

PERHITUNGAN LARUTAN STANDAR DAN %FFA

1. Pembuatan Larutan NaOH 0,1 N

Diketahui:

$$\text{Mr NaOH} = 40 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{Volume larutan} = 100 \text{ ml}$$

Larutan NaOH 0,1 N dibuat dengan cara melarutkan NaOH ke dalam labu ukur 100 ml dengan massa NaOH sebesar:

$$M = \frac{m_{\text{NaOH}}}{Mr_{\text{NaOH}}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{\text{volume larutan}}$$

$$0,1 = \frac{m_{\text{NaOH}} \times 1000 \text{ ml}}{40 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \times 100 \text{ ml}}$$

$$m_{\text{NaOH}} = \frac{4.00}{1.000}$$

$$m_{\text{NaOH}} = 0,4 \text{ g}$$

2. Pembuatan larutan asam oksalat 0,1 N

Diketahui:

$$\text{Mr asam oksalat} = 126 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{Volume larutan} = 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Valensi asam oksalat} = 2$$

Normalitas asam oksalat:

$$N = M \times n$$

$$0,1 = M \times 2$$

$$M = 0,05 \text{ M}$$

Massa asam oksalat ($\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) yang dibutuhkan:

$$M = \frac{m_{\text{asam oksalat}}}{Mr_{\text{asam oksalat}}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{\text{volume larutan}}$$

$$0,05 = \frac{m_{\text{asam oksalat}}}{126 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{100 \text{ ml}}$$

$$m_{\text{asam oksalat}} = 0,6319 \text{ g}$$

3. Standarisasi NaOH dengan asam oksalat 0,1 N

Berikut tabel untuk mengetahui volume NaOH yang dibutuhkan

Tabel C.1 Duplo titrasi asam oksalat

Percobaan	Volume (mL)
1	5,10
2	5,20
Rata-rata	5,15

Sehingga normalitas NaOH adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{NaOH}} \times N_{\text{NaOH}} &= V_{\text{oksalat}} \times N_{\text{oksalat}} \\5,1 \times N_{\text{NaOH}} &= 5 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N} \\N_{\text{NaOH}} &= 0,098 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan FFA Minyak Jelantah

Diketahui:

BM minyak sawit : 282,461 g/mol

Massa Sampel : 1 g

Konsentrasi NaOH : 0,09 N

Tabel C.2 Duplo titrasi minyak jelantah

Percobaan	Volume (mL)
1	0,3
2	0,3
Rata-rata	0,3

$$\text{FFA} = \frac{\text{BM}_{\text{oleat}} \times N_{\text{NaOH}} \times \text{Volume Peniter}}{\text{Berat Sampel}}$$

$$\text{FFA} = \frac{28,2 \times 0,09 \times 0,3}{1}$$

$$\text{FFA} = 0,76\%$$

PERHITUNGAN *FEEDSTOCK* REAKSI TRANSESTERIFIKASI

Diketahui:

- Kandungan asam lemak terbanyak dalam minyak jelantah adalah asam oleat
- BM asam oleat : 282 g/mol
- BM metanol : 32,42 g/mol
- Densitas metanol : 0,79 g/cm³

Mol *Feedstock* dalam 30 ml Tertimbang (26,7 g)

b. Triglieserida Minyak Jelantah

$$\begin{aligned}n \text{ trigliserida} &: \frac{\text{Massa}}{\text{BM}} \\&: \frac{26,70 \text{ g}}{282 \text{ g/mol}} \\&: 0,094 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

1. Rasio Metanol:Minyak (8:1)

$$\begin{aligned}n \text{ metanol} &: 0,094 \text{ mol} \times 8 \\&: 0,75 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Berat metanol} &: n \text{ metanol} \times \text{BM metanol} \\&: 0,75 \text{ mol} \times 32,04 \text{ g/mol} \\&: 24,03 \text{ g} \\ \text{Volume metanol} &: \text{Berat metanol}/\rho \\&: \frac{24,03 \text{ g}}{0,79 \text{ g/cm}^3} \\&: 30,41 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

2. Rasio Metanol:Minyak (10:1)

$$\begin{aligned}n \text{ metanol} &: 0,094 \text{ mol} \times 10 \\&: 0,94 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Berat metanol} &: n \text{ metanol} \times \text{BM metanol} \\&: 0,94 \text{ mol} \times 32,04 \text{ g/mol} \\&: 32,12 \text{ g} \\ \text{Volume metanol} &: \text{Berat metanol}/\rho\end{aligned}$$

$$: \frac{32,12 \text{ g}}{0,79 \text{ g/cm}^3}$$

$$: 38,12 \text{ cm}^3$$

3. Rasio Metanol:Minyak (12:1)

$$\text{n metanol} : 0,094 \text{ mol} \times 12$$

$$: 1,28 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Berat metanol} : \text{n metanol} \times \text{BM metanol}$$

$$: 1,28 \text{ mol} \times 32,04 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$: 36,14 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Volume metanol} : \text{Berat metanol}/\rho$$

$$: \frac{36,14 \text{ g}}{0,79 \text{ g/cm}^3}$$

$$: 45,74 \text{ cm}^3$$

4. Rasio Metanol:Minyak (14:1)

$$\text{n metanol} : 0,094 \text{ mol} \times 14$$

$$: 1,32 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Berat metanol} : \text{n metanol} \times \text{BM metanol}$$

$$: 1,32 \text{ mol} \times 32,04 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$: 42,30 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Volume metanol} : \text{Berat metanol}/\rho$$

$$: \frac{42,30 \text{ g}}{0,79 \text{ g/cm}^3}$$

$$: 53,54 \text{ cm}^3$$

DATA YIELD BIODIESEL

2. Biodiesel dari Minyak Jelantah

No	Sampel	Temperatur (°C)	Volume Biodiesel (ml)			Yield (%)		
			I	II	$\bar{X}$	I	II	$\bar{X}$
1	FAO/2,5/3	45	26,7	26,7	26,7	89,00	89,00	89,00
2	FAO/2,5/3	55	27,5	27,5	27,5	91,67	91,67	91,67
3	FAO/2,5/3	65	26,3	26,3	26,3	87,67	87,67	87,67

No	Sampel	Minyak:metanol (mol)	Volume Biodiesel (ml)			Yield (%)		
			I	II	$\bar{X}$	I	II	$\bar{X}$
1	FAO/2,5/3	1:8	27,5	27,5	27,5	91,67	91,67	91,67
2	FAO/2,5/3	1:10	26,3	26,3	26,3	87,67	87,67	87,67
3	FAO/2,5/3	1:12	25,9	25,9	25,9	86,33	86,33	86,33
4	FAO/2,5/3	1:14	25,6	25,6	25,6	85,33	85,33	85,33

No	Sampel	Jumlah Katalis (%)	Volume Biodiesel (ml)			Yield (%)		
			I	II	$\bar{X}$	I	II	$\bar{X}$
1	FAO/2,5/3	1	27,5	27,5	27,5	91,67	91,67	91,67
2	FAO/2,5/3	2	26,4	26,3	26,35	88,00	87,67	87,83
3	FAO/2,5/3	3	26,3	26,3	26,3	87,67	87,67	87,67
4	FAO/2,5/3	4	26,1	26,1	26,1	87,00	87,00	87,00