

ABSTRACT

BIOCONVERSION OF CELLULOSE-STARCH CONSIST IN CASSAVA PEEL WASTE INTO INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS USING SELECTED INDIGENOUS BACTERIA

By

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Cassava peel is one of agricultural waste that has not been utilized optimally. Cassava peel waste contains starch and cellulose which could be converted into reducing sugar through acid hydrolysis or fermentation process. This research has purpose to convert cassava peel waste into intermediate products using bioconversion process by selected indigenous bacteria. The steps of experiments were the characterization composition of cassava peel substrate, isolation of indigenous bacteria, screening of amylolytic and cellulolytic bacteria, determination of optimum time and pH in the production of amylase and cellulase enzymes, determination of enzyme specific activities and hydrolysis of biomass using selected isolates sequentially. The results showed that cassava peel contained 67.5% cellulose 23.69% starch, and 9.39% other compounds. Isolation of indigenous bacteria obtained by one isolate, namely SCWB-13 which has an amylolytic and cellulolytic indexes at 5.33 and 3.4 respectively. Determination of optimum conditions showed amylase and cellulase optimum activity at pH 7 and fermentation time of 48 hours with the highest amylase enzyme unit activity of 20.61 U / mL and specific activity of 53.94 U / mg while the activity of cellulase enzyme units was 1.60 U / mL and specific activity 8.19 U / mg. Effectiveness of the hydrolysis of cassava peels on Nutrient Broth (NB) media and mineral media using 4% cassava peel flour showed in mineral media having a higher total glucose which is 1556.2 mg compared with NB media. The level of effectiveness of hydrolysis in mineral media was produced 77.8% in yield of glucose. Based on the results of the study concluded that the isolate SCWB-13 has a good ability in bioconversion of starch-cellulose on cassava peel.

Keywords: Bioconversion, cassava peel waste, indigenous bacteria, amylase, cellulases

ABSTRAK

BIOKONVERSI PATI-SELULOSA PADA LIMBAH KULIT SINGKONG MENJADI PRODUK INTERMEDIET MENGGUNAKAN ISOLAT *INDIGENOUS* BAKTERI TERPILIH

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Kulit singkong merupakan salah satu limbah pertanian yang belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Limbah kulit singkong mengandung amilum dan selulosa yang dapat dikonversi melalui proses hidrolisis asam atau fermentasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkonversi limbah kulit singkong menjadi produk intermediet menggunakan bakteri *indigenous* terpilih. Tahapan penelitian yang dilakukan yaitu karakterisasi substrat kulit singkong, isolasi bakteri *indigenous*, penapisan bakteri amilolitik dan selulolitik, penentuan waktu dan pH optimum pada produksi enzim amilase dan selulase, penentuan aktivitas spesifik enzim dan hidrolisis biomassa menggunakan isolat terpilih. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kulit singkong mengandung 67,5%, selulosa 23,69% amilum, dan 9,39% senyawa lainnya. Hasil isolasi bakteri *indigenous* diperoleh satu isolat yaitu SCWB-13 yang memiliki indeks amilolitik 5,33 dan indeks selulolitik 3,4. Penentuan kondisi optimum menunjukkan aktivitas optimum amilase dan selulase pada pH 7 dan waktu fermentasi 48 jam dengan aktivitas unit enzim amilase tertinggi 20,61 U/mL dan aktivitas spesifiknya 53,94 U/mg sedangkan aktivitas unit enzim selulase tertingginya 1,60 U/mL dan aktivitas spesifik 8,19 U/mg. Efektivitas hidrolisis kulit singkong pada media Nutrient Broth (NB) dan media mineral menggunakan tepung kulit singkong 4% menunjukkan pada media mineral memiliki total glukosa yang lebih tinggi yaitu 1556,2 mg dibandingkan dengan media NB. Tingkat efektivitas hidrolisis dalam media mineral menghasilkan 77,8% *yield* glukosa. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa isolat SCWB-13 memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam biokonversi pati-selulosa pada kulit singkong.

Kata kunci: Biokonversi, limbah kulit singkong, bakteri *indigenous*, amilase, selulase