

**SINTESIS KOMPOSIT  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  SEBAGAI FOTOKATALIS  
MAGNETIK UNTUK REDUKSI ION  $\text{Cr(VI)}$  PADA  
PAPARAN RADIASI SINAR TAMPAK**

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**INTISARI**

Sintesis komposit  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  sebagai fotokatalis magnetik untuk reduksi ion  $\text{Cr(VI)}$  pada paparan radiasi sinar tampak telah dilakukan. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah memperoleh material fotokatalis  $\text{TiO}_2$  yang memiliki aktivitas fotokatalitik pada paparan radiasi sinar tampak dan sifat magnetik sehingga mudah dipisahkan dari medium cair. Sintesis material fotokatalis  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  dilakukan melalui dua tahap. Tahap pertama yaitu sintesis  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  melalui metode sonokopresipitasi dengan prekursor garam  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  dan  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  sebagai basa pengendap serta natrium sitrat sebagai *capping agent*. Pada tahap kedua, dilakukan pelapisan  $\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  pada material  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  menggunakan metode sol-gel dengan prekursor titanium tetraisopropoksida dan thiourea sebagai sumber sulfur. Komposit  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  disintesis dengan variasi konsentrasi dopan sulfur 1, 3, 5, dan 7% untuk mengkaji pengaruh konsentrasi dopan sulfur terhadap aktivitas fotokatalitik material. Material hasil sintesis dikarakterisasi menggunakan *Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectrometer* (FTIR), *X-Ray Diffractometer* (XRD), *Transmission Electron Microscope* (TEM), Spektrofotometer Spektular Reflektansi UV-visibel, *Scanning Electron Microscope with Energy Dispersi X-Ray* (SEM-EDX), dan *Vibrating Sample Magnetometer* (VSM). Uji aktivitas fotokatalitik dilakukan dengan sistem *batch* pada reaktor tertutup dengan paparan radiasi sinar UV dan tampak untuk reduksi fotokatalitik ion  $\text{Cr(VI)}$ . Konsentrasi ion  $\text{Cr(VI)}$  yang tereduksi dianalisis menggunakan metode spektrofotometri UV-visibel dengan pengompleks difenilkarbazida.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa material komposit  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  telah berhasil disintesis dengan aktivitas fotokatalitik dan sifat magnetik yang baik. Material komposit  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  dengan variasi konsentrasi dopan sulfur 1, 3, 5, dan 7% memiliki energi celah pita berturut-turut 2,52; 2,35; 2,27; dan 2,74 eV yang menunjukkan bahwa material fotokatalis responsif terhadap sinar tampak. Hasil uji aktivitas fotokatalitik menunjukkan bahwa material fotokatalis  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  5% mampu mereduksi  $\text{Cr(IV)}$  98,38% pada paparan radiasi sinar tampak dan 66,75% pada paparan radiasi sinar UV dengan massa fotokatalis 20 mg pada larutan kalium dikromat dengan konsentrasi 20 ppm, pada pH 3, dan waktu penyinaran 120 menit.

Kata kunci:  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$ , fotokatalis, ion  $\text{Cr(VI)}$ , sinar tampak, reduksi fotokatalitik

## **SYNTHESIS OF $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$ COMPOSITES AS A MAGNETIC PHOTOCATALYST FOR REDUCTION OF $\text{Cr(VI)}$ ION UNDER VISIBLE LIGHT IRRADIATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Synthesis of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  composite as a magnetic photocatalyst for the reduction of  $\text{Cr(VI)}$  ions under visible light irradiation has been conducted. The main objective of this research was to obtain  $\text{TiO}_2$  photocatalyst material which has both photocatalytic activity under visible light irradiation and magnetic properties so it is easily separated from the liquid medium. The synthesis of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  photocatalyst material was carried out in two steps. The first one was the synthesis of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  through the sono-precipitation method using  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as salt precursors,  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  as a precipitating base, and sodium citrate as a capping agent. Finally,  $\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  was coated on  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  material using the sol-gel method with titanium tetraisopropoxide precursor and thiourea as sulfur sources. The  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  composites were synthesized with various sulfur dopant concentrations of 1, 3, 5, and 7% to study the effect of sulfur dopant concentration on the photocatalytic activity of the material. The synthesized materials were characterized using Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) Spectrometer, X-ray diffractometer (XRD), Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM), UV-Visible Reflectance Spectrophotometer, Scanning Electron Microscope with Energy Dispersion X-Ray (SEM-EDX), and Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM). The photocatalytic activity test was carried out in a batch system in a closed reactor under UV and visible light irradiation for photocatalytic reduction of  $\text{Cr(VI)}$  ions. The concentration of  $\text{Cr(VI)}$  ions was analyzed using the UV-Visible spectrophotometry method with diphenylcarbazide as complexing agent.

Results showed that the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  composite material had been successfully synthesized with good photocatalytic activity and magnetic properties. The  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  composite materials with varying concentrations of sulfur dopants 1, 3, 5, and 7% had band gap energy of 2.52; 2.35; 2.27; and 2.74 eV, respectively which indicated that the photocatalyst materials are responsive to visible light. The photocatalytic activity results showed that the  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$  5% photocatalyst material with a mass of 20 mg in the 20 ppm of potassium dichromate solution at pH 3, with the irradiation time of 120 minutes was able to reduce  $\text{Cr (IV)}$  98.38% and 66.75 under visible and UV light irradiation, respectively.

**Keywords:**  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{TiO}_2\text{-S}$ , photocatalyst, photocatalytic reduction,  $\text{Cr(VI)}$  ion, visible light