

ABSTRAK

UJI AKTIVITAS BIOSURFAKTAN ISOLAT BAKTERI *Serratia marcescens* strain MBC1 YANG DIPRODUKSI PADA BERBAGAI JENIS MEDIA DENGAN VARIASI PH TERHADAP SOLAR

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Resiko pencemaran lingkungan akibat tumpahan solar meningkat tiap tahunnya, oleh karena itu diperlukan upaya ramah lingkungan dengan biaya produksi rendah. Penelitian ini menggunakan bakteri *Serratia marcescens* strain MBC1 dengan tujuan menguji aktivitas biosurfaktan yang dihasilkan dalam melarutkan solar. Bakteri ini ditumbuhkan pada media produksi *Tryptone Water*, limbah cair singkong, dan limbah cair jagung yang masing-masing telah diberi variasi pH yaitu 6, 7, dan 8 kemudian diinkubasi selama 7 hari. Biosurfaktan dari media produksi dipanen dengan sentrifuse dan diuji aktivitas biosurfaktan dengan 3 parameter uji yaitu uji *drop collapse*, uji *oil displacement*, dan uji emulsifikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa biosurfaktan yang dihasilkan dari ketiga jenis media produksi mampu melarutkan solar. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan menurunnya tegangan permukaan pada uji *drop collapse* sehingga droplet berbentuk datar, terbentuknya zona jernih paling optimum pada uji *oil displacement* dari media *Tryptone Water* sebesar 5,31 cm dan terbentuknya emulsi paling optimum pada uji emulsifikasi dari media limbah cair jagung sebesar 63,88%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pH 7 adalah pH optimum biosurfaktan dalam melarutkan solar. Penimbangan biomassa paling besar dihasilkan pada pH 7 di media *Tryptone Water*, dilanjutkan dengan limbah cair jagung dan singkong. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 6 perlakuan masing-masing dilakukan sebanyak 3 kali pengulangan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan uji non parametrik Friedman dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel, gambar, dan grafik.

Kata Kunci: Biosurfaktan, *Serratia marcescens* strain MBC1, Solar

ABSTRACT

BIOSURFACTANT ACTIVITY TEST FROM BACTERIAL ISOLATE OF *Serratia marcescens* strain MBC1 PRODUCED ON VARIOUS TYPES OF MEDIUM WITH PH VARIATION ON DIESEL FUEL

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The risk of environmental pollution due to diesel fuel spills increases every year. Therefore, efforts are needed that are safe for the environment with low production costs. This study used the bacterium *Serratia marcescens* strain MBC1 with the aim of testing the activity of the biosurfactant produced in dissolving diesel fuel. These bacteria were grown on Trypton Water production media, cassava wastewater, and corn wastewater, each of which had been given a pH variation of 6, 7, and 8 and then incubated for 7 days. Biosurfactants from production media were harvested by centrifugation and tested for biosurfactant activity with 3 test parameters, namely drop collapse test, oil displacement test, and emulsification test. The results showed that the biosurfactants produced from the three types of production media were able to dissolve diesel fuel. This is indicated by the decrease in surface tension in the drop collapse test so that the droplets are flat, the formation of the most optimum clear zone in the oil displacement test from the Tryptone Water medium of 5.31 cm and the formation of the most optimum emulsion in the emulsification test of the corn wastewater media of 63.88%. The results showed that pH 7 was the optimum pH of biosurfactants in dissolving diesel fuel. The largest biomass weighing was produced at pH 7 in Tryptone Water media, followed by corn and cassava wastewater. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) with 6 treatments, each of which was repeated 3 times. The data obtained were analyzed using Friedman's non-parametric test and presented in the form of tables, figures, and graphs.

Kata Kunci: Biosurfactant, *Serratia marcescens* strain MBC1, Diesel Fuel