

# Studi fotodegradasi nanokomposit selulosa asetat dengan TiO<sub>2</sub>-organoclay surfaktan heksadesiltrimetilamonium bromida hdtmabr sebagai nanofiller = Study of photodegradation of cellulose acetate nanocomposite modified with TiO<sub>2</sub>-organoclay surfactant hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide as nanofiller

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## Abstrak

Nanokomposit selulosa asetat telah disintesis dengan menggunakan nanofiller organoclay yang dimodifikasi dengan TiO<sub>2</sub>. Bentonit Tapanuli yang sebelumnya dikenai proses purifikasi dan penyeragaman kation dimodifikasi dengan ditambahkan TiO<sub>2</sub> dengan persen berat yakni 0%, 1%, 3%, 5%, 10% dan 7% organoclay terhadap total komposit.. Analisis BET mengindikasikan adanya penambahan luas permukaan bentonit pada penambahan surfaktan dan TiO<sub>2</sub> sebesar 16,41 m<sup>2</sup>/g, 29,49 m<sup>2</sup>/g, 27,57 m<sup>2</sup>/g, dan 36,74 m<sup>2</sup>/g.

Analisis FTIR menunjukkan interkalasi surfaktan telah berhasil dilakukan dengan adanya pita serapan baru dari HDTMABr pada 2636 cm<sup>-1</sup> dan 2569 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Analisis Raman menunjukkan TiO<sub>2</sub> telah berhasil diinterkalasi ke dalam organoclay ditunjukkan dengan pita serapan baru khas TiO<sub>2</sub> pada panjang gelombang 637cm<sup>-1</sup>, 516 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 395 cm<sup>-1</sup> dan 147 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Difraktogram XRD menunjukkan kenaikan basal spasing pada modifikasi bentonit yakni dari 15.7 Å pada bentonit alam menjadi 19,7 Å. Pembuatan nanokomposit dilakukan dengan menggunakan aseton sebagai pelarut dan metode solvent casting sebagai teknik untuk pembuatan film nanokomposit. Aplikasi nanokomposit berupa uji fotodegradasi pada penyinaran sinar matahari langsung, lampu UV, dan tanpa penyinaran selama enam hari.

Diketahui, semakin banyak TiO<sub>2</sub> semakin besar komposit yang terdegradasi. Persen penurunan berat hasil uji aplikasi pada penyinaran lampu UV sebesar 1,11%, 2,15%, 2,73%, 3,18%, 3,96%, pada penyinaran langsung sebesar 1,03%, 3,03%, 3,88%, 4,53%, 5,57%. Modifikasi nanokomposit dengan penambahan TiO<sub>2</sub>. <hr><i>Cellulose acetate nanocomposite has been synthesized using organoclay nanofiller modified with TiO<sub>2</sub>. Bentonite Tapanuli were previously subjected to processes of purification and unification of cations modified with TiO<sub>2</sub> that was added as much as 0%, 1%, 3%, 5%, 10% of the total composite. BET analysis indicated surface area of bentonite was increased with the addition of surfactant and TiO<sub>2</sub> of 16.41 m<sup>2</sup> / g, 29.49 m<sup>2</sup> / g, 27.57 m<sup>2</sup> / g, and 36.74 m<sup>2</sup> / g.

FTIR analysis showed intercalation with surfactant was successfully carried out in the presence of HDTMABr, indicated by new absorption band at 2636 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 2569 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Raman analysis showed TiO<sub>2</sub> has been successfully intercalated into the organoclay shown with Raman peaks typical of TiO<sub>2</sub> at a wavelength of 637cm<sup>-1</sup>, 516 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 395 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 147 cm<sup>-1</sup>. XRD diffractogram shows the increase in basal spasing on the modification of bentonite, film from 15.7 Å to 19.7 Å, before and after modification. Fabrication of nanocomposite was carried out using acetone as solvent and through solvent casting method. Nanocomposite application in photodegradation test was carried out under direct sunlight radiation, UV light, and without irradiation for six days.

It's found that, the greater presence amount of TiO<sub>2</sub> in the composites, the more weight loss occurred, due to photodegradation. Percent weight loss of UV light irradiation are 1.11%, 2.15%, 2.73%, 3.18%, and 3.96%,

while under direct irradiation, the weight loss was 1.03%, 3.03%, 3.88%, 4.53%, and 5.57%. Modification of nanocomposite with the addition of photocatalytic TiO<sub>2</sub> as photocatalytic agent has shown the ability of self-photodegradation of nanocomposite.</i>