

Karakterisasi Katalis $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ untuk Metode Co-Pyrolysis Triglisierida dan Plastik Polipropilena dalam Pembuatan Biofuel = Characterization of $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ Catalyst for Biofuel Synthesis through Co-Pyrolysis Method from Triglycerides–Polypropylene

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Abstrak

Biofuel hasil produksi dari ko-pirolisis triglisierida dan polipropilena masih mengandung oksigenat yang cukup tinggi sehingga memiliki heating value yang rendah, korosif dan tidak stabil. Pada penelitian ini, katalis $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ diharapkan dapat memperbaiki karakteristik bio-oil dan mengarahkan reaksi sehingga menghasilkan biofuel. Katalis dikalsinasi dengan variasi suhu 1150C dan 1300C dan variasi heating rate 5, 7 dan 9C/menit. Setelah dikarakterisasi, didapatkan bahwa katalis yang paling optimum yaitu memiliki fasa struktur kristal tetragonal terbanyak sebesar 4.2%, luas permukaan 3.7 m²/g, komposisi rasio atom yang tepat yaitu pada variasi heating rate 7C/menit dengan suhu 1150C, Kemudian, pada proses catalytic co-pyrolysis komposisi umpan yang digunakan adalah 50%, 60%, 75% dan 90% Polipropilena dengan loading katalis $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ sebanyak 15% total umpan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di reaktor berpengaduk dengan jumlah feed 200 gram, laju pemanasan 10C/menit, suhu pirolisis 550C dan kecepatan pengadukan 80 RPM dengan laju aliran gas nitrogen 100 mL / menit. Dari hasil katalitik ko-pirolisis menggunakan katalis $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ diperoleh hasil yield produk biofuel tertinggi sebesar 50% pada variasi 50% PP. Penggunaan katalis $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ mampu meningkatkan produksi alkana dan alkena dengan mengurangi kandungan asam karboksilat dan keton pada biofuel. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa, penggunaan katalis juga mampu memaksimalkan reaksi deoksigenasi, selain adanya penggunaan PP yang berperan sebagai donor hidrogen untuk mengikat rantai karbon. Menurut analisis GC MS, H NMR dan C NMR, kandungan senyawa yang dominan adalah alkana dan alkena. Apabila dilihat dari nilai viskositas kinematik biofuel, diketahui bahwa nilai viskositas mendekati bahan bakar 0# diesel.

.....Biofuel produced from the triglyceride and polypropylene co-pyrolysis still contains high oxygenate content which requires low calorific value, corrosive and unstable. In this study, the $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ catalyst is expected to improve the characteristics of bio-oil and facilitate reactions so as to produce biofuels. The catalyst is calcined with a temperature variation of 1150C and 1300C and a variation of the heating rate of 5, 7 and 9C/minute. After being characterized, the most optimal catalyst was obtained which had the most tetragonal crystal structure phase of 4.2%, surface area of 3.7 m²/g, the composition of the right atomic ratio at a heating rate variation of 7C/min with a temperature of 1150C Then, in the catalytic co-pyrolysis process, the composition of the feed used is 50%, 60%, 75% and 90% Polypropylene by loading $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ catalyst as much as 15% of the total feed. This research was carried out on a stirred tank reactor with total feed 200 gram, heating rate of 10 C /min, pyrolysis temperature of 550C and a stirring speed of 80 RPM with a nitrogen gas flow rate of 100 mL / min. From the results of pyrolysis using $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ catalysts are entitled to the highest biofuel yield of 50% in a variation of 50% PP. The use of $\text{ZrO}_2/\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{TiO}_2$ catalyst has succeeded in increasing the production of alkanes and alkenes by reducing the carboxylic acid and ketone content in biofuels. This shows that, supporting the catalyst can also

maximize the deoxygenation reaction, in addition to the use of PP which uses a donor to bind the carbon chain. According to GC MS, H NMR and C NMR analysis, alkanes and alkenes are predominant compounds in bio-oil. When seen from the value of viscosity, kinematic biofuel, recommended about the value of viscosity, 0# diesel fuel.