

# Studi preparasi N Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanotube yang didekorasi Logam Transisi (Ag) untuk mendapatkan aktifitas fotokatalitik pada daerah sinar tampak = Study on the preparation of N Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanotube decorated with Transition Metal (Ag) to enhance the photocatalytic activity in visible light

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## Abstrak

TiO<sub>2</sub> merupakan bahan yang telah banyak diteliti sebagai kandidat fotokatalis untuk degradasi bahan pencemar organik. Sesuai nilai band gap yang dipunyainya, TiO<sub>2</sub> hanya efektif jika disinari dengan sinar UV, tetapi kurang responsif terhadap sinar tampak. Doping nitrogen pada matrik TiO<sub>2</sub> dipercaya dapat menurunkan nilai band gap TiO<sub>2</sub> sehingga dapat diaktifkan dengan sinar tampak. Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan preparasi TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube secara anodisasi, dan doping nitrogen serta dekorasi logam transisi Ag pada matrik katalis, dengan maksud agar lebih responsif terhadap sinar tampak. Untuk keperluan tersebut, N-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube dipreparasi dengan cara perendaman TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube amorfos dalam larutan amonia (NH<sub>4</sub>OH) sebagai sumber nitrogen dengan berbagai variasi konsentrasi (0.5M, 1M, dan 2M), dilanjutkan dengan perlakuan panas (500°C) untuk mendapatkan fasa kristal anatase. Selanjutnya N-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube yang telah berhasil di doping dengan nitrogen di dekorasi dengan Ag menggunakan metode elektrodposisi. Ag/N-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube yang terbentuk di karakterisasi dengan menggunakan DRS UV VIS, FTIR, XRD, SEM dan LSV.

Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa doping nitrogen kedalam matrik TiO<sub>2</sub> telah berhasil dilakukan, ditandai dengan penurunan nilai band gap, munculnya puncak serapan spesifik pada daerah bilangan gelombang 1360 dan 1500cm<sup>-1</sup> (indikasi adanya -N-O-). Nilai band gap terkecil ( 2,54 eV) dijumpai pada TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube yang dipreparasi dengan cara anodisasi (menggunakan konsentrasi elektrolit 0.07M), konsentrasi prekursor nitrogen (NH<sub>4</sub>OH) sebesar 2M, dan didekorasi dengan perak secara elektrodposisi {Ag/N-TiO<sub>2</sub>[D]}. Fotokatalis yang dipreparasi tersebut memiliki fasa kristal anatase (XRD) dan memiliki morfologi nanotube (SEM), keberhasilan dekorasi logam perak ditandai kemunculan noktah Ag pada permukaan N-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube (SEM). Ag/N-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube yang dipreparasi tersebut menunjukkan aktifitas yang sangat baik dibawah iluminasi sinar tampak, yakni memberikan nilai arus cahaya paling baik dan mampu mendegradasi conge red paling banyak (50.17%).

.....TiO<sub>2</sub> material has been studied as a photocatalyst for degradation of organic pollutants. Due to its band gap value, TiO<sub>2</sub> is only effective under UV light, but less responsive to visible light. On the other hand, nitrogen doped TiO<sub>2</sub> was reported to have a band gap value less than of its corresponding undoped TiO<sub>2</sub> and therefore showed its activity under visible light. I confirm the occurrence of Ag/N-TiO<sub>2</sub>. This Ag/N-TiO<sub>2</sub> showed excellent activity this research, TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes was prepared by anodization of Ti metal, and followed by doping with nitrogen and transition metal decoration on the catalyst matrix, to obtain photocatalyst that more responsive to visible light. Subsequently, nitrogen doped TiO<sub>2</sub> was prepared by immersing amorphous as prepared TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes in various concentration of ammonia solutions (as nitrogen source), followed by heat treatment (500°C) to obtain anatase crystalline phase. The prepared photocatalysts were characterized by mean spectrochemical methods (e.g, DRS-UV-Vis; DRS-FTIR; XRD;

and SEM) and electrochemical method.

The results indicated that the nitrogen doped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes was successfully prepared (N-TiO<sub>2</sub>). The N-TiO<sub>2</sub> then was decorated by silver nanoparticle by an electrodeposition method (Ag/N-TiO<sub>2</sub>). The DRS UV-Vis characterization revealed that the N-TiO<sub>2</sub> has a band gap shift to visible region. The smallest band gap value (2.54 eV) was observed in Ag/N-TiO<sub>2</sub> which was prepared by anodizing of Ti by using electrolyte concentration of 0.07M, and the concentration of nitrogen precursors (NH<sub>4</sub>OH) was 2M. FTIR characterization showed specific absorption peaks in the wave numbers area of 1360 and 1500cm<sup>-1</sup> which indicated the occurrence of -NO- vibration, a sign of nitrogen incorporation into TiO<sub>2</sub> matrix. XRD characterization showed specific diffraction angle indicated the occurrence of anatase crystalline phase. The nanotube morphology was clearly showed by SEM image obtained. In addition SEM imaging also revealed a bright spots that can be attributed to the occurrence of nanoparticle of silver metallic, thus under visible light illumination, which produced highest photocurrent and capable to degrade more congo red (50.17%) comparing to other photocatalyst tested.