

ABSTRAK

Masih banyak air yang terkontaminasi oleh zat-zat yang berbahaya atau air kotor didaerah terpencil. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan air bersih didaerah-daerah terpencil dapat dilakukan dengan beberapa cara, salah satunya yaitu dengan menggunakan alat destilasi air energi surya jenis *absorber* kain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis pengaruh aliran pendinginan kaca terhadap unjuk kerja alat destilasi air energi surya jenis *absorber* kain, (2) menganalisis pengaruh debit aliran pendingin kaca terhadap unjuk kerja alat destilasi air energi surya jenis *absorber* kain dan (3) menganalisis pengaruh penggunaan APK terhadap kenaikan unjuk kerja alat destilasi air energi surya jenis *absorber* kain. Alat destilasi air energi surya jenis absorber kain pada penelitian ini terdiri dari dua konfigurasi yaitu alat destiasi air energi surya jenis *absorber* kain tanpa APK dan dengan APK. Pada penelitian ini terdapat beberapa parameter yang akan divariasikan diantaranya sebagai berikut: (1) massa air mengisi sekat kaca 500 ml pada debit aliran air pendinginan kaca 3 liter/jam tanpa APK, (2) massa air mengisi sekat kaca 250 ml pada debit aliran air pendingin kaca 4 liter/jam tanpa APK, (3) massa air mengisi sekat kaca 250 ml pada debit aliran air pendingin kaca 6 liter/jam tanpa APK, (4) massa air mengisi sekat kaca 250 ml pada debit aliran air pendingin kaca 4 liter/jam dengan APK, (5) massa air mengisi sekat kaca 250 ml pada debit aliran air pendingin kaca 6 liter/jam dengan APK. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh : (1) Pada kondisi beraliran air pendingin kaca dibandingkan tanpa aliran air pendingin kaca menghasilkan unjuk kerja yang lebih kecil dengan hasil destilasi sebesar $0,046 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{.jam}$ dengan efisiensi 10,9 %. (2) Pada debit aliran air pendingin kaca 4 liter/jam menghasilkan air destilasi sebanyak $0,203 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{.jam}$ dengan efisiensi 47,9 %. Pada debit aliran air pendingin kaca 6 liter/jam menghasilkan air destilasi sebanyak $0,177 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{.jam}$ dengan efisiensi 41,9 %. Terjadi penurunan hasil destilasi sebanyak $0,086 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{.jam}$ pada debit aliran air pendingin kaca 6 liter/jam dibandingkan debit aliran air pendingin kaca 4 liter/jam. (3) Pada alat destilasi dengan debit aliran air pendingin kaca 4 liter/jam, setelah ditambahkan APK terjadi peningkatan hasil destilasi sebesar $0,027 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{.jam}$ dengan efektivitas APK 59 %. Pada alat destilasi dengan debit aliran air pendingin kaca 6 liter/jam, setelah ditambahkan APK terjadi peningkatan hasil destilasi sebesar $0,028 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{.jam}$ dengan efektivitas APK 62 %.

Kata kunci : destilasi air, energi surya, *absorber*, alat penukar kalor

ABSTRACT

There is a lot of water contaminated by dangerous substances or dirty water in remote areas. To overcome the problem of clean water in remote areas can be done in several ways, one of them by using a solar energy type water distillation absorber. This study aims to (1) analyze the effect of cooling glass flow on the performance of fabric absorber type solar water distillation apparatus, (2) analyze the effect of glass cooling flow discharge on the performance of cloth absorber solar water distillation devices and (3) analyze the influence the use of HE against the increase in performance of solar energy water distillation equipment such as fabric absorber. The fabric absorber type solar energy water distillation tool in this study consisted of two configurations is solar energy water absorption type fabric absorber without HE and with HE. In this study there are several parameters which will be varied as follows: (1) water masses fill 500 ml glass bulkheads at 3 liter/hour glass cooling water flow without HE, (2) water mass fill 250 ml glass bulkhead at water flow discharge 4 liter/hour glass cooler without HE, (3) water mass filling 250 ml glass bulkhead at 6 liter/hour glass cooling water flow without HE, (4) water mass fill 250 ml glass bulkhead at water flow discharge 4 liter/hour glass cooler with HE, (5) water mass filling 250 ml of glass bulkhead at 6 liter/hour glass cooling water flow with HE. From the results of the study obtained: (1) In conditions of glass cooling water flow compared to without glass cooling water flow produces smaller performance with distillation results of $0.046 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{hour}$ with efficiency of 10.9%. (2) At 4 liter/hour glass cooling water flow discharge produces distilled water as much as $0.203 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{hour}$ with efficiency of 47.9%. At 6 liter/hour glass cooling water flow discharge produces distilled water as much as $0.177 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{hour}$ with efficiency of 41.9%. There was a decrease in distillation results as much as $0.086 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{hour}$ at 6 liter/hour glass cooling water flow discharge compared to 4 liters/hour glass cooling water flow discharge. (3) In a distillation apparatus with 4 liters/hour of glass cooling water flow, after the HE is added, there will be an increase in distillation of $0.027 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{hour}$ with the effectiveness of HE 59% In a distillation device with a glass cooling water flow rate of 6 liter/hour, after adding the HE there is an increase in distillation yield of $0.028 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{hour}$ with HE effectiveness of 62%.

Keywords: water distillation, solar energy, absorber, heat exchanger