

**PEMANFAATAN MAGNETIT Mg/Al-NO<sub>3</sub> HIDROTALSIT (MHt)  
SEBAGAI ADSORBEN [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> DALAM LARUTAN  
HASIL PELINDIAN *PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD* (PCB)  
DENGAN BANTUAN *MICROWAVE***

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**INTISARI**

Telah dilakukan sintesis magnetit Mg/Al-NO<sub>3</sub> hidrotalsit (MHt) dan dipelajari aplikasinya sebagai adsorben [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup>. Sintesis dilakukan dengan menambahkan larutan Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> dan Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> dengan perbandingan molar Mg<sup>2+</sup>/Al<sup>3+</sup> 2:1, serta NaOH 1 M ke dalam magnetit hasil sintesis hingga pH 10. MHt hasil sintesis dikarakterisasi menggunakan spektrofotometer infra merah (FTIR), difraksi sinar-X (XRD) dan *Scanning Electron Microscope-Energy Dispersive X-Ray* (SEM-EDX). Sampel emas dipersiapkan dari larutan standar HAuCl<sub>4</sub> dan hasil pelindian dari limbah perangkat elektronik *printed circuit boards* (PCB). Pelindian diawali dengan pelepasan logam Cu menggunakan campuran H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 30 %-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 6 M (3:1 v/v) menggunakan *microwave* 800 Watt. Jumlah logam Cu yang terlepas sebesar 15,07 mg/L dalam waktu 5 detik. Tahap selanjutnya dilakukan pelindian logam menggunakan aqua regia dengan waktu pelindian optimum 5 detik menggunakan *microwave* 800 Watt dan jumlah logam Au yang terlepas sebesar 52,8 mg/L. Aplikasi MHt sebagai adsorben [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> dipelajari dengan mengkaji pengaruh pH, kinetika adsorpsi, penambahan kompetitor ion Cu<sup>2+</sup>, dan penggunaan ulang MHt. Kajian desorpsi [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> dari MHt dipelajari dengan menggunakan ion OH<sup>-</sup> sebagai penukar ion untuk mengkaji potensi mendapatkan kembali [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup>.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa MHt bersifat magnetik dan dapat diaplikasikan sebagai adsorben [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup>. Adsorpsi optimum [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> oleh adsorben MHt tercapai pada pH 3, mengikuti model kinetika orde ke-2 semu dengan tetapan laju adsorpsi 1,2563 x 10<sup>-2</sup> g/mg menit dan 1,2248 x 10<sup>-2</sup> g/mg menit dari larutan [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> yang mengandung ion kompetitor Cu<sup>2+</sup> dengan perbandingan 1:1. Kapasitas adsorpsi MHt untuk [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> dalam larutan hasil pelindian PCB sebesar 6,51 mg/g dan dalam larutan murni sebesar 13,90 mg/g. Penggunaan kembali MHt untuk adsorpsi [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> menghasilkan kapasitas adsorpsi yang semakin kecil yaitu 12,32; 1,84 dan 0,33 mg/g yang masing-masing untuk siklus ke-1, ke-2 dan ke-3. Hasil karakterisasi menggunakan FTIR dan XRD menunjukkan bahwa MHt mengalami kerusakan struktur setelah digunakan kembali sebanyak 3 kali siklus.

Kata kunci: Mg/Al-NO<sub>3</sub> hidrotalsit, magnetit, *printed circuit boards*, *microwave*, ion [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup>, adsorpsi, desorpsi.

## UTILIZATION OF MAGNETITE Mg/Al-NO<sub>3</sub> HYDROTALCITE (MHt) AS ADSORBENT OF [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> IN MICROWAVE-ASSISTED LEACHING SOLUTION OF PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD (PCB)

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### ABSTRACT

Magnetite Mg/Al-NO<sub>3</sub> Hydrotalcite (MHt) has been synthesized and its application as adsorbent of [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> has been studied. The synthesis was conducted by adding Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> that contain Mg<sup>2+</sup>/Al<sup>3+</sup> molar ratio (2:1) and NaOH 1 M into magnetite until pH 10. MHt was characterized by Fourier Transform Infra Red (FTIR) spectroscopy, X-ray Diffraction (XRD), and Scanning Electron Microscope-Energy Dispersive X-Ray (SEM-EDX). Gold sample was prepared from pure HAuCl<sub>4</sub> and leached solution from Printed Circuit Boards (PCB) waste. The leaching process was initiated by releasing Cu metal using mixed solution of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 30%-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 6 M with volume ratio 3:1. The released Cu was 15,07 mg/L by using microwave 800 Watt for 5 seconds. Leaching of Au metal then conducted via aqua regi with optimum leaching time was 5 seconds using microwave 800 watt, and then number of released Au were 52.8 mg/L. The application of MHT as adsorbent was studied by examining the effect of pH, adsorption kinetics, addition of Cu<sup>2+</sup> as competitor and reusing of MHT. Desorption of [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> from MHT by using OH<sup>-</sup> ion as anion exchanger was studied to analyze the possibility of obtaining back the [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> ion.

The result showed that MHt has magnetic properties and could be applied as adsorbent of [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup>. The optimum adsorption of [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> by MHt adsorbent was optimum at pH 3, the kinetics model followed the pseudo-second order with adsorption rate from [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> solution and contained Cu<sup>2+</sup> ion competitor with volume ratio 1:1 were 1.2563 x 10<sup>-2</sup> g/mg minute and 1.2248 x 10<sup>-2</sup> g/mg minute, respectively. The MHT's adsorption capacity for [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> in leached solution of PCB was 6.51 mg/g and for pure solution was 13.90 mg/g. Reusing of MHt to adsorb [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> gave lower adsorption capacity, namely 12.32; 1.84 and 0.33 mg/g respectively for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle. The characterization results of FTIR and XRD indicate that MHt has structural damage after reused as much as three times of cycle.

Keywords: Mg/Al-NO<sub>3</sub> hydrotalcite, magnetite, printed circuit boards, microwave ion [AuCl<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup>, adsorption, desorption.