

**The Effect of Percentage Variations of Ammonium Polycarbonate in  
the Synthesis of Sodium Lithium Titanate Oxide  
(Na<sub>2</sub>Li<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>5,9</sub>Zr<sub>0,1</sub>O<sub>14</sub>) on Its Performance Test Results as an Active  
Anode in Lithium-In Batteries = Pengaruh Variasi Aditif Cerasperse  
pada Sintesis Sodium Lithium Titanate Oxide (Na<sub>2</sub>Li<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>5,9</sub>Zr<sub>0,1</sub>O<sub>14</sub>)  
Terhadap Kinerjanya Sebagai Bahan Aktif Anoda Baterai Litium-Ion**

Muhammad Rauf Usman, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920559274&lokasi=lokal>

---

**Abstrak**

Zirconium-Doped Sodium Lithium Titanate, Na<sub>2</sub>Li<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>5,9</sub>Zr<sub>0,1</sub>O<sub>14</sub> (NaLTOZr) adalah kandidat yang menjanjikan sebagai bahan anoda baterai ion litium. Dalam penelitian ini, cairan berupa ammonium polikarbonat, (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub><sub>n</sub> ditambahkan sebagai dispersant pada proses penggilingan basah bahan anoda untuk menghindari agglomerasi partikel. Tiga variasi penambahan konten (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub><sub>n</sub> dalam persen berat relatif terhadap berat anoda, yaitu 0, 10, dan 20%. Bahan anoda kemudian dikarakterisasi menggunakan pengujian Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM) dan X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) untuk mengetahui struktur, morfologi, persebaran butir, serta fasa yang terbentuk. Setelah itu, bahan anoda diuji performanya menggunakan pengujian Cyclic Voltammetry (CV) dan Charge-Discharge (CD) untuk mengamati kelayakan sampel sebagai anoda dalam baterai ion litium setelah penambahan ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>. .... Sodium Lithium-Doped Zirconium, Na<sub>2</sub>Li<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>5,9</sub>Zr<sub>0,1</sub>O<sub>14</sub> (NaLTOZr) is a promising candidate as a lithium-ion battery anode material. In this study, a liquid containing ammonium polycarbonate, ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) was added as a dispersant in the grinding process of anode wet material to prevent agglomeration of particles. Three variations of content change ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub> in percent by weight relative to the weight of the anode, namely 0, 10, and 20 wt%. The anode material is then characterized using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM). These tests are carried out to test the effect of ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) on the structure, morphology, and surface area of the anode sample produced. The anode material is also subject to the Cyclic Voltammetry (CV) and Charge-Discharge (CD) tests, to test the suitability of the sample as an anode in lithium-ion batteries after the addition of ((NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>n</sub>.