

Pengaruh metode preparasi dan isolasi terhadap pengukuran kadar kalsium udang kering air tawar (*macrobrachium* sp) = Preparation and isolation methods influence on calcium level measurement in freshwater dried shrimps (*macrobrachium* sp)

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Abstrak

[Udang kering adalah sumber daya alam Indonesia yang mudah diperoleh dan diduga mengandung kalsium yang cukup tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar kalsium udang (*Macrobrachium* sp.) dan pengaruh metode preparasi (oven dan non oven) dan isolasi (pengocokan, digesti asam, dan pengabuan) terhadap pengukuran kadar kalsium menggunakan AAS dan ISE. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kadar kalsium tertinggi diperoleh dengan metode isolasi digesti asam, yaitu 7.749 ppm (oven) dan 8.853 ppm (non oven). Terdapat perbedaan hasil pengukuran kalsium antar metode preparasi dan antar metode isolasi. Metode preparasi berkorelasi kuat dengan hasil pengukuran kalsium. ($r^2=0,878$; $p<0,05$); Dried shrimps is one of Indonesia's natural resources which easily obtained and assumed to contain high calcium. This research aims to know the calcium level in *Macrobrachium* sp. and the effects of preparation (oven and non oven) and isolation (dilution, acid digestion, and ashing) methods in calcium level measurement by AAS and ISE. Results showed that the highest calcium level was obtained by acid digestion isolation which are 7,749 ppm (oven) and 8,853 ppm (non oven). There were calcium level differences between preparation methods, and among isolation methods. Preparation methods have strong correlation with calcium level measurement. ($r^2=0.878$, $p<0.05$), Dried shrimps is one of Indonesia's natural resources which easily obtained and assumed to contain high calcium. This research aims to know the calcium level in *Macrobrachium* sp. and the effects of preparation (oven and non oven) and isolation (dilution, acid digestion, and ashing) methods in calcium level measurement by AAS and ISE. Results showed that the highest calcium level was obtained by acid digestion isolation which are 7,749 ppm (oven) and 8,853 ppm (non oven). There were calcium level differences between preparation methods, and among isolation methods. Preparation methods have strong correlation with calcium level measurement. ($r^2=0.878$, $p<0.05$)]