

# Sintesis Ni/ZSM-5 hirarki sebagai katalis reaksi karboksilasi bertekanan antara fenilasetilena dengan CO<sub>2</sub> menjadi asam sinamat = Synthesis of Ni/hierarchical ZSM-5 as catalyst for pressurized carboxylation of phenylacetylene with CO<sub>2</sub> to form cinnamic acid

Asridin Dayan, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20486150&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

Gas rumah kaca seperti karbon dioksida merupakan gas yang melimpah di alam sehingga diperlukan cara untuk mengkonversi CO<sub>2</sub>. Namun, CO<sub>2</sub> bersifat stabil secara termodinamika dan kinetika sehingga diperlukan bantuan logam bervalensi rendah contohnya Ni(0) atau Pd(0) untuk dapat bereaksi. Pada penelitian ini digunakan ZSM-5 hirarki terimpregnasi logam nikel sebagai katalis reaksi karboksilasi bertekanan antara fenilasetilena dengan karbon dioksida menjadi asam sinamat. ZSM-5 hirarki dianggap mampu menjadi penyangga katalis logam Ni dikarenakan ZSM-5 hirarki memiliki selektivitas dan transport massa yang baik. ZSM-5 Hirarki disintesis menggunakan metode double template yaitu TPAOH sebagai pengarah struktur MFI dan PDD-AM sebagai pengarah mesopori. Impregnasi logam nikel dilakukan menggunakan metode impregnasi basah dengan reduksi oleh aliran gas hidrogen. Karakterisasi material ZSM-5 hirarki dan Ni/ZSM-5 hirarki dilakukan dengan menggunakan XRD, FTIR, XRF, SEM-EDS dan SAA. Analisa XRD menunjukkan ZSM-5 telah berhasil disintesis.

Analisa FTIR menunjukkan dekomposisi template melalui kalsinasi telah berhasil. Pencitraan SEM menunjukkan morfologi material dengan bentuk coffin like-shaped yang merupakan ciri khas ZSM-5. Hasil analisa EDS menunjukkan persen loading Ni dalam ZSM-5 sebesar 1,4 %. Sedangkan analisa XRF menunjukkan persen loading Ni dalam ZSM-5 sebesar 3,325 % yang mengindikasikan logam Ni telah masuk ke dalam pori ZSM-5. Analisa BET menunjukkan adanya hysteresis loop yang mengindikasikan adanya pori berukuran meso. Reaksi karboksilasi bertekanan fenilasetilena dilakukan dalam reaktor batch dengan variasi tekanan CO<sub>2</sub> (1, 3, 5, 7 bar) dan suhu (85, 100, dan 125 C). Berdasarkan analisa terhadap campuran produk didapat tekanan CO<sub>2</sub> optimum sebesar 3 bar dan suhu optimum pada 85 C.

.....

Carbon dioxide is one of greenhouse gases which is abundant in nature, therefore efforts are needed to reduce its concentration through CO<sub>2</sub> conversion. However, CO<sub>2</sub> is thermodynamically and kinetically stable, so it needs low valent metals such as Ni (0) or Pd (0) to help CO<sub>2</sub> to react. In this study, the hierarchical ZSM-5 impregnated nickel metal was used as a catalyst for pressurized carboxylation reactions between phenylacetylene and carbon dioxide to cinnamic acid. Hierarchical ZSM-5 is assumed capable for supporting Ni metal catalysts because it has good selectivity and mass transport. Hierarchical ZSM-5 was synthesized using the double template method with TPAOH as structure directing agent for MFI and PDD-AM as mesoporous directing agent. Impregnation of nickel was carried out using a wet impregnation method with reduction by the hydrogen gas flow. Material characterization of hierarchical ZSM-5 and Ni/ZSM-5 was carried out using XRD, FTIR, XRF, SEM-EDS and SAA. XRD analysis shows that ZSM-5 has been successfully synthesized.

FTIR analysis showed that the template decomposition through calcination was successful. SEM imaging of the material shows a coffin-like morphology, which is a characteristic of the ZSM-5. The EDS analysis

results shows 1.4% Ni in ZSM-5. While the XRF analysis shows 3.325 % Ni in ZSM-5 of which indicates that Ni has entered the ZSM-5 pores. BET analysis shows a hysteresis loop that indicates mesoporous. Pressurized carboxylation reaction of phenylacetylene were carried out in batch reactors with variations of CO<sub>2</sub> pressure (1, 3, 5, 7 bar) and temperature (85, 100, and 125 125 C). Based on the analysis of products with HPLC, the optimal CO<sub>2</sub> pressure was obtained at 3 bar and the optimal temperature at 85 C.