

KONVERSI SATU LANGKAH MINYAK SAWIT BEKAS MENJADI BIODIESEL MENGGUNAKAN KATALIS BASA DARI CANGKANG KEONG SAWAH (*Pomacea canaliculata*) TERAKTIVASI ASAM TARTARAT

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini telah berhasil memanfaatkan limbah pertanian lokal berupa cangkang keong sawah (*Pomacea canaliculata*) sebagai prekursor katalis basa yang diaktivasi asam tartarat. Katalis ini diaplikasikan untuk produksi biodiesel melalui konversi satu langkah dari minyak sawit bekas (MSB) dengan kandungan asam lemak bebas (FFA) sebesar 2,87%. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mensintesis katalis basa dari cangkang keong sawah teraktivasi asam tartarat serta mengoptimasi proses produksi biodiesel menggunakan desain *Central Composite Design* (CCD) dalam *Response Surface Methodology* (RSM). Empat variabel bebas yang dioptimasi meliputi berat katalis (6-9%), rasio molar minyak terhadap metanol (1:6-1:12), temperatur (55-70°C), dan waktu reaksi (4-6 jam).

Katalis CKS900/_xTar disintesis melalui kalsinasi pada temperatur 900°C selama 3 jam, kemudian diaktivasi menggunakan asam tartarat (C₄H₆O₆) dengan konsentrasi 0,5 M; 1 M; dan 1,5 M. Seluruh katalis diuji performa katalitik melalui konversi satu langkah MSB menjadi biodiesel menggunakan metode refluks. Katalis hasil sintesis dikarakterisasi menggunakan SEM-EDX, XRD, XRF, FTIR, NH₃-TPD, CO₂-TPD, dan *surface area analyzer*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan CKS900/₁Tar menghasilkan *yield* biodiesel tertinggi sebesar 50,76%. Aktivasi asam pada katalis dapat meningkatkan luas permukaan hingga 29 kali lipat menjadi 13,6561 m² g⁻¹, memicu perubahan fase dari CaO menjadi Ca(OH)₂ dan terbentuk senyawa kalsium tartarat tetrahidrat (CaC₄H₄O₆·4H₂O) dengan rasio kebasaaan terhadap keasamaan sebesar 0,3170. Optimasi CCD-RSM menghasilkan nilai R² sebesar 0,9902 dan biodiesel dengan *yield* sebesar 69,3% pada kondisi berat katalis 7,5%, rasio mol minyak terhadap metanol 1:9, temperatur 62,5°C dan waktu reaksi 5 jam. Uji *reusability* menunjukkan katalis tetap aktif setelah lima siklus penggunaan ulang dengan *yield* biodiesel 52,3%. Validasi model menghasilkan *yield* biodiesel optimum sebesar 71% sebanding performanya dengan CaO900/₁Tar yaitu 74,5%. Metil ester dikonfirmasi menggunakan FTIR, GC-MS dan ¹H NMR.

Kata kunci: cangkang keong sawah (*Pomacea canaliculata*), katalis basa teraktivasi asam tartarat, biodiesel, konversi satu langkah, RSM.

ONE-STEP CONVERSION OF WASTE PALM OIL INTO BIODIESEL USING BASE CATALYST FROM GOLDEN APPLE SNAIL SHELLS (*Pomacea canaliculata*) ACTIVATED BY TARTARIC ACID

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ABSTRACT

This study successfully utilized agricultural waste in the form of golden apple snail shells (*Pomacea canaliculata*) as a precursor for a base catalyst activated with tartaric acid. The catalyst was applied for biodiesel production via one-step conversion of used palm oil (UPO) with a free fatty acid (FFA) content of 2.87%. This study aimed to synthesize a base catalyst from golden apple snail shells activated by tartaric acid and to optimize the biodiesel production process using Central Composite Design (CCD) under Response Surface Methodology (RSM). Four process variables were investigated: catalyst loading (6-9 wt%), oil to methanol molar ratio (1:6-1:12), temperature (55-70°C), and reaction time (4-6 hours).

The CKS900/_xTar catalyst was synthesized by calcination at 900°C for 3 hours, followed by activation with tartaric acid (C₄H₆O₆) at concentrations of 0.5 M, 1 M, and 1.5 M. All catalyst were evaluated for their catalytic performance via one-step conversion of UPO into biodiesel under reflux conditions. The synthesized catalysts were characterized using SEM-EDX, XRD, XRF, FTIR, NH₃-TPD, CO₂-TPD, and surface area analysis.

The results showed that CKS900/₁Tar produced the highest biodiesel of 50.76%. Acid activation significantly enhanced the surface area of the catalyst by up to 29-fold, reaching 13.6561 m² g⁻¹, induced phase transformation from CaO to Ca(OH)₂, and facilitated the formation of calcium tartrate tetrahydrate (CaC₄H₄O₆·4H₂O) with a basicity-to-acidity ratio of 0.3170. Optimization using CCD-RSM yielded an R² of 0.9902 and achieved a biodiesel yield of 69.3% under optimal conditions: 7.5 wt.% catalyst loading, a 1:9 molar ratio, 62.5°C reaction temperature, and 5 hours of reaction time. Reusability tests indicated the catalyst remained active after five reaction cycles, maintaining a yield above 52.3%. Model validation produced an optimal yield of 71%, which is comparable to the performance of commercial CaO900/₁Tar 74.5%. Methyl esters were confirmed by FTIR, GC-MS, and ¹H NMR analyses.

Keywords: golden apple snail shell (*Pomacea canaliculata*), tartaric acid-activated base catalyst, biodiesel, one-step conversion, RSM.