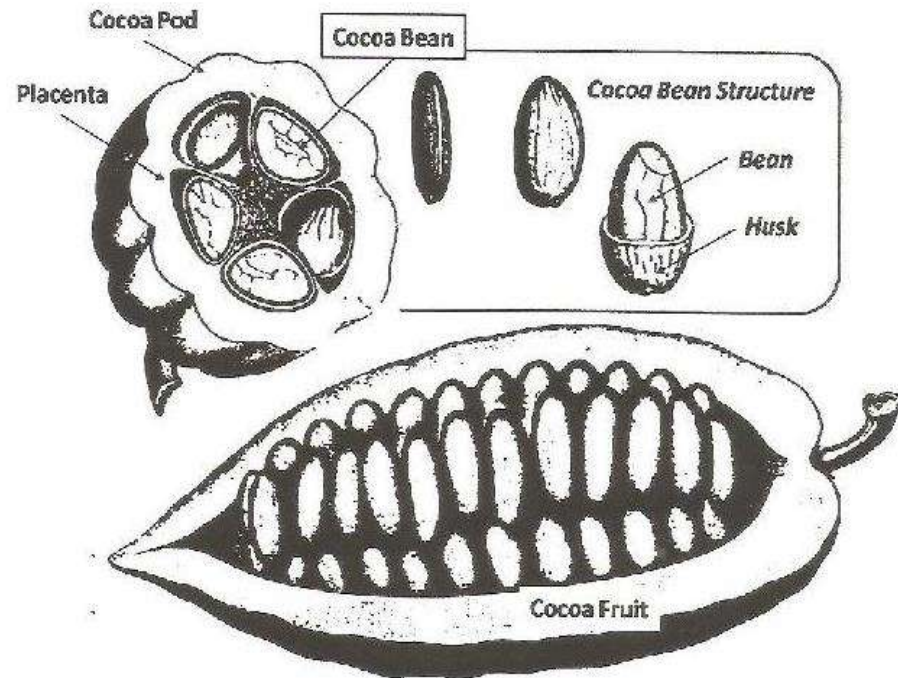


Kulit buah kakao →
tekstur yang kasar,
tebal, dan keras

MORFOLOGI BIJI KAKAO (*Theobroma cacao*)

Tabel 1. Persentase bagian-bagian Buah Kakao

Jenis Bagian Buah Kakao	Persentase
Pod Kakao	75,67
Biji dan Pulp	21,74
Plasenta	2,59
Kadar air pod kakao segar	88,48



Sumber : Adegbola (1997)

Criollo → Kotiledon putih

Forastero → kotiledon Ungu → antosianin

(Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Perkebunan, 2010)

MORFOLOGI BIJI KAKAO (*Theobroma cacao*)

Morfologi

Biji kakao → lima baris mengelilingi poros buah, Jumlah beragam → 20 - 50 butir per buah.

Jika dipotong melintang → biji disusun dua kotiledon yang saling melipat, bagian pangkalnya menempel pada poros lembaga (*embryo axis*).

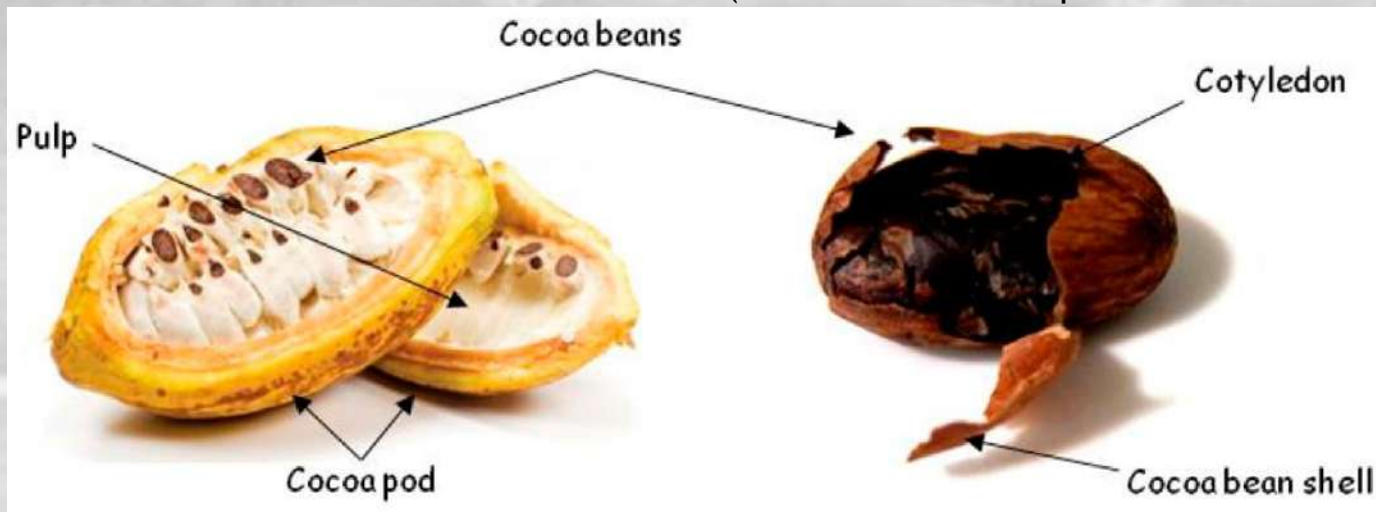


MORFOLOGI BIJI KAKAO

(*Theobroma cacao*)

- Biji kakao dibungkus daging buah (pulp) berwarna putih, rasanya asam manis → diduga mengandung zat yang menghambat perkecambahan.
- Di dalam daging buah → biji (testa) yang membungkus dua kotiledon dan embrio.
- Meski daging buah mengandung zat penghambat perkecambahan, tetapi **kadang-kadang biji berkecambah di dalam buah yang terlambat dipanen** karena daging buahnya telah mengering

(Pusat Penelitian Kopi dan Kakao Indonesia, 2004)



Kandungan senyawa bioaktif

→ Biji kakao tinggi senyawa fenolik

katekin

tannin

proantosianidin

asam fenolat



epikatekin

flavonoid lainnya

Kandungan senyawa bioaktif

- Biji kakao → sumber antioksidan alami:
 - Mampu memodulasi sistem imun,
 - efek kemopreventif → pencegahan penyakit jantung koroner dan kanker (Othman et al, 2007)
- Polifenol → 6-8% dari berat kering → sumber antioksidan
- Antimikrobia terhadap beberapa bakteri patogen (Osawal et al, 2001)
- kulit biji kakao → tinggi flavonoid (Kim & Keeney, 1983)



PENGOLAHAN PASCAPANEN BIJI KAKAO



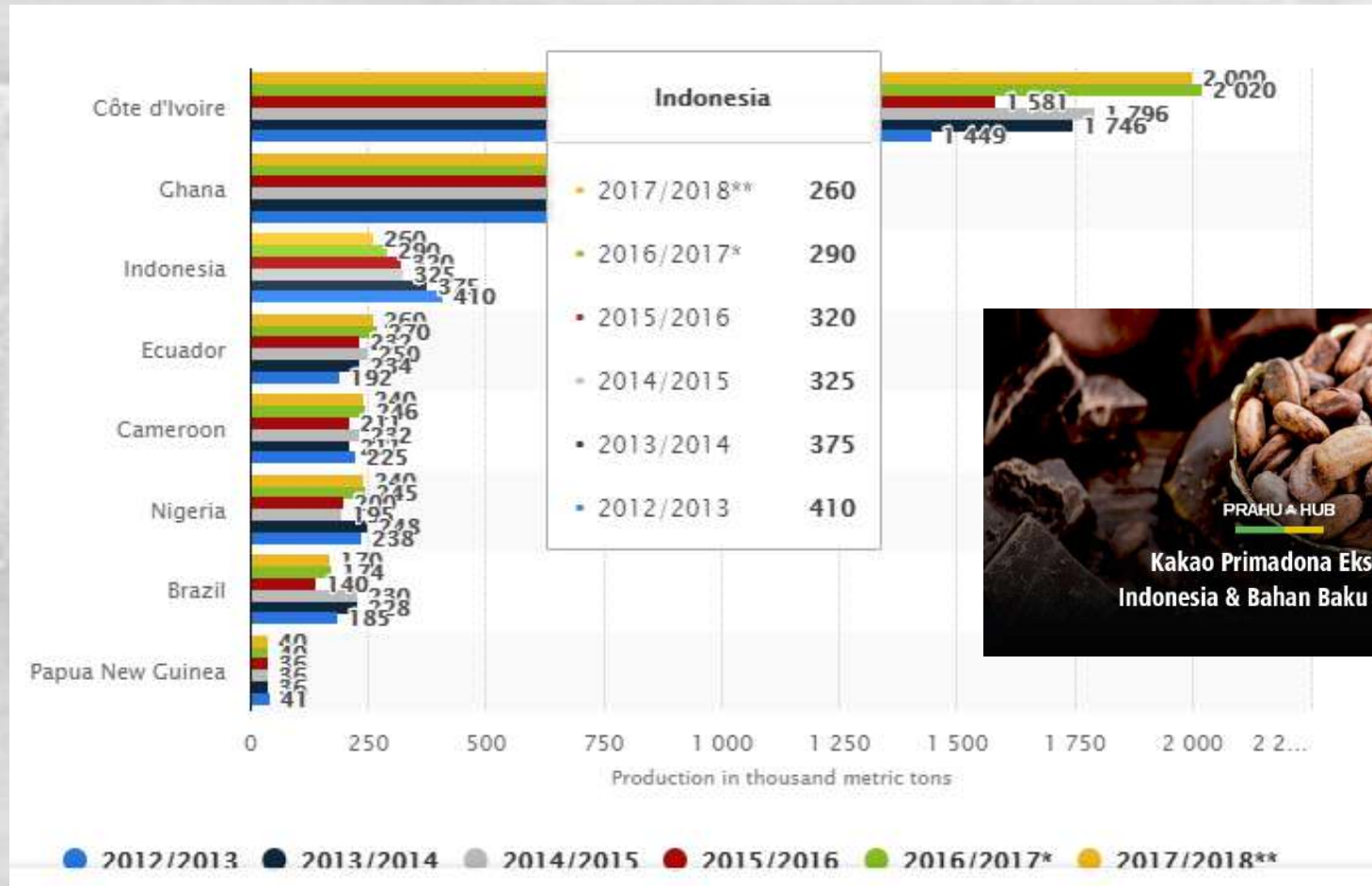
Teknologi Pangan

UAD

www.tp.uad.ac.id

PRODUKSI KAKAO INDONESIA

- Indonesia → penghasil kakao terbesar ke 3 dunia



PERSYARATAN SNI BIJI KAKAO 01-2323-2008

- Indonesia → punya SNI → mengatur KLASIFIKASI mutu biji kakao kering dan syarat umum - khusus → menjaga **konsistensi mutu biji kakao**
- Ada 3 klasifikasi mutu biji kakao kering (SNI 2323-2008) → berdasar jenis tanaman, jenis mutu, dan ukuran berat biji per 100 gram.

PERSYARATAN SNI BIJI KAKAO

01-2323-2008

- Menurut jenis tanaman kakao → dua:

1. biji mulia

→ biji kakao jenis *Criolo* atau *Trinitario* serta hasil persilangannya

2. biji kakao lindak

→ biji kakao jenis *Forastero*) (BSN, 2008).

PERSYARATAN SNI BIJI KAKAO 01-2323-2008

Menurut persyaratan mutu → 3 kelas (kelas I, II, dan III) → harus memenuhi persyaratan umum dan khusus.

Tabel 4. Persyaratan Umum Biji Kakao Menurut SNI 01-2323-2008

No	Jenis Uji	Satuan	Persyaratan
1	Serangga hidup	-	Tidak ada
2	Kadar air	% fraksi massa	Maks 7,5
3	Biji berbau asap dan atau <i>Hammy</i> dan atau berbau asing	-	Tidak ada
4	Kadar benda asing	-	Tidak ada

PERSYARATAN SNI BIJI KAKAO 01-2323-2008

Tabel 5. Persyaratan Khusus Biji Kakao Menurut SNI 01-2323-2008

Jenis Mutu		Persyaratan				
Kakao Mulia	Kakao Lindak	Kadar biji berjamur (biji/biji)	Kadar biji <i>Slaty</i> (biji/biji)	Kadar biji Berserangga (biji/biji)	Kadar kotoran <i>Waste</i> (biji/biji)	Kadar biji berkecambah (biji/biji)
I-F	I-B	Maks 2	Maks 3	Maks 1	Maks 1,5	Maks 2
II-F	II-B	Maks 4	Maks 8	Maks 2	Maks 2,0	Maks 3
III-F	III-B	Maks 4	Maks 20	Maks 2	Maks 3,0	Maks 3



PERSYARATAN SNI BIJI KAKAO

01-2323-2008



Slaty Cocoa Beans



Germinated Cocoa Beans



Flat Cocoa Beans



Mouldy Cocoa Beans



PERSYARATAN SNI BIJI KAKAO 01-2323-2008

Persyaratan kualitas biji kakao kering berdasarkan ukuran berat bijinya per 100 gram, terbagi menjadi lima (5) kelas sebagai berikut:

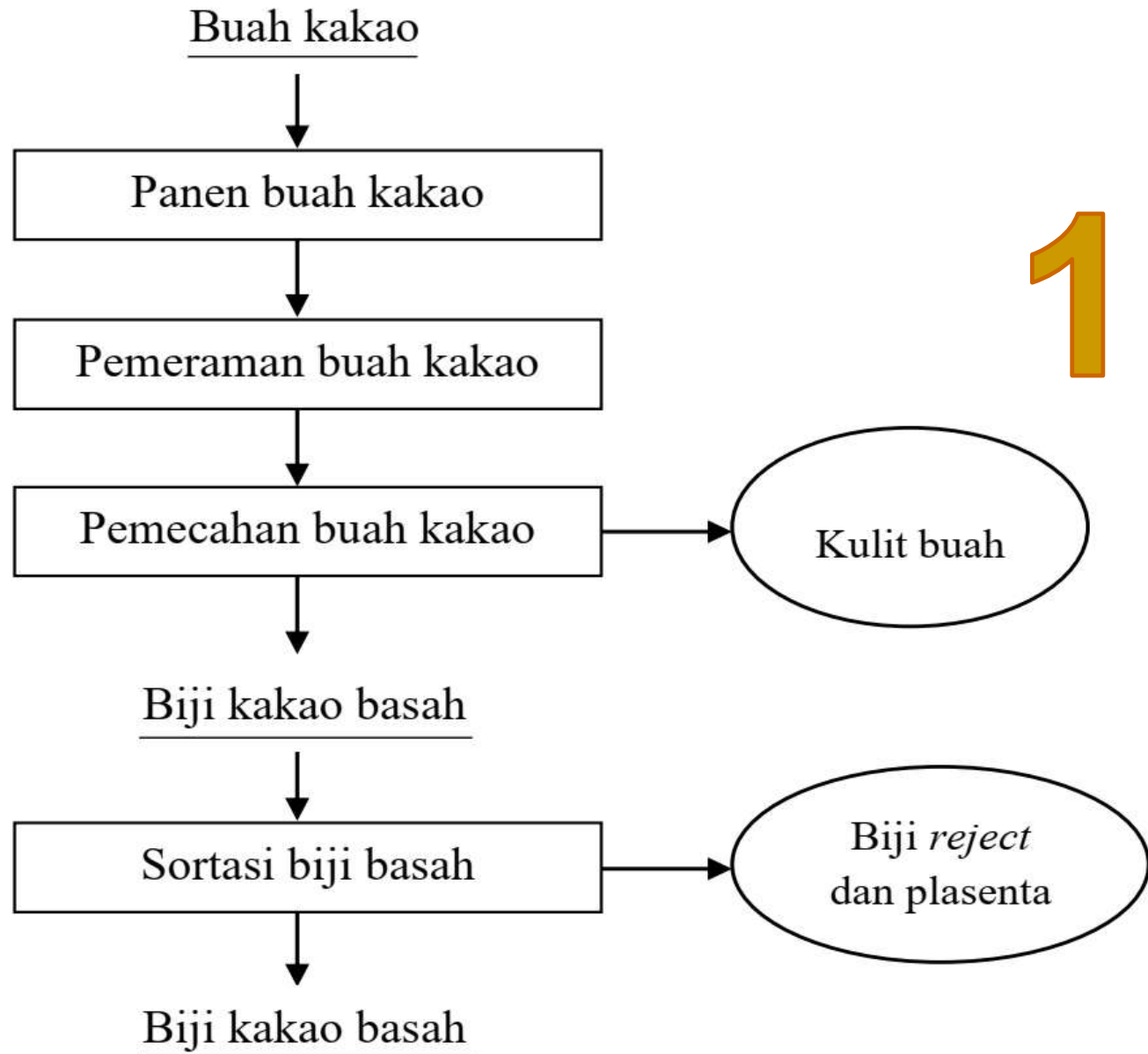
AA	= Maksimal 85 biji per 100 gram
A	= 86 - 100 biji per 100 gram
B	= 101 - 110 biji per 100 gram
C	= 111 - 120 biji per 100 gram
S	= > 120 biji per 100 gram

Kakao adalah KEKAYAAN KITA



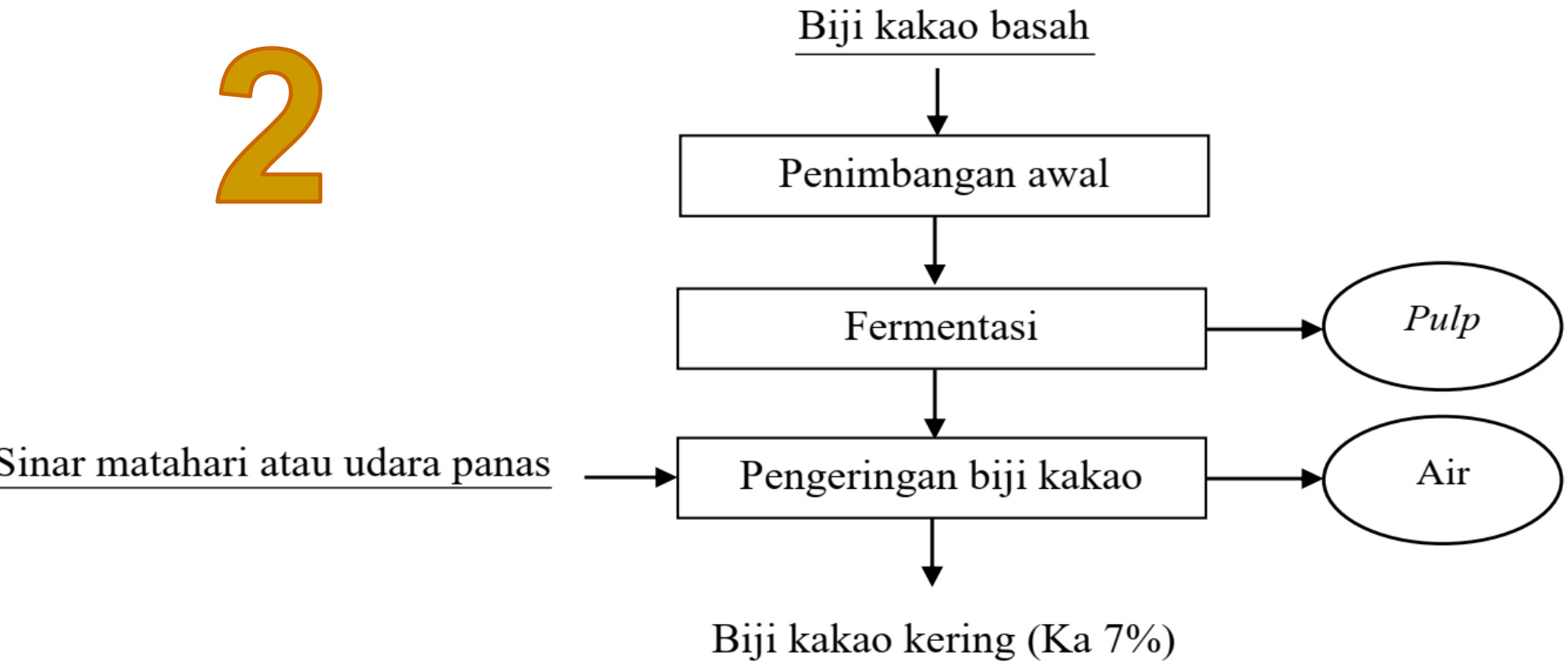
**Yuk BELAJAR
bagaimana sih
Pengolahan
pascapanen
biji kakao?**

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

2



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

3

Biji kakao kering (Ka 7%)



Penimbangan akhir



Pengemasan biji kakao



Penyimpanan biji kakao

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Panen

Panen → Proses awal PENENTU kualitas biji kakao kering.

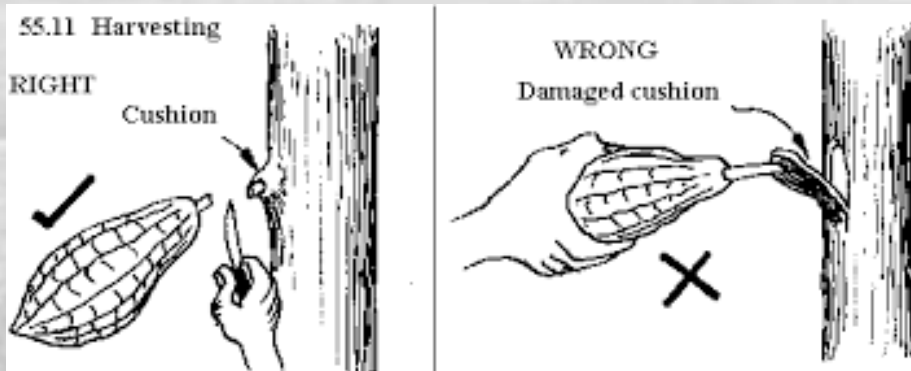
Buah kakao yang belum siap → rendemen dan kualitas biji yang rendah.

Kematangan buah kakao:

- perubahan warna kulit kakao mencapai 2/3nya
- buah digoyangkan → terdengar bunyi seperti benda yang berongga → biji tidak lagi menempel pada kulit buah bagian dalam



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008



Pangkal buah kakao yang cukup masak dipetik TANPA merusak tangkai buah atau bantalan bunga pada batang pohon kakao → Oleh manusia dengan bantuan alat.



Gambar 2. Alat pemetik buah kakao

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Panen

- Buah kakao DIPISAH antara yang baik dan jelek (terserang hama penyakit atau terlalu muda atau terlalu tua)
- Dimasukkan dalam *liri*/karung plastik
- Hasil petikan dikumpulkan kotak fermentasi.



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Sortasi kebun

Dilakukan sebelum pemecahan buah dan pengambilan biji

Tujuan → memisahkan buah kakao:

- buah sehat dan masak optimal
- Buah jelek/kurang sehat dan belum masak optimal (seperti: diserang ulat buah, salah petik, dimakan tupai, dsb).



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Pemeraman/penyimpanan buah kakao

- Menunggu terpenuhinya kapasitas wadah fermentasi.
- Buah terus mengalami proses respirasi → Pemeraman TIDAK BOLEH terlalu lama → **tidak dianjurkan** biji kakao berkecambah → menurunkan kualitas → tidak memenuhi syarat SNI biji kakao → sesingkat mungkin dan harus segera dipecah (maksimal hari ke-3 setelah panen)..
- Sebaiknya dilakukan dengan dihampar di atas lantai beralas.



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Pemecahan buah kakao

Tujuan mengambil biji dari dalam buah.

Alat pemecahan → kayu atau bahan bukan besi, bersisi tumpul → menghindari luka pada biji kakao → mencegah penurunan kualitas biji kakao.

Luka oleh besi dan benda tajam → oksidasi polifenol → biji kakao segar berwarna coklat hitam → sifat besi sebagai katalisator oksidasi

Cara pemecahan buah kakao :

- Buah kakao matang optimal, kondisi baik dipukul dengan pemukul kayu pada bagian tengah buah → buah terbelah menjadi dua



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Pemecahan buah kakao

Biji kakao yang masih bergerombol pada plasenta diambil dari dalam buah → dipisahkan dari plasenta menggunakan tangan dan dimasukkan ke dalam ember.

- Plasenta yang tidak dibuang?
 - berpengaruh pada kenampakan biji kakao kering
 - Biji kakao yang bergerombol dengan plasenta membentuk *agglomerate*
 - mempersulit saat proses pengeringan
- biji kakao yang baik dan jelek → dipisahkan



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Sortasi basah

- sangat menentukan input sebelum fermentasi
- Input yang baik → hasil dan kualitas yang baik
- persentase rendemen tinggi.



Gambar 5. Sortasi biji kakao dan hasil sortasi biji kakao siap untuk difermentasi

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Fermentasi biji kakao

- Tujuan: menghancurkan pulp
- Terjadi reaksi kimia dan biokimia di dalam keping biji.
- Penghancuran pulp PENTING → keping biji kakao menjadi lebih bersih dan cepat kering
- reaksi kimia dan biokimia ini berperan membentuk prekursor senyawa aroma dan warna pada kakao.

**SUPER
PENTING!!**

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Fermentasi secara tradisional terbagi menjadi 3 kelompok:

- 1) fermentasi dengan menggunakan keranjang/tomblok,
- 2) fermentasi dengan penimbunan diatas permukaan tanah yang dialasi daun pepaya,
- 3) fermentasi dengan menggunakan kotak kayu.

Penggunaan kota kayu sebagai wadah fermentasi memberikan kualitas biji kakao yang lebih baik dari dua cara fermentasi tradisional lainnya.

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

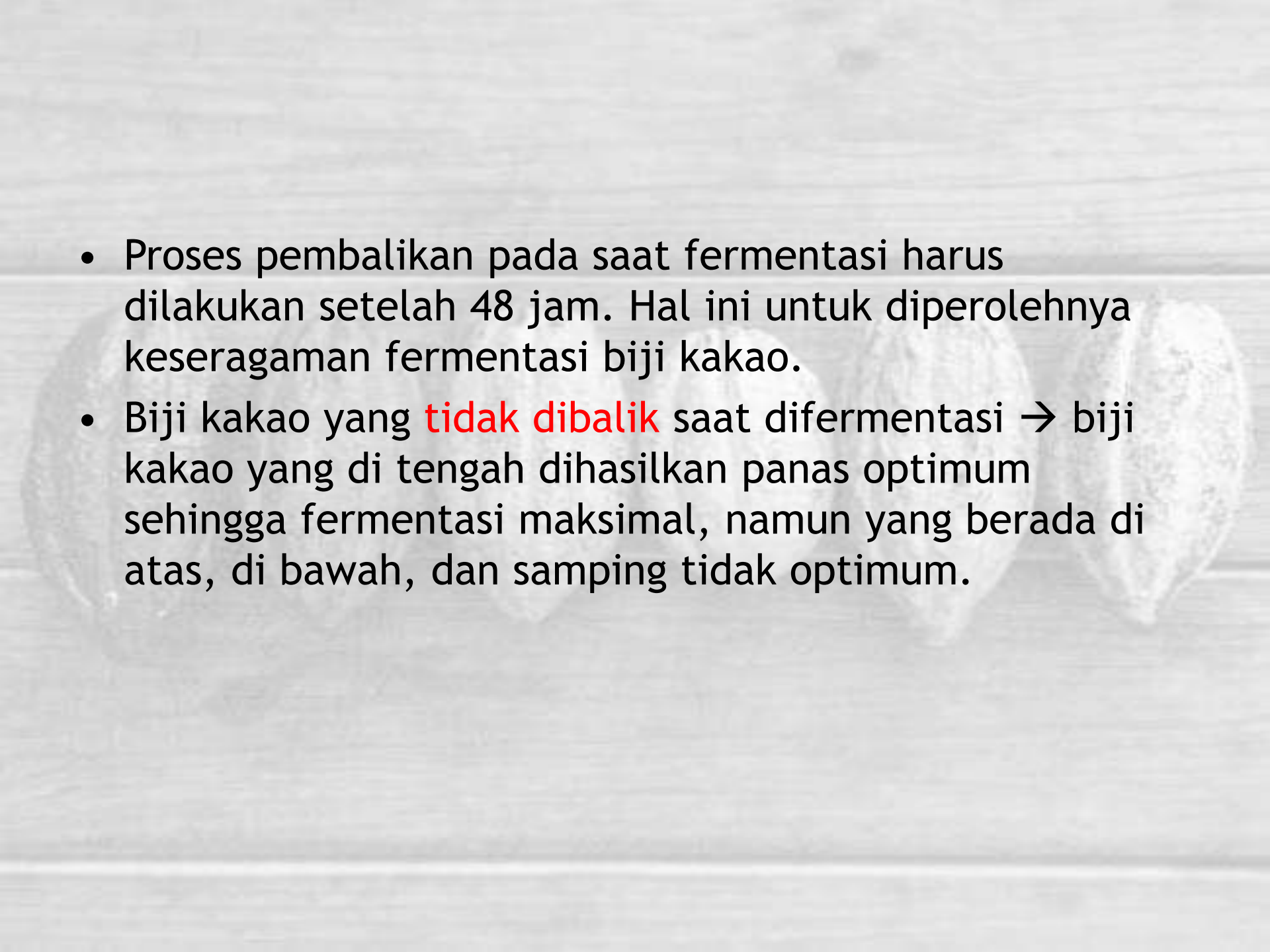
Selain lama fermentasi, wadah fermentasi juga ikut menentukan kualitas biji kakao yang dihasilkan. Wadah fermentasi yang baik terbuat dari kayu dengan kuantitas minimal 40 kg. Kurangnya kuantitas biji kakao yang difermentasi menyebabkan suhu fermentasi tidak tercapai sehingga bukan fermentasi biji yang dihasilkan, tetapi biji yang berjamur.

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Selain lama fermentasi, wadah fermentasi juga ikut menentukan kualitas biji kakao yang dihasilkan. Wadah fermentasi yang baik terbuat dari kayu dengan kuantitas **minimal 40 kg**. Kurangnya kuantitas biji kakao yang difermentasi menyebabkan suhu fermentasi tidak tercapai sehingga bukan fermentasi biji yang dihasilkan, tetapi biji yang berjamur.



Gambar 6. Kotak fermentasi yang umum digunakan petani kakao Kulon Progo

- 
- The background of the slide features four cacao beans resting on a light-colored wooden surface. The beans are arranged in a slightly curved line from the bottom left towards the top right. The lighting is soft, highlighting the natural texture and color of the beans.
- Proses pembalikan pada saat fermentasi harus dilakukan setelah 48 jam. Hal ini untuk diperolehnya keseragaman fermentasi biji kakao.
 - Biji kakao yang **tidak dibalik** saat difermentasi → biji kakao yang di tengah dihasilkan panas optimum sehingga fermentasi maksimal, namun yang berada di atas, di bawah, dan samping tidak optimum.

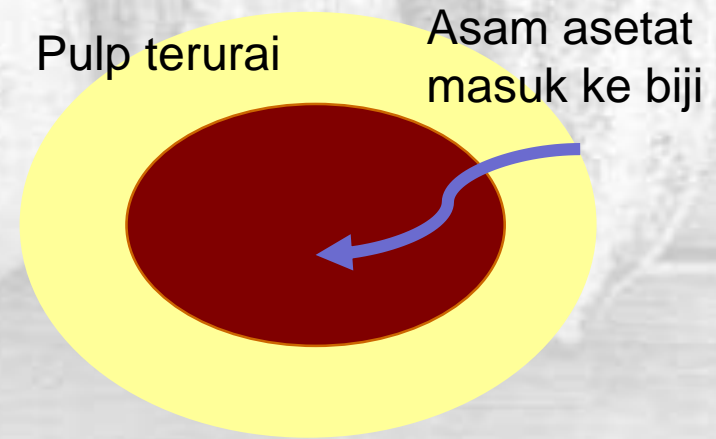
PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

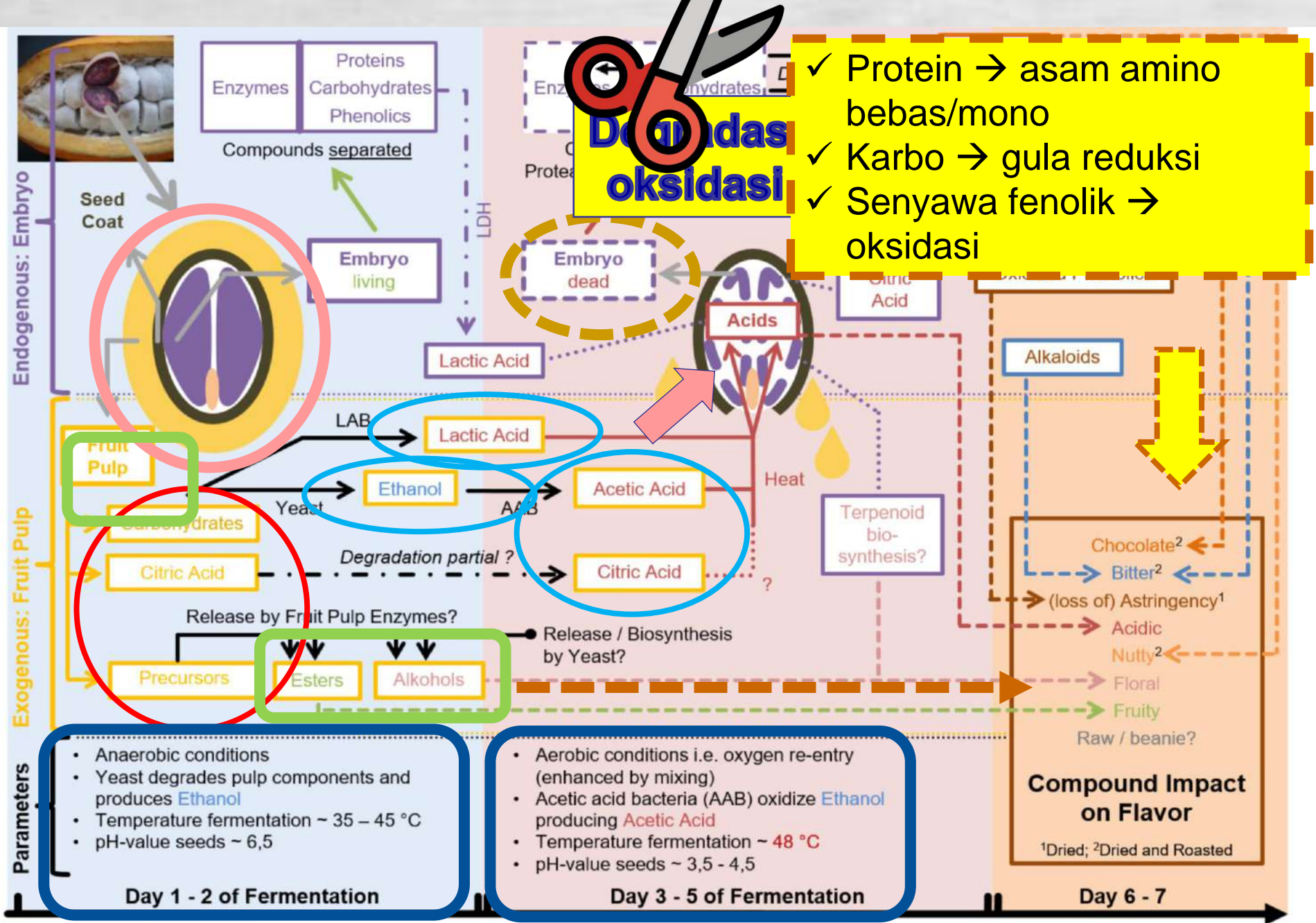
Apa yang terjadi selama fermentasi ??

1. pulp terurai → fermentasi gula di dalam pulp menjadi alkohol,
2. adanya kenaikan suhu,
3. terjadi oksidasi oleh bakteri,
4. Perubahan **alkohol menjadi asam asetat**

FUNGSI ASAM ASETAT?

1. kematian biji,
2. kehilangan daya berkecambah,
3. difusi zat warna dari kantong sel,
4. terjadi dekstruksi zat warna antosianin,
5. terjadi pembentukan prekursor aroma dan warna.





Physicochemical networks during standard cocoa fermentation. Based on the discussions with Reinhard Lieberei, Christina Rohsius and Silke Elv

- (1) Tahap *anaerobic* terjadi pada 24-36 jam pertama. *Yeast* akan mengkonversi gula menjadi alkohol dalam kondisi rendah oksigen dan pH dibawah 4,
- (2) Tahap *Lactobacillus lactis* yang keberadaannya mulai dari awal fermentasi, tetapi hanya menjadi dominan antara 48 dan 96 jam. *Lactobacillus lactis* mengkonversi gula dan sebagian asam organik menjadi asam laktat,
- (3) Tahap bakteri asam asetat, dimana keberadaan bakteri asam asetat juga terjadi selama fermentasi, tetapi menjadi sangat signifikan hingga akhir ketika terjadi peningkatan aerasi. Bakteri asam asetat berperan dalam mengkonversi alkohol menjadi asam asetat. Konversi tersebut akibat reaksi eksotermik yang sangat kuat yang berperan dalam peningkatan suhu. Pada tahap ini suhu bisa mencapai 50 °C atau lebih tinggi pada sebagian fermentasi. Proses ini dilakukan dengan cara memeram biji kakao pada wadah tertutup selama 5–7 hari dengan disertai pembalikan setiap 2 hari sekali. Tanpa melalui proses fermentasi biji kakao akan terasa pahit, sepat, dan tidak akan menghasilkan aroma khas cokelat ketika diolah (Schwan dan Wheals, 2004).

Intinya?

- Ketika fermentasi → pulp masuk ke biji → karbo, protein, dan fenolik dipotong-potong dan diubah menjadi aneka senyawa precursor aroma

Ibarat masak
Fermentasi itu tahap
motong-motong
bahan makanan



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Agar perubahan optimal → pulp harus sesuai untuk pertumbuhan mikrobial → berasal dari buah kakao yang sehat dan masak optimum, sehingga perbandingan gula : asam → optimal untuk pertumbuhan yeast.



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi fermentasi:

1. lama fermentasi
2. keseragaman kecepatan pengadukan/pembalikan & aerasi
3. Iklim
4. kemasakan buah
5. wadah dan kuantitas fermentasi.

Fermentasi untuk biji kakao jenis lindak membutuhkan waktu lebih lama → 5 hari

Biji kakao mulia lebih pendek berkisar 3 hari.

Fermentasi yang terlalu lama meningkatkan kadar biji kakao berjamur dan berkecambah, sedangkan fermentasi yang singkat menghasilkan kadar biji slaty (biji tidak terfermentasi) tinggi.

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

➤ *Perendaman*

Tujuan:

1. menghentikan aktivitas fermentasi,
2. mengurangi kadar asam asetat dalam biji
3. menaikkan persentase biji bulat.

Waktu → 2-3 jam, lebih dari itu tidak beda nyata.



Gambar 11. Perendaman dan pencucian kakao terfermentasi

➤ *Pencucian*

Tujuan:

1. **menghilangkan sisa pulp yang masih menempel** → meminimalisir serangan jamur dan hama pada biji kakao kering selama penyimpanan
2. memperbaiki warna dan kenampakan biji kering menjadi lebih bersih.

PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

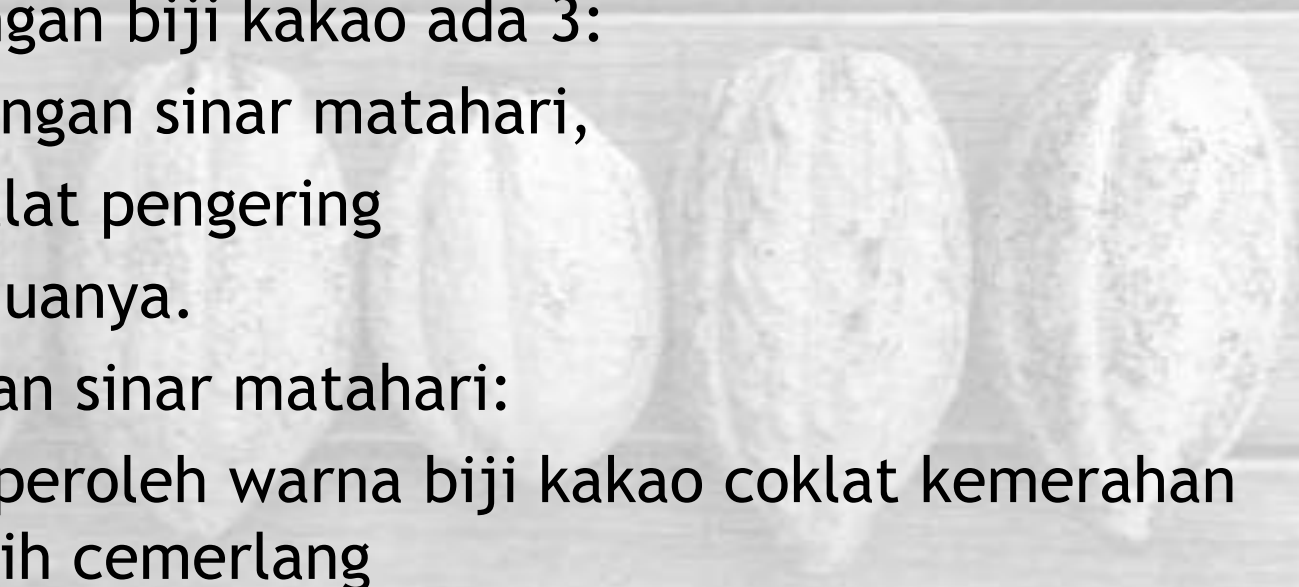
➤ *Pengeringan*

Teknik pengeringan biji kakao ada 3:

- 1) pengeringan dengan sinar matahari,
- 2) menggunakan alat pengering
- 3) perpaduan keduanya.

Pengeringan dengan sinar matahari:

- ✓ Kelebihan → diperoleh warna biji kakao coklat kemerahan dan tampak lebih cemerlang
- ✓ Kekurangan → tergantung cuaca



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENUJU SNI 01-2323-2008

- Warna warna biji kakao coklat kemerahan → diharapkan → pengeringan dengan sinar matahari lebih disarankan
- Tapi pengeringan sinar matahari memiliki kendala disebabkan kondisi cuaca terutama saat hujan.
- Metode pengeringan ini memerlukan waktu 5 hingga 7 hari untuk mencapai kadar air dibawah 7,5%. Kadar air biji kakao kering yang lebih dari 7,5% tidak memenuhi persyaratan SNI.
- Lama tidaknya proses pengeringan sangat tergantung pada intensitas sinar matahari yang menyinari.



Gambar 1.5. Pengeringan biji kakao normal
Sumber : PT. Pagilaran UP Segayung Utara



Gambar 1.6. Pengeringan biji kakao *reject*
Sumber : PT. Pagilaran UP Segayung Utara

- biji kakao dihamparkan setipis mungkin di lantai jemur, dibalik 3 jam sekali.
- Cuaca cerah → 5 hari, 8 jam/hari
- hingga kadar air biji kakao mencapai 7%.



Gambar 1.7. Pengeringan dengan mesin
Sumber : PT. Pagilaran UP Segayung Utara

- ✓ dilakukan saat musim hujan.
- ✓ dengan mesin *Cocoa Dryer*
- ✓ selama 72 jam
- ✓ pembalikan setiap 2 jam.

SORTASI KERING

- manual
- mesin sortasi → hanya untuk biji normal.
- Tujuan → memisahkan biji kakao normal (*All grade*), brondol (*Double bean*), biji yang terserang hama dan penyakit
→ mengelompokkan biji berdasarkan standar mutu

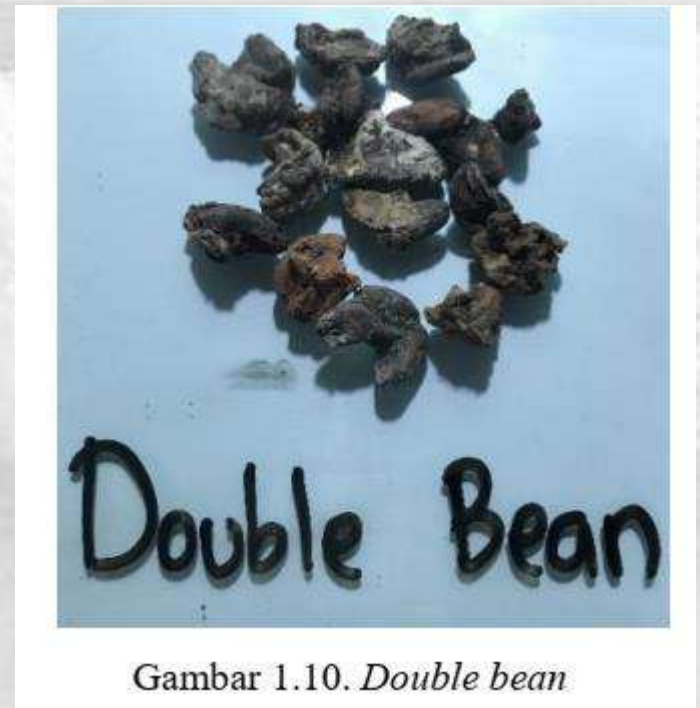


Gambar 1.8. Sortasi biji kakao kering

Sumber : PT. Pagilaran UP Segayung Utara

→ Berdasar ukuran berat biji per 100 gram (slide 18)

Biji normal vs brondol



GRADE

a. *Grade A*, dengan ciri-ciri sebagai berikut :

- Biji berbentuk bulat lonjong dan berukuran besar
- Kulit permukaan halus, isi penuh dan padat
- Warna coklat merata
- Kadar air maksimal 7%
- Dalam 100 g biji terdapat maksimal 100 biji (80-100)

b. *Grade B*, dengan ciri-ciri sebagai berikut :

- Bentuk biji bulat lonjong dan berukuran sedang
- Isi penuh, padat dan kulit permukaan agak kasar
- Warna coklat merata
- Kadar air maksimal 7%
- Jumlah biji dalam 100 g antara 101-110 biji

GRADE

c. *Grade C*, dengan ciri-ciri sebagai berikut :

- Bentuk biji agak gepeng dan berukuran agak kecil
- Kulit permukaan kasar/berkeriput
- Warna coklat merata
- Kadar air maksimal 7%
- Jumlah biji dalam 100 g antara 111-112 biji

d. *Grade D*, dengan ciri-ciri sebagai berikut :

- Bentuk biji gepeng dan berukuran kecil (*Small bean*)
- Kulit permukaan kasar
- Warna coklat merata
- Kadar air maksimal 7%
- Jumlah biji dalam 100 g antara 121-130 biji



PENGOLAHAN BIJI KAKAO MENJADI PRODUK- PRODUK COKELAT

**MATAKULIAH TEKNOLOGI
KOPI, TEH, KAKAO**

WAHIDAH MAHANANI R., S.T.P., M.Sc.

Produk hasil olahan biji kakao

1. **Cocoa Butter** → lemak murni yang diekstrak dari biji kakao kering pada saat prosesing → umumnya digunakan untuk membuat *chocolate bars*
2. **Cocoa Powder** → bubuk kokoa
3. **Cacao Nibs** → biji kakao yang dihancurkan kasar → sangat pahit → produk dengan manfaat kesehatan
4. **Brewed Cocoa** → mirip coffee brew → dari biji
5. **Baking Chocolate** → cokelat batangan tanpa gula → membuat kue



Gambar 1.15. *Cocoa Butter*



Gambar 1.14. *Cocoa Powder*



Produk hasil olahan biji kakao

6. Chocolate Milk
7. Chocolate Spread
8. Dark Chocolate.
9. Chocolate sprinkle
10. Chocolate stick → Choki-choki
11. Chocolate candy
12. Chocolate drink
13. Chocopie
14. Ice cream

549 million U.S. dollars,

Cocoa butter → Indonesia's main export product for United States, the Netherlands, India, Estonia, Germany and China markets



Gambar 1.14. *Cocoa Powder*



Gambar 1.15. *Cocoa Butter*

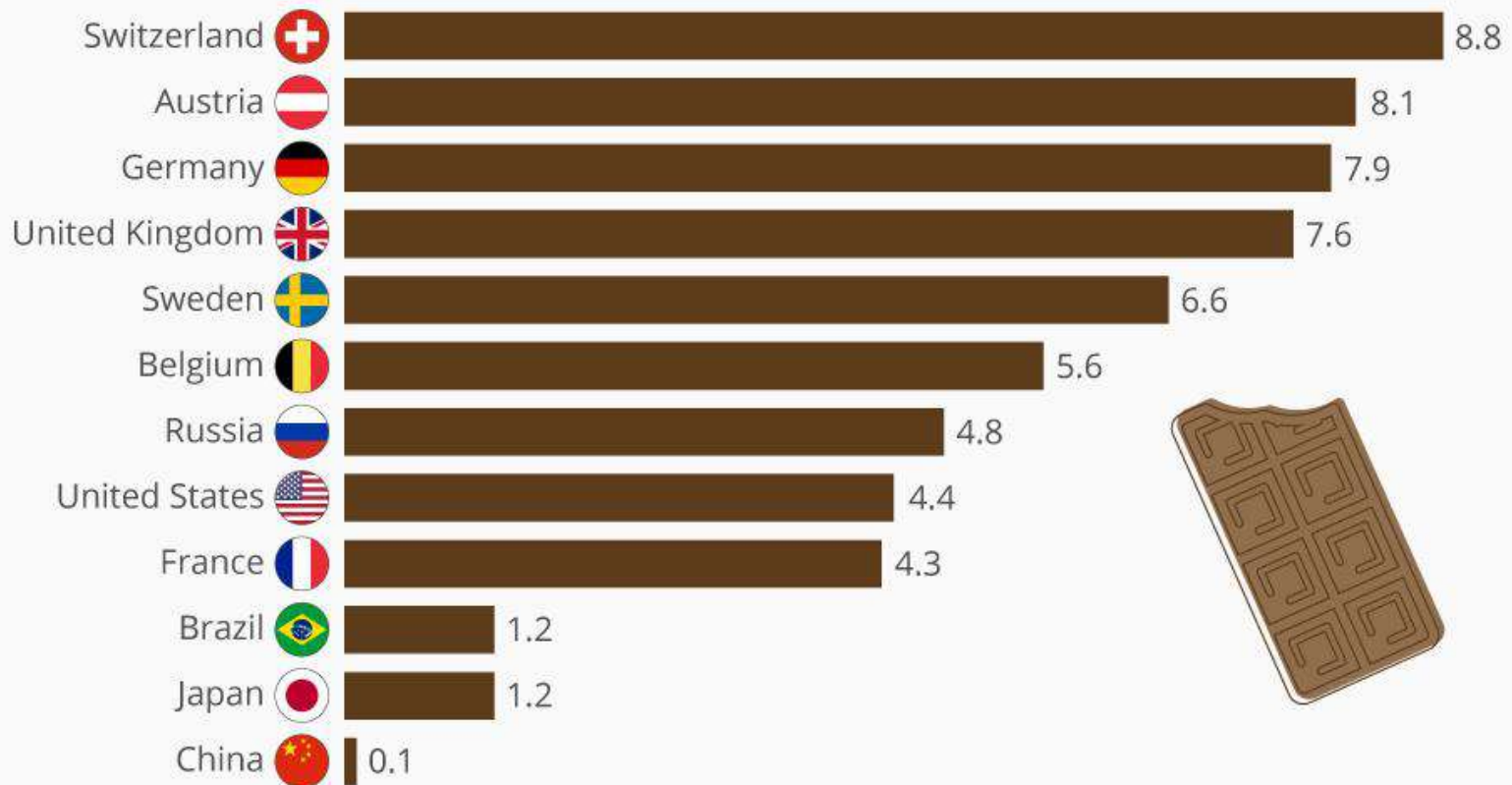
Biji yang cocok untuk produk kakao

- Di dunia,
- 80% → Forastero dan Forastero hibrida → flavor cokelat kuat, pahit, masam
- 5 % → Criollo → flavor cokelat lebih mild, khas mengandung linalool → fruity, citrus
- 15% → Trinitario → flavor cokelat kuat, aroma mirip kacang
- Varietas spesial → **Ariba** (Ekuador) → Criollo dengan flavor kuat seperti forastero, cukup difermentasi 24 jam
- Bubuk koka → warna gelap → Forastero
- Cokelat batangan → rasa dan aroma cokelat kuat → campuran Forastero dan Trinitario

KONSUMSI COKELAT DUNIA

Switzerland Comes First For Chocolate Consumption

Per capita chocolate consumption in selected countries in 2017 (in kilograms)

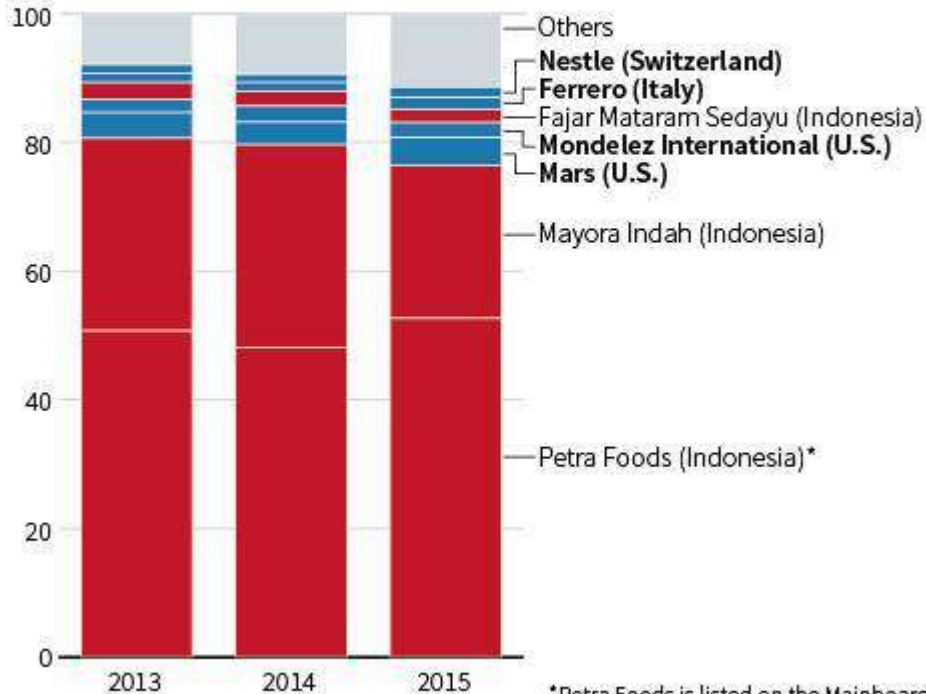


MARKET SHARE PRODUK COKELAT INDONESIA

Indonesia's chocolate market

Global chocolatiers have been trying for almost 20 years to crack the Indonesian market but their share still pales in comparison with local makers.

MARKET SHARE BY VOLUME - IN PERCENT



Sources: Company Information; Mintel

J. Wang, 12/09/2016

*Petra Foods is listed on the Mainboard of the Singapore Exchange



Petra Food alias Delfi → Silver Queen chocolate bars → leader value share 55%

Mayora Indonesia (Choki Choki) → market share 25%

Ditotal hampir 80%.

20% → Mondelēz International → Cadbury, Toblerone),
Mars → Snicker, Dove, Ferrero,
Nestlé → Kitkat,
Lindt and Hershey,
Ceres

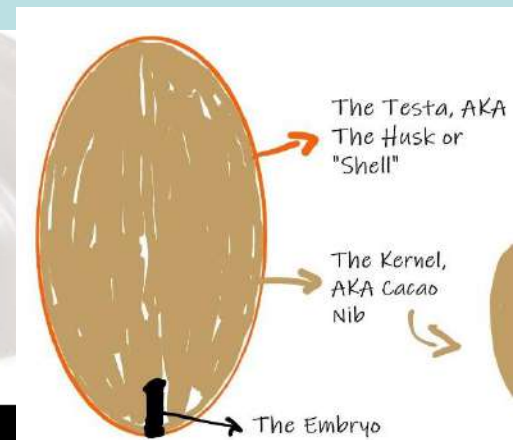
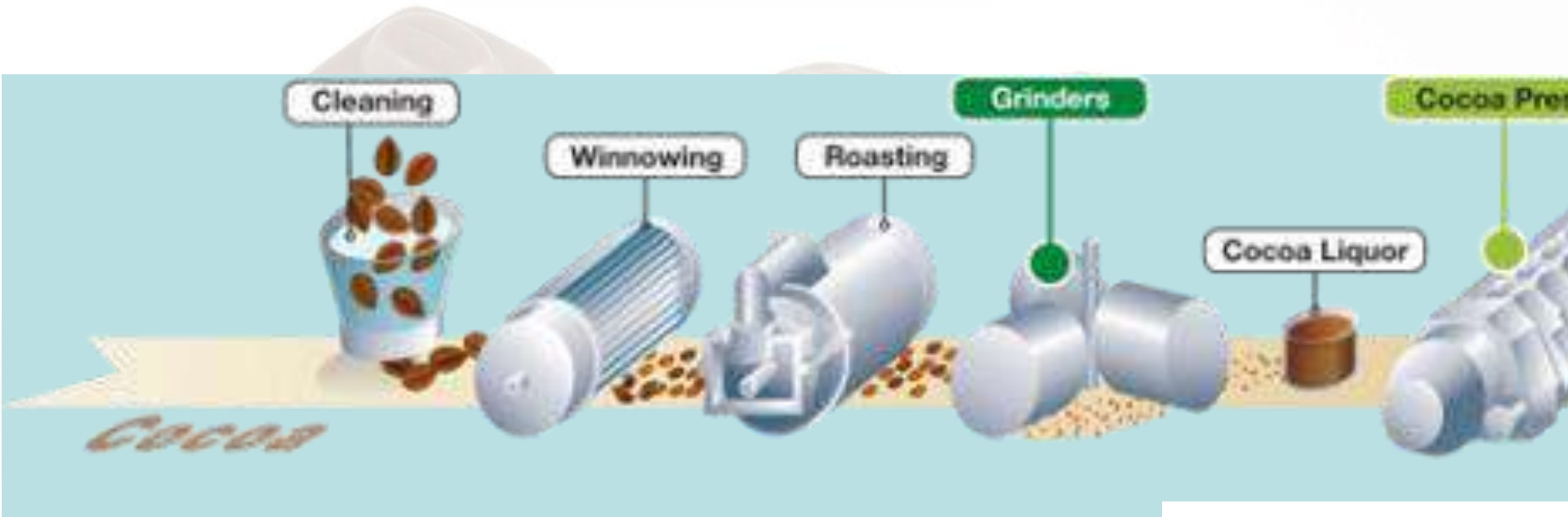
Local players in Yogyakarta

- Cokelat Monggo
- Cokelat nDalem
- Cokelat Tugu
- Cokelat Nglanggeran → Gunung Kidul
- CHOCOBI → Cokelat fungsional untuk penderita diabetes
- [FOODIS CHOCOLATE TECHNOLOGY: PROBIOTIC DARK CHOCOLATE - YouTube](#)
- Cokelat pegagan dari Won.Dis (Pawon Gendis) di Kalibawang, Kulon Progo
 - [Bisnis Olahan Kakao & Coklat | Pawon Gendis | #ForbilFoodcast #64 - YouTube](#)
 - [LAUNCHING SEBELUM VALENTINE! KEDAI COKELAT WONDIS OTW MENDUNIA - YouTube](#)

Gimana sih cara mengolah biji kakao menjadi aneka produk tersebut??

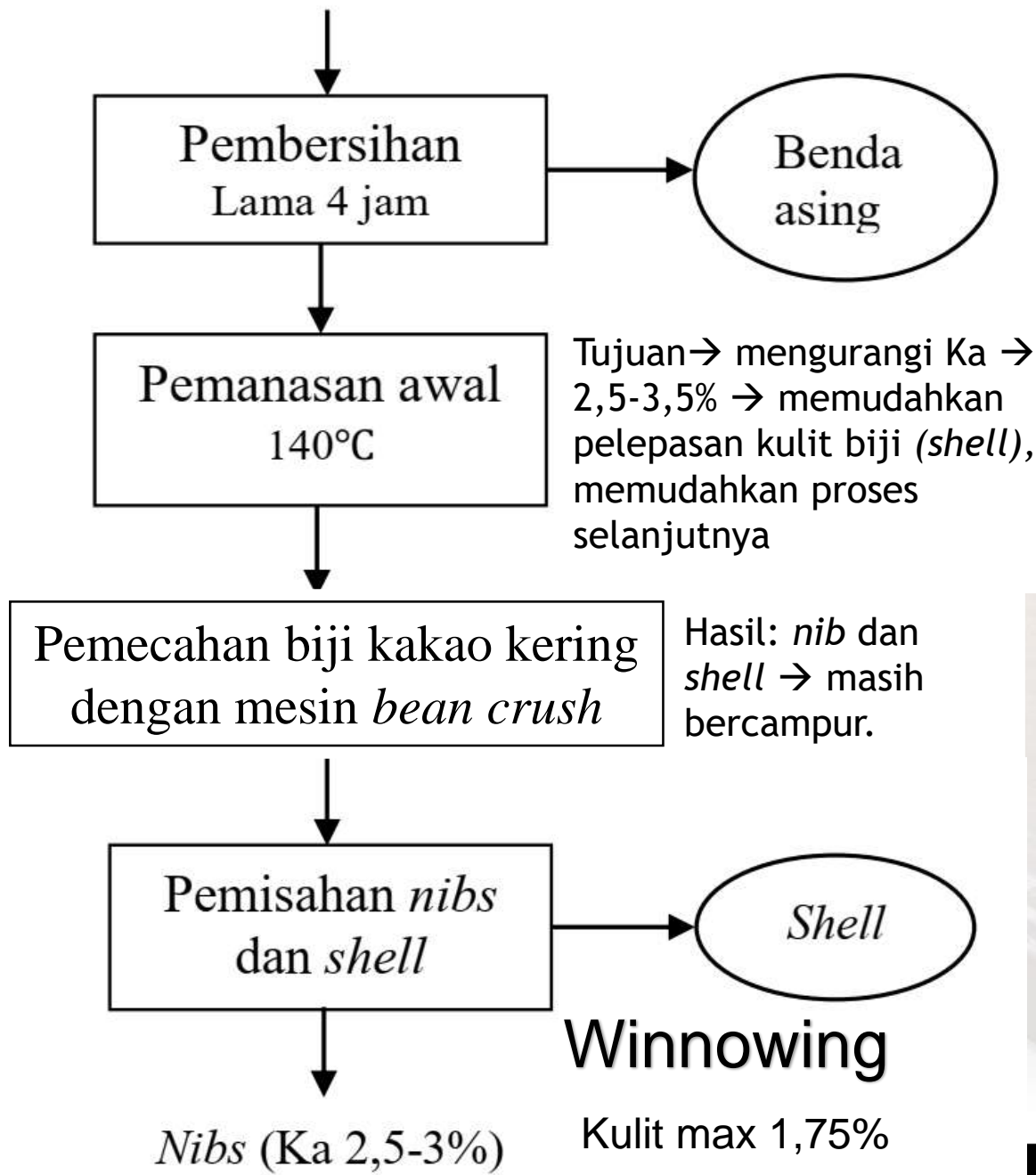


Proses pengolahan biji kakao kering



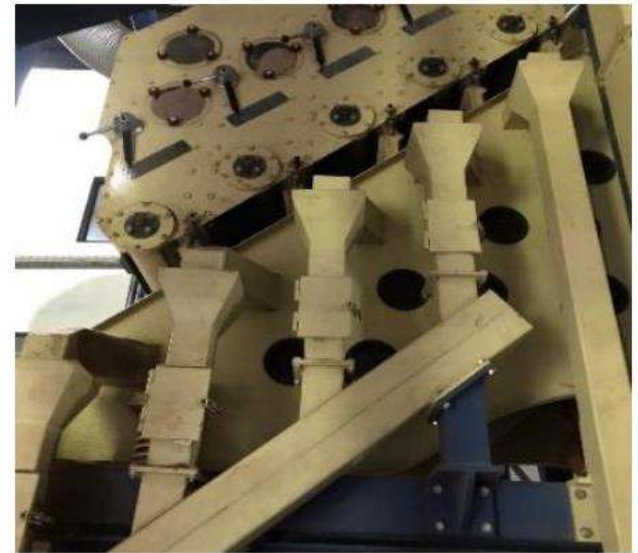
(Adinata, Balai Besar Industri dan Perkebunan, 2015)

Biji Kakao Kering (Ka 7%)



Gambar 1.37. Mesin *Pre dryer*

Sumber : UGM *Cocoa Teaching Industri*



Gambar 1.39. *Winnower*

Sumber : UGM *Cocoa Teaching Industri*

Bisa pakai natrium karbonat, tapi potassium karbonat dipilih karena hasil lebih baik

Potasium karbonat

Nibs (Ka 2,5-3%)

Pemrosesan *Nibs*

Penyangraian
130°C, Ka 1,5%

Penggilingan

Penghalusan

Pressing
85-100 °C

Cake (Ka 2%)

alkalisasi

Tujuan:

- menaikkan pH dari sekitar 4 ke 7 atau 8 agar rasa produk tidak terlalu asam
- Warna massa kakao lebih cokelat

Hanya dilakukan pada biji kakao fermentasi → **Flavanol**

Butter

Sekitar 1,5 jam

Reaksi yang terjadi:

1. **Absorpsi air** → dinding sel mengembang, terbentuk pori
2. **Netralisasi** → asam organik, asam lemak bebas, senyawa lain
3. **Hidrolisis** → ester, pati, glikosida
4. **Denaturasi protein**
5. **Degenerasi selulosa**
6. **Reaksi Maillard**
7. **Reaksi karbohidrat dengan alkali**
8. **Reduksi tannin** → mengurangi sepet
9. **Rilis CO₂**

Komposisi larutan alkali

Suhu

Air

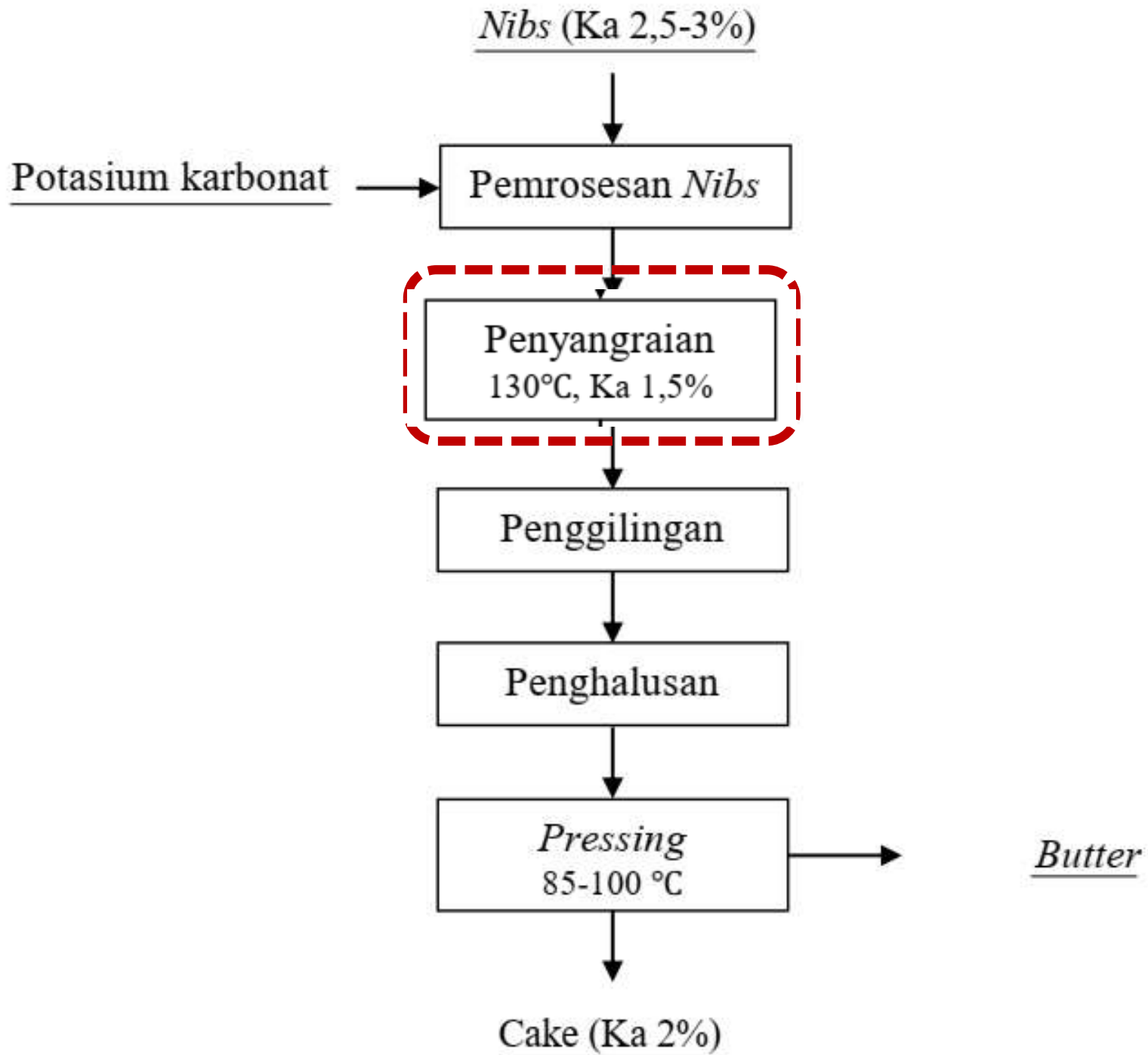
Kecepatan
putaran nib

Tekanan

Mempercepat meresapnya alkali
ke dalam nibs

Gambar 1.40. Mesin Reaktor Alkalizer
Sumber : UGM *Cocoa Teaching Industri*

Kg K_2CO_3 /100 g nib	Kg air/100 g nib	% Larutan K_2CO_3	pH	Warna
0,14	2,8	5	6,1	Cokelat kuning
1,7	5	25	7	Cokelat kuning
4	4,4	47	8,5	Cokelat oranye



Penyangraian
130°C, Ka 1,5%



Pemanasan suhu tinggi

Tujuan:

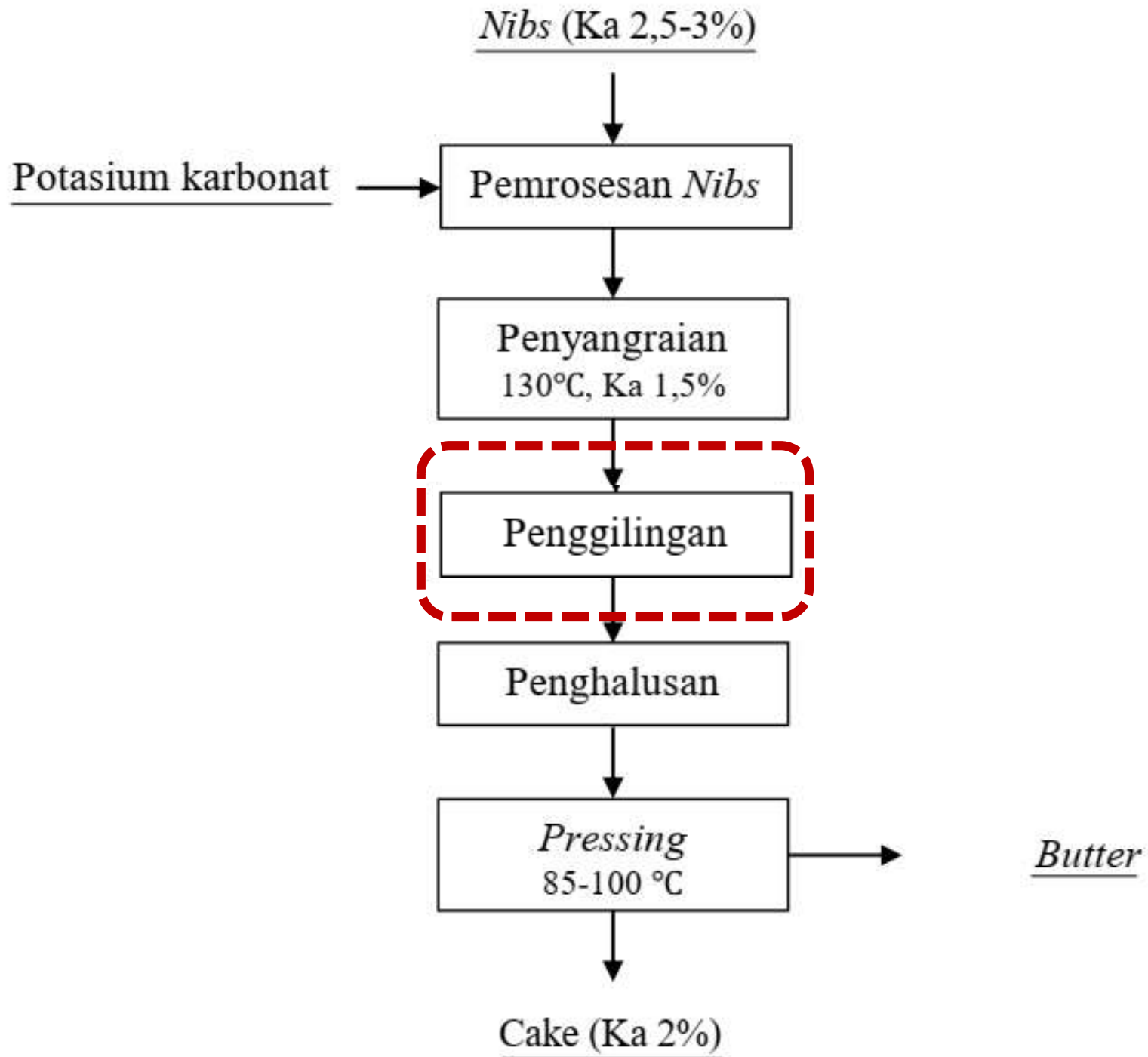
1. membentuk *flavor* dan warna khas cokelat
2. mengurangi kadar asam yang terdapat dalam *cocoa*
3. penguapan air dari *nib* → kadar air antara 0,5-1,5%

Suhu penyangraian berbeda-beda tergantung produk akhir.

Jenis penyangraian	Suhu (°C)	Waktu (menit)	Produk
Low roasting	110 - 115	60	Lemak kakao, permen cokelat
Medium roasting	130 - 140	30 - 40	Bubuk kakao, cokelat batangan
High roasting	190 - 200	15 - 20	Filling, coating

(Minifie, 1989)



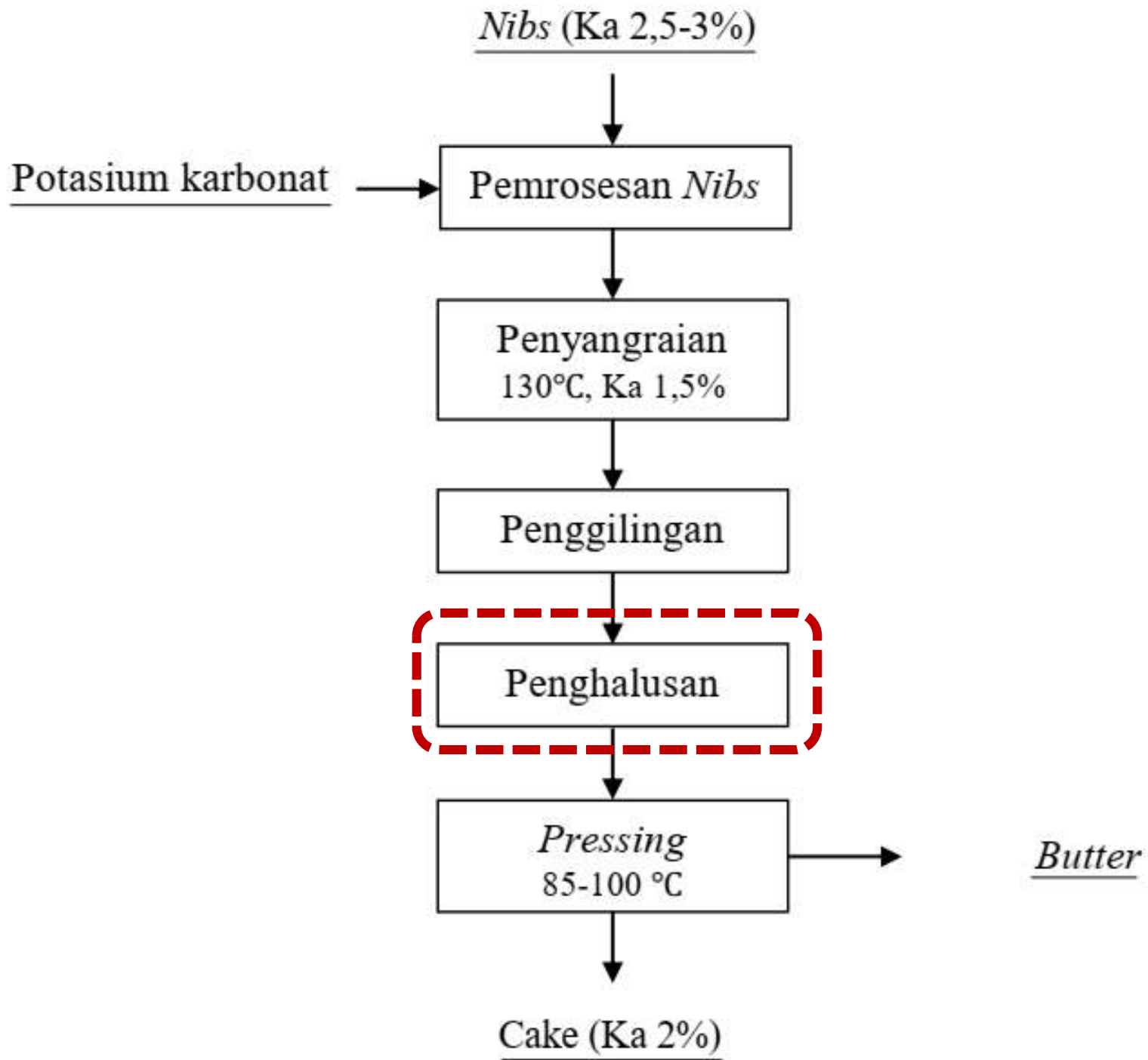


Penggilingan

Tujuan:

- Menggiling kakao *nibs* menjadi massa/ *liquor* kasar
- mendapatkan *liquor* yang memiliki viskositas rendah untuk mendapatkan bubuk coklat → halus, rasa coklat yang khas.





Penghalusan 1

- Mesin *Pre Ball Mill*
- Tujuan: menghaluskan *liquor* kasar

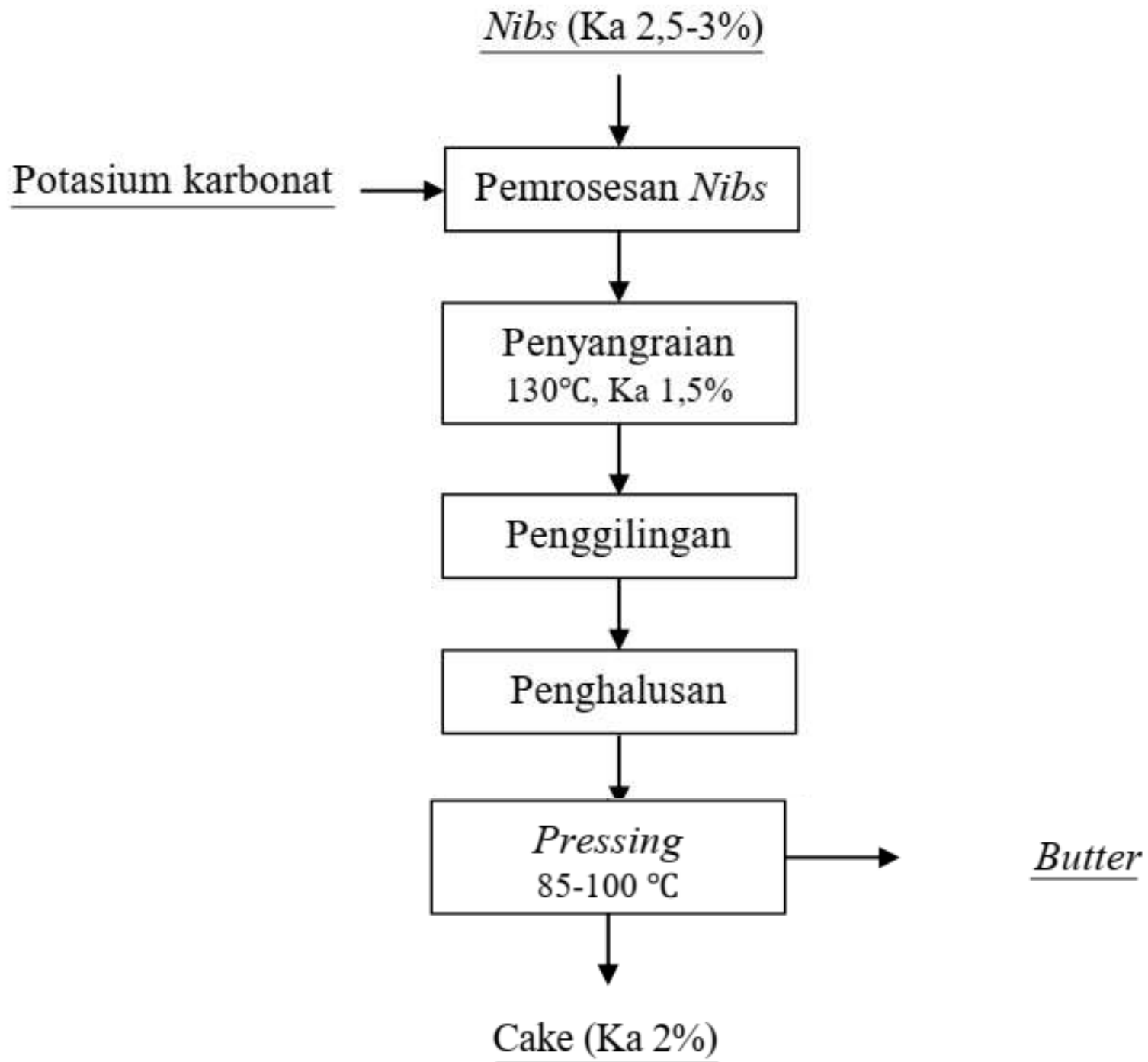
Penghalusan 2

- Mesin *Fine Ball Mill*
- Mendapatkan *fineness* (kehalusan) 98,6-99,5% → akhir proses *fine ball mill* → saringan ukuran 200 mesh



HOMOGENISASI

- mesin atau tangki *Homogenizer* homogenisasi
- Prinsip kerja → memanaskan *liquor* 80 - 100°C, 10 jam
- Tujuan:
- mencampurkan *liquor* hasil filtrasi pada proses sebelumnya,
- menstabilkan minyak,
- menguapkan kadar air pada *liquor* → efisiensi pengepresan *liquor*



Pressing
85-100 °C

Butter

Cake (Ka 2%)

Mesin cocoa pressing → suhu 85-100°C.

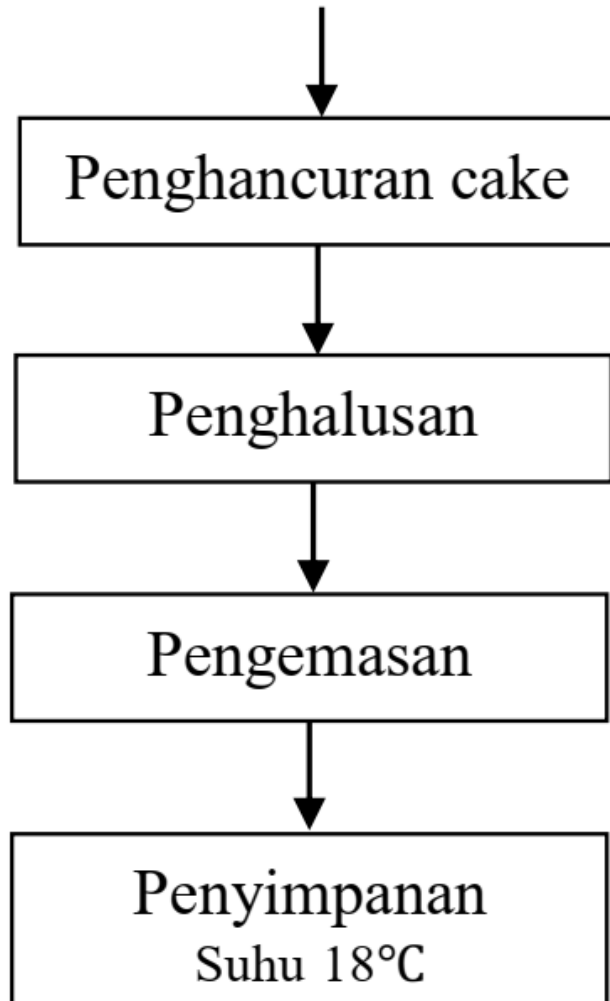
Tujuan:

mengepress dan memisahkan *liquor* → *butter* kotor dan *cake*.

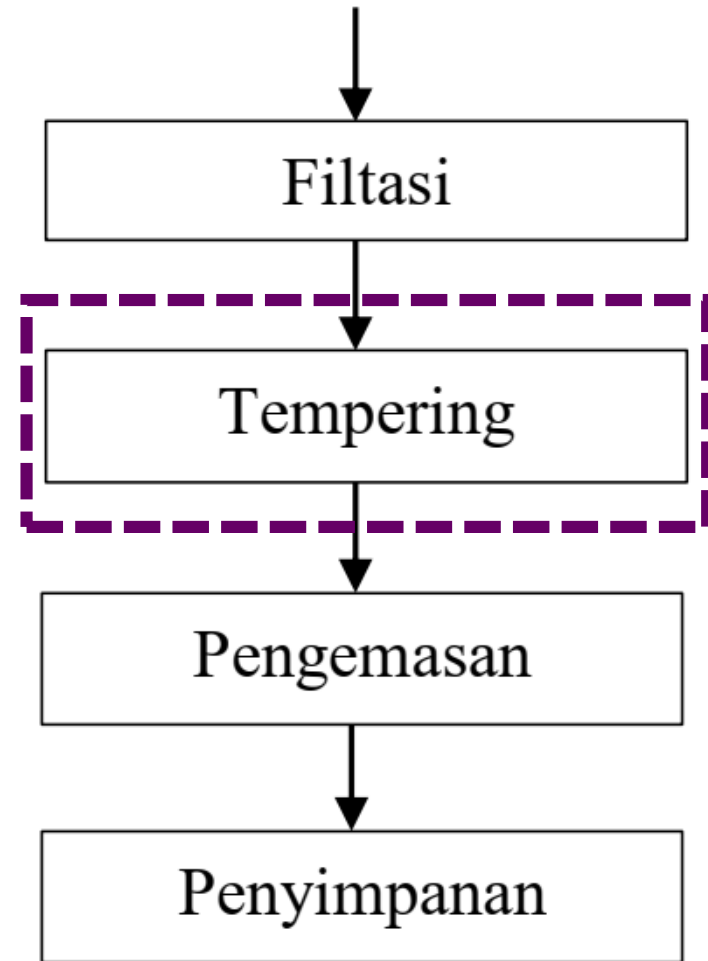
Butter kotor kemudian difilter agar jernih sedangkan *cake* akan diolah menjadi *powder*



Cake (Ka 2%)



Butter



Tempering

- Proses memanaskan dan mendinginkan **cokelat** dalam suhu tertentu
- Tujuan → menyusun kristal pembentuk lemak menjadi struktur beta saat **cokelat** mendingin → paling stabil
- Bisa dilakukan pada **butter** saja atau pada **cokelat**

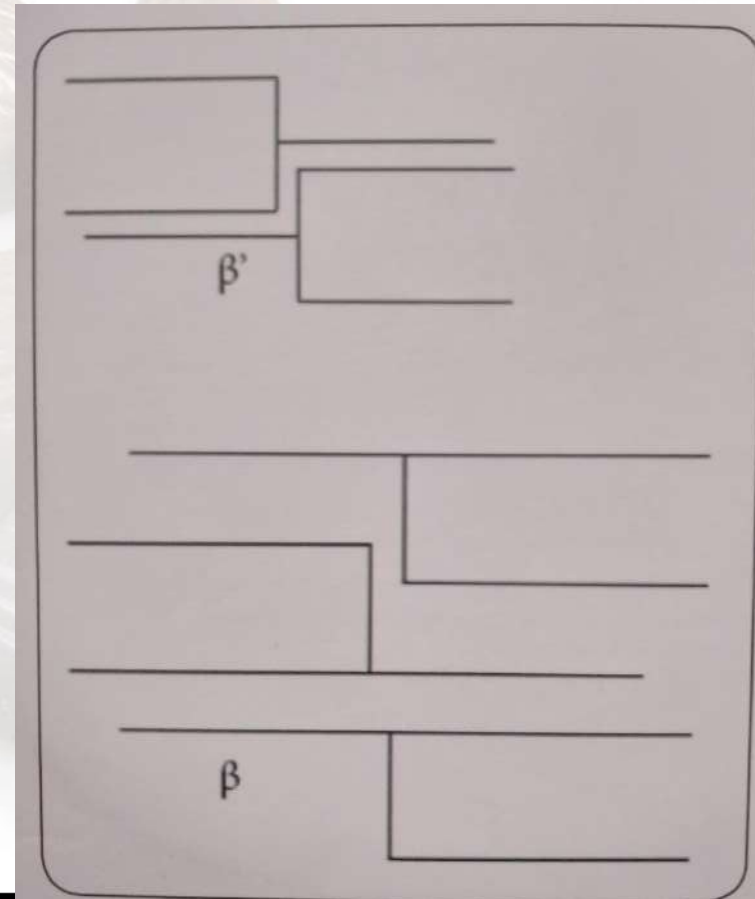
Tabel 1. Karakter kristal lemak

Bentuk kristal	Karakter kristal jika lemak didinginkan (berdasar pengamatan dengan X ray)
α	Stabilitas rendah, rapuh, transparan, pipih
β'	Lebih stabil daripada α , tapi kurang stabil daripada β
β	Paling stabil

- ❑ Saat coklat/butter **dipanaskan** → lemak mencair, gerak molekul cepat
- ❑ Saat **mendingin** → gerakan molekul melambat → jarak antarmolekul lebih rapat
- ❑ Gaya Van der Waals → ketika coklat mendingin, molekul lemaknya akan bertumpuk, berjajar → membentuk Kristal → α , β , β'

Cokelat/butter → bagus → semakin banyak struktur beta dalam lemaknya → 1 - 4 %

Bahan → dipanaskan → 33 - 40 °C



Gambar 2. Struktur β' dan β kristal lemak

Butter Tempering di pabrik



Gambar 1.53. *Tempering tank*

Sumber : UGM *Cocoa Teaching Industri*

- butter dipanaskan → 40°C → dialirkan ke penampung → didinginkan hingga suhu kamar



Tempering cokelat:

1. Manual

Cokelat dipanaskan $33 - 40^{\circ}\text{C}$
2/3 bagian Dituang di atas meja
marble \rightarrow mendingin, diaduk-
pipihkan \rightarrow dicampur 1/3 bagian
hingga suhu 30°C \rightarrow
dihangatkan lagi 32°C \rightarrow cetak



2. Tempering dengan mesin
Otomatis menaikkan dan
menurunkan suhu cokelat pada
kurun waktu tertentu



3 tipe cokelat ataupun cocoa butter:

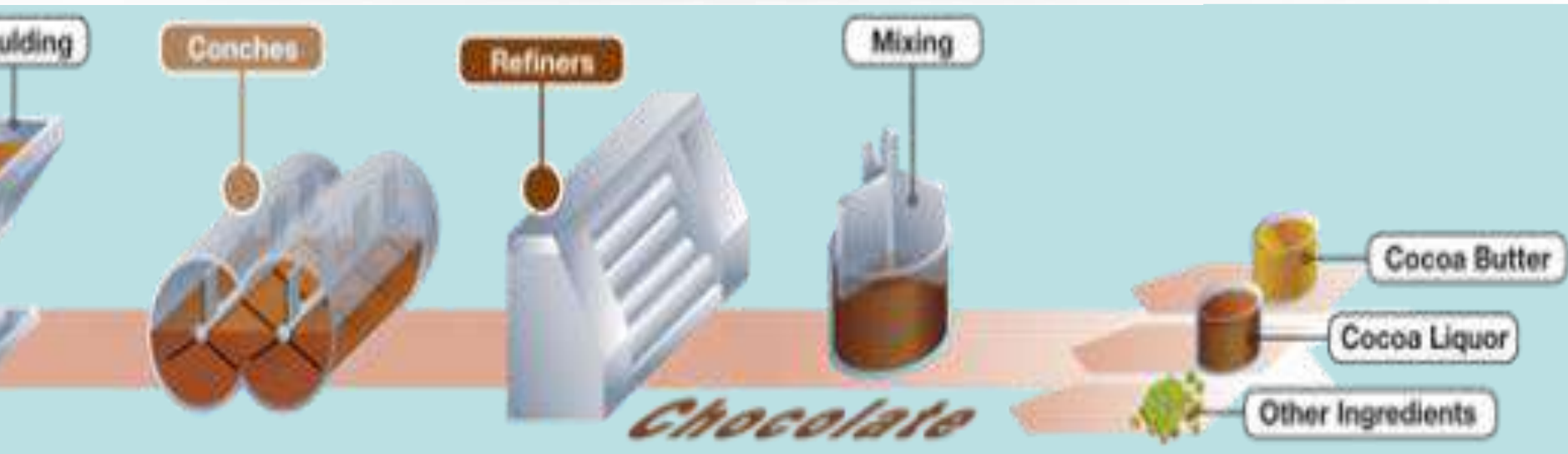
- Undertempered
- Overtempered
- Well-tempered

3 kriteria well-tempered:

- Sifat alir baik
- Padat, mulus, mengkilap setelah didinginkan
- Lepas sempurna dari cetakan
- Dipatahkan → terdengar "klek"
- Ketahanan terhadap *fat bloom*



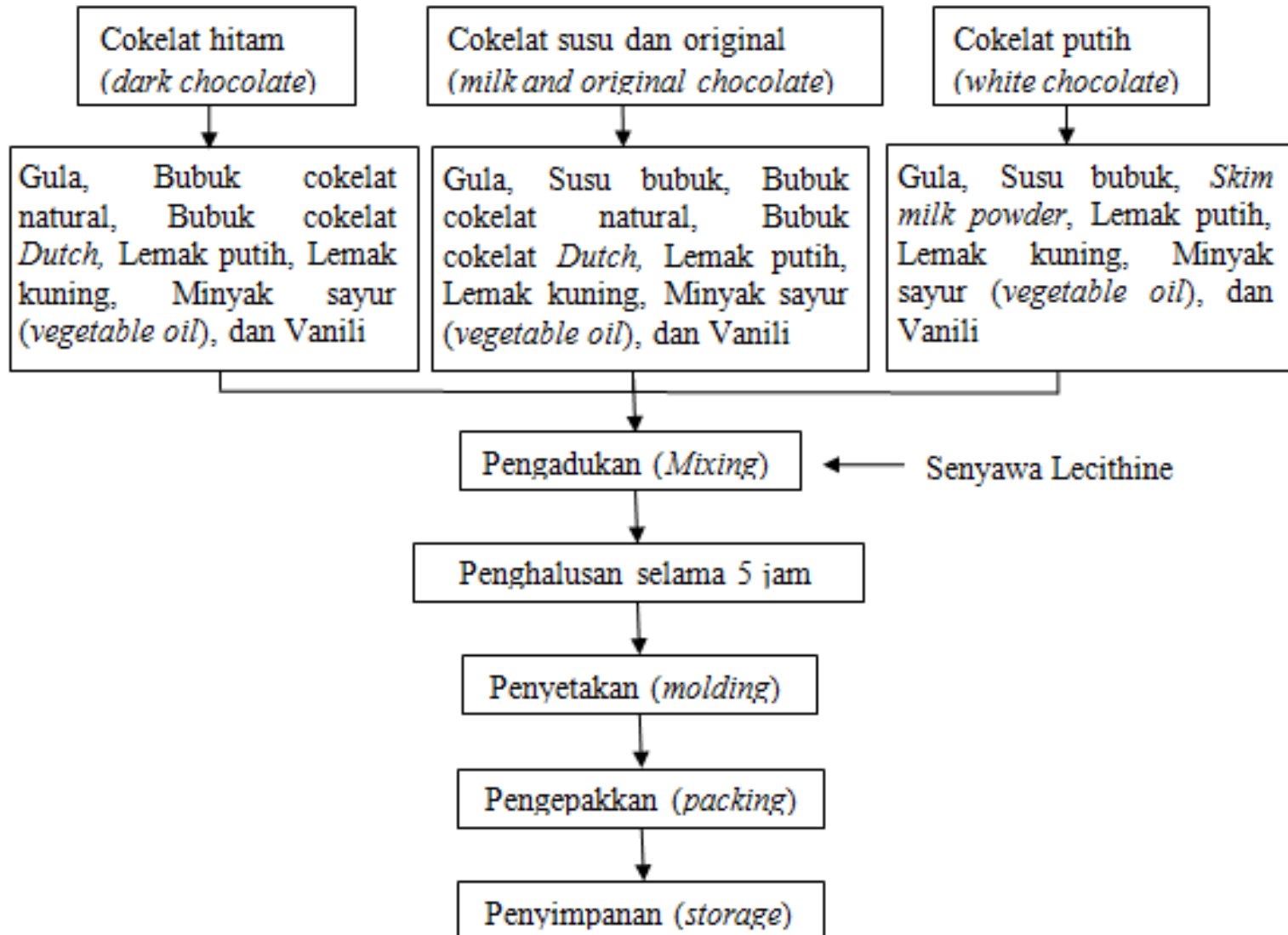
Pengolahan biji kakao menjadi produk jadi



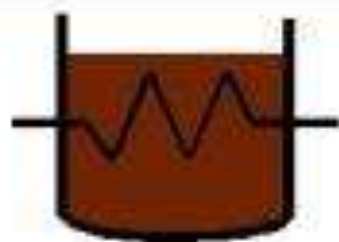
Conching Tempering

(Adinata, Balai Besar Industri dan Perkebunan, 2015)

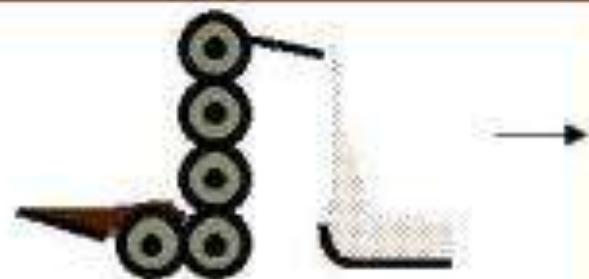
Pengolahan biji kakao menjadi cokelat batangan



Milk
Sugar
Cocoa mass
Cocoa butter



Kneading



Refining



CONCHING



Storing & Tempering

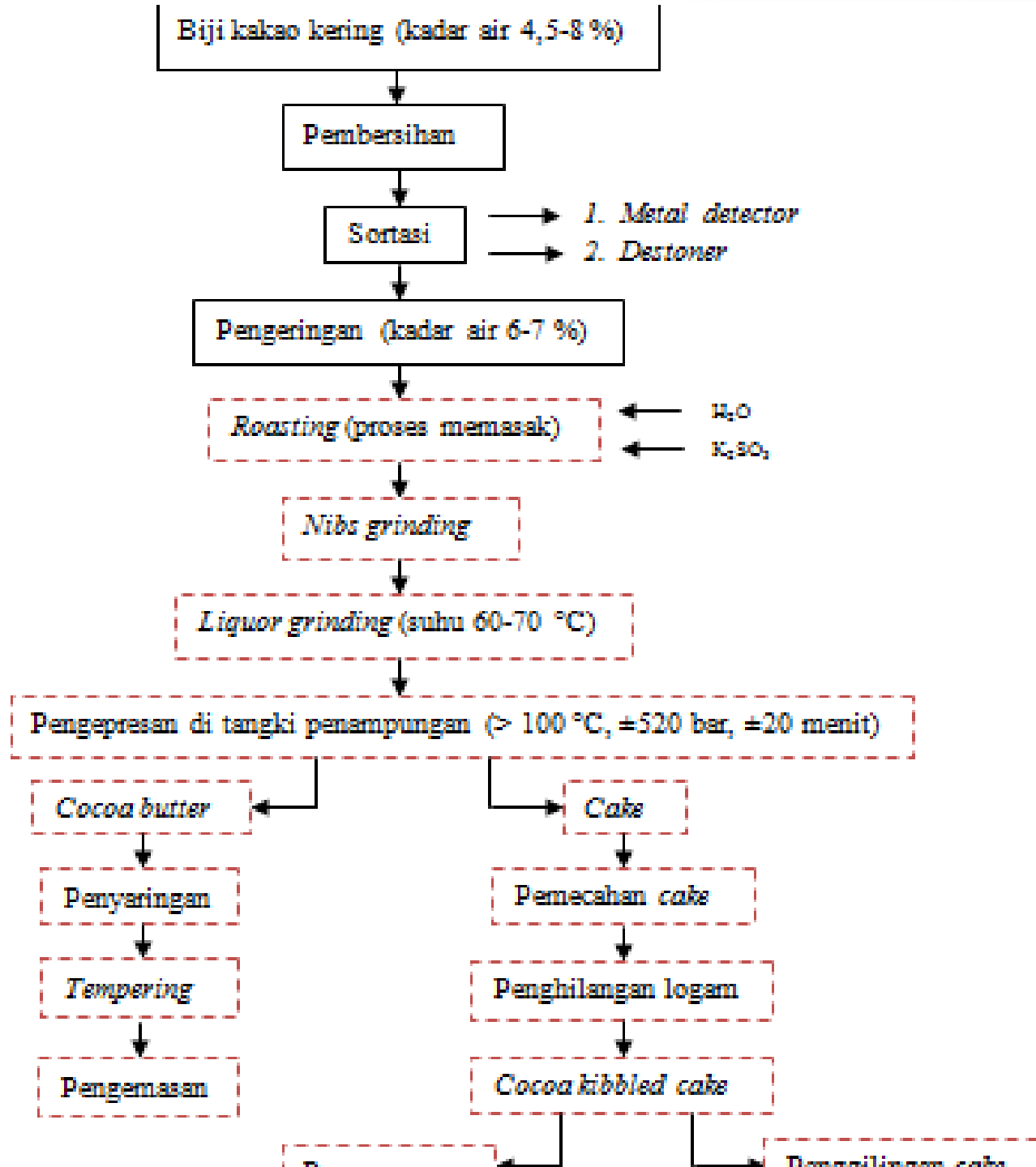


CHOCOLATE



Refining & Conching





Tempering

- Proses *tempering* → suhu naik ke 40°C, → didinginkan suhu 26-28°C → Setelah *butter* terkrystalisasi → *butter* siap dikemas.



BAHAN BACAAN

- Kajian Pembuatan Cokelat Batang dengan Metode Tempering dan Tanpa Tempering
- Teknologi Pengolahan Biji Kakao Kering menjadi Produk Olahan Setengah Jadi



BUKU



TUGAS PEKAN TERAKHIR

- CHOCOBI → Cokelat fungsional untuk penderita diabetes → Channel Youtube Prodi Teknologi Pangan
- FOODIS CHOCOLATE TECHNOLOGY: PROBIOTIC DARK CHOCOLATE - YouTube

Runder Tisch Kakao Hamburg, Berlin, Germany

The biochemistry of cocoa flavor – A holistic analysis of its development along the processing chain

Daniel Kadow

(Submitted: August 11, 2020; Accepted: December 10, 2020)

Summary

The seeds of the cacao tree *Theobroma cacao* L. are the key ingredient of chocolate (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS, 1981). They have a unique and complex flavor profile. Up to 87 descriptors can be distinguished (JANUSZEWSKA et al., 2018). Beside the typical chocolate aroma, floral, fruity and nutty aroma notes may occur. Regarding taste attributes, typical cocoa bitterness and acidity are of key importance. A pleasant, mouth-filling astringency does complete the typical flavor characteristics. These attributes can be more or less intense, or even absent as in the case of floral, fruity and nutty notes, resulting in a great diversity in the flavor profile between countries, regions and even plantations (SUKHA et al., 2007). This diversity depends on a network of multiple interacting factors along the processing chain, from the genetic background of the cacao trees, seed physiology and climatic conditions over fermentation, drying and roasting up to chocolate ingredients such as sugar (ANDERSSON et al., 2006; AFOAKWA et al., 2008; MUÑOZ et al., 2019). The purpose of this review is to analyze the current knowledge about the impact of these factors and their interaction on the composition of taste- and aroma-active substances as well as respective precursors and how specific flavor profiles can be explained through them. Gaps in research as well as potential applications in cocoa processing and chocolate manufacturing are discussed.

Origin and distribution of the cacao tree and the genetic determination of the flavor potential

The cacao trees origin are the rainforests of the eastern Andean slopes of the Amazonian basin. In these areas, the greatest genetic diversity has been observed. From the center of origin a natural distribution along the rivers of the Amazonian basin took place (Fig. 1A) (BARTLEY, 2005; MOTAMAYOR et al., 2008). At trade level, cacao trees from this huge area are grouped as 'Forastero' (ROHSIUS, 2007). Scientifically, the group of Forastero is divided into eight genetic clusters (MOTAMAYOR et al., 2008). Approximately 1,500 years BC cacao was distributed by Olmec's to Central America where it gained increasing cultural and economic importance, especially in the civilizations of Maya and Aztecs. It was cultivated in plantations and apparently subjected to breeding (BARTLEY, 2005; ROHSIUS, 2007). This led to a clear genetic distinction from cacao trees in the Amazonian basin. The cacao from these areas in Central America is named 'Criollo' at both, trade and scientific level and forms an independent ninth genetic cluster (MOTAMAYOR et al., 2008). The genetic diversity manifests also in the biochemical composition of the cacao seeds. Whilst Forastero seeds are mostly of dark violet color, Criollo seeds are usually of lighter color up to white, due to a lack in anthocyanin (Fig. 1A). Sensory attributes also are affected. Criollo is often described as mild and less astringent and bitter (ELWERS et al., 2009). Recently, traces of an even earlier cultivation and use of cacao located in South America at the Santa Ana-La Florida site in southeast Ecuador, dating back about 5,300 years BC, have been reported by ZARILLO et al. (2018).

A younger cultivation history might have the cacao nowadays grown in Ecuador. First records about commercial plantings are from the

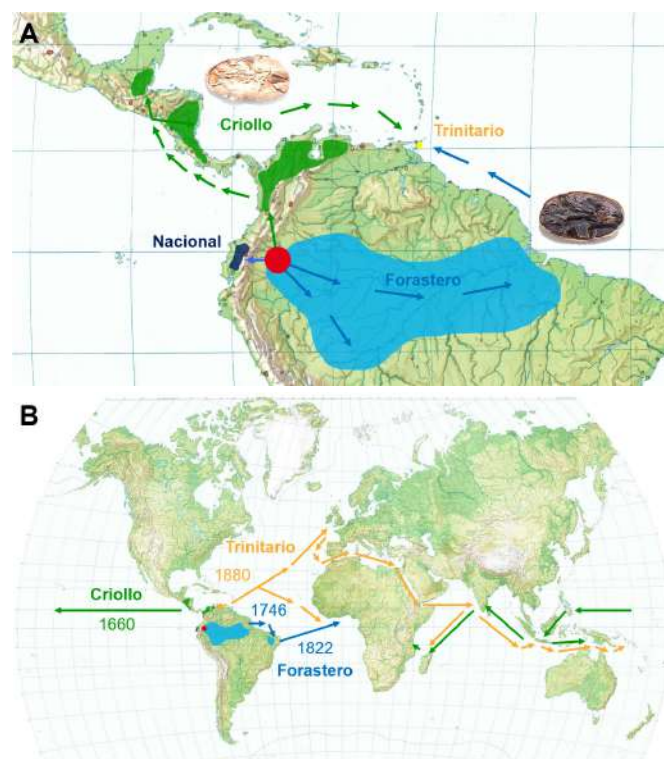


Fig. 1: Historical distribution of the cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao* L.) in the Americas (A) and Worldwide (B) modified from ROHSIUS (2007). Red dot: Center of Origin. (Map: http://www.reliefs.ch/blasse_weltkarte.jpg. Images of cocoa taken from ROHSIUS (2007)).

Europeans and date back 420 years (Fig. 1A). According to historical sources, the first plantations were located at the Guayas river shores and spread in its tributaries the rivers Daule and Babahoyo – upward rivers – probably the origin of the trade name 'Arriba' of Ecuadorean cocoa (LOOR et al., 2010). However, a previous distribution by the native population seems most likely (ROHSIUS, 2007; ZARILLO et al., 2018). Selections for distribution might have been made based on the aromatic, floral fruit pulp aroma (LIEBEREI, personal communication). As traditional cultivar, this cacao also forms a distinct tenth genetic cluster named 'Nacional' at scientific level (MOTAMAYOR et al., 2008), a term sometimes also used by the trade, i.e. 'Nacional' or 'Arriba Nacional'. Nacional is known to develop a strong floral aroma (LOOR et al., 2010).

Criollo was the first cocoa encountered by Europeans after the discovery of the American continent in 1492 A.D. When approximately 100 years later the cocoa consumption in Europe increased strongly, the cultivation of Criollo was extended to the Caribbean islands, including Trinidad (ROHSIUS, 2007). In 1670 A.D. these plantations were largely destroyed by a disease and new cacao trees from the populations in South America, discovered in the meanwhile, were introduced. In the rehabilitated plantations, now containing Criollo

and cacao from the genetic clusters in the Amazonian basin, crossings occurred. Recalling their origin Trinidad, these crossings are named Trinitario at scientific and at trade level (Fig. 1A) (BARTLEY, 2005; ROHSIUS, 2007). They can be assigned to different genetic clusters, depending on whether the Criollo or the Forastero background is dominant (JOHNSON et al., 2009; GOPAULCHAN et al., 2017). Thus, whilst at scientific level ten genetic clusters are distinguished, at trade level there are four groups: Forastero, Criollo, Nacional and Trinitario. From Criollo, Nacional and Trinitario trees so called fine or flavor cocoa is produced (International Cocoa Organization, 2019). It is characterized by the presence of ancillary flavor notes such as the floral aromas in case of Nacional seeds (LOOR et al., 2010), fruity notes in case of Trinitario cocoa and nutty flavors, characteristic for example for some Criollo varieties (e.g. SUKHA and BUTLER, 2005). Such aromas do not occur in most Forastero seeds. For them a strong basic chocolate aroma is typical (SUKHA et al., 2007). Accordingly, the potential to develop fine flavor notes is genetically determined. Therefore, the genetic structure of the plantations is one essential criterion to gain fine flavor status. Two more criteria need to be fulfilled, appropriate post-harvest processing, i.e. fermentation, and the exportation of cocoa. Approximately 8% of the cocoa produced worldwide is fine or flavor cocoa, 92% are bulk cocoa (Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics, 2019).

From 1660 A.D. on the Spanish distributed Criollo trees to Asia and East Africa via the Pacific route (Fig. 1B) (BARTLEY, 2005; ROHSIUS, 2007). Indeed, in several countries and regions, such as Madagascar and Java, Criollo descendants are still planted and they have fine flavor status (International Cocoa Organization, 2019). In 1746 A.D., the first plantations of Forastero, of genotypes belonging to the Amelonado cluster, were established in Bahia (BARTLEY, 2005; ROHSIUS, 2007; MOTAMAYOR et al., 2008). Indeed, Brazil nowadays produces bulk cocoa (International Cocoa Organization, 2019). From Bahia, starting in 1822 A.D., cocoa trees were distributed to West Africa (Fig. 1B). Descendants of these trees were later referred to as 'West African Amelonado' (ROHSIUS, 2007). Nowadays, more than 76% of the worldwide cocoa production is produced in West Africa (Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics, 2019). Because of the genetic background of the trees, exclusively bulk coco is produced (International Cocoa Organization, 2019). 17.2% of the cocoa comes from South America, 6.3% from Asia and Oceania (Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics, 2019).

From 1880 A.D. on, Trinitario varieties were distributed from Trinidad to South America, Asia and Africa (Fig. 1B) (BARTLEY, 2005; ROHSIUS, 2007). Indeed, countries with Trinitario plantations, such as Trinidad itself or Vietnam have fine flavor status. Beside the genetic structure of the plantations, they also do fulfill the criteria of appropriate fermentation and exportation of cocoa, like all the countries mentioned. A full list of the countries producing and exporting fine or flavor cocoa can be found in the annex c of the international cocoa agreement (International Cocoa Organization, 2019).

Because of this historical distribution and the genetic structure of plantings it is connected with, as well as traditional processing protocols analyzed in the following paragraphs, countries are associated with specific flavor profiles. In the last decades, changes in the genetic composition of plantations have been observed worldwide (MEINHARDT, 2019). These changes are due to new selections and breeding approaches, the introduction of genetic material from other countries and farmer selections. Consequently, typical traditional flavor profiles are changing. For studies about the development of specific flavor profiles, it is therefore important to analyze the genetic background of cocoa samples. MEINHARDT (2019) has recently proposed a methodology based on Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs), allowing the verification of the genetic background of single fermented and dried cocoa seeds. Based on this method, one

hundred seeds per cocoa sample can easily be analyzed, providing detailed insight into the genetic background. The great genetic diversity, described by MOTAMAYOR et al. (2008), further underlines the necessity of a more detailed understanding of the impact of the genetic clusters and the genotypes on flavor and how specific flavor attributes are obtained.

Cocoa seed and fruit pulp morphology

Cocoa fruits are of various shape and color and contain up to 50 seeds. Each seed is surrounded by an aqueous, sweet-sour tasting and sometimes aromatic fruit pulp, which derives from the fruits endocarp (Fig. 2) (LIEBEREI and REISDORFF, 2007). The aroma of the fruit pulp that can be of floral or fruity character has been linked to the fine flavor attributes of the seeds. It is supposed that the respective aroma-active substances migrate into the seeds during fermentation (e.g. ESKES et al., 2018). The fruit pulp stays attached to a hardened but flexible seed shell, protecting the embryo from mechanical damage (LIEBEREI and REISDORFF, 2007). It contributes to between 10 and 14% of the seeds dry weight. The embryo consists of two large storage cotyledons, comprising 86-90% of the dry weight (MUÑOZ et al., 2019), a small hypocotyl and an even smaller radicle (Fig. 2). Cocoa seeds are recalcitrant and contain about 27 to 40% of water upon ripeness (STOLL, 2010).

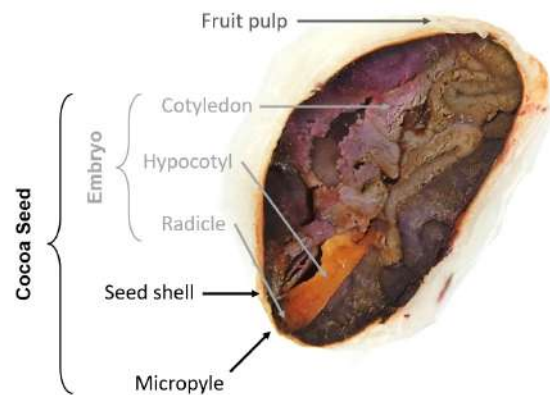


Fig. 2: Cocoa seed morphology

Fermentation, drying and their impact on the flavor profile

Fresh cocoa seeds have a very low storage stability, because of their high water content and the aqueous fruit pulp. They are characterized by an unpleasant bitter taste and a mouth-drying astringency, except for some Criollo genotypes. Fresh cocoa seeds do not develop any chocolate aroma and no typical bitterness during roasting, because they do not contain the necessary precursors (ZIEGLER and BIEHL, 1988; STARK and HOFMANN, 2005). These attributes drastically change during primary post-harvest processing, consisting of fermentation and drying.

For fermentation, the seeds with the attached fruit pulp are removed from the fruits and transferred into wooden boxes or heaped on banana leaves. Sizes do vary and the boxes may contain from 200 kg of seeds up to several tons. During fruit opening, a spontaneous inoculation of the fruit pulp with microorganisms from the environment takes place. Further inoculation may come from the boxes, the surface of the banana leaves or from fruit flies (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004; WECKX and DE VUYST, 2016). Formulations of starter cultures have been suggested (e.g. LEFEBER et al., 2012), but are not frequently applied so far. The microorganisms find in the fruit pulp an ideal growth media. Their activity results in a degradation of the fruit pulp, heating of the fermentation mass and acidification of the seed tissue (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004; WECKX and DE VUYST, 2016).

Under these conditions, the chocolate aroma precursor formation from seed storage components initiates and the precursors of typical cocoa bitterness are produced. Substances responsible for unpleasant bitterness and astringency are oxidized (ZIEGLEDER and BIEHL, 1988; STARK et al., 2006; ELWERS et al., 2009; VOIGT et al., 2016). The use of starter cultures can reliably improve the fermentation, potentially leading to higher consistency within this important processing step and consequently also with regard to flavor quality (LEFEBER et al., 2012).

The oxidation processes and the aroma precursor formation proceed during the drying process, following upon completion of fermentation (ZIEGLEDER, 2016). The residual moisture content is reduced to approximately 7%. The cocoa seeds become storage stable for several years, are low in unpleasant bitterness and astringency and develop chocolate aroma and typical cocoa bitterness during roasting.

Fermentation time may vary from as few as two days up to seven days. With increasing fermentation time unpleasant bitterness and astringency are more and more reduced. Increasing amounts of chocolate flavor precursors are produced (ROHSIUS, 2007; KUMARI et al., 2016), resulting in increased chocolate flavor intensity after roasting. However, fine flavor aroma, such as floral notes, seem to be reduced in their intensity with increasing fermentation time and can be completely lost (ESKES et al., 2018). Indeed, cocoa with fine flavor potential is usually fermented for less time than bulk cocoa, to obtain an optimal flavor profile (ROHSIUS, 2007). Such traditional local fermentation protocols thus are essential for the origin-specific flavor profiles. In other words, the flavor potential is genetically determined, but the flavor profile is defined during fermentation and drying. Hereby, fermentation protocols include the opportunity to diversify flavor. Cocos with distinct flavor profiles, for example with light chocolate aroma and pronounced floral notes, or with intense chocolate aroma and light or no floral notes, can be produced from the same batch of fresh beans using adapted protocols. However, the potential to develop floral aroma or other fine flavor notes remains genetically determined. Beside the duration, also the turning interval has great impact onto the flavor profile (CAOBISCO/ECA/FCC Cocoa Beans Manual, 2015).

The concept of terroir in cocoa

Terroir is a highly important concept in viticulture (VAN LEEUWEN and SEGUINE, 2006). In cocoa, where terroir effects similar to wines are implied in many origin specific cocoas and chocolates, the impact has not yet been systematically tested (SUKHA et al., 2017). In general, Terroir can be defined as an interactive ecosystem, in a given place, including climate, soil and the crop plant (SEGUIN, 1988; VAN LEEUWEN and SEGUINE, 2006). Human factors, such as history, socioeconomics, as well as crop-cultivation and processing techniques, are also part of terroir. Due to the many factors being involved and because these factors are interacting, Terroir is difficult to study (SEGUIN, 1986; VAN LEEUWEN and SEGUINE, 2006).

For cocoa, especially the importance of traditional origin-specific fermentation protocols for the flavor profile is well known and has been described in the above paragraph. In addition to this, SUKHA et al. (2017) report impact of the growing environment on the intensity of the astringency, the bitter taste and the fruity aroma. The processing location may apparently affect the intensity of fruity, floral and nutty aromas and of the acidic taste. It remains however elusive, which components of the processing location and which environmental factors affect the flavor development. Additional insides to this are provided by HEGMANN (2015), who shows that higher amounts of rainfall may potentially result in increased intensity of floral notes. Findings of ZUG et al. (submitted) indicate that there might be an impact of the soil pH on components contributing to astringency and bitterness. However, as pointed out by SUKHA et al.

(2017), systematical studies are needed to better understand Terroir effects in cocoa.

Quality analysis by means of the cut test

Fermentation and subsequent drying go along with a change in color of the cotyledons. Fresh seeds can be violet, slight-pink, rosé or white, depending on the genetic background (ROHSIUS, 2007). When dried unfermented, violet seeds are of light-violet color and waxy consistence (Fig. 3). They are called 'slaty'. Upon acidification, the color turns into intense dark violet (Fig. 3). These seeds are still under-fermented and called 'violet'. With ongoing fermentation, the color starts turning brownish, often from the center of the seeds. Such seeds are partially fermented. Only upon completion of the fermentation process, their cotyledon color turns fully brownish (Fig. 3). Consequently, the respective seeds are called 'brown' (ROHSIUS, 2007). Thus, cotyledon color allows an assumption about the flavor attributes of a batch of cocoa. When a batch contains significant amounts of slaty seeds, it will usually be characterized by unpleasant bitterness and astringency and a lack of chocolate flavor after roasting. With increasing amounts of partially and fully fermented seeds and a residual quantity of violets, light chocolate aroma will become characteristic. Fine aroma attributes are preserved. When most of the seeds are fully fermented, the chocolate flavor will be well pronounced, but fine aroma might be lost.

An assumption about the genetic background also is possible, as slight-pink, rosé and white seeds maintain their lighter appearance during fermentation and drying, turning to light brown, beige or remain of almost white color (ROHSIUS, 2007). Forastero seeds are usually dark violet, turning dark brown during fermentation and drying. In contrast, pure Criollo seeds stay almost white (Fig. 1A). Trinitario seeds can display a mixture of colors, from dark brown, over light brown to beige and almost white. The ratios may largely vary. However, exceptions do occur. Catongo for example, a Forastero cacao, has white seeds too (ROHSIUS, 2007). The evaluation of cotyledon color, the Cut Test, is a widely used industry standard (CAOBISCO/ECA/FCC Cocoa Beans Manual, 2015).



Fig. 3: Color change of Cocoa seeds during fermentation and drying. (images of cocoa taken from ROHSIUS (2007)).

Fresh cocoa bean ingredients and their impact on flavor

Cocoa beans are characterized by a unique composition of different nutrients. Beside fat, which contributes to about 50% of the dry weight, the seeds contain 12% protein and 7% carbohydrates. Moreover, they are rich in phenolic substances, about 15% of the dry weight. Alkaloids contribute to about 4% of the dry weight (e.g. KADOW et al., 2015). Both groups, phenolic substances and alkaloids, are of key importance for the flavor profile of fresh cocoa seeds.

Amongst the phenolic substances are epicatechin, the predominant one in quantity, and catechin. Both are often linked to unpleasant bitterness and astringency (e.g. ELWERS et al., 2009), especially in unfermented and under-fermented seeds. The flavor attributes of epicatechin and catechin are described as both, bitter and puckering astringent (STARK et al., 2006). ELWERS et al. (2009) observed no significant variation between seeds with different genetic background regarding the epicatechin concentration. However, the concentration varies from 14–21 g·kg⁻¹ of cocoa nibs. Broader variation was found

for catechin. Whilst some genotypes do not contain any catechin, in others up to $1.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ were measured (ELWERS et al., 2009). To evaluate the contribution of a substance to a sensory attribute, its threshold concentration (TC) for human perception needs to be considered (e.g. STARK et al., 2006). Only if the concentration is above threshold, a contribution to the taste profile is likely and the substance can be regarded as probably taste-active. The TC of the bitter taste of epicatechin and catechin in cocoa butter is $2.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and $0.9 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. Dividing the concentration measured in the seeds by the TC, the dose over threshold factor (DoT) is calculated, i.e. the factor by that the concentration exceeds the specific TC. A DoT factor greater than one makes it likely, that the respective substance contributes to the taste profile (STARK et al., 2006). The DoT factor for bitter taste of epicatechin varies from 6.5 to 10.3, whilst for catechin a maximum DoT of 1.2 results, based on the concentrations reported by ELWERS et al. (2009). Thus, in fresh beans epicatechin contributes most likely to the unpleasant bitter taste. Catechin might contribute as well. The DoT factors for the puckering astringency caused by epicatechin vary from 9.5 to 15.1 between samples. For catechin a DoT of 0.9 is not exceeded. Thus, epicatechin contributes most likely to the unpleasant astringency of unfermented and under-fermented seeds. Catechin apparently does not.

Alkaloids, in particular theobromine, also contribute to the bitter taste of fresh cocoa seeds. The concentration in fermented and dried seeds varies from 9.1 to $17.6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (ROHSIUS, 2007), depending on the genetic background. The respective DoT factor range is 15.3 to 29.5. During fermentation and drying the theobromine content slightly decreases to approximately 81% of the initial amount (PELÁEZ et al., 2016). Thus, it can be assumed that the DoTs in unfermented seeds are slightly higher, 19 to 37 approximately. Caffeine occurs in lower concentrations, 0.5 to $4.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in fermented dried seeds (ROHSIUS, 2007). DoT factors are between 0.4 and 3.1. However, caffeine seems to decrease to approximately 50% of the initial amount during fermentation and drying (MUÑOZ et al., 2019). Accordingly, DoT factors in fresh seeds might be as high as 0.8 to 6.2. Nevertheless, it apparently depends on the genotype, if caffeine contributes to the bitter taste of fresh seeds or not.

For puckering astringency, also conjugates of cinnamic acid and amino acids are of importance. Caffeic acid aspartate for example occurs in concentrations of up to $3.3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (ELWERS et al., 2009). Having a low TC, the DoT factor of caffeic acid aspartate can be as high as 59 in fresh seeds, indicating its importance for puckering astringency. However, some genotypes do only contain marginal amounts or even no caffeic acid aspartate (ELWERS et al., 2009).

Fresh fruit pulp ingredients and their impact on flavor

Solid in under-ripe fruits, the fruit pulp turns mucilaginous in fully ripe fruits, because of the fruit own pectinolytic activity. The fruit pulp of ripe fruits is aqueous, containing about 83% of water (PETTIPHER, 1986). It is also rich in carbohydrates. A sucrose concentration of 13 up to $43 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ is typical (PETTIPHER, 1986), explaining the sweet taste. The TC for sucrose is $4.3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, in water (STARK et al., 2006). The DoT range is 3 to 10, accordingly. The sweetness is contrasted by a pleasant acidity, caused by the approximately 2% of organic acids that the fruit pulp contains. The greatest part of it is citric acid. 3 to $13 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ are typical. The TC of citric acid is $0.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in water (STARK et al., 2006). The respective DoT range is 6 to 26.

Amongst these major components, the fruit pulp contains variable amounts of aromatic substances: terpenes, alcohols and esters. Fruit pulp of fine or flavor cocoas seems to contain much higher amounts than fruit pulp of bulk cocoas does (KADOW et al., 2013). In line with this, the aroma intensity for example for floral notes of such genotypes, apparently caused by linalool and β -ocimene, is rated as high

as nine and five on a scale from zero to ten in Solid Phase Micro-Extraction GC-olfactometry analysis. No floral aroma was observed in the bulk cocoa fruit pulp sample (KADOW et al., unpublished data). KADOW et al. based their study i.e. also the genotype selection on previous work by ESKES et al. (2007). The authors observed as well floral and fruity aroma only in the fruit pulp of the fine flavor genotypes they analyzed. These aroma notes were absent in bulk cocoa fruit pulp (ESKES et al., 2007). Linalool has often been linked to fine flavor quality and the floral notes of Ecuadorean Arriba (ZIEGLEDER, 1990). Besides linalool, also 2-phenylethanol may contribute to floral aroma of fresh fruit pulp. Depending on the genotype, CHETSCHIK et al. (2018) report concentrations of $250 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ of 2-phenylethanol and $14 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ of linalool. Like for taste-active substances, aromatic substances need to be above TC to contribute to the overall aroma impression. The TCs for 2-phenylethanol and linalool are 211 and $37 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. Apparently, only 2-phenylethanol contributes to the floral aroma of this specific fruit pulp, at least in its fresh status. 3-methylbutyl-acetate found in concentrations of $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ may provide a fruity character instead (CHETSCHIK et al., 2018). The TC for 3-methylbutyl-acetate can be as low as $0.75 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. Beside the genetic impact, the linalool concentration in the fruit pulp can be influenced by the degree of fruit ripeness and by climatic conditions. HEGMANN (2015) report 10-fold increased linalool amounts during the rainy season. The findings add further information and evidence to the concept of Terroir in cocoa.

Biochemical changes during fermentation and their impact on flavor

Changes of Fruit Pulp Ingredients

The anaerobic phase

Beside sucrose, the fruit pulp contains significant amounts of fructose and glucose (PETTIPHER, 1986). Together with the acidic pH of about 3.6 ideal growth conditions for yeasts do result. Amongst other yeasts and in most of the fermentations worldwide, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* establishes in the fruit pulp at the beginning of the fermentation process (Fig. 4). *Pichia* species such as *Pichia kluyveri* and *Candida* species have also often been found (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004; DE VUYST and WECKX, 2016). Tight packaging of the cocoa seeds in the fermentation boxes and in the heaps together with the metabolic activity of the yeasts result in anaerobic conditions. Consequently, the yeasts do degrade the pulp sugars to alcohol, mainly ethanol (Fig. 4). In addition, they secrete pectinase, resulting in further liquefaction of the fruit pulp (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004; DE VUYST and WECKX, 2016). *Pichia* and *Candida* species do additionally metabolize the citric acid, causing an increase of the pH value of the fruit pulp (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004). Moreover, *P. kluyveri* produces elevated amounts of esters with fruity aroma (Fig. 4). It is therefore used as starter culture (CRAFACK et al., 2013). Also *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, strain H5S5K23, has been suggested for starter culture formulations, as it contributes to enhanced and consistent ethanol production (LEFEBER et al., 2012). The increasing pH value, resulting from the citric acid degradation, allows the growth of bacteria. Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) do establish in the fermentation mass, shortly after the yeasts, amongst them many *Lactobacillus* species such as *L. plantarum* and *L. fermentum*. The great majority of LAB isolated from cocoa fermentations utilize glucose via the Embden-Meyerhof pathway yielding more than 85% lactic acid (Fig. 4). However, some species utilize glucose via the hexose monophosphate pathway producing 50% lactic acid, and in addition ethanol, acetic acid, glycerol and mannitol (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004). At which time point in the fermentation LAB can establish could depend on the citric acid concentration. If the concentration is rather low, as observed for example in Malaysian cocoa, LAB could establish earlier, resulting in a LAB dominated fermentation. This may have impact on the fla-

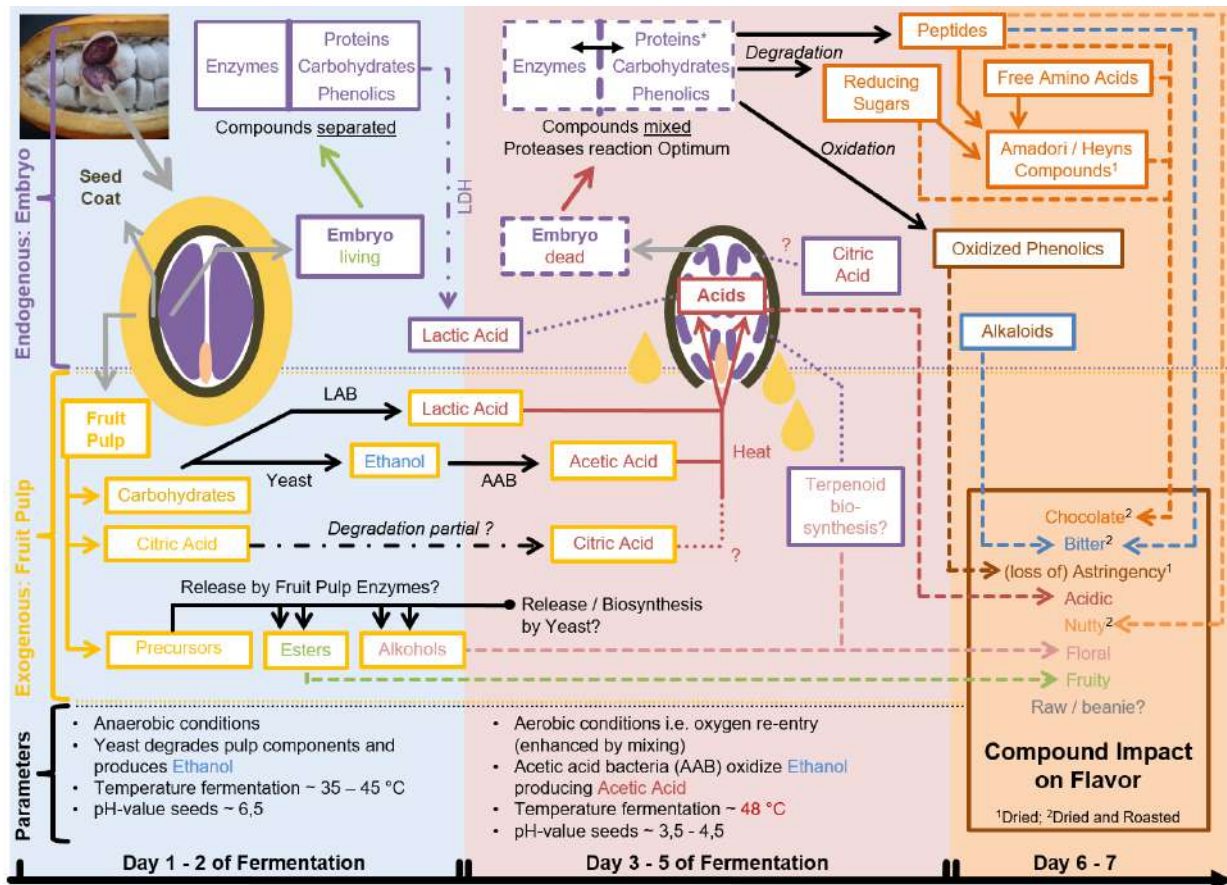


Fig. 4: Physicochemical networks during standard cocoa fermentation. Based on the discussions with Reinhard Lieberei, Christina Rohsius and Silke Elwers.

vor profile, as lactic acid has physico-chemical properties that differ from those of acetic acid and is hardly removed from the seeds during further processing. In their study, HO et al. (2015) conclude that LAB may not be required for successful fermentation of cocoa seeds. However, LEFEBER et al. (2012) report that a full starter culture, comprising beside *S. cerevisiae* H5S5K23 also *L. fermentum* 222 and *A. pasteurianus* 386B have been suggested for starter culture formulations as this allows a consistent production of high-quality fermented dry cocoa beans (LEFEBER et al., 2012)

The aerobic phase

With its increasing liquefaction, the fruit pulp starts draining from the fermentation mass. Oxygen does re-enter. At this point in time, the fermentation mass is often turned, to allow equal oxygen distribution. With oxygen available, acetic acid bacteria (AAB), such as *Acetobacter aceti* and *Gluconobacter oxydans*, start dominating in the fermentation mass. In their review, SCHWAN and WHEALS (2004) provide lists of yeast, LAB and AAB species detected in cocoa fermentations. AAB oxidize the ethanol, previously produced by yeast, to acetic acid (Fig. 4). Concentrations of a maximum of $6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ of fruit pulp have been observed. The oxidation goes along with a heating of the fermentation mass and temperatures of 48°C are usually reached (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004). The acetic acid starts migrating into the seed tissue, where 1.5 to $12 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ are found in fermented and dried seeds (ROHSIUS et al., 2010). At the beginning, this migration seems to take place mainly via the micropyle (Fig. 2; Fig. 4). The seed shell at this point is impermeable for acetic acid, which is accumulating in a sclerenchymatic cell layer with thick cell walls (ANDERSSON et al., 2006). Thus, the velocity of the seed tissue acidification seems to depend on how fast the micropyle opens, a seed

physiological variable, and on how fast the sclerenchymatic cell layer is saturated with acetic acid. If genetic variability exists with regard to this cell layer, and thus regarding the velocity of the acetic acid migration, has not yet been investigated.

Fine flavor substances

The aromatic alcohols, terpenes and esters, which the fruit pulp contains depending on the genotype, also undergo changes during the fermentation process. 2-phenylethanol increases 480fold, reaching a concentration of $120 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (CHETSCHIK et al., 2018). Like for tastants the DoT, an odor activity value (OAV), i.e. the 2-phenylethanol concentration divided by its TC, can be calculated for aroma substances (FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE, 2008). The OAV of 2-phenylethanol increases from 1.2 in the fresh fruit pulp to 569 during fermentation. Accordingly, 2-phenylethanol now strongly contributes to the floral aroma of the fruit pulp. Fruit pulp aroma attributes are often used as indicator for fine flavor quality (ESKES et al., 2018). However, the findings of CHETSCHIK et al. (2018) indicate that at least some floral aromas might be rather weak in ripe fruits and do strongly increase only during fermentation. In the seeds, the concentration of 2-phenylethanol increases from $42 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ to $16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (CHETSCHIK et al., 2018). Thus, the concentration in the fruit pulp is higher than in the seed tissue at any time during fermentation and might be the driving force of a migration into the cotyledons as suggested by ESKES et al. (2007; 2012; 2018). The authors found that when floral aroma notes are present in the fresh fruit pulp, these notes can be detected by means of sensory evaluation in the seeds after fermentation and drying (ESKES et al., 2007). When adding aromatic Annona fruit pulp to bulk cocoa fermentations, the Annona aroma traits were found in the dried seeds (ESKES et al.,

2012). Indeed, when subjecting fresh cocoa seeds to an air stream containing linalool or β -ocimene, the substances could both be detected in the seed tissue afterwards (KADOW et al., unpublished data). The OAV for 2-phenylethanol in the seed tissue increases from 0.2 and thus below threshold to 76. Accordingly, 2-phenylethanol confers most likely floral aroma to the seeds. A substantial decrease with increasing duration of the fermentation, especially in the seeds, has not been observed (CHETSCHIK et al., 2018). Thus, a loss of fine flavor attributes during prolonged fermentation is not necessarily caused by a loss of the respective fine aroma substances. The linalool concentration increases 12-fold in the fruit pulp during fermentation, reaching a concentration of $170 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ (CHETSCHIK et al., 2018), corresponding to an increase of the OAV from below threshold to 4.6. However, fresh cotyledons already contain $114 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$. After five days of fermentation a concentration of $1130 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ is reached. Thus, the concentration is lower in the fruit pulp than in the cotyledons at any time of the fermentation process. A gradient, explaining a migration into the seeds, is not present in the case of linalool. It seems to be produced in both tissues and to a greater extent in the cotyledons (CHETSCHIK et al. 2018), where with an OAV of 31 linalool most likely contributes besides 2-phenylethanol to the floral aroma. Accordingly, fine flavor components may be fruit pulp derived, as in the case of 2-phenylethanol, or seed tissue derived as for linalool (Fig. 4). However, it needs to be considered that the fruit pulp largely consist of water. Linalool has a low solubility in water. The cotyledons instead contain high amounts of fat, with presumably better linalool solubility. Thus, a simple comparison of concentration gradients based on the weight of the tissues, may not adequately reflect the actual linalool migration gradient.

2-phenylethanol, which is clearly fruit pulp derived, can be synthesized through the Ehrlich pathway. Interestingly, this pathway depends on *S. cerevisiae*, present in cocoa fermentations worldwide. Phenylalanine is metabolized first into phenylpyruvate, next into phenylacetaldehyde and finally into 2-phenylethanol (CHETSCHIK et al., 2018). However, the phenylalanine content of the fruit pulp seems to be rather low. $1.3 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ have been found by PETTIPHER (1986). This quantity is not sufficient to explain the $120 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ of 2-phenylethanol, reported by CHETSCHIK et al. (2018). Thus, a 2-phenylethanol release from glycosylated precursors seems more likely (Fig. 4). However, it needs to be considered that PETTIPHER (1986) did his measurements on bulk cocoa fruit pulp. It cannot be excluded, that fruit pulp of fine flavor cocoas has higher phenylalanine concentrations. Another possibility is that phenylalanine is released from proteins, especially from storage proteins in the seeds, during fermentation. Nevertheless, when the free amino acid release from storage proteins initiates, the yeast populations in the fruit pulp already decreased. In addition, if storage protein derived phenylalanine would be the source of 2-phenylethanol formation, high concentrations should be found in any cocoa, not only in fine flavor cocoa.

Changes of Cotyledon Ingredients

Astringent and bitter-tasting substances

The acidification caused by the migration of acidic acid, together with the increasing temperature, result in cotyledon tissue death and thus in cell disintegration (SCHWAN and WHEALS, 2004). An aqueous and a fatty reaction space do result (e.g. ZIEGLER, 2014). Substrates and enzymes, previously stored in separate cell compartments get mixed. Such as the phenolic substances and polyphenol oxidase (PPO) in the aqueous reaction space (Fig. 4). Upon oxygen availability and a sufficiently high pH, the pH optimum of cocoa PPO is 6.4, PPO oxidizes catechin and epicatechin into the respective quinones. The quinones presumably react with proteins, carbohydrates, cell wall constituents and other cell substances, forming large insoluble polymers (AFOAKWA et al., 2008; ELWERS, 2008). However, the de-

tailed reaction pathways that PPO activity leads to, still need further investigation. As consequence of the polymerization, the concentration of soluble catechin and epicatechin in the cotyledons decreases. ELWERS et al. (2009) report residual amounts of 8% for epicatechin and 1% for catechin. Only soluble epicatechin and catechin seem to contribute to unpleasant bitterness and astringency. Accordingly, the respective DoT factors for bitterness and astringency decrease (Fig. 4). Caffeic acid aspartate seems to be less affected. 33% of the initial amount remain soluble (ELWERS et al., 2009). However, many analyses on this decrease during fermentation, such as the ones of ELWERS et al. (2009), have been carried out on dried seeds. Thus, the impact of fermentation and the impact of drying cannot be fully distinguished. Future studies should consider to shock-freeze sample aliquots immediately in liquid nitrogen, to compare their biochemical composition to the one after drying.

Flavor precursor formation

Moreover, during fermentation a seed storage protein degradation by seed own enzymes takes place (VOIGT and BIEHL, 1995). It already starts during the first 24 hours of fermentation (KUMARI et al., 2016). These early degradation processes might be due to initiating germination of the seed. Cocoa seeds are recalcitrant and germination seems to be triggered by oxygen availability, thus quickly initiating after fruit opening (LIEBEREI, personal communication). Upon acidification and heating of the seeds, protein degradation greatly accelerates, as the involved proteases have a low pH and a high temperature optimum (HANSEN et al., 1998). The degradation consists in a two-step reaction. First, endoproteases cut the storage proteins into larger peptides of approximately 16 amino acids length on the first day of fermentation. Secondly, exoproteases cleave single amino acids (AA) from these peptides (Fig. 4), resulting in increasing amounts of free AA and peptides of 13 to 14 AA length after 2 to 3 days of fermentation, 6 to 12 AA after 4 to 5 days of fermentation and finally 2 to 3 AA after 6 to 7 days of fermentation. In this way, from the vicilin-like globulin alone, contributing to 23% of the storage protein, about 560 different peptides can be formed (KUMARI et al., 2016).

The carbohydrates as well do undergo modification processes. In particular, sucrose is cleaved into fructose and glucose by invertase (HANSEN et al., 1998). Together with the free AA, these reducing sugars are precursors for the chocolate aroma formation during roasting (AFOAKWA et al., 2008). In addition, some of the peptides, such as arginine-asparagin-asparagin-proline-tyrosine-tyrosine-phenylalanine-proline-lysine, seem to contribute to chocolate aroma formation too (VOIGT et al., 2016). Di- and tri-peptides, such as valine-proline, are bitter-taste precursors (Fig. 3). They yield bitter tastants during the roasting process (STARK and HOFMANN, 2005).

Peptides are apparently also the precursors of nutty aroma notes (Fig. 4) (VOIGT et al., 2018). The formation of the specific peptides is favored by pH values above five. When the pH value is lower, ideally at about 4.8, increased amounts of shorter peptides and free AA seem to be produced (VOIGT et al., 2018), i.e. bitter taste and chocolate aroma precursors.

Fine Flavor Substance Biosynthesis

With regard to fine flavor substances, DE WEVER (2020) recently showed that in fine flavor cocoa the expression of genes from the secondary metabolites pathway including the terpenoid pathway is strongly upregulated during fermentation. This might explain the tenfold increase of the linalool concentration in the cotyledon tissue reported by CHETSCHIK et al. (2018). In bulk cocoa, no such upregulation of the respective genes was found (DE WEVER, 2020). The findings are further evidence that fine flavor substances are not always fruit pulp derived, but can be produced also in the cotyledons, depending on the type of substance.

Biochemical changes of cotyledon ingredients during drying and their impact on flavor

Aroma precursor formation

During the drying process, the free AA and the reducing sugars undergo further modifications. They react with each other, forming Amadori compounds, such as fructosyl-leucine and fructosyl-phenylalanine. Amadori compounds also are important precursors of chocolate aroma development (Fig. 4). ZIEGLEDER (2016) has studied their formation during the drying process in detail. Recently, ANDRUSZKIEWICZ et al. (2020) found that also di- and tri-peptides do react with the reducing sugars yielding the respective Amadori and Heyns compounds. Amongst them also fructosyl-valin-prolin. Presumably, these compounds do also function as aroma precursors (ANDRUSZKIEWICZ et al., 2020) suggesting a trade-off between di-peptide-based bitter taste and chocolate aroma. Depending on the drying protocol, more or less di-peptides could react to Amadori and Heyns compounds, hereby changing the ratios of bitter taste and chocolate aroma precursors. However, it still needs to be investigated if the di- and tri-peptide based Amadori and Heyns compounds are really formed during the drying process or already during fermentation.

Astringent and bitter-tasting substances

The oxidation of phenolic substances apparently proceeds, as long as a sufficient amount of free water is available. Consequently, unpleasant bitterness and astringency are further reduced. ELWERS et al. (2009) report epicatechin concentrations of 1.1 to 1.7 g·kg⁻¹ in fermented dried seeds, corresponding to DoT factor ranges of 0.5 to 0.8 for bitter taste and 0.8 to 1.2 for puckering astringency. Catechin concentrations were as low as 11 mg·kg⁻¹. The DoT factor for bitterness as well as for puckering astringency is 0.01. Thus, in the studied samples epicatechin and catechin do not contribute to the bitter taste of fermented dried seeds. Only epicatechin contributes marginally to the puckering astringency. However, TRAN et al. (2015) report residual epicatechin and catechin concentrations of up to 4 g·kg⁻¹ and 0.25 g·kg⁻¹, respectively. In such samples, epicatechin may contribute to both, bitterness and puckering astringency. The respective DoT factors are 1.9 and 2.8. The catechin concentration is still below threshold. The greater amounts found by TRAN et al. (2015) might be a result of the genetic background or, more likely, caused by a lower degree of fermentation. Residual amounts of cinnamic acid aspartate can be as high as 1.1 g·kg⁻¹ (ELWERS et al., 2009). The respective DoT for puckering astringency is 19. Thus, cinnamic acid aspartate remains an important contributor to puckering astringency after fermentation and drying. Interestingly, it was found in higher concentrations in Criollo seeds, described as low in astringency, than in other cocoas (ELWERS et al., 2009).

Theobromine and caffeine do not undergo modifications during fermentation and drying. However, leaching during fermentation results in a decrease especially of the caffeine concentration (MUÑOZ et al., 2019). Nevertheless, theobromine still significantly contributes to the bitter taste of fermented dried seeds (Fig. 4). The contribution of caffeine is genotype dependent, as the concentration can be below TC.

Acidic tastants

Moreover, during drying, acetic acid evaporates, resulting in reduced intensity of the acidic taste. The concentrations found by ROHSIUS et al., (2010) correspond to a DoT factor range of 12 to 100. Drying technicians often report that quick drying, e.g. in 3 to 4 days, results in higher residual acetic acid concentrations in the seeds. These observations are supported by the findings of JINAP and THIEN (1994) and ZIEGLEDER (2016). Higher acidity is thought to cause not only a more acidic taste, but also more intense unpleasant bitterness and

astringency. The observations might be explained with the pH optimum of the PPO. Only after evaporation of larger acetic acid quantities, the oxidation rate would be sufficiently high. However, it could well be that sufficient oxidation is mainly a question of time.

Fine flavor and ancillary aromas

Intermediate duration of drying, i.e. five days, is thought to favor the preservation of fruity aroma notes. Extending it to about seven days, results in a dominant chocolate aroma instead. Finally, with very slow drying regimes, i.e. about ten to fourteen days, tobacco- and leather-like aromas seem to occur (e.g. Ingemann Fine Cocoa). More research is needed to elucidate the aroma-active substances and the biochemical processes occurring during drying.

Quality analysis through quantification of flavor-related ingredients

The knowledge about the substances contributing directly, or indirectly as precursors, to cocoa flavor, can be used for quality analysis. Within the Cocoa Atlas for example, 143 cocoa samples from 32 origins were analyzed with regard to their free AA content, the free sugar concentration, the polyphenol amount as a simple sum parameter and other valuable ingredients (ROHSIUS et al., 2010). Samples from Ecuador were found to contain between 5.7 and 12.6 mg·g⁻¹ fat free dry matter (ffdm) of free AA. In the Ghana samples 13.8 to 17.3 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm were found. Unfermented cocoa contains up to 4 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm, well fermented seeds instead 8.9 to 14.9 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm of free AA. Thus, whilst the Ghana samples are all well fermented, some of the Ecuador samples are almost not fermented. The analytical picture becomes more detailed when looking additionally at the reducing sugars. The Ghana samples contain between 7.4 and 11.1 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm of glucose and fructose, the Ecuador samples 3.3 to 7.9 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm. The reason for the low amount in some of the Ecuador samples is the incomplete cleavage of sucrose, resulting from a low degree of fermentation. Whilst the residual sucrose amounts exceed 23 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm in some of the Ecuador samples, the highest amount found in the Ghana samples was 1.1 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm. In several of the Ghana samples sucrose was not detectable. Finally, the total phenolics amount can be considered. The Ghana samples contained 80 to 96 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm. With 65 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm, in some of the Ecuador samples the total phenolics concentration was lower. However, the ones with low free AA concentration contained as much as 140 mg·g⁻¹ ffdm total phenolics (ROHSIUS et al., 2010). Such high concentrations are linked with an intensity of three to four, on a scale with a maximum of five, for unpleasant bitterness and astringency (KADOW, unpublished data). Accordingly, the mentioned cocoa seed ingredients can be used as biochemical quality parameters. However, the work-up procedures and measurements are rather time intensive. Near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) has proved to be a suitable tool to predict the concentration of many biochemical quality parameters within seconds and in a single measurement (KRÄEHMER et al., 2015). The velocity of NIRS allows its use in quality testing upon the arrival of batches of cocoa, as well as in-process applications.

Biochemical changes in the cotyledons during Roasting and their Impact on Flavor

Aroma-active substances

Strecker aldehydes

During roasting, numerous volatiles are formed from the previously obtained aroma precursors, amongst them Strecker aldehydes. 3-methylbutanal for example, having malty aroma attributes, increases 64fold during roasting. Phenylacetaldehyde, having honey-like aroma, does also increase 64-fold. The precursors are glucose

and fructose forming diketones in a first reaction, and Leucine and Phenylalanine, respectively. The strong increase of both substances during roasting is a valuable indicator for their importance to the aroma profile (FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE, 2008). However, more important is the OAV, the factor that the substance concentrations are above the respective threshold for human perception. 3-methylbutanal has an OAV of 2610, phenylacetaldehyde an OAV of 250. Both substances indeed are amongst the 25 substances indispensable for typical chocolate flavor (FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE, 2006). However, when combining glucose and leucine in roasting models, the formation of 3-methylbutanal is marginal. 25-times more of 3-methylbutanal are formed, when the respective Amadori compound fructosyl-leucine is used as precursor. This demonstrates, that Amadori compounds, and not free AA and reducing sugars, are the key precursors of chocolate aroma formation (ZIEGLER, 2016). It might also explain the above-described observation that prolonged drying results in dominant chocolate aroma and diminished fruity notes. The formation of Amadori compounds mainly takes place when the residual moisture is below 20% (ZIEGLER, 2016). Prolonged drying might result in a prolongation of this phase and in increased Amadori compound formation. Consequently, the chocolate aroma intensity would increase, dominating the aroma profile. In addition to the aroma-active Strecker aldehydes, GRANVOGL et al., (2012) report the detection of oxazolines in dark chocolates, amongst them 2-isobutyl-5-methyl-3-oxazoline. The substance is rapidly hydrolyzed upon contact with water, yielding 3-methylbutanal. Thus, an important part of the chocolate aroma substances might be released only during chocolate consumption i.e. upon the contact with saliva (GRANVOGL et al., 2012). It remains to be determined, during which processing step the oxazolines are formed in cocoa.

Pyrazines

Pyrazines do also strongly increase during roasting. 2-ethyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazine for example does as well increase 64-fold, corresponding to an OAV of 14. It has a potato chip-like aroma character (FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE, 2008). 2-ethyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazine can apparently be released from peptide precursors such as arginine-asparagin-asparagin-proline-tyrosine-tyrosine-phenylalanine-proline-lysine, identified by VOIGT et al. (2016). However, further research is needed to fully understand the role of peptides in chocolate aroma formation. It might well be that the glucosyl- and fructosyl-di- and tri-peptides first found in cocoa beans by ANDRUSZKIEWICZ et al., (2020) are the more important aroma precursors, as in the case of the free AA-derived Amadori compounds.

Furans

Furans as well are of key importance for chocolate aroma. 4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2H)-furanone for example increases 16-fold during the roasting process and has an OAV of 25. Its aroma character is described as caramel-like (FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE, 2008). It can be formed from the precursor mixture glucose and phenylalanine. However, again the formation is more efficient, i.e. 21-fold, when the respective Amadori compound fructosyl-phenylalanine is used, underlining once more the importance of Amadori compounds as chocolate aroma precursors (ZIEGLER, 2016). Their formation mainly takes place during the drying process, when the residual humidity is between 7 and 20%. The optimum temperature for increased Amadori compound formation is about 60 °C (ZIEGLER, 2016). Consequently and as mentioned previously, the drying process needs great attention to optimal develop the flavor profile of cocoa.

The odor object chocolate aroma

Some substances do not show any increase during roasting, but maintain their high OAV. This is the case for instance for 3-methylbutanoic acid, having an OAV of 390 before and after roasting. 3-methyl-

butanoic acid can be produced from free AA by yeast and bacteria (COBAN and DEMIRCI, 2017). It has, as a single substance, a rancid aroma character (FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE, 2008). Thus, it might be regarded as an off-flavor, present in the samples analyzed, but this is apparently not the case. FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE (2006) demonstrate that 3-methylbutanoic acid, together with the Strecker aldehydes, pyrazines, furans and other aroma-active substances, forms a new odor object (HOFMANN et al., 2014), differs from the aroma attributes of the single substances: typical chocolate aroma. In total, 24 substances are needed to reproduce the typical aroma of roasted cocoa nibs and powder. FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE (2006) provide a list with all 24 substances in their publication.

Fine flavor substances

For fine flavor cocoas, usually milder roasting conditions i.e. lower roasting temperatures are applied to preserve the fine aroma notes (CAOBISCO/ECA/FCC Cocoa Beans Manual, 2015). As discussed, linalool and 2-phenylethanol are key substances for floral fine aroma. In unroasted Criollo seeds FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE (2008) report OAVs of 29 and 76 for linalool and 2-phenylethanol, respectively. Upon roasting of the seeds at 95 °C and for 14 minutes, the linalool concentration remained stable. The 2-phenylethanol concentration increased from 16 mg·kg⁻¹ to 34.3 mg·kg⁻¹, corresponding to an OAV of 163 in the roasted seeds (FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE, 2008). Thus, fine aroma substance concentration does not necessarily decrease during roasting. That fine aroma attributes may nevertheless be reduced in their intensity or lost during roasting could be due to the formation of a new odor object (HOFMANN et al., 2014) with increasing concentration of Strecker aldehydes, pyrazines and furans at higher roasting temperatures. Accordingly, the odor object would change from mild chocolate aroma with clearly perceivable floral notes to intense chocolate aroma. Additional studies with multiple roasting regimes would be of interest to clarify this point. For such studies, it is not only of great importance to consider exact quantities and thresholds of the aroma-active substances, but also the respective ratios (HOFMANN et al., 2014). Which substances are responsible for fruity and nutty aroma notes still needs to be determined. Roasted bulk cocoa seeds do as well contain linalool and 2-phenylethanol. However, the concentrations are marginal in contrast to fine flavor seeds. FRAUENDORFER and SCHIEBERLE (2006) report a linalool concentration of 70 µg·kg⁻¹ and a 2-phenylethanol concentration of 0.6 mg·kg⁻¹. The OAVs are as low as 2 and 3 for linalool and 2-phenylethanol, respectively. Thus, fine aroma substances do not exclusively occur in fine flavor cocoas, but in bulk cocoa the concentrations are too low for a significant contribution to the aroma profile.

Taste-active and astringent substances

Peptide-derived bitter tastants

The taste-active substance profile also undergoes major changes during the roasting process. Di- and tri-peptides such as valine-proline undergo cyclization, yielding bitter-tasting diketopiperazines, cyclo(L-proline-L-valine) when valine-proline is the precursor. The amount of cyclo(L-proline-L-valine) formed during roasting increases with increasing fermentation time, as more and more valine-proline is produced. How much of the peptide precursors react to diketopiperazines also depends on the roasting conditions. ANDRUSZKIEWICZ et al. (2019) report a two-fold increase of cyclo(L-proline-L-valine) at elevated roasting temperatures in comparison to lower temperature roasting regimes. In fully fermented and roasted seeds a cyclo(L-proline-L-valine) concentration of 1.7 g·kg⁻¹ was found, corresponding to a DoT factor of 2 in cocoa butter. In total, up to 34 diketopiperazines have been detected in cocoa (ANDRUSZKIEWICZ et al., 2019). An additive effect is assumed regarding their bitter taste, making them key bitter tastants of roasted cocoa (STARK

and HOFMANN, 2005; STARK et al., 2006). Variation might also occur, depending on the storage protein quantity. KUMARI et al. (2018) report quantities ranging from 2 to 13% of protein, in cocoa seeds from different origin. For example about 3.5% in cocoa seeds from Indonesia and up to 12% in samples from Ivory Coast. This should have impact on the flavor precursor quantity, which can be obtained during fermentation. Indeed, ROHSIUS (2007) finds free AA amounts of about $7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ffdm in some Indonesian samples, whilst those from Ivory Coast contain 12 to $18 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ffdm. However, the author also reports free AA amounts of up to $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ffdm for some of the samples from Indonesia (ROHSIUS, 2007). This underlines the importance of considering the multiple factors that influence the biochemical changes and thus the flavor development in cocoa along the complex processing chain.

Alkaloid bitter tastants

Theobromine is more or less process stable and still contributes to the bitter taste after fermentation, drying and roasting. A concentration corresponding to a DoT factor of 19 in cocoa butter has been reported. In contrast, the caffeine concentration was below threshold (STARK et al., 2006). However, as pointed out previously, depending on the genotype, the caffeine concentration can also be above threshold.

In addition to this, ZHANG et al. (2014) report the formation of catechin-C-spiro-glycosides during Maillard reactions. One of these spirocyclic catechin Maillard products significantly suppresses the bitterness of caffeine. The compound was identified in cocoa and increases 3-fold during roasting (ZHANG et al., 2014). Thus, cocoa bitterness might be further modulated through partial suppression of the alkaloid bitter taste.

Bitter and astringent substances

The epicatechin concentration further decreases during roasting, due to degradation and epimerization into catechin (URBAŃSKA et al., 2019). STARK et al. (2006) find an epicatechin concentration of $2.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in roasted cocoa nibs. This corresponds to a DoT factor of 1.2 for its bitter taste and 1.8 for astringency. With $0.69 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ the catechin concentration is higher than in the fermented and dried bean samples analyzed by ELWERS et al. (2009) and TRAN et al. (2015). This might simply depend on a variation between samples. However, the catechin concentration might also increase during roasting, due to epimerization of epicatechin (URBAŃSKA et al., 2019). Anyhow, the concentration is still below threshold of human perception for bitterness as well as astringency.

In summary, the bitter taste changes completely during fermentation, drying and roasting, from a phenolic substances and alkaloid based one, to diketopiperazine and alkaloid dominated bitterness. Thus, presumably diketopiperazines and alkaloids together are responsible for the typical bitter taste of cocoa and chocolate (STARK et al., 2006).

Purely astringent substances

Caffeic acid aspartate also seems to decrease further during roasting. STARK et al. (2006) report a concentration of $0.48 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, corresponding to DoT factor of 8.5 for its puckering astringency. Another N-phenylpropenoyl amino acid strongly contributing to puckering astringency is N-caffeoyl-L-dopa. A concentration of $0.31 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ was found in roasted seeds (STARK et al., 2006). This corresponds to a DoT factor of 15.

Another group of substances with astringent character is newly formed. During roasting, epicatechin and catechin react in non-enzymatic reactions with glucose, yielding phenol glycoconjugates, such as catechin-6-C,8-C- β -D-diglucoopyranoside and epicatechin-8-C- β -D-glucoopyranoside. They are described as velvety, smoothly astringent (STARK and HOFMANN, 2006) and may contribute to a pleasant mouth-filling sensation similar as in red wines. Epicatechin-

8-C- β -D-glucoopyranoside has a DoT of 5.5, catechin-6-C,8-C- β -D-diglucoopyranoside a DoT of 9.5 in roasted cocoa (EP 1 856 988 A1). In addition, flavan-3-ol-C-glycosides seem to modulate bitterness. When added to cocoa beverages, the bitterness of the beverages is describe as milder, softer and more pleasant. When added to theobromine solutions, the bitterness of the solution strongly decreases (STARK and HOFMANN, 2006), similar to the observations made by ZHANG et al. (2014) regarding catechin-C-spiro-glycosides. Increased concentrations of flavan-3-ol-C-glycosides were found in alkalized samples, with the respective DoTs being 13.5 for catechin-6-C,8-C- β -D-diglucoopyranoside and 6.5 for epicatechin-8-C- β -D-glucoopyranoside (EP 1 856 988 A1). This might explain the taste attributes of alkalized cocoa, which are often described as milder and low in bitterness and astringency.

Acidic substances

Finally, the acidic taste strongly depends on the acetic acid formed during fermentation and on citric acid, with DoT factors of 9 and 20, respectively. Citric acid, already present in the fresh fruit pulp, might migrate into the seeds during early stages of fermentation. It could also be produced seed internally e.g. through the citric acid cycle (KUMARI, 2018). In addition, succinic acid and malic acid slightly contribute to the overall acidity. A DoT of 1.9 is reported for succinic acid. The concentration of malic acid is at threshold and the DoT is consequently as low as 1 (STARK et al., 2006). Both acids can be derived through the citric acid cycle as well (KUMARI, 2018). In the sample analyzed by STARK et al. (2006), lactic acid did not contribute to the acidic taste. Its concentration was below threshold. However, the lactic acid concentration in fermented dried seeds may strongly vary (ROHSIUS, 2007; TRAN et al., 2015), presumably depending on the fermentation process. However, during the anaerobic phase of fermentation also seed internal lactic acid formation seems to occur (KADOW et al., unpublished data). Considering the maximum lactic acid amounts found by ROHSIUS (2007) a DoT of 10 could be reached for lactic acid.

In total, 34 taste-active substances are needed to reproduce the typical taste-profile of roasted cocoa nibs. A list with all 34 substances can be found in the publication of STARK et al. (2006).

Taste-saturation effects

To fully understand the importance of each of the flavor-active substances, saturation effects in human perception need to be considered. Saturation for N-caffeoyl-L-dopa is reached at a concentration of $0.6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, corresponding to a DoT factor of 64 in aqueous solution. This means that even if the concentration further increases, the intensity of the astringency perceived does not. The reported N-caffeoyl-L-dopa amount of $0.3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (STARK et al., 2006) is below saturation and higher amounts would result in increased astringency. In contrast, for γ -aminobutyric acid, causing as well astringency, saturation is reached at a concentration of $8.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, corresponding to a DoT factor of 4. The γ -aminobutyric acid amount detected in roasted cocoa was as high as $520 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. Taking into account only the DoT of 251 would result in an overestimation of the contribution of γ -aminobutyric acid to the astringency (STARK et al., 2006). Also variations in the γ -aminobutyric acid concentration, from 250 to $1500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, as reported by STOLL (2010), i.e. a DoT factor range of 121 to 727, need to be considered under the aspect of saturation. The variations observed are not sensorial perceived. In addition, the intensity of the astringency perceived is 2 on scale with a maximum of 5 for γ -aminobutyric when saturation is reached. In contrast, the maximum intensity for N-caffeoyl-L-dopa is 5, pointing out again the importance of this substance for puckering astringency (STARK et al., 2006).

Saturation effects do also occur regarding the bitter tastants. For cyclo(L-pro-L-val) saturation occurs at a DoT of more than 64. At

such high concentrations, the bitter intensity of cyclo(L-pro-L-val) is 5 on a scale with a maximum of 5. This underlines the bitter potential and the importance of diketopiperazines as bitter tastants in cocoa (STARK and HOFMANN, 2005).

Impact of the matrix on the perception of taste-active substances *The impact of aqueous and fatty matrices*

When determining taste thresholds or training panelists, it is of vital importance to consider the impact of the matrix used to dissolve the taste-active substances. Basic trainings on bitter taste for example are often carried out in aqueous solution (e.g. CAOBISCO/ECA/FCC Cocoa Beans Manual, 2015). In water, caffeine for example has a bitter taste TC of $750 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$. In cocoa butter, the taste threshold increases nine-fold to a TC of $6.900 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ (HOFMANN, 2015). The bitter taste TC of epicatechin as well increases nine-fold. Similarly, the TC for its astringent character increases six-fold. Amongst the astringent substances also quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside has been detected in cocoa (STARK et al., 2006). It has a very low TC in water, of only $0.65 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$. Based on this TC, the quantities found in cocoa correspond to a DoT of 156 (STARK et al., 2006), suggesting a strong contribution of the substance to cocoa astringency. However, in cocoa butter the TC increases 369-fold (HOFMANN, 2015). Consequently, the quantities found in cocoa only correspond to a DoT 0.4. Accordingly, quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside most likely does not contribute to cocoa astringency. Considering only the TC in water, the importance of quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside for cocoa astringency would have been strongly overestimated. The example further underlines how essential the consideration of matrix effects is.

The impact of sugar addition

Such above described matrix effects also occur in the presence of sugar. Therefore, during chocolate manufacturing, the impact of the single substances on the flavor profile changes once again. The addition of sugar results in an increase of the TC for bitter taste of catechin and epicatechin. Consequently, the DoT factors decrease from 0.7 to 0.3 for catechin and from 1.2 to 0.6 for epicatechin, based on the concentrations found by STARK et al. (2006). Thus, in chocolate both substances do not contribute to the bitter taste. In contrast, the TC for the bitter taste of cyclo(L-pro-L-val) decreases, resulting in an increment of the DoT from 2 to 27. The concentration is still far below saturation of human perception. These findings further underline the importance of cyclo(L-pro-L-val) for the typical bitter taste of chocolates (STARK et al., 2006). The TC of theobromine increases slightly. The DoT factor for its bitter taste decreases from 19 to 17. Nevertheless, also after sugar addition, theobromine remains an important contributor to the bitter taste. The TC of caffeine is as well affected. The DoT factor range for caffeine after sugar addition is 0.3 to 2.5 based on the concentrations observed by ROHSIUS (2010). Astringency is as well affected by the addition of sugar. The TC for puckering astringency of catechin and epicatechin increases and the DoTs decrease from 0.5 to 0.3 for catechin and from 1.8 to 1.7 for epicatechin, according to the concentrations found by STARK et al. (2006). Thus, a marginal contribution of epicatechin to puckering astringency in the final chocolate product is possible. Of greater importance remains N-caffeoyl-L-dopa. Its TC increases as well, but the DoT is still as high as 4.5 after sugar addition (STARK et al., 2006). About the impact of sugar addition onto the TC for human perception of the flavan-3-ol-C-glycosides, no data have been published so far.

Changes of the aroma-active substance ratios during conching

During the dry-phase of conching residual moisture and volatile acids, especially acetic acid, are effectively reduced in their con-

centration in the chocolate mass (e.g. BECKETT, 2008). Beside acetic acid, other aroma-active substances are also affected and their concentration changes during conching. Strecker aldehydes apparently show a general decline, with 3-methylbutanal decreasing by 28-36% (COUNET et al., 2002). In contrast to this, several pyrazines and furans apparently increase in their concentration. 2-ethyl-3,5-dimethylpyrazine only slightly, with a 1.4-fold increase. 4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethyl-3(2H)-furanon more substantial. 1.7 to 3.4-fold higher concentrations were found after conching (COUNET et al., 2002). Thus, not only the concentration of key aroma-active substances changes, but also the ratios between them. DANZL and ZARDIN (2014) describe a slight loss in chocolate aroma intensity during conching. However, the chocolate mass also becomes more harmonious in its flavor profile (DANZL and ZARDIN, 2014).

Quality analysis by means of aroma- and taste-active substances

The detailed knowledge about the substances responsible for a specific flavor attribute can be used in the training and formation of sensory panels. So far, in the first phase, trainings are often based on the recognition of the basic tastes, i.e. bitter, sweet, acidic, salty and umami, in aqueous solution. In a second phase, fine aroma attributes such as floral are trained, using for instance orange blossom water. In the third and final phase, panelists are exposed to a wide variety of origin chocolates to build a mental library of associations, linked to key chocolate flavor descriptors (CAOBISCO/ECA/FCC Cocoa Beans Manual, 2015). Making use of the reviewed knowledge, the cocoa specific tastants and aroma-active substances can be used to recognize in a first training phase single attributes of interest, for example puckering astringent, bitter or floral. The substances can be mixed into cocoa butter, instead of water, to best match the matrix of cocoa liquors and chocolates. In a second phase, different intensity levels can be trained, still on single attribute basis. This also allows the introduction and learning of optimum intensities for specific attributes. In a third phase, attributes can then be combined, until full taste or aroma profiles are used. In a fourth and final phase, the panelists evaluate liquors and chocolates. These liquors and chocolates should be analyzed with regard to their flavor-active substance composition, to guarantee suitability as standardized training material. Analysis of the taste- and aroma-active substances and their precursors can also be used for quality control purposes. It can be applied in the testing of the raw material, i.e. the fermented, dried seeds, and for the identification of new suitable origins, matching a required flavor profile. Additional testing can be implemented along further critical control points of the processing chain, for example after roasting and grinding and after conching. In this way, a holistic monitoring of flavor quality can be established. However, such an approach requires high-throughput analytics.

Outlook on future research approaches

Most of the studies about flavor quality and its development have been carried out with a limited number of samples, given the complex analytical work behind them. Often, only a small part of the processing chain is considered, e.g. fermentation or the roasting process. New studies should possibly be carried out with greater sample number and cover all influence factors i.e. critical control points (CCP) of the processing chain. Key CCP are, based on the reviewed literature:

- the genetic background of the seeds
- fruit pulp aroma- and taste-active substances as well as precursors
- the microbiome during fermentation
- fermentation parameters e.g. temperature, pH, duration and turning interval
- seed aroma- and taste-active substances as well as precursors during fermentation

- the drying regime e.g. temperature, residual moisture and duration
- seed aroma- and taste-active substances as well as precursors during drying
- aroma- and taste-active substances after roasting
- the impact of the other chocolate ingredients e.g. sugar

In addition, factors such as the growing environment of the cacao e.g. climate and soil, fruit ripeness and characteristics of the processing location e.g. type of fermentation, box size and material should be monitored.

High throughput analytics are needed to process the samples. For the genetic background of the cacao beans and the taste-active substances, such tools are available (KAUZ et al., 2018; MEINHARDT, 2019). For aroma-active substances, Hyper-Fast-GC has the potential to become a key tool. A metagenomics-based approach to monitor cocoa fermentation microbial communities has recently been published (AGYIRIFO et al., 2019).

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Personally, I do miss Reinhard as a colleague and as a friend.

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KAJIAN PEMBUATAN COKELAT BATANG DENGAN METODE TEMPERING DAN TANPA TEMPERING

STUDY OF CHOCOLATE BAR MAKING BY TEMPERING AND UNTEMPERING METHODS

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to improve stability of milk chocolate bars by tempering process. The making of chocolate bars consisted of two formulations, namely a higher fat bar (40%) and low fat bar (21.5%). The study includes the chocolate bar preparation with and without tempering results. The melting point of milk chocolate bars that use cocoa butter tempering (L1) is higher than the milk chocolate bars that use fat without tempering (L2) for all treatments. Solid fat content (SFC) of F1 has higher solid phase at room temperature (55-60%) in all treatments compared with milk chocolate bar F2 (40-43%) and chocolate produced by UKM (Malaysia) 40-48 % and soccolatte 35-38% at the same temperature (35°C). Blooming was not formed on the milk chocolate bars containing cocoa butter L1, while the milk chocolate bars showed blooming with L2 treatment.

Keywords: *chocolate bar, tempering, moulding, melting point, solid fat content, blooming*

PENDAHULUAN

Produk hasil olahan kakao memiliki sifat yang spesial dari pangan lainnya, bukanlah karena rasa dan nutrisinya yang baik, tetapi lebih karena sifatnya yang tidak dimiliki oleh pangan lain yaitu bersifat padat di suhu ruang, rapuh saat dipatahkan dan meleleh sempurna pada suhu tubuh (Lip & Anklam, 1998). Produk olahan sekunder yang paling mudah diperoleh yaitu cokelat batang. Akan tetapi, kualitas lemak kakao Aceh relatif rendah, memiliki titik leleh yang rendah dan solid fat content yang rendah pada suhu ruang dan tidak meleleh sempurna setelah pemanasan (Indarti & Arpi, 2010).

Salah satu cara untuk memperbaiki mutu cokelat adalah dengan cara *tempering* yaitu proses yang melibatkan serangkaian tahapan pemanasan, pendinginan, dan pengadukan dengan kecepatan rendah. Proses *tempering* dapat meningkatkan titik leleh, beberapa studi tentang proses pembuatan cokelat telah diteliti tentang efek pergeseran kristal pada lemak kakao dan olahan cokelat *tempering* pada sejumlah aliran geometri yang berbeda (Bolliger, *et al.*, 1999), aliran geometri pada cokelat susu (Stapley, *et al.*, 1999) pada lemak kakao (Mazzanti, *et al.*, 2003), sistem *cone and plate* dengan lemak cokelat (Dhonsi & Stapley, 2006; MacMillan *et al.*, 2002), *parallel plate viscometer* dengan cokelat susu (Briggs & Wang, 2004) dan *helical ribbon device* dengan lemak cokelat (Toro-Vazquez, *et al.*, 2004).

Lemak kakao didominasi oleh trigliserida yang terdiri atas asam stearat (34%), palmitat (27%) dan oleat (34%) yang bersifat padat pada suhu ruang dan meleleh pada suhu tubuh 37°C dan memberikan tekstur yang *smooth* saat dimulut. (Becket 1999; Whitefield 2005). Kristal pada lemak kakao dapat berbentuk γ , α , β' , dan β dengan titik leleh berturut 16,9-18°C, 22-24°C, 24-29,4°C dan 29,5-36°C. Pada penelitian ini dipelajari proses *tempering* dengan menggunakan viscometer dengan pengaturan suhu pada lemak kakao dan campuran sebelum pencetakan, Perlakuan penelitian mencakup *tempering* dan tanpa *tempering* pada lemak yang digunakan, serta perlakuan *tempering* pada campuran sebelum pencetakan dan tanpa *tempering* sebelum pencetakan dalam pembuatan cokelat batangan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk meningkatkan titik leleh cokelat batang dan memperbaiki mutu serta melihat sifat fisik dan organoleptik yang baik. Selain proses *tempering*, kestabilan cokelat olahan juga ditentukan oleh proses *mixing* dan *conching*. Proses pembuatan cokelat susu batangan pada penelitian ini terdiri dari dua formulasi yaitu dengan komponen lemak lebih tinggi (40%) (Mulato dan Handaka, 2002) dan rendah (21,5%) (Minifie, 1999) dan komponen lain (pasta kakao, susu bubuk skim, gula) untuk mengetahui pengaruhnya terhadap kestabilan cokelat susu batangan yang dihasilkan.

METODOLOGI

A. Bahan dan Alat

Biji kakao yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah biji kakao yang telah difermentasi dan dikeringkan, lemak kakao, diperoleh dari Desa Baroh Musa, Kecamatan Bandar Baru, Kabupaten Pidie Jaya, lesitin soya diperoleh dari industri coklat Koperasi Rimbun, Baroh Musa, Pidie Jaya, gula bubuk merk naga mas, susu bubuk skim merk indomilk diperoleh dari toko sekitar Banda Aceh. Cokelat batang komersil sebagai pembanding sifat fisik digunakan yaitu coklat produksi Universitas Kebangsaan (UKM) Malaysia dan coklat *Socolatte* produksi Koperasi Rimbun di Baroh Musa, Pidie Jaya. Peralatan tempering meliputi *crystalizer* yang merupakan modifikasi *Heater Cooler Water Bath Circulation System* (Eyela, Japan), pemasta (Philips), oven (Philips Harris), cetakan coklat batang, ayakan 120 mesh dan viskometer (*Brookfield*), *couching*, *mixer* (Miyako). Alat-alat yang digunakan untuk analisis yaitu *melting point analyzer* (*Barmstead electrothermal*), *soxhlet*, dan *Bruker Minispec PC 100 NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) Analyzer*.

B. Metode

Pada penelitian ini terdapat 3 faktor yaitu: perlakuan terhadap bahan baku lemak kakao yaitu lemak kakao *tempering* (L1) dan tanpa *tempering* (L2). Faktor kedua pencetakan coklat batang, yaitu *tempering* pada *liqour* sebelum pencetakan (T1) dan tanpa *tempering* sebelum pencetakan (T2). Proses pembuatan coklat batang pada penelitian ini, jenis coklat susu batang dengan menggunakan bahan campuran lemak kakao, pasta kakao, gula, susu dengan dua formulasi (F1 dan F2). Formulasi dalam 1000 g yaitu: F1 terdiri dari pasta 100 gr, lemak kakao (*tempering* dan tanpa *tempering*) 215 g, gula 480 g, susu 200 g dan lesitin 5 g. Formulasi F2 terdiri dari pasta 200 g, lemak kakao (*tempering* dan tanpa *tempering*) 400 g, gula 245 g, susu 150 g, lesitin 5 g.

C. Prosedur Penelitian

1. Persiapan Pasta kakao, Gula dan Susu

Biji kakao kering disangrai pada suhu 80°C selama 15 menit. Kemudian biji kakao dipisahkan dari kulitnya secara manual sehingga dihasilkan daging biji kakao tanpa kulit (*nib*). *Nib* yang dihasilkan selanjutnya dikecilkan ukurannya dengan menggunakan pemasta dan disaring dengan ayakan ukuran 120 mesh, sehingga dihasilkan pasta halus berbentuk cairan kental dan mengkilap berwarna coklat gelap (pada tahap ini

diperoleh pasta kakao). Gula dan susu juga diayak dengan ayakan 120 mesh.

2. Persiapan Peralatan Tempering

Peralatan yang digunakan yaitu modifikasi *heater and low circulation temperature* (Eyela, Japan) dengan alat viskometer berpengaduk (*Brookfield*) yang dilengkapi pemanas dibagian bawahnya wadah sampel. Alat viskometer digunakan untuk memaksimalkan *shear rate* yang seragam dengan menggunakan pengaduk type *spindle* silinder

3. Tempering Lemak Kakao dan Campuran Cokelat Batang (Indarti et al, 2010)

Sebanyak 100 ml lemak kakao cair dimasukkan ke dalam wadah gelas *temper* dengan volume 100 ml yang ditempatkan didalam *water bath* untuk siap mengalami proses pemanasan dan pendinginan. Pemanasan dilakukan dengan menaikkan suhu pada *water bath*, sedangkan pendinginan dilakukan dengan mensirkulasi air dengan (*water cooler circulation system*). 100 ml lemak kakao cair dimasukkan dalam wadah gelas yang ditempatkan di *water bath*. *Spindle* diletakkan pada bagian tengah lemak kakao dengan kecepatan 6 rpm. Lemak kakao dipanaskan hingga suhu 50°C dengan menggunakan *hot plate*. Selanjutnya suhu dipertahankan selama 15 menit sampai seluruh kristal lemak meleleh sempurna, Pendinginan lemak dilakukan dengan menggunakan *low circulator temperature* sebagai tempat sirkulator air, sehingga suhu air pada wadah sirkulasi konstan. Penurunan suhu dari 50°C hingga 22°C dilakukan selama 8 menit dengan laju penurunan suhu 3.5°C/menit (suhu air pada wadah 14°C). Untuk mendapatkan lemak kakao yang beku dilakukan penurunan suhu hingga 18°C selama 8 menit dengan laju penurunan suhu 0.5°C/menit (suhu air pada wadah 11°C dan suhu 18°C dipertahankan selama 23-25 menit). Kemudian suhu dinaikkan kembali hingga *torque* lemak kakao konstan (*torque* lemak kembali seperti kondisi awal). Selama proses ini berlangsung, lemak kakao diaduk dengan kecepatan pengadukan 6 pm.

4. Pembuatan Cokelat Batang

Pembuatan coklat batang dilakukan dengan kategori jenis coklat susu yang dapat dikonsumsi langsung. Prosedur pembuatan coklat batang adalah sebagai berikut: untuk pembuatan coklat batang digunakan lemak kakao, pasta kakao, gula, susu skim dan *emulsifier* (lesitin soya), bahan dicampur dan diaduk

kecuali lesitin soya dengan peralatan *mixer* selama 120 menit, kemudian *diconching* selama 72 jam, dimasukkan lesitin soya setelah *conching* 2 jam. Setelah *conching*, adonan dibagi dalam dua perlakuan yaitu perlakuan satu dilakukan proses *tempering* akhir, selanjutnya dilakukan pencetakan dan disimpan dalam *refrigerator*. Perlakuan kedua yaitu langsung dicetak tanpa dilakukan proses *tempering* dan disimpan di dalam *refrigerator*.

5. Analisis Produk Cokelat

Analisis sifat fisik terhadap cokelat batangan yang dihasilkan, meliputi analisis titik leleh, pengamatan blooming, dan analisis *Solid Fat Content* (SFC) mengikuti metode AOCS Official Method Cd 16b-93 dengan menggunakan alat *Bruker Minispec PC 100 NMR* (*Nuclear Magnetic Resonance*).

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

A. Sifat Fisik Lemak Kakao

Kadar asam lemak bebas pada lemak kakao yang *ditempering* 0,282% sama dengan lemak kakao tanpa *tempering*. Proses *tempering* dengan penggunaan panas dan pendinginan berulang kali tidak menyebabkan terjadinya peningkatan atau penurunan kadar asam lemak bebas. Berdasarkan hasil analisis bilangan penyabunan terhadap lemak kakao *tempering* 182,85 adalah mgKOH/g sedangkan lemak kakao tanpa *tempering* 182,61 mgKOH/g. Bilangan penyabunan yang diperoleh masih berada di dalam batas persyaratan SNI 01-3749-1995 yaitu 188-198 mgKOH/g.

Analisis bilangan iod pada lemak kakao *tempering* menghasilkan bilangan iod 33,88 g/100g lemak kakao. Sedangkan lemak kakao tanpa *tempering* dihasilkan bilangan iod 33,27 g/100g. Hasil ini masih berada di dalam batas persyaratan SNI 01-3749-1995 yaitu 33-42 g/100g lemak.

B. Titik Leleh Cokelat Batang dan Lemak Kakao

Titik leleh cokelat berupa kisaran suhu tertentu saat cokelat mencair seluruhnya. Titik leleh awal adalah suhu saat terjadi tetesan pertama lemak. Sedangkan titik leleh akhir adalah suhu saat seluruh lemak telah meleleh sempurna (Beckett, 2008). Tabel 1 menunjukkan titik leleh lemak kakao *tempering* (31,5-35,5°C) lebih tinggi dibandingkan lemak kakao tanpa *tempering* (30-32°C). Hal yang sama juga terjadi pada cokelat batang dengan menggunakan lemak kakao *tempering* (L1) lebih tinggi dibandingkan cokelat susu batangan dengan perlakuan L2. Pada perlakuan pencetakan *tempering* (T1) lebih tinggi dibandingkan Pe T2. Karakter kristal lemak pada cokelat batang juga dipengaruhi oleh komponen lain selain lemak yang terdapat campuran (J.F., Toro-Vazquez *et al.*, 2000).

Proses *tempering* merupakan proses untuk pengaturan ikatan kristal pada lemak kakao. Setelah pemanasan lemak struktur ikatan masing terlepas sesuai dengan jenis kristal lemak dan akan membentuk ikatan polimorfis α β dan β' . Bentuk β , adalah bentuk yang paling diinginkan oleh industri kakao karena memiliki titik leleh 29,5-36°C dan paling stabil pada suhu

Tabel 1. Hasil analisis titik leleh lemak kakao, cokelat batang dan cokelat pembanding.

Bahan	Titik leleh awal (°C)	Titik leleh akhir (°C)
Lemak kakao:		
Lemak kakao tanpa <i>tempering</i>	30	32
Lemak kakao <i>tempering</i>	31,5	35,5
Cokelat susu batangan*:		
F1L1T1	30	32,4
F1L1T2	30	31,4
F1L2T1	29	30
F1L2T2	29	31
F2L1T1	30	32,6
F2L1T2	30	32,1
F2L2T1	29	31
F2L2T2	29	30
Cokelat pembanding:		
Cokelat UKM Malaysia	31,6	33,5
Cokelat socolatte (Pidie Jaya)	30	31,6

* F1= Formulasi 1, F2= Formulasi 2, L1= Lemak *Tempering*, L2= Lemak tanpa *Tempering*, T1= *Tempering* Cetak dan T2= Cetak tanpa *Tempering*

ruang (Talbot, 1999). Dari kedua formulasi, titik leleh lebih tinggi pada formulasi dua dibandingkan formulasi satu. Hal ini disebabkan karena komposisi pasta yang digunakan lebih tinggi (40%) F2 dibandingkan pada formulasi satu (F1) yaitu 21,5%. Komposisi pasta memiliki kandungan lemak 50%, sehingga bertambahnya pasta memiliki andil yang kuat dalam kestabilan dan peningkatan titik leleh, hal ini dapat dibuktikan karena perlakuan tempering tidak hanya pada lemak kakao, tetapi juga pada liquor coklat sebelum pencetakan. Sehingga bisa diasumsikan lemak yang terdapat pada pasta akan mengalami tempering disaat pencetakan. Namun demikian, pada formulasi yang sama, pada proses pencetakan tanpa tempering, coklat batang memiliki titik yang lebih rendah dibandingkan pencetakan tempering. Sedangkan pada coklat perbandingan, titik leleh coklat UKM lebih tinggi dibandingkan coklat hasil penelitian ini, komposisi bahan pembentuk coklat. Menurut Lipp dan Anklam (1998), lemak kakao mempunyai tingkat kekerasan (pada suhu kamar) yang berbeda-beda tergantung dari daerah asal kakao tersebut tumbuh. Daerah asal kakao akan ikut mempengaruhi komponen pembentuk lemak, serta proses *tempering*.

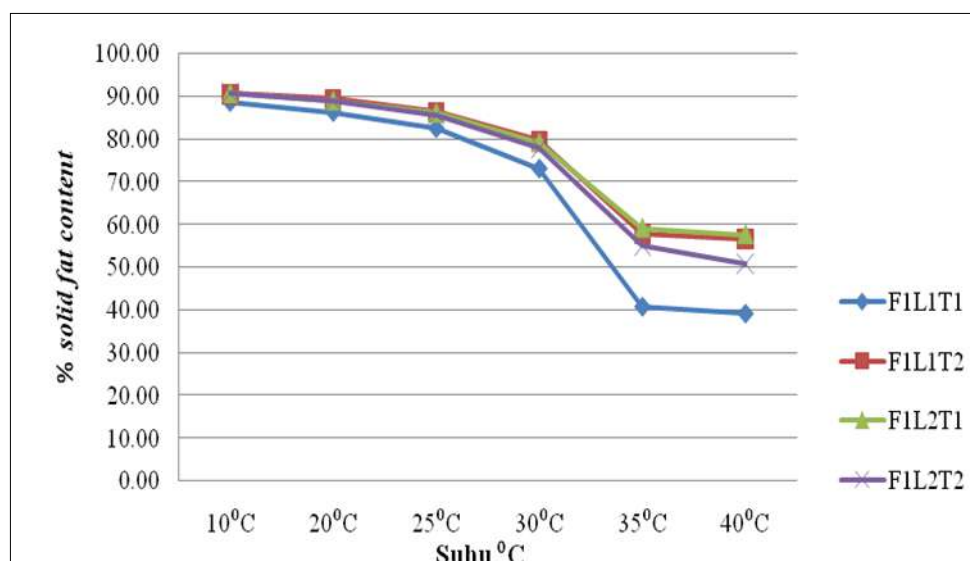
C. Solid Fat Content (SFC)

Solid fat content (SFC) merupakan salah satu parameter khas yang sangat diperlukan dalam bisnis lemak kakao. Industri coklat membutuhkan parameter ini sebagai indikasi sifat pencairan lemak kakao dalam proses pengolahan lemak dan penggunaannya pada industri makanan (*confectionary*).

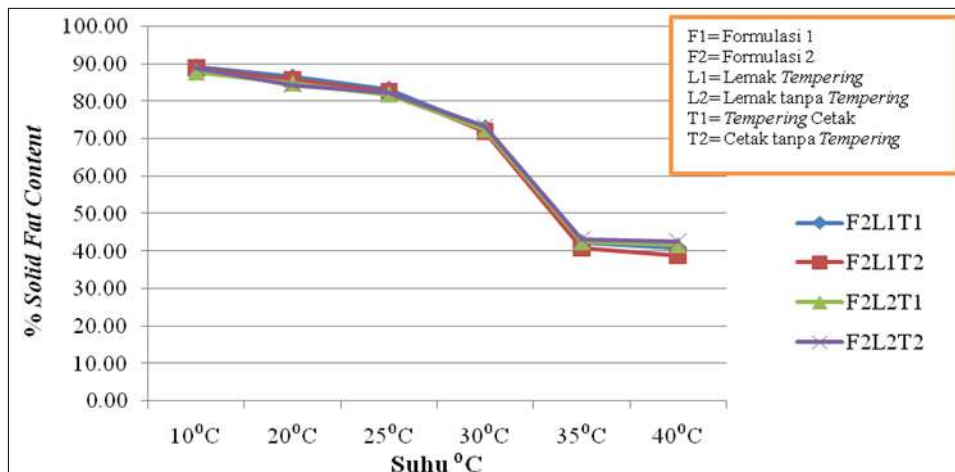
Gambar 1 dan 2 memperlihatkan bahwa *Solid fat*

content (SFC) coklat susu batangan pada formulasi satu (F1) dan formulasi dua (F2) mengikuti pola yang sama pada setiap perlakuan, dan mengalami penurunan yang drastis. Pada suhu ruang (30°C), *Solid fat content* (SFC) coklat susu batangan lebih tinggi (72-79%) dibandingkan dengan formulasi dua (F2) serta coklat perbandingan (coklat produksi UKM Malaysia 65,16% dan coklat *socolatte* 55,89% pada Gambar 3). Coklat susu batangan mengalami pencairan yang konstan pada kisaran suhu ruang (35°C) dengan kandungan lemak padat 55-60%. Sedangkan coklat komersial pada suhu yang sama memiliki *Solid fat content* (SFC) yang rendah yaitu coklat produksi UKM Malaysia 48,84% dan coklat *socolatte* 38,42%. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kestabilan coklat susu batangan hasil penelitian ini lebih baik dibandingkan coklat perbandingan (coklat produksi UKM Malaysia dan coklat *socolatte*).

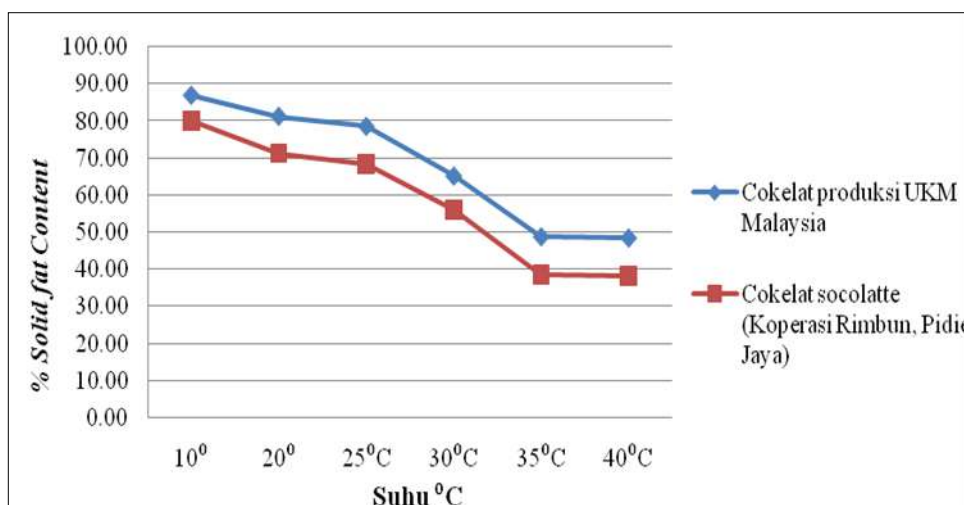
Gambar 2 memperlihatkan bahwa coklat susu batangan dengan perlakuan F2 pada suhu ruang (30°C) memiliki *Solid Fat Content* (SFC) lebih tinggi (72-73%) dibandingkan dengan kedua coklat perbandingan (coklat produksi UKM Malaysia 65,16% dan coklat *socolatte* 55,89% pada Gambar 3). Namun pada suhu 35°C *Solid Fat Content* (SFC) dari coklat susu batangan formulasi dua (F2) (40-43%) lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan coklat perbandingan (coklat produksi UKM Malaysia) yaitu berkisar antara 40-42%. Hal ini diduga karena komponen padatan dari coklat susu batangan pada formulasi dua (F2) lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan coklat perbandingan (coklat produksi UKM Malaysia).



Gambar 1. Solid fat content (SFC) coklat susu batangan dari formulasi satu (F1) pada semua perlakuan.



Gambar 2. Solid fat content (SFC) cokelat batang dari formulasi dua (F2) pada semua perlakuan.



Gambar 3. Solid fat content (SFC) cokelat batang Produksi UKM dan Socolatte.

D. Uji Blooming

Blooming adalah terbentuknya lapisan berwarna putih dan berbentuk seperti jamur pada permukaan cokelat susu batangan. Dari hasil uji *blooming*, dapat diketahui bahwa pada cokelat susu batangan yang menggunakan lemak kakao tanpa *tempering* (L2), *blooming* terbentuk di permukaan cokelat susu batangan. Sedangkan pada cokelat susu batangan menggunakan lemak kakao hasil *tempering* (L1), *blooming* tidak terbentuk. Hal ini diduga karena pada cokelat susu batangan menggunakan lemak hasil *tempering* (L1), sebagian kristal telah berubah bentuk menjadi bentuk β yang bersifat stabil, sedangkan pada lemak tanpa *tempering* (L2) diduga mengandung kristal dengan bentuk β' . Menurut Pengadukan lambat pada proses *tempering* menimbulkan gaya geser pada pembentukan inti kristal sehingga mempercepat transformasi kristal dari $\alpha \rightarrow \beta' \rightarrow \beta$. Kristal β menghasilkan permukaan cokelat batang yang licin, mengkilap, mencegah *blooming* (Becket, 2000; Windhab *et al.*, 2002)

KESIMPULAN

Cokelat batang yang menggunakan lemak kakao hasil *tempering* (L1) dan dengan perlakuan *tempering* akhir (T1) memiliki titik leleh yang tinggi dibandingkan cokelat susu batangan yang menggunakan lemak kakao tanpa *tempering* (L2) dan tanpa *tempering* akhir (T2) pada kedua formulasi (F1 dan F2). Solid fat content (SFC) dari perlakuan F1 lebih tinggi (55-60%) pada semua perlakuan dibandingkan dengan cokelat susu batangan perlakuan F2 (40-43%) dan cokelat pembanding (produksi UKM Malaysia 40-48% dan *socolatte* 35-38%) pada suhu yang sama (35°C), Solid fat content (SFC) cokelat susu batangan perlakuan F2 lebih tinggi (40-43%) dibandingkan Solid fat content (SFC) cokelat komersial *socolatte*. Solid fat content (SFC) dari perlakuan F2 lebih tinggi (40-43%) dibandingkan dengan *socolatte* 35-38% dan rendah jika dibandingkan dengan cokelat produksi UKM Malaysia 40-48%. Cokelat susu batangan yang menggunakan lemak kakao hasil *tempering* (L1) pada kedua formulasi (F1

dan F2) tidak menimbulkan *blooming* dibandingkan cokelat susu batangan yang menggunakan lemak kakao tanpa *tempering* (L2). Cokelat susu batangan terbaik dihasilkan dari lemak kakao *tempering* (L1) pada kedua formulasi (F1 dan F2) pada perlakuan tanpa *tempering* akhir (T2).

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KOMPONEN BIOAKTIF DAN MANFAAT KESEHATAN KAKAO DAN PRODUK COKELAT

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TEKNOLOGI KOPI, TEH, KAKAO**



Konten

1. Kadar senyawa flavonoid dan polifenol kakao
2. Manfaat kesehatan
3. Penurunan senyawa aktif akibat pengolahan



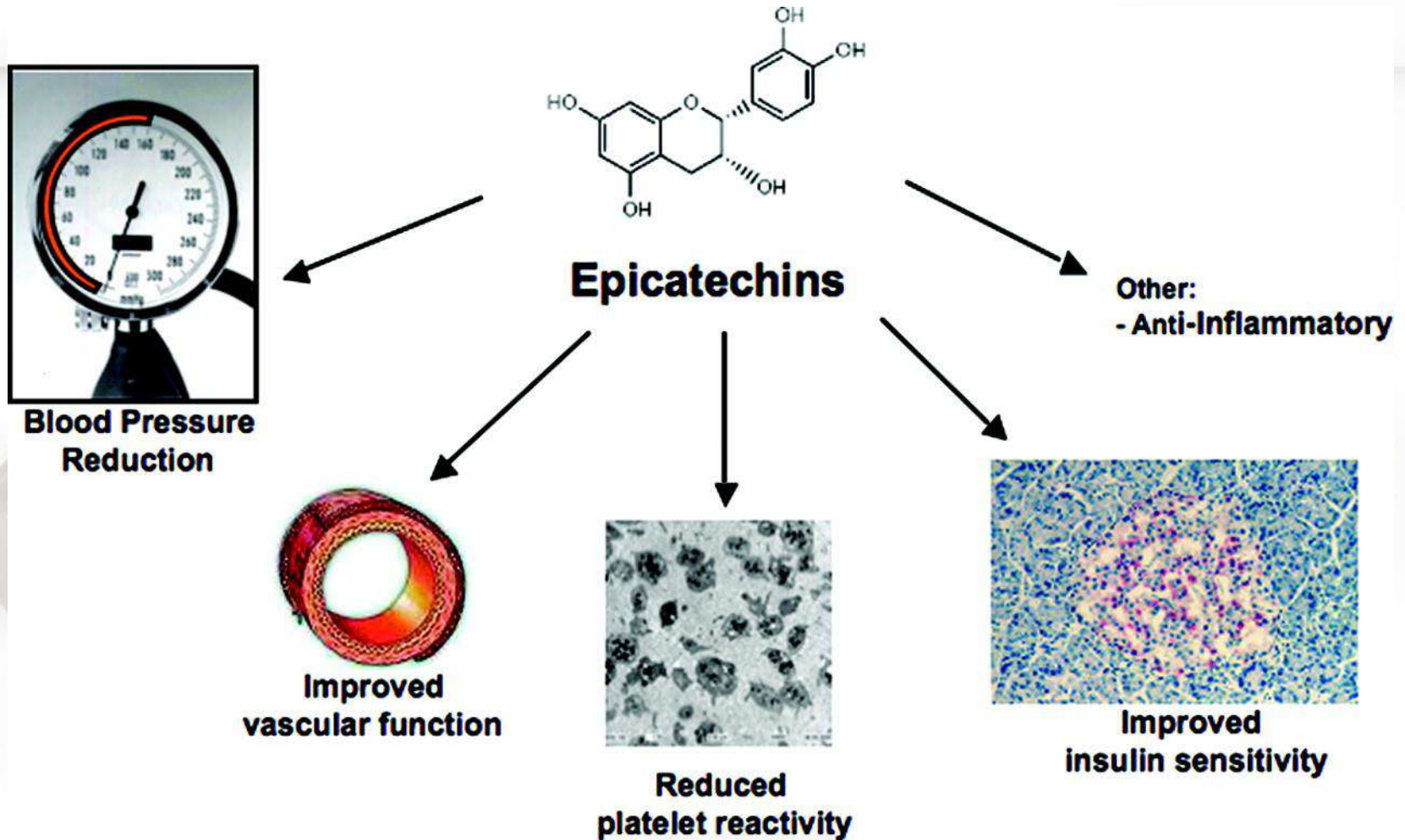
COCOA FLAVONOIDS & POLYPHENOLS

- Secara umum → kadar senyawa fenolik Criollo lebih rendah daripada Forastero → flavor lebih mild (Oracz J *et al.*, 2015).
- Kakao → kaya flavonoid procyanidin, flavanol, katekin, epikatekin
- Lebih dari 10 % → bubuk cocoa → flavonoids.
- Keistimewaan → katekin dan epikatekin → molekul panjang → umumnya molekul katekin di komoditas pangan pendek (2-3 monomer) → tapi dalam cocoa → jauh lebih panjang.
- katekin dan epikatekin → donor hydrogen → mengikat radikal bebas → antioxidant properties.

Catechin/Epicatechin concentrations in foods

Source	Flavanol Content, mg/kg or mg/L
Chocolate	460–610
Beans	350–550
Green tea	100–800
Apricots	100–250
Red wine	80–300
Black tea	60–500
Cherries	50–220
Peaches	50–140
Blackberries	130
Apples	20–120
Cider	40

Health-relevant effect of epicatechins



Corti R et al. Circulation 2009;119:1433-1441

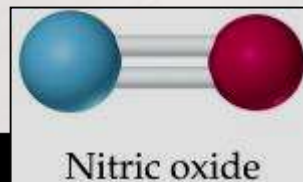


- Cocoa powder and cocoa extracts → aktivitas antioxidant **lebih tinggi** daripada teh hijau dan teh hitam, red wine, blueberry, bawang putih, dan stroberi.
- Tapi **belum ada penelitian jangka panjang** tentang efek konsumsi polifenol cocoa terhadap LDL manusia.



Short-term human studies...

- Level epikatekin dan katekin di plasma darah → jam ke-0, 2, dan 6 setelah konsumsi seporsi cokelat
- konsentrasi naik hingga 1 jam setelah konsumsi → hilang setelah 6 jam → flavonoids diserap dalam organ tubuh sangat cepat.
- Flavanol-rich cocoa liquor → meningkatkan produksi nitric oxide → stabilitas tekanan darah → menurunkan oxidative stress.
- In addition, cocoa flavanols and procyanidins may modulate other mediators of inflammation. Flavanols pada kakao memperbaiki sel permukaan pembuluh darah → **pencegahan kerusakan pembuluh darah.**
- 150 mg flavonoids membantu menurunkan peradangan.



Chocolate on antioxidant capacity in vivo

TABLE 1 | Chronic intervention studies in humans providing cocoa-based products: effect on F₂-IsoP, NEA

Food	Days	Subjects	Dose/day	NEAC ^a	PP ^a	Reference
Flavonoid-rich dark chocolate	14	11	46 g	↔	↑ EC	(2)
Cocoa tablets	28	13	6 Tablets	↔	↑ EC, C	(51)
Dark chocolate and cocoa powder drink	42	25	36.90 g of dark chocolate and 30.95 g of cocoa powder drink	↔	↔ Total phenols	(52)
Dark chocolate	21	15	75 g	↔		(53)
Polyphenols-rich dark chocolate	21	15	75 g	↔		(53)
Polyphenols-rich dark chocolate	126	22 with prehypertension or stage 1 hypertension	6.3 g		↔ EC, C, procyanidin B2, procyanidin B2 gallate	(54)
PP-rich milk chocolate	14	28	105 g	↔	↔ C, EC	(55)
Flavonoid-rich dark chocolate	14	20	45 g			(56)
Dark chocolate	14	19 NASH 1	40 g		↑ ECMet, TP	(57)
Milk chocolate	14	19 NASH 1	40 g		ECMet, ^b ↔ TP	(57)

^aPlasma and/or serum measurements.

↑, increase; ↔, no change; ↓, decrease; F₂-IsoP, F₂-isoprostanes; NEAC, non-enzymatic antioxidant capacity; PP, pH, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; EC, epicatechin; C, catechin; ECMet, epicatechin-3O-methylether.

^bDiscrepancy between table and text. Modified from Petrosino and Serafini (58).

NASH: Non alcoholic steatohepatitis

Pembengkakan liver akibat terlalu banyak timbunan lemak pada liver

Sayangnya...

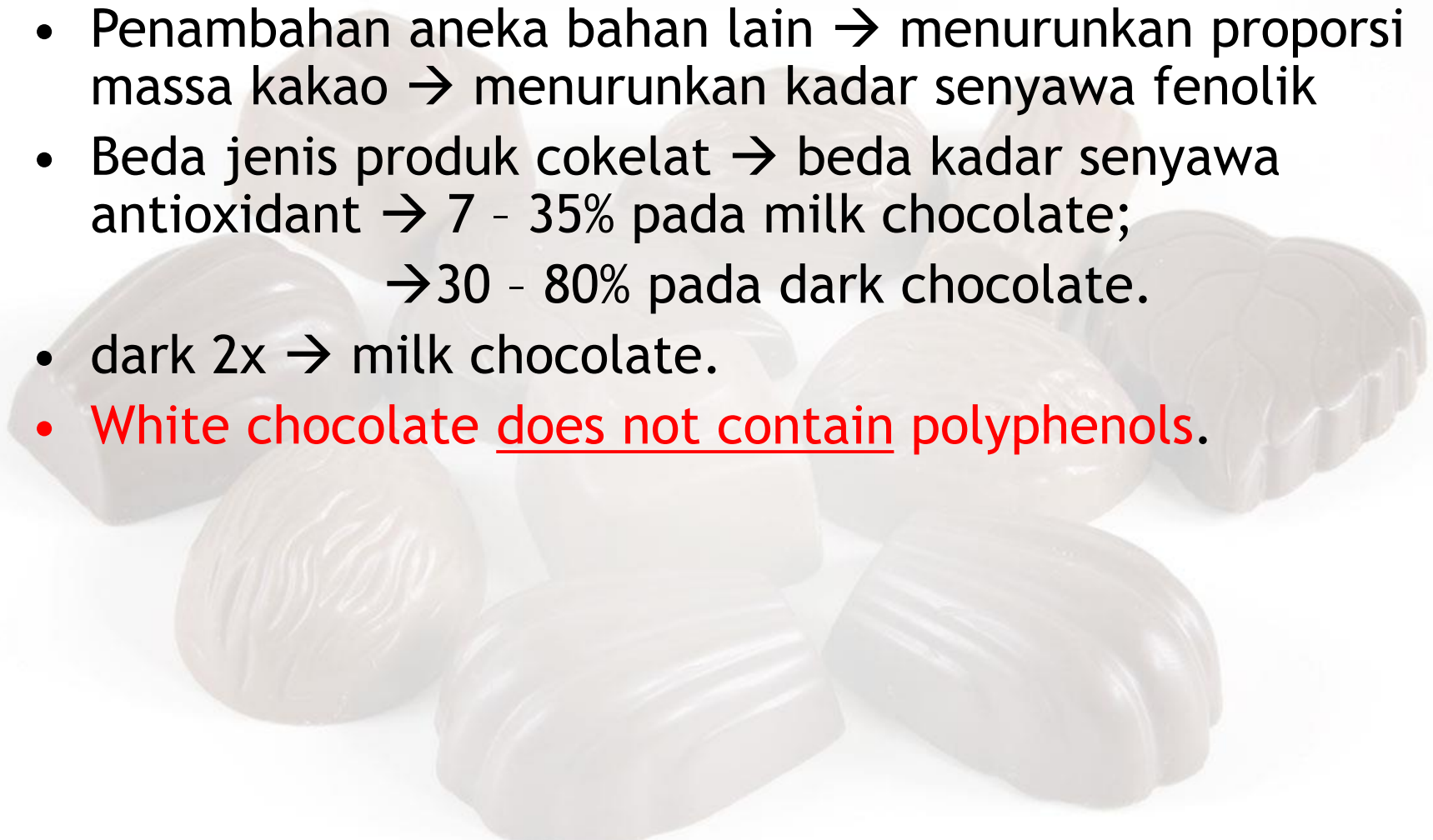
- Pengolahan kakao menjadi produk cokelat → menurunkan 60% flavonoids → epikatekin paling banyak hilang (67%).
- Di antara Flavonols → quercetin yang paling banyak hilang(86%).
- Fermentasi → peningkatan suhu dan penurunan pH → menurunkan stabilitas flavonoids.
- Pemanasan suhu tinggi, alkalisasi dan berbagai proses pengolahan mengurangi kadar polifenol cocoa.

C.L. Hii et al. As. J. Food Ag-Ind. 2009, 2(04), 702-722



Penurunan kadar Flavonoid

- Penambahan aneka bahan lain → menurunkan proporsi massa kakao → menurunkan kadar senyawa fenolik
- Beda jenis produk coklat → beda kadar senyawa antioxidant → 7 - 35% pada milk chocolate;
→ 30 - 80% pada dark chocolate.
- dark 2x → milk chocolate.
- **White chocolate does not contain polyphenols.**



PROCESSING might reduce antioxidant effect of chocolate IN VIVO



From Cocoa to Chocolate: The Impact of Processing on *In Vitro* Antioxidant Activity and the Effects of Chocolate on Antioxidant Markers *In Vivo*

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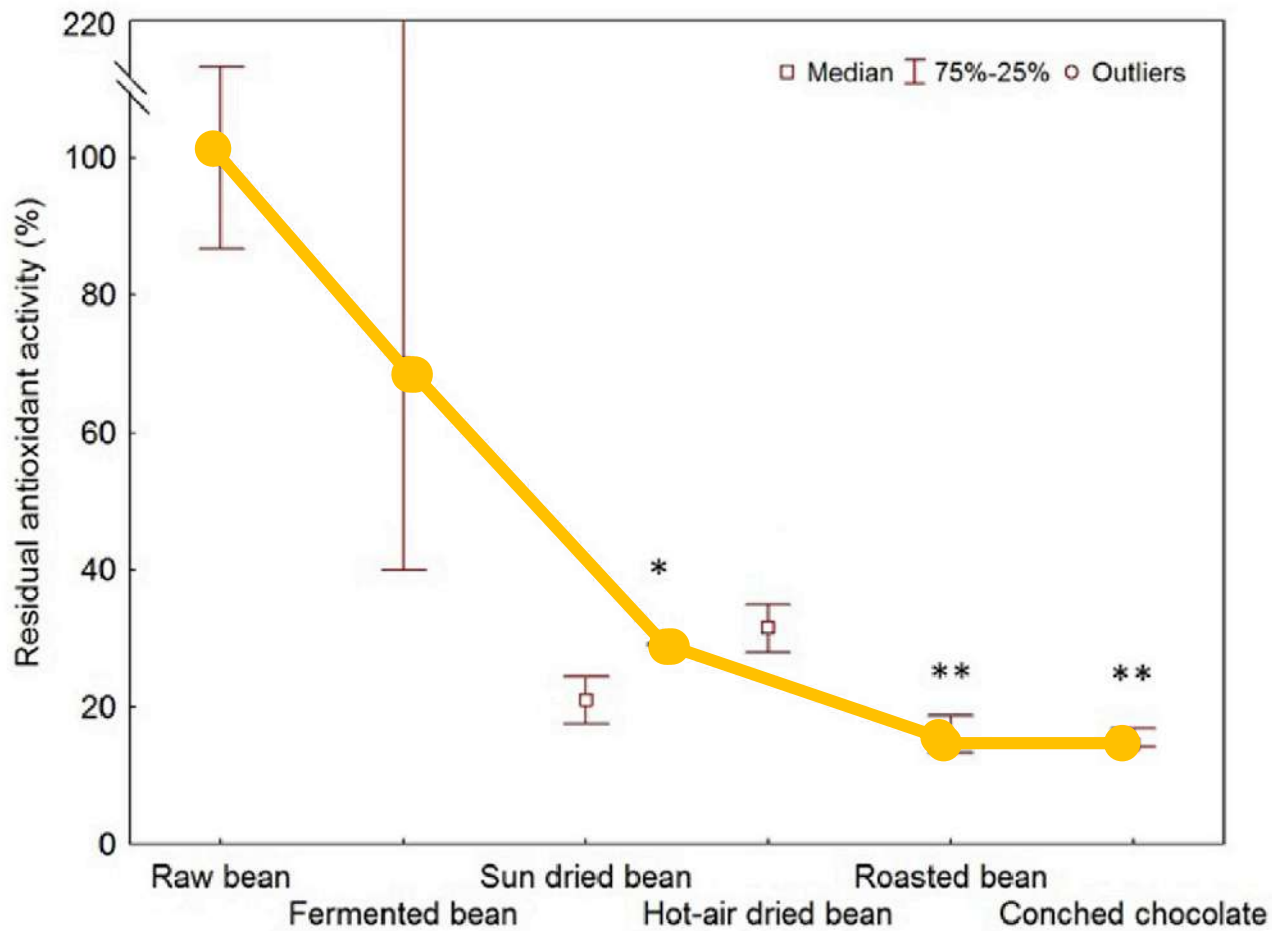


FIGURE 1 | Residual antioxidant activity of cocoa processed products after each processing step. *Mean of sun drying and hot air drying data; **data calculated on the mean of sun drying and hot air drying data. The top of the error bar of the second point on the x-axis overlaps with the figure frame.

Process

1. Fermentation

→ Menurunkan flavanol content → terutama epikatekin

2. Drying

- Reduces polyphenol content :
 - ✓ Reduction from 77 to 44% (Camu et al., 2013),
 - ✓ 72% reduction (Di Mattia et al. 2014)
- Sun drying → affects polyphenol content & antioxidant activity → reduction → 80% in flavan-3-ols (Di Mattia et al. 2014)

3. Roasting

- Roasting pada 120-150°C selama 5-120 menit → penurunan flavanols dan total senyawa fenolik
- Pada suhu sama → degradasi polifenol dapat dikurangi 20% jika RH dinaikkan
- Aktivitas antioksidan berkurang 37 % pascapemanasan awal pada 100°C dan berkurang lagi 48% setelah roasting 130°C (Arlorio et al., 2016)

Roasting suhu 190°C → aktivitas antioksidan menurun 44 and 50% (Hu et al., 2015)

4. Conching

- Conching → pengadukan massa cokelat → suhu di atas 50°C
- essential step → proper viscosity & final texture and flavor
- In dark chocolates → 70 to 90°C
- Conching → **tidak menurunkan kadar senyawa fenolik maupun aktivitas antioksidan**

Kesimpulan

- Sifat fungsional coklat → baik
- Pengolahan → menurunkan kadar senyawa antioksidan → perlu teknologi dan formulasi untuk mempertahankan kadar senyawa antioksidan
- Misalnya dengan penambahan BAL atau ekstrak rempah → nanoenkapsulasi senyawa aktif