

INTISARI

ADSORPSI ION Cr(VI) MENGGUNAKAN *CORE-SHELL* $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ DENGAN ABU VULKANIK GUNUNG KELUD SEBAGAI SUMBER SILIKA

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Kajian adsorpsi ion Cr(VI) dengan menggunakan adsorben magnetik $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ termodifikasi CTAB dan SiO_2 yang berasal dari abu vulkanik telah dilakukan. Penelitian ini terdiri dari tahap preparasi, karakterisasi, uji aktivitas adsorben. Preparasi $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ dilakukan melalui pelapisan Fe_3O_4 dengan SiO_2 hasil reaksi abu vulkanik dengan NaOH yang dilanjutkan dengan modifikasi dengan CTAB. Magnetit (Fe_3O_4) disintesis menggunakan metode ko-presipitasi larutan garam campuran Fe^{3+} dan Fe^{2+} dalam suasana basa. Pelapisan SiO_2 pada Fe_3O_4 dilakukan pada pH 6 menggunakan metode sonikasi. Adsorben $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ kemudian dimodifikasi dengan variasi konsentrasi CTAB sebagai sumber $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$.

Karakterisasi $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ dilakukan dengan instrumen FTIR, XRD, TEM, dan SEM. Kemampuan adsorpsi $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ diuji melalui adsorpsi ion Cr(VI) dengan variasi massa adsorben, dan penentuan kapasitas adsorpsi $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ dilakukan berdasarkan pada kondisi adsorpsi dengan konsentrasi awal ion Cr(VI) yang bervariasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelapisan SiO_2 pada partikel Fe_3O_4 menghasilkan lapisan (*shell*) dengan Fe_3O_4 sebagai inti dan memiliki ukuran partikel 8-9 nm. Gugus N^+ dari CTAB telah berhasil dimodifikasi pada permukaan $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ yang terdeteksi melalui spektra FTIR, SEM, dan TEM, serta dari ukuran partikel yang meningkat. Komposisi adsorben $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ dengan perbandingan mol $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 : \text{SiO}_2$ adalah 1:1 dan mol CTAB sebesar 0,25 mmol memiliki aktivitas adsorpsi paling besar. Kemampuan adsorpsi maksimum terhadap ion Cr(VI) 25 mg/L pada volume 20 mL dicapai dengan massa adsorben 0,25 g. Kapasitas adsorpsi yang diperoleh sebesar 3,75 mg/g dan mengikuti isoterm Langmuir dengan energi adsorpsi sebesar 20,6 kJ/mol yang merupakan proses kemisorpsi.

Kata kunci: ion Cr(VI), adsorpsi, Fe_3O_4 , abu vulkanik, Na_2SiO_3 , CTAB

ABSTRACT

Cr(VI) ION ADSORPTION BY CORE-SHELL $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ WITH KELUD VOLCANIC ASH AS SILICA SOURCE

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The study of Cr(VI) ion removal using $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ adsorbent modified CTAB and SiO_2 from volcanic ash had been conducted. This research consisted of adsorbent preparation, characterization, and adsorbent activity test. Preparation of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ was conducted by Fe_3O_4 coating of SiO_2 from the reaction of volcanic ash and NaOH, that was followed by CTAB modification. The magnetit (Fe_3O_4) was synthesized by co-precipitation method of mixed Fe^{3+} and Fe^{2+} salt solutions in base solution. The coating of silica on magnetit was carried out at pH 6 by sonication method. The $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ adsorbent was modified in different concentration of CTAB as $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ source.

The characterization of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ was performed with FTIR, XRD, TEM, and SEM instruments. Adsorbent $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ was examined for adsorption of Cr(VI) ion with variation of adsorbent weight and the adsorption capacity of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ was examined based adsorption condition with variation of initial Cr(VI) ion concentration.

The results showed that SiO_2 coating on Fe_3O_4 particles produced a layer (shell) with Fe_3O_4 as the core with particle size of 8-9 nm. The N^+ group of CTAB group had been successfully modified on the $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ surface that was detected by FTIR spectra, SEM, and TEM, also the increasing of particle size. The 0.25 mmol CTAB composition of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2/\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ with ratio $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 : \text{SiO}_2$ was 1:1 had the greatest adsorption activity. The maximum adsorption of 25 mg/L Cr(VI) ion in 20 mL was achieved by mass of adsorbent at 0.25 g. The adsorption capacity of adsorbent was achieved at 3.75 mg/g followed the Langmuir isotherm with an adsorption energy of 20.6 kJ/mol that was chemisorption process.

Keywords: Cr(VI) ion, adsorption, Fe_3O_4 , volcanic ash, Na_2SiO_3 , CTAB