



## **SINTESIS FOTOKATALIS Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu UNTUK DEGRADASI NITROBENZENA**

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### **INTISARI**

Nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu sebagai fotokatalis untuk degradasi nitrobenzena telah berhasil disintesis dengan metode co-presipitasi dan sol-gel. Penelitian ini dimulai dengan sintesis magnetit dan dilanjutkan dengan pelapisan silika pada magnetit melalui metode co-presipitasi dan sonikasi. Doping Cu pada TiO<sub>2</sub> disintesis dengan metode sol-gel yang dilanjutkan dengan kalsinasi pada temperatur 500 °C. Hasil sintesis material dikarakterisasi dengan *Fourier Transform Infra Red spectrophotometer* (FTIR), *X-Ray Diffractometer* (XRD), *Scanning Electron Microscope-Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrophotometer* (SEM-EDX), *UV-Specular Reflectance Spectrophotometer* (SR-UV), *Transmission Electron Microscope* (TEM). Medan magnet eksternal digunakan untuk memisahkan nanokomposit pada medium air. Pengujian aktivitas nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu dilakukan pada degradasi nitrobenzena melalui sistem *batch* pada paparan sinar UV dan sinar tampak. Konsentrasi nitrobenzena hasil degradasi dengan nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu dianalisis dengan spektrofotometer UV-Visibel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu memiliki sifat magnetik dan dapat dipisahkan dengan larutan menggunakan medan magnet eksternal. Nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu memiliki kemampuan fotodegradasi nitrobenzena yang lebih baik di bawah paparan sinar tampak daripada sinar UV. Kondisi optimum untuk degradasi nitrobenzena adalah dengan nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu 1% dengan energi celah pita sebesar 3,028 eV yang responsif terhadap sinar tampak. Studi kinetika fotodegradasi menunjukkan bahwa reaksi mengikuti model kinetika orde pertama semu Langmuir-Hienschelwood dengan nilai kontanta laju fotodegradasi sebesar 0,0395 menit<sup>-1</sup>. Hasil analisis dengan spektrofotometer UV-Visibel menunjukkan bahwa nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu 1% mampu mendegradasi nitrobenzena sebesar 94,28% di bawah radasi sinar tampak pada pH 10 dan pada waktu reaksi 60 menit. Pengujian penggunaan kembali nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu 1% dilakukan sebanyak 4 kali pengulangan dengan hasil degradasi nitrobenzena menunjukkan sedikit perbedaan dengan siklus pertama degradasi.

**Keywords:** nanokomposit Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/TiO<sub>2</sub>-Cu; degradasi; nitrobenzena



## ***SYNTHESIS OF $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$ PHOTOCATALYST FOR DEGRADATION OF NITROBENZENE***

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### **ABSTRACT**

$Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  nanocomposite as photocatalyst for nitrobenzene degradation was successfully synthesized by co-precipitation and sol-gel methods. The research was started by preparation of magnetite and followed by covering magnetite by silica using co-precipitation and sonication method. The preparation of Cu-doped  $TiO_2$  was carried out by sol-gel method followed by calcination at 500 °C. The synthesized materials were characterized by using the Fourier Transform Infra Red spectrophotometer (FTIR), X-Ray Diffractometer (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscope-Energy Dispersive X-ray spectrophotometer (SEM-EDX), UV-Specular Reflectance Spectrophotometer (SR-UV), and Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM). An external magnetic bar was used to separate the nanocomposite in aqueous media. Photocatalytic activity of  $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  nanocomposite was evaluated in a batch system under UV and visible light irradiation. The nitrobenzene concentration was analyzed by using spectrophotometer UV-Visible.

The results showed that  $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  nanocomposite had a good magnetic characteristic and it can be effectively separated from solution under influence of external magnetic force.  $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  nanocomposite had a better nitrobenzene photodegradation activity under visible light irradiation than under UV light irradiation. The optimum conditions for nitrobenzene degradation used  $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  1% nanocomposite with band gap energy 3,028 eV under visible light irradiation. Kinetic study of its photodegradation shows that the reaction followed the pseudo first order by Langmuir-Hinshelwood with rate constant 0,0395  $minute^{-1}$ . The UV-Visible analyzing indicated that  $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  1% nanocomposite could degrade nitrobenzene until 94,28% under visible light irradiation, at pH 10, and time of reaction 60 minutes. The recyclability of  $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  1% nanocomposite was also investigated after 4 successive runs, in which nitrobenzene degradation performances showed a slight difference with the first degradation cycle.

**Keywords:**  $Fe_3O_4/SiO_2/TiO_2-Cu$  nanocomposite; degradation; nitrobenzene