

**KAJIAN KINETIKA DAN ISOTERM ADSORPSI ZAT WARNA ANIONIK  
REMAZOL BRILLIANT BLUE R. PADA KAIN KATUN YANG  
DIMODIFIKASI DENGAN (3-KLORO-2-HIDROKSIPROPIL)  
TRIMETILAMONIUM KLORIDA**

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**INTISARI**

Studi mengenai kajian kinetika dan isoterm adsorpsi zat warna anionik *Remazol Brilliant Blue R.* pada kain katun yang dimodifikasi dengan (*3-chloro-2 hydroxypropyl trimethylammonium chloride* (CHPTAC) sudah berhasil dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyintesis kain katun dengan senyawa CHPTAC, menentukan kondisi optimum adsorpsi, dan menganalisis kinetika serta isoterm adsorpsi. Penelitian diawali dengan kain katun dimodifikasi dengan CHPTAC dan terjadi reaksi eterifikasi yang ditandai dengan terbentuknya gugus epoksida. Kajian adsorpsi untuk menentukan kondisi optimal dilakukan dengan melihat kondisi variasi pH, massa, waktu kontak adsorben, dan variasi konsentrasi, sehingga dapat ditentukan kinetika adsorpsi dan isoterm adsorpsinya. Keberhasilan modifikasi ditentukan dengan melihat hasil karakterisasi kain katun murni dan kain katun modifikasi menggunakan ATR-IR dan SEM-EDX.

Pada penelitian ini, kain katun dengan CHPTAC telah berhasil disintesis dan hal ini dibuktikan dari karakterisasi ATR-IR yang mengindikasikan adanya gugus ammonium kuartener ( $-N^+(CH_3)_3$ ) dari CHPTAC pada bilangan gelombang  $1465\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Proses adsorpsi terjadi secara optimal pada pH 8, massa adsorben 0,003 g, waktu kontak 120 menit, dan konsentrasi awal RBBR  $250\text{ mg L}^{-1}$ . Adsorpsi mengikuti model kinetika orde kedua semu dengan konstanta laju reaksi  $1,13 \times 10^{-3}\text{ g mg}^{-1}$  dan model isoterm Langmuir dengan kapasitas adsorpsi  $92,59\text{ mg g}^{-1}$  serta energi adsorpsi sebesar  $25,54\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .

**Kata kunci:** adsorpsi, CHPTAC, kain katun, RBBR

***KINETICS STUDY AND ADSORPTION ISOTHERM OF ANIONIC DYES  
REMAZOL BRILLIANT BLUE R. ON COTTON FABRIC MODIFIED WITH  
(3-CHLORO-2-HYDROXYPROPYL) TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE***

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**ABSTRACT**

A study on the kinetics and isotherm analysis of the adsorption of the anionic dye *Remazol Brilliant Blue R.* (RBBR) on cotton fabric modified with (3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride (CHPTAC) has been successfully conducted. This research aims to synthesize CHPTAC modified cotton fabric, determine the optimum adsorption conditions, and analyze the adsorption kinetics and isotherm models. The study began with the modification of cotton using CHPTAC, which involved an etherification reaction indicated by the formation of an epoxide group. The adsorption study to determine the optimum conditions was carried out by varying pH, adsorbent dosage, and contact time, which were then used to analyze the adsorption kinetics. Variations in initial concentration were used to analyze the adsorption isotherms. The success of the modification was confirmed through characterization of both pristine and modified cotton using ATR-IR and SEM-EDX techniques.

In this study, cotton fabric with chptac has been successfully synthesized and this is proven by the ATR-IR characterization, which indicates the presence of a quaternary ammonium ( $-N^+(CH_3)_3$ ) group from CHPTAC at wave number of  $1465\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Optimal adsorption occurred at a pH of 8, with an adsorbent mass of 0.003 g, a contact time of 120 minutes, and an initial RBBR concentration of  $250\text{ mg L}^{-1}$ . The adsorption process followed a pseudo second order kinetic model with a rate constant of  $1.13 \times 10^{-3}\text{ g mg}^{-1}\text{ min}^{-1}$  and was fitted to the Langmuir isotherm model, yielding a maximum adsorption capacity of  $92.59\text{ mg g}^{-1}$  and an adsorption energy of  $25.54\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ .

**Keywords:** adsorption, CHPTAC, cotton fabric, RBBR