

LAMPIRAN I

DATA PENGAMATAN

Tabel L1. 1 Data Pengamatan Panel Surya

Waktu (menit)	Temp (°C)	Lux (W/m2)	Tegangan (V)	Arus (I)	Daya (W)
0	40	164,59	12,50	3,72	46,60
10		175,59	12,43	3,44	42,90
20		490,81	14,05	10,31	144,90
30		259,65	14,08	10,04	141,30
40		323,00	13,85	9,53	132,10
50		105,63	19,18	3,57	11,00
60		251,32	13,50	7,87	106,3
70		203,23	13,43	7,29	98,00
80		131,40	13,19	7,04	92,90
90		141,69	12,91	5,26	68,00
0	50	192,34	14,51	13,20	191,60
10		703,73	12,38	5,66	70,10
20		685,66	12,75	5,35	68,30
30		107,41	13,11	8,16	107,00
40		826,21	12,52	6,57	82,30
50		989,84	13,41	7,35	98,60
60		114,14	13,07	8,70	113,70
70		119,26	13,51	8,97	118,80
80		127,99	13,91	9,16	127,50
90		110,73	13,53	8,15	110,30
100		706,74	13,18	5,34	70,40
110		104,9	13,07	7,91	104,50
120		149,68	13,96	10,68	149,10
130		157,01	14,05	11,13	156,40
140		121,97	13,21	9,18	121,50
150		126,49	12,77	9,92	126,00
160		296,15	12,38	2,38	29,50
0	60	547,46	12,5	3,72	42,60
10		206,33	12,43	3,44	42,90
20		225	14,05	10,31	144,90
30		332,57	14,08	10,04	141,30
40		261,29	13,85	9,53	132,10
50		278,63	19,18	3,57	11,00
60		343,23	13,5	7,87	106,30

70	458,19	14,35	8,05	115,56
80	330,57	14,04	5,94	83,37
90	431,61	15,01	7,25	108,85
100	368,290	13,7	6,78	1370
110	259,27	14,34	4,56	1577,4

Tabel L1. 2 Data Pengamatan Pengeringan

Temp (°C)	Waktu (menit)	Massa Cabai (g)	Temp DB (°C)	Temp BB (°C)	Laju Udara (m/s)
40	0	100	33	30	14,3
	10	96	36	33	14,5
	20	95	38,1	31	14,8
	30	94	40,8	30	14
	40	93	39,4	31	12,1
	50	93	38,1	30	12,6
	60	92	39,3	31	15,2
	70	91	37,6	30	14,4
	80	91	41,3	30,5	14,4
	90	91	38	30	14,6
50	0	100	37,5	32	14,8
	10	93	40,5	38	11,5
	20	90	42,6	35,5	13,4
	30	89	45,3	34,5	13,6
	40	88	43,9	35,5	13
	50	87	42,6	34,5	13,5
	60	86	43,8	35,5	13,1
	70	85	42,1	34,5	13,7
	80	84	45,8	35	14,4
	90	83	42,5	34,5	13,2
	100	83	43	40,3	14,4
	110	82	45,3	41,57	14,8
	120	81	47,5	44,8	12,2
	130	81	46,3	45,1	12
	140	79	43,6	42,3	13,2
	150	79	40,3	39,1	14,1
	160	79	39,0	37,8	12,9
60	0	100	60	44	14,3
	10	94	61	44	14,5
	20	93	60	43	14,8
	30	90	59	43	14

40	87	58	42	12,1
50	85	60	42	12,6
60	82	61	42	15,2
70	78	62	41	15
80	77	60	40	12,7
90	76	59	40	13,3
100	76	58	40	13,9
110	76	59	41	14,2

Tabel L1. 3 Kadar Air Awal & Akhir Cabai

Sampel	Kadar air awal (%)	Kadar air akhir (%)
Cabai 1	82,86	73,86
Cabai 2	83,13	62,13
Cabai 3	83,63	59,63

Tabel L1. 4 Efisiensi Termal

Temperatur (°C)	Efisiensi Termal (%)
40	65,94
50	68,10
60	68,63

Tabel L1. 5 Efisiensi Panel Surya

Temperatur (°C)	Efisiensi Panel Surya (%)
40	14,50
50	12,06
60	9,91

Tabel L1. 6 Laju Pengeringan

Temperatur (°C)	Laju Pengeringan (kg/jam m²)
40	1,397
50	2,699
60	4,729

Tabel L1. 7 Specific Energy Consumption

Temperatur (°C)	Specific Energy Consumption (kJ/kg air)
40	3036
50	2765
60	2743

LAMPIRAN II PERHITUNGAN

Perhitungan panel surya pada temperatur operasi 40°C

1. Efisiensi panel surya

$$\eta_{\text{Panel}} = \frac{G \times A}{P_{\text{out}}} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :

G = Intensitas Cahaya (W/m²)

A = Luas penampang panel surya (m²)

P_{out} = Daya yang dihasilkan panel

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{224,691 \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)} \times 2,7135 \text{ m}^2}{88,40 \text{ (W/m}^2\text{)}} \times 100\% \\ &= 14,50\% \end{aligned}$$

2. Energi total panel surya (Energi masuk sistem)

$$E_{\text{Pv}} = G \times A \times \eta_{\text{panel}} \times t$$

Keterangan :

G = Intensitas Cahaya (W/m²)

A = Luas penampang panel surya (m²)

t = waktu (jam)

η_{panel} = Efisiensi panel surya (%)

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 224,691 \times 2,7135 \times 14,50\% \times 1,5 \\ &= 132,6 \text{ Wh} \\ &= 477,36 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Konversi Wh ke kJ:

$$1 \text{ Wh} = 3,6 \text{ kJ}$$

3. Energi beban

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{blower}} &= P_{\text{blower}} \times t \\ &= 150 \times 1,5 \\ &= 225 \text{ Wh} \\ &= 810 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{heater}} &= P_{\text{heater}} \times t \\
 &= 500 \times 1,5 \\
 &= 750 \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 2700 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total konsumsi beban (kJ)

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{beban}} &= E_{\text{blower}} - E_{\text{heater}} \\
 &= 810 + 2700 \\
 &= 3510 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas baterai

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{bat}} &= V \times Ah \times \text{jumlah baterai} \\
 &= 12 \times 80 \times 2 \\
 &= 1920 : 2 \text{ (Untuk efektivitas baterai 50\%)} \\
 &= 960 \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 3456 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Energi total panel surya + baterai

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{Pv}} + E_{\text{bat}} &= E_{\text{Panel}} + E_{\text{baterai}} \\
 &= 477,36 + 3456 \\
 &= 3933,36 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{lebih}} &= \text{Energi total panel \& baterai} - \text{Total konsumsi beban} \\
 &= 3933,36 - 3510 \\
 &= 423,36 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan hasil pengeringan cabai pada temperatur 40°C

1. Menghitung kadar air awal cabai

Sampel 1 (Temperatur 40°C)

Massa cawan kosong (W_0) = 18,97

Massa cawan + sampel basah (W_1) = 20,37

Massa cawan + sampel kering (W_2) = 19,21

$$\text{Kadar air (\%)} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{20,37 - 19,21}{20,37 - 18,97} \times 100\%$$

$$= 82,86\%$$

2. Menghitung kadar air setelah pengeringan pada menit ke 90 temperatur 40°C

Massa cabai sebelum pengeringan = 100 gram

Massa cabai setelah pengeringan = 91 gram

Kadar air awal cabai = 82,86 %

Air yang diuapkan (%) = $\frac{100 - 91}{100} \times 100\%$
= 9 %

Kadar air setelah pengeringan = 82,86% - 9%
= 73,86 %

3. Menghitung free moisture (X) pada menit 90

Rumus menghitung *free moisture* (X) :

Berat air = 9 g

Ws = 19,21 g

Free moisture X = $\frac{\text{Berat air}}{W_s}$
= $\frac{9 \text{ g}}{19,21 \text{ g}}$
= 0,00468506 g H₂O/kg *dry solid*

4. Perhitungan laju pengeringan

a. Menghitung laju pengeringan konstan pada waktu 90 menit

$$R_c = \frac{h (T - T_w)}{\lambda_w} \times 5400$$

Keterangan :

R_c = Laju pengeringan (g/jam m²)

T = Temperatur bola kering (°C)

T_w = Temperatur bola basah (°C)

λ_w = Entalpi (kJ/kg)

H = Koefisien perpindahan panas (W/m² K)

Mencari h (koefisien perpindahan panas) untuk mendapatkan Rc (Laju pengeringan konstan)

$$V_H = \frac{22,41}{273} \times TK \times \frac{1}{28,97} + \frac{1}{18,02} \times H$$

$$B_m \text{ air} = 18,02 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$B_m \text{ udara} = 28,97 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$V_H = \frac{22,41}{273} \times 273 \times \frac{1}{28,97} + \frac{1}{18,02} \times 0,01971 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$$

$$V_H = 0,7746526 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$$

$$p = \frac{1 + H}{V_H}$$

$$p = \frac{1 + 0,01971 \text{ KgH}_2\text{O/kg dry air}}{0,7746526 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}}$$

$$p = 1,3163448 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$G = V \times P \times 5400$$

$$G = 14,09 \times 1,316345 \times 5400$$

$$G = 100155,4131 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

$$h = 0,0204 G^{0,8}$$

$$h = 0,0204 \times 100155,4^{0,8}$$

$$h = 204,2535948 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

$$R_c = \frac{h (T - T_w)}{\lambda_w} \times 5400$$

$$R_c = \frac{204,25359 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K} (38,16 - 30,65)}{2434,4 \text{ kJ/kg}} \times 5400$$

$$R_c = 1,3977179 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

b. Menghitung laju pengeringan menurun

$$R = R_c \times A$$

$$R = 1,3977179 \text{ kg/jam m}^2 \times 0,41 \text{ m}^2$$

$$R = 0,5730643 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

5. Menghitung beban pemanasan pada 90 menit

a. Banyaknya kandungan air yang diuapkan

$$m_{\text{air}} = (X_a - X_b) m_{\text{bahan}}$$

Di mana :

$$\text{Kadar air awal cabai } (X_a) = 82,86\%$$

$$\text{Kadar air akhir cabai } (X_b) = 73,86\%$$

$$\text{Massa cabai masuk } (m_{\text{bahan}}) = 100 \text{ g}$$

Sehingga diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\text{air}} &= \text{Kadar air awal cabai} - \text{kadar air akhir cabai} \\ &= (0,828571429 - 0,738571429) \times 100 \text{ g} \\ &= 9 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

b. Kalor yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan bahan sampai T penguapan

$$Q_1 = \text{Massa cabai} \times C_p \text{ cabai} \times (T_x - T_b)$$

$$Q_1 = m (1 - k_{a \text{ awal}}) \times C_p \text{ cabai} \times (T_x - T_b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di mana massa cabai } (m) &= 100 \text{ g} \times 1 - 0,828571429 \\ &= 17,14285714 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panas spesifik cabai } (C_p \text{ cabai}) = 3,86 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$\text{Temperatur penguapan bahan } (T_x) = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Temperatur bahan awal } (T_{b1}) = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= 17,142857 \times 3,86 \times (373 - 303) \\ &= 4632 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

c. Kalor yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan kandungan air dari dalam butir

$$Q_2 = m_{\text{air}} \times C_p \text{ air} \times (T_x - T_{b1})$$

$$\text{Di mana panas spesifik air } (C_p \text{ air}) = 4,20 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= 9 \times 4,20 \times (373 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2646 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

d. Panas laten penguapan

$$Q_3 = m_{\text{air}} \times h_{fg}$$

Dimana :

$$H_{fg} = 2256,70 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_{air} = 9 \text{ g}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_3 &= 9 \text{ g} \times 2256,70 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 20310,3 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kalor beban pemanasan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{bp} &= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \\ &= 4632 \text{ kJ} + 2646 \text{ kJ} + 20310,3 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 27588,3 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung efisiensi thermal

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{th} &= \frac{(m \times (h_{fg} \times (X_1 - X_2) + C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)))}{Q_{Total}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{18714597,57}{27588,3} \times 100\% \\ &= 67,84\% \end{aligned}$$

7. Specific Energy Consumption

$$\begin{aligned} SEC &= \frac{Q_{Input}}{m_{air}} \\ &= \frac{27588,3}{9} \\ &= 3065,3667 \text{ kJ/kg air} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan panel surya pada temperatur operasi 50°C

1. Efisiensi panel surya

$$\eta_{Panel} = \frac{G \times A}{P_{out}} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :

G = Intensitas Cahaya (W/m^2)

A = Luas penampang panel surya (m^2)

P_{out} = Daya yang dihasilkan panel

Sehingga :

$$= \frac{331,79 \text{ (W/m}^2) \times 2,7135 \text{ m}^2}{108,56 \text{ m}^2} \times 100\%$$

$$= 12,06\%$$

2. Energi total panel surya (Energi masuk sistem)

$$E_{Pv} = G \times A \times \eta_{\text{panel}} \times t$$

Keterangan :

$$G = \text{Intensitas Cahaya (W/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$A = \text{Luas penampang panel surya (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$t = \text{waktu (jam)}$$

$$\eta_{\text{panel}} = \text{Efisiensi panel surya (\%)}$$

Sehingga :

$$= 331,779412 \times 2,7135 \times 12,06\% \times 2,667$$

$$= 289,5420706 \text{ Wh}$$

$$= 1042,351454 \text{ kJ}$$

Konversi Wh ke kJ:

$$1 \text{ Wh} = 3,6 \text{ kJ}$$

3. Energi beban

$$E_{\text{blower}} = P_{\text{blower}} \times t$$

$$= 150 \times 2,667$$

$$= 400,05 \text{ Wh}$$

$$= 1440,18 \text{ kJ}$$

$$E_{\text{heater}} = P_{\text{heater}} \times t$$

$$= 500 \times 2,667$$

$$= 1333,5 \text{ Wh}$$

$$= 4800,6 \text{ kJ}$$

Total konsumsi beban (kJ)

$$E_{\text{beban}} = E_{\text{blower}} + E_{\text{heater}}$$

$$= 1440,18 + 4800,6$$

$$= 6240,78 \text{ kJ}$$

Kapasitas baterai

$$E_{\text{bat}} = V \times Ah \times \text{jumlah baterai}$$

$$= 12 \times 80 \times 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1920 : 2 \text{ (Untuk efektivitas baterai 50\%)} \\
 &= 960 \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 3456 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Energi total panel surya + baterai

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{Pv} + E_{bat} &= E_{Panel} + E_{baterai} \\
 &= 1042,351454 + 3456 \\
 &= 4498,351454 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\text{lebih}} &= \text{Energi total panel \& baterai} - \text{Total konsumsi beban} \\
 &= 4498,351454 \text{ kJ} - 6240,78 \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 1742,428546 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan hasil pengeringan cabai pada temperatur 50°C

1. Menghitung kadar air awal cabai

Sampel 2 (Temperatur 50°C)

Massa cawan kosong (W_0) = 18,97

Massa cawan + sampel basah (W_1) = 20,57

Massa cawan + sampel kering (W_2) = 19,24

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{20,57 - 19,24}{20,57 - 18,97} \times 100\% \\
 &= 83,13\%
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung kadar air setelah pengeringan pada menit ke 160 temperatur 50°C

Massa cabai sebelum pengeringan = 100 gram

Massa cabai setelah pengeringan = 79 gram

Kadar air awal cabai = 83,13 %

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Air yang diuapkan (\%)} &= \frac{100 - 79}{100} \times 100\% \\
 &= 21 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar air setelah pengeringan} &= 83,13\% - 21\% \\
 &= 62,13 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung free moisture (X) pada menit 90

Rumus menghitung *free moisture* (X) :

$$\text{Berat air} = 21 \text{ g}$$

$$W_s = 19,24 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Free moisture } X &= \frac{\text{Berat air}}{W_s} \\ &= \frac{21 \text{ g}}{19,24 \text{ g}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,010914761 \text{ g H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid}$$

4. Perhitungan laju pengeringan

c. Menghitung laju pengeringan konstan pada waktu 90 menit

$$R_c = \frac{h(T - T_w)}{\lambda_w} \times 9600$$

Keterangan :

$$R_c = \text{Laju pengeringan (g/jam m}^2\text{)}$$

$$T = \text{Temperatur bola kering (}^\circ\text{C)}$$

$$T_w = \text{Temperatur bola basah (}^\circ\text{C)}$$

$$\lambda_w = \text{Entalpi (kJ/kg)}$$

$$H = \text{Koefisien perpindahan panas (W/m}^2\text{ K)}$$

Mencari h (koefisien perpindahan panas) untuk mendapatkan R_c (Laju pengeringan konstan)

$$V_H = \frac{22,41}{273} \times TK \times \frac{1}{28,97} + \frac{1}{18,02} \times H$$

$$B_m \text{ air} = 18,02 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$B_m \text{ udara} = 28,97 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$V_H = \frac{22,41}{273} \times 273 \times \frac{1}{28,97} + \frac{1}{18,02} \times 0,01971 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$$

$$V_H = 0,7746526 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$$

$$p = \frac{1 + H}{V_H}$$

$$p = \frac{1 + 0,01971 \text{ KgH}_2\text{O/kg dry air}}{0,7746526 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}}$$

$$\rho = 1,3163448 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$G = V \times \rho \times 5400$$

$$G = 13,04 \times 1,316345 \times 9600$$

$$G = 169334,5996 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

$$h = 0,0204 G^{0,8}$$

$$h = 0,0204 \times 169334,5996^{0,8}$$

$$h = 310,9043021 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

$$R_c = \frac{h (T - T_w)}{\lambda_w} \times 9600$$

$$R_c = \frac{310,904302 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K} (43,03 - 37,67)}{2434,4 \text{ kJ/kg}} \times 5400$$

$$R_c = 2,69976856 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

d. Menghitung laju pengeringan menurun

$$R = R_c \times A$$

$$R = 1,3977179 \text{ kg/jam m}^2 \times 0,41 \text{ m}^2$$

$$R = 0,5730643 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

5. Menghitung beban pemanasan pada 90 menit

a. Banyaknya kandungan air yang diuapkan

$$m_{\text{air}} = (X_a - X_b) m_{\text{bahan}}$$

Di mana :

$$\text{Kadar air awal cabai } (X_a) = 83,13\%$$

$$\text{Kadar air akhir cabai } (X_b) = 62,13\%$$

$$\text{Massa cabai masuk } (m_{\text{bahan}}) = 100 \text{ g}$$

Sehingga diperoleh

$$m_{\text{air}} = \text{Kadar air awal cabai} - \text{kadar air akhir cabai}$$

$$= (0,83125 - 0,62125) \times 100 \text{ g}$$

$$= 21 \text{ g}$$

b. Kalor yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan bahan sampai T penguapan

$$Q_1 = \text{Massa cabai} \times C_p \text{ cabai} \times (T_x - T_b)$$

$$Q_1 = m (1 - k_{a \text{ awal}}) \times C_p \text{ cabai} \times (T_x - T_b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di mana massa cabai (m)} &= 100 \text{ g} \times 1 - 0,83125 \\ &= 16,875 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panas spesifik cabai (Cp cabai)} = 3,86 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$\text{Temperatur penguapan bahan (T_x)} = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Temperatur bahan awal (T_{b1})} = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= 16,875 \times 3,86 \times (373 - 303) \\ &= 4559,625 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

c. Kalor yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan kandungan air dari dalam butir

$$Q_2 = m_{\text{air}} \times C_p \text{ air} \times (T_x - T_{b1})$$

$$\text{Di mana panas spesifik air (Cp air)} = 4,20 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= 21 \times 4,20 \times (373 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) \\ &= 6174 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

d. Panas laten penguapan

$$Q_3 = m_{\text{air}} \times h_{fg}$$

Dimana :

$$h_{fg} = 2256,70 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_{\text{air}} = 21 \text{ g}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_3 &= 21 \text{ g} \times 2256,70 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 47390,7 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kalor beban pemanasan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{bp} &= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \\ &= 4559,625 \text{ kJ} + 6174 \text{ kJ} + 47390,7 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 58124,325 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung efisiensi thermal

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_{th} &= \frac{(m \times (h_f g x (X_1 - X_2) + C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)))}{Q_{Total}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{3955589,81}{58124,325} \times 100\% \\ &= 68,05\%\end{aligned}$$

7. Spesific Energy Consumption

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SEC} &= \frac{Q_{Input}}{m_{air}} \\ &= \frac{58124,325}{21} \\ &= 2767,825 \text{ kJ/kg air}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan panel surya pada temperatur operasi 60°C

1. Efisiensi panel surya

$$\eta_{Panel} = \frac{G \times A}{P_{out}} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan :

G = Intensitas Cahaya (W/m^2)

A = Luas penampang panel surya (m^2)

P out = Daya yang dihasilkan panel

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{336,870 (\text{W/m}^2) \times 2,7135}{90,60 (\text{W/m}^2)} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,91\%\end{aligned}$$

2. Energi total panel surya (Energi masuk sistem)

$$E_{Pv} = G \times A \times \eta_{panel} \times t$$

Keterangan :

G = Intensitas Cahaya (W/m^2)

A = Luas penampang panel surya (m^2)

t = waktu (jam)

η panel = Efisiensi panel surya (%)

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 336,87 \times 2,7135 \times 9,91\% \times 1,833 \\
 &= 166,0631401 \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 567,8273044 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi Wh ke kJ:

$$1 \text{ Wh} = 3,6 \text{ kJ}$$

4. Energi beban

$$\begin{aligned}
 E \text{ blower} &= P \text{ blower} \times t \\
 &= 150 \times 1,833 \\
 &= 274,95 \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 989,82 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E \text{ heater} &= P \text{ heater} \times t \\
 &= 500 \times 1,833 \\
 &= 916,5 \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 3299,4 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total konsumsi beban (kJ)

$$\begin{aligned}
 E \text{ beban} &= E \text{ blower} - E \text{ heater} \\
 &= 989,82 + 3299,4 \\
 &= 4289,22 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas baterai

$$\begin{aligned}
 E \text{ bat} &= V \times Ah \times \text{jumlah baterai} \\
 &= 12 \times 80 \times 2 \\
 &= 1920 : 2 \text{ (Untuk efektivitas baterai 50\%)} \\
 &= 960 \text{ Wh} \\
 &= 3456 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Energi total panel surya + baterai

$$E_{Pv} + E_{bat} = E_{Panel} + E_{baterai}$$

$$= 597,8273044 + 3456$$

$$= 4053,827304 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E \text{ lebih} &= \text{Energi total panel \& baterai - Total konsumsi beban} \\ &= 4053,827304 \text{ kJ} - 4289,22 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 235,3926956 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan hasil pengeringan cabai pada temperatur 60°C

1. Menghitung kadar air awal cabai

Sampel 3 (Temperatur 60°C)

$$\text{Massa cawan kosong } (W_0) = 18,97$$

$$\text{Massa cawan + sampel basah } (W_1) = 20,192$$

$$\text{Massa cawan + sampel kering } (W_2) = 19,17$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{20,192 - 19,17}{20,192 - 18,97} \times 100\% \\ &= 83,63\% \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung kadar air setelah pengeringan pada menit ke 110 temperatur 60°C

$$\text{Massa cabai sebelum pengeringan} = 100 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Massa cabai setelah pengeringan} = 76 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Kadar air awal cabai} = 83,63 \%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Air yang diuapkan (\%)} &= \frac{100 - 76}{100} \times 100\% \\ &= 24 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air setelah pengeringan} &= 83,13\% - 24\% \\ &= 59,63 \% \end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung free moisture (X) pada menit 110

Rumus menghitung *free moisture* (X) :

$$\text{Berat air} = 24 \text{ g}$$

$$W_s = 19,17 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Free moisture } X &= \frac{\text{Berat air}}{W_s} \\ &= \frac{24 \text{ g}}{19,17 \text{ g}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,012519562 \text{ g H}_2\text{O/kg dry solid}$$

4. Perhitungan laju pengeringan

a. Menghitung laju pengeringan konstan pada waktu 110 menit

$$R_c = \frac{h(T - T_w)}{\lambda_w} \times 6600$$

Keterangan :

R_c = Laju pengeringan (g/jam m^2)

T = Temperatur bola kering ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

T_w = Temperatur bola basah ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

λ_w = Entalpi (kJ/kg)

H = Koefisien perpindahan panas ($\text{W/m}^2 \text{ K}$)

Mencari h (koefisien perpindahan panas) untuk mendapatkan R_c (Laju pengeringan konstan)

$$V_H = \frac{22,41}{273} \times TK \times \frac{1}{28,97} + \frac{1}{18,02} \times H$$

$$B_m \text{ air} = 18,02 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$B_m \text{ udara} = 28,97 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$V_H = \frac{22,41}{273} \times 273 \times \frac{1}{28,97} + \frac{1}{18,02} \times 0,01971 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$$

$$V_H = 0,7746526 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$$

$$p = \frac{1 + H}{V_H}$$

$$p = \frac{1 + 0,01971 \text{ KgH}_2\text{O/kg dry air}}{0,7746526 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}}$$

$$p = 1,3163448 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$G = V \times P \times 5400$$

$$G = 13,88333333 \times 1,316345 \times 6600$$

$$G = 120616,6773 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

$$h = 0,0204 G^{0,8}$$

$$h = 0,0204 \times 120616,6773^{0,8}$$

$$h = 237,0042073 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$$

$$R_c = \frac{h (T - T_w)}{\lambda_w} \times 6600$$

$$R_c = \frac{237,004207 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K} (59,75 - 41,83)}{2434,4 \text{ kJ/kg}} \times 5400$$

$$R_c = 4,72904369 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

b. Menghitung laju pengeringan menurun

$$R = R_c \times A$$

$$R = 4,72904369 \text{ kg/jam m}^2 \times 0,41 \text{ m}^2$$

$$R = 1,93890791 \text{ kg/jam m}^2$$

5. Menghitung beban pemanasan pada 110 menit

a. Banyaknya kandungan air yang diuapkan

$$m_{\text{air}} = (X_a - X_b) m_{\text{bahan}}$$

Di mana :

$$\text{Kadar air awal cabai } (X_a) = 83,63\%$$

$$\text{Kadar air akhir cabai } (X_b) = 59,63\%$$

$$\text{Massa cabai masuk } (m_{\text{bahan}}) = 100 \text{ g}$$

Sehingga diperoleh

$$m_{\text{air}} = \text{Kadar air awal cabai} - \text{kadar air akhir cabai}$$

$$= (0,83633 - 0,59633) \times 100 \text{ g}$$

$$= 24 \text{ g}$$

b. Kalor yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan bahan sampai T penguapan

$$Q_1 = \text{Massa cabai} \times C_p \text{ cabai} \times (T_x - T_b)$$

$$Q_1 = m (1 - k_{a \text{ awal}}) \times C_p \text{ cabai} \times (T_x - T_b)$$

$$\text{Di mana massa cabai } (m) = 100 \text{ g} \times 1 - 0,83125$$

$$= 16,366 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Panas spesifik cabai } (C_p \text{ cabai}) = 3,86 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$\text{Temperatur penguapan bahan } (T_x) = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Temperatur bahan awal (Tb}_1\text{)} = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= 16,366 \times 3,86 \times (373 - 303) \\ &= 4422,258592 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

c. Kalor yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan kandungan air dari dalam butir

$$Q_2 = m_{\text{air}} \times C_{p \text{ air}} \times (T_x - T_{b1})$$

Di mana panas spesifik air ($C_{p \text{ air}} = 4,20 \text{ kJ/kg K}$)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= 24 \times 4,20 \times (373 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7056 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

d. Panas laten penguapan

$$Q_3 = m_{\text{air}} \times h_{fg}$$

Dimana :

$$h_{fg} = 2256,70 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_{\text{air}} = 24 \text{ g}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_3 &= 24 \text{ g} \times 2256,70 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 54160,8 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kalor beban pemanasan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{bp} &= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \\ &= 4422,25859 \text{ kJ} + 7056 \text{ kJ} + 54160,8 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 65639,0586 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

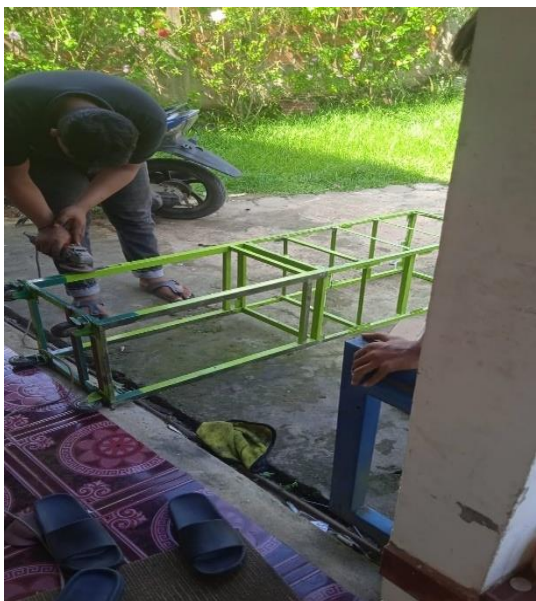
6. Menghitung efisiensi thermal

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{th} &= \frac{(m \times (h_{fg} \times (X_1 - X_2) + C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)))}{Q_{Total}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{45183,56867}{65639,05859} \times 100\% \\ &= 68,84\% \end{aligned}$$

7. Specific Energy Consumption

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SEC} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Input}}}{m_{\text{air}}} \\ &= \frac{65639,0586}{24} \\ &= 2734,96077 \text{ kJ/kg air}\end{aligned}$$

LAMPIRAN III
DOKUMENTASI SKRIPSI



Gambar L3. 1 Las Tempat Baterai



Gambar L3. 2 Las Rangka Panel Surya



Gambar L3. 3 Pengecatan Oven Dryer



Gambar L3. 4 Memasang anti panas pada dinding oven dryer



Gambar L3. 5 Pengelasan Rangka Panel Surya



Gambar L3. 6 Merangkai Kabel Panel Secara Pararel



Gambar L3. 7 Merangkai Kabel Box Controller Panel Surya



Gambar L3. 8 Memasang Elemen Pemanas



Gambar L3. 9 Penyelesaian Alat Oven Panel Surya



Gambar L3. 10 Mengambil Data Intensitas Cahaya Matahari Dengan Lux Meter



Gambar L3. 11 Menimbang bahan baku



Gambar L3. 12 Mengatur Panel Surya



Gambar L3. 13 Mengambil Data Tegangan, Arus, dan Daya Panel dan mengatur setpoint temperatur



Gambar L3. 14 Mengatur temperatur operasi pengering