

Argo Cahyantono, 2015, **Fermentasi Etanol oleh *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* dari Glukosa Hasil Hidrolisis Enzimatis Bagas Tebu Dengan *Penicillium* sp. H9**, dibawah bimbingan Drs. Agus Supriyanto, M.Kes. dan Dr. Ni'matuzahroh, Departemen Biologi, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsentrasi etanol dengan variasi *Optical Density* (OD) inokulum *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* ($\lambda = 540$ nm), variasi lama waktu fermentasi dan kombinasi antara lama waktu fermentasi dan variasi OD. Prazat yang digunakan yaitu glukosa hasil hidrolisis enzimatis dari *Penicillium* sp. H9. Glukosa hasil hidrolisis tersebut diubah menjadi etanol. Biakan *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* dilakukan inokulasi pada media pertumbuhan dan diukur nilai OD. Inokulum *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* ditentukan nilai absorbansinya 0; 0,5; 1; dan 1,3. Glukosa difermentasi dalam keadaan anaerob fakultatif dan tertutup (*Batch Fermentation*). Fermentasi dilakukan dengan perlakuan variasi OD, lama waktu fermentasi, kombinasi variasi OD dan lama waktu fermentasi. Waktu fermentasi yang digunakan yaitu 1, 3, 6, dan 9 hari. Data penelitian berupa penghitungan TPC (*Total Plate Count*) starter dan berat kering biomassa *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, pH larutan fermentasi, dan rerata konsentrasi etanol. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap faktorial 4x4. Data rerata konsentrasi etanol diuji statistik dengan uji *Kruskal-Wallis*, dan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Mann-Whitney* dengan signifikansi 95 %. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, perlakuan variasi OD berdampak nyata terhadap konsentrasi etanol. Perlakuan variasi lama waktu fermentasi dan kombinasi antara lama waktu fermentasi dan variasi OD tidak memberikan dampak terhadap konsentrasi etanol. Konsentrasi etanol tertinggi yang dihasilkan yaitu 27,6 % pada waktu fermentasi 3 hari dan OD 1,3.

Kata kunci :Etanol, Bagas tebu, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Fermentasi, *Penicillium* sp. H9

Argo Cahyantono, 2015, **Ethanol Fermentation by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* of Glucose Resulted from Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Sugarcane Bagasse With *Penicillium* sp. H9**, under the guidance of Drs. Agus Supriyanto, M.Kes. and Dr. Ni'matuzahroh, Departement of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya.

ABSTRACT

The aims of this study were to determine the concentration of ethanol with Optical Density (OD) variation of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* inoculum, the length time variation of fermentation and their combination. Precursor used was glucose results of enzymatic hydrolysis of *Penicillium* sp. H9. It was changed into ethanol. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* culture was inoculated in growth medium and the OD value was measured. The absorbation value of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* inoculum was 0.5; 1; and 1.3. Glucose was fermented in anaerob facultative condition and batch fermentation. The fermentation was performed in OD variation, length time variation of fermentation, and their combination treatment. Fermentation time used was 1, 3, 6, and 9 days. The research data was TPC (Total Plate Count) starter and biomass dry weight of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, pH fermentation, and ethanol mean concentrations. This study used a 4x4 complete factorial randomize design. Ethanol mean concentration data was tested by using Kruskal-Wallis, and followed by using Mann-Whitney test with 95% significance. The results showed that, OD variations treatment had a significant impact on the concentration of ethanol. The length time variation of fermentation and their combination didn't give effect to the concentration of ethanol. The highest concentration of ethanol was 27.6% at combination treatment of 3 day fermentation and 1.3 OD value.

Keywords: Ethanol, Sugarcane bagasse, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Fermentation, *Penicillium* sp. H9