

OIL REMOVAL IN PRODUCED WATER USING OIL PALM EMPTY FRUIT BUNCHES BIOSURFATANTS WITH VARIED STIRRING SPEEDS AND HEATING TIMES

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ABSTRACT

DYLAN KHRISNAYA. Oil Removal in Produced Water using Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunches Biosurfactants with Varied Stirring Speeds and Heating Times. Supervised by JOANA FEBRITA and ALLEN KURNIAWAN.

Produced water from oil and gas operations contains hazardous pollutants such as oil and grease (O&G), chemical oxygen demand (COD), and ammonia. This study evaluates biosurfactants derived from oil palm empty fruit bunches (OPEFB) as an eco-friendly alternative for oily wastewater treatment. Sodium lignosulfonate was synthesized under varying stirring speeds (300–500 rpm) and heating durations (0.5–2.5 h), and applied at 2%, 4%, and 6% (v/v) dosages. Optimal O&G removal occurred at 500 rpm and 2.0 h (68.97% and 73.73%, respectively). The 6% dosage achieved the highest O&G removal (76.96%) but also led to COD (46.94%) and ammonia (71.31%) increases. Statistical analysis confirmed that biosurfactant dosage significantly affected all parameters ($p < 0.05$). The Freundlich isotherm best described the adsorption behavior, supported by high correlation coefficients and non-significant ANOVA results. These findings indicate that OPEFB-based biosurfactants are promising for O&G removal in produced water, though further optimization is needed to minimize secondary pollution.

Keywords: Biosurfactant, SLS, OPEFB, produced water, oil removal

ABSTRAK

DYLAN KHRISNAYA. Oil Removal in Produced Water using Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunches Biosurfactants with Varied Stirring Speeds and Heating Times. Dibimbing oleh JOANA FEBRITA dan ALLEN KURNIAWAN.

Air terproduksi dari eksplorasi minyak dan gas mengandung polutan berbahaya seperti minyak dan lemak (O&G), kebutuhan oksigen kimia (COD), dan amonia. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi biosurfaktan berbasis tandan kosong kelapa sawit (TKKS) sebagai alternatif ramah lingkungan untuk pengolahan limbah berminyak. Natrium lignosulfonat disintesis dengan variasi kecepatan pengadukan (300–500 rpm) dan lama pemanasan (0,5–2,5 jam), serta diuji pada dosis 2%, 4%, dan 6% (v/v). Penghilangan O&G tertinggi dicapai pada 500 rpm dan 2,0 jam (68,97% dan 73,73%), sementara dosis 6% menghasilkan efisiensi tertinggi (76,96%) namun meningkatkan COD (46,94%) dan amonia (71,31%). Analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa dosis biosurfaktan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap semua parameter ($p < 0,05$). Model isotherm Freundlich paling sesuai untuk seluruh kontaminan, dengan koefisien korelasi tinggi dan hasil ANOVA yang tidak signifikan. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa biosurfaktan TKKS memiliki potensi sebagai solusi pengolahan O&G dalam air terproduksi, namun diperlukan optimalisasi lebih lanjut untuk menekan pencemaran sekunder.

Kata kunci: Air terproduksi, biosurfaktan, NLS, penghilangan minyak, TKKS

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OIL REMOVAL IN PRODUCED WATER USING OIL PALM EMPTY FRUIT BUNCHES BIOSURFACTANTS WITH VARIED STIRRING SPEEDS AND HEATING TIME

DYLAN KHRISNAYA

Undergraduate thesis
as the requirement to obtain Bachelor's Degree in
Civil and Environmental Engineering Department

**CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
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PREFACE

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May this scientific work be beneficial to those who need it and contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	ii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xii
LIST OF NOTATIONS	xiii
GLOSSARY	xiv
I INTRODUCTION	15
1.1 Background	15
1.2 Problems Formulation	16
1.3 Objectives of The Research	17
1.4 Benefits of The Research	17
1.5 Scope of The Research	17
II METHODOLOGY	18
2.1 Time and Location	18
2.2 Tools and Materials	18
2.2.1 Tools	18
2.2.2 Materials	19
2.3 Research Procedure	19
2.3.1 Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunches Pulping Process	20
2.3.2 Lignin Isolation	21
2.3.3 Lignin Sulfonation	21
2.3.4 Biosurfactant Dosage Variations	22
2.4 Data Analysis	23
2.4.1 Calculation of Percentage Change in Contaminant	23
2.4.2 Isotherm Capacity	24
2.4.3 Adsorption Isotherm Modelling	25
2.4.4 Statistical Analysis and Validation	26
2.4.5 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	27
2.4.6 Simulation of Scaled-Up Adsorption Scenarios	28
III RESULT AND DISCUSSION	30
3.1 Characteristics of Produced Water	30
3.2 Characteristics of Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunches	31
3.3 Contaminant Removal	33
3.3.1 Heat Map Analysis of Treatment Efficiency on Contaminants	33
3.3.2 Graphical Analysis of Treatment Efficiency on Contaminants	38
3.3.2.1 Effect of Heating Times on Contaminant Concentrations	38
3.3.2.2 Effect of Heating Times on Contaminant Concentrations	38
3.3.2.3 Effect of Biosurfactant dossages on Contaminant Concentrations	39
3.3.3 Statistical Analysis	41
3.4 Effects of Multi-parameter Interactions	42
3.4.1 Model Framework and Variable Integration	42

3.4.2 Combination effect of Stirring Speed and Biosurfactant Dose to Change in Contaminants	42
3.4.2.1 Oil and Grease Removal	42
3.4.2.2 Change in COD	43
3.4.2.3 Increase in Ammonia	43
3.4.3 Combination Effect of Heating Time and Biosurfactant Dose to Change in Contaminants	45
3.4.3.1 Oil and Grease Removal	45
3.4.3.2 Increase in COD	45
3.4.3.3 Increase in Ammonia	46
3.4.4 Model Validity Test	46
3.4.5 Model Statistical Test	50
3.4.6 Model Fit Evaluation	51
3.4.7 Influence of Operational Variables on Adsorption Model	53
IV CONCLUSION	57
4.1 Conclusion	57
4.2 Recommendation	58
REFERENCES	59
APPENDIX	64
AUTOBIOGRAPHY	67

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