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**SYNTHETIC DIESTER LUBRICATING BASE OILS
FROM PALM OIL**

Miss Darunee Tubthim

ศูนย์วิทยบริการ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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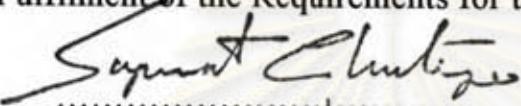
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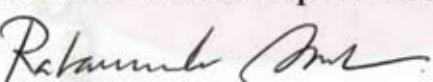
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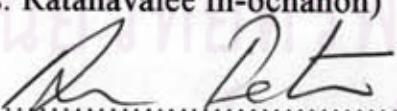

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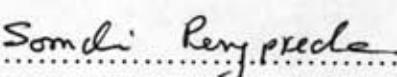
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สารนล็อกลีนพื้นฐานสังเคราะห์ประเทกไಡอสเทอร์ เตรียมโดยปฏิกิริยาทรานอสเทอร์น้ำมันปาล์ม และปฏิกิริยาเอสเทอร์กรดน้ำมันปาล์ม ได้แก่ กรดไอโซเลอิก, กรดสเตรียริก และ กรดปาล์มนิติก กับ 1,3-โพเพนไடอออล, 1,4-บิวเทนไടอออล, 1,5-เพนเทนไടอออล, 2,2-ไดเมทิล-1,3-โพเพนไடอออล โดยใช้กรดชัลฟูริกเป็นตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ได้จากปฏิกิริยาดังกล่าวมี 2 สถานะ คือ ของแข็ง และของเหลว เมื่อจากของแข็งไม่สามารถรัดสมบัติทางกายภาพ เช่น ความหนืด และอุดในลูบท ของสารสังเคราะห์ได้ ทำให้สารสังเคราะห์ที่เป็นของแข็งไม่เหมาะสมที่จะใช้เป็นสารนล็อกลีนในเครื่องยนต์ แต่ผลิตภัณฑ์แต่ละตัวที่ได้จากปฏิกิริยาทรานอสเทอร์ และปฏิกิริยาเอสเทอร์กับ 2-เอทิล-1,3-เอกเซนไடอออล เป็นของเหลว และมีสมบัติทางกายภาพและทางเคมีที่ดี เช่น ผลิตภัณฑ์ 2-เอทิล-1,3-เอกเซนไடอสเทอร์ จากน้ำมันปาล์ม มีสมบัติทางกายภาพและทางเคมีคือ ค่าดัชนีความหนืด 170.83 จุดไฟลเท -9 °C จุดควบไฟ 208 °C และมีความเสถียรต่อความร้อนและการถูกออกซิไดซ์ได้ดี ผลที่ได้แสดงให้เห็นว่าไಡอสเทอร์สังเคราะห์ที่ได้จากปฏิกิริยาทรานอสเทอร์น้ำมันปาล์ม และปฏิกิริยาเอสเทอร์กรดน้ำมันปาล์มกับ 2-เอทิล-1,3-เอกเซนไடอออล เหมาะสมในการนำไปใช้เป็นสารนล็อกลีนในเครื่องยนต์

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม

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SYNTHETIC LUBRICANTS / PALM OIL

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OILS FROM PALM OIL. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSOC. PROF. SOPHON

ROFNGSOMRAN, Ph.D. THESIS CO-ADVISOR : MRS. RATTANAVALEE

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Synthetic diester lubricating base oils was prepared by esterification of palm oil and its free fatty acids such as oleic acid, stearic acid and palmitic acid, with 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, using concentrated sulfuric acid as a catalyst. The products from these reaction had 2 phases, i.e. a liquid phase and a solid phase. Due to inability to determine the physical properties (e.g. kinematic viscosity and pour point) of the solid phases, they were deemed to be unsuitable as automotive lubricants. Each product from transesterification and esterification with 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, however was liquid and had good physical and chemical properties. For example, the physical and chemical properties of the 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediester product from palm oil had viscosity index 170.83, pour point -9 °C, flash point 208 °C and good thermal and oxidation stability. These results indicate that the synthetic diesters obtained from transesterification of palm oil and esterification of its free fatty acid with 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol are suitable to use as automotive lubricating base oils.

ศูนย์วิทยบรังษาก
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ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ๑๗๖๔ ๙๘๗๒

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม



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ศูนย์วิทยบรพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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ABBREVIATIONS

°C	=	degree Celsius
°F	=	degree Farenheit
VI	=	viscosity index
cSt	=	Centistoke unit
%wt	=	percent by weight
ml	=	millilitre
g	=	gram
sp.gr.	=	specific gravity
TGA	=	Thermogravimetry analyzer
ppm	=	part per million
cm ⁻¹	=	Wavenumber
SHF	=	synthesized hydrocarbon fluids
PAHs	=	polyaromatic hydrocarbons
PAOs	=	polyalphaolefins

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