

**UJI EFEKTIVITAS NANOFIBER
POLYSULFONE/POLYACRYLONITRILE (PSU/PAN) TERMODIFIKASI
REDUCED GRAPHENE OXIDE (rGO) UNTUK ADSORPSI ZAT WARNA
SINTETIS MENGGUNAKAN SISTEM VACUUM FILTRATION**

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INTISARI

Pada penelitian ini telah dilakukan uji efektivitas *nanofiber Polysulfone/Polyacrylonitrile* (PSU/PAN) termodifikasi *reduced graphene oxide* (rGO) untuk adsorpsi zat warna sintetis melalui metode *vacuum filtration*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami karakteristik fisikokimia membran *nanofiber* PSU/PAN@rGO, yang mencakup morfologi permukaan, gugus fungsi, sifat hidrofilik, dan kinerja penyisihan zat warna sintetis, serta mengetahui pengaruh jumlah kandungan rGO pada membran *nanofiber* PSU/PAN untuk menghilangkan zat warna sintetis pada larutan berbasis air. Fabrikasi membran *nanofiber* dilakukan dengan metode *electrospinning*, sedangkan penambahan rGO dilakukan dengan metode *layering* menggunakan *vacuum filtration apparatus*. Membran PSU/PAN@rGO.V0, PSU/PAN@rGO.V1, PSU/PAN@rGO.V2, dan PSU/PAN@rGO.V3 menggunakan massa rGO berturut-turut sebesar 0; 0,03; 0,06; dan 0,09 g. Karakterisasi membran dilakukan dengan instrumen FTIR, SEM, WCA, dan UV-Vis. Performa adsorpsi membran dievaluasi melalui delapan siklus adsorpsi menggunakan sistem *vacuum filtration*.

Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa membran PSU/PAN@rGO bersifat hidrofilik, serta memiliki gugus fungsi alkana, nitril, dan sulfon. Variasi membran PSU/PAN@rGO.V3 menunjukkan kinerja paling optimal dengan persentase penyisihan mencapai ~99,8% dengan laju permeat $824,89 \pm 57 \text{ L m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1}$ pada adsorpsi MB. Sementara itu, pada adsorpsi CR diperoleh persentase penyisihan maksimum sebesar ~95,8% dengan laju permeat $265,06 \pm 94 \text{ L m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1}$. Berdasarkan hasil yang diperoleh diketahui pula bahwa semakin besar massa rGO, maka semakin tinggi pula persentase penyisihan zat warna yang dihasilkan.

Kata kunci: adsorpsi, membran, PAN, PSU, rGO

EFFECTIVENESS TEST OF POLYSULFONE/POLYACRYLONITRILE (PSU/PAN) NANOFIBER MODIFIED WITH REDUCED GRAPHENE OXIDE (RGO) FOR ADSORPTION OF SYNTHETIC DYES USING A VACUUM FILTRATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The research investigated the effectiveness of reduced graphene oxide (rGO)-modified Polysulfone/Polyacrylonitrile (PSU/PAN) nanofibers for the adsorption of synthetic dyes using a vacuum filtration method. This study aims to understand the physicochemical characteristics of PSU/PAN@rGO nanofiber membranes, including surface morphology, functional groups, hydrophilicity, and synthetic dye removal performance, as well as to examine the effect of rGO loading on the removal of synthetic dyes from aqueous solutions. The nanofiber membranes were fabricated via electrospinning, while rGO incorporation was carried out through a layering method using a vacuum filtration apparatus. The PSU/PAN@rGO.V0, PSU/PAN@rGO.V1, PSU/PAN@rGO.V2, dan PSU/PAN@rGO.V3 membranes were prepared with rGO masses of 0, 0.03, 0.06, and 0.09 g, respectively. Membrane characterization was conducted using FTIR, SEM, WCA, and UV-Vis analysis. Adsorption performance was evaluated over eight adsorption cycles using vacuum filtration system.

The results indicate that the PSU/PAN@rGO membranes are hydrophilic and contain alkane, nitrile, and sulfone functional groups. Among all membrane variations, PSU/PAN@rGO.V3 exhibited the most optimal performance, achieving a removal efficiency of ~99.8% with a permeate flux of $824.89 \pm 57 \text{ L m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1}$ for methylene blue adsorption. Meanwhile, Congo red adsorption achieves a maximum removal efficiency of ~95.8% with a permeate flux of $265.06 \pm 94 \text{ L m}^{-2} \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1}$. These data indicate that increasing the rGO concentration can enhance the dye removal efficiency of the PSU/PAN@rGO nanofiber membrane.

Keywords: adsorption, membranes, PAN, PSU, rGO