

ABSTRAK

Nama : Yasir Sulaeman Kuweir
Program Studi : Teknik Kimia
Judul : PEMBUATAN PELUMAS BIO BERBASIS MINYAK KELAPA SAWIT MELALUI REAKSI PEMBUKAAN CINCIN EFAME (EPOXIDIZED FATTY ACID METHYL ESTHER) MENGGUNAKAN RESIN PENUKAR KATION AMBERLYST-15

Minyak kelapa sawit berpotensi sebagai bahan baku pembuatan pelumas bio, selain *renewable* dan *biodegradable*, juga bersifat *non-toxic*, sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai pelumas bahan makan atau pelumas *food-grade*. Telah dilakukan pembuatan pelumas bio berbasis minyak kelapa sawit melalui 3 tahap yaitu trans-esterifikasi, epoksidasi dan reaksi pembukaan cincin dengan gliserol. Terdapat kendala pada reaksi pembukaan cincin, yaitu dalam pemilihan katalis. Katalis PTSA (*p*-Toluenesulfonic acid) mempunyai keasaman tinggi, tetapi sulit dipisahkan karena katalis homogen. Digunakan H-zeolit dan alumina yang merupakan katalis heterogen, tetapi *yield* yang didapat cukup rendah, karena memiliki luas permukaan yang kecil.

Pada penelitian ini dilakukan reaksi pembukaan cincin dengan gliserol menggunakan *amberlyst-15* yang merupakan katalis heterogen, memiliki keasaman yang tinggi dan luas permukaan yang cukup besar untuk memperbaiki kelemahan-kelemahan katalis-katalis sebelumnya. Reaksi yang dilakukan adalah 2% dan 2,5% berat penambahan *amberlyst-15* pada T=100°C dengan variasi waktu 12, 16, 20, dan 24 jam. Keberhasilan reaksi dilihat dari uji densitas, viskositas, FTIR, dan gliserol yang tersisa.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *amberlyst-15* mampu membuka cincin lebih baik dibandingkan PTSA, H-zeolit dan alumina (dilihat dari besarnya densitas dan viskositas), dan mampu menghasilkan *yield* sebesar 94,88% (dilihat dari sisa gliserol yang tidak bereaksi). Dari uji yang dilakukan, spektrum FTIR memperlihatkan bahwa gugus gliserol teradisi ke dalam produk. Penambahan *amberlyst-15* sebanyak 2% lebih efektif dibandingkan 2,5%.

Kata kunci : Pelumas bio, Pembukaan cincin, *Amberlyst-15*, *yield*.

ABSTRACT

Name : Yasir Sulaeman Kuweir
Program Study: Chemical Engineering
Title : SYNTHESIS OF PALM OIL BASED BIOLUBRICANT THROUGH RING OPENING REACTION OF EFAME (EPOXIDIZED FATTY ACID METHYL ESTHER) USING CATION EXCHANGED RESIN AMBERLYST-15

*Palm oil has high potential as raw material for biolubricant product, beside of its tendency to be renewable, biodegradable, and non-toxic as well so it can be used as a lubricant for food ingredients or food-grade lubricants. Up until now, the making of lubricating oil based Palm oil can be done through three phases, such as trans-esterification, epoxidation and ring opening reaction with glycerol. However, there are constraints on the ring opening reaction, mostly in the selection of the catalyst. PTSA catalyst (*p*-Toluenesulfonic acid) has high acidity, but it is difficult to separate because of its characteristic as homogeneous catalyst. H-zeolite and alumina are heterogeneous catalyst, but the yield obtained is low enough, because it has smaller surface area.*

This research uses ring opening reaction with glycerol phase by using amberlyst-15 as catalyst. Amberlyst-15 is a heterogeneous catalyst, has high acidity and surface area that is large enough to fix the weaknesses of other catalysts. The reaction was performed with 2%^w and 2.5%^w amberlyst -15 additions at T = 100⁰C with varying time 12, 16, 20, and 24 hours. The success of the reaction can be seen from the density and viscosity test, FTIR, and the remaining glycerol.

The results showed that amberlyst-15 is capable to open the ring better than the PTSA, H-zeolite and alumina (as seen from the high density and viscosity number), and capable to produce yield of 94.88% (as seen from the remaining glycerol which didn't react). FTIR spectra showed that the product has adsorb glycerol clusters. The result also showed that Amberlyst-15 additions as much as 2% is more effective than 2.5%.

Keywords: Biolubricants, Ring Opening, Amberlyst-15, Yield.