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An Analysis of Production, Properties & Advantages of Biodiesel

Sharanmeet Kaur

Assistant Professor, School of applied and basic sciences, RIMT University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India

Correspondence should be addressed to Sharanjeet Kaur; sharanmeetkaur@rimt.ac.in

ABSTRACT- Incessant usage of fossil fuel (non-renewable natural resources) is rapidly diminishing, & ir combustion is causing intensification in carbon dioxide in atmosphere. For ecological & economical sustainability, renewable carbon-neutral transportation fuels are needed. Biodiesel made from oil crops has potential to be a carbon-neutral sustainable substitute to petroleum-based fuels. It's mainly generated via direct usage & mixing, micro emulsions, rmal cracking (pyrolysis), & transesterification, & is fabricated of mono alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids. Transesterification of vegetationoils & animal fats is most prevalent technique for producing biodiesel. Batch procedures, supercritical processes, ultrasonic techniques, & microwave methods are all accessible for trans-esterification reaction. Liquid content of oils or fats & free fatty acids, reaction duration, & reaction temperature are all variables that affect transesterification process. significance, history, characteristics, suppliers, & methods for producing biodiesel are discussed in this study.

KEYWORDS- Atmosphere, Biodiesel, Fossil Fuels, Oil, Petroleum.

I. INTRODUCTION

Petroleum consumption has steadily risen as a result of industrialisation & modernisation. Energy consumption has increased as a result of economic growth. Fossil fuels like petroleum, & natural gas provide energy required to meet dem&. Climate change is now world's most significant environmental issue. Closely 1 million species may go extinct & 100 of millions of humans could die if global temperatures rise by more than 2 degrees Celsius [4]. Between 2007 & 2020, approximately 4.1 billion metric tons of CO2 (Carbon dioxide) are expected to be emitted into atmosphere. From 2020 to 2035, an additional 8.6 billion tons CO2 is projected to be emitted into atmosphere. For aforementioned predicted time, it is expected to grow by approximately 43 percent [1].

Use of non-renewable natural resources & CO_2 levels in atmosphere are rising on a daily basis, leading many investigators to seek for substitute fuels that are less harmful to atmosphere comparison to fossil fuels. It is appealing as it is eco-friendly renewable, extremely degradable, venomousness-free, & not emit hydrocarbons. Biodiesel manufacturing expenses are divided into two categories: by-product recovery & transesterification process. greatest way to reduce biodiesel production expenses is to use a continuous transesterification process. characteristics of biodiesel must comply with worldwide biodiesel st&ard st&ards such as American St&ards for Testing Materials. It is shown that characteristics of biodiesel that are least affected by minor components may be found using a simple equation in which attributes of biodiesel fuel are derived from quantities & properties of individual component fatty esters. composition of biodiesel is also optimized [2-6].

Direct usage of vegetationoils &/or oil blends in diesel engines, wher direct-injection or indirect-injection, is usually regarded as undesirable & impractical. Some of more apparent issues include acid composition, high viscosity, & free fatty acid (FFA) content of used vegetationoils &/or oil blends, gum development owing to oxidation & polymerization during storage & combustion, carbon deposits, & lubricating oil thickening. Vegetationoil derivatives that approach characteristics & performance of hydrocarbon-based diesel fuels have taken a lot of time & effort to create. high viscosity, low volatility, & polyunsaturated nature of triglycerides are most common issues faced when replacing m for diesel fuels. Pyrolysis, micro emulsification, & transesterification are three major techniques that have explored in an effort to overcome se limitations & enable vegetationoils & oil wastes to be used as a viable alternative fuel. Transesterification is most frequent & generally recognized of se [7].

A. History of Biodiesel

Diesel (compression ignition) engine was developed by Rudolf Diesel to operate on a variety of fuels, including, vegetationoil. Diesel's early engine attempts were a complete disaster. He demonstrated his engine, which ran entirely on peanut oil, at World Exhibition in Paris in 1900. ' diesel engine can be fueled with vegetationoils & would assist greatly in growth of agriculture in nations that utilize it,' Diesel claimed in 1911. ' use of vegetationoils for engine fuels may seem trivial nowadays,' Diesel wrote in 1912. However, such oils may become as significant in future as petroleum & coal tar products are now.' Diesel passed away in 1913 [8-12].

Later, his engine was adapted to operate on toxic petroleum fuel known today as "diesel." Noneless, his agricultural ideas & innovation laid groundwork for a civilization powered by clean, renewable, locally produced energy. Vegetationoils are utilized as substitute for diesel fuel in alternative circumstances (in 1930s & 1940s). Biofuels are becoming more popular as a result of ir renewable nature & ability to reduce pollution [13]. Because of rise in petroleum consumption & environmental benefits, biodiesel production is a current & technical topic for researchers. Trans-esterification of oils & animal fats is frequent & efficient technique of producing biodiesel. It is not a new method; Duffy & Patrick introduced it in 1853. Since n, many research using various oils have conducted [14].

B. Source of Biodiesel

Vegetationoil, cooking oil, & animal fats may all be used to make biodiesel. Algae, microalgae, & fungus may all be used to make biodiesel. However, majority of research has focused on oil-producing plants. selection of feedstock is initial stage. Larger than 350 oil-bearing harvests have recognized as possible biodiesel sources throughout world. availability of a diverse variety of feedstocks is most significant element in biodiesel production. Low manufacturing costs & large-scale production are two major criteria for feedstock. Geographical locations, climate circumstances, local soil texture & conditions, & agricultural methods all influence availability & output of biodiesel feedstock [15]. re are four types of biodiesel feedstocks:

- Vegetationoils that are edible, such as rapeseed,, palm, & coconut.
- Jatropha, karanja, sea mango, algae, & halophytes are examples of non-edible vegetationoils.
- Recycled or waste oil
- Animal fats including beef tallow, yellow grease, chicken fat, & fish oil by-products.

crops that were originally utilized for biodiesel manufacturing are known as first generation biodiesel feedstocks. Soybean, coconut, & peanut oil are all considered first generation edible oils. Several nations have well-established feedstock plantations. Rapeseed (84 percent), sunflower oil (13 percent), palm oil (1 percent), soybean oil & ors (2 percent) account for more than 95 percent of global biodiesel production [16]. However, owing to food vs. fuel dilemma, edible oil use is on rise. Major environmental issues, such as severe loss of critical soil resources, deforestation, & overuse of limited agricultural l&, are anticipated [14,17-21].

C. Biodiesel Production Technologies

Withdrawal of oil is 2nd stage in biodiesel manufacturing process. oil contained in seeds is removed during oil extraction process. primary result of this process is crude oil, with seeds or kernel cakes as significant by-products. oil may be extracted using one of three methods:

- Extraction by mechanical means.
- Extraction with a solvent
- Extraction by enzymes.

most common technique (using mechanical expellers or presses) is mechanical method. Whole seeds, kernels, or a combination of both are utilized in this technique, although whole seeds are most frequent choice. Oil extraction yields are 68–80 percent using mechanical technique]. chemical extraction technique uses just kernels as a feedstock. A liquid solvent is used to extract oil from seed in solvent extraction method. pace of oil extraction is influenced by a number of variables. solvent approach is used in three methods for oil extraction [22]:

- Extraction with hot water.
- Extraction using Soxhlet method.
- method of ultra-sonication.

enzymatic method for oil extraction is most promising. Suitable enzymes are employed for extracting oil from herbal sources in this procedure. In aqueous enzymatic oil with-drawal, alkaline protease yields superior outcome. Additionally, pre-treatment with ultra-sonication is beneficial in aqueous oil extraction. High viscosity, poor volatility, & polyunsaturated characteristics are most frequent issues with crude vegetationoils. Four techniques may be used to solve se issues: direct usage & dilution, pyrolysis, micro emulsion, & transesterification [23].

D. Direct Use & Blending

It was proposed in 1980 that vegetal oil might be utilized as a fuel. idea of utilizing edible oil as a fuel implies that petroleum will be used as an alternate fuel rar than vegetationoil or alcohol, & that non-renewable resources must be replaced with renewable energy. Sunflower oil was investigated by academics in South Africa (during an oil embargo). In Caterpillar, Brazil, in 1980, which was before combustion chamber machines were operated using a 10% veg oil combination to maintain full power with no alterations or adaptations to the engine. It wasn't even possible at the time to swap % vegetationoil for diesel fuel, but a mixture of % veg oil and 80% diesel fuel was. In certain long testing, a 50/50 blend of vegetationoil and diesel was used.

Vegetation oils have the significant capabilities: they are liquid, they are portable, they have high temperature content (80% of diesel fuel), they are readily available, and they are renewable. The use of vegetationoils as diesel engine has several downsides, including emulsification, decreased instability, and increased reactivity of unsaturation chains. Petroleum consumption has steadily rising as a result of industrialisation & modernisation. Energy consumption has increased as a result of economic growth. Fossil fuels like petroleum, , & natural gas provide energy required to meet dem&. Climate change is now world's most significant environmental issue [24].

E. Pyrolysis

rmal cracking is anor name for pyrolysis. Pyrolysis is chemical transformation created through application of heat energy in lack of air or in presence of a catalyst. Vegetation oils, animal fats, natural fatty acids, & methyl esters of fatty acids may all be used as substrates for pyrolysis process of producing biodiesel. pyrolysis of triglycerides to produce biodiesel has shown to be acceptable for diesel engines. liquid portions of temperature-based vegetationoil conversion are expected to resemble diesel fuels. Alkanes, alkenes, alkadienes, aromatics, & carboxylic acids are produced during this kind of triglyceride breakdown.

pyrolyzate was shown to have lower viscosity, flash point, & pour point than petroleum diesel fuel with comparable calorific values. Sulphur, water, & sediments are tolerable in pyrolyzed vegetationoils, & y provide acceptable copper corrosion values, but unsatisfactory ash, carbon residual, & pour point [25]. By operating state, pyrolysis process may be classified into three subclasses: traditional pyrolysis, rapid pyrolysis, & flash pyrolysis.

F. Micro Emulsification

Micro emulsion production may be a solution to issue of vegetationoil viscosity. Micro emulsions are colloidal dispersions that are transparent & rmodynamically stable.

Nanoemulsions are colloid equilibria dispersions of optical orthotropic flows with nanostructures (diameters of 1–150 nm) formed voluntarily from 2 normally unsuitable liquids and one or maybe more cationic substances. Nanoemulsions can be made using vegetationoils with an esters and a dispersion (co-solvent) or vegetationoil, ethanol, a detergent, and a cetane improver, with or without petroleum diesel. All nanoemulsions made with butanol, hexanol, and octanol met the maximal viscous standard for petroleum diesel.

G. Properties & Qualities of Biodiesel

Biodiesel quality improvements are being made all around world. When biodiesel is generated at various size facilities with varied origins, properties, & qualities, it is essential to st&ardize biodiesel quality to guarantee smooth engine operation. Austria was first nation to establish & license rapeseed oil methyl esters as a diesel fuel. Biodiesel's st&ard characteristics & attributes have established in France, Republic, & United States. Biodiesel must meet worldwide biodiesel st&ard criteria in terms of characteristics & attributes. American St&ards for Testing Materials or EU St&ards for Biodiesel Fuel are taken into consideration in se requirements. re are also German, Austrian (ON), & Czech Republic (CSN) st&ards]. Physicochemical characteristics are used to characterize qualities or quality of biodiesel.), phosphorus (mg/kg), & oxidation stability are just a few of se properties chemical & physical characteristics of biodiesel are determined by kind of raw material (also known as feedstock) & fatty acid content.

H. Oxidation Stability of Fuel

One of important aspects in determining quality of biodiesel is its oxidation property. measurement of oxidation, possible reactivity with air, & requirement for antioxidants are all indicated by oxidation stability [3]. existence of unsaturated fatty acid chains & a double bond in a molecule induce oxidation, which occurs when molecule is exposed to atmospheric oxygen [21]. Biodiesel fuels are more vulnerable to oxidative deterioration than fossil diesel fuels due to ir chemical makeup.

I. Acid Value of Fuel

neutralization no. is also referred to acid number. It is a test that determines amount of FFA in a new gasoline sample. Saturated & unsaturated acids that exist naturally in fats, oils, & greases but are not linked to glycerol backbones are referred to as FFA [3]. Fatty acid has different properties depending on length of carbon chain & amount of unsaturated bonds (double bonds). A higher acid value suggests that re is a greater quantity of FFA present. acid value is measured in milligrams of potassium hydroxide (mg KOH) needed to neutralize 1 gram of FAME. consequence of a greater acid concentration in fuel delivery system of an engine is severe corrosion. ASTM D664 & EN 14 104 are used to calculate acid value. Both st&ards authorized a maximum acid value of 0.50 mg KOH/g for biodiesel.

J. Advantages & Disadvantages of Biodiesel

Biodiesel comes with a number of benefits. oxygen content in biodiesel fuel is 10–11 percent. This results in fuel with excellent combustion properties. When compared to regular diesel fuel, biodiesel generates 78 percent less CO2 throughout its lifetime. Due to absence of loose soot, it also generates less smoke. It's renewable, non-toxic, non-flammable, portable, easily accessible, biodegradable, sustainable, environmentally friendly, & sulphur- & aromatic-free. Biodiesel is an excellent fuel for highly polluted cities & urban regions because of its characteristic. Due to its less polluting burning, biodiesel generates less specific matter in ambient air & refore lowers air toxicity, resulting in a 90% reduction in cancer risks & newborn abnormalities. Biodiesel manufacturing aids rural development by allowing damaged areas to be recycled. Biodiesel also offers a lot of promise for rural employment & economic benefit.

Biodiesel is climate-neutral fuel that is an essential part of energy production & usage. Biodiesel has a higher CN (60–65 depending on vegetationoil) than petroleum diesel, which decreases igniting delay. Biodiesel output may simply be exp&ed. Because re is no need for drilling, shipping, or refining, biodiesel production takes less time than petroleum diesel. Each nation has ability to manufacture biodiesel on its own. Tariffs or or taxes are not required to be paid to nations from which oil & petroleum fuel are imported. Biodiesel has excellent lubricity characteristics, which helps to keep fuel pumps & injectors lubricated. Increased lubrication reduces engine wear & improves performance. Because biodiesel has a higher flash point than petroleum diesel, it is very safe to carry, h&le, distribute, use, & store. Biodiesel, which is produced from leftover cooking oils & lards, reduces environmental impact of waste goods. Up to B20 biodiesel blends may not require engine modification, while greater blends may necessitate modest changes.

II. DISCUSSION

Biodiesel is a substitute for traditional petro-diesel for usage in compression-ignition engines. It is made up of mono-alkyl esters, most frequently methyl esters, or materials mostly made up of triacylglycerols. Many key fuel characteristics are mainly determined by fatty acid esters that make up biodiesel. Because feedstocks with significantly different fatty acid content may be utilized for biodiesel production, composition of biodiesel is determined by composition of parent feedstock. utilization of various feedstocks is especially important in light of rising biodiesel supply & socio-economic concerns. process of making biodiesel is briefly explained in this article, Biodiesel manufacturing expenses are divided into two categories: by-product recovery & transesterification process. greatest way to reduce biodiesel production expenses is to use a continuous transesterification process. characteristics of biodiesel must comply with worldwide biodiesel st&ard st&ards such as American St&ards for Testing Materials. It is shown that characteristics of biodiesel that are least affected by minor components may be found using a simple equation in which attributes of biodiesel fuel are derived from quantities & properties of individual component fatty esters. composition of biodiesel is also optimized.

III. CONCLUSION

Energy is a key need for sustaining economic development & maintaining human growth index norms. After industrial sector, transportation is second most energy-intensive sector, accounting for 30% of total supplied energy. Oil accounts for almost all fossil fuel energy use in transportation industry (97.6 percent). However, anticipated depletion of fossil fuels, as well as environmental issues connected with ir use, has prompted many academics to look into alternate fuels. Biodiesel is a resource that has a lot of potential.

Esterification & transesterification are two most important processes in biodiesel synsis. kind of feedstock oil, reaction circumstances, catalyst employed, & alcohol to oil molar ratio all have an impact on se reactions. One of most significant benefits of biodiesel production is broad variety of possible feedstocks. To keep biodiesel manufacturing costs low, optimum feedstock must be chosen. extraction of oil is second stage in manufacture of biodiesel.

Mechanical, solvent, & enzymatic oil extraction are three most used techniques for extracting oil. Biodiesel manufacturing expenses are divided into two categories: by-product recovery & transesterification process. greatest way to reduce biodiesel production expenses is to use a continuous transesterification process. characteristics of biodiesel must comply with worldwide biodiesel st&ard st&ards such as American St&ards for Testing Materials (ASTM 6751- 3) or European Union's Biodiesel Directive (EN 14 214). Anor method to save manufacturing costs is to recover glycerol. biodiesel glycerol is more concentrated since water is present in system. Physicochemical characteristics such as CN, density, viscosity, cloud & pour points, flash point, acid value, copper corrosion, glycerine, & oxidation stability define biodiesel.

Policies that encourage biodiesel development & make its costs competitive with those of or conventional energy sources are critical. Continued advancements in utilization of by-products will improve overall economic feasibility of biodiesel manufacturing process.

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