

LAMPIRAN II

PERHITUNGAN

1. Menghitung Massa LPG

Basis Perhitungan = 4 Jam Operasi

Menghitung volume LPG dengan tekanan 239 atm.

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 30^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 \\ &= 303 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = 0,0825 \frac{\text{liter} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$\text{Mol LPG} = 67,193 \text{ mol} \quad (\text{Sumber: Edukasi Pertamina, 2011})$$

BM campuran dari LPG dengan komposisi sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Propana (C}_3\text{H}_8) = 30\%$$

$$\text{Butana (C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = 70\% \quad (\text{Sumber: Edukasi Pertamina, 2011})$$

Dapat dihitung dengan cara seperti dibawah ini:

$$\text{Propana (C}_3\text{H}_8) = 44 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \times 30\% = 13,2 \text{ Kg/Kmol}$$

$$\text{Butana (C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = 58 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \times 70\% = 40,6 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \quad +$$

$$\text{BM Campuran} = 53,8 \text{ Kg/Kmol}$$

Maka volume LPG yang digunakan adalah:

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T \quad (\text{Sumber: Hougen, Hal 52})$$

$$V = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{P}$$

$$= \frac{67,193 \text{ mol} \times 0,0825 \frac{\text{liter} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 303 \text{ K}}{239 \text{ atm}}$$

$$= 5,019 \text{ liter}$$

Maka massa LPG yang digunakan dapat diitung dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$P.V = n.R.T \quad (\text{Sumber: Hougen, Hal 52})$$

$$P.V = \frac{m}{BM} \times R \times T$$

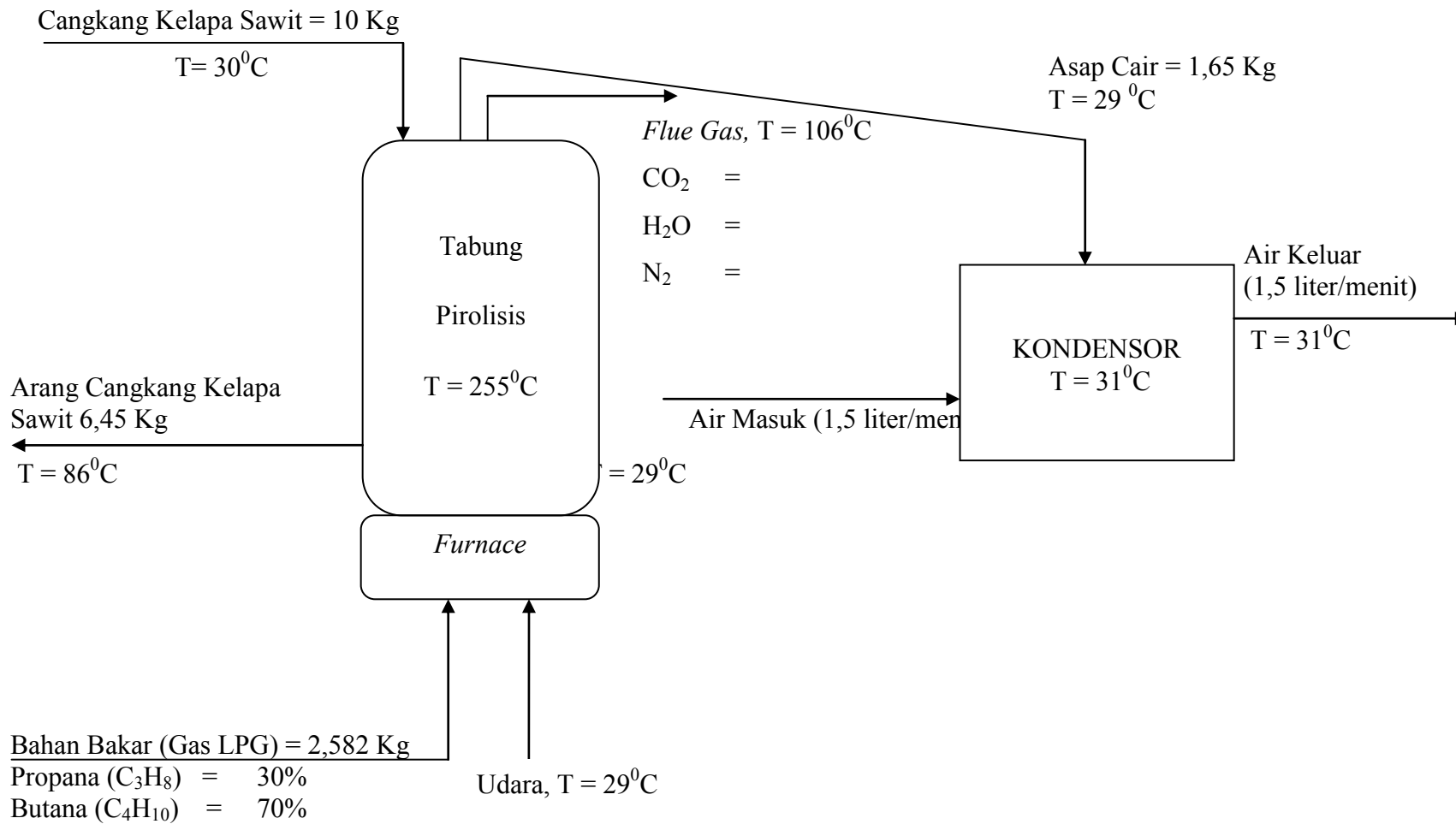
$$P \times V \times BM = m \times R \times T$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{P \times V \times BM}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{239 \text{ atm} \times 5,019 \text{ liter} \times 53,8 \text{ gr/mol}}{0,0825 \frac{\text{liter} \times \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \times 303 \text{ K}} \\ &= 2582 \text{ gr} \times \frac{\text{Kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} \\ &= 2,582 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama didapatkan massa gas LPG yang digunakan untuk proses pirolisis cangkang kelapa sawit dengan variasi tekanan pada LPG selama 4 jam operasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 22. Massa Gas LPG

Variasi Tekanan LPG (atm)	Massa (Kg)
239	2,582
240	3,099
241	3,615

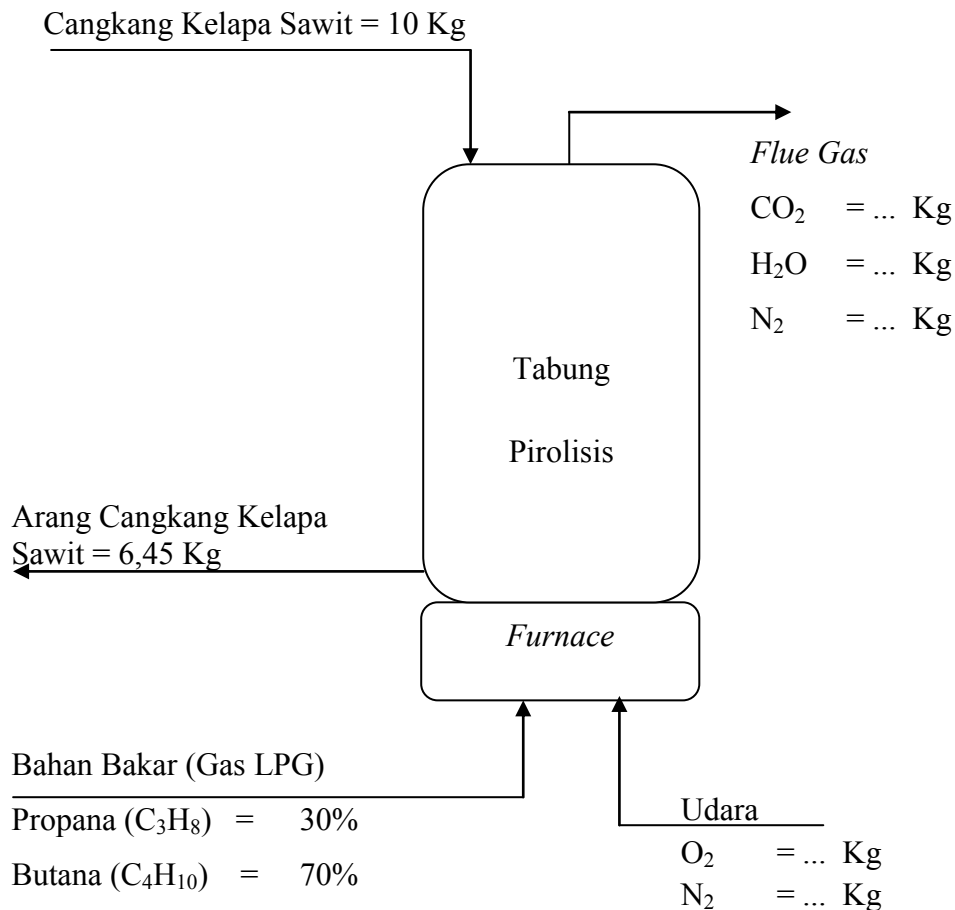


Gambar 10. Skema Alat Pirolisis dengan Tekanan LPG 239 atm

2. Neraca Massa

2.a Menghitung Neraca Massa pada *Furnace*

Basis Perhitungan 4 Jam Operasi



Gambar 11. Skema Reaktor dan *Furnace* (239 atm)

A. Menghitung Mol dan Massa dari masing-masing Komponen Gas LPG

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mol Campuran} &= \frac{\text{Massa Total LPG}}{\text{BM campuran}} && \text{(Moran Shapiro, Hal 257)} \\
 &= \frac{2,582 \text{ Kg}}{53,8 \text{ Kg/Kmol}} \\
 &= 0,048 \text{ Kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Propana (C}_3\text{H}_8) &= 30\% \times 0,048 \text{ Kmol} \\
 &= 0,014 \text{ Kmol} \times 44 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
 &= 0,634 \text{ Kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Butana (C}_4\text{H}_{10}) &= 70\% \times 0,048 \text{ Kmol} \\
 &= 0,034 \text{ Kmol} \times 58 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
 &= 1,948 \text{ Kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Reaksi Pembakaran yang Terjadi di dalam *Furnace*

Reaksi 1

	C_3H_8	+	5 O_2	\longrightarrow	3 CO_2	+	$4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	
M	0,014		-		-		-	Kmol
B	0,014		0,072		0,043		0,058	Kmol +
S	0		0,072		0,043		0,058	Kmol
BM	44		32		44		18	Kg/Kmol
Massa	0		2,304		1,901		1,037	Kg

Reaksi 2

	C_4H_{10}	+	$6,5 \text{ O}_2$		4 CO_2	+	$5 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	
M	0,034		-		-		-	Kmol
B	0,034		0,218		0,134		0,168	Kmol +
S	0		0,218		0,134		0,168	Kmol
BM	58		32		44		18	Kg/Kmol
Massa	0		6,988		5,913		3,024	Kg

C. Menghitung Udara Suplai

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{O}_2 \text{ teoritis} &= \text{Reaksi 1} + \text{Reaksi 2} \\
 &= (0,072 + 0,218) \text{ Kmol} \\
 &= 0,290 \text{ Kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Syarat udara Excess yang diperbolehkan untuk pembakaran dengan menggunakan bahan bakar LPG adalah 5-10 %. (Himmeblau, 1996)

Asumsi udara excess = 8%

$$\% \text{ Ekses} = \frac{(O_2 \text{ Suplai} - O_2 \text{ teoritis})}{O_2 \text{ Suplai}} \times 100\% \quad (\text{Himmeblau, 1996})$$

$$8\% = \frac{O_2 \text{ Suplai} - 0,290 \text{ Kmol}}{O_2 \text{ Suplai}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{8\%}{100\%} = \frac{O_2 \text{ Suplai} - 0,290 \text{ Kmol}}{O_2 \text{ Suplai}}$$

$$0,08 O_2 \text{ Suplai} = O_2 \text{ Suplai} - 0,290 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$-0,92 O_2 \text{ Suplai} = - 0,290 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$O_2 \text{ Suplai} = 0,316 \text{ Kmol} \times 32 \text{ Kg/Kmol}$$

$$= 10,099 \text{ Kg}$$

Asumsi komposisi udara adalah:

$$O_2 = 21\%$$

$$N_2 = 79\%$$

$$N_2 \text{ disuplai} = 79/21 \times O_2 \text{ disuplai}$$

$$= 79/21 \times 0,316 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$= 1,357 \text{ Kmol} \times 28 \text{ Kg/Kmol}$$

$$= 37,993 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\text{Total Udara disuplai} = (O_2 \text{ disuplai} + N_2 \text{ disuplai})$$

$$= (10,099 + 37,993) \text{ Kg}$$

$$= 48,092, \text{ Kg}$$

D. Menghitung Komposisi *Flue Gas*

$$CO_2 = CO_2 \text{ Reaksi 1} + CO_2 \text{ Reaksi 2}$$

$$= (0,043 + 0,134) \text{ Kmol}$$

$$= 0,178 \text{ Kmol} \times 44 \text{ Kg/Kmol}$$

$$= 7,813 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O Reaksi 1} + \text{H}_2\text{O Reaksi 2} \\
 &= (0,058 + 0,168) \text{ Kmol} \\
 &= 0,226 \text{ Kmol} \times 18 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
 &= 4,060 \text{ Kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{N}_2 &= \text{N}_2 \text{ disuplai} \\
 &= 1,248 \text{ Kmol} \times 28 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
 &= 37,993 \text{ Kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{O}_2 \text{ Sisa} &= \text{O}_2 \text{ Suplai} - \text{O}_2 \text{ Teoritis} \\
 &= 0,317 \text{ Kmol} - 0,290 \text{ Kmol} \\
 &= 0,027 \text{ Kmol} \times 32 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
 &= 0,808 \text{ Kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

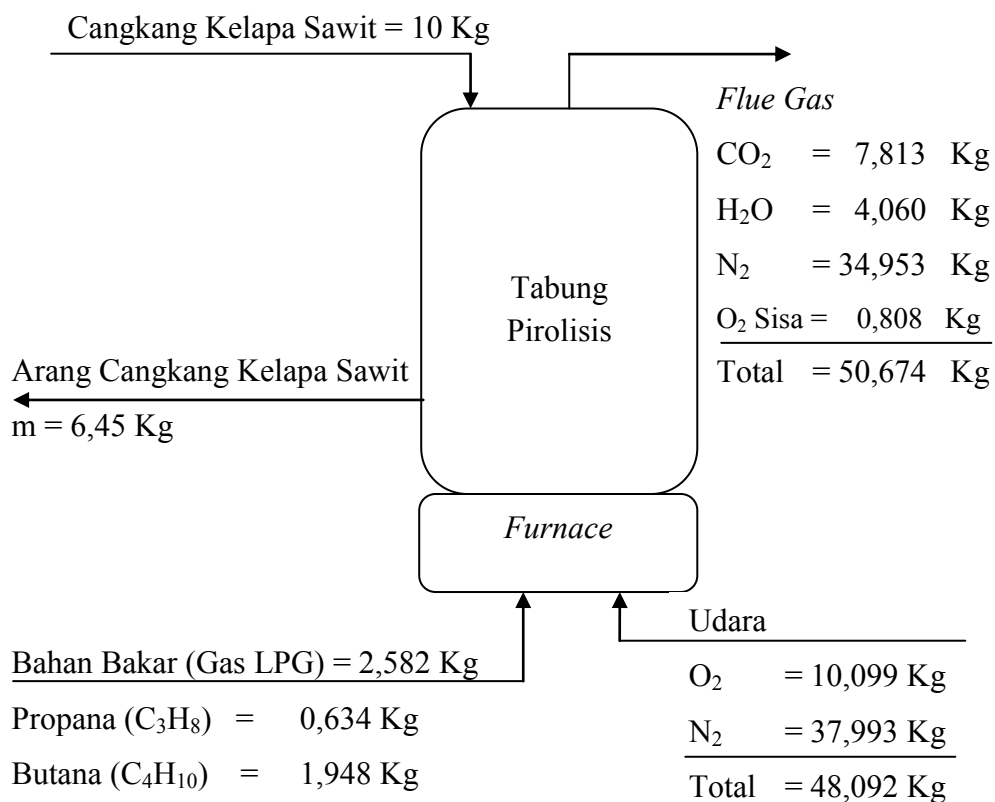
Maka, Komposisi Flue Gas Total :

CO ₂	= 0.178 Kmol	= 9,947 %
H ₂ O	= 0,226 Kmol	= 12,635 %
N ₂	= 1,357 Kmol	= 76,004 %
O ₂ Sisa	= 0,025 Kmol	= 1,414 %
<hr/> Total	<hr/> = 1,785 Kmol	<hr/> = 100 %

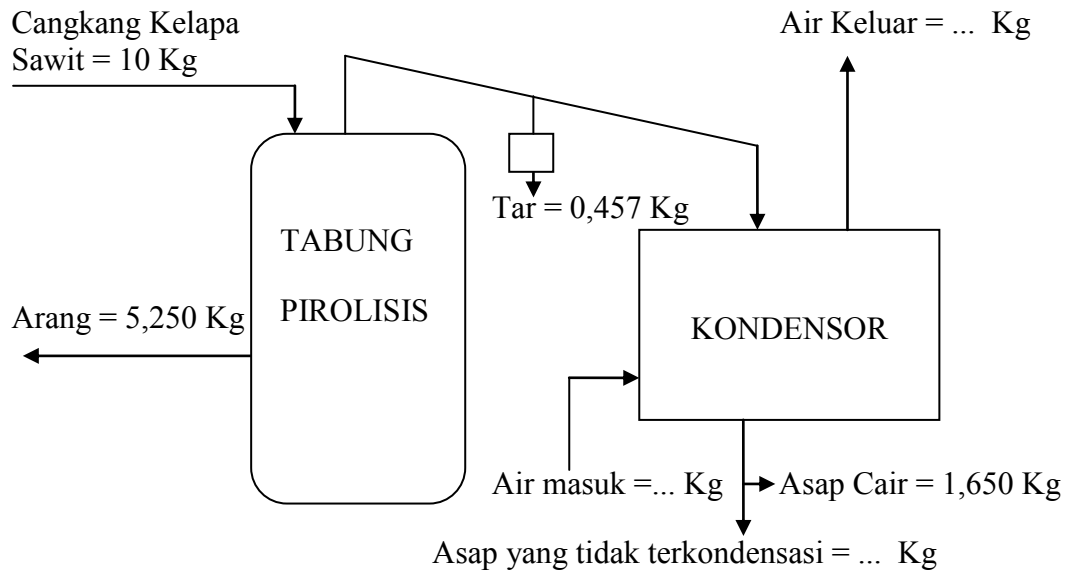
Tabel 23. Neraca Massa pada *Furnace* (239 atm)

Komponen	Input		Output	
	Kmol	Kg	Kmol	Kg
C ₃ H ₈	0,014	0,634	-	-
C ₄ H ₁₀	0,034	1,948	-	-
O ₂	0,316	10,099	-	-
N ₂	1,357	37,993	0,178	34,953
H ₂ O	-	-	0,226	4,060
CO ₂	-	-	1,248	7,813
O ₂ Sisa	-	-	0,025	0,808
Total		50,674		50,674

Neraca Massa total pada *Furnace* dan Tabung Pirolisis dengan variasi tekanan LPG 239 atm dapat dilihat pada gambar 12:

**Gambar 12. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada *Furnace* (239 atm)**

2.b Menghitung Neraca Massa pada Reaktor dan Kondensor



Gambar 13. Skema Reaktor dan Kondensor (239 atm)

a. Menghitung Massa Asap yang tidak Terkondensasi

Cangkang Kelapa Sawit	= 10 Kg
Arang	= 6,450 Kg
Asap Cair	= 1,650 Kg
Tar	= 0,457 Kg

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa asap tidak terkondensasi} &= \text{Massa cangkang kelapa sawit} - (\text{Massa} \\
 &\quad \text{Arang} + \text{massa asap cair} + \text{massa tar}) \\
 &= 10 \text{ Kg} - (6,450 \text{ Kg} + 1,650 \text{ Kg} + 0,457 \text{ Kg}) \\
 &= 1,443 \text{ Kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Massa Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

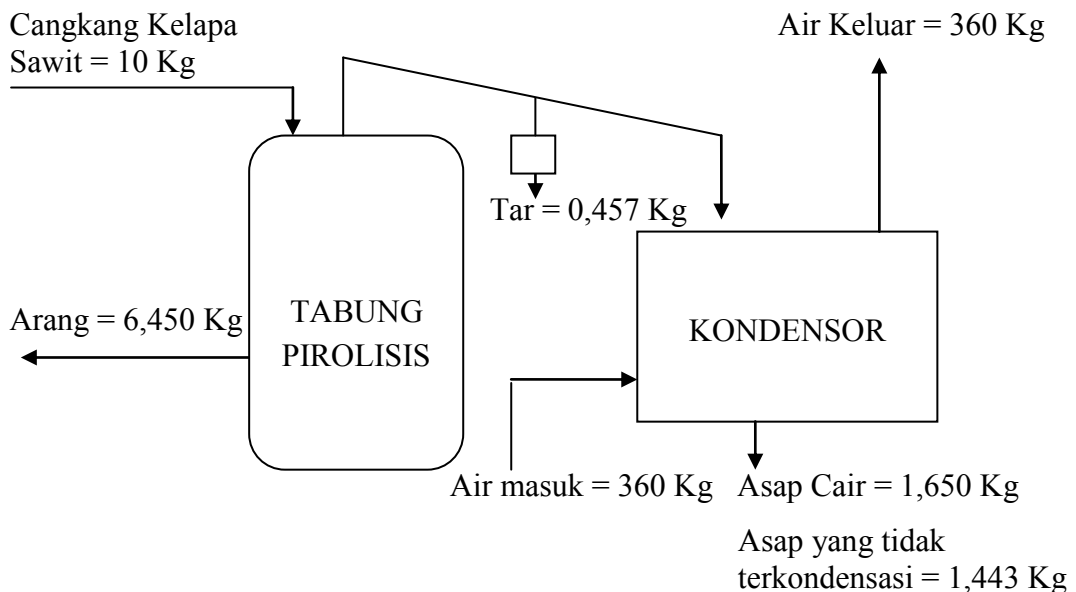
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan Air Pendingin (Volume)} &= 1,5 \text{ liter/menit} \times 240 \text{ menit} \\
 &= 360 \text{ liter} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ liter}} \\
 &= 0,36 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa Air Pendingin} &= \text{Volume air} \times \text{Densitas Air} \\
 &= 0,36 \text{ m}^3 \times 1000 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \\
 &= 360 \text{ Kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

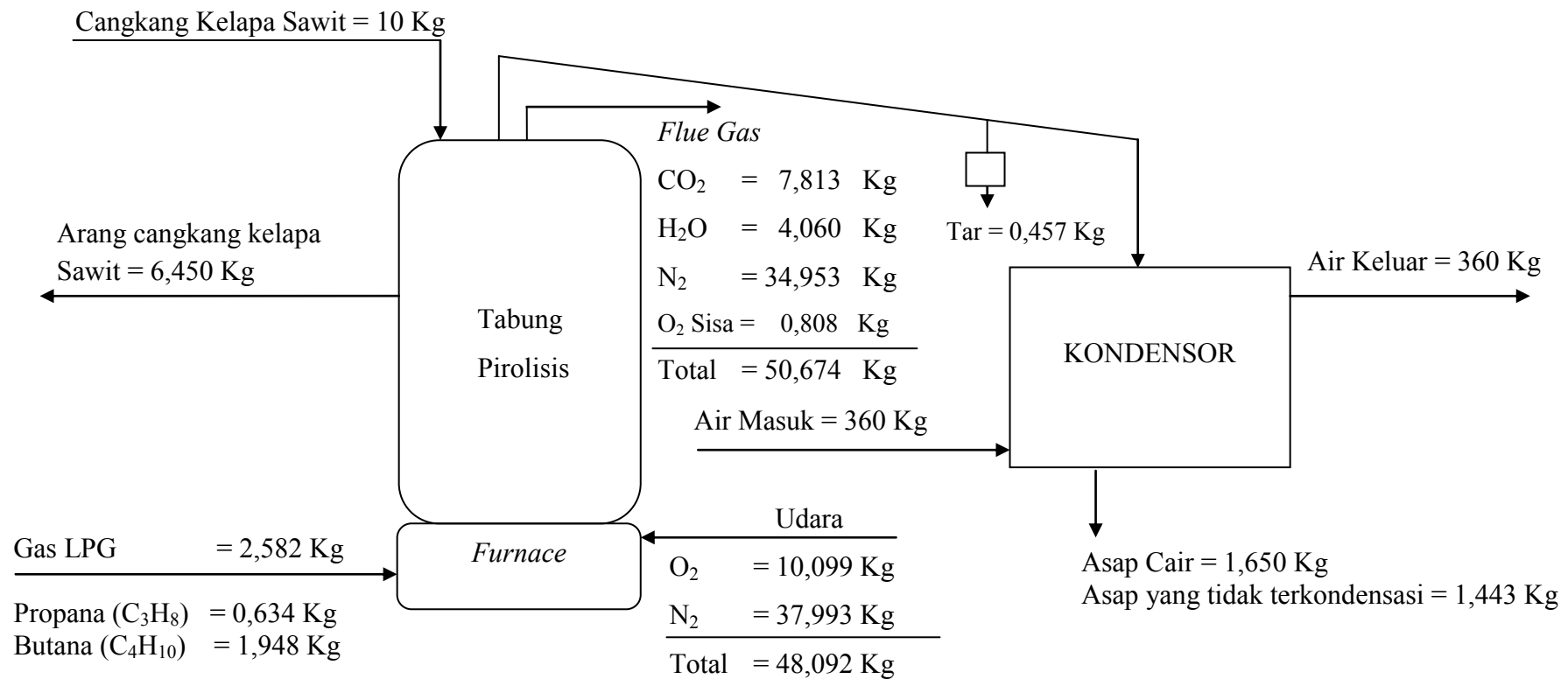
Tabel 24. Neraca Massa pada Reaktor dan Kondensor (239 atm)

Komponen	Input (kg)	Output (Kg)
Cangkang kelapa sawit	10	-
Arang	-	6,450
Asap cair	-	1,650
Tar	-	0,457
Asap yang tidak terkondensasi	-	1,443
Air masuk kondensor	360	-
Air Keluar kondensor	-	360
Total	370	370

Neraca massa total pada tabung pirolisis dan kondensor dengan variasi tekanan LPG 239 atm dapat dilihat pada gambar 14.



Gambar 14. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada Reaktor dan Kondensor (239 atm)

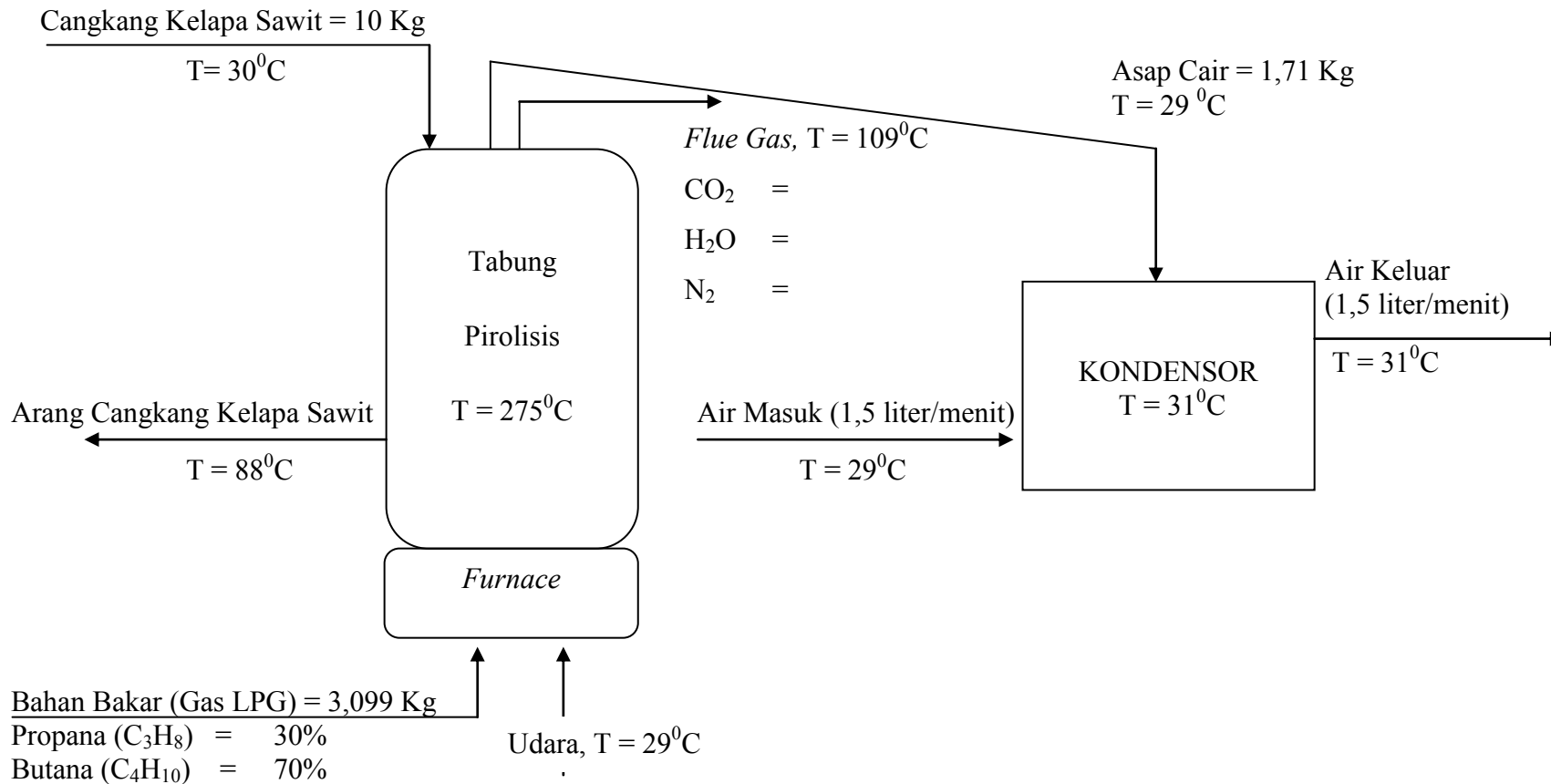


INPUT	
Gas LPG	= 2,582 Kg
Udara	= 48,092 Kg
Cangkang kelapa sawit	= 10,000 Kg
Air	= 360,000 Kg
Total	= 420,674 Kg

OUTPUT	
Flue gas	= 50,674 Kg
Arang	= 6,450 Kg
Tar	= 0,457 Kg
Asap cair	= 1,650 Kg
Air	= 360,000 Kg
Asap tak terkonden	= 1,443 Kg
Total	= 420,674 Kg

Gambar 15. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada Alat Pirolisis secara Keseluruhan (239 atm)

Dengan cara yang sama, tabel dan blok diagram neraca massa pada alat pirolisis dengan tekanan LPG 240 atm dan 241 atm adalah sebagai berikut:

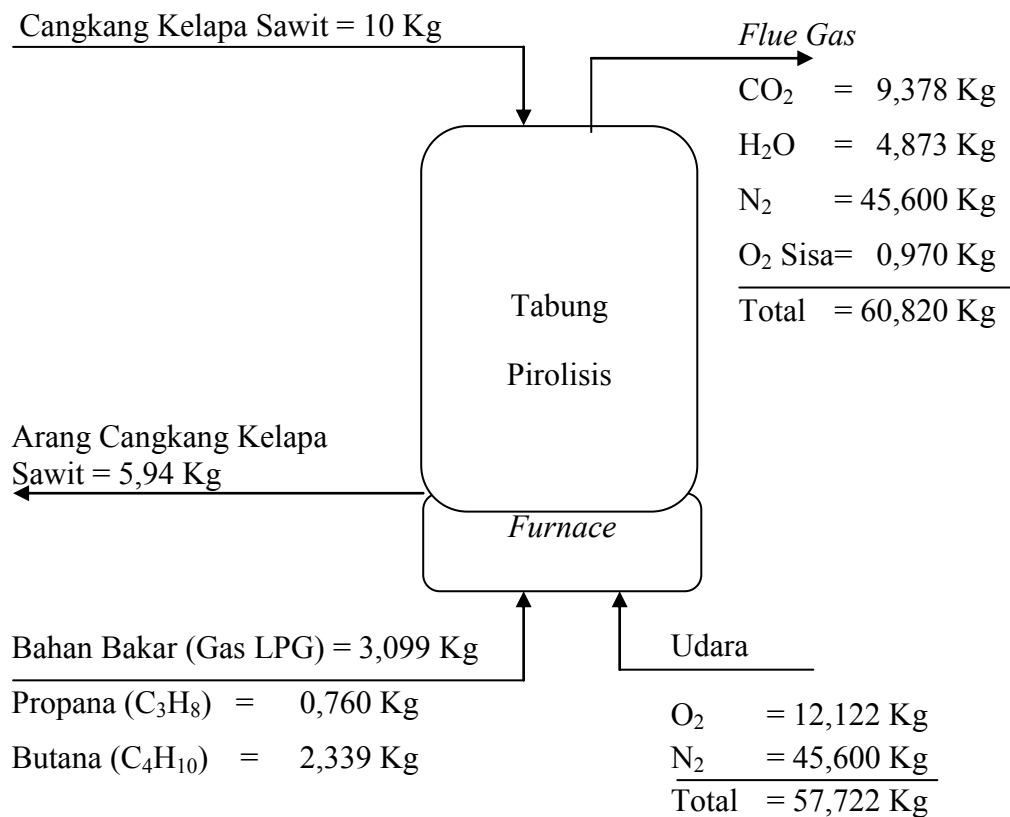


Gambar 16. Skema Alat Pirolisis dengan Laju Alir Bahan Bakar 240 atm

Tabel 25. Neraca Massa pada *Furnace* (240 atm)

Komponen	Input		Output	
	Kmol	Kg	Kmol	Kg
C ₃ H ₈	0.017	0,760	-	-
C ₄ H ₁₀	0.040	2,339	-	-
O ₂	0,379	12,122	-	-
N ₂	1,629	45,600	1,629	45,600
H ₂ O	-	-	0,271	4,873
CO ₂	-	-	0.213	9,378
O ₂ Sisa			0,030	0,970
Total		60,820		60,820

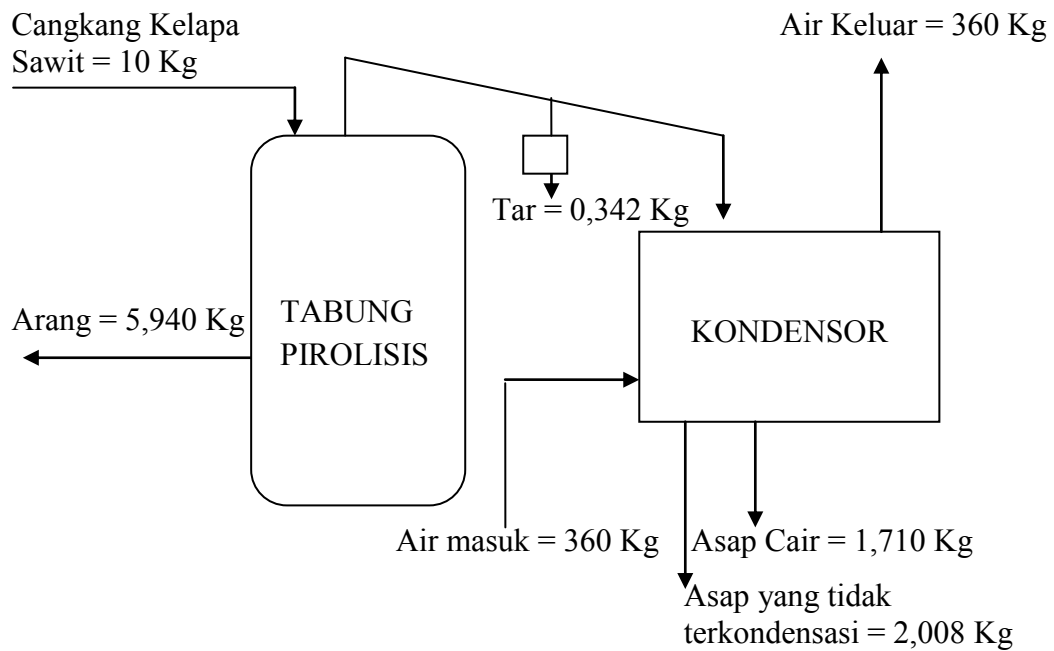
Neraca massa total pada *Furnace* dan tabung pirolisis dengan variasi tekanan LPG 240 atm dapat dilihat pada gambar 17.

**Gambar 17. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada *Furnace* (240 atm)**

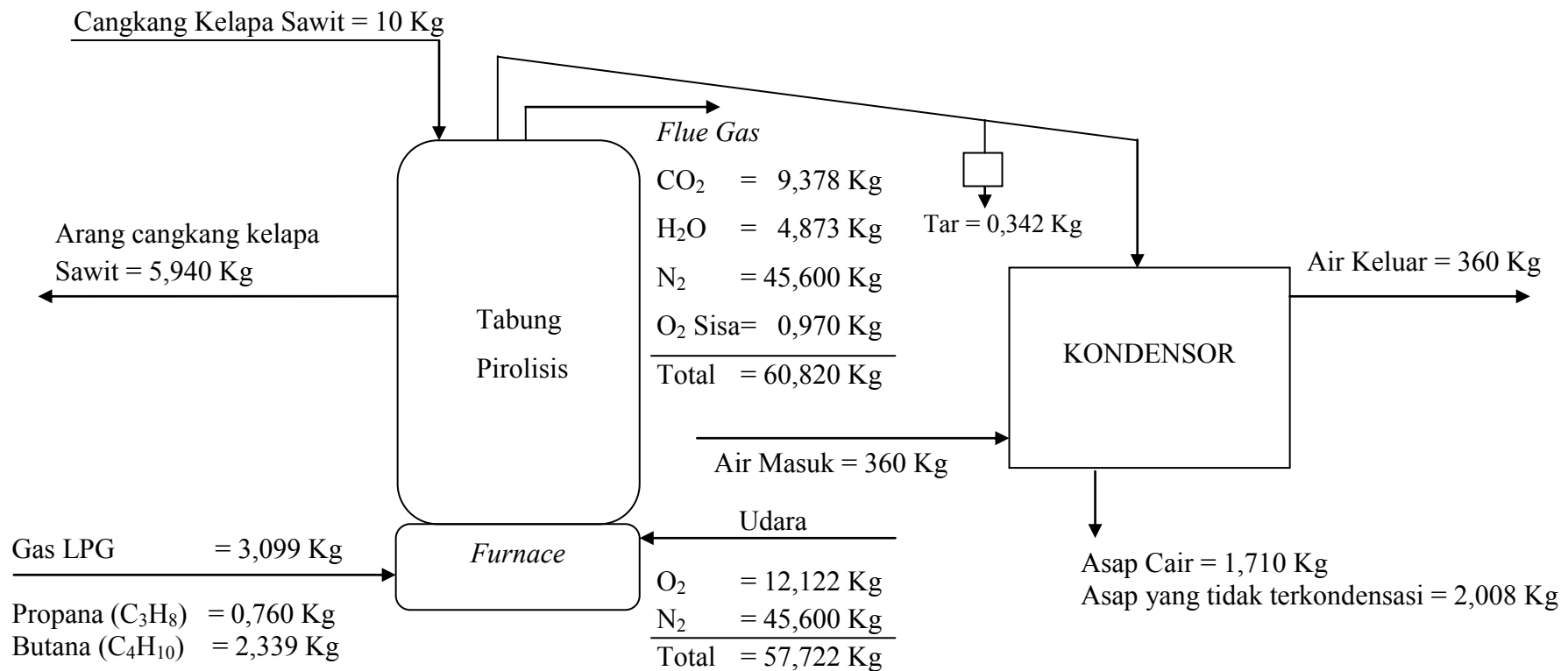
Tabel 26. Neraca Massa pada Reaktor dan Kondensor (240 atm)

Komponen	Input (kg)	Output (Kg)
Cangkang kelapa sawit	10	-
Arang	-	5,940
Asap cair	-	1,710
Tar	-	0,342
Asap yang tidak terkondensasi	-	2,008
Air masuk kondensor	360	-
Air Keluar kondensor	-	360
Total	370	370

Neraca massa total pada tabung pirolisis dan kondensor untuk variasi tekanan LPG 240 atm dapat dilihat pada gambar 18.



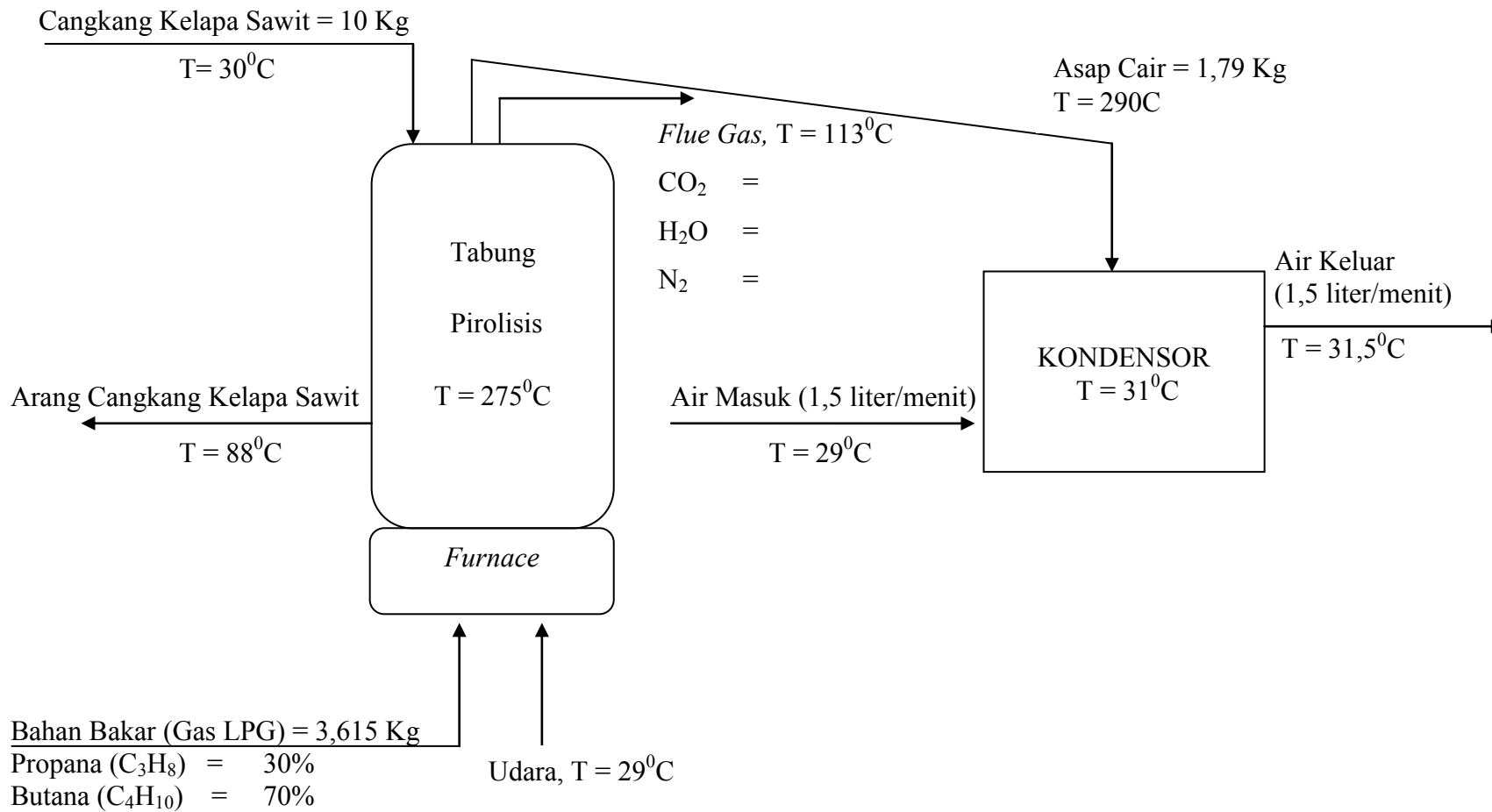
Gambar 18. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada Reaktor dan Kondensor (240 atm)



INPUT	
Gas LPG	= 3,099 Kg
Udara	= 57,721 Kg
Cangkang kelapa sawit	= 10,000 Kg
Air	= 360,000 Kg
Total	= 430,820 Kg

OUTPUT	
Flue gas	= 60,820 Kg
Arang	= 5,940 Kg
Tar	= 0,342 Kg
Asap cair	= 1,710 Kg
Air	= 360,000 Kg
Asap tak terkonden	= 2,008 Kg
Total	= 430,820 Kg

Gambar 19. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada Alat Pirolisis secara Keseluruhan (240 atm)

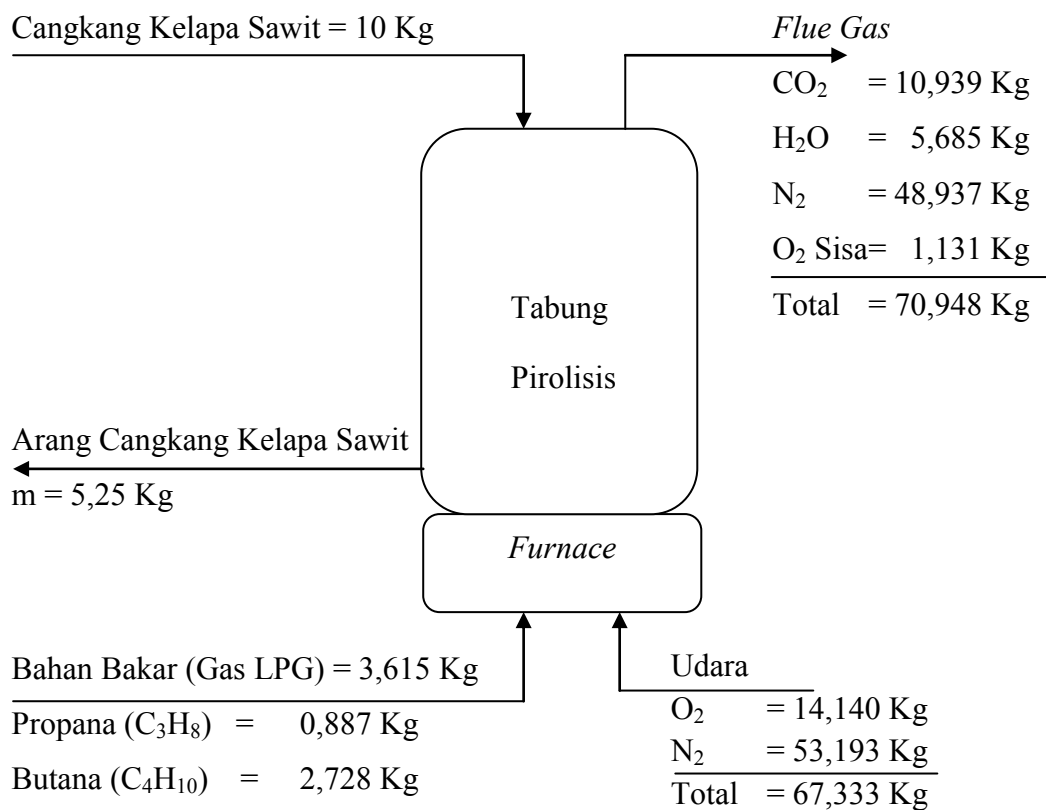


Gambar 20. Skema Alat Pirolisis dengan Laju Alir Bahan Bakar 241 atm

Tabel 27. Neraca Massa pada *Furnace* (241 atm)

Komponen	Input		Output	
	Kmol	Kg	Kmol	Kg
C ₃ H ₈	0,020	0,887	-	-
C ₄ H ₁₀	0,047	2,728	-	-
O ₂	0,442	14,140	-	-
N ₂	1,900	53,193	1,900	53,193
H ₂ O	-	-	0,316	5,685
CO ₂	-	-	0,249	10,939
O ₂ Sisa	-	-	0,035	1,131
Total		70,948		70,948

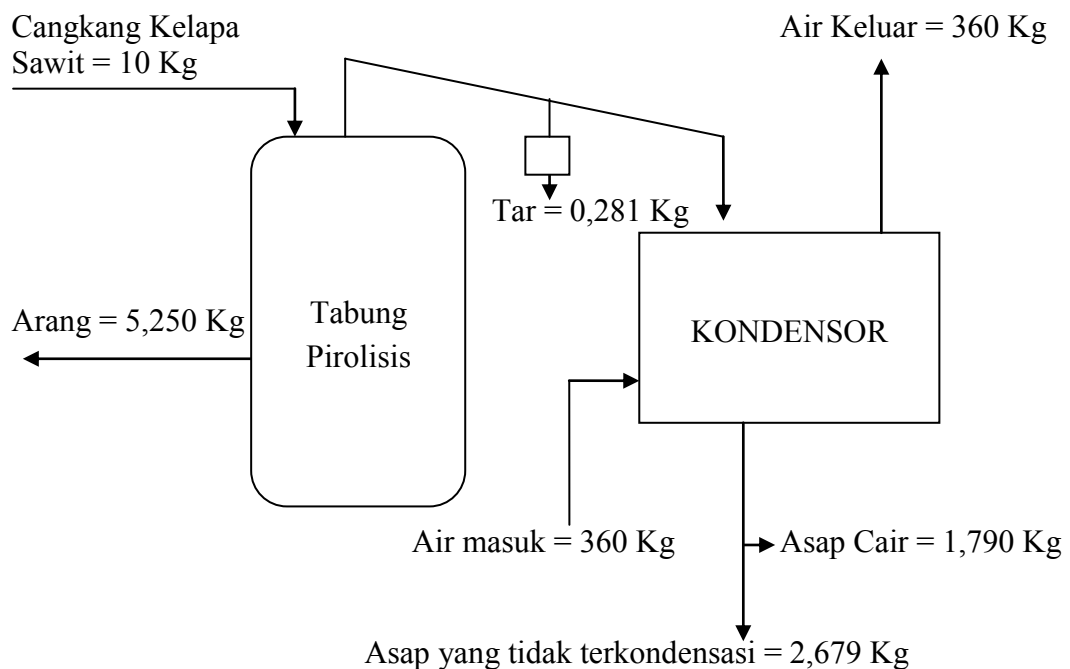
Neraca massa total pada *furnace* dan tabung pirolisis untuk variasi tekanan LPG 241 atm dapat dilihat pada gambar 21.

**Gambar 21. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada *Furnace* (241 atm)**

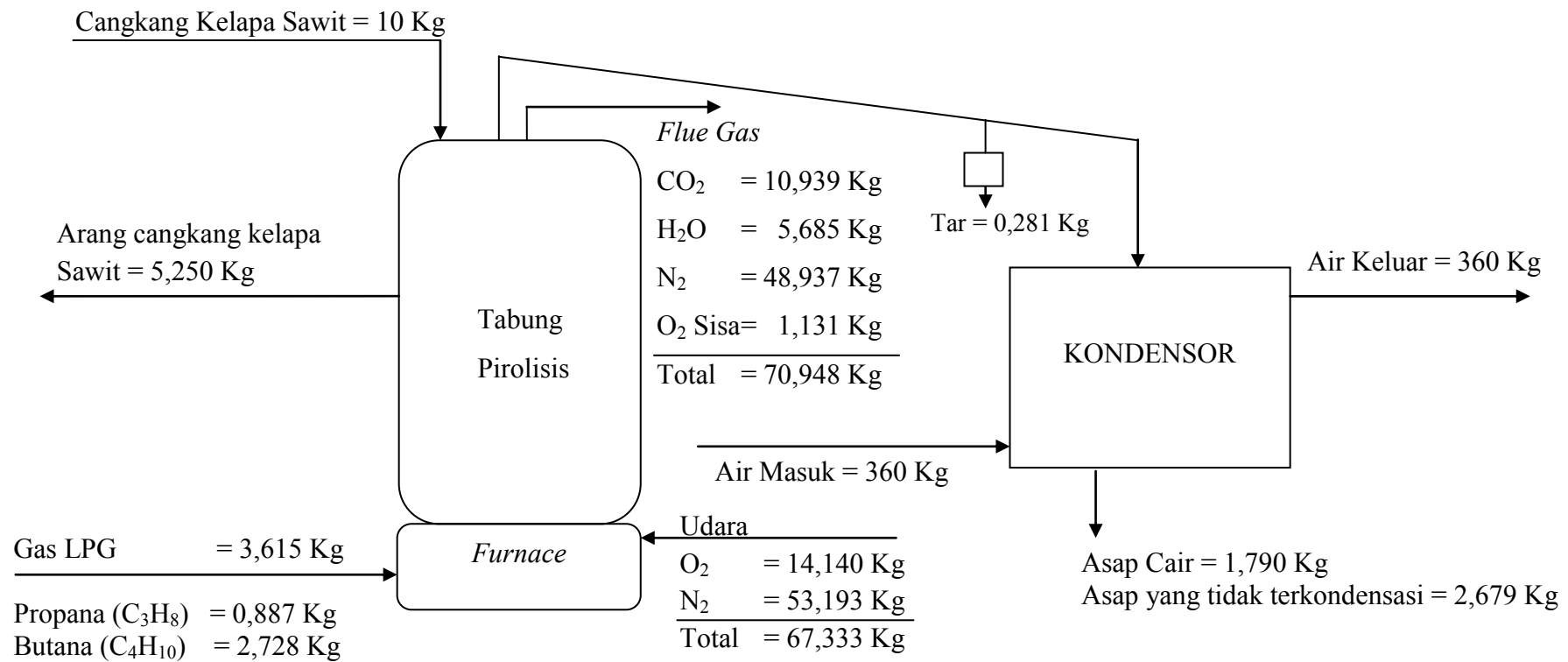
Tabel 28. Neraca Massa pada Reaktor dan Kondensor (241 atm)

Komponen	Input (kg)	Output (Kg)
Cangkang kelapa sawit	10	-
Arang	-	5,25
Asap cair	-	1,790
Tar	-	0,281
Asap yang tidak terkondensasi	-	2,679
Air masuk kondensor	360	360
Air Keluar kondensor	-	-
Total	370	370

Neraca massa total pada tabung pirolisis dan kondensor untuk variasi tekanan LPG 241 atm dapat dilihat pada gambar 22.



Gambar 22. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada Reaktor dan Kondensor (241 atm)

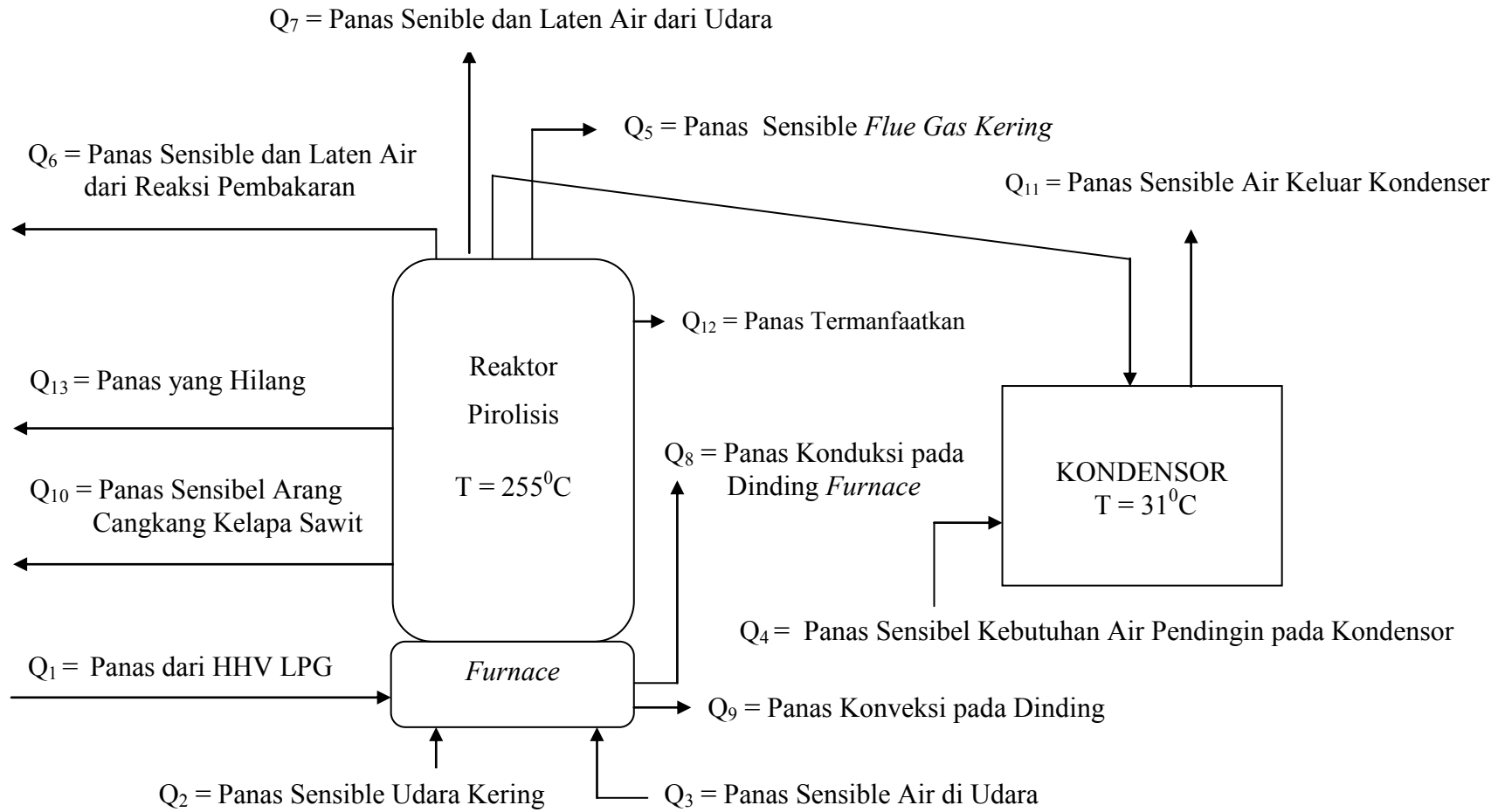


INPUT	
Gas LPG	= 3,615 Kg
Udara	= 67,333 Kg
Cangkang kelapa sawit	= 10,000 Kg
Air	= 360,000 Kg
Total	= 440,948 Kg

OUTPUT	
Flue gas	= 70,948 Kg
Arang	= 5,250 Kg
Tar	= 0,281 Kg
Asap cair	= 1,790 Kg
Air	= 360,000 Kg
Asap tak terkonden	= 2,679 Kg
Total	= 440,948 Kg

Gambar 23. Blok Diagram Neraca Massa pada Alat Pirolisis secara Keseluruhan (241 atm)

3. Neraca Panas



Gambar 24. Skema Rancangan Blok Diagram Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis

1). Menghitung Panas Pembakaran LPG

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HHV Propana (C}_3\text{H}_8\text{)*} &= 45,4 \text{ MJ/Kg} = 45400 \text{ Kj/Kg} \times \frac{\text{Kcal}}{4,1868 \text{ Kj}} \\ &= 10843,60 \text{ Kcal/Kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HHV Butana (C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{)*} &= 47,4 \text{ MJ/Kg} = 47300 \text{ Kj/Kg} \times \frac{\text{Kcal}}{4,1868 \text{ Kj}} \\ &= 11318,58 \text{ Kcal/Kg} \end{aligned}$$

(*Sumber: Envestra, Natural Gas, 2012)

$$\text{Massa Propana (C}_3\text{H}_8) = 0,634 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\text{Massa Butana (C}_4\text{H}_{10}) = 1,948 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= Q \text{ C}_3\text{H}_8 + Q \text{ C}_4\text{H}_{10} \\ &= (m \times \text{HHV C}_3\text{H}_8) + (m \times \text{HHV C}_4\text{H}_{10}) \\ &= (0,634 \text{ Kg} \times 10843,60 \text{ Kcal/Kg}) + (1,948 \text{ Kg} \times 11318,58 \text{ Kcal/Kg}) \\ &= 6874,82 \text{ Kcal} + 22043,58 \text{ Kcal} \\ &= 28918,40 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

2). Menghitung Panas Sensible Udara

$$\begin{array}{llll} t_1 \text{ (T referen)} & = 25^{\circ}\text{C} & T_1 & = (273 + 25) = 298 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K} \\ t_2 \text{ (t udara masuk)} & = 30^{\circ}\text{C} & T_2 & = (273 + 30) = 303 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K} \end{array}$$

2.a Menghitung Panas O₂ dari Udara

$$\text{O}_2 = 0,316 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$C_p \text{ O}_2 = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2) \text{ (Hougen P 258)}$$

Dan nilai a , b , dan c untuk udara didapat dari (Hougen P 255), yaitu :

$$\text{O}_2 \rightarrow a = 6,117$$

$$b = 3,167 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$c = -1,005 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ O}_2 &= 6,117 + \frac{3,167 \times 10^{-3}}{2}(298 + 303) + \frac{-0,2656 \times 10^{-6}}{3}(270907) \\ &= 6,933 \text{ Kcal/Kmol } ^{\circ}\text{K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{O_2} &= n \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1) \\
 &= 0,316 \text{ Kmol} \times 6,933 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K} \times (303^\circ\text{K} - 298^\circ\text{K}) \\
 &= 10,954 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.b Menghitung Panas N₂ dari Udara

$$N_2 = 1,357 \text{ Kmol}$$

Untuk mencari C_p N₂ pada T = 30⁰C dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus :

$$C_p = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2) \text{ (Hougen P 258)}$$

Dan nilai *a*, *b*, dan *c* untuk udara didapat dari (Hougen P 255), yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_2 \rightarrow \quad a &= 6,457 \\
 b &= 1,389 \times 10^{-3} \\
 c &= -0,069 \times 10^{-6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p N_2 &= 6,457 + \frac{1,389 \times 10^{-3}}{2}(298 + 303) + \frac{-0,069 \times 10^{-6}}{3}(270907) \\
 &= 6,869 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{N_2} &= n \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1) \\
 &= 1,357 \text{ Kmol} \times 6,869 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K} \times (303^\circ\text{K} - 298^\circ\text{K}) \\
 &= 46,606 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka panas sensible dari udara adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_2 &= Q_{O_2} + Q_{N_2} \\
 &= 10,954 \text{ Kcal} + 46,606 \text{ Kcal} \\
 &= 57,560 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Menghitung Panas Sensible Cangkang Kelapa Sawit

$$t_1 \text{ (T referen)} = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_2 \text{ (t udara masuk)} = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Cangkang kelapa sawit} = 10 \text{ Kg}$$

$$C_p \text{ Cangkang kelapa sawit} = 4,13 \text{ KJ/Kg}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Austin, 2012})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_3 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1) \\
 &= 10 \text{ Kg} \times 4,13 \text{ Kj/Kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (30^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}) \\
 &= 206.500 \text{ Kj} \times \frac{1 \text{ Kcal}}{4,1868 \text{ Kj}} \\
 &= 49,321 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Panas Masuk (Input)} &= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \\
 &= 28918,400 \text{ Kcal} + 57,560 \text{ Kcal} + 49,321 \text{ Kcal} \\
 &= 29025,281 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Panas Keluar

1) Menghitung Panas Sensible *Flue Gas Kering*

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_1 \text{ (T referen)} &= 25^{\circ}\text{C} & T_1 &= (273 + 29) & &= 298^{\circ}\text{K} \\
 t_2 \text{ (T flue gas)} &= 106^{\circ}\text{C} & T_2 &= (273 + 106) & &= 379^{\circ}\text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 29. Nilai a, b, c Komponen *Flue Gas*

Komponen	A	B x 10 ⁻³	C x 10 ⁻⁶
N ₂	6,457	1,389	-0,069
CO ₂	6,339	10,14	-3,415
O ₂	6,117	3,167	-1,005

Sumber : Hougen, Hal : 255

a. Menghitung Panas Sensible N₂

$$N_2 = 1,357 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$C_p N_2 = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p N_2 &= 6,457 + \frac{1,389 \times 10^{-3}}{2}(302 + 379) + \frac{-0,069 \times 10^{-6}}{3}(345387) \\
 &= 6,919 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{N_2} &= n \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1) \\
 &= 1,357 \text{ Kmol} \times 6,922 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{K} \times (379 - 302)^{\circ}\text{K} \\
 &= 723,273 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Panas Sensible CO₂

$$CO_2 = 0,178 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$C_p CO_2 = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2)$$

$$C_p CO_2 = 6,339 + \frac{10,14 \times 10^{-3}}{2}(302 + 379) + \frac{-3,415 \times 10^{-6}}{3}(345387) \\ = 9,378 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K}$$

$$Q CO_2 = n \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= 0,178 \text{ Kmol} \times 9,378 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K} \times (379 - 302)^\circ\text{K} \\ = 123,215 \text{ Kcal}$$

c. Menghitung Panas Sensible O₂

$$n O_2 = 0,808 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$C_p O_2 = C_p N_2 = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2)$$

$$= 6,117 + \frac{3,167 \times 10^{-3}}{2}(298 + 303) + \frac{-0,2656 \times 10^{-6}}{3}(345387) \\ = 7,016 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K}$$

$$N O_2 = n \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= 0,808 \text{ Kmol} \times 7,016 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K} \times (379 - 302)^\circ\text{K} \\ = 435,506 \text{ Kcal}$$

$$Q_4 = Q N_2 + Q CO_2 + Q O_2$$

$$= 723,273 \text{ Kcal} + 123,215 \text{ Kcal} + 435,506 \text{ Kcal} \\ = 1293,994 \text{ Kcal}$$

2). Menghitung Panas Sensible dan Laten Air dari Reaksi Pembakaran

$$H_2O \text{ dari hasil reaksi pembakaran} = H_2O \text{ reaksi 1} + H_2O \text{ reaksi 2}$$

$$= 0,058 \text{ Kmol} + 0,168 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$= 0,226 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$t_1 \text{ (T referen)} = 25^\circ\text{C} \quad T_1 = (273 + 25) = 298^\circ\text{K}$$

$$t_2 \text{ (T flue gas)} = 106^\circ\text{C} \quad T_2 = (273 + 106) = 379^\circ\text{K}$$

$$C_p = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2) \text{ (Hougen P 258)}$$

Dan nilai a , b , dan c untuk udara didapat dari (Hougen P 255), yaitu :

$$\text{Air} \rightarrow a = 7,136$$

$$b = 2,640 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$c = 0,0459 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p H_2O &= 7,136 + \frac{2,640 \times 10^{-3}}{2}(302 + 379) + \frac{0,0459 \times 10^{-6}}{3}(349303) \\ &= 8,035 \text{ Kcal/kmol}^\circ\text{K} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk panas laten pada temperatur 100°C , didapat lamda (λ) = 9717 Kcal/Kmol

(*sumber: Hougen, Hal : 274)

$$Q_{5.a} = 9717 \text{ Kcal/Kmol} \times \text{Mol } H_2O \text{ dari udara}$$

$$= 9717 \text{ Kcal/Kmol} \times 0,226 \text{ Kmol}$$

$$= 2196,042 \text{ Kcal}$$

$$Q_5 = \lambda + (\text{mol } H_2O \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1))$$

$$= 2196,042 \text{ Kcal} + (0,226 \text{ Kmol} \times 8,035 \text{ Kcal/Kmol}^\circ\text{K} \times (379-298)^\circ\text{K})$$

$$= 2343,129 \text{ Kcal}$$

3) Menghitung Panas Konduksi pada Dinding *Furnace*

Tabel 30. Data Desain Ruang Bakar (*Furnace*)

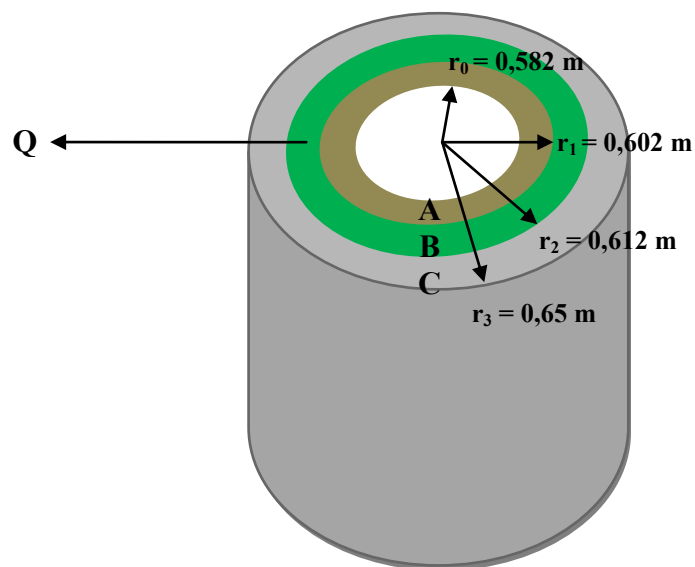
Ukuran	Satuan (cm)
Diameter	65
Tinggi	32

Material yang digunakan pada dimensi ruang bakar terdiri dari 3 lapisan dinding isolasi, dapat dilihat pada gambar. Dan jenis bahan isolasi tersebut dapat dilihat pada tabel 31.

Tabel 31. Konduktivitas Material *Furnace*

Material	Konduktivitas W/m.°C
Asbes	0.16
Glass Wol	0.038
Plat Besi	59

(Sumber : (J.P Holman, 1994))

**Gambar 25. Perpindahan Kalor Melalui Dinding Komposit****Tabel 32. Konduktivitas Termal dan Tebal dari Material *Furnace***

No	Material	Konduktivitas Termal (W/m °C)	Tebal (m)	Diameter (m)
0-1	Asbes	0.16	0,02	0,59
1-2	Glass wol	0.038	0,01	0,63
2-3	Plat Besi	59	0,008	0,65

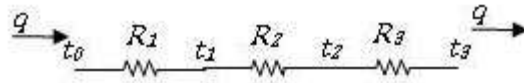
(Sumber : (J.P Holman, 1994))

Dimensi *Furnace* :

Tinggi = 32 cm = 0,32 m

Temperatur Dinding Dalam *Furnace* = 209 °CTemperatur Dinding Luar *Furnace* = 67 °C

Permukaan dinding ruang bakar yang berlapis dengan nilai konduktivitas yang berbeda dapat dianalogikan sebagai rangkaian tahanan seri, hal ini dapat dilihat pada gambar .



Gambar 26. Analogi Listrik Melalui Dinding Komposit (Sumber : Holman, 1994)

$$R_1 = \frac{\ln(r_1/r_0)}{2\pi K_A L} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{0,602 \text{ m}}{0,582 \text{ m}}\right)}{2 \times 3,14 \times \left(0,16 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^\circ\text{C}}\right) \times 0,65 \text{ m}} = 0,052 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{\ln(r_2/r_1)}{2\pi K_A L} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{0,612 \text{ m}}{0,602 \text{ m}}\right)}{2 \times 3,14 \times \left(0,038 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^\circ\text{C}}\right) \times 0,65 \text{ m}} = 0,106 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{\ln(r_3/r_2)}{2\pi K_A L} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{0,65 \text{ m}}{0,612 \text{ m}}\right)}{2 \times 3,14 \times \left(0,59 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^\circ\text{C}}\right) \times 0,65 \text{ m}} = 0,011 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma R &= R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \\ &= (0,052 + 0,106 + 0,011) \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} \\ &= 0,169 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung laju aliran kalor menyeluruh menggunakan persamaan:

$$Q_6 = \frac{\Delta T}{\Sigma R} \quad (\text{Sumber: Holman, Hal 27})$$

$$= \frac{(209 - 67)^\circ\text{C}}{0,169 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}}$$

$$= 840,237 \text{ W} \times \frac{0,239 \text{ Kal/s}}{\text{W}}$$

$$= 200,817 \frac{\text{Kal}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{\text{Kkal}}{1000 \text{ Kal}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$= 722,940 \text{ Kkal}$$

4) Menghitung Panas Konveksi pada Dinding *Furnace*

$$t_1 \text{ (t referen)} = 29 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_2 \text{ (t dinding luar)} = 67 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Lebar } furnace = \text{Panjang } Furnace = 0,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta x \text{ plat besi} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \cdot \pi r \cdot (r + t) \\ &= 2 (3,14 \text{ cm} \times 32,5 \text{ cm}) \times (32,5 \text{ cm} + 32 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 13164 \text{ cm}^2 \\ &= 1,3164 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur film} &= \frac{T \text{ dinding luar furnace} - T \text{ refrence}}{2} \\ &= \frac{(67 - 29)^\circ\text{C}}{2} = (19^\circ\text{C} + 273) = 292^\circ\text{K} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk menghitung bilangan Gruesolt, Prentel, dan nilai h terlebih dahulu diketahui sifat – sifat dari udara pada tekanan atmosfer.

Pada $T = 292 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$ didapat sifat – sifat dari udara pada tekanan atmosfer dengan cara interpolasi (Holman, 1944)

$$\text{Pada } T = 250 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}, V = 11,31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$K = 0,02227 \text{ W/m }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Pr = 0,722$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{Pada } T = 300 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}, V = 15,690 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$K = 0,02624 \text{ W/m }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Pr = 0,708$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Hasil Interpolasi :

$$\text{Pada } T = 292 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}, V = 11,31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} + \frac{(292-250)\text{K}}{(300-250)\text{K}} \times (15,690 - 11,31) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 11,31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} + (0,84) \times (4,38 \times 10^{-6}) \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
&= (11,31 \times 10^{-6} + 3,654 \times 10^{-6}) \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
&= 14,964 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Pada } T = 292 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}, k &= 0,02227 + \frac{(292-250)\text{K}}{(300-250)\text{K}} \times (0,02624 - 0,02227) \text{ W/m }^\circ\text{C} \\
&= 0,02227 \text{ W/m }^\circ\text{C} + (0,84) \times (0,000379) \text{ W/m }^\circ\text{C} \\
&= (0,02227 + 0,000334) \text{ W/m }^\circ\text{C} \\
&= 0,02258 \text{ W/m }^\circ\text{C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Pada } T = 292 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}, Pr &= 0,722 + \frac{(292-250)\text{K}}{(300-250)\text{K}} \times (0,708 - 0,722) \\
&= 0,722 - (0,84) \times (0,014) \\
&= 0,722 - 0,01176 \\
&= 0,71044
\end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{19} = 0,053 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Gr &= \frac{g \times \beta \times q_w \times X^4}{k \cdot V^2} & q_w &= \text{Konstan} \\
&= \frac{9,8 \times 0,053 \times 800 \times (0,008)^4}{59 \times (14,964 \times 10^{-6})^2} \\
&= 128,826
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Nu &= 0,10 (Gr \cdot Pr)^{1/3} \\
&= 0,10 (128,826 \times 0,71044)^{0,333} \\
&= 0,45
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h &= \frac{Nu \times k}{L} \\
&= \frac{0,45 \times 59 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}}{0,8 \text{ m}} \\
&= 33,188 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_7 &= h \times A \times (t_2 - t_1) \\
&= 33,188 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \times 1,3164 \text{ m}^2 \times (67 - 29)^\circ\text{C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1660,170 \text{ W} \times \frac{0,239 \text{ Kal/s}}{W} \\
 &= 396,781 \frac{\text{Kal}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{\text{Kkal}}{1000 \text{ Kal}} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{\text{jam}} \\
 &= 1428,410 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung Panas Sensibel Arang Cangkang Kelapa Sawit

$$\text{Massa Arang} = 6,45 \text{ Kg}$$

$$t_1 \text{ (T referen)} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_1 = (273 + 25) = 298^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$t_2 \text{ (T arang)} = 86^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_2 = (273 + 106) = 359^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$\text{Cp Arang produk pirolisis} = 19,983 \text{ Kj/Kg}^{\circ}\text{K}$$

(Sumber, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2010)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_8 &= m \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1) \\
 &= 6,45 \text{ Kg} \times 19,983 \text{ Kj/Kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \times (359^{\circ}\text{K} - 298^{\circ}\text{K}) \\
 &= 7862,311 \text{ Kj} \times \frac{1 \text{ Kj}}{4,1868 \text{ Kcal}} \\
 &= 1877,881 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Menghitung Panas yang Termanfaatkan untuk Proses Pirolisis (Produk)

6.a Panas Sensibel Arang Cangkang Kelapa Sawit

$$\text{Massa Arang} = 6,45 \text{ Kg}$$

$$t_1 \text{ (T referen)} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_1 = (273 + 29) = 298^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$t_2 \text{ (T reaktor)} = 255^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_2 = (273 + 106) = 528^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$\text{Cp Arang Cangkang Kelapa Sawit} = 19,983 \text{ Kj/Kg}^{\circ}\text{K}$$

(Sumber, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2010)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{arang cangkang kelapa sawit}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1) \\
 &= 6,45 \text{ Kg} \times 19,983 \text{ Kj/Kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \times (528^{\circ}\text{K} - 298^{\circ}\text{K}) \\
 &= 29644,780 \text{ Kj} \times \frac{1 \text{ Kcal}}{4,1868 \text{ Kj}} \\
 &= 7080,534 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.b Panas Laten dan Panas Sensibel Asap Cair

$$\text{Massa Asap Cair} = 1,65 \text{ Kg}$$

$$t_1 \text{ (T referen)} = 29^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_1 = (273 + 29) = 302^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$t_2 \text{ (T asap cair)} = 30,47^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_2 = (273 + 106) = 303,47^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$C_p \text{ Asap Cair} = 2,4346 \text{ Kj/Kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \quad (\text{Sumber, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2010})$$

$$H_{vo} = 20256,931 \text{ Kj/Kg} \quad (\text{Sumber, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2010})$$

b.1 Menghitung Panas Laten Asap Cair

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{laten asap cair}} &= H_{vo} \times \text{Massa asap cair} \\ &= 20256,931 \text{ Kj/Kg} \times 1,65 \text{ Kg} \\ &= 33423,936 \text{ Kj} \times \frac{1 \text{ Kcal}}{4,1868 \text{ Kj}} \\ &= 7983,170 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

b.2 Menghitung Panas Sensible Asap Cair

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{sensible asap cair}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_2 - T_1) \\ &= 1,65 \text{ Kg} \times 2,4346 \text{ Kj/Kg}^{\circ}\text{K} \times (303,47^{\circ}\text{K} - 302^{\circ}\text{K}) \\ &= 5,905 \text{ Kj} \times \frac{1 \text{ Kcal}}{4,1868 \text{ Kj}} \\ &= 1,411 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{asap cair}} &= Q_{\text{laten asap cair}} + Q_{\text{sensible asap cair}} \\ &= 7983,170 \text{ Kcal} + 1,411 \text{ Kcal} \\ &= 7984,581 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

6.c Panas Sensible Tar

$$\text{Massa Tar} = 0,457 \text{ Kg}$$

$$t_1 (\text{T referen}) = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$t_2 (\text{T tar}) = 41^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ Tar Oil} = 0,34 \text{ Kcal/Kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Sumber: (Perry's, Chemical Engineering Handbooks)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{tar}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1) \\ &= 0,457 \text{ Kg} \times 0,34 \text{ Kcal/Kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (41^{\circ}\text{C} - 25^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ &= 2,486 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

Total Panas yang Termanfaatkan

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_9 &= Q_{\text{arang cangkang kelapa sawit}} + Q_{\text{asap cair}} + Q_{\text{tar}} \\
 &= 7080,534 \text{ Kcal} + 7984,581 \text{ Kcal} + 2,486 \text{ Kcal} \\
 &= 15067,601 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

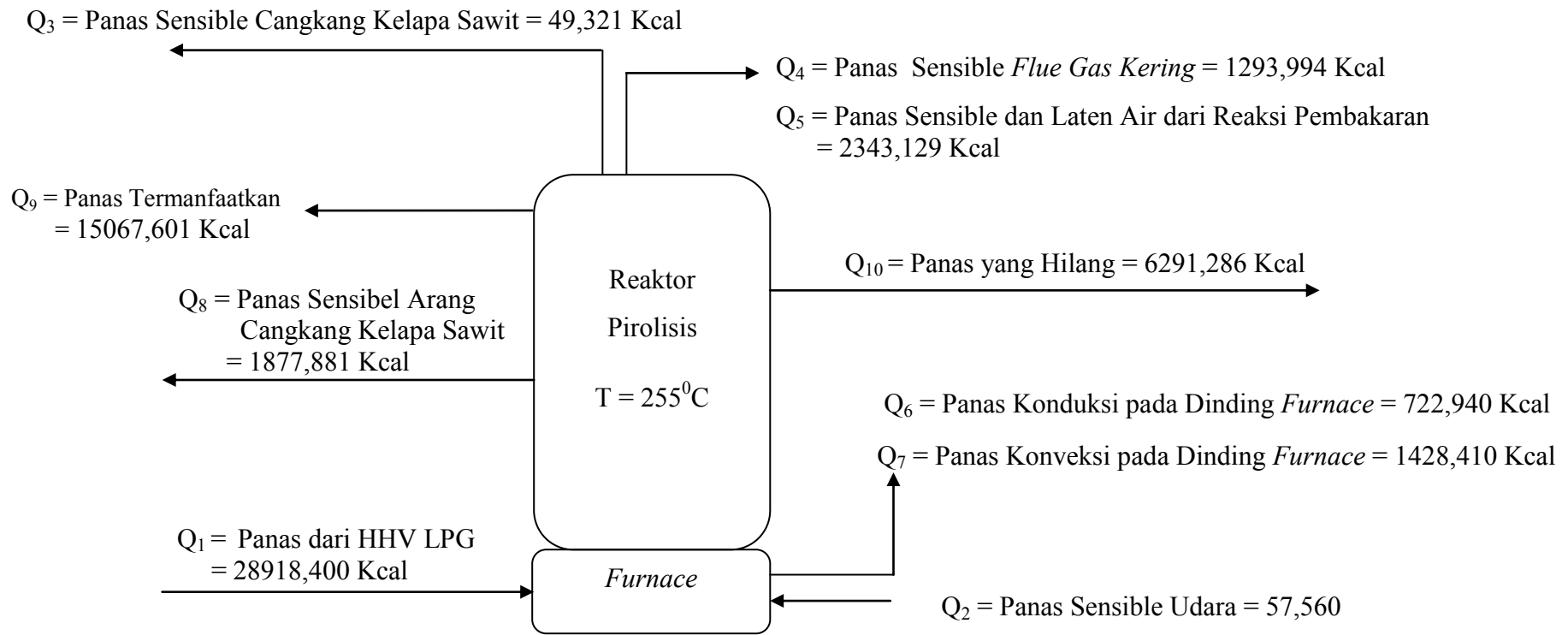
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panas Keluar (Output)} &= Q_4 + Q_5 + Q_6 + Q_7 + Q_8 + Q_9 \\
 &= 1293,994 \text{ Kcal} + 2343,129 \text{ Kcal} + 722,940 \text{ Kcal} + \\
 &\quad 1428,410 \text{ Kcal} + 1877,881 \text{ Kcal} + 15067,601 \text{ Kcal} \\
 &= 21024,637 \text{ Kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

8) Menghitung Panas yang Hilang (Heat Losses)

Total panas masuk	= 29025,281Kcal
Total panas keluar	= 22733,995 Kcal -
Panas yang hilang	= 6291,286 Kcal (21,675 %)

Tabel 33. Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (239 atm)

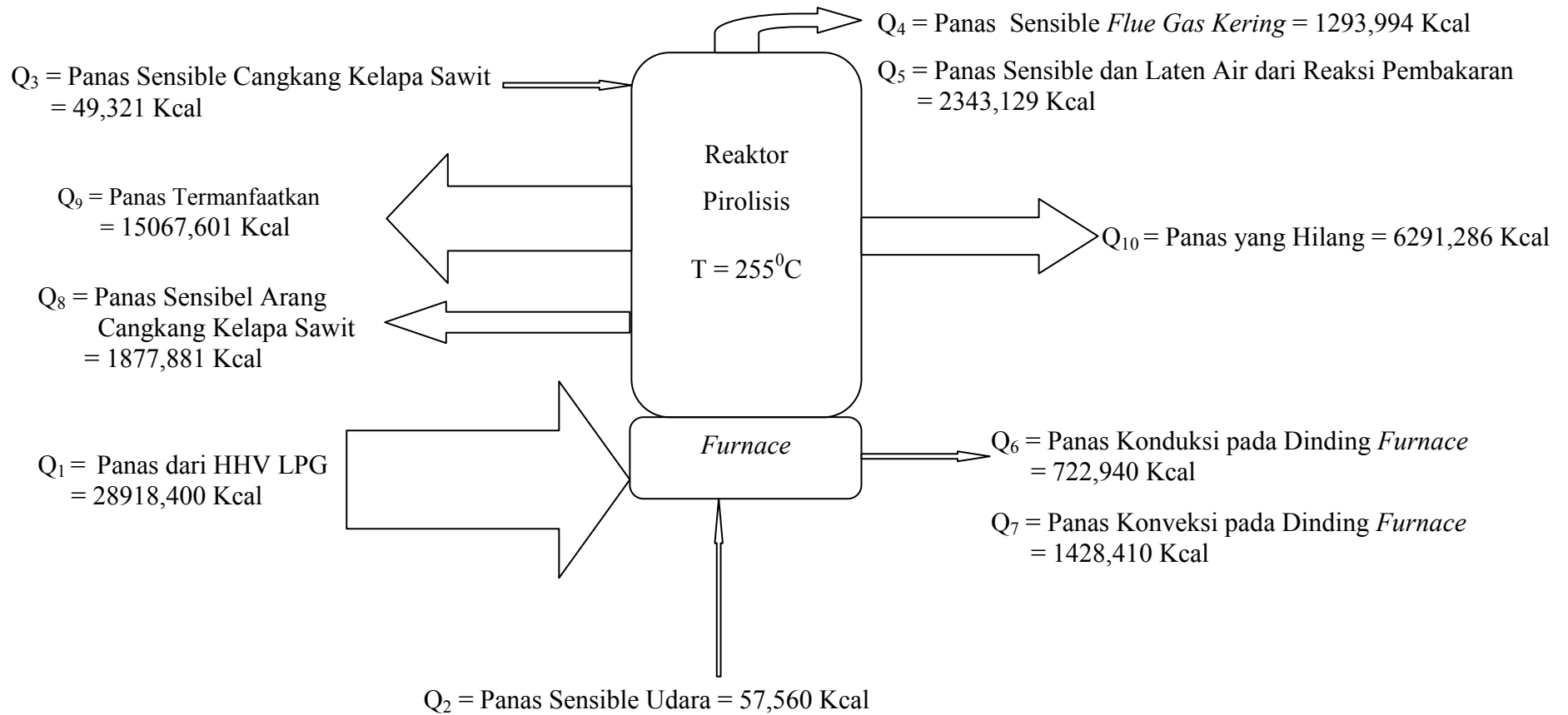
Komponen	Input		Output	
	Kcal	%	Kcal	%
Panas dari HHV LPG	28918,400	99,648	-	-
Panas Sensible Udara Kering	57,560	0,182	-	-
Panas Sensible Cangkang Kelapa Sawit	49,321	0,170	-	-
Panas Sensible <i>Flue Gas Kering</i>	-	-	1293,994	4,458
Panas Sensible dan Laten Air dari Reaksi Pembakaran	-	-	2343,129	8,073
Panas Konduksi pada Dinding <i>Furnace</i>	-	-	722,940	2,491
Panas Konveksi pada Dinding <i>Furnace</i>	-	-	1428,410	4,921
Panas Sensibel Arang Cangkang Kelapa Sawit	-	-	1877,881	6,470
Panas yang Termanfaatkan untuk Proses Pirolisis (Produk)	-	-	15067,601	51,921
Panas yang Hilang (<i>Heat Losses</i>)	-	-	6291,286	21,675
Total	29025,281	100	29025,281	100



INPUT		
Q_1	= 28918,400 Kcal	= 99,648 %
Q_2	= 57,560 Kcal	= 0,182 %
Q_3	= 49,321 Kcal	= 0,170 %
Total	= 29020,671 Kcal	= 100 %

OUTPUT		
Q_4	= 1293,994 Kcal	= 4,458 %
Q_5	= 2343,129 Kcal	= 8,073 %
Q_6	= 722,940 Kcal	= 2,491 %
Q_7	= 1428,410 Kcal	= 4,921 %
Q_8	= 1877,881 Kcal	= 6,470 %
Q_9	= 15067,601 Kcal	= 51,921 %
Q_{10}	= 6291,287 Kcal	= 21,675 %
Total	= Total= 29020,671 Kcal	= 100 %

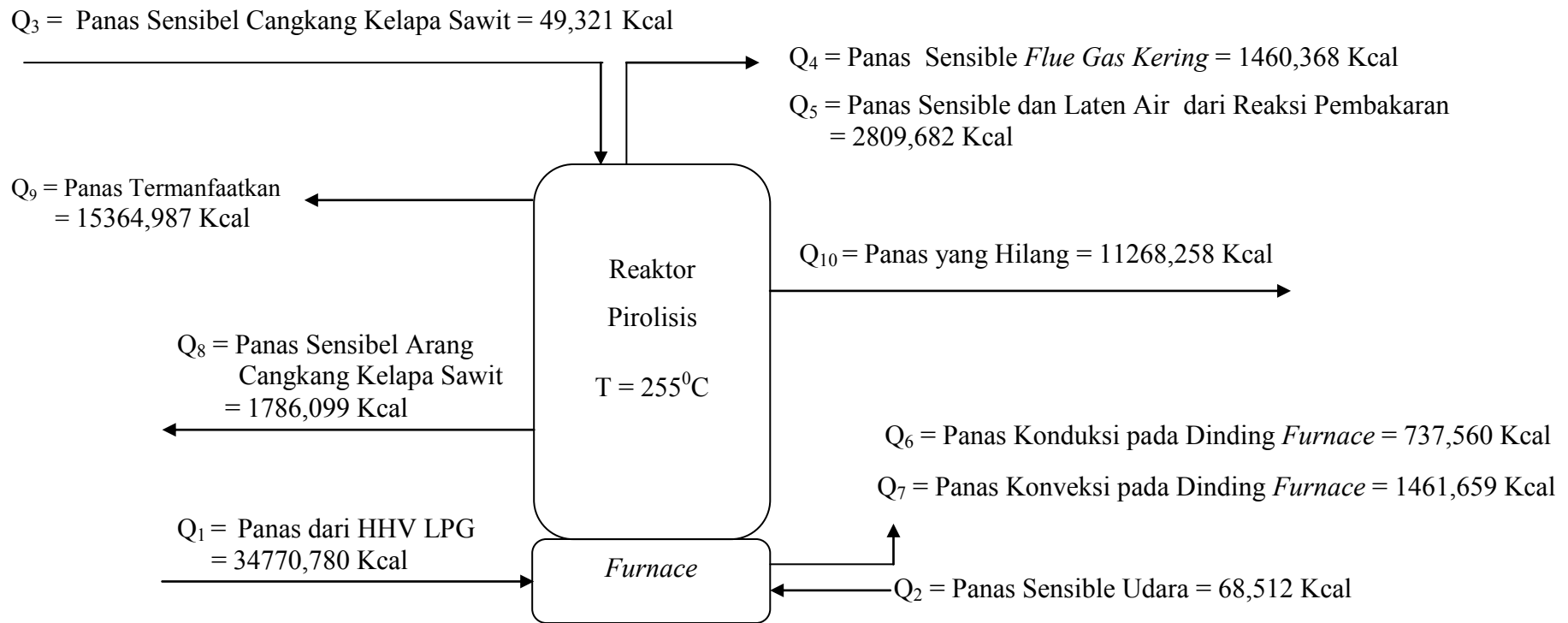
Gambar 27. Blok Diagram Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (239 atm)



Gambar 28. Grassman Diagram Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (239 atm)

Tabel 34. Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (240 atm)

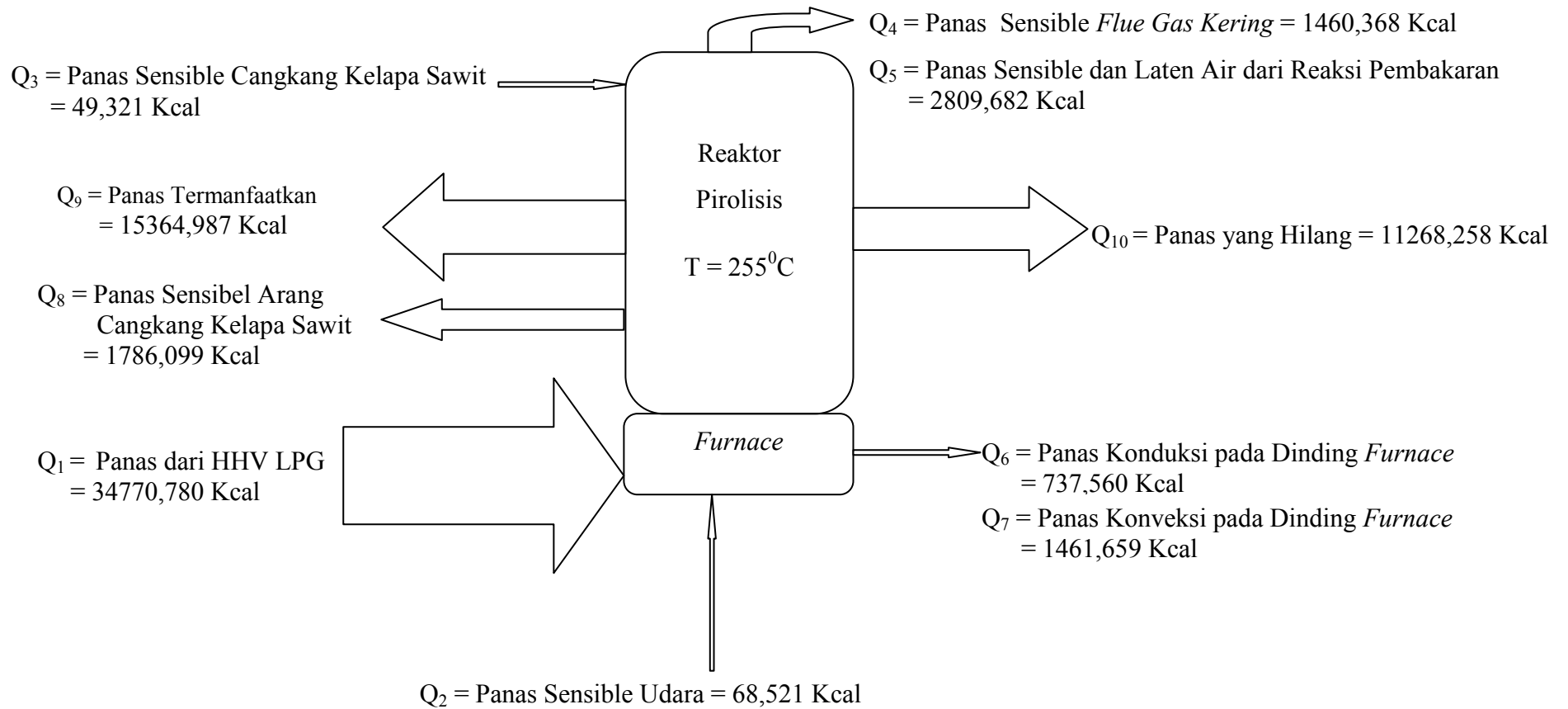
Komponen	Input		Output	
	Kcal	%	Kcal	%
Panas dari HHV LPG	34770,780	99,677	-	-
Panas Sensible Udara Kering	68,512	0,182	-	-
Panas Sensible Cangkang Kelapa Sawit	49,321	0,141	-	-
Panas Sensible <i>Flue Gas Kering</i>	-	-	1460,368	4,186
Panas Sensible dan Laten Air dari Reaksi Pembakaran	-	-	2809,682	8,053
Panas Konduksi pada Dinding <i>Furnace</i>	-	-	737,560	2,114
Panas Konveksi pada Dinding <i>Furnace</i>	-	-	1461,659	4,190
Panas Sensibel Arang Cangkang Kelapa Sawit	-	-	1786,099	5,119
Panas yang Termanfaatkan untuk Proses Pirolisis (Produk)	-	-	15364,987	44,040
Panas yang Hilang (<i>Heat Losses</i>)	-	-	11268,258	32,298
Total	34888,613	100	34888,613	100



INPUT		
Q ₁	= 34770,780 Kcal	= 99,677 %
Q ₂	= 68,512 Kcal	= 0,182 %
Q ₃	= 49,321 Kcal	= 0,141 %
<hr/>		
Total	= 34883,613 Kcal	= 100 %

OUTPUT		
Q ₄	= 1460,368 Kcal	= 4,186 %
Q ₅	= 2809,682 Kcal	= 8,053 %
Q ₆	= 737,56 Kcal	= 2,114 %
Q ₇	= 1461,659 Kcal	= 4,190 %
Q ₈	= 1786,099 Kcal	= 5,119 %
Q ₉	= 15364,987 Kcal	= 44,040 %
Q ₁₀	= 11268,258 Kcal	= 32,298 %
<hr/>		
Total	= 34888,613 Kcal	= 100 %

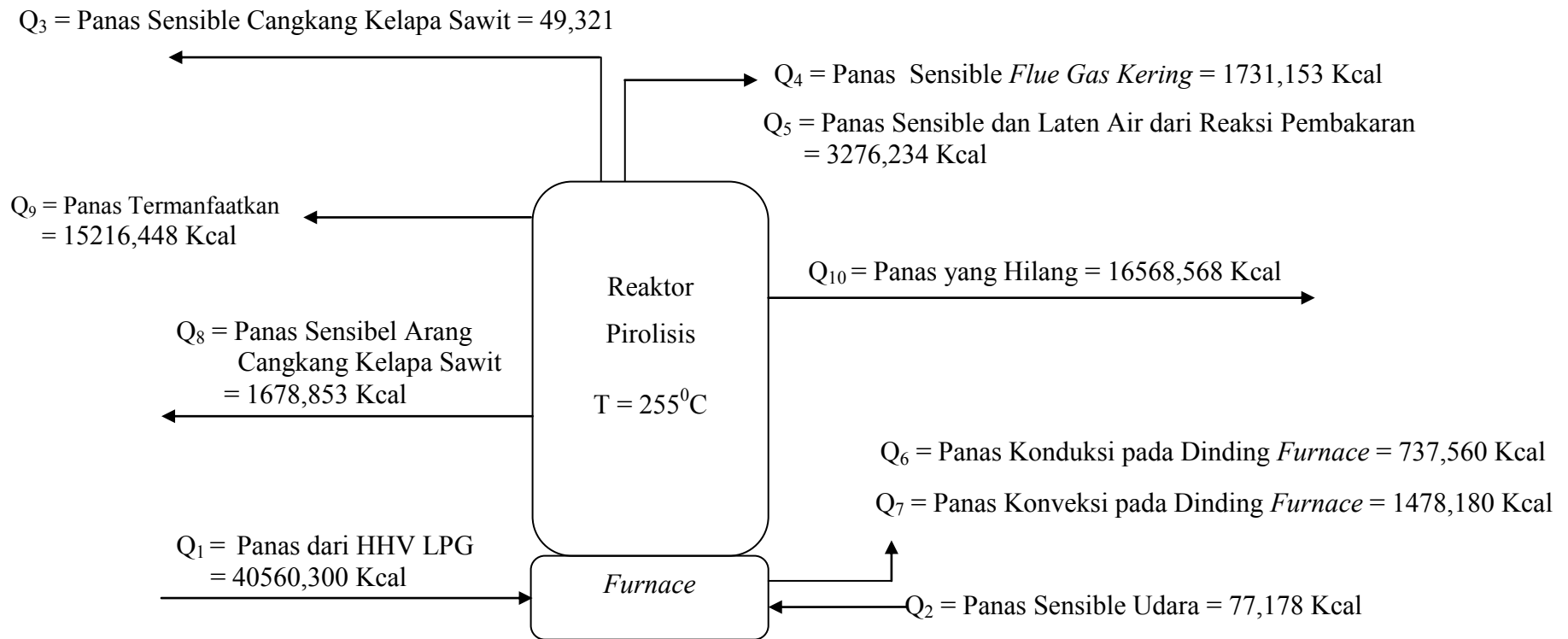
Gambar 29. Blok Diagram Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (240 atm)



Gambar 30. Grassman Diagram Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (240 atm)

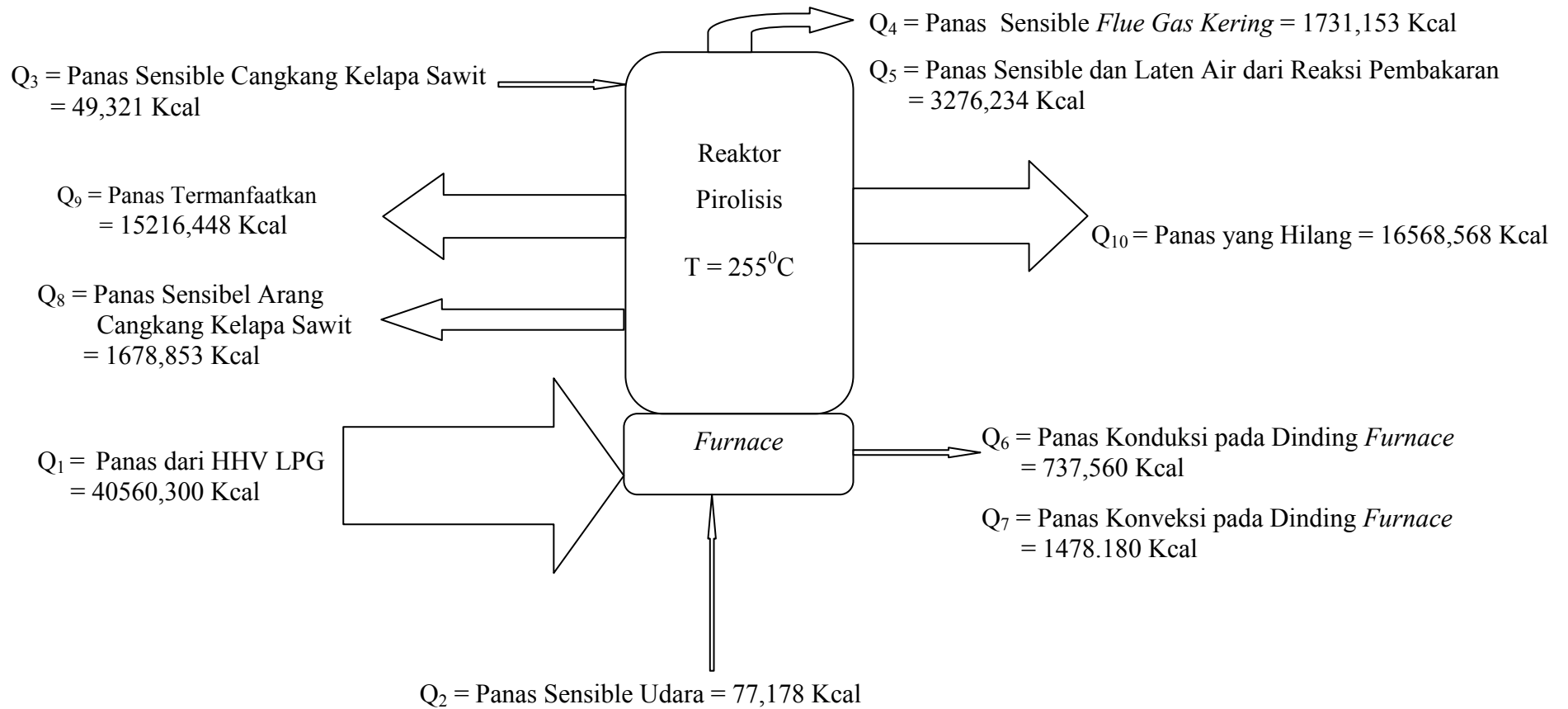
Tabel 35. Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (241 atm)

Komponen	Input		Output	
	Kcal	%	Kcal	%
Panas dari HHV LPG	40560,300	99,701	-	-
Panas Sensible Udara Kering	77,375	0,178	-	-
Panas Sensible Cangkang Kelapa Sawit	49,321	0,121	-	-
Panas Sensible <i>Flue Gas Kering</i>	-	-	1731,153	4,255
Panas Sensible dan Laten Air dari Reaksi Pembakaran	-	-	3276,234	8,052
Panas Konduksi pada Dinding <i>Furnace</i>	-	-	737,560	1,813
Panas Konveksi pada Dinding <i>Furnace</i>	-	-	1478,180	3,633
Panas Sensibel Arang Cangkang Kelapa Sawit	-	-	1678,853	4,126
Panas yang Termanfaatkan untuk Proses Pirolisis (Produk)	-	-	15216,448	37,399
Panas yang Hilang (<i>Heat Losses</i>)	-	-	16568,568	46,722
Total	40686,996	100	40686,996	100



INPUT			OUTPUT		
Q_1	= 40560,300 Kcal	= 99,701 %	Q_4	= 1731,153 Kcal	= 4,255 %
Q_2	= 77,178 Kcal	= 0,178 %	Q_5	= 3276,234 Kcal	= 8,052 %
Q_3	= 49,321 Kcal	= 0,121 %	Q_6	= 737,560 Kcal	= 1,813 %
<hr/>			Q_7	= 1478,180 Kcal	= 3,633 %
Total	= 40686,996 Kcal	= 100 %	Q_8	= 1678,853 Kcal	= 4,126 %
			Q_9	= 15216,448 Kcal	= 37,399 %
			Q_{10}	= 16568,568 Kcal	= 46,722 %
			<hr/>		
			Total	= 40686,996 Kcal	= 100 %

Gambar 31. Blok Diagram Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (241 atm)



Gambar 32. Grassman Diagram Neraca Panas pada Alat Pirolisis (241 atm)

4. Menghitung Efisiensi Termal Alat Pirolisis

$$\begin{aligned}\eta &= \frac{\text{Panas yang dimanfaatkan}}{\text{Total Panas Masuk}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{15067,601 \text{ Kcal}}{29020,671 \text{ Kcal}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 52 \%\end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung *Specific Fuel Consumption* (SFC)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SFC} &= \frac{\text{Panas dari gas LPG}}{\text{Massa Produk}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Panas dari gas LPG}}{\text{Massa Arang}} \\ &= \frac{28918,400 \text{ Kcal}}{6,450 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 4483,473 \text{ Kcal/Kg}\end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, efisiensi termal dan *Specific Fuel Consumption* (SFC) dari alat pirolisis dengan variasi tekanan LPG 240 atm dan 241 atm dapat dilihat pada tabel 36.

Tabel 36. Efisiensi Termal dan *Specific Fuel Consumption* (SFC) pada Alat Pirolisis

Variasi Tekanan LPG (atm)	Efisiensi Termal (%)	SFC Kcal/Kg
239	52	4483,473
240	44	5853,667
241	37	7725,771