

**OPTIMALISASI MINYAK BIJI KARET MENJADI FRAKSI BAHAN
BAKAR CAIR MENGGUNAKAN KATALIS ZEOLIT Y DAN ZEOLIT Y
YANG TEREMBANKAN LOGAM Co MELALUI PROSES CATALYTIC
HYDROCRACKING**

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ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan penelitian produksi fraksi bahan bakar cair minyak biji karet melalui reaksi *Catalytic Hydrocracking* menggunakan katalis Zeolit Y dan logam Co yang diembankan pada Zeolit Y. Impregnasi logam Co pada sampel ZY dilakukan dengan menggunakan larutan garam presekutor yaitu $(Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O)$. Karakterisasi katalis meliputi penentuan kristalinitas menggunakan *X-Ray Diffraction* (XRD) dan penentuan luas permukaan, volume pori dan rerata jari pori dengan metode BET menggunakan *Gas Sorption Analyzer NOVA*. Hasil karakterisasi katalis dengan XRD menunjukkan bahwa zeolit sebelum dan sesudah pengembangan tidak mengalami perubahan struktur kristalinitas pada material katalis. Hasil karakterisasi dengan metode BET pada katalis ZY dan Co/ZY menunjukkan bahwa luas permukaan, volume pori dan rerata jari pori mengalami peningkatan seiring dengan adanya proses pengembangan logam. *Hydrocracking* minyak biji karet secara katalitik dilakukan dengan menggunakan reaktor system *semiflow* jenis *fixed-bed* yang terbuat dari stainless steel pada variasi suhu $400^\circ C$, $450^\circ C$ dan $500^\circ C$ dengan rasio katalis : umpan yaitu 1:6. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan produk yang dihasilkan dari proses *catalytic hydrocracking* dari minyak biji karet berupa produk cair, kokas dan gas. Produk cair hasil proses *catalytic hydrocracking* dianalisis dengan menggunakan instrumen *Gas Chromatography* (GC), dimana produk cair terdiri dari fraksi bensin/gasoline (C_5-C_{12}), solar/diesel ($C_{13}-C_{20}$), dan minyak berat ($>C_{20}$). Konversi produk cair terbanyak yang dihasilkan pada suhu $500^\circ C$ dengan katalis ZY sebanyak 69% dan pada katalis Co/ZY sebanyak 59,6%. Sedangkan selektivitas produk cair yang paling besar diperoleh pada suhu $450^\circ C$ dengan katalis ZY sebesar 20,99% dan katalis Co/ZY sebesar 74,75%. Pada suhu $500^\circ C$ dilakukan proses *hydrocracking* dengan katalis regenerasi untuk membandingkan hasil konversi produk cair katalis awal dan setelah diregenerasi. Konversi produk cair hasil *hydrocracking* dengan katalis ZY regenerasi sebesar 34% dan katalis Co/ZY regenerasi sebesar 33,71%.

Kata kunci: Minyak Biji Karet, degumming, catalytic hydrocracking, ZY dan Co/ZY

**OPTIMIZATION OF RUBBER SEED OIL TO BE FRACTION OF
LIQUID FUEL USING Y ZEOLITE AND ZEOLITE Y CATALYST
WHICH DEVELOPED METAL Co THROUGH CATALYTIC
HYDROCRACKING PROCESS**

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ABSTRACT

The research has been done on the production of liquid seed oil liquid rubber fraction through *Catalytic Hydrocracking* reaction using Y zeolite catalyst and Co metal which is applied to Zeolite Y. Impregnation of metal Co in ZY samples is carried out using presekutor salt solution ($\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$). Characterization of catalysts included determination of crystallinity using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and determination of surface area, pore volume and pore finger mean using the BET method using the NOVA Gas Sorption Analyzer. The results of catalyst characterization with XRD showed that zeolite before and after development did not change the crystallinity structure of the catalyst material. The results of the characterization by the BET method on ZY and Co/ZY catalysts showed that the surface area, pore volume and mean pore fingers increased with the metal development process. *Catalytic hydrocracking* of rubber seed oil was carried out using a fixed-bed semiflow system reactor made of stainless steel at a temperature variation of 400°C, 450°C and 500°C with a catalyst: bait ratio of 1: 6. The results showed that the products produced from the catalytic hydrocracking process from rubber seed oil in the form of liquid products, coke and gas. The liquid product from the catalytic hydrocracking process was analyzed using the Gas Chromatography (GC) instrument, where the liquid product consisted of gasoline / gasoline ($\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$) fraction, diesel ($\text{C}_{13}\text{-C}_{20}$), and heavy oil ($> \text{C}_{20}$). The most liquid product conversion was produced at a temperature of 500°C with a ZY catalyst as much as 69% and in the Co/ZY catalyst as much as 59.6%. While the highest liquid product selectivity was obtained at 450°C with ZY catalyst of 20.99% and Co/ZY catalyst of 74.75%. At a temperature of 500°C a hydrocracking process is carried out with a regeneration catalyst to compare the conversion results of the initial catalyst product and after regeneration. The conversion of liquid products resulting from hydrocracking with regeneration ZY catalyst was 34% and regeneration Co/ZY catalyst was 33.71%.

Keywords: Rubber Seed Oil, degumming, catalytic hydrocracking, ZY and Co/ZY

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