

C. Perhitungan Bahan Baku Minyak Jelantah

1. Kadar FFA

Berat sampel	: 5 gr
Volume titran	: 3,8 ml
N NaOH	: 0,1 N
BE asam palmitat	: 256,42 gr/ek

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{FFA} &= \frac{\text{BE asam Palmitat} \times N \text{ NaOH} \times \text{Liter NaOH}}{\text{Berat Sampel}} \\ &= \frac{256,42 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{ek}} \times 0,1 \frac{\text{ek}}{\text{L}} \times 3,8 \text{ ml} \frac{1\text{L}}{1000\text{ml}}}{5 \text{ gr}} \\ &= 1,945 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Densitas

$\rho_{\text{air}} 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	= 0,9882 gr/ml
Berat Pikno kosong	= 59,95 gr
Berat Pikno + air	= 160,24 gr
Berat air	= (160,24 – 59,95) gr
	= 100,29 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \frac{m}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \\ &= \frac{100,29 \text{ gr}}{0,9882 \text{ gr/ml}} \\ &= 101,4876 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

Berat Pikno + Minyak Jelantah	= 151,08 gr
Berat Minyak Jelantah	= 151,08 gr – 59,95 gr
	= 91,13 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat Jenis Minyak Jelantah} &= \frac{\text{Berat Sampel Minyak jelantah}}{\text{Volume Piknometer}} \\ &= \frac{91,13 \text{ gr}}{101,4876 \text{ ml}} \\ &= 0,8979 \text{ gr/ml} \end{aligned}$$

3. Viskositas

Konstanta Viskometer (K)	= 3,3 mpa.m.cm ³ /gr.m
Densitas Bola	= 8,02 gr/ml

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Densitas Minyak Jelantah} &= 0,8979 \text{ gr/ml} \\
 \text{Waktu} &= 1,56 \text{ menit} = 93,6 \text{ s} \\
 \text{Viskositas dinamik}(\mu) &= K(\rho_f - \rho_{\text{minyak jelantah}})t \\
 &= 3,3 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.menit} \times (8,02 \text{ gr/ml} \\
 &\quad - 0,8979 \text{ gr/ml}) \times 1,56 \text{ menit} \\
 &= 36,6644 \text{ mpa.s} \\
 \text{Viskositas kinematik} &= \frac{\mu}{\rho_{\text{Biodiesel}}} \\
 &= \frac{36,6644 \text{ mpa.s} \left| \frac{10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2}{1 \text{ mpa.s}} \right| \frac{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2}{1 \text{ N s/m}^2}}{897,9 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \left| \frac{10^6 \text{ mm}^2}{1 \text{ m}^2} \right|} \\
 &= 40,873 \text{ cSt}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar Air

Sampel 1 (CaO 0,5 % wt)

Berat cawan kosong (C) = 12,95 gr

Berat cawan kosong + biodiesel sebelum pemanasan (A) = 180,16 gr

Berat cawan kosong + biodiesel sesudah pemanasan (B) = 18,012 gr

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kandungan air} &= \frac{A-B}{A-C} \\
 &= \frac{18,016 \text{ gr} - 18,012 \text{ gr}}{180,16 \text{ gr} - 12,95 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,022 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Perhitungan Kadar CaO

Berat sampel : 1 gr

Volume titran : 23,4 ml

N HCL : 1 N

BE CaO : 2,804 gr/ek

Penyelesaian :

$$\% \text{FFA} = \frac{\text{BE CaCO}_3 \times N \text{ HCL} \times \text{volume titran}}{\text{Berat Sampel}}$$

$$= \frac{2,804 \frac{gr}{ek} \times 1 \frac{ek}{L} \times 23,4 ml \frac{1L}{1000ml}}{1 gr}$$

$$= 65,6136 \%$$

E. Perhitungan Produk Biodiesel

a. Densitas

Sampel 1 (0,5 % b/b CaO)

$$\rho_{\text{air}} 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,9882 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{Berat Pikno kosong} = 59,35 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat Pikno + air} = 160,24 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat air} = (160,24 - 59,95) \text{ gr}$$

$$= 100,29 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume piknometer} = \frac{m}{\rho_{\text{air}}}$$

$$= \frac{100,29 \text{ gr}}{0,9882 \text{ gr/ml}}$$

$$= 101,4876 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Berat Pikno + Biodiesel} = 148,59 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat Biodiesel} = 149,41 \text{ gr} - 59,53 \text{ gr}$$

$$= 90,11 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat Jenis Biodiesel} = \frac{\text{Berat Sampel Biodiesel}}{\text{Volume Piknometer}}$$

$$= \frac{90,11 \text{ gr}}{101,4876 \text{ ml}}$$

$$= 0,8879 \text{ gr/ml}$$

Dengan cara perhitungan yang sama, hasil perhitungan densitas biodiesel untuk masing-masing sampel tertera pada tabel 4.7

b. Viskositas

Sampel 1 (0,5 % b/b CaO)

$$\text{Konstanta Viskometer (K)} = 3,3 \text{ mpa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas Bola} = 8,02 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas Minyak Jelantah} = 0,8879 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{Waktu} = 1,5 \text{ menit}$$

$$\text{Viskositas dinamik}(\mu) = K(\rho_f - \rho_{\text{minyak jelantah}})t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3,3 \text{ mPa.s.cm}^3/\text{gr.menit} \times (8,02 \text{ gr/ml} \\
 &\quad -0,8879 \text{ gr/ml}) \times 1,50 \text{ menit} \\
 &= 35,3039 \text{ mpa.s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Viskositas kinematik} &= \frac{\mu}{\rho \text{ Biodiesel}} \\
 &= \frac{35,3039 \text{ mpa.s}}{887,9 \text{ Kg/m}^3} \left| \frac{10^{-3} \text{ N s/m}^2}{1 \text{ mpa.s}} \left| \frac{1 \text{ kg m/s}^2}{1 \text{ N s/m}^2} \right| \frac{10^6 \text{ mm}^2}{1 \text{ m}^2} \right| \\
 &= 39,7611 \text{ cSt}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara perhitungan yang sama, hasil perhitungan viskositas biodiesel untuk masing-masing sampel tertera pada tabel 4.9

c. Kadar Air

Sampel 1 (0,5 % b/b CaO)

Berat cawan kosong (C) = 22,2965 gr

Berat cawan kosong + biodiesel sebelum pemanasan (A) = 27,3165 gr

Berat cawan kosong + biodiesel sesudah pemanasan (B) = 27,2900 gr

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kandungan air} &= \frac{A-B}{A-C} \\
 &= \frac{27,3165 \text{ gr} - 27,2900 \text{ gr}}{27,3165 \text{ gr} - 22,2965 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,527 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara perhitungan yang sama, hasil perhitungan viskositas biodiesel untuk masing-masing sampel tertera pada tabel 4.10.

d. Angka Asam

Sampel 1 (0,5 % b/b CaO)

Volume titran = 0,4 ml

Normalitas NaOH = 0,1 ek/L

BE NaOH = 40 gr/ek

Berat Sampel = 5,03 gr

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{FFA} &= \frac{BE \text{ NaOH} \times N \text{ NaOH} \times \text{Volume Titran}}{\text{Berat Sampel}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{40 \frac{gr}{ek} \times 0,1 \frac{ek}{L} \times 0,4 ml \frac{1L}{1000ml}}{5,03 gr} \times 100\%$$

$$= 2,894 \%$$

Dengan cara perhitungan yang sama, hasil perhitungan viskositas biodiesel untuk masing-masing sampel tertera pada tabel 4.8.

e. Menghitung % *yield*

Sampel 1 (0,5 % b/b CaO)

Densitas = 0,8879 gr/ml

Biodiesel = 950 ml \times 0,8879 gr/ml = 843,505 gr

$$\begin{aligned} \text{yield} &= \frac{\text{berat biodiesel (gr)}}{\text{berat umpan minyak jelantah (gr)}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{843,505 gr}{2726,1 gr} \times 100 \% \\ &= 30,9418 \% \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara perhitungan yang sama, hasil perhitungan viskositas biodiesel untuk masing-masing sampel tertera pada tabel 4.6.