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**CoFe2O4 Modified with *Polyethylene* Glycol (PEG) for Removal of**

**Chromium (VI) Ion from Electroplating Wastewater**

Poedji Loekitowati Hariani1,\*, Desnelli Desneli1, Hermansyah Hermansyah1, Salni Salni2

*1 Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Science, Sriwijaya University, Palembang Indonesia.*

*2 Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Science, Sriwijaya*

*University, Palembang Indonesia*

\* Correspondent author: [puji\_lukitowati@mipa.unsri.ac.id](mailto:puji_lukitowati@mipa.unsri.ac.id)

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**Abstract**

One of the contaminants in the wastewater of the electroplating industry is Cr (VI). In this study, the magnetic adsorbent of CoFe2O4 which was coated with polyethylene glycol (PEG)-4000 was synthesized and used to removal of Cr (VI) from electroplating wastewater. The adsorbent obtained was characterized by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Dispersive Energy X-Ray Spectrometer (EDS) and Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM). The adsorption process was studied by the variable of the effects of the solution pH, contact time and weight of the adsorbent. Langmuir and Freundlich isotherm models were used to describe the interaction between the adsorbate and adsorbent. The kinetics and thermodynamics were used to determine the mechanism of adsorption. The results of the study showed that optimum condition for removal of Cr (VI) onto CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG at pH 3 with contact time 35 minutes and weight of adsorbent 0.1 g. The adsorption process was in accordance with Langmuir’s isotherm with maximum adsorption capacity using CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG of 40.983 and 42.107 mg/g, respectively. The kinetics of the reaction of both adsorbents corresponded to the pseudo second-order. The value of

the negative free energy (∆G0 ) indicated that the reaction occurred spontaneously. The

efficiency for removal of Cr (VI) from the electroplating wastewater by CoFe2O4 and

CoFe2O4-PEG was 68.48% and 73.39%, respectively.

***Keywords;*** CoFe2O4, CoFe2O4-PEG, Cr (VI), electroplating wastewater

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**1. Introduction**

Chromium (Cr) is one kind of heavy metals. Chromium is produced in great amount by such industries as tannins, metallurgy, textiles, paints, metal finishing and electroplating (Gurgel et al.,

2009; Mohamed et al., 2017). Chromium in water exists in three forms of oxidation: divalent (II) chromium, trivalent (III) chromium and hexavalent (VI) chromium. Divalent (II) chromium is not stable, so in the environment only Cr (III) and Cr (VI) are often found. Cr (III) is an essential metal, required for the metabolism of fat and glucose in mammals, while Cr (VI) is toxic to biological systems, mutations in living organisms. Cr (VI) is suspected to be the cause of cancer. Cr (VI) has greater water solubility, mobile in nature and more bioavailable than Cr (III) (Kotas and Stasicka, 2000; Farooq et al., 2010; Pang et al., 2011). The form of chromium in water depends on the pH of the solution,

in the natural waters in the form of CrO42-,

HCrO4- , Cr2O72-, at a lower pH it is more dominant in the form of Cr (VI) is HCrO4- and at higher pH in the form CrO42- (Gurgel et al., 2009; Ramos et al., 2008). Therefore, it is necessary to control industrial waste containing heavy metal ions especially Cr (VI) before it is discharged into the environment.

Various methods can be used to reduce Cr (VI) from liquid waste such as electrochemical through a reduction reaction of Cr (VI) to Cr (III) (Fang et al*.*,

2012), chemical precipitation (Ramakrishnariah and Prathima, 2012), reduction, anion exchange, coagulation and filtration (Mc Guire et al*.*, 2007), adsorption (Bishnoi et al*.*, 2004). The adsorption method is considered to be the simplest, low cost, low energy and

efficient method for liquid waste treatment. Many adsorbents have been reported for the removal of Cr (VI) from a solution such as Fe3O4 (Ciftci and Ersoy,

2016; Ilankoon, 2014), nano fiber

composite of PAN-CNT/TiO2-NH2 (Mohamed et al*.*, 2017), activated carbon (Rai et al*.*, 2016; Kumar and Jena, 2017). The problem that occurs is how to improve the efficiency of adsorption and simplify the reused adsorbents (Foroughi et al*.*, 2015).

At present, the research on magnetic materials as adsorbents continues to develop. Adsorbents are superparamagnetic, so they are easily separated from the solution after adsorption process using magnet without filtering or centrifugation and require a short time (Pang et al*.*, 2011; Ciftci and Ersoy, 2016). One of the magnetic materials is Cobalt ferrite (CoFe2O4). The material has high coercivity, high saturation magnetization and chemical stability (Topkaya et al*.*, 2013). The size of the material is small enough to cause

frequent agglomeration. To reduce the

agglomeration and to increase the adsorption capacity, the nanomagnetic material is composited with other materials. Some researchers have composited nanomagnetic materials with both organic and inorganic materials such as CuFe2O4-activated carbon (Zhang et al*.*, 2007), MnFe2O4-Chitosan (Kim et al*.*,

2010); Fe2O4-activated carbon (Kakavandi et al*.*, 2013), CoFe2O4-graphene and NiFe2O4-graphene (Santhosh et al*.*, 2015), NiFe2O4-activated carbon (Ranjeh et al*.*, 2015), Fe3O4-zeolite (Alswat et al*.*, 2016).

In this study, nanomagnetic of CoFe2O4 was modified using an organic material, Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) and used to removal Cr (VI)

from electroplating wastewater. The combination with organic polymers is expected to increase flexibility, and to reduce agglomeration among nanoparticles. In addition, PEG also protects metal oxides from oxidation processes, has biocompatible and biodegradable properties. The main characteristic of electroplating wastewater is its heavy metal ions and its low pH. Therefore, electroplating wastewater needs to be treated before it is discharged into the environment. In this study, the synthesis of CoFe2O4-PEG was performed using a co-precipitation method. The advantage of this method is that it is simple with a high success rate. The adsorbent generated was characterized using XRD, VSM, and SEM-EDS.

**2. Materials and Methods**

*2.1 Chemicals*

All reagents used have high purity, namely CoCl2.6H2O, FeCl3.6H2O, PEG-

4000, NaOH, HCl, K2Cr2O7 from Merck.

The wastewater of the electroplating industry comes from Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia.

*2.2 Preparation of CoFe2O4 and*

*CoFe2O4-PEG*

The synthesis of CoFe2O4 was carried out by mixing 5.406 g of

FeCl3.6H2O, 2.379 g of CoCl2.6H2O, 25 mL deionized water. The mixture is stirred using a magnetic stirrer at 80° C, at a speed of 120 rpm for 1 hour while being flowed with N2. Furthermore, the addition of NaOH 1 M is done until the pH of the

solution ± 10. Heating is continued for 1 hour to obtain a stable product. The resulting CoFe2O4 is in the form of black

powder, separated from the solution using

a permanent magnet. To remove the remaining reactants, the CoFe2O4 was washed using deionized water until its pH became neutral and then dried in an oven at 100oC for 2 hours. The synthesis process of CoFe2O4-PEG was carried out with the same procedure but added with

2.346 g of PEG-4000. The adsorbents generated were characterized by using X- Ray Diffraction (Shimadzu, XD 610), SEM-EDS (JEOL-JSM 1400) and VSM (Oxford type 1.2T).

*2.3 Adsorption study*

The batch method was used for the adsorption study. The adsorption process is carried out by using Cr (VI) solution 50 mg/L prepared from K2Cr2O7 dissolving by deionized water. The adsorbents used to remove Cr (VI) were CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG. In this study, the adsorption process was studied by various variables, for example effect of the solution pH, contact time and the weight of the adsorbent. The effect of the solution pH was examined using Cr (VI) solution with the concentration of 50 mg/L, volume of 50 mL, weight of adsorbent of

0.1 g with the variations of pH solution at

2-9 by adding HCl and NaOH 1 M. The effect of contact time was examined in the time range of 10-200 minutes and the effect weight of adsorbent in the weight range of 0.05-0.4 g. The concentration of Cr (VI) was measured using AAS (Shimadzu AA 7000). The adsorption

capacity (qe , mg/g) of the adsorbent is

calculated using to the equation:

q = (Ci − Ct ) V

e w

**Table 1.** Characteristic of the electroplating wastewater

In which

Ci and

C t = initial and

equilibrium concentration (mg/L), V is the volume of solution (L) and W is the weight of the adsorbent (g).

To evaluate the efficiency for removal of Cr (VI) from the electroplating wastewater, adsorption experiment was conducted by 50 mL of sample, the weight of adsorbent 1.0 g, the pH and contact

time using of the optimum condition have been obtained in the previous. The sorption at room temperature (25 ± 2oC). All measurements were made in triplicate,

the final result is the average result.

time (mg-adsorbate/g-adsorbent), t = time,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameters | Concentrations (mg/L) |
| pH TDS COD  Chromium  Copper Zink Iron  Sulphate Cyanide phosphate | 2.40  1256  420  187.6  0.86  3.56  44.6  6.51  2.45  0.21 |

k1 and

k 2 are the pseudo first-order

The electroplating wastewater has

characteristic as shown in Table 1

*2.4 Adsorption study*

Kinetics of adsorption is used to explain the mechanism of adsorption. In this study, two kinetic models of reaction, namely pseudo first-order and pseudo- second-order were used. The equation of

pseudo first-order and pseudo second-

(1/min) and pseudo second-order equilibrium rate constant (g/mg-min).

*2.5 Isotherm of adsorption*

In this study, the mathematical equations used to describe the adsorption process are the Freundlich and Langmuir isotherms. Freundlich isotherm equations

are expressed as follows (Crittenden et al*.*,

2005):

order is expressed as follows (Crittenden et al*.*, 2005):

log qe

= log Kf

+ 1 log C

n e

log(qe

− q t ) = log qe

− k1 t

2.303

Where qe

is the amount of adsorbate at an

t = 1 + t

2

equilibrium (mg/g), Kf is Freundlich constant, 1/n is a heterogeneity factor and

q t k 2qe qe

Ce is the concentration of the adsorbate at

equilibrium (mg/L). The values of Kf and

In which

qe and q t

are adsorbent-phase

1/n are derived from the slope and the

concentration of adsorbate at equilibrium

intercept of linear equations of plot

log qe

(mg-adsorbate/g-adsorbent) and adsorbent-

phase concentration of adsorbate at any

versus logCe. The linearity of the Langmuir equation is expressed as follows:

Ce = 1 + Ce

In which Where

ΔG0

is the Gibbs free

qe bLq0 q0

energy, R is the universal gas constant

(8.314 J/K mol), T is the temperature (K)

where qe is the amount of adsorbate at an

and K c

is the distribution coefficient for

equilibrium (mg/g), Ce is the adsorbate

concentration at an equilibrium (mg/L), q0 and bL are Langmuir’s constant associated with adsorption capacity (mg/g) and adsorption energy (L/mg). The values of

adsorption. The value of the enthalpy and

entropy can be calculated based on the slope and the intercept of the plot of ln K c versus 1/T of the following equation:

0 0

q0 and bL are obtained from the slope 1/q0

ln K c

= − ΔH 1 + ΔS

and the intercept 1/bLq0 from the graph

Ce/qe versus Ce .

The important characteristic of the Langmuir isotherm equation can also be known from the RL value (dimension factor), the value indicating the adsorption

type, if R L > 1, then the reaction is

R T R

**3. Results and Discussion**

*3.1 Characteristic of CoFe2O4 and*

*CoFe2O4-PEG*

The phase structure of CoFe2O4 and

unfavorable. It is linear if

R L = 1, it is

CoFe2O4-PEG which was measured by

favorable if

R L < 1 and R L

= 0, which

using XRD at 2θ range 10-80 using Kα X-

indicates an irreversible reaction. The

Ray source (λ – 0.154 nm) is shown in

figure 1. From the figure, it can be

value of R L

equation:

can be calculated using the

identified that CoFe2O4 has a spinel cubic structure with the appearance of reflecting planes including (111), (311), (400), (511)

R = 1 (1 + b L C0 )

L

*2.6 Thermodynamics of adsorption*

The temperature variations of 303,

310, 315 and 320 K were used to obtain the thermodynamic parameters of the adsorption. The thermodynamic parameters include the enthalpy value

(ΔH0), entropy (ΔS0) and Gibbs free

energy) ΔG0 which can be calculated using the following equations (Crittenden et al*.*, 2005):

ΔG0 = -RT ln Kc

and (440) (JCPDS card no 5-667). The peak of PEG does not appear because it has an amorphous structure. The addition of PEG does not change the peak position but only decreases the peak intensity. The Estimation of the particle size is calculated using the Scherrer equation as follows (Mascolo et al*.*, 2013):

t = kλ

L cos θ

in which t is the size of the nanomagnetic, the Scherrer constant (0.89), λ is the wavelength of X-Ray, L is the full width at half maximum (fwhm) of the main peak and θ is Bragg angle. The size of the

CoFe2O4 is smaller than CoFe2O4-PEG, namely 20.6 and 38.7 nm, respectively.

The measurements of magnetic properties were performed using VSM at a temperature of 27oC and the magnetic field used -10,000 ≤ H ≤ 10,000 Oe. Figure 2 shows the saturation

magnetization of CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-

PEG. These results confirm that the saturation magnetization of CoFe2O4 is greater than CoFe2O4-PEG. The saturation

magnetization decreases from 22.5174 to

14.5526 emu/g. This superparamagnetic property in this study is greater than the obtained by Li *et al*., (2014) who

synthesized CoFe2O4-Polyvinyl chloride

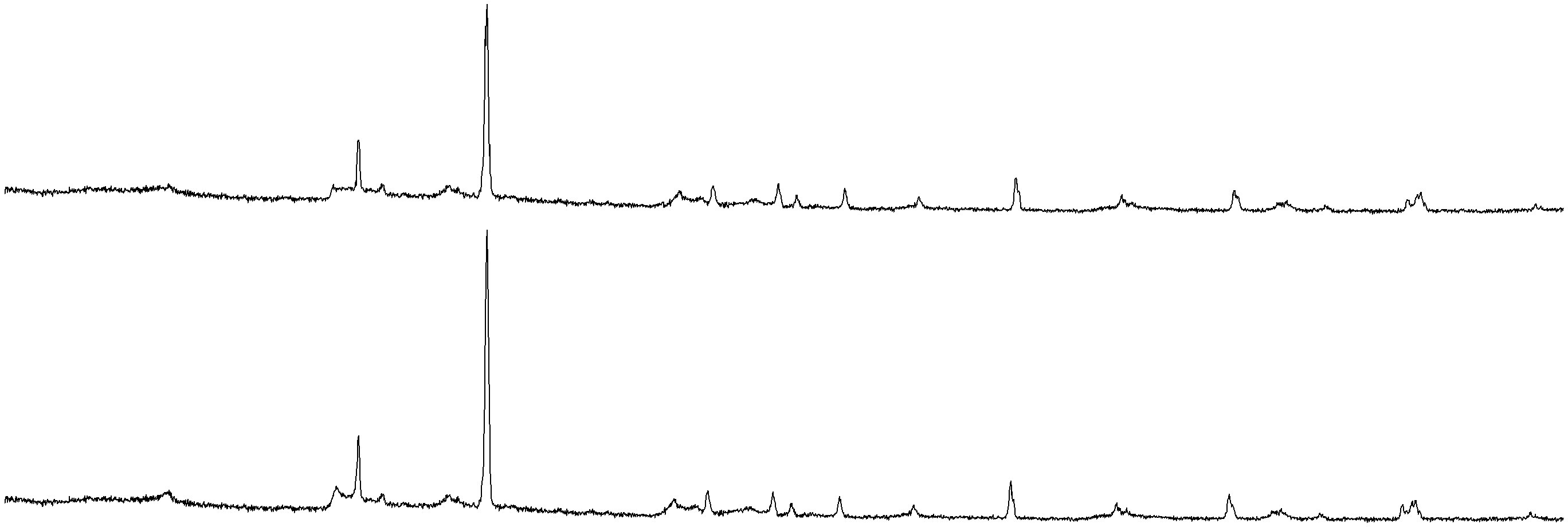
(B)

(A)

Intensity (au)

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

2 Theta (deg)



**Figure 1**. XRD patterns of (A) CoFe2O4 and (B) CoFe2O4-PEG

-1 -0.5

(B)

Momen Magnet (emu/g)

(A)

25

20

15

10

5

0

-5

-10

-15

-20

-25

0 0.5 1

Field (tesla)

**Figure 2.** Magnetic Saturation of (A) CoFe2O4 and (B) CoFe2O4-PEG

20

obtaining magnetic saturation of 6.2183 emu/g. The magnetic properties of the adsorbent can be easily separated from the solution using an external magnet in several minutes. Figure 3 shows the morphology of CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4- PEG with 20,000 x magnification. The surface of CoFe2O4 appears to form an

aggregate, after being coated with PEG,

then the surface looks more flat. The results of the elemental analysis using EDS are presented in Table 2. It can be seen that there is a decrease in Fe, O and Co elements after the occurrence of coating with PEG. The emergence of C element indicates that the coating process has been successful.

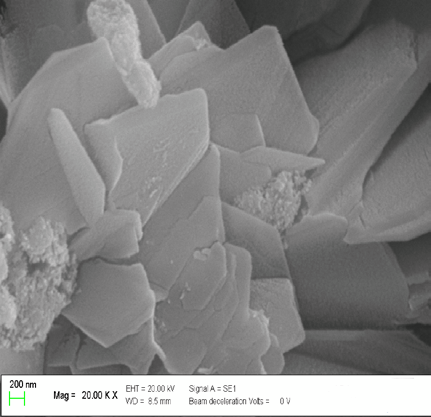
**Table 2.** Element composision of CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG

Element

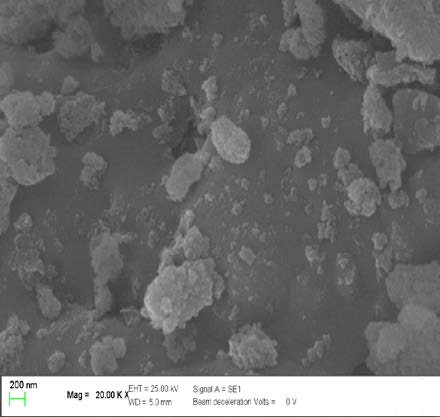
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | CoFe2O4 | CoFe2O4-PEG |
| Fe | 39.63 | 31.90 |
| O | 48.75 | 36.22 |
| Co | 11.62 | 8.25 |
| C | - | 23.63 |

Percentage (%)

**(A)**



**(B)**



**Figure 3.** Morphology of (A) CoFe2O4 and (B) CoFe2O4-PEG

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*3.2 Adsorption of Cr (VI) by CoFe2O4*

*and CoFe2O4-PEG*

*Effect of Solution pH*

The pH of the solution affects adsorption process between the heavy metal ions and the adsorbents. The protonation process and the deprotonation of the adsorbent are affected by the pH of the solution. Figures 4 show the effect of pH on the adsorption of Cr (VI) by CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG. In this study, the effect of pH on the adsorption capacity of Cr (VI) was examined in the range of

adsorbents are positively charged resulting mutual attraction with Cr (VI) being negatively charged. In this study, the pH value of 3 was the optimum adsorption using CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG adsorbents. The optimum adsorption process was obtained at a low pH due to the free energy of the HCrO4- ion which has one charge, which is lower than that of the CrO42- and Cr2O72- ion having

2 charges. The ion equilibrium reaction of

Cr (VI) is as follows (Gurgel et al*.*, 2009):

H2 CrO4 ⇋ H+ + HCrO4-

HCrO4- ⇋ H+ + CrO42-

7

2-9 with ion concentration of Cr (VI) of

50 mg/L, volume of 50 mL, weight of adsorbent 0.1 g.

At acid solution, there is a mutual electrostatic attraction between Cr (VI) which dominant form is HCrO4-, has a

2HCrO4- ⇋ H2O + Cr2O 2-

The increase in pH leads to an

increase of OH- ions in the solution,

resulting in the competition between Cr

(VI) in the form is CrO 2- or Cr O 2-

4 2 7

- and

negatively charged with a positively

charged adsorbent, so that the adsorption capacity is large. Another study showed that pHpzc of CoFe2O4 is 7.4 (Ghaemi et al*.*, 2014). At pH below pHpzc, the

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A B | | | | | | | | |
|  |
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|  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OH- ions bound on the adsorbent so that the adsorption capacity decreases (Kumar and Jena, 2017; Mallick et al*.*, 2006; Zhang et al*.*, 2012).

30

25

**Adsorption capacity (mg/g)**

20

15

10

5

0

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

**pH of solution**

**Figure 4.** Effect of pH on the adsorption capacity of (A) CoFe2O4 and (B) CoFe2O4-PEG with initial concentration Cr (VI) of 50 mg/L, volume of 50 mL, weight of adsorbent 0.1 g and contact time of 20 min.

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*Effects of Contact Time*

The effects of contact time on Cr (VI) adsorption process using CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG adsorbents are shown in Figure 5. In the figure, it appears that the adsorption process initially fast, then slows down until it reaches an equilibrium. After reaching the equilibrium, there is no significant change in adsorption capacity. In this study, the adsorption equilibrium time using CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG was obtained at the same time, namely 35 minutes with the adsorption capacity respectively of

20.67 and 24.45 mg/g. The adsorption equilibrium time obtained in this study was faster than Cr (VI) adsorption using nanomagnetic of Fe3O4 at 60 minutes (Ciftci and Ersoy, 2016).

*Effect Adsorbent Weight*

Figures 6 show the changes in adsorption capacity of CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG toward Cr (VI) in the adsorbent weight range from 0.05 to 0.4 g. The adsorption process was carried out at pH 3, the Cr (VI) concentration of 50 mg/L, the volume of 50 mL and the contact time of 35 minutes. On the figure it can be seen that in the first stage, the adsorption capacity increases, because the addition of adsorbent causes the increase the number of active sites of the adsorbent. Furthermore, with an addition of more than 0.1 g, there is a decrease in adsorption capacity. This occurs because the amount of Cr (VI) in solution is fixed while the number of active sites increases so that not enough Cr (VI) to occupy in the active sites.

30

25

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | |

**Adsorption capacity (mg/g)**

20

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | | | | |

15

10 B A

5

0

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

**Contact time (minutes)**

**Figure 5.** Effect of contact time on the adsorption capacity of (A) CoFe2O4 and (B) CoFe2O4-PEG with initial concentration Cr (VI) of 50 mg/L, volume of 50 mL, weight of adsorbent 0.1 g and pH of 3.

The adsorption capacity of CoFe2O4- PEG to Cr (VI) is greater than CoFe2O4. PEG which is an organic polymer with the formula H(OCH2CH2)nOH, in the acid condition which is positively charged in accordance with the reaction:

PEG-OH + H+ → PEG-OH2+

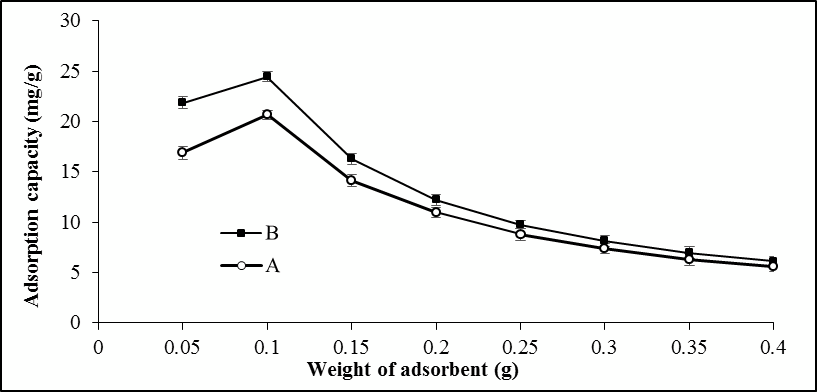
Positively charged PEG may attract negatively charged Cr (VI), thus increasing adsorption capacity of the adsorbents.

*3.3 Kinetics of adsorption*

Kinetics adsorption is one of the important parameters in the adsorption process. The kinetics adsorption is needed to know the mechanism of the adsorption process (Gebru and Das, 2017). To find out whether a reaction is in accordance with pseudo first-order or pseudo second- order can be done by looking at the value

of the coefficient of determination (R2). The kinetic parameters using Cr (VI) 50 mg/L solution, volume of 50 mL, solution pH of 3 and weight of adsorbent 0.1 g are presented in Table 3.

The result of the study shows that the value of R2 on pseudo second-order kinetic model is bigger than that of the pseudo first-order. Thus, the pseudo second-order kinetics model is more suitable for describing the kinetic model using both CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG adsorbents. The pseudo second-order performed that the adsorption process dependent on the amount of adsorbate and active sites on the surface of the adsorbents. Also, the reaction rate is chemically controlled (Vibhatabandhu and Srithongouthai, 2017). The same results were obtained on Cr (VI) adsorption with micro silica composite and paper mill sludge (Zhang et al., 2012; Gorzin and Abadi, 2017).



**Figure 6.** Effect weight of adsorbent on the adsorption capacity of (A) CoFe2O4 and (B) CoFe2O4-PEG

with initial concentration Cr (VI) of 50 mg/L, volume of 50 mL, contact time of 35 min and pH of 3.

**Table 3.** Kinetic adsorption parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters | CoFe2O4 | | CoFe2O4-PEG | |
| Pseudo  first-order | Pseudo  second-order | Pseudo  first-order | Pseudo  second-order |
| R2 | 0.8914 | 0.9952 | 0.9733 | 0.9973 |
| k1 (1/min) | 0.1941 | - | 0.1837 | - |
| k2(g/mg-min) | - | 0.0036 | - | 0.0023 |
| qe(mg/g) | 84.681 | 26.445 | 102.837 | 22.624 |
| qeksp(mg/g) | 20.670 | | 24.450 | |

**Table 4.** Isotherm parameters for adsorption of Cr (VI) onto CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG

Isotherm Parameters Value

CoFe2O4 CoFe2O4-PEG

Freundlich

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| R2 | 0.9687 | 0.9625 |
| Kf | 12.990 | 9.310 |
| 1/n | 0.4896 | 0.3958 |
| R2 | 0.9909 | 0.9959 |
| q0 | 40.983 | 42.107 |
| bL | 0.249 | 0.250 |
| RL | 0.0393 | 0.0385 |

Langmuir

*Isotherm of Adsorption*

The adsorption isotherm shows the relationship between the amount of the adsorbed substance and the concentration of the substance in the equilibrium at a fixed temperature. Freundlich isotherm is used for the adsorption process in which the adsorbent surface heterogeneity and adsorption heat occur (Kardar et al., 2016; Dong et al., 2014). The Langmuir isotherm equation illustrates that the adsorbate molecule has the same energy adsorbed on the adsorbent, this process is the monolayer adsorption (Kardar et al.,

2016). Figures 7 show that the adsorption of Cr (VI) using CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4- PEG using the Langmuir equation has the linearity of R2, respectively of 0.9909 and

0.9959. The value of R2 is greater than that using the Freundlich equation of

0.9687 and 0.9625. Table 4 shows the adsorption isotherm parameters of Cr (VI) in CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG.

The value of 1/n < 1 indicates that the

surface of the adsorbent is homogeneous (Hashim et al., 2011). In this study, the value of 1/n using an adsorbent of CoFe2O4 is 0.4896, while that of CoFe2O4-PEG is 0.3958. Other parameters are RL values of 0.0393 and 0.0385. The adsorption process is favourable if It is clear that the Langmuir isotherm is more suitable for describing the adsorption reaction of Cr (VI) in CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG.The maximum adsorption capacity of CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG

0.8

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4

**Ce/qe**

0.3

0.2

0.1

0

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | y = 0.0238x + 0.0976  R² = 0.9909  y = 0.0244x + 0.0409  R² = 0.9959 B  A  Linear (B) Linear (A) | | | | | |
|  |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

**Ce**

**Figure 7.** Adsorption Isotherm of (A) CoFe2O4 and (B) CoFe2O4-PEG

**Table 5.** Maximum adsorption capacity of some adsorbents for removal of Cr (VI) References

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Adsorbents | Adsorption capacity  (mg/g) |
| Activated carbon | 3.46 |
| MnFe2O4 | 31.5 |
| Organobentonit | 5.12 |
| Fe3O4 | 41 |
| Carbon mikro silika composite | 18.9 |
| Activated carbon | 7.8 |
| Red mud Modified Lanthanum | 17.35 |
| Paper mill sludge | 23.18 |
| CoFe2O4 | 40.983 |
| CoFe2O4-PEG | 42.107 |

Selvi et al*.*, 2000

Hu et al*.*, 2005

Ramos et al*.*, 2008

Amin et al., 2010

Zhang, 2012

Rai et al*.*, 2016

Cui et al*.*, 2016

Gorzin and Abadi, 2017

In this study

In this study

was obtained at 40.983 and 42.107 mg/g, respectively. Table 5 shows maximum adsorption capacity of Cr (VI) some adsorbent. Compared the other adsobents, CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG have a higher adsorption capacity.

*3.4 Thermodynamic parameters*

The spontaneity of the reaction can be disclosed on the basis of thermodynamic parameters. The value of the thermodynamic parameter can be used as an indicator in its application.

The values of free energy change, enthalpy and entropy are presented in Table 6. The change in free energy has a negative value, indicating that the reaction occurs spontaneously. The higher the temperature, the more negative the free energy value. This means that the adsorption process increases with increase temperature. The enthalpy change has a positive value, indicating that the reaction is endothermic, while the entropy change has a negative value, showing no significant occurrence in the internal structure of the adsorbent.

*3.5. Adsorption of Cr (VI) from the electroplating wastewater*

The adsorption process of Cr by both adsorbents, namely CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG was carried out by using batch method at 35 minutes contact time at room temperature, the volume of 50 mL, the pH of the waste was conditioned at pH

3, and the added adsorbent weight was 1.0 g. The efficiency for removal of Cr (VI) using CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4-PEG are

shown in Table 7.

In the wastewater of the electroplating industry contains many cations and anions such as Cr, Cu, Zn, Fe, sulphate, cyanide, and phosphate. It causes competitions among the ions to be adsorbed by the adsorbents. The adsorption efficiency of Cr (VI) using CoFe2O4-PEG adsorbent is greater than CoFe2O4. PEG also contributes to binding with Cr (VI) thereby increasing the efficiency of removal Cr (VI).

**4. Conclusions**

In this study, CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4- PEG have been successfully synthesized by co-precipitation method, then both adsorbents are used to removal Cr (VI). The adsorbent of CoFe2O4 and CoFe2O4- PEG are magnetic properties so that after the adsorption process, they can be separated from the solution quickly using a permanent magnet. The coating with PEG causes reduced magnetic properties but increased adsorption capacity. The adsorption process of Cr (VI) using both adsorbents have the same mechanism,

follows Langmuir isotherm

**Table 6.** Thermodynamic parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adsorbents | Temp.(K) | ΔG0 (kJ/mol) | ΔH0 (kJ/mol) | ΔS0 (J/mol) |
| CoFe2O4 | 303  310  315  320 | -2.737  -3.291  -3.669  -4.096 | 21.342 | -79.459 |
| CoFe2O4-PEG | 303  310  315  320 | -3.205  -4.077  -4.321  -4.594 | 20.661 | -79.220 |

**Table 7.** The Efficiency for removal of Cr (VI) from electroplating industry wastewater

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adsorbents | Before treatment  (mg/L) | After treatment  (mg/L) | Efficiency (%) |
| CoFe2O4 | 186.94 ± 1.55 | 58.92 ± 1.12 | 68.48 ± 0.45 |
| CoFe2O4-PEG | 186.94 ± 1.55 | 49.73 ± 0.89 | 73.39 ± 0.67 |

and kinetics reaction in accordance with the pseudo second-order. The result of this study showed that CoFe2O4-PEG has the efficiency for removal of Cr (VI) from electroplating wastewater is greater

compared CoFe2O4. The CoFe2O4-PEG

has potential to applicable for electroplating wastewater, the adsorbent as fast sorption, it’s separation fast, not

filtered so low cost.

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