

ABSTRAK

Material komposit keramik-*fatty* imidazolinium iodida berbahan baku alumina telah disintesis dengan metode impregnasi pada variasi waktu 6 jam, 12 jam, 1 hari, 3 hari, 5 hari, dan 7 hari. Material hasil sintesis diharapkan dapat menjadi material alternatif membran sel bahan bakar (*fuel cell*). Struktur *fatty* imidazolinium iodida divariasikan dengan tiga gugus alkil R yang berbeda yakni oleil cis [$\text{cis-}\omega\text{-9-CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CH}_2\text{-}$], steiril [$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$], dan palmitil [$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$]. Material komposit keramik-cairan ionik (membran keramik) yang dihasilkan berupa spesimen silinder (pellet) dengan ketebalan $\pm 0,37$ cm dan diameter 1,3 cm. Untuk mengetahui karakteristik membran keramik hasil sintesis dilakukan pengujian yang meliputi karakterisasi FTIR untuk mengetahui keberhasilan sintesis dan impregnasi, uji *Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy* (EIS) untuk mengetahui konduktivitas membran, uji kapasitas penukar ion (KPI) untuk mengetahui kapasitas pertukaran proton pada membran, karakterisasi TG/DTA untuk mengetahui kestabilan termal membran keramik dan karakterisasi *Scanning Electron Microscope* (SEM) untuk mengetahui morfologi membran. Hasil karakterisasi gugus fungsi dengan FTIR menunjukkan keberhasilan sintesis material dan proses impregnasi cairan ionik pada keramik. Konduktivitas ionik tertinggi ditunjukkan pada membran keramik terimpregnasi cis-oleil imidazolinium iodida (Ol-Imz-I) selama 3 hari yaitu $0,2277 \mu\text{S/cm}$ pada suhu 60°C dan nilai kapasitas pertukaran proton $0,0156 \text{ mmol/gram}$. Karakterisasi TG/DTA menunjukkan membran keramik/Ol-Imz-I memiliki kestabilan termal yang tinggi dengan suhu dekomposisi $340,56^\circ\text{C}$. Gambaran SEM menunjukkan adanya perbedaan antara keramik sebelum dan setelah diimpregnasi. Morfologi membran keramik memiliki struktur yang berpori dengan ukuran pori sekitar $0,083 \mu\text{m}$ (83 nm), sedangkan membran keramik/Ol-Imz-I memiliki struktur yang lebih rapat dan tidak berpori.

Kata Kunci: Membran Keramik, Fatty Imidazolinium Iodida, Impregnasi, Sel Bahan Bakar, Konduktivitas

ABSTRACT

Ceramic-fatty imidazolinium iodide composite material made from alumina has been synthesized by impregnation method at the variation within 6 hours, 12 hours, 1 day, 3 days, 5 days, and 7 days. The material are expected to be an alternative fuel cell membrane's material. Structure of fatty imidazolinium iodide varied by three different alkyl group R cis-oleil [$\text{cis-}\omega\text{-9-CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{CH}_2\text{-}$], stearyl [$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$], and palmityl [$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{-CH}_2\text{-}$]. The composite ceramic-ionic liquid materials (ceramic membrane) is a cylindrical specimen (pellets) with a thickness of ± 0.37 cm and a diameter of 1.3 cm. To determine the characteristics of the ceramic membrane synthesis results that include FTIR characterization to determine the successful synthesis and impregnation, Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) to determine the membrane's conductivity, ion exchange capacity (KPI) to determine the proton exchange capacity of the membrane, TG / DTA characterization to determine the thermal stability of ceramic membranes and of Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) characterization to determine the membrane's morphology. The results of FTIR analisis show the material synthesis and impregnation process has been succeeded. Highest ionic conductivity value is shown in ceramic impregnated by cis- oleil imidazolinium iodide (Ol-mz-I) membrane for 3 days is $0.2277 \mu\text{S/cm}$ at 60°C and proton exchange capacity value 0.0156 mmol/gram . Characterization of TG/DTA shows ceramic /Ol-Imz-I membrane have a high thermal stability with a decomposition temperature of 340.56°C . SEM picture showing the difference between before and after impregnated ceramic. Morphology of ceramic membrane have a porous structure with pore sizes approximately $0.083 \mu\text{m}$ (83 nm), while the ceramic/Ol-Imz-I membrane have a denser structure and non-porous.

Keywords: Ceramic Membrane, Fatty Imidazolinium Iodide, Impregnation, Fuel Cells, Conductivity