

**PEMBUATAN DAN KARAKTERISASI MEMBRAN KOMPOSIT DARI  
SELULOSA DIASETAT SABUT KELAPA DAN TiO<sub>2</sub> UNTUK  
PENJERNIHAN NIRA TEBU**  
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**KKC KK MPK 58 11 Pus p**

**ABSTRAK**

Teknologi membran telah banyak diaplikasikan dalam berbagai bidang. Akan tetapi, perkembangan teknologi membran di Indonesia tidak secepat di Negara lain karena mahalnya material membran yang harus impor. Kekayaan alam di Indonesia dapat digunakan sebagai bahan alternatif material membran, salah satunya adalah sabut kelapa. Namun, membran yang berasal dari polimer alam sifat mekaniknya kurang optimal sehingga perlu ditambahkan bahan aditif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses pembuatan selulosa diasetat dari sabut kelapa dan pengaruh penambahan TiO<sub>2</sub> terhadap sifat mekanik dan kinerja membrane selulosa diasetat sabut kelapa untuk diaplikasikan dalam penjernihan nira tebu.

Selulosa diasetat disintesis dari selulosa sabut kelapa melalui proses asetilasi. Membran dibuat dengan metode inversi fasa dengan komposisi selulosa diasetat, aseton, formamida, dan TiO<sub>2</sub> dengan variasi komposisi 0,25%, 0,5%, 0,75% dan 1%, dan variasi waktu penguapan selama 20, 25, 30, dan 35 detik pada proses pencetakan. Membran komposit selulosa diasetat sabut kelapa dan TiO<sub>2</sub> dikarakterisasi dengan uji ketebalan, uji sifat mekanik, uji kinerja, uji X-Ray Difraction, uji spektroskopi Fourier Transform Infra Red, uji Scanning Electron Microscopy, dan penghitungan jumlah bakteri total pada kondisi optimum. Membran dengan sifat mekanik dan kinerja optimum diperoleh pada variasi konsentrasi TiO<sub>2</sub> 1% dengan waktu penguapan 25 detik, dengan karakterisasi : ketebalan 0,04 mm, nilai stress 0,8571 kN/cm<sup>2</sup>, strain 0,0346, Modulus Young 24,8 kN/cm<sup>2</sup>, nilai rejeki 97,25%, fluks 305,5 L m<sup>-2</sup> hari<sup>-1</sup>, dan efektivitas antibakteri 99,85%.

*Kata Kunci : Sabut kelapa, Selulosa Diasetat, Membran Selulosa Diasetat, TiO<sub>2</sub>*

## ABSTRACT

Membrane technology has been applied in so many aspects. It proves that But as we all know that the development of membrane technology in Indonesia is not as good as in the other countries because the expensive cost of the membrane material that needs to be imported. Natural resources in Indonesia can be used as the alternative of membrane material; coconut fiber is one of them. But the mechanical properties of membrane that derived from the natural polymer will not optimal, therefore it needs to be added with some additive compounds. The aim of this research is to establish the making process of cellulose diacetate from coconut fiber and the effect of the adding of  $TiO_2$  to the mechanical properties and membrane performance applied in the raw cane purification. Cellulose diacetate has been synthesized from coconut fiber cellulose through the acetylation process. The membrane was made with inverse phase method with the composition of cellulose diacetate, acetone, formamide, and  $TiO_2$  with the variance of composition 0,25%, 0,5%, 0,75% and 1% and the variation of evaporation time is 20, 25, 30, and 35 seconds. Membrane composite of cellulose diacetate from coconut fiber and  $TiO_2$  was characterized with the thickness test, mechanical properties test, performance test, X-Ray Difraction test, Fourier Transform Infra Red spectroscopy test, Scanning Electron Microscopy test, and the calculation of total bacteria number on optimum condition. Membrane with optimum mechanical properties and optimum performance is obtained in the level of  $TiO_2$  1% with the evaporation time of 25 seconds. Its characterization : the thickness of 0,04 mm, 0,8571 kN/cm<sup>2</sup> stress value, 0,0346 strain, 24,8 kN/cm<sup>2</sup> Modulus Young, rejection value of 97,25%, 305,5 L m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> flux, and the antibacterial affectivity 99,85%.

*Keywords : Coconut Fiber, Cellulose Diacetate, Cellulose Diacetate Membrane,  
 $TiO_2$*