

Pengaruh Teknologi Ozonasi dan Senyawa Kimia Terhadap Kualitas Air Cooling Tower Sistem Terbuka = The Effect of Ozonation Technology and Chemical Compounds on the Water Quality of Open-System Cooling Towers

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Abstrak

Cooling tower adalah komponen penting dalam sistem pendinginan industri yang mengandalkan perpindahan panas melalui air. Kualitas air sangat memengaruhi kinerja dan efisiensi sistem. Penelitian ini membandingkan kualitas air cooling tower dengan teknologi ozonasi dan senyawa kimia. Teknologi ozonasi diharapkan menjadi solusi ramah lingkungan dan efektif. Metode penelitian melibatkan analisis sampel air dari cooling tower dengan kedua teknologi, mengukur parameter seperti TDS, blowdown rate, electric conductivity (EC), pH, LSI, RSI, dan POSI. Hasil menunjukkan ozonasi lebih unggul dalam beberapa parameter. TDS dengan ozon turun dari 315,1 ppm menjadi 229,6 ppm, dibandingkan 297,6 ppm dengan bahan kimia. Blowdown rate naik dengan ozon ($0,00169 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$ menjadi $0,00293 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$) dibandingkan bahan kimia ($0,00233 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$). EC dengan ozon menurun dari 525,93 S/cm menjadi 299,93 S/cm, sementara bahan kimia meningkat menjadi 610,07 S/cm. pH dengan ozon stabil (7,27 menjadi 7,28), sedangkan bahan kimia menurun menjadi 7,20. Indeks LSI dan RSI menunjukkan ozon lebih baik dalam mengurangi kerak. POSI juga menunjukkan siklus konsentrasi maksimum lebih tinggi dengan ozon (0,802) dibanding bahan kimia (0,727).

.....Cooling tower is an important component in industrial cooling systems that rely on heat transfer through water. Water quality greatly affects the system's performance and efficiency. This study compares the water quality of cooling towers with ozone treatment and chemical compounds. Ozone technology is expected to be an environmentally friendly and effective solution. The research method involves analyzing water samples from cooling towers with both technologies, measuring parameters such as TDS, blowdown rate, electric conductivity (EC), pH, LSI, RSI, and POSI. The results show that ozone treatment is superior in several parameters. TDS with ozone decreased from 315.1 ppm to 229.6 ppm, compared to 297.6 ppm with chemicals. Blowdown rate increased with ozone ($0.00169 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ to $0.00293 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$) compared to chemicals ($0.00233 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$). EC with ozone decreased from 525.93 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ to 299.93 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, while chemicals increased to 610.07 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. pH with ozone remained stable (7.27 to 7.28), while chemicals decreased to 7.20. The LSI and RSI indices show ozone is better at reducing scaling. POSI also shows a higher maximum concentration cycle with ozone (0.802) compared to chemicals (0.727).