

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan mesin pendingin saat ini telah mencakup banyak aspek di kehidupan masyarakat di Indonesia. Salah satu pengaplikasian mesin pendingin ini adalah di bidang pengawetan jenasah. Pengawetan jenasah ini sangat penting keberadaannya, khususnya bagi masyarakat Bali. Upacara ngaben yang diadakan umat Hindu di Bali, memerlukan tempat penyimpanan jenasah untuk jangka waktu yang lama. Mesin pendingin jenasah adalah mesin pengkondisian jenasah manusia, yang dapat menghasilkan suhu rendah. Tujuan dari penelitian mengenai karakteristik mesin pendingin jenasah ini adalah: (a) Merakit mesin pengkondisian jenasah. (b) Mengetahui karakteristik mesin pengkondisian jenasah yang telah dibuat meliputi: besar kalor persatuan massa refrigeran yang di serap evaporator (Q_{in}), besar kalor persatuan massa refrigeran yang di lepas kondensor (Q_{out}), besar kerja yang di lakukan kompresor persatuan massa refrigeran (W_{in}), COP_{ideal} (*Coefficient of Performance*), COP_{aktual} (*Coefficient of Performance*) dan Efisiensi mesin pengkondisian jenasah.

Mesin pendingin jenasah ini adalah mesin pendingin jenasah yang bekerja dengan siklus kompresi uap. Penelitian dilakukan dengan memvariasikan jumlah kipas pendingin kondensor: tiga kipas dan empat kipas. Pada setiap variasi dilakukan dua kali pengambilan data, dengan dua jenis pembebanan yang berbeda: dengan beban 20 kg air dan tanpa beban pendinginan. Komponen utama siklus kompresi uap meliputi: kompresor, kondensor, evaporator, dan pipa kapiler. Refrigeran yang digunakan R134a. Daya kompresor sebesar 1/5 HP, ukuran komponen utama yang lain menyesuaikan dengan besar daya kompresor.

Hasil penelitian memberikan kesimpulan bahwa pada variasi tiga kipas dengan penelitian tanpa beban setelah 120 menit menghasilkan: a) COP_{aktual} sebesar 2,72, b) COP_{ideal} sebesar 3,59, c) Efisiensi sebesar 75,7%. Sedangkan pada penelitian dengan beban 20 kg air setelah 360 menit menghasilkan: a) COP_{aktual} sebesar 2,64, b) COP_{ideal} sebesar 3,56, c) Efisiensi sebesar 74%. Pada penelitian dengan 4 kipas untuk penelitian tanpa beban setelah 120 menit menghasilkan: a) COP_{aktual} sebesar 2,78, b) COP_{ideal} sebesar 3,72, c) Efisiensi sebesar 74,7%. Sedangkan pada penelitian dengan beban 20 kg air pada setelah 360 menit menghasilkan: a) COP_{aktual} sebesar 2,98, b) COP_{ideal} sebesar 3,70, c) Efisiensi sebesar 80,5%.

Kata Kunci : COP_{aktual} , COP_{ideal} , Efisiensi, Refrigeran.

ABSTRACT

The use of cooling machines today cover many aspects of community life in Indonesia. One application of this cooling machine is in preservation of the corpse. Preservation of corpses is very important, especially for the people of Bali. Cremation ceremony called *ngaben* from Hindu religion in Bali require a storage for a corpse for a long periods of time. Mortuary refrigerator can produce a very low temperatures which usefull for keeping a corpse for a long time period. The research objective of this mortuary refrigerator are: (a) assembling a mortuary refrigerator. (b) knowing the characteristics of the mortuary refrigerator that have been assembled include: the heat which was absorbed by evaporator for each refrigerant mass (Q_{in}), the heat which was transfered to the environment by condenser for each refrigerant mass (Q_{out}), the work of the compressor for each mass of refrigerant (W_{in}), the ideal Coefficient of Performance (COP_{ideal}) of the mortuary refrigerator, the Actual Coefficient of Performance (COP_{actual}) of mortuary refrigerator and the efficiency of the mortuary refrigerator.

The mortuary refrigerator is a cooling machine that using vapor compression cycle. This mortuary refrigerator using a variation of three and four condenser cooling fan. At each variation, data retrieval is performed twice, with two different types of loading: with a load of 20 kg of water and without the cooling load. The main component of vapor compression cycle are: compressor, condenser, evaporator, filter, and the capillary pipe. R134a refrigerant is used in this mortuary refrigerator. The Compressor power is 1/5 HP, and the other main component size adjusts to the power of the compressor.

The results of the study concludes that, for the variation of using three condenser cooling fans in the research without cooling load, after 120 minutes produces: (a) COP_{actual} of 2.72, (b) COP_{ideal} of 3.59, (c) The efficiency of the machine is 75.7%. While the study with a load of 20 kg of water after 360 minutes produces: (a) COP_{actual} of 2.64, (b) COP_{ideal} of 3.56, (c) The efficiency of the machine is 74%. For the variation of the four condenser cooling fans in the research without cooling load, after 120 minutes produces: (a) COP_{actual} of 2.78, (b) COP_{ideal} of 3.72, (c) The efficiency of the machine is 74.7%. While the study with a load of 20 kg of water, after 360 minutes produces: (a) COP_{actual} of 2.98, (b) COP_{ideal} of 3.70, (c) The efficiency of the machine is 80.5%.

Keyword: COP_{actual} , COP_{ideal} , Efficiency, Refrigerant.