

SINTESIS *BIFUNCTIONAL NANOCATALYST* KALSIMUM OKSIDA TERIMPREGNASI PADA ZIRKONIA MESOPORI TERFOSFATASI UNTUK KONVERSI *ONE-POT* MINYAK GORENG SAWIT BEKAS MENJADI BIODIESEL

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini telah berhasil mensintesis *bifunctional nanocatalyst* zirkonia mesopori terfosfatasi terimpregnasi kalsium oksida ($\text{CaO}/\text{PO}_4\text{-MZ}$), serta mengaplikasikannya untuk produksi biodiesel dari minyak goreng sawit bekas. Zirkonia mesopori terfosfatasi terimpregnasi kalsium oksida disintesis dengan metode *hydrothermal* dengan campuran natrium bikarbonat, dilanjutkan dengan asam fosfat, dan *spray impregnation* CaO . Teknik karakterisasi, seperti XRD, FTIR, $\text{NH}_3\text{-TPD}$, $\text{CO}_2\text{-TPD}$, SAA, SEM-EDX *Mapping*, HR-TEM, dan XPS digunakan. Optimasi kondisi reaksi dilakukan dengan menggunakan *Response Surface Methodology* (RSM) dengan mempertimbangkan waktu reaksi (A), konsentrasi katalis (B), dan rasio mol minyak:metanol (C) sebagai variabel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nanokatalis $\text{CaO}/\text{PO}_4\text{-MZ}$ memiliki nilai keasaman total sebesar 1,93 mmol/g NH_3 dan kebasaan total sebesar 0,38 mmol/g CO_2 . Nanokatalis ini mampu menghasilkan *yield* biodiesel sebesar 86,49% pada suhu reaksi 65 °C, konsentrasi katalis 4%, waktu reaksi 3 jam, dan rasio mol metanol:minyak 21:1. Nanokatalis ini memiliki performa yang lebih baik dibandingkan MZ, $\text{PO}_4\text{-MZ}$, CaO/MZ (*one-pot*) dan kombinasi $\text{PO}_4\text{-MZ}$ dilanjutkan CaO/MZ (*two-steps*). Penggunaan kembali nanokatalis dievaluasi selama lima siklus berturut-turut. Nanokatalis $\text{CaO}/\text{PO}_4\text{-MZ}$ memiliki kemampuan penggunaan berulang yang cukup baik untuk lima kali siklus dengan *yield* biodiesel setelah penggunaan kelima menjadi sebesar 61,28%. Optimasi RSM dengan model CCD berhasil dilakukan dengan menghasilkan *yield* biodiesel optimum sebesar 86,53% pada kondisi waktu reaksi 3,17 jam, konsentrasi katalis 4,04%, dan rasio mol metanol:minyak 20,53:1. Hasil ini memiliki nilai *error* kecil dibandingkan data eksperimen, yaitu 0,04%. Temuan ini menyoroti potensi produksi biodiesel *one-pot* menggunakan minyak goreng sawit bekas sebagai metode yang efisien dan ramah lingkungan. Penelitian ini berhasil membuktikan keefektifan metode tersebut dan diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan bagi para peneliti dalam mengembangkan produksi biodiesel yang lebih berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: biodiesel, kalsium oksida, minyak goreng sawit bekas, reaksi *one-pot*, zirkonia mesopori terfosfatasi.

SYNTHESIS OF CALCIUM OXIDE-IMPREGNATED PHOSPHATED MESOPOROUS ZIRCONIA BIFUNCTIONAL NANOCATALYST FOR ONE-POT CONVERSION OF USED PALM COOKING INTO BIODIESEL

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ABSTRACT

This research has successfully synthesized a bifunctional nanocatalyst of phosphated mesoporous zirconia impregnated with calcium oxide (CaO/PO₄-MZ) and applied it for biodiesel production from used palm cooking oil. Calcium oxide impregnated phosphated mesoporous zirconia was synthesized by hydrothermal method with sodium bicarbonate mixture, followed by phosphoric acid, and CaO spray impregnation. Characterization of nanocatalyst was carried out using XRD, FTIR, NH₃-TPD, CO₂-TPD, SAA, SEM-EDX Mapping, HR-TEM, and XPS. Reaction condition optimization was conducted using Response Surface Methodology (RSM) considering reaction time (A), catalyst dosage (B), and oil: methanol mole ratio (C) as variables.

The results showed that CaO/PO₄-MZ nanocatalyst has a total acidity value of 1.93 mmol/g NH₃ and a total basicity of 0.38 mmol/g CO₂. The nanocatalyst was able to produce biodiesel yield of 86.49% at a reaction temperature of 65°C, catalyst dosage of 4%, reaction time of 3 h, and mole ratio of methanol:oil of 21:1. This nanocatalyst performed better than MZ, PO₄-MZ, CaO/MZ (one-pot) and a combination of PO₄-MZ followed by CaO/MZ (two-steps). The reusability of nanocatalyst was evaluated over five consecutive cycles. The CaO/PO₄-MZ nanocatalyst has good reusability for five cycles with the biodiesel yield after the fifth use being 61.28%. The RSM optimization using the CCD model was successfully conducted, producing an optimum biodiesel yield of 86.53% under the conditions of reaction time of 3.17 h, catalyst dosage of 4.04%, and methanol:oil mole ratio of 20.53:1. The results demonstrated a small error of 0.04% compared to the experimental data. These findings highlight the potential of one-pot biodiesel production using used palm cooking oil as an efficient and environmentally friendly method. This research successfully demonstrates its effectiveness and is expected to provide insights for researchers on greener biodiesel production methods to support sustainability.

Keywords: biodiesel, calcium oxide, one-pot reaction, phosphated mesoporous zirconia, used palm cooking oil.