



INTISARI

ADSORPSI - DESORPSI ION EMAS(III) PADA SILIKA - METIL AMONIUM KUATERNER

Oleh
Ngatijo

09/294401/SPA/00275

Telah dilakukan kajian adsorpsi-desorpsi ion emas(III) pada silika-metil amonium kuaterner (SMAK) dalam sistem *batch* dan ekstraksi fasa padat. Adsorpsi ion Au(III) pada SMAK dibandingkan dengan silika termodifikasi amin (STA). Material SMAK disintesis melalui reaksi metilasi STA. Material STA disintesis menggunakan bahan Na_2SiO_3 dan 3-aminopropiltrimetoksisilan (3-APTMS). Karakterisasi material dilakukan melalui identifikasi gugus-gugus fungsional, kristalinitas, analisis morfologi permukaan, komposisi unsur, luas permukaan spesifik dan analisis konsentrasi ion logam. Adsorpsi dilakukan dalam sistem *batch* dengan variasi pH, waktu kontak dan konsentrasi awal ion emas(III). Model isoterm adsorpsi Langmuir dan Freundlich digunakan untuk menentukan kapasitas adsorpsi, energi dan konstanta kesetimbangan adsorpsi. Desorpsi ion Au(III) dan multilogam-STA serta multilogam-SMAK dilakukan dengan cara penggunaan eluen (larutan natrium tiosulfat, tiourea dan KSCN dalam HCl). Adsorben diaplikasikan untuk prekonsentrasi dan penentuan konsentrasi ion Au(III) dalam tanah pada penambangan emas secara tradisional di daerah Sarolangun, Jambi.

Adsorpsi optimum ion Au(III) pada STA dan SMAK terjadi berturut-turut pada pH 3 dan 5. Studi kinetika adsorpsi ion Au(III) pada STA mengikuti pseudo orde satu dengan harga k_1 0,054 menit⁻¹. SMAK mengikuti pseudo-orde dua dengan k_2 sebesar 0,019 g mmol⁻¹. Isoterm adsorpsi ion Au(III) pada STA dan SMAK mengikuti isoterm adsorpsi Langmuir dengan harga kapasitas adsorpsi pada SMAK sebesar 104,62 mg g⁻¹ lebih besar dari pada STA (28,82 mg g⁻¹). Selektivitas adsorpsi untuk ion multilogam menunjukkan bahwa SMAK lebih selektif dari pada STA. Berdasarkan selektivitas adsorpsi (α) maka adsorben SMAK lebih selektif terhadap Au(III) dari pada Cu(II) dan Ag(I). Material SMAK memberikan *recovery* dengan konsentrasi awal ion Au(III) 10,0 µg L⁻¹ pada STA dan SMAK masing-masing 93,57 dan 95,72 %. Berdasarkan hasil desorpsi, eluen yang terbaik adalah KSCN dalam HCl dari pada tiourea dan tiosulfat. Aplikasi material adsorben SMAK dalam penentuan emas dari daerah Sarolangun, Jambi pada lokasi A₁, A₂, B₁ dan B₂ konsentrasi Au(III) berturut-turut diperoleh 15,09 ; 8,63 ; 6,97 dan 4,70 µg g⁻¹.

Kata kunci : SMAK, adsorpsi, desorpsi, emas(III).



ABSTRACT

ADSORPTION – DESORPTION OF GOLD(III) ION ON SILICA - METHYL QUATERNARY AMMONIUM

by

Ngatijo

09/294401/SPA/00275

Adsorption-desorption of gold(III) ion on silica-methyl quaternary ammonium (SMQA) in a batch and solid-phase extraction system has been studied. Adsorption of Au(III) ion on SMQA was compared with silica modified of the amine (SMA). Material of SMQA was synthesized through reaction of methylation SMA. Solution of Na_2SiO_3 and 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (3-APTMS) were used for synthesis of SMA. Materials were characterized by identifying of functional groups, crystallinity, analyzed of surface morphology, element composition, specific surface area, and analyzed of metal concentration. Adsorption was carried out in a batch system with variation of pH, contact time and initial concentration of gold(III) ion. Adsorption kinetics and adsorption isotherm to determine adsorption capacity and adsorption selectivity. Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption isotherm model were used to determine the adsorption capacity, energy and adsorption equilibrium constant. Desorption of Au(III) ion for multimetal-SMA and multimetal-SMQA were conducted by using eluents (sodium thiosulfate, KSCN and thiourea in HCl solutions). Adsorbent was applied for preconcentration and determination for Au(III) ion from soil at mining gold traditionally Sarolangun, Jambi area.

Adsorption of Au(III) ion on SMA and SMQA were obtained at optimum pH 3 and 5, respectively. Kinetic study demonstrated that the adsorption of Au(III) ion on SMA was pseudo-first order with value of k_1 0,060. SMQA followed pseudo-second order with k_2 of 0.019 g mmol^{-1} . The adsorption isotherm of Au(III) ion on SMA and SMQA followed Langmuir adsorption model with the adsorption capacity of 104.62 mg g^{-1} higher than SMA (28.82 mg g^{-1}). Adsorption selectivity of multi-metal ions showed that SMQA is more selective than SMA. Based on the selectivity adsorption (α) the adsorbent SMQA gave selectivity toward Au(III) than Cu(II) and Ag(I). The material SMQA has the metal ion adsorption recovery of Au(III) ion were 93.57 and 95.72%, respectively, with the metal ion initial concentration of 10.0 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$. Data of desorption showed that KSCN in HCl solution was the better eluent among thiourea and sodium thiosulfate. Application of SMQA adsorbent for gold analysis in traditional mining gold area at Sarolangun, Jambi was obtained the concentration of Au(III) were 15.09 ; 8.63 ; 6.97 and 4.70 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ respectively.

Key words : SMQA, adsorption, desorption, gold(III).