

INTISARI

Limbah cair pabrik *elemented detonator* mengandung polutan sulit terurai yang berasal dari bahan baku utama *dinitrodiazophenol* (DDNP) dan *pentaerythritol tetranitrate* (PETN). Kandungan *chemical oxygen demand* (COD) yang melebihi baku mutu menyebabkan limbah harus dilakukan proses pengolahan sebelum dapat dibuang menuju lingkungan. *Advanced Oxidation Process* (AOP) adalah pengolahan secara kimiawi yang dirancang untuk menghilangkan kontaminan dalam air dengan oksidasi melalui reaksi dengan radikal hidroksil ($\cdot\text{OH}$). Elektro-Fenton merupakan salah satu metode AOP yang banyak digunakan pada berbagai limbah karena biaya operasional yang rendah, efisiensi penurunan limbah lebih tinggi, perawatan mudah serta *sludge* yang dihasilkan sedikit. Metode elektro-Fenton dilakukan dengan proses oksidasi elektrokimia elektroda besi dan hidrogen peroksida (H_2O_2) menghasilkan radikal hidroksil yang kemudian akan mendegradasi senyawa organik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengkaji pengaruh variasi pH, voltase, dan rasio $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ terhadap efisiensi penurunan COD serta menentukan model kinetika reaksi elektro-Fenton limbah *elemented detonator*. Desain eksperimen menggunakan variasi pH 2,3 dan 4 kemudian dilanjutkan dengan variasi pH terbaik dilakukan pada voltase 2,3 dan 4 V. Selanjutnya pada pH dan voltase terbaik dilakukan pada rasio $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ 1,2 dan 3 g/g. Kondisi optimum didapatkan dengan mengoptimasi berbagai variasi parameter dan dilakukan validasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pH, voltase dan rasio $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ memberikan pengaruh terhadap efisiensi penurunan COD. Pada kondisi optimum pengolahan limbah cair *elemented detonator* menggunakan metode elektro-Fenton dengan pH 2,788, tegangan 2,868 V dan rasio $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ 1 g/g didapatkan efisiensi penurunan COD sebesar 91,27% dengan konsentrasi COD akhir yakni 33 mg/L. Analisis hasil spektra menunjukkan cincin benzena, gugus azo, nitro dan nitrat berkurang setelah pengolahan. Nilai COD akhir dan hasil spektra mengindikasikan bahwa metode elektro-Fenton dapat digunakan untuk mendegradasi kontaminan limbah *elemented detonator* secara efektif. Model kinetika reaksi penurunan COD limbah *elemented detonator* dilihat dari nilai R^2 paling baik yakni orde dua terhadap COD dan orde satu terhadap radikal hidroksil dengan konstanta kecepatan reaksi sebesar $0,2531 \text{ men}^{-1}$.

Kata kunci : Limbah Cair *Elemented Detonator*, *Advanced Oxidation Process*, Elektro-Fenton, *Chemical Oxygen Demand*, Kinetika.

ABSTRACT

Elemented detonator wastewater contains recalcitrant pollutants derived from the main raw materials dinitrodiazophenol (DDNP) and pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN). The chemical oxygen demand (COD) level exceeds the quality standard, requiring treatment process before it can be discharged into the environment. Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) is a chemical treatment designed to remove contaminants in water by oxidation through reaction with hydroxyl radicals (OH^\bullet). Electro-Fenton is one of the AOP methods that is widely used in various wastes because of its low operational costs, higher removal efficiency, easy maintenance and less sludge generated. The electro-Fenton method involves the electrochemical oxidation of iron electrodes and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), resulting in the generation of hydroxyl radicals that subsequently destroy organic compounds. This study aimed to investigate the impact of pH, voltage, and the $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ratio on the COD removal efficiency and to ascertain the kinetic model of the electro-Fenton treatment in elemented detonator wastewater. The experimental design used pH variations of 2,3 and 4, then continued with the best pH variation at voltages of 2,3 and 4 V. Furthermore, the best pH and voltage were carried out at $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ratios of 1,2 and 3 g/g. The optimum conditions were achieved by the optimization involving several parameter modification, followed by validation. The results showed that pH, voltage and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ratios affected COD removal efficiency. Under optimum conditions for the treatment of elemented detonator wastewater by the electro-Fenton method with pH of 2.788, voltage of 2.868 V and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ratio of 1 g/g, COD removal efficiency of 91.27% was achieved, resulting in a final COD concentration of 33 mg/L. Analysis of the spectra results showed that the benzene ring, azo group, nitro and nitrate decreased after treatment. The final COD value and spectral analysis indicated that the electro-Fenton method can be used to degrade elemented detonator wastewater contaminants effectively. The kinetic model of the COD removal in elemented detonator wastewater has been identified by R^2 value, indicating second-order kinetics for COD and first-order kinetics for hydroxyl radicals, with a reaction rate constant of 0.2531 min^{-1} .

Keyword : Elemented Detonator Wastewater, Advanced Oxidation Process, Electro-Fenton, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Kinetics.