

LAMPIRAN I
SURAT VALIDASI DATA

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Judul Penelitian : Analisis Kualitas Dan Kuantitas *Syngas* Co-Gasifikasi
Batubara Dan Ampas Tebu Metode *Downdraft* Gasifikasi
Dikaji Dari Ukuran Bahan Baku
PLP Lab Energi : Adi Gunawan

Tabel L1.1 Data Tekanan dan Temperatur *Syngas*

Ukuran Bahan Baku (cm)	Tekanan <i>Syngas</i> (atm)	Temperatur <i>Syngas</i> Rata-rata (°C)
- 6 + 4 cm	1	32,5
- 4 + 2 cm	1	34,4
- 2 cm	1	30,1

Tabel L1.2 Data Kecepatan Oksigen Input dan *Syngas* Output Proses Co-Gasifikasi

Variasi Sampel (cm)	Laju Alir Oksigen (liter/min)	Kecepatan <i>Syngas</i> Output Rata-rata(m/s)
- 6 + 4 cm	1	3,3
- 4 + 2 cm	1	3,5
- 2 cm	1	4,5

SAMBUNGAN

Tabel L1.3 Data Lama Nyala Api Proses Co-Gasifikasi

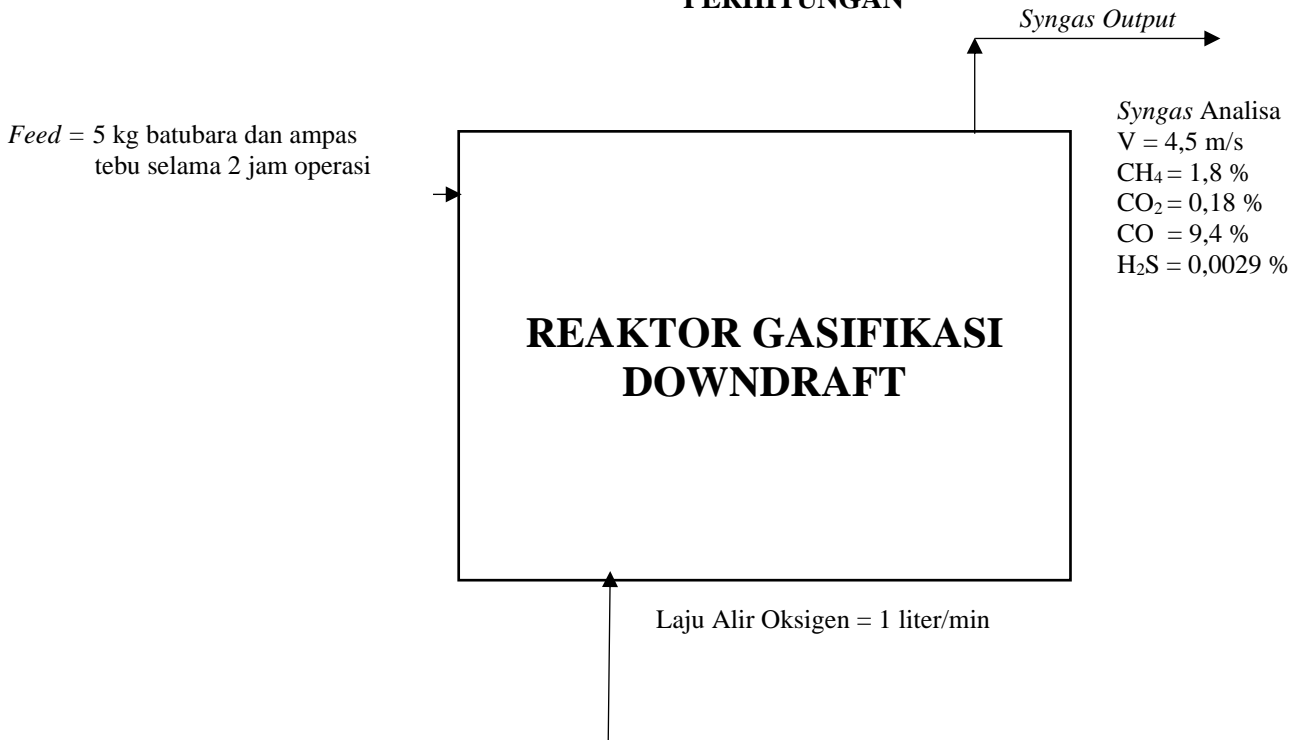
Variasi Ukuran Bahan Baku (cm)	Lama Nyala Api*
- 6 + 4 cm	8 - 9 menit
- 4 + 2 cm	5 - 6 menit
- 2 cm	6 - 7 menit

*Kalkulasi waktu total selama dihasilkan nyala api di *flare stack*, lama nyala api tidak stabil (nyala-redup)

Tabel L1.4 Data Temperatur Ruang Bakar Gasifikasi

Waktu (Menit Ke -)	Variasi Ukuran Batubara dan Ampas Tebu (cm)		
	- 6 + 4	- 4 + 2	- 2
Temperatur (°C)			
0	37	34	35
10	91	87	88
20	165	158	160
30	198	190	199
40	217	201	211
50	297	267	255
60	350	330	325
70	401*	390	340
80	420	405	410
90	490	420*	429*
100	570	487	552
110	550	502	540
120	510	492	532

**LAMPIRAN II
PERHITUNGAN**



2.1 Pengolahan Data Pada Variasi Ukuran Bahan Baku - 2 cm

2.1.1 Perhitungan laju alir pemakaian bahan bakar/ fuel consume rate (FCR)

- Jumlah bahan bakar yang disuplai = 5 kg
- Lama waktu pembakaran = 120 menit = 2 jam

$$FCR = \frac{\text{massa bahan bakar yang digunakan (kg)}}{\text{waktu operasi (jam)}}$$

(Sumber : Mokodompit. R. dkk, 2019)

$$FCR = \frac{5 \text{ kg}}{2 \text{ jam}}$$

$$FCR = 2,5 \text{ kg/jam}$$

2.1.2 Perhitungan Air Fuel Ratio (AFR)

Oxygen, O ₂						
-50	1,7475	984,4	0,02067	1,291 x 10 ⁻⁵	9,246 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,7694
0	1,4277	928,7	0,02472	1,865 x 10 ⁻⁵	1,342 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,7198
50	1,2068	921,7	0,02867	2,577 x 10 ⁻⁵	1,818 x 10 ⁻⁵	0,7053

(Sumber : Tables Properties Gas)

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= 30^\circ\text{C} \\
X1 &= 0^\circ\text{C} \\
Y &= \rho \text{ oksigen} \\
Y1 &= 1,4277^\circ\text{C} \\
Y2 &= 1,2068^\circ\text{C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Interpolasi} : \frac{X-X1}{X2-X1} = \frac{Y-Y1}{Y2-Y1}$$

$$: Y = \frac{(X-X1)(Y2-Y1)}{(X2-X1)-Y1}$$

$$: Y = \frac{(30-0)(1,20-1,42)}{(50-0)-1,42}$$

$$: Y = 1,29516 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ oksigen} = 1,29516 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{diameter pipa oksigen} = 2 \text{ in} \left| \frac{0,0254 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ in}} \right| = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$A \text{ pipa oksigen} = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}d\right)^2$$

$$A \text{ pipa oksigen} = \frac{22}{7} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,05 \text{ m}\right)^2 = 0,002027646 \text{ m}^2$$

$$V \text{ oksigen} = 1 \text{ l/min} = 0,01667 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 60 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{AFR aktual} = \frac{\rho \text{ oksigen} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right) \times A \text{ pipa} \left(\text{m}^2\right) \times v \text{ oksigen} \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)}{\text{Massa bahan bakar}(\text{kg})/\text{waktu}(\text{s})}$$

(Sumber : Suhendi, 2016)

$$\text{AFR aktual} = \frac{1,29516 \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right) \times 0,002027646 \left(\text{m}^2\right) \times 60 \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{jam}}\right)}{2,5 \text{ kg/jam}}$$

$$\text{AFR aktual} = 0,063027015 \frac{\text{kg oksigen}}{\text{kg bahan bakar}}$$

2.1.3 Perhitungan Specific Gasification Rate (SGR)

$$\text{SGR} = \frac{\text{laju pemakaian bahan bakar}}{\text{luas penampang reaktor}}$$

(Sumber :Kurniawan, 2012)

$$\text{Laju pemakaian bahan baku} = 2,5 \text{ kg/h}$$

$$\text{Luas melintang reaktor} = \text{lebar} = 25 \text{ cm} = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Luas reaktor} = p \times l = 0,0625 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{SGR} = \frac{2,5 \text{ Kg/h}}{0,0625 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$\text{SGR} = 40 \text{ kg/h m}^2$$

2.1.4 Perhitungan Laju Alir Syngas

$$d \text{ pipa output} = 2,02 \text{ cm} = 0,002 \text{ m}$$

$$V \text{ syngas rata-rata} = 4,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A \text{ pipa output syngas} = \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,02 \text{ m})^2$$

$$= 0,000314 \text{ m}^2$$

Laju alir syngas = A pipa output x V syngas

(Sumber : Syarif , A. 2020)

$$= 0,000314 \text{ m}^2 \times 4,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 0,001441888 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

2.1.5 Perhitungan Specific Production Gasification Rate (SPGR)

$$\text{SPGR} = \frac{\text{Laju alir syngas}}{\text{Luas melintang reaktor}}$$

(Sumber : Kurniawan, 2012)

$$\text{SPGR} = \frac{0,001441888 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,0625 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$\text{SPGR} = 0,023070208 \text{ m/s}$$

2.1.6 Menghitung Komposisi Syngas

Dik : V syngas = 0,001441888 m³/s = 1,441888 L/s
P = 1 atm
T rata-rata = 30,1°C = 303,108K
R = 0,0821 L.atm/mol. K

Dit : n ?

Dij : P V = n R T

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$n = \frac{1 \text{ atm} \times 1,441888 \text{ L/s}}{0,08205 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 303,108 \text{ K}}$$

$$n = 0,057976974 \text{ mol}$$

2.1.7 Menentukan Low Heating Value (LHV)

$$\text{LHV gas} = 10,768 [\text{H}_2] + 12,696 [\text{CO}] + 35,866 [\text{CH}_4] + [\text{CnHm}]$$

(Sumber : Lubwama, M. 2010)

$$\text{LHV gas} = 10,768 [\text{H}_2\text{S}] + 12,696 [\text{CO}] + 35,866 [\text{CH}_4] + [\text{CnHm}]$$

$$= 10,768 [0,000029] + 12,696 [0,00094] + 35,866 [0,0018] + [\text{CnHm}]$$

$$= 1,839324272 \text{ KJ/kg}$$

Tabel B.1 Komposisi Syngas

Komponen	Komposisi (%)	mol	BM	gr/s
CH ₄	1,8	0,001043586	16	0,016697
CO ₂	0,18	0,000104359	44	0,004592
CO	0,094	0,005449836	28	0,152595
H ₂ S	0,0029	1,68133E-06	34	0,0000572

Total	11,3829	0,006599461		0,173941705
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2.1.8 Perhitungan Power Output

$$Power\ Output = Gas\ Flowrate \times Heating\ Value_{gas}$$

(Sumber : Lubwama. M, pg. 15, 2010)

$$\begin{aligned} Power\ Output &= 0,173941705\ gr/s \times 1,839324272\ Kj/kg \\ &= 0,173941705\ gr/s \times 0,001839324\ Kj/gr \\ &= 0,000319935\ Kj/s \\ &= 0,000319935\ KW/s \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama maka didapat *Power Output* setiap variasi ukuran bahan baku seperti pada tabel B.2 berikut :

Tabel B.2 Pengaruh Variasi Bahan Baku Terhadap *Power Output*

Ukuran Bahan Baku (cm)	Gas Flowrate (gr/s)	Nilai Kalor (KJ/Kg)	Power Output (KW)
- 6 + 4 cm	0,110590465	1,494924736	0,000165324
- 4 + 2 cm	0,114131074	1,570243336	0,000179214
- 2 cm	0,173941705	1,839324272	0,000311354

*Range Temperatur dan Waktu Proses saat menghasilkan syngas
(Sumber : Laboratorium Teknik Energi Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya)

LAMPIRAN III
GAMBAR ALAT DAN BAHAN



Seperangkat Alat Gasifikasi Tipe *Downdraft*



Ampas Tebu



Batubara Lignit



Memasukkan Bahan Baku ke Reaktor



Menyulut Api ke dalam Reaktor



Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *urine bag*



Uji Nyala Api di *Flare Stack*



Mengatur Laju Alir oksigen



Pengambilan sampel hasil *absorber*



Hasil uji nyala api pada *flare stack*