

## Studi hidrogenasi CO<sub>2</sub> menggunakan katalis NiCo/SiO<sub>2</sub> = Study of CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation using NiCo/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst

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### Abstrak

Banyak isu global yang mempengaruhi kelangsungan hidup dan perkembangan manusia akibat meningkatnya temperatur sehingga menyebabkan krisis lingkungan global. Karena meningkatnya konsentrasi CO<sub>2</sub> di atmosfer, saat ini banyak dilakukan konversi CO<sub>2</sub> menjadi senyawa lain seperti CO, CH<sub>4</sub> dan CH<sub>3</sub>OH. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan pengaruh perbandingan variasi rasio Ni/Co pada SiO<sub>2</sub> mesopori sebagai pendukung katalis terhadap studi reaksi hidrogenasi CO<sub>2</sub>. Untuk mengetahui keberhasilan dari pembuatan katalis dilakukan karakterisasi menggunakan FTIR, XRD, TEM, SAA dan SEM-EDX pada katalis NiCo/SiO<sub>2</sub>. Hasil karakterisasi menggunakan TEM menunjukkan bahwa struktur dari penyangga sudah terbentuk dengan baik sesuai dengan bentuk SiO<sub>2</sub> yang diinginkan dan juga logam Ni dan Co juga sudah terimpregnasi ke dalam SiO<sub>2</sub>. Hasil karakterisasi SEM-EDX menunjukkan persebaran yang merata dari logam Ni dan Co pada silika mesopore sesuai dengan rasio. Kemudian, katalis NiCo/SiO<sub>2</sub> digunakan untuk reaksi hidrogenasi CO<sub>2</sub> dengan menggunakan instrument GC (Gas Chromatography) yang dilengkapi detector TCD (Thermal Conductivity Detector) dan FID (Flame Ionization Detector). Didapatkan hasil perhitungan konversi CO<sub>2</sub> dalam katalis Ni<sub>1</sub>Co<sub>1</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> menggunakan hidrogen dengan perbandingan rasio gas H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> sebesar 7/1 pada temperatur 150°C, didapatkan konversi CO<sub>2</sub> sebesar 35,7% dan selektivitas metanol sebesar 100%. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa katalis NiCo/SiO<sub>2</sub> memiliki aktivitas pada reaksi hidrogenasi CO<sub>2</sub> menjadi metanol.

.....Many global issues affect human survival and development due to rising temperatures causing a global environmental crisis. Due to the increasing concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, currently a lot of CO<sub>2</sub> conversion is carried out into other compounds such as CO, CH<sub>4</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub>OH. In this study, the effect of the molar ratio of Ni to Co on mesoporous SiO<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst support was investigated in the CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation reaction. To determine the success of the catalyst preparation, characterization was carried out using FTIR, XRD, TEM, SAA and SEM-EDX on the NiCo/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalysts. The results of characterization using TEM showed that the structure of the support was well formed according to the desired SiO<sub>2</sub> shape, and that Ni and Co metals had also been incorporated into SiO<sub>2</sub>. The characterization of SAA showed a tendency for the silica surface area to decrease after being impregnated with metal because some of the pores of the silica were filled with Ni and Co metals. The results of SEM-EDX characterization showed an even distribution of Ni and Co metals on mesopore silica according to the ratio. Then, NiCo/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst was used for the CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation reaction using GC (Gas Chromatography) instrumentation equipped with a TCD (Thermal Conductivity Detector) and FID (Flame Ionization Detector) detector. The optimum CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation reaction condition was obtained over Ni<sub>1</sub>Co<sub>1</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst using hydrogen to CO<sub>2</sub> ratio of 7/1 at a reaction temperature of 150°C which gave CO<sub>2</sub> conversion of 35.7% and methanol selectivity of 100%. This result indicates that the catalyst has activity in the hydrogenation reaction of CO<sub>2</sub> into methanol.