

BIODIESEL AS ORGANIC ADDITIVES TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF DIESEL FUEL

Submitted By

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Master of Environmental Science, Institute of Environmental Studies & Research

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A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree
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Department of Environmental Basic Sciences
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ABSTRACT

The rise in percentage of importing gas oil in Egypt and the need for renewable and environmentally friendly gas oil has led to carry out some research in this area. Palm kernel oil extracted from Egyptian Kernel Date and Apricot kernel was purchased from local market and the two oils were reacted with methyl alcohol in presence of sulfuric acid for esterification and transesterification with methanol in the presence of sodium hydroxide. The products were separated and purified to be used as additives for gas oil to produce biodiesel fuel blends. The chemical composition of (Palm Kernel Oil Biodiesel) and (Apricot Kernel Oil Biodiesel) were investigated using FTIR, ¹HNMR spectroscopy and GC-MS. The GC-MS scan of palm kernel oil biodiesel indicated that it is composed of saturated methyl esters (19.25 %), total monounsaturated methyl esters (72.103 %), total diunsaturated saturated methyl esters (2.816 %) and total triunsaturated methyl esters (1.787 %). The GC-MS scan of Apricot kernel oil biodiesel showed that it is composed of saturated methyl esters (35.50 %), total monounsaturated methyl esters (62.42 %). The quality of B100 (Palm Kernel Oil Biodiesel), (Apricot Kernel Oil Biodiesel) and the blends B10, B20 were characterized according to ASTM standard methods and Egyptian Standard. The results of the (Palm Kernel Oil Biodiesel) properties showed a Density @ 15 ° C of 0.9103, kinematic viscosity at 40° C of 16.37 CSt, pour point of 0° C, cetane index of 47, and flash point of 108C. The (Apricot Kernel Oil Biodiesel) properties showed a Density @ 15 ° C of 0.8932, kinematic viscosity at 40° C of 9.10 CSt, pour point of - 6 C, cetane index of 55, and flash point of 135 °C. These results revealed that Palm Kernel Oil biodiesel and Apricot Kernel Oil biodiesel can be used as additives for gas oil as indicated by results of B10 and B20 blends. The (Opacity %) of gas oil and B20 blend (Palm Kernel Oil Fatty Acid Methyl Ester 20 % Vol. with gas oil) was measured and indicated a (- 20.7 %) improvement. The (Opacity %) of gas oil and B20 blend (Apricot Kernel Oil Fatty Acid Methyl Ester 20 % Vol. with gas oil) was measured and showed increase of smoke opacity by a (+12.2 %).

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Contents

SUBJECT	PAGE
Abstract	I
Acknowledgment	II
List of Tables	VI
List of Figures	VII
List of Abbreviations.	VIII
Chapter I :Introduction.	3
Aim of The Work	4
Chapter II: Literature Review.	4
1-Introduction to Biodiesel Concept.	
2- History of biod1iesel	4
3- Biodiesel as an Alternative to Diesel Engine Fuel	12
4-Biodiesel around the world:-	15
5- Sources of Biodiesel	17
5.1- Alternative Feedstocks for Biodiesel Production	17
5.2-Oilseeds.	18
5.2.1The Jatropha seeds.	18
5.2.2- Madhuca indica, commonly known as Mahua.	19
5.2.3-Melia azedarach, commonly referred to as syringa or Persian lilac.	19
5.2.4-Moringa oleifera, commonly known as Maringa.	19
5.2.5-Nicotiana tabacum, commonly referred to as tobacco.	20
5.2.6-Balanites aegyptiaca, commonly known as desert date.	20
5.2.7-Terminalia catappa, commonly known in Brazil as Castanhola.	20
5.2.8-Hevea brasiliensis.	21

SUBJECT	PAGE
5.2.9-Vernicia fordii, commonly known as tung.	21
5.2.10-Asclepias syriaca, commonly referred to as common Milkweed.	21
5.2.11-Zanthoxylum bungeanum .	22
5.2.12-Rice bran	22
6-Transesterification methods for modification of non-edible oils into biodiesel	24
6.1. Homogeneously catalyzed transesterification processes	25
6.1.1. One-step processes	25
6-1-2-Base catalysis.	26
6-1-3-Acid catalysis.	30
6-2-1. Two-step (acid/base) processes	30
5.3. Heterogeneously catalyzed transesterification processes	34
6.3.1. One-step processes	34
6.4. Supercritical transesterification processes	36
7-Fuel Properties of Biodiesels	39
7.1- Biodiesel Standards.	39
7.2-Current biodiesel standards development	43
7.3- Future trends	47
8- Properties and qualities of biodiesel	56
8.1- Biodiesel parameters related to feed stock characteristics.	57
8.2- Kinematic viscosity	60
8.3-Density and relative density	60
8.4-Flash point (FP)	60
8.5-Cloud point (CP) pour point (PP) and cold filter plugging point (CFPP)	61
8.6-Titer	61
8.7- Cetane number (CN)	62
8.8-Oxidation stability (OS)	62

SUBJECT	PAGE
8.9-Lubrication properties	63
8.10-Acid value	63
8.11-Heating value, heat of combustion	64
8.12- Free glycerin	64
8.13- Total glycerol.	65
8.14-Water content and sediment	65
8.15-Sulfated ash	66
8.16-Carbon residue	66
8.17-Copper strip corrosion	66
8.18- Cold soak filtration	66
8.19-Visual inspection	67
8.20-Phosphorous, calciun and magnesium	67
8.21-Moisture contents	67
Chapter III: Materials and Methods	68
Chapter IV: Results and Discussion.	72
Chapter V: Summery and conclusion.	107
References	110
Arabic abstract	

List of Tables

Tab. No.	Title	Page
Table (1):	World Production of Biodiesel (Thousand Barrels Per Day).	16
Table (2):	Biodiesel Standard Specification for biodiesel ASTM D-6751 (United States).	49
Table (3):	European Biodiesel Standards EN 14214 for Vehicle Use and EN 14213 for Heating Oil Use.....	50
Table (4):	Comparison of international Biodiesel Standards.	52
Table (5):	EGYPTIAN SPECIFICATION FOR GAS OIL& DIESEL FUEL OIL ES:16/2005.	54
Table (6):	The Physiochemical Properties of The Palm Kernel Oil, and Apricot Kernel Oil.....	68
Table (7):	The specifications of the engine used in measuring opacity.....	71
Table (8):	Functional Groups and Modes of Vibration in the Infra-red(IR) Spectrum of Cairo gas oil and Alexandria gas oil.	72
Table (9):	Functional Groups and Modes of Vibration in the Infra-red(IR) Spectrum of Palm Kernel Oil and Apricot Kernel Oil methyl esters.....	75
Table (10):	Chemical shifts and assignment of the signals in the Proton NMR spectrum of palm kernel oil methyl ester in DEMSO - D solvent.....	78
Table (11):	Component Individnals in GC-MS analysis of the Palm Kernels Oil Biodiesel.....	81

Table (12): Component Individnals in GC-MS analysis of the Apricot Kernels Oil Biodiesel.....	82
Table (13): Comparison between the fatty acid profile of PKME and AKME	86
Table (14): pour point of gas oil, parent oils, methyl esters and blends.	100
Table (15): distillation of gas oil, methyl esters and blends.	102
Table (16): Opacity (%) in gas oil (reference fuel) and PKB20 BLEND (20 % volume PK Biodiesel + 80 gas oil) and AKB20 (20 % volume AK Biodiesel+ 80 gas oil) additive with gas oil.	106

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page
Fig.(1)	:Infrared (IR) Spectrum of Cairo gas oil	73
Fig.(2)	:Infrared(IR) Spectrum of Alexandria gas oil.....	74
Fig.(3)	:Infrared(IR) Spectrum of Palm Kernel Methyl Esters	76
Fig.(4)	:Infrared(IR)Spectrum of Apricot Kernel Methyl Esters	77
Fig.(5)	: ¹ HNMR for Palm Kernel methyl esters	79
Fig.(6)	: ¹ HNMR for Apricot Kernel methyl esters.....	80
Fig. (7)	: GC-MS analysis of the Palm Kernels biodiesel	82
Fig. (8)	: GC-MS analysis of the Apricot Kernels biodiesel.	85
Fig. (9)	: Density of gas oil, biodiesels, ester blends, and oils	88
Fig. (10)	: Flap point of gasoil, biodiesels ester blends and oils.	90
Fig. (11)	:Kinematic viscosity of gasoil, biodiesels ester blends and oils.....	92
Fig. (12)	: Sulfur content of gasoil, biodiesels, ester blends and oils	94
Fig. (13)	:Cetane index of gasoil, biodiesels, ester blends.....	96
Fig. (14)	:Ash contents of gasoil, parent oils , biodiesels, and ester blends	98
Fig. (15)	:Conradson carbon residue of gas oil, parent oils , biodiesels, and ester	99
Fig.(16)	:MSTM distillation of Gas oil	103
Fig.(17)	:MSTM distillation of PKME (B100)	104
Fig.(18)	:MSTM distillation of AKME (B100).....	105

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

AGQM	German Association for Quality Management of Biodiesel
AKB10	Apricot Kernel Blend(10 %Akbd+90 %Vol. Gas Oil).
AKB100	Apricot Kernel Neat Biodiesel.
AKB20	Apricot Kernel Blend(20 %Akbd+80 %Vol. Gas Oil).
AKME	Apricot Kernel Methyl Esters.
AKO	Apricot Kernel Oil.
AOCS	American Oil Chemical Society.
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials.
ASTM/D-02	Technical Subcommittee of the American Society for Testing and Materials.
B100	Neat Biodiesel.
BBL/DAY	Barrel per Day.
CAN.	Canola.
CEN	European Committee Standardization.
CEN/ TC	Technical Committee of European Committee for Standardization.
CFPP	Cold Filter Plugging Point.
CI	Cetane Index.
CN	Cetane Number.
CONCAWE	Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe.
CP	Cloud Point.
DU	Degree of Unsaturation.
EN	European Fuel Quality Specification.
ES	Egyptian Standards.
FAAE,s	Fatty Acid Alkyl Esters.
FAEE,s	Fatty Acids Ethyl Esters.
FAME,s	Fatty Acids Methyl Esters.
FFA,s	Free Fatty Acids.
FP	Flash Point.
GC-MS	Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry.
HVO	Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil.
IBF	International Biofuels Forum.

ID	Ignition Delay.
ICCT	International Council on Clean Transportation.
IEA	International Energy Agency
ISO	International Organization for Standardization.
ISO/TC	Technical Committee of the International Organization for the Standardization.
TAG	Tri-Acyl Glycerides.
JAT.	Jatropha.
JAMA	The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association.
LCSF	Long Chain Saturation Factor.
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
OSI	Oxidation Stability Index
PKB10	Palm Kernel Blend(10 %Pkbd+90 %Vol. Gas Oil).
PKB100	Palm Kernel Neat Biodiesel.
PKB10	Palm Kernel Blend(10 %Akbd+80 %Vol. Gas Oil).
PKB20	Palm Kernel Blend (20 %Akbd+80 %Vol. Gas Oil).
PKME	Palm Kernel Methyl Ester.
PP	Pour Point.
prEN	Draft European Standards.
PUFA	Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids.
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineering
SAFF	Safflower.
TAG	Tri-Acyl Glycerides.
T10	The Temperature at which 10 % of fuel distilled.
T50	The Temperature at which 50 % of fuel distilled.
T90	The Temperature at which 90 % of fuel distilled.
TTF	Tripartite Task Force.
TR	Technical Reports.
TS	Technical Specifications.
WK	Work Items.
WWFC	Worldwide Fuel Charter Committee.

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

In Egypt there is a great shortage in gas oil (diesel fuel) and the country imports around 31 % of gas oil demands from different countries **(Digital Aharam, 2012)**. The production of gas oil at 2010 was 146.6 thousand barrels and the consumption was 231.9 thousand barrels. The gap between production and consumption reach 85.3 thousand barrels **(Alghytani, 2012)**.

Diesel fuels have an essential function in the industrial economy of a developing country and used for transport of industrial and agricultural goods and operation of diesel tractor and pump sets in agricultural sector.

Economic growth is always accompanied by commensurate increase in the transport. The high energy demand in the industrialized world as well as in the domestic sector, and pollution problems caused due to the widespread use of fossil fuels make it increasingly necessary to develop the renewable energy sources of limitless duration and smaller environmental impact than the traditional one **(Canakci and Van Gerpen 2001)**. This has stimulated recent interest in alternative sources for petroleum-based fuels. An alternative fuel must be technically feasible, economically competitive, environmentally acceptable, and readily available. One possible alternative to fossil fuel is the use of oils of plant origin like vegetable oils and tree borne oil seeds. This alternative diesel fuel can be termed as biodiesel. This fuel is biodegradable and non-toxic and has low emission profiles as compared to petroleum diesel. Usage of biodiesel will allow a balance to be sought between agriculture, economic development and the environment **(Meher, 2006)**.

From environmental point of view, combustion of fossil fuels contributes most to emissions of greenhouse gases, which lead to - atmospheric pollution and global warming .The transportation system depends mainly upon petroleum derived fuels **(Banković-Ilić et al. (2012) .**