

## CALCIUM OXIDE FROM *Pomacea canaliculata* AND *Babylonia spirata* SNAILS

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### ABSTRACT

The preparation of CaO from golden snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*) and lion snail (*Babylonia spirata*) through decomposition at various temperature i.e 700°, 800°, 900° and 1000°C during 3 hours has been carried out. Calcium oxide from decomposition were characterized using X-Ray diffractometer. Furthermore, the characterization was continued using FT-IR spectrophotometer and determination of surface area using BET analysis. The results showed that the optimum temperature for preparation of CaO from golden snail and lion snail at 900°C with  $\theta$  values are: 32.2°, 37.4°, 54°, 64.2°, 67.3° and 32.4°, 37.5°, 67.5°, respectively. FT-IR spectra showed characteristic vibrations for the Ca-O in the sample golden snail and lion snail combustion products at a temperature of 900°C. Ca-O absorption of golden snail samples in the wavenumber around 362.62 cm<sup>-1</sup> and lion snail seen in wavenumber around 384.76 cm<sup>-1</sup> indicating the presence of Ca-O vibration of the metal oxide of preparation. Golden snail and the lion snail combustion at 900 °C temperature of each sample which has a surface area of 20.495 m<sup>2</sup>/g, while the lion snail 17.308 m<sup>2</sup>/g. Pore diameter of golden snail 3.753 nm and 11.319 nm of lion snail. All CaO can be categorized as mesoporous material.

**Keywords:** golden snail, lion snail, decomposition, CaO

### INTRODUCTION

The development of acid base catalyst is still carried out until this decade due to application for industrial applications. Research of development acid catalyst is sharply increased compared with basic catalyst due to easy synthetic way. The basic catalyst is important for preparation of biodiesel, which has renewable energy in the future. Conventional basic catalyst such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide (group 1) or calcium oxide, barium oxide, and strontium oxide (group 2) is commercially available (Elkins et.al, 2016). These catalysts are toxic and high price. Thus the research to obtain economic and non-toxic basic catalyst is vital.

Calcium oxide is one of the basic catalyst commonly used for production of biodiesel from vegetable oils (Wei et.al, 2009). Calcium oxide is strong base and effective as catalyst for biodiesel production and conversion of natural sources to chemical bio-based products. Commercial calcium oxide is produced from limestone by industrial process then the price is still expensive. In order to obtain calcium oxide with cheaper source, decomposition of calcium carbonate from natural sources is interesting. Calcium carbonate can be obtained from various mollusk shells such as snails shell and decapoda shells such as crab shell. Decomposition of calcium carbonate will produce calcium oxide as main product and calcium hydroxide as by-product. The successfully decomposition process is depending on temperature decomposition (Chakraborty and Banerjee, 2011).

Various sources of calcium carbonate from mollusk or decapoda have been used to produce calcium oxide such as Mollusk (*Pila globosa*) (Agrawal et.al, 2012), several shells (Viriya-Empikul et.al,

2010), oyster shell (Nakatani e.al, 2009), crab (*Scylla serrata*) shell (Boey et.al, 2009) and also fish bone (Lesbani et.al, 2016). All calcium oxide from these preparation was successfully applied as catalyst for biodiesel production.

In this research, golden snail (*Pomacea canaliculata*) and lion snail (*Babylonia spirata*) from local source in Bengkulu, Indonesia were decomposed at various temperatures to obtain calcium oxide. Calcium oxide from decomposition process was characterized using XRD powder analysis, FTIR spectroscopy analysis, and surface area analysis using nitrogen sorption desorption.

### EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

#### Chemicals and Instrumentations

Methanol was supplied from Merck and used directly after purchased. Water was supplied from Department of Chemistry, Sriwijaya University by pore ion exchange filtration method. Golden snail and lion snail were obtained from "Pantai Panjang" in Bengkulu area.

FTIR spectrum was recorded using Shimadzu Prestige-21 FTIR spectrophotometer by KBr method. Spectrum was scanned from wavenumber 300-4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>. XRD powder patterns were obtained from Shimadzu LabX-6000 diffractometer and sample was scanned at 1° min<sup>-1</sup>. Surface area analysis was performed using Autosorb iQ automated gas sorption analyzer Quantachrome.

#### Preparation of Calcium Oxide

Golden snail and lion snail was washed with water. Shell of golden snail and lion snail was dried at 110 °C overnight. Shell was crushed and sieve 100 mesh. Material was washed with methanol for 24 hours following with drying at 100 °C overnight. Sample was decomposed using furnace under oxygen atmospheric condition for 3 hours. Temperature was adjusted at 700, 800, 900, and 1000 °C. Sample was dried at 80 °C in oven and kept in desiccator under silica gel. Material was then characterized using XRD powder, FTIR, and surface area analyses.

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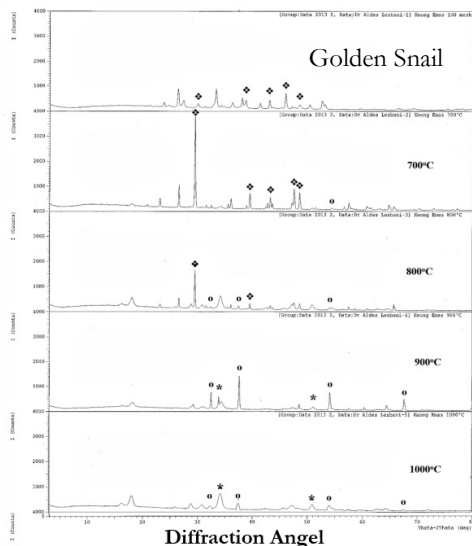


Figure 1. XRD powder patterns of decomposition of golden snail shell at various temperatures.

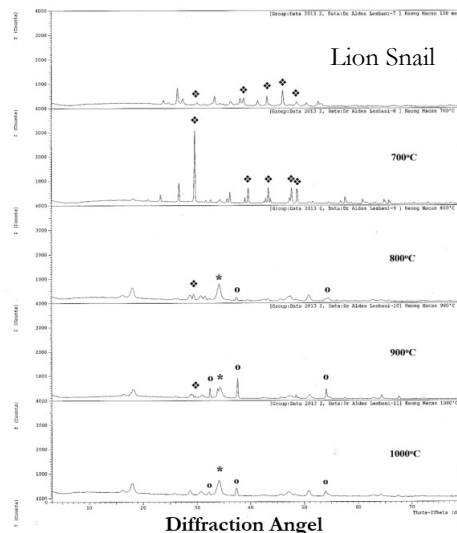


Figure 2. XRD powder patterns of decomposition of lion snail shell at various temperatures.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Shell of golden snail and lion snail contains calcium carbonate. Calcium carbonate is basic natural compound. Decomposition was conducted in order to convert calcium carbonate to calcium oxide. On the other hand, decomposition is also to remove organic substances on shells. Transformation of calcium carbonate to calcium oxide was occurred at 700-800 °C. Thus this experiment using temperature range 700-1000 °C for decomposition of golden snail and lion snail.

The results of decomposition of golden snail and lion snail showed that various weight of products were obtained. Products were obtained in the range 22-45%(w/w) and did not depending on temperature. All products after decomposition were obtained in white bulky powder, thus analysis using XRD powder analysis was conducted for the first as shown in Figure 1 for golden snail and Figure 2 for lion snail.

To know the optimum temperature decomposition of golden snail and lion snail shells, XRD powder patterns in Figure 1 and 2 should be compared with XRD calcium oxide standard and also calcium carbonate and calcium hydroxide standard. All standard was obtained from Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standard (JCPDS). The JCPDS data for calcium carbonate, calcium oxide, and calcium hydroxide is presented in Table 1.

Figures 1 and 2 showed that temperature decomposition at 900 °C give diffraction similar calcium oxide standard from JCPDS data. Other decomposition temperatures did not give any significant with calcium oxide standard as shown in Table 1. Temperature decomposition at 1000 °C has diffraction of calcium hydroxide (Lesbani et.al, 2013). This phenomenon is due to hot material calcium oxide at high temperature will absorb water from air. Temperature below 900 °C is not enough to convert calcium carbonate to calcium oxide, then small diffraction of calcium carbonate was still remained. Thus further characterization using FTIR spectroscopy will measure material after decomposition at 900 °C for both golden snail and lion snail.

FTIR spectrum of calcium oxide from decomposition of golden snail and lion snail at 900 °C is shown in Figure 3. The IR spec-

trum is compared with IR spectrum of calcium oxide standard. If the vibration of decomposed material is similar with standard, then decomposition of golden snail and lion snail shell is successfully conducted. FTIR spectrum of golden snail and lion snail is almost similar. Vibration of Ca-O of lion snail was appeared at wavenumber 362.6 cm<sup>-1</sup> while golden snail at 384.8 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Stretching vibration of O-C-O from carbonate was also appeared in both golden snail and lion snail. That vibration was appeared at wavenumber 1419.6 cm<sup>-1</sup>. In the other sides, bending vibration of C-O was appeared at wavenumber 870 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Vibration at around wavenumber 860 cm<sup>-1</sup> is typical for calcium carbonate (Tang et.al, 2013). Although decomposed material has small peak vibration of calcium carbonate but according to XRD powder patterns in Figure 1 and 2, we can conclude that decomposition of golden snail and lion snail shells is successfully conducted at 900 °C and physical properties of decomposed material similar with calcium oxide standard.

Further characterization of decomposed material was conducted using surface area analysis by nitrogen sorption desorption. The results of surface area analysis toward golden snail and lion snail decomposed at 900 °C are presented in Table 2.

Data in Table 2 showed that decomposed material from golden snail and lion snail shells was classified as mesoporous material. According to IUPAC, mesoporous materials are materials with pore diameter 2-50 nm. Other classes are microporous and macroporous with pore diameter less than 2 nm and more than 50 nm, respectively. Pore distribution for golden snail and lion snail shell decomposed at 900 °C is presented in Figure 4 and 5, respectively.

Table 1. Diffraction standard of CaO, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, and Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> from JCPDS file data.

Compound	Diffraction 2θ (deg)				
Calcium oxide	32.2	37.3	53.8	64.1	67.3
Calcium carbonate	29.4	39.4	43.2	47.4	48.5
Calcium hydroxide	28.6	34.1	47.1	50.8	

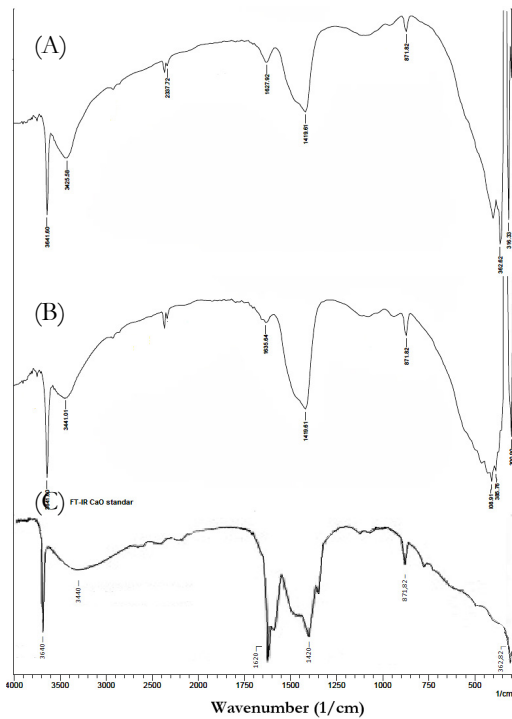


Figure 3. FTIR spectrum of calcium oxide standard (C) and decomposed from golden snail (B) and lion snail shells (A).

Table 2. Surface area analysis of decomposed golden snail and lion snail shells at 900 °C.

Decomposed sample	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)	Pore diameter (nm)
Golden snail shell	20.495	0.052	11.319
Lion snail shell	17.308	0.069	3.753

**CONCLUSION**

Decomposition of golden snail and lion snail was achieved at 900 °C for 3 hours to obtain calcium oxide. Calcium oxide from decomposition has diffraction similar with calcium oxide standard from JCPDS data. FTIR spectrum showed typical vibration of CaO and surface area analysis showed that calcium oxide from decomposition was mesoporous material.

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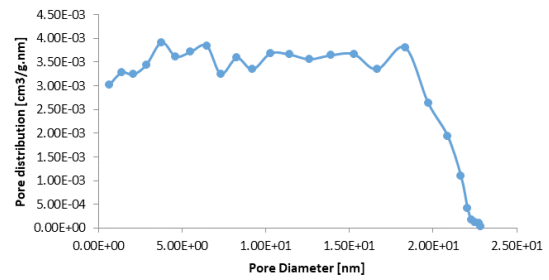


Figure 4. Distribution of pore diameter for golden snail after decomposition at 900 °C.

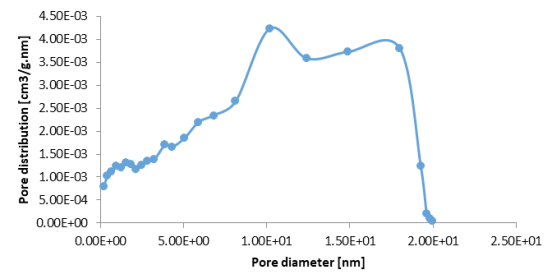


Figure 5. Distribution of pore diameter for lion snail after decomposition at 900 °C.

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