

Catalytic cracking hasil reaksi transesterifikasi minyak nyamplung menjadi biofuel menggunakan katalis b₂O₃? Al₂O₃ = Biofuel production from transesterification reaction product of nyamplung oil using catalytic process with b₂O₃ Al₂O₃ catalyst

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan kebutuhan bahan bakar dan menipisnya persediaan bahan bakar fosil menyebabkan perlunya dikembangkan bahan bakar minyak yang dapat diperbarui dengan bahan bakuminyak nabati. Minyak nyamplung merupakan salah satu minyak nabati yang potensial untuk dikembangkan sebagai bahan bakar minyak karena ketersediannya yang cukup banyak, dan minyak nyamplung bukan merupakan minyak pangan sehingga tidak akan menganggu stabilitas pangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh perbandingan komposisi katalis B₂O₃? Al₂O₃ pada proses catalytic cracking minyak nyamplung sehingga memperoleh yield biofuel yang optimum. Penelitian dilakukan dalam tiga tahap yaitu sintesis katalis, karakterisasi katalis dan proses perengkahan katalitik. Hasil katalis yang telah disintesadikarakterisasi dengan BET Brunauer Emmett-Teller, AAS, Spektrofotometri UV-Vis. Produk hasil proses catalytic cracking dianalisa menggunakan GC-MS Gas Cromatography- Mass Spectrometry. Pembuatan katalis dengan cara impregnasi dan telah berhasil ditunjukkan dengan hasil uji BET. Karakterisasi katalis B₂O₃? Al₂O₃ mempunyai luas permukaan diatas 100 gr/m². Komposisi katalis B₂O₃? Al₂O₃ berpengaruh terhadap yield biofuel yang dihasilkan. Secara keseluruhan perbandingan komposisi katalis B₂O₃ terhadap katalis ? Al₂O₃ paling optimum sebesar 15 B₂O₃ menghasilkan gasoline 28,25, kerosene 6,29 dan diesel 6,99.

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ABSTRACT

The increasing in fuel needs along with decreasing of its availability cause the needs of development in renewable oil fuel by using vegetable oil. Nyamplung oil has a great potential to be developing as oil fuel because of its abundant availability and will not influence the food stability because it is not included as cooking oil. This research is going to study about the ratio of B₂O₃ Al₂O₃ catalyst composition related to nyamplung catalytic process to result the optimum yield of biofuel. This research is conducted in 3 steps including catalyst synthesis, catalyst characterisation, and catalytic cracking process. The product of synthesis catalyst is characterised by BET, AAS, and UV Vis Spectrophotometer. Meanwhile the product of catalytic process cracking is analysed by using GC MS. The production of catalyst by using impregnation method has been successful shown by the result of BET. B₂O₃ Al₂O₃ catalyst characterisation has surface area above of 100 gr m². The B₂O₃ Al₂O₃ catalyst composition is influencing the biofuel yield product. In conclusion, the most optimum ratio of B₂O₃ Al₂O₃ catalyst to B₂O₃ Al₂O₃ catalyst is 15 B₂O₃ and is resulting of 28.25 gasoline, 6.29 kerosene and 6.99 diesel.