

## **KARBON AKTIF SERBUK GERGAJI KAYU JATI TERMODIFIKASI ASAM NITRAT SEBAGAI ADSORBEN Cr(VI)**

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### **INTISARI**

Penelitian mengenai pemanfaatan karbon aktif serbuk gergaji kayu jati (*Tectona grandis* L.f) termodifikasi asam nitrat ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ) sebagai adsorben Cr(VI) telah dilakukan. Adsorben diperoleh dari proses karbonisasi serbuk gergaji kayu jati pada suhu  $300\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  selama satu jam, aktivasi karbon menggunakan larutan KOH 3 M dilanjutkan kalsinasi pada suhu  $450\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  selama 1 jam, kemudian dimodifikasi dengan  $\text{HNO}_3$  4 M. Karakterisasi adsorben menggunakan spektrofotometer FTIR, titrasi Boehm serta *Surface Area and Pore Size Analyzer*. Pada kajian adsorpsi Cr(VI) dipelajari pengaruh pH adsorpsi, waktu kontak, konsentrasi adsorbat, massa adsorben. Kinetika adsorpsi dan pola isotherm adsorpsi juga dipelajari dalam penelitian ini. Konsentrasi logam Cr dianalisis menggunakan Spektrofotometer Serapan Atom (AAS).

Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa modifikasi yang dilakukan terhadap karbon serbuk gergaji kayu jati dengan menggunakan  $\text{HNO}_3$  berhasil dilakukan. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan adanya puncak serapan pada bilangan gelombang  $1705\text{ cm}^{-1}$  pada hasil spektra FTIR dan adanya peningkatan konsentrasi gugus asam karboksilat pada KJ-AM dari  $11,2\text{ mmol kg}^{-1}$  pada KJ-A menjadi  $18,34\text{ mmol kg}^{-1}$ . Luas permukaan KJ-A sebesar  $37,064\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$  dan KJ-AM  $14,597\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$  membuktikan bahwa modifikasi menggunakan asam nitrat berhasil dilakukan. Kapasitas adsorpsi Cr(VI) paling tinggi ketika berada pada pH 1 dan adsorpsi Cr(VI) mengikuti metode kinetika reaksi orde kedua semu Ho dengan nilai konstanta laju reaksi ( $k_2$ ) sebesar  $1,345 \times 10^{-2}\text{ mg g}^{-1}\text{ menit}^{-1}$  serta mengikuti pola isotherm Freundlich. Rentang kapasitas adsorpsi Cr(VI) sebesar 16,66 hingga  $27\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  menunjukkan bahwa proses adsorpsi Cr(VI) oleh KJ-AM merupakan jenis adsorpsi fisika (fisorpsi).

Kata kunci: adsorpsi, asam nitrat, Cr(VI), karbonisasi

## **APPLICATION OF NITRIC ACID-MODIFIED TEAK WOOD SAWDUST ACTIVATED CARBON AS AN ADSORBENT OF Cr(VI)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Application of nitric acid-modified teak wood (*Tectona grandis* L.f) sawdust activated carbon as an adsorbent of Cr(VI) has been done. The adsorbent was obtained from sawdust of teak wood carbonization at 300 °C for 1 hour, activation using KOH 3 M followed by calcination at 450 °C for 1 hour and modification with HNO<sub>3</sub> 4 M. The adsorbent was characterized using FTIR spectrophotometer, Boehm titration, Surface Area and Pore Size Analyzer. The effect of pH, contact time, concentration of an adsorbate and mass of adsorbent, adsorption kinetics and adsorption isotherm has been studied. The concentration of Cr was analyzed using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS).

The results showed that the nitric acid-modified activated carbon has been successfully prepared, it was indicated by the appearance of absorption peak at wavenumber of 1705 cm<sup>-1</sup> at the FTIR spectrum. Concentration of carboxylic group increased from 11.2 (KJ-A) mmol kg<sup>-1</sup> to 18.34 (KJ-AM) mmol kg<sup>-1</sup>. The surface area of KJ-A was 37.064 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup> and for KJ-AM was 14.597 m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>, which proved that the carbon had been successfully modified. The optimum condition of Cr(VI) adsorption was obtained at pH 1 and the kinetics data were correlated well with the pseudo second order of Ho equation with the rate constant ( $k_2$ ) of 1.345 × 10<sup>-2</sup> mg g<sup>-1</sup> minute<sup>-1</sup> and fitted better Freundlich isotherm. The adsorption capacity of Cr(VI) about 16.66 up to 27.00 mg g<sup>-1</sup> showed that adsorption process of Cr(VI) by KJ-AM is a physical adsorption (physisorption).

Keywords: adsorption, carbonization, Cr(VI), nitric acid