

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- [1] L. Parinduri and T. Parinduri, “Konversi Biomassa Sebagai Sumber Energi Terbarukan,” *J. Electr. Technol.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 88–92, 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://www.dosenpendidikan>.
- [2] D. Yulika and R. Suryana, “Pelapisan TiO₂ di Atas FTO dengan Teknik Slip Casting dan Spin Coating untuk Aplikasi DSSC,” *Fis. Indones.*, vol. XVIII, pp. 66–69, 2014.
- [3] R. Hasrul, “Sistem Pendinginan Aktif Versus Pasif Di Meningkatkan Output Panel Surya,” *J. Sain, Energi, Teknol. Ind.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 79–87, 2021, [Online]. Available: <https://journal.unilak.ac.id/index.php/SainETIn/index>
- [4] J. H. Kim, D. H. Kim, J. H. So, and H. J. Koo, “Toward eco-friendly dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs): Natural dyes and aqueous electrolytes,” *Energies*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 1–18, 2022, doi: 10.3390/en15010219.
- [5] K. R. Ainfatin, S. Syahida, H. Mohd Azman, M. Y. Nadhrah, and H. Najiha, “Optimization of dye extraction from purple cabbage and cordyline fruticosa in dye-sensitized solar cell,” in *Solid State Phenomena*, Trans Tech Publications Ltd, 2020, pp. 192–200. doi: 10.4028/www.scientific.net/SSP.307.192.
- [6] M. Sillanp, “Dyes and Pigments Organic / metal-organic photosensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSC): Recent developments , new trends , and future perceptions,” vol. 192, no. January, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.dyepig.2021.109227.
- [7] M. A. M. Al-Alwani, N. A. Ludin, A. B. Mohamad, A. A. H. Kadhum, M. M. Baabbad, and K. Sopian, “Optimization of dye extraction from Cordyline fruticosa via response surface methodology to produce a natural sensitizer for dye-sensitized solar cells,” *Results Phys.*, vol. 6, pp. 520–529, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.rinp.2016.08.013.
- [8] M. A. M. Al-Alwani, N. A. Ludin, A. B. Mohamad, A. A. H. Kadhum, and

- K. Sopian, "Extraction, preparation and application of pigments from *Cordyline fruticosa* and *Hylocereus polyrhizus* as sensitizers for dye-sensitized solar cells," *Spectrochim. Acta - Part A Mol. Biomol. Spectrosc.*, vol. 179, pp. 23–31, May 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.saa.2017.02.026.
- [9] A. Itsarul, M. J. Lallo, E. C. Prima, E. Suhendi, and B. Yulianto, "Efek ketebalan film tipis TiO₂ dan karakterisasi zat warna menggunakan daun Binahong (*Anredera cordifolia*) pada dye-sensitized solar cell Effect of TiO₂ thin film thickness and dye characterization using Binahong leaf (*Anredera cordifolia*) as photosensitizer in dye-sensitized solar cell," vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 109–114, 2022, doi: 10.24815/jacps.v11i4.28302.
- [10] X. Hou and P. D. Lund, "TiO₂ nanotubes for dye-sensitized solar cells — A review," no. August 2020, pp. 921–937, 2021, doi: 10.1002/ese3.831.
- [11] L. Hernández-callejo, S. Gallardo-saavedra, and V. Alonso-gómez, "A review of photovoltaic systems : Design , operation and maintenance," *Sol. Energy*, vol. 188, no. June, pp. 426–440, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.solener.2019.06.017.
- [12] F. I. Pote, H. F. Lipikuni, A. Olla, P. S. Fisika, U. S. Pedro, and K. Kupang, "Pengaruh Lama Variasi Waktu Perendaman Klorofil Ekstrak Pewarna Alami Terhadap Efisiensi Dye Sensitizer Solar Cell (DSSC)," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 156–161, 2022.
- [13] A. Haghightzadeh, M. Hosseini, C. N. Films, T. Frade, and M. E. M. Jorge, "Analysis of DSSC (dye sensitized solar cell) and characterization of ZnO-TiO₂ semiconductor using method sol-gel as a material solar cell Analysis of DSSC (dye sensitized solar cell) and characterization of ZnO-TiO₂ semiconductor using method sol-gel as a material solar cell", doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/2193/1/012093.
- [14] R. Syafinar, N. Gomesh, M. Irwanto, M. Fareq, and Y. M. Irwan, *Potential of Purple Cabbage , Coffee , Blueberry and Turmeric as Nature Based Dyes for Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC)*, vol. 79. Elsevier B.V., 2015. doi: 10.1016/j.egypro.2015.11.569.

- [15] P. Ekstrak, L. Kulit, B. Merah, P. Sensitizer, S. Solar, and C. Dssc, "ALCHEMY Jurnal Penelitian Kimia," vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 103–111, 2022, doi: 10.20961/alchemy.18.1.56104.103-111.
- [16] N. Rajabiah and D. Irawan, "Analisis DSSC menggunakan mulberry powder dan buah naga sebagai fotosensitizer," no. December 2022, 2023, doi: 10.24127/trb.v11i2.2348.
- [17] P. Semalti and S. N. Sharma, "Dye Sensitized Solar Cells (DSSCs) Electrolytes and," vol. 20, no. 6, pp. 3647–3658, 2020, doi: 10.1166/jnn.2020.17530.
- [18] K. Elektrokimia, E. Klorofil, S. Syzgium, S. Solar, and C. Dssc, "Alchemy : journal of chemistry," 2022.
- [19] C. L. A. Chev, "FENOLIK TOTAL DARI TANAMAN ANDONG MERAH," pp. 743–752, 2021.
- [20] A. You, M. Be, and I. In, "Effect Concentration of Dye Solution Binahong Leaves to the," vol. 020122, no. July 2016, 2023.
- [21] S. Uv-vis, "DIGITAL REPOSITORY Analisis Kandungan Kafein pada Variasi Suhu Sangrai Kopi Luwak Robusta Asal Kebun Garahan Jember dengan Metode Spektrofotometri Uv-Vis," vol. 18, 2021.
- [22] Y. Nien, Z. Yong, C. Ho, J. Chou, and S. Member, "Preparation and Characterization of the Dye-sensitized Solar Cell with Modified Photoanode by FePt / TiO₂ Nanofibers," no. c, pp. 11–16, 2021, doi: 10.1109/TNANO.2021.3088954.
- [23] Q. A. Hafidha and N. Kusumawati, "Pengaruh Variasi pH pada Kombinasi Ekstrak Bunga Telang (*Clitoria ternatea*) dan Daun Mangga (*Mangifera indica* L .) sebagai Photosensitizer Alami Terhadap Kinerja Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) The Effect of pH Variation on Combination Extract of Telang Flower (*Clitoria ternatea*) and Mango Leaf (*Mangifera indica* L .) as Natural Photosensitizer on Performance of Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC)," no. November, pp. 7–18, 2022.
- [24] P. D. Anggraini, A. Setiawan, and N. E. Mayangsari, "Sintesis dan

- Karakterisasi TiO_2 -Karbon Aktif Tempurung Kelapa sebagai Photocatalyst Agent dalam Pengolahan Limbah Cair Batik,” no. 2623, pp. 99–104, 2016.
- [25] R. Elina, D. C. Rori, and M. Khair, “Karakterisasi FTIR pada Karbon Aktif Terimpregnasi ZnO Program Studi Kimia , Universitas Negeri Padang,” vol. 7, pp. 23827–23831, 2023.
- [26] R. Raturandang, D. R. Wenas, S. Mongan, and C. Bujung, “Analisis Spektroskopi Ftir Untuk Karakterisasi Kimia Fisik Fluida Mata Air Panas Di Kawasan Wisata Hutan Pinus Tomohon Sulawesi Utara,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 28–33, 2022.
- [27] J. Ilmiah and W. Pendidikan, “No Title,” vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 201–209, 2023.
- [28] D. Y. E. Sensitized and S. Cell, “PENGARUH KONSENTRASI PIGMEN WARNA DARI DAUN PACAR KUKU (*Lawsonia inermis* L .) TERHADAP EFISIENSI DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL (DSSC),” pp. 189–202.
- [29] O. Of, “EXTRACTION OF ANTHOCYANIN PIGMENTS FROM MALABAR SPINACH FRUITS AS A POTENTIAL PHOTSENSITIZER FOR DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL,” vol. 02, pp. 5–9, 2020.
- [30] D. Y. E. Sensitized and S. Cell, “PENGARUH KONSENTRASI PIGMEN WARNA DARI DAUN PACAR KUKU (*Lawsonia inermis* L .) TERHADAP EFISIENSI DYE SENSITIZED SOLAR CELL (DSSC),” pp. 189–202.
- [31] A. M. Ammar, H. S. H. Mohamed, M. M. K. Yousef, G. M. Abdel-hafez, A. S. Hassanien, and A. S. G. Khalil, “Dye-Sensitized Solar Cells (DSSCs) Based on Extracted Natural Dyes,” vol. 2019, 2019.
- [32] A. Itsarul, M. J. Lallo, E. C. Prima, E. Suhendi, and B. Yulianto, “Efek ketebalan film tipis TiO_2 dan karakterisasi zat warna menggunakan daun Binahong (*Anredera cordifolia*) pada dye-sensitized solar cell Effect of TiO_2 thin film thickness and dye characterization using Binahong leaf (*Anredera cordifolia*) as photosensitizer in dye-sensitized solar cell,” vol.

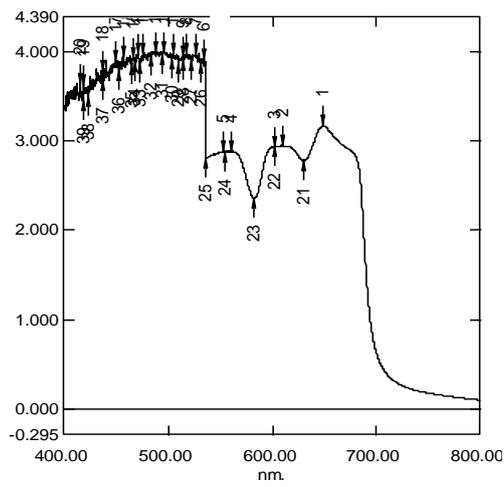
11, no. 4, pp. 109–114, 2022, doi: 10.24815/jacps.v11i4.28302.

- [33] N. Hindryawati, I. A. Hiyahara, H. Saputra, and M. S. Arief, “Jurnal Bahan Alam Terbarukan Preparation of Dye-Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) Using TiO 2 and Mahkota Dewa Fruit (Phaleria Macrocarpa (Scheff) Boerl .) Extract,” vol. 10, no. 200, pp. 43–49, 2021.
- [34] A. Hariyadi, M. A. Swasono, and A. C. Augusty, “Combination of Dragon Fruit , Hibiscus and Bitterleaf as Dye Sensitizer to Increase Efficiency of DSSC,” vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 936–942, 2017.
- [35] R. Musiana, A. Hasan, and R. D. Kusumanto, “Efek Waktu Perendaman Titanium Dioksida pada DSSC Kekuatan dan Efisiensi,” vol. 7, pp. 29–34, 2021.

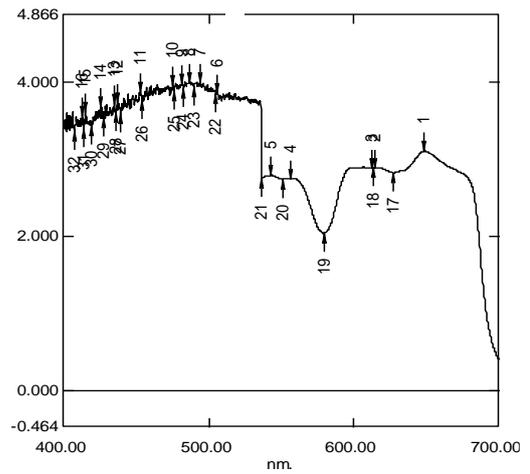
LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1: Pengujian Spektrum UV-Vis

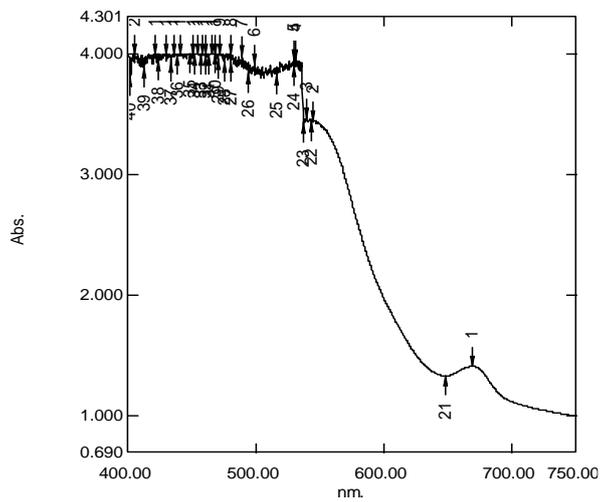
Daun Palili- Asam Asetat



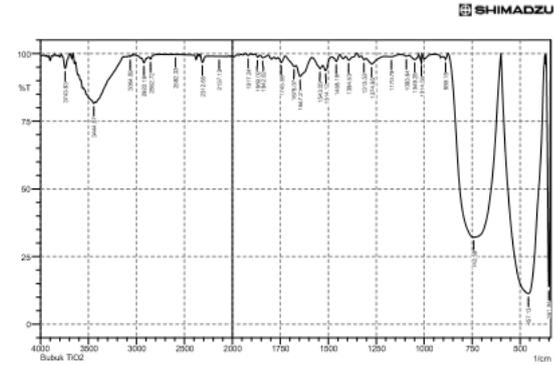
Daun Palili- Aseton



Daun Palili- Etanol



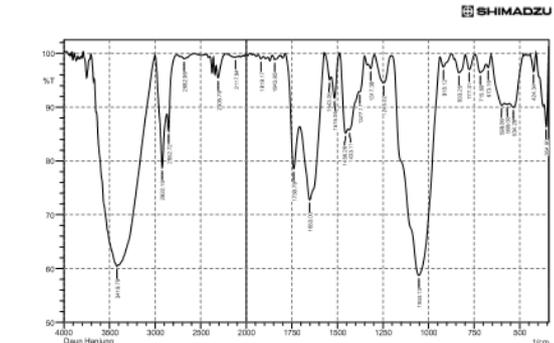
Lampiran 2: Pengujian Spektrum FTIR



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Wave (M)	Wave (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	351.04	13.662	73.597	364.55	343.33	6.469	7.338
2	457.13	11.317	88.207	590.86	372.26	121.326	120.969
3	742.58	32.147	87.292	675.68	607.79	65.305	84.83
4	886.18	97.889	1.637	900.76	877.81	0.129	0.68
5	1014.56	96.585	3.326	1020.99	1012.63	0.127	0.119
6	1049.28	97.542	1.822	1086.14	1020.69	0.333	0.248
7	1093.84	99.036	0.411	1114.86	1080.14	0.198	0.627
8	1170.79	98.817	0.391	1193.04	1132.21	0.241	0.653
9	1274.86	98.127	2.287	1301.95	1266.27	0.362	0.383
10	1313.52	97.767	0.786	1328.95	1301.95	0.205	0.642
11	1384.53	97.816	1.814	1408.04	1352.1	0.341	0.229
12	1468.18	97.721	2.111	1477.47	1442.63	0.262	0.165
13	1514.12	93.772	2.92	1528.55	1488.19	0.796	0.299
14	1543.05	94.428	1.876	1587.42	1520.55	0.931	0.186
15	1647.21	91.536	4.752	1666.1	1587.42	2.392	0.385
16	1678.07	95.340	0.826	1724.36	1668.43	0.759	0.097
17	1745.58	96.75	2.004	1762.94	1724.36	0.365	0.16
18	1842.02	98.481	0.862	1856.52	1813.09	0.189	0.1
19	1889.02	98.707	0.915	1882.52	1855.52	0.092	0.047
20	1917.24	99.347	0.629	1930.74	1903.74	0.041	0.038
21	2137.13	98.962	0.029	2152.96	2125.66	0.12	0.002
22	2312.65	96.804	2.691	2337.72	2268.29	0.642	0.361
23	2592.33	99.68	0.023	2632.83	2578.9	0.074	0.003
24	2862.72	98.013	0.896	2872.01	2789.07	0.346	0.054
25	2922.16	96.632	1.883	2951.09	2872.01	0.751	0.25
26	3064.89	98.854	0.436	3082.25	3062.96	0.084	0.017
27	3444.87	91.622	1.074	3554.81	3431.36	0.439	0.61
28	3743.83	94.618	5.271	3786.27	3693.68	0.938	0.898

Comment:
Bubuk TIC2

Date/Time: 7/31/2023 1:33:43 PM
No. of Scans:
Resolution:
Apodization:



No.	Peak	Intensity	Corr. Intensity	Wave (M)	Wave (L)	Area	Corr. Area
1	354.9	96.383	7.8	364.55	343.33	0.988	0.482
2	424.34	96.61	3.433	443.63	419.84	0.243	0.246
3	534.28	89.984	3.295	565.5	480.28	2.219	0.847
4	569	90.596	0.182	582.5	557.43	1.897	0.913
5	599.88	90.388	2.281	655.8	584.43	2.244	0.828
6	673.16	97.368	1.389	684.73	657.73	0.23	0.049
7	715.59	98.498	2.518	744.52	694.73	0.847	0.357
8	777.31	98.996	2.787	798.53	744.52	0.37	0.316
9	833.25	96.373	2.95	868.32	798.53	0.625	0.484
10	918.12	97.48	2.022	937.4	873.75	0.4	0.292
11	1053.13	58.715	40.691	1203.58	939.33	33.662	33
12	1246.02	94.490	5.697	1296.16	1205.51	1.288	1.168
13	1317.38	97.192	1.463	1330.88	1296.16	0.27	0.097
14	1377.17	92.86	0.907	1381.93	1352.1	0.627	0.134
15	1433.11	95.768	1.867	1440.83	1382.96	2.979	0.122
16	1456.26	85.174	6.054	1487.12	1442.75	2.089	0.682
17	1516.05	91.674	6.529	1631.48	1489.05	0.887	0.477
18	1543.05	95.193	1.225	1670.08	1537.27	0.359	0.037
19	1653	72.78	18.854	1705.97	1570.06	11.782	7.559
20	1738.79	78.63	13.495	1786.88	1707	4.864	2.189
21	1843.95	88.629	0.799	1887.45	1816.94	0.144	0.077
22	1919.17	98.97	0.996	1934.6	1905.67	0.089	0.035
23	2117.84	99.37	0.861	2131.94	2098.55	0.085	0.054
24	2308.79	95.44	2.861	2331.94	2243.21	0.983	0.802
25	2682.88	88.986	0.943	2713.94	2565.33	0.347	0.14
26	2892.72	85.64	4.629	2970.88	2762.96	2.479	0.421
27	2922.16	78.745	14.212	3001.24	2872.01	7.212	3.796
28	3419.79	60.404	2.298	3445.46	3402.43	38.866	6.253

Comment:
Daun Harjung

Date/Time: 7/31/2023 1:03:44 PM
No. of Scans:
Resolution:
Apodization:

Lampiran 3: Dokumentasi Penelitian



Mengeringkan daun palili



Menghaluskan daun palili



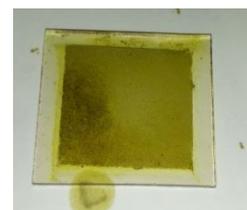
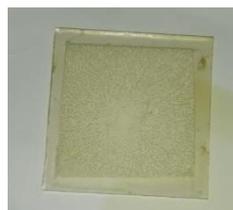
Maserasi *dye* selama 24 jam



Deposisi pasta TiO₂



Perendaman kaca



Hasil perendaman kaca dalam *dye* selama 66 jam



Counter elektroda karbon



Fabrikasi DSSC



Uji FTIR



Uji XRD



Multimeter



Solar Simulator

Lampiran 4: Data Pengujian Arus-Tegangan

Luas area kerja kaca (A) = $4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

$P_{\text{cahaya}} = 380 \text{ W/m}^2$

Daun Palili-Aseton

Hambatan (Ω)	Tegangan (V)	J (mA/cm^2)	Arus (μA)
1000	0.01027	0.0026	10.27
900	0.0090	0.0025	10.01
800	0.0080	0.0025	9.96
700	0.0069	0.0025	9.86
600	0.0060	0.0025	9.95
500	0.0050	0.0025	10.08
400	0.0040	0.0025	10.10
300	0.0030	0.0025	10.13
200	0.0020	0.0025	9.95
100	0.0009	0.0023	9.30
50	0.0004	0.0020	8.00

Daun Palili-Etanol

Hambatan (Ω)	Tegangan (V)	J (mA/cm^2)	Arus (μA)
1000	0.00515	0.0013	5.15
900	0.00506	0.00141	5.62
800	0.00496	0.0016	6.2
700	0.00488	0.0017	6.97
600	0.00478	0.0020	7.97
500	0.00464	0.0023	9.28
400	0.00442	0.0028	11.05
300	0.00415	0.0035	13.83
200	0.00374	0.0047	18.7
100	0.00271	0.0068	27.1
50	0.00177	0.0089	35.4

Daun Palili-Asam Asetat

Hambatan (Ω)	Tegangan (V)	J (mA/cm²)	Arus (μA)
1000	0.00289	0.0007	2.89
900	0.00272	0.0008	3.02
800	0.00254	0.0008	3.18
700	0.0024	0.0009	3.43
600	0.00221	0.0009	3.68
500	0.00201	0.0010	4.02
400	0.0018	0.0011	4.50
300	0.00147	0.0012	4.90
200	0.00112	0.0014	5.60
100	0.00053	0.0013	5.30
50	0.00024	0.0012	4.80

Lampiran 5: Perhitungan Nilai Efisiensi

a. Efisiensi daun palili-Aseton

Penyelesaian :

$$A = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_{\text{cahaya}} = 380 \text{ W/ m}^2$$

$$I_{\text{sc}} = 10,27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

$$V_{\text{oc}} = 0,01027 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{\text{maks}} = 0,01027 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{\text{maks}} = 10,27 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

$$J_{\text{sc}} = \frac{I_{\text{sc}}}{A} = \frac{10,27 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 2,57 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$J_{\text{maks}} = \frac{I_{\text{maks}}}{A} = \frac{10,27 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 2,57 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$FF = \frac{V_{\text{maks}} J_{\text{maks}}}{V_{\text{oc}} J_{\text{sc}}} = \frac{0,01027 \text{ V} \times 2,57 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,01027 \text{ V} \times 2,57 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 1$$

$$P_{\text{maks}} = V_{\text{oc}} \times J_{\text{sc}} \times FF = (0,01027)(2,57 \times 10^{-2})(1) = 0,026 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W/ m}^2$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{\text{maks}}}{P_{\text{cahaya}}} = \frac{0,026 \times 10^{-2}}{380} = 0,68 \times 10^{-4} \%$$

b. Efisiensi daun palili-etanol

Penyelesaian :

$$A = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_{\text{cahaya}} = 380 \text{ W/ m}^2$$

$$I_{\text{sc}} = 35,4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

$$V_{\text{oc}} = 0,00515 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{\text{maks}} = 0,00374 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{\text{maks}} = 18,7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

$$J_{\text{sc}} = \frac{I_{\text{sc}}}{A} = \frac{35,4 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$J_{maks} = \frac{I_{maks}}{A} = \frac{18,7 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 4,68 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$FF = \frac{V_{maks} J_{maks}}{V_{oc} J_{sc}} = \frac{0,00374 \text{ V} \times 4,68 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,00515 \text{ V} \times 8,85 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,38$$

$$P_{maks} = V_{oc} \times J_{sc} \times FF = (0,00515)(8,85 \times 10^{-2})(0,38) = 0,0173 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W/ m}^2$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{maks}}{P_{cahaya}} = \frac{0,0173 \times 10^{-2}}{380} = 0,45 \times 10^{-5} \%$$

c. Efisiensi daun palili-Asam asetat

Penyelesaian :

$$A = 4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_{cahaya} = 380 \text{ W/ m}^2$$

$$I_{sc} = 5,6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

$$V_{oc} = 0,00289 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{maks} = 0,00221 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{maks} = 3,68 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$$

$$J_{sc} = \frac{I_{sc}}{A} = \frac{5,6 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$J_{maks} = \frac{I_{maks}}{A} = \frac{3,68 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 0,92 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$FF = \frac{V_{maks} J_{maks}}{V_{oc} J_{sc}} = \frac{0,00221 \text{ V} \times 0,92 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,00289 \text{ V} \times 1,4 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,5$$

$$P_{maks} = V_{oc} \times J_{sc} \times FF = (0,00289)(1,4 \times 10^{-2})(0,5) = 0,002 \times 10^{-2} \text{ W/ m}^2$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{maks}}{P_{cahaya}} = \frac{0,002 \times 10^{-2}}{380} = 0,053 \times 10^{-2} \% = 0,52 \times 10^{-6} \%$$

Lampiran 6: Tabel Ukuran Kristal Pewarna dan TiO₂

Ukuran Kristal TiO₂

2θ	Intensitas TiO ₂	B _{hkl}	hkl			Metode Debye Scherer	
			h	k	l	Ukuran kristal (nm)	Rata-rata ukuran kristal (nm)
25,05	7296	0,144	1	0	1	55,86	42,97
36,67	442	0,192	1	0	3	43,09	
37,55	1267	0,168	0	0	4	49,37	
38,38	468	0,288	1	2	1	28,87	
47,78	2619	0,192	3	2	1	44,73	
53,65	1520	0,336	1	0	5	26,19	
54,87	1597	0,168	2	1	1	52,67	

Ukuran Kristal TiO₂ - Etanol

2θ	Intensitas TiO ₂ - Etanol	B _{hkl}	hkl			Metode Debye Scherer	
			h	k	l	Ukuran kristal (nm)	Rata-rata ukuran kristal (nm)
25,44	7843	0,288	1	0	1	27,95	37,49
36,77	581	0,24	1	0	3	34,48	
37,52	2043	0,144	0	0	4	57,59	
38,48	629	0,48	1	1	2	17,32	
47,81	3271	0,24	1	0	13	35,79	
53,71	2218	0,24	0	0	6	36,67	
54,83	2086	0,168	1	0	19	52,65	

Ukuran Kristal TiO₂ – Asam Asetat

2θ	Intensitas TiO ₂ - As.Asetat	B _{hkl}	hkl			Metode Debye Scherer	
			h	k	l	Ukuran kristal (nm)	Rata-rata ukuran kristal (nm)
24,98	5626	0,1968	0	0	4	40,87	53,51
36,63	474	0,236	1	0	3	35,05	
37,48	1548	0,098	1	0	1	84,61	

Ukuran Kristal TiO₂ – Aseton

2θ	Intensitas TiO ₂ - Aseton	B _{hkl}	hkl			Metode Debye Scherer	
			h	k	l	Ukuran kristal (nm)	Rata-rata ukuran kristal (nm)
24,99	8624	0,24	0	0	4	33,51	43,19
36,75	456	0,192	1	0	3	43,09	
37,44	1802	0,144	0	0	4	57,58	
38,24	515	0,24	1	1	2	34,63	
47,69	2799	0,144	2	0	0	59,62	
54,8	1724	0,288	4	1	0	30,71	