

# Uji Perbandingan Efektivitas Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanosheet dan Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> Flakes Sebagai Katalis pada Fotodegradasi Methyl Orange = Effectiveness Comparison Test of Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanosheet and Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> Flakes as Catalysts for Methyl Orange Photodegradation

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## Abstrak

Methyl orange (MO) merupakan bahan pewarna yang berbahaya bagi kesehatan dan lingkungan. MO sering digunakan dalam industri tekstil dan menghasilkan limbah dalam jumlah berbahaya yang perlu didegradasi. Salah satu cara yang efisien untuk mendegradasi MO adalah dengan cara fotokatalitik. Pada penelitian ini, dilakukan sintesis Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet dan Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes sebagai katalis untuk fotodegradasi MO. TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet memiliki kemampuan fotokatalitik terbaik karena dapat mendegradasi 98,815% MO selama 210 menit. Sementara persentase degradasi Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet, Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes, dan Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes masing-masing sebesar 96,644 %, 91,272 %, dan 62,554 % dengan konstanta laju untuk TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet, TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes, Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet, dan Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes berturut-turut adalah  $2,238 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $4,718 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $1,646 \times 10^{-2}$ , dan  $1,172 \times 10^{-2}$  menit<sup>-1</sup>. Bentuk TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet terbukti memiliki kemampuan fotokatalitik yang lebih baik dibandingkan bentuk TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes. Katalis yang terbentuk dikarakterisasi dengan X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Spektroskopi Raman, Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM), Scanning Electron Microscopy - Energy Dispersion X-Ray (SEM-EDX), Surface Area Analyzer – Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (SAA–BET), dan Spektroskopi UV – Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy (DRS). Hasil uji fotokatalis diukur dengan Spektrofotometer UV-Vis.

.....Methyl orange (MO) is a coloring agent that harms health and the environment. MO is frequently used in the textile industry and generates hazardous amounts of waste that need to be degraded. One of the efficient ways to degrade MO is by photocatalytic method. In this research, synthesis of Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet and Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes was carried out as catalysts for MO photodegradation. TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet has the best photocatalytic ability because it can degrade 98.815% MO for 210 minutes. While the percentage of degradation of Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet, Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes and Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes were 96.644 %, 91.272 % and 62.554 % respectively, with rate constants for TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet, TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes, Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet and Cu/TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes were  $2.238 \times 10^{-2}$ ,  $4.718 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $1.646 \times 10^{-2}$ , and  $1.172 \times 10^{-2}$  min<sup>-1</sup> respectively. The TiO<sub>2</sub> nanosheet form is proven to have better photocatalytic abilities than the TiO<sub>2</sub> flakes form. The formed catalysts were characterized by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Raman Spectroscopy, Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM), Scanning Electron Microscopy - Energy Dispersion X-Ray (SEM-EDX), Surface Area Analyzer-Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (SAA–BET), and UV–Diffuse Reflectance Spectroscopy (DRS). The results of the photocatalyst test were measured with a UV-Vis Spectrophotometer.