

Rendemen dan Sifat Kertas Kayu Jenitri (*Elaeocarpus ganitrus*) Pada Tiga Jenis Proses Pulping

Dwiaji Agung Laksono¹, Ganis Lukmandaru²

INTISARI

Penentuan bahan baku serat kayu alternatif diperlukan untuk meningkatkan produksi pulp perkapita dalam negeri. Untuk itu, diperlukan bahan baku dengan kriteria memiliki daur pendek, tidak membutuhkan kondisi lingkungan yang spesifik, serta memiliki sifat serat yang baik. Kayu jenitri diketahui memiliki kecocokan dengan kriteria bahan baku serat pulp. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui rendemen, sifat fisik, dan komponen kimia dari pulp yang berasal dari serat kayu jenitri melalui proses pulping yang berbeda.

Pohon jenitri diperoleh dari lahan warga desa Peniron, Kabupaten Kebumen, Jawa Tengah. Pohon ditebang pada umur 5 tahun dan diambil bagian pangkal yang kemudian dibentuk menjadi *disk* kayu untuk memudahkan proses ceriping. *Chips* kemudian diproses dengan 3 metode *pulping*, yaitu *pulping* soda (NaOH 17%), sulfat (NaOH 17% dan sulfiditas 25%), dan *neutral sulfite semichemical* (NSSC) (Na₂SO₃ 12% dan Na₂CO₃ 3%). Pengukuran sifat dasar mencakup berat jenis, dimensi serat, turunan serat, dan komponen kimia kayu. Hasil pulp dan lembaran kertas diukur nilai rendemen, bilangan kappa, alkali sisa, konsumsi alkali aktif, sifat fisik kertas, serta komponen kimia pulpnya.

Hasil kandungan kimia kayu sebesar 3,04±0,34% (ekstraktif); 70,86±1,65% (holoselulosa); 45,20±2,20% (alfa-selulosa); 25,67±3,84% (hemiselulosa); 21,27±1,22 (lignin); dan 0,88±0,48% (abu). Nilai rata-rata morfologi serat kayu sebesar 0,96±0,20 mm (panjang serat); 12,69±2,99 µm (diameter lumen); 3,45±0,95 µm (tebal dinding serat); 19,59±3,99 µm (diameter serat); 0,56±0,16 (*runkel ratio*); 50,02±9,50 (daya tenun); 0,41±0,09 (*Luce's shape factor*); dan 228942,73±125031,47 (*solid factor*). Rendemen tersaring dari pulp soda, sulfat, NSSC berturut-turut 35,60±4,75%; 35,05±3,83%; dan 46,29±2,59%. Bilangan kappa dari pulp soda, sulfat, NSSC berturut-turut 27,86±7,35; 7,05±1,61; dan 63,62±6,86. Kualitas pulp yang dihasilkan memiliki kisaran nilai yaitu selektivitas delignifikasi *ratio* 0,55 – 0,58; indeks jebol 0,65 – 2,94 kPa.m²/g; indeks sobek 5,23 – 5,47 mN.m²/g; indeks tarik 15,13 – 30,49 Nm/g; kecerahan 24,39 – 45,25; dan opasitas 98,83 – 99,68%. Pulp soda dan pulp sulfat memiliki selisih tidak terlalu jauh pada seluruh parameter kecuali pada bilangan kappa. Proses NSSC memiliki nilai yang memiliki selisih tidak terlalu jauh dengan proses kimia pada parameter selektivitas delignifikasi *ratio*, indeks sobek, dan opasitas, namun menghasilkan tingkat kecerahan tertinggi dibandingkan kertas pulp proses kimia.

Kata Kunci: *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*, metode *pulping*, rendemen, komponen kimia, sifat fisik kertas

¹ Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UGM

² Staf Pengajar Fakultas Kehutanan UGM

Yield and Paper Properties of Jenitri Wood (*Elaeocarpus ganitrus*) With Three Methods of Pulping

Dwiaji Agung Laksono¹, Ganis Lukmandaru²

ABSTRACT

Alternative sources are needed to increase in the production of domestic pulp per capita. There are some criteria that are necessary to be fulfilled for wood as pulp material such as, short rotation cycle, no specific environmental condition for growing, and good physical properties. Jenitri wood is known to fit with the criteria of wood fiber source for pulp. This study aimed at determining the pulp quality of jenitri wood such as pulp yield, physical properties and chemical components in different methods of pulping.

The jenitri tree was obtained from Peniron village, Kebumen Regency, Central Java. The tree was felled at the age of 5 and the base part was taken and converted to chips form. Chips were processed in three different pulping methods, soda (NaOH 17%), sulfate (NaOH 17% and sulfidity 25%), and neutral sulfite semichemical (NSSC) (Na₂SO₃ 12% and Na₂CO₃ 3%). Basic properties of wood were measured through specific gravity, fiber dimensions, derived fiber dimensions, and chemical components. Pulp yields and paper sheets were investigated through yield percentage, kappa number, alkali residue, active alkali consumption, paper physical properties, and the chemical components on both wood and the pulp yields.

The wood chemical contents were 3.04±0.34% (extractive); 70.86±1.65% (holocellulose); 45.20±2.20% (alfa-cellulose); 25.67±3.84% (hemicellulose); 21.27±1.22% (lignin); and 0.88±0.48% (ash content). The average values of fiber morphology were 0.96±0.20 mm (fiber length); 12.69±2.99 µm (lumen diameter); 3.45±0.95 µm (fiber wall thickness); 19.59±3.99 µm (fiber diameter); 0.56±0.16 (runkel ratio); 50,02±9,50 (slenderness ratio); 0.41±0.09 (Luce's shape factor); and 228942.73±125031.47 (solid factor). Screened yields from soda, sulfate, and NSSC were 35.60±4.75%; 35.05±3.83%; and 46.29±2.59%. Kappa number from soda, sulfate, and NSSC were 27.86±7.35; 7.05±1.61; and 63.62±6.86. The produced pulp had ratio of delignification selectivity 0,55 – 0,58; burst strength of 0.65 – 2.94 kPa.m²/g; tear strength of 5.23 – 5.47 mN.m²/g; tensile strength of 15.13 – 30.49 Nm/g; brightness of 24.39 – 45.25; and opacity of 98.83 – 99.68%. Soda pulp and sulfate pulp had slight differences in all parameters except for kappa number. The NSSC procces had slight difference in chemical process of ratio of delignification selectivity, tear srength, and opacity, but produced the highest brightness level compared to chemical pulping.

Keyword: *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*, pulping methods, pulp yield, chemical components, paper physical properties

¹ Student of Faculty of Forestry UGM

² Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry UGM