

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuat karbon aktif dari arang tempurung kelapa dan untuk mempelajari perubahan luas permukaan dan distribusi ukuran pori karbon aktif yang dihasilkan karena kondisi pembuatan yang berbeda.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dalam dua tahap. Tahap pertama merupakan pembuatan karbon aktif dilakukan melalui reaksi gasifikasi arang tempurung kelapa menggunakan K_2CO_3 dan K_3PO_4 serta campuran keduanya pada temperatur $500^\circ C$ dan $800^\circ C$ tanpa diberi aliran gas pengaktivasi selama 90 menit. Tahap kedua merupakan tahap karakterisasi karbon aktif yang telah dihasilkan, meliputi penentuan luas permukaan, volume, jejari rerata dan distribusi ukuran pori serta bilangan iodiumnya, kemudian dibandingkan dengan arang sebelum diaktivasi dan karbon Merck. Pembuatan dan penentuan bilangan iodium dilakukan di Laboratorium Jurusan Kimia MIPA Universitas Diponegoro Semarang. Analisa luas permukaan dan distribusi ukuran pori dilakukan di BATAN Yogyakarta.

Dari hasil analisa diperoleh luas permukaan, volume dan rerata jejari serta bilangan iodium sampel ADA1, ADA2, ADA3, ADA5 dan ADA7-1 berturut-turut $13 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,014 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 20 \AA dan 27 mg/g ; $69 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,078 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 22 \AA dan 146 mg/g ; $190 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,121 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 12 \AA dan 213 mg/g ; $203 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,128 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 12 \AA dan 225 mg/g ; dan $659 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,343 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 10 \AA dan 650 mg/g . Sementara Arang tempurung kelapa memiliki luas permukaan, volume dan rerata jejari serta bilangan iodium berturut-turut $1,2 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,0024 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 42 \AA dan 27 mg/g . Luas permukaan dan bilangan iodium karbon Merck adalah $883 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ dan 760 mg/g .

Dari hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa aktivasi menggunakan campuran K_2CO_3 dan K_3PO_4 memberikan luas permukaan dan bilangan iodium yang lebih besar dibanding jika hanya menggunakan K_2CO_3 dan K_3PO_4 untuk aktivasi pada $500^\circ C$. Tidak diperoleh perbedaan yang nyata pada distribusi ukuran pori karbon aktif yang dibuat pada kondisi yang berbeda. Hasil terbaik diperoleh pada perlakuan temperatur $800^\circ C$ menggunakan K_2CO_3 .

SUMMARY

The aim of this research is to prepare activated carbon produced from Coconut Shell charcoal and to study changes in surface area and pore size distribution in activated carbon due to the different of preparation condition.

This research was divided into two steps. The first step was preparation of activated carbon from Coconut Shell charcoal by adding K_2CO_3 , K_3PO_4 and a mixture of them at temperature $500^\circ C$ and $800^\circ C$ in the absence of activating gas flow within 90 minutes. The second stage was characterization of activated carbon, it involved determination of its specific surface area, total pore volume, average pore radius, pore size distribution and iodine number. These results were compared to nonactivated charcoal and Merck activated carbon. This research was carried out at Laboratory of Chemistry Department Diponegoro University Semarang. The surface area and pore size distribution was analyzed at BATAN Yogyakarta.

The results of measurement of specific surface areas, total pore volumes, average pore radius, pore size distribution and iodine numbers for samples ADA1, ADA2, ADA3, ADA5 and ADA7-1 are $13\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,014\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 20 A° and 27 mg/g ; $69\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,078\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 22 A° and 146 mg/g ; $190\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,121\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 12 A° and 213 mg/g ; $203\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,128\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 12 A° and 225 mg/g ; and $659\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,343\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 10 A° and 650 mg/g , respectively. While specific surface area, total pore volume, average pore radius and iodine number of non activated charcoal are $1,2\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, $0,0024\text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$, 42 A° and 27 mg/g , respectively. The specific surface area and iodine number of Merck activated carbon $883\text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ and 760 mg/g , respectively.

It could be conclude that the mixture of K_2CO_3 and K_3PO_4 gave higher surface area and iodine number compared to K_2CO_3 and K_3PO_4 but did not show significant difference on pore size distribution. The experiment showed an optimum activation temperature for the highest surface area and iodine number at $800^\circ C$ by the adding of K_2CO_3 .