



Transesterification of Castor oil using MgO/SiO₂ Catalyst and Coconut oil as Co-reactant

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the transesterification of castor oil with the use of coconut oil as co-reactant and MgO/SiO₂ as heterogeneous base catalyst. The catalyst was prepared from rice husk silica and magnesium nitrate by sol-gel method, with MgO load of 20% relative to silica, and then subjected to sintering treatment at 600 °C for 6 hours. A series of experiments was carried out, indicating that the use of coconut oil as co-reactant significantly promoted the conversion of castor oil into biodiesel.

Key words : castor, biodiesel, heterogeneous catalyst, co-reactant.

INTRODUCTION

Increased awareness of the need to reduce energy reliance on the non-renewable fossil fuels and various environmental impacts associated with their exploration, production and use, has driven global interest to continue development of renewable and environmentally-friendly biofuels. Various biofuels now exist, some of them have been industrially produced, while the others are still in development stage. One of biofuels that has been commercially available and applied to a certain extent is biodiesel.

At present, this biofuel has been used in several countries, by blending it with petrochemical diesel in certain ratio, without any need for modification of the engines¹⁻².

Despite the successful use of biodiesel without technical problems, the high price of this alternative fuel remains a major challenge up to present. This situation is primarily due to heavy reliance of biodiesel production on main and relatively expensive edible vegetable oils, such as coconut oil, palm oil, and soybean oil, which

accounts for 75% of the total estimated production cost³. In addition, competition between edible oils for energy and food industry should not be neglected. The ideal solution is utilization of non-edible oils, because they are relatively cheaper and can be obtained from various sources, one of them is castor (*Ricinus communis*) plant. *Ricinus communis* belongs to the Euphorbiaceae family and also called castor beans. This plant is easily grown and resistant to drought⁴, can grow well in tropical and subtropical regions across the world⁵⁻⁶. In addition, the oil content of castor seeds may reach up to 33 - 56%⁷⁻⁹, suggesting that this non-edible crop is a very promising raw material for cheaper biodiesel production.

One technical drawback in utilization of castor oil is the fact that this vegetable oil is more difficult to convert into biodiesel than the other oils, such as coconut oil. Many studies reported that compared to coconut oil, transesterification of castor oil requires higher temperature¹⁰ and higher methanol to oil ratio¹¹⁻¹². In an attempt to circumvent these problems, in this current study transesterification of castor oil was carried out using coconut oil as co-reactant. For this purpose, a series of experiments was carried out by addition of coconut oil with the quantities of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50% (v/v) relative to the volume of castor oil used.

Traditionally, transesterification of vegetable oils is carried out using homogeneous catalysts, either strong acids such hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and nitric acid¹³⁻¹⁵ or strong bases mainly sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide^{13,14}. Apart from their performance, homogeneous catalysts also suffers from several drawbacks, such as the formation of water and carboxylic acids, the difficulty to separate the catalyst from biodiesel, and corrosive nature of acid and base.

In order to overcome the problems associated with homogeneous catalysts, currently the use of heterogeneous catalysts is gaining popularity. The main advantage of heterogeneous catalyst is the fact that the catalyst and biodiesel can be separated simply by filtration, because they are in different phases, therefore, eliminates the need for washing the biodiesel with water. In addition, the opportunity for catalyst reuse is viable because

heterogeneous catalyst practically remains intact during the course of the reaction.

To take advantages of their beneficial characteristics, various types of heterogeneous catalysts have been developed and assessed, and of particular interest are base catalysts composed of the oxide of alkaline earth metals, primarily MgO and CaO supported on silica¹⁶⁻¹⁸. In addition to base character, these catalyst systems were reported to possess high activity at relatively low temperature and under atmospheric pressure condition. In recognition of beneficial characteristics of heterogeneous catalyst, in this study, transesterification experiments were carried out using MgO/SiO₂ catalysts with the MgO load of 20% (w/w). The catalyst was prepared from magnesium nitrate and rice husk silica using sol-gel technique. Utilization of rice husk silica was based on its availability and its solubility in alkaline solution, enabling the employment of sol-gel technique for preparation of the catalyst.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The chemicals used in this study, magnesium nitrate, potassium hydroxide, and nitric acid, are reagent grade obtained from Aldrich. Rice husk used as a source of silica was obtained from local rice milling industry. Before use, the husk was sorted to obtain the husk with high silica content, by soaking it in distilled water overnight. Floating husk was discharged and sinking husk was collected and oven dried at 110 °C overnight. This part of the rice husk was then used as source of silica. The main equipments used in this study is GC-MS QP2010 SE SHIMADZU for identification of transesterification product.

Extraction of silica

Extraction of silica from rice husk was carried out using alkalis extraction method as modified in previous studies¹⁹. A typical extraction was conducted by placing 50 grams of dried husk in an Erlenmeyer flask and 500 mL of 1.5% (by weight) NaOH solution was added into the flasks. The mixture was then boiled for 30 minutes, and then let overnight at room temperature to optimize the dissolution of the silica. The mixture was filtrated and the filtrate which contains dissolved silica (silica sol) was acidified by dropwise addition of HNO₃ (10%) solution to convert

the sol into gel. The gel was rinsed with hot distilled water several times to expell the excess of acid, and subsequently oven dried at 110 °C for 8 hours to produce dry silica. For preparation of catalysts, 20 grams of dry silica was redissolved in 100 mL of 1.5 wt% NaOH solution.

Preparation of catalyst

For preparation of catalysts, a silica solution prepared as described above was transferred into an Erlenmeyer flasks placed in ultrasound agitator. A specified volume (50 mL) of 1.0 N $Mg(NO_3)_2$ solution, to obtain the catalyst with the MgO content of 20 wt%, was slowly added into the sol under

ultrasound agitation, followed by drop wise addition of 10% HNO_3 solution until the sol was completely transformed into gel. The gel was aged for three days and subsequently oven dried at 110 °C for 8 hours. Dry catalysts were ground into powder, and then subjected to sintering treatment at 600 °C for six hours.

Transesterification experiment

Transesterification reactions were carried out in 500 mL round bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser. The first experiment was conducted with coconut oil, with the reaction composition of 50 mL coconut oil, 95 mL methanol, and 2.5 g catalyst.

Table 1: The components of transesterification coconut oil

Peak number	Retention time (minute)	Relative percentage	Compound name	Molecular formula
1	12.902	0.64	Methyl Caproate	$C_7H_{14}O_2$
2	20.294	13.10	Methyl Octanoate	$C_9H_{18}O_2$
3	26.591	11.08	Methyl Dekanoate	$C_{11}H_{22}O_2$
4	32.187	33.11	Methyl Laurate	$C_{13}H_{26}O_2$
5	37.131	19.13	Methyl Myristate	$C_{15}H_{30}O_2$
6	41.547	10.07	Methyl Palmitate	$C_{17}H_{34}O_2$
7	45.000	8.48	Methyl Linoleate	$C_{19}H_{34}O_2$
8	45.550	4.39	Methyl Stearate	$C_{19}H_{38}O_2$

Table 2: The components of biodiesel obtained from castor oil using coconut oil as co-reactant

Peak number	Retention time (minute)	Compound name	Molecular formula	Relative percentage	
				40% co-reactant	50% co-reactant
1	10.71	Methyl Caproate	$C_7H_{14}O_2$	0.36	0.32
2	17.99	Methyl Octanoate	$C_9H_{18}O_2$	4.24	4.10
3	24.27	Methyl Caprate	$C_{11}H_{22}O_2$	3.82	3.37
4	29.81	Methyl Laurate	$C_{13}H_{26}O_2$	13.87	13.02
5	30.89	Lauric Acid	$C_{12}H_{24}O_2$	0.20	0.22
6	34.66	Methyl Myristate	$C_{15}H_{30}O_2$	9.44	8.47
7	39.04	Methyl Palmitate	$C_{17}H_{34}O_2$	7.97	6.94
8	42.32	Methyl Linoleate	$C_{19}H_{34}O_2$	8.72	7.75
9	43.02	Methyl Oleate	$C_{19}H_{36}O_2$	7.28	7.41
10	43.18	Methyl Stearate	$C_{19}H_{38}O_2$	4.45	4.10
11	46.41	Ricinoleic Acid Methyl Ester	$C_{19}H_{36}O_3$	39.66	44.30

The transesterification unit was immersed in a water bath situated on top of a magnetic stirrer with heating plate. Transesterification reaction was commenced at 70 °C for two hours, and then the sample was cooled to room temperature and then filtered into separatory funnel, to separate the catalyst. The sample in the separatory funnel was allowed to settle for six hours to separate the mixture into two layers, and the upper layer which is the biodiesel was collected. The excess of methanol was removed by evaporation and the volume of biodiesel was measured for percent conversion calculation.

To study the role of co-reactant (coconut oil) in promoting transesterification of castor oil, five experiments were carried out, in which an aliquot of 50 mL of castor oil was added with 5.0; 10.0; 15.0; 20.0; and 25.0 mL of coconut oil, respectively. Transesterification of castor oil without co-reactant was also conducted as a control.

Analysis of transesterification products using GC-MS

Identification of FAMEs in the transesterification product was conducted with the aid of gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (GC-MS) technique. The analysis was carried out on GCMS-QP2010 SE SHIMADZU, equipped with 30 m long and 0.32 mm internal diameter HP SMS 30 m column. The instrument was operated in the EI mode at 70 eV using helium as carrier gas and nitrogen as make up gas to obtain the total flow rate of 60 mL/min. Tentative identification of the components in the sample was done by comparing the mass

spectra of the component to those published in the MS Library System NIST62, Wiley 7, database. The relative amount of each component was estimated by dividing the peak area of the component with the total peak area of all components identified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first experiment was conducted to assess the activity of the catalyst, using coconut oil as single reactant. The GC chromatogram of the sample obtained is presented in Figure 1, and the identified components were listed in Table 1.

As can be seen in the chromatogram (Figure 1), the components display very good peak shapes and they are well separated from each other. A total of 8 peaks are observed in the chromatogram. The compounds identified in the chromatogram, presented in Table 1, composed of a series of methyl esters, which correspond to fatty acids commonly found in coconut oil. These methyl esters confirmed that the catalyst worked for different kinds of fatty acids as expected. The data also display that methyl laurate is the most prominent component of the sample, which is in accordance with the existence of lauric acid as the most abundant component of coconut oil, commonly reported²⁰⁻²¹.

To examine the activity of the catalyst, the catalyst was tested for transesterification of 50 mL of castor oil without coconut oil (co-reactant) and with coconut oil at different amounts of 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50% (v/v) relative to the volume of the castor oil.

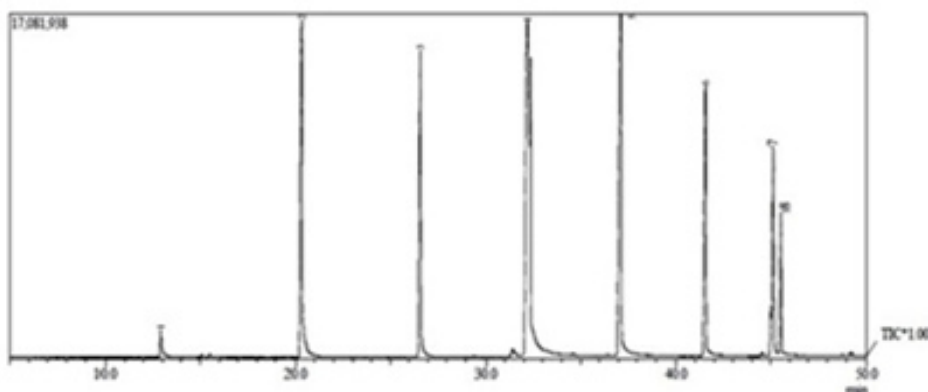


Fig. 1: The GC chromatogram of biodiesel derived from coconut oil

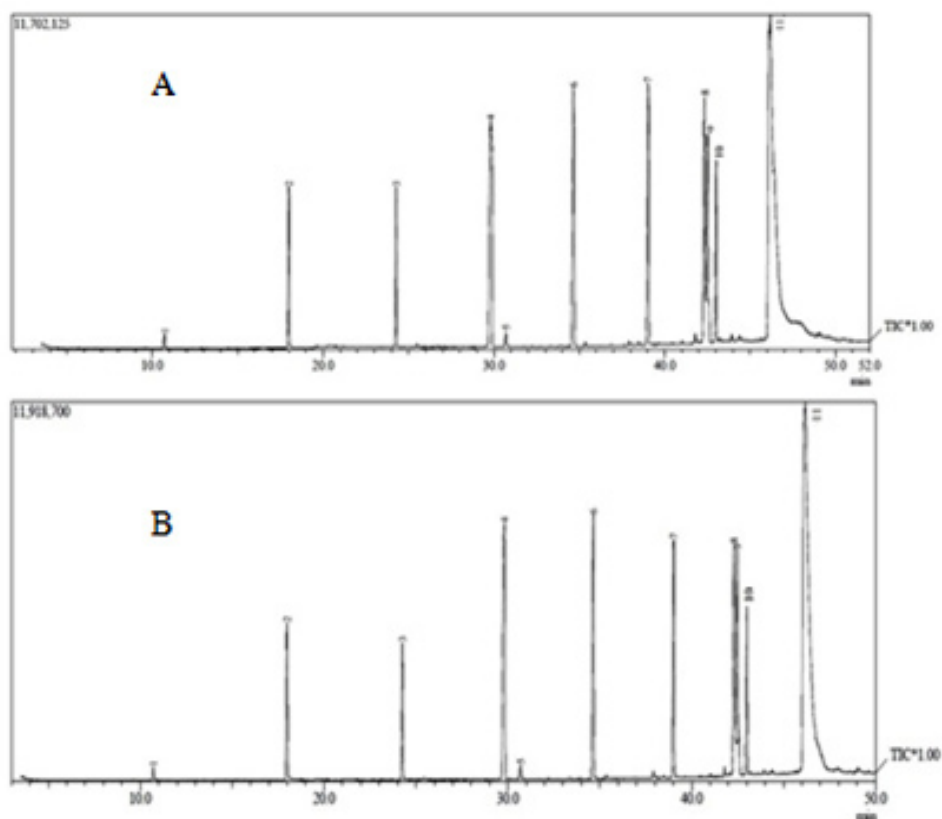


Fig. 2: The GC chromatograms of the biodiesel obtained from castor oil using 40% co-reactant (A) and 50% co-reactant (B)

The rest of the experimental conditions were kept the same for all the experiments. The results obtained indicated that no biodiesel was produced from the transesterification of castor oil without co-reactant.

The experiments with the use of co-reactant demonstrated that significant conversion of castor oil into biodiesel was achieved with the use of 40 and 50% co-reactant, as evidently displayed by the GC chromatograms presented in Figure 2, and the components of the samples presented in Table 2.

As can be seen in Figure 2, both chromatograms display the existence of 11 peaks, at practically the same retention times, supporting the existence of the same compounds in both of the samples. The presence of ricinoleic acid methyl ester in the products (Table 2) indicates that conversion of castor oil into biodiesel has

been achieved, since ricinoleic acid is the specific component of castor oil^{4,7}. In addition, no significant difference between the relative percentages of ricinoleic acid methyl ester and methyl linoleate in both samples, suggesting that the use of 40% co-reactant is sufficient to enhance the conversion of castor oil into biodiesel.

CONCLUSION

The results obtained demonstrate that the use of coconut oil as co-reactant significantly promotes transesterification reaction to convert castor oil into biodiesel. The most significant improvement with the use of co-reactant is reduction of reaction time to two hours, which is much shorter than the reaction time commonly applied for transesterification of castor oil reported in literatures.

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