

Pengaruh Jenis dan Konsentrasi Absorben serta Penentuan Parameter Kinetik dalam Proses Absorpsi CO₂ Menggunakan Teknik Jet Bubble = The Effect of Type and Concentration of Absorbent and Determination of Kinetic Parameters in CO₂ Absorption Process using Jet Bubble Technique

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Abstrak

Kandungan gas CO₂ dalam bahan bakar gas dapat menurunkan kualitas pembakaran. Sebagai contoh yaitu biogas yang umumnya mengandung 25-45% gas CO₂, sehingga diperlukan proses pemurnian agar dicapai spesifikasi konsentrasi CO₂ dibawah 5%. Pada penelitian ini, proses pemisahan CO₂ dilakukan melalui metode absorpsi kimia dengan variasi jenis absorben (NaOH, Ca(OH)₂, MEA, dan K₂CO₃) dan konsentrasi absorben dan menggunakan teknik jet bubble pada tekanan atmosferik. Proses absorpsi penelitian ini dapat menurunkan konsentrasi CO₂ 30–31,7%mol menjadi 3,6–8,5%mol, dengan efisiensi absorpsi CO₂ tertinggi (88,67%) dicapai oleh absorben MEA. Semakin besar konsentrasi absorben maka semakin rendah konsentrasi CO₂ yang dicapai dalam waktu absorpsi yang sama (70 menit), walaupun perbedaannya tidak signifikan karena konsentrasi absorben yang besar dibandingkan konsentrasi CO₂. Perhitungan konstanta laju reaksi, ordo reaksi, dan faktor frekuensi tumbukan juga dilakukan. Absorben dengan konstanta laju reaksi (k) dari tertinggi hingga terendah berturut-turut yaitu MEA (1,115-1,856), Ca(OH)₂ (0,126- 0.510), NaOH (0.014-0.037), dan K₂CO₃ (0.0017- 0.0034). Faktor frekuensi tumbukan (k₀) yang diperoleh 3,63×10⁵–1.48×10⁷.

.....The content of CO₂ in gas fuel can reduce the quality of combustion. For example, biogas which generally contains 25-45% CO₂, so a purification process is needed to achieve a specification of CO₂ concentration below 5%. In this study, the CO₂ separation process was carried out using a chemical absorption method with various types of absorbents (NaOH, Ca(OH)₂, MEA, and K₂CO₃) and absorbent concentrations and using the jet bubble technique at atmospheric pressure. The absorption process in this study can reduce the CO₂ concentration from 30–31.7% mol to 3.6–8.5% mol, with the highest CO₂ absorption efficiency (88.67%) achieved by the MEA absorbent. The greater the absorbent concentration, the lower the CO₂ concentration achieved in the same absorption time (70 minutes), although the difference is not significant because the absorbent concentration is large compared to the CO₂ concentration. Calculations of reaction rate constants, reaction orders, and collision frequency factors were also carried out. The absorbents with reaction rate constants (k) from highest to lowest, consecutively are MEA (1.115-1.856), Ca(OH)₂ (0.126- 0.510), NaOH (0.014-0.037), and K₂CO₃ (0.0017- 0.0034). The collision frequency factor (k₀) obtained is 3.63×10⁵–1.48×10⁷.