TK4093 PENELITIAN TEKNIK KIMIA II

Studi Kinetik Dan Simulasi Konseptual Reaktor Produksi Bioavtur

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ABSTRAK

Bioavtur merupakan salah satu sumber bahan bakar terbarukan yang menggunakan minyak nabati sebagai umpan dalam proses produksinya. Pembuatan bioavtur biasanya dilakukan dengan proses konversi minyak nabati menjadi alkana melalui reaksi hidrodeoksigenasi. Minyak inti kelapa sawit (PKO) berpotensi menjadi umpan pembuatan bioavtur karena kandungan utamanya adalah asam laurat yang memiliki rantai karbon pada rentang yang sesuai dengan avtur ($C_9 - C_{15}$). Kinerja proses HDO, seperti konversi dan selektivitas, dapat dipengaruhi beberapa faktor seperti temperatur, tekanan, katalis, dan waktu tinggal. Oleh karena itu, simulasi reaktor HDO asam laurat dapat membantu dalam menentukan kondisi operasi untuk mendapatkan proses produksi bioavtur yang optimal.

Penelitian ini terdiri dari beberapa tahap, antara lain studi literatur dan pengumpulan data, pemodelan dan pengolahan data serta simulasi reaktor. Pemodelan dilakukan mengikuti data penelitian oleh (Brandão dkk., 2020) yang melakukan reaksi HDO asam laurat dalam reaktor partaian menggunakan katalis NiMo/Al $_2$ O $_3$ yang disulfidasi pada tekanan 30 bar dan temperatur 280 – 340 °C. Data penelitian meliputi konversi asam laurat dan yield undekana dan dodekana pada beberapa kondisi temperatur dan waktu reaksi. Data ini kemudian digunakan untuk membangun model neraca massa dan energi reaktor pipa adiabatik. Permodelan reaktor dibangun sesuai dengan dimensi reaktor *hydrotreatment* di Pertamina RU II-Dumai (L = 3 m, d = 1.6 m, V = 6 m $_3$). Hasil permodelan kemudian disimulasikan pada beberapa variasi fraksi massa asam laurat umpan, temperatur umpan, dan kecepatan ruang menggunakan perangkat lunak Python untuk menentukan kondisi operasi agar reaksi menghasikan konversi asam laurat dan selektivitas HDO yang optimal sambil menjaga agar temperatur reaktor tidak melebihi batasan temperatur desain reaktor *hydrotreating* (400 °C).

Berdasarkan simulasi yang dilakukan, ditemukan peningkatan konsentrasi asam laurat umpan menyebabkan peningkatan total produk dodekana namun konsentrasi asam laurat umpan sebanyak 30%-massa merupakan batas konsentrasi tertinggi agar temperatur reaktor tidak melebihi batas desain. Dengan 30%-massa asam laurat umpan, ditemukan kondisi operasi dengan temperatur umpan 300 °C dan LHSV 1 jam⁻¹ menghasilkan perolehan produk dodekana per jam yang paling tinggi.

Kata kunci : Asam laurat, dodekana, hidrodeoksigenasi, model, NiMo/Al₂O₃, undekana

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TK4093 CHEMICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH II

Kinetic Study and Conceptual Simulation of Reactor for Bioavtur Production

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ABSTRACT

Bioavtur is one of the renewable fuels that use vegetable oil as feedstock in its production. The production of bioavtur usually involves a hydrodeoxygenation reaction to convert vegetable oil to paraffin. Palm kernel oil (PKO) has the potential to be used as feedstock for bioavtur production due to its high lauric acid content that is already in the suitable carbon chain range for avtur (C9-C15). The performance of HDO processes, such as conversion and selectivity, can be influenced by several factors, including temperature, pressure, catalyst, and residence time. Therefore, the lauric acid HDO reactor simulation can be utilized in determining the operating conditions that lead to optimal bioavtur production.

This study consists of several stages, including literature study, data collection, data processing, modelling, and reactor simulation. The modelling is based on the research data by (Brandão et al., 2020) who carried out an HDO reaction of lauric acid in a batch reactor using sulfided NiMo/Al₂O₃ catalyst at 30 bar of pressure and 280 - 340 °C of temperature. The data provided includes lauric acid conversion and undecane and dodecane yield at several temperatures and residence time. This data was then utilized to build the mass and energy balance of an adiabatic plug flow reactor. Reactor modelling was built following the hydrotreating reactor dimension from Pertamina RU II-Dumai (L = 3 m, d = 1.6 m, V = 6 m³). The reactor model was simulated at several variations of lauric acid feed concentration, feed temperature, and space velocity. Python was used as the programming software to determine the operating conditions that will lead to optimal conversion and HDO selectivity while ensuring reactor temperature does not exceed the maximum temperature threshold of the hydrotreating reactor, which is 400 °C.

Based on the simulation done, it was found that the increase of lauric acid feed concentration will lead to higher total of dodecane product however lauric acid feed concentration of 30%-wt is the maximum concentration threshold so that the reactor temperature does not exceed the design limit. For 30%-wt lauric acid feed concentration, it was found that the feed temperature of 300 $^{\rm o}$ C and LHSV of 1 $^{\rm h^{-1}}$ as the operating conditions result in the highest hourly yield of dodecane product.

Keyword: Deodecane, hydrodeoxygenation, lauric acid, modelling, NiMo/Al₂O₃, undecane

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