

## **ABSTRAK**

### **PENGARUH PAPARAN MEDAN MAGNET 0,2 mT PADA ION LOGAM (Al, Fe, DAN Zn) DALAM MEDIA TERHADAP PRODUKSI SELULASE *Bacillus sp.***

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Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh paparan medan magnet 0,2 mT selama 10 menit pada ion logam Al, Fe dan Zn dalam media pertumbuhan *Bacillus sp.* terhadap ukuran koloni, nilai indeks selulolitik, aktivitas enzim selulase dan stabilitas enzim selulase *Bacillus sp.* terhadap suhu. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok lengkap (RAKL) dan diperoleh 8 unit perlakuan yaitu KM<sub>0</sub>, AM<sub>0</sub>, FM<sub>0</sub>, ZM<sub>0</sub>, KM<sub>1</sub>, AM<sub>1</sub>, FM<sub>1</sub> dan ZM<sub>1</sub>. Data kuantitatif hasil penentuan ukuran koloni, indeks selulolitik dan aktivitas enzim selulase dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) untuk mengetahui perbedaan antar perlakuan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Tukey* dengan taraf nyata 5%. Sementara itu, data hasil pengujian stabilitas enzim selulase *Bacillus sp.* disajikan dalam bentuk deskriptif yang didukung oleh gambar.

Perlakuan ion logam Al yang dipapar medan magnet menghasilkan ukuran koloni *Bacillus sp.* paling tinggi pada pH netral (pH 6) sebesar 3,85 cm dan suhu 40°C sebesar 3,79 cm. Perlakuan ion logam Fe yang dipapar medan magnet menghasilkan indeks selulolitik dan aktivitas *Bacillus sp.* yang paling tinggi, dengan indeks selulolitik *Bacillus sp.* paling baik pada pH basa (pH 10) sebesar 0,88 dan suhu 50°C sebesar 8,68 serta aktivitas selulase *Bacillus sp.* terbaik pada pH 6 sebesar 0,052 U/ml dan suhu 50°C sebesar 0,047 U/ml. Perlakuan ion logam Fe yang tidak dipapar medan magnet menghasilkan aktivitas selulase *Bacillus sp.* terhadap suhu yang lebih stabil dibandingkan perlakuan ion logam Fe yang dipapar medan magnet.

**Kata kunci :** selulase, *Bacillus sp.*, medan magnet, ion logam

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE EFFECT OF MAGNETIC FIELD 0,2 mT ON METAL ION (Al, Fe, AND Zn) IN MEDIA FOR PRODUCTION CELLULASE OF *Bacillus* sp.**

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This research was the purpose to determine the effect of exposure to a 0,2 mT magnetic field for 10 minutes on metal ions Al, Fe, and Zn in the growth medium of *Bacillus* sp. on colony size, the value of a cellulolytic index, cellulase activity, and cellulase stability of *Bacillus* sp. to temperature. This study used a completely randomized block design (RAKL) and obtained 8 treatment units, namely KM<sub>0</sub>, AM<sub>0</sub>, FM<sub>0</sub>, ZM<sub>0</sub>, KM<sub>1</sub>, AM<sub>1</sub>, FM<sub>1</sub>, and ZM<sub>1</sub>. Quantitative data from the determination of colony size, the value of the cellulolytic index, and cellulase activity were analyzed using *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) to determine differences between treatments followed by *Tukey's* test with a significance level of 5%. The results of testing the stability of the cellulase *Bacillus* sp. are presented in a descriptive form supported by pictures.

The treatment of metal ions Al exposed to a magnetic field resulted in the size of the colonies of *Bacillus* sp. highest at neutral pH (pH 6) of 3.85 cm and a temperature of 40°C at 3.79 cm. The treatment of metal ions Fe exposed to a magnetic field resulted in the cellulolytic index and the activity of *Bacillus* sp. the highest, with the cellulolytic index of *Bacillus* sp. the best pH alkaline (pH 10) of 0.88 and a temperature of 50°C of 8.68 and the cellulase activity of *Bacillus* sp. the best at pH 6 of 0.052 U/ml and a temperature of 50°C at 0.047 U/ml. The treatment of metal ions Fe that were not exposed to a magnetic field resulted in the cellulase activity of *Bacillus* sp. to a more stable temperature than the treatment of metal ions Fe exposed to a magnetic field.

**Keywords:** cellulase, *Bacillus* sp., magnetic field, metal ions