

LAMPIRAN I
DATA PENGAMATAN

Hasil penelitian pengaruh Variasi Laju Alir Udara Limbah Kayu-Batubara (5kg:5kg) ,terhadap stabilitas dan warna nyala api dapat dilihat pada tabel 6-10 berikut ini.

Tabel 6. Kondisi Operasi Variasi Laju Alir Udara Limbah Kayu-Batubara (9,11 m³/s)

Waktu (Menit)	Kualitas Nyala		Distribusi Temperatur <i>Gasifier</i> (°C)			
	Stabilitas Nyala	Warna Nyala	T1	T2	T3	T4
5	-	-	50	75	240	240
10	-	-	60	86	255	312
15	-	-	69	110	350	380
20	-	-	75	111	400	410
25	Stabil	Merah	81	115	410	460
30	Stabil	Merah	89	121	430	600
35	Stabil	Merah	97	125	458	640
40	Tidak stabil	Merah	111	204	453	740
45	-	-	120	210	501	790
50	-	-	125	215	511	810
55	-	-	133	221	565	823
60	-	-	145	245	615	847

Keterangan : T1 = Temperatur Filter 1 dan 2

T2 = Temperatur Cyclone

T3 = Temperatur Lusr Gasifier

T4 = Temperatur Burner

**Tabel 7. Kondisi Operasi Variasi Laju Alir Udara Limbah Kayu-Batubara
(10,02m³/s)**

Waktu (Menit)	Kualitas Nyala		Distribusi Temperatur <i>Gasifier</i> (°C)			
	Stabilitas Nyala	Warna Nyala	T1	T2	T3	T4
5	-	-	61	86	243	250
10	-	-	68	93	320	324
15	-	-	77	115	360	359
20	-	-	81	124	387	394
25	Stabil	Merah	88	135	490	524
30	Stabil	Merah	98	151	491	625
35	Stabil	Merah	111	212	510	681
40	-	-	123	230	560	785
45	-	-	145	258	585	823
50	-	-	150	261	598	844
55	-	-	161	273	614	863
60	-	-	164	285	643	867

Keterangan : T1 = Temperatur Filter 1 dan 2

T2 = Temperatur Cyclone

T3 = Temperatur Lusr Gasifier

T4 = Temperatur Burner

Tabel 8. Kondisi Operasi Variasi Laju Alir Udara Limbah Kayu-Batubara (10,93m³/s)

Waktu (Menit)	Kualitas Nyala		Distribusi Temperatur <i>Gasifier</i> (°C)			
	Stabilitas Nyala	Warna Nyala	T1	T2	T3	T4
5	-	-	68	90	261	288
10	-	-	74	98	314	323
15	-	-	81	113	325	348
20	-	-	95	131	424	440
25	-	-	113	145	445	462
30	Stabil	Merah	124	156	475	520
35	Stabil	Merah	137	177	494	760
40	Tidak Stabil	Merah	141	223	525	820
45	-	-	153	234	554	841
50	-	-	154	267	578	864
55	-	-	168	314	584	883
60	-	-	172	335	590	881

Keterangan : T1 = Temperatur Filter 1 dan 2

T2 = Temperatur Cyclone

T3 = Temperatur Lusr Gasifier

T4 = Temperatur Burner

Tabel 9. Kondisi Operasi Variasi Laju Alir Udara Limbah Kayu-Batubara (11,48m³/s)

Waktu (Menit)	Kualitas Nyala		Distribusi Temperatur <i>Gasifier</i> (°C)			
	Stabilitas Nyala	Warna Nyala	T1	T2	T3	T4
5	-	-	79	100	278	282
10	-	-	86	117	312	328
15	-	-	101	120	325	384
20	-	-	118	138	420	534
25	-	-	132	142	431	803
30	-	-	129	154	457	821
35	Tidak Stabil	Merah	141	165	578	833
40	Stabil	Merah	142	184	581	835
45	Stabil	Merah	156	196	595	843
50	-	-	162	232	601	857
55	-	-	167	243	610	876
60	-	-	169	254	662	881

Keterangan : T1 = Temperatur Filter 1 dan 2

T2 = Temperatur Cyclone

T3 = Temperatur Lusr Gasifier

T4 = Temperatur Burner

**Tabel 10. Kondisi Operasi Variasi Laju Alir Udara Limbah Kayu-Batubara
(12,39m³/s)**

Waktu (Menit)	Bahan Bakar		Distribusi Temperatur <i>Gasifier</i> (°C)			
	Limbah Kayu (Kg)	Batu Bara(Kg)	T1	T2	T3	T4
5	-	-	87	116	381	301
10	-	-	98	124	394	413
15	-	-	121	147	415	436
20	-	-	126	148	450	601
25	-	-	130	151	567	620
30	-	-	145	254	600	765
35	Stabil	Merah	135	235	587	832
40	Stabil	Merah	124	220	589	801
45	Tidak Stabil	Merah	138	205	590	792
50	-	-	126	200	587	773
55	-	-	130	180	551	739
60	-	-	110	167	530	721

Keterangan : T1 = Temperatur Filter 1 dan 2

T2 = Temperatur Cyclone

T3 = Temperatur Lusr Gasifier

T4 = Temperatur Burner

LAMPIRAN II PERHITUNGAN

Limbah Kayu + Batubara (50%+50%)

	Batubara	
Massa	= 5Kg	= 5000 g
	Komposisi:	
C	=	61.76 % massa
H	=	5.06 % massa
O	=	24.97 % massa
N	=	0.85 % massa
S	=	0.56 % massa
Ash	=	6.80 % massa

Udara

Basis : 1 Jam Operasi

1. Menghitung Massa komponen Bahan Bakar

Massa = 5000 G

Komponen :

C	=	43.01 %	x	5000 g	=	2150.5	g
H	=	6.42 %	x	5000 g	=	321.0	g
O	=	39.6 %	x	5000 g	=	1980.0	g
N	=	0.17 %	x	5000 g	=	8.5	g
S	=	0.02 %	x	5000 g	=	1.0	g
Ash	=	10.78 %	x	5000 g	=	539.0	g
							+
				Total	=	5000	g

- Batubara

Massa = 5000 G

Komponen :

C	=	61.76 %	x	5000 g	=	3088.1	g
H	=	5.06 %	x	5000 g	=	253.2	g
O	=	24.97 %	x	5000 g	=	1248.5	g
N	=	0.85 %	x	5000 g	=	42.3	g
S	=	0.56 %	x	5000 g	=	28.0	g
Ash	=	6.80 %	x	5000 g	=	340.0	g
							+
				Total	=	5000	g

$$H = \begin{matrix} H \\ \text{limbah kayu} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} H \\ \text{Batubara} \end{matrix} = 321.0 \text{ G} + 253.195 \text{ g} = 574.2 \text{ g}$$

$$O = \begin{matrix} O \\ \text{limbah kayu} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} O \\ \text{Batubara} \end{matrix} = 1980.0 \text{ G} + 1248.5 \text{ g} = 3228.5 \text{ g}$$

$$N = \begin{matrix} N \\ \text{limbah kayu} \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} N \\ \text{Batubara} \end{matrix} = 8.500 \text{ G} + 42.347 \text{ g} = 50.8 \text{ g}$$

S

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ash} &= \text{Ash}_{\text{limbah kayu}} + \text{Ash}_{\text{Batubara}} \\
 &= 539.0 \text{ G} + 340.0 \text{ g} = 879.0 \text{ g} \\
 &+ \\
 \text{Total} &= 10000 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menentukan Mol Komponen Bahan Bakar

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C} &= \frac{5238.8 \text{ g}}{12 \text{ g/mol}} = 436.5458 \text{ mol} \\
 \text{H} &= \frac{574.2 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ g/mol}} = 574.1950 \text{ mol} \\
 \text{O} &= \frac{3228.6 \text{ g}}{16 \text{ g/mol}} = 201.7813 \text{ mol} \\
 \text{N} &= \frac{43.2 \text{ g}}{14 \text{ g/mol}} = 3.0857 \text{ mol} \\
 \text{S} &= \frac{32.7 \text{ g}}{32 \text{ g/mol}} = 1.0219 \text{ mol} \\
 \text{Ash} &= 879.0 \text{ g} = - \\
 \hline
 \text{Total} &= 1217.0602 \text{ mol} +
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Menentukan mol udara

$$\text{AFR} = 1.1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AFR} &= \frac{\text{g udara}}{\text{g Bahan bakar}} \\
 \text{g Udara} &= \text{AFR} \times \text{g bahan bakar} \\
 &= 1.1 \times 5812.7450 \\
 &= 6394.0195 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mol udara} &= \frac{\text{g Udara}}{\text{BM Udara}} \\
 &= \frac{6394.0195 \text{ g}}{29 \text{ g/mol}} \\
 &= 220.4834 \text{ mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Neraca Nitrogen

$$N_2, \text{ Syngas} = N_2, \text{ udara} + N_2, \text{ bahan bakar}$$

- Nitrogen Udara

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_2, \text{ udara} &= \frac{79}{100} \times 220.5 \text{ mol} \\
 &= 174.1819 \text{ mol} \\
 &= 174.1819 \text{ mol} \times 28 \text{ g/mol} \\
 &= 4877.0935 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{- Nitrogen Bahan bakar} &= \text{Nitrogen limbah kayu} + \text{Nitrogen Batubara} \\
 \text{Nitrogen Bahan bakar} &=
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 8.500 + 42.35 \text{ g} \\
 &\text{g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{- Nitrogen Syngas} &= 50.847 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_2 \text{ Syngas} &= N_2 \text{ Bahan Bakar} + N_2 \text{ Udara} \\
 &= 50.847 \text{ g} + 4877.09 \text{ g} \\
 &= 4927.9400 \text{ g} = 175.9979 \text{ mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung Total Syngas

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{100}{51.5} \times 175.9979 \text{ mol} \\
 &= 341.7434 \text{ mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung Komposisi Syngas

Komponen	Komposisi mol (%)	Mol	BM (g/mol)	Massa
CO	25	85.4359	28	2392.2039
CO ₂	10	34.1743	44	1503.6710
CH ₄	1.5	5.1262	16	82.0184
H ₂	12	41.0092	2	82.0184
N ₂	51.5	175.9979	28	4927.9400
Total	100	341.7434		8987.8517

7. Neraca Carbon

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Atom C input} &= \text{Atom C output} \\
 5238.550 \text{ G} &= \text{Atom C pada (CH}_4 + \text{CO} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{Tar)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C pada CH}_4 &= \frac{\text{Ar}}{\text{BM}} \times \text{Massa} \\
 &= \frac{12}{16} \times 82.02 \text{ g} \\
 &= 61.5138 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C pada CO}_2 &= \frac{\text{Ar}}{\text{BM}} \times \text{Massa} \\
 &= \frac{12}{44} \times 1503.67 \text{ g} \\
 &= 410.0921 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C pada CO} &= \frac{\text{Ar}}{\text{BM}} \times \text{Massa} \\
 &= \frac{12}{28} \times 2392.20 \text{ g} \\
 &= 1025.230 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total C pada Syngas} &= 61.514 \text{ g} + 410.1 \text{ g} + 1025.2 \text{ kg} \\ &= 1496.836 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung C Pada Refuse

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C Pada Refuse} &= \text{C bahan bakar} - \text{C Syngas} \\ &= 5238.550 - 1496.836 \text{ g} \\ &= 3741.714 \end{aligned}$$

8. Menghitung Total Refuse

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Refuse} &= (\text{Bahan Bakar} + \text{Udara}) - \text{Syngas} \\ &= 16394.1110 - 8987.8517 \text{ g} \\ &= 7406.2593 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

9. Neraca Massa Total Gasifikasi

Perbandingan Bahan Bakar = 5000:5000 dengan AFR 1.1

INPUT		OUTPUT	
Bahan Bakar	= 10000 g	Syngas	= 8987.852 g
Udara	= 6394.020 g	Refuse	= 7406.259 g
Total	= 16394.111 g		= 16394.111 g

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama maka diperoleh tabel hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut:

Laju Udara m ³ /s	AFR	Input (g)		Output (g)	
		Bahan Bakar	Udara	Syngas	Refuse
9.11	1.1	10000	6394.020	8987.852	7406.259
10.02	1.2	10000	6975.294	9796.499	7178.887
10.93	1.3	10000	7556.569	10605.145	6951.515
11.48	1.4	10000	8137.843	11413.792	6724.142
12.37	1.5	10000	8719.118	12222.439	6496.77

10. Menghitung Energi Spesifik

$$\text{Energi Spesifik} = \frac{\text{HHV Syngas}}{\text{Total Massa Bahan Bakar}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HHV Syngas} &= (n_{\text{CO}} \times \text{HHV}_{\text{CO}}) + (n_{\text{H}_2} \times \text{HHV}_{\text{H}_2}) + (n_{\text{CH}_4} \times \text{HHV}_{\text{CH}_4}) \\ &= (85.436 \times 67.6) + (41.0092 \times 213) + (\quad \times 68.3) \\ &= 17306.8682 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Energi Spesifik} &= \frac{17306.8682 \text{ kkal}}{10 \text{ kg}} \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1730.687 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

11. Menghitung Efisiensi Termal

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HHV Limbah Kayu} &= 5731 \text{ kkal/kg} \\ \text{HHV Batubara Lignit} &= 6322 \text{ kkal/kg} \\ Q_{\text{Limbah Kayu}} &= 5731 \text{ kkal/kg} \times 5 \text{ kg} \\ &= 28656 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Batubara}} &= 6322 \text{ kkal/kg} \times 5 \text{ kg} \\ &= 31610 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total } Q \text{ bahan bakar input} &= Q_{\text{Limbah Kayu}} + Q_{\text{Batubara}} \\ &= 28655.5 \text{ kkal} + 31610 \text{ kkal} \\ &= 60265.5 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi Termal} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Produk Syngas}}}{Q_{\text{Bahan Bakar}}} \\ &= \frac{17306.8682 \text{ kkal}}{60265.500 \text{ kkal}} \times 100\% \\ &= 28.7\% \end{aligned}$$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama maka diperoleh tabel hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut:

Laju Udara m ³ /s	AFR	Energi Spesifik kkal/kg	Efisiensi Thermal %
9.11	1.1	1730.6868	28.7
10.02	1.2	1886.3986	31.3
10.93	1.3	2042.1104	31.9
11.48	1.4	2197.8222	36.5
12.37	1.5	2353.5339	39.1

LAMPIRAN III FOTO ALAT DAN BAHAN



Alat gasifikasi Tipe *Downdraft*

1. Komponen Alat Gasifikasi



Hopper



Gas Cooler dan Filter

Reaktor



Cyclone

Fire Test



Blower



Panel Indikator



Batery Charger



Baterai



Gas Filter



Zona oksidasi
Zona Reduksi



Termogan



Gas Butane Timbangan



2. Biomassa dan produk gasifikasi



Batubara



Limbah Kayu



Tar



Arang dan Abu