

ABSTRAK

SINTESIS MAGNESIUM FERRITE DENGAN METODE HIDROTERMAL SEBAGAI FOTOKATALIS UNTUK MENDEGRADASI METILEN BIRU

Limbah zat pewarna, Metilen Biru, dapat mencemari dan sulit didegradasi apabila masuk ke lingkungan perairan. Zat warna tersebut dapat didegradasi secara efektif dengan rute sederhana oleh fotokatalis dengan penyinaran. Dalam riset ini, kami memilih bahan magnet, $MgFe_2O_4$, sebagai fotokatalis dengan mempertimbangkan bahan tersebut mudah untuk dipisahkan setelah proses degradasi zat warna. Nanopartikel $MgFe_2O_4$ telah berhasil disintesis melalui metode hidrotermal. $MgCl_2$ dan $FeCl_3$ dengan rasio 2:1 mol dilarutkan dalam akuades dengan menambahkan PEG 4000 sebagai *capping agent*. NH_4OH ditambahkan ke dalam larutan kemudian dipanaskan dalam autoklaf pada suhu $180^\circ C$ selama 8 jam dan dikalsinasi pada suhu $600^\circ C$. Hasil karakterisasi XRD menunjukkan $MgFe_2O_4$ memiliki bentuk kristal kubik dengan ukuran kristalit 11,2 nm. Hasil karakterisasi SEM menunjukkan bahwa penambahan PEG 4000 menyebabkan morfologi $MgFe_2O_4$ berbentuk piringan. Hasil karakterisasi BET menunjukkan $MgFe_2O_4$ memiliki ukuran partikel 18 nm. Sifat fotokatalis $MgFe_2O_4$ diuji dengan mengamati persen degradasi larutan Metilen Biru 10 ppm. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan persen degradasi mencapai 95% setelah fotodegradasi selama 3,5 jam. Selain itu, sampel $MgFe_2O_4$ yang disintesis juga memiliki sifat magnet yang dapat memudahkan proses pemisahan antara larutan yang didegradasi dengan $MgFe_2O_4$.

Kata kunci: fotokatalis, hidrotermal, $MgFe_2O_4$, metilen biru, PEG 4000



ABSTRACT

SYNTHESIS OF MAGNESIUM FERRITE WITH HYDROTHERMAL METHOD AS A PHOTOCATALYST TO DEGRADE METHYLENE BLUE

Dye waste, Methylene Blue, can pollute and is difficult to degrade when it enters the aquatic environment. The dyes can be degraded effectively by a simple route by photocatalysts with irradiation. In this research, we chose a magnetic material, $MgFe_2O_4$, as a photocatalyst considering that it is easy to separate after the dye degradation process. $MgFe_2O_4$ nanoparticles have been successfully synthesized by hydrothermal method. $MgCl_2$ and $FeCl_3$ with a ratio of 2:1 mol were dissolved in distilled water by adding PEG 4000 as a capping agent. NH_4OH was added to the solution then heated in an autoclave at $180^\circ C$ for 8 hours and calcined at $600^\circ C$. The results of XRD characterization showed that $MgFe_2O_4$ has a cubic crystal form with a crystallite size of 11.2 nm. The results of SEM characterization showed that the addition of PEG 4000 causes the morphology of $MgFe_2O_4$ have a plate-like. The results of BET characterization showed that $MgFe_2O_4$ had a particle size of 18 nm. The photocatalyst properties of $MgFe_2O_4$ were tested by observing the percent degradation of 10 ppm Methylene Blue solution. The results showed that the percentage of degradation reached 95% after the photodegradation for 3.5 hours. In addition, the synthesized $MgFe_2O_4$ sample also has magnetic properties that can facilitate the separation process between the degraded solution and $MgFe_2O_4$.

Key words: photocatalyst, hydrothermal, $MgFe_2O_4$, methylene blue, PEG 4000

