

# Sintesis dan karakterisasi N Doped TiO<sub>2</sub> (N/TiO<sub>2</sub>) nanotube serta uji aktivitas fotokatalisis terhadap zat warna rhodamin B = Synthesis and characterization of N doped TiO<sub>2</sub> (N/TiO<sub>2</sub>) nanotubes and photocatalytic activity test toward rhodamine B

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## Abstrak

Telah dilakukan sintesis fotokatalis N/TiO<sub>2</sub> bermorfologi nanotubes dengan ammonium nitrat sebagai sumber dopan dengan cara metode anodisasi dan karakterisasinya menggunakan XRD, SEM-EDX, DRS UV-Vis serta pengujian yaitu Linear Sweep Voltametri dan Multi Pulse Amperometri serta. Fotokatalis N/TiO<sub>2</sub> telah berhasil diterapkan untuk degradasi senyawa Rhodamin B menggunakan sinar UV maupun sinar tampak. Sintesis N/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube (N/TiO<sub>2</sub>- NT) dilakukan dengan metode anodisasi dengan ammonium nitrat (NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>) sebagai sumber dopan pada berbagai variasi konsentrasi (0,5M , 1M, 2M), dilanjutkan dengan kalsinasi pada suhu 4500C selama 2 jam untuk mendapatkan fasa kristal anatase. Karakterisasi dengan FTIR terhadap N/TiO<sub>2</sub> hasil masil sintesis memberikan puncak spektra FTIR Ti-O-Ti (700-800 cm<sup>-1</sup>), Ti-N (450-500 cm<sup>-1</sup>) dan O-N-O (1360 dan 1500 cm<sup>-1</sup>), dan karakterisasi dengan spektrum Energy Dispersive Xray (EDX) menunjukkan keberadaan unsur N. Hasil kedua karakterisasi tersebut mengindikasikan tersisipnya unsure nitrogen kedalam matrik TiO<sub>2</sub>. Karakterisasi dengan UV-Vis DRS menunjukkan adanya sedikit penurunan energi celah pada N/TiO<sub>2</sub> (2,98 eV) dibandingkan TiO<sub>2</sub> yang tidak didoping (3,18 eV). Hasil pengukuran photocurrent menunjukkan bahwa N/TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT aktif pada daerah visible, sedangkan TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube tanpa dopan hanya aktif pada daerah UV. Dari uji fotokatalisis menggunakan sinar tampak diperoleh bahwa N/TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT mempunyai aktifitas fotokatalis yang lebih baik daripada TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube tanpa dopan dalam mendegradasi Rhodamkin B. Uji fotoelektrokatalisis menggunakan sinar tampak untuk N/TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT memberikan hasil eliminasi sebesar 47,86%, sedangkan bila menggunakan TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube tanpa dopan eleminasi hanya sebesar 25,49%. Hasil-hasil diatas menunjukkan bahwa proses doping yang dilakukan telah berhasil menyisipkan nitrogen kedalam matrik TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes dan memperbaiki kinerja fotokatalisis nya di daerah sinar tampak.

.....Synthesize and characterization of nitroged doped TiO<sub>2</sub> (N/TiO<sub>2</sub>) photocatalysts having nanotube morphology has been done by anodizaton method, with ammonium nitrate as a dopant source. Characterization of prepared photocatalysts were conducted by XRD, SEM-EDX, UV-Vis Diffused Reflectant Spectrometry (UV-Vis DRS). Photoelectrochemical Test for photocurrent evolution examination was conducted by mean Linear Sweep Voltametry and Multi pulse Amperometry. The prepared N/TiO<sub>2</sub> phocatalysts then was applied to a photocatalytic elimination of rhodamine B under illumination of UV dan visible light. The N/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes (N/TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT) synthesis was performed by anodization method, with ammonium nitrate (NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>) solution as a dopant at various concentration (0,5 M , 1 M, and 2 M), and followed by calnsination at 4500C for 2 hours, to obtain anatase crystalline phase. FTIR characterization of prepared N/TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT showed some peaks related to -Ti-O-Ti- vibration (700-800 cm<sup>-1</sup>), -Ti-N vibration (450-500 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and -O-NO- vibration (1360 and 1500 cm<sup>-1</sup>). The EDX characterization clearly indicates the presence of nitrogen peak.

Both FTIR and EDX characterization indicated that the insertion of nitrogen into the TiO<sub>2</sub> matrix.

Characterization by UV-Vis DRS showed a slight decrease in the energy gap at N/TiO<sub>2</sub> (2.98 eV) compared to that undoped TiO<sub>2</sub> (3.18 eV). The results of photocurrent measurements showed that the N/ TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT was active in the visible region, while the undoped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube was only active in the UV region. Photocatalytic testing toward Rhodamin B solution showed that, under visible light illumination, the N/TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT photocatalyst performed better than that of undoped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotube. Under visible light, at certain time course, the N/TiO<sub>2</sub>-NT can eliminate as much 47,86% Rhodamine B, while undoped TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes can only eliminate 25,49%. The results indicate that the doping treatment has been successfully inserting the nitrogen into the matrix of TiO<sub>2</sub> nanotubes and improve the performance of its photocatalytic property under visible light region.