

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KONSENTRASI AKTIVATOR HNO_3 DAN PENAMBAHAN KATALIS Fe_3O_4 TERHADAP BIOBATTERY BERBASIS CANGKANG KELAPA SAWIT

Hafiz Mahesa, 52 Halaman, 9 Tabel, 13 Gambar

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh konsentrasi aktivator HNO_3 dan penambahan katalis Fe_3O_4 terhadap kinerja *biobattery* berbasis karbon aktif cangkang kelapa sawit. Cangkang kelapa sawit digunakan sebagai bahan baku karbon aktif karena memiliki kandungan karbon yang berpotensi dimanfaatkan sebagai material elektroda alternatif yang ramah lingkungan. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental melalui tahapan preparasi bahan baku, karbonisasi, pengayakan hingga ukuran 100 mesh, aktivasi kimia menggunakan HNO_3 , pembuatan gel elektroda dengan penambahan katalis Fe_3O_4 perakitan baterai, serta pengujian performa baterai. Variasi konsentrasi aktivator HNO_3 yang digunakan adalah 0,5 M, 1 M, dan 1,5 M, sedangkan elektrolit yang digunakan adalah NaOH dengan variasi konsentrasi 0,5 M hingga 2,5 M. Parameter yang diamati meliputi karakteristik karbon aktif, daya serap bilangan iodin, tegangan, arus, dan daya baterai. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan konsentrasi HNO_3 dari 0,5 M hingga 1,5 M meningkatkan bilangan iodin dari 775,24 mg/g menjadi 873,79 mg/g, yang menandakan meningkatnya porositas dan luas permukaan karbon aktif. Namun, daya tertinggi pada pengujian awal diperoleh pada aktivator HNO_3 0,5 M dan elektrolit NaOH 2,5 M sebesar 2,5019 mW. Penambahan katalis Fe_3O_4 5% terbukti meningkatkan performa *biobattery*, dengan daya meningkat dari rentang 8,5073–9,1881 mW tanpa katalis menjadi 19,0740–19,8120 mW dengan katalis. Dengan demikian, karbon aktif cangkang kelapa sawit yang diaktivasi HNO_3 dan dikombinasikan dengan katalis Fe_3O_4 berpotensi digunakan sebagai material *biobattery* ramah lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: *biobattery*, cangkang kelapa sawit, karbon aktif, ukuran *mesh*, Fe_3O_4 , HNO_3

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF HNO₃ ACTIVATOR CONCENTRATION AND THE ADDITION OF Fe₃O₄ CATALYST ON BIOBATTERY BASED ON PALM KERNEL SHELL

Hafiz Mahesa, 52 Pages, 9 Tables, 13 Figures

This study aims to analyze the effect of HNO₃ activator concentration and Fe₃O₄ catalyst addition on the performance of a biobattery based on activated carbon derived from palm kernel shells. Palm kernel shells were used as the activated carbon precursor due to their carbon content and potential application as an environmentally friendly alternative electrode material. This research was conducted experimentally through several stages, including raw material preparation, carbonization, sieving to 100 mesh, chemical activation using HNO₃, electrode gel preparation with Fe₃O₄ catalyst addition, battery assembly, and battery performance testing. The HNO₃ activator concentrations used were 0.5 M, 1 M, and 1.5 M, while NaOH electrolyte concentrations varied from 0.5 M to 2.5 M. The observed parameters included activated carbon Characteristics, iodine adsorption number, voltage, current, and battery power. The results showed that increasing the HNO₃ concentration from 0.5 M to 1.5 M increased the iodine adsorption number from 775.24 mg/g to 873.79 mg/g, indicating improved porosity and surface area of the activated carbon. However, the highest initial power output was obtained at 0.5 M HNO₃ and 2.5 M NaOH, reaching 2.5019 mW. The addition of 5% Fe₃O₄ catalyst significantly improved the biobattery performance, as the power output increased from 8.5073–9,1881 mW without catalyst to 19,0740–19.8120 mW with Fe₃O₄ catalyst. Therefore, palm kernel shell-based activated carbon activated with HNO₃ and combined with Fe₃O₄ catalyst has potential as an environmentally friendly material for biobattery applications.

Keywords: *biobattery, activated carbon, palm kernel shell, HNO₃, Fe₃O₄, Na*