

ABSTRAK

Analisis Pemanfaatan Limbah Abu Kelapa Sawit Sebagai Adsorben Dalam Menurunkan Logam Besi (Fe) Pada Air Asam Tambang

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Tujuan pada penelitian ini adalah menganalisis perbandingan kemampuan abu boiler dan abu incenerator dalam menurunkan kadar logam Fe pada Air Asam Tambang (AAT), menganalisis pengaruh variasi massa dan variasi pH adsorben POFA serta analisis kemampuan adsorpsi. Adapun alur dalam penelitian ini aktivasi adsorben, pengambilan sampel AAT, pengujian kondisi awal sampel AAT yang meliputi pengujian pH dan Fe dan tahap eksperimen adsorpsi AAT volume sampel air asam tambang 250 ml setiap percobaan, kecepatan pengadukan 300 rpm dan waktu kontak selama 3 jam dengan massa adsorben yang digunakan 2,5 g, 5 g dan 10 g, serta variasi pH 5, 7 dan 9, tahap analisa data kemampuan daya adsorpsi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian abu boiler lebih baik dalam mengadsorpsi AAT, semakin besar massa adsorben POFA memiliki kemampuan menurunkan logam Fe karena persentase removal semakin besar. pH terbaik untuk perlakuan adsoprsi ialah pada pH 7 yaitu pH netral, massa adsorben yang digunakan didapatkan masa yang paling optimal adalah 10 g dengan nilai pH 7. Nilai regresi R^2 pada Isoterm Langmuir yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan nilai R^2 pada Isoterm Freundlich, maka Isotherm Langmuir lebih baik untuk mengetahui seberapa besar massa adsorbat yang dapat diadsorpsi oleh adsorben.

Kata Kunci : Abu Kelapa Sawit, Adsorben, Logam Besi, Air Asam Tambang

ABSTRACT

Analysis of the Use of Palm Oil Ash Waste as an Adsorbent in Reducing Iron Metal (Fe) in Acid Mine Water

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The aim of this research is to analyze the comparative ability of boiler ash and incinerator ash in reducing Fe metal levels in Acid Mine Water (AAT), analyze the effect of mass variations and pH variations of the POFA adsorbent and analyze the adsorption ability. The flow in this research is activating the adsorbent, taking AAT samples, testing the initial conditions of the AAT samples which includes testing pH and Fe and the AAT adsorption experimental stage, the volume of the acid mine water sample is 250 ml for each experiment, the stirring speed is 300 rpm and the contact time is 3 hours with the mass. The adsorbents used were 2.5 g, 5 g and 10 g, as well as pH variations of 5, 7 and 9, stage of data analysis of adsorption capacity data. Based on research results, boiler ash is better at adsorbing AAT, the greater the POFA adsorbent mass has the ability to reduce Fe metal because the removal percentage is greater. The best pH for adsorption treatment is pH 7, namely neutral pH, the most optimal mass of adsorbent used is 10 g with a pH value of 7. The R^2 regression value on the Langmuir Isotherm is higher than the R^2 value on the Freundlich Isotherm, so the Langmuir Isotherm is higher. It is good to know how much adsorbate mass can be adsorbed by the adsorbent.

Keywords: Palm Oil Ash, Adsorbent, Iron Metal, Acid Mine Water