

ABSTRAK

PEMBUATAN GRAPHENE OXIDE MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER (GO-MIP) UNTUK METODE DISPERSIVE SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION (DSPE) DALAM PENENTUAN RESIDU ANTIBIOTIK CIPROFLOXACIN

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Graphene Oxide (GO) merupakan turunan *graphene* yang memiliki luas permukaan yang besar dan tingkat kelarutan yang tinggi di air. GO memiliki selektivitas yang rendah sehingga perlu dilakukannya modifikasi permukaan GO dengan menggunakan *Molecularly Imprinted Polymer* (MIP). GO-MIP telah digunakan sebagai adsorben pada adsorpsi antibiotik terutama pada antibiotik *ciprofloxacin*. Pada studi ini, GO-MIP disintesis menggunakan asam metakrilat (MAA) sebagai monomer fungsional, ciprofloxacin sebagai molekul *templat*, etilen glikol dimetakrilat (EGDMA) sebagai *crosslinker* dan ammonium persulfat (APS) sebagai inisiator. Karakterisasi GO-MIP dilakukan menggunakan instrumen FTIR dan SEM-EDX yang kemudian dilakukan uji adsorpsi pada antibiotik *ciprofloxacin*. Hasil karakterisasi FTIR diperoleh GO-MIP memiliki gugus fungsi -OH, C-C, C=O, C=C, C-O, C-O-C dan terdapat gugus fungsi tambahan yaitu N-H serta C-N yang berasal dari *ciprofloxacin*. Hasil karakterisasi SEM memiliki morfologi permukaan yang bergelombang dan terdapat pori-pori serta tersusun atas unsur C sebesar 58,41%; O 32,01%, N 7,03% dan F 2,56%. Uji adsorpsi *ciprofloxacin* dengan metode DSPE didapatkan hasil yang belum optimal, oleh karena itu perlu adanya evaluasi untuk uji adsorpsi *ciprofloxacin* dengan metode DSPE.

Kata kunci: *Ciprofloxacin, graphene oxide molecularly imprinted polymer, dispersive solid phase extraction*

ABSTRACT

PREPARATION OF GRAPHENE OXIDE MOLECULARLY IMPRINTED POLYMER (GO-MIP) FOR DISPERSIVE SOLID PHASE EXTRACTION (DSPE) METHOD IN THE DETERMINATION OF CIPROFLOXACIN ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUES

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Graphene Oxide (GO) is a graphene derivative that has a large surface area and high solubility in water. GO has low selectivity so it is necessary to modify the GO surface using Molecularly Imprinted Polymer (MIP). GO-MIP has been used as an adsorbent for antibiotic adsorption, especially for ciprofloxacin antibiotic. In this study, GO-MIP were synthesized using methacrylic acid (MAA) as functional monomer, ciprofloxacin as template molecule, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate (EGDMA) as crosslinker and ammonium persulfate (APS) as initiator. Characterization of GO-MIP was carried out using FTIR and SEM-EDX instruments which were then tested for adsorption on ciprofloxacin antibiotics. FTIR characterization results obtained GO-MIP has -OH, C-C, C=O, C=C, C-O, C-O-C functional groups and there are additional functional groups namely N-H and C-N derived from ciprofloxacin. SEM characterization results have a wavy surface morphology and there are pores and are composed of C elements of 58.41%; O 32.01%, N 7.03% and F 2.56%. The ciprofloxacin adsorption test using the DSPE method obtained results that were not optimal, therefore it is necessary to evaluate the ciprofloxacin adsorption test using the DSPE method.

Keyword: Ciprofloxacin, graphene oxide molecularly imprinted polymer, dispersive solid phase extraction