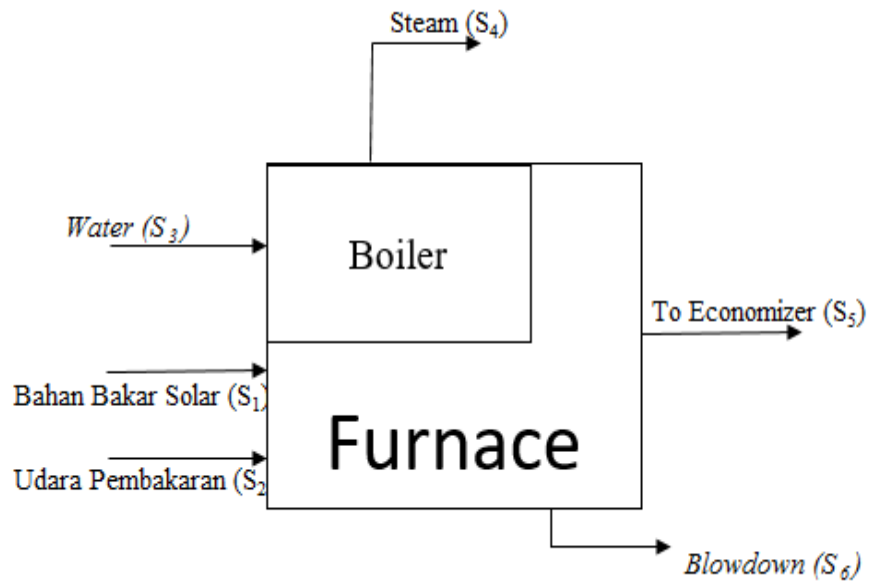


LAMPIRAN I
DATA PENELITIAN



Tabel 7. Laju alir Steam

Tekanan	Area Operasi	Flow Steam (kg/jam)
10	Drum	20
15	Drum	20
$V_{S4} = \frac{\sum \text{Flow Steam}}{\text{In}}$		20,00

Tabel 8. Laju alir Blowdown

Tekanan	Area Operasi	Flow Blowdown (kg/jam)
10	Drum	10
15	Drum	10
$V_{S4} = \frac{\sum \text{Flow Blowdown}}{\text{In}}$		10,00

Tabel 9. Data proses Steam Power Plant

Parameter	Tekanan (bar)	
	10	15
Temperatur Bahan Bakar (°C)	30	30
Temperatur Udara (°C)	30	30
Temperatur Wall Furnace (°C)	180	190
Temperatur Flue Gas (°C)	115	140
Temperatur Blowdown (°C)	100	100
Temperatur Fresh Water (°C)	28	28
Temperatur BFW (°C)	100	100
Massa Bahan Bakar (kg)	1,748	2
AFR	16:01	

LAMPIRAN II PERHITUNGAN

A. Pada Tekanan 10 Bar

Pada Water Tube Boiler terjadi proses produksi uap yang kemudian akan dimanfaatkan sebagai penggerak Turbin untuk menghasilkan listrik 1000 watt.

Neraca Massa *Water Tube Boiler* 10 Bar

Basis 1 jam operasi

Flow solar	2 L
	1,748
Massa solar	kg
HHV	10500 kcal/kg
spgr	0,874 kg/L

Spesifikasi Burner

Diameter	6,4 cm
Jari - jari	3,2 cm
Luas penampang burner	= $2 \times 3,14 \times r^2$
	= 64,307 cm ²
	= 0,00643072 m ²
Kecepatan aliran	= 0,761 m/s
Laju alir massa	= 17,62 m ³

Massa Udara dari air kompresor	= 27,97 kg
Mol udara suplai	= $\frac{27,97 \text{ kg}}{28,84 \text{ kg/kmol}}$
	= 0,9698
	= kmol

Dry flue gas (Orsat analisis) :

Komponen	% vol
CO ₂	8,48%
CO	2,13%
O ₂	7,15%
N ₂	82,24%
Total	100,00%

AFR Pembakaran pada Liquid Burner

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AFR} &= \frac{\text{kg udara}}{\text{kg bahan bakar}} \\ &= \frac{27,97 \text{ kg}}{1,748 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 16 : 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol N}_2 \text{ dari udara suplai} &= \frac{79}{100} \times \text{Mol udara total} \\ &= \frac{79}{100} \times 0,9698 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 0,7661 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 21,45 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dari udara suplai} &= \frac{21}{100} \times \text{Mol udara total} \\ &= \frac{21}{100} \times 0,9698 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 0,2037 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 6,52 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\% \text{N}_2 \text{ pada flue gas sama dengan } \% \text{N}_2 \text{ dari udara} = 82,24\%$$

$$\text{Mol N}_2 \text{ pada flue gas sama dengan N}_2 \text{ dari udara} = 0,7661 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol total dry flue gas} &= \frac{100\%}{82,24\%} \times \text{Mol N}_2 \text{ Suplai dari Udara} \\ &= \frac{100\%}{82,24\%} \times 0,7661 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 0,9316 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komposisi dry flue gas (Orsat)

Komponen	% Vol	Mol (Kmol)	BM	Massa (Kg)
CO ₂	8,48%	0,0790	44	3,4758
CO	2,13%	0,0198	28	0,5556
O ₂	7,15%	0,0666	32	2,1314
N ₂	82,24%	0,7661	28	21,4512
Total	100,00%	0,9316		27,6140

Menghitung H₂O pada udara

$$T_{\text{dry}} = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$RH = 65\%$$

Dari grafik humidity chart didapatkan nilai $H = 0,024$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O udara} &= H \times \text{Udara Suplai} \\ &= 0,024 \times 0,970 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 0,0233 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 0,4189 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung H_2O hasil reaksi

Mol O_2 yang bereaksi pada proses pembakaran

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dari udara} - (\text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dalam CO}_2 + \text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dalam CO}) \\ &= 0,2037 \text{ kmol} - 0,0790 \text{ kmol} + 0,0099 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 0,1147 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O hasil reaksi pembakaran} = 0,1147 \text{ kmol} \text{ atau } 2,0652 \text{ kg}$$

H_2O total dalam flue gas

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{H}_2\text{O dari udara} + \text{H}_2\text{O hasil reaksi pembakaran} \\ &= 0,0233 \text{ kmol} + 0,1147 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 0,1380 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 2,5209 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Komposisi wet flue gas

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	BM	Mol (Kmol)
CO_2	3,4758	44	0,0790
CO	0,5556	28	0,0198
O_2	2,1314	32	0,0666
N_2	21,4512	28	0,7661
H_2O	2,5209	18	0,1401
Total	30,1349		1,0716

Komposisi udara suplai dengan humiditas

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	BM	Mol (Kmol)
O_2	6,5168	32	0,2037
N_2	21,4512	28	0,7661
H_2O	0,4189	18	0,0233
Total	28,3869		0,9930

Sehingga didapatkan Neraca Massa

INPUT		OUTPUT	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
O ₂	6,5168	O ₂	2,1314
N ₂	21,4512	N ₂	21,4512
H ₂ O	0,4189	H ₂ O	2,5209
Solar	1,748	CO ₂	3,4758
-	-	CO	0,5556
Total	30,1349		30,1349

Neraca Energi *Water Tube Boiler*

INPUT

Basis 1 jam

Pada Tekanan 10 Bar

1. Menghitung Entalpi Solar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa Solar (m}_{\text{bb}}) &= 1,75 \text{ kg} \\ T_{\text{referensi}} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K} \\ T_{\text{solar}} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 363 \text{ K} \\ \text{ }^{\circ}\text{API} &= 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

(Sumber : Willcox, Diesel Technology hal 304)

Pada Fig.66, Hougen hal 266 pada $^{\circ}\text{API } 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ didapat $c_p = 0,502 \text{ kcal/Kg.C}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{solar}} &= m_{\text{solar}} \times c_p \text{ solar} \times (T_{\text{bb}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= 1,75 \text{ kg} \times 0,502 \text{ kcal/Kg.C} \times (30 - 25) \text{ C} \\ &= 4,3875 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ Heating Value Solar} &= m_{\text{solar}} \times \text{HHV}_{\text{solar}} \\ &= 1,75 \text{ kg} \times 10500 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ &= 18354 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung Entalpi *Boiler Feed Water*

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\text{Fresh Water}} &= 30 \text{ kg} \\ T_{\text{referensi}} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ T_{\text{fresh water}} &= 28 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Tabel *Properties of Saturated Water (Liquid-Vapor)*, maka nilai entalpi dari *saturated steam* saat $T = 28 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

adalah 117,43 KJ/kg

$$h_f = 117,4 \text{ KJ/kg}$$

(Sumber : Moran, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* (2006))

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 117 \text{ Kj/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ Kcal/kj} \\ &= 28,2 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, h_f

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= m \times h_f \\ &= 30 \text{ kg} \times 28,1832 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ &= 845,5 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menghitung entalpi Udara

$$n_{\text{udara}} = 0,9698 \text{ kmol}$$

$$T_{\text{referensi}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{udara}} = 30 = 303 \text{ K}$$

Dari Tabel 17, Hougen hal. 255 diperoleh :

$$a = 6,386$$

$$b = 0,001762$$

$$c = -2,656\text{E-}07$$

$$C_p = a + bT + cT^2 \quad (\text{Eq.21, Hougen hal 253})$$

$$= a + \frac{b}{2} (T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2)$$

(Eq.25, Hougen hal 258)

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} C_p_{\text{udara}} &= 6,386 + \frac{0,001762}{2} \cdot 601 \text{ K} + \frac{-2,656\text{E-}07}{3} \cdot 270907 \text{ K} \\ &= 6,8914967 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= n \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,9698 \text{ kmol} \times 6,8914967 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \times 5 \text{ K} \\ &= 33,4156 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

5. Entalpi H₂O dari udara

Panas laten H₂O dari udara

h_f Pada temperatur 30 °C

$$h_f = 125,79 \text{ Kj/kg}$$

(Sumber : Moran, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* (2006))

$$= 125,79 \text{ Kj/kg}$$

$$= 125,791 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ Kcal/kj}$$

$$= 30,1896 \text{ Kcal/kg}$$

Entalpi uap air dari udara kcal/kg

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{massa H}_2\text{O dari udara} \times h_f \\
 &= 0,418938 \text{ kg} \times 30,1896 \text{ Kcal/kg} \\
 &= 12,65 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

OUTPUT

1. Menghitung Entalpi *Flue Gas*

Tabel Komposisi Mol *Flue Gas*

Komponen	n (kmol)
CO ₂	0,0790
CO	0,0198
O ₂	0,0666
N ₂	0,7661
H ₂ O	0,1401
Total	1,0716

Tabel Konstanta Kapasitas Panas

Komponen	A	B x 10 ⁻³	C x 10 ⁻⁶
CO ₂	6,339	10,14	-3,4150
CO	6,35	1,811	-0,2675
O ₂	6,117	3,167	-1,0050
N ₂	6,457	1,389	-0,0690
H ₂ O	7,136	2,640	0,0459

(Sumber : Hougen, hal 255)

Kapasitas panas (Cp) tersebut dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$C_p = a + \frac{b}{2} (T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2)$$

(Eq.25, Hougen hal 258)

$$T_{\text{referensi}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{flue gas}} = 115 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 388 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 90 \text{ K}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp CO}_2 &= 6,339 + \frac{0,01014}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-3,415\text{E-}06}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 9,41294354 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp CO} &= 6,35 + \frac{0,001811}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-2,675\text{E-}07}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 6,93952133 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp O}_2 &= 6,117 + \frac{0,003167}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-1,005\text{E-}06}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 7,08436538 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp N}_2 &= 6,457 + \frac{0,001389}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-6,9\text{E-}08}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 6,925262644 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp H}_2\text{O} &= 7,136 + \frac{0,00264}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{4,59\text{E-}08}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 8,046951072 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Konstanta Kapasitas Panas

Komponen	A	B x10 ⁻³	C x 10 ⁻⁶	Cp (Kcal/kmol.K)
CO ₂	6,339	10,14	-3,4150	9,4129
CO	6,350	1,811	-0,2675	6,9395
O ₂	6,117	3,167	-1,0050	7,0844
N ₂	6,457	1,389	-0,0690	6,9253
H ₂ O	7,136	2,640	0,0459	8,0470

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{CO}_2} &= n_{\text{CO}_2} \times \text{Cp CO}_2 \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,0790 \text{ kmol} \times 9,41294 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \times 90 \text{ K} \\ &= 66,9228 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Panas Sensibel *Flue Gas*

Komponen	n (kmol)	Cp (Kcal/kmol.K)	ΔT K	Q Kcal
CO ₂	0,0790	9,4129	90	66,9228
CO	0,0198	6,9395	90	12,3926
O ₂	0,0666	7,0844	90	42,4678
N ₂	0,7661	6,9253	90	477,4985
H ₂ O	0,1401	8,0470	90	101,4293
Total	1,0716			700,7109

2. Menghitung panas penguapan H₂O flue gas

Panas laten H₂O dalam flue gas

$$\text{hfg} = \text{pada temperatur } 115 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 2685,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{hfg} = 2685 \text{ KJ/kg}$$

(Sumber : Moran, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* (2006))

$$= 2685 \text{ KJ/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ kkal/kj}$$

$$= 644,472 \text{ Kcal/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entalpi uap air dalam flue gas} &= \text{massa H}_2\text{O dalam flue gas} \times \text{hfg} \\ &= 2,520936 \text{ kg} \times 644,472 \text{ Kcal/kg} \\ &= 1624,67 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

3. Heating Value CO Tak Terbakar

$$\Delta H^{\circ} \text{c CO} = 67,41 \text{ Kcal/mol} \quad (\text{Sumber : Tabel 30, Hougen hal 262})$$

$$n \text{ CO} = 0,0198 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$= 19,8422 \text{ mol}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HV CO tak terbakar} &= 67,41 \text{ Kcal/mol} \times 19,8422 \text{ mol} \\ &= 1337,5625 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi Heat Loss pada Flue Gas

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Entalpi flue gas} + \text{Panas latent H}_2\text{O pada flue gas} + \text{HV CO unburner} \\ &= 700,7109 \text{ Kcal} + 1624,67 \text{ Kcal} + 1337,5625 \text{ Kcal} \\ &= 3662,9461 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

4. Entalpi dari Superheated Steam

$$m_{\text{steam}} = 20 \text{ Kg}$$

$$P_{\text{steam}} = 20 \text{ Bar}$$

$$T_{\text{steam}} = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$h_g = 2827,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(Sumber : Moran, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* (2006))

$$\begin{aligned} h_g &= 2827,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kj} \\ &= 678,696 \text{ Kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Steam}} &= m_{\text{steam}} \times h_g \\ &= 20 \text{ kg} \times 678,696 \text{ Kcal/kg} \\ &= 13573,92 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

5. Entalpi BFW (air keluar ekonomizer)

$$m_{\text{BFW}} = 30 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\text{BFW}} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

Maka

$$h_f = 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{BFW}} &= m_{\text{BFW}} \times h_f \\ &= 30 \text{ kg} \times 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 12571,2 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 12571,2 \text{ kJ} \quad \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kj} \\ &= 3017,09 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

6. Entalpi Blowdown

$$m_{\text{blowdown}} = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\text{blowdown}} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Maka } h_f = 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{blowdown}} &= m_{\text{blowdown}} \times h_f \\ &= 10 \text{ Kg} \times 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 4190,4 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 4190,4 \text{ kJ} \quad \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kj} \\ &= 1005,7 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

7. Menghitung Heat Loss Radiasi Permukaan Furnace

$$Q = \varepsilon \cdot \Sigma \cdot A_{\text{boiler}} ((T_s^4) - (T_{\text{ref}}^4)) \quad (\text{Sumber, Holman. Hal 351})$$

Keterangan

$$Q = \text{panas radiasi}$$

$$\varepsilon = \text{emisivitas steel oxidized} = 0,78$$

$$\sigma = \text{nilai tetapan Stefan-Boltzman} = 5,67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$A = \text{luas furnace} = 2,8 \text{ m}^2$$

$$T_s = \text{temperatur dinding furnace} = 180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 453 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = \text{temperatur lingkungan} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \varepsilon \cdot \Sigma \cdot A_{\text{boiler}} ((T_s^4) - (T_{\text{ref}}^4)) \\
 &= 0,78 \times 5,67 \times 10^{-8} \times 2,8 \times (453)^4 - (298)^4 \text{ K} \\
 &= 4238,1260 \text{ W} \\
 &= 15257,2535 \text{ Kj/jam} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kj} \\
 &= 3661,74084 \text{ Kcal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Menghitung Heat Loss Konveksi dari permukaan Furnace

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{dinding luar}} &= 180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} &= 453 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{ref}} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} &= 298 \text{ K} \\
 \Delta T &= 155 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} &= 428 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Panjang} &= 100 \text{ cm} &= 1 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 58 \text{ cm} &= 0,58 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} &= 70 \text{ cm} &= 0,7 \text{ m} \\
 \text{A luas} &= 2 (p \cdot L + p \cdot t + L \cdot t) \\
 &= 2 \times (0,58 + 0,7 + 0,406) \\
 &= 3,372 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1,42 \left[\frac{\Delta T}{L} \right]^{1/4} \\
 &= 1,42 \left[\frac{155}{1} \right]^{1/4} \quad \text{(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)} \\
 &= 5,0104 \text{ W/m}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= h \times A \times \Delta T \quad \text{(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)} \\
 &= 5,0104 \text{ W/m}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \times 3,372 \text{ m}^2 \times 155 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2618,7 \text{ J/s/1000(3600)} \\
 &= 9427,4 \text{ Kj/jam} \\
 &= 9427,4 \text{ Kj/jam} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kj} \\
 &= 2262,6 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Neraca Energi Seputar Boiler Furnace

Komponen	Input (Kcal)	(%)	Output (Kcal)	(%)
Entalpi Solar	4,39	0,02	-	-
<i>Heating Value</i> Solar	18354	95,51	-	-
Entalpi <i>Fresh Water</i>	845,5	4,40	-	-
Entalpi udara kering	0,97	0,01	-	-
Entalpi H ₂ O dari udara	12,65	0,07	-	-
Heat loss flue gas	-	-	3662,95	12,84
Entalpi CO tak terbakar	-	-	1337,56	4,69
Entalpi <i>superheated steam</i>	-	-	13573,92	47,59
Entalpi BFW	-	-	3017,09	10,58
<i>Heat Loss Blowdown</i>	-	-	1005,70	3,53
<i>Heat Loss</i> Radiasi	-	-	3661,74	12,84
<i>Heat Loss</i> Konveksi	-	-	2262,58	7,93
<i>Heat Loss</i> Akumulassi Dalam Sistem	-	-	9304,03	32,62
Total	28521,54	100,0	28521,54	100,00

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi Boiler Furnace} &= \frac{\text{Entalpi Steam}}{\text{Energi Input}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{13573,92 \text{ kcal}}{28521,54 \text{ kcal}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 47,59 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SFC} &= \frac{\text{Massa Bahan Bakar}}{\text{Massa Steam}} \\ &= \frac{1,75 \text{ kg}}{20 \text{ Kg}} \\ &= 0,0874 \end{aligned}$$

9. Menghitung Peluang Penghematan

Menghitung Perubahan Entalpi pada Economizer

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa steam} &= 20 \text{ kg} \\ T \text{ saturated steam} &= 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\ h \text{ saturated steam} &= 2778 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ T \text{ superheated steam} &= 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\ h \text{ superheated steam} &= 2827,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ saturated} &= m \times h_g \\
 &= 20 \text{ kg} \times 2778 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 55560 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kJ} \\
 &= 13334,40 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ superheater} &= 13573,92 \text{ kcal/kg} - 13334,40 \text{ kcal/kg} \\
 &= 239,52 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah panas yang dimanfaatkan dari Economizer :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Entalpi BFW} + \text{Delta H superheater} \\
 &= 3017,09 \text{ kcal/kg} + 239,52 \text{ kcal/kg} \\
 &= 3256,61 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, peluang penghematan energi menggunakan economizer sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Jumlah panas yang dimanfaatkan}}{\text{Jumlah energi input}} \\
 &= \frac{3256,61 \text{ kcal/kg}}{28521,54} \times 100\% \\
 &= 11,42 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Equivalen dengan Bahan Bakar} = 0,199587811 \text{ kg}$$

B. Pada Tekanan 15 Bar

Pada Water Tube Boiler terjadi proses produksi uap yang kemudian akan dimanfaatkan sebagai penggerak Turbin untuk menghasilkan listrik 1000 watt.

Neraca Massa *Water Tube Boiler* 15 Bar

Basis 1 jam operasi

Flow solar	2,29 L
Massa solar	2 kg
HHV	10500 kcal/kg
spgr	0,874 kg/L

Spesifikasi Burner

Diameter	6,4 cm
Jari - jari	3,2 cm

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas penampang burner} &= 2 \cdot x \cdot 3,14 \cdot r^2 \\
 &= 64,307 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 &= 0,00643072 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan aliran} &= 0,761 \text{ m/s} \\
 \text{Laju alir massa} &= 17,6176005 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Massa Udara dari air kompresor} &= 32 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Mol udara suplai} &= \frac{32 \text{ kg}}{28,84 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 1,1096 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dry flue gas (Orsat analisis) :

Komponen	% vol
CO ₂	8,48%
CO	2,13%
O ₂	7,15%
N ₂	82,24%
Total	100,00%

AFR Pembakaran pada Liquid Burner

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AFR} &= \frac{\text{kg udara}}{\text{kg bahan bakar}} \\
 &= \frac{32 \text{ kg}}{2 \text{ kg}} \\
 &= 16 : 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mol N}_2 \text{ dari udara suplai} &= \frac{79}{100} \times \text{Mol udara total} \\
 &= \frac{79}{100} \times 1,1096 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 0,8766 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 24,54 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dari udara suplai} &= \frac{21}{100} \times \text{Mol udara total} \\
 &= \frac{21}{100} \times 1,1096 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 0,2330 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 7,46 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\% \text{ N}_2 \text{ pada flue gas sama dengan } \% \text{ N}_2 \text{ dari udara} = 82,24\%$$

$$\text{Mol N}_2 \text{ pada flue gas sama dengan N}_2 \text{ dari udara} = 0,8766 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mol total dry flue gas} &= \frac{100\%}{82,24\%} \times \text{Mol N}_2 \text{ Suplai dari Udara} \\
 &= \frac{100\%}{82,24\%} \times 0,8766 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 1,0659 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komposisi dry flue gas (Orsat)

Komponen	% (vol)	Mol (Kmol)	BM	Massa (Kg)
CO ₂	8,48%	0,0904	44	3,9769
CO	2,13%	0,0227	28	0,6357
O ₂	7,15%	0,0762	32	2,4387
N ₂	82,24%	0,8766	28	24,5437
Total	100,00%	1,0659		31,5950

Menghitung H₂O pada udara

$$\begin{aligned}
 T \text{ dry} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \\
 RH &= 65\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari grafik humidity chart didapatkan nilai $H = 0,024$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H}_2\text{O udara} &= H \times \text{Udara Suplai} \\
 &= 0,024 \times 1,110 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 0,0266 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 0,4793 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung H₂O hasil reaksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Mol O}_2 \text{ yang bereaksi pada proses pembakaran} \\
 &= \text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dari udara} - (\text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dalam CO}_2 + \text{Mol O}_2 \text{ dalam CO}) \\
 &= 0,2330 \text{ kmol} - 0,0904 \text{ kmol} + 0,0114 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 0,1313 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O hasil reaksi pembakaran} = 0,1313 \text{ kmol} \quad \text{atau} \quad 2,3629 \text{ kg}$$

H₂O total dalam flue gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{H}_2\text{O dari udara} + \text{H}_2\text{O hasil reaksi pembakaran} \\
 &= 0,0266 \text{ kmol} + 0,1313 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 0,1579 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 2,8844 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komposisi wet flue gas

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	BM	Mol (Kmol)
CO ₂	3,9769	44	0,0904
CO	0,6357	28	0,0227
O ₂	2,4387	32	0,0762
N ₂	24,5437	28	0,8766
H ₂ O	2,8844	18	0,1602
Total	34,4793		1,2261

Komposisi udara suplai dengan humiditas

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	BM	Mol (Kmol)
O ₂	7,4563	32	0,2330
N ₂	24,5437	28	0,8766
H ₂ O	0,4793	18	0,0266
Total	32,4793		1,1362

Sehingga didapatkan Neraca Massa

INPUT		OUTPUT	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
O ₂	7,4563	O ₂	2,4387
N ₂	24,5437	N ₂	24,5437
H ₂ O	0,4793	H ₂ O	2,8844
Solar	2,000	CO ₂	3,9769
-	-	CO	0,6357
Total	34,4793		34,4793

Neraca Energi Water Tube Boiler**INPUT****Basis 1****jam****Pada Tekanan 15 Bar****1. Menghitung Entalpi Solar**

$$\text{Massa Solar (m}_{bb}\text{)} = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\text{referensi}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{solar}} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 363 \text{ K}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{API} = 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

(Sumber : Willcox, Diesel Technology hal 304)

Pada Fig.66, Hougen hal 266 pada °API 40 °F didapat cp 0,502 kcal/Kg.C

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{solar}} &= m_{\text{solar}} \times c_p \text{ solar} \times (T_{\text{bb}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= 2 \text{ kg} \times 0,502 \text{ kcal/Kg.C} \times (30 - 25) \text{ C} \\ &= 5,02 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{2. \textit{Heating Value Solar}} &= m_{\text{solar}} \times \text{HHV}_{\text{solar}} \\ &= 2 \text{ kg} \times 10500 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ &= 21000 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung Entalpi Boiler Feed Water

$$m_{\text{Fresh Water}} = 30 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\text{referensi}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{fresh water}} = 28 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari Tabel *Properties of Saturated Water (Liquid-Vapor)*, maka nilai entalpi dari *saturated steam* saat $T = 28 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ adalah 117,43 Kj/kg

$$h_f = 117,4 \text{ Kj/kg}$$

(Sumber : Moran, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* (2006))

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 117 \text{ Kj/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ Kcal/kj} \\ &= 28,2 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= m \times h_f \\ &= 30 \text{ kg} \times 28,1832 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ &= 845,5 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menghitung entalpi Udara

$$n_{\text{udara}} = 1,1096 \text{ kmol}$$

$$T_{\text{referensi}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{udara}} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

Dari Tabel 17, Hougen hal. 255 diperoleh :

$$a = 6,386$$

$$b = 0,001762$$

$$c = -2,656\text{E-}07$$

$$C_p = a + bT + cT^2 \quad (\text{Eq.21, Hougen hal 253})$$

$$= a + \frac{b}{2} (T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2)$$

(Eq.25, Hougen hal 258)

Maka, Cp udara

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 6,386 + \frac{0,001762}{2} 601 \text{ K} + \frac{-2,656\text{E-}07}{3} (270907) \text{ K} \\ &= 6,8914967 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= n \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1,1096 \text{ kmol} \times 6,8914967 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \times 5 \text{ K} \\ &= 38,2330 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

5. Entalpi H₂O dari udara

Panas laten H₂O dari udara

h_f Pada temperatur 30 °C

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 125,79 \text{ KJ/kg} \\ &\text{(Sumber : Moran, } \textit{Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics} \text{ (2006))} \\ &= 125,79 \text{ KJ/kg} \\ &= 125,791 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ Kcal/kj} \\ &= 30,1896 \text{ Kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi uap air dari udara kcal/kg

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{massa H}_2\text{O dari udara} \times h_f \\ &= 0,41894 \text{ kg} \times 30,1896 \text{ Kcal/kg} \\ &= 12,65 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

OUTPUT

1. Menghitung Entalpi *Flue Gas*

Tabel Komposisi Mol Flue Gas

Komponen	n (kmol)
CO ₂	0,0790
CO	0,0198
O ₂	0,0666
N ₂	0,7661
H ₂ O	0,1401
Total	1,0716

Tabel Konstanta Kapasitas Panas

Komponen	A	B x10 ⁻³	C x 10 ⁻⁶
CO ₂	6,339	10,14	-3,4150
CO	6,35	1,811	-0,2675
O ₂	6,117	3,167	-1,0050
N ₂	6,457	1,389	-0,0690
H ₂ O	7,136	2,640	0,0459

(Sumber : Hougen, hal 255)

Kapasitas panas (Cp) tersebut dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$C_p = a + \frac{b}{2} (T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2)$$

(Eq.25, Hougen hal 258)

$$T_{\text{referensi}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{flue gas}} = 115 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 388 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 90 \text{ K}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ CO}_2 &= 6,34 + \frac{0,01014}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-3,415\text{E-}06}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 9,41294354 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ CO} &= 6,35 + \frac{0,001811}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-2,675\text{E-}07}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 6,93952133 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ O}_2 &= 6,12 + \frac{0,003167}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-1,005\text{E-}06}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 7,08436538 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ N}_2 &= 6,46 + \frac{0,001389}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{-6,9\text{E-}08}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 6,925262644 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 7,14 + \frac{0,00264}{2} 686 \text{ K} + \frac{4,59\text{E-}08}{3} 354972 \text{ K} \\ &= 8,046951072 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Konstanta Kapasitas Panas

Komponen	A	B x10 ⁻³	C x 10 ⁻⁶	Cp (Kcal/kmol.K)
CO ₂	6,339	10,14	-3,4150	9,4129
CO	6,350	1,811	-0,2675	6,9395
O ₂	6,117	3,167	-1,0050	7,0844
N ₂	6,457	1,389	-0,0690	6,9253
H ₂ O	7,136	2,640	0,0459	8,0470

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{CO}_2} &= n_{\text{CO}_2} \times C_p_{\text{CO}_2} \times \Delta T \\
 &= 0,0790 \text{ kmol} \times 9,4129 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K} \times 90 \text{ K} \\
 &= 66,9228 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Panas Sensibel *Flue Gas*

Komponen	n (kmol)	Cp (Kcal/kmol.K)	ΔT K	Q Kcal
CO ₂	0,0904	9,4129	90	76,5707
CO	0,0227	6,9395	90	14,1792
O ₂	0,0762	7,0844	90	48,5901
N ₂	0,8766	6,9253	90	546,3369
H ₂ O	0,1602	8,0470	90	116,0516
Total	1,2261			801,7285

2. Menghitung panas penguapan H₂O flue gas

Panas laten H₂O dalam flue gas

$$h_{fg} = \text{pada temperatur } 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 2733,9 \text{ Kj/kg}$$

$$h_{fg} = 2734 \text{ Kj/kg}$$

(Sumber : Moran, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* (2006))

$$= 2734 \text{ Kj/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ kkal/kj}$$

$$= 656,136 \text{ Kcal/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi uap air dalam flue gas} &= \text{massa H}_2\text{O dalam flue gas} \times h_{fg} \\
 &= 2,52094 \text{ kg} \times 656,136 \text{ Kcal/kg} \\
 &= 1654,08 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Heating Value CO Tak Terbakar

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H^{\circ} \text{ CO} &= 67,41 \text{ Kcal/mol} && (\text{Sumber : Tabel 30, Hougen hal 262}) \\ n \text{ CO} &= 0,0227 \text{ Kmol} \\ &= 22,7027 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{HV CO tak terbakar} &= 67,41 \text{ Kcal/mol} \times 22,7027 \text{ mol} \\ &= 1530,3918 \text{ Kcal}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi Heat Loss pada Flue Gas

$$\begin{aligned}&= \text{Entalpi flue gas} + \text{Panas latent H}_2\text{O pada flue gas} + \text{HV CO unburner} \\ &= 801,7285 \text{ Kcal} + 1654,08 \text{ Kcal} + 1530,3918 \text{ Kcal} \\ &= 3986,1973 \text{ Kcal}\end{aligned}$$

4. Entalpi dari Superheated Steam

$$\begin{aligned}m_{\text{ steam}} &= 20 \text{ Kg} \\ P_{\text{ steam}} &= 20 \text{ Bar} \\ T_{\text{ steam}} &= 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$h_g = 2827,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

(Sumber : Moran, *Fundamentals of Engineering Thermodynamics* (2006))

$$\begin{aligned}h_g &= 2827,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kJ} \\ &= 678,696 \text{ Kcal/kg}\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{ Steam}} &= m_{\text{ steam}} \times h_g \\ &= 20 \text{ kg} \times 678,696 \text{ Kcal/kg} \\ &= 13573,92 \text{ Kcal}\end{aligned}$$

5. Entalpi BFW (air keluar ekonomizer)

$$\begin{aligned}m_{\text{ BFW}} &= 30 \text{ kg} \\ T_{\text{ BFW}} &= 100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

Maka

$$h_f = 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{ BFW}} &= m_{\text{ BFW}} \times h_f \\ &= 30 \text{ kg} \times 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 12571,2 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 12571,2 \text{ kJ} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kJ} \\ &= 3017,1 \text{ kcal}\end{aligned}$$

6. Entalpi Blowdown

$$\begin{aligned}
 m \text{ blowdown} &= 10 \text{ kg} \\
 T \text{ blowdown} &= 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Maka } h_f &= 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 Q \text{ blowdown} &= m \text{ blowdown} \times h_f \\
 &= 10 \text{ Kg} \times 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 4190,4 \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 4190,4 \text{ kJ} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kJ} \\
 &= 1005,7 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Menghitung Heat Loss Radiasi Permukaan Furnace

$$Q = \varepsilon \cdot \Sigma \cdot A_{\text{boiler}} ((T_s^4) - (T_{\text{ref}}^4)) \quad (\text{Sumber, Holman. Hal 351})$$

Keterangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \text{panas radiasi} \\
 \varepsilon &= \text{emisivitas steel oxidized} = 0,78 \\
 \sigma &= \text{nilai tetapan Stefan-Boltzman} = 5,67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2\text{K} \\
 A &= \text{luas furnace} = 2,8 \text{ m}^2 \\
 T_s &= \text{temperatur dinding furnace} = 190 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 463 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{ref}} &= \text{temperatur lingkungan} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \varepsilon \cdot \Sigma \cdot A_{\text{boiler}} ((T_s^4) - (T_{\text{ref}}^4)) \\
 &= 0,78 \times 5,67 \times 10^{-8} \times 2,8 \times (463)^4 - (298)^4 \text{ K} \\
 &= 4714,0568 \text{ W} \\
 &= 16970,6046 \text{ Kj/jam} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kJ} \\
 &= 4072,94511 \text{ Kcal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Menghitung Heat Loss Konveksi dari permukaan Furnace

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{dinding luar}} &= 190 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 463 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{ref}} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K} \\
 \Delta T &= 165 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 438 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Panjang} &= 100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 58 \text{ cm} = 0,58 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} &= 70 \text{ cm} = 0,7 \text{ m} \\
 A \text{ luas} &= 2 (p \cdot L + p \cdot t + L \cdot t) \\
 &= 2 \times (0,58 + 0,7 + 0,406) \\
 &= 3,372 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 1,42 \left[\frac{\Delta T}{L} \right]^{1/4} && \text{(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)} \\
 &= 1,42 \left[\frac{165}{1} \right]^{1/4} \\
 &= 5,0893 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= h \times A \times \Delta T && \text{(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)} \\
 &= 5,0893 \text{ W/m}^2\text{°C} \times 3,372 \text{ m}^2 \times 165 \text{ °C} \\
 &= 2831,6 \text{ J/s} \\
 &= 10194 \text{ Kj/jam} \\
 &= 10194 \text{ Kj/jam} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kj} \\
 &= 2446,5 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Neraca Energi Seputar Boiler Furnace

Komponen	Input (Kcal)	(%)	Output (Kcal)	(%)
Entalpi Solar	5,02	0,02	-	-
<i>Heating Value</i> Solar	21000	96,05	-	-
Entalpi <i>Fresh Water</i>	845,5	3,87	-	-
Entalpi udara kering	1,11	0,01	-	-
Entalpi H ₂ O dari udara	12,65	0,06	-	-
Heat loss flue gas	-	-	3986,20	13,45
Entalpi CO tak terbakar	-	-	1530,39	5,16
Entalpi <i>superheated steam</i>	-	-	13573,92	45,81
Entalpi BFW	-	-	3017,09	10,18
<i>Heat Loss Blowdown</i>	-	-	1005,70	3,39
<i>Heat Loss</i> Radiasi	-	-	4072,95	13,74
<i>Heat Loss</i> Konveksi	-	-	2446,50	8,26
<i>Heat Loss</i> Akumulassi Dalam Sistem	-	-	7768,46	26,22
Total	29632,73	100,00	29632,73	100,00

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi Boiler Furnace} &= \frac{\text{Entalpi Steam}}{\text{Energi Input}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{13573,92 \text{ kcal}}{29632,73 \text{ kcal}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 45,81 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{SFC} &= \frac{\text{Massa Bahan Bakar}}{\text{Massa Steam}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \text{ kg}}{20 \text{ Kg}} \\
 &= 0,1
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Menghitung Peluang Penghematan

Menghitung Perubahan Entalpi pada Economizer

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa steam} &= 20 \text{ kg} \\
 T \text{ saturated steam} &= 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\
 h \text{ saturated steam} &= 2778 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Moran, p : 896}) \\
 T \text{ superheated steam} &= 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\
 h \text{ superheated steam} &= 2827,9 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ saturated} &= m \times h_g \\
 &= 20 \text{ kg} \times 2778 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 55560 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kJ} \\
 &= 13334,40 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ superheater} &= 13573,92 \text{ kcal/kg} - 13334,40 \text{ kcal/kg} \\
 &= 239,52 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah panas yang dimanfaatkan dari Economizer :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Entalpi BFW} + \text{Delta H superheater} \\
 &= 3017,09 \text{ kcal/kg} + 239,52 \text{ kcal/kg} \\
 &= 3256,61 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, peluang penghematan energi menggunakan economizer sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Jumlah panas yang dimanfaatkan}}{\text{Jumlah energi input}} \\
 &= \frac{3256,61 \text{ kcal/kg}}{29632,73} \times 100\% \\
 &= 10,99 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Equivalen dengan Bahan Bakar} = 0,219798006 \text{ kg}$$

LAMPIRAN II
GAMBAR



Gambar19. *Steam Drum*



Gambar 20. *Longitudinal Tubesheet*



Gambar 21. *Tubesheet Superheater*



Gambar 22. *Furnace*



Gambar 23. Kompresor



Gambar 24. Tangki Bahan Bakar



Gambar 25. Sudu Turbin



Gambar 26. Kondensor



Gambar 27. Pompa



Gambar 28. Level Volume



Gambar 29. Kontrol Panel



Gambar 30. Generator



Gambar 31. Burner



Gambar 32. Open Pulley Sistem



Gambar 33. Temperature Gauge



Gambar 34. Pressure Gauge



Gambar 35. *Flowmeter*



Gambar 36. *Water Tank*



Gambar 37. *Tubesheet Economizer*



Gambar 38. *Prototype Steam Power Generator*

