

ABSTRAK

PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH BIOMASSA AMPAS TEBU (*Saccharum Officinarum*) SEBAGAI ADSORBEN UNTUK MENURUNKAN KADAR Pb

(Yolanda Ramadhanti, 2025, 43 Halaman, 7 Tabel, 15 Gambar, 4 Lampiran)

Ampas tebu (*Saccharum officinarum*) merupakan limbah biomassa yang melimpah dan masih kurang dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memanfaatkan ampas tebu sebagai bahan dasar adsorben dalam upaya menurunkan kadar logam timbal (Pb) pada limbah cair. Proses pembuatan adsorben dilakukan melalui dua tahapan utama, yaitu karbonisasi dan aktivasi kimia menggunakan larutan HNO_3 dan $NaOH$ dengan variasi konsentrasi 0,2 M hingga 1 M. Karakterisasi adsorben meliputi analisis kadar air, kadar abu, daya serap terhadap iodin, serta efektivitas adsorpsi terhadap ion logam Pb. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivator HNO_3 dengan konsentrasi 1 M memberikan hasil terbaik dengan kadar air sebesar 1%, kadar abu 2%, dan daya serap iodin mencapai 1472,04 mg/g. Adsorben dari ampas tebu juga mampu menurunkan kadar Pb dalam larutan hingga 99,41%, membuktikan efektivitasnya sebagai material penyerap logam berat. Secara keseluruhan, adsorben dari ampas tebu memenuhi standar kualitas karbon aktif sesuai SNI 06-3730-1995 dan berpotensi menjadi solusi alternatif yang ekonomis serta ramah lingkungan untuk pemanfaatan limbah dan pengurangan pencemar logam berat di lingkungan perairan.

Kata kunci: ampas tebu, adsorben, karbon aktif, timbal (Pb), HNO_3 , $NaOH$, adsorpsi.

ABSTRACT

UTILIZATION OF SUGAR SUGAR BAGASS (*Saccharum Officinarum*) BIOMASS WASTE AS AN ADSORBENT TO REDUCE Pb LEVELS

(Yolanda Ramadhanti, 2025, 43 Pages, 7 Tabel, 15 Figures, 4 Attachment)

Sugarcane bagasse (*Saccharum officinarum*) is an abundant biomass waste that remains underutilized. This study aims to utilize sugarcane bagasse as a raw material for producing adsorbents to reduce lead (Pb) concentrations in wastewater. The adsorbent preparation involved two main stages: carbonization and chemical activation using HNO_3 and NaOH solutions with concentrations ranging from 0.2 M to 1 M. The characterization of the adsorbents included analysis of moisture content, ash content, iodine adsorption capacity, and adsorption effectiveness toward Pb ions. The results showed that activation with 1 M HNO_3 produced the best adsorbent, with a moisture content of 1%, ash content of 2%, and iodine number of 1472.04 mg/g. The adsorbent also successfully reduced Pb concentrations in solution by up to 99.41%, indicating its high effectiveness in removing heavy metals. Overall, the sugarcane bagasse-based adsorbent met the quality standards for activated carbon according to SNI 06-3730-1995, making it a promising, eco-friendly, and cost-effective alternative for waste utilization and heavy metal removal in aquatic environments.

Keywords: *sugarcane bagasse, adsorbent, activated carbon, lead (Pb), HNO_3 , NaOH, adsorption.*