# PROCEEDINGS BOOK THE 7<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL BASIC SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

7-8 March 2017

Ijen Suites Resort and Convention Malang, Indonesia

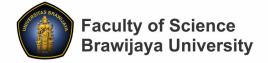
# Basic Science for Improving Survival & Quality of Life

**Sub Topics:** 

**Botany** 

**Environmental Science and Technology Instrumental and Measurement** 







Volume 1

**BaSIC 2017** 

# The 7<sup>th</sup> Basic Science International Conference

**Basics Science for Improving Survival and Quality of Life** 

7 – 8 March 2017
Ijen Suites Resorts & Convention
Malang, East Java
Indonesia

# **Proceedings Book**

#### **Sub Topics:**

- ✓ Botany
- ✓ Environmental Science and Technology
- ✓ Instrumentation and Measurement

# **BRIEF CONTENTS**

BRIE	EF CONTENTS	i
BAS	IC 2017 COMMITTEE	ii
ABC	OUT BASIC	vi
WEL	LCOME MESSAGE	vii
CON	IFERENCE VENUE	ix
CON	IFERENCE PROGRAM	X
TAB	LE OF CONTENTS	xi
PLE	NARY LECTURES	1
SCIE	ENTIFIC PAPERS	
A.	Invited Papers	. 12
В.	Botany	. 28
C.	Environmental Science and Technology	. 78
D.	Instrumentation and Measurement	215

#### **BASIC 2017 COMMITTEE**

#### **Steering Committee**

#### Prof. Dr. Ir. Mohammad Bisri, M.S.

Rector, Brawijaya University

#### Adi Susilo, M.Si., Ph.D

Dean, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciencess Brawijaya University

#### Dr. Agung Pramana Warih Marhendra, M.S.

Vice Dean I, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Brawijaya University

#### Moh. Farid Rahman, S.Si., M.Si.

Vice Dean II, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Brawijaya University

#### **Organizing Committee**

#### Hari Arief Dharmawan, M. Eng., Ph.D

Chairperson

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Chomsin S. Widodo, Ph.D Vice chairperson I

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dian Siswanto, Ph.D Vice chairperson II

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Eng. Masruroh, M.Si Secretary

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Istiroyah, M.Si Treasury

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Surakhaman, S.AP., MM Treasury

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Lisfadiana Ekakurniawati, S.E. Treasury

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### **Advisor**

#### Johan A. E. Noor, Ph.D

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Achmad Efendi, Ph.D

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr.Ing Setyawan P. Sakti, M.Eng

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Sunarti Treasury

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Rustika Adiningrum, SE. Treasury

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Muhammad Ghufron, M.Si Secretariat

Coordinator

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

# **Cholisina Anik Perwira, S.Si, M.Si** Secretariat Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and

Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Susilo Purwanto Secretariat

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Sahri Secretariat

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Ir. Tjujuk Usmanhadi Secretariat

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Trivira Meirany Secretariat

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Eng. Agus Naba, MT

Web and IT Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Fransiscus Adi Purwanto** Web and IT Division Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Alamsyah M. juwono, M.Sc.

Program Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Sukir Maryanto, S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D

**Program Division** 

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Zulfaida P. G., Ph.D.** Program Division Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dra. Lailatin Nuriyah, M.Si

Banquet Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Firdy Yuana, S.Si., M.Si.** Banquet Division Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Achmad Hidayat, S.Si., M.Si

Equipment Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Dr. Sunaryo, S.Si.,M.Si** Equipment Division Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Purnomo** Equipment Division Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

# **Karyadi Eka Putra, A.Md.** Equipment Division Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciencess Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Agung Kurniawan** Equipment Division Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Hasan Muhajir** Equipment Division Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Suliono** Equipment Division Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Deny Equipment Division

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Drs. Wasis, MAB

Accomodation Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Drs. Arinto Yudi Ponco Wardoyo, M.Sc., Ph.D

Accomodation Division

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Heru Harsono, M.Si.

Funding Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

**Ir. Mochammad Djamil, MT** Funding Division Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Gancang Saroja, S. Si., MT

Proceeding Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Mauludi Ariesto Pamungkas, S.Si., M.Si, Ph.D.

**Proceeding Division** 

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Ahmad Nadhir, S.Si., MT., Ph.D.

Proceeding Division

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### DR.rer.nat Abdurrouf, S.Si., M.Si

**Proceeding Division** 

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### **International Scientific Committee**

#### Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Nellen

Institut fur biology, Germany

#### Dr. Guillaume Mauri

Neuchatel University, Switzerland

#### **Prof. Peter Andrew Lay**

Sydney University, Australia

#### **Local Scientific Committee**

#### Prof. Dr. M. Nurhuda

Scientific Division Coordinator Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Drs. Unggul Pundjung Juswono, M.Sc.

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Eng. Didik Rahadi Santoso, M.Si.

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Ir. D. J. Djoko H. Santjojo, M.Phill., Ph.D

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Prof. Muhaimin Rifa'I, S.Si., Ph.D..Med.Sc

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Drs. Adi Susilo, M.Si., Ph.D.

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Drs. Sugeng Rianto, M.Sc

**Proceeding Division** 

Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Prof. Tatsuhiko Aizawa

Shibaura Institute of Technology (SIT), Japan

#### Dr. Ing. Setyawan P. Sakti, M.Eng

Department of Physics, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Prof. Dr. Agus Suryanto, M.Sc.

Department of Mathematics, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Ir. Retno Mastuti, M.Ag.Sc., D.Agr.Sc

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Suharjono, MS

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Dra. Catur Retnaningdyah, M.Si

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Widodo, S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D.Med.Sc

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Masruri, S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D.

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Akhmad Sabarudin, S.Si., M.Sc., Dr.Sc

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Lukman Hakim, S.Si., M.Sc., Dr. Sc

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. rer. nat. Rachmat Triandi Tjahjanto, M.Si

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Drs. Abdul Rouf Alghofari, S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Achmad Efendi, S.Si., M.Sc., Ph.D

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### **Student Committee**

#### Bagas Adi Saputra

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### **Adwi Arifin**

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Muhamad Abdullah Faqih, S.Si,

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Ully Mamba'atul Mukarromah, S.Si,

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Mira Setiana S.Si,

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### **Muhammad Warits Ishari**

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Lalu Muhammad Shirr Wujudulhaaq

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Rahma Fitriani, S.Si., M.Sc., Ph.D

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

### Dr. Adji Achmad Rinaldo Fernandes, S.Si., M.Sc

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Dr. Suci Astutik, S.Si., M.Si.

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Arin Siska Indarwatin

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Ragil Danang Kusuma

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Citra Anggun Noorjannah

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### Pramita Dhealia Larasati

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### **Dimmy Kurniawan Irwanto**

Department of Physics, Faculty of Matematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University Indonesia

#### **Conference Secretariat**

Departement of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciencess Brawijaya University

Jl. Veteran, Malang, East Java, Indonesia 65145

Phone: +62 0341 575833 Fax: +62 0341 575834

E-mail: basicsciences2017@gmail.com

Website: http://basic.ub.ac.id

#### **ABOUT BASIC**

The Annual Basic Science International Conference is a scientific meeting aimed to promote mutual exchange between scientists and also experts, to discuss innovative ideas in scientific research, and to tackle contemporary problems through the application of knowledge that rise from sciences. The scope of this conference is fundamental and applied research in chemistry, biology, physics, and mathematics. The origin of this conference was initiated in year 2000, by the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of Brawijaya University, under the name of Seminar Nasional Kemipaan (National Sciences Conference). Since then, the conference has been organized regularly on annual basis. In 2004, the conference changed its name to Basic Sciences Seminar (BSS) and started to invite international speakers and participants. The conference then expands its scope to international in 2011 and formally adopting the current name. The previous Basic Sciences International Conference was held at Atria Hotel Malang in 2016 with participants from many countries including Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, Japan, UK and Germany.

**WELCOME MESSAGE** 

On behalf of the organizing committee, I would like to welcome you to the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Basic

Science International Conference.

Firstly, I would like to thank all participants who have spent their time to come and join us for

the conference. I believe that we will not be able to hold this conference successfully without

participation from all of you. Secondly, I would like to thank the dean of faculty of Mathematics

and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University, because the faculty has provided us supports and

facilities. I am thankful to our great keynote and invited speakers for their willingness to join

the conference and share their scientific knowledge to all of us. Thanks to our reviewers who

have made assessments and suggestions related to the abstracts. I also want to thank the

sponsors which have made their contributions to this conference. Finally, I want to thank all

members of the committee for their hard work to make this conference successful.

The Basic Science International Conference is held every year since 2010, and always

organized by the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University. This

conference is a forum that enables us to share our ideas among us. The participants are expected

also to take their time and opportunities to know each other during the conference, in order to

strengthen their networks and collaborations. In this conference, we have more than 300

participants from counties such as Indonesia, Japan, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, and

Thailand. In the conference, we have plenary lectures and sessions for parallel oral

presentations as well as poster presentations.

We hope that all participants enjoy all activities during the conference and this proceedings

book will be useful for all of us.

Thank you very much.

Best regards,

Hari Arief Dharmawan, Ph.D.

Chairman of BaSIC 2017

vii

**WELCOME MESSAGE** 

On behalf of the Dean of Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Brawijaya University,

I would like to extend my warmest welcome to all delegates from all over the world. Welcome

to Malang, where Malang is one of the educational city in Indonesia. Malang, which is about

more than 400 meters above sea level, has many tourist destinations. Malang is like a bowl,

surrounded by some volcanoes in the east (Semeru and Bromo), west (Kawi and Kelud) and

north (Arjuna and Welirang Complex), and in the south are coastal areas, where we have many

beautiful new opening beaches.

We are very pleased to welcome you in the proceedings book of the seventh Annual Basic

Science International Conference 2017. I would like to express my gratitude to all of the

participants, keynote and invited speakers as well. Many thanks also go to the reviewers and

the editorial team for their big effort in supporting this book of abstracts. Last but not least my

big appreciation to the steering and organizing committees, in realizing this proceedings book.

Thank you.

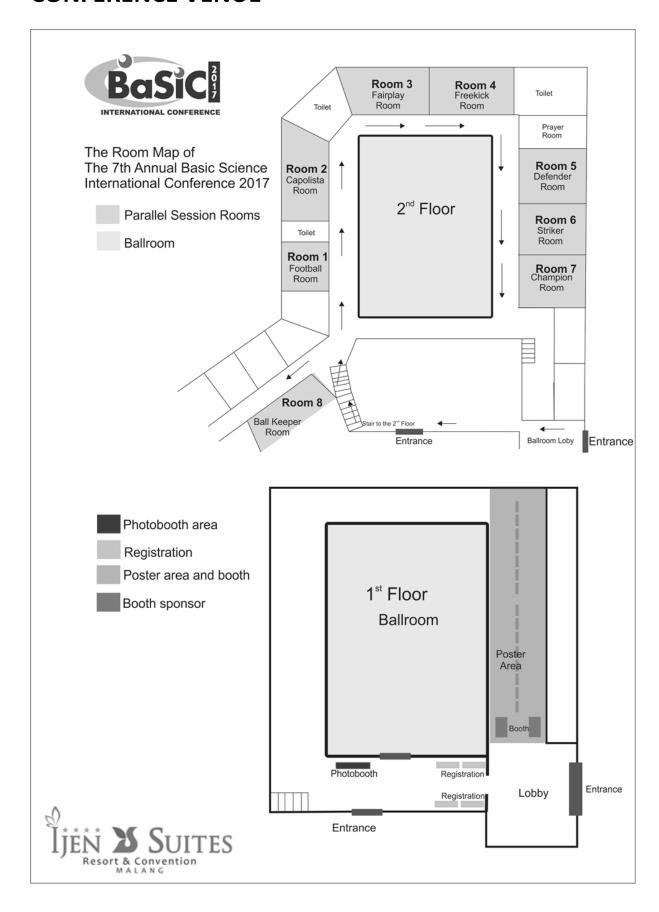
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,

Dean,

Adi Susilo, Ph.D.

viii

### **CONFERENCE VENUE**



# **CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

Day One: March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017

07.30 - 08.30	Registration				
08.30 - 09.00	Opening Ceremony				
	Plenary Lecture 1:				
09.00 - 09.45	CRISPR/Cas9: Basics and Applications in "gene surgery".				
	Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Nellen, Institut fur biology, Germany				
09.45 - 10.00	Coffee Break				
	Plenary Lecture 2:				
10.00 – 10.45	Use of Wavelet Analyses with Potential Field Data				
10.00 - 10.43	in Exploration and Monitoring Studies				
	Dr. Guillaume Mauri, Neuchatel University, Switzerland				
	Plenary Lecture 3:				
10.50 - 11.35	Mathematics for Solving 5G Massive Wireless IoT Networks Problems				
	Dr. Eng. Khoirul Anwar, S. T., M. Eng., Telkom University				
11.35 - 12.30	Lunch				
12.30 – 15.00 <b>Parallel Session 1</b>					
15.00 – 15.30 Poster Session & Coffee Break					
15.30 - 17.30	Parallel Session 2				
17.30 – 19.00	Breaks				
19.00 - 21.00	Gala Dinner				

# Day Two: March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017

07.30 - 08.10	Registration
	Plenary Lecture 4:
08.10 - 08.55	The Roles of Metal Ions in Diabetes – Metal Drugs and Supplements
	Prof. Peter Andrew Lay, Sydney University, Australia
	Plenary Lecture 5:
	Functionalization of Stainless Steels Via Low Temperature Plasma
09.00 - 09.45	Nitriding
	Prof. Tatsuhiko Aizawa, Shibaura Institute of Technology (SIT),
	Japan
09.45 - 10.00	Coffee Break
10.00 - 12.00	Parallel Session 3
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch
13.00 - 14.30	Parallel Session 4
14.30 - 15.00	Coffee Break
15:00 - 16.00	Parallel Session 5
16.00 - 16.30	Closing Ceremony & Award Announcement

### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **Plenary Lectures**

	Use of Wavelet Analyses with Potential Field Data in Exploration and Monitoring	
	Studies	
Use of Wavelet Analyses with Potential Field Data in Exploration and Monits Studies		
Scie	g Nellen  f Wavelet Analyses with Potential Field Data in Exploration and Monitoring me Mauri, Ginette Saracco natics for Solving 5G Massive Wireless IoT Networks Problems	
I	Complexity and Nano Sciences Approach in Life Sciencess: The way to overcome our partia understanding on living system	
	Use of Wavelet Analyses with Potential Field Data in Exploration and Monitorin Studies	
Studies		
	Wolfgang Nellen  Use of Wavelet Analyses with Potential Field Data in Exploration and Monitoring Studies	
	Wolfgang Nellen  Use of Wavelet Analyses with Potential Field Data in Exploration and Monitoring Studies.  Guillaume Mauri, Ginette Saracco  Mathematics for Solving SG Massive Wireless IoT Networks Problems	
Mathematics for Solving 5G Massive Wireless IoT Networks Problems Khoirul Anwar The Roles of Metal Ions in Diabetes – Metal Drugs and Supplements Peter A. Lay. Anna Safitri. Aviva Levina Functionalization of Stainless Steels Via Low Temperature Plasma Nitriding Tatsuhiko Aizawa  Scientific Papers A. Invited Papers Complexity and Nano Sciences Approach in Life Sciencess: The way to overcome our partiunderstanding on living system		
	cell in controlling the immune system2	
	Case Study of the Jakarta's Fringe20	
E	3. Botany	
Mathematics for Solving 5G Massive Wireless IoT Networks Problems Khoirul Anwar  The Roles of Metal Ions in Diabetes – Metal Drugs and Supplements Peter A. Lay. Anna Safitri, Aviva Levina Functionalization of Stainless Steels Via Low Temperature Plasma Nitriding Tatsuhiko Aizawa  Scientific Papers  A. Invited Papers Complexity and Nano Sciences Approach in Life Sciencess: The way to overcome our punderstanding on living system Sutiman B. Sumitro Surface Modification for Quartz Crystal Microbalance using Polystyrene as a Basis for Biosensor Setyawan P. Sakti, Akhmad Sabarudin, Masruroh, Dionysius J.D.H. Santjojo Structure and Dynamics of Water: An Insight from Molecular Simulation Lukman Hakim, Irsandi Dwi Oka Kurniawan, Irwansyah Putra Pradana, Masakazu Matsumoto, Hidek Tanaka Electrochemical Sensor for Industry and Medical		
	To Reveal The Genetic Diversity33	

	Physalis angulata L
	The Effect of Banana Homogenate Supplement on Shoot Regeneration of Physalis angulata L. Nodal Explants
	Ecophysiological Responses of Sweet Potato Plant (Ipomoea Batatas (L.) Lam) To Drought Stress44 Fadhila Aziz, Taufik Taufikurahman
	Mycorrhizal and Soil Nutrient Characteristics of ITS Green Spaces
	Morphology Response of Alfalfa (Medicago Sativa L.) Based on Level Gamma Ray Irradiation with Tissue Culture Methods
	Distribution Role of Nitrogen and Glutamate on Citrus Canopy (Citrus Hystrix L.) Toward Citronellal Content in Leaves
	Diversity and Composition of Tree Species of The Secondary Tropical Lowland Forest as Respond to The Structure Change of The Meranti-Dangku Landscape, South Sumatra, indonesia
	The Enhancement of Vetiver (Vetiveria Zizanioides (L.) Nash) Essential Oil Production in The Symbiotic System with Glomus Aggregatum N. C. Schenck & G. S. Sm. on Hydroponic Medium with Various Phosphate Content
	Potentiality of Plant Combination for Removing Indoor Air Pollutants: Fundamental Physiology of Euphorbia Milii, Sansevieria Trifasciata, and Dieffenbachia Seguine - A Review
	Plants in Ai Tahan, Traditional Medicine of The Tetun Ethnic Communities in West Timor indonesia71 Maximus Markus and Simon Mali
C	. Environmental Science & Technology
	The Use of Natural-Ingredient Medium for Culturing Locally-Isolated Bacillus Sphaericus and Its Toxicity Against Anopheles Larvae in Lombok Island, indonesia
	Plant Microbial Fuel Cells (P-MFCS): Green Technology for Achieving Sustainable Water and Energy82 Bimastyaji Surya Ramadan, Rofiq Iqbal
	Travel Time Difference Between Estimated and Observed Values of the 2011 Trans-Oceanic Tohoku Tsunami
	A Systematic Decrease in Tsunami Amplitude with Epicentral Distance
	The Impact of Cacao Plantation Management Towards the Diversity of Ground Cover Vegetation and Soil Chemical Properties
	Long Fermentation Effect on Liquid Fertilizer for Spinach, Green Mustard, Watermelon and Banana Peel Waste Toward Nutrient ingredients of Phospor and Potassium with Effective Microorganism-4 (Em4) Bioactivator Addition
	Paulina Yuliani and Antonius Tri Priantoro

Effect of Time's Giving of Arbuscular Myzorrhiza Fungi (Amf) for Koro Hijau (Macrotyloma Uniform)  Growth as Pioneer Plants for Soil Fertility Ex-Lime Mine Reclamation
Spatial Variability of Diurnal Precipitation Over Southern Sumatra During 2009-2010
Biopigment Tracing of Mangrove Rhizophora Mucrota Leaf and Bark Waste and Its Application for Batik  Dyeing by Multiple Fixations
Delianis Pringgenies, Arini Hidayati Diah Pratiwi, Ervia Yudiati, Ria Azizah, Endang Sri Susilo
Hydrochemical Study of Groundwater Quality in Jepara Coastal Plain and Lowland112 Thomas T. Putranto & Heru Hendrayana
Application of 2-D Finite Element Model to Determine Channel Embankment Design116 Very Dermawan, Sebrian Mirdeklis Beselly Putra
<b>Examination of Coffee Pulp Waste for Medium in Cellulase Production by aspergillus Spesies120</b> Kahar Muzakhar, Syafiq Ubaidillah, Lailatul Ikhrimah, Siti Hofifatus Solehah, Lisa Hikmawati, Noer Imamah, Widya Yuniar
<b>Decolorization of Black Liquor Using Coagulation-Flocculation and Trametes Versicolor F200124</b> Ummu Hanifah, Asep Saefumillah, Ajeng Arum Sari
Detection of Organic and anorganic Waste anomaly in Homogeneous Soil Using Electrical Resistivity Tomography Method Wenner β-Schlumberger Configuration
TRMM Data Correction Using Semiparametric Model
Simulation on The Effect of The Cover Soil and The Starting Time of The Landfill Operation to Predict the Leachate Quality in The Landfill Site
A Model of Multi-Stage Water Allocation for Estimating the Irrigated Crop Production139 Widandi Soetopo, Pitojo Tri Juwono, Dian Sisinggih
Analysis of Strategy Transportation Demand Management to Solve Traffic Congestion in Cilegon City
Fakhruriza Pradana 143
Phytoremediation of Chromium Polluted Water Using Water Hyacinth ( <i>Eichhornia Crassipes</i> (Mart.) <i>Solms</i> ), Water Lettuce ( <i>Pistia Stratiotes L.</i> ), and Water Hyssop (Bacopa Monnieri L.) in Constructed Wetland
Taufik Taufikurahman, Asih Suryati
Decolorization of Black Liquor Through Environmentally Friendly Method by Trametes Versicolor F200153
Zahra, Asep Saefumillah, Ajeng Arum Sari
The Geometric Planning of Double Track Railway at Rangkasbitung - Serang157 Rizki Purnama Sari, M. Fakhruriza Pradana, Rama Indera Kusuma
Performance Analysis of Dijkstra and A* Algorithm to Determine Shortest Path of Hexapod Fire Fighting Robot
Akhmad Alfan Hidayatullah
<b>Digital Elevation Model for Physical Tsunami Vulnerability Mapping Using Geospasial Approach 165</b> Abu Bakar Sambah, Guntur, Fuad, Alfan Jauhari, Defrian Marza Arisandi
Implications of Kendeng Fault to The Seismic Hazard Potential in Malang Region169 Bambang Sunardi, Supriyanto Rohadi, Sulastri
The Possibility of VLF Method for Measuring and Mapping Peatland
Utilization of Crude Palm Oil to Produce Biolubricant Through Epoxydation-Hydroxylation-Acetylation Processes

	Sub Surface analysis Using Geo-Electrical Resistivity Methods (Schlumberger and Wenner Configuration) At the Umaboco Area, Natabora Village, District of Barique, Manatuto Regency, East Timor (Timor Leste)
	Study on Mineralization Zone of Southern Blitar by Means of Magnetic anomaly185 Sunaryo
	Characterization of Brick Artifact from Candi Agung Site, Barito River-Kalimantan189 Tanto Budi Susilo, Taufiqur Rohman, Oni Soesanto, Fajriatul Maslamah, Sunarningsih Sunarningsih
	<b>Evaluation and Development of Network Distribution of Clean Water PDAM Unit Lawang194</b> Jadfan Sidqi Fidari, Rahmah Dara Lufira, Endang Purwati, Riyanto Haribowo, Ira Puspita
	Investigation of Flood Potential Areas in Bengkulu City
	The Utilization Potential if Radon as Earthquake Precursor in Indonesia
	<b>Earthquake Hypocenter Relocation Using Double Difference Method207</b> Thomas Hardy, Supriyanto Rohadi, Pupung Susilanto, Tio Azhar Prakoso Setiadi, Angga Setiyo Prayogo
	Metabolite Analysis of Rice Endophytic Bacteria Response to Osmotic Stress212
	Ali Ikhwan, Sufianto
D	Ali Ikhwan, Sufianto  Instrumentation and Measurement
D	. Instrumentation and Measurement  Prototype to Improve the Effectiveness of E-Toll System Using Height Detectors on Car Using Ultrasonic Sensor Hc-Sr04 and Arduino Uno
D	. Instrumentation and Measurement  Prototype to Improve the Effectiveness of E-Toll System Using Height Detectors on Car Using Ultrasonic
D	. Instrumentation and Measurement  Prototype to Improve the Effectiveness of E-Toll System Using Height Detectors on Car Using Ultrasonic Sensor Hc-Sr04 and Arduino Uno
D	. Instrumentation and Measurement  Prototype to Improve the Effectiveness of E-Toll System Using Height Detectors on Car Using Ultrasonic Sensor Hc-Sr04 and Arduino Uno
D	Prototype to Improve the Effectiveness of E-Toll System Using Height Detectors on Car Using Ultrasonic Sensor Hc-Sr04 and Arduino Uno
D	Prototype to Improve the Effectiveness of E-Toll System Using Height Detectors on Car Using Ultrasonic Sensor Hc-Sr04 and Arduino Uno
D	Prototype to Improve the Effectiveness of E-Toll System Using Height Detectors on Car Using Ultrasonic Sensor Hc-Sr04 and Arduino Uno

**BaSIC 2017** 

# The 7<sup>th</sup> Basic Science International Conference

**Basics Science for Improving Survival and Quality of Life** 

# **Plenary Lectures**

# **Utilization of Crude Palm Oil To Produce Biolubricant Through Process of Epoxydation, Hydroxylation And Acetylation**

Muhammad Faizal<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Said<sup>1</sup> and Zainal Fanani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>.Chemical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia

E-mail address: mfaizal1405@gmail.com

**Abstract** – The aims of this research is to determine the optimum operating conditions and to study the reaction kinetics of bio-lubricant production. Biolubricant has been produced using palm oil as a raw material through epoxydation, hydroxilation and acetylation processs. The highest conversion was a reaction at a temperature of 80 °C and at 25 minutes with the conversion value of 64.14%. In this research, also the reaction energy activation of reaction is 4,834.4 J/mole. The reaction enthalpy at a temperature of 70 °C and 80 °C are of 1,981.5 J/mole and 1,898.3 J/mole respectively.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Production of lubricants made from vegetable oil (bio-lubricant) is as part of efforts to reduce the use of lubricant made from petroleum. This bio-lubricant can be used motor vehicles and heavy equipment. The raw materials of bio-lubricants can be derived from vegetable oils such as palm oil. Vegetable oil is available in large quantities and can be renewed, and sustainable. Bio-lubricants has good characteristics: stable to heat and evaporation, low emissions. The term bio-lubricants applies to all lubricants, which are both rapidly biodegradable and non-toxic to humans and other living organisms, especially in aquatic environments [1]. Waste cooking oil (WCO), which otherwise finds no immediate potential utilization can be successfully used to synthesize bio-lubricant [2]. Plant seed oils are renewable alternatives to petrochemicals, but they cannot be used in their raw form except they are suitably modified [3]. The production of biolubricants from palm oil and Jatropha oil through two stages of transesterification has been studied [4]. Utilization of vegetable oil to be converted to polyurethanes has been carried out [5]. The exploiting fatty acids in the preparation of biobased polyols and polyurethanes has been carried out [6]. The aims of this research are to determine the optimum operating conditions and to study the reaction kinetics of bio-lubricant production.

#### 2. METHOD

#### 2.1 Chemicals

The chemicals used in this work were refined palm oil, 30%  $H_2O_2$ , methanol, anhydride acetic acid, glacial acetic acid, sulfuric acid 2%, bentonite, sodium hydrocarbonate, violet crystal indicator, HBr 0.1 N, indicators phenolphaleine, ethanol, 0.1 N NaOH, and distilled water.

#### 2.2 Procedures

A volume of 200 ml of palm oil and 40 ml of acetic acid (purity 99%) were put in a reactor. This mixture then was heated at 70 °C. The hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ) and sulfuric acid of were added drop by drop to palm oil. The reaction was carried out for 120 minutes. After completed reaction, the mixture was then cooled. Epoxy compound then was purified by addition of water of 200 ml and then saturated by addition of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution in water of 100-200 ml. A 150 ml of epoxy and 100 ml of methanol was reacted to produce polyol at 40 °C for 120 minutes. Benthonit was used as a catalyst. Finally, 60 ml of polyol compound was converted to bio-lubricant by the addition of 6 ml of anhydrate acetic acid of 97% at a temperature of 70 °C and 80 °C. Bentonite was used as a catalyst. The polyoester sampling was analyzed for each 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 minutes. Figure 1 represents the scheme of experimental procedure of biolubricant production.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>.Chemical Department, Faculty of Mathematic and Natural Science, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia

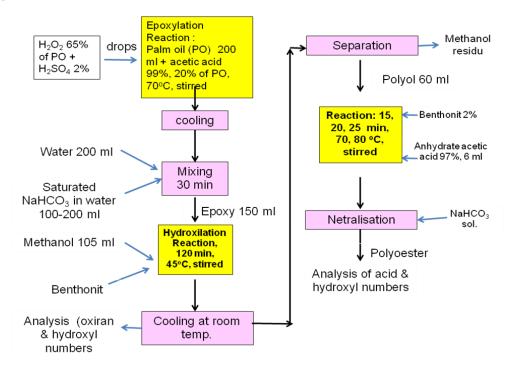


Figure 1 Scheme of Experimental Procedure of Biolubricant

#### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 represents the physical and chemical characteristics of the standard of refined palm oil, and palm oil as raw material respectively. Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the quality of palm oil used in this study meet the standard value so that palm oil can be used as a raw material for making polyolester through epoxydation and hydroxylation process

No	Parameter	Unit	Standard of	Result of this
			Refined palm oil	research
1	Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	923	922
2	Viscosity	centipoise	49.4	49.5
3	Oxiran Number	% O	0.04	0.041
4	Acid Number	mg NaOH/gr	0.704-0.728	0.720
		of oil		

Table 1 The result of palm oil quality used in this research

Table 2 represents the physical and chemical characteristics of epoxy and polyol compounds. The physical and chemical properties of intermediate products (epoxy and polyol) were changed. After hydroxilation reaction, there were the changes of physical and chemical characteristics between epoxy and polyol. Based on Table 2, the density decreased from 939.1 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (epoxy) to 924.0 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (polyol), But both densities of epoxy and polyol are greater than the density of the raw material (922 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). For the value of kinematic viscosity, at temperatures of 40 ° C, the kinematic viscosity of epoxy compound (56.1 cSt) is higher than the kinematic viscosity of polyol (40.5 cSt). This different kinematic viscosity of both compounds is caused by differences in the structure of molecular between the epoxy compound and polyol compound. At a higher temperature (100 °C), there was a decreasing of kinematic viscosity for each type of epoxy compound and polyol compound. This phenomena is due to the increasing of temperature that the distance between the molecules was longer. In addition, the movement of each molecule will more rapid due to an increasing in the kinetic energy of each molecule. The viscosity index value between the epoxy compound and polyol produced quite different. The viscosity index is a number that indicates changes in viscosity due to temperature change. As we know, this viscosity index can describe the stability of a chemical substance or physics to changes in temperature. If the viscosity index greater the viscosity, the stability of the compound is better. Stable properties of these compounds indicate that the bonds between the compounds present in these substances are also more stable. Stable properties of a compound are very important in a lubrication system of an engine. Therefore, with stable properties, the lubrication properties of the machine can work well, either at low temperatures or at high temperatures. The viscosity index of the epoxy compound (162.1) obtained was greater than the viscosity index of polyol (143.5). This different viscosity index can be said that in terms of stability against temperature, the epoxy compound is better than polyol compound. However, for the lubricating oil to be produced later is a polyoester compound. The changes

in the chemical properties of the epoxy compound into a polyol compound comes from the change of oxyrane numbers. The difference is very clear in physical properties between epoxy and polyol in the term of oxyrane number. The oxyrane numbers of epoxy compound of 4.3 %O are greater than the oxyrane number of polyol of 36% O. This condition due to the epoxy compound had oxyrane-oxygen groups, while for polyol, the oxyrane group (COC) change into COCH<sub>3</sub>COH group.

Table 2 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Epoxy and Polyol Compounds

No	Physical and Chemical	Unit	Value		
	Characteristics	_	Epoxy	Polyol	
1	Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	939.1	924.0	
2	Kinematic Viscosity (at 40 °C)	cSt	56.1	40.5	
	(at 100 °C)	cSt	14.0	7.7	
3	Viscosity Index	-	162,1	143.5	
4	Oxyran Number	% O	4.3	0.36	
5	Acid Number	mg NaOH/mg sample	0.91	1.22	
6	Hydroxil Number	mg NaOH/mg Polyol	169.1	351.0	

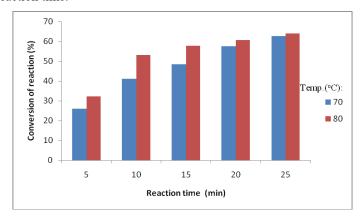
Table 3 shows density, kinematic viscosity, viscosity index and an acid number of produced polyester. According to the Table 3, the minimum density of polyoeser compound was of 931.5 kg/m³ at temperature 70 °C and at a reaction time of 10 minutes and a maximum value of 937.0 kg/m³ at a temperature of 80 °C and at reaction time for 20 minutes. The minimum kinematic viscosity of polyolester at 40 °C measurement was of 53,97 cSt at temperature reaction of 70 °C, and for a reaction time of 10 minutes. The maximum kinematic viscosity of polyolester at 40 °C measurement was of 58.50 cSt at temperature reaction of 80 °C and at a reaction time of 25 minutes. At a temperature of 100 °C, a minimum kinematic viscosity of polyolester was the value of 12.69 cSt at a temperature of reaction of 70 °C and for a reaction time of 20 minutes and a maximum kinematic viscosity of 15.88 cSt at a temperature of a fraction of 80 °C, and at a reaction time of 25 minutes. The kinematic viscosities are higher than the standard value of SAE 5W30. The minimum viscosity index of polyolester was of 160.0 at a temperature of 70 °C and for a reaction time of 20 minutes and a maximum viscosity index of polyolester of 164.7 was found at a temperature of 80 °C and for a reaction time of 5 minutes.

Table 3 Density, Kinematic Viscosity, Viscosity Index and Acid Number of polyester

		Density	Kinematic Viscosity (cSt)		Viscosity	Acid Number	
No	Acetylat	Acetylation Variable		40°C	100°C	Index	(mg NaOH/mg sample)
	Temp °C	Time (minute)		± 62.3	± 10.7	± 163	
1		5	931.9	54.29	13.62	162.7	0.54
2		10	931.5	53.97	14.04	164.6	0.36
3	70	15	933.4	54.54	14.12	163.6	0.41
4		20	933.6	54.79	12.69	160.0	0.64
5		25	933.5	54.34	14.50	164.6	0.67
6		5	931.7	54.36	14.80	164.7	0.58
7		10	932.4	54.31	15.07	164.6	0.52
8		15	933.6	54.15	14.60	164.5	0.77
9		20	937.0	55.40	15.49	164.6	0.68
10		25	936.9	58.50	15.88	163.0	0.33

The value lubricating viscosity SAE 5W-30 is of  $\pm$  163. If the viscosity index value of a lubricant does not meet the standards, then the polyolester compound can be added an additives to increase viscosity stability. The minimal of acid number (0.33 mg NaOH/mg) was found at 80 °C and reaction time of 25 minutes. The maximum acid number (0.77 mg NaOH/mg) was obtained at 80 °C and reaction time of 15 minutes. If acid number of biolubricant is small, so the quality of biolubricant is better. High acid number of lubricant used can cause corrosion in the machine. To minimize the acid number close to zero, then the polyolester compound can be added an additives such as pH-neutralizing compound.

Figure 2 represents the reaction conversion of polyol to polyester at temperature 70 °C and 80 °C for 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 minutes of reaction time.



According to the Figure 2, increasing of reaction temperature, the conversion of polyol to polyoester (biolubricant) was increased. Also, increasing of reaction time, the conversion of polyol to polyoester was increased. The highest conversion was a reaction at a temperature of 80 ° C and at 25 minutes with the conversion value of 64.14%. In this research, also the reaction energy activation of reaction is 4,834.4 J/mole. The reaction enthalpy at a temperature of 70 °C and 80 °C are of 1,981.5 J/mole and 1,898.3 J/mole respectively.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of this work are:

- a. The conversion value of polyol to polyester through acetylation process was increased if reaction temperature and reaction time increased.
- b. The highest conversion of polyol to polyester (64.14%) was obtained at 80 °C and reaction time of 25 minutes.
- c. The reaction activation energy E was found of 4,834.4 J/mol, enthalpy of acetylation reaction at 70 °C and at 80 °C was obtained of 1,981.5 J/mol and of 1,898.3 J/mol respectively

#### 5. REFERENCES

- [1]. J. Salimon, N. Sali, E. Yousif, 2010, European Journal of Lipid Science and Technology, 112 (5), pp 519–530.
- A. Chowdhury,., D. Mitra, D. Biswas, 2013, Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, 88, Issue 1, 139–144.
- [3]. Adekunle, K. F.,2015, Open Journal of Polymer Chemistry, 5, 34-40
- [4]. E. K. Heikal, M.S. Elmelawy, S.A. Khalil, N.M. Elbasuny, 2017, Egyptian Journal of Petroleum, 26, 53–59
- [5]. L. Maisonneuve, G. Chollet, E. Grau, H. Cramail, 2016, Oilseeds % Fats Crops and Lipid Journal, 23 (5) D508
- [6]. G. Lligadas, J. C. Ronda, M. Galià, V. Cádiz, 2010, Polymers, 2, 440-453

#### **COMMERCIAL SUPPORT**

#### PT ANDALAN TUNAS MANDIRI

Supplier for survey and laboratory euipments BizPark2 Commercial Estate Ruko R2 No 1 Penggilingan Cakung Jakarta Timur

Phone: 021-29062020 www.ptandalan.com

Email: sales@ptandalan.com



PT. ANDALAN TUNAS MANDIRI
SUPPLIER FOR SURVEY & LABORATORY EQUIPMENTS
www.ptandalan.com

#### SAKTI MOBILE

Graha Bima Juara Jl. Utan kayu 42, Jakarta Email: eric@saktimobile.com

Phone: 021-83796763 s/d 83796768

Fax: 021 83796762



#### PT. MITRA INTIMARGA

Bekasi Square - Kanto No. 70, Pekayon Jaya, Bekasi Selatan 17148 Indonesia Phone No. (021) 8243 4829

Fax No. (021) 8243 4831 Website: www.ptmitra.com



#### MALANG STRUDEL

Jl. Semeru No.47, Oro-oro Dowo, Klojen, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur 65115

Phone: (0341) 480242

Website: www.malangstrudel.com



#### Supported by



Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences



**Brawijaya University** 



#### Organized by:







### Sponsored by:









# Faculty of Science Brawijaya University

Jl. Veteran, Malang 65145 Phone: +62-341-571142

Site : basic.ub.ac.id

e-mail: basicscience@ub.ac.id

basicscience2017@gmail.com