

# Studi Reaksi Reduksi CO<sub>2</sub> Menjadi Senyawa Kimia Bernilai Tambah Menggunakan Katalis Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC Termodifikasi Ag = Study of CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction Reaction Into Value Added Chemical Compounds Using Ag Modified Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC Catalyst

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## Abstrak

Reaksi hidrogenasi CO<sub>2</sub> dilakukan melalui katalis bimetalik Ni-Ga dan Ni-Ga termodifikasi Ag yang didukung pada karbon mesopori (MC). MC berhasil disintesis menggunakan metode soft-template dengan menggunakan phloroglucinol sebagai prekursor karbon dan pluronik F-127 sebagai template. Katalis Ni-Ga dan Ni-Ga yang termodifikasi Ag disintesis menggunakan metode impregnasi dengan variasi Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC, Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0,1</sub>/MC, Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0,3</sub>/MC, dan Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0,5</sub>/MC. Berdasarkan karakterisasi XRD, pembentukan bimetal Ni-Ga dan nanopartikel Ag pada penyangga MC telah terkonfirmasi. Gambar mapping EDX menunjukkan Ni-Ga maupun NiGa-Ag terdistribusi secara merata pada permukaan MC. BET-SAA menunjukkan ukuran diameter pori katalis Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC dan Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0,1</sub>/MC masing-masing adalah 5,5 nm dan 6,0 nm yang mana termasuk dalam ukuran mesopori 2-50 nm. Aktivitas katalis dalam reaksi hidrogenasi CO<sub>2</sub> dilakukan pada reaktor fixed-bed. Pada katalis Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC dan Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag/MC terdeteksi produk metanol dan formaldehida. Penambahan Ag pada katalis Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC meningkatkan konversi CO<sub>2</sub> dan yield produk metanol maupun formaldehida pada katalis Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0,1</sub>/MC. Yield optimum metanol dan formaldehida dihasilkan dengan rasio H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> 7/1 pada suhu 170 °C yaitu masing-masing 0,02 dan 2,26%.. Konversi CO<sub>2</sub> semakin kecil dengan semakin meningkatnya suhu reaksi karena kondisi reaksinya yang eksoterm.

.....The study of CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation reaction was carried out using bimetallic Ni-Ga and Ag-modified Ni-Ga catalysts supported on mesoporous carbon (MC). MC was successfully synthesized using the soft-template method by using phloroglucinol as a carbon precursor and pluronic F-127 as a template. The Ni-Ga and Ag-modified Ni-Ga catalysts were synthesized using the impregnation method with variations in Ag loading to give Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC, Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0.1</sub>/MC, Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0.3</sub>/MC, and Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0.5</sub>/MC catalyst. Based on the characterization of XRD, the formation of bimetallic Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub> and Ag nanoparticles on MC have been confirmed. The EDX mapping image shows both Ni-Ga and NiGa-Ag were evenly distributed on the MC surface. BET-SAA analysis shows the pore diameter of Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC and Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0.1</sub>/MC catalysts are 5.5 nm and 6.0 nm respectively which are included in the mesoporous size of 2-50 nm. The activity of the catalyst in the hydrogenation reaction of CO<sub>2</sub> was carried out in a fixed-bed reactors. Both Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC and Ag-modified Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC catalysts gave methanol and formaldehyde as CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation products. The addition of Ag to the Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>/MC catalyst increases the CO<sub>2</sub> conversion and yield of methanol and formaldehyde products. The highest yield of methanol of 0.02% and formaldehyde of 2.26% were obtained over Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub>Ag<sub>0.1</sub>/MC catalyst with a H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> ratio of 7/1 at 170 °C. The conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> is getting smaller with increasing reaction temperature due to its exothermic reaction conditions.