

**Rahmiati, M., 2017, Pembuatan dan Karakterisasi Membran Fotokatalitik Hollow Fiber Selulosa Asetat untuk Degradasi Remazol Red 198, skripsi ini dibawah bimbingan Siti Wafiroh, S.Si, M.Si, dan Dr. Pratiwi Pudjiastuti, M.Si, Departemen Kimia, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.**

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## ABSTRAK

Pengolahan limbah cair dapat menggunakan membran fotokatalitik yang dikompositkan dengan  $TiO_2$ , salah satunya untuk degradasi limbah zat warna *remazol red 198*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk pembuatan dan karakterisasi membran fotokatalitik *hollow fiber* selulosa asetat- $TiO_2$  untuk degradasi *remazol red 198*. Membran *hollow fiber* dibuat dengan metode inversi fasa menggunakan larutan *dope* dengan perbandingan komposisi selulosa asetat, aseton, dan formamida (22%, 51%, dan 27%). Kemudian  $TiO_2$  ditambahkan dengan variasi konsentrasi 0,10%; 0,15%; 0,20%; 0,25%; 0,30% (b/b). Karakterisasi membran *hollow fiber* meliputi uji ketebalan, uji mekanik, uji kinerja, uji SEM, uji FT-IR dan efisiensi membran fotokatalitik *hollow fiber* untuk degradasi *remazol red 198*. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh membran *hollow fiber* selulosa asetat- $TiO_2$  yang optimum pada penambahan  $TiO_2$  sebesar 0,25%. Membran *hollow fiber* selulosa asetat- $TiO_2$  yang optimum mempunyai sifat mekanik yaitu ketebalannya 0,1433 mm, nilai tegangan 502,74  $kN/m^2$ , nilai regangan 0,133 dan *modulus young* 4781,13  $kN/m^2$ . Kinerja membran fotokatalitik *hollow fiber* dinyatakan dengan nilai fluks 17,41  $L/m^2\text{jam}$  dan rejeksi 91,8%. Efisiensi degradasi membran selulosa asetat- $TiO_2$  dan  $TiO_2$  terhadap *remazol red 198* murni sebesar 92,43% dan 95,56%. Sedangkan efisiensi degradasi membran selulosa asetat- $TiO_2$  dan  $TiO_2$  terhadap limbah cair sebesar 81,77% dan 88,34%.

**Kata kunci :** Membran *hollow fiber*, selulosa asetat, fotokatalitik,  $TiO_2$ , *remazol red 198*

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## ABSTRACT

Textile waste processing using photocatalytic membrane composite with  $\text{TiO}_2$ , especially in degradation of remazol red 198 dye waste. The purpose of this research is to make and to characterization cellulosa acetate (CA)- $\text{TiO}_2$  hollow fiber photocatalytic membrane for degradation remazol red 198. Hollow fiber membrane was made from phase inversion method using dope solution with composition ratio of cellulose acetate, acetone, and formamide (22%, 51% and 27% respectively).  $\text{TiO}_2$  was then added with various concentration 0,10%; 0,15%; 0,20%; 0,25%; 0,30% (w/w). Characterization of hollow fiber membrane membrane are strain, stress, youth modulus, flux test, rejection, SEM test, FT-IR test and efficiency degradation for remazol red 198. The result show that optimum concentration of  $\text{TiO}_2$  addition was 0,25%. The optimum hollow fiber membrane cellulose acetate- $\text{TiO}_2$  was consist of thickness, strain, stress and modulus Young 0,1433 mm, 502,74  $\text{kN/m}^2$ , and 4781,13  $\text{kN/m}^2$ , respectively. Performance of flux and rejection were 17,41  $\text{L / m}^2\text{hour}$  and 91,8% respectively. Efficiency of degradation celluloce acetate- $\text{TiO}_2$  membrane and  $\text{TiO}_2$  about remazol red 198 is 92,43% and 95,56%. degradation textile is 81,77%. Efficiency of degradation celluloce acetate- $\text{TiO}_2$  membrane and  $\text{TiO}_2$  about liquid textile is 81,77% and 88,34%.

**Keywords:** hollow fiber membrane, cellulose acetate, photocatalytic,  $\text{TiO}_2$ , remazol red 198