

## INTISARI

### DEGRADASI POLUTAN UDARA DENGAN FOTOKATALIS $\text{TiO}_2$ TERDOPING $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ DI BAWAH IRADIASI SINAR ULTRAVIOLET DAN CAHAYA TAMPAK

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Telah dibuat *prototype* ruang uji berlapis fotokatalis  $\text{TiO}_2$  terdoping  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  untuk mendegradasi polutan udara. Polutan-polutan udara seperti  $\text{CO}_2$  dan  $\text{CH}_4$  dalam ruangan dapat menyebabkan gangguan pernapasan dan mengurangi kenyamanan penghuninya. Lapisan fotokatalis dibuat menggunakan metode *spray coating*, yaitu dengan melarutkan  $\text{TiO}_2$  dan  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  dengan perbandingan massa 4:1 dalam *aquades*, kemudian disemprotkan dalam lapisan mika, lalu dikeringkan menggunakan *furnace*. Struktur kristalit hasil *doping* ini dianalisis menggunakan *X-Ray Diffractometer*. Ukuran kristalit yang diperoleh ialah  $(15,38 \pm 0,03)$  nm dengan parameter kisi *a* dan *c* berturut-turut adalah  $(3,8 \pm 0,3)$  Å dan  $(9,3 \pm 0,3)$  Å. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan jenis kristal  $\text{TiO}_2$  fase *anatase* yang artinya material *doping* tidak mengubah bentuk kristal fotokatalis yang digunakan. Adapun energi celah pita  $\text{TiO}_2$  terdoping  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  diukur menggunakan *Diffuse Reflectance UV-Visible Spectroscopy* dan dianalisis menggunakan metode *Tauc's Plot*. Diperoleh energi celah pita fotokatalis yang didoping tersebut sebesar 2,81 eV. Energi celah pita ini mampu dilewati oleh cahaya tampak. Lapisan fotokatalis yang telah dibuat ini mampu mendegradasi polutan-polutan hasil pembakaran sampah, antara lain: 53,139458%  $\text{CO}_2$  selama 4 jam, 100% HCN selama 10 menit, dan 72,38095%  $\text{CH}_4$  selama 40 menit di bawah iradiasi sinar UV; serta 100%  $\text{CO}_2$  selama 4 jam, 100% HCN selama 30 menit, dan 38,58268%  $\text{CH}_4$  selama 30 menit di bawah iradiasi cahaya tampak.

**Kata kunci:** fotokatalis  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , degradasi, sinar UV, cahaya tampak

## ABSTRACT

### *DEGRADATION OF AIR POLLUTANTS USING PHOTOCATALYST $\text{TiO}_2$ $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ DOPED BASED ON THE IRRADIATION OF ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT AND VISIBLE LIGHT*

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A test chamber prototype has been made with photocatalyst  $\text{TiO}_2$   $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ -doped to degrade air pollutants. Air pollutants such as  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_4$  in the room can cause respiratory diseases and disturbing occupant comfort. The photocatalyst layer was made using the spray coating method, by dissolving  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  with a mass ratio of 4:1 in distilled aquades, then sprayed in a layer of mica, then dried using a furnace. The doped crystallite structure was analyzed using X-Ray Diffractometer. The crystallite size obtained was  $(15.38 \pm 0.03)$  nm with lattice parameters  $a$  and  $c$  were  $(3.8 \pm 0.3)$  Å and  $(9.3 \pm 0.3)$  Å, respectively. These results indicate the type of  $\text{TiO}_2$  crystal in the anatase phase, which means that the doping material does not change the properties of the photocatalyst crystal used here. The band gap energy of  $\text{TiO}_2$   $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ -doped was measured using Diffuse Reflectance UV-Visible Spectroscopy and analyzed with Tauc's Plot method. The band gap energy of this doped photocatalyst is 2.81 eV. This band gap energy can be activated by visible light. The photocatalyst sheets that has been made is success to degrading pollutants from trash burning, including: 53.139458%  $\text{CO}_2$  for 4 hours, 100% HCN for 10 minutes, and 72.38095%  $\text{CH}_4$  for 40 minutes based on the irradiation of UV light; and 100%  $\text{CO}_2$  for 4 hours, 100% HCN for 30 minutes, and 38.58268%  $\text{CH}_4$  for 30 minutes based on the irradiation of visible light.

**Keywords:**  $\text{TiO}_2$  photocatalyst,  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , degradation, UV light, visible light