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Held by:



State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya – Indonesia

CONTENTS

Contents	ii
Editorial Board	x
Remark from Director of State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya,	xi
Message from Chairman of th Committee	xiii
Keynote Speaker	xv
Invited Speaker.....	xvi
Scientific Committee.....	xvii
Organizing Committee	xviii

Sub Theme A – Environment

The Effect of The Environment on Biodegradation Time of Biodegradable Plastic from Rubber Cassava Starch with Using Sorbital and Glycerol Plasticizer

By: Sofiah, Martha Aznury, Astria Handayani (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)..... A1-A4

Treatment of Soil Bearing Capacity Using Bio-Enzyme for The Future

By: Adi Prawito, Tony Hartono Bagio, Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko, Makno Basoeki, Nandar Astowo (Universitas Narotama, Surabaya, Indonesia)..... A5-A9

Potentials Energy and Reduction of Carbon Emissions from Crude Palm Oil Production - Case Study in PT Dendy Marker Indah Lestari Sumatera Selatan

By: Annastassia Ayu Arcitra, Hariyadi, Dwi Setyaningsih, Rio Christiawan (Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia)..... A11-A16

Characteristics Composite Results Between Waste Rock and Coal Ash in Prevention Efforts Forming Acid Mine Water in Coal Mines

By: Aida Syarif, M. Said, A. Halim PKS, Endang Wiwik (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia) A15-A18

The Macroeconomic Model Consequences of Controlling Carbon Dioxide Emissions
By: *Ida Febriana, Hilwatullisan (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... A19-A23

The Survival Ability of *Najasindica* Against The Heavy Metal of Lead (Pb)
By: *Fadila Mutmainnah, Arinafril, Suheryanto (Widya Dharma Palembang, Indonesia and Sriwijaya University, Indonesia)*..... A25-A28

Potentiometric Sensor for Endosulfan Pesticide Based on Molecularly Imprinted Polymer
By: *Yohandri Bow, Hairul, Ibnu Hajar (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... A29-A32

Sub Theme B – Biomass to Energy

Liquid Waste of Palm Oil Plantations as Liquid Fertilizer
By: *Elfidiyah (University of Muhammadiyah Palembang, Indonesia)*..... B1-B4

The Test Performance Filter Straw as Syngas Cleaner Media on The Appliance Biomass Gasification of Updraft Single Gas Electrical System
By: *Zurohaina, Arizal Aswan, Dwi Arnoldi (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)*..... B5-B9

Biomass Gasification of Sugar Cane Single Gas Outlet Updraft System By Straw Filter Cleaning
By: *Yuniar Zulkarnain, KA Ridwan, Fatria (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... B11-B14

Preparation and Characterization of Activated Carbon from Palm Shell
By: *Husaini A, Susila Arita, Yazid M, Novita, R. Junaidi (Sriwijaya University, Indonesia and State of Polytechnic of Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... B15-B19

Charcoal Briquettes from Solid Waste of Crudepalm Oil Production as An Alternative Energy
By: *Fatria, Siti Khodijah, Selastia Yuliati (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... B21-B24

Production of Cork Fish Bone Gelatin with Protein A-Casein Addtion
By: *Endang Supraptiah, Idha Silviyati, Aisyah Suci Ningsih, Masayu Tsuroyya (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)*..... B25-B29

Separation Process Biodiesel from Waste Cooking Oil using Ultrafiltration Membranes
By: *Eka Sri Yusmartini, Rusdianasari (Muhammadiyah University, Palembang, Indonesia and Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)*..... B31-B33

Lipid Extraction From Microalgae *Botryococcus Braunii* Using Maseration, Soxhlet, Percolation, Osmotic and Autoclave Method
By: *Leila Kalsum, Indah Purnama Sari, Mega Silvia (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)* B35-B41

Sub Theme C – Renewable Energy

A Review on Environmental Impact of Wind Energy
By: *Chan Sovannara, Firdaus, Rusdianasari (Industrial Technical Institute of Cambodia and Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang Indonesia)*..... C1-C6

Hybrid to Support Continuing Energy
By: *Ali Kasim, Nina Paramytha IS (Bina Darma University, Indonesia)*..... C7-C12

The Effectiveness of Separation Hydrogen by Electromagnetic Forces to Efficiency Electrolysis of Water Combustion of Hydrogen
By: *Ahmad Zikri, Lety Trisnaliani, Indah Purnamasari (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)* C13-C17

A Survey on Solar Cell; the Role of Solar Cell in Robotics and Robotics Application in Solar Cell Industry
By: *Tresna Dewi, Pola Risma, Yurni Oktarina, M. Taufik Roseno, Hendra Marta Yudha, Ade Silvia Handayani, and Yudi Wijnarko (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia and Tridinanti University Palembang, Indonesia)*..... C19-C22

Photovoltaic Module Parameters Estimation using Fuzzy Logic Analysis
By: *Helal Al-Hamadi (Computing Sciences and Engineering, Kuwait University, Kuwait)* C23-C26

The Efficiency Decrement of The Spiral Pump Regarding the Pipe Coil Diameter
By: *Darmawi, Riman Sipahutar, Jimmy D Nasution, Akhsani Taqwiym, Nurussama (Sriwijaya University Indonesia, STMIK – MDP Indonesia and Politeknik Palcomtech, Indonesia)*..... C27-C29

Utilization of Sea Wave As Power Plant with Piston
By: *Almadora Anwar Sani, Widiyatmoko (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia and Polytechnic Sekayu, Indonesia)*..... C31-C39

Sub Theme D – Audit Energy

Performance Coffee Bean Rotary Dryer to Efficiency and Specific Energy
By: *Zulkarnain, Yuniar, Adi Syakdani (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)* D1-D4

Calculation of Labor and Material Needs in Building and Housing Based on SNI 2008 using Microsoft Excel Macros
By: *Eman Setiawan, Julistyana Tistogondo, Tony Hartono Bagio, Rouil Afaq (Universitas Narotama, Surabaya, Indonesia)*..... D5-D10

ICT and Eco Campus, Strategy for Reducing Energy Consumption in The Narotama University
By: *Iswachyu Dhaniarti, M. Ikhsan Setiawan, Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko, Ani Wulandari (Narotama University, Surabaya, Indonesia)* D11-D13

Stable Channel of Reclaimed Tidal Lowland on Telang in Banyuasin District
By: *Henggar Risa Destania, Achmad Syarifudin (Gadjahmada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia and Bina Darma University, Indonesia)*..... D15-D18

Sub Theme E – Technology for Energy

Renewable Energy: Advantages and Disadvantages
By: *Reinhard Ploetz, Rusdianasari, and Eviliana (Environmental Ministry of Lower Saxony and the Regional Government of Hanover, Germany and Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)* E1-E3

Automatic Irrigation System to See Dry Soil Condition Based Wireless Sensor Network
By: *Eka Susanti, Rosita Ferbriani (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... E5-E7

Finger Tracking and Recognition using OpenCv Raspberry Pi 3
By: *Alan Novi Tompunu, Meidyan Permata Putri, Lukmanul Hakim, Bahri Joni, Zamheri, Dedi Rusdiyanto (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, STMIK Palcomtech, and Sriwijaya University, Indonesia)* E9-E12

Design Printing Equipment Waste of Plastics Scale Household with Molding Injection Methode
By: *Idha Silviati, Elina Margaretty, Hilwatulisan (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)* E13-E16

The Analysis of Coal Liquefaction with the Utilization of Limonite Catalyst on Central Banko, Tanjung Enim South Sumatera
By: *Neny Rochyani, Conan Sumadi (PGRI University and SIGMA Informatic and Computer Academy, Palembang, Indonesia)* E17-E20

Design of Induction Heating for Coal Liquefaction
By: *Nova Rachmadona, Yohandri Bow, Arizal Aswan (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)* E21-E25

Sub Theme F – Design/Modelling

Model Pavement Asphalt Roads by Use Waste Spon and Waste Tire
By: *Dony Ilmy Idoma, Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko (Narotama University, Surabaya, Indonesia)* F1-F4

Hydrograph Performance of Bendung Watersheed in Palembang City
By: *Achmad Syarifudin, Amirudin Syarif (Bina Darma University, Indonesia)*..... F5-F8

Designing a Sun Tracker on Maximum Energy Point by Fuzzy Logic
By: *Ahyar Supani, Indarto, Yulian Mirza (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)* F9-F15

Introduction of Interactive Application of Traditional Indonesian Musical Multiplatform Based on Smartphone
By: *Hetty Meileni, Indra Satriadi, Nita Novita (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)* F17-F20

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for Pioneer Forest Fire Monitoring
By: *Nyayu Latifah Husni, Ade Silvia Handayani, Masayu Annisah, DewiPermata Sari(Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)* F21-F26

Analysis Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) on Computer Networking
By: *Tamsir Ariyadi, Aan Restu Mukti (Bina Darma University, Indonesia)*..... F27-F31

Automatic Control System Palembang Songket Shawl Based ATmega 32
By: *Sholihin, Siswandi (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... F33-F37

Application Data Processing Development Facilities and Assets using Web Based System Development Life Cycle Method at The State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya By: <i>Sony Oktapriandi (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)</i>	F39-F42
6LowPan and IEEE 802.15.4 for Personal Area Network By: <i>Horst Schwetlick, Sopian Soim, Ciksadan (SES formerly HTW-Berlin, Germany and Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)</i>	F43-F45
Technology Model Precast Foundation for Eco-Friendly Solution By: <i>Koespiadi, Fredy Kurniwan, Gede Arimbawa, Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko, Nawir Rasidi (Narotama University, Surabaya, Indonesia and Polinema Malang, Indonesia)</i>	F37-F40
Yagi Antenna Design to Reinforce The 2,4 GHz Wifi Signal Reception Using Android By: <i>Suzanzefi, Rapiko Duri (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)</i>	F41-F44
Simulation of Mobile Station Antenna Height Factor Effect Againts the Path Loss in A Variaety of Mobile Propagation Models By: <i>Martinus Mujur Rose (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)</i>	F45-F51
Detector Color and Nominal Money System for Blind Based Arduino By: <i>Ibnu Ziad, Widya Hurisantri (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)</i>	F53-F64
Nazief and Adriani's Stemming Algorithm Implementation on Indonesian Scientific Writing Error Identification and Correction Software By: <i>Sunda Ariana, Hadi Syaputra, Margareta Andriani, Suheriyatmono (Bina Darma University, Indonesia)</i>	F65-F68
Design Robot Arm Movement Followers Fingered Man using a Flex Sensor with a Microcontroller System ATMega 32 By: <i>Oulad Daoud Yousra, Selamat Muslimin, Yudi Wijanarko (Universite de Science et Technologie de Houarie Boumediene (USTHB), Algeria and Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)</i>	F69-F75
Battery Safety System in Energy Load Usage of Electric Car By: <i>Ahmad Hafiz Wijanarko, Selamat Muslimin, Ekawati Prihatini (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)</i>	F77-F83

Sub Theme G – Economic Sustainability

- Analysis of Demand of CPO as Alternative Energy to Employment and Gross Domestic Product in South Sumatra
By: M. Yusuf (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia) G1-G4
- Intellectual Capital and Return on Investment: in Mining Companies
By: Rita Martini, Sulaiman, L. Vera Riama, Kartika Rachma Sari, Maria, Hanina Sari (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)..... G5-G10
- Relative Price in The Demand for Indonesian Narrow Money
By: Delta Khairunnisa (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia) G11-G16
- The Impact of Management Accounting Information System and Environmental Uncertainty on The Quality of Management Accounting Information
By: Lambok Vera Pangaribuan (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia) G17-G22

Sub Theme H – Management

- Data Governance in The Renewable Energy Development: Issues and Challenges
By: Sonny Zuhuda (International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)..... H1-H5
- Developing Students' Mathematical Communication Ability Through Performance Assessment on Derrivative Topic
By: Muhammad Isa, Burhanuddin AG (University of Seramb Miekkaha, Banda Aceh, Indonesia) H7-H13
- Household Consumption Patterns of Production Workers, Operators, and Blue-Collar Workers in Palembang, South SUMatera
By: Neneng Miskiyah, Taufiq, Tatang A.M. Sariman, Rosmiyati Chodijah (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)..... H15-H21
- Case Study Factors That Influence Children to Workers Kalidoni Village in Palembang
By: Indri Ariyanti, Rika Sadariawati, M. Noval (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia) H23-H26
- The Analysis of Intellectual Capital and Working Environment on Lecturers Work Commitment
By: L. Suhairi Hazisma, Lambok Vera Riama Pangaribuan (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia) H27-H31

- The Development of Long Apung Airport as The Central of Economic in The Border Region with The Support of Regional Renewable Energy
By: *M. Ikhsan Setiawan, Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko, Ronny D Nasihien, Edy Santosa (Narotama University, Surabaya, Indonesia)* H33-H35
- The Development of Integrated Maritime Industrial and SME's Area in North Madura with The Support of Renewable Energy
By: *Sri Wiwoho Mudjanarko, Reswanda T. Ade, M. Ikhsan Setiawan, Slamet Winardi (Narotama University, Surabaya, Indonesia)* H37-H39
- The Role of State Translator in Enhancing the Development of Vocational Education to Meet The Global Labour Market
By: *Eviliana, Ahmad Taqwa, and Zulkarnaini (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)* H41-H44
- Determinants of Job Satisfaction and Its Implication on The Performance of Lecturers in State Universities in South Sumatra
By: *Periansya (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)*..... H45-H55
- Determinants of The Improvement of Employees' Performance
By: *Hadi Jauhari and Evada Dewata (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Indonesia)*..... H57-H64
- Information System of Urban Public Transport in The City of Palembang
By: *Shafira Rianesti Noor, Leni Novianti, Dedy Rusdyanto, Rika Sadariawati (Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia)*..... H65-H69

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REMARKS FROM DIRECTOR



AssalamualaikumWaRahmatullahiWaBrakatuh,
In the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful
May the peace, the mercy, and the blessing of Allah be upon you.

Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,
On the behalf of State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya, I would like to welcome you all to the
International Conference FIRST 2016 on Renewable Energy for Sustainable
Development

Forum in Research, Science, and Technology(FIRST)is a meeting organised to accomodate researchers, academics, businessman, and government to follow up research results, to identify industry needs and to keep updated with the government policies. This forum has moved from national scale into an international conference which is conducted annually by State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya. This year, FIRST brings a theme “Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development”. It is realised that efforts to solve environmental problems that we are facing today need long term potential actions for sustainable development; And renewable energy resources is one of the most appropriate solutions. Therefore discussing about renewable energy automatically deals with sustainable development.

All papers presented in the conference are documented in proceedings. The proceeding features 71 papers divided into several fields including Environment, Biomass to Energy, Renewable Energy, Audit Energy, Technology for Energy, Design/Modelling, Economic Sustainability and Management. In brief, the relations between renewable energy and sustainable development are described with practical cases and several issues relating to renewable energy, environment and sustainable development from both current and future perspectives.

Our thanks are conveyed to the Governor of South Sumaterafor providing us direction and views related to the importance of renewable energy resources. Also appreciation and gratitude to the keynote speakers, H. Alex Nurdin, Governor of South Sumatera Province, Prof. TjandraSetiadi, Ph.D., ITB, Indonesia, and Prof. Dr. Werner Rammensee, Cologne University, Germany. Also to invited speakers,Prof. Dr. ErryYulianTriblasAdesta, International Islamic University, Malaysia, Christian Overfeld, Lucas Nuelle, Germany, Dr. Sonny Zuhuda, International Islamic University, Malaysia,Ir. Tri Mumpuni, Kementerian ESDM dan IBEKA, Indonesia, Ir. Fahrurrozi, M.Si., Business Head Chemicals Group, PT. BASF Indonesia and Head of Business Development, FederasiIndustri Kimia Indonesia ontheirpresentation related to renewable energy for sustainable development.

Further we extend deepest gratitude and high appreciation to all presenters and contributors to make this conference possible and these proceedings published. It is realised that publication of these proceedings are still far from being perfect; however, hopefully it will be useful for energy scientist, engineers, policy makers and any other readers as references for enriching their knowledge .

May God bless us all with the health to make this event a successful and enjoyable one!

Thank you.

Dr. Ing. Ahmad Taqwa, M.T.
Director of State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

BISMILLAHIROHMANIRROHIM,
ASSALAMUALAIKUM WW.,

Good Morning Everyone

May the peace, the mercy, and the blessing of Allah be upon you.

The honorable governor of South Sumatra Province, Bapak H. Alex Noerdin
The honorable Director of State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya, Bapak Dr. Ahmad
Taqwa

Distinguishedspeakers, Presenter, Guests, and Participants,

It is my great pleasure to welcome and thank you very much for your contributions to this renewable energy conference. This conference which will take place on 18 up to 19 of October 2016, is conducted firstly this year through the initiation of Chemical Engineering Department, State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya, aims to exchange the ideas from governments, non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions, international organizations, and industries, to learn from each other and build on successes that advance renewable energy for sustainable development.

I am very happy to inform that the committee is very lucky to have 3 keynote speakers, i.e Bapak H. Alex Noerdin, the governor of SS province, Prof. Chandra Setiady from ITB Bandung and Prof Werner Ramensee from Cologne University of Germany, who supported us from the very beginning with their capabilities to present, sharing knowledge and experiences with us here as well as the invited speaker i.e Prof. Dr. Erry Yulian Triblas Adesta, International Islamic University, Malaysia, Christian Overfeld, Lucas Nuelle, Germany, Dr. Sonny Zuhuda, International Islamic University, Malaysia, Ir. Tri Mumpuni, Kementerian ESDM dan IBEKA, Indonesia, Ir. Fahrurrozi, M.Si., Business Head Chemicals Group, PT. BASF Indonesia and Head of Business Development, Federasi Industri Kimia Indonesia.

Distinguished Guests, Presenter, and Participants,

On this special occasion, I would like to report that the conference manage to succesfully attract more than 71 academician to present their abstract, i.e from Kuwait, Germany, Algeria, Malaysia, Cambodia and of course Indonesia. Amongst others there 69 abstract to be presented in this seminar under professional selective review. And for that reason, I personally would congratulate you all as distinguished speaker to this event.

This conference has collaborated with two international journal i.e Journal of Engineering and Technological Science, ITB and Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business. All selected papers are then peer-reviewed to meet the publication standard. The peer reviewer of each manuscript is rigorous and concentrates on objective and technical concern to determine whether the research has been sufficiently well conceived, executed and described.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies And Gentlemen

I would also like to give special welcome to Lucas Nuelle, PT. Merck Chemicals and Life Sciences, CV. BestariSetiaAbadi, PT. BangunEnergi, PT. Ditek Jaya, PT. Bank MandiriTbk., PT. Indofood SuksesMakmur and individual who support this conference through sponsorship. I believe that we could never thank you enough for that.

Finally, I expect all participants have memorable moment through this conference and enjoy your stay in Palembang, South Sumatra Province, Indonesia. Thank you.

Sincerely
Chairman of Organizing Committee
H. Firdaus

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



H. Alex Noerdin
Governor of South Sumatera



Prof. Tjandra Setiady, Ph.D
ITB, Indonesia



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INVITED SPEAKER



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PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVATED CARBON FROM PALM SHELL

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ABSTRACT

Abstract. Palm shell is resulted waste from industry process of palm oil which its usage is not maximal. Treatment of palm shell as activated carbon is one of alternative way to treat solid waste of palm shell for giving economy value. The objective of this study is to know the effect of concentration of H_3PO_4 and activation time on characteristic of activated carbon that resulted. Four activator concentration of H_3PO_4 (10, 15, 20, dan 25%) during 18, 20, 22, dan 24 hours. The best characteristic based on the standard SII No. 0258-79 and SNI 06-3730-19, is by using activation time during 24 hours with concentration of activator 25%, result activated carbon with inherent moisture 3,76%; ash content 4,22%; volatile matter 10,88%; fixed carbon 81,14%, capacity on iod 877,71 mg/g.

Key words: Palm shell, Activated carbon, H_3PO_4

1. I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the second largest palm oil in the world after Malaysia. Indonesia jumped to be the biggest palm oil exporter in the world. In the harvest Time 2009/10, This nation produces 21 million tonnes of palm oil, which is almost half of the world's palm oil production which the total is 45 million tonnes. A total of 18 million tonnes come from Malaysia. The projection of the next few years is estimated Indonesia occupies the first position. Market prospects for the process of palm oil is quite promising, because the demand from year to year has increased quite large, not only domestically but also abroad [1]. The increasing of palm oil production will result in increasing the amount of waste produced. The waste of palm oil plant is a waste that is produced from the process of palm oil which is a liquid, solid, and gas for that potentially cause environmental pollution. The waste of palm oil plant contains a number of suspended solids, dissolved, and the floating organic materials with a high concentration. It was also stated that every ton of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) of palm oil results in waste of 900 kg which is derived from the sterilization, classification, and hydrocyclone unit [2].

Palm shells are part of the oil palm fruit that is located inside the coconut husk which has been utilized by burning it in the incinerator as a source of energy and is also used directly for road hardening in oil palm plantations. This technique turns out to be ineffective and even causes air pollution. There are other alternatives needed in the use of oil palm shell in order to obtain value addition economically. One of the alternatives that can be

done is to cultivate oil palm shells into activated charcoal. Activated carbon is a material in the form of free carbon, each of which binds covalently or charcoal that has been made and processed exclusively through the activation process, so that the pores open and thus have the absorptive capacity significantly to other substances, either in the liquid phase or in the gas phase. Thus, activated charcoal surface is non-polar. Pore structure related to the surface area, where the smaller the pores of activated charcoal, resulting in greater surface area [3].

Some research on the manufacture of activated carbon from a variety of materials with a chemical activator has been done in some other areas where variables are used diverse. Research manufacture of activated carbon from coconut oil with chemical activation method. In this study the activator which is used was NaOH, NaCl, and HCl at a concentration of 2% and the activation time for 1, 2, and 4 hours at a temperature of 500°C and carbonization processes is done at a temperature of 300, 450, and 500°C with a time of 1; 1.5; 2; 2.5; and 3 hours. Carbonization process showed the best results at a temperature of 500°C and 3 hours with a water content of 18%, yield 23%, volatile substances 3% and 61% bound carbon content. Activation with NaOH for 4 hours showed the best results with a 3.6% concentration of activated charcoal and I2 absorption of 851.8797 mg/g [4]. A study of making activated carbon from bamboo by uncontrolled activation method using H_3PO_4 and KOH activating agent with a mass ratio of activating agent/carbon mass of 1/1,

2/1, and 3/1. Activation is done at a temperature of 700°C for 1 hour. The highest surface area represented by iodine at 772.08 mg/g obtained by activation using H_3PO_4 with a mass ratio of activating agent/carbon mass of 3/1, while the activation using KOH the highest iodine obtained is 744.92 mg/g with activating mass ratio agent/carbon mass of 3/1. A study on the effect of H_2SO_4 activator concentration on activated carbon absorption of oil palm shells at concentrations of 1, 2, 3 M with a particle size of 60, 170, and 200 mesh. The best conditions are obtained at a concentration of 3 M with a particle size of 200 mesh produce a water content of 2.69%; ash content of 1.85%; and the absorption of iodine by 888,370 mg/g [5].

In [5], A study on the effect of temperature and concentration of KOH activators to process of making the of palm shell activated carbon to treat POME at a temperature of 450 ° C and 500 ° C with a concentration of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25%. The best conditions obtained on the active carbon at a temperature of 500°C and a concentration of 25% KOH activator produces water content of 6.34%; 3.506% ash content, volatile matter content of 10.163%, 78.991% carbon content; and the absorption of iodine by 457.828 mg/g.

A study the characterization of the BET surface area (Braunauer, Emmelt, and Teller) activated carbon from coconut shell and palm empty fruit bunches with the activation of phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) with a concentration of 2.5; 2.75; 3; 3.25; and 3.5 M for 7 hours with carbonization temperature of 400°C for 3 hours. From the research that the best surface area of activated carbon is in coconut oil with a variety of 3 M with the results of 386.447 m²/g [6].

Referring to some of these studies, this research is conducted in order to improve the quality of activated carbon. Activated carbon is made with an H_3PO_4 activator with concentration of 10, 15, 20, and 25% at the time of activation 18, 20, 22 and 24 hours.

Methodology

In the preparation process of activated carbon from palm shells carbonization process needs to be done beforehand, analyze physical and chemical properties were generated and determine the optimum conditions of the concentration of activator.

2. II. MATERIALS AND TOOLS

The raw material used is palm kernel shells taken from PT Sawit Mas Sejahtera. Other chemicals that are used are phosphoric acid, starch, potassium iodide, iodine, sodium thiosulfate, sodium carbonate, isoamyl alcohol, sulfuric acid, potassium dichromate, phenolphthalein indicator, acetic acid, sodium hydroxide and distilled water as needed. While the tool used is a furnace, oven, analytical balance, disc pulverizer, Hardgrove grindability Index, sieve, beakers, funnel cups, erlenmeyer, pH-meter, crusibel, saucer porcelain, desiccator, hot plate, spatula, stirrer, biuret, pumpkin measuring, measuring pipette, pipette, and a rubber bulb.

In this research, there are four basic stages, ie the preparation of raw materials, carbonization, activation, and analysis. There are two variables that are used, namely the independent variable and fixed variables. Independent variables, including the concentration of H_3PO_4 (10, 15, 20, and 25%) and the activation time (18, 20, 22, and 24 hours). While the permanent variable is carbonization temperature (550°C) and carbonization time (1 hour). The observed parameters for analysis is the yield, moisture content, ash content, content mudah substance evaporates, bound carbon content, and the absorption of iodine number.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Manufacture of activated carbonis developed by concentration variation of H_3PO_4 activator, with the percentages are 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25% and activation time are 18, 20, 22, and 24 hours. The Activated carbon content is tested quality, which include yield, moisture content, ash content, volatile matter content, carbon content bound, iodine number. Based on the research that has been conducted, from 3000 gr palm oil shells were carbonized for 1 hour at 550°C temperature to produce yield of 30.04%. Whereas the water content, ash content, volatile matter content, carbon bound content, iodine number are ranging from 3.76 to 9.42%; 1.98 to 4.22%; 7.87 to 10.88%; 79.59 to 81.77%; 168.79 to 877.71 mg/g.

Discussion Yield

Determination of carbon yield aims to determine the amount of carbon produced after carbonization. Carbonization process is performed using a furnace at a temperature of 550° C for 1 hour.

The presence of a low yield that can be attributable to the increase in the rate of reaction between carbon and gases as well as the large number of compounds that vaporize substances apart.

Water Content

Determination aims to determine the moisture content of hygroscopic feature of activated carbon. Hygroscopic is the ability of a substance to absorb water molecules from the environment either absorption or adsorption. High water levels can reduce carbon adsorption against liquids and gases.

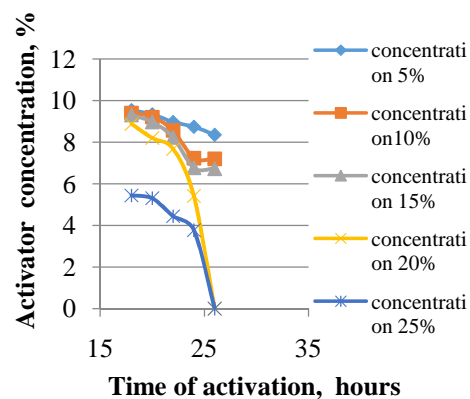


Figure 1 The relationship between time of activation time with water content at various concentration H_3PO_4

From Figure 1 can be discovered that the water content tends to fall with increasing activation time and concentration of H_3PO_4 . At the time of activation of 18 hours, the water content reaches 9.42% at a concentration of 10%. This value is getting down and the decrease very evident at the time of activation of 24 hours, which amounted to 3.76% at a concentration of 25% H_3PO_4 .

If seen by the graph, the interaction of the activation time and concentration of H_3PO_4 very influential so if the activation time longer and the concentration of H_3PO_4 higher, water content is getting smaller. According to [7], the concentration of activator effect on the activation process, if the concentration of the activator higher, so the influence is more greater to bind tar compounds (hydrocarbon substances which are sticky and stick on carbon) out pass the cavities or pores of the activated carbon, so that the more extensive pore volume. Increasing the surface area of activated carbon is resulting in the ability of activated carbon adsorption higher and the quality is more better.

However, not all interactions activation time and concentration of H_3PO_4 cause real change. For example, activated carbon for 22 hours at a concentration of 15% H_3PO_4 has a water content of 8.23% does not look real difference compared with activated carbon for 20 hours at a concentration of 20% H_3PO_4 which has a moisture content of 8.20%. The water content contained in the activated carbon is influenced by the amount of water vapor in the air as well as the duration of the cooling process, grinding and sieving. Cooling, grinding and sieving which longer be able to increase the water content of the activated carbon.

The best water levels have on the treatment concentration of 25% with a 24-hour activation time has fulfilled both SII No. 0258-79, below 10%, and SNI 06-3730-1995, below 4.5% for granular, ie 3.76%.

Ash Content

Determination of ash content aims to determine the content of the metal oxide contained in the activated carbon. According [8], The ash is inorganic substances wasteproducts of combustion of an organic material or substance that is not flew. Ash consists of a compound of the elements Si, Al, Ca, and Mg.

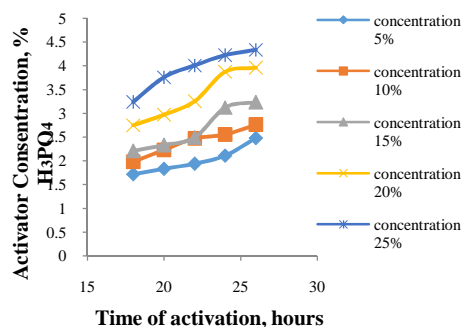


Figure 2 The relationship between Time of activation time with ash content at various concentration H_3PO_4

From Figure 2 can be discovered that the ash tends to increase with increasing activation time and concentration of H_3PO_4 . At the 18-hour activation time, ash content reached 1.98% at a concentration of 10%. This value is getting rise and the rising very evident at the time of activation of 24 hours, which amounted to 4.22% at a concentration of 25% H_3PO_4 . According to [9], high levels of ash content produced can reduce the adsorption capacity of the activated carbon, as activated carbon pore filled metallic minerals such as magnesium, calcium, and potassium.

If seen by the graph, the interaction of the activation time and concentration of H_3PO_4 very influential so if the activation time longer and the concentration of H_3PO_4 higher, the ash content greater. The increase in the value of the ash content of each activator concentration is not too far away. This could be due to the pH neutralization stage after stage of activation by washing using distilled water is not as much washing activated carbon with other concentrations, so it still contains tar and organic minerals that high so cover the pores of the activated carbon. According to [10], basically the more concentrated levels of activating substances are used, it is increasingly expanding the surface of activated charcoal because the pore produced more and more. In pore formation, during the heating process occurs combustion surface area of activated charcoal produces ash, so more pores generated then the resulting ash content is also higher. According to [11], the high ash content which can reduce the ability of activated carbon to absorb gases and solutions.

However, not all interactions activation time and concentration of H_3PO_4 cause real change. For example, activated carbon for 20 hours at a concentration of 10% H_3PO_4 has ash content of 2.23% does not look real difference compared with activated carbon for 18 hours at a concentration of 15% H_3PO_4 which has ash content of 2.21%.

Best levels of volatile matter contained in treatment concentration of 10% with a 18-hour activation time has fulfilled of SII No. 0258-79 and SNI 06-3730-1995, that is below 2.5%.

Levels of Volatile Matter

Determining levels of volatile matter known compound that it didn't evaporate yet in the carbonization and activation process, but it could evaporate at 950°C. According to [11], water, ash, carbon bound, nitrogen, and sulfur were component that contained in activated carbon. Nitrogen and sulfur would evaporate on heating above 900°C, and these components were volatile matter

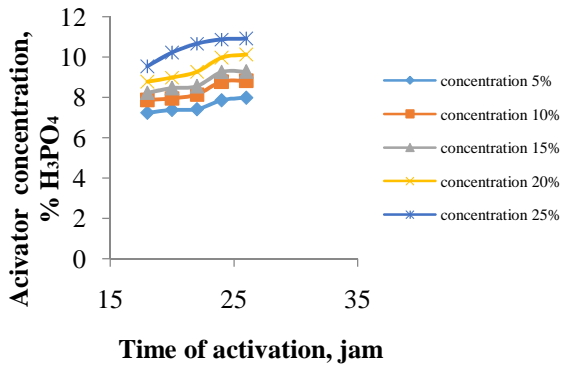


Figure 3 The relationship between Time of activation time with volatile matter content at various concentration H₃PO₄

From the figure 3, it can be known that levels of volatile matter tended to rise with increasing activation time and concentration of H₃PO₄. At 18 hours activation time, levels of volatile matter reached 7,87% with 10% concentration. These values would get up and rising were very clear that it happened at 24 hours activation time, it was 10,88% in the 25% concentration of H₃PO₄.

If it was seen by the graph, so interaction from activation time and concentration of H₃PO₄ that it was very influential so the longer of activation time and the higher of H₃PO₄ concentration, it tended to rise levels of volatile matter. It was caused H₃PO₄ that added carbon to seep, to coat, to protect the material from it was hot. The higher of concentration of H₃PO₄, so a few of sulfur and nitrogen in the materials that it burned and evaporated at 950°C or levels of volatile matter became high. Levels of volatile matter would reduce an ability active carbon to absorb gas and solution.

However, it was not all of interaction from activation time and concentration of H₃PO₄, it caused real change. For an example carbon was activated for 24 hours with 15% concentration of H₃PO₄ that it had 9,26% levels of volatile matter and it was not visible a real difference that it compared with carbon was activated for 22 hours with 20% concentration of H₃PO₄ that it had 9,27% levels of volatile matter. All samples of levels of volatile matter were produced that it fulfilled activated carbon of standard SII No. 0258-79 and SNI 06-3730-1995 under 15%.

Levels of Carbon Bound

According to [12], carbon can be made to become active carbon if it contained the high of the levels of carbon bound around 70-80%.

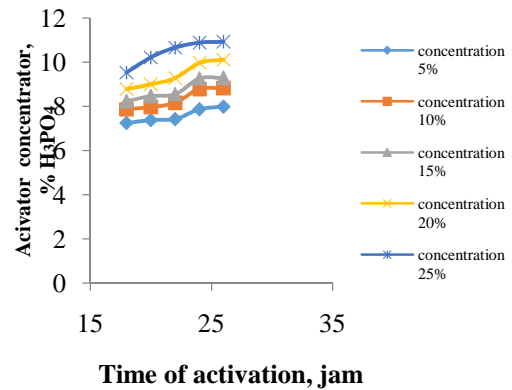


Figure 4 The relationship between Time of activation time with carbon bound content at various concentration H₃PO₄

From the figure 4, it can be known that levels of carbon bound tended with it was not fix in a row to increase it activation time and H₃PO₄ concentration. The high and low it, this levels of carbon bound was affected with water content, ash, and volatile matter.

If it was seen by the graph, so interaction from activation time and H₃PO₄ concentration that it was very influential so the longer of activation time and the higher of H₃PO₄ concentration, it tended to bring down levels of carbon bound. Levels of carbon bound was low to show many carbon atoms that it reacted with water vapor. The water vapor produced gas such as CO and CO₂ so carbon atoms were back to form a few of hexagonal structure.

Determination of The iodine Number

Determination of active carbon absorption to iodine to know active carbon ability that it could absorb color solution or dirt.

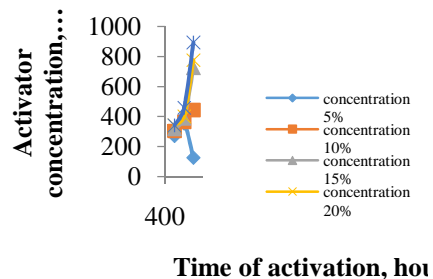


Figure 5 The relationship between Time of activation time with iodine number content at various concentration H₃PO₄

From the figure 5, it can be known that active carbon absorption to iodine tended to rise in a row to increase activation time and H_3PO_4 concentration. At 18 hours activation time, iodine number reached 168,79 mg/g at 10% concentration. This value would get up and rising was very clear that it happened at 24 hours activation time, it was 877,71 mg/g in the 25% H_3PO_4 concentration.

If it was seen by the graph, so interaction from activation time and H_3PO_4 concentration that it was very influential so the longer of activation time and the higher of H_3PO_4 concentration, absorption to iodine that higher. Rising this absorption showed that carbon atoms formed so many hexagonal crystallites so gap or pore that it was formed between layer of crystallites that the higher too. This result in according with [13] where he conclude that there was P_2O_5 compound that it was H_3PO_4 decomposition result. It was caught in the charcoal that it gave rise to microporous structure and mesoporous in the structure. After that, the higher of H_3PO_4 concentration produced mesoporous structure that it had surface area and pore volume so big. Active carbon absorption to iodine was better in 25% concentration that it was soaked for 24 hours. It has filled up SII No. 0258-79 that it was 20% minimum and SNI 06-3730-1995 that it was 750 mg/g minimal, 877,71 mg/g active carbon standard.

3. IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results were obtained from this researched, it had conclusion that preparation and characterization of activated carbon from palm kernel shells with 10, 15, 20, and 25% concentration variation of H_3PO_4 and activation time 18, 20, 22, 24 hours were got characteristics that it had been fill up SII No. 0258-79 and SNI 06-3730-1995 standard, those were activated carbon with 25% concentration of H_3PO_4 and 24 hours activation time where water content, ash, levels of volatile matter, levels of carbon bound and iodine number were 3,76%; 4,22%; 10,88%; 81,14%; and 877,71 mg/g.

This experiment needs more development about the use of H_3PO_4 activated material, concentration variation of H_3PO_4

and the other of activation time so that the value of the active carbon and ash was got at a good condition and it can fill up for existing standard.

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