



## REAKTOR

Fungsi :Tempat terjadinya reaksi antara pati dan air menjadi dekstrin dengan bantuan enzim  $\alpha$ -amilase.

Tipe : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk.

Alasan pemilihan:

1. Terdapat pengaduk sehingga suhu dan komposisi campuran adalah reaktor yang harus selalu homogen bisa terpenuhi.
2. Fase reaktan adalah cair sehingga memungkinkan penggunaan RATB.
3. Pengontrolan suhu mudah, sehingga kondisi operasi yang isothermal bisa dipenuhi.
4. Mudah dalam melakukan pengontrolan secara otomatis sehingga produk lebih konsisten dan biaya operasi lebih rendah.

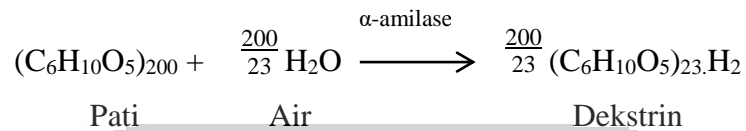
Kondisi operasi:

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$$

## Kinetika Reaksi

Reaksi pembuatan desktrin dari ubi kayu:



(Panduan Biomassa; Perry,1997; Dyah Suci P. Anton Cahyo,2009)

Reaksi mempunyai konversi pati menjadi dekstrin sebesar 95.3% (US Patent 4933279).

	Pati	Air	Dekstrin
Mula-mula	0,142582684	39,222593629	-
Reaksi	0,135881298	1,181576505	1,181576505
Sisa	0,006701386	38,041017125	1,181576505

$$C_s = \frac{F_s}{q_s} = \frac{F_s}{(ms/\rho_s)} = \frac{0.006}{0.14475} = 0.0415 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$C_{s0} = \frac{F_{s0}}{q_s} = \frac{F_{s0}}{(ms/\rho_s)} = \frac{0.14258}{3.07979} = 0.0463 \text{ mol/L}$$

Dimana:

S = Substrat = Pati

F<sub>s</sub> = Mol Substrat sisa

F<sub>s0</sub> = Mol substrat mula-mula

Nilai Konstanta Michaelis sesuai dengan yang ada di buku Doran p. 269,1995,

yaitu:

$$K_m = 1 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$t = 3 \text{ jam}$$

Mencari kecepatan reaksi:

$$\frac{K_m \times \ln C_s}{C_{s0}} + (C_{s0} - C_s) = (-V_{max}) \times t$$

Chemical Engineering and Kinetics (Missen, 1999)

$$(-V_{max}) = -0.035236474$$

$$V_{max} = 0.03524 \text{ mol/L.jam}$$

$$r_p = (-r_s) = 0.001402447 \text{ mol/L.jam}$$

### 1. Volume Reaktor

$$(-r_s) \times V = \frac{(-dn_s)}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{(-dn_s)}{(-r_s) \times dt}$$

$$= \frac{n_S \times X_A}{(-r_s) \times t}$$

$$= \frac{0.13588}{0.00421}$$

$$= 6.45924684 \text{ m}^3$$

Dimana:

-dns = hasil kali antara mol mula A dikali dengan konversi

(-rs) = Kecepatan reaksi

## 2. Volume Over Desain = 20%

Maka volume sebesar = 7.75109621 m<sup>3</sup>

### Pemilihan Bahan

Jenis bahan : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Allowance stresses, f : 18750 Psi (Brownell, tabel 13.1 hal. 251)

Corrosion Allowance, C : 0.125 in (Perry 8th, hal. 10-69)

Joint Efficiency, E : 0.8 (Brownell, tabel 13.2 hal. 254)

### Desain Reaktor

#### 1. Perbandingan Tinggi Terhadap Diameter (H/D)

Jenis reaktor yang dipilih ialah berbentuk silinder tegak dengan perbandingan Diameter : Height = 1 : 1,5. (Brownell & Young, tabel 3.3, p.

43)

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = V_{\text{tabung}}$$

$$H/D = 1.5$$

$$H = \frac{4V}{\pi D^2} \quad (\text{Brownell, hal. 41})$$

$$D = 1,87413 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2,81120 \text{ m}$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \times Vt}{\pi \times \left(\frac{h}{D}\right)}}$$

## 2. Tinggi Cairan dalam Reaktor

Level fluida di dalam tangki: 80%

$$\begin{aligned}H \text{ cairan} &= 80\% \times H \\ &= 80\% \times 2,81120 \\ &= 2,24896 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

## 3. Tekanan Reaktor

$$\rho \text{ Camp} = 1054.854$$

Bahan	$\rho$	Fraksi	$\rho \text{ Camp}$
Pati	1500	0.040	60.672
Air	1000	0.128	127.671
Serat	1500	0.006	8.557
Enzim	1260	0.002	2.169
NaOH	1040	0.000	0.358
Dekstrin	1038	0.824	855.427

$$\rho \text{ hidrostatis} = \frac{\rho(H-1)}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, hal. 46})$$

$$= 9.14910712 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\text{Tekanan desain} = 10.97893 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan total dalam tangki} &= (\rho \text{ desain} + \rho \text{ hidrostatis}) \times 1.1 \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.} \\ &46)\end{aligned}$$

$$= (10.97893 + 9.14910712) \times 1.1$$

$$= 22.1408408 \text{ Psi}$$

#### 4. Tebal Reaktor

- Tebal Shell

$$t_s = \frac{P r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, p. 254})$$

Dimana :

p = tekanan desain, psi

E = efisiensi sambungan

f = maksimum *allowable stress*, psi

r<sub>i</sub> = jari-jari bagian dalam shell, in

Diketahui:

$$r_i = ID/2 = 73.7846722 \text{ in} / 2 = 36.8923361 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = \frac{10.97893 \times 36.8923361}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 10.97893)} + 0.125 = 0.16505 \text{ in}$$

Jadi tebal shell reaktor yaitu 0.16505 in

t<sub>s</sub> standar = 1/4 in. Dengan pertimbangan harga sama dengan

5/16 in dan faktor *safety*. (Brownell, App. E item

2)

$$= 0.1875 \text{ in}$$

$$ID_{\text{shell}} = 73.7846722 \text{ in}$$

$$OD_{\text{shell}} = ID + 2 t_s$$

$$= 74.11477 \text{ in} = 1.87413067 \text{ m}$$

$$OD \text{ standart} = 78 \text{ in}$$

Dengan OD tersebut, melihat pada tabel 5.7 p. 90 buku Brownell & Young, maka didapatkan:

$$r = 78 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 4.75 \text{ in}$$

### 5. Tebal Head

Untuk range tekanan 15–200 psig ( $\pm 1–15 \text{ atm}$ ) menggunakan *roof-bottom* bentuk *torispherical dished heads* (Brownell & Young, p.88)

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r \times W}{2fE - 0.2P} + C$$

Dimana:  $t_h$  = tebal head, in

$r$  = *inside spherical* atau jari-jari *crown*, in

$W$  = lebar, in

$$w = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{rc/r1}) \quad (\text{Brownell, hal. 138})$$

$$w = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{78/4.75})$$

$$W = 1.76307 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = \frac{10.97893 \times 78 \times 1.76307}{(2 \times 12650 \times 0.8) - (0.2 \times 10.97893)} + 0.125 = 0.16029 \text{ in}$$

Jadi tebal head sebesar 0.16029 in

Jika dilihat dari lampiran C bagian f buku Brownell & young, maka:

$$t_h \text{ standar} = 0.1875 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell, tabel 5.8 hal. 93})$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 t_h \text{ standar} \\
 &= 74.11477 + (2 \times 0,1875) \\
 &= 78 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 5.7 p. 90 buku yang ditulis oleh Brownell & Young, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 78 \text{ in} \\
 \text{icr} &= 4.75 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 6. Menentukan Ukuran Head

Tutup atas berbentuk *torispherical head*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 74.11477 \text{ in} \\
 \text{OD standar} &= 78 \text{ in} \\
 \text{ID} &= 73.78467 \text{ in} \\
 \text{ID standar} &= 74.4897714 \text{ in} \\
 \text{sf (straight flange)} &= 1.8 \text{ in (Brownell \& Young, tabel 5.8, p.}
 \end{aligned}$$

93)

$$\text{icr (inside corner radius)} = 4.75 \text{ in}$$

$$r \text{ (radius)} = 66 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \text{ID}/2 = 73.78467/2 = 36.89234 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{AB} = a - \text{icr} = 36.89234 - 4.75 = 32.14234 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BC} = r - \text{icr} = 78 - 4.75 = 73.25 \text{ in}$$

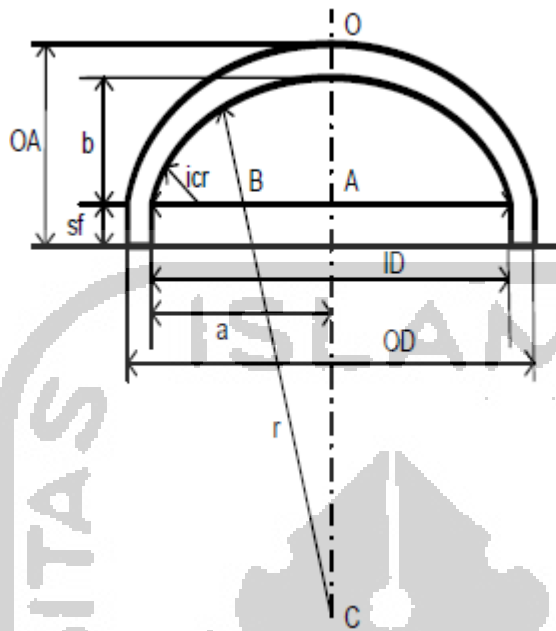
$$\text{AC} = \sqrt{(\text{BC}^2 - \text{AB}^2)^{0.5}} = (73.25^2 - 32.14234^2)^{0.5} = 65.82122 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \text{AC} = 78 - 65.82122 = 12.17878 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OA} = t_h + b + \text{sf} = 0.1875 + 12.17878 + 1.8 =$$

$$14.16628 \text{ in} = 0.35982 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi head sebesar 0.35982 m



**7. Menghitung Volume Head**

$$V_{\text{head}} = 0,000049 \times ID^3 + (\pi/4) \times ID^2 \times sf \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, p.88})$$

ID = Diameter dalam, in.

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{head}} &= (0.000049 \times (73.78467219 \text{ in})^3) + (\pi/4) \times 73.78467219^2 \text{ in}^2 \times \\ &1.8 \text{ in} \\ &= 7712.31 \text{ in}^3 \\ &= 0.12623 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**8. Menghitung Tinggi Shell, Tinggi Reaktor**

$$\text{Volume tangki, } V_t = 7.751096 \text{ m}^3 = 273.6912 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell, } V_s &= V_t - 2 V_{\text{head total}} \\ &= 7.751096 - 2 \times 0.12623 \\ &= 7.4986 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell, } H_s = \frac{4 V_s}{\pi ID^2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 7.4986}{\pi \times 73.78467219^2}$$

$$= 2.7196 \text{ m}$$

$$= 107.0722 \text{ in}$$

### 9. Menghitung Tinggi Total Reaktor

$$\text{Tinggi reaktor} = H_s + 2 \times \text{tinggi head}$$

$$= 2.7196 + 2 \times 0.35982$$

$$= 3.4393 \text{ m}$$

### 10. Tinggi total cairan, h

$$= H_s + b + sf$$

$$= (107.0722 + 12.17878 + 1.8) \text{ in}$$

$$= 121.05 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3.074702 \text{ m}$$

### 11. Menghitung Luas Permukaan Reaktor

Perhitungan luas permukaan reaktor untuk total head < 1 in, menggunakan persamaan 5-12 buku Brownell & Young, p.88.

$$De = OD + \frac{OD}{42} + 2 \cdot sf + \frac{2}{3} icr$$

Dimana, De adalah Diameter Ekuivalen, in.

$$De = 74.15967219 + \frac{74.15967219}{42} + 2 \times 1.8 + \frac{2}{3} \times 4.75 = 74.4234 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2.1004 \text{ m}$$

$$A_{total} = A_{shell} + 2A_{head} = (\pi \times OD \times H_s) + 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} De^2 \right)$$

$$= (\pi \times 74.11477 \times 107.0722) + 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} De^2 \right)$$

$$= 25047.72 \text{ in}^2$$

$$= 16.15978 \text{ m}^2$$

## 12. Spesifikasi Pengaduk

$$\mu_{\text{Camp}} = 1.939$$

Bahan	$\mu$	Fraksi	$\mu_{\text{Camp}}$
Pati	1.964	0.04045	0.079
Air	0.284	0.12767	0.036
Serat	1.964	0.00570	0.011
Enzim	110.000	0.00172	0.189
NaOH	12.272	0.00035	0.004
Dekstrin	1.964	0.82411	1.624

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{Camp}} &= 1.939 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0.001303 \text{ lb/ft.s} \\ \rho_{\text{Camp}} &= 1054.854 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 65.854515 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Viskositas yang diasumsikan adalah viskositas produk mewakili viskositas campuran. Viskositasnya adalah 170 cp. Pengaduk jenis pitched-blade turbine dengan 6 buah blade dan 4 baffle digunakan untuk reaktor ini (R.K. Sinnott, fig 10.57, p.472).

Untuk pengaduk secara umum :

$$\begin{aligned} D_a/W &= 5 && \text{(Geankoplis, hal. 158)} \\ D_t/J &= 12 \\ D_a/D_t &= 0.3 && (0.3-0.5) \\ H/D_t &= 1 \\ C/D_t &= 1 \\ D_d/D_a &= 0.67 \\ L/D_a &= 0.25 \\ W/D_a &= 0.2 \\ J/D_t &= 0.08 \end{aligned}$$

Da	=	0.56244	m	=	1.84460	ft
W	=	0.11245	m	=	0.36892	ft
L	=	0.14056	m	=	0.46115	ft
C	=	1.87413	M	=	6.14866	ft
Dd	=	0.37483	M	=	1.22973	ft

Dimana:

Da = Diameter Impeler  
W = Lebar Blade  
L = Panjang Blade  
C = Tinggi Pengaduk dari Dasar Tangki  
Dd = Tinggi Cairan dalam Pengaduk

### 13. Jumlah Impeller

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeller} &= H \text{ Cairan} / D \text{ tangki} \\ &= 2.24896 / 1.87413 \\ &= 1.2 \\ &= 2 \text{ (Memakai 2 impeller)} \end{aligned}$$

### 14. Daya dan Kecepatan Pengaduk

Daya Pengaduk (Reaksi dengan Heat Transfer), yaitu:

$$P \text{ pengaduk} = \frac{(1.5-5 \text{ hp})}{1000 \text{ gal}} \times v \quad (\text{Wallas hal 292})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 7.75110 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 2045.14412 \text{ gal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ pengaduk} &= (3/1000) \times 2045.14412 \\ &= 6.13543 \text{ hp} \\ &= 3374.4878 \text{ lbf.ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = 0.8$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ motor} &= \frac{P \text{ input}}{ef. \text{ motor}} \\ &= 6.13543 / 0.8 \\ &= 7.66929 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tip speed} = 10-15 \text{ ft/s} \quad (\text{Wallas hal 292})$$

$$= 15 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kec. Pengaduk} &= \frac{\text{Tip Speed}}{\pi D a} \\ &= \frac{15 \text{ ft/s}}{3.14 \times 1.6388 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 2.58976 \text{ rps} \\ &= 155.38572 \text{ rpm} \end{aligned}$$

### 15. Pendingin

$$\text{Jumlah pendingin} = 3305.931 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$Q \text{ reaksi} = 207047.536 \text{ Kj/jam}$$

$$T \text{ Jaket} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Proses} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Laju alir} = 5368.018 \text{ kg/jam (total input di reaktor)}$$

$$= 2434.917 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rated capacity} = \text{laju alir} / \rho \text{ Camp pendingin}$$

$$= 2434.917 \text{ lb/jam} / 65.854515 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= \frac{2434.917 \text{ lb/jam}}{65.854515 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 36.974 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 276.604 \text{ gal/jam}$$

$$\text{Untuk rate capacity} = 276 \text{ (diambil 300 gal)}$$

$$\text{Luas jaket} = 45 \text{ ft}^2 \quad (\text{Hary Silla, tabel 7.3})$$

$$\text{Nilai } U_b \text{ untuk jaket inside cooling water-agitated}$$

$$U_b = 60 \text{ Btu/h.F.ft}^2 \quad (\text{Hary Silla, tabel 7.6})$$

$$Q_j = U_b \times A_j \times (T_r - T_j)$$

$$= 60 \times 45 \times (212 - 86)$$

$$= 358931 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Karena ( $Q_j > Q_r$ ), maka jaket mampu mendinginkan fluida

$$Q_j = 358931 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_r = 207048 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

### 16. Tinggi Jaket ( $H_j$ ) dan Diameter ( $OD_j$ )

$$\text{Jumlah Pendingin} = 3305.931 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ pada suhu} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 995.68 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

(Geankoplis,

App. A.2-3)

$$Q_c = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{densitas}}$$

$$= \frac{3305.931 \text{ kg/jam}}{995.68 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 3.32027 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Waktu dalam reaktor = 3 jam

Volume jaket pendingin =  $Q_c \times t$

$$= 3.32027 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 3 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 9.96082 \text{ m}^3$$

Data shell

OD = 78 in = 1.98 m

H cairan = 97 in =  $(80\% \times 3.074702 \text{ m}^3) = 2.46 \text{ m}$

OA = 14.2 in = 0.36 m

Asumsi :

H<sub>j</sub> = 5% lebih tinggi dari tinggi larutan dalam tangki

$$= (100\% + 5\%) \times 97 \text{ in}$$

$$= 101.68284 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2.58275 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{\text{Jaket}} = \left( \frac{\pi \times H_j \times OD_j^2}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{\pi \times H_j \times OD_j^2}{3 \times 4} \right) + \left( \frac{\pi \times H_j \times OD_s^2}{4} \right)$$

$$+ \left( \frac{\pi \times OA \times OD_s^2}{3 \times 4} \right)$$

$$10.03261 \text{ m}^3 = 2.12161 \text{ m} \times OD_j^2 - 8.32768719 \text{ m}^3$$

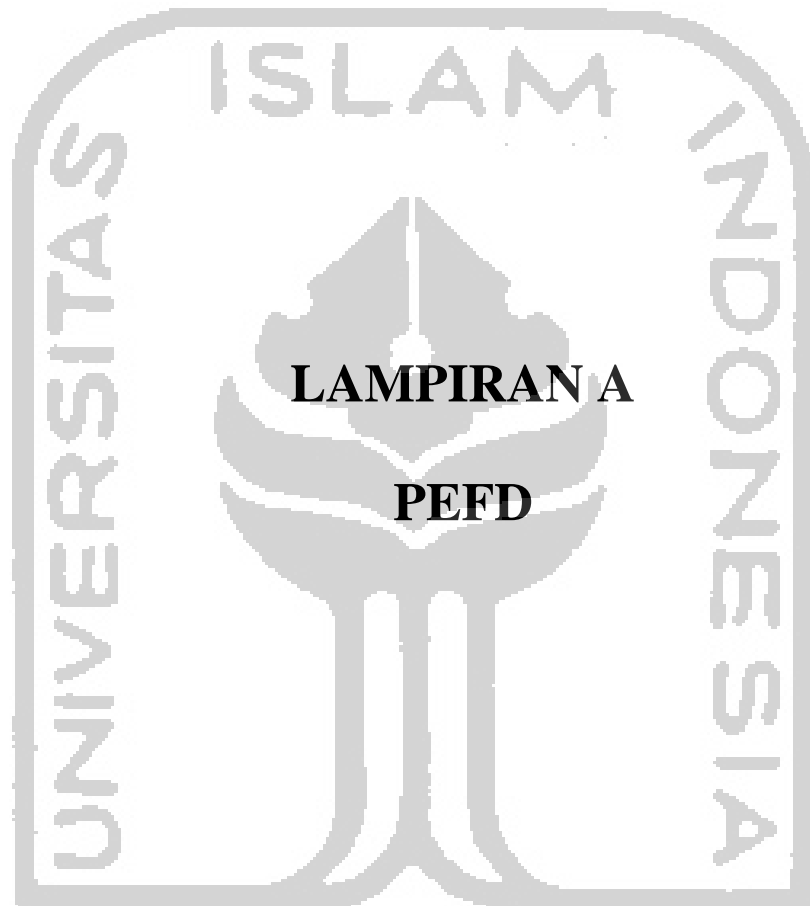
$$16.03306 \text{ m}^3 = 2.12161 \text{ m} \times OD_j^2$$

$$OD_j^2 = 8.62010 \text{ m}^2$$

$$OD_j^2 = 2.93600 \text{ m}$$

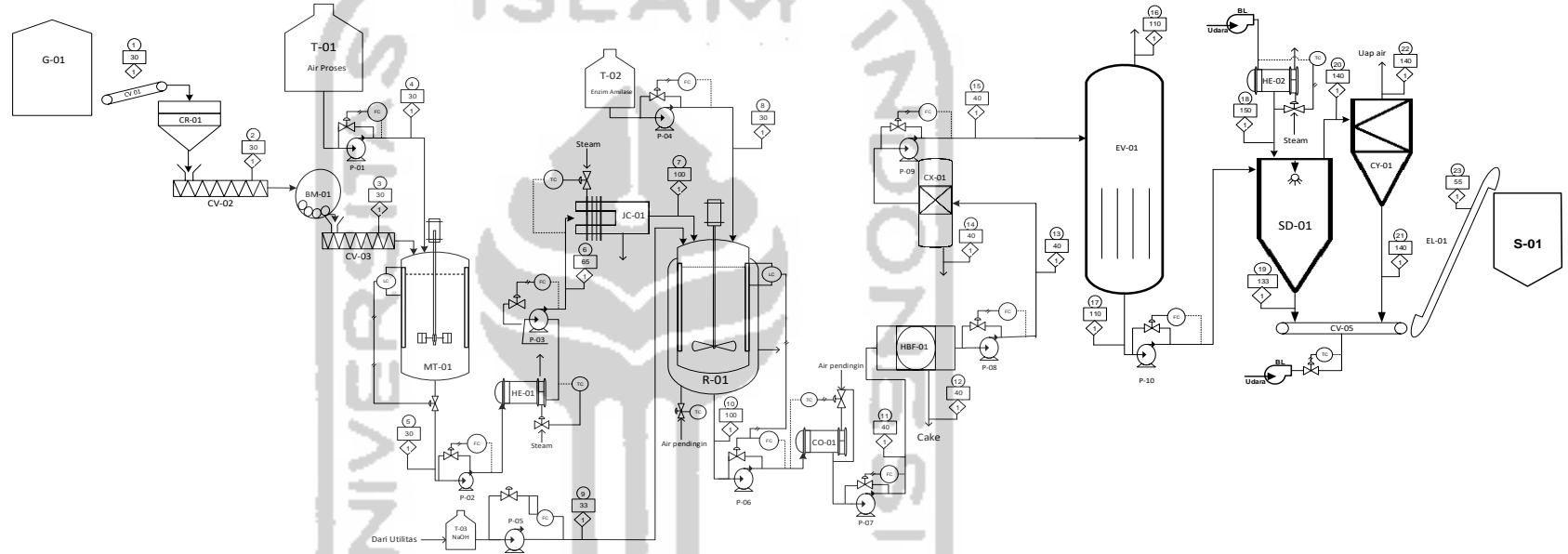
<b>Reaktor Liquifikasi</b>	<b>Jumlah/ket</b>	<b>satuan</b>
Kapasitas Umpan	5368.01765	kg/jam
Diameter Reaktor	1.87413	m
Tinggi Tangki	2.81120	m
Volume Reaktor	6.45925	m <sup>3</sup>
Bahan Material	<i>Carbon Steel SA-283 grade: C</i>	
Tebal <i>Shell (dinding)</i>	0.18750	in
Tebal <i>Head</i>	0.18750	in
Tinggi head	0.35982	in
Volume head	0.12623	m <sup>3</sup>
Tinggi Shell (dinding)	2.7196	m
Tinggi cairan	2.4598	m
Luas perm reaktor	16.1598	m <sup>2</sup>
Total tinggi reaktor	3.4393	m
Tinggi <i>Head</i>	0.35982	m
Jenis Pengaduk	<i>Pitched-Blade Turbine</i>	
Jumlah <i>Baffle</i>	4	<i>Baffle</i>
Jumlah <i>Blade</i>	6	<i>Blade</i>
Jumlah <i>Impeller</i>	2	<i>Impeller</i>
Diameter Impeler	0.56224	m
Lebar <i>Blade</i>	0.11245	m
Panjang <i>Blade</i>	0.14056	m
Tinggi Pengaduk dari Dasar Tangki	1.87413	m
tinggi cairan dlm pengaduk	0.37483	m
Daya Pengaduk	6.13543	hp
Kecepatan Pengaduk	155.38572	rpm





جامعة الإسلام في إندونيسيا

PRARANCANGAN PABRIK DEKSTRIN DARI UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta Crant*) SECARA ENZIMATIS DENGAN KAPASITAS 35.000 TON/TAHUN



Komponen	Nomor Arus (Kg/jam)																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ubi Kayu	5338,6943	5338,6943	5338,6943	-	5338,6943	5338,6943	5338,6943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampas Pati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,1249	217,1249	216,9078	0,2171	-	0,2171	0,189%	0,0273	-	0,0271	0,0001	0,0001	0,0000	0,0272
NaOH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,8479	1,8479	1,8479	0,0018	1,8461	1,0612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enzim $\alpha$ -amilase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,2394	9,2394	9,2394	0,0092	9,2302	-	9,2301	8,0853	1,1447	-	1,1390	0,0057	0,0057	0,0001	1,1447
Serat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,6219	30,6219	30,5913	0,0306	-	0,0306	0,0271	0,0035	-	0,0035	0,0000	0,0000	-	0,0035
Dekstrin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4423,8412	4423,8412	4,4238	4419,4174	-	4419,4170	0,0006	4419,3924	-	4419,2030	0,1894	0,1875	0,0019	4419,3905
Air Proses	-	-	-	7860,3884	7860,3884	7860,3884	7860,3884	-	-	685,3424	685,3424	0,6853	684,6571	-	685,4885	600,4700	85,0126	-	0,4251	84,5875	-	84,5875	0,4251
Udara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1952,7600	-
Total	5338,6943	5338,6943	5338,6943	7860,3884	13199,0827	13199,0827	13199,0827	9,2394	1,8479	5368,0177	5368,0177	252,6192	5115,3985	1,0612	5114,3833	608,7728	4505,5805	1952,7610	4420,7977	2037,5428	0,1933	2037,3495	4420,9910

Keterangan	Simbol	Keterangan
G	LC	Level Controller
S	FC	Flow Controller
CV	FC	Flow Controller
CR	TC	Temperature Controller
BM	TC	Temperature Controller
MT	TC	Temperature Controller
HE	TC	Temperature Controller
CO	TC	Temperature Controller
HEF	TC	Temperature Controller
CX	TC	Temperature Controller
EV	TC	Temperature Controller
IC	TC	Temperature Controller
EL	TC	Temperature Controller
P	TC	Temperature Controller
T	TC	Temperature Controller
BL	TC	Temperature Controller
SD	TC	Temperature Controller
CV	TC	Temperature Controller

JURUSAN TEKNIK KIMIA  
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PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM  
 PRARANCANGAN PABRIK DEKSTRIN DARI  
 UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta Crant*)  
 SECARA ENZIMATIS DENGAN KAPASITAS  
 35.000 TON/TAHUN

Disusun oleh :  
 1. AHMAD FAUZHAN (14 521 193)  
 2. DZIKRUL AMRI (14 521 287)

Dosen Pembimbing :  
 1. Dr.Ir.Farham HM Saleh. MSIE

