

SUMMARY

Upgrading brown coal (UBC) is a process that increasing the calorific value of low rank coal through decreasing the moisture content in the coal. This method usually uses mixed heavy oil to close the opened pores after upgrading brown coal. This study aims to determine the effect of additives on the moisture content and calorific value, the effect of particle size on the moisture content and calorific value, and the effect of the ratio of coal and additives on the moisture content and calorific value after the UBC process. UBC in this study used several variations on coal particle size, additives, and coal mass mixed with additive which is a mixture of vacuum residue and petroleum benzine with a ratio of 0.005 gr: 1 ml as a coater. The results of the study after going through the UBC process showed that the lowest moisture content of coal was shown in the ratio of coal (b/v) and additives 4:3 with 21.75% ad, the highest calorific value of coal was shown in the ratio of coal (b/v) and additives 1:1 with 7,189 kcal/kg, the lowest moisture content is indicated on the particle size of -120 mesh. And the highest calorific value of coal is shown at the particle size of -120 mesh.

Keywords: UBC, additives, vacuum residue, petroleum benzine, coal, calorific value, moisture content.

RINGKASAN

Upgrading brown coal (UBC) merupakan proses peningkatan kalor batu bara peringkat rendah melalui penurunan kadar air dalam batu bara. Metode ini biasanya menggunakan minyak berat yang akan dicampurkan untuk menutup pori-pori yang mengalami pelebaran setelah dilakukannya upgrading brown coal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh zat aditif terhadap kadar air dan nilai kalor, pengaruh ukuran partikel terhadap kadar air dan nilai kalor, serta pengaruh rasio batu bara dan zat aditif terhadap kadar air dan nilai kalor batu bara setelah proses UBC. UBC pada penelitian ini dilakukan dengan beberapa variasi pada ukuran partikel batu bara, zat aditif, dan massa batu bara dengan menggunakan zat aditif yang merupakan campuran dari vacuum residue dan petroleum benzine dengan rasio 0.005 gr : 1 ml sebagai coater. Hasil penelitian setelah melalui proses UBC menunjukkan bahwa nilai kadar air batu bara terendah ditunjukkan pada rasio batu bara (b/v) dan zat aditif 4:3 dengan nilai kadar air 21,75%, nilai kalor batu bara tertinggi ditunjukkan pada rasio batu bara (b/v) dan zat aditif 1:1 dengan nilai kalor 7.189 kcal/kg, nilai kadar air batu bara terendah ditunjukkan pada ukuran partikel -120 mesh. Nilai kalor batu bara tertinggi ditunjukkan pada ukuran partikel -120 mesh.

Kata Kunci: *UBC, zat aditif, vacuum residue, petroleum benzine, batu bara, nilai kalor, kadar air.*