548th 2019 International Conference on Chemical and Biochemical Engineering (ICCBE 2019)

Conference Schedule

Bali

RHADANA HOTEL

February 22-23, 2019

Sponsored and Published by

Schedule for February 21, 2019

February 21, 2019 (Thursday)

RHADANA HOTELS

10: 00 – 12: 30 13: 30 – 17: 00	Arrival and Registration

Note: (1) You can also register at any time during the conference.

(2) The organizer doesn't provide accommodation, and we suggest you make an early reservation.

(3) One Excellent Paper will be selected from each oral session. The Certificate and the gift for Excellent Papers will be awarded at the end of each session on February 23, 2019.

Schedule for February 22, 2019

February 22, 2019 (Friday)

08:30-9:40 Opening Remarks and Keynote Speeches)

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9:40-10:00 Taking Photo and Coffee Break

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10:00-12:30 Session 1

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12:30-13:30 Lunch(Please bring the lunch coupon to the restaurant and enjoy the lunch)

(Please arrive on time at —Promenade 2‖ Room by 13:30. If your presentation is in Session 2, please kindly arrive at the —Promenade 2‖ Room before 13:20 to copy your PPT and prepare your presentation. Thank you for your cooperation!)

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13:30-15:00 Session 2

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15:00-15:30 Coffee Break

(Coffee Break leisure offer you a great time to communicate with other experts about your study field or research results)

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19:30 Dinner(Please bring the dinner coupon to the restaurant and enjoy the dinner)

Morning, February 22, 2019

SESSION – 1
Venue: ―Promenade 2‖ Room
Session Chair: Prof. Chan Jin Park
Time: 10:00 – 12:30

M0002

Removal of Lead (II) Ions from Aqueous Solution Using Desiccated Coconut Waste as Low-Cost Adsorbent

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Abstract— Waste from coconut milk processing industry namely desiccated coconut waste (DCW) was used to remove Pb (II) due to Pb (II) hazardous effect in the environment. The main objective of this study is to study and develop the adsorption capability of the DCW adsorbent. The chemical and physical properties of the DCW adsorbent were depicted by the FT-IR spectra and the elemental CHNS analysis. The maximum Pb (II) adsorption capacity (Q) toward DCW adsorbent was 50.33 mg/g at pH solution of 6 with the rate of 0.004 mg/min. In addition, the Pb (II) equilibrium data were best fitted to the Langmuir isotherm model, whereas the kinetic data obeyed the pseudo-second-order kinetic model. In the regeneration study, DCW adsorbent has remained stable up to two adsorption cycles. Thus, these satisfactory results revealed that the use of DCW as an alternative low-cost adsorbent for the removal Pb (II) from aqueous solution is feasible.

M0012

Preparation of palm oil based nano carbons by floating catalyst method

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Abstract—Nano carbon composites have been prepared by floating catalyst method using nebulized spray pyrolysis method. A mixture of ferrocene catalyst and palm oil was utilized to prepared nano carbon composites. Prior to the synthesis of nano carbon composites, the catalyst concentration in the palm oil (1, 2 and 5% wt) and reaction temperatures was varied to control the nano carbon compositions.The structural and morphology characteristics of carbon composites were then investigated by scanning electron microscope (SEM), transmission electron microscope (TEM) and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). The chemical bonding properties of the composites was studied by means of X-ray photoelectron (XPS), Fourier Transform Infra Red and Raman spectroscopies. XPS studies showed a presence of a sp3 bonded carbon sites. These results were then confirmed by Raman spectroscopy that showed that the ID/IG ratio was affected by the presence of Fe-catalyst. In addition, it was shown by the observation of transmission electron microscopy that the spheres have a turbostatic structure. The possible use of CNSs in the electrochemical fields especially as electrodes in lithium ion batteries will be the main application in our experiments.