

RINGKASAN

Limbah yang dihasilkan industri di Indonesia mencapai angka yang tinggi, salah satunya industri pabrik sabun. Produksi berskala besar dilakukan setiap hari sehingga perlu upaya untuk mengolah limbah pabrik sabun tersebut agar tidak menimbulkan pencemaran yang membahayakan lingkungan. Upaya alternatif untuk mengolah limbah pabrik sabun salah satunya dengan biodegradasi. Biodegradasi memanfaatkan mikroorganisme yang memiliki kemampuan mendegradasi limbah, dalam hal ini digunakan inokulum jamur *Aspergillus* spp. dan *Trichoderma* sp. Inokulum jamur diimobilisasi pada sorgum sebagai substrat sehingga membentuk tempe. Tempe tersebut digunakan sebagai filter. Sistem filter dijalankan seperti sistem filter akuarium pada umumnya, selama 1x24 jam.

Penelitian ini dilakukan secara eksperimental dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) Faktorial. Terdapat dua komposisi sorgum terdiri atas A₁ (100 g sorgum) dan A₂ (300 g sorgum). Jenis jamur yang digunakan yaitu B₁ (*Aspergillus* spp. N27), B₂ (*Aspergillus* spp. N30), dan B₃ (*Trichoderma* sp.), sehingga diperoleh 7 perlakuan dari kombinasi antara faktor pertama dan kedua (A₁B₁; A₁B₂; A₁B₃; A₂B₂; A₁B₃; A₂B₃) dan setiap perlakuan diulang sebanyak 4 kali. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah komposisi filter sorgum. Variabel terikat yang diamati dalam penelitian ini adalah potensi jamur *Aspergillus* spp. dan *Trichoderma* sp. yang diimobilisasi pada sorgum untuk degradasi limbah sabun. Parameter utama yang diamati adalah nilai absorbansi. Parameter pendukung yang diamati adalah nilai pH, *Total Dissolve Solids* (TDS) dan *Dissolved Oxygen* (DO). Data hasil imobilisasi jamur *Aspergillus* spp. dan *Trichoderma* sp. pada sorgum dianalisa dengan uji analisis varian (ANOVA) pada tingkat kesalahan 5% dan dilakukan uji lanjut Duncan dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata nilai absorbansi 0,01-0,5. Hasil uji ANOVA menunjukkan adanya pengaruh nyata antarperlakuan. Oleh karena itu dapat disimpulkan bahwa imobilisasi jamur *Aspergillus* spp. dan *Trichoderma* sp. pada sorgum dapat mendegradasi limbah pabrik sabun dan memiliki pengaruh nyata terhadap nilai absorbansi. Hasil uji lanjut Duncan diperoleh perlakuan terbaik yaitu pada perlakuan A₂B₁ yang menggunakan bobot sorgum 300 g dan jamur *Trichoderma* sp. 3 g ($0,01 \pm 0,0029$).

Kata kunci: *Aspergillus* spp., degradasi, imobilisasi, limbah pabrik sabun, *Trichoderma* sp.

SUMMARY

The waste generated by industry in Indonesia reaches a high number, one of which is the soap manufacturing industry. Large-scale production is carried out every day, so efforts are needed to treat the soap factory waste so that it does not cause pollution that is harmful to the environment. Alternative efforts to treat soap factory waste one of them with biodegradation. Biodegradation utilizes microorganisms that have the ability to degrade waste, in this case the yeast *Aspergillus* spp. and *Trichoderma* sp. Yeast fungi were immobilized on sorghum as a substrate to form tempeh. The tempe is used as a filter. The filter system runs like an aquarium filter system in general, for 1x24 hours.

This research was conducted experimentally with a completely randomized design (CRD). There are two compositions of sorghum consisting of A1 (100 g sorghum) and A2 (300 g sorghum). The types of mushrooms used were B1 (*Aspergillus* spp. N27), B2 (*Aspergillus* spp. N30), and B3 (*Trichoderma* sp.), so that 7 treatments were obtained from a combination of the first and second factors (A1B1; A1B2; A1B3; A2B1; A2B2; A2B3) and each treatment was repeated 4 times. The independent variable in this study was the composition of the sorghum filter. The dependent variable observed in this study was the potential of the fungus *Aspergillus* spp. and *Trichoderma* sp. which was immobilized on sorghum for the degradation of soap waste. The main parameter observed was the absorbance value. The supporting parameters observed were the pH value, *Total Dissolve Solids* (TDS) and *Dissolved Oxygen* (DO). Data results of immobilization of the fungus *Aspergillus* spp. and *Trichoderma* sp. on sorghum was analyzed using the analysis of variance (ANOVA) test at an error level of 5% and Duncan's follow-up test was carried out with a confidence level of 95%.

The results showed that the average absorbance value was 0.01-0.5. The results of the ANOVA test showed that there was a real influence between treatments. Therefore it can be concluded that the immobilization of the fungus *Aspergillus* spp. and *Trichoderma* sp. in sorghum can degrade soap factory waste and have a real influence on the absorbance value. Duncan's further test results showed that the best treatment was the A2B1 treatment which used a weight of 300 g of sorghum and the fungus *Trichoderma* sp. 3 g (0.01 + 0.0029).

Keywords: *Aspergillus* spp., degradation, immobilization, soap waste, *Trichoderma* sp.