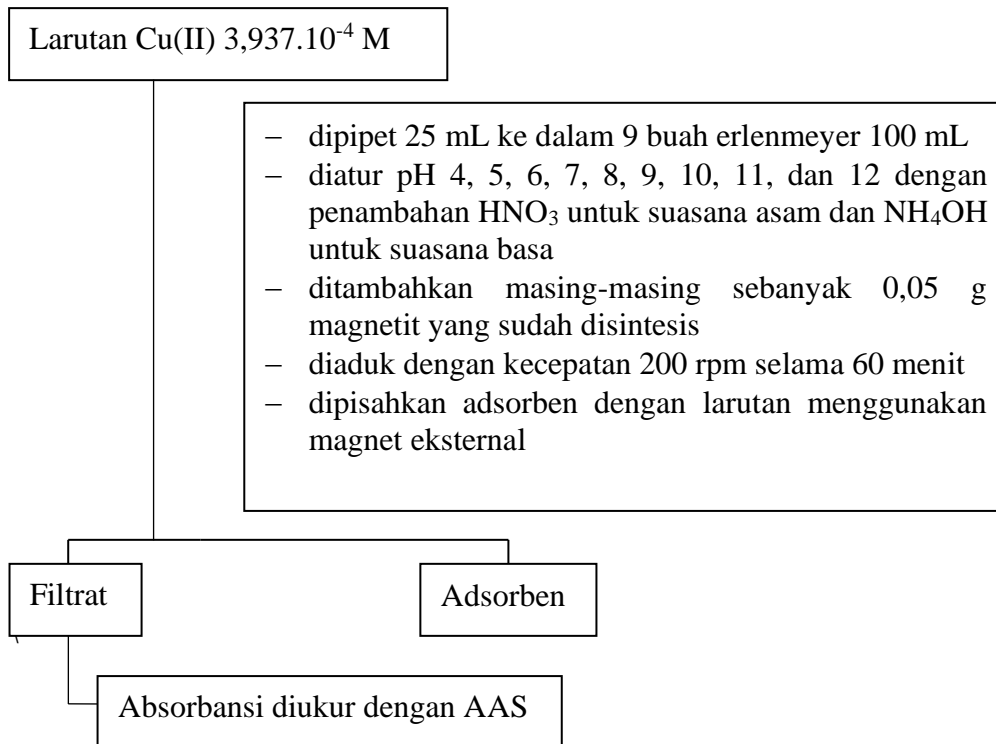
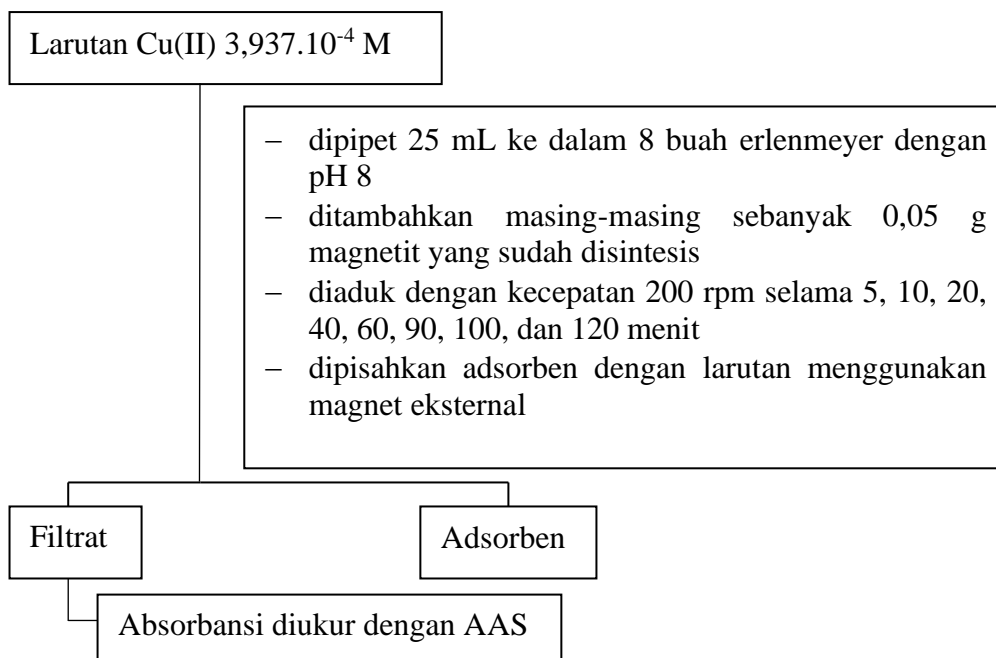


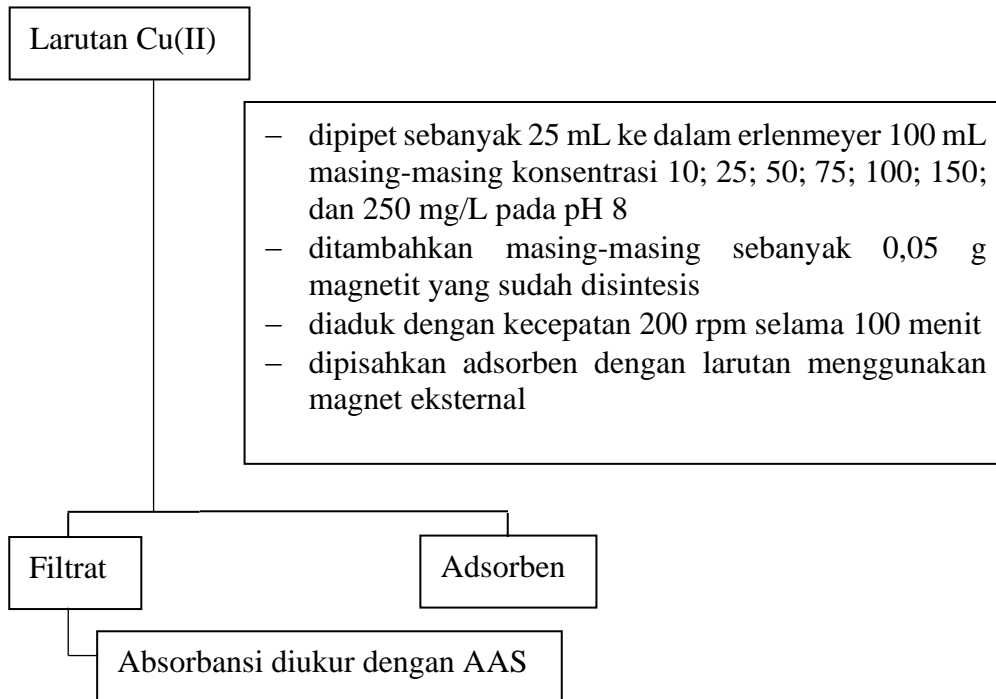
3. Optimasi pH



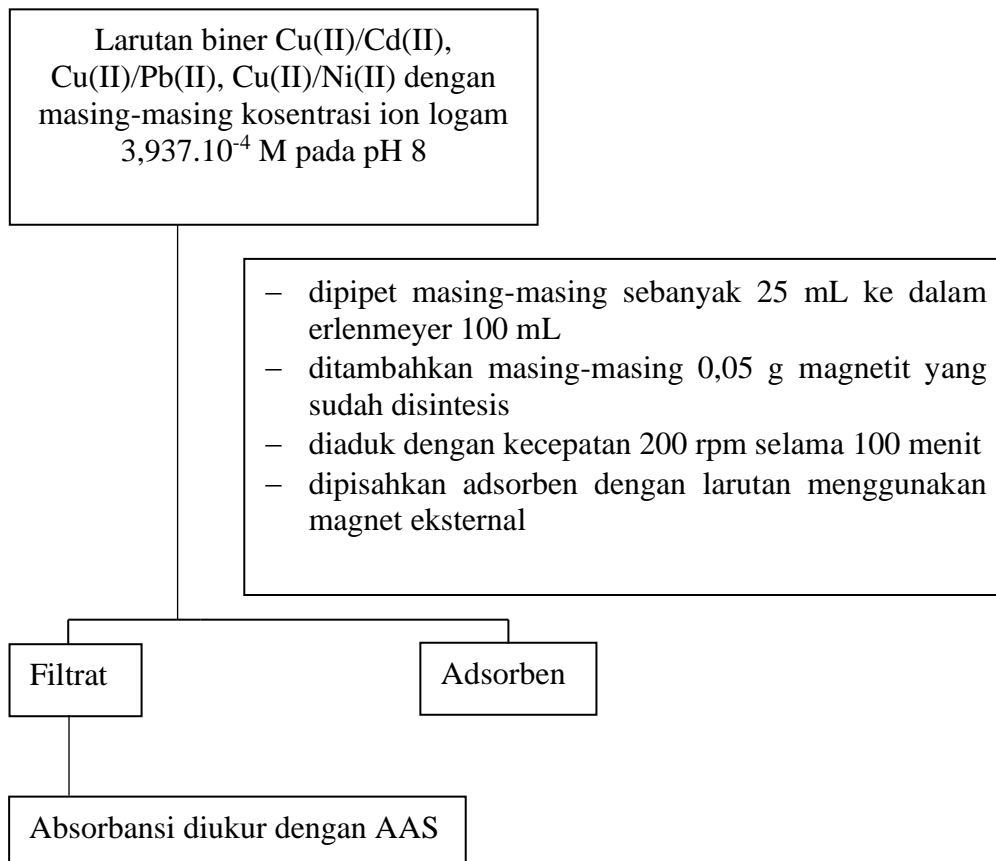
4. Optimasi Waktu Kontak



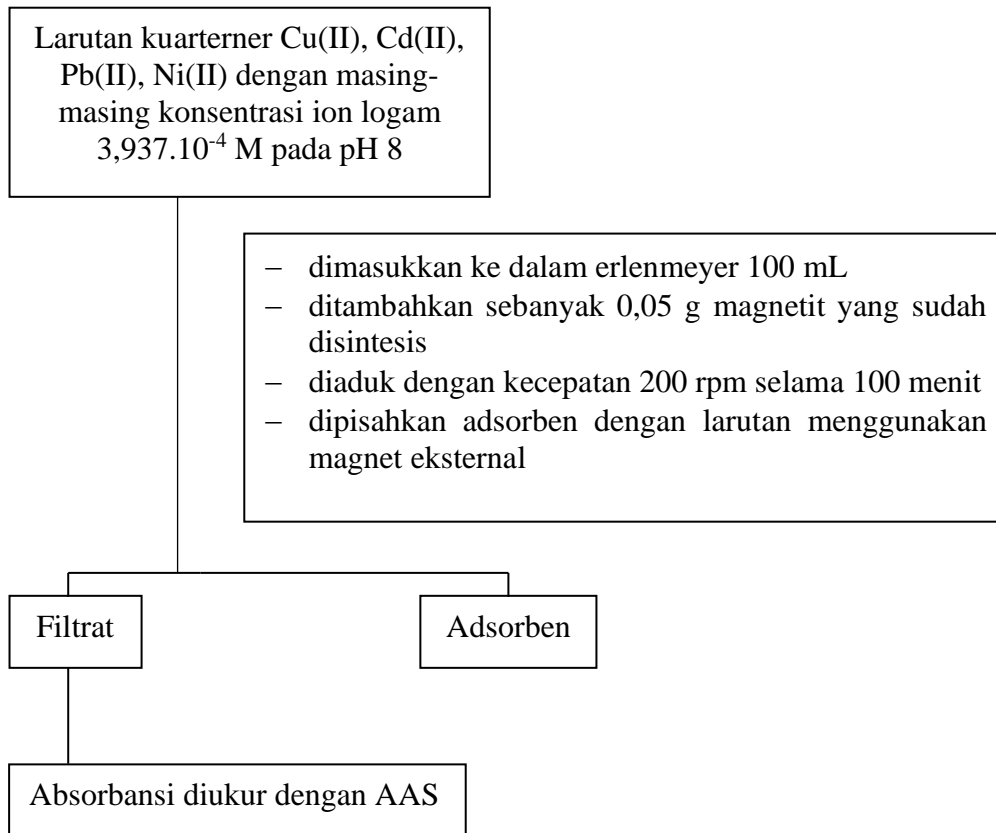
5. Optimasi Konsentrasi Ion Logam Cu(II)



6. Selektivitas Adsorpsi Ion Logam Cu(II) terhadap Ion Logam Cd(II), Pb(II), dan Ni(II) dalam Sistem Biner



7. Selektivitas Adsorpsi Ion Logam Cu(II) terhadap Ion Logam Cd(II), Pb(II), dan Ni(II) dalam Sistem Kuarterner



Lampiran 2. Perhitungan

1. Pembuatan $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dan $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Pembuatan $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dan $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dengan perbandingan mol Fe^{2+} dan Fe^{3+} (1:2)

a. Pembuatan larutan $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0,05 M 200 mL

$$\begin{aligned}g &= L \times M \times \text{Mr } \text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \\&= 0,2 \text{ L} \times 0,05 \text{ mol/L} \times 278,01 \text{ gr/mol} \\&= 2,7801 \text{ gram}\end{aligned}$$

b. Pembuatan larutan $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0,1 M 200 mL

$$\begin{aligned}g &= L \times M \times \text{Mr} \\&= 0,2 \text{ L} \times 0,1 \text{ mol/L} \times 270,33 \text{ gr/mol} \\&= 5,4066 \text{ gram}\end{aligned}$$

2. Pembuatan Larutan Induk Cu(II) 1000 mg/L

$$1000 \text{ mg/L} = \frac{\text{Ar Cu}}{\text{Mr } \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$1000 \text{ mg/L} = \frac{63,5}{249,5} \times \frac{X}{0,1 \text{ L}}$$

$$1000 \text{ mg/L} = \frac{63,5 \cdot X}{24,95 \text{ L}}$$

$$X = \frac{1000 \text{ mg} \cdot 24,95}{63,5}$$

$$= 393 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,393 \text{ g}$$

3. Pembuatan Larutan Kerja Cu(II) 25 mg/L ($3,937 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M)

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 1000 \text{ mg/L} = 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 25 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \text{ mL} \cdot 25 \text{ mg/L}}{1000 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$= 2,5 \text{ mL}$$

Larutan kerja Cu 25 mg/L diubah ke dalam bentuk Molaritas:

$$M = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{\frac{m}{\text{ArCu}}}{V}$$

$$= \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}}{63,5 \text{ g/mol}} : 1 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,0003937 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$= 3,937 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

4. Pembuatan Deret Larutan Standar Cu(II) 0,5; 1; 2; 3; dan 5 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

a. 0,5 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot 50 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \cdot 0,5 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50 \text{ mL} \cdot 0,5 \text{ mg/L}}{50 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

b. 1 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot 50 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \cdot 1 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50 \text{ mL} \cdot 1 \text{ mg/L}}{50 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ mL}$$

c. 2 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot 50 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \cdot 2 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50 \text{ mL} \cdot 2 \text{ mg/L}}{50 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$V_1 = 2 \text{ mL}$$

d. 3 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot 50 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \cdot 3 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50 \text{ mL} \cdot 3 \text{ mg/L}}{50 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$V_1 = 3 \text{ mL}$$

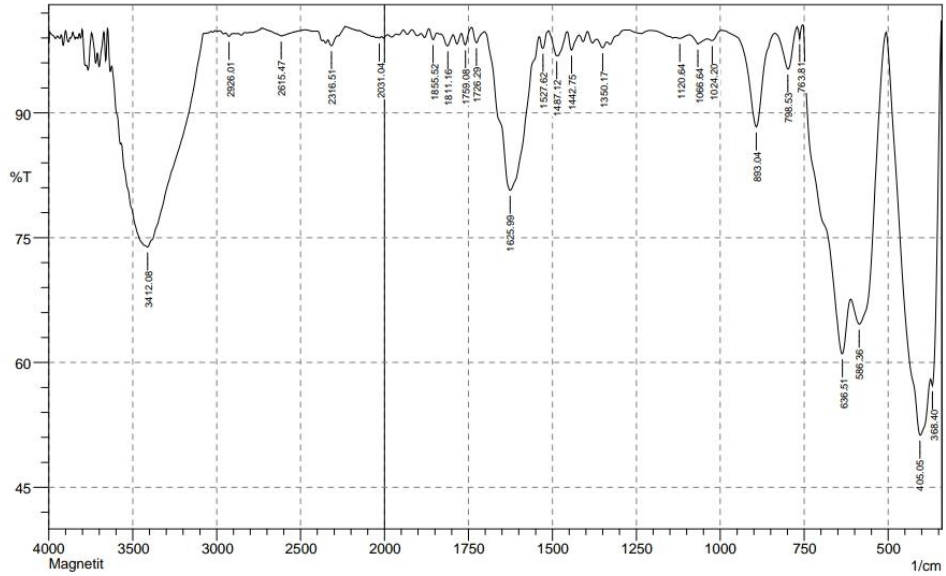
e. 5 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot 50 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \cdot 5 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50 \text{ mL} \cdot 5 \text{ mg/L}}{50 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ mL}$$

Lampiran 3. Hasil FTIR Nanopartikel Magnetit (Fe₃O₄)



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Base (H)	Base (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	368.4	57.194	6.171	372.26	343.33	4.211	0.942
2	405.05	51.266	16.54	505.35	374.19	23.807	7.979
3	586.36	64.612	10.705	611.43	507.28	13.219	4.476
4	636.51	61.051	11.988	752.24	613.36	17.959	6.095
5	763.81	98.924	1.534	771.53	754.17	0.004	0.04
6	798.53	95.265	4.776	837.11	771.53	0.656	0.648
7	893.04	88.313	11.361	987.55	839.03	2.59	2.406
8	1024.2	98.686	0.556	1037.7	997.2	0.148	0.045
9	1066.64	98.258	0.9	1093.64	1037.7	0.296	0.088
10	1120.64	98.959	0.22	1134.14	1093.64	0.157	0.021
11	1350.17	97.827	0.816	1369.46	1338.6	0.23	0.053
12	1442.75	97.543	2.052	1456.26	1421.54	0.217	0.149
13	1487.12	96.865	0.262	1510.26	1485.19	0.201	0.022
14	1527.62	97.774	1.659	1539.2	1510.26	0.151	0.089
15	1625.99	80.694	18.779	1701.22	1539.2	7.752	7.362
16	1726.29	98.425	1.656	1739.79	1703.14	0.123	0.126
17	1759.08	98.185	1.633	1770.65	1739.79	0.108	0.096
18	1811.16	98.05	1.38	1832.38	1795.73	0.2	0.11
19	1855.52	98.79	1.057	1867.09	1843.95	0.069	0.054
20	2031.04	98.992	0.129	2042.62	2017.54	0.103	0.007
21	2316.51	98.073	0.857	2337.72	2274.07	0.376	0.102
22	2615.47	99.228	0.87	2733.13	2472.74	0.339	0.44
23	2926.01	99.185	0.383	2947.23	2906.73	0.108	0.032
24	3412.08	73.876	1.167	3425.58	3076.46	25.946	2.983

Comment;
Magnetit

Date/Time; 4/20/2022 9:09:20 AM
No. of Scans;
Resolution;
Apodization;

Lampiran 4. Hasil XRD Nanopartikel Magnetit (Fe₃O₄)

Perhitungan Ukuran Kristal dengan Metode *Debye-Scherrer*

Ukuran kristal nanopartikel magnetit (Fe₃O₄) dihitung menggunakan persamaan *Debye-Scherrer*.

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$$

dimana D adalah ukuran kristal, k adalah faktor bentuk dari kristal (0,9-1), λ adalah panjang gelombang dari sinar-X (0,154056 nm), β adalah nilai dari *Full Width at Half Maximum* (FWHM) (rad), dan θ adalah sudut difraksi (derajat).

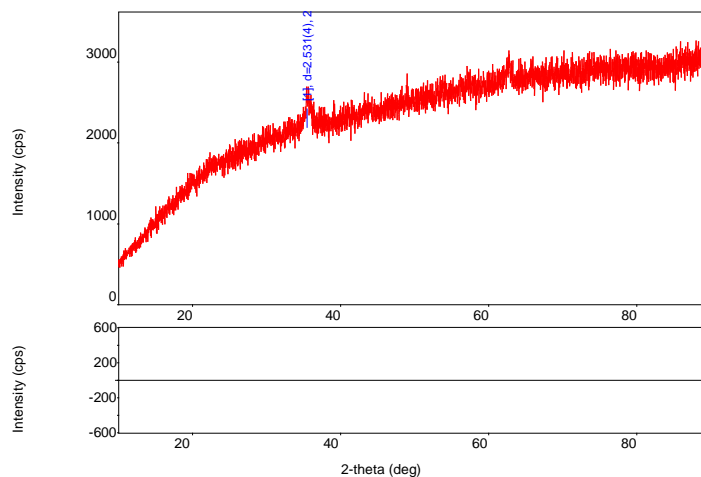
$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{(0,94)(0,154056 \text{ nm})}{\text{Rad } (0,72) \cos \left(\text{Rad } \frac{35,44}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{0,14481264 \text{ nm}}{(0,01257) (0,999941736)} \\ &= \frac{0,14481264 \text{ nm}}{0,01256926762} \\ &= 11,5211 \text{ nm} \end{aligned}$$

Analysis Results

General Information

Analysis date	2022/04/14 13:53:20	Measurement date	2022/04/13 14:09:24
Sample name	TEST SAMPLE	Operator	Misda
File name	Magnetit MPs.raw		
Comment			

Measurement profile



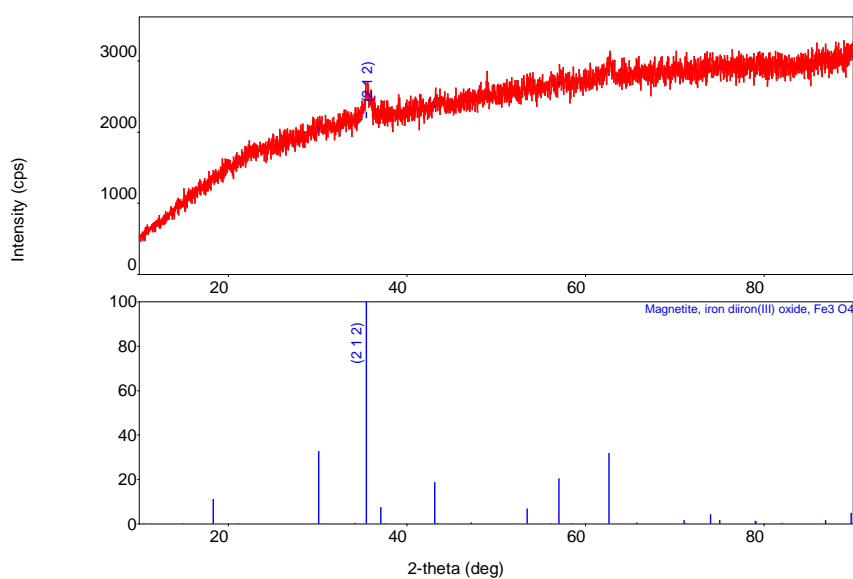
Measurement conditions

X-Ray	30 kV , 15 mA	Scan speed / Duration time	4.0000 deg./min.
Goniometer		Step width	0.0200 deg.
Attachment	-	Scan axis	2Theta/Theta
Filter	Kb filter	Scan range	10.0000 - 90.0000 deg.
CBO selection slit	-	Incident slit	1.25 deg.
Diffrected beam mono.		Length limiting slit	-
Detector	MiniFlex2 counter	Receiving slit #1	1.25 deg.
Scan mode	CONTINUOUS	Receiving slit #2	0.3mm

Qualitative analysis results

Phase name	Formula	Figure of merit	Phase reg. detail	DB card number
Magnetite, iron diiron(III) oxide	Fe ₃ O ₄	1.449	ICDD (PDF-2/Release 2011 RDB)	01-076-0958

Phase name	Formula	Space group	Phase reg. detail	DB card number
Magnetite, iron diiron(III) oxide	Fe ₃ O ₄	26 : Pmc21	ICDD (PDF-2/Release 2011 RDB)	01-076-0958



Peak list

No.	2-theta(deg)	d(ang.)	Height(cps)	FWHM(deg)	Int. I(cps deg)	Int. W(deg)	Asym. factor
1	35.44(6)	2.531(4)	227(28)	0.72(10)	227(94)	1.0(5)	0.30(15)

Parameters used for WPPF

Profile parameters

Common parameter	Background	Data	Magnetit MPs
		Function name	B-spline
		param0	479.39295761123566
		param1	1195.819337208711
		param2	2095.5081681103688
		param3	2319.8098463276156
		param4	2770.1691963080489
		param5	2915.988812579862
		param6	2920.0523244358719
		param7	3066.5047964387927
		node0	10
		node1	27.760000000000002
		node2	43.32
		node3	58.880000000000003
		node4	74.439999999999998
		node5	90
Common parameter	Peak shift	Function name	Shift axial displacement
		param0	0
		param1	0
		param2	0
Magnetite, iron diiron(III) oxide	Scale factor	S	1
	FWHM	U	0.0000
		V	0.0000
		W	0.5141
	Asym. Factor	A0	-1.1955
		A1	0.0000
	Decay rate factor	etaL0/mL0	1.4859
		etaL1/mL1	0.0000
		etaL2/mL2	0.0000
		etaH0/mH0	0.3542
		etaH1/mH1	0.0000
		etaH2/mH2	0.0000
	Preferred	H	0
		K	0
		L	0
		March coefficient	1.000000

Structure parameters

Data set name	Phase Name	Element	X	Y	Z	Occupancy	Temperature factor
Data set name	Rwp	Rp	Re	S	Chi^2	Maximum shift/e.s.d.	
Magnetit MPs	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Lattice constants

Angular correction

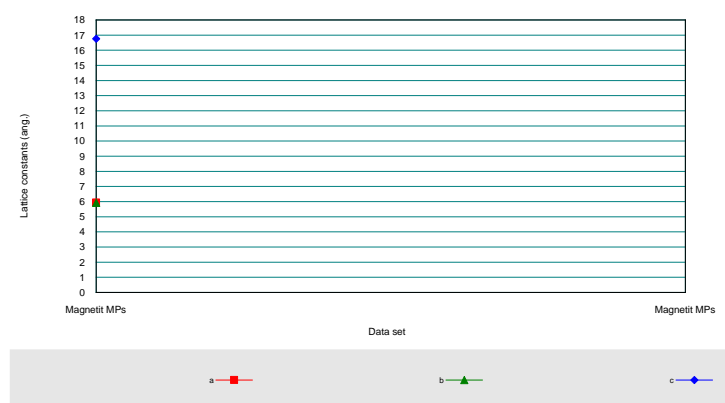
Analysis results

Data set name	a(A)	b(A)	c(A)	alpha(deg)	beta(deg)	gamma(deg)
---------------	------	------	------	------------	-----------	------------

Magnetit MPs	5.934000	5.925500	16.752001	90.000000	90.000000	90.000000
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Phase name	a(A)	b(A)	c(A)	alpha(deg)	beta(deg)	gamma(deg)	V(A ³)
------------	------	------	------	------------	-----------	------------	--------------------

Magnetite,	5.934000	5.925500	16.752001	90.000	90.000000	90.000000	589.032455
------------	----------	----------	-----------	--------	-----------	-----------	------------



Crystallinity

Data set name	Crystallinity(%)
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CrystallinityGraph.emf

Crystallite size and lattice strain

Williamson-Hall method

Data set name	Crystallite size(A)	Strain(%)
---------------	---------------------	-----------

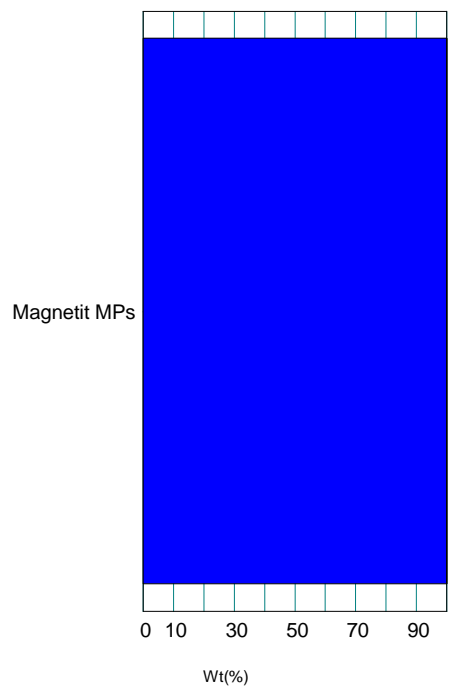
Phase name	Crystallite size(A)	Size distribution	Strain(%)	Distribution type
------------	---------------------	-------------------	-----------	-------------------

Magnetite, iron	-	-	-	-
-----------------	---	---	---	---

CSSGraph.emf

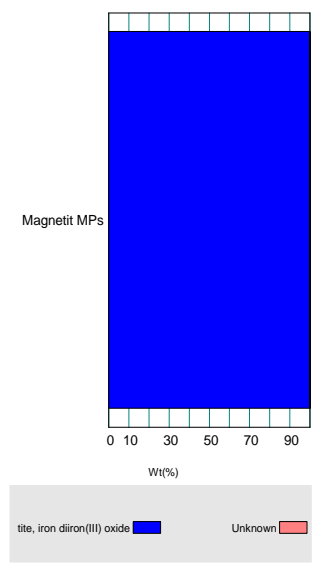
Quantitative analysis results (RIR)

Phase name	Content(%)
Magnetite, iron diiron(III) oxide	100.000000



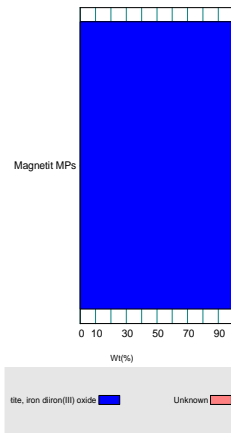
Quantitative analysis results (standard addition method)

Calibration data



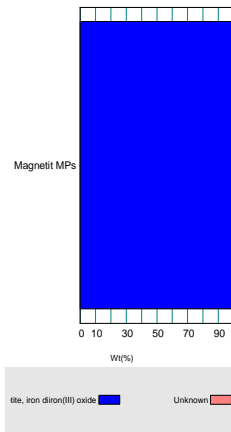
Quantitative analysis results (External Standard method)

Calibration data



Quantitative analysis results (internal standard method)

Calibration Data



Lampiran 5. Penentuan Kondisi Optimum Adsorpsi Ion Logam Cu(II) oleh Adsorben Nanopartikel Magnetit (Fe₃O₄)

1. Penentuan pH Optimum

Kondisi Analisis : Jenis Adsorben	: Nanopartikel Magnetit
Massa Adsorben	: 50 mg
Volume Larutan	: 25 mL
Konsentrasi Awal Cu(II)	: 25 mg/L
Waktu Kontak	: 60 menit

Hasil Analisis:

pH	q_e (mg/g)	% adsorpsi
4	1,05	8,38
5	4,26	33,17
6	7,37	56,51
7	12,11	92,57
8	13,72	96,33
9	12,82	95,31
10	11,50	89,16
11	7,68	84,03
12	5,87	79,73

$$\% \text{ adsorpsi} = \frac{C_0 - C_e}{C_0} \times 100$$

2. Penentuan Waktu Optimum

Kondisi Analisis : Jenis Adsorben	: Nanopartikel Magnetit
Massa Adsorben	: 50 mg
Volume Larutan	: 25 mL
Konsentrasi Awal Cu(II)	: 25 mg/L
pH	: 8

Hasil Analisis:

Waktu	q _t (mg/g)	% adsorpsi
5	13,25	95,95
10	13,29	96,27
20	13,36	96,97
40	13,53	97,55
60	13,75	98,15
90	13,82	98,60
100	13,87	98,70
120	13,86	98,69

$$\% \text{ adsorpsi} = \frac{C_0 - C_e}{C_0} \times 100$$

3. Penentuan Kapasitas Adsorpsi

Kondisi Analisis : Jenis Adsorben	: Nanopartikel Magnetit
Massa Adsorben	: 50 mg
Volume Larutan	: 25 mL
pH	: 8
Waktu Kontak	: 100 menit

Hasil Analisis:

Konsentrasi (ppm)	q _e (mg/g)	% adsorpsi
10	4,72	98,16
25	13,90	98,50
50	18,54	98,51
75	23,41	98,75
100	25,01	98,97
150	32,33	99,04
250	31,66	98,96

$$\% \text{ adsorpsi} = \frac{C_0 - C_e}{C_0} \times 100$$

Lampiran 6. Isoterm Adsorpsi

1. Isoterm Adsorpsi Eksperimen

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	C _e (mg/L)	q _e (mg/g)	% adsorpsi
10	0,18	4,72	98,16
25	0,37	13,90	98,50
50	0,74	18,54	98,51
75	0,93	23,41	98,75
100	1,02	25,01	98,97
150	1,43	32,33	99,04
250	2,58	31,66	98,96

$$\% \text{ adsorpsi} = \frac{C_0 - C_e}{C_0} \times 100$$

2. Isoterm Adsorpsi Langmuir bentuk Linear

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	C _e (mg/L)	C _e /q _e
10	0,18	0,03
25	0,37	0,02
50	0,74	0,03
75	0,93	0,04
100	1,02	0,04
150	1,43	0,04
250	2,58	0,08

$$\frac{C_e}{q_e} = \frac{1}{q_m \cdot K_L} + \frac{1}{q_m} \cdot C_e$$

Parameter	Nilai
Persamaan	y = 0,0198x + 0,0241
1/q _{max} K	0,0241
1/q _{max}	0,0198
q _{max}	50,5050
K	0,8215
R ²	0,845

3. Isoterm Adsorpsi Freundlich bentuk Linear

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	log C _e	log q _e
10	-0,73	0,67
25	-0,42	1,14
50	-0,12	1,26
75	-0,02	1,36
100	0,01	1,39
150	0,15	1,51
250	0,41	1,50

$$\log q_e = \log K_F + \frac{1}{n} \log C_e$$

Parameter	Nilai
Persamaan	$y = 0,7247x + 1,3432$
log K _F	1,3432
K	22,0394
1/n	0,7247
R ²	0,8855

4. Isoterm Adsorpsi Sips bentuk Linear

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	ln C _e	ln (q/q _m -q)
10	-1,69	-1,92
25	-0,98	-0,50
50	-0,29	0,004
75	-0,06	0,54
100	0,02	0,73
150	0,35	1,93
250	0,94	1,78

$$\ln \frac{q_e}{q_m - q_e} = \ln K_s + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln C_e$$

Parameter	Nilai
Persamaan	$y = 1,4858 + 0,7306$
$\ln K_s$	0,4886
K_s	1,6300
n	1,4817
q_{\max}	37,0039
R^2	0,9313

5. Isoterm Adsorpsi Langmuir bentuk Non-Linear (Program Solver)

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	C_e (mg/L)	q_e (mg/g)	$q_e L$ (mg/g)	Res^2
10	0,18	4,72	7,59	8,22
25	0,37	13,90	13,21	0,47
50	0,74	18,54	20,51	3,89
75	0,93	23,41	23,23	0,03
100	1,02	25,01	24,27	0,54
150	1,43	32,33	28,12	17,71
250	2,58	31,66	34,21	6,48

$$q_e = \frac{q_m \cdot K_L \cdot C_e}{1 + K_L \cdot C_e}$$

Parameter	Nilai
K	1,05
q_{\max}	46,80
RSS	37,37

6. Isoterm Adsorpsi Freundlich bentuk Non-Linear (Program Solver)

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	C _e (mg/L)	q _e (mg/g)	q _e F (mg/g)	Res ²
10	0,18	4,72	9,91	26,94
25	0,37	13,90	14,00	0,01
50	0,74	18,54	19,56	1,03
75	0,93	23,41	21,92	2,21
100	1,02	25,01	22,89	4,49
150	1,43	32,33	26,94	29,01
250	2,58	31,66	35,93	18,22

$$q_e = K_F \cdot C_e^{1/n}$$

Parameter	Nilai
K	22,63
n	0,48
RSS	81,93

7. Isoterm Adsorpsi Sips bentuk Non-Linear (Program Solver)

Konsentrasi (mg/L)	C _e (mg/L)	q _e (mg/g)	q _e S (mg/g)	Res ²
10	0,18	4,72	5,31	0,35
25	0,37	13,90	11,99	3,64
50	0,74	18,54	21,08	6,44
75	0,93	23,41	24,12	0,50
100	1,02	25,01	25,20	0,03
150	1,43	32,33	28,78	12,55
250	2,58	31,66	33,07	1,96

$$q_e = \frac{q_m \cdot K_s \cdot C_e^{1/n}}{1 + K_s \cdot C_e^n}$$

Parameter	Nilai
K	1,63
n	1,48
q _{max}	37,00
RSS	25,50

Lampiran 7. Kinetika Adsorpsi

1. Kinetika Orde Satu Semu

Waktu	q_t (mg/g)	q_e (mg/g)	$(q_e - q_t)$	$\log (q_e - q_t)$
5	13,25	13,87	0,62	-0,20
10	13,29	13,87	0,58	-0,23
20	13,36	13,87	0,50	-0,29
40	13,53	13,87	0,34	-0,46
60	13,75	13,87	0,12	-0,90
90	13,82	13,87	0,04	-1,31
100	13,87	13,87	0	0
120	13,86	13,87	0,01	-1,82

2. Kinetika Orde Dua Semu

Waktu	q_t (mg/g)	t/q_t
5	13,25	0,37
10	13,29	0,75
20	13,36	1,49
40	13,53	2,95
60	13,75	4,36
90	13,82	6,50
100	13,87	7,20
120	13,86	8,65

Lampiran 8. Penentuan Koefisien Selektivitas Adsorpsi

1. Koefisien Selektivitas Adsorpsi Ion Logam Cu(II) pada masing-masing Larutan Biner Cu(II)/Cd(II), Cu(II)/Pb(II), Cu(II)/Ni(II) dari 50 mg Adsorben Nanopartikel Magnetit (Fe_3O_4) dengan Konsentrasi $3,937 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M

No.	Biner	Selektivitas Adsorpsi Larutan Biner		
		Koefisien Distribusi (Kd)		Koefisien selektivitas (α)
		Cu ²⁺	Cd ²⁺	
1	Cu/Cd	4,47	1,87	2,38

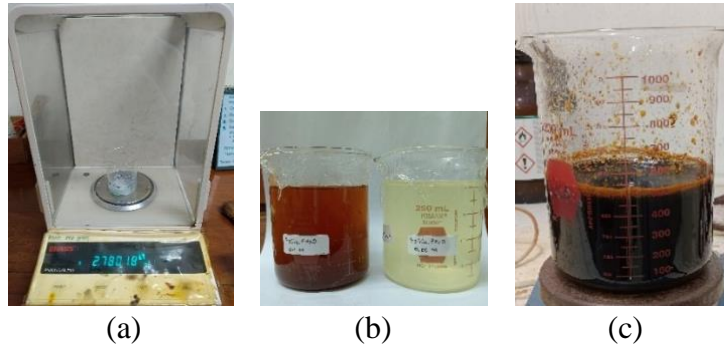
No.	Biner	Selektivitas Adsorpsi Larutan Biner		
		Koefisien Distribusi (Kd)		Koefisien selektivitas (α)
		Cu ²⁺	Pb ²⁺	
2	Cu/Pb	4,56	3,29	1,38

No.	Biner	Selektivitas Adsorpsi Larutan Biner		
		Koefisien Distribusi (Kd)		Koefisien selektivitas (α)
		Cu ²⁺	Ni ²⁺	
3	Cu/Ni	4,11	1,57	2,61

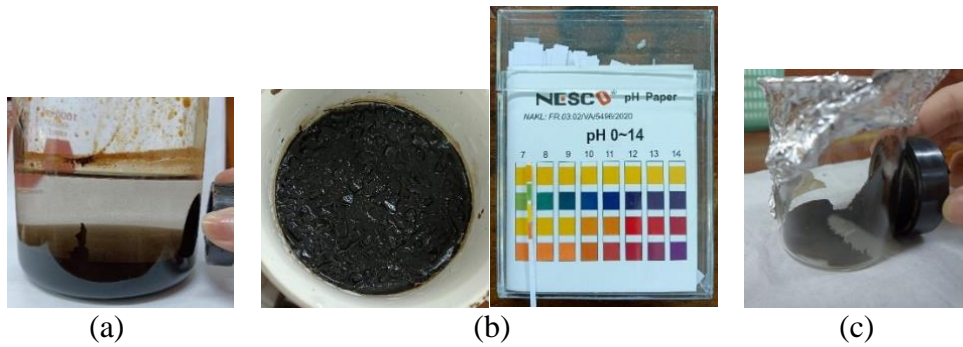
2. Koefisien Selektivitas Adsorpsi Ion Logam Cu(II) pada masing-masing Larutan Kuartener Cu(II)/Cd(II)/Pb(II)/Ni(II) dari 50 mg Adsorben Nanopartikel Magnetit (Fe_3O_4) dengan Konsentrasi $3,937 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M

No.	Kuartener	Selektivitas Adsorpsi Larutan Kuartener						
		Koefisien Distribusi (Kd)				Koefisien selektivitas (α)		
		Cu ²⁺	Cd ²⁺	Pb ²⁺	Ni ²⁺	Cd ²⁺	Pb ²⁺	Ni ²⁺
1.	Cu/Cd/Pb/Ni	2,44	1,31	1,84	1,05	1,86	1,32	2,32

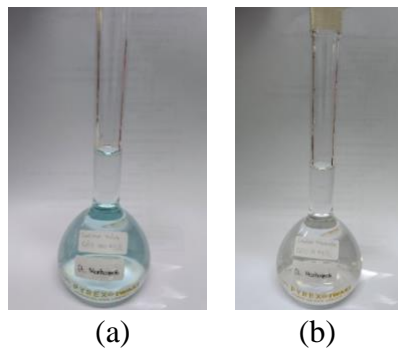
Lampiran 9. Dokumentasi Kegiatan Penelitian



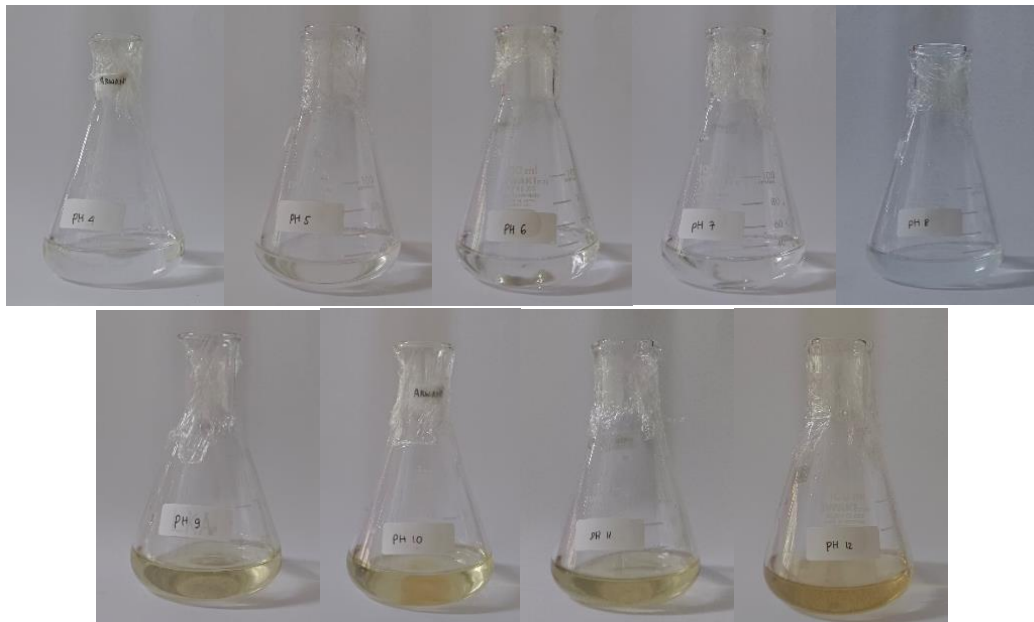
Gambar 1. (a) Penimbangan $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (b) Larutan $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dan $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c) Proses penambahan NH_4OH 25% dalam campuran $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dan $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$



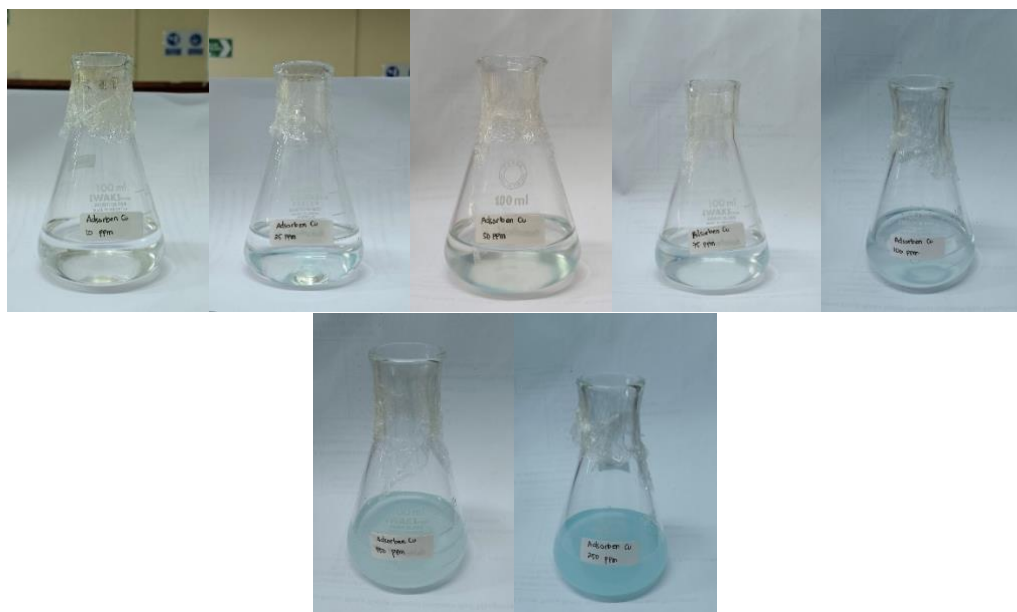
Gambar 2. (a) Terbentuk endapan magnetit yang dapat ditarik menggunakan magnet eksternal (b) proses penyaringan dan pencucian endapan magnetit hingga pH 7 (c) uji coba magnetit terhadap magnet eksternal



Gambar 3. (a) Larutan Induk Cu(II) 1000 mg/L (b) Larutan Intermediet Cu(II) 50 mg/L



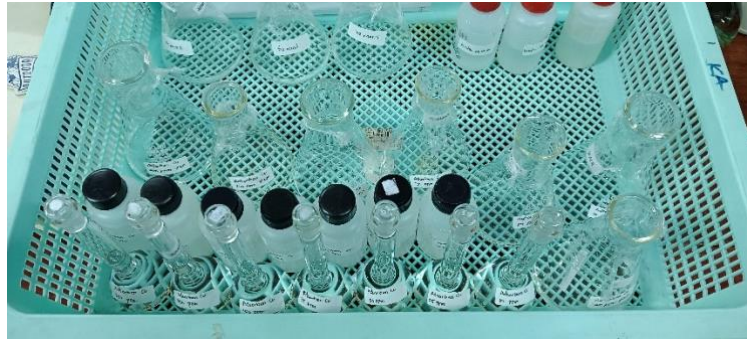
Gambar 4. Optimasi pH



Gambar 5. Optimasi Konsentrasi



Gambar 6. Larutan Biner dan Kuarterner



Gambar 7. Uji AAS