

# Pengolahan Limbah Tekstil Cair Procion Red dengan Reagen Hidrogen Peroksida dan Ozonasi Gelembung Mikro: Variasi Laju Alir dan Jumlah Injeksi H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = Procion Red Textile Wastewater Treatment with Hydrogen Peroxide Reagent and Microbubble Ozonation: Variation of Wastewater Flowrate and Number of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Injection

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## Abstrak

<p>Zat warna <em>procion red</em> adalah salah satu pewarna sintesis yang paling sering digunakan dalam industri tekstil dan dapat menyebabkan efek buruk terhadap ekosistem air. Degradasi limbah cair tekstil dilakukan menggunakan metode <em>Advanced Oxidation Process </em>(AOPs) berbasis ozonasi gelembung mikro dan hidrogen peroksida (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). Gabungan metode ini dipilih untuk mengatasi nilai kelarutan ozon dalam air yang kecil dan untuk meningkatkan pembentukan radikal hidroksil. Penelitian ini dimulai dengan melakukan kuantifikasi radikal OH untuk mengetahui jumlah radikal OH yang terbentuk. Kemudian, proses pengolahan limbah dilakukan selama 1 jam dengan metode ozonasi gelembung mikro tunggal, metode H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, dan gabungan metode ozonasi gelembung mikro dan H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Sampel dianalisis setiap 15 menit. Pengolahan limbah dengan metode kombinasi H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> dan ozonasi gelembung mikro memiliki kondisi optimal yaitu laju alir 6 LPM dan jumlah injeksi H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> sebanyak 2 kali dengan konsentrasi total 100 ppm. Hasil persentase penyisihan kadar Pt-Co, konsentrasi pewarna, COD, turbiditas, TSS, dan DO adalah sebesar 96,27%, 99,22%, dan 66,41%, 99,25%, 95,24%, dan 17,24% dalam 60 menit.

.....Procion red dye is one of the most used synthetic dyes in the textile industry which can cause adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems. Degradation of textile wastewater was carried out using the Advanced Oxidation Process (AOPs) method based on microbubble ozonation and hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). This combination of methods was chosen to overcome the low solubility of ozone in water and to increase the formation of hydroxyl radicals. This research was started by quantifying OH radicals to determine the amount of OH radicals formed. Then, the waste treatment process was carried out for 1 hour using the single microbubble ozonation method, the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> method, and the combined H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and microbubble ozonation method. The samples were analyzed every 15 minutes. Wastewater treatment using the combined method of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and microbubble ozonation has the optimum conditions of 6 LPM wastewater flowrate and 2 times injection of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with the concentration of 100 ppm. The resulting percentage of Pt-Co, dye concentration, COD, turbidity, TSS, and DO removal is 96.27%, 99.22%, and 66.41%, 99.25%, 95.24%, and 17.24% in 60 minutes.</p>