



## ADSORPSI ZAT WARNA MALASIT HIJAU DAN METIL VIOLET 2B DENGAN AMPAS TEBU TERMODIFIKASI FTALAT ANHIDRAT

Dwi Ariani  
15/388414/PPA/04853

### INTISARI

Adsorpsi zat warna kationik malasit hijau (MH) dan metil violet (MV) 2B dengan ampas tebu termodifikasi ftalat anhidrat (ATMF) telah dipelajari. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membuat ATMF dan mengetahui pengaruh modifikasi gugus fungsi –OH dalam ampas tebu (AT) terhadap kemampuan adsorpsinya terhadap zat warna MH dan MV 2B. ATMF dibuat melalui reaksi esterifikasi dalam pelarut piridin dan dilakukan optimasi perbandingan massa ampas tebu (AT) dengan ftalat anhidrat (FA) untuk memperoleh persen gugus karboksilat terbanyak. Perolehan gugus karboksilat diketahui dengan titrasi balik. ATMF yang telah dikarakterisasi dengan *fourier transform infrared* (FTIR) dan *scanning electron microscope* (SEM) digunakan untuk adsorpsi zat warna kationik MH dan MV 2B.

Hasil titrasi balik ATMF diperoleh perbandingan massa AT-FA 0,5:5,0 dengan waktu refluks 6 jam merupakan komposisi dengan persen perolehan gugus karboksilat terbanyak sebesar  $359,36 \times 10^{-2}$  mmol g<sup>-1</sup>. Hasil karakterisasi dengan FTIR menunjukkan adanya puncak yang karakteristik dengan gugus karboksilat serta terlihat ukuran pori ATMF lebih besar daripada AT dari hasil SEM. Kondisi optimum adsorpsi MH pada massa ATMF 20 mg, waktu kontak 11 jam, pH 4 dan konsentrasi 100 mg L<sup>-1</sup> diperoleh kapasitas adsorpsi sebesar 121,94 mg g<sup>-1</sup>. Kondisi optimum adsorpsi zat warna MV 2B pada massa ATMF 30 mg, waktu kontak 7 jam, pH 5 dan konsentrasi 150 mg L<sup>-1</sup> diperoleh kapasitas adsorpsi sebesar 71,17 mg g<sup>-1</sup>. Kinetika adsorpsi ATMF terhadap zat warna MH dan MV 2B mengikuti kinetika orde dua semu dengan konstanta laju MH dan MV 2B berturut-turut sebesar  $1,21 \times 10^{-2}$  dan  $0,68 \times 10^{-2}$  jam<sup>-1</sup>. Tipe isoterm adsorpsi ATMF yaitu tipe isoterm Freundlich dengan energi adsorpsi MH dan MV 2B berturut-turut sebesar 32,18 dan 32,39 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

Kata kunci: ampas tebu, ftalat anhidrat, adsorpsi, malasit hijau, metil violet 2B



## **ADSORPTION OF MALACHITE GREEN AND METHYL VIOLET 2B USING PHTHALATE-FUNCTIONALIZED SUGARCANE BAGASSE**

Dwi Ariani  
15/388414/PPA/04853

### **ABSTRACT**

The adsorption of malachite green (MG) and methyl violet (MV) 2B with phthalate-functionalized sugarcane baggase (SPA) was investigated. This research purpose were to synthesize SPA and study the effect of -OH functional modification of sugarcane baggase to the adsorption ability for MG and MV 2B. The chemical modification of sugarcane baggase (SB) with PA using piridine as a solvent and the SPA was optimized throught the evaluation of the effects of mass ratio of SB-PA and reaction time of reflux on the value of carboxylic acid groups amount on SPA surface. The amount of carboxylic acid groups amount on SPA surface was determined by back titration. SPA was characterized by fourier transform infrared (FTIR) and scanning electron microscope (SEM) was used to adsorption of malachite green (MG) and methyl violet (MV) 2B.

The back titration result showed that mass rasio of SB-PA 0.5:5.0 and reaction time 6 hours as the optimum conditions with the amount of carboxylic groups of  $359.36 \times 10^{-2}$  mmol g<sup>-1</sup>. The FTIR result showed that SPA has a charactistic peack of carboxylic groups and SPA has the bigger pore size than SB showed by SEM. The optimum adsorption condition of MG with the value 121.94 mg g<sup>-1</sup> was achieved at 20 mg SPA, pH 4 for 11 hours. The optimum adsorption condition of MV 2B with the value 71.17 mg g<sup>-1</sup> was achieved at 30 mg SPA, pH 5 for 7 hours. The adsorption kinetics followed a pseudo-second-order with the rate constants for MG and MV 2B  $1.21 \times 10^{-2}$  dan  $0.68 \times 10^{-2}$  hour<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The adsorption behaviours fit quite well with Freundlich model with adsorptions energy for MG and MV 2B 32.18 dan 32.39 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.

Keywords:sugarcane baggase, phthalate anhidride, adsorption, malachite green, methyl violet 2B