

INTISARI

Fabrikasi Superkapasitor Berbasis Karbon Aktif dengan *Manganese Dioxide dan Reduced Graphene Oxide*

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Penelitian ini menyajikan pembuatan superkapasitor dengan cara menambahkan material rGO (*Reduced graphene oxide*) pada permukaan ACsMnO₂ (*Activated carbons - Manganese dioxide*) sebagai elektroda melalui variasi suhu pemanasan. Pembuatan material komposit dilakukan dengan cara di *casting* pada aluminium foil menggunakan 2 langkah metode *Doctor Blade* dengan tambahan material PVDF (*Polyvinylidene difluoride*) dan larutan DMF (*Dimethylformamide*) sebagai *binder*. Analisa dari material komposit dikarakterisasi dengan XRD (*X-Ray Diffraction*) dan SEM (*Scanning Electron Microscope*). Kemudian superkapasitor simetri difabrikasi dengan menggunakan kertas filter sebagai separator dan larutan KOH (*Potassium hydroxide*) 3M sebagai elektrolit. Pengukuran CV (*Cyclic Voltammetry*) menunjukkan bahwa elektroda dari material komposit ACsMnO₂/rGO pada suhu pemanasan 350°C memperoleh nilai kapasitansi spesifik mencapai 459.79 F g⁻¹ pada *scan rate* 9 mV s⁻¹ dengan energi spesifik sebesar 63.859 Wh kg⁻¹. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan rGO pada permukaan ACsMnO₂ dapat meningkatkan nilai kapasitansi spesifik hingga 58% dibandingkan tanpa rGO, menunjukkan hasil yang menjanjikan sebagai perangkat penyimpanan energi.

Kata Kunci: *reduced graphene oxide, activated carbons, manganese dioxide, superkapasitor.*

ABSTRACT

Fabrication of Supercapacitor Based on Activated Carbons with Manganese Dioxide and Reduced Graphene Oxide

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This research present the fabrication of supercapacitor by adding rGO (Reduced graphene oxide) materials on top of ACsMnO₂ (Activated carbons - Manganese dioxide) surface as an electrode through variations in heating temperature. The composite material was prepared by paste the slurry mixture of materials on the aluminum sheet using the 2-steps Doctor Blade method with PVDF (Polyvinylidene difluoride) materials and DMF (Dimethylformamide) solution as a binder. Analysis of composite material was characterized by XRD (X-Ray Diffraction) and SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope). Then symmetric supercapacitor has been fabricated using filter paper as a separator and KOH (Potassium hydroxide) 3M solution as an electrolyte. The CV (Cyclic Voltammetry) measurements indicated that the ACsMnO₂/rGO composite electrode with a heating temperature of 350°C exhibits a specific capacitance of 459.79 F g⁻¹ at a scan rate of 9 mV s⁻¹ with an energy density of 63.859 Wh kg⁻¹. The experimental result showed that the addition of rGO on top of ACsMnO₂ surface increased the specific capacitance by about 58% compared to without rGO, showing promises for energy storage applications.

Keywords: reduced graphene oxide, activated carbons, manganese dioxide, supercapacitor.