

ABSTRAK

**MODIFIKASI PERMUKAAN SERAT DAUN NANAS DENGAN ENZIM
XILANASE SEBAGAI BAHAN BAKU SERAT PENGUAT PADA
MATERIAL KOMPOSIT LDPE (*LOW DENSITY POLY ETHYLENE*) DARI
LIMBAH PLASTIK**

oleh

Lestari Wardani

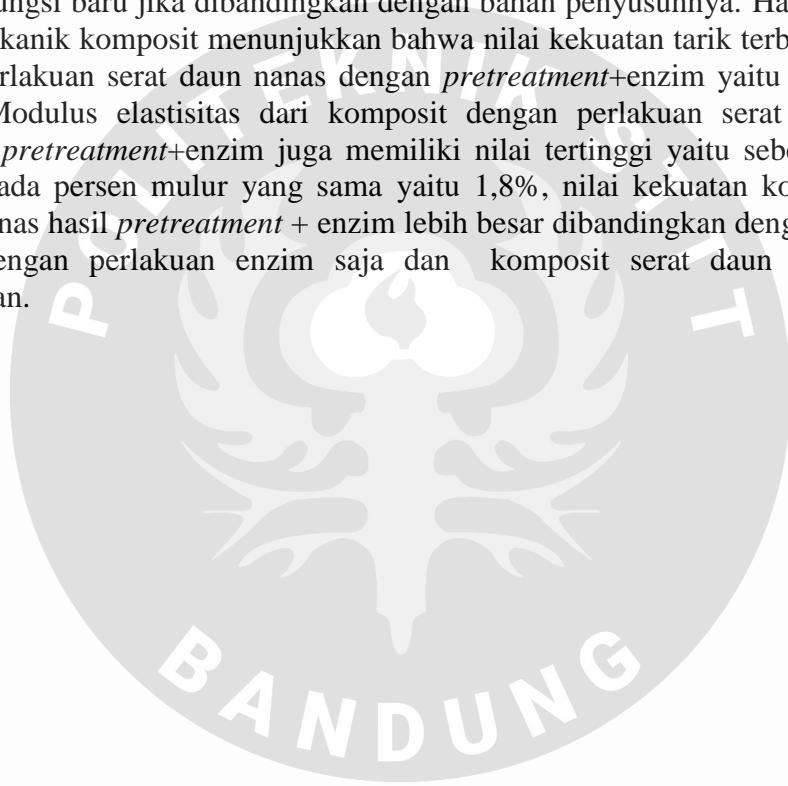
NPM: 18510012

Program Studi

Magister Terapan Rekayasa Tekstil dan Apparel

Penelitian di bidang teknologi polimer akhir-akhir ini banyak difokuskan pada pemanfaatan dan pengembangan sumber daya terbarukan, sebagian besar berupa bahan limbah agro dan lignoselulosa yang tersedia berlimpah untuk plastik, serat tekstil, komposit, dan produk industri lainnya. Potensi komposit berbahan dasar serat alami yang berbahan selulosa, sebagai serat penguat pada resin mendapat banyak perhatian di kalangan ilmuwan di seluruh dunia termasuk Indonesia. Pemanfaatan serat daun nanas menjadi komposit berpotensi menghasilkan komposit yang baik. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan modifikasi permukaan pada serat daun nanas untuk dapat meningkatkan kompatibilitas dengan matriksnya pada saat menjadi komposit. Modifikasi permukaan serat daun nanas dilakukan dengan memanfaatkan enzim xilanase. Enzim xilanase dapat mendepolimerisasi hemiselulosa dan memecah ikatan kovalen antara lignin dan karbohidrat. Metode penelitian dilakukan melalui dua perlakuan terhadap serat daun nanas, yaitu perlakuan enzim dan perlakuan *pretreatment+enzim*. Pada penelitian ini, *pretreatment* dilakukan dengan menggunakan Na_2CO_3 pada konsentrasi 2 gram/liter dan vlot 1:20. Perlakuan enzimatis dilakukan dengan variasi konsentrasi enzim: 2% owf, 4% owf, 6% owf, 8% owf dan 10% owf. Perlakuan enzimatis dilakukan pada pH 9 dengan menggunakan larutan penyanga Britton Robinson dengan suhu 70°C. Dilakukan pula pengujian terhadap serat daun nanas tanpa perlakuan sebagai kontrol. Hasil modifikasi permukaan serat daun nanas kemudian diuji pengurangan berat, sifat mekanik dan bentuk morfologinya. Sifat mekanik yang diuji berupa kekuatan tarik dan mulur dari serat. Kekuatan tarik dan mulur dari serat diuji dengan menggunakan alat Instron. Bentuk morfologi diuji dengan menggunakan alat SEM (*Scanning Electron Microscope*). Serat daun nanas hasil modifikasi dengan konsentrasi 8% owf digunakan untuk membuat komposit dengan LDPE sebagai matriksnya. LDPE yang digunakan berupa limbah LDPE plastik kemasan. Perbandingan antara serat dan matriksnya adalah

sebesar 25:75. Pembuatan komposit dilakukan dengan metode *sandwich* dengan alat *hotpress*. Cetakan komposit yang digunakan berukuran 20 cm x 20 cm. Pembuatan komposit dilakukan dalam kondisi suhu 130°C, tekanan 25 psi dalam waktu 10 menit. Serat daun nanas, matriks LDPE (*Low Density Poly Ethylene*) dan komposit kemudian diuji FTIR (*Fourier Transmittance Infra Red*), sifat mekanik komposit berupa kekuatan tarik dan mulur diuji dengan alat tensolab. Bentuk visual mikroskop komposit diuji dengan alat video analyzer dan sifat termal komposit diuji TGA (*Thermal Gravimetry Analysis*). Nilai optimum serat daun nanas hasil modifikasi terletak pada konsentrasi enzim 8% owf. Nilai persen pengurangan berat pada konsentrasi enzim 8% owf adalah sebesar 11,5%. Perlakuan enzimatis serat daun nanas tidak mengubah sifat mekanik dari serat daun nanas. Hasil foto SEM pada serat daun nanas menunjukkan adanya pengkasaran pada permukaan serat daun nanas yang mendapat perlakuan enzimatis. Hasil pengujian FTIR menunjukkan bahwa komposit tidak memiliki gugus fungsi baru jika dibandingkan dengan bahan penyusunnya. Hasil pengujian sifat mekanik komposit menunjukkan bahwa nilai kekuatan tarik terbesar terdapat pada perlakuan serat daun nanas dengan *pretreatment+enzim* yaitu sebesar 34,3 MPa. Modulus elastisitas dari komposit dengan perlakuan serat daun nanas dengan *pretreatment+enzim* juga memiliki nilai tertinggi yaitu sebesar 314,708 MPa. Pada persen mulur yang sama yaitu 1,8%, nilai kekuatan komposit serat daun nanas hasil *pretreatment + enzim* lebih besar dibandingkan dengan komposit serat dengan perlakuan enzim saja dan komposit serat daun nanas tanpa perlakuan.



ABSTRACT

SURFACE MODIFICATION OF PINEAPPLE LEAF FIBER THROUGH XYLANASE ENZYME AS RAW MATERIAL IN FIBER REINFORCED COMPOSITE OF LDPE (LOW DENSITY POLY ETHYLENE) FROM PLASTIC WASTE

Lestari Wardani

NPM: 18510012

Study Program

Masters in Applied Textile and Apparel Engineering

Recent research in polymer technology has focused on the usage and development of renewable resources, mostly in form of agro and lignocellulosic waste materials which are abundantly available for plastics, textile fibers, composites, and other industrial products. The potential composites based on natural fibers made from cellulose, as reinforced fibers in resins, have received a lot of attention among scientists around the world including Indonesia. Pineapple leaf fiber usage for composites has the potential to produce good composites. In this study, the surface modification of pineapple leaf fiber was implemented to improve compatibility between fiber and the matrix when it became a composite. The surface modification of pineapple leaf fiber is implemented by using xylanase enzyme. Xylanase enzymes can depolymerize hemicellulose and break the covalent bonds between lignin and carbohydrates. There are two treatments in this research method such as enzyme treatment and pretreatment + enzyme treatment. In this study, pretreatment was implemented using 2 grams/liter of Na_2CO_3 with liquor ratio 1:20. Enzymatic treatment was implemented with various enzyme concentrations: 2% owf, 4% owf, 6% owf, 8% owf and 10% owf. The enzymatic treatment was implemented at pH 9 using a Britton Robinson buffer solution at 70°C. Untreated pineapple leaf fiber is also tested as a control. The results of the surface modification of pineapple leaf fibers were then tested for weight reduction, mechanical properties and morphological shape. The mechanical properties tested were in the form of tensile strength and creep strength of the fibers. The tensile and creep strength of the fibers were tested using the Instron instrument. The morphological form was tested using a SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) instrument. The modified pineapple leaf fiber with 8% owf

concentration was used to make composites with LDPE as the matrix. The LDPE used for this study is in the form of packaging plastic LDPE waste. The ratio between fiber and matrix is 25:75. Composite is made by sandwich method with hotpress instrument. The size of composite mold used was 20 cm x 20 cm. Composites were made in conditions of 130°C, 25 psi of pressure in 10 minutes. Pineapple leaf fiber, LDPE (Low Density Poly Ethylene) matrix and composites were then tested by FTIR (Fourier Transmittance Infra Red), the mechanical properties of the composites in the form of tensile and creep strength were tested by Tensolab instrument. The visual form of the composite microscope was tested using a video analyzer and the thermal properties of the composite were tested by TGA (Thermal Gravimetry Analysis). The optimum value of modified pineapple leaf fiber is in the 8% owf enzyme concentration. The weight loss percentage value at the 8% owf enzyme concentration was 11,5%. The enzymatic treatment of pineapple leaf fiber does not change the mechanical properties of pineapple leaf fiber. The results of SEM photos on pineapple leaf fibers showed roughness on the surface of the pineapple leaf fibers that received enzymatic treatment. FTIR test results show that the composite does not have a new functional group when compared with the constituent materials. The results of the composite mechanical properties test showed that the greatest tensile strength value was found in the pineapple leaf fiber treatment with pretreatment + enzyme, which was 34,3 MPa. The elasticity modulus of the composite treated with pineapple leaf fiber with pretreatment + enzyme also had the highest value, is 314,708 MPa. At the same creep percent, is 1,8%, the strength value of the pretreatment + enzyme pineapple leaf fiber composite was greater than the fiber composite with enzyme only treatment and pineapple leaf fiber composite without treatment.