

INTISARI

Pengaruh Konsentrasi H₂O₂ dan Fe²⁺ dalam Proses Fotofenton terhadap Penurunan Nilai COD Limbah *Laundry*

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Dalam penelitian ini telah dikaji pengaruh konsentrasi H₂O₂ dan Fe²⁺ pada proses fotofenton terhadap penurunan nilai COD limbah *laundry*. Proses fotofenton pada limbah *laundry* dilakukan dengan cara menyinari campuran yang terdiri dari limbah *laundry*, larutan Fe²⁺ dan larutan H₂O₂ dengan lampu UV. Pengaruh konsentrasi ion Fe²⁺ dan H₂O₂ dipelajari dengan cara memvariasikan konsentrasi ion Fe²⁺ yaitu 1, 2, 5, 10 dan 15 mM dan variasi konsentrasi H₂O₂ yaitu 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 mM. Proses fotofenton dilakukan pada pH 3, dan waktu penyinaran 3 jam.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa limbah *laundry* yang diambil dari suatu jasa *laundry* di Yogyakarta memiliki nilai COD awal sebesar 816 mg/L dengan senyawa utama penyumbang nilai COD tinggi adalah dodesil benzenasulfonat. Pada penerapan proses fotofenton dengan adanya Fe²⁺, H₂O₂, dan sinar UV dapat menurunkan nilai COD lebih efektif hingga mencapai 224 mg/L dibandingkan dengan penurunan nilai COD limbah *laundry* dengan adanya larutan H₂O₂ dan Fe²⁺ tanpa penyinaran. Kenaikan konsentrasi Fe²⁺ dan H₂O₂ dalam proses fotofenton dapat meningkatkan efektivitas penurunan nilai COD limbah *laundry*, namun penggunaan konsentrasi Fe²⁺ dan H₂O₂ yang lebih besar dari konsentrasi Fe²⁺; 5 mM dan H₂O₂; 200 mM menyebabkan menurunnya efektivitas penurunan nilai COD limbah *laundry*. Proses fotofenton dengan waktu penyinaran selama 3 jam dapat menurunkan nilai COD limbah *laundry* secara maksimal menjadi 192 mg/L dengan penggunaan ion Fe²⁺; 5 mM dan H₂O₂; 200 mM atau rasio H₂O₂/Fe²⁺ sebesar 40. Nilai COD limbah *laundry* dapat mengalami penurunan hingga memenuhi baku mutu Pemerintah yaitu 125 mg/L melalui 2 tahap proses fotofenton hingga mencapai nilai COD akhir 86 mg/L.

Kata kunci : Fotofenton, H₂O₂, Fe²⁺, COD, *laundry*

ABSTRACT

Effect of H₂O₂ and Fe²⁺ Concentrations in The Photofenton Process on The Decrease of COD value in Laundry Wastewater

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In this research, effect of H₂O₂ and Fe²⁺ concentrations in the photofenton process on the decreasing COD value of laundry waste water has been studied. The photofenton process was carried out by irradiation of the mixture of laundry wastewater, Fe²⁺ solution, and H₂O₂ solution with UV light. Influence of Fe²⁺ and H₂O₂ concentration was examined by varying Fe²⁺ concentration of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 15 mM and for H₂O₂ concentration of 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 mM. Photofenton process was performed at pH 3 and irradiation by UV light for 3 hours.

The results of the research show that the laundry wastewater from a laundry service in Yogyakarta contains COD value as much as 816 mg/L, and dodecyl benzenesulfonate was found as the main compound that contributed a high COD value of laundry wastewater. In the application of photofenton process, the presence of Fe²⁺, H₂O₂ and UV light irradiation can reduce the COD value of laundry wastewater more effective up to 224 mg/L compared to that in presence of H₂O₂ and Fe²⁺ in solution but without irradiation by UV light. Increasing of Fe²⁺ and H₂O₂ concentration enhances the effectiveness in decreasing COD value of laundry wastewater. The use of Fe²⁺ and H₂O₂ concentrations that are higher than Fe²⁺; 5 mM and H₂O₂; 200 mM was not effective for decreasing COD value of laundry wastewater. Photofenton process with a time of irradiation for 3 hours can reduce the COD value of laundry wastewater to 192 mg/L in the presence of Fe²⁺ and H₂O₂ at optimum concentrations. The optimum concentration of Fe²⁺ was found at 5 mM and the optimum concentration of H₂O₂ was found at 200 mM which has a ratio of H₂O₂/Fe²⁺ as much as 40. The COD value of laundry wastewater can be decreased below the standard level of regulated by Government, e.g 125 mg/L using 2 step of photofenton process with final COD value of 86 mg/L.

Keyword : photofenton, H₂O₂, Fe²⁺, COD, *laundry*