

ABSTRAK

ELSA NURFAUZIAH. 2022. **Analisis Potensi Limbah Kubis (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*) sebagai Biolistrik Menggunakan Microbial Fuel Cells.** Jurusan Pendidikan Biologi. Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya.

Limbah sayur salah satunya adalah limbah kubis, telah diketahui menjadi salah satu permasalahan lingkungan di pasar tradisional yang harus ditanggulangi. Akan tetapi, limbah kubis dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai alternatif sumber energi listrik melalui mekanisme *Microbial Fuel Cells*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui potensi dan lama penyimpanan limbah kubis sebagai penghasil biolistrik menggunakan *Microbial Fuel Cells*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan November – Mei 2022 di Laboratorium Mikrobiologi dan Botani Universitas Siliwangi. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL), dengan kontrol (tanpa penyimpanan), 5 perlakuan, dan 4 ulangan yang terdiri dari perlakuan 1 (penyimpanan 2 hari), perlakuan 2 (penyimpanan 4 hari), perlakuan 3 (penyimpanan 6 hari), perlakuan 4 (penyimpanan 8 hari), dan perlakuan 5 (penyimpanan 10 hari). Arus listrik yang dihasilkan diukur menggunakan multimeter digital. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji *Kruskal-Wallis* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$ dan uji lanjutan *Mann-Whitney*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata total arus listrik tertinggi dihasilkan pada penyimpanan hari ke-4, yakni 0,022 mA dan rata total arus listrik terendah dihasilkan pada penyimpanan hari ke-10, yakni 0,010 mA. Adanya arus listrik yang terukur menandakan limbah kubis sebagai substrat organik pada *MFCs* berpotensi dapat menghasilkan listrik. Namun, arus listrik yang dihasilkan masih tergolong rendah karena dalam skala miliampere (mA).

Kata kunci: Biolistrik; Limbah kubis; *Microbial Fuel Cells*

ABSTRACT

ELSA NURFAUZIAH. 2021. **Potential Analysis of Cabbage Waste (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*) as Bioelectric Using Microbial Fuel Cells.** *Biology Education Department, Faculty of Science and Teacher's Training, Siliwangi University of Tasikmalaya.*

Vegetable waste, one of which is cabbage waste, has been known to be one of the environmental problems in traditional markets that must be addressed. However, cabbage waste can be used as an alternative source of electrical energy through the mechanism of Microbial Fuel Cells. The purpose of this study was to determine the potential and duration of storage of cabbage waste as a producer of bioelectricity using Microbial Fuel Cells. This research was conducted in November – May 2022 at the Laboratory of Microbiology and Botany, Siliwangi University. The design of this study used a completely randomized design (CRD), with control (without storage), 5 treatments, and 4 replications consisting of treatment 1 (2 days storage), treatment 2 (4 days storage), treatment 3 (6 days storage), treatment 4 (storage 8 days), and treatment 5 (10 days storage). The resulting electric current is measured using a digital multimeter. The data analysis technique used was the Kruskal-Wallis test with 0.05 and the Mann-Whitney follow-up test. The results showed that the highest average total electric current was generated on the 4th day of storage, which was 0.022 mA and the lowest average total electric current was generated on the 10th day of storage, which was 0.010 mA. The presence of an electric current that shows signs of cabbage as an organic substrate on MFCs may produce. However, the electric current produced is still relatively low because it is on the milliampere (mA) scale.

Keywords: Bioelectric; Cabbage waste; Microbial Fuel Cells