

PREPARATION OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE FROM CHEMICAL POLYCONDENSATION: $[Ti_8O_{12}(H_2O)_{24}]Cl_8 \cdot 7H_2O \cdot HCl$ and $TiCl_4$ AS SOURCE OF TITANIUM SOURCES AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS AND APPLICATIONS FOR METHODIC RADIO

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ABSTRACT

Titanium dioxide is an n-type semiconductor that is widely used in various types of applications because it has the properties, among others: high chemical stability, non-toxic, and low production costs, so that it is applied traditionally in human life, including: dyes (pigment) white in paints, plastics, paper, textiles, leather tanning, and pharmaceuticals (capsule fillers, toothpaste and UV light absorbers in sun-protective creams, and cosmetics). Titanium dioxide is found to date as there are eleven allotropes, but in nature there are three phases of TiO_2 , namely anatase, rutile and brookite. Anatase and rutile are the most stable form of structure and both are produced on an industrial scale for various applications, including: photocatalysts, antibacterials, solar cells, and sensors. The aims of this study are (1) to produce TiO_2 through controlling microstructure, optical properties and porosity den wet chemical polycondensation gan from titanium source precursors: $[Ti_8O_{12}(H_2O)_{24}]Cl_8 \cdot 7H_2O$ (1) wet precipitation and (2) wet precipitation with the help of microwaves, under acidic or basic pH conditions using various chemicals: HNO_3 , NH_4OH , and tetramethylamine. All TiO_2 solids produced are characterized by microstructure, porosity and optical properties with XRD assistance, porimeter, and UV-Vis spectrophotometer. TiO_2 powder with rutile (major) and anatase (very few) structural types resulted from $TiCl_4$ reaction with H_2O_2 solution, while TiO_2 powder with anatase type structure (52%) and rutile (48%) resulting from the reaction of $[Ti_8O_{12}(H_2O)_{24}]Cl_8 \cdot 7H_2O$ with H_2O_2 solution. The TiO_2 powder produced from the $TiCl_4$ reaction with H_2O_2 has a BET surface area (SBET, Brunauer-Emmett-Teller), micropore volume and pore size of $133 \text{ m}^2 / \text{g}$, $0,0004 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{g}$ and 17.28 nm , while TiO_2 powder with BET surface area (SBET, Brunauer-Emmett-Teller), micropore volume and pore size $152 \text{ m}^2 / \text{g}$, $0,0031 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{g}$ and 6.34 nm resulted from the ? reaction $Ti_8O_{12}(H_2O)_{24} \cdot Cl_8 \cdot 7H_2O$ with H_2O_2 .

Kata Kunci: *photocatalyst, titanium dioxide, photodegradation*