

“STUDI KINETIKA DEGRADASI SELULOSE DARI TANDAN KOSONG KELAPA SAWIT (TKKS) MENJADI TURUNANNYA KHUSUSNYA MONOSAKARIDA PADA TEMPERATUR TINGGI”

Abstrak

TKKS tersusun dari selulosa 39,13%, hemiselulosa 23,40%, dan 34,37% lignin (Isroi, 2013). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari proses degradasi selulose, pengaruh waktu, suhu dan konsentrasi katalis terhadap proses degradasi selulose, mempelajari kinetika reaksi proses degradasi selulose dari tandan kosong kelapa sawit menjadi turunannya khususnya monosakarida pada temperature tinggi. Degradasi selulose dapat dilakukan dengan cara hidrolisa. Beberapa cara hidrolisa antara lain : hirolisa menggunakan asam encer, hidrolisa menggunakan asam pekat dan hidrolisa enzymatic. Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan hidrolisa selulosa menggunakan asam encer yang dilakukan pada suhu tinggi. Dari penelitian ini didapatkan kesimpulan semakin besar konsentrasi H_2SO_4 , konsentrasi glukosa yang dihasilkan juga semakin besar. Konsentrasi glukosa yang paling besar pada variabel yang dtentukan dihasilkan pada konsentrasi katalis H_2SO_4 0,5 N pada suhu $250^\circ C$ dan $t = 120$ menit sebesar 0,20945 mol/L. Kinetika degradasi selulose menjadi glukosa mengikuti orde 1.

Kata Kunci: Degradasi, hidrolisa, selulosa, TKKS, kinetika, monosakarida

“STUDY KINETICS OF DEGRADATION CELLULOSE FROM PALM EMPTY FRUIT BUNCH (PEFB) INTO THE DERIVATIVES ESPECIALLY MONOSACCHARIDES AT HIGH TEMPERATURE”

Abstract

Palm empty fruit bunch consist of cellulose 39.13%, hemicellulose 23.40% and lignin 34.37% (Isroi, 2013). This research aims to study the process of cellulose degradation from oil palm empty fruit bunches into monosaccharide derivatives, especially at high temperatures, Studying the effects of time, temperature and catalyst concentration on cellulose degradation process of oil palm empty fruit bunches into monosaccharide derivatives, especially at high temperatures. Study the reaction kinetics of cellulose degradation process of oil palm empty fruit bunches into monosaccharide derivatives, especially at high temperatures. Degradation of cellulose can be done by hydrolysis. Some ways hydrolysis include: hirolisa using dilute acid, concentrated acid hydrolysis and enzymatic hydrolysis. In this research, using dilute acid hydrolysis of cellulose is done at high temperatures. From this research, the greater the concentration of H_2SO_4 , the resulting glucose concentration also increases. The greatest concentration of glucose produced in the catalyst of concentration of 0.5 N H_2SO_4 at a temperature of $250^\circ C$ and $t = 120$ min of 0.20945 mol / L. Kinetics of degradation of cellulose to glucose following the first order.

Key Word : *Degradation, hydrolysis, cellulose, palm empty fruit bunch (PEFB), kinetics, monosaccharide*