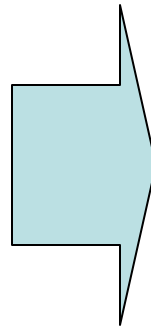


BAHAN AJAR 2

LINGKUP DAN BIDANG
ILMU YANG TERKAIT

**FOOD SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY**

**FOOD CHEMISTRY
FOOD MICROBIOLOGY
& FOOD SAFETY
FOOD ENGINEERING**

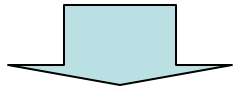


**FOOD
PROCESSING PLANT
DESIGN**

THE OBJECTIVE:

**To economically produce
food products, which are
safe, nutritious, and
organoleptically acceptable
to the consumers**

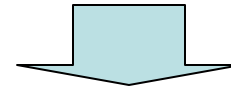
CHEMICAL PLANT DESIGN



Chemical Engineering
Mechanical engineering
Electrical engineering
Industrial engineering

Mostly homogenous gas and liquid
→ physical properties of materials
are available and can be predicted

FOOD PLANT DESIGN



Chemical Engineering
Mechanical engineering
Electrical engineering
Industrial engineering

***Food safety and food quality
(process, equipment and
processing plants must
comply with strict hygienic
regulation)***

Biological materials → complex
structure, inadequate data on
physical and chemical properties



FOOD PROCESSING PLANT DESIGN



PROCESS DESIGN

manufacturing methods,
process flow sheet, processing
& control equipment, economic
evaluation of process




PLANT DESIGN

whole processing plant,
equipment, utilities, building,
waste treatment unit




**BAGAIMANA
DENGAN
BAHAN
MENTAHNYA?**



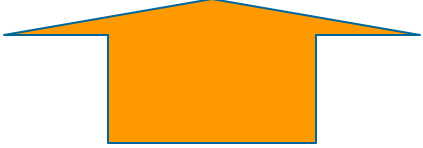
**PRELIMINARY
STUDY OF RAW
MATERIALS**



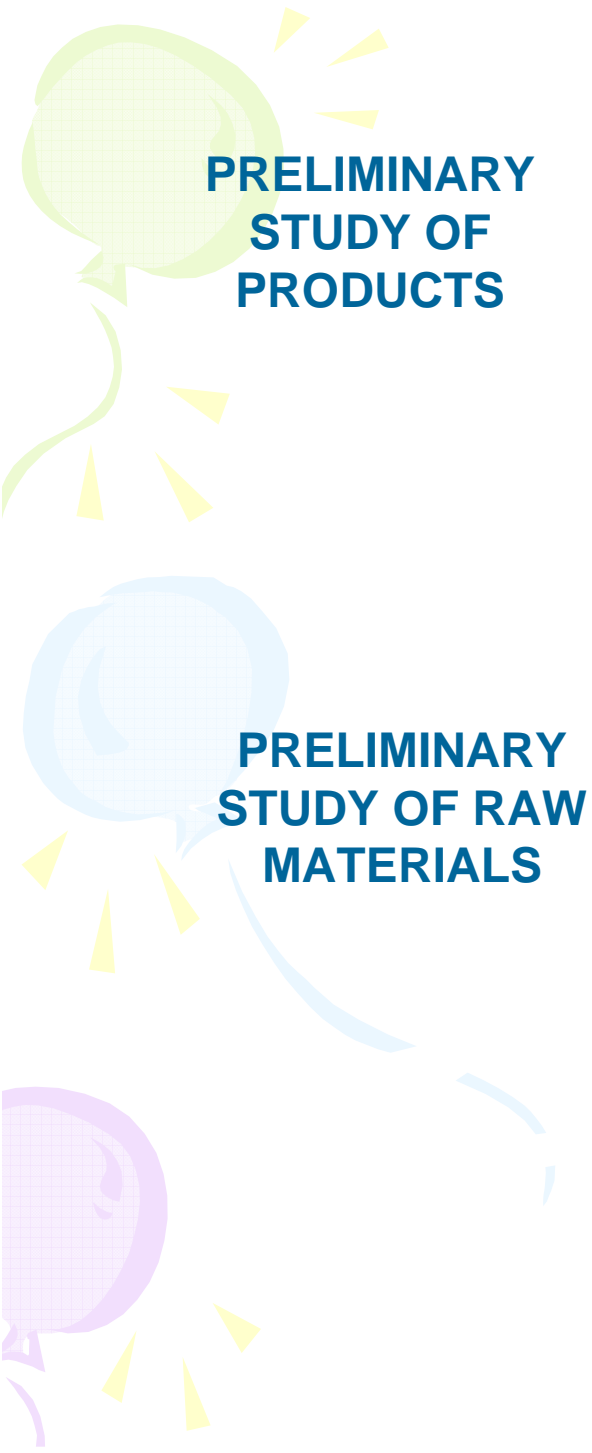
**APA YG
AKAN
DIBUAT?**



**PRELIMINARY
STUDY OF
PRODUCTS**



**PRELIMINARY STUDY OF
DIFFERENT ALTERNATIVES IN
FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY
AND ENGINEERING**



PRELIMINARY STUDY OF PRODUCTS

Characterization of products (as broad as possible), including legal and commercial aspect, as well as consumption trend

Market analysis, base on quality and products specification. The evaluation must include of competing firm of every product

Difficulties of distribution and supply of products

PRELIMINARY STUDY OF RAW MATERIALS

Availability and location of raw materials

Cost of raw materials and transportation cost

Trend for utilization of raw materials for other product → competition of raw material utilization

Definition, specification and characterization of desired raw material in order to get the products specification

Substitute of raw materials

LINGKUP PPI (faktor-faktor perancangan)

BAHAN MENTAH

BERAPA/SEPERTI APA

Bahan hasil pertanian

Tidak stabil
Kontinuitas

Sifat komoditi

BAGAIMANA ?

PABRIK

TEKNOLOGI

**PROSES, PERALATAN, UTILITIES
LAY OUT, SANITASI, AMDAL?**

**GEDUNG/BANGUNAN?
LOKASI DIMANA?**

kajian dari prospek ekonomi
(investasi rendah,
beaya operasi kecil)

**APA?
(peluang)**

**PERANCANGAN
PRODUK**

KEUNTUNGAN



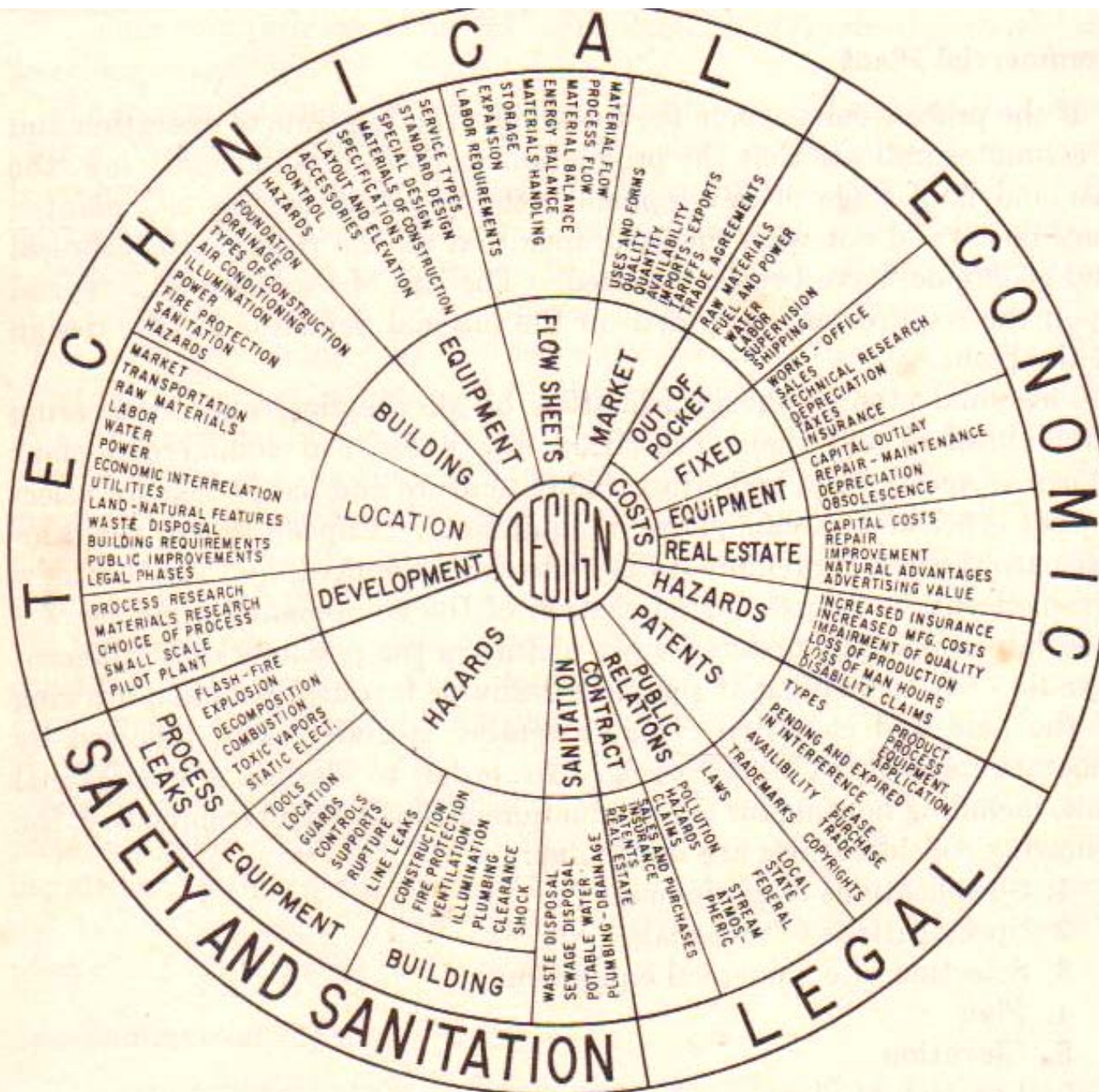


FIG. 2-2. Plant design factors.

PLANT DESIGN FACTORS

1. TECHNICAL

Market

uses and form
quality
quantity
imports-export
trade agreement

Development

process research
choice of process
small scale
pilot plant

Flow sheet

material flow
process flow
material and energy
balance
material handling
storage & expansion
labor requirements

Equipment

service type
standard / special design
material of construction
specification, capacity
lay out and elevation
accessories
sanitation

Building

foundation
drainage
sanitation
type of construction
hazard

Location

market, raw materials
utilities
economic interrelation
waste disposal

2. ECONOMICS

3. SAFETY AND SANITATION

4. LEGAL

(Vilbrandt: Chemical Engineering Plant Design)

Raw materials →  → products

FOOD PLANT DESIGN

THE OBJECTIVE:

To economically produce food products, which are safe, nutritious, and organoleptically acceptable to the consumers

Raw materials →  → products

UNIT OPERATION

Perilaku dan
sifat bahan,
ketersediaan

TEBU



Ciri dan sifat
produk yang
diinginkan

GULA
PASIR



TEKNOLOGI (PROSES DAN PERALATAN)



NERACA BAHAN DAN ENERGI
SATUAN OPERASI, PERALATAN,
KETERSEDIAAN LISTRIK, AIR, TENAGA
PENANGANAN LIMBAH DAN SANITASI
HARUS UNTUNG → ANALISIS EKONOMI



**PERLU
PERHITUNGAN**

CONTOH SOAL

Sebuah pabrik dirancang untuk mengolah 450.000 kg per jam juice apel encer dengan konsentrasi 5% menjadi juice apel pekat dengan konsentrasi 40%. Akan ditentukan apakah menggunakan single effect evaporator atau multiple effect evaporator. Investasi untuk single effect evaporator adalah \$ 18.000, dan investasi yang sama untuk setiap tambah satu badan evaporator. Umur ekonomis badan evaporator adalah 10 tahun, dan nilai residunya diperkirakan \$ 6.000 . Biaya penyusutan 20% per tahun didasarkan pada nilai investasi awal. Biaya untuk steam adalah \$ 0,60 /1000 kg steam. Biaya administrasi dan biaya lain \$ 40 per hari, tidak tergantung pada jumlah badan evaporator.

Jika X adalah jumlah badan evaporator, air yang dapat diuapkan adalah $0,9 X$. Rancangan operasi adalah 300 hari / tahun. Jika berdasarkan pada analisis kelayakan, ROI minimum yang masih dapat diterima adalah 15%, berapa effect evaporator yang sebaiknya digunakan?