

Research Article

Rapid Alcoholysis of Jatropha Curcas Oil for Biodiesel Production Using Ultrasound Irradiation

Muh. Irwan^{1,3,*}, Hamdani Saidi¹, M.A. Rachman², R. Ramli³, M. Marlinda³

¹*Institute of Hydrogen Economy (IHE), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia,
Jalan Sultan Yahya Petra, Kuala Lumpur 54100, Malaysia*

²*Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology, BPPT, Kawasan Puspiptek Serpong,
Tangerang 15314, Indonesia*

³*Department of Chemical Engineering, Politeknik Negeri Samarinda,
Jln. Dr. Ciptomangunkusumo, Kampus Gunung Lipan, Samarinda 75131, Indonesia*

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Abstract

The biodiesel synthesis through alcoholysis process of triglyceride from *Jatropha curcas* using different type of alcohol, such as: methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and tert-butanol, was conducted in the presence of potassium hydroxide (KOH) as a catalyst under 35 kHz frequency ultrasound irradiation. The optimum conditions, such as: alcohol to jatropha oil molar ratio, concentration of catalyst, reaction temperature, and reaction time, were found to be 7:1 of alcohol to jatropha oil molar ratio, 0.5 % of KOH, temperature of reaction at 35 °C, within the reaction times of 15 minutes. The results obtained for the different types of alcohol were 62.77 %, 57.93 %, 51.64 %, and 46.77 % for methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, and tert-butanol, respectively. Copyright © 2017 BCREC Group. All rights reserved

Keywords: Alcoholysis; Jatropha oil; Biodiesel; Ultrasound; fatty acid methyl ester; FAME

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1. Introduction

Due to the increasing demand of energy from fossil fuel sources, environmental concerns, market policies and several socioeconomic aspects including growing of population at majority of the world are driving search of viable alternative energy has gained recent significant attention [1-4]. Traditional energy sources such as fossil oil, natural gas and coal have limited reserves that are expected not to last for an ex-

tended period. The main demand of world is projected to increase by 1.5 % per year between 2007 until 2030. In fact, it can be estimated that the world may run short of fossil fuels by the year 2044 [5-6]. Biofuels, including biodiesel, wind and solar energy, coal and gas, hydro power and geothermal, are among the possible alternatives for get the new sources of energy. Two well known biofuels commercially produced are biodiesel and bioethanol [7-8].

Biodiesel is defined as a fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats [9]. The most commonly used method for synthesis biodiesel is transesterification also called alcoholysis

* Corresponding Author.

E-mail: irwan_tl05@yahoo.co.id (Irwan, M.)
Telp.: +62-81230077925 ; Fax.: +62-541260355

sis [9-10]. Alcoholysis involves the reaction between an some alcohol and vegetable oil or animal fat that are mixtures of triglyceride. Methanol and ethanol are the most commonly used because low cost than other type of alcohol. For complete reaction need a minimum 3:1 molar ratio of alcohol to oil. Due to the fact that the alcoholysis is an equilibrium reaction, an excess of alcohol is used to displace the reaction towards biodiesel production [11-12].

Oil and alcohols are not totally miscible, so their reaction takes place at the interface and it is very slow reaction. The alcoholysis reaction can be catalyzed by acid, alkaline and enzyme. Enzyme catalyst are very expensive for industrial application [11,16]. The conventional method for synthesis of biodiesel is conducted in a batch reactor. Mechanical stirring is the most commonly used process for mixing some reactants and if using acid as catalyst, the time of reaction is very long (48-96 hours), even at the boiling point of the alcohol and high molar ratio of alcohol to oil needed [11,13]. If the process used alkaline catalyst, the process needs reaction time of 2-4 hours for complete reaction to biodiesel production. Several researchers was reported that the better results and industrial scale, the alkaline catalyst is the most commonly used due to low cost, easy to install and shorter reaction time [14-15]. In recent years, ultrasound a useful tool for strengthening the mass transfer of the liquid-liquid systems, has gained much more interest of many researchers [13]. For shorten the reaction time, presence of ultrasound is one method providing excellent mixing between two phases. Low frequency ultrasound is useful tool for emulsification of immiscible liquids. The collapse of the cavitation bubbles disrupts the phase boundary and causes emulsification, by ultrasonic jets that impinge one liquid on another, leading to intensive emulsification of the system [11,17]. In this work, the irradiation of ultrasound was used for alcoholysis process of *Jatropha curcas* oil to shorten the reaction time and to increase percentages yield of biodiesel.

The main objectives of this work are to explain the influence of ultrasound irradiation on the alcoholysis of *Jatropha curcas* oil using KOH as a catalyst and to find the optimum conditions of the alcoholysis process.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Materials

Refined *Jatropha curcas* oil in this work was supplied from Malang, East Java Province, Indonesia. The various alcohols employed in this

work (methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, tert-butanol) were purchased from Merck KGaA Darmstadt Germany (99.5 %) purity. Potassium hydroxide (KOH) as a catalyst was purchased from Merck agency with analytical grade.

2.1 Alcoholysis procedure

The ultrasound equipment used in this work had a working frequency of 35 kHz (Pro'sKit digital) and operate at 160 watt. The reaction mixtures consist of jatropha oil, alcohols, such as: methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, tert-butanol, and KOH, as alkaline catalyst. The molar ratio of alcohol to *Jatropha curcas* oil was 7:1, amount of catalyst of 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 % to the weight of *Jatropha curcas* oil, respectively. The potassium hydroxide (KOH) was dissolved into the alcohol prior to the addition of *Jatropha curcas* oil and the solution was fed to the ultrasound-assisted reactor. It is assumed that the reaction was started as soon as all reactants and catalyst were fed into the ultrasound. Samples were taken at following reaction time of 5, 10, 15, and 20 minutes. After complete of the reaction, the samples were immediately quenched in water to stop the reaction and two phases were formed. The samples were washed by the distilled water 3-4 times until the water layer becomes clear. The final stage was the heating process to remove a lot of water in the ester product. Finally, the dried biodiesel were stored.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Composition of *Jatropha curcas* oil

Varian of GC (gas chromatography) analysis was performed for identifying the fatty acids composition of *Jatropha curcas* oil, and the composition was showed in the Table 1.



Figure 1. Experimental set up of alcoholysis of *Jatropha curcas* oil produce two phase materials, which are biodiesel and glycerol

Previously, the fatty acid composition of the *Jatropha curcas* oil consists of palmitic acid of 15 %, stearic acid of 4.8 %, oleic acid of 27.22 %, linoleic acid of 32.48 %, linolenic acid of 3.41 %, and another acids [18]. Meanwhile, according Prabaningrum *et al.* [19] shows that the acid content in jatropha oil is palmitic acid of 17.58 %, stearic acid of 9.4 %, oleic acid of 37.75 %, linoleic acid of 33.48 %, and other acids [19]. Different composition of free fatty acid of jatropha oil may caused by the content and effects of the fertility of soil. According to Baroi *et al.* [18] shows that the fatty acid composition of *Jatropha curcas* oil from New Delhi India, while Prabaningrum *et al.* [19] shows the jatropha oil from Yogyakarta or Medan, Indonesia.

3.2 Effect of alcohol to oil molar ratio

In the synthesis process of biodiesel through alcoholysis, the alcohol to oil molar ratio is observed to play significant role. According to the stoichiometric equation of alcoholysis, 3 moles of alcohol reacts with 1 mole of triglyceride to give 3 moles of fatty acid ester (biodiesel) and 1 mole of glycerol. In other words, molar ratio of alcohol to oil is at least 3:1. Many researchers have reported a minimum alcohol to oil molar ratio of 6:1 to be the optimal ratio, while Leung

and Guo [20] reported that the minimum ratio of 7:1 was applied to get the maximum biodiesel production [20]. In this work, different types of alcohols to jatropha oil molar ratios of 3:1, 5:1, 7:1, 9:1, and 11:1 were used to investigate the effect of variation of alcohol/jatropha oil molar ratio on the biodiesel yields as presented in Figure 2. At lower alcohol/jatropha oil molar ratio, the biodiesel yields were found to be relatively lower for all types of alcohol. The biodiesel yields increased with increasing alcohol to jatropha oil molar ratio and reached the highest yields at molar ratio of 7:1. Other studies also suggested the optimum molar ratio of 5:1 to 8:1 for maximum biodiesel yield [21].

3.3 Effect of catalyst concentration

The catalyst concentration in the alcoholysis is an important factor that could affect in the biodiesel yield. Before the alcoholysis was carried out, potassium hydroxide (KOH) as a catalyst was dissolved in alcohol first to produce a potassium methoxide. A range of potassium hydroxide (KOH) as catalyst amount of 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, and 1.00 %wt were used to investigate the effect of catalyst concentration on the biodiesel yield. The biodiesel yields against different catalyst amount are presented in Figure 3. The experimental result shows that the yield of biodiesel increases with increased catalyst amount. However, the rate of the increasing yield was dropped when catalyst concentration was increased beyond 0.50 %. It was observed that the maximum yield of biodiesel of 0.50 % at potassium hydroxide (KOH) was higher than other KOH concentration. The maximum yield of biodiesel of 62.77 % was obtained when using 0.50 % w/w KOH concentration in 15 minutes irradiation time.

The biodiesel yield significantly increased due to increasing of catalyst concentration, and produced the highest yields at the KOH amount of 0.50 %. The highest biodiesel yields of 50.81 % were found which is highest compared to other types of alcohol. The increased yield of biodiesel with the increase amount of KOH as catalyst was believed to be due to the

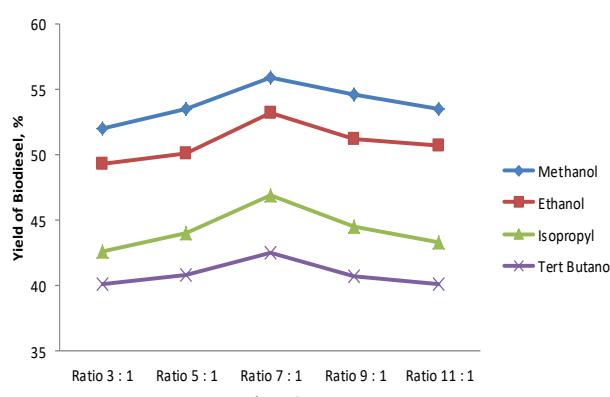


Figure 2. Effect of different type alcohol to oil molar ratio on biodiesel yield with KOH as a catalyst at reaction temperature 35 °C

Table 1. Fatty acid composition of *Jatropha curcas* oil

Fatty Acid	Molecular Formula	Structure	Composition (%)
Palmitic acid	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	C16:0	14.20
Stearic acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	C18:0	6.90
Oleic acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	C18:1	43.20
Linoleic acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	C18:2	34.30
Others acids	-	-	1.40

increased solubility of methanol into feedstock oils that enhanced biodiesel conversion reaction [22].

3.4 Effect of reaction time

The reaction time also plays significant role in the optimization of biodiesel yield that allows completion of the biodiesel alcoholysis process. In order to optimize the ultrasound irradiation time, the various ultrasound irradiation times were selected to be 5, 10, 15, and 20 minutes at constant of other parameters (alcohols to jatropha oil molar ratio of 7:1, potassium hydroxide (KOH) as catalyst amount of 0.50 % weight, reaction temperature of 35 °C). Figure 4 shows the influence of ultrasound irradiation time at the alcohol to jatropha oil molar ratio of 7:1 and at the optimum catalyst concentration. The yield of biodiesel were found to be increased significantly with the increasing reaction time and reaching maximum values at the reaction time of 15 minutes and the highest yields of 62.77 % for methanol type of alcohol which was higher than other types of alcohol which may be due to the methanol is having the shortest carbon chain.

Other study was also reported that the reaction time affected the yield by alcoholysis process from vegetable oil feedstock [23]. A research conducted by Rustamaji *et al.* [24] obtained conversion of 79.65 % at ratio of methanol to jatropha oil of 9:1 [24]. In this work, although the yield is lower than other research, the ratio of jatropha oil methanol is 7:1 and is carried out at room temperature.

3.5 Effect of the presence of ultrasound

The effects of ultrasound assist on alcoholysis process is a purely physical nature. Jatro-

pha oil and alcohols are not totally miscible, so their reaction takes place at the interface and it is very slow reaction. In the conventional batch reactor, a mechanical stirring is the most commonly used process for mixing some reactants, and if using acid as a catalyst, the length time of reaction is very long (48-96 hours). The ultrasound irradiation can accelerate mass transfer rate between the immiscible liquid of reactants as well as the formation of emulsification. When the acceleration effect enhance the reaction activity between triglyceride and alcohol in the presence of catalyst, the rate of biodiesel exchange reaction under ultrasound irradiation would become faster than the mechanical stirring or conventional method [12].

4. Conclusions

It can be concluded that the product of biodiesel was depended upon the kind of alcohols in which the number of carbon in alcohols increases, the reaction rate was decreased. The optimum condition for the biodiesel production under the ultrasound assisted was the molar ratio of alcohol to jatropha oil of 7:1, catalyst concentration of 0.5 %, and reaction time of 15 minutes at room temperature. The type of alcohol which can produce the best biodiesel yield were methanol.

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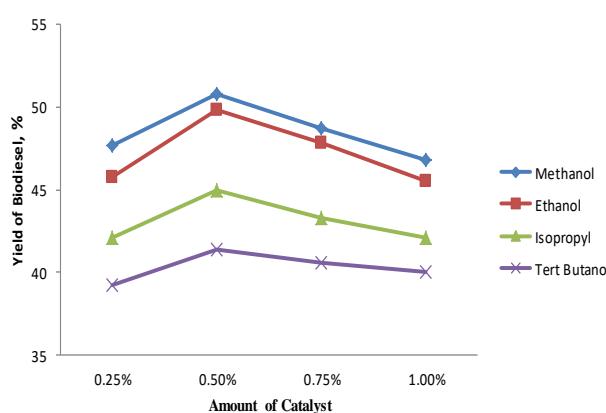


Figure 3. The effect of catalyst amount on biodiesel yield at different types of alcohol, at alcohol/oil molar ratio of 7:1 and reaction temperature of 35 °C

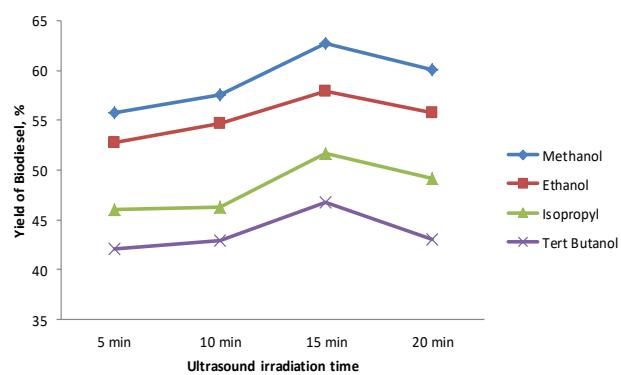


Figure 4. Effect of reaction time on biodiesel yield with different type of alcohol, keep other parameters (alcohol/oil molar ratio of 7:1, catalyst amount of 0.50 %, at reaction temperature 35 °C)

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