

# Analisis Eksersi Proses Produksi Gula Untuk Meningkatkan Efisiensi Energi Pada Sistem Kogenerasi = Exergy Analysis in Sugar-mill industry to Improve Energy Efficiency of Cogeneration System

Purba, Enny Rosmawar, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20349915&lokasi=lokal>

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## Abstrak

Industri gula di Indonesia berpotensi untuk menghasilkan surplus listrik yang bisa dijual ke jaringan PLN. Kondisi yang ada saat ini hampir semua industri gula di Indonesia belum bisa menghasilkan surplus listrik bahkan sebagian besar tidak bisa memenuhi kebutuhan listriknya sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis inefisiensi yang terjadi di pabrik gula dan melakukan usulan modifikasi konfigurasi sistem kogenerasi yang efisien sehingga bisa menghasilkan surplus listrik. Analisis eksersi dilakukan pada peralatan proses utama pengkonsumsi uap seperti: gilingan, pemurnian nira, evaporator, dan vacuum pan. Hasil perhitungan "proposed plant" dibandingkan dengan kinerja pabrik gula saat ini. Ada tiga skenario yang diusulkan untuk perbaikan efisiensi energi sistem, diperoleh efisiensi energi dan eksersi dari skenario I sebesar 77,17% dan 18,86%; skenario II sebesar 77,29% dan 19,19%; dan skenario III sebesar 80,17% dan 26,29%. Hasil simulasi menunjukkan bahwa skenario III terjadi peningkatan efisiensi tertinggi.

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The sugar industry in Indonesia has potential to generate excess electricity to export to the grid. Currently, almost all sugar mills in Indonesia has not been able to produce a surplus electricity and they can not even able to meet its own electricity. This study purpose is to analyze the inefficiency that occurs in the production of sugar and provide energy efficient solutions and the efficient cogeneration configuration as well. Energy analysis is conducted to describe the energy balance and mass balance, while exergy analysis was conducted to identify inefficiency in sugar production process and utility systems. Exergy analysis performed on the main consuming steam process equipment such as mills, purification, evaporator and vacuum pan. The results of calculation "proposed plant" is then compared with the performance of the existing plant. Energy and exergy efficiency obtained for the three scenarios respectively were: 77.17% and 18.86% (scenario 1), 77.29% and 19.19% (scenario 2); and 80.17% and 26.29 % (scenario 3). From the simulation results indicated that scenario 3 was the highest in increasing exergy efficiency.