

**LAPORAN PENELITIAN HIBAH BERSAING
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2011**



Implementasi Unit Produksi Bioethanol:
Upaya Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Petani Ubi Kayu
Di Desa Ngajum Sumber Pucung
Kabupaten Malang

Ketua : Prof. Dr. Ir. Bambang Guritno
Anggota: Dr. Ir. Bambang Dwi Argo, DEA
Rini Yulianingsih, S.TP., MT

Dibiayai Oleh Direktorat Jendral Pendidikan Tinggi, Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional
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**UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
NOVEMBER 2011**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN
LAPORAN PENELITIAN HIBAH BERSAING

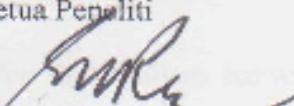
1. Judul Penelitian : Implementasi Unit Produksi Bioethanol: Upaya Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Petani Ubi Kayu Di Desa Ngajum, Sumber Pucung, Kabupaten Malang
2. Ketua Peneliti
 - a. Nama Lengkap : Prof. Dr. Ir. Bambang Guritno
 - b. Jenis Kelamin : Pria
 - c. NIP : 19450607 197412 1 001
 - d. Jabatan Fungsional : Guru Besar
 - e. Jabatan Struktural : Pembina
 - f. Bidang Keahlian : Budidaya Pertanian
 - g. Fakultas/Jurusan : Pertanian / Isudidaya Pertanian
 - h. Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Brawijaya, Malang
 - i. Tim Peneliti

Nama	Bidang Keahlian	Fakultas / Jurusan	Perguruan Tinggi
Dr. Ir. Bambang Dwi Argo, DEA	Alat dan Mesin Pengolahan	Teknologi Pertanian/ Keteknikan Pertanian	Universitas Brawijaya
Rini Yulianingsih, S.TP., MT.	Keteknikan Pertanian	Teknologi Pertanian/ Keteknikan Pertanian	Universitas Brawijaya

3. Pendanaan dan jangka waktu penelitian
 - a. Jangka Waktu Penelitian yang Diajukan : 8 Bulan
 - b. Biaya Total yang Diajukan : Rp. 49.000.000,-
 - c. Biaya yang Disetujui Tahun 2011 : Rp. 40.000.000,-

Malang, 30 November 2011

Ketua Peneliti


Prof. Dr. Ir. Bambang Guritno,
NIP. 19450607 197412 1 001



Mengetahui,

Kerja Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat

Universitas Brawijaya



RINGKASAN

Produksi bioethanol yang *fuel grade* selama ini hanya diproduksi oleh industri skala besar dan petani hanya berfungsi sebagai pemasok bahan baku saja. Usaha produksi bioethanol *fuel grade* di tingkat petani merupakan hal yang perlu dilakukan, guna mendukung permasalahan energi Indonesia serta menunjang terbentuknya desa mandiri energi. Petani Singkong di Desa Ngajum Kecamatan Sumber Pucung Kabupaten Malang yang merupakan mitra penelitian telah mampu memproduksi singkong secara kontinyu sepanjang tahun, karena telah menerapkan system budidaya tradisional dan mukibat. Kontinyuitas produksi singkong merupakan hal yang penting dalam produksi bioethanol.

Kegiatan yang dilakukan telah menghasilkan unit pengolahan bioethanol kapasitas 100 liter / proses yang terdiri dari pemarut, pemasak dengan *cooling mash*, fermentor, separator sentrifugal dan destilasi. Pengujian terhadap beberapa unit pengolahan memberikan hasil sebagai berikut: Pemarut memiliki kapasitas 613 kg / jam dengan penggerak disel 7.5 HP. Efisiensi pemasak pada saat pemanasan awal mencapai 38 % dengan menggunakan bahan bakar kayu dengan kadar air 50 %. Efisiensi *cooling mash* pada kondisi mantap berkisar 80 %. Separator sentrifugal memberikan hasil akhir 36 % cairan, 37 % ampas, 15 % cake dengan kadar air 22 % dan yang hilang akibat kebocoran 12 %. Separator sentrifugal masih memerlukan perbaikan agar pengeluaran cake dapat berjalan dengan baik.

Dalam perancangan dan pengujian *Boiler* disimpulkan bahwa *Boiler* mampu menghasilkan uap panas pada suhu 100°C dalam waktu pemanasan selama 52 menit dan mampu menghasilkan uap pada suhu 150°C dalam waktu pemanasan selama 135 menit. Kapasitas produksi uap yang dihasilkan pada kondisi mantap mencapai 14 kg/jam.

SUMMARY

The dependency of Indonesia on energy that based on fossil fuel such as oil, gas and coal is a problem that immediately needs to be addressed. Keep in mind that the Indonesia's oil reserves estimated to be only sufficient just for 18 years, while gas reserves just for 60 years and coal for 150 years to go. Current approaches to energy are unsustainable and non-renewable. Today, the world's energy supply is largely based on fossil fuels and nuclear power. These sources of energy will not last forever and have proven to be contributors to our environmental problems and the world can not indefinitely continue to base its life on the consumption of finite energy resources. One of the problem solvers is the renewable energy. Renewable energy offers our planet a chance to reduce carbon emissions, clean the air, and put our civilization on a more sustainable footing. In Indonesia, development of renewable energy was constrained by the scarcity of production unit of renewable energy such as bioethanol by farmers.

The main objective of this research is to develop small-scale of ethanol production unit from cassava as raw materials. This objective in general was to implement and analyze the application of fuel grade bioethanol processing unit on cassava farming communities in Ngajum village, Sumber Pucung, Kabupaten Malang, to support the welfare improvement of the farmers. The fuel grade bioethanol processing unit includes the development of fermentation tank, centrifuge separator and distillation unit on first year of research. The development of holding tanks, control equipment of distillatory unit and testing the overall performance of bioethanol processing unit were conducted on the second year of research. The third year was focused on analyze the economic, social and culture impact of bioethanol processing unit.

Based on the test result for each stage of fuel grade bioethanol processing unit indicates the result as follows: (1) *Milling Unit*, the grater has 613 kg/h of work capacity at 180 rpm and driven by 7.5 HP diesel motor; (2) *Cooking Mash Unit*, after performance testing was known that this unit have 38.75% of energy efficiency; (3) *Mash Cooling Unit* has maximum heat transfer efficiency at rate of 96%; (4) *Centrifuge Separator Unit* have different performance on each test , but has a pattern of regularity that with the longer separation time will less produce of fluid and higher starch content; (5) *Boiler Units* has steam production capacity close to 14 kg/h at steady state condition.

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