

SINTESIS NANOKRISTAL MAGNETIT (Fe₃O₄) TERMODIFIKASI CETILTRIMETILAMONIUM BROMIDA SEBAGAI ADSORBEN As(V)

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INTISARI

Penelitian terhadap sintesis nanokristal magnetit (Fe₃O₄) termodifikasi cetiltrimetilamonium bromida sebagai adsorben As(V) telah dilakukan. Penelitian diawali dengan sintesis nanokristal Fe₃O₄ menggunakan Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺ dengan perbandingan molar 2:1 sebagai bahan dasar dan NH₄OH sebagai agen pengendap. Sintesis nanokristal magnetit-CTAB (MC) dilakukan pada kondisi yang sama dengan penambahan NH₄Cl serta sejumlah surfaktan CTAB. Pelapisan CTAB pada magnetit divariasikan konsentrasinya yaitu 0,010, 0,050, 0,10, 0,25 dan 0,50 M. Karakterisasi material dilakukan menggunakan FTIR, XRD, SEM-EDX dan VSM. Uji adsorpsi material terhadap larutan As(V) dipelajari pengaruh variasi konsentrasi adsorben, pH, kinetika, dan isoterm adsorpsi. Konsentrasi As(V) pada pengujian adsorpsi dianalisis menggunakan spektrofotometer UV-Vis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa modifikasi magnetit dan CTAB berhasil dilakukan melalui metode kopresipitasi. Uji pendahuluan dengan MC₄ (CTAB 0,25 M) memiliki kemampuan adsorpsi optimum terhadap As(V) yaitu sebesar 87,50%. Adsorpsi As(V) berkonsentrasi 10 mg L⁻¹ oleh 10,00 mg adsorben, optimum pada pH 6 mengikuti model kinetika orde kedua semu dengan nilai $k = 8,452 \times 10^3 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \text{ menit}^{-1}$. Proses adsorpsi mengikuti isoterm Langmuir yang menunjukkan adsorpsi terjadi pada permukaan tunggal yang homogen dengan kapasitas adsorpsi maksimum sebesar 16,39 mg g⁻¹ dan energi adsorpsi sebesar 28,69 kJ mol⁻¹. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa magnetit termodifikasi CTAB dapat digunakan sebagai adsorben yang efisien untuk adsorpsi As(V).

Kata kunci: Adsorpsi, As(V), CTAB, magnetit.

SYNTHESIS OF CETYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE MODIFIED MAGNETITE (Fe₃O₄) NANOCRYSTALS AS ADSORBENT OF As(V)

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ABSTRACT

Synthesis of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide modified magnetite (Fe₃O₄) nanocrystals as As(V) adsorbent has been conducted. The synthesis of nanocrystals was firstly initiated by the synthesis of Fe₃O₄ using Fe³⁺/Fe²⁺ with a molar ratio of 2:1 as the base material and NH₄OH as a precipitating agent. The synthesis of magnetite-CTAB (MC) nanocrystals was conducted under the same conditions with the addition of NH₄Cl and CTAB surfactants. The CTAB coating on magnetite varied in concentration that was 0.010, 0.050, 0.10, 0.25 and 0.50 M. Material characterization was carried out using FTIR, XRD, SEM-EDX, and VSM. Material adsorption test on As(V) solution was studied with variation of adsorbent, pH, kinetics, and adsorption isotherms. As(V) concentrations in the adsorption test weight were analyzed using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer.

The results showed that the modification of magnetite and CTAB was successfully carried out through the coprecipitation method. The preliminary adsorption test shows that MC₄ (CTAB 0,25 M) has the optimum adsorption ability for As(V) that is equal to 87.50%. Adsorption of 10 mg L⁻¹ As(V) by 10.00 mg adsorbent showed optimum condition at pH 6 and followed a pseudo second-order kinetics model with a value of $k = 8.452 \times 10^3 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \text{ minute}^{-1}$. The adsorption process followed the Langmuir isotherm in which the adsorption occur on a single homogeneous surface with a maximum adsorption capacity of 16.39 mg g⁻¹ and an adsorption energy of 28.69 kJ mol⁻¹. These results indicate that CTAB modified magnetite can be used as an efficient adsorbent for As(V) adsorption.

Keywords: Adsorption, As (V), CTAB, magnetite.