

**STUDI KETAHANAN  $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{COO})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]_n$  (HKUST-1)  
TERHADAP RADIASI GAMMA PADA DOSIS 125 kGy HINGGA 200kGy**  
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**INTISARI**

Manajemen limbah radioaktif gas dan cair menjadi tantangan besar bagi perkembangan energi nuklir, terutama apabila zat tersebut berisiko mudah menyebar ke lingkungan. *Hong-Kong University of Science and Technology-1* (HKUST-1) merupakan material berpori yang berpotensi menjadi adsorben radioaktif karena memiliki daya adsorpsi dan efisiensi adsorpsi yang tinggi. Namun, ketahanan radiasi dari material HKUST-1 juga perlu untuk dipertimbangkan ketika digunakan sebagai adsorben radioaktif. Oleh karenanya, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis efek dari radiasi gamma terhadap karakteristik HKUST-1.

Pada penelitian ini HKUST-1 diproduksi dengan metode solvotermal bersuhu  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . Penelitian ini mempelajari efek radiasi gamma pada HKUST-1 pada dosis 125, 150, 175, dan 200 kGy. Iradiasi dilakukan di Iradiator Gamma Merah Putih (IGMP), Serpong menggunakan sumber cobalt-60 dengan aktivitas 145 kCi. Material kemudian dikarakterisasi menggunakan uji SEM berspesifikasi Jeol JSM IT-200, uji XRD bersumber X-ray *copper* energi 40 kV, dan uji adsorpsi isothermal menggunakan adsorbat gas nitrogen.

Berdasarkan hasil pengukuran, kenaikan dosis menghasilkan ukuran *grain* kristal cenderung turun. Kenaikan dosis menyebabkan bentuk kristal memiliki titik sudut cenderung tajam dan nilai kristalinitasnya meningkat dari 15,49% hingga 17,70%, kecuali pada dosis 175 kGy bentuk titik sudut kristal menjadi tumpul dan kristalinitasnya turun menjadi 16,21%. Pada hasil uji BET diperoleh kecenderungan kenaikan volume gas teradsorpsi dari  $212,186 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$  hingga  $340,335 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ , kenaikan luas permukaan dari  $520,379 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$  hingga  $917,048 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , dan kenaikan volume pori dari  $0,424 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$  hingga  $0,615 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ . Sebaliknya, radius pori menurun dari 1,631 nm menjadi 1,341 nm, kecuali pada dosis 175 kGy yang memiliki nilai 1,399 nm. Hasil tersebut meningkat dari 1,352 nm milik 150 kGy.

**Kata kunci** : Iradiasi Gamma, HKUST-1, Karakteristik Material, SEM, XRD, Adsorpsi Isotermal.

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## Study of $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{COO})_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]_n$ (HKUST-1) Resistance to Gamma Radiation at Dose of 125 kGy to 200 kGy

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### ABSTRACT

Gas and liquid radioactive waste management is a big challenge in nuclear energy applications, especially if the radioactive substances have a risk of quickly spreading into the environment. Hong-Kong University of Science and Technology-1 (HKUST-1), as a porous material, has excellent potential to become a radioactive adsorbent due to its high adsorption capacity and efficiency. However, the radiation resilience of HKUST-1 should be considered when using this material as a radioactive adsorbent. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of gamma irradiation on the characteristics of HKUST-1.

In this study, HKUST-1 was produced by the solvothermal method at 100°C. This research studied the gamma radiation effect on HKUST-1 at doses of 125, 150, 175, and 200 kGy. The irradiation was conducted at Irradiator Gamma Merah Putih (IGMP) in Serpong, Indonesia, using cobalt-60 with an activity of 145 kCi. SEM test with specification Jeol JSM IT-200, XRD test with X-ray source copper 40 kV, and adsorption test using nitrogen adsorbent were performed to evaluate changes in material characteristics.

The test results showed that crystal grain size decreased as the dose increased. The increase in the dose also caused the crystal shape to have sharper corners, and the crystallinity value increased from 15.49% to 17.70%. However, at a dose of 175 kGy, the crystalline corner points became obtuse, and the degree of crystallinity decreased to 16.21%. The isothermal adsorption results showed an increased trend of adsorbed gas volume from 212.186 cm<sup>3</sup>/g to 340.335 cm<sup>3</sup>/g, surface area from 520.379 m<sup>2</sup>/g to 917.048 m<sup>2</sup>/g, and pore volume from 0.424 cm<sup>3</sup>/g to 0.615 cm<sup>3</sup>/g. In contrast, the pore radius decreased from 1.631 nm to 1.341 nm, except at the 175 kGy, the value was 1.399 nm. This result was higher than the sample irradiated at 150 kGy, which had value of 1.352 nm.

**Keywords:** Gamma irradiation, HKUST-1, material characteristics, SEM, XRD, Isothermal Adsorption.

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