

## INTISARI

### **GREEN SYNTHESIS NANOPARTIKEL $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$ , KARAKTERISASI DAN APLIKASINYA SEBAGAI FOTOKATALIS DAN ADSORBEN LIMBAH CAIR**

Oleh

**Haryani**

**21/475705/PPA/06135**

Aktivitas fotokatalitik dan Adsorpsi pada nanopartikel  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$  yang dimodifikasi  $\text{SiO}_2$  dengan metode *green synthesis*, menggunakan ekstrak tanaman *Moringa oleifera* dengan variasi konsentrasi 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 30% dan 50% telah berhasil dipelajari. Hasil uji menggunakan *X-ray diffractometer* menunjukkan nanopartikel yang dihasilkan memiliki struktur kristal *mixed cubic spinel* dan terjadi peningkatan ukuran kristalit akibat penambahan  $\text{SiO}_2$  pada *green synthesized*  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$  yaitu dari  $7,3 \pm 0,7$  nm menjadi  $9,1 \pm 0,3$  nm untuk  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  10% dan  $9,6 \pm 0,5$  nm untuk  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  20%. Hasil uji *Scanning Electron Microscope-Energy Dispersive X-Ray* menunjukkan struktur morfologi permukaan *green synthesized*  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$  memiliki banyak butiran-butiran kecil yang memungkinkan terjadi aglomerasi. *Green synthesized*  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  konsentrasi 20% terdistribusi lebih merata, hal ini menunjukkan bahwa telah berhasil dilakukan modifikasi dengan  $\text{SiO}_2$ . Hasil *Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy* mengonfirmasi adanya gugus fungsi Si-OH dan Si-O-Si pada nanopartikel  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  mengindikasikan bahwa proses modifikasi telah berhasil dilakukan. Hasil spektroskopi UV-Vis menunjukkan puncak serapan gelombang 194 nm untuk semua konsentrasi pada *green-synthesized*  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  disertai dengan penurunan nilai energi celah pita. Sifat kemagnetan dari hasil *vibrating sample magnetometer* menunjukkan nanopartikel memiliki magnetisasi maksimum ( $M_s$ ) pada rentang 9 – 18 emu/gr, nilai magnetisasi remanen ( $M_r$ ) pada rentang 0,09 – 0,56 emu/gr dan nilai koersivitas ( $H_c$ ) pada rentang 44 – 50 Oe yang mengindikasikan bahwa nanopartikel bersifat superparamagnetik. Selain itu, aktivitas fotokatalitik *green synthesized*  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  konsentrasi 20% menggunakan limbah *methylene blue* memiliki efisiensi degradasi paling baik mampu mencapai degradasi sebesar 94,77%. Selain itu nanopartikel  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  20% dapat dipisahkan dengan menggunakan magnet eksternal dan dapat digunakan kembali dalam 3 kali siklus pengulangan. Selanjutnya, pengujian aktivitas adsorpsi *green synthesized*  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  konsentrasi 20% menggunakan variasi konsentrasi limbah logam *chromium hexavalent* (Cr (VI)) yaitu 50 ppm dan 100 ppm. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi Cr (VI), maka semakin tinggi persentase penghilangan ion logam Cr (VI). Hal ini dikarenakan adanya gaya van der Waals antara adsorbat dan adsorben sehingga ion logam terserap pada permukaan nanopartikel. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa nanopartikel  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$  yang dimodifikasi  $\text{SiO}_2$  berpotensi untuk aplikasi fotokatalis dan adsorben pada limbah.

**Kata kunci:** *green synthesis, Moringa oleifera, nanopartikel  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$ , fotokatalitik, methylene blue, adsorpsi, chromium hexavalent.*

## ABSTRACT

### **GREEN SYNTHESIS OF $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$ NANOPARTICLES, ITS CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION AS PHOTOCATALYST AND ADSORBENT OF LIQUID WASTE**

by

**Haryani**

**21/475705/PPA/06135**

*Photocatalytic activity and adsorption on  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles modified by  $\text{SiO}_2$  using green synthesis method, using plant extracts of *Moringa oleifera* with varying concentrations of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 30%, and 50% have been successfully studied. Test results using an X-ray diffractometer showed that the resulting nanoparticles had a mixed cubic spinel crystal structure and an increase in crystallite size due to the addition of  $\text{SiO}_2$  to green synthesized  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$ , from  $7.3 \pm 0.7$  nm to  $9.1 \pm 0.3$  nm for  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  10% and  $9.6 \pm 0.5$  nm for  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  20%. The results of the Scanning Electron Microscope-Energy Dispersive X-Ray test showed that the surface morphological structure of the green synthesized  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$  has many small grains that allow agglomeration to occur. Green synthesized  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  20% is distributed more evenly, this shows that modification with  $\text{SiO}_2$  has been successful. The results of Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy confirmed the presence of Si-OH and Si-O-Si functional groups in  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  nanoparticles indicating that the modification process had been carried out successfully. The UV-Vis spectroscopy results showed an absorption peak of 194 nm for all concentrations of green-synthesized  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  accompanied by a decrease in the band gap energy value. The magnetic properties of the vibrating sample magnetometer results show that the nanoparticles have a maximum magnetization ( $M_s$ ) in the range of 9 – 18 emu/gr, a remanent magnetization value ( $M_R$ ) in the range of 0.09 – 0.56 emu/gr, and a coercivity value ( $H_c$ ) in the range 44 – 50 Oe which indicates that the nanoparticles are superparamagnetic. In addition, the photocatalytic activity of green synthesized  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  with a concentration of 20% using methylene blue waste has the best degradation efficiency, being able to achieve degradation of 94.77%. In addition,  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  20% nanoparticles can be separated using an external magnet and can be reused in 3 repetition cycles. Furthermore, testing the adsorption activity of green synthesized  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  20% used various concentrations of hexavalent chromium (Cr (VI)) metal waste, namely 50 ppm and 100 ppm. The higher the concentration of Cr (VI), the higher the percentage of Cr (VI) metal ion removal. This matter this is due to the van der Waals forces between the adsorbate and the adsorbent so that the metal ions are adsorbed on the surface of the nanoparticles. These results indicate that  $\text{SiO}_2$  modified  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles have the potential for photocatalyst and adsorbent applications in waste.*

**Keywords:** green synthesis, *Moringa oleifera*,  $\text{NiZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{SiO}_2$  nanoparticles, photocatalytic, methylene blue, adsorption, chromium hexavalent.