



STUDI ADSORPSI Cd(II) DENGAN HIDROKSIAPATIT DARI CANGKANG TELUR BEBEK

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INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang studi adsorpsi Cd(II) dengan hidroksiapatit dari cangkang telur bebek. Sintesis hidroksiapatit dari cangkang telur telah dilakukan untuk menentukan pH adsorpsi optimum, model isoterm adsorpsi, kapasitas adsorpsi maksimum (q_{maks}), energi bebas Gibbs (ΔG°), dan konstanta laju adsorpsi (k) adsorpsi Cd(II) oleh hidroksiapatit. Sintesis hidroksiapatit dimulai dengan mengeringkan cangkang telur dalam oven pada suhu 80 °C, kemudian dihaluskan dan direkasikan dengan HNO₃ 65%. Larutan Ca(NO₃)₂ yang diperoleh ditambahkan H₃PO₄ dan diatur pada pH 10. Penentuan pH optimum dilakukan dengan menginteraksikan Cd(II) dengan hidroksiapatit pada variasi pH larutan. Penentuan model isoterm, q_{maks} dan ΔG° dilakukan dengan menginteraksikan hidroksiapatit dengan larutan Cd(II) pada berbagai variasi konsentrasi, serta penentuan model kinetika dan konstanta laju reaksi dilakukan dengan menginteraksikan hidroksiapatit dengan larutan Cd(II) pada berbagai variasi waktu. Konsentrasi Cd(II) sebelum dan sesudah interaksi dianalisis dengan AAS dan padatan hidroksiapatit sebelum dan sesudah interaksi dikarakterisasi menggunakan XRD dan SEM.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa adsorpsi Cd(II) oleh hidroksiapatit mencapai optimum pada pH 6, model isoterm adsorpsi yang sesuai yaitu model Langmuir dengan nilai K_L sebesar 81026,97 L mol⁻¹, q_{maks} 0,75 mmol g⁻¹, dan ΔG° -28,19 kJ. Sementara itu model kinetika adsorpsi mengikuti model Ho dengan nilai k sebesar 923,84 mg g⁻¹ menit⁻¹.

Kata kunci : Hidroksiapatit, isoterm adsorpsi, kinetika adsorpsi, energi bebas Gibbs (ΔG°), kapasitas adsorpsi maksimum.



ADSORPTION STUDY OF Cd(II) ON HYDROXYAPATITE FROM THE EGG SHELLS

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ABSTRACT

A research on the adsorption study of Cd(II) using hydroxyapatite compound from duck egg shell wastes have been conducted. Synthesis of hydroxyapatite from egg shells was carried out for determining pH optimum adsorption, model of adsorption isotherm, maximum adsorption capacity (q_{\max}), Gibbs free energy (ΔG°), and adsorption rate constant (k) of Cd(II) adsorption. The hydroxyapatite synthesis started by drying the egg shells in an oven with a temperature of 80 °C, then reacted with 65% HNO₃. The obtained Ca(NO₃)₂ solution was added H₃PO₄ and set at pH 10. Determination of optimum pH was done by interacting Cd(II) with hydroxyapatite in various pH solutions. Determination of adsorption isotherm model, q_{\max} , and ΔG° values were done by interacting hydroxyapatite with Cd(II) solution in various concentrations. Determination of kinetic model and adsorption rate constant was carried out by interacting hydroxyapatite with Cd(II) solution in various of time. Cd(II) solutions before and after interaction were analyzed with AAS and hydroxyapatite solid before and after interaction were characterized using XRD, FTIR, and SEM.

The results showed that the adsorption of Cd(II) by hydroxyapatite reached optimum at pH 6, the suitable adsorption isotherm model was Langmuir model with K_L value of 81026.97 L mol⁻¹, q_{\max} 0,75 mmol g⁻¹, and ΔG° -28.19 kJ. While the adsorption kinetic model followed Ho model with k value of 923.84 mg g⁻¹ min⁻¹.

Keywords : Hydroxyapatite, adsorption isotherm, adsorption kinetic, Gibbs free Energy (ΔG°), maximum adsorption capacity.