

MODIFIKASI ADSORBEN MAGNETIT *CORE-SHELL* Fe₃O₄@SiO₂ DENGAN KITOSAN UNTUK ADSORPSI Cd(II)

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INTISARI

Dalam penelitian ini telah dikaji pembuatan natrium silikat sebagai sumber SiO₂ dari abu vulkanik Gunung Semeru, Fe₃O₄ dari pasir besi Pantai Glagah, magnetit *core-shell* Fe₃O₄@SiO₂ (MCS), dan Fe₃O₄@SiO₂-kitosan (MCS-kitosan) sebagai adsorben untuk adsorpsi logam Cd(II). Adsorben diperoleh dengan pelapisan silika ke dalam material magnetit melalui metode kopresipitasi. Lapisan material Fe₃O₄ dengan SiO₂ mencegah aglomerasi partikel dengan membentuk *core-shell* Fe₃O₄@SiO₂ dan menghindari pelarutan inti Fe₃O₄ dalam media asam. Modifikasi dengan kitosan untuk meningkatkan kapasitas adsorpsi adsorben.

Hasil karakterisasi dengan XRF, FTIR, XRD, SEM-EDX, VSM dan TEM menunjukkan keberhasilan sintesis MCS dan MCS-kitosan. Karakterisasi dengan TEM menunjukkan dimana Fe₃O₄ sebagai inti, SiO₂ sebagai shell dan kitosan sebagai lapisan terluarnya. Ukuran partikel Fe₃O₄, MCS dan MCS-kitosan masing-masing adalah 12, 27 dan 35 nm. Kajian adsorpsi menunjukkan kondisi optimum adsorpsi Cd(II) pada kedua adsorben adalah pH 6, massa adsorben 40 mg untuk MCS dan 30 mg untuk MCS-kitosan, waktu interaksi 45 menit dan konsentrasi awal Cd(II) 60 mg L⁻¹. Kinetika adsorpsi Cd(II) pada kedua adsorben mengikuti model kinetika orde kedua semu dengan nilai konstanta $7,98 \times 10^{-2}$ dan $21,1 \times 10^{-2}$ g mg⁻¹ menit⁻¹. Model isoterm adsorpsi Cd(II) mengikuti model isoterm Langmuir dengan nilai kapasitas adsorpsi 22,94 dan 33,78 mg g⁻¹. Hasil desorpsi sekuensial menunjukkan bahwa adsorpsi Cd(II) pada jenis adsorben melibatkan ikatan hidrogen, kompleksasi dan interaksi elektrostatik. Adsorben yang dikembangkan cukup menjanjikan karena cukup efisien dalam menyerap Cd(II) serta dapat dengan mudah dipisahkan menggunakan medan magnet eksternal setelah proses adsorpsi.

Kata kunci: abu vulkanik, *core-shell*, kadmium, kitosan, pasir besi

***MODIFICATION OF MAGNETITE CORE-SHELL $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$
ADSORBENT WITH CHITOSAN FOR ADSORPTION OF Cd(II)***

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the synthesis of sodium silicate as a source of SiO_2 from volcanic ash of Mount Semeru, Fe_3O_4 from iron sand of Glagah Beach, magnetite core-shell $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ (MCS), and $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ -chitosan (MCS-chitosan) as adsorbents for Cd(II) ion adsorption was investigated. The adsorbents were prepared by coating silica onto magnetite material through the co-precipitation method. The coating of Fe_3O_4 with SiO_2 prevents particle agglomeration by forming a $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ core-shell structure and protects the Fe_3O_4 core from dissolution in acidic media. Modification with chitosan was carried out to enhance the adsorption capacity of the adsorbent.

Characterization results using XRF, FTIR, XRD, SEM-EDX, VSM, and TEM confirmed the successful synthesis of MCS and MCS-chitosan. TEM analysis revealed that Fe_3O_4 as the core, SiO_2 as the shell, and chitosan as the outermost coating layer. The particle sizes of Fe_3O_4 , MCS, and MCS-chitosan were found to be 12, 27, and 35 nm. Adsorption studies showed that the optimum conditions for Cd(II) adsorption on both adsorbents were at pH 6, with adsorbent dosages of 40 mg for MCS and 30 mg for MCS-chitosan, an interaction time of 45 minutes, and an initial Cd(II) concentration of 60 mg L^{-1} . The adsorption kinetics of Cd(II) on both adsorbents followed a pseudo-second-order kinetic model, with rate constants of 7.98×10^{-2} and $21.1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ g mg}^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$, respectively. The adsorption isotherm model for Cd(II) followed the Langmuir isotherm, with adsorption capacities of 22.94 and 33.78 mg g^{-1} , respectively. Sequential desorption results indicated that the adsorption of Cd(II) on both types of adsorbents involved hydrogen bonding, complexation, and electrostatic interactions. The developed adsorbents are considered promising due to their efficiency in Cd(II) removal and their ability to be easily separated using an external magnetic field after the adsorption process.

Keywords: cadmium, chitosan, core-shell, iron sand, volcanic ash