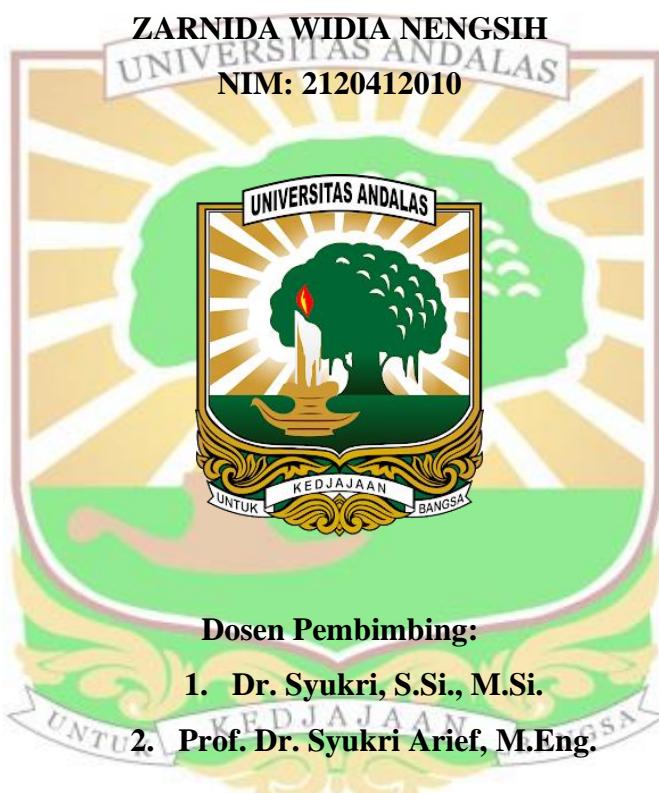


**LEMPUNG TANAH DATAR: FRAKSINASI, PERLAKUAN TERMAL,
DAN APLIKASI KATALITIKNYA PADA PEMBUATAN BIODIESEL
DARI MINYAK GORENG BEKAS**

TESIS



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LEMPUNG TANAH DATAR: FRAKSINASI, PERLAKUAN TERMAL, DAN APLIKASI KATALITIKNYA PADA PEMBUATAN BIODIESEL DARI MINYAK GORENG BEKAS

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RINGKASAN

Lempung alam memiliki komposisi dan jenis mineral yang berbeda-beda. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan pemisahan mineral lempung Tanah Datar untuk mengetahui perbedaan aktivitas katalitiknya dalam pembuatan biodiesel dari minyak goreng bekas. Berdasarkan hasil XRD pada *h-clay*, diketahui lempung Tanah Datar mengandung mineral kaolinit dan montmorillonit. Kaolinit dipisahkan dengan cara fraksinasi menggunakan larutan NH₄Cl 5% (b/v) menghasilkan *K-clay*, sedangkan pemisahan montmorillonit menggunakan larutan NH₄OH 2% (v/v) menghasilkan *Mt-clay*. Masing-masing *K-clay* dan *Mt-clay* diberi perlakuan termal pada suhu 850°C menghasilkan *c-K-clay* dan *c-Mt-clay*. Setiap katalis dikarakterisasi dengan XRD (*X-ray Diffraction*), XRF (*X-ray Fluorescence*), dan LPSA (*Laser Particle Size Analyzer*) untuk mempelajari pengaruh fraksinasi dan perlakuan termal terhadap jenis mineral, komposisi, dan ukuran partikel mineral. Berdasarkan hasil karakterisasi XRD, dapat disimpulkan bahwa proses fraksinasi dan perlakuan termal berpengaruh terhadap jenis dan komposisi mineral yang terkandung pada setiap katalis. Selain itu, analisis data XRF menunjukkan bahwa terjadi perubahan rasio mol Si/Al akibat proses fraksinasi dan perlakuan termal. Ukuran partikel rata-rata *h-clay*, *K-clay*, *c-K-clay*, *Mt-clay*, dan *c-Mt-clay* berturut-turut adalah 20,75 µm, 25,76 µm, 42,94 µm, 23,94 µm, dan 43,02 µm. Reaksi transesterifikasi menggunakan perbandingan mol minyak dan metanol 1:6, jumlah katalis 3% (b/b), dan kecepatan pengadukan 500 rpm pada suhu 70°C selama 3 jam. Rendemen metil ester yang terbanyak diperoleh pada penggunaan katalis *c-Mt-clay* (4,50%) berdasarkan analisis data GC-MS. Sifat fisik biodiesel yang diuji pada penelitian ini adalah densitas dan kadar air. Densitas (0,865 g/cm³) dan kadar air (0,02%) terendah diperoleh dari biodiesel yang dikatalisis oleh *c-Mt-clay*.

Kata Kunci: biodiesel, katalis, kaolinit, montmorillonit, transesterifikasi

**TANAH DATAR CLAY: FRACTIONATION, THERMAL TREATMENT,
AND THEIR CATALYTIC APPLICATION IN BIODIESEL
PRODUCTION FROM WASTE FRYING OIL**

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ABSTRACT

Natural clays have different mineral compositions and types. In this study, the mineral separation of Tanah Datar clay was carried out to determine the difference in catalytic activity in making biodiesel from waste frying oil. Based on the XRD results on *h-clay*, it is known that Tanah Datar clay contains kaolinite and montmorillonite minerals. Kaolinite was separated by fractionation using 5% (w/v) NH₄Cl solution to produce *K-clay*, while the separation of montmorillonite using 2% (v/v) NH₄OH solution produced *Mt-clay*. Each *K-clay* and *Mt-clay* was thermally treated at 850°C to produce *c-K-clay* and *c-Mt-clay*. Each catalyst was characterized by XRD (X-ray Diffraction), XRF (X-ray Fluorescence), and LPSA (Laser Particle Size Analyzer) to study the effect of fractionation and thermal treatment on the mineral type, composition, and particle size of minerals. Based on the XRD characterization analysis, it can be concluded that the fractionation process and thermal treatment affect the type and composition of minerals contained in each catalyst. In addition, XRF data analysis shows a change in the Si/Al mole ratio due to the fractionation process and thermal treatment. The average particle sizes of *h-clay*, *K-clay*, *c-K-clay*, *Mt-clay*, and *c-Mt-clay* were 20.75 µm, 25.76 µm, 42.94 µm, 23.94 µm, and 43.02 µm, respectively. The transesterification reaction used a mole ratio of oil and methanol of 1:6, a catalyst amount of 3% (w/w), and a stirring speed of 500 rpm at 70°C for 3 hours. The highest methyl ester yield was obtained using a *c-Mt-clay* catalyst (4.50%) based on GC-MS data analysis. The physical properties of biodiesel tested in this study were density and water content. The lowest density (0.865 g/cm³) and moisture content (0.02%) were obtained from the biodiesel catalyzed by *c-Mt-clay*.

Key words: biodiesel, catalyst, kaolinite, montmorillonite, transesterification