

ABSTRAK

Dalam industri manufaktur surfaktan terdapat proses Sulfonasi yang melibatkan gas SO_3 dalam pembuatan *Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate (LAS)*. Gas SO_3 yang reaktif memerlukan penanganan khusus, seperti penggunaan SO_3 Scrubber untuk menangkap dan mengubahnya menjadi bentuk H_2SO_4 sebagai produk samping. Produk samping berupa H_2SO_4 perlu disimpan dalam *Acid Storage*, karena sifatnya yang sangat korosif terdapat potensi bahaya kerusakan pada *Acid Storage* karena serangan korosi. Penelitian bertujuan mengidentifikasi material *Stainless Steel* 316L dan 304 melalui analisis laju korosi yang digunakan untuk mengukur korosifitas larutan H_2SO_4 terhadap material yang digunakan pada *Acid Storage*, serta mengevaluasi pengaruh penambahan inhibitor surfaktan anionik *LAS* terhadap efisiensi proteksi pada material tersebut melalui metode *Weight-Loss*. Penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman tentang perbandingan laju korosi pada material yang digunakan dalam penyimpanan asam sulfat dengan konsentrasi tinggi. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan efek penggunaan anionik surfaktan sebagai inhibitor dalam upaya mengurangi laju korosi. Informasi dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan dalam pemilihan material yang sesuai serta dapat menghindarkan dari potensi bahaya kerusakan akibat serangan korosi.

Kata Kunci: Laju Korosi, *Stainless Steel*, Inhibitor, Anionik Surfaktan, *Lauryl Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate*, *Weight-Loss*, H_2SO_4 , Sulfonasi, *Vessel* Penyimpanan.



ABSTRACT

In the surfactant manufacturing industry, there is a Sulfonation process that involves SO_3 gas in the production of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate (LAS). The highly reactive SO_3 gas requires special handling, such as using an SO_3 Scrubber to capture and convert it into H_2SO_4 as a byproduct. This byproduct, H_2SO_4 , needs to be stored in Acid Storage, but due to its highly corrosive nature, there is a potential risk of damage to the Acid Storage due to corrosion. The research aims to identify Stainless Steel 316L and 304 materials through corrosion rate analysis, which is used to measure the corrosiveness of H_2SO_4 solutions on the materials used in Acid Storage. Additionally, it evaluates the impact of adding anionic surfactant LAS as an inhibitor on the protection efficiency of these materials using the Weight-Loss method. This study provides an understanding of the comparative corrosion rates of materials used in the storage of high-concentration sulfuric acid. Furthermore, this research also reveals the effects of using anionic surfactants as inhibitors to reduce corrosion rates. The information from this research is expected to serve as a reference for selecting suitable materials and preventing potential damage from corrosion attacks.

Keywords: *Corrosion Rate, Stainless Steel, Inhibitor, Anionik Surfactant, Lauryl Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate, Weight-Loss, H_2SO_4 , Sulfonation, Storage Vessel.*

