

THE BENEFIT OF CACAO PEEL'S LIGNIN AS AN ADHESIVE USING MULTI FUNCTION EXTRACTOR

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ABSTRACT

Lignin of Cacao Peel can be used as lignin adhesive by cooking process with sodium hydroxide liquid in the multifunction extractor. The benefit of this study is to minimize the waste of cacao peel that is plentiful. Cacao peel was cleaned then dried and pounded. Powder of cacao peel (200 gr) was cooked with water at 70 °C for an hour and then leaked. Sodium hydroxide liquid 1000 mL is used in various concentration (%) ; i.e : 8,10,12 and 18 for different times (60, 90, 120 and 180 minutes). After that, the mixture of liquid and solid cooking was separated to get lignin and its deposit was disposed. The black liquor was added with water until it reached a pH of 8-9. The sedimentation process was then performed by adding Chloride acid 10 % until pH reached 2-3, during 8-10 hours. The Lignin formed is separated and dried. Lignin powder (5 gr) was mixed with 2.5 gr resorcinol and 10 mL of formaldehyde solution, agitated by adding NaOH 10% and 50 %, respectively, each of that 20 mL, until lignin gum is formed. The result showed that 600 mL of black liquor provided 29.8 gr lignin powder and lignin adhesive. It's adhesive capacity is 3.54 kg/sq.Cm and the color is near to cacao peel's color.

Keywords: Cacao peel, black liquor, lignin adhesive.

INTRODUCTION

One ton of cacao seed produces approximately 10 tons of fresh cacao peel, resulting in generating piles of cacao peel's waste. One of the methods to solve the problem is processing cacao peel to become lignin products which have a sale value that is beneficial for humans. Lignin is the primary component in chemical's wood beside cellulose and hemicellulose. The existence of lignin is plentiful in the world and regarded as the second polymer organic component. Lignin has been studied as an adhesive for more than 100 years, but there are only a few industrial applications. The reason for the current interest is the high availability and low price of lignin, (Hemmila, *et.al.*, 2013).

According to Research and Development Center in Department of Forestry, as much as 20-60% of production cost in wood industries was used to buy adhesives. The industries that depend on this gum i.e.: plywood industry, particle board industry, vinyl, fiberboard industry, and connected board. Most of the adhesives were obtained from petroleum that is non-renewable. Lignin as an adhesive has been the subject of several reviews (Rowell, 2005) (Pizzi, 2006) (Hu, *et al.*, 2011) (Imam, *et al.*, 2012) (Mankar, *et al.*, 2012).

The simplest way to use lignin as an adhesive is to use it as a partial replacement for phenol in PF resins. A lot of work has been done on this for different types of lignin and in various percentages and P/F ratios, and it can be concluded that for applications that require fast curing, the use of unmodified lignin is not cost-effective (Danielson and Simonson 1998, Sarkas 2000, Zhang 2013).

Lignin is a material that is obtained from wastes resulted from delignification process of cacao peel that reacted with formaldehyde resorcinol to be lignin resorcinol formaldehyde adhesive. The objective of this

study is to minimize dependence on adhesive demand, to minimize environmental pollution, and also to minimize production cost of adhesive products. This study hopes that the results of this research can be developed in industrial scale in Indonesia which will be able to open up working opportunity for Indonesian society. Due to the important role of lignin in fiberboard manufacture, several studies have investigated the use of lignin as a natural adhesive and the possibility of replacing fibers with lignin. Angles *et.al.* (2001) tried to use lignin as a natural adhesive in fiberboard manufacture by adding different types of technical lignins. They found that replacing up to 20 % of the fibers with kraft lignin improved the water resistance and mechanical properties of the boards without significantly affecting their density. Subsequently, Velasquez *et.al.* (2003) studied the use of untreated or unpurified kraft lignin resulting from the kraft pulping process to the steam exploded *Miscanthus sinensis*. Thus, in this study we try to put lignin from cacao peel with cooking liquid of sodium hydroxide effectively in the process and use chemical agents efficiently and then lignin powder can be used as a material of lignin adhesive production. The resulted adhesive is close to the capacity of commercial adhesive and can be diluted using water.

METHODOLOGY

The study used cacao peel from International Coffee and Cacao Research Center (ICCRI) in Jember Regency. The variables of this study are: sodium hydroxide concentration (i.e. 8%, 10%, 12% and 18 %); with the cooking time of: (60, 90, 120, 180) minutes. The weight of cacao peel is 200 g, and oven temperature is 105 °C during 2-3 hours. We used the extractor, to cook and extract lignin from cacao peel, and dried the lignin in the oven. The cacao peel to be used was cleaned, and cut into small sizes about 0.5-1 cm; it was pounded until a fiber formed, and then dried in the sun. A

total of 200 g dried fiber was cooked with water for an hour as the softening process. A sodium hydroxide solution was added to the soft fiber with a variable concentration of (1:5), then cooked appropriately with the variable timing at a temperature of 100 oC to obtain the black liquor; and then it was separated from its pulp by a screening process. The black liquor obtained was diluted with water until pH was 8-9, and then it was added with HCL 10 % until pH reached 2-3. The sedimentation process took 8-10 hours, and then it was separated from its liquid. The next step was drying the lignin in an oven at a temperature of 105oC for 2-3 hours. The dried lignin was pounded until it became a powder ready to use as the material of lignin adhesive. A quantity of 5 g lignin powder was mixed with 2.5 g of resorcinol and 10 mL of formaldehyde solution; then it was agitated continuously and added with NaOH 10 % and 60 % (20 mL respectively) until it formed a lignin adhesive.

Testing of the Adhesive capacity of Lignin adhesive

This study determined the adhesive capacity of lignin adhesive by the following measurement: The wood was cut into two parts of 8 Cm x 3 Cm and glued together with the lignin adhesive; with a position of 3 Cm x3 Cm. It was then allowed to dry out then was pulled hard until it broke off. The result of the adhesive capacity of the lignin adhesive was 3.54 kg/sq.Cm.

Lignin Quantity Determination

A total of 200 g of cacao peel was boiled with water in order to soften the cacao peel and then it was screened. The softened cacao peel was then cooked with 1 L of NaOH 10 % for 2 hours. It resulted in 600 mL of lignin, and then it was diluted with 3 L of water and it was heated at 60 °C. After that, it was cooled down and the measured pH was 8-9. Then it was deposited by adding a 300 mL of sulfate acid. The deposit of lignin was dried in the oven at a temperature of 105 °C for 24 hours and resulted in 29.8 g of lignin.

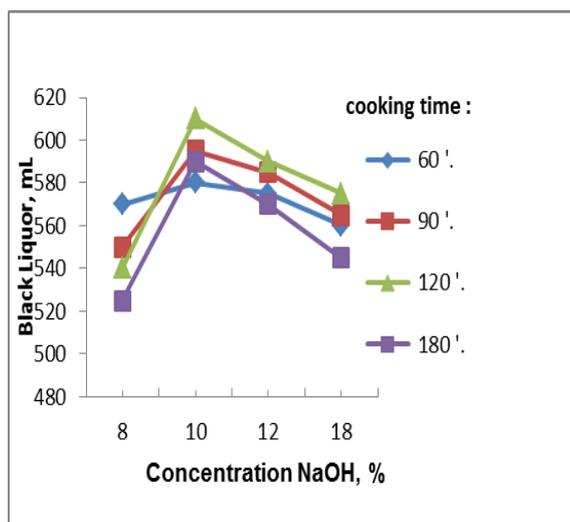


Figure- 1 Effect of NaOH concentration on black

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results obtained during the study have been analyzed for its density of black liquor and lignin powder quantity.

Table-1. Data of Black Liquor towards Cooking Time and Concentration of NaOH cooking liquid

Cooking time, min.	Concentration NaOH	Black Liquor	Lignin Powder
60	8	570	28.3
	10	580	28.8
	12	575	28.5
	18	560	27.8
90	8	550	27
	10	595	29.5
	12	585	29
	18	565	28
120	8	540	27.8
	10	610	29.8
	12	590	29.3
	18	575	28.5
180	8	525	26
	10	590	29.3
	12	570	28.3
	18	545	27

Based on table 1, the higher the concentration of NaOH at variations of cooking time, the fewer the black liquor obtained, even though at low concentrations it was increasing. The reason was that the increasing of NaOH concentration would scatter the lignin in cacao peel. However, in the condition of cooking liquids of NaOH with higher pH, the lignin will be ionized and salt was formed.

At a concentration of NaOH 10 % and cooking time of 120 minutes, as much as 610 mL black liquor can be obtained, and then we can take its solid lignin.

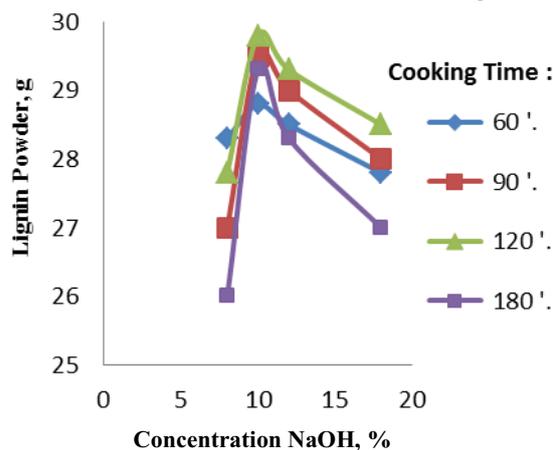


Figure-2. Effect of NaOH concentration on yield Of lignin

The longer the cooking time at variable concentrations of cooking liquid, the more lignin powder

to be obtained. The best result can be found at a cooking time of 120 minutes with a concentration of NaOH 10 %, which was 29.8 g. After that, it will decrease because the longer the cooking time, the lignin separated from cacao peel will be dissolved and mixed with its cacao peel.

Compared to the research from the previous researchers, this study makes it relatively easier to separate lignin from cacao peel by an earlier softening method of cacao peel's material and adjusting pH of liquid before going to the sedimentation process of lignin with HCL solution 10 %. After that, we analyzed the adhesive capacity of the lignin adhesives, and gave a result of 3.54 kg/ sq.Cm, where the adhesive's color is dark brown, near to cacao peel's color. Compared to the commercial adhesive that possess an adhesive capacity of 3.65 kg/sq.Cm, the lignin adhesive produced by this research is nearly equal to the capacity of commercial adhesive. Although the color is still not perfect, we are making progress on it.

CONCLUSIONS

Black liquor can be obtained from cacao peel and is deposited to lignin powder that is ready for use as a material for adhesives production. The result of lignin powder is 29.8 g at concentration NaOH 10 % and cooking time 120 min. Adhesives capacity of lignin is 3.54 kg/sq.Cm, and its color nearly equal to the color of cacao peel.

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