

Pengembangan Paper Electroanalytical Device (PeAD) untuk Sensor Ion Logam Berat Timbal (Pb) dan Kadmium (Cd) = Development of Paper Electroanalytical Devices (PeAD) for Heavy Metal (Lead (Pb) and Cadmium (Cd)) Ion Sensor

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Abstrak

Paper Electroanalytical Devices (PeAD) merupakan salah satu perangkat sensor kimia yang mulai banyak dikembangkan karena luasnya bidang aplikasi, salah satunya adalah untuk mendeteksi logam berat. Prinsip kerja dari PeAD yaitu dengan mengukur konsentrasi logam dari hasil reaksi reduksi dan oksidasi menggunakan metode potensiometri. Pada penelitian ini PeAD dikembangkan dengan adanya elektrodepositi logam Bismut secara in situ pada elektroda, dengan menggunakan voltametri pelucutan anodik gelombang persegi (SWASV), logam Bismut didepositi dengan membentuk film lapis tipis Bi pada permukaan elektroda dan dilakukan pemindaian dengan mikroskop elektron. Logam Bismut digunakan sebagai modifikator elektroda karena memiliki kapasitas untuk membentuk paduan dengan logam berat, seperti Pb dan Cd, selain itu juga karena sifatnya yang kurang beracun dan memiliki jendela potensial negatif yang besar sehingga proses pembentukan ikatan dengan logam dapat terjadi. Pengujian variasi pH, variasi potensial deposisi, dan variasi konsentrasi penambahan Bismut, dilakukan untuk mendapatkan hasil pengujian yang optimum, dan diperoleh kondisi optimum pada pH larutan 4,6 dengan potensial deposisi -1,2 V, dan penambahan 1 mg/L Bismut. PeAD. Yang berhasil di fabrikasi kemudian dikarakterisasi dengan menggunakan Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Fourier-Transform Infra Red (FTIR), Contact Angle Meter (CAM). Uji performa analisis PeAD terhadap ion logam berat Pb dan Cd dilakukan dengan pengukuran linearitas, Limit of Detection (LOD), Limit of Quantification (LOQ), interferensi, presisi, dan akurasi. Persamaan yang didapat dari uji linearitas, dengan $y = 1.4508 + 0.1723 [Cd (II)]$ dengan $R^2 = 0.9839$ dan $y = 0.6789 + 0.1218 [Pb (II)]$ dengan $R^2 = 0.9851$, yang menunjukkan bahwa nilai sensitivitas PeAD untuk logam Cd sebesar 1.4508 A dan logam Pb sebesar 0.6434 A, dan LOD untuk logam Cd dan Pb yaitu 6.43 μ g/L dan 7.01 μ g/L, dengan LOQ yaitu 22.07 μ g/L dan 23.39 μ g/L.

.....Paper Electroanalytical Devices (PeAD) is one of the chemical sensor devices that has been widely developed due to its wide application in various field, one of which is detecting heavy metals. The working principle of PeAD is to measure the metal concentration from the reduction and oxidation reactions using the potentiometric method. In this study, PeAD was developed by the presence of in situ electrodeposition of Bismuth metal on the electrode, using square wave anodic stripping voltammetry (SWASV). Bismuth metal was deposited by forming a thin layer of Bi film on the electrode surface and then scanning with an electron microscope. Bismuth metal is used as an electrode modifier because it has the capacity to form alloys with heavy metals, such as Pb and Cd, as well as because it is less toxic and has a large negative potential window so that the process of bonding with metals can occur. Test for Variations in pH, variations in the deposition potential, and variations in the concentration of addition of Bismuth, were carried out to obtain optimum test results. The optimum conditions were obtained at a solution pH of 4.6 with a deposition potential of -1.2 V, with the addition of 1 mg/L Bismuth. The PeAD that were successfully fabricated were then characterized using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), Fourier-Transform Infra-Red (FTIR), and

Contact Angle Meter (CAM). Analysis performance test of PeAD for heavy metal ions Pb and Cd was carried out by measuring linearity, Limit of Detection (LOD), Limit of Quantification (LOQ), interference, precision, and accuracy. The equation obtained from the linearity test, with $y = 1.4508 + 0.1723$ [Cd (II)] with $R^2 = 0.9839$ and with $y = 0.6789 + 0.1218$ [Pb (II)] with $R^2 = 0.9851$, which shows that the metal sensitivity value of PeAD is $1.4508 \mu\text{A}$ for Cd and $0.6434 \mu\text{A}$ for Pb, and the LOD for Cd and Pb were $6.43 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $7.01 \mu\text{g/L}$, with LOQ $22.07 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $23.39 \mu\text{g/L}$.