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	Inorganic Material Room: Sewu Chair: Ridhawati	Analytical Chemistry Room: Kalasan Chair: Retno Ariadi Lusiana	Organic Material Room: Mendut Chair: Mukhtar Effendi	Inorganic Material Room: Prambanan Chair: Pepi Helza Yanti	Inorganic Material Room: Borobudur 1 Chair: Ratna Balgis
14.30-14.45	Inor-Mat-24 Synthesis of N doped titania nanotube arrays photoanode using urea as nitrogen precursor for photoelectrocatalytic applications Tiur Elysabeth	AnalChem-19 Preparation of Chitosan with Variations of Molecular Weight and Its Effect on Depolymerization of Chitosan with Hydrogen Peroxide using Conventional Technique Matheis F.J.D.P. Tanasale	Org-Chem -19 Mesostructured cellular foam MCF-(9.2T-3D) silica as support for free α -amylase in liquefaction of tapioca starch Joni Agustian	Inor-Mat-34 The Influence of Sol Gel Drying Temperature to Surface Aggregate Structure of CTAB on Magnetite Silika as Phenol Adsorbent Endang Sawitri	Inor-Mat-44 Ag ₂ O Nanoparticle Fabrication by Vernonia amygdalina Del. Leaf Extract: Synthesis, Characterization, and Its Photocatalytic Activities Ariffinisa Lintang Widyaningtyas
14.45-15.00	Inor-Mat-25 Utilization of sugarcane bagasse bottom ash a renewable silica source for the synthesis of slow release urea fertilizers lilis hermida	AnalChem-20 Synthesis of Polyepuogenoxy Acetyl Thiophene Methanolate (PEATM) as A New Carrier M. Cholid Djunaidi	Org-Chem -20 Multicomponent reactions under microwave irradiation in heterocyclic chemistry: New strategies for the 1,3,5-triazine ring construction Anton Dolzhenko	Inor-Mat-35 The Effect Of Acid Concentration And Submersion Time On Silica Purification From Geothermal Sludge Sumari	Inor-Mat-45 The X-Ray Diffraction Analysis On Effect Of Kalium Hydroxide/Fly Ash Ratio And Hydrothermal Temperature In Zeolit W Formation Eddy Heraldly
15.00-15.15	Inor-Mat-26 Utilization of Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunch in Activated Carbon-Ag/TiO ₂ Composite Catalysts for Photocatalytic Degradation of Formaldehyde Dimas Nurwansyah	AnalChem-21 A 4-(1H-Benzo[D]Oxazole-2-yl)-2-Methoxyphenol Compound: Dual Sensor Selective for CN ⁻ Ion Detection Rahmawati	Org-Chem -21 Optimization of Transesterification Process Biodiesel from Nyamplung (Calophyllum inophyllum Linn) using Microwave with CaO Catalyst from Egg Shells Anshori	Inor-Mat-36 Synthesis and Characterization of Light Weight Geopolymer Using Foaming Agent as Pore Structure Development Ufafa Anggarini	Inor-Mat-46 Catalytic Cracking Of Waste Frying Oil Using Ni-Fe/ Zeolite Active Catalyst as A Source Of Renewable Energy Aman Santoso
15.15-15.30	Inor-Mat-27 Innovation of Antimicrobial and self-cleaning using Ag/TiO ₂ Nanocomposite Coated Cotton Fabric for Footwear Application Mustika Saraswati	AnalChem-22 Preparation of Cu (II) ion-imprinted based on carboxymethyl chitosan and application as adsorbent Cu(II) ion Abu Masykur	Org-Chem -22 One Pot Synthesis Of Stearonitrile as Copper Corrosion Inhibitor Noviyan Darmawan	Inor-Mat-37 Study of the surface property of Fe ₃ O ₄ /C nanoparticles produced in submerged arc discharge with ethylenediamine addition Dielsa Eka Kuswari	Inor-Mat-47 Optimization of Non-Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Using Phosphogypsum of Industrial Waste based on Taguchi Method Ndaru Candra Sukmana

Utilization of Sugarcane Bagasse Bottom Ash A Renewable Silica Source for the Synthesis of Slow Release Urea Fertilizers

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Abstract

Slow release urea fertilizer (SRUF) need to be developed to reduce environmental pollution and to minimize loss of nutrient leaching due to the application of conventional urea fertilizer. In this study, various SRUF's with different urea release behaviours were synthesized using silica derived from sugarcane bagasse bottom ash which is solid waste of sugarcane industry. Silica was extracted from bagasse bottom ash using H₂SO₄ solution and followed by drying at 105°C and then calcinations at 550°C. In the SRUF preparation, a certain amount of silica (9,2 – 9.8 g) was mixed with a certain amount of corn starch (0.2 - 0.8 g). Then, the mixture was added to melted urea (90 g). After that, the admixture was extruded to produce SRUF in the form of pellet and then dried at 50°C. Then, SRUF was characterized through SEM-EDX and FTIR analysis. as a comparison, conventional urea fertilizer was also characterized. Static release experiment was conducted to observe urea desorption mechanism of the SRUF. It was found that the release of urea in the SRUF was generally much slower compared conventional urea fertilizer. SRUF-4 using silica (9.2 g), corn starch (0.8) and urea (90 g) in the preparation required the longest time to completely release urea. SRUF-4 release mechanism was *non-Fickian Diffusion (Anomalous Transport)* with desorption rate model of $Y = 0.00665504t^{0.4757}$.

Keywords: Slow release urea fertilizer, silica, sugarcane bagasse ash, corn starch, desorption rate model

