

### 5.1.1 Simpulan

Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan maka dapat diambil simpulan sebagai berikut:

1. Rendemen metil ester optimum dari minyak biji feun kase (*Thevetia peruviana*) diperoleh menggunakan katalis NaOH dengan konsentrasi 1,00% w/w yaitu sebesar 81,48%. Penelitian menemukan bahwa konsentrasi katalis NaOH yang berlebih dapat menyebabkan pembentukan emulsi dan sabun sehingga menurunkan rendemen biodiesel.
2. Hasil uji parameter biodiesel meliputi densitas, viskositas, bilangan asam, perhitungan % ALB, bilangan penyabunan dan uji titik kabut biodiesel yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini dengan variasi konsentrasi katalis NaOH 0,50%, 0,75%, 1,00%, dan 2,00% w/w antara lain, 812–851 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>, 4,31–5,26 cSt, 2,38–3,07 mg KOH/gr, 1,16%–1,90%, 155,71–155,71 mg KOH/gr dan 6°C. Nilai yang telah memenuhi karakteristik sebagai mana Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI 7182:2015) yaitu nilai densitas dari konsentrasi katalis NaOH 1,00% yaitu 851 kg/m<sup>3</sup> serta nilai viskositas dan titik kabut dari semua variasi konsentrasi NaOH. Biodiesel minyak biji feun kase memiliki nilai bilangan asam yang tinggi. Hasil perhitungan % ALB dan bilangan penyabunan masing-masing konsentrasi katalis NaOH belum sesuai dengan syarat mutu biodiesel. Titik nyala biodiesel dari minyak biji feun kase sebesar 165° C telah memenuhi standar sifat fisis biodiesel menurut SNI.
3. Karakterisasi gugus fungsi metil ester dari minyak biji feun kase dengan uji FTIR (*Fourier Transform Infrared*) membuktikan bahwa reaksi transesterifikasi telah menghasilkan biodiesel, yang dapat dibuktikan dengan serapan khas metil ester (O–CH<sub>3</sub>) pada bilangan gelombang 1170,79 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1436 cm<sup>-1</sup> dan 1195 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Puncak-puncak serapan metil ester dari minyak feun kase dibandingkan dan memiliki kemiripan dengan puncak-puncak serapan metil ester dari minyak bunga matahari, minyak jarak pagar, minyak goreng bekas dan minyak *Thevetia peruviana* pada penelitian sebelumnya.

### 5.2 Saran

Adapun saran bagi peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik melakukan penelitian serupa yaitu:

1. Sifat fisis biodiesel minyak biji feun kase telah memenuhi kriteria standar mutu biodiesel (SNI 7182:2015), namun kadar asam lemak bebas dalam metil ester masih tinggi. Sehingga, perlu perlakuan awal (*pretreatment*) terhadap minyak biji feun kase untuk menurunkan asam lemak bebas (ALB) dengan menggunakan reaksi esterifikasi metanol dengan katalisator asam.
2. Analisis metil ester feun kase dengan instrumen GC–MS atau HPLC perlu dilakukan untuk mengetahui jenis metil ester yang terkandung dalam biodiesel yang dihasilkan.

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## LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1. Perhitungan Rendemen

a) Rendemen B1 (Maserasi)

Berat bungkil feun kase = 500 gram

Berat minyak maserasi = 261,64 gr

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat minyak maserasi}}{\text{Berat bungkil feun kase}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{261,64 \text{ gr}}{500 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 52\%$$

b) Rendemen B2 (Degumming)

Berat minyak maserasi = 250,77 gr

Berat minyak degumming = 196,02 gr

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat minyak degumming}}{\text{Berat minyak maserasi}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{196,02 \text{ gr}}{250,77 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 78,12\%$$

c) Rendemen B3 (Katalis 0,10%)

Berat minyak transseterifikasi = 0,18 gr

Berat teoritis metil ester = 25,33 gr

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat minyak transseterifikasi}}{\text{Berat teoritis metil ester}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{0,18 \text{ gr}}{25,33 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 0,72\%$$

d) Rendemen B4 (Katalis 0.50%)

Berat metil ester = 14,41 gr

Berat teoritis metil ester = 25,33 gr

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat metil ester}}{\text{Berat teoritis metil ester}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{14,41 \text{ gr}}{25,33 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 56,98\%$$

e) Rendemen B5 (katalis 0,75%)

Berat metil ester = 19,91 gr

Berat teoritis metil ester = 25,33 gr

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat metil ester}}{\text{Berat teoritis metil ester}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{19,91 \text{ gr}}{25,33 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 78,60\%$$

f) Rendemen B6 (Katalis 1,00%)

$$\text{Berat metil ester} = 20,64 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat teoritis metil ester} = 25,33 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat metil ester}}{\text{Berat teoritis metil ester}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{20,64 \text{ gr}}{25,33 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 81,48\%$$

g) Rendemen B7 (Katalis 2,00%)

$$\text{Berat metil ester} = 7,61 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat teoritis metil ester} = 25,33 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Berat metil ester}}{\text{Berat teoritis metil ester}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{7,61 \text{ gr}}{25,33 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 30,04\%$$

## Lampiran 2. Perhitungan Massa Jenis

a) Massa jenis B1 (maserasi)

$$\text{Berat Piknometer + Sampel} = 20,17 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 8,67 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = \frac{8,67 \text{ gr}}{10 \text{ ml}}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 0,867 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 0,867 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 0,867 \text{ gr/dm}^3$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 867 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

b) Massa jenis B2 (Degumming)

$$\text{Berat Piknometer + Sampel} = 20,14 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 8,65 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = \frac{8,65 \text{ gr}}{10 \text{ ml}}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 0,865 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 0,865 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 0,865 \text{ kg/dm}^3$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 865 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

c) Massa jenis B3 (Katalis 0,50%)

Berat Piknometer + Sampel = 15,57 gr

Berat sampel = 4,07 gr

$$\text{Densitas} = \frac{4,07}{5}$$

Densitas = 0,814 gr/ ml

Densitas = 0,814 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>

Densitas = 0,814 kg/dm<sup>3</sup>

Densitas = 814 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

d) Massa jenis B5 (Katalis 0,75%)

Berat Piknometer + Sampel = 19,89 gr

Berat sampel = 8,39 gr

$$\text{Densitas} = \frac{8,39 \text{ gr}}{10 \text{ ml}}$$

Densitas = 0,839 gr/ ml

Densitas = 0,839 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>

Densitas = 0,839 kg/dm<sup>3</sup>

Densitas = 839 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

e) Massa jenis B6 (Katalis 1,00%)

Berat Piknometer + Sampel = 8,51 gr

Berat sampel = 8,51 gr

$$\text{Densitas} = \frac{8,51 \text{ gr}}{10 \text{ ml}}$$

Densitas = 0,851 gr/ ml

Densitas = 0,851 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>

Densitas = 0,851 kg/dm<sup>3</sup>

Densitas = 851 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

### Lampiran 3. Perhitungan Viskositas

$$\eta_2 = 0,6531$$

$$\rho_2 = 1 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$t_2 = 3,86 \text{ s}$$

a) Viskositas B1 (Maserasi)

$$t_1 = 134,4 \text{ s}$$



$$\eta_1 = 0,6531 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \frac{0,867 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 134,4 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 3,86 \text{ s}}$$

$$\eta_1 = 19,72 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

b) Viskositas B2 (Degumming)

$$t_1 = 128,4 \text{ s}$$

$$\eta_1 = 0,6531 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \frac{0,865 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 128,4 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 3,86 \text{ s}}$$

$$\eta_1 = 18,73 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

c) Viskositas B3 (Katalis 0,50%)

$$t_1 = 37,97 \text{ s}$$

$$\eta_1 = 0,6531 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \frac{0,812 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 37,97 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 3,86 \text{ s}}$$

$$\eta_1 = 5,21 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

d) Viskositas B4 (Katalis 0,75%)

$$t_1 = 38,46 \text{ s}$$

$$\eta_1 = 0,6531 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \frac{0,839 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 38,46 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 3,86 \text{ s}}$$

$$\eta_1 = 5,46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

e) Viskositas B6 (Katalis 1,00%)

$$t_1 = 30,20 \text{ s}$$

$$\eta_1 = 0,6531 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} \frac{0,851 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 30,20 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3 \times 3,86 \text{ s}}$$

$$\eta_1 = 4,35 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$$

#### Lampiran 4. Perhitungan Bilangan Asam

a) Blanko

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 0,3 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 0,2 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH rata-rata} = 0,25 \text{ ml}$$

b) Bilangan asam B1 (Maserasi)

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 2 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 2 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata-}} = 2 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(\text{V KOH}_{\text{rata}} - \text{V KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(2 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{2,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = 4,91 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

c) Bilangan asam B2 (Degumming)

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 1,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata-}} = 1,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(\text{V KOH}_{\text{rata}} - \text{V KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(1,4 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{2,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = 3,23 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

d) Bilangan asam B4 (Katais 0,50%)

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata-}} = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(\text{V KOH}_{\text{rata}} - \text{V KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(1,1 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{2,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = 2,38 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

e) Bilangan asam B5 (Katalis 0,75%)

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata-}} = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(\text{V KOH}_{\text{rata}} - \text{V KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(1,1 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{2,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = 2,38 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

f) Bilangan asam B6 (Katalis 1,00%)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,6 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 1,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata-}} = 1,55 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(\text{V KOH}_{\text{rata}} - \text{V KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(1,00 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{2,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = 2.10 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

g) Bilangan asam B7 (Katalis 2,00%)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,6 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 1,8 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata-}} = 1,7 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(\text{V KOH}_{\text{rata}} - \text{V KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{(1,7 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{2,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan asam} = \frac{1,45 \text{ ml} \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{2,00 \text{ gr}}$$

Bilangan asam = 4,07 mg KOH//gr

### Lampiran 5. Perhitungan % Asam Lemak Bebas (ALB)

a) % ALB B1 (Maserasi)

Berat sampel = 2,00 gr

Berat sampel<sub>2</sub> = 2,00 gr

Berat sampel<sub>rata</sub> = 2,00 gr

Volume KOH<sub>1</sub> = 2 ml

Volume KOH<sub>2</sub> = 2 ml

Volume KOH<sub>rata</sub> = 2 ml

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(V \text{ KOH}_{\text{rata}} - V \text{ KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times N \text{ KOH} \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} \times 1000}$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(2 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{2,00 \text{ gr} \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

% ALB = 2,30 %

b) % ALB B2 (Degumming)

Berat sampel = 2,00 gr

Berat sampel<sub>2</sub> = 2,00 gr

Berat sampel<sub>rata</sub> = 2,00 gr

Volume KOH<sub>1</sub> = 1,4 ml

Volume KOH<sub>2</sub> = 1,4 ml

Volume KOH<sub>rata</sub> = 1,4 ml

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(V \text{ KOH}_{\text{rata}} - V \text{ KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times N \text{ KOH} \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} \times 1000}$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(1,4 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{2,00 \text{ gr} \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

% ALB = 1,51 %

c) % ALB B4 (Katalis 0,50%)

Berat sampel = 2,00 gr

Berat sampel<sub>2</sub> = 2,00 gr

Berat sampel<sub>rata</sub> = 2,00 gr

Volume KOH<sub>1</sub> = 1,1 ml

Volume KOH<sub>2</sub> = 1,1 ml

Volume KOH<sub>rata</sub> = 1,1 ml

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(V \text{ KOH}_{\text{rata}} - V \text{ KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times N \text{ KOH} \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} \times 1000}$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(1,1 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{2,00 \text{ gr} \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = 1,16 \%$$

d) % ALB B5 (Katalis 0,75%)

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata}} = 1,1 \text{ ml}$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(V \text{ KOH}_{\text{rata}} - V \text{ KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times N \text{ KOH} \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} \times 1000}$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(1,1 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{2,00 \text{ gr} \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = 1,16\%$$

e) % FFA B6 (Katalis 1,00%)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_2 = 1,6 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata}} = 1,55 \text{ ml}$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(V \text{ KOH}_{\text{rata}} - V \text{ KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times N \text{ KOH} \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} \times 1000}$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = \frac{(1,00 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{2,00 \text{ gr} \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

$$\% \text{ ALB} = 0,98 \%$$

f) % ALB B7 (Katalis 2,00%)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 2,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume KOH}_1 = 1,6 \text{ ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume KOH}_2 &= 1,8 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Volume KOH}_{\text{rata}} &= 1,7 \text{ ml} \\ \% \text{ ALB} &= \frac{(\text{V KOH}_{\text{rata}} - \text{V KOH}_{\text{blanko}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} \times 1000} \\ \% \text{ ALB} &= \frac{(1,7 \text{ ml} - 0,25 \text{ ml}) \times 0,1 \times 262,468 \text{ gr/mol}}{2,00 \text{ gr} \times 1000} \times 100\% \\ \% \text{ ALB} &= 4,07 \% \end{aligned}$$

### Lampiran 6. Perhitungan Bilangan Penyabunan

#### a) Blanko

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume KOH}_1 &= 6,0 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Volume KOH}_2 &= 5,8 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Volume KOH rata-rata} &= 5,9 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

#### b) Bilangan penyabunan B1 (Maserasi)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sampel}_1 &= 1,00 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Berat sampel}_2 &= 1,00 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} &= 1,00 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Volume HCL}_1 &= 0,3 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Volume HCL}_2 &= 0,4 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Volume HCL}_{\text{rata}} &= 0,35 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(\text{VHCL}_{\text{blanko}} - \text{V HCL}_{\text{rata}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat minyak (gr)}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(5,9 \text{ ml} - 0,35) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{1,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = 155,71 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

#### c) Bilangan penyabunan B2 (Degumming)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sampel}_1 &= 1,00 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Berat sampel}_2 &= 1,00 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} &= 1,00 \text{ gr} \\ \text{Volume HCL}_1 &= 0,3 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Volume HCL}_2 &= 0,4 \text{ ml} \\ \text{Volume HCL}_{\text{rata}} &= 0,35 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(\text{VHCL}_{\text{blanko}} - \text{V HCL}_{\text{rata}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat minyak (gr)}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(5,9 \text{ ml} - 0,35) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{1,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = 155,71 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

d) Bilangan penyabunan B4 (Katalis 0,50%)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_1 = 0,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_2 = 0,3 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_{\text{rata}} = 0,35 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(\text{VHCL}_{\text{blanko}} - \text{V HCL}_{\text{rata}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat minyak (gr)}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(5,9 \text{ ml} - 0,35) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{1,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = 155,71 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

e) Bilangan penyabunan B5 (Katalis 0,75 %)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_1 = 0,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_2 = 0,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_{\text{rata}} = 0,35 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(\text{VHCL}_{\text{blanko}} - \text{V HCL}_{\text{rata}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat minyak (gr)}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(5,9 \text{ ml} - 0,45) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{1,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = 152,9 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

f) Bilangan penyabunan B6 (Katalis 1,00 %)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_1 = 0,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_2 = 0,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_{\text{rata}} = 0,35 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(\text{VHCL}_{\text{blanko}} - \text{V HCL}_{\text{rata}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat minyak (gr)}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(5,9 \text{ ml} - 0,45) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{1,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = 152,9 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

g) Bilangan Penyabunan B7 (Katalis 2,00 %)

$$\text{Berat sampel}_1 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_2 = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel}_{\text{rata}} = 1,00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_1 = 0,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_2 = 0,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL}_{\text{rata}} = 0,4 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(\text{VHCL}_{\text{blanko}} - \text{V HCL}_{\text{rata}}) \times \text{N KOH} \times 56,11}{\text{Berat minyak (gr)}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = \frac{(5,9 \text{ ml} - 0,4) \times 0,1 \text{ N} \times 56,11}{1,00 \text{ gr}}$$

$$\text{Bilangan penyabunan} = 154,3 \text{ mg KOH//gr}$$

### Lampiran 7. Perhitungan gr Katalis NaOH

a) Konsentrasi 0,10%

$$\text{gr NaOH} = 0,10\% \times \text{berat minyak}$$

$$\text{gr NaOH} = \frac{0,10}{100} \times 25 \text{ gr} = 0,025 \text{ gr}$$

b) Konsentrasi 0,50%

$$\text{gr NaOH} = 0,50\% \times \text{berat minyak}$$

$$\text{gr NaOH} = \frac{0,50}{100} \times 25 \text{ gr} = 0,125 \text{ gr}$$

c) Konsentrasi 0,75%

$$\text{gr NaOH} = 0,75\% \times \text{berat minyak}$$

$$\text{gr NaOH} = \frac{0,75}{100} \times 25 \text{ gr} = 0,1875 \text{ gr}$$

d) Konsentrasi 1,00%

$$\text{gr NaOH} = 1,00\% \times \text{berat minyak}$$

$$\text{gr NaOH} = \frac{1,00}{100} \times 25 \text{ gr} = 0,25 \text{ gr}$$

e) Konsentrasi 2,00%



$$\text{gr NaOH} = 2,00 \% \times \text{berat minyak}$$

$$\text{gr NaOH} = \frac{2,00}{100} \times 25 \text{ gr} = 0,50 \text{ gr}$$

f) Konsentrasi 5,00%

$$\text{gr NaOH} = 5,00 \% \times \text{berat minyak}$$

$$\text{gr NaOH} = \frac{5,00}{100} \times 25 \text{ gr} = 1,25 \text{ gr}$$

### Lampiran 8. Perhitungan Rasio Molar Minyak Terhadap Metanol

Rasio perbandingan massa molar minyak terhadap metanol (1:6)

a) 1 mol metanol = 32,04 gr

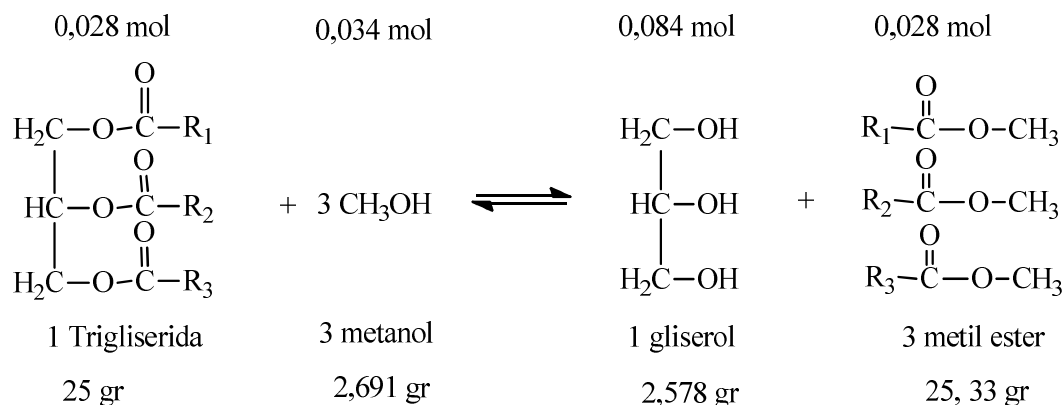
b) 1 mol minyak feun kase = 862,63 gr

c) Jika perbandingan mol 6 : 1, maka 6 mol metanol = 192,64 gr

d) Metanol untuk 1 gr minyak feun kase =  $\frac{192,64 \text{ gr metanol}}{862,63 \text{ gr minyak}} = 0,2228 \text{ gr}$

e) Metanol untuk 25 gr minyak feun kase =  $25 \text{ gr} \times 0,2228 \text{ gr} = 5,57 \text{ gr}$

### Lampiran 9. Perhitungan Rendemen Teoritis Metil Ester



$$1 \text{ mol minyak feun kase} = \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{Mr}} = \frac{862,63 \text{ gr}}{862,63 \text{ gr/mol}} \text{ ekuivalen dengan}$$

$$1 \text{ mol minyak feun kase} = \frac{25 \text{ gr}}{862,63 \text{ gr/mol}} = 0,028 \text{ mol}$$

$$1 \text{ mol MeOH} = \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{Mr}} = \frac{32,04 \text{ gr}}{32,04 \text{ gr/mol}}$$

$$0,028 \text{ mol MeOH} = \frac{0,897 \text{ gr}}{32,04 \text{ gr/mol}}$$

Perbandingan metanol dan minyak 6:1 untuk minyak 25 gr

$$= 6 (0,897 \text{ gr}) : 25 \text{ gr}$$

$$= 5,382 \text{ gr} : 25 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} = 0,028 \text{ mol gliserol} = \frac{gr}{Mr} = \frac{gr}{92,094 \text{ gr/mol}}$$

$$gr = 2,578 \text{ gr}$$

Metil ester = 25,33 (berat teoritis)

### Lampiran 10. Pembuatan Larutan

a)  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  1%

$$\text{Volume H}_3\text{PO}_4 = 10 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Volume Labu} = 1000 \text{ ml}$$

b) KOH 0,1 N

$$\text{KOH timbang} = 1,40 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume Labu} = 250 \text{ ml}$$

c) KOH 0,5% N

$$\text{KOH timbang} = 2,8056 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Volume labu} = 100 \text{ ml}$$

d) HCL 0,5 N

$$\rho \text{ HCL} = 1,1 \text{ gr/mL}$$

$$\text{Volume HCL} = 4,5 \text{ mL}$$

$$\% \text{ HCL} = 37\%$$

### Lampiran 11. Hasil Analisis Titik Nyala



**BADAN PENGAJIAN DAN PENERAPAN TEKNOLOGI**  
**BALAI TEKNOLOGI BAHAN BAKAR DAN REKAYASA DISAIN**  
 Kawasan Puspiptek Gedung 480, Tangerang Selatan 15314 - Indonesia  
 Telepon +62 21 7563213, Fax. +62 21 7563273

No. 435F.03/LBBC/BTBRD/BPPT/11/2020

03 November 2020

**LAPORAN HASIL UJI LABORATORIUM**  
**REPORT OF LABORATORY TEST RESULT**

**DISIAPKAN UNTUK PELANGGAN/PREPARED FOR CUSTOMER:**

Nama/Name : Jeffry Presson  
 Alamat/Address : Universitas Timor, Jl. Timor Raya, Kelurahan Sasi,  
 Kecamatan Kota Kefamenanu, Kabupaten TTU,  
 provinsi NTT  
 Tanggal Permintaan Uji/Order Date : 19 October 2020

**DATA PERCONTOH/SAMPLE DATA:**

Nomor/Number : 80010-043  
 Jenis/Type : Oil  
 Identifikasi/Identification : Biodiesel  
 Jumlah/Quantity (volume) : 300 ml  
 Pengambil Sampel/Sampler : Customer  
 Tanggal Pengambilan/Sampling Date : -  
 Tanggal Diterima/Received Date : 19 October 2020  
 Tanggal Analisis/Date of Analysis : 19 October - 09 November 2020  
 Work Order : 093/F.02/WOLBBC/BPPT/10/2020

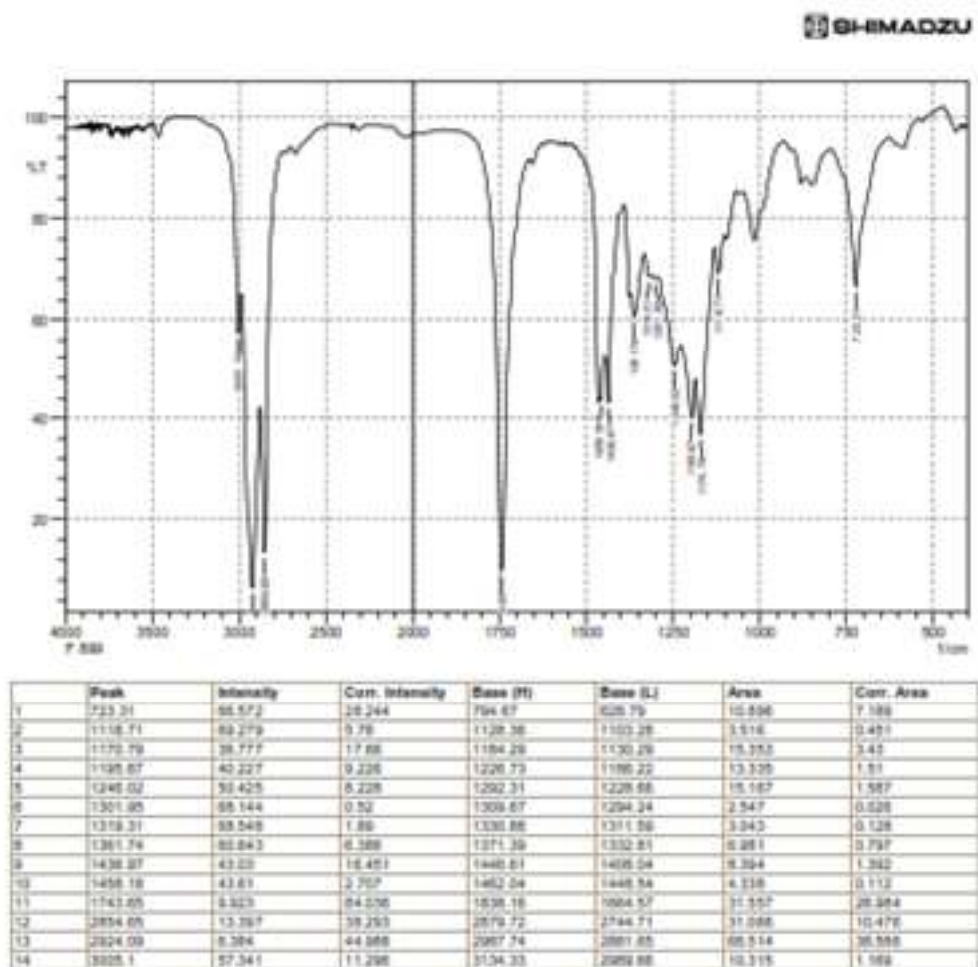
**HASIL PENGUJIAN/TEST RESULT**

NO	PARAMETER/ PROPERTY	SATUAN/ UNITS	NILAI/ VALUE	METODE/ METHOD
			Biodiesel Fem Kase	
1	Flash Point	°C	165	ASTM D93

Manajer Pengujian BTBRD

Mahesni Dewi Solikhah, S.T., M.Sc.  
 NIP. 197804212007122002

## Lampiran 12. Hasil Analisis Uji FTIR (*Fourier Transform Infrared*)



Comment:  
F 099

Date/Time: 9/17/2025 11:06:19 AM  
No. of Scans: 40  
Resolution: 4 [1/cm]  
Apodization: Happ-Genzel

## DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP



Penulis dengan nama lengkap Maria Lilita Guterres yang akrab dipanggil Lili, lahir di Maubesi Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur pada tanggal 10 September 1999. Penulis merupakan anak pertama dari empat bersaudara dari pasangan Bapak Constantino Guterres dan Ibunda Paularita Bernadeta Tae. Penulis lulus dari TK Dharma Wanita Kefamenanu pada tahun 2005 dan mengikuti pendidikan tingkat sekolah dasar di SD Negeri Maol kefamenanu, tamat dan berijazah pada tahun 2011. Penulis melanjutkan pendidikan ke SMPS Katolik Aurora dan lulus tahun 2014. Kemudian melanjutkan pendidikan ke SMA Negeri 1 Kefamenanu dan lulus pada tahun 2017. Penulis memilih melanjutkan kuliah di Program Studi Kimia Fakultas Pertanian (FAPERTA) Universitas Timor–TTU lewat jalur SNMPTN. Selama kuliah, pernah menjadi asisten dosen praktikum kimia organik pada tahun 2019 sampai 2021. Penulis juga menjadi asisten untuk praktikum kimia dasar, kimia anorganis, dan kimia fisik. Penulis aktif dalam kegiatan HMP kimia dan menjabat sebagai ketua bidang penalaran dan keilmuan dalam periode 2017 sampai 2019. Hingga selesainya penyusunan skripsi ini, penulis memiliki moto “Belajar dengan hati, bekerja dengan semangat”.