

Nanokomposit CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ untuk Fotokatalisis Methylene Blue Menggunakan Optimasi Response Surface Methodology (RSM) = CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ Nanocomposite for Methylene Blue Photocatalysis Using Response Surface Methodology (RSM) Optimization

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Abstrak

Pencemaran air yang disebabkan oleh pewarna methylene blue (MB) yang mengandung senyawa azo bersifat karsinogenik yang berbahaya bagi makhluk hidup. Berbagai upaya dilakukan untuk mengembangkan teknologi yang efektif untuk menghilangkan pewarna MB dari lingkungan air, seperti fotokatalisis. Penelitian ini berhasil mensintesis nanokomposit CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ dengan Al₂O₃ sebagai support katalis. Nanopartikel CdO dan ZnFe₂O₄ disintesis dengan metode kopresipitasi dengan ukuran kristal rata-rata 71,81 nm dan 46,29 nm serta memiliki energi band gap sebesar 2,12 eV dan 1,80 eV. Gabungan nanopartikel CdO-ZnFe₂O₄ memiliki ukuran kristal rata-rata 50,03 nm dengan energi band gap 1,73 eV. Sedangkan, nanokomposit CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ yang disintesis memiliki energi band gap 1,90 eV dengan karakterisasi TEM diperoleh ukuran rata-rata partikel 22,58 nm. Optimasi degradasi menggunakan response surface methodology (RSM) menunjukkan persen degradasi maksimum didapatkan sebesar 92,79 % dengan kondisi optimal berat katalis 70 mg, konsentrasi awal methylene blue 8 ppm, pH 10, dan waktu degradasi 120 menit di bawah sinar tampak. Studi kinetika mengikuti orde satu sesuai dengan persamaan laju reaksi $v = k[MB]^1$ ($R^2 = 0,99347$) dan konstanta laju reaksi yaitu 0,016 menit⁻¹. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, pengembangan nanokomposit CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ sebagai fotokatalis yang ramah lingkungan mampu digunakan untuk pengolahan limbah zat warna di masa depan.

.....Water pollution caused by methylene blue (MB) dye containing azo compounds is carcinogenic which is harmful to living things. Various attempts are made to develop effective technologies to remove MB dyes from the water environment, such as photocatalysis. This study successfully synthesized CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ nanocomposite with Al₂O₃ as catalyst support. CdO and ZnFe₂O₄ nanoparticles were synthesized by coprecipitation method with average crystal sizes of 71.81 nm and 46.29 nm and have band gap energies of 2.12 eV and 1.80 eV. The combined CdO-ZnFe₂O₄ nanoparticles have an average crystal size of 50.03 nm with a band gap energy of 1.73 eV. Meanwhile, the synthesized CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ nanocomposite has a band gap energy of 1.90 eV with TEM characterization obtained an average particle size of 22.58 nm. Degradation optimization using response surface methodology (RSM) showed that the maximum degradation percent was obtained at 92.79% with optimal conditions of catalyst weight of 70 mg, initial methylene blue concentration of 8 ppm, pH 10, and degradation time of 120 minutes under visible light. The kinetics study followed pseudo first order with the reaction rate equation $\delta E = v[MB]^1$ ($R^2 = 0.99347$) and reaction rate constant of 0.016 min⁻¹. Based on the results of this study, the development of CdO-ZnFe₂O₄/Al₂O₃ nanocomposite as an environmentally friendly photocatalyst can be used for dye waste treatment in the future.