

ANALISIS KINETIKA PEMBENTUKAN *BACTERIAL CELLULOSE* SELAMA PROSES FERMENTASI DENGAN VARIASI SUMBER NITROGEN

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INTISARI

Bacterial cellulose (BC) merupakan senyawa kimia organik eksopolisakarida penghasil selulosa yang dimanfaatkan menjadi produk nata de coco. Pembentukan selulosa dipengaruhi oleh sumber karbon dan nitrogen dalam medium yang berguna untuk merangsang dan memberikan nutrisi bagi BC untuk melepaskan serat dan membentuk lapisan nata. Penggunaan modifikasi medium berupa 70% air kelapa dan 30% limbah air rendaman kedelai memberikan nilai tambah limbah dan mengurangi dampak lingkungan. Proses fermentasi BC secara tradisional menggunakan wadah tertutup sehingga kesulitan dalam memantau dan mengontrol fermentasi. *Real-time image processing* merupakan metode yang dapat digunakan untuk memantau proses pembentukan BC selama fermentasi dengan parameter meliputi, waktu, suhu, kekeruhan, pH, dan ketebalan BC. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menentukan korelasi antar parameter terhadap pembentukan BC dan menyusun pola kinetika matematis pembentukan ketebalan BC dengan variasi sumber nitrogen (ammonium sulfat dan sodium glutamat) selama proses fermentasi. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan bahwa hubungan parameter waktu dan ketebalan memiliki persentase korelasi positif tertinggi di atas 90% pada masing-masing perlakuan. Selama proses fermentasi terbentuk tiga kluster yang memrepresentasikan fase pertumbuhan bakteri, yakni fase lag, fase eksponensial, dan fase stasioner. Model kurva Gompertz digunakan untuk menggambarkan hubungan antara waktu dan ketebalan selama fermentasi dan menghasilkan persamaan matematis. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa penambahan sumber nitrogen memberikan hasil ketebalan nata yang lebih baik. Persamaan Gompertz medium dengan sumber nitrogen ammonium sulfat merupakan $y = 444.9507e^{(-9.038155e^{-0.00027188x})}$ yang memiliki nilai asimtot terbesar dibandingkan medium lainnya.

Kata kunci: *bacterial cellulose*, fermentasi, sumber nitrogen, *real-time image processing*

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ANALYSIS OF KINETIC FORMATION OF BACTERIAL CELLULOSE DURING THE FERMENTATION PROCESS WITH VARIATION OF NITROGEN SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

Bacterial cellulose (BC) is an organic chemical compound exopolysaccharide that produces cellulose which is used to make nata de coco products. The formation of cellulose is effect by carbon and nitrogen sources in the medium which are useful for stimulating and providing nutrition for BC to release fiber and form a layer of nata. The use of modified medium in the form of 70% coconut water and 30% soybean soaking water waste provides added values to waste and reduces environmental pollution. The BC fermentation process traditionally uses closed containers, making it difficult to monitor and to control during fermentation. Real-time image processing is a method that can be used to monitor the process of BC formation during fermentation with parameters including time, temperature, turbidity, pH, and BC thickness. This research was conducted to determine the correlation between parameter on BC formation and to construct a mathematical pattern of formation kinetics of BC thickness with various nitrogen sources (ammonium sulfate and sodium glutamate) during the fermentation process. The results obtained show that the correlation test showed that the relationship between the parameters of time and thickness had the highest percentage of positive correlation above 90% for each treatment. During the fermentation process, three clusters are formed which represent the growth phase of the bacteria, namely the lag phase, the exponential phase, and the stationary phase. The Gompertz curve model is used to describe the relationship between time and thickness during fermentation by giving a mathematical equation. The results show that the addition of a nitrogen source gives a better thickness of nata. The Gompertz equation model of medium with ammonium sulfate as a nitrogen source is $y = 444.9507e^{(-9.038155e^{-0.00027188x})}$ which has the largest asymptote values compared to other medium.

Keyword: *bacterial cellulose, fermentation, nitrogen sources, real-time image processing*

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