

## ABSTRAK

**Gregorius Aditya Rizky Wicaksana, 2021. Pengaruh Putaran Kipas Terhadap Karakteristik Mesin Pengering Udara dengan Penyerap Kelembapan. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Teknik Mesin, Jurusan Teknik Mesin, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma.**

Sekarang ini mesin pengering udara sangat diperlukan sebagian besar masyarakat terutama pemilik usaha yang menggunakan mesin pengering udara. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : (a) membuat mesin pengering udara yang bekerja dengan siklus kompresi uap, (b) mengetahui pengaruh putaran kipas terhadap karakteristik dari mesin pengering udara dengan penyerap kelembapan dengan putaran kipas 360 rpm, 800 rpm, 1300 rpm. Metode penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimen di Laboratorium Perpindahan Kalor Teknik Mesin Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode eksperimen. Mesin yang diteliti pengering udara yang bekerja dengan prinsip kompresi uap. Komponen yang digunakan dalam pembuatan mesin pengering udara, antara lain : (a) akrilik (b) silent (c) paku dan baut (d) roda (e) evaporator (f) kompresor (g) kondensor (h) pipa kapiler (i) filter *dryer* (j) refrigeran (k) motor listrik (l) kipas (m) penyerap kelembapan. Pada gambar grafik 4.2, 4.4, 4.6 diperoleh informasi bahwa, semakin tinggi putaran kipas maka semakin besar aliran udara yang melewati penyerap kelembapan dan evaporator. Kondisi ini menyebabkan penyerap kelembapan dan evaporator menghasilkan banyak air pada kipas putaran tertinggi sebesar 300 ml dan evaporator sebesar 1050 ml. Dengan demikian volume air total paling banyak dihasilkan pada putaran ke 3 sebesar 1350 ml. Dari jumlah air yang dihasilkan mempengaruhi, kalor yang diserap evaporator ( $Q_{in}$ ), semakin meningkat dari hasil putaran 1 (360 rpm) sampai putaran 3 (1300 rpm). Sedangkan kalor yang dilepaskan evaporator ( $Q_{out}$ ), semakin meningkat dari hasil putaran 1 (360 rpm) sampai putaran 3 (1300 rpm). Sedangkan kalor yang dilepaskan kompresor ( $W_{in}$ ), menurun setelah pada putaran 2 (800 rpm) sampai putaran 3 (1300 rpm). Sedangkan laju aliran massa-refrigeran ( $\dot{m}_{ref}$ ), meningkat setelah putaran 2 (800 rpm) sampai putaran 3 (1300 rpm). Sedangkan *coefficient of performance* ( $COP_{aktual}$ ), semakin meningkat dari hasil putaran 1 (360 rpm) sampai putaran 3 (1300 rpm).

Kata kunci : Refrigeran, Siklus kompresi uap, Kompresor, Evaporator, Penyerap Kelembapan, Udara lembap, Siklus refrigeran, Siklus udara, Diagram P-h, Diagram Psychrometric Chart.

## ABSTRACT

**Gregorius Aditya Rizky Wicaksana, 2021. The Effect of Fan Rotation on the Characteristics of an Air Drying Machine with a Moisture Absorber. Essay. Yogyakarta: Mechanical Engineering Study Program, Mechanical Engineering Department, Faculty of Science and Technology, Sanata Dharma University.**

Now a days, air dryers are indispensable for most people, especially business owners who use air dryers. The aims of this research are: (a) to make an air dryer that works with a vapor compression cycle, (b) to determine the effect of fan rotation on the characteristics of an air dryer with a moisture absorber with fan rotation 360 rpm, 800 rpm, 1300 rpm. The research method was carried out experimentally at the Mechanical Engineering Heat Transfer Laboratory, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta. The research was conducted using an experimental method. The machine under study is an air dryer which works on the principle of vapor compression. The components used in the manufacture of an air dryer include: (a) acrylic (b) silent (c) nails and bolts (d) wheels (e) evaporator (f) compressor (g) condenser (h) capillary tube (i) filter dryer (j) refrigerant (k) electric motor (l) fan (m) moisture absorber. In the graphic images 4.2, 4.4, 4.6, information is obtained that, the higher the fan rotation, the greater the air flow that passes through the moisture absorber and evaporator. This condition causes the moisture absorber and evaporator to produce a lot of air at the highest speed fan of 300 ml and the evaporator of 1050 ml. Thus the maximum volume of total water produced in the third cycle is 1350 ml. From the amount of air produced affects, the heat absorbed by the evaporator ( $Q_{in}$ ), is increasing from the results of rotation 1 (360 rpm) to rotation 3 (1300 rpm). While the heat released by the evaporator ( $Q_{out}$ ), is increasing from the results of rotation 1 (360 rpm) to round 3 (1300 rpm). While the heat listening to the compressor ( $W_{in}$ ), decreases at rotation 2 (800 rpm) to rotation 3 (1300 rpm). While the mass-refrigerant flow rate ( $m_{ref}$ ), increased after rotation 2 (800 rpm) to cycle 3 (1300 rpm). While the coefficient of performance (COPactual), increased from the results of rotation 1 (360 rpm) to rotation 3 (1300 rpm).

**Keywords :** Refrigerant, Vapor compression cycle, Compressor, Evaporator, Moisture absorber, Moist air, Refrigerant cycle, Air cycle, P-h diagram, Diagram Psychrometric Chart.