

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan industri menimbulkan banyak dampak negatif seperti limbah yang mengandung logam berat salah satunya adalah kadmium (Cd). Metode adsorpsi merupakan metode yang efektif untuk mengurangi kadar logam berat dalam limbah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kemampuan dari senyawa C-fenilkaliks[4]pirogalolarena dalam mengadsorpsi ion logam Cd(II). Senyawa C-fenilkaliks[4]pirogalolarena merupakan senyawa turunan kaliksarena yang disintesis dari pirogalol dengan benzaldehida. Senyawa hasil sintesis diuji dengan kromatografi lapis tipis (KLT) dan dikarakterisasi dengan spektrofotometer FTIR, spektrometer $^1\text{H-NMR}$, dan analisis BET. Senyawa C-fenilkaliks[4]-pirogalolarena yang dihasilkan berupa padatan berwarna merah muda dengan rendemen 87,4 %. Analisis spektrum FTIR menunjukkan adanya serapan jembatan metin (C–H) di daerah $1465,90\text{ cm}^{-1}$ dan serapan gugus hidroksi ($-\text{OH}$) di daerah $3464,15\text{ cm}^{-1}$. Analisis spektrum $^1\text{H-NMR}$ menunjukkan adanya jembatan metin pada daerah $\delta\text{H } 5,622\text{ ppm}$ dan $\delta\text{H } 5,746\text{ ppm}$. Berdasarkan analisis BET luas permukaan, volume pori total, dan rata-rata jari-jari pori C-fenilkaliks[4] pirogalolarena masing-masing sebesar $7,346\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$; $1,455 \times 10^{-2}\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$; dan $39,6001\text{ \AA}$. Kondisi optimum adsorpsi ion logam Cd(II) oleh C-fenilkaliks[4]pirogalolarena pada pH 6, waktu kontak 120 menit, dan mengikuti kinetika adsorpsi pseudo orde dua. Isoterm adsorpsi yang sesuai adalah isoterm Freundlich dengan nilai n , K_F , dan E masing-masing sebesar 1,927; 8,606 mg/g; dan $-5,333\text{ kJ/mol}$. Selain itu, dilakukan desorpsi dengan HNO_3 dan EDTA yang memberikan hasil berturut-turut sebesar 75,52% dan 85,32%.

Kata kunci: sintesis, C-fenilkaliks[4]pirogalolarena, adsorpsi, desorpsi, kadmium

ABSTRACT

Industrial developments cause many negative impacts such as waste containing heavy metals, for example, cadmium (Cd). The adsorption method is an effective method to reduce heavy metal content in waste. The purpose of this research was to determine the ability of the compound C-phenylcalix[4]-pyrogalolarene to adsorb Cd(II) metal ions. C-phenylcalix[4]pyrogalolarene is a derivative of calixarenes which is synthesized from pyrogallol with benzaldehyde. The synthesized compounds were tested by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) and characterized by FTIR spectrophotometer, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrometer, and BET analysis. The compounds are pink solid with a yield of 87.4%. FTIR spectrum analysis showed that there was the absorption of methyne bridge (C–H) in 1465.90 cm^{-1} and the absorption of hydroxy group ($-\text{OH}$) in 3464.15. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum analysis showed the presence of a methyne bridge in the H region of δH 5.622 ppm and 5.746 ppm. Based on BET analysis, the surface area, total pore volume, and average pore radius of C-phenylcalix[4]pyrogallolarene were $7.346 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$; $1.455 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$; and 39.6001 Å, respectively. The optimum conditions for the adsorption of metal ions Cd(II) by C-phenylcalix[4]pyrogalolarene were at pH 6, the contact time was 120 minutes, and followed pseudo-second-order adsorption kinetics. The adsorption isotherm is the Freundlich isotherm with a value of n, K_F , and E were 1.927; 8.606 mg/g; and – 5.333 kJ/mol, respectively. In addition, desorption was carried out with HNO_3 and EDTA which gave results of 75.52% and 85.32%, respectively.

Keywords: synthesis, C-phenylcalix[4]pyrogallolarene, adsorption, desorption, cadmium