

**TRANSESTERIFICATION OF PALM OIL FOR BIODIESEL
PRODUCTION USING CaO AS HETEROGENEOUS CATALYST**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK	x
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Significant of study	5
1.4 Objective of study	7
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Types of catalysts	8
2.2 Properties of CaO-based catalyst	10
2.3 The catalytic activity of CaO in biodiesel production	12
2.4 Mechanism of catalyst	14
2.5 Supported base catalyst	18
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Materials	20
3.1.1 Raw material	20
3.1.2 Chemicals and reagents	20
3.1.3 Apparatus	20
3.1.4 Equipment and analytical instrument	21
3.2 Method	21
3.2.1 Catalyst preparation	21
3.2.2 Catalyst characterization	22
3.2.3 Transesterification with calcium nitrate support alumina beads	23
3.2.4 Analysis of Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometer (GCMS)	24

CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Thermogravimetric Analysis	25
4.2 Biodiesel Yield of Transesterification of Palm Oil	28
4.3 GC Qualitative and quantitative Analysis	30
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	
5.1 Conclusion	36
5.2 Recommendation	37
CITED REFERENCES	38
APPENDICES	44
<i>CURRICULUM VITAE</i>	51

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BET	: Branauer-Emmett-Teller
DAG	: Diacylglycerols
DMSO	: Dimethyl sulfoxide
ER	: Eley-Ridael
FAME	: Fatty Acid Methyl Ester
FFAs	: Free Fatty Acid
LHWW	: Langmuir-Hinshel-wood-Hougen-Watson
min	: minute
MPS	: Mean Pore Size
TAGs	: Triacylglycerols
TGA	: Thermogravimetric Analysis
THF	: Tetrahydrofuran
WCO	: Waste Cooking Oil
rpm	: retention per minute

ABSTRACT

TRANSESTERIFICATION OF PALM OIL FOR BIODIESEL PRODUCTION USING CAO AS HETEROGENEOUS CATALYST

Biodiesel is an alternative to classic diesel fuel because it is derived from a fuel from vegetable oil or animal fat and is a capable substitute for petroleum-derived diesel. Transesterification is the most widely used method in synthesise of biodiesel. Recently, application of heterogeneous catalyst has attracted considerable interest in biodiesel production compared to homogenous catalyst. Thus, Calcium oxide (CaO) supported with alumina beads impregnated with nickel (II) nitrate hexahydrate, Ni (NO₃)₂.6H₂O as a dopant. The parameter studied was catalyst loading of 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 wt%. CaO was prepared at calcination temperature of 700°C after characterized by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). In this study, the highest yield 24.24% was obtained from transesterification reaction at optimum condition of 5 h, 1:25 methanol-oil molar ratio and 65°C of reaction temperature with 4 wt% of catalyst loading. Apart from that, gas chromatography mass spectrometer shows that the presence of methyl ester peak which are hexadecanoic methyl ester, C₁₇H₃₄O₂ and Methyl 11-Octadecenoate, C₁₉H₃₆O₂.