

ABSTRACT

CHARACTERIZATION OF LIQUID SUGAR FROM THE SAP OF OLD OIL PALM TRUNK (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq) AND TECHNO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

By

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Oil palm plantations in Indonesia are growing rapidly from year to year, thus positioning Indonesia as the largest oil palm production country in the world. Old oil palm trunks produced during the replanting period have the potential to be used as sugar because of their sugar content in palm sap. This research aims to determine the effect of heating temperature on the chemical characteristics and quality of liquid sugar from palm oil sap, as well as determine the feasibility of the technical and financial aspects of the liquid sugar agroindustry. This research was carried out in four stages; sap extraction and collection, liquid sugar processing, characterization, and techno-economic analysis. The results show that heating temperature influenced the quality of the sugar. A hotplate temperature of 400°C with ±95°C cooking temperature is the best treatment with a Brix degree value of 69.5°; pH 5.89; 37% water content; 3.3% ash content and 25.2% yield. The results of the sugar profile analysis showed a 33% glucose content, 16% fructose content, and no sucrose content was detected. The HMF levels were 107 mg/kg, the high levels of HMF were due to sugar being exposed to high heating temperatures for a long time. Therefore, the techno-economic analysis was carried out using the open cooking method because when heated using a hot plate the liquid sugar produced had high levels of HMF. Agroindustry processing liquid sugar made from palm sap is feasible to be established with an NPV value of IDR 1,007,489,609; IRR 22.04%; Net B/C 1.25; PBP 4.1 years; BEP units 91,284 bottles; The Rupiah BEP is IDR 1,100,748,999 and the business will be still viable if there is an increase in fuel of up to 20%.

Keywords: liquid sugar, oil palm sap, techno-economics analysis

ABSTRAK

KARAKTERISASI GULA CAIR NIRA BATANG KELAPA SAWIT TUA (*Elaeis guineensis Jacq*) DAN ANALISIS TEKNOEKONOMI

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Perkebunan kelapa sawit di Indonesia berkembang pesat dari tahun ke tahun yang membuat Indonesia menjadi negara penghasil minyak kelapa sawit terbesar di dunia. Batang tua kelapa sawit yang dihasilkan dalam periode waktu replanting berpotensi dimanfaatkan menjadi gula karena terdapat kadar gula yang tinggi pada nira kelapa sawit. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh suhu pemanasan terhadap karakteristik dan mutu kimia gula cair, juga mengetahui kelayakan pada aspek teknis, finansial agroindustri gula cair. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan empat tahapan; ekstraksi dan pengumpulan nira, pengolahan gula cair, karakterisasi, dan analisis teknokonomi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan suhu pemanasan memiliki pengaruh terhadap kualitas gula yang dihasilkan. Suhu pemanasan 400°C pada hotplate dengan suhu pemasakan $\pm 95^\circ\text{C}$ merupakan perlakuan terbaik dengan nilai derajat brix 69,5°; pH 5,89; kadar air 37%; kadar abu 3,3% dan rendemen 25,2%. Hasil analisis profil gula menunjukkan kandungan glukosa sebesar 33%, fruktosa 16% dan tidak terdeteksi adanya kandungan sukrosa. Kadar HMF yang dihasilkan 107 mg/kg, tingginya kadar HMF diakibatkan gula terpapar pada suhu pemanasan yang tinggi dalam waktu yang lama. Oleh karena itu analisis teknokonomi dilakukan dengan metode pemasakan terbuka dikarenakan pada pemanasan menggunakan hot plate gula cair yang dihasilkan memiliki kadar HMF yang tinggi. Agroindustri pengolahan gula cair berbahan nira kelapa sawit layak didirikan dengan nilai NPV Rp 1.007.489.609; IRR 22,04%; Net B/C 1,25; PBP 4,1 tahun; BEP unit 91.284 botol; BEP rupiah Rp 1.100.748.999 dan usaha masih layak apabila terjadi kenaikan bahan bakar sampai 20%.

Kata kunci: gula cair, nira kelapa sawit, analisis teknokonomi