

Title (Judul) Ditulis Dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris Dengan Font Times New Roman 12 Maksimum 15 Kata, Uppercase, Ditulis Dengan Susunan Piramida Terbalik

*Xxxx Yyy dan Zzzz Www**

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Abstrak. *Abstrak ditulis dalam dua bahasa, bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris. Ditulis menggunakan font Times New Roman 11, spasi tunggal, Italic. Abstrak maksimum 200 kata, berisi tentang tujuan, metode dan hasil dari penelitian. Contoh :Telah dibuat dua macam kitosan A dan B.. Beberapa parameter adsorpsi sepertidipelajari. Model kinetikamenentukan laju adsorpsi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan*

Kata kunci : maksimum 4 kata *adsorpsi, Zn(II),Cu(II), kitosan*

Abstract. *Two typies of chitosan have been made, chitosan A and chitosan B..... Adsorption parameters such as,.....were studied. The adsorption kinetic were applied in the estimation of the adsorption rate. The results showed that*

Key words: *adsorption, Zn(II), Cu(II), chitosan*

PENDAHULUAN (Times New Roman, 11)

Pendahuluan berisi tentang latar belakang dari penelitian, tujuan dan kajian pustaka yang mendukung. Penulisan pustaka yang diacu ditulis dengan sistem penomoran sesuai urutan pustaka yang diacu. Misalnya beberapa adsorben telah digunakan untuk proses adsorpsi ion logam berat [1,2]. Menurut Franco [3] adsorpsi Cr(III) pada bentonit terpillar mempunyai kapasitas adsorpsi yang lebih besar disbanding bentonit yang tidak terpillar. Adsorpsi Cr(III) pada bentonit mempunyai pH optimum 5 [1,4]. Ditulis menggunakan font Times New Roman 11, spasi tunggal.

METODE PENELITIAN

Bahan

Beberapa bahan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini NaOH, 1 M HCl and 50% (w/v) NaOH; asam asetat, NaOH dan etanol.

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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Alat

Alat yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah pH meter, termometer.

Prosedur Penelitian

Adsorpsi Cu(II)

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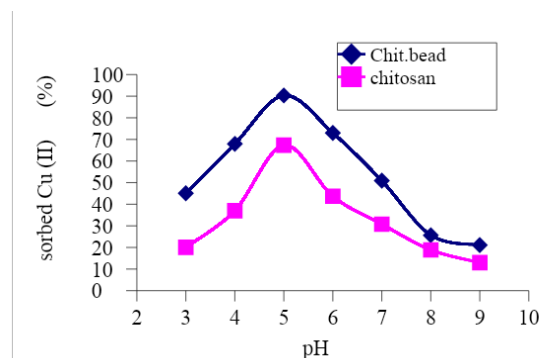
Pengaruh Keasaman Media

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HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Pengaruh Keasaman Media

The acidity of the adsorption medium greatly affects the amount of adsorbed Cu(II) (Gambar.1). Adsorption Cu(II) increased with increasing pH from 4.0 to 7.0. From 7.0 to lower acidity, the adsorption Cu(II) significantly decreased. The amount of sorbent Cu(II) was highly affected by medium acidity. With decreasing medium acidity from 4.0-7.0, the adsorbed Cu(II) on chitosan beads and chitosan powder sharply increased and at low medium acidity (pH > 7.0), the adsorbed of Cu(II) again decreased rapidly. The similar pattern by profile of the sorbed Cu(II) on the chitosan beads and chitosan powder. The maximum adsorption Cu(II) On chitosan beads and chitosan powder were observed at pH around 7.0.



Gambar 1. Effect of medium acidity on adsorption Cu(II) on chitosan and chitosan beads

Whereas the optimum pH of adsorption Cd(II) on chitosan beads was 4 [14] and Pb(II) on chitin beads was 5 [12]. The increase of adsorption Cu(II) on chitosan beads and chitosan powder from pH 4.0 to 7.0 must be caused by the decrease of the amount of H^+ in the medium, and therefore, the competition between Cu(II) and H^+ in occupying the active sites on the adsorbents also decreased [10]. At pH higher than 7, the adsorption competed with the precipitation, and the proportion of precipitation and adsorption became relatively the same at 9.0. As a result, the maximum adsorption of Cu(II) occurred just at medium acidity in which Cu(II) started precipitating.

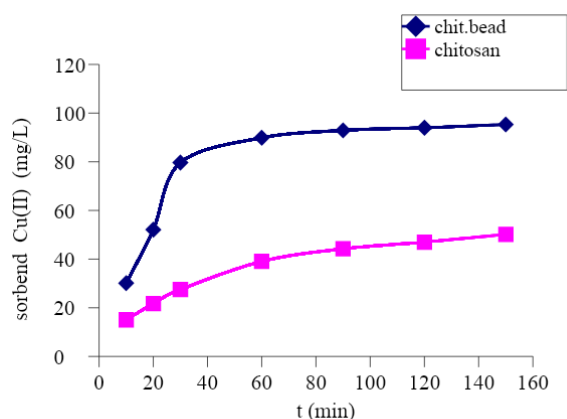
Adsorption kinetics

Although the adsorption of Cu(II) on both chitosan powder and chitosan beads was initially rapid and then slower, the swelling of Chitosan powder became chitosan beads enhanced the adsorption rate (Fig.2). The rapid adsorption for Cu(II) on chitosan powder occurred at the 90 min, while that on chitosan beads at the 60 min.

Applying a kinetic model of first order adsorption reaching equilibrium with the mathematical expression as shown below [5], linear relationship between $\ln(C_{A0}/C_A)C_A$ and t/C_A was obtained with correlation coefficient (R^2) = 0.9874 and 0.9422 for adsorbent of chitosan powder and chitosan beads, while that applying a kinetic pseudo-second order H_0 with the mathematical expression as shown below [5] linear relationship between t/q_t and t was obtained with correlation coefficient (R^2) = 0.9051 and 0.8789 for adsorbent of chitosan powder and chitosan beads, respectively (Table 1). That compared to kinetic model of first order adsorption reaching equilibrium, this type of kinetic model has been proven to possess lower correlation coefficient so that adsorption Cu(II) ion on chitosan powder and chitosan beads tend followed kinetic model of first order adsorption reaching equilibrium.

As can be predicted from Fig.2 that the swelling of chitosan powder may enhance the adsorption rate. This prediction was confirmed, i.e the adsorption rate constant (k_1) increased 3.0 times, from $1.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ for the adsorbent chitosan powder to $4.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$ for adsorbent chitosan beads. The swelling process adds the amount of active site suitable for adsorption of metal ion especially for relatively hard metal cations. But the active site must compete with water in attracting the hard cation.

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Gambar 2. Effect of contact time on the adsorption of Cu(II) on chitosan powder and chitosan beads

Table 1. Adsorption rate constant and correlation coefficient for the adsorption of Mg(II) on chitosan powder and chitosan beads

Adsorbent	Kinetic model of first order adsorption reaching equilibrium			Kinetic pseudo-second order Ho		
	k_1 $10^{-3} (\text{min}^{-1})$	Q $(\text{mol/L})^{-1}$	R^2	h $(\text{mg g}^{-1} \text{min}^{-1})$	k_2' $10^{-4} (\text{g mg}^{-1} \text{min}^{-1})$	R^2
Chitosan powder	1.60	5.49	0.987	0.029	9.058	0.905
Chitosan beads	4.80	22.96	0.942	0.077	9.058	0.878
			2			9

Adsorption thermodynamics

The Langmuir and Freuchlich isotherm adsorption model with the mathematical expression given below was used to determine the capacity (b) and equilibrium constant (K) of adsorption, and energy (E) adsorption was then calculated

Langmuir isotherm model:

$$\frac{C}{m} = \frac{1}{bK} + \frac{C}{b} \quad (1)$$

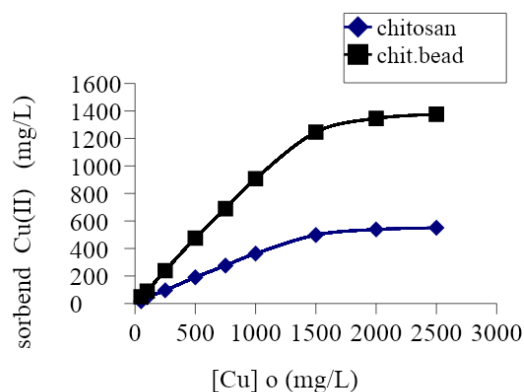
Freundlich isotherm model:

$$\log \log m = \log \log B + \frac{1}{n} \log C \quad (2)$$

where C, the equilibrium concentration in solution; b, Langmuir's adsorption capacity; K, adsorption affinity; m metal adsorbed per g adsorbent at equilibrium; B, Freundlich's adsorption capacity and n, constants.

The application of the two models resulted in the adsorption parameters as shown in Table 2. As occur for adsorption rate constant, the swelling of chitosan powder enhanced the adsorption capacity. exponentially with the increase of the free energy [5]. The Langmuir's adsorption capacity is representation of the capacity of nitrogen on the N acetyl group in adsorbing Cu(II), while the Freundlich's adsorption capacity of all possible sites in adsorbing Cu(II). The Langmuir's adsorption capacity may indicate the adsorption capacity of this – NH₂, while the Freundlich's adsorption capacity is a representative of the adsorption capacity of -

NH₂ and other functional group all together.



Gambar 3. Effect of concentration on adsorption Cu(II) on chitosan and chitosan bead

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Table 2. Adsorption capacity (b), Energy (E), and Adsorption affinity (K) obtained from Langmuir isotherm as well as Adsorption capacity (B) obtained from Freundlich isotherm for Mg(II) on Chitosan powder and chitosan beads

Adsorbent	Langmuir				Freundlich		
	b (10 ⁻⁴ mole/g)	K (mol/L) ⁻¹	E (kJ/mol)	R ²	B (10 ² mol/g)	n	R ²
Chitosan beads	17.39	6477.16	21.81	0.983	7,60	1,87	0.971
Chitosan powder	7.20	4605.50	21.04	5	12,61	1,42	7
				0.980			0.956
				8			5

KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah..... Adsorption Cu(II) ion on chitosan beads and chitosan powder tend followed kinetic model of first order adsorption reaching equilibrium. Adsorption rate Cu(II) metal ion for the chitosan bead and chitosan powder were 4.80 10⁻³ (min⁻¹) and 1.60 10⁻³ (min⁻¹).

UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH (bila ada)

Kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi melalui Program No. Kontrak.....

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