

SOLAR FUEL'S ENERGY EFFICIENCY ESTIMATION OF RICE MILLING FACTORY WITH LEVEL VARIATIONS

Indriyani¹, M. Yunus², Wisnaningsih³, Ruslan Dalimunthe⁴

Mechanical Engineering Study Program, Sang Bumi Ruwa Jurai University – Lampung
(Indonesia)

indryinthan@gmail.com, myunus@gmail.com, wisnaningsih@gmail.com,
ruslandalimunthe@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In order to reach out to the people of this country, they had been able to use the milling of the solar panels, but they did not have enough solar energy. It needed fuel was very variation at each level of Rice Milling Factory (RMF) such as were Small Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (SCRMF), Medium Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (MCRMF), and Big Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (SCRMF). In this research consisted of 3 levels and 9 samples, there were 3 samples of Small Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (SCRMF), 3 samples of Medium Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (MCRMF), and 3 samples of Big Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (SCRMF). The research system took a research for one year. In order to achieve the highest level of fuel. The MCRMF was being used efficient for the purpose of solar energy. In the current year, MCRMF has been used of solar fuel to 9.30 liters per hour per 0.60 ton of rice products, SCRMF of solar fuel to 13.97 liters per hour per 1.00 ton of rice products, BCRMF of solar fuel to 18.02 liters per hour per 2.00 tons of rice products.

Keywords: *Solar fuel, energy efficiency, Rice Milling Factory (RMF), Small Capacity of Rice, Milling Factory (SCRMF), Medium Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (MCRMF), Big Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (BCRMF), rice products.*

1. Introduction

In Lampung Province, particularly in Pesawaran and Pringsewu Regencies, Rice Milling Factory (RMF) are found. The study was conducted over 9 months from January 20, 2017 - October 20, 2017. Site selection in this research was done purposively in Pesawaran and Pringsewu Regencies, considering that there are many Rice Milling Factories based on data obtained from BULOG Drive V Lampung Office.

2. Research Method

The research was conducted on 3 types of capacity of RMF, each consists of 3 Rice Milling Mill (Small Capacity, Medium Capacity and Large Capacity) with 3 replications. Small Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (SCRMF) consists of 3 locations in Pesawaran Rigeny, Medium Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (MCRMF) consists of 2 locations in Pesawaran Regency and 1 location in Pringsewu Regency, Big Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (BCRMF) of 2 locations in Pesawaran Regency and 1

Method of Collecting Data

a) Primary Data

Primary data obtained through survey of solar energy efficiency in Rice Milling Factory.

b) Secondary Data

Secondary data is obtained through the Office of BULOG Drive V Lampung Province, Scientific Journal, and other Reference Book.

Milling energy still uses human energy to move rice from the crusher machine (husker) to the polishing machine (polisher). Human energy SCRMF is still valued with cheap services (main) and human energy MCRMF and BCRMF is handling (complementary). RMF operationalization has not utilized energy optimization in accordance with standard engine specifications. Inefficient energy risks always occur, and this needs to be addressed in the future.

Energy Analysis of Rice Milling Factory

location in Pringsewu Regency.

Energy engine generator (Emgn): $E_{solar} = \frac{1}{mpdi}$

mpdi

How:

Record of brand generator machine, year of factory production, duration of use (year), rice load capacity (kg/day), diesel fuel demand (liter/hour), and solar calorific value (38.66 mJ/liter).

Information:

Empg : Energy milling machine

Esolar: The heating value of diesel fuel (38.66 mJ/

liter)

Isolar : The need for diesel fuel (liter /hour)

mpdi : Milled paddy load capacity (kg/day)

3. Discussion

Comparison of Solar Fuel Efficiency on Variations in Levels

a) Small Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (SCRMF)

Tabel 1. Average Milling Energy of SCRMF

No.	Type of Energy	Average Load (kg/day)	Average Fuel (kJ/kg)	Average Fuel (liter/hour)
1.	Human Energy (<i>handling</i>)	961,81	10,45	
2.	Machine Grinding Energy	3.577,53	136,37	13,97
Average		4.539,33	146,82	

The conclusion of comparison: the average of milling energy SCRMF 146,82 kJ/kg is smaller than MCRMF milling energy 158,62 kJ/kg, the average of MCRMF milling energy 158,62 kJ/kg smaller the average of MCRMF milling energy of 159.72 kJ/kg can be seen in Figure 1.

As for some of the formulas used in this study as follows:

d) Medium Capacity Rice Milling Plant (MCRMF)

Tabel 2. Average Milling Energy of MCRMF

No.	Type of Energy	Average Load (kg/day)	Average Fuel (kJ/kg)	Average Fuel (liter/hour)
1.	Human Energy (<i>handling</i>)	1.088,71	10,45	
2.	Machine Grinding Energy	2.424,37	148,20	9,30
Average		3.513,09	158,65	

e) Big Capacity of Rice Milling Factory (BCRMF)

Tabel 3. Average Milling Energy of BCRMF

No.	Type of Energy	Average Load (kg/day)	Average Fuel (kJ/kg)	Average Fuel (liter/hour)
1.	Human Energy (<i>handling</i>)	1.148,47	10,45	
2.	Machine Milling Energy	4.662,87	149,27	18,02
Average		5.811,34	159,72	

Tabel 4. Average grinding energy specification SCRMF, MCRMF and BCRMF

No.	Grinding Specification	Energy	Average SCR MF	Average MCR MF	Average BCR MF	Unit
1	Average Capacity	Load	4,539,33	3,513,09	5,811,34	kg/day
2	Average Requirement	Fuel	13,97	9,30	18,02	liter/hour
3	Average Time	Milling	5,91	4,04	7,77	hour/day
4	Average Milling	Rice	324,95	377,57	322,53	kg/liter

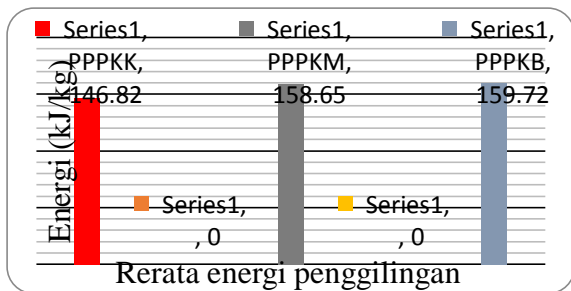


Figure 1: Average Energy Comparison RMF Energy Specification Milling

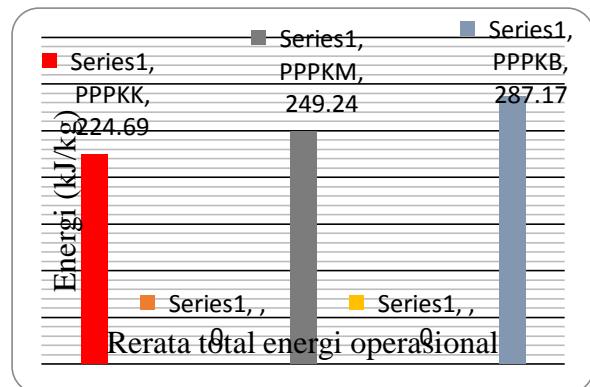


Figure 2: Average Total Operational Energy SCRMF, MCRMF and BCRMF

- Average Fuel Requirement**
The average SCRMF fuel requirement (13.97 liter/hour), MCRMF (9.30 liter/hour), BCRMF (18.02 liter/hour) can be seen in Table 4.
- Average Milling Time**
The average SCRMF milling time (5.91 hours/day), MCRMF (4.04 hour /day), BCRMF (7.07 hour/day) can be seen in Table 4.
- Average Rice Milling**
The mean of SCRMF rice milling (324.95 kg/liter), MCRMF (377,57 kg/liter), BCRMF (322,53 kg/liter) can be seen in Table 4.

Tabel 6. Avenge Recapitulation and Operational Energy Total SCRMF, MCRMF and BCRMF

Factory Type	Ene rgy P1 (kJ/kg)	Ene rgy P2 (kJ/kg)	Ene rgy P3 (kJ/kg)	Ene rgy P4 (kJ/kg)	Ene rgy P5 (kJ/kg)	Energy rgy Total total energi (kJ/kg)
1. SCR MF	35,97	20,90	146,82	10,55	10,45	224,69
2. MCR MF	48,65	20,90	158,65	10,59	10,45	249,24
3. BCR MF	48,83	38,25	159,72	10,59	29,78	287,17

Average Maximum Load Capacity

The rice milling machine has a maximum

Energy Efficiency of Rice Milling Factory (RMF)

Energy efficiency referred to in this research is the less energy spent / used, it will be more efficient in the operation of the Rice Milling Factory (RMF).

Tabel 5. Specification of Milling Machine SCRMF, MCRMF and BCRMF

N o.	Specification of Milling Machine	SC RM F	MCR MF	BC RM F	Unit
1.	Average Maximum Load Capacity	0,60	1,00	2,00	ton/jam
2.	Average Operating Load Capacity	0,77	0,87	0,75	ton/jam
3.	Average Operating Expense Percentage	127,99	86,96	37,40	%
4.	Average Load Capacity	5,392,61	9,554,20	10,941,30	kg/hari

Hypotheses

Hypothesis rejected, that based on the calculation of SCRMF more efficient even the percentage of operating expenses reached 127.99%. SCRMF uses the smallest energy compared to MCRMF. energy in the transfer of rice to be milled through a grinding machine. For example, the removal of rice from the process of rupture the skin with two repetitions, and with the grinding machine with two replications.

[6] Indriyani, Thamrin, Rangka.2012. Thesis.

Operations Energy at the Factory Rice Milling Factory (Capacity Small, Medium and Big), Post Graduate of Agriculture Industrial Technology, Lampung

SCRMF maximum capacity (0.60 ton / hour), MCRMF (1.00 ton/hour), and BCRMF (2.00 ton/hour) can be seen in Table 5.

Mean of SCRMF milling energy (146,82 kJ/kg) consists of: mean of human energy (handling) (10,45 kJ/kg), average energy of grinding machine (136,37 kJ/kg) can be seen in Table 5. This is because human energy is mostly used, as most rice milling machines still require human

4. Conclusion

The average of total operational energy: the average total SCRMF operational energy in the first (1) is smaller than the MCRMF in the second (2), and smaller than the BCRMF in third (3) can be seen in Table 5.

Bibliographies

- [1] Abdullah, K. 2010. *Energy and Electricity Agriculture*. JICA-DGHE / IPB Project / ADAET. IPB. Bogor.
- [2] Adang K. 2010. *Workload Analysis ICHI Polisher Machine Operator on Rice Milling Process Based on Recommended Weight Limit (RWL) As Efforts to Increase Productivity and Safety*, Scientific Oration, Department of Engineering and Industrial Management, Faculty Engineering, Pasundan University Bandung.
- [3] Chamsing, A., V.M. Salokhe, and G. Singh. 2010. *Energy Consumption Analysis for Selected Crops in Different Regions of Thailand* *Agricultura Engineering International*: CIGR Ejournal, Volume VIII page 120.
- [4] Cervinka, V. 2010. *Fuel and Energy Efficiency in Handbooks of Energy Utilization Agricultural Pimentel*, D. CRC. Press, Inc. Boca Raton. Florida. USA.
- [5] Fluck, R.C. 2010. Energy in Florida Agriculture, download able matter http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/EH/EH_17900.pdf. Accessed on May 24, 2012.
- [6] University. Lampung. The average total SCRMF operational energy (224.69 kJ / kg) is smaller than the MCRMF (233,89 kJ / kg), and smaller than BCRMF (258.77 kJ / kg) can be seen in Table 5.
- [7] Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), 2010. *Replaced Solar, Chaff could be changed PLTD sources*, <http://www.energi.lipi.go.id>. Media Indonesia (September 1st, 2003). Retrieved on the 20th, May 2012.
- [8] Setyono A. 2010. *Technology Improvement Postharvest In Effort Pressing Loss of Rice Results*. Journal of Innovation Development Agriculture Center for Research Rice plants. Subang. West Java – Indonesia.
- [9] Singh, H., D. Mishra, and N.M. Nahar. 2002. *Energy Use Pattern in Production Agriculture of Typical Village in Arid Zone India – Part I*. Energy. Convers. Manag.
- [10] Thahir, R. 2010. Paddy Through Innovation Innovation, Supporting Rice Self-Sufficiency and Facing Global Competition, Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Professorship Oration Professor of Research Technology Field Processing Technology (Technology Postharvest) Department of Agriculture. IPB. Bogor. West Java – Indonesia.