

## REFERENCES

- Al-Yaqoobi, A., Hogg, D. and Zimmerman, W. B. (2016) ‘Microparticle distillation for ethanol-water separation’, *International Journal of Chemical Engineering*, 2016. doi: 10.1155/2016/5210865.
- Alameda, M. et al. (2015) ‘Removing Water from an Azeotropic Ethanol-Water Mixture through Adsorption’.
- Ali, H. et al. (2013) ‘Effects of Vapor Velocity and Pressure on Marangoni Condensation of Steam-Ethanol Mixtures on a Horizontal Tube’, *Journal of Heat Transfer*, 135(3), p. 031502. doi: 10.1115/1.4007893.
- Ang, D. C. et al. (2001) ‘Effect of C/N ratio and starch concentration on ethanol production from sago starch using recombinant yeast’, *World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 17(7), pp. 713–719. doi: 10.1023/A:1012981206897.
- Cai, B. et al. (2018) ‘Modeling of spray flash evaporation based on droplet analysis’, *Applied Thermal Engineering*. doi: 10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2017.11.083.
- Cai, C. et al. (2018) ‘Numerical simulation on the flow field characteristics and impact capability of liquid nitrogen jet’, *Energy Exploration and Exploitation*, 36(5), pp. 989–1005. doi: 10.1177/0144598717743994.
- Chadha, S., Jefferson-Loveday, R. and Hussain, T. (2018) ‘Effect of nozzle geometry on the gas dynamics and evaporation rates of Suspension High Velocity Oxy Fuel (SHVOF) thermal spray: A numerical investigation’, *Surface and Coatings Technology*. Elsevier, (June), pp. 1–12. doi: 10.1016/j.surfcoat.2018.10.085.
- Chen, Q. et al. (2016) ‘Development of a model for spray evaporation based on droplet analysis’, *Desalination*. doi: 10.1016/j.desal.2016.08.017.
- Deb, B. S. et al. (2011) ‘Effect of evaporation and condensation on droplet size distribution in turbulence’, *ERCOFTAC Series*, 15, pp. 201–206. doi: 10.1007/978-

Demirbas, A. (2008) 'The importance of bioethanol and biodiesel from biomass', *Energy Sources, Part B: Economics, Planning and Policy*, 3(2), pp. 177–185. doi: 10.1080/15567240600815117.

Dombek, K. M. and Ingram, L. O. (1987) 'Ethanol production during batch fermentation with *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: changes in glycolytic enzymes and internal pH.', *Applied and environmental microbiology*, 53(6), pp. 1286–91.

Available at:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/3300550> <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC203856/>



Hayashida, S. et al. (1982) 'High concentration-ethanol fermentation of raw ground corn', *Agricultural and Biological Chemistry*, 46(7), pp. 1947–1950. doi: 10.1080/00021369.1982.10865361.

Hilmen, E. (2000) *Separation of Azeotropic Mixtures: Tools for Analysis and Studies on Batch Distillation Operation*.

Hopkins, R. J. and Reid, J. P. (2005) 'Evaporation of ethanol/water droplets: Examining the temporal evolution of droplet size, composition and temperature', *Journal of Physical Chemistry A*, 109(35), pp. 7923–7931. doi: 10.1021/jp0516543.

Kaewkannetra, P. et al. (2011) 'Separation of ethanol from ethanol-water mixture and fermented sweet sorghum juice using pervaporation membrane reactor', *Desalination*. doi: 10.1016/j.desal.2010.12.012.

Katrib, Y. et al. (2002) 'Experimental uptake study of ethanol by water droplets and its theoretical modeling of cluster formation at the interface', *Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, 106(29), pp. 7237–7245. doi: 10.1021/jp015558n.

Kiuchi, T. et al. (2016) 'Device for Producing Ethanol and Method for Producing Ethanol', 2(12).

Li, Z. X. et al. (1993) 'The structure of the surface of ethanol/water mixtures',

*Molecular Physics*, 80(4), pp. 925–939. doi: 10.1080/00268979300102771.

Lupo, G. and Duwig, C. (2017) ‘A Numerical Study of Ethanol–Water Droplet Evaporation’, *Journal of Engineering for Gas Turbines and Power*, 140(2), p. 021401. doi: 10.1115/1.4037753.

McCabe, W. L., Smith, J. C. and Harriot, P. (2005) ‘Unit Operations of Chemical Engineering Seventh Edition’, *First Break*. doi: 10.1016/0009-2509(57)85034-9.

Miller, P. C. H. *et al.* (2008) ‘Measurements of the droplet velocities in sprays produced by different designs of agricultural spray nozzle’, *22nd European Conference on Liquid Atomization and Spray Systems*, Vi(January), p. 8. Available at: [http://www.ilasseurope.org/ICLASS/ILASS2008\\_COMO/file/papers/8-5.pdf](http://www.ilasseurope.org/ICLASS/ILASS2008_COMO/file/papers/8-5.pdf).

Nptel (2006) ‘Lecture 1: Heat Exchangers Classifications’, *Chemical Engineering Design - II*, pp. 1–41.

Nuyttens, D. *et al.* (2009) ‘DROPLET SIZE AND VELOCITY CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL SPRAYS’, *American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers*, 52(5), pp. 1471–1480.

O’Hare, K. D., Spedding, P. L. and Grimshaw, J. (1993) ‘Evaporation of the Ethanol and Water Components Comprising a Binary Liquid Mixture’, *Developments in Chemical Engineering and Mineral Processing*, 1(2–3), pp. 118–128. doi: 10.1002/apj.5500010203.

Puhan, S. *et al.* (2005) ‘Mahua (*Madhuca indica*) seed oil: A source of renewable energy in India’, *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*, 64(11), pp. 890–896.

Richardson, J. M. and Coulson, J. F. (1999) ‘Chemical Engineering Vol. 1 - Fluid Flow, Heat and Mass Transfer (1999).pdf’, pp. 471-. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/2398356.2398369>.

Sari, M. and Kartawiria, I. S. (2019) ‘Design of spray distillation apparatus for ethanol purification’, *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 2085(March). doi: 10.1063/1.5095048.

Spaho, N. (2017) 'Distillation Techniques in the Fruit Spirits Production', *Distillation - Innovative Applications and Modeling*. doi: 10.5772/66774.

Thammasittirong, S. N. R. *et al.* (2013) 'Improvement of ethanol production by ethanoltolerant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* UVNR56', *SpringerPlus*, 2(1), pp. 1–5. doi: 10.1186/2193-1801-2-583.

Treybal, R. E. (1981) *Mass transfer operations, Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data*. doi: 10.1016/0016-0032(56)91057-2.

Türe, S., Uzun, D. and Türe, I. E. (1997) 'The potential use of sweet sorghum as a non-polluting source of energy', *Energy*, 22(1), pp. 17–19. doi: 10.1016/0360-5442(95)00024-0.

Utaka, Y. (2011) 'Marangoni Condensation Heat Transfer', in Belmiloudi, A. (ed.) *Heat Transfer - Theoretical Analysis, Experimental Investigations and Industrial Systems*. InTech, pp. 327–350. Available at: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/heat-transfer-theoretical-analysis-experimental-investigations-and-industrial-systems/marangoni-condensaton-heat-transfer>.

Vazquez, G., Alvarez, E. and Navasa, J. M. (1995) 'Surface Tension of Alcohol + Water from 20 to 50 °C', *Chemical Engineering Data*, pp. 611–614.

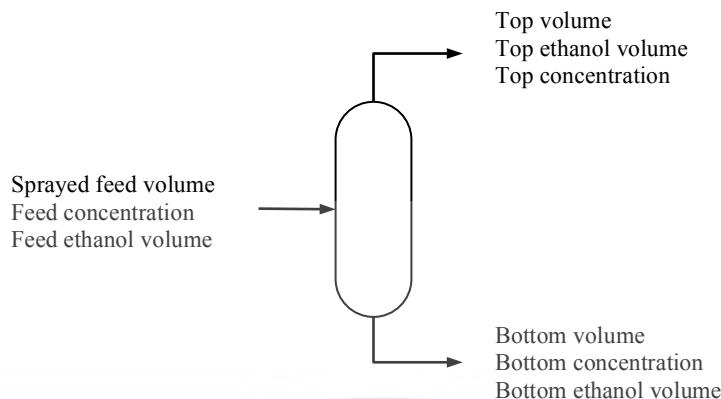
Wright, T. and Rahmanulloh, A. (2017) *Indonesia Biofuels Annual Report 2017, GAIN Report*. Available at: [https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent\\_GAIN\\_Publications/Biofuels\\_Annual\\_Jakarta\\_Indonesia\\_6-20-2017.pdf](https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent_GAIN_Publications/Biofuels_Annual_Jakarta_Indonesia_6-20-2017.pdf).

Ziegler, F. (2010) 'The multiple meanings of the Stefan-number (and relatives) in refrigeration', *International Journal of Refrigeration*. doi: 10.1016/j.ijrefrig.2010.06.015.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. 3D model of the prototype



**Appendix 2. Distillate mass balance calculation example**

Example of data:

Initial feed volume	= 1000 ml	Feed concentration	= 15%
Feed lost volume	= 150 ml	Bottom volume	= 630
Residual feed volume	= 50 ml	Bottom concentration	= 8%

Sprayed feed volume = initial feed volume – feed lost volume – residual feed volume

$$\text{Sprayed feed volume} = 1000 \text{ ml} - 150 \text{ ml} - 50 \text{ ml} = \mathbf{800 \text{ ml}}$$

Feed ethanol volume = Sprayed feed volume x feed concentration

$$\text{Feed ethanol volume} = 800 \text{ ml} \times 15\% = \mathbf{120 \text{ ml}}$$

Bottom ethanol volume = Bottom volume x bottom concentration

$$\text{Bottom ethanol volume} = 630 \text{ ml} \times 8\% = \mathbf{50.4 \text{ ml}}$$

Top volume = Sprayed volume – bottom volume

$$\text{Top volume} = 800 \text{ ml} - 630 \text{ ml} = \mathbf{170 \text{ ml}}$$

Top ethanol volume = feed ethanol volume – bottom ethanol volume

$$\text{Top ethanol volume} = 120 \text{ ml} - 50.4 \text{ ml} = \mathbf{69.6 \text{ ml}}$$

Top ethanol concentration = (Top ethanol volume / top volume) x 100%

$$\text{Top ethanol concentration} = (69.6 \text{ ml} / 170 \text{ ml}) \times 100\% = \mathbf{40.9\%}$$