

**APPENDIX A**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA**

Kapasitas C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> direncanaka = 70.000 Ton/Tahun  
 Jumlah hari kerja = 1 Tahun = 330 Hari  
 Jumlah waktu kerja per hari = 1 Hari = 24 Jam  
 Basis satuan = 10.000 Kg/jam  
 Kapasitas produksi C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{70.000}{\text{Tahun}} \times \frac{1.000}{\text{Ton}} \times \frac{1}{330} \times \frac{1}{24}$   
 = 8838,3838 Kg/jam  
 Basis bahan baku = 6986,7066 Kg/jam

Berat molekul bahan baku dan produk :

Komponen	Formula	BM (g/mol)
Etanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	46,0684
Asam Asetat	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	60,052
Asam Sulfat	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08
Metanol	CH <sub>4</sub> O	32,043
Air	H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0152
Etil Asetat	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	88,12

Komposisi Etanol :

Komponen	Komposisi
Etanol	99,5%
Metanol	0,5%

- Etanol = 99,5% x Basis bahan baku  
 = 99,5% x 6986,71  
 = 6951,8 Kg/jam  
 = 150,901 Kmol/jam

- Metanol = 0,5% x Basis bahan baku  
 = 0,5% x 6986,71  
 = 34,9 Kg/jam  
 = 1,090 Kmol/jam

- Total = 151,991 Kmol/jam

Komposisi Asam Asetat :

Komponen	Komposisi
Asam Asetat	99,8%
Air	0,2%

- Asam Asetat = 99,8% x Basis bahan baku  
 = 99,8% x 6986,71  
 = 6972,73 Kg/jam  
 = 116,112 Kmol/jam

- Air = 0,2% x Basis bahan baku  
 = 0,2% x 6986,71

$$= 13,9734 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

$$= 0,776 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

- Total = 116,887 Kmol/jam

Komposisi Asam Sulfat :

Komponen	Komposisi
Asam Sulfat	98%
Air	2%

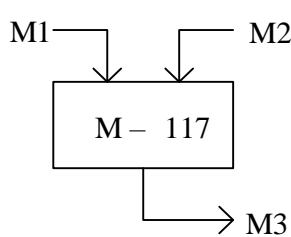
- Asam Sulfat = 98% x Basis bahan baku  
 = 98% x 6.987  
 = 6846,97 Kg/jam  
 = 69,810 Kmol/jam

- Air = 2,0% x Basis bahan baku  
 = 2,0% x 6.987  
 = 139,734 Kg/jam  
 = 7,756 Kmol/jam

- Total = 77,567 Kmol/jam

**1. MIXER (M-117)**

Fungsi : Untuk mencampur etanol dan asam asetat



Keterangan :

M1 = aliran etanol masuk mixer

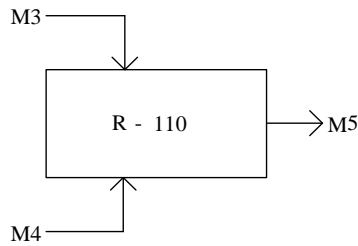
M2 = aliran asam asetat masuk mixer

M3 = aliran campuran etanol dan asam asetat keluar mixer

Neraca massa Mixer (M-117)					
Massa masuk (kg/jam)			Massa keluar (kg/jam)		
M1			M3		
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	6952	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	6952
CH <sub>4</sub> O	=	34,934	CH <sub>4</sub> O	=	35
M2			CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	=	6972,7
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	=	6972,73			
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	13,9734	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	14,0
<b>Total</b>		<b>13973,4</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>13973</b>

**2. REAKTOR (R-110)**

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan etanol dan asam asetat dengan bantuan katalis asam sulfat



Keterangan :

M3 = aliran campuran etanol dan as.asetat masuk reaktor

M4 = aliran asam sulfat masuk reaktor

M5 = aliran bahan produk keluar reaktor

M6 = aliran bahan keluar reaktor

## a. Komposisi campuran masuk reaktor (M3)

Komponen	BM	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	46,0684	6951,77	150,901
CH <sub>4</sub> O	32,043	34,93	1,0902
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	60,052	6972,73	116,112
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0152	13,9734	0,7756

## b. Komposisi asam sulfat masuk reaktor (M4)

Komponen	BM	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,0800	6847	69,8101
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0152	140	7,7565

## c. Komposisi produk keluar reaktor

Konversi reaks = 67%

Reaksi yang terjadi dalam reaktor :

	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH +	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	→	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	+	H <sub>2</sub> O	
m	150,90	116,1116					
r	101,10	101,1037		101,1037		101,1037	
s	49,797	15,0078		101,1037		101,1037	

senyawa yang bereaksi

C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH = 101,104 Kmol/jam x 46,0684 Kg/Kmol = 4657,688 Kg/jamCH<sub>3</sub>COOH = 101,104 Kmol/jam x 60,052 Kg/Kmol = 6071,482 Kg/jam

senyawa yang terbentuk

C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = 101,1037 Kmol/jam x 88,12 Kg/Kmol = 8909,262 Kg/jamH<sub>2</sub>O = 101,1037 Kmol/jam x 18,0152 Kg/Kmol = 1821,404 Kg/jam

senyawa sisa reaksi

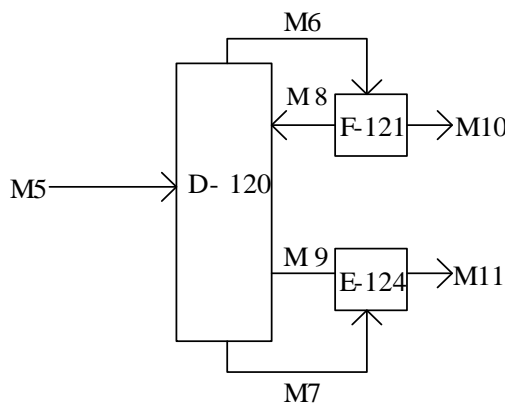
C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH = 49,7974 Kmol/jam x 46,0684 Kg/Kmol = 2294,085 Kg/jamCH<sub>3</sub>COOH = 15,0078 Kmol/jam x 60,052 Kg/Kmol = 901,2508 Kg/jam

Neraca Massa Reaktor (R-110)					
Neraca Masuk (Kg/jam)			Neraca Keluar (Kg/jam)		
M3			M5		
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	6951,77	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	2294,085
CH <sub>4</sub> O	=	34,93	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	=	901,251
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	=	6972,73	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	=	8909,262

H <sub>2</sub> O	=	13,9734	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	1821,404
<b>Total</b>		<b>13973,4</b>	CH <sub>4</sub> O	=	34,934
<b>M4</b>			H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	6846,972
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	6846,972	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	139,734
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	139,734	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	=	12,4238
<b>Total</b>		<b>6986,71</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>20960,1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20960,1</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20960,1</b>

### 3. DISTILASI (D-120)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan campuran ester



- M5 = Aliran bahan masuk distilasi
- M6 = Aliran bahan atas keluar distilasi
- M7 = Aliran bahan bawah keluar distilasi
- M8 = Aliran refluks bahan dari kondensor
- M9 = Aliran refluks bahan dari reboiler
- M10 = Aliran produk atas keluar distilasi
- M11 = Aliran produk bawah distilasi

#### a. Komposisi bahan masuk kolom distilasi

Komponen	BM	F		
		Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	X <sub>F</sub>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	46,0684	2294,0851	49,7974	0,1478
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	60,052	901,2508	15,0078	0,0446
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	88,120	8909,2624	101,1037	0,3002
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,080	6846,9725	69,8101	0,2073
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,015	1821,4043	101,1037	0,3002
Total		20772,9751	336,8228	1,0000

Titik didih tiap komponen :

C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	78,29 °C	=	351,44 K
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	=	118,1 °C	=	391,25 K
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	=	77,1 °C	=	350,25 K (LK)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	337 °C	=	610,15 K (HK)
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	100 °C	=	373,15 K

Neraca massa total

- Untuk Komponen C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(LK)

$$X_D = 0,99$$

$$X_F \times F = X_D \times D + X_W \times W$$

$$0,300 \times 336,8228 = 0,9900 \times 101,10 + X_W \times W$$

$$101,1037 = 100,0927 + X_W \times W$$

$$1,0110 = X_W \times W$$

- Untuk Komponen H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(HK)

$$X_D = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_F \times F &= X_D \times D + X_W \times W \\ 0,207 \times 336,8228 &= X_D \times D + 1,0000 \times 69,8101 \\ 69,8101 &= X_D \times D + 69,8101 \\ 0,0000 &= X_D \times D \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	Feed (F)		Distilat (D)		Bottom (W)	
	Kmol/jam	X <sub>F</sub>	Kmol/jam	X <sub>D</sub>	Kmol/jam	X <sub>W</sub>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	49,7974	0,1478	49,299	0,3275	0,4980	0,0027
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	15,0078	0,0446	0,149	0,0010	14,8578	0,0798
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	101,1037	0,3002	100,093	0,6648	1,0110	0,0054
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	69,8101	0,2073	-	-	69,8101	0,3748
H <sub>2</sub> O	101,1037	0,3002	1,011	0,0067	100,09	0,5374
<b>Total</b>	<b>336,823</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>150,552</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>186,27</b>	<b>1,0000</b>

Menentukan suhu Bubble Point dan Dew Point pada kolom distilasi untuk mendapatkan komponen yang cocok untuk distilasi maka dilakukan perhitungan trial dan error

Komponen	Konstanta Antoine		
	A	B	C
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	18,9120	3803,98	-41,7
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	16,808	3405,57	-56,3
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	16,152	2790,5	-57,2
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	15,058	3092,4	-45,2
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,304	3816,44	-46,1

Konstanta Antoine :

$$\log_{10} P^* = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_i &= \frac{P^*}{P} & \alpha_i &= \frac{K_i}{K_c} & K_c &= \frac{1}{\sum \alpha_i \cdot x_i} \\ x_i &= \sum (y_i / K_i) & y_i &= \sum (K_i \cdot x_i) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan suhu Bubble Point pada feed kolom distilasi

$$\text{Suhu (T)} = 93 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 366,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tekanan (P)} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760,0021 \text{ mmHg}$$

Komponen	X <sub>F</sub>	P* (mmHg)	K <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub> x <sub>i</sub>	y <sub>i</sub>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,1478	1322,931	1,7407	1,0702	0,1582	0,2574
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0446	335,953	0,4420	0,2718	0,0121	0,0197
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,3002	1236,196	1,6266	1,0000	0,3002	0,4882
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,2073	226,52	0,298	0,1832	0,0380	0,0618
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3002	589,626	0,7758	0,4770	0,1432	0,2329
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>				<b>0,652</b>	<b>1,060</b>

Menentukan suhu Dew Point pada feed kolom distilasi

$$\text{Suhu (T)} = 105 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 378,2 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tekanan (P)} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

Komponen	$Y_F$	$P^*$ (mmHg)	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y/\alpha_i$	$x_i$
$C_2H_5OH$	0,1478	2009,77	2,6444	1,1598	0,1275	0,0559
$CH_3COOH$	0,0446	506,12	0,6659	0,2921	0,1526	0,0669
$C_4H_8O_2$	0,3002	1732,81	2,2800	1,0000	0,3002	0,1317
$H_2SO_4$	0,2073	320,58	0,422	0,1850	1,12	0,49
$H_2O$	0,3002	907,26	1,1938	0,5236	0,57	0,25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>				<b>2,27</b>	<b>1,00</b>

Menentukan suhu Bubble Point pada distilat kolom distilasi

$$\text{Suhu (T)} = 78 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 351,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tekanan (P)} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760,0021 \text{ mmHg}$$

Komponen	$X_D$	$P^*$ (mmHg)	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i x_i$	$y_i$
$C_2H_5OH$	0,3275	749,4107	0,9861	0,9612	0,3147	0,3229
$C_4H_8O_2$	0,6648	779,6842	1,0259	1,0000	0,6648	0,6821
$H_2O$	0,0067	328,0391	0,4316	0,4207	0,0028	0,0029
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9923</b>				<b>0,9796</b>	<b>1,0050</b>

Menentukan suhu Dew Point pada distilasi kolom distilasi

$$\text{Suhu (T)} = 77,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 351 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tekanan (P)} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

Komponen	$Y_D$	$P^*$ (mmHg)	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y/\alpha_i$	$x_i$
$C_2H_5OH$	0,3275	743,4765	0,9783	0,9597	0,3412	0,3347
$C_4H_8O_2$	0,6648	774,661	1,0193	1,0000	0,6648	0,6523
$H_2O$	0,0067	325,3577	0,4281	0,4200	0,0160	0,0157
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9923</b>				<b>1,0060</b>	<b>0,9870</b>

Menentukan suhu Bubble Point pada bottom kolom distilasi

$$\text{Suhu (T)} = 111 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 384,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tekanan (P)} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760,0021 \text{ mmHg}$$

Komponen	$X_W$	$P^*$ (mmHg)	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i x_i$	$y_i$
$C_2H_5OH$	0,0027	2450,06	3,2238	1,2054	0,0032	0,0086
$CH_3COOH$	0,0798	614,26	0,8082	0,3022	0,0241	0,0645
$C_4H_8O_2$	0,0054	2032,57	2,6744	1,0000	0,0054	0,0145
$H_2SO_4$	0,3748	377,86	0,4972	0,1859	0,0697	0,1863
$H_2O$	0,5374	1112,57	1,4639	0,5474	0,2941	0,7866
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>				<b>0,397</b>	<b>1,061</b>

Menentukan suhu Dew Point pada bottom kolom distilasi

$$\text{Suhu (T)} = 115 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 388,2 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tekanan (P)} = 1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

Komponen	$Y_W$	$P^*$ (mmHg)	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y/\alpha_i$	$x_i$
$C_2H_5OH$	0,0027	2785,321	3,6649	1,2360	0,0022	0,0007
$CH_3COOH$	0,0798	696,1899	0,9160	0,3089	0,2582	0,0871
$C_4H_8O_2$	0,0054	2253,439	2,9650	1,0000	0,0054	0,0018
$H_2SO_4$	0,3748	420,29	0,5530	0,1865	2,0094	0,6777

H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5374	1269,59	1,6705	0,5634	0,9538	0,3217
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>				<b>3,229</b>	<b>1,09</b>

Sehingga diperoleh :

- Perhitungan suhu pada Feed (F)
  - Bubble Point = 366,15 K = 93 °C
  - Dew Point = 378,15 K = 105 °C
- Perhitungan suhu pada Distilat (D)
  - Bubble Point = 351,15 K = 78 °C
  - Dew Point = 350,95 K = 77,8 °C
- Perhitungan suhu pada Bottom (W)
  - Bubble Point = 384,15 K = 111 °C
  - Dew Point = 388,15 K = 115,00 °C

b. Menentukan Refluks Minimum

Untuk menentukan refluks minimum menggunakan persamaan berikut

$$1 - q = \sum \frac{\alpha_i x_{if}}{\alpha_i - \theta} \quad Rm + 1 = \sum \frac{\alpha_i x_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

Dimana feed masuk dalam keadaan liquid dibawah titik didihnya  $q > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} T \text{ dew point distilat} &= 77,80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 350,95 \text{ K} & P &= 1 \text{ atr} = 760 \text{ mmHg} \\ T \text{ bubble point botto} &= 111,00 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 384,15 \text{ K} & \theta \text{ trial} &= 0,6947 \\ T \text{ feed average} &= 94,40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 367,55 \text{ K} & \text{Asumsi } q &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

- Umpan masuk kolom distilasi

Komponen Feed	X <sub>F</sub>	P <sub>i</sub>	K <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub> x <sub>F</sub>
					α <sub>i</sub> - θ
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,1478	1391,278	1,8306	1,0805	0,4140
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0446	352,9794	0,4644	0,2741	-0,0290
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,3002	1287,604	1,6942	1,0000	0,9831
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,2073	236,21	0,3108	0,1834	-0,0744
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3002	621,0568	0,8172	0,4823	-0,6819
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>			<b>3,0204</b>	<b>0,6118</b>

- Distilat keluar kolom distilasi

Komponen Distila	X <sub>D</sub>	α <sub>i</sub> x <sub>D</sub>
		α <sub>i</sub> - θ
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	0,9170
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	2,1774
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	-0,0153
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>3,0791</b>

- Untuk menghitung refluks minimum

$$Rm + 1 = \sum \frac{\alpha_i x_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

(Geankoplis)

$$Rm + 1 = 3,079$$

$$Rm = 2,079$$

$$R = 1,5 \times Rm$$

$$= 1,5 \times 2,079$$

$$= 3,1187$$

Sehingga, harga refluks adalah 3,1187

- Menghitung stage teoritis

$$\frac{R}{R + 1} = \frac{3,119}{3,119 + 1} = 0,757$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m + 1} = \frac{2,079}{2,079 + 1} = 0,675$$

$$\alpha_{LKD} = \frac{K_i \text{ LK dew point distilat}}{K_i \text{ HK dew point distilat}} = \frac{1,019}{0,428} = 2,38$$

$$\alpha_{LKB} = \frac{K_i \text{ LK bubble point bottom}}{K_i \text{ HK bubble point bottom}} = \frac{2,6744}{0,8082} = 3,309$$

$$\alpha_{av} = \frac{\alpha_{LKD} + \alpha_{LKB}}{2} = \frac{2,381 + 3,309}{2} = 2,84$$

$$N_m = \frac{\log(x_{LKD} / x_{HKD}) \times (x_{HKB} / x_{LKB})}{\log \alpha_{av}}$$

$$= \frac{\log\left(\frac{99,000}{x} \times \frac{99,000}{x}\right)}{\log 2,845}$$

$$= \frac{3,991}{0,454}$$

$$= 8,7898 = 9 \text{ stage}$$

Untuk mendapatkan jumlah stage teoritis (N) pada Figure 11.7-3 hal. 749, GK dengan memplotkan nilai R/R+1 dan R<sub>m</sub>/R<sub>m</sub>+1, sehingga didapatkan:

$$\frac{N_m}{N} = 0,55$$

$$N = \frac{N_m}{0,55}$$

$$= \frac{9}{0,55}$$

$$= 16,3636 \text{ stage}$$

$$= 17 \text{ stage}$$

Sehingga jumlah stage teoritis (N) adalah 17 stage

c. Menghitung massa pada laju alir bagian atas dan laju alir bagian bawah

1. Menghitung massa pada laju alir bagian atas

- Menghitung aliran masuk kondensator

$$V = (R + 1) \times D$$

$$= 4,1187 \times 150,5517$$

$$= 620,0785 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

Komponen Distilat	x <sub>D</sub>	BM	M7	
			Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	46,0684	203,0498	9.354,178
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	88,12	412,2526	36.327,70



H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	18,0152	4,1642	75,0183
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,999013</b>		<b>620,0785</b>	<b>45756,8926</b>

- Menghitung aliran kondensor yang di refluks

$$R = \frac{L_o}{D}$$

$$L_o = R \times D$$

$$= 3,1187 \times 150,5517 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$= 469,5267 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

Komponen Distilat	x <sub>D</sub>	BM	M <sub>9</sub>	
			Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	46,0684	153,7504	7083,0338
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	88,1200	312,1599	27.507,53
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	18,0152	3,1531	56,8043
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9990</b>		<b>469,5267</b>	<b>34647,3646</b>

- Menghitung aliran keluar kondensor menjadi distilat

Komponen Distilat	x <sub>D</sub>	BM	M <sub>11</sub>	
			Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	46,0684	49,2994	2.271,144
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	88,1200	100,0927	8.820,170
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	18,0152	1,0110	18,2140
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9990</b>		<b>150,4031</b>	<b>11109,5281</b>

Neraca Massa Kondensor			
Massa masuk (Kg/jam)		Massa keluar (Kg/jam)	
Komponen	Kg/jam	Komponen	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	9.354,1781	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	7.083,0338
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	36.327,6962	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	27.507,5264
H <sub>2</sub> O	75,0183	H <sub>2</sub> O	56,8043
		<b>Jumlah M7</b>	<b>34.647,3646</b>
		Komponen	Kg/jam
		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2.271,1443
		C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8.820,1698
		H <sub>2</sub> O	18,2140
		<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>11.109,5281</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.756,8926</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>45.756,8926</b>

2. Menghitung laju aliran bawah

- Menghitung massa masuk reboiler

$$L = L_o + q \times F$$

$$= 469,527 + 1 \times 336,8228$$

$$= 806,3495 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	x <sub>w</sub>	BM	M <sub>8</sub>	
			Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,0027	46,0684	2,1557	99,3095
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0054	88,1200	4,3767	385,6765

C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,0798	60,0520	64,3183	3.862,445
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,3748	98,0800	302,2035	29.640,12
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5374	18,0152	433,2952	7.805,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>		<b>806,3495</b>	<b>41.793,45</b>

- Menghitung keluaran reboiler yang di refluks

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= V + F (q-1) \\
 &= 620,078 + 336,8228 (1 - 1) \\
 &= 620,0785 \text{ Kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	x <sub>w</sub>	BM	M10	
			Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,0027	46,0684	1,6577	76,3685
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0054	88,1200	3,3657	296,5832
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,0798	60,0520	49,4605	2.970,200
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,3748	98,0800	232,3929	22.793,10
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5374	18,0152	333,2017	6.002,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>		<b>620,0785</b>	<b>32.138,94</b>

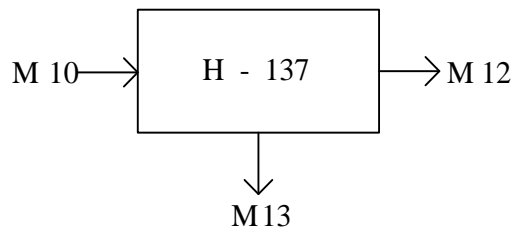
- Menghitung aliran keluar reboiler menuju storage

Komponen	x <sub>B</sub>	BM	M12	
			Kgmol/jam	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,0027	46,0684	0,4980	22,9410
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0054	88,1200	1,0110	89,0933
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,0798	60,0520	14,8579	892,2455
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,3748	98,0800	69,8106	6.847,028
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5374	18,0152	100,0935	1.803,205
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>		<b>186,2696</b>	<b>9.654,512</b>

Neraca Massa Reboiler			
Massa masuk (Kg/jam)		Massa Keluar (Kg/jam)	
Komponen	Kg/jam	Komponen	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	99,3095	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	76,3685
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	385,6765	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	296,5832
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	3.862,4451	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	2.970,1995
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	29.640,1240	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	22.793,0964
H <sub>2</sub> O	7.805,8999	H <sub>2</sub> O	6.002,6951
		<b>Jumlah M10</b>	<b>32.138,9427</b>
		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	22,9410
		C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	89,0933
		CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	892,2455
		H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	6.847,0276
		H <sub>2</sub> O	1.803,2047
		<b>Jumlah M12</b>	<b>9.654,5123</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.793,4550</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>41.793,4550</b>

Neraca Massa Destilasi			
Masuk (M5)		Keluar (M10)	
Komponen	Kg/jam	Komponen	Kg/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2.294,0851	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2.271,1443
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	901,2508	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8.820,1698
		CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	5,3946
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	8.909,2624	H <sub>2</sub> O	18,2140
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	6.846,9725		
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.821,4043	<b>Jumlah (M10)</b>	<b>11.114,9227</b>
		Keluar (M11)	
		Komponen	Kg/jam
		C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	22,9410
		C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	89,0933
		CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	892,2455
		H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	6.846,9725
		H <sub>2</sub> O	1.803,2047
		<b>Jumlah (M11)</b>	<b>9.658,0524</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.772,9751</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.772,9751</b>

#### 4. DEKANTER (H-126)



M10 = Aliran produk masuk dekanter

M12 = Aliran by product

M14 = Aliran ester keluar dekanter

a. Aliran bahan masuk dekanter

Komponen	BM	M10		
		Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	Densitas (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	46,0684	2.271,144	49,2994	0,7893
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	88,1200	8.820,170	100,0927	0,9003
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0152	18,2140	1,0110	0,9999

Komponen	BM	M12		M14	
		Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	46,0684	2271,1443	49,2993953	-	-
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	88,1200	-	-	8820,1698	100,0927
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0152	-	-	18,2140	1,0110
<b>Total</b>		2271,1443	49,2994	8838,3838	101,1037

Berdasarkan perbedaan berat jenis, diasumsikan etil asetat akan keluar menjadi produk bawah bersama dengan air karena berat jenis yang hampir berdekatan. Sedangkan etanol 100% akan keluar menjadi produk samping karena memiliki perbedaan berat jenis yang jauh.

Neraca Massa Dekanter (H-126)					
Massa Masuk (Kg/jam)			Massa Keluar (Kg/jam)		
<b>M10</b>			<b>M12</b>		
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	2.271,144	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	2271,1443
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	=	8.820,170	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	=	-
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	18,2140	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.109,53</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2271,1443</b>
			<b>M13</b>		
			C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	=	-
			C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	=	8820,1698
			H <sub>2</sub> O	=	18,2140
			<b>Total</b>		<b>8838,3838</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11109,5281</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11109,52806</b>

**APPENDIKS B**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS**

Kapasitas C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> direncanaka	=	70000	Ton/Tahun
Jumlah hari kerja	=	1 Tahun = 330	Hari
Jumlah waktu kerja per hari	=	1 Hari = 24	Jam
Basis satuan	=	Kg/Jam	
Kapasitas produksi C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	=	$\frac{70000}{\text{Tahun}} \times \frac{1000}{\text{Ton}} \times \frac{1}{330} \times \frac{1}{24}$	
	=	8838,383838	Kg/jam
Basis Bahan Baku	=	6986,706608	Kg/Jam
Suhu referensi	=	25 °C = 298,15	K
Suhu lingkungan	=	30 °C = 303,15	K
Satuan	=	K kal/jam	
Saturated steam yang digunaka	=	140 °C	

Perhitungan neraca panas dilakukan pada alat-alat yang terjadi perpindahan panas

Data kapasitas panas komponen pada fase liquid:

Komponen	Konstanta Cp (J/mol K)			
	a	b	c	d
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	59,3420	3,6358,E-01	-0,0012164	1,8030,E-06
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-18,9440	1,0971,E-01	-0,0028921	2,9275,E-06
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	62,8320	8,4097,E-01	-0,0026998	3,6631,E-06
H <sub>2</sub> O	92,0530	-0,039953	-0,000211	-5,35E-07
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	26,004	7,03E-01	-1,39E-03	1,0342E-06
CH <sub>4</sub> O	40,152	0,31046	-1,03E-03	1,4598E-06

Data kapasitas panas komponen fase gas:

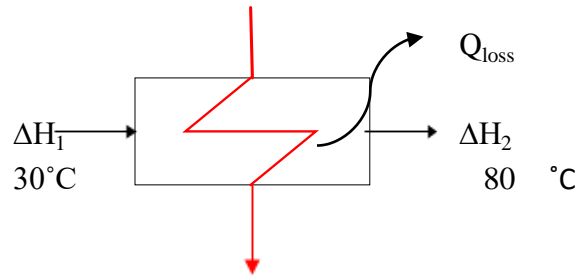
Komponen	Konstanta Cp (J/mol K)			
	a	b	c	d
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	27,0910	1,0550,E-01	1,0957,E-04	-1,505E-07
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	34,8500	3,7626,E-02	2,8311,E-04	-3,077E-07
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	69,8480	8,2338,E-02	3,7159,E-04	-4,113E-07
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,9330	-0,0084186	2,9906,E-05	-1,78E-08
CH <sub>4</sub> O	40,046	-0,038287	2,45E-04	-2,168E-07
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	9,486	-0,338	-3,80E-04	-2,13E-07

$$C_p \text{ (J/g.mol K)} = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3 + eT^4$$

$$\Delta H = n \times a(T_2 - T_1) + b/2 (T_2^2 - T_1^2) + c/3 (T_2^3 - T_1^3) + d/4 (T_2^4 - T_1^4)$$

### 1 Heater (E-118)

Fungsi : Menaikan suhu bahan dari 30°C menjadi 80°C



$$T_{\text{steam}} = 140^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}}$$

Neraca panas overall:

$$\Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Keterangan :

$\Delta H_1$  : Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk

$\Delta H_2$  : Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar

$Q_{\text{steam}}$  : Panas yang terkandung dalam pemanas

$Q_{\text{steam}}$  : Panas yang hilang

Direncanakan

Suhu sebelum masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

Suhu bahan keluar = 80 °C = 353,15 K

Suhu referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

A. Menghitung panas yang terkandung pada bahan baku masuk

Komponen	n(Kmol/Jam)	T <sub>1</sub> (K)	ΔH1 (KJ/Jam)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	150,901118	303,15	81260,54148
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	116,11159	303,15	465662,2243
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,776	303,15	-2105,328272
CH <sub>4</sub> O	1	303,15	-3349,477408
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268,878562</b>	-	<b>541467,9601</b>

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk } (\Delta H_1) &= 541467,96 \text{ KJ/Jam} \\ \Delta H_1 &= 129414,091 \text{ Kkal/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

B. Menghitung panas yang terkandung pada bahan keluar

Komponen	n(Kmol/Jam)	T <sub>1</sub> (K)	ΔH <sub>2</sub> (KJ/Jam)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	150,901118	353,15	563218,6236
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	116,11159	353,15	424655,7843
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,8	353,15	1439,814746
CH <sub>4</sub> O	1	353,15	2023,72988
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268,8786</b>	-	<b>991337,9525</b>

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk } (\Delta H_2) &= 991338 \text{ KJ/Jam} \\ \Delta H_2 &= 236935,719 \text{ Kkal/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

C. Panas yang hilang

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{loss}} &= 1\% \times \text{panas bahan baku yang masuk} \\ &= 1\% \times 129414,0913 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \\ &= 1294,14091 \text{ kKal/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

D. Menentukan panas steam

Neraca panas overall :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 129414,091 + Q_{\text{Steam}} &= 2,37E+05 + 1294,14091 \\ Q_{\text{Steam}} &= 108815,768 \text{ kKal/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

E. Menentukan massa steam sebagai pemanas (menggunakan steam saturated)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu Steam} &= 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 413,15 \text{ K} \\ H_v &= 2733,9 \text{ kJ/Kg} \\ h_L &= 589,1 \text{ KJ/Kg} \\ \lambda \text{ pada suhu steam} &= 2144,8 \text{ kJ/Kg} = 512,612333 \text{ kKal/Kg} \\ &\text{(Geankoplis A.2-9)}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Steam:

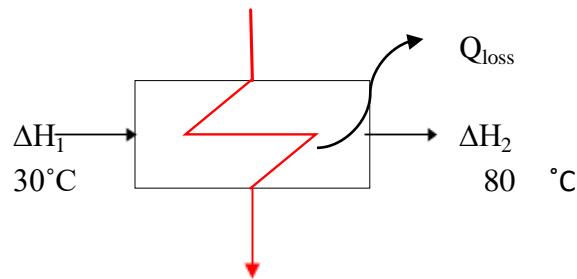
$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{Steam}} &= m \times \lambda \\ 108815,768 &= m \times 512,6123 \\ m &= 212,2769 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

<b>Neraca Panas Heater (E-118)</b>			
<b>Aliran Panas Masuk</b>		<b>Aliran Panas Keluar</b>	
Komponen	Energi (Kkal/Jam)	Komponen	Energi (Kkal/Jam)

$\Delta H_1$	129414,0913	$\Delta H_2$	236935,7187
$Q_{\text{Steam}}$	108815,7683	$Q_{\text{Loss}}$	1294,1409
<b>Total</b>	<b>238229,86</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>238229,86</b>

## 2 Heater (E-119)

Fungsi : Menaikan suhu bahan (Katalis) 30°C menjadi 80°C



$$T_{\text{steam}} = 140^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}}$$

Neraca panas overall:

$$\Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Keterangan :

$\Delta H_1$  : Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk

$\Delta H_2$  : Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar

$Q_{\text{steam}}$  : Panas yang terkandung dalam pemanas

$Q_{\text{loss}}$  : Panas yang hilang

Direncanakan

Suhu sebelum masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

Suhu bahan keluar = 80 °C = 353,15 K

Suhu referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

A. Menghitung panas yang terkandung pada bahan baku masuk

Komponen	n(Kmol/Jam)	$T_1$ (K)	$\Delta H_1$ (KJ/Jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	69,8100783	303,15	48982,7906
H <sub>2</sub> O	7,75645745	303,15	1800,813769
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,5665357</b>	-	<b>50783,60437</b>

Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk ( $\Delta H_1$ ) = 50783,6044 KJ/Jam



$$\Delta H_1 = 12137,5861 \text{ Kkal/Jam}$$

B. Menghitung panas yang terkandung pada bahan keluar

Komponen	n(Kmol/Jam)	T <sub>1</sub> (K)	ΔH <sub>2</sub> (KJ/Jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	69,8100783	353,15	569736,1361
H <sub>2</sub> O	7,75645745	353,15	14398,14746
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,5665357</b>	-	<b>584134,2836</b>

Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk (ΔH<sub>2</sub>) = 584134,284 KJ/Jam

$$\Delta H_2 = 139611,599 \text{ Kkal/Jam}$$

C. Panas yang hilang

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss}} &= 1\% \times \text{panas bahan baku yang masuk} \\ &= 1\% \times 12137,58615 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \\ &= 121,375861 \text{ kKkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

D. Menentukan panas steam

Neraca panas overall :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 12137,5861 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= 139611,599 + 121,375861 \\ Q_{\text{steam}} &= 127595,388 \text{ kKkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

E. Menentukan massa steam sebagai pemanas (menggunakan steam saturated)

$$\text{Suhu Steam} = 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 413,15 \text{ K}$$

$$H_v = 2733,9 \text{ kJ/Kg}$$

$$h_L = 589,1 \text{ KJ/Kg}$$

$$\lambda \text{ pada suhu steam} = 2144,8 \text{ kJ/Kg} = 512,612333 \text{ kKkal/Kg}$$

(Geankoplis A.2-9)

Kebutuhan Steam:

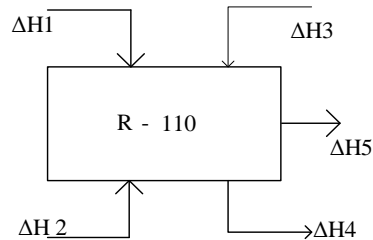
$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Steam}} &= m \times \lambda \\ 127595,388 &= m \times 512,6123 \\ m &= 248,9121 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

<b>Neraca Panas Heater (E-119)</b>			
<b>Aliran Panas Masuk</b>		<b>Aliran Panas Keluar</b>	
Komponen	Energi (Kkal/Jam)	Komponen	Energi (Kkal/Jam)
ΔH <sub>1</sub>	12137,5861	ΔH <sub>2</sub>	139611,5986
Q <sub>Steam</sub>	127595,3883	Q <sub>Loss</sub>	121,3759

<b>Total</b>	<b>139732,9744</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>139732,9744</b>
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### 3 Reaktor (R-110)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi antara etanol dengan asam asetat menggunakan katalis asam sulfat



Neraca Panas Total :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_R + \Delta H_3 &= \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + Q_{\text{Loss}} + \Delta H_4 \\ \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + Q_{\text{Loss}} + \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3 \\ Q_{\text{serap}} &= \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3\end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{serap}} = \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + Q_{\text{Loss}} + \Delta H_R$$

Keterangan :

$\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk katalis

$\Delta H_2$  = Panas yang terkandung dari bahan masuk

$\Delta H_3$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam steam masuk

$\Delta H_4$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam steam keluar

$\Delta H_R$  = Panas yang terjadi dalam reaksi

$Q_{\text{Loss}}$  = Panas yang hilang

$Q_{\text{serap}}$  = Panas yang digunakan

$\Delta H_5$  = Panas yang terkandung dari bahan keluar Reaktor

Direncanakan :

Suhu masuk dari preheater	=	80 °C	=	353 K
Suhu masuk katalis	=	80 °C	=	353 K
Suhu keluar bagian bawah	=	80 °C	=	353 K
Suhu referensi	=	25 °C	=	298 K

Komponen	Formula	BM (Kg/mol)
Ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>H</sub>	46,068
Asam Asetat	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	60,05
Asam Sulfat	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1,384
Air	H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0152
Etil Asetat	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	88,12
Metanol	CH <sub>4</sub> O	32,043

- A. Menghitung panas yang terkandung pada bahan baku masuk reaktor ( $\Delta H_1$  dan  $\Delta H_2$ )

Komponen	n (Kmol/jam)	T (K)	$\Delta H$ (KJ/jam)	Total $\Delta H_1$ (Kkal/jam)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	150,9011	353,15	563218,6236	<b>236935,7187</b>
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	116,1116	353,15	424655,7843	
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,7756	353,15	1439,8147	
CH <sub>4</sub> O	1,090	353,15	2023,7299	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268,8786</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>991337,9525</b>	

Komponen	n (Kmol/jam)	T (K)	$\Delta H$ (KJ/jam)	Total $\Delta H_2$ (Kkal/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	69,8101	353,15	569736,14	<b>139611,5986</b>
H <sub>2</sub> O	7,75645745	353,15	14398,15	
<b>Total <math>\Delta H_2</math></b>	<b>77,5665</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>584134,28</b>	

Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk ( $\Delta H_1$ ) = 236935,7187

Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk ( $\Delta H_2$ ) = 139611,5986

- B. Menghitung panas yang terkandung pada bahan baku keluar reaktor ( $\Delta H_5$  dan  $\Delta H_6$ )

Komponen	n (Kmol/jam)	T (K)	$\Delta H$ (KJ/jam)	Total $\Delta H$ (Kkal/jam)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	49,7978	353,15	219265,771	<b>345464,5494</b>
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	15,0083	353,15	83305,541	
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	101,1037	353,15	927361,873	
H <sub>2</sub> O	101,1037	353,15	210828,377	
CH <sub>4</sub> O	1,0902	353,15	4660,516	
<b>Total <math>\Delta H_5</math></b>	<b>267,0136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1445422,08</b>	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	4947,2344	353,15	40375520,4	<b>9653432,872</b>
H <sub>2</sub> O	7,76	353,15	14398,14746	

<b>Total</b>	<b>4954,9909</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40389918,55</b>	<b>9998897,421</b>
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Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar ( $\Delta H_5$ ) = 345464,5494

Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar ( $\Delta H_6$ ) = 9653432,872

### C. Menghitung panas reaksi dari masing-masing komponen

$$\Delta H_{R\ 25} = \Delta H_{f\ produk} - \Delta H_{f\ reaktan}$$

Komponen	$\Delta H_{f298}^\circ$	$\Delta H_{f298}^\circ$	vi	$\Delta H_{rxn(298.15)}$
	Kj/mol	kKal/mol	kmol/jam	kKal/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-235,1	-56,1903	101,104	-5681051,1
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-484,5	-115,798	101,104	-11707653
<b>Total Reaktan</b>				<b>-17388704</b>
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	-442,92	-105,861	101,104	-10702897
H <sub>2</sub> O	-241,8	-57,7917	101,104	-5842952,6
<b>Total Produk</b>				<b>-16545850</b>

(Smith Vaness Ed.8)

$$\Delta H_{rxn\ 298}^\circ = \Delta H_{f\ 298\ produk}^\circ - \Delta H_{f\ 298\ reaktan}^\circ$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn\ 298}^\circ = -16545849,81 - (-17388704,17)$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn\ 298}^\circ = 842854,3657 \quad \text{kKal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{reaktan} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2$$

$$\Delta H_{reaktan} = 236935,72 + 139611,5986$$

$$\Delta H_{reaktan} = 376547,3173 \quad \text{kKal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{produk} = \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6$$

$$\Delta H_{produk} = 345464,549 + 9653432,872$$

$$\Delta H_{produk} = 9998897,421 \quad \text{kKal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn} = \Delta H_{produk} - \Delta H_{reaktan} + \Delta H_{rxn\ 298}$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn} = 9998897,42 - 376547,3173 + 842854$$

$$\Delta H_{rxn} = 10465204,4698 \quad \text{(Reaksi endotermis)}$$

Menghitung  $Q_{loss}$

$$Q_{loos} = 1\% \times \text{panas bahan baku masuk}$$

$$Q_{\text{loos}} = 1\% \times 376547,3173$$

$$Q_{\text{loos}} = 3765,473173 \quad \text{kKal/jam}$$

#### D. Menghitung $Q_{\text{serap}}$

Neraca Panas Total :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + Q_S &= \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + Q_{\text{Loss}} + \Delta H_R \\ \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}} + Q_S &= \Delta H_{\text{produk}} + Q_{\text{Loss}} + \Delta H_R \\ 376547,3173 + Q_S &= 9998897,4 + 3765,47317 + 842854,366 \\ 376547,3173 + Q_S &= 10845517,3 \\ Q_S &= 10468969,94 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Steam (Geankoplis A.2-9)

$$\text{Suhu Steam} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 413,15 \text{ K}$$

$$H_V = 2733,9 \text{ kJ/Kg}$$

$$H_L = 589,1 \text{ KJ/Kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Saturated Steam} &= 2144,8 \text{ kJ/Kg} \\ &= 512,612333 \text{ kKal/Kg} \end{aligned}$$

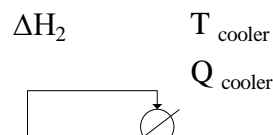
(Geankoplis A.2-9)

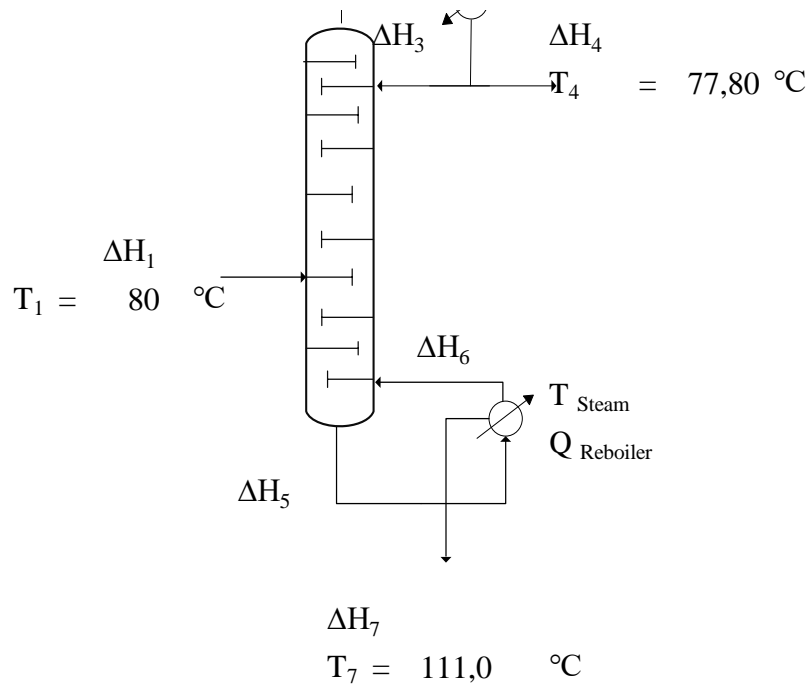
$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka steam yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{Q_s}{\lambda} \\ &= \frac{10468969,9}{519,6430} \\ &= 20146,4658 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Reaktor (R-110)			
Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	energi (Kkal/Jam)	Komponen	energi (Kkal/Jam)
$\Delta H_1$	236935,7187	$\Delta H_5$	345464,5494
$\Delta H_2$	139611,5986	$\Delta H_6$	9653432,8720
$Q_S$	10468969,943	$Q_{\text{Loss}}$	3765,4732
		$\Delta H_R$	842854,3657
<b>Total</b>	<b>10845517</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10845517</b>

#### 4 Kolom Destilasi

Fungsi : Memisahkan produk utama dan produk samping





Neraca Panas Total:

$$\Delta H_1 + Q_F = \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_7 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{Loss}}$$

Keterangan:

- $\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung pada bahan yang masuk
- $\Delta H_2$  = Panas vapor menuju kondensor
- $\Delta H_3$  = Panas Liquid keluar kondensor sebagai refluks
- $\Delta H_4$  = Panas Liquid keluar kondensor sebagai destilat
- $\Delta H_5$  = Panas Liquid keluar menuju reboiler
- $\Delta H_6$  = Panas yang keluar reboiler
- $\Delta H_7$  = Panas liquid keluar reboiler menjadi bottom product
- $Q_{\text{serap}}$  = Panas yang diserap pendingin
- $Q_R$  = Panas steam
- $Q_{\text{Loss}}$  = Panas yang hilang
- $\Delta H_8$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam air pendingin masuk
- $\Delta H_9$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam air pendingin keluar

Direncanakan:

Suhu bahan masuk = 80 °C = 353,15 K

Suhu liquid keluar kondens	= 78,00	°C = 351,15	K
Suhu liquid keluar reboiler	= 111,0	°C = 384,15	K
Suhu air pendingin masuk	= 30	°C = 303,15	K
Suhu air pendingin keluar	= 55	°C = 328,15	K
Suhu Referensi	= 25	°C = 298,15	K

Data yang diperoleh dari perhitungan Bubble point dan Dew point

- Perhitungan suhu pada Feed (F)

$$\text{Bubble Point} = 366,15 \text{ K} = 93,00 \text{ °C}$$

$$\text{Dew Point} = 378,150 \text{ K} = 105,000 \text{ °C}$$

- Perhitungan suhu pada Distilat (D)

$$\text{Bubble Point} = 351,15 \text{ K} = 78,00 \text{ °C}$$

$$\text{Dew Point} = 350,95 \text{ K} = 77,80 \text{ °C}$$

- Perhitungan suhu pada Bottom (B)

$$\text{Bubble Point} = 384,15 \text{ K} = 111,00 \text{ °C}$$

$$\text{Dew Point} = 388,15 \text{ K} = 115,00 \text{ °C}$$

A. Komposisi masing-masing komponen tiap aliran bahan dalam kolom destilasi

Komponen	Feed (F)		Distilat (D)		Bottom (W)	
	Kmol/jam	$x_f$	Kmol/jam	$x_D$	Kmol/jam	$x_w$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	49,7974	0,1478	49,299	0,3275	0,4980	0,0027
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	15,0078	0,0446	-	-	14,8578	0,0798
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	101,104	0,3002	100,093	0,6648	1,0110	0,0054
H <sub>2</sub> O	101,104	0,3002	1,011	0,0067	100,09	0,5374
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	69,8101	0,20726	-	-	69,8101	0,37478
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,013</b>	<b>0,793</b>	<b>150,403</b>	<b>0,9990</b>	<b>116,459</b>	<b>0,625</b>

Untuk menghitung refluks minimum

$$Rm + 1 = \sum \frac{\alpha_i x_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta} \quad (\text{Geankoplis})$$

$$Rm + 1 = 3,144$$

$$Rr = 2,144$$

$$R = 1,5 \times Rm$$

$$R = 1,5 \times 2,144$$

$$R = 3,2160$$

Sehingga, harga refluks ada 3,2160

B. Menghitung panas pada laju alir bagian atas dan laju alir bagian bawah

1 Menghitung panas laju alir bagian atas

Menghitung aliran keluar kondensor yang direfluks

$$R = \frac{L_o}{D}$$

$$L_o = R \times D$$

$$L_o = 3,216 \times 150,403$$

$$L_o = 483,696513 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	$x_D$	Panas liquid yang direfluks, $L_o$			
		kmol/jam	$T_{ref}$	T	$\Delta H_3$ kJ/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	158,390	298,15	351,150	568597,5540
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-	-	-	-	-
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	321,580	298,15	351,150	3014106,3693
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	3,2483	298,15	351,150	6606,3064
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,3275</b>	<b>483,697</b>	-	-	<b>3589310,2297</b>

$$\text{Panas liquid yang direfluks } L_o (\Delta H_3) = 3589310,23 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = 857866,681 \text{ Kkal/Jam}$$

Menghitung aliran vapor masuk kondensor

$$V = (R+1) \times D$$

$$V = 3,144 \times 150,403$$

$$V = 472,867486 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	$x_D$	Panas liquid yang direfluks, V			
		kmol/jam	$T_{ref}$	T	$\Delta H_{2a}$ kJ/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	154,844	298,15	378,150	1402743,2397
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-	-	-	-	-
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	314,381	298,15	378,150	4544069,3541
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	3,176	298,15	378,150	8468,9693
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9990</b>	<b>472,867</b>	-	-	<b>5955281,5631</b>

$$\text{Panas sensibel } (\Delta H_{2a}) = 5955281,56 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{2a} = 1423348,03 \text{ Kkal/Jam}$$

Pendingin yang digunakan untuk mengembunkan bahan masuk



Komponen	$x_D$	Panas liquid yang direfluks, V		
		$\bar{L}$ kmol/jam	Heat of Vapor, $\lambda$ Kkal/Kmol	$\Delta H_{2b}$ kkal/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	154,8443	9266,2626	1434828,2641
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-	-	-	-
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	314,3809	7705,0754	2422328,7060
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	3,1756	9723,4811	30877,54483
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9990</b>	<b>472,8675</b>		<b>3888034,5149</b>

( $\lambda$  dari Couldson and Richardson's Appendix C)

$$\text{Panas yang direfluks } V (\Delta H_{2b}) = \mathbf{3888034,51 \text{ Kkal/Jam}}$$

- 2 Menghitung panas laju alir bagian bawah  
Menghitung aliran liquid masuk reboiler

$$\begin{aligned} L &= L_o + q F \\ &= 483,6965 + 1 \times 267,0127 \\ &= 750,709221 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	$x_B$	Panas liquid yang direfluks			
		kmol/jam	$T_{ref}$	T	$\Delta H_5$ kJ/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,0027	2,01	298,150	350,95	11759,9189
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0798	60	298,150	350,95	-594082,7974
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,0054	4	298,150	350,95	38041,6389
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5374	403	298,150	350,95	718733,1285
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,3748	281	298,150	350,95	684144,3102
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,625</b>	<b>751</b>	-	-	<b>858596,1991</b>

$$\text{Panas liquid yang direfluks } (\Delta F = \overline{858596,2 \text{ kJ/Jam}}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = \mathbf{205209,6 \text{ Kkal/Jam}}$$

Menghitung aliran vapor keluar reboiler ke kolom destilasi

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} &= V + F(q - 1) \\ &= 472,867486 + 267,0127 \times (1-1) \\ &= 472,867486 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	$x_B$	Panas liquid yang masuk reboiler, $\bar{v}$			
		kmol/jam	$T_{ref}$	T	$\Delta H_6$ kJ/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,0027	1,2642	298,15	388,15	12988,0744
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0798	37,7182	298,15	388,15	690724,0337

C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,0054	2,5666	298,15	388,15	42097,1219
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5374	254,097	298,15	388,15	717506,2685
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,3748	177,221	298,15	388,15	2325180,7031
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,625</b>	<b>472,867</b>	-	-	<b>1463315,4985</b>

$$\text{Panas liquid masuk reboiler } \bar{V} (\Delta H_6) = 1463315,50 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

$$\Delta H_6 = 349741,18 \text{ Kkal/Jam}$$

C. Menghitung panas feed masuk, distilat keluar dan bottom keluar

1. Menghitung panas Feed masuk kolom destilasi (D-130)

Komponen	x <sub>F</sub>	Panas liquid yang masuk kolom destilasi F			
		kmol/jam	T <sub>ref</sub>	T	ΔH <sub>1</sub> kJ/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,1478	49,7974	298,15	353,15	304418,9568
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0446	15,0078	298,15	353,15	-155863,2546
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,3002	101,104	298,15	353,15	984859,9876
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3002	101,104	298,15	353,15	211378,4617
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,793</b>	<b>267,013</b>	-	-	<b>1344794,1516</b>

$$\text{Panas liquid masuk kolom destilasi } (\Delta H_1) = 1344794,1516 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = 321413,8710 \text{ Kkal/Jam}$$

2 Menghitung panas destilat keluar

Komponen	x <sub>D</sub>	Panas liquid distilat Keluar D			
		kmol/jam	T <sub>ref</sub>	T	ΔH <sub>4</sub> kJ/jam
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,3275	49,2994	298,150	351,150	290009,4216
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-	-	-	-	-
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,6648	100,093	298,150	351,150	938147,9763
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0067	1,0110	298,150	351,150	2056,2290
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,9990</b>	<b>150,403</b>	-	-	<b>1230213,6269</b>

$$\text{Panas liquid keluar distilat } (\Delta H_4) = 1230213,6269 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = 41843,0139 \text{ Kkal/Jam}$$

3 Menghitung Bottom keluar ΔH<sub>7</sub>

Komponen	x <sub>W</sub>	Panas liquid sebagai Bottom, B			
		kmol/jam	T <sub>ref</sub>	T	ΔH <sub>7</sub> kJ/jam

C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,0027	0,4980	298,150	384,150	4872,8350
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,0798	14,8578	298,150	384,150	-257866,9754
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,0054	1,0110	298,150	384,150	15790,3465
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5374	100,093	298,150	384,150	276883,1935
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,3748	69,810	298,150	384,150	873883,9117
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,625</b>	<b>116,459</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39679,3997</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas liquid keluar reboiler } (\Delta H_7) &= 39679,3997 \text{ kJ/Jam} \\ \Delta H_7 &= \mathbf{9483,6146 \text{ Kkal/Jam}} \end{aligned}$$

#### D. Menghitung neraca panas Overall

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 + Q_R &= \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_7 + Q_S + Q_{\text{Loss}} \\ 321413,871 + Q_R &= 41843,0139 + 9483,6146 + Q_S + 1242,46833 \\ Q_R &= -268844,77 + Q_S \end{aligned}$$

##### 1 Menghitung panas air keluar kondensor

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_2 &= \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + Q_S \\ 1423348,03 &= 857866,681 + 41843,0139 + Q_S \\ Q_{\text{serap}} &= 523638,3306 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

##### 2 Menghitung panas steam boiler

$$\begin{aligned} Q_R &= -268844,7742 + H_{\text{cooler}} \\ Q_R &= -268844,7742 + 523638,3306 \\ Q_R &= 254793,5564 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

##### 3 Menghitung kebutuhan air pendingin

Menentukan massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K Geankoplis APP A.2-11} \\ \text{Pendingin keluar} &= 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K Geankoplis APP A.2-11} \\ \text{Suhu referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Cp air pendingin T masi} &= 4,1830 \text{ kJ/kg.K} = 0,9998 \text{ Kkal/kg.K} \\ \text{Cp air pendingin T kelu} &= 4,6356 \text{ kJ/kg.K} = 1,1079 \text{ Kkal/kg.K} \\ &\text{Geankoplis APP A.2-11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - Q_s &= \Delta H_9 - \Delta H_8 \\
 - \Delta H_8 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 \Delta H_8 &= m \times 0,9998 \times 5 \\
 \Delta H_8 &= 4,99881 \text{ m} \\
 - \Delta H_9 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 \Delta H_9 &= m \times 1,1079 \times 35 \\
 \Delta H_9 &= 38,7777 \text{ m} \\
 - Q_s &= \Delta H_9 - \Delta H_8 \\
 523638,331 &= 38,7777 \text{ m} - 4,99881 \text{ m} \\
 \text{m air pending} &= 15501,9551 \text{ Kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung neraca panas reboiler

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_5 + Q_{\text{Reb}} &= \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + Q_{\text{Loss}} \\
 205210 + Q_{\text{Reb}} &= 349741,18 + 9483,6146 + Q_{\text{Loss}} \\
 Q_{\text{Reb}} &= 154015,2 + Q_{\text{Loss}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Loss}} &= 5\% \times (\Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7) \\
 Q_{\text{Loss}} &= 5\% \times 214693,2578 \\
 Q_{\text{Loss}} &= 10734,6629 \text{ Kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{reb}} &= 154015 + Q_{\text{Loss}} \\
 &= 154015 + 10734,6629 \\
 &= 164749,818 \text{ Kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan steam

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu Steam} &= 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 413,15 \text{ K} \\
 H_V &= 2733,9 \text{ kJ/Kg} \\
 h_L &= 589,1 \text{ KJ/Kg} \\
 \lambda \text{ pada suhu steam} &= 2144,8 \text{ kJ/Kg} = 512,612333 \text{ kKcal/Kg} \\
 &\text{(Geankoplis A.2-9)}
 \end{aligned}$$

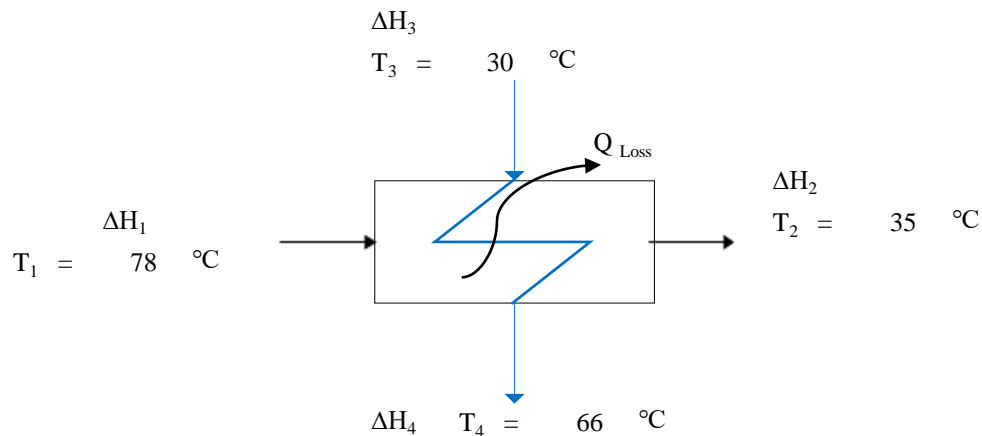
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka steam yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{Q_R}{\lambda} \\
 &= \frac{164749,818}{512,612333} \\
 &= 321,4 \text{ Kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{512,6}{497,0492} \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Neraca Panas Kolom Destilasi (D-120)			
Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	Energi (Kkal/Jam)	Komponen	Energi (Kkal/Jam)
$\Delta H_1$	321413,8710	$\Delta H_4$	41843,0139
		$\Delta H_7$	9483,6146
$Q_R$	254793,5564	$Q_S$	523638,3306
		$Q_{Loss}$	1242,4683
<b>Total</b>	<b>576207,4274</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>576207,4274</b>
Aliran Panas Kondensator			
$\Delta H_2$	1423348,0253	$\Delta H_4$	41843,0139
		$\Delta H_3$	857866,6808
		$Q_S$	523638,3306
<b>Total</b>	<b>1423348,0253</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1423348,0253</b>
Aliran Panas Reboiler			
$\Delta H_5$	205209,6	$\Delta H_6$	349741,1840
$Q_{Reb}$	164749,8183	$\Delta H_7$	9483,6146
		$Q_{Loss}$	10734,6629
<b>Total</b>	<b>369959,4615</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>369959,4615</b>

### 5 Cooler (E-124)

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan suhu produk dari 78°C menjadi 35°



Keterangan:

$\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk kondensator

$\Delta H_2$  = Panas yang terkandung pada bahan keluar kondensator

$\Delta H_3$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam air pendingin masuk

$\Delta H_4$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam air pendingin keluar

$Q_{\text{serap}}$  = Panas yang diserap dalam kondensor

$Q_{\text{Loss}}$  = Panas yang hilang

Neraca panas overall

$$- \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_3 = \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + Q_{\text{LOSS}}$$

$$- Q_{\text{serap}} = \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3$$

maka:

$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{LOSS}}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\text{Suhu bahan masi} = 78 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 351,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan kelu:} = 35 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 308,15 \text{ K}$$

A. Menghitung panas bahan yang masuk ke cooler

Komponen	$X_D$	Panas liquid Masuk cooler			
		kmol/jam	$T_{\text{ref}}$	T	$\Delta H_1$ kJ/jam
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	0,3275	49,299	298,15	351,15	568597,5540
$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$	0,6648	100,093	298,15	351,15	3014106,3693
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,0067	1,0110	298,15	351,15	6606,3064
<b>Total <math>\Delta H_5</math></b>	0,999	150,403	-	-	3589310,2297

$$\text{Panas liquid keluar cooler } (\Delta H_1) = 3589310,2297 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = \mathbf{857866,6808 \text{ Kkal/Jam}}$$

B. Menghitung panas yang keluar dari cooler

Komponen	$X_D$	Panas liquid keluar cooler			
		kmol/jam	$T_{\text{ref}}$	T	$\Delta H_2$ kJ/jam
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	0,3275	49,299	298,150	308,15	53247,4626
$\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$	0,6648	100,093	298,150	308,15	171877,1042
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,0067	1,0110	298,150	308,15	461,4943
<b>Total <math>\Delta H_5</math></b>	0,999	150,403	-	-	225586,0611

$$\text{Panas liquid keluar cooler } (\Delta H_2) = 225586,0611 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = \mathbf{53916,4221 \text{ Kkal/Jam}}$$

C. Menghitung  $Q_{\text{Loss}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Loss}} &= 1\% \times \text{panas bahan baku masuk} \\
 Q_{\text{Loss}} &= 1\% \times 857866,6808 \\
 Q_{\text{Loss}} &= 8578,6668 \text{ Kkal/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### D. Menghitung Kebutuhan air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_1 &= \Delta H_2 + Q_S + Q_{\text{Loss}} \\
 857866,681 &= 53916,4221 + Q_S + 8578,6668 \\
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= 795371,592 \text{ Kkal/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Menentukan massa air pendingin

Pendingin masuk	= 30 °C = 303,15 K	Geankoplis APP A.2-11
Pendingin keluar	= 70 °C = 343,15 K	Geankoplis APP A.2-11
Suhu referensi	= 25 °C = 298,15 K	
Cp air pendingin T masuk	= 4,1830 kJ/kg.K = 0,9998 Kkal/kg.K	
Cp air pendingin T keluar	= 4,6561 kJ/kg.K = 1,1128 Kkal/kg.K	Geankoplis APP A.2-11

$$- Q_S = \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \Delta H_3 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 \Delta H_3 &= m \times 0,9998 \times 5 \\
 \Delta H_3 &= 4,9988 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \Delta H_4 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 \Delta H_4 &= m \times 1,1128 \times 45 \\
 \Delta H_4 &= 50,0771 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_S &= \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3 \\
 795371,592 &= 50,0771 \text{ m} - 4,9988 \text{ m} \\
 795371,592 &= 45,0783 \text{ m} \\
 \text{m air pending} &= 17644,2350 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \Delta H_3 &= 4,9988 \text{ m} \\
 \Delta H_3 &= 88200,19 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \\
 - \Delta H_4 &= 50,0771 \text{ m} \\
 \Delta H_4 &= 883571,78 \text{ Kkal/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

<b>Neraca Panas Cooler (E-124)</b>			
<b>Aliran Panas Masuk</b>			
<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Energi (Kkal/Ja</b>	<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Energi (Kkal/Jam)</b>
$\Delta H_1$	857866,6808	$\Delta H_2$	53916,4221
$\Delta H_3$	88200,1869	$\Delta H_4$	883571,7787
		$Q_{Loss}$	8578,6668
<b>Total</b>	<b>946066,8676</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>946066,8676</b>



**APPENDIX C**  
**SPEKIFIKASI ALAT**

**1. Storage Etil Alkohol (F-112)**

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan bahan baku etil alkohol

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standard dished dan tutup bawah datar

a. Direncanakan :

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade M Type 316

F allowable : 18750

Jenis pengelasan : Double welded

Faktor Korosi (C) : 1/16 in = 0,0625

E : 0,8

Suhu Bahan : 30 °C = 303,1500 K

:

b. Dasar Perencanaan

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C = 303,15 K

: Tekanan = 1 atm = 14,696 psia

Komponen	A	B	T	n	Tc	ρ g/ml
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,2639	303,15	0,2367	516,25	0,7828
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,2720	0,2719	303,15	0,2331	512,580	0,7827
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,5654</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (g/mL)	xi.ρi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	6951,7731	0,9950	0,7828	0,7788
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	34,9335	0,0050	0,7827	0,0039
<b>Total</b>	<b>6986,7066</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,5654</b>	<b>0,7828</b>

$$\rho = A \times B^{-(1-1/c)^n}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{0,7828}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= 0,7828 \text{ g/ml} \\ &= 48,87 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

c. Perhitungan

**1. Menghitung Volume**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik etil alkoho} &= \frac{m}{\rho} \\ &= \rho \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 15402,893 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 &= \frac{15402,893}{48} \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 &= 315,2079 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan akan menyimpan bahan baku selama 48 jam = 2 hari

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Liquid (V)} &= 315,2 \times 48 \\
 &= 15129,978 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Liquid mengisi 85% Volume total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Total (VT)} &= \frac{100}{85} \times 15129,98 \\
 &= 17799,975 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menghitung Diameter Tanki

Perbandingan tinggi silinder (Ls) dan diameter tanki (D) adalah 1,5

$$V_{\text{dished}} = 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \quad L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$V_{\text{silinde}} = \pi/4 \text{ di}^2 L_s$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Total (VT)} &= \pi/4 \text{ di}^2 L_s + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\
 17799,97 \text{ ft}^3 &= \pi/4 \times 1,5 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\
 17799,97 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,18 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\
 17799,97 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,1860 \text{ di}^3 \\
 \text{di} &= 24,667 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{di} &= 296 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Menentukan tinggi liquida dalam tangi (Li)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi Liquida (Li)} &= \frac{\text{Volume Liquida}}{\pi/4 \text{ di}^2} \\
 &= \frac{15129,9783}{3,14/4 \times 608,4578} \\
 &= \frac{15129,9783}{477,6393606} \\
 \text{Li} &= 31,68 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Li} &= 380,12 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Menghitung tebal silinder

Dalam merancang tebal silinder didasarkan oleh kondisi operasi seperti tekanan operasi pada liquid sendiri, maka dasar perancangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{Design}} &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{Operasi}} \\
 P_{\text{Operasi}} &= 1 \text{ atr} = 14,696 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times (L_i - 1)}{144} \\
 &= \frac{48,8658 \times (31,677 - 1)}{144}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{144 \times 1499,0361}{144} \\
 &= 10,41 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{Design}} (P_i) &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{Operasi}} \\
 &= 10,410 + 14,696 \\
 &= 25,106 \text{ psia} \\
 P_i &= 10,410 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \times d_i}{2(fE - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{10,4100 \times 296,0032}{18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 10,41 \times 2} + 0,06 \\
 &= \frac{3081,3857}{29987,508} + 0,06 \\
 &= 0,1027556 + 0,06 \\
 &= 0,1653 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \text{ in} \\
 &= \frac{2,644}{16} \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 d_o &= 296,003 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= 296,378 \text{ in} \\
 d_o &= 24,698 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi diameter tangki (Brownell and young tabel 5-7 hal 90)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o \text{ baru} &= 240 \text{ in} \\
 d_i \text{ baru} &= d_o - 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 240 - \frac{3}{16} \times 2 \\
 &= 239,625 \text{ in} \\
 r &= d_i = 239,625 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{icr} &= 6\% \times d_i \\
 \text{icr} &= 6\% \times 239,6250 \\
 \text{icr} &= 14,378 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Menentukan tinggi tangki

$$H = h_a + L_s$$

dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} ha &= 0,17 \times di \\ ha &= 0,17 \times 239,6 \\ ha &= 40,50 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ls &= 1,5 di \\ Ls &= 1,5 \times 239,6 \\ Ls &= 359,4 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= ha + Ls \\ H &= 40,50 + 359,4375 \\ H &= 399,9341 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

#### 6. Menentukan tebal tutup atas /Standart dished head (tha)

$$\begin{aligned} tha &= \frac{0,885 \times Pi \times di}{(fE - 0,1 Pi)} + C \\ tha &= \frac{0,89 \times 10,4 \times 239,63}{18750 \times 1 - 0,1 \times 10,4} + 0,06 \\ tha &= \frac{2207,62}{14999,0} + 0,06 \\ tha &= 0,1472 + 0,06 \\ tha &= 0,2097 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \text{ in} \\ tha &= \frac{3}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Storage Etil Alkohol

Fungsi	: Untuk menyimpan bahan baku etil alkohol
Kode alat	: F-112
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standard dished dan tutup bawah berbentuk datar
Suhu operasi	: 30 °C
Tekanan operasi	: 1 atm
Bahan Konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade M Type 316
Volume Tangki	: 15129,978 ft <sup>3</sup> = 428,4810 m <sup>3</sup>
Diamter Tangki (d	: 239,6 in = 6,0865 m
Tinggi Tangki (H)	: 399,9341 in = 10,1583 m
Diameter Luar (Dc	: 240,0000 in = 6,0960 m
Tebal silinder (ts)	: 3/16 in
Tinggi silinder (Ls	: 359,4375 in = 9,1297 m
Tebal tutup atas (tl	: 3/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas (	: 40,4966 in = 1,0286 m

## 2. Storage Asam Asetat (F-113)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan bahan baku asam asetat

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standard dished dan tutup bawah datar

Direncanakan :

Bahan Konstruksi : Stainlees steel SA-167 Type 304

F allowable : 18750

Jenis pengelasan : Doubel welded

Faktor Korosi (C) : 1/16 in = 0,0625

E : 0,8

Suhu Bahan : 30 °C = 303,1500 K

:

Dasar Perencanaan

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C = 303,150 K

: Tekanan = 1 atr = 14,696 psia

Komponen	A	B	T	n	Tc	$\rho$ g/ml
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,3518	0,2695	303,15	0,2684	592,71	1,0378
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,2740	303,15	0,2857	647,13	1,0229
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,0607</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\rho$ (g/mL)	xi. $\rho$ i
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	6972,7332	0,9980	1,0378	1,0358
H <sub>2</sub> O	13,9734	0,0020	1,0229	0,0020
<b>Total</b>	<b>6986,7066</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,0607</b>	<b>1,0378</b>

$$\rho = A \times B^{-(1-1/c)^n}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi.\rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1,0378}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campur} &= 1,0378 \text{ g/ml} \\ &= 64,79 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan

### 1. Menghitung Volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik asam aseta} &= \frac{m}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{15402,89 \text{ lb/jam}}{64,7889 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 237,7397 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan akan menyimpan bahan baku selama 48 jam = 2 hari

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Liquid (V)} &= 237,74 \times 48 \\ &= 11411,505 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Liquid mengisi 85% Volume total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Total (VT)} &= \frac{100}{85} \times 11411,51 \\ &= 13425,300 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menghitung Diameter Tanki

Perbandingan tinggi silinder (Ls) dan diameter tanki (D) adalah 1,5

$$V \text{ dished} = 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \quad Ls = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$V \text{ silinde} = \pi/4 \text{ di}^2 Ls$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Total (VT)} &= \pi/4 \text{ di}^2 Ls + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\ 13425,300 \text{ ft}^3 &= \pi/4 \times 1,5 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\ 13425,300 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,18 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\ 13425,300 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,1860 \text{ di}^3 \\ \text{di} &= 22,453 \text{ ft} \\ \text{di} &= 269,44 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Menentukan tinggi liquida dalam tangi (Li)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Liquida (Li)} &= \frac{\text{Volume Liquida}}{\pi/4 \text{ di}^2} \\ &= \frac{11411,5051}{3,14/4 \times 504,1582} \\ &= \frac{11411,5051}{395,7642147} \end{aligned}$$

$$Li = 28,83 \text{ ft}$$

$$Li = 346,01 \text{ in}$$

## 4. Menghitung tebal silinder

Dalam merancang tebal silinder didasarkan oleh kondisi operasi seperti tekanan operasi pada liquid sendiri, maka dasar perancangan

$$P_{\text{Design}} (F = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{Operasi}}$$

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1 \text{ atr} = 14,696 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times (Li-1)}{144} \\ &= \frac{64,789 \times (28,834 - 1)}{144,000} \\ &= \frac{1803,341}{144,000} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 12,523 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Design}} (P_i) &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{Operasi}} \\ &= 12,523 + 14,696 \\ &= 27,219 \text{ psia} \\ P_i &= 12,523 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \times d_i}{2(fE - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{12,5232 \times 269,4416}{18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 12,52 \times 2} + 0,06 \\ &= \frac{3374,2713}{29984,97} + 0,06 \\ &= 0,1125321 + 0,06 \\ &= 0,1750 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \text{ in} \\ &= \frac{2,801}{16} \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$d_o = d_i + 2 \text{ ts}$$

$$d_o = 269,442 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$d_o = 269,817 \text{ in}$$

$$d_o = 22,4847 \text{ ft}$$

Standarisasi diameter tangki (Brownell and young tabel 5-7 hal 90)

$$d_o \text{ baru} = 240 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_i \text{ baru} &= d_o - 2 \text{ ts} \\ &= 240 - 3 \times 2 \\ &\quad \quad \quad 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 239,625 \text{ in}$$

$$r = d_i = 239,625 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{icr} = 6\% \times d_i$$

$$\text{icr} = 6\% \times 239,6250$$

$$\text{icr} = 14,378 \text{ in}$$

## 5. Menentukan tinggi tangki

$$H = h_a + L_s$$

dimana:

$$h_a = 0,17 \times d_i$$

$$h_a = 0,17 \times 239,6250$$

$$h_a = 40,50 \text{ in}$$

$$L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$L_s = 1,5 \times 240$$

$$L_s = 359 \text{ in}$$

$$H = h_a + L_s$$

$$H = 40,50 + \text{#####}$$

$$H = \text{#####} \text{ in}$$

### 6. Menentukan tebal tutup atas /Standart dished head (tha)

$$th_a = \frac{0,885 \times P_i \times d_i}{(fE - 0,1 P_i)} + C$$

$$th_a = \frac{0,89 \times 12,5 \times 239,63}{18750 \times 1 - 0,1 \times 12,5} + 0,06$$

$$th_a = \frac{2655,77}{14999} + 0,06$$

$$th_a = 0,1771 + 0,06$$

$$th_a = 0,2396 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$th_a = \frac{4}{16} \approx \frac{4}{16} \text{ in}$$

### Spesifikasi Storage Asam Asetat

Fungsi	: Untuk menyimpan bahan baku asam asetat
Kode alat	: F-113
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standard dished dan tutup bawah berbentuk datar
Suhu operasi	: 30 °C
Tekanan operasi	: 1 atm
Bahan Konstruksi	: Stainlees steel SA-167 Type 304
Volume Tangki	: 11411,51 ft <sup>3</sup> = 323,1738 m <sup>3</sup>
Diamter Tangki (d)	: 239,6 in = 6,0865 m
Tinggi Tangki (H)	: 399,9341 in = 10,1583 m
Diameter Luar (D <sub>o</sub> )	: 240,0000 in = 6,0960 m
Tebal silinder (t <sub>s</sub> )	: 3/16 in
Tinggi silinder (L <sub>s</sub> )	: 359,4375 in = 9,1297 m
Tebal tutup atas (t <sub>l</sub> )	: 4/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas (C)	: 40,4966 in = 1,0286 m

### 3. Storage Asam Sulfat (F-111)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan bahan baku asam sulfat

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standard dished dan tutup bawah datar



Direncanakan :

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-167 Type 304

F allowable : 18750

Jenis pengelasan : Double welded

Faktor Korosi (C) : 1/16 in = 0,0625

E : 0,8

Suhu Bahan : 30 °C = 303,1500 K

:

Dasar Perencanaan

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C = 303,15 K

: Tekanan = 1 atm = 14,696 psia

Komponen	A	B	T	n	Tc	ρ g/ml
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,4216	0,1935	303,15	0,2857	363,49	1,1270
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,2740	303,15	0,2857	647,13	1,0229
<b>Total</b>						<b>2,1499</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (g/mL)	xi.ρi
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	6846,9725	0,9800	1,1270	1,1045
H <sub>2</sub> O	139,7341	0,0200	1,0229	0,0205
<b>Total</b>	<b>6986,7066</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,1499</b>	<b>1,1250</b>

$$\rho = A \times B^{-(1-1/c)^n}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1,1250}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= 1,1250 \text{ g/ml} \\ &= 70,23 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan

### 1. Menghitung Volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik asam aseta} &= \frac{m}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{15402,89 \text{ lb/jam}}{70,2291 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 219,3234 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan akan menyimpan bahan baku selama 48 jam = 2 hari

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Liquid (V)} &= 219,32 \times 48 \\ &= 10527,525 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Liquid mengisi 85% Volume total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Total (VT)} &= \frac{100}{85} \times 10527,52 \\ &= 12385,323 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menghitung Diameter Tangki

Perbandingan tinggi silinder ( $L_s$ ) dan diameter tangki ( $D$ ) adalah 1,5

$$V_{\text{dished}} = 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \quad L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$V_{\text{silinde}} = \pi/4 \text{ di}^2 L_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Total} &= \pi/4 \text{ di}^2 L_s + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\ 12385,323 \text{ ft}^3 &= \pi/4 \times 1,5 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\ 12385,323 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,18 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0085 \text{ di}^3 \\ 12385,323 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,1860 \text{ di}^3 \\ \text{di} &= 21,858 \text{ ft} \\ \text{di} &= 262,3 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Menentukan tinggi liquida dalam tangki ( $L_i$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Liquida (Li)} &= \frac{\text{Volume Liquida}}{\pi/4 \text{ di}^2} \\ &= \frac{10527,5247}{3,14/4 \times 477,7739} \\ &= \frac{10527,5247}{375,0525158} \\ \text{Li} &= 28,0695 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Li} &= 336,834 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Menghitung tebal silinder

Dalam merancang tebal silinder didasarkan oleh kondisi operasi seperti tekanan operasi pada liquid sendiri, maka dasar perancangan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Design}} (F) &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{Operasi}} \\ P_{\text{Operasi}} &= 1 \text{ atr} = 14,696 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times (L_i - 1)}{144} \\ &= \frac{70,229 \times (28,069 - 1)}{144,000} \\ &= \frac{1901,065}{144,000} \\ &= 13,202 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Design}} (P_i) &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{Operasi}} \\ &= 13,202 + 14,696 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 27,898 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_i = 13,202 \text{ psig}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal silinder (} &= \frac{P_i \times d_i}{2(fE - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{13,2018 \times 262,2965}{18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 13,20 \times 2} + 0,06 \\ &= \frac{3462,7965}{29984,158} + 0,06 \\ &= 0,1154875 + 0,06 \\ &= 0,1780 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \text{ in} \\ &= \frac{2,848}{16} \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_o &= d_i + 2 t_s \\ d_o &= 262,296 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \\ d_o &= 262,671 \text{ in} \\ d_o &= 21,889 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi diameter tangki (Brownell and young tabel 5-7 hal 90)

$$\begin{aligned} d_o \text{ bar} &= 240 \text{ in} \\ d_i \text{ bar} &= d_o - 2 t_s \\ &= 240 - \frac{3}{16} \times 2 \\ &= 239,625 \text{ in} \\ r &= d_i = 239,625 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{icr} &= 6\% \times d_i \\ \text{icr} &= 6\% \times 239,6250 \\ \text{icr} &= 14,378 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Menentukan tinggi tangki

$$H = h_a + L_s$$

dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} h_a &= 0,17 \times d_i \\ h_a &= 0,17 \times 239,6250 \\ h_a &= 40,50 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 1,5 d_i \\ L_s &= 1,5 \times 239,63 \\ L_s &= 359,44 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= h_a + L_s \\
 H &= 40,50 + 359,44 \\
 H &= 399,93 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 6. Menentukan tebal tutup atas /Standart dished head (tha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tha} &= \frac{0,885 \times P_i \times d_i}{(fE - 0,1 P_i)} + C \\
 \text{tha} &= \frac{0,89 \times 13,2 \times 239,63}{18750 \times 1 - 0,1 \times 13,2} + 0,06 \\
 \text{tha} &= \frac{2799,69}{14999} + 0,06 \\
 \text{tha} &= 0,1867 + 0,06 \\
 \text{tha} &= 0,2492 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \text{ in} \\
 \text{tha} &= \frac{4}{16} \approx \frac{4}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Storage Asam Sulfat

Fungsi	: Untuk menyimpan bahan baku asam asetat
Kode alat	: F-111
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standard dished dan tutup bawah berbentuk datar
Suhu operasi	: 30 °C
Tekanan operasi	: 1 atm
Bahan Konstruksi	: Carbon steel SA-167 Type 304
Volume Tangki	: 10527,525 ft <sup>3</sup> = 298,1395 m <sup>3</sup>
Diamter Tangki (d)	: 239,6 in = 6,0865 m
Tinggi Tangki (H)	: 399,9341 in = 10,1583 m
Diameter Luar (D <sub>o</sub> )	: 240,0000 in = 6,0960 m
Tebal silinder (t <sub>s</sub> )	: 3/16 in
Tinggi silinder (L <sub>s</sub> )	: 359,4375 in = 9,1297 m
Tebal tutup atas (t <sub>l</sub> )	: 4/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas (C)	: 40,4966 in = 1,0286 m

#### 4. Pompa Etanol (L-115 a)

Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan liquid dari storage menuju mixer
Tipe	: Pompa sentrifugal

#### Dasar Perancangan

Suhu	: 30 °C = 303,15 K
Tekanan	: 1 atr = 14,696 psia
Rate aliran	: 6986,7066 Kg/Ja = 15402,893 lb/Jam
ρ campuran	: 48,8658 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	$\mu$ (cP)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6,4406	1118	0,0137	0,0000	303,15	0,9645
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	-9,0562	1254	0,0224	0,0000	303,15	0,5039
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,4685</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\mu$ (cP)	xi. $\mu$ i
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	6951,7731	0,9950	0,9645	0,9597
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	34,9335	0,0050	0,5039	0,0025
<b>Total</b>	6986,7066	<b>1</b>	<b>1,4685</b>	<b>0,9622</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi.\mu i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{0,9622}{1}$$

$$\mu \text{ campu} = 0,96 \text{ cP} = 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 2,33 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik Etanol} &= 315,21 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,09 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 39,30 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \text{ (Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus", hal 496)} \\ Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 4 \times 0,09^{0,4} \times 48,9^{0,13} \\ Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 2,1611 \approx 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standarisasi : } 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in sch 40} &\text{ (Kern, Table 11 hal 844)} \\ &= 2,880 \text{ in} = 0,24 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2,4690 \text{ in} = 0,21 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,0333 \text{ ft}^2 = 4,79 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan alira} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{315,21 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0,03 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 9475,98 \text{ ft/Jam} \\ &= 2,6322 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bilangan Reyn} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,21 \times 2,63 \times 48,866}{0,000647} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 40928,223 > 4000 \text{ maka jenis aliran turbulen}$$

Dari gambar 2.10-3 Geankoplis halaman 94 didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 && \text{(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)} \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0,0001509}{0,2058} = 0,0007 \\ f &= 0,01 && \text{(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)} \\ \alpha &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

- Panjang pipa lurus = 100 ft
- elbow 90° = 2 buah
  - Le/D = 35
  - L elbow = 35 ID (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)
  - = 35 x 0,21 x 2
  - = 14,4 ft
- Gate Valve = 1
  - Le/D = 9 (wide open)
  - L elbow = 9 ID
  - = 9 x 1 x 0,21
  - = 1,8518 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{elbow } 90 + \text{Panjang pipa} + \text{Gate Valve} \\ &= 14,403 + 100 + 1,852 \\ &= 116,2543 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1395,1 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 86)} \\ &= 4 \times 0,0100 \times \frac{116,2543}{0,20575} \times \frac{2,6322^2}{2 \times 32,2} \\ &= 2,4335 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)} \\ &= 0,55 \times \frac{2,6322^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0592 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 0,75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\ h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \times 0,75 \frac{2,6322^2}{2 \times 32,174} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94}) \\
 &= 0,1615 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2^2} \\
 K_{\text{eks}} &= (1-0)^2 \\
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 \\
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{2,6322^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,1077 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 5. Gate Valve wide open 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93}) \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94}) \\
 &= 1 \times 0,17 \frac{2,6322^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0183 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_e + h_f + h_f \\
 &= 2,43 + 0,06 + 0,11 + 0,16 + 0,018 \\
 &= 2,7802 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Kestimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan})$$

$$V_2 = 2,63 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F = -Ws$$

$$\frac{6,9286 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 50 \frac{32,17}{32,17} + \text{lbf.ft/lbm} = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 12,8879 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dengan: Capacity = 39,2990 gal/menit  
 $\mu$  campuran = 0,9622 Centipoise

Dari Fig.14.36 Hal.520, Petters &Timmerhause, didapatkan:

Efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 57%

$$W_s = - \eta W_p$$

$$12,8879 = - 57\% W_p$$

$$W_p = 22,6104 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 315,2079 \times 48,87 \\ &= 15402,893 \text{ lbm/jam} \\ &= 4,2786 \text{ lbm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{Hp} = W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$W_{Hp} = 22,6104 \times 4,2786 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$W_{Hp} = 0,1759 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BHp &= \frac{W_{Hp}}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{0,1759}{57\%} \\ &= 0,3086 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &Timmerhause, didapatkan:

Efisiensi motor = 85%

Daya =  $\frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}}$

$$= \frac{0,3086}{85\%}$$

$$= 0,3630 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa Sentrifugal

Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan Etanol dari storage menuju mixer
Kode alat	: L-115 a
Tipe	: Centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	: 39,299 gpm
Suhu operasi	: 303,15 K
Tekanan operasi	: 1 atm
Efisiensi Pompa	: 57%



$\Delta P$	:	0	lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Carbon steel SA 213	
Daya	:	1	Hp
L pipa	:	116,25	ft
Jumlah	:	1	buah

---

### 5. Pompa Asam Asetat (L-115 b)

Fungsi	:	Untuk mengalirkan liquid dari storage menuju mixer
Tipe	:	Pompa sentrifugal

#### Dasar Perancangan

Suhu	:	30 °C = 303,15 K
Tekanan	:	1 atr = 14,696 psia
Rate aliran	:	6986,7066 Kg/Ja = 15402,893 lb/Jam
$\rho$ campuran	:	64,789 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	$\mu$ (cP)
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-3,8937	784,82	0,0067	0,0000	303,15	1,0492
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,216	1793	0,0177	0,0000	303,15	0,8150
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,8642</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\mu$ (cP)	xi. $\rho$ i
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	6972,7332	0,9980	1,0492	1,0471
H <sub>2</sub> O	13,9734	0,0020	0,8150	0,0016
<b>Total</b>	<b>6986,7066</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,8642</b>	<b>1,0487</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{1,0487}{1}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 1,05 \text{ cP} = 0,0007 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 2,54 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q = \text{Rate Volumetrik As} &= 237,7 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0660 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 29,641 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$Di_{\text{optimum}} = 3,9 Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \text{ (Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus", hal 496)}$$

$$Di_{\text{optimum}} = 4 \times 0,07^{0,4} \times 64,8^{0,13}$$

$$Di_{\text{optimum}} = 1,9746 \approx 2 \text{ in}$$

Standarisasi : 2 in sch 40 (Kern, Table 11 hal 844)

$$= 2,380 \text{ in} = 0,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,17 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 = 3,35 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan alira} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{237,74 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 10219,258 \text{ ft/Jam} \\ &= 2,8387 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bilangan Reynold} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,17 \times 2,84 \times 64,789}{0,000705} \\ &= 44951,249 > 4000 \text{ maka jenis aliran turbulen} \end{aligned}$$

Dari gambar 2.10-3 Geankoplis halaman 94 didapatkan:

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \text{ (Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,1723} = 0,0009$$

$$f = 0,01 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Asumsi :

- Panjang pipa lurus = 100 ft
- elbow 90° = 2 buah
  - Le/D = 35
  - L elbow = 35 ID (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 9)
  - = 35 x 0,17 x 2
  - = 12,1 ft
- Gate Valve = 1
  - Le/D = 9 (wide open)
  - L elbow = 9 ID
  - = 9 x 1 x 0,17
  - = 1,5503 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{elbow 90} + \text{Panjang pipa} + \text{Gate Valve} \\ &= 12,058 + 100 + 1,550 \\ &= 113,6078 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1363,3 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan friksion Loss

#### 1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$F_f = 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 86)}$$

$$= 4 \times 0,0100 \frac{113,6078}{0,17225} \times \frac{2,8387^2}{2 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 3,3038 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$h_c = K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93})$$

$$= 0,55 \frac{2,8387^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0689 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 2 buah

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})$$

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})$$

$$= 2 \times 0,75 \frac{2,8387^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,1878 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

4. Ekspansi

$$K_{eks} = 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2^2}$$

$$K_{eks} = (1-0)^2$$

$$K_{eks} = 1$$

$$h_{eks} = K_{eks} \frac{v^2}{2g_c}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{2,8387^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,1252 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

5. Gate Valve wide open 1 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})$$

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})$$

$$= 1 \times 0,17 \frac{2,8387^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0213 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\text{Total friksi } (\sum F) = F_f + h_c + h_{e:} + h_f + h_f$$

$$= 3,30 + 0,07 + 0,13 + 0,19 + 0,021$$

$$= 3,7070 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

**Menentukan Kesetimbangan Mekanik**

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan})$$

$$V_2 = 2,84 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F = -W_s$$

$$\frac{8,06 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 50 \frac{32,17}{32,17} + \text{lbf.ft/lbm} = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 13,8322 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dengan: Capacity = 29,64 gal/menit

 $\mu$  campuran = 1,0487 Centipoise

Dari Fig.14.36 Hal.520, Petters &amp;Timmerhause, didapatkan:

Efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 50%

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$13,83 = -50\% W_p$$

$$W_p = 27,6644 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

mass flow rate (m)

$$= Q \times \rho$$

$$= 237,7397 \times 64,79$$

$$= 15402,893 \text{ lbm/jam}$$

$$= 4,2786 \text{ lbm/s}$$

$$WHp = W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$WHp = 27,6644 \times 4,2786 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$WHp = 0,2152 \text{ hp}$$

$$BHp = \frac{WHp}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{0,2152}{50\%}$$

$$= 0,4304 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &amp;Timmerhause, didapatkan:

Efisiensi motor = 85%

$$\text{Daya} = \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}}$$

$$= \underline{0,4304}$$

$$= \frac{85\%}{0,5064} \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

### Spesifikasi Pompa Sentrifugal

Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan As. asetat dari storage menuju mixer
Kode alat	: L-115 b
Tipe	: Centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	: 29,641 gpm
Suhu operasi	: 303,15 K
Tekanan operasi	: 1 atm
Efisiensi Pompa	: 50%
$\Delta P$	: 0 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Bahan Konstruksi	: Carbon steel SA 213
Daya	: 1 Hp
L pipa	: 113,6 ft
Jumlah	: 1 buah

### 6. Pompa Asam Sulfat (L-114)

Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan liquid dari storage menuju mixer
Tipe	: Pompa sentrifugal

#### Dasar Perancangan

Suhu	: 30 °C = 303,15 K
Tekanan	: 1 atr = 14,696 psia
Rate aliran	: 6986,7066 Kg/Ja = 15402,893 lb/Jam
$\rho$ campuran	: 70,23 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	$\mu$ (cP)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-18,705	3496,2	0,0331	0,0000	303,15	19,618
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,216	1792,5	0,0177	0,0000	303,15	0,815
<b>Total</b>						<b>20,433</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\mu$ (cP)	xi. $\rho$ i
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	6846,9725	0,9800	19,6179	19,2256
H <sub>2</sub> O	139,7341	0,0200	0,8150	0,0163
<b>Total</b>	<b>6986,7066</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20,4330</b>	<b>19,2419</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{19,242}{1}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 19,2 \text{ cP} = 0,0129 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 46,5 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q = \text{Rate Volumetrik As} &= 219,3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,0609 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 27,34 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus",hal 496}) \\
 Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 4 \times 0,06^{0,4} \times 70,2^{0,13} \\
 Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 1,9243 \approx 2 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Standarisasi : 2 in sch 40} &\quad (\text{Kern, Table 11 hal 844}) \\
 &= 2,380 \text{ in} = 0,2 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,17 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 = 3,35 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan alira} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{219,32 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 9427,634 \text{ ft/Jam} \\
 &= 2,6188 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bilangan Reynold} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,17 \times 2,62 \times 70,229}{0,012931} \\
 &= 2449,9639 < 4000 \quad \text{maka jenis aliran transisi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari gambar 2.10-3 Geankoplis halaman 94 didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon &= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88}) \\
 \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0,0001509}{0,1723} = 0,0009 \\
 f &= 0,013 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88}) \\
 \alpha &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Panjang pipa lurus} &= 100 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 2 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Le/D} &= 35 \\
 \text{L elbow} &= 35 \text{ ID} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 9}) \\
 &= 35 \times 0,17 \times 2 \\
 &= 12,1 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ Gate Valve} &= 1 \\
 \text{Le/D} &= 9 \text{ (wide open)} \\
 \text{L elbow} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 9 \times 1 \times 0,17
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,5503 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{elbow } 90 + \text{Panjang pipa} + \text{Gate Valve} \\
 &= 12,058 + 100 + 1,550 \\
 &= 113,6078 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1363,3 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan friksion Loss

#### 1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 86)} \\
 &= 4 \times 0,0130 \frac{113,6078}{0,17225} \times \frac{2,6188^2}{2 \times 32,2} \\
 &= 3,6553 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 0,55 \frac{2,6188^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0586 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 3. Elbow 90°, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 2 \times 0,75 \frac{2,6188^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,1599 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2^2} \\
 K_{\text{eks}} &= (1-0)^2 \\
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 \\
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{2,6188^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,1066 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 5. Gate Valve wide open 1 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 1 \times 0,17 \frac{2,6188^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0181 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= F_f + h_c + h_e + h_f + h_f \\
 &= 3,66 + 0,06 + 0,11 + 0,16 + 0,018 \\
 &= 3,9984 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Kesetimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan})$$

$$V_2 = 2,62 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{V_2 - V_1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F &= -W_s \\
 \frac{6,858 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 50 \frac{32,17}{32,17} + \text{lbf.ft/lbm} &= -W_s \\
 -W_s &= 14,1050 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dengan: Capacity} = 27,34 \text{ gal/menit}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 19,24 \text{ Centipoise}$$

Dari Fig.14.36 Hal.520, Petters & Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 48\%$$

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$14,11 = -48\% W_p$$

$$W_p = 29,3854 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\
 &= 219,3234 \times 70,23 \\
 &= 15402,893 \text{ lbm/jam} \\
 &= 4,2786 \text{ lbm/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{WHp} = W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$\text{WHp} = 29,3854 \times 4,2786 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$\text{WHp} = 0,2286 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{BHp} = \underline{\text{WHp}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\eta}{48\%} \\
 & = \frac{0,2286}{48\%} \\
 & = 0,4762 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters & Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi motor} & = 80\% \\
 \text{Daya} & = \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}} \\
 & = \frac{0,4762}{80\%} \\
 & = 0,5953 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Pompa Sentrifugal

Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan As. sulfat dari storage menuju mixer
Kode alat	: L-114
Tipe	: Centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	: 27,34 gpm
Suhu operasi	: 303,15 K
Tekanan operasi	: 1 atm
Efisiensi Pompa	: 48%
$\Delta P$	: 0 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>
Bahan Konstruksi	: Carbon steel SA 213
Daya	: 1 Hp
L pipa	: 113,6 ft
Jumlah	: 1 buah

### 7. Mixer (M-116)

Fungsi	: Untuk mencampur etanol dan asam asetat
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standard dishead dan tutup bawah conical $\alpha$ 120°

Direncanakan

Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless Steel SA 167 Type 304
$F_{allowable}$	: 18750
Tipe pengelasan	: Double welded butt joint ( E = 0,8 )
Faktor korosi	: 1/16
Volume ruang kosong	: 20% Volume total
Waktu tinggal	: 1 jam
Jumlah <i>tangki</i>	: 1 buah
Kondisi	
Suhu bahan	: 30 °C = 303,15 K
Tekanan	: 1 atm = 14,696 psia

**a. Menentukan dimensi tangki**

$$1 \text{ kg} = 2,2406 \text{ lb} \qquad 1 \text{ ft}^3 = 35,417 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$1 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Komponen	Massa	Massa	xi	$\rho$ (g/mL)	xi. $\rho$ i
	kg/jam	lb/jam	massa		
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	6951,8	15576,14	0,4975	0,2333	0,1161
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	34,93	78,27	0,0025	0,2402	0,0006
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	6973	15623,11	0,4990	0,2962	0,1478
H <sub>2</sub> O	13,973	31,31	0,0010	0,2851	0,0003
<b>Total</b>	<b>13973</b>	<b>31308,83</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>1,0548</b>	<b>0,2648</b>

Perhitungan *density* berdasarkan pers. *Carl and Yaws*

$$\text{Density} = A \times B^{-1(1-1/c)n}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,2639	0,2367	516,25
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,2719	0,2719	0,2331	512,58
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,3518	0,2695	0,2684	592,71
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,274	0,2857	647,13

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$= \frac{0,2648}{1,0000} = 16,5288 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate masuk} = 13973,4132 \text{ kg/jam} = 31308,830 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{31308,82965}{16,5288} = 1894,1995 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 1894,200 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 1894,1995 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume ruang kosong} = 20\% \text{ Volume total}$$

$$\text{Volume total} = \text{Volume liquid} + \text{Volume ruang kosong}$$

$$\text{Volume total} = 1894,200 + 20 \text{ Volume total}$$

$$80\% \text{ Volume total} = 1894,200$$

$$\text{Volume total} = 2367,7494 \text{ ft}^3$$

**B. Menghitung dimensi vessel**

- Menghitung diameter vessel

$$\text{Asumsi : } L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = V_{\text{tutup bawah}} + V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}}$$

$$2367,75 = \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times L_s \right] + 0,0847 di^3$$

$$2367,75 = \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times 1,5 \text{ di} \right] + 0,0847 di^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2367,75 &= 0,0755 \text{ di}^3 + 1,1775 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0847 \text{ di}^3 \\
 2367,75 &= 1,3377 \text{ di}^3 \\
 \text{di}^3 &= 1769,9696 \\
 \text{di} &= 12,0964 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 145,1565 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung tinggi tangki yang terisi bahan (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{tutup bawah}} + V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}} \\
 2367,75 &= \frac{\pi \text{ di}^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times H \right) + 0,0847 \text{ di}^3 \\
 2367,75 &= 133,6938 + 114,86 H + 149,9164 \\
 2367,75 &= 283,61 + 114,86 H \\
 114,86 H &= 2084,14 \\
 H &= 18,1446 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell dan Young, pers. 3.17, hal 46}) \\
 &= \frac{16,53 \times (18,14 - 1)}{144} \\
 &= 1,9679 \text{ psia} \\
 P_i &= P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,70 + 1,9679 \\
 &= 16,66 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 1,9639 \text{ psig} \\
 \text{tebal} &= \frac{P_i \cdot \text{di}}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{1,9639 \times 145,1565}{2 \times [(18750 \times 1) - (0,6 \times 1,9639)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0095 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,1521}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do} &= \text{di} + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 145,16 + \left( 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \right) \\
 &= 145,53 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do} &= 156 \\
 \text{icr} &= 8,71 \\
 r &= 145,16
 \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 di_{\text{baru}} &= do - 2 ts \\
 &= 156 - \left( 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \right) \\
 &= 155,6 \text{ in} \\
 &= 13,0 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek hubungan Ls dengan di:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{tutup bawah}} + V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}} \\
 2367,7494 &= \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times Ls \right] + 0,0847 di^3 \\
 2367,7494 &= 164,8 + 132,0 Ls + 184,7472 \\
 2367,7494 &= 349,5 + 132,03 Ls \\
 132 Ls &= 2018,2468 \\
 Ls &= 15,2865 \text{ ft} \\
 \frac{Ls}{di} &= \frac{15,29}{12,97} = 1,1787 < 1,5 \quad (\text{memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

### c. Menghitung tinggi silinder (Ls)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ls &= 1,5 \text{ di} \\
 &= 1,5 \times 155,625 \\
 &= 233,4375 \text{ in} \\
 &= 19,453125 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

### d. Menghitung dimensi tutup

- Menghitung dimensi tutup atas (standart dished)

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 145,16 \\
 icr &= 8,71 \\
 sf &= 2 \quad (\text{Brownell dan Young, tabel 5.6, hal 88})
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal tutup atas (tha) (Brownell & Young, pers 13.12 hal 258)

$$\begin{aligned}
 tha &= \frac{0,885 \text{ Pi} \cdot di}{(fE - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 1,9639 \times 155,6250}{[(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 1,9639)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0180 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,2885}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 ha &= 0,1690 \times di \\
 &= 0,1690 \times 155,6250 \\
 &= 26,3006 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2,1917 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung dimensi tutup bawah (conical)

$$\begin{aligned}
 thb &= \frac{\pi \cdot di}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha (fE - 0,6\pi)} + C \\
 &= \frac{1,9639}{2 \times \cos 60 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 2,0)]} \times \frac{155,6250}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0204 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,3260}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 hb &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} di}{\tan \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{77,8125}{1,7321} \\
 &= 44,9238 \text{ in} \\
 &= 3,7436 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas, maka diperoleh dimensi reaktor sebagai berikut:

- do = 156 in	- tha = 1/16 in
- di = 155,6250 in	- ha = 26,30 in
- Ls = 233,4375 in	- thb = 1/16 in
- ts = 2/16 in	- hb = 44,92 in
- Tinggi mixer = T <sub>tutup atas</sub> + T <sub>silinder</sub> + T <sub>tutup bawah</sub>	
	= 26,30 + 233,4375 + 44,9238
	= 304,6619 in
	= 25,3885 ft
	= 7,7385 m

#### e. Rancangan Pengaduk

Rencana pengaduk:

- Jenis pengaduk : Axial turbin 4 blades sudut 60°
- Bahan impeller : High Alloy Steel SA 240 type 316
- Bahan poros pengaduk : Hot Rolled Steel SAE 1020

Dari G.G. Brown hal 507, didapatkan:

- Dt/Di = 3
- Zi/Di = 0,5
- W/Di = 0,1

Dimana: Dt = Diameter dalam silinder  
 Di = Diameter impeller  
 Zi = Tinggi impeller dari dasar tangki  
 Zl = Tinggi liquid dalam silinder  
 W = Lebar baffel impeller  
 L = Panjang impeller

#### A. Menghitung dimensi pengaduk

- Menghitung diameter impeller

$$\frac{Dt}{Di} = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= \frac{Dt}{3} \\ &= \frac{155,6250}{3} \\ &= 51,875 \text{ in} \\ &= 4,3229 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung tinggi impeler dari dasar tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Zi}{Di} &= 0,5 \\ Zi &= 0,5 \times Di \\ &= 0,5 \times 51,88 \\ &= 25,938 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,1615 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung panjang impeller

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{Di} &= \frac{1}{4} \\ L &= \frac{1}{4} \times Di \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 51,88 \\ &= 12,97 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,0807 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung lebar impeller

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{W}{Di} &= 0,1 \\ W &= 0,1 \times Di \\ &= 0,1 \times 51,88 \\ &= 5,1875 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,4323 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

*(Geankoplis 3<sup>th</sup> ed, tabel 3.4-1, hal 144)*

- Menentukan tebal blade

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J}{Dt} &= \frac{1}{155,6250} \\ J &= \frac{1}{155,63} \times Dt \\ &= \frac{1}{155,63} \times 155,6250 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,0000 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0833 \text{ ft}$$

- Menentukan blade

$$n = \frac{WELH}{ID} = \frac{h \text{ liquid} \times Sg}{ID}$$

$$= \frac{18,145 \times 0,2649}{4,3229} = 4,11 = 4$$

- Menentukan jumlah pengaduk

$$n = \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{2 \times Di^2}$$

$$= \frac{18,1446}{2 \times 18,69}$$

$$= 0,4855 \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

### Perhitungan Viskositas Bahan

Komponen	$\mu$ (centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C2H5OH	-6,4406	1117,60	0,0173	-1,55E-05
CH3OH	-9,0562	1254,20	0,0224	-2,35E-05
CH3COOH	-3,8937	784,82	0,0067	-7,56E-06
H2O	-10,2158	1792,50	0,0177	-1,26E-05

$$\log 10 \mu = A+B/T+CT+DT^2$$

Komponen	Massa	xi	$\mu$	$\mu$	xi. $\mu$
	kg/jam	massa	Cp	lbm/fts	
C2H5OH	6951,7731	0,4975	11,903	0,0080	5,9217
CH3OH	34,9335	0,0025	0,5039	0,0003	0,0013
CH3COOH	6972,7332	0,4990	1,0492	0,0007	0,5236
H2O	13,9734	0,0010	0,8150	0,0005	0,0008
Total	13973,41	1	14,271	0,0096	6,4473

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu}{\sum xi} = \frac{6,4473}{1} = 6,4473 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### B. Perhitungan daya pengaduk

$$P = \frac{\phi \times \rho \times n^3 \times Di^5}{gc} \quad (G. G. Brown, pers. 461, hal 506)$$

- Dimana :
- P = daya pengaduk
  - $\phi$  = power number
  - $\rho$  = densitas bahan = 16,529 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
  - Di = diameter impeller = 4,3229 ft
  - gc = 32,174 lb.ft/dt<sup>2</sup>.lb<sub>f</sub>
  - n = putaran pengaduk, ditetapkan = 200 rpm  
= 3,3333 rps

(Perry ed 7<sup>th</sup>, hal 23-46)

Menghitung bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D^2 n \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{[4,3229]^2 \times 3,33 \times 16,5288}{6,4473} \\
 &= 659,7 \quad (\text{Turbulen, } N_{Re} < 2100)
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari G. G. Brown fig. 477 hal 507, diperoleh  $\phi = 0,6$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{\phi \times \rho \times n^3 \times Di^5}{gc} \\
 &= \frac{0,6 \times 16,5288 \times [3,3333]^3 \times [4,3229]^5}{32,2} \\
 &= 17234,86 \text{ lb ft/s} \\
 &= 31,3361 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kehilangan-kehilangan daya:

- Gain losses (kebocoran daya pada proses dan bearing) diperkirakan 10% dari daya masuk
- Transmission system losses (kebocoran belt atau gear) diperkirakan 15% dari daya masuk

Sehingga daya yang dibutuhkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ yang dibutuhkan} &= [0,1 + 0,15 P] + P \\
 &= [0,25 \times 31,336] + 31,336 \\
 &= 39,17 \text{ Hp} \approx 40 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, digunakan pengaduk dengan daya 40 Hp

### C. Perhitungan poros pengaduk

- Diameter poros

$$\tau = \frac{\pi \times s \times D^3}{16} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 16-1, hal 465})$$

- Dimana :
- $\tau$  = momen puntir
  - P = daya motor pada poros
  - N = putaran pengaduk
  - s = maksimum design shearing stress yang diijinkan
  - D = diameter poros

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau &= \frac{63025 \times P}{N} \\
 &= \frac{63025 \times 40}{200} \\
 &= 12605,00 \text{ lb in}
 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 469})$$



Dari Hesse tabel 16-1 hal 467, untuk bahan Hot Rolled Steel SAE 1020 mengandung karbon = 20% dengan batas = 36000 lb/in<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \text{maksimum design shering stress yang diijinkan} \\ &= 20\% \times 36000 \\ &= 7200 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter poros pengaduk (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \left( \frac{16 \times \tau}{\pi \times s} \right)^{1/3} \\ &= \left( \frac{16 \times 12605,00}{3,14 \times 7200} \right)^{1/3} \\ &= 2,0740 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1728 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang poros (L)

$$L = H + Z - Z_i$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_i &= \text{jarak impeller dari dasar tangki} \\ Z &= \text{panjang impeller di atas bejana tangki} \\ H &= T_{\text{silinder}} + T_{\text{tutup atas}} \\ &= 233,4375 + 26,30 \\ &= 259,7381 \text{ in} \\ &= 21,6448 \text{ ft} \\ L &= 259,7381 + 12,9688 - 25,9375 \\ &= 246,7694 \text{ in} \\ &= 20,5641 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Mixer

Type	: Axial turbin 4 blade sudut 45°
Di	: 51,8750 in = 4,3229 ft
Zi	: 25,9375 in = 2,1615 ft
W	: 5,1875 in = 0,4323 ft
L	: 246,7694 in = 20,56 ft
n pengaduk	: 1 buah
daya	: 40 Hp
diameter poros	: 2,0740 in = 0,1728 ft
panjang poros	: 246,7694 in = 20,564 ft
n blade	: 4 blade

## 8. Pompa (L-117)

Fungsi : Untuk mengalirkan liquid dari mixer menuju reaktor  
Tipe : Pompa sentrifugal

**Dasar Perancangan**

Suhu : 30 °C = 303,15 K  
 Tekanan : 1 atr = 14,696 psia  
 Rate aliran : 13973,413 Kg/Ja = 30805,787 lb/Jam  
 $\rho$  campuran : 16,53 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	$\mu$ (cP)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6,4406	1117,6	0,0137	-2,E-05	303,15	0,9645
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	-9,0562	1254,2	0,0224	-2,E-05	303,15	0,5039
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-3,8937	784,82	0,0067	-8,E-06	303,15	1,0492
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,216	1792,50	0,0177	-1,E-05	303,15	0,8150
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,8642</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\mu$ (cP)	xi. $\rho$ i
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	6951,773	0,4975	0,9645	0,4799
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	34,9335	0,0025	0,5039	0,0013
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	6972,7332	0,4990	1,0492	0,5236
H <sub>2</sub> O	13,9734	0,0010	0,8150	0,0008
<b>Total</b>	<b>13973,41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,8642</b>	<b>1,0055</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi_i \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi_i}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{1,0055}{1}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 1,01 \text{ cP} = 0,0007 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 2,43 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetri} &= 1864 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,5177 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 232,4 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus",hal 496}) \\ Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 4 \times 0,52^{0,4} \times 16,5^{0,13} \\ Di_{\text{optimum}} &= 4,1761 \approx 4 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi : 4 in sch 40 (Kern, Table 11 hal 844)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4,500 \text{ in} = 0,38 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,0260 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,0882 \text{ ft}^2 = 12,7 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan alira} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{1864 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0,0882 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 21132,456 \text{ ft/Jam} \\ &= 5,8701 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bilangan Reyno} = \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\mu}{0,34 \times 5,87 \times 16,529} \\
 &= 48176,968 > 4000 \quad \text{maka jenis aliran turbulen}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari gambar 2.10-3 Geankoplis halaman 94 didapatkan:

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,3355} = 0,0004$$

$$f = 0,015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Asumsi :

- Panjang pipa lurus = 100 ft
- elbow 90° = 3 buah
  - Le/D = 35
  - L elbow = 35 ID (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)
  - = 35 x 0,34 x 3
  - = 35,2 ft
- Gate Valve = 1
  - Le/D = 9 (wide open)
  - L elbow = 9 ID
  - = 9 x 1 x 0,34
  - = 3,0195 ft

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{elbow } 90 + \text{Panjang pipa} + \text{Gate Valve} \\
 &= 35,228 + 100 + 3,02 \\
 &= 138,2470 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1659 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 86}) \\
 &= 4 \times 0,0150 \frac{138,2470}{0,3355} \times \frac{5,8701^2}{2 \times 32,2} \\
 &= 13,24 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93}) \\
 &= 0,55 \frac{5,8701^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,2945 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 3 \times 0,75 \frac{5,8701^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 1,2049 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{eks} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2^2} \\
 K_{eks} &= (1-0)^2 \\
 K_{eks} &= 1 \\
 h_{eks} &= K_{eks} \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{5,8701^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,5355 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 5. Gate Valve wide open 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,17 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 1 \times 0,17 \frac{5,8701^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,091 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{e:} + h_f + h_f \\
 &= 13,2 + 0,29 + 0,54 + 1,20 + 0,09 \\
 &= 15,37 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Menentukan Kestimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan})$$

$$V_2 = 5,87 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F = - W_s$$

$$\frac{34,458 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 50 \frac{32,17}{32,17} + \text{lbf.ft/lbm} = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 25,9010 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dengan: Capacity = 232,4 gal/menit  
 $\mu$  campuran = 1,0055 Centipoise

Dari Fig.14.36 Hal.520, Petters &Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) &= 78\% \\ W_s &= \eta W_p \\ 25,9010 &= - 78\% W_p \\ W_p &= 33,2064 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ \text{mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 1863,7652 \times 16,529 \\ &= 30805,787 \text{ lbm/jam} \\ &= 8,56 \text{ lbm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WHp} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ \text{WHp} &= 33,2064 \times 8,56 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ \text{WHp} &= 0,5166 \text{ hp} \\ \text{BHp} &= \frac{\text{WHp}}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{0,5166}{78\%} \\ &= 0,6624 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 87\% \\ \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,6624}{87\%} \\ &= 0,7613 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa Sentrifugal

Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan campuran dari mixer menuju reaktor
Kode alat	: L-117
Tipe	: Centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	: 232,4 gpm
Suhu operasi	: 303,15 K
Tekanan operasi	: 1 atm
Efisiensi Pompa	: 78%
$\Delta P$	: 0 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel SA 213  
 Daya : 1 Hp  
 L pipa : 138,2 ft  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

## 9. Heater (E-118)

Fungsi : Memanaskan Etanol dan As Asetat dari 30°C menjadi 80°C  
 Tipe : *Double Pipe Heat Exchanger* (DPHE)

### Direncanakan

faktor kekotoran gabungan  $\iota = 0,0025 \text{ jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F/Btu}$   
 $\Delta p$  maksimum aliran = 10 psi  
 $\Delta p$  maksimum steam = 2,0 psi

Dasar perancangan :

- Massa bahan masuk = 150,9 Kg/Jam  
= 333 lb/jam
- Suhu bahan masuk ( $t_1$ ) = 30 °C = 86 °F = 359,15 K
- Suhu bahan keluar ( $t_2$ ) = 80 °C = 176 °F = 449,15 K
- Kebutuhan steam (m) = 212 kg/jam  
= 467,99 lb/jam
- Panas yang dibawa steam = 108815,77 kkal/jam  
= 431563,34 Btu/Jam
- Steam masuk pada suhu ( $T_1$ ) = 140 °C = 284 °F
- Steam keluar pada suhu ( $T_2$ ) = 140 °C = 284 °F

### 1. Menentukan $\Delta t$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 284 - 176 = 108 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 284 - 86 = 198 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}} = \frac{108 - 198}{\ln \frac{108}{198}} = \frac{-90}{-0,6} = 148,482 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t = \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} \times Ft$$

$$\Delta t = 148,482 \times 1$$

$$\Delta t = 148,482 \text{ °F}$$

### 2. Menentukan suhu Kalorik ( $T_c$ dan $t_c$ )

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{568}{2} = 284 \text{ °F} = 413 \text{ K}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{347}{2} = 173 \text{ °F} = 352 \text{ K}$$

Menentukan densitas dan viskositas pada suhu  $t_c$  yaitu  $173\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$  atau  $352\text{ K}$

Komponen	A	B	$t_c$	n	Tc	$\rho$ g/ml
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,2639	351,65	0,2367	516,3	0,7342
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,2120	0,2719	351,65	0,2331	512,6	0,5728
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,3518	0,2695	351,65	0,2684	592,7	0,9853
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,2740	351,65	0,2857	647,1	0,9770
<b>Total</b>						<b>3,2693</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\rho$ (g/mL)	xi. $\rho$ i
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	6952	0,4979482	0,7342	0,3656
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	35	0,0025023	0,5728	0,0014
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	6972,8122	0,4994495	0,9853	0,4921
H <sub>2</sub> O	1,3974	0,0001001	0,9770	0,0001
<b>Total</b>	<b>13961,00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,2693</b>	<b>0,8592</b>

$$\rho = A \times B^{-(1-1/T_c)^n}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{0,8592}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= 0,8592 \text{ g/ml} \\ &= 53,640 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	$\mu$ (cP)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6,4406	1117,6	0,0137	-2,E-05	351,65	0,4469
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	-9,0562	1254,2	0,0224	-2,E-05	351,65	0,2949
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-3,8937	784,82	0,0067	-8,E-06	351,65	0,5584
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,215	1792,5	0,0177	-1,E-05	351,65	0,3591
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,6593</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\mu$ (cP)	xi. $\mu$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	6952	0,4979	0,4469	0,2225
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	35	0,0025	0,2949	0,0007
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	6972,8122	0,4994	0,5584	0,2789
H <sub>2</sub> O	1,3974	0,0001	0,3591	0,0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13961,00</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,6593</b>	<b>0,5022</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{0,5022}{1}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{0,5}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,5 \text{ cP} = 0,0003 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 1,21 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

Menentukan densitas dan viskositas pada suhu  $T_c$  yaitu  $266^\circ\text{F}$  atau  $403 \text{ K}$

Komponen	A	B	T	n	$T_c$	$\rho \text{ g/ml}$
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,2740	413,15	0,2857	647,13	0,9139
<b>Total</b>						<b>0,9139</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\rho \text{ (g/mL)}$	xi. $\rho$ i
H <sub>2</sub> O	642,5093	1,0000	0,9139	0,9139
<b>Total</b>	<b>642,5093</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,9139</b>	<b>0,9139</b>

$$\rho_{\text{campura}} = \frac{\sum xi.\rho_i}{\sum xi} = \frac{0,91}{1} = 0,91 \text{ g/n} = 57,052 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	$\mu \text{ (cP)}$
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,215	1792,500	0,0177	0,0000	413,15	0,1962
<b>Total</b>						<b>0,1962</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\mu \text{ Cp}$	xi. $\mu$ i
H <sub>2</sub> O	642,5093	1,0000	0,1962	0,1962
<b>Total</b>	<b>642,5093</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,1962</b>	<b>0,1962</b>

$$\mu_{\text{campu}} = 0,2 \text{ cP} = 0,0001 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 0,47 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

### 3. Trial ukuran DPHE

dicoba DPHE ukuran  $4 \times 3$ " IPS sch 40 dengan aliran steam dibagian pipa dari tabel 6.2 "Kern" Hal. 110 didapatkan:

$$a_{an} = 3,14 \text{ in} = 0,02 \text{ ft}$$

$$a_p = 7,38 \text{ in} = 0,05 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_e = 1,14 \text{ in} = 0,09 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_e' = 0,53 \text{ in} = 0,04 \text{ ft}$$

dari tabel 11 kern halaman 844 didapatkan

$$d_{o_j} = 4,5 \text{ in} = 0,37 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_{i_p} = 4,03 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 1,18 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

EVALUASI PERPINDAHAN PANAS	
Bagian Anulus (Bahan)	Bagian pipa (Steam)
1. Menghitung NRe $G_{an} = \frac{m}{a_{an}}$	1. Menghitung NRe $G_p = \frac{m}{a_p}$



$= \frac{30778,410 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0218 \text{ ft}^2}$	$= \frac{1416,476 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0512 \text{ ft}^2}$
$= 1412397,902 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	$= 27656,255 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$
<p>pada <math>t_c = 173 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p>	<p>pada <math>T_c = 284 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p>
$\mu = 0,000337 \text{ lb/ft.s}$	$\mu = 0,000132 \text{ lb/ft.s}$
$= 1,21488 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$	$= 0,47470 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$
$d_e = 1,1400 \text{ in}$	$d_e' = 0,5300 \text{ in}$
$= 0,0950 \text{ ft}$	$= 0,0441 \text{ ft}$
$N_{re_{an}} = \frac{G_{an} \times d_e}{\mu}$	$N_{re_p} = \frac{G_p \times d_e'}{\mu}$
$= \frac{1412397,902 \times 0,09}{1,2149}$	$= \frac{27656,2550 \times 0,04}{0,4747}$
$= 110400,9453$	$= 2572,1562$
<p>2. Menghitung faktor panas (<math>J_H</math>) Dari Kern, Fig. 24 Hal.834 didapat <math>J_H = 195</math></p>	<p>2. Menghitung faktor panas (<math>J_H</math>) <math>J_H = -</math> (<i>Steam</i>)</p>
<p>3. Menghitung harga koefisien film Dari Kern, Tabel 4 hal.800 didapat: <math>k = 0,0495 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}</math> Dari Kern, Fig.3 hal.805 didapat: <math>C_p = 0,3098 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}</math> maka, <math>k (C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/4} = 1,9665</math></p>	<p>3. Menghitung harga koefisien film <math>h_{i_o} = 1500 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}^\circ\text{F}</math></p>
$\left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14} = 1 \text{ (untuk bahan encer dan viskositas } < 1 \text{ cP)}$	
$h_o = \frac{J_H \times k \times (C_p \cdot \mu / k) \times \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14}}{D_e}$	
$= \frac{195 \times 0,05 \times 1,97 \times 1}{0,09}$	
$= 199,83 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	

Clean overall coefficient  $U_c$  :

$$U_c = \frac{h_{i_o} \times h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \times 199,83}{1500 + 199,83} = 176,3 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}^\circ\text{F}$$

*Dirt factor* (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D}$$

$$0,0010 = \frac{176,3 - U_D}{176,3 \times U_D}$$

$$0,18 = 176,3 \times U_D - 1,00 U_D$$

$$U_D = 176,0 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{1306234,5319}{176,0 \times 148,482}$$

$$= 49,9892 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = \frac{A}{a''} = \frac{49,989}{1,178} = 42,4 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari panjang ekonomis dengan mencari over design yang terkecil dari pipa standar.

Panjang pipa (ft)	Hairpin (n)	Hairpin pakai	L <sub>baru</sub>	A <sub>baru</sub>	UD <sub>baru</sub>	Rd <sub>baru</sub>	Rd <sub>over desain</sub> (%)
35	0,61	1	70	43,54	305,54	-0,002	-3,398
70	0,3	1	140	87,08	152,77	0,001	-0,125
78	0,27	1	156	97,03	137,10	0,002	0,623

Jadi, diambil over desain yang terkecil = -3,398 %

$$L = 70 \text{ ft}$$

$$n = 1 \text{ buah}$$

EVALUASI $\Delta P$	
Bagian Anulus (Bahan)	Bagian pipa (Steam)
1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi $Nre_{an} = 110401$ $f = 0,0021$ (Kern fig.29 hal 83)	1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi $Nre_p = 2572,2$ $f = 0,0024$ (Kern fig.29 hal 839)
2. Mencari $\Delta P$ dari panjang pipa $\rho = 53,640 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$ $\Delta P_1 = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot Ga^2 \cdot L \cdot \rho}{2 \cdot g \cdot \rho^2 \cdot di \cdot 144}$ $= 0,4114 \text{ psi}$ $v = \frac{Ga}{3600\rho}$ $= \frac{1412397,902}{3600 \times 53,640}$ $= 7,3142$	2. Mencari $\Delta P$ dari panjang pipa $\rho = 57,05 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$ $\Delta P_p = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot Ga^2 \cdot L \cdot \rho}{2 \cdot g \cdot \rho^2 \cdot di \cdot 144}$ $= 0,00002 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P < \Delta P$ $0,00002 \text{ psi} < 2 \text{ psi}$ Tetap memenuhi
$\Delta P_n = n \left( \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right)$	

$= 0,3094 \text{ psi}$ <p>3. Mencari <math>\Delta P</math> total pada pipa anulus</p> $\Delta P_{an} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n$ $\Delta P_{an} = 0,41 + 0,31$ $\Delta P_{an} = 0,7209 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_{an} < \Delta P$ $0,72 \text{ psi} < 10 \text{ psi}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Tetapan memenuhi</p>	
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### Spesifikasi Heater

Fungsi	: Untuk memanaskan asam asetat dan etanol sampai suhu	
Kode alat	: E-118	
Tipe	: <i>Double Pipe Heat Exchanger</i> (DPHE)	
Bahan Konstruksi	: Stainless Steel SA-240 Grade M Type 316	
Media pemanas	: Saturated steam 140 °C ,	
Kapasitas	: 150,9 kg/jam	= 332,7 lb/jam
Rate steam	: 108.815,8 kg/jam	= 239.895,2 lb/jam
Dimensi	<i>Pipe side</i> , steam	<i>Anullus side</i> , Bahan
	do = 4,5 in	a <sub>an</sub> = 3,14 in <sup>2</sup>
	L <sub>pipe</sub> = 70 ft	de = 1,1400 in
	ap = 7,38 in <sup>2</sup>	de' = 0,5300 in
	Hairpir = 1 buah	L = 42,436 ft
	$\Delta P_p = 0,0000 \text{ psi}$	$\Delta P_{an} = 0,7209 \text{ psi}$

### 10. Heater (E-119)

Fungsi	: Memanaskan Asam Sulfat dari 30°C menjadi 80°C
Tipe	: Double pipe Heat Exchanger (DPHE)

#### Direncanakan

faktor kekotoran gabungan $\iota$	= 0,0025 jam.ft <sup>2</sup> .°F/Btu
$\Delta p$ maksimum aliran	= 10 psi
$\Delta p$ maksimum steam	= 2 psi

#### Dasar perancangan :

- Massa bahan masuk	= 6847 Kg/Jam
	= 15095 lb/jam
- Suhu bahan masuk (t <sub>1</sub> )	= 30 °C = 86 °F
- Suhu bahan keluar (t <sub>2</sub> )	= 80 °C = 176 °F
- Kebutuhan steam (m)	= 535 kg/jam
	= 1179,5 lb/jam

- Panas yang dibawa steam = 274250,86 kkal/jam  
= 1087678,9 Btu/Jam
- Steam masuk pada suhu ( $T_1$ ) = 140 °C = 284 °F
- Steam keluar pada suhu ( $T_2$ ) = 140 °C = 284 °F

**1. Menentukan  $\Delta t$** 

$$\Delta t_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 284 - 176 = 108 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 284 - 86 = 198 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}} = \frac{108 - 198}{\ln \frac{108}{198}} = \frac{-90}{-0,6} = 148,482 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t = \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} \times Ft$$

$$\Delta t = 148,482 \times 1$$

$$\Delta t = 148,482 \text{ °F}$$

**2. Menentukan suhu Kalorik ( $T_c$  dan  $t_c$ )**

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{568}{2} = 284 \text{ °F} = 413 \text{ K}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{262}{2} = 131 \text{ °F} = 328 \text{ K}$$

**Menentukan densitas dan viskositas pada suhu  $t_c$  yaitu 173 °F atau 352 K**

Komponen	A	B	$t_c$	n	$T_c$	$\rho$ g/ml
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,4216	0,1935	328,15	0,2857	363,49	0,9804
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,2740	328,15	0,2857	647,13	0,9996
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,9800</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\rho$ (g/mL)	xi. $\rho$ i
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	6847,0500	0,9800	0,9804	0,9608
H <sub>2</sub> O	139,7357	0,0200	0,9996	0,0200
<b>Total</b>	<b>6986,7857</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,9800</b>	<b>0,9808</b>

$$\rho = A \times B^{-(1-1/c)^{1/n}}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi.\rho.i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{0,9808}{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= 0,9808 \text{ g/ml} \\ &= 61,23 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	$\mu$ (cP)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-18,705	3496,2	0,0331	-0,00002	328,15	9,3850

H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,215	1792,50	0,0177	-0,00001	328,15	0,5075
<b>Total</b>						<b>9,8925</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	μ (cP)	xi.μ
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	6847,0500	0,9800	9,3850	9,1973
H <sub>2</sub> O	139,7357	0,0200	0,5075	0,0101
<b>Total</b>	<b>6986,7857</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9,8925</b>	<b>9,2075</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{9,2075}{1}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 9,21 \text{ cP} = 0,0062 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 22,3 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

**Menentukan densitas dan viskositas pada suhu Tc yaitu 266 °F atau 403 K**

Komponen	A	B	T	n	Tc	ρ g/ml
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,2740	413,15	0,2857	647,1	0,9139
<b>Total</b>						<b>0,9139</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (g/mL)	xi.ρi
H <sub>2</sub> O	535,0064	1,0000	0,9139	0,9139
<b>Total</b>	<b>535,0064</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,9139</b>	<b>0,9139</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi} = \frac{0,91}{1} = 0,91 \text{ g/r} = 57,05 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D	T	μ (cP)
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,215	1792,500	0,0177	-0,00001	413,1500	0,1962
<b>Total</b>						<b>0,1962</b>

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	μ Cp	xi.μi
H <sub>2</sub> O	535,0064	1,0000	0,1962	0,1962
<b>Total</b>	<b>535,0064</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,1962</b>	<b>0,1962</b>

$$\mu \text{ campu} = 0,2 \text{ cP} = 0,0001 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 0,47 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

### 3. Trial ukuran DPHE

dicoba DPHE ukuran 2 × 1 1/4" IPS sch 40 dengan aliran steam dibagian pipa dari tabel 6.2 "Kern" Hal. 110 didapatkan:

$$a_{an} = 1,19 \text{ in} = 0,01 \text{ ft}$$

$a_p = 1,5 \text{ in} = 0,01 \text{ ft}$   
 $d_e = 0,92 \text{ in} = 0,08 \text{ ft}$   
 $d_e' = 0,4 \text{ in} = 0,03 \text{ ft}$   
 dari tabel 11 kern halaman 844 didapatkan  
 $d_{o1} = 2,38 \text{ in} = 0,20 \text{ ft}$   
 $d_{i1} = 2,07 \text{ in} = 0,17 \text{ ft}$   
 $a'' = 0,62 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$

<b>EVALUASI PERPINDAHAN PANAS</b>	
<b>Bagian Anulus (Bahan)</b>	<b>Bagian pipa (Steam)</b>
<p>1. Menghitung NRe</p> $G_{an} = \frac{m}{a_{an}}$ $= \frac{15094,836 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0083 \text{ ft}^2}$ $= 1827771,719 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>pada <math>t_c = 131 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $\mu = 0,006187 \text{ lb/ft.s}$ $= 22,27477 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$ $d_e = 0,9150 \text{ in}$ $= 0,0762 \text{ ft}$ $Nre_{an} = \frac{G_{an} \times d_e}{\mu}$ $= \frac{1827771,72 \times 0,08}{22,2748}$ $= 6254,2426$ <p>2. Menghitung faktor panas (<math>J_H</math>)</p> <p>Dari Kern, Fig. 24 Hal.834 didapat</p> $J_H = 50$ <p>3. Menghitung harga koefisien film</p> <p>Dari Kern, Tabel 4 hal.800 didapat:</p> $k = 0,1050 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F/ft}$ <p>Dari Kern, Fig.3 hal.805 didapat:</p> $C_p = 0,6274 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ <p>maka,</p> $k (C_p.\mu / k)^{1/4} = 5,1060$ $\left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14} = 1 \text{ (untuk bahan air dan viskositas } < 1 \text{ cP)}$ $h_o = \frac{J_H \times k \times (C_p.\mu / k)^{1/4} \times \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14}}{D_e}$	<p>1. Menghitung NRe</p> $G_p = \frac{m}{a_p}$ $= \frac{1179,475 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0104 \text{ ft}^2}$ $= 113302,1 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>pada <math>T_c = 284 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $\mu = 0,000132 \text{ lb/ft.s}$ $= 0,47470 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$ $d_e' = 0,4000 \text{ in}$ $= 0,0333 \text{ ft}$ $Nre_p = \frac{G_p \times d_e'}{\mu}$ $= \frac{113302,1164 \times 0,03}{0,4747}$ $= 7952,9108$ <p>2. Menghitung faktor panas (<math>J_H</math>)</p> $J_H = - \text{ (Steam)}$ <p>3. Menghitung harga koefisien film</p> $h_{i0} = 1500 \text{ Btu/ft}^2.\text{jam}^\circ\text{F}$

$$= 50 \times \frac{0,10 \times 5,11 \times 1}{0,08}$$

$$= 351,64 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Clean overall coefficient  $U_c$  :

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \times 351,64}{1500 + 351,64} = 284,9 \text{ Btu/ft}^2.\text{jam}^\circ\text{F}$$

*Dirt factor* (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D}$$

$$0,0010 = \frac{284,9 - U_D}{284,9 \times U_D}$$

$$0,28 = 284,9 - 1,00 U_D$$

$$U_D = 284,3 \text{ Btu/ft}^2.\text{jam}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{1087678,9136}{284,290 \times 148,482}$$

$$= 25,7672 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = \frac{A}{a''} = \frac{25,7672}{0,622} = 41,43 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari panjang ekonomis dengan mencari over design yang terkecil dari pipa standar.

Panjang pipa (ft)	Hairpin (n)	Hairpin pakai	$L_{\text{baru}}$	$A_{\text{baru}}$	$UD_{\text{baru}}$	$R_d_{\text{baru}}$	$R_d_{\text{over desain}} (\%)$
80	0,26	1	160	99,5	73,61	0,010	9,075
110	0,19	1	220	136,8	53,53	0,015	14,170
125	0,17	1	250	155,5	47,11	0,018	16,717

Jadi, diambil over desain yang terkecil = 9,075 %

$$L = 160 \text{ ft}$$

$$n = 1 \text{ buah}$$

EVALUASI $\Delta P$	
Bagian Anulus (Bahan)	Bagian pipa (Steam)
1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi $Nre_{an} = 6254,24$ $f = 0,0021$ (Kern fig.29 hal 82)	1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi $Nre_p = 7952,911$ $f = 0,0024$ (Kern fig.29 hal 839)
2. Mencari $\Delta P$ dari panjang pipa $\rho = 61,23 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$	2. Mencari $\Delta P$ dari panjang pipa

$\Delta P_1 = \frac{4.f.Gan^2.L.\rho}{2.g.\rho^2.de}.144$ $= 1,8281 \text{ psi}$ $v = \frac{Ga}{3600\rho}$ $= \frac{1827771,719}{3600\left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)61,230}$ $= 8,292 \left(\frac{m}{sc}\right)$ $\Delta P_n = n\left(\frac{v^2}{2gc}\right)$ $= 0,4540 \text{ psi}$ <p>3. Mencari <math>\Delta P</math> total pada pipa anulus</p> $\Delta P_{an} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n$ $\Delta P_{an} = 1,83 + 0,45$ $\Delta P_{an} = 2,2821 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_{an} < \Delta P$ $2,28 \text{ psi} < 10 \text{ psi}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Tetapan memenuhi</p>	$\rho = 57,05 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$ $\Delta P_p = \frac{4.f.Gan^2.L.\rho}{2.g.\rho^2.di}.144$ $= 0,00167 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P < \Delta P$ $0,00167 \text{ psi} < 2 \text{ psi}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Tetapan memenuhi</p>
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### Spesifikasi Heater

Fungsi	: Memanaskan Asam Sulfat dari suhu 30°C sampai 80°C	
Kode alat	: E-119	
Tipe	: Double pipe Heat Exchanger 2 x 1 1/4" sch.40	
Bahan Konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA-240 Grade M type 316	
Media pemanas	: Saturated steam 140 °C , 1 atm	
Kapasitas	6.846,972 kg/jam	= 15.094,84 lb/jam
Rate steam	535,0064 kg/jam	= 1.179,48 lb/jam
Dimensi	<i>Pipe side</i> , steam	<i>Anullus side</i> , F-111
	do = 2,4 in	a <sub>an</sub> = 1,19 in <sup>2</sup>
	L <sub>pipe</sub> = 160 ft	de = 0,9150 in
	ap = 1,50 in <sup>2</sup>	de' = 0,4000 in
	Hairpin = 1 buah	L = 41,426 ft
	ΔPp = 0,0017 psi	ΔPan = 2,2821 psi

### 11. Reaktor (R-110)

Reaktor didesain sebagai Alat Utama yang dikerjakan oleh Firyaa Putri Verdina (1914025)



**12. Destilasi (D-120)**

Reaktor didesain sebagai Alat Utama yang dikerjakan oleh Vina Nur Laily (1914027)

**13. Reboiler (E-122)**

Fungsi : Untuk menguapkan dan memanaskan kembali bottom product dari kolom distilasi

Tipe : *Shell and Tube*

**A. Direncanakan :**

- Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = 0,001 jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F/Btu
- Penurunan tekanan aliran maksimal ( $\Delta p$ ) = 10 psi
- $\Delta p$  maksimum steam = 2,5 psi
- Digunakan pipa ukuran 1 in OD, BWG 18, L = 20 ft,  $P_T = 1,25$  in
- Susunan segitiga (triangular)

**B. Kondisi Operasi :**

- Massa bahan masuk (W) = 41793,4550 Kg/jam  
= 92138,6867 lb/jam
- Suhu bahan masuk ( $t_1$ ) = 101 °C = 214 °F
- Suhu bahan keluar ( $t_2$ ) = 102 °C = 216 °F
- Kebutuhan steam (m) = 130,2240 Kg/jam  
= 287,0945 lb/jam
- Panas yang diserap (Q) = 254793,5564 Kkal/jam  
= 1010427,163 Btu/jam
- Suhu steam masuk ( $T_1$ ) = 140 °C = 284 °F
- Suhu steam kondensat ( $T_2$ ) = 140 °C = 284 °F

Perhitungan *density* berdasarkan pers. *Carl and Yaws*

$$Density = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n} \quad T = 101 \text{ °C} = 374,33 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	$(1-T/T_c)^n$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,2639	0,2367	516,25	0,7366
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,3518	0,2695	0,2684	592,71	0,7649
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,3065	0,2585	0,2780	523,3	0,7052
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,2740	0,2857	647,13	0,7813

(Pers. *Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid*)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\rho$ (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho$ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho_{ixi}$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	99,3095	0,0082	708,8950	44,2549	0,3616
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	3862,4451	0,3178	959,1150	59,8756	19,029
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	385,6765	0,0317	795,7194	49,6752	1,5764
H <sub>2</sub> O	7805,90	0,6423	954,4188	59,5825	38,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>12153,33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3418,1481</b>	<b>213,3881</b>	<b>59,24</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_{ixi}}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i}{\rho} = 59,236 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\log 10 \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$$

Komponen	$\mu$ (Centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6,4406	1117,60	0,01372	-0,00002
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-3,8937	784,82	0,00667	-0,00001
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	-3,6861	552,28	0,0080	-0,00001
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,2158	1792,50	0,0177	-0,00001

(Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	x <sub>i</sub> (massa)	$\mu$ (Cp)	$\mu$ (lb/ft.s)	$\mu \cdot x_i$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	99,3095	0,0082	0,3267	0,0002	0,0000
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	3862,4451	0,3178	0,4349	0,0003	0,0001
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	385,67651	0,0317	0,2098	0,0001	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	7805,8999	0,6423	0,2753	0,0002	0,0001
<b>Total</b>	<b>12153,3</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>1,2467</b>	<b>0,0008</b>	<b>0,0002</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \mu_i}{\sum x_i}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,0002 \text{ lb/ft.s} \quad 0,7846 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

Menentukan C<sub>p</sub>

$$C_p = A + B/T + C T^2 + D T^3$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	59,3420	0,3654	-0,0012	0,0000018
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-18,9440	0,1097	-0,0029	0,0000029
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	62,8320	0,8410	-0,0027	0,0000037
H <sub>2</sub> O	92,053	-0,0400	-0,0002	0,0000005

(Yaws and Carl Heat Capacity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	x <sub>i</sub> (massa)	C <sub>p</sub> (Joule/kg.K)	C <sub>p</sub> (Btu/lb.°F)	C <sub>p</sub> .x <sub>i</sub>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	99,3095	0,0082	120,240	0,029	0,0002
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	3862,4451	0,3178	-229,572	-0,055	-0,0174
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	385,67651	0,0317	191,466	0,046	0,0015
H <sub>2</sub> O	7805,8999	0,6423	75,573	0,018	0,0116
<b>Total</b>	<b>12153,331</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>157,708</b>	<b>0,038</b>	<b>0,0041</b>

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot C_{p_i}}{\sum x_i}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = 0,0041 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = A + B/T + C T^2$$

Komponen	A	B	C
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-0,00556	0,000044	0,00000009

CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,00234	-0,000007	0,0000001
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,00207	-0,000005	0,0000001
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,00053	0,000047	0,00000005

(Yaws and Carl Thermal Conductivity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	k (W/mK)	k (Btu/jam.ft)	k.xi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	99,3095	0,0082	0,0227	0,0131	0,0001
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	3862,4451	0,3178	0,0161	0,0093	0,003
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	385,67651	0,0317	0,0160	0,0092	0,0003
H <sub>2</sub> O	7805,8999	0,6423	0,0251	0,0145	0,0093
<b>Total</b>	<b>12153,331</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>0,0798</b>	<b>0,0461</b>	<b>0,0127</b>

$$k \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi.k}{\sum xi}$$

$$k \text{ campuran} = 0,0127 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F/ft}$$

- Menghitung  $\Delta t$ 

$$\Delta t_1 = 284 - 216 = 68 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 284 - 214 = 70 \text{ °F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{LMTI} &= \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1} \\ &= \frac{70 - 68}{\ln 70 / 68} \\ &= 68,70 \text{ °F} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{284 - 284}{216 - 214} = 0,00 \text{ °F}$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{216 - 214}{284 - 214} = 0,03 \text{ °F}$$

Dari Kern fig.21, hal.831 didapatkan harga Ft yang cocok adalah:

$$F_t = 1$$

Jadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t &= F_t \times \Delta T_{LMTI} \\ &= 1 \times 69 \\ &= 68,697 \text{ °F} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung suhu kalorik (Tc dan tc)

$$T_c = \frac{(T_1 + T_2)}{2} = \frac{284,00 + 284,00}{2} = 284,0 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{(t_1 + t_2)}{2} = \frac{214,1 + 216,5}{2} = 215,3 \text{ °F}$$

- Trial UD

Dari tabel 8 "Kern" hal.840 range UD = 75 - 150 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dicoba } UD &= 50 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \\ A &= \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{1010427,1629}{50 \times 68,6966} \\ &= 294,171 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

dengan

$$d_{\text{tube}} = 1$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$L = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$Pt = 1,25 \text{ in}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 10 hal 843, sehingga diperoleh harga  $0,2618 \text{ ft}^2$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a'' L} = \frac{294,1708}{0,2618 \times 20} = 56,182 \text{ buah}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 9 Hal 842, diperoleh

$$ID_s = 13 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$N_t = 50 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_D \text{ koreksi} &= \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standar}} \times U_D \text{ trial} \\ &= \frac{56,1824}{50} \times 75 \\ &= 84,27353559 \end{aligned}$$

(UD koreksi diantara 75 - 150 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F, maka memenuhi)

- Trial ukuran SHE

<b>Type HE 4-8</b>	
Bagian Tube	Bagian Shell
do = 1 in 18 BWG	ID <sub>s</sub> = 13 1/4 in
L = 20 ft	n' = 1
Susunan segitiga n = 2	B = 3 in
di = 0,49 in = 0,0408 ft	de = 0,72 in
a' = 0,639 in <sup>2</sup> = 0,0044 ft <sup>2</sup>	C' = 1 1/4 - 1
a'' = 0,2618 ft <sup>2</sup>	= 1/4 in
Pt = 1,25 in	

<b>Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas</b>	
Bagian Shell (Bahan)	Bagian Tube (Downtherm)
1. Menghitung N <sub>Re</sub>	1'. Menghitung N <sub>Re</sub>
a <sub>s</sub> = $\frac{ID_s \times C \times B}{n \times Pt \times 144}$	a <sub>t</sub> = $\frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144}$
= $\frac{13 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 2,65}{2 \times 1,25 \times 144}$	= $\frac{56,18 \times 0,64}{2 \times 144}$
= 0,0244	= 0,1247

$G_s = \frac{W}{a_s}$ $= \frac{92138,6867}{0,0244}$ $= 3778702,99 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$ $\mu = 1,247 \text{ cP}$ $= 0,785 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$ $N_{res} = \frac{G_s \times d_e}{\mu \times 2}$ $= \frac{3778702,99 \times 0,06}{0,7846 \times 2,42}$ $= 119407,0036$ <p>2. <math>J_H = 70</math></p> <p>3. Menghitung harga koefisien film</p> $C_p = 0,0041 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ $k = 0,0127 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$ $(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 0,6356$ $\left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14} = 0,9617$ <p>(untuk bahan yang encer dan viskositas &lt;1cP)</p> $h_o = J_H \times \frac{k}{D_e} \times (C_p \cdot \mu / k) \times \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14}$ $h_o = 70 \times 0,21 \times 0,64 \times 1$ $= 9,0347 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	$G_t = \frac{m}{a_t}$ $= \frac{287,09}{0,1247}$ $= 2303,1202 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$ $\mu = 0,45 \text{ Cp}$ $= 1,09 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$ $N_{ret} = \frac{G_t \times d_i}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{2303,1202 \times 0,0408}{1,089 \times 2,42}$ $= 35,700$ <p>2'. <math>J_H = -</math></p> <p>3'. Menghitung harga koefisien film untuk steam</p> $h_{i0} = 1500 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$
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- Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \times h_{i0}}{h_o + h_{i0}}$$

$$U_c = \frac{9,0347 \times 1500}{9,0347 + 1500}$$

$$= 8,9806 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Mencari diri faktor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D}$$

$$= \frac{8,981 - 84,274}{8,981 \times 84,274}$$

$$\frac{8,981}{84,274} \times \frac{84,274}{84,274}$$

$$= 0,09949$$

Karena harga  $R_d$  hitung  $>$   $R_d$  tetapan, maka rancangan HE memenuhi

<b>Evaluasi <math>\Delta_p</math></b>	
Bagian Shell (Bahan)	Bagian tube (air)
1. Untuk Kettle Reboiler $\Delta p$ s diabaikan	<p>1'. Menghitung <math>N_{re}</math> dan friksi  <math>N_{Re_p} = 35,70</math>  <i>Kern fig.29, hal.839</i>  <math>f = 0,0150</math></p> <p>2'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> Pipa            (Tabel 6, Kern hal. 808)  <math>sg = 1,0</math>  <math>\Delta P_1 = \frac{f \times Gt^2 \times L \times n}{2 \times 5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_i \times sg \times \phi}</math>  <math>\Delta P_1 = 0,000 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p>3'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> tube passes  <math display="block">\left[ \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right] \frac{\rho}{144} = 0,0015</math>            Sehingga :  <math display="block">\Delta P_n = 4 n \left[ \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right] \frac{\rho}{144}</math>  <math>= 0,012 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p>4'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> total  <math display="block">\Delta P_{total} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n</math>  <math>= 0,012 \text{ psi}</math>  <math display="block">\Delta P_{total} &lt; \Delta P_{allow}</math>  <math>0,0120 &lt; 2,5 \text{ psi}</math>            (memenuhi syarat)</p>

### Spesifikasi Alat

Nama	: Reboiler (E-122)
Fungsi	: Untuk menguapkan dan memanaskan kembali bottom product dari kolom distilasi
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless Steel S SA 240 Grade M Type 316
Kapasitas	: 41793,4550 Kg/jam = 92138,687 lb/jam
Rate steam	: 130,2240 Kg/jam = 287,0945 lb/jam

Dimensi	:				
Tube Side (steam)				Shell Side (Bahan)	
do	=	1	in	IDs	= 13 1/4 in
di	=	0,49	in	B	= 3 in
L	=	20	ft	de	= 0,72 in
Nt	=	56,182	buah	C"	= 1/4 in
Pt	=	1,25			
Triangular Pitch					
$\Delta Pt$	=	0,0120	psi		

#### 14. Kondensor (E-122)

Fungsi : Untuk mengembunkan top produk yang keluar dari kolom distilasi

Tipe : *Shell and Tube*

##### A. Direncanakan:

Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd)	=	0,0025
$\Delta P$ maksimum gas	=	2 psi
$\Delta P$ maksimum pendingin	=	10 psi

##### B. Kondisi Operasi:

Massa bahan masuk (W)	=	45756,893 Kg/jam	
	=	100876,56 lb/jam	
Suhu bahan masuk ( $T_1$ )	=	77,9 °C = 172,2 °F	
Suhu bahan keluar ( $T_2$ )	=	77,7 °C = 171,9 °F	
Kebutuhan pendingin (m)	=	15501,955 Kg/jam	
	=	34175,920 lb/jam	
Panas yang diserap (Q)	=	523638,33 Kkal/Jam	
	=	2076576,8 Btu/jam	
Suhu air pendingin masuk ( $t_1$ )	=	30,0 °C = 86,0 °F	
Suhu air pendingin keluar ( $t_2$ )	=	60,0 °C = 140,0 °F	

##### C. Perhitungan

Viscosity bahan pada suhu = 77,9 °F = 298,7 K

Komponen	$\mu$ (Centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6,4406	1,12E+03	1,37E-02	-1,55E+05
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	-3,6861	5,53E+02	8,00E-03	-1,04E-05
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,2158	1792,5000	0,0177	-0,000013

(Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid)

$$\log_{10} \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	$x_i$ (massa)	$\mu$ (Cp)	$\mu$ (lb/ft.s)	$\mu \cdot x_i$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	9354,1781	0,2044	0,000000	0,0000	0
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	36327,696	0,7939	0,420301	0,0003	0,0002

H <sub>2</sub> O	75,0183	0,0016	0,900931	0,0006	1E-06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45756,89</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>1,321232</b>	<b>0,0009</b>	<b>0,0002</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \mu_i}{\sum x_i}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,0002 \text{ lb/ft.s} \quad 0,811 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\text{Density} = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	T <sub>c</sub>	(1-T/T <sub>c</sub> ) <sup>n</sup>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,26395	0,2367	516,25	0,8151
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,30654	0,25856	0,27800	523,3	0,7905
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,34710	0,27400	0,28571	6471,13	0,9866

(Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	x <sub>i</sub> (massa)	ρ (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ρ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	ρ <sub>i</sub> x <sub>i</sub>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	9354,1781	0,2044	786,8400	49,1208	10,042
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	36327,696	0,7939	893,0215	55,7495	44,261
H <sub>2</sub> O	75,0183	0,0016	1244,9869	77,7220	0,1274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45756,893</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>2924,8484</b>	<b>182,5924</b>	<b>54,4305</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \rho_i}{\sum x_i}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 54,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Menentukan C<sub>p</sub>

$$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	59,342	0,36358	-0,001216	1,803,E-06
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	62,832	0,84097	-0,00270	3,6631E-06
H <sub>2</sub> O	92,053	-0,03995	-0,00021	-5,3469E-07

(Yaws and Carl Heat Capacity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	x <sub>i</sub> (massa)	C <sub>p</sub> (Joule/kg.K)	C <sub>p</sub> (Btu/lb.°F)	C <sub>p</sub> .x <sub>i</sub>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	9354,1781	0,2044	59,342	0,014	0,0029
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	36327,696	0,7939	62,832	0,015	0,0119
H <sub>2</sub> O	75,0183	0,0016	92,053	0,022	0,0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>45756,893</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>122,174</b>	<b>0,029</b>	<b>0,0148</b>

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot C_{p_i}}{\sum x_i}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = 0,0148 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$



$$\log k_{li} = A + B (1-T/C)^{(2/7)} \quad (\text{untuk } C_2H_5OH \text{ dan } C_4H_8O_2)$$

$$k = A + B T + C T^2 \quad (\text{untuk } H_2O)$$

Komponen	A	B	C	$(1-T/C)^{2/7}$
$C_2H_5OH$	-1,3172	0,6987	516,25	0,77838
$C_4H_8O_2$	-1,6938	1,0862	523,30	0,7825267
$H_2O$	-0,27580	0,00461	-5,54E-06	174,66254

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	k (W/mK)	k (Btu/jam.ft)	k.xi
$C_2H_5OH$	9354,1781	0,2044	0,1921	0,1110	0,0227
$C_4H_8O_2$	36327,696	0,7939	0,0363	0,0210	0,0167
$H_2O$	75,018308	0,0016	-0,2758	-0,1594	-0,0003
<b>Total</b>	<b>45756,893</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>0,2285</b>	<b>0,1320</b>	<b>0,0394</b>

(Yaws and Carl Thermal Conductivity of Liquid)

$$k \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi.k}{\sum xi}$$

$$k \text{ campuran} = 0,0394 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$$

- Menghitung  $\Delta t$

$$\Delta t_1 = 172 - 140 = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 172 - 86 = 85,9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTI} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1}$$

$$= \frac{85,9 - 32}{\ln 85,9 / 32}$$

$$= 54,73 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{172 - 172}{140 - 86,0} = 0,01 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{140 - 86}{172 - 86} = 0,63 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Kern fig.21, hal.831 didapatkan harga Ft yang cocok adalah:

$$F_t = 0,93$$

Jadi:

$$\Delta t = F_t \times \Delta T_{LMTI}$$

$$= 0,93 \times 54,7$$

$$= 50,623 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Menghitung suhu kalorik ( $T_c$  dan  $t_c$ )

$$T_c = \frac{(T_1 + T_2)}{2} = \frac{172,2 + 171,86}{2} = 172,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{(t_1 + t_2)}{2} = \frac{86,0 + 140,0}{2} = 113,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

## - Trial UD

Dari tabel 8 "Kern" hal.840 range UD = 75 - 150 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

Dicoba UD = 75 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{2076576,8185}{75 \times 50,6228} = 546,941 \text{ ft}^2$$

dengan

$$d_{\text{otube}} = 1$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$L = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$Pt = 1,25 \text{ in}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 10 hal 843, sehingga diperoleh harga a" 0,2618 ft<sup>2</sup>

$$Nt = \frac{A}{a" L} = \frac{546,9407}{0,2618 \times 20} = 104,458 \text{ buah}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 9 Hal 842, diperoleh

$$IDs = 13 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$n = 4$$

$$Nt = 50 \text{ buah}$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = \frac{Nt}{Nt \text{ standar}} \times U_D \text{ trial}$$

$$= \frac{104,4577}{50} \times 75$$

$$= 156,6865952$$

(UD koreksi diantara 75 - 150 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F, maka memenuhi)

Trial ukuran SHE

<b>Type HE 4-8</b>	
Bagian Tube	Bagian Shell
do = 1 in 18 BWG	IDs = 13 1/4 in
L = 20 ft	n' = 2
Susunan segitiga n = 4	B = 3 in
di = 0,49 in = 0,0408 ft	de = 0,72 in
a' = 0,639 in <sup>2</sup> = 0,0044 ft <sup>2</sup>	C' = 1 1/4 - 1
a" = 0,2618 ft <sup>2</sup>	= 1/4 in
Pt = 1,25 in	

<b>Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas</b>	
Bagian Shell (Bahan)	Bagian Tube (Downtherm)
1. Menghitung N <sub>Re</sub>	1'. Menghitung N <sub>Re</sub>
$a_s = \frac{IDs \times C \times B}{n \times Pt \times 144}$	$a_t = \frac{Nt \times a'}{n \times 144}$
= $\frac{13 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3}{144}$	= $\frac{104,46 \times 0,64}{144}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{4 \times 1,25 \times 144}{0,0122} \\
 G_s &= \frac{W}{a_s} \\
 &= \frac{100876,5606}{0,0122} \\
 &= 8274104,51 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2 \\
 \mu &= 1,321 \text{ cP} \\
 &= 0,811 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\
 N_{res} &= \frac{G_s \times d_e}{\mu \times 2} \\
 &= \frac{8274104,508 \times 0,06}{0,8108 \times 2,42} \\
 &= 253014,0975
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. J_H = -$$

3. Menghitung harga koefisien film  
Untuk condensor horizontal,  
ho berkisar 150-300 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

$$Trial \text{ ho} = 300 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_o + h_{i0}} (T_c - t_c)$$

$$t_w = 141,146 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_f &= \frac{T_c + t_w}{2} = \frac{172,0 + 141,1}{2} \\
 &= 157 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga,

$$k_f = 0,0394 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$$

Dari Kern, Tabel 6 hal.808 didapatkan:

$$s_f = 0,7903 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$$

$$\mu_f = 0,811 \text{ cp}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G'' &= \frac{W}{L N_t^{2/3}} \\
 &= \frac{100.876,561}{20 \times 50^{2/3}} \\
 &= 371,6324 \text{ lb/jam.ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern, Fig.12.9 hal.267 didapatkan:

$$h_o = 280$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{4 \times 144}{0,1159} \\
 G_t &= \frac{m}{a_t} \\
 &= \frac{77,70}{0,1159} \\
 &= 670,50506 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2 \\
 \mu &= 0,45 \text{ Cp} \\
 &= 1,09 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\
 N_{ret} &= \frac{G_t \times d_i}{\mu \times 2,42} \\
 &= \frac{670,50506 \times 0,0408}{1,08855 \times 2,42} \\
 &= 10,393
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2'. J_H = -$$

3'. Menghitung koefisien film  
Dikarenakan fluida air, maka :

$$\rho = 54,4 \text{ Ib/ft}^3$$

$$v = \frac{G_t}{3600\rho}$$

$$= 0,0034 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\text{faktor koreksi} = 1,4$$

(Fig.25, Kern, hal 835)

$$h_i = 480 \times 1,4$$

$$= 672 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{i0} = h_i (d_i/d_o)$$

$$= 329,280 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}}$$

$$U_c = \frac{280,0000 \times 329,28}{280,0000 + 329,28}$$

$$= 151,3235 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Mencari diri faktor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D}$$

$$= \frac{151,32 - 156,687}{151,32 \times 156,687}$$

$$= -0,00023$$

Karena harga  $R_d$  hitung  $>$   $R_d$  tetapan, maka rancangan HE memenuhi

<b>Evaluasi <math>\Delta P</math></b>	
Bagian Shell (Bahan)	Bagian tube (air)
<p>1. Menghitung <math>N_{re}</math> dan friksi</p> <p><math>NRe_{an} = 253014,1</math>  <i>Kern fig.29, hal.839</i>  <math>f = 0,0022</math></p> <p>2. Mencari <math>\Delta P_s</math></p> <p><math>\rho = 54,430 \text{ lb/ft}^3</math>  <math>BM = 152,2</math>  <math>S = \frac{144 \times \rho \times BM}{1545 \times (460+T) \times 62,5}</math>  <math>= 0,0268573</math>  <math>N+1 = (12 \times L)/B</math>  <math>= 1,59</math>  <math>\phi_s = \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14}</math>  <math>= 0,97</math>  <math>\Delta P_1 = \frac{f \times Gs^2 \times ID \times (N+1)}{2 \times 5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_e \times sg \times \phi}</math>  <math>\Delta P_1 = 1,6158 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p><math>\Delta P_1 &lt; \Delta P_{allow}</math>  <math>1,6158 &lt; 10 \text{ psi}</math>            (memenuhi syarat)</p>	<p>1'. Menghitung <math>N_{re}</math> dan friksi</p> <p><math>NRe_p = 10,39</math>  <i>Kern fig.29, hal.839</i>  <math>f = 0,0020</math></p> <p>2'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> Pipa            (Tabel 6, Kern hal. 808)  <math>sg = 1,0</math>  <math>\Delta P_1 = \frac{f \times Gt^2 \times L \times n}{2 \times 5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_i \times sg \times \phi}</math>  <math>\Delta P_1 = 0,000000 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p>3'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> tube passes</p> <p><math>\left[ \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right] \frac{\rho}{144} = 0,0015</math></p> <p>Sehingga :</p> <p><math>\Delta P_n = 4 n \left[ \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right] \frac{\rho}{144}</math>  <math>= 0,024 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p>4'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> total</p> <p><math>\Delta P_{total} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n</math>  <math>= 0,024 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p><math>\Delta P_{total} &lt; \Delta P_{allow}</math></p>

	$0,0240 < 10 \text{ psi}$ (memenuhi syarat)
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### Spesifikasi Alat

Nama	: Kondensor (E-123)		
Fungsi	: Untuk mengembunkan top produk keluaran dari alat distilasi		
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless Steel S SA 240 Grade M Type 316</i>		
Media pendingin	: Downtherm A 30 C		
Kapasitas	: 45756,8926 Kg/jam	=	100876,56 lb/jam
Rate dowtherm	: 15501,9551 Kg/jam	=	34175,920 lb/jam
Dimensi	:		
Tube Side (Air Pendingin)		Shell Side(Bahan)	
do	= 1 in	IDs	= 13 1/4 in
di	= 0,49 in	B	= 3 in
L	= 20 ft	de	= 0,72 in
Nt	= 50 buah	C"	= 1/4 in
Pt	= 1,25	$\Delta P_s$	= 1,6158 psi
Triangular Pitch			
$\Delta P_t$	= 0,0240 psi		

### 15. Akumulator (F-123)

Fungsi : Menampung sementara *liquid* keluar dari kondensator  
 Tipe : Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup berbentuk standar dish

#### - Direncanakan :

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel S SA 240 Grade M Type 316*  
 $Allowable Stress (f) = 18750 \text{ psi}$

Jenis pengelasan : *Double Welded Butt Joint*  
 $E = 0,8$

Faktor korosi :  $\frac{1}{16} = 0,0625$

Waktu tinggal : 0,5 jam = 30 menit

Volume fluida : 80%

#### - Kondisi Operasi

Suhu : 78 °C 350,85 K

Tekanan : 1 atm

$Density = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	$(1-T/T_c)^n$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,26395	0,2367	516,25	0,8151
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,30654	0,25856	0,27800	523,3	0,7905

H <sub>2</sub> O	0,34710	0,27400	0,28571	6471,13	0,9866
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(Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\rho$ (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho$ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho xi$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	7083,0338	0,2044	786,8400	49,1208	10,042
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	27507,526	0,7939	893,0215	55,7495	44,261
H <sub>2</sub> O	56,804265	0,0016	1244,9869	77,7220	0,1274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34647,365</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>2924,8484</b>	<b>182,5924</b>	<b>54,43</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 54,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

### - Perhitungan

#### 1. Menentukan volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa (m)} &= 34647,365 \text{ Kg/jam} \\ &= 76384,273 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{m}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{76384,273 \text{ lb/jam}}{54,4305 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1403,3371 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid (V)} &= 1403,3371 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 701,6686 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 20\% \text{ Volume tangki} + \text{Volume liquid}$$

$$0,8 \text{ Volume tangki} = 701,6686 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 877,0857 \text{ ft}^3$$

#### 2. Menentukan diameter tangki

$$V_{\text{tangki}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + 2V_{\text{tutup}}$$

$$877,09 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right) + 2 \times 0,0847 d_i^3$$

Dari tabel 4-27, Ulrich. Didapatkan L/D = 3

Maka :

$$877,09 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_i^2 \times 3 D_i \right) + 0,1694 D_i^3$$

$$877,09 = 2,3550 D_i^3 + 0,1694 D_i^3$$

$$877,09 = 2,5244 D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = \frac{877,09 \text{ ft}^3}{2,5244}$$

$$D_i = 7,0301 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_i = 84,361 \text{ in}$$

## 3. Menghitung tinggi liquida dalam tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{fluida}} &= V_{\text{LS}} + 2V_{\text{tutup}} \\
 701,67 \text{ ft}^3 &= \frac{\pi}{4} D_i^2 L_{\text{LS}} + 2 \times 0,08 d_i^3 \\
 701,67 \text{ ft}^3 &= 38,80 L_{\text{LS}} + 58,86 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 H = L_{\text{LS}} &= 19,60 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{operasi}} &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,696 \text{ psia} \\
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144,00} \\
 &= \frac{54,430 \times (19,603 - 1)}{144,000} \\
 &= 7,032 \text{ psia} \\
 P_{\text{design}} &= P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,6959 \text{ psia} + 7,0317 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 21,7276 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 7,0276 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot D_i}{2 (f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{7,0276 \times 84,3612}{2 \times (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 7,0276)} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{592,8579}{29991,567} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0823 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,3163}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \quad (\text{Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Standarisasi } D_c &= D_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 84,361 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 84,736 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell and Young tabel 5.7 hal.90, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{o_{\text{st}}} &= 60 \text{ in} \\
 i_{\text{cr}} &= 3 \frac{5}{8} \\
 r &= 60 \\
 d_{i_{\text{baru}}} &= d_{o_{\text{st}}} - 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 60 - 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 59,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 4,9688 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 3 \text{ Di} \\
 &= 3 \times 59,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 178,8750 \text{ in} \\
 &= 14,9063 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 6. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas

Bentuk tutup samping adalah standart dished, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal tutup (th)} &= \frac{0,885 \times \text{Pi} \cdot r}{(f.E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 7,0276 \times 60}{(15000 - 0,7028)} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0874 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,40}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tutup (ha)} &= 0,169 \times \text{di} \\
 &= 0,169 \times 59,63 \text{ in} \\
 &= 10,08 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,8397 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ha} &= \text{hb}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 7. Menghitung tinggi tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tangki} &= \text{Ls} + 2\text{h} \\
 &= 14,91 + 1,6794 \\
 &= 16,5857 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 199,0283 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat:**

Jumlah tangki	:	1 buah
Volume tangki ( $V_T$ )	:	877,0857 ft <sup>3</sup>
Diameter luar (do)	:	60 in
Diameter dalam (di)	:	59,6250 in
Tebal silinder (ts)	:	3/16 in
Tebal tutup samping (th)	:	3/16 in
Tinggi tutup samping (ha)	:	10,0766 in = 0,8397 ft
Tinggi tangki (H)	:	199,0283 in = 16,586 ft

**16. Cooler (E-124)**

Fungsi : Untuk mengembunkan produk keluaran dari cooler

Tipe : *Shell and Tube*

**A. Direncanakan:**

Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = 0,0025



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P \text{ maksimum gas} &= 2 \text{ psi} \\ \Delta P \text{ maksimum pendingin} &= 10 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

**B. Kondisi Operasi:**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa bahan masuk (W)} &= 11114,923 \text{ Kg/jam} \\ &= 24504,181 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Suhu bahan masuk (T}_1\text{)} &= 78,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 172,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu bahan keluar (T}_2\text{)} &= 35,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 95,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ \text{Kebutuhan pendingin (m)} &= 17644,235 \text{ Kg/jam} \\ &= 38898,833 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Panas yang diserap (Q)} &= 795371,59 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \\ &= 3154181,3 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk (t}_1\text{)} &= 30,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar (t}_2\text{)} &= 70,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 158,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

**C. Perhitungan**

$$\text{Viscosity bahan pada suhu} = 78,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 298,71 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	$\mu$ (Centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6,4406	1,12E+03	1,37E-02	-1,55E+05
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	-3,6861	5,53E+02	8,00E-03	-1,04E-05
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,2158	1792,5000	0,0177	-0,00001

(Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid)

$$\log 10 \mu = A+B/T+CT+DT^2$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\mu$ (Cp)	$\mu$ (lb/ft.s)	$\mu \cdot xi$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,1443	0,0496	0,000000	0,0000	14,826
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8820,1698	0,1928	0,420301	0,0003	57,579
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,2140	0,0004	0,900931	0,0006	0,1189
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11109,528</b>	<b>0,2428</b>	<b>1,321232</b>	<b>0,0009</b>	<b>72,524</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ campuran} &= 298,71 \text{ lb/ft.s} \\ &= 1\text{E}+06 \text{ lb/ft.jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Density} = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	T <sub>c</sub>	(1-T/T <sub>c</sub> ) <sup>n</sup>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,26395	0,2367	516,25	0,8151
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,30654	0,25856	0,27800	523,3	0,7905
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,34710	0,27400	0,28571	6471,13	0,9866

(Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	$\rho$ (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho$ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho xi$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,1443	0,0496	786,8400	49,1208	2,4381
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8820,1698	0,1928	893,0215	55,7495	10,746
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,2140	0,0004	1244,9869	77,7220	0,0309
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11109,528</b>	<b>0,2428</b>	<b>2924,8484</b>	<b>182,5924</b>	<b>13,215</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 54,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Menentukan C<sub>p</sub>

$$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	59,342	0,36358	-0,001216	1,803,E-06
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	62,832	0,84097	-0,00270	3,6631E-06
H <sub>2</sub> O	92,053	-0,03995	-0,00021	-5,3469E-07

(Yaws and Carl Heat Capacity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	C <sub>p</sub> (Joule/kg.K)	C <sub>p</sub> (Btu/lb.°F)	C <sub>p</sub> .xi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,1443	0,0496	59,342	0,014	0,0007
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8820,1698	0,1928	62,832	0,015	0,0029
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,2140	0,0004	92,053	0,022	0,0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11109,528</b>	<b>0,2428</b>	<b>122,174</b>	<b>0,029</b>	<b>0,0036</b>

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot C_p}{\sum xi}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = 0,0148 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\log k_{li} = A + B (1-T/C)^{(2/7)} \quad (\text{untuk } C_3H_6O \text{ dan } C_3H_8O)$$

$$k = A + B T + C T^2 \quad (\text{untuk } H_2O)$$

Komponen	A	B	C	(1-T/C) <sup>2/7</sup>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-1,3172	0,6987	516,25	0,77838
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	-1,6938	1,0862	523,30	0,7825267
H <sub>2</sub> O	-0,27580	0,00461	-5,54E-06	174,66254

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	k (W/mK)	k (Btu/jam.ft)	k.xi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,1443	0,0496	0,1921	0,1110	0,0055
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8820,1698	0,1928	0,0363	0,0210	0,004
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,214043	0,0004	-0,2758	-0,1594	-6E-05
<b>Total</b>	<b>11109,528</b>	<b>0,2428</b>	<b>0,2285</b>	<b>0,1320</b>	<b>0,0096</b>

(Yaws and Carl Thermal Conductivity of Liquid)

$$k \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot k}{\sum x_i}$$

$$k \text{ campuran} = 0,0394 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F/ft}$$

- Menghitung  $\Delta t$

$$\Delta t_1 = 172 - 158 = 14 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 95 - 86 = 9,0 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTI}} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1}$$

$$= \frac{9,0 - 14}{\ln 9,0 / 14}$$

$$= 11,49 \text{ °F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{172 - 95}{158 - 86,0} = 1,08 \text{ °F}$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{158 - 86}{172 - 86} = 0,83 \text{ °F}$$

Dari Kern fig.21, hal.831 didapatkan harga Ft yang cocok adalah:

$$F_t = 0,87$$

Jadi:

$$\Delta t = F_t \times \Delta T_{\text{LMTI}}$$

$$= 0,87 \times 11,5$$

$$= 9,9957 \text{ °F}$$

- Menghitung suhu kalorik ( $T_c$  dan  $t_c$ )

$$T_c = \frac{(T_1 + T_2)}{2} = \frac{172,4 + 95}{2} = 133,70 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{(t_1 + t_2)}{2} = \frac{86 + 158}{2} = 122,0 \text{ °F}$$

- Trial UD

Dari tabel 8 "Kern" hal.840 range UD = 75 - 150 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

Dicoba UD = 75 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{3154181,2606}{75 \times 9,9957}$$

$$= 4207,398 \text{ ft}^2$$

dengan

$$d_{\text{tube}} = 1$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$L = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_t = 1,25 \text{ in}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 10 hal 843, sehingga diperoleh harga  $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a'' L} = \frac{4207,3979}{0,2618 \times 20} = 803,552 \text{ buah}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 9 Hal 842, diperoleh

$$ID_s = 31 \text{ in}$$

$$n = 4$$

$$N_t = 430 \text{ buah}$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standar}} \times U_D \text{ trial}$$

$$= \frac{803,5519}{430} \times 75$$

$$= 140,1544052$$

(UD koreksi diantara 75 - 150 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F, maka memenuhi)

- Trial ukuran SHE

Type HE 4-8	
Bagian Tube	Bagian Shell
do = 1 in 18 BWG	ID <sub>s</sub> = 31 in
L = 20 ft	n' = 2
Susunan segitiga n = 4	B = 6 in
di = 0,49 in = 0,0408 ft	de = 0,72 in
a' = 0,639 in <sup>2</sup> = 0,0044 ft <sup>2</sup>	C' = 11/4 - 1
a'' = 0,2618 ft <sup>2</sup>	= 45233 in
Pt = 1,25 in	

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas	
Bagian Shell (Bahan)	Bagian Tube (Downtherm)
1. Menghitung N <sub>Re</sub>	1'. Menghitung N <sub>Re</sub>
$a_s = \frac{ID_s \times C \times B}{n \times Pt \times 144}$	$a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144}$
$= \frac{31 \times 45233}{4 \times 1,25 \times 144} \times 6$	$= \frac{803,55 \times 0,64}{4 \times 144}$
$= 12074,6981$	$= 0,8914$
$G_s = \frac{W}{a_s} \left( \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right)$	$G_t = \frac{m}{a_t}$
$= \frac{24504,1808}{12074,6981} \left( \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right)$	$= \frac{35,00}{0,8914}$
$= 2,03 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$	$= 39,262299 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$
$\mu = 1,321 \text{ cP}$	$\mu = 0,45 \text{ Cp}$
$= 1075340 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$	$= 1,09 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$
$N_{res} = \frac{G_s \times de}{\mu \times 2}$	$N_{ret} = \frac{G_t \times di}{\mu \times 2,42}$
$= \frac{2,029 \times 0,06}{1075340,000 \times 2,42}$	$= \frac{39,262299 \times 0,0408}{1,08855 \times 2,42}$

$= 0,00000005$ <p>2. <math>J_H = -</math></p> <p>3. Menghitung harga koefisien film Untuk condensor horizontal, <math>h_o</math> berkisar 150-300 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F</p> <p><i>Trial</i> <math>h_o = 300</math> Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F</p> $t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_o + h_{io}} \left[ T_c - t_c \right]$ $t_w = 127,578 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $t_f = \frac{T_c + t_w}{2} = \frac{133,7 + 127,6}{2} = 131 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ <p>sehingga,</p> $k_f = 0,0394 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$ <p>Dari Kern, Tabel 6 hal.808 didapatkan:</p> $s_f = 0,9 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$ $\mu_f = 298,71 \text{ cp}$ $G'' = \frac{W}{L N_t^{2/3}}$ $= \frac{24.504,181}{20 \times 430^{2/3}}$ $= 21,5062 \text{ lb/jam.ft}$ <p>Dari Kern, Fig.12.9 hal.267 didapatkan:</p> $h_o = 280$	$= 0,609$ <p>2'. <math>J_H = -</math></p> <p>3'. Menghitung koefisien film Dikarenakan fluida air, maka :</p> $\rho = 54,4 \text{ Ib/ft}^3$ $v = \frac{G_t}{3600\rho}$ $= 0,0002 \text{ ft/s}$ <p>faktor koreksi = 1,4 (Fig.25, Kern, hal 835)</p> $h_i = 480 \times 1,4$ $= 672 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ $h_{i0} = h_i(d_i/d_o)$ $= 329,28 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$
--	--

- Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}}$$

$$U_c = \frac{280,0000 \times 329,28}{280,0000 + 329,28}$$

$$= 151,3235 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Mencari diri faktor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D}$$

$$= \frac{151,3 - 140,2}{151,3 \times 140,2}$$

$$\frac{151,3}{140,2} \times \frac{140,2}{140,2}$$

$$= 0,00053$$

Karena harga  $R_d$  hitung  $>$   $R_d$  tetapan, maka rancangan HE memenuhi

<b>Evaluasi <math>\Delta P</math></b>	
Bagian Shell (Bahan)	Bagian tube (air)
<p>1. Menghitung <math>N_{re}</math> dan friksi</p> $N_{Re_{an}} = 0,00000005$ <p><i>Kern fig.29, hal.839</i></p> $f = 0,0022$ <p>2. Mencari <math>\Delta P_s</math></p> $\rho = 54,430 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ $BM = \#REF!$ $S = \frac{144 \times \rho \times BM}{1545 \times (460+T) \times 62,5}$ $= \#REF!$ $N+1 = (12 \times L)/B$ $= 3,72$ $\phi_s = \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14}$ $= 6,95$ $\Delta P_1 = \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times ID \times (N+1)}{2 \times 5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_e \times s_g \times \phi}$ $\Delta P_1 = 3E-14 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_1 < \Delta P_{allow}$ $0,0000 < 10 \text{ psi}$ <p style="text-align: center;">(memenuhi syarat)</p>	<p>1'. Menghitung <math>N_{re}</math> dan friksi</p> $N_{Re_p} = 0,61$ <p><i>Kern fig.29, hal.839</i></p> $f = 0,0020$ <p>2'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> Pipa (Tabel 6, Kern hal. 808)</p> $sg = 1,0$ $\Delta P_1 = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{2 \times 5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_i \times s_g \times \phi}$ $\Delta P_1 = 0,0000 \text{ psi}$ <p>3'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> tube passes</p> $\left[ \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right] \frac{\rho}{144} = 0,0015$ <p>Sehingga :</p> $\Delta P_n = 4 n \left[ \frac{v^2}{2gc} \right] \frac{\rho}{144}$ $= 0,024 \text{ psi}$ <p>4'. Menghitung <math>\Delta P</math> total</p> $\Delta P_{total} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n$ $= 0,024 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_{total} < \Delta P_{allow}$ $0,0240 < 10 \text{ psi}$ <p style="text-align: center;">(memenuhi syarat)</p>

### Spesifikasi Alat

Nama	: Cooler E-124
Fungsi	: Untuk mengembunkan produk keluaran dari cooler
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless Steel S SA 240 Grade M Type 316</i>
Media pendingin	: Air
Kapasitas	: 11114,9227 Kg/jam = 24504,181 lb/jam
Rate dowtherm	: 17644,2350 Kg/jam = 38898,833 lb/jam

Dimensi	:				
Tube Side (Air Pendingin)			Shell Side(Bahan)		
do	=	1	in	IDs	= 31 in
di	=	0,49	in	B	= 6 in
L	=	20	ft	de	= 0,72 in
Nt	=	430	buah	C"	= 45233 in
Pt	=	1,25		ΔPs	= 0,0000 psi
Triangular Pitch					
ΔPt	=	0,0240	psi		

### 17. POMPA (L-125)

Fungsi : Mengalirkan liquid ke dekanter

Type : Pompa Centrifugal

Kondisi Operasi

Suhu : 35 °C 308,15 K

Tekanan : 1 atm

Perhitungan *density* berdasarkan pers. *Carl and Yaws*

$$Density = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	(1-T/Tc) <sup>n</sup>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,26395	0,2367	516,25	0,8065
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0,30654	0,25856	0,27800	523,3	0,7811
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,34710	0,27400	0,28571	6471,13	0,9862

(Pers. *Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid*)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ρ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	ρxi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,1443	0,0496	777,9125	48,5635	2,4105
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8820,1698	0,1928	881,6928	55,0423	10,61
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,2140	0,0004	1244,2875	77,6784	0,0309
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11109,53</b>	<b>0,2428</b>	<b>2903,8927</b>	<b>181,2842</b>	<b>13,051</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 53,755 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\log_{10} \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$$

Komponen	μ (Centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6,4406	1,12E+03	1,37E-02	-1,55E+05
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	-3,6861	5,53E+02	8,00E-03	-1,04E-05
H <sub>2</sub> O	-10,2158	1792,5000	0,0177	-0,000013

(Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	x <sub>i</sub> (massa)	μ (Cp)	μ (lb/ft.s)	μ .x <sub>i</sub>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,1443	0,0496	25,961589	0,0174	0,0009
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	8820,1698	0,1928	3,746159	0,0025	0,0005
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,2140	0,0004	11,605711	0,0078	3E-06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11109,528</b>	<b>0,2428</b>	<b>41,313459</b>	<b>0,0278</b>	<b>0,0014</b>

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \mu_i}{\sum x_i}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,0056 \text{ lb/ft.s} \quad 20,080 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

### A. Dasar perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate bahan masuk} &= 11109,5281 \text{ Kg/jam} \\ &= 24492,2878 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \rho \text{ liquid} &= 53,7550 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \mu \text{ liquid} &= 20,0799 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

### B. Menentukan Rate volumetrik

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\text{Rate bahan masuk}}{\rho \text{ bahan masuk}} = \frac{24492,2878}{53,7550} = 455,6285 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,1266 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran fluida turbulen, maka digunakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \text{ (Pers. 15 "Petters \& Timmerhaus")} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,1266^{0,45} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 53,75^{0,13} \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 2,5826 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,2151 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standarisasi Di} &= 2,5826 \times \frac{16}{16} = \frac{41,32}{16} = 2 \frac{4}{7} \\ &\approx 3 \text{ in sch } 40 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 3,500 \text{ in } 0,2917 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 3,068 \text{ in } 0,2557 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5-1}) \end{aligned}$$

### C. Menentukan kecepatan alir fluida

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran fluida (v)} &= \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{455,6285}{0,0513} = 8881,6469 \text{ ft/jam} \\ &= 2,4671241 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

### D. Menentukan Reynold Number

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bilangan Reynold (N}_{Re}\text{)} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,2557 \times 8881,6469 \times 53,755}{20,0799} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 6078,895063 \text{ (memenuhi syarat turbulen, } >4000)$$

Dari fig. 2.10-3 Geankoplis, untuk pipa commercial steel :

$$\text{Equivalent roughness } (\epsilon) = 0,000046 \text{ m } 0,000151 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Relative roughness } (\epsilon/D) = 0,0006$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi } (f) = 0,0049$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ aliran turbulen}$$

### E. Menentukan panjang pipa

Asumsi :

$$\text{- Panjang pipa lurus} = 40 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{- elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$Le/D = 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Table 2.10-1})$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 35 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 35 \times 3 \times 0,2557 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 26,8450 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{- Gate Valve} = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$Le/D = 9 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Table 2.10-1})$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 1 \times 0,2557 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2,3010 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{- Globe valve} = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$Le/D = 300 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Table 2.10-1})$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 300 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 300 \times 1 \times 0,2557 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 76,7000 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total (L)} = \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} + \text{globe valve}$$

$$= 40 + 26,8450 + 2,3010 + 76,7000$$

$$= 145,8460 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1750,152 \text{ in}$$

### F. Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus (Pers. 2.10-6, Geankoplis)

$$F_f = 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = 4 \times 0,0049 \times \frac{145,8460}{0,2557} \times \frac{2,4671^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 1,0576 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran (Pers. 2.10-16, Geankoplis)

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \quad (A_2/A_1 = 0 \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2)$$

$$= 0,55 \times (1 - 0)^2$$

$$= 0,55$$

$$h_c = \frac{K_c v^2}{2 g_c}$$

$$= 0,55 \times \frac{2,4671^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,052 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

## 3. Ekspansi (Pers. 2.10-15, Geankoplis)

$$K_e = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2$$

$$= (1 - 0)^2$$

$$= 1$$

$$h_{ex} = \frac{K_e v^2}{2g}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{2,4671^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,052 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

## 4. Elbow 90°, 3 buah

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis})$$

$$h_f = 3K_f \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad (\text{Pers. 2.10-17, Geankoplis})$$

$$= 3 \times 0,75 \times \frac{2,4671^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,2128 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

## 5. Gate valve wide open, 1 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis})$$

$$h_f = 1K_f \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad (\text{Pers. 2.10-17, Geankoplis})$$

$$= 1 \times 0,17 \times \frac{2,4671^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0161 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

## 6. Globe valve wide open, 1 buah

$$K_f = 6,0 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis})$$

$$h_f = 1K_f \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad (\text{Pers. 2.10-17, Geankoplis})$$

$$= 1 \times 6,0 \times \frac{2,4671^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,5675 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{ex} \\ (\Sigma F) &= 1,0576 + 0,052 + 0,7965 + 3,0434 \\ &= 4,9494 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z &= 15 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (Karena } P_1=P_2) \\ v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_2 = 2,4671 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Sehingga *Mechanical Energy Balance* :

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2\alpha gc} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F = -W_s \quad (\text{Pers.2-7.28, Geankoplis})$$

$$\frac{6,0867^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 15 \frac{32,2}{32,2} + \frac{0}{24492} + 1,0576 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 16,15 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 87\% \quad (\text{fig. 12-17, Petters \& Timmerhause})$$

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$-16,1522 = -87\% \times W_p$$

$$W_p = 18,566 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\text{Mass flow rate (m)} = \frac{Q}{m} \times \rho$$

$$= \frac{455,6285 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{3099,8289 \text{ Ib/s}} \times 24492,288 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 11159384 \text{ Ib/jam}$$

$$= 3099,8289 \text{ Ib/s}$$

$$\text{Pump horsepower} = W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$= 18,57 \times 3100 \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550}$$

$$= 104,6375 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 82\% \quad (\text{fig. 12-18, Petters \& Timmerhause})$$

$$\text{Daya} = \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi mo}}$$

$$= \frac{104,6}{82\%} = 128,4 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Broken horsepc} = \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{104,6}{87\%} = 120,3 \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

### Spesifikasi Alat

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Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan liquid ke kolom distilasi
Tipe	: Pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Stainless Steel SA-213
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 455,6285 ft <sup>3</sup> /jam
Panjang pipa	: 145,8460 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

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**18. Dekanter (H-126)**

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan produk dari impuritiesnya berdasarkan perbedaan densitas dan kelarutan bahan

Type : Silinder horizontal dengan tutup dishead dilengkapi dengan interface

Dasar Perencanaan: - Gaya gravitasi dan perbedaan BM yang besar  
 - Temperatur = 35 °C = 308,15 K  
 - Tekanan = 1,0 atm = 14,70 psia

Jumlah : 1 buah

Diketahui : \*  $M_{\text{air}}$  = 18,2142 kg/jam  
 = 40,155133 lb/jam  
 -  $\rho_{\text{air}}$  = 1000 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 = 62430 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 - rate volumetrik =  $\frac{40,155}{62430} = 0,0006$  ft<sup>3</sup>/jam  
 \*  $M_{\text{etanol}}$  = 2271,17 kg/jam  
 = 5007,0213 lb/jam  
 -  $\rho_{\text{etanol}}$  = 0,7890 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 = 49,2573 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 - rate volumetrik =  $\frac{5007,021}{49,26} = 101,7$  ft<sup>3</sup>/jam  
 \*  $M_{\text{etil asetat}}$  = 8820,17 kg/jam  
 = 19444,946 lb/jam  
 -  $\rho_{\text{etil asetat}}$  = 0,902 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 = 56,3119 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 - rate volumetrik =  $\frac{8820,17}{56,31186} = 156,6308$  ft<sup>3</sup>/jam  
 = 2,6157337 ft<sup>3</sup>/men

Menghitung densitas campuran

$$\text{Density } (\rho) = A B^{-\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^n} \quad (\text{Yaws 1999})$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,26395	0,23670	516,25
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	0,3065	0,25856	0,27800	523,30
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	6471,13

Komponen	(kg/jam)	xi	T/TC) <sup>n</sup>	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	xi.pi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,17	0,2044	0,8065	777,91	159,032
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	8820,17	0,7939	0,9921	1172,98	931,261
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,21	0,0016	1,0000	1266,79	2,07691
Total	11109,6	1	2,7986	3217,68	1092,37

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi} = \frac{1092,37}{1} = 861,071 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 53,7549 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Menghitung viskositas campuran

$$\log_{10} \mu_{liq} = A + \frac{B}{T} + CT + DT^2 \quad (\text{Yaws, 1999})$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	-6E+00	1,1E+03	1,4E-02	-2E+05
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	-4E+00	5,5E+02	8,0E-03	-1,0E-05
H <sub>2</sub> O	-1E+01	1,8E+03	1,8E-03	-1,3E-05

Komponen	(kg/jam)	xi	μ (Cp)	μ (mN s/m <sup>2</sup> )	xi.μi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,17	0,2044	0,0000	0,0000	0
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	8820,17	0,7939	0,6586	0,0066	0,00523
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,21	0,0016	0,0064	0,0001	1,1E-07
Total	11109,6	1,0	0,6650	0,0066	0,00523

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi_i \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi_i} = \frac{0,00523}{1} = 0,0052 \text{ mN s/m}^2$$

### A. Desain

Hukum Stokes digunakan untuk menentukan kecepatan pengendapan tetesan:

$$ud = \frac{d_d^2 g (p_d - p_c)}{18 \mu_c} \quad (\text{Coulson \& Richardson's 2005, Pers 10.7, Hal. 442})$$

$d_d$  = Diameter tetesan (m)

$u_d$  = Kecepatan pengendapan tetesan fase terdispersi dengan diameter  $d$ , (m/s)

$\rho_c$  = Kerapatan fase kontinu (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$\rho_d$  = Kerapatan fase terdispersi (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$\mu_c$  = Viskositas fase kontinyu (N·s/m<sup>2</sup>)

$g$  = Percepatan gravitasi, 9,81 (m/s<sup>2</sup>)

Diasumsikan:  $d_d = 150 \mu\text{m}$

$$\begin{aligned} ud &= \frac{(150 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 \times 9,81 \times (861,071 - 0,000)}{18 \times 0,0052} \\ &= -0,0003 \text{ m/s} \\ &= -0,3258 \text{ mm/s (rising)} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran *Plug flow* dan kecepatan fase kontinyu dihitung menggunakan luas antarmuka:

$$uc = \frac{Lc}{Ai} < ud \quad (\text{Coulson \& Richardson's 2005, Pers 10.6, Hal. 442})$$

$u_d$  = Kecepatan pengendapan tetesan fase terdispersi (m/s)

$\mu_c$  = Kecepatan fase kontinyu (m/s)

$L_c$  = Laju aliran volumetrik fase kontinyu (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

$A_i$  = Luas antarmuka (m<sup>2</sup>)

Menentukan diameter dan tinggi silinder

$$Lc = \frac{\text{m air}}{n \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \frac{18,2142}{11109,6} \times \frac{1}{3600} = 4,6\text{E-}07 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$u_c \neq u_d, \text{ dan } \mu_c = \frac{L_c}{A_i}$$

Diasumsi  $\mu_c = 0,0003$  (tidak lebih besar dari  $\mu_d$ ), maka luas area silinder:

$$A_i = \frac{L_c}{\mu_c} = \frac{4,6E-07}{0,0003} = 0,0632 \text{ m}^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,0632}{3,14}} = 0,1419 \text{ m}$$

Diameter silinder =  $2r = 2 \times 0,1419 = 0,2838 \text{ m} = 11,1735 \text{ in (di)}$

Menentukan waktu yang ditempuh untuk memisahkan

Mengasumsikan tinggi tangki =  $2 \times$  Diameter

Mengambil dispersion band sebagai 10 % dari tinggi tangki  $0,0568 \text{ m}$

$$\text{Maktu tinggal tetesan dalam dispersion band } \frac{0,057}{u_d} = \frac{0,057}{0} = 174,213 \text{ s}$$

$$= 3 \text{ menit}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan fasa campuran } & \frac{C_2H_5OF}{\rho_{C_2H_5OH}} \times \frac{1}{3600} \times \frac{1}{A_i} \\ & = \frac{11109,6}{861,1} \times \frac{1}{3600} \times \frac{1}{0,063} \\ & = 0,05668 \text{ m/s} = 56,6815 \text{ mm/s} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung ukuran (kontinu, fase berat) yang dapat terbawa (fase ringan)

$$d_d = \left[ \frac{\mu_d 18 \mu_c}{g(\rho_d - \rho_c)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{Coulson \& Richardson's 2005, Pers 10.7, Hal. 442})$$

$$d_d = \left[ \frac{3E-04 \times 18 \times 0,0003}{9,81 (0,000 - 861,1)} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$d_d = 3,7E-05 \text{ m} = 37,4436 \mu\text{m}$$

Rancangan memuaskan karena  $d_d < 150 \mu\text{m}$

Direncanakan :

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA 135 Grade M Type 316

Allowable stress ( f ) = 18750

Tipe pengelasan = double welded butt joint = 0,8

Faktor korosi ( C ) = 1/16 in = 0,06 in

H/D = 2,5

Waktu tinggal = 15 menit

(Brownell & Young, hal. 251-346)

Rate volumetrik total =  $11109,554 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$

A. Menghitung volume tangki (  $V_T$  ).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} & = \text{rate volumetri total} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ & = 2,6157 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \times 15 \text{ menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 39,2360 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dari Vilbran, tabel 2-2 hal. 23, untuk tangki penampung mempunyai faktor keamanan 25 %, maka volume tangki adalah :

$$V_T = V_L + V_{RK}$$

$$V_T = 39,2360 \text{ ft}^3 + 25 \% V_T$$

$$V_T = \frac{39,2360 \text{ ft}^3}{0,75} = 52,3147 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V_T = 90400,6005 \text{ in}^3$$

B. Menghitung dimensi tangki ( $D_i$ ).

Drum berupa silinder horizontal dengan kedua ujung berbentuk room head.

(Ulrich, Tabel 4-27 hal. 248)

$$V_T = (0,0843 \times D_i^3 \times 2) + \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_i^2 \times L_s$$

$$52,3147 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,1686 D_i^3 + 0,785 D_i^2 \times \frac{L_s}{3 D_i}$$

$$52,3147 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,1686 D_i^3 + 2,3550 D_i^3$$

$$52,3147 \text{ ft}^3 = 2,5236 D_i^3$$

$$D_i = 2,7471 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_i = 32,9647 \text{ in}$$

C. Menghitung tinggi silinder ( $L_s$ ).

$$L_s = 3,0 \times D_i$$

$$= 3,0 \times 32,965 \text{ in}$$

$$= 98,894 \text{ in}$$

D. Menghitung tinggi liquid dalam tangki ( $L_{ls}$ ).

$$V_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_i^2 \times L_{ls}$$

$$39,2360 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (2,7471)^2 \times L_{ls}$$

$$39,2360 \text{ ft}^3 = 5,9269 \text{ ft}^2 \times L_{ls}$$

$$L_{ls} = 6,6200 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{ls} = 79,4409 \text{ in}$$

E. Menghitung tekanan design ( $P_{\text{design}}$ ).

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho(L_{ls} - 1)}{144}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{144}{63,7900 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times (6,6200 - 1) \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = 2,4895858 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 0,0173 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,70000 \text{ psia} + 0,0173 \text{ psia}$$

$$= 14,7173 \text{ psia}$$

F. Menghitung tebal tangki ( $t_s$ ).

$$t_s = \frac{P_i \times D_i}{2 \times (f \times E - 0,6 P_i)} + C$$

$$ts = \frac{14,717 \text{ psi} \times 32,9647 \text{ in}}{2 \times (12750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 14,7173) \text{ psia}} + \frac{1}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$ts = 0,0863 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$ts = \frac{1,4}{16} \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standardisasi } D_o &= D_i + 2 \times ts \\ &= 32,9647 \text{ in} + (2 \times (3/16) \text{ in}) \\ &= 33,3397 \text{ in} \approx 34 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

(Brownell &amp; Young, tabel 5.7 hal. 91)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Harga } D_i \text{ baru} &= D_o - (2 \times ts) \\ &= 34 - (2 \times (3/16)) \\ &= 33,625 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,8021 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk  $D_o = 34 \text{ in}$  dan  $ts = 3/16 \text{ in}$  didapat :

$$icr = 2 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$r = 34 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell &amp; Young, tabel 5.7 hal. 91)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tangki (A)} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi \times D_i^2 \\ &= 0,25 \pi \times (33,6250)^2 \\ &= 888,0051 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

G. Menghitung tinggi liquid dalam tangki ( $L_{ls}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{liquid}} &= \pi/4 \times D_i^2 \times L_{ls} \\ 39,236 \text{ ft}^3 &= \pi/4 \times (2,8021 \text{ ft})^2 \times L_{ls} \\ 39,236 \text{ ft}^3 &= 6,1666 \text{ ft}^2 \times L_{ls} \\ L_{ls} &= 6,3627 \text{ ft} \\ L_{ls} &= 76,3530 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

H. Menghitung tinggi silinder ( $L_s$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 3,00 \times D_i \text{ baru} \\ &= 3,00 \times 33,625 \text{ in} \\ &= 100,875 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

## I. Menghitung tebal tutup silinder ( standart dished ).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tha} &= \text{thb} = \frac{0,885 \times \text{Pi} \times r}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times \text{Pi})} + C \\ r &= D_i \text{ baru} = 33,6250 \text{ in} \\ \text{tha} &= \text{thb} = \frac{0,8850 \times 14,7173 \text{ psia} \times 33,6250 \text{ in} + 1}{2 \times [(12750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 14,7173)] \text{ Psia}} \text{ in} \\ \text{tha} &= \text{thb} = 0,1288 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \\ \text{tha} &= \text{thb} = \frac{2,061}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$



J. Menghitung tinggi tutup.

$$h_a = h_b = 0,169 \times D_i$$

$$h_a = h_b = 0,1690 \times 33,6250 \text{ in}$$

$$h_a = h_b = 5,6826 \text{ in}$$

K. Menentukan tinggi storage ( H ).

$$\text{Tinggi akumulator} = \text{Tinggi silinder} + 2 \times \text{Tinggi tutup}$$

$$H = L_s + 2 \times h_a$$

$$H = 100,8750 \text{ in} + 11,3653 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 112,24025 \text{ in}$$

L. Menentukan tinggi Nozzle (Zl)

Untuk menghitung tinggi nozzle digunakan persamaan 21-40 Perry 6 ed :

$$(L_{ls} - Z_i) \times \rho_{\text{heavy}} = (Z_1 - Z_i) \times \rho_{\text{light}}$$

Keterangan:

$$L_{ls} = \text{tinggi liquid} = 76,3530$$

$$Z_i = \text{tinggi interface} = \text{diambil } 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_l = \text{tinggi nozzle}$$

sehingga :

$$(6,363 - 3) \times 114,63 = (Z_1 - 3) \times 64,7$$

$$3,363 \times 114,63 = 64,7 Z_1 - 194,07$$

$$385,4582 + 194,07 = 64,7 Z_1$$

$$579,5282 = 64,7 Z_1$$

$$Z_1 = 8,9585 \text{ ft}$$

### Spesifikasi alat:

- Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan komponen berdasarkan densitas dan kelarutan
- Type : Silinder horizontal dengan tutup dishead dilengkapi dengan interface
- Jumlah : 1 buah
- Waktu tinggal : 10 menit
- Spesifikasi tangki.
  - a. Bahan : Carbon steel SA 135 grade B
  - b. Volume tangki (  $V_T$  ) = 90400,600 in<sup>3</sup>
  - c. Luas tangki ( A ) = 888,005 in<sup>2</sup>
  - d. Diameter dalam tangki (  $D_i$  ) = 33,6250 in
  - e. Diameter luar tangki (  $D_o$  ) = 34 in
  - f. Tebal tangki (  $t_s$  ) = 0,1875 in
  - g. Tinggi silinder (  $L_s$  ) = 100,8750 in
  - h. Tebal tutup (  $t_{ha} = t_{hb}$  ) = 2,0613 in
  - i. Tinggi tutup (  $h_a = h_b$  ) = 5,6826 in
  - j. Tinggi storage ( H ) = 112,2403 in

## 19 Tangki Penampung Produk (F-127)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH sementara

**- Direncanakan :**

Bentuk : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dished dan tutup bawah plat datar

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-Grade M Type 316  
*Allowable Stress* (f) = 18750 psi

Jenis pengelasan : *Double Welded Butt Joint*  
 E = 0,8

Faktor korosi :  $\frac{1}{16} = 0,0625$  in

Suhu bahan : 35 °C

Waktu tinggal : 1 jam

Volume ruang kos : 20% Volume tangki

Jumlah Storage : 1 buah

**- Kondisi Operasi**

Suhu : 35 °C 308,15 K

Tekanan : 1 atm

*Density* = A x B<sup>-(1-T/Tc)<sup>n</sup></sup>

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	(1-T/Tc) <sup>n</sup>
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	0,2657	0,26395	0,2367	516,25	0,8065

(Pers. Carls and Yaws *Density of Liquid*)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ρ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	ρixi
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2271,1443	5,2817	777,9125	48,5635	256,50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2271,1443</b>	<b>5,2817</b>	<b>777,9125</b>	<b>48,5635</b>	<b>256,50</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 48,564 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

**- Perhitungan**

1. Menentukan volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} &= 2271,1443 \text{ Kg/jam} \\ &= 5007,0101 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{5007,010 \text{ lb/jam}}{48,5635 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 103,1023 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid (V)} = 103,1023 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 103,1023 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= 20\% \text{ Volume tangki} + \text{Volume liquid} \\
 0,8 \text{ Volume tangki} &= 103,1023 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= 128,8779 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menentukan diameter tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{tangki}} &= V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}} \\
 128,88 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right) + 0,0847 d_i^3 \\
 128,88 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times 2 d_i \right) + 0,0847 d_i^3 \\
 128,88 &= 1,1775 d_i^3 + 0,0847 d_i^3 \\
 128,88 &= 1,2622 d_i^3 \\
 d_i^3 &= \frac{128,88 \text{ ft}^3}{1,2622} \\
 d_i &= 4,6739 \text{ ft} \\
 d_i &= 56,087 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Menghitung tinggi liquida

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi liquid (H}_L) &= \frac{V_{\text{liquida}}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2} \\
 &= \frac{103,1023 \text{ ft}^3}{0,7850 \times 21,8457} \\
 &= 6,0122 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 72,1461 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{atm}} &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,696 \text{ psia} \\
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H_L - 1)}{144} \\
 &= \frac{48,564 \times (6,0122 - 1)}{144} \\
 &= 1,6903 \text{ psia} \\
 P_i &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,6959 \text{ psia} + 1,6903 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 16,3862 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 1,6862 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2 (f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{1,6862 \times 56,0873}{2 \times (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,6862)} + \frac{1}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{94,5767}{29997,977} + \frac{1}{16} \\
&= 0,0657 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
&= \frac{1,0504}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \quad (\text{Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Standarisasi } do &= di + 2 \text{ ts} \\
&= 56,087 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
&= 56,462 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell and Young tabel 5.7 hal.90, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
do_{st} &= 78 \text{ in} \\
di_{baru} &= do_{st} - 2 \text{ ts} \\
&= 78 - 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
&= 77,625 \text{ in} \\
&= 6,4688 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

#### 5. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 1,5 \text{ di} \\
&= 2,5 \times 77,625 \text{ in} \\
&= 194,0625 \text{ in} \\
&= 16,1719 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

#### 6. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas

Bentuk tutup atas adalah standart dished, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tebal tutup (tha)} &= \frac{0,885 \times \text{Pi} \cdot di + C}{2 (f.E - 0,6 \text{ Pi})} \\
&= \frac{0,885 \times 1,6862 \times 77,625}{2 \times (15000 - 1,0117)} + \frac{1}{16} \\
&= 0,0664 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
&= \frac{1,1}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi tutup (ha)} &= 0,169 \times di \\
&= 0,169 \times 77,625 \text{ in} \\
&= 13,12 \text{ in} \\
&= 1,0932 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

#### 7. Menghitung tinggi storage

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi storage (H)} &= Ls + ha \\
&= 16,17 + 1,0932 \\
&= 17,2651 \text{ ft} \\
&= 207,1811 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat:**

Jumlah storage	: 1 buah
Volume tangki ( $V_T$ )	: 128,8779 ft <sup>3</sup>
Diameter luar ( $d_o$ )	: 78 in
Diameter dalam ( $d_i$ )	: 77,6250 in
Tebal silinder ( $t_s$ )	: 3/16 in
Tebal tutup atas ( $t_{ha}$ )	: 3/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas ( $h_a$ )	: 13,1186 in = 1,0932 ft
Tinggi tangki ( $H$ )	: 17,2651 ft

**20. Tangki Penampungan Produk (F-128)**

Fungsi : Untuk menampung  $C_4H_8O_2$  sementara

**- Direncanakan :**

- Bentuk : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dished dan tutup bawah plat datar
- Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel  
*Allowable Stress* ( $f$ ) = 18750 psi
- Jenis pengelasan : *Double Welded Butt Joint*  
 $E = 0,8$
- Faktor korosi :  $\frac{1}{16} = 0,0625$  in
- Suhu bahan : 30 °C
- Waktu tinggal : 1 jam
- Volume ruang kos : 20% Volume tangki
- Jumlah Storage : 1 buah

**- Kondisi Operasi**

Suhu : 30 °C 303,15 K

Tekanan : 1 atm

*Density* =  $A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$

Komponen	A	B	n	$T_c$	$(1-T/T_c)^n$
$C_4H_8O_2$	0,30654	0,25856	0,27800	523,3	0,7811
$H_2O$	0,34710	0,27400	0,28571	6471,13	0,9862

(Pers. Carls and Yaws *Density of Liquid*)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	$x_i$ (massa)	$\rho$ (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho$ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho x_i$
$C_4H_8O_2$	8820,1696	20,5	881,7	55,0	1129,0
$H_2O$	18,214249	0,04	1244,3	77,7	3,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8838,3838</b>	<b>20,6</b>	<b>2126,0</b>	<b>132,7</b>	<b>1132,3</b>

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \rho_i}{\sum x_i}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 55,089 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

**- Perhitungan**

## 1. Menentukan volume tangki

$$\text{Kebutuhan } C_4H_8O = 8838,3838 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

$$= 19485,278 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{19485,278 \text{ lb/jam}}{55,0890 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 353,7056 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid (V)} = 353,7056 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 353,7056 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 20\% \text{ Volume tangki} + \text{Volume liquid}$$

$$0,8 \text{ Volume tangki} = 353,7056 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 442,1321 \text{ ft}^3$$

## 2. Menentukan diameter tangki

$$V_{\text{tangki}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}}$$

$$442,13 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right) + 0,0847 d_i^3$$

$$442,13 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times 2 d_i \right) + 0,0847 d_i^3$$

$$442,13 = 1,1775 d_i^3 + 0,0847 d_i^3$$

$$442,13 = 1,2622 d_i^3$$

$$d_i^3 = \frac{442,13 \text{ ft}^3}{1,2622}$$

$$d_i = 7,0492 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_i = 84,591 \text{ in}$$

## 3. Menghitung tinggi liquida

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi liquid (H}_L) &= \frac{V_{\text{liquida}}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2} \\ &= \frac{353,7056 \text{ ft}^3}{0,7850 \times 49,6916} \\ &= 9,0675 \text{ ft} \\ &= 108,8106 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$P_{\text{atm}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,70 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H_L - 1)}{144} \\ &= \frac{55,089 \times (9,0675 - 1)}{144} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{144}{144} \\
 P_i &= 3,0863 \text{ psia} \\
 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,6959 \text{ psia} + 3,0863 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 17,7822 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 3,0822 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2 (f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{3,0822 \times 84,5907}{2 \times (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 3,0822)} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{260,7287}{29996,301} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0712 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,1391}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \quad (\text{Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Standarisasi } d_o &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 84,591 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 84,966 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell and Young tabel 5.7 hal.90, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{o_{\text{st}}} &= 78 \text{ in} \\
 d_{i_{\text{baru}}} &= d_{o_{\text{st}}} - 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 78 - 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 77,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 6,4688 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 5. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 1,5 d_i \\
 &= 2,5 \times 77,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 194,0625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 16,1719 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 6. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas

Bentuk tutup atas adalah standart dished, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal tutup (tha)} &= \frac{0,885 \times P_i \cdot d_i}{2 (f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 3,0822 \times 77,625}{2 \times (15000 - 1,8493)} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0696 \times \frac{16}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1,1}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \\
 \text{Tinggi tutup (ha)} &= 0,169 \times \text{di} \\
 &= 0,169 \times 77,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 13,12 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,09 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 7. Menghitung tinggi storage

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi storage (H)} &= L_s + \text{ha} \\
 &= 16,17 + 1,0932 \\
 &= 17,2651 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 207,1811 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat:**


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Jumlah storage	:	1 buah
Volume tangki ( $V_T$ )	:	442,1321 $\text{ft}^3$
Diameter luar ( $d_o$ )	:	78 in
Diameter dalam ( $d_i$ )	:	77,6250 in
Tebal silinder ( $t_s$ )	:	3/16 in
Tebal tutup atas ( $t_{ha}$ )	:	3/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas ( $h_a$ )	:	13,1186 in = 1,0932 ft
Tinggi tangki (H)	:	17,2651 ft

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**21. Packing Etil Asetat (P-129 a)**

Fungsi : Untuk pengemasan produk  $C_4H_8O_2$  dari tangki penyimpanan

- Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kapasitas bahan} &= 8838,3838 \text{ kg/jam} = 19488,6363 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Kapasitas mesin} &= 19488,6363 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho_{C_4H_8O} &= 55,089 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Volume mesin} &= \frac{\text{Kapasitas mesin}}{\text{Densitas bahan}} \\
 &= \frac{19488,6363 \text{ lb/jam}}{55,0890 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 353,7666 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 10017,5385 \text{ L/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : dalam 1 jam dapat mengemas 1 drum dengan ukur 100 L

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan drum} &= \frac{10017,54 \text{ L/jam}}{100,0000 \text{ L/jam}} \\
 &= 100 \text{ drum/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi**


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Bahan konstruksi	:	<i>Stainless Steel</i>
Kapasitas mesin	:	19488,64 lb/jam
Volume mesin	:	353,7666 $\text{ft}^3/\text{jam}$
Jumlah	:	1

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## 22 Gudang Etil Asetat (F-129b)

Fungsi : Untuk penyimpanan produk utama Etil Asetat

Type : Bangunan gedung berbahan beton

- Direncanakan :

Waktu tinggal (q) = 14 hari = 336 jam

Volume gudang = 80% storage

Jumlah gudang = 1 buah

- Kondisi operasi :

Suhu operasi = 30 °C

Tekanan operasi = 1 atm

$\rho$  bahan = 0,90 g/cm<sup>3</sup> = 56,3101 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Kapasitas bahan masuk = 8838,3838 Kg/jam = 19488,6363 lb/jam

- Perhitungan

a. Menghitung volume gudang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume gudang} &= \frac{m}{\rho} \times q = \frac{19488,6363}{56,3101} \times 336 \\ &= 116287,9644 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 3290,9494 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume ruang kosong = 20% volume gudang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume gudang} &= \text{volume gudang} + 20\% \text{ volume gudang} \\ &= 3290,9494 + 658,1899 \\ &= 3949,1393 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung ukuran gudang

Ditetapkan :

Panjang = 4 x lebar bangunan

Tinggi I beam = 15 m

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= P \times l \times t \\ 3949,1393 \text{ m}^3 &= 4 \times l \times 1 \times 15 \\ 3949,1393 \text{ m}^3 &= 60 l^2 \\ l &= 8,1129 \text{ m} \\ P &= 32,4516 \text{ m} \\ t &= 12 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi peralatan :

Bahan : Beton

Ukuran : Panjang = 32 m

Lebar = 8 m

Tinggi = 12 m

Kapasitas : 3949,1393 m<sup>3</sup>

Jumlah : 1 buah

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## APPENDIKS D UTILITAS

Utilitas merupakan unit terpenting dalam menunjang berjalannya proses produksi di industri kimia. Unit Utilitas yang diperlukan pada Pra Perancangan pabrik Etil Asetat ini adalah sebagai berikut.

Air berfungsi sebagai air pendingin, air umpan boiler, dan air sanitasi. Kebutuhan steam berfungsi sebagai media pemanas dalam proses produksi. Listrik yang berfungsi untuk menjalankan alat-alat produksi, utilitas, dan penerangan pabrik serta bahan bakar untuk mengoperasikan boiler dan generator. Dari kebutuhan utilitas yang dibutuhkan, maka utilitas tersebut dibagi menjadi 3 unit yaitu:

- 1 unit pengolahan air
  - Air sanitasi
  - Air pendingin
  - Air umpan boiler
- 2 unit penyediaan tenaga listrik
- 3 unit penyediaan bahan bakar

### D.1. Unit Pengolahan Air (*Water Pretreatment*)

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air pabrik, maka direncanakan menggunakan air kawasan, sehingga pengolahan awal tidak perlu dilakukan. Namun, air tersebut masih perlu diproses sebelum digunakan untuk keperluan air umpan boiler, air pendingin, dan air sanitasi sesuai dengan kebutuhan masing-masing.

#### A. Air Umpan Boiler

Pada Pra Perancangan pabrik Etil Asetat, kebutuhan air umpan boiler berdasarkan pada kebutuhan steam. Dimana kebutuhan steam yang digunakan sebagai media pada peralatan sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.1.2. Kebutuhan steam pada peralatan

NO	Nama Peralatan	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan steam (Kg/Jam)
1	Heater	E-118	212,277
2	Heater	E-119	248,912
3	Reaktor	R-110	20146,466
4	Reboiler	E-122	497,049
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>21104,704</b>

Direncanakan banyaknya steam yang disupplay 20% excess, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan steam} &= 1,2 \times 21104,70402 \\ &= 25325,64482 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

*Make Up* untuk kebutuhan steam direncanakan 20% excess, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Make Up} &= 1,2 \times 25325,64482 \\ &= 30390,77379 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, jumlah steam yang harus dihasilkan boiler adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa steam } (m_s) &= 30390,77379 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 68257,67792 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 8-3, Kusnarjo 2010. hal. 108 didapatkan Kapasitas Boiler, (Q):

$$Q = \frac{m_s \times (H_g - H_l)}{1000}$$

Dimana:

$m_s$  = massa steam yang dihasilkan oleh boiler (lb/jam)

$H_g$  = entalpi steam pada 28 °F

$H_l$  = entalpi air masuk pada 86 °F

Dari App A.2-9 Geankoplis, hal 859 didapatkan:

$$H_{l86^\circ\text{F}} = 54,078 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

$$H_{g86^\circ\text{F}} = 1044,9 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

$$H_{g260^\circ\text{F}} = 1175,3 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{68257,68 \text{ lb/jam} \times [1175,3 - 54,078] \text{ btu/lb}}{1000} \\ &= 34076,02 \text{ lb/jam} = 15470,513 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Energi Boiler} &= \frac{m_s \times (H_g - H_f)}{1044,9 \times 34,5} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-2, Kusnarjo hal.108}) \\ &= \frac{68257,678 \text{ lb/jam} \times [1175,3 - 54,0780] \text{ btu/lb}}{36049,05} \\ &= 945,2682 \text{ HP} \approx 487 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas yang dipidahkan oleh permukaan } i &= 6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad (\text{Perry's. tabel 9.49}) \\ &= 190198,44 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas permukaan panas (A)} &= \frac{34076,0198 \text{ btu/jam}}{190198,4400 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2} \\ &= 0,179160354 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Faktor evaporasi} &= \frac{H_g - H_f}{970,3} \quad (\text{Kusnarjo hal.108}) \\ &= \frac{[1175,34 - 54,078]}{970,3} \\ &= 1,1556 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah air yang dibutuhkan} &= \text{faktor evaporasi} \times \text{rate steam} \\ &= 1,1556 \times 68257,6779 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 78877,3992 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan fuel oil 33 °API dengan *Heating Value* :

$$H_v = 132000 \text{ btu/lb} \quad (\text{Perry's 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed. fig. 27-3})$$

$$= 76758 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

Diperkirakan efisiensi Boiler 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan} &= \frac{m_s \times (H_g - H_f)}{\text{efisiensi} \times H_v} \\ \text{bahan bakar} &= \frac{68257,7 \text{ lb/jam} \times [1175,3 - 54,1] \text{ btu/lb}}{0,8 \times 132000 \text{ btu/lb}} \\ &= 724,7608 \text{ lb/jam} = 328,749 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Apabila ditetapkan :

- Heating value surface = 10,0 ft<sup>2</sup>/Hp boiler
- panjang pipa (L) = 20 ft
- Ukuran pipa = 4 in
- Luas permukaan (at) = 1,178 ft<sup>2</sup>/ft (Kern, tabel 10, hal. 844)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heating surface Boiler} &= H_v \text{ surface} \times \text{Hp Boiler} \\ &= 10,0 \text{ ft}^2/\text{Hp} \times 945 \text{ Hp} \\ &= 9453 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tube yang dibutuhkan :

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{A}{\text{at} \times L} \\ &= \frac{9453 \text{ ft}^2}{1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \times 20 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 401,2174 \approx 207 \text{ tube} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Boiler

- Tipe : Fire Tube Boiler
- Kapasitas Boiler : 34076,0198 btu/jam
- Rate steam : 68257,6779 lb/jam
- Bahan bakar : Fuel oil 33 °API
- Efisiensi : 80%
- Heating surface : 9453 ft<sup>2</sup>
- Jumlah tube : 207 tube
- Ukuran tube : 4 in
- Panjang tube : 20 ft
- Jumlah Boiler : 1 buah

Dari perhitungan diatas, diketahui bahwa jumlah air umpan yang dibutuhkan sebanyak 78877,40 Air umpan boiler disediakan excess 20% sebagai pengganti steam yang hilang, kebocoran akibat dari transmisi diperkirakan 5 % dan faktor keamanan 10% Air umpan boiler disediakan excess 20% sebagai pengganti steam.

Sehingga kebutuhan air umpan boiler sebesar :

Excess 20%

$$1,2 \times 78877,40 \text{ lb/jam} = 94652,879 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Faktor kebocoran 5%

$$0,05 \times 78877,40 \text{ lb/jam} = 3943,87 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Faktor keamanan 10%

$$0,1 \times 78877,40 \text{ lb/jam} = 7887,7399 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Jadi total kebutuhan air umpan boiler adalah :

$$= 94652,879 + 3943,87 + 7887,7399$$

$$= 106484,49 \text{ lb/jam} = 48301,047 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

## B. Air Pendingin

Air pendingin harus diolah terlebih dahulu sebelum digunakan karena mengandung mengandugbahan yang dapat mempengaruhi sistem pada air pendingin. Bahan-bahan yang terkandung didalamnya akan menimbulkan kerak yang dapat menghambat terjadinya perpindahan panas. Untuk hemat dalam pemakaian air, maka iar pendingin yang digunakan didinginkan kembali dan disediakan penambahan 20%.

Air pendingin yang dibutuhkan pada alat-alat sebagai berikut:

Tabel D.1.1. Kebutuhan air pendingin pada peralatan

NO	Nama Peralatan	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan air pendingin (Kg/Jam)
1	Cooler	E-125	17644,23497
2	Kondensor	E-123	17644,23497
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>35288,46994</b>

Direncanakan banyaknya iar pendingin yang disuplay dengan exce 20%

$$\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin} = 1,20 \times 35288,47$$

$$= 42346,164 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

*Make Up* air pendingin direncanakan 20% excess maka :

$$= 1,20 \times 42346,164$$

$$= 50815,397 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

## C Air Sanitasi

Air sanitasi dalam Pra Perancangan pabrik Etil Asetat digunakan untuk keperluan laboratorium, toilet, kamar, kamar mandi, dan pemadam kebakaran.

Persyaratan kualitas air sebagai berikut:

### a. Syarat fisik

- tidak berwarna, tidak berbau, dan tidak berbusa

- mempunyai suhu dibawah suhu udara
  - kekeruhan kurang dari 1 ppm SiO<sub>2</sub>
  - pH netral
- b. Syarat kimia
- tidak mengandung zat-zat kimia beracun
  - tidak mengandung zat-zat organik maupun zat anorganik yang tidak larut dalam air seperti PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-3</sup>, Hg, Cu, dan sebagainya
  - tidak mengandung logam berat seperti Pb, As, Cr, Cd, dan Hg
- c. Syarat bakteriologis
- tidak mengandung bakteri dan kuman, terutama bakteri patogen yang dapat merubah sifat-sifat fisik air.

kebutuhan air sanitasi pada Pra Perancangan Pabrik Etil Asetat adalah sebagai berikut:

1 untuk kebutuhan karyawan

menurut standart WHO kebutuhan air untuk set 120 L/jhari  
 jumlah karyawan pada pabrik = 180 orang  
 jam kerja untuk setiap karyawan = 8 jam  
 jadi kebutuhan air karyawan per jam adalah :

$$120 \text{ L/hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ Hari}}{24 \text{ Jam}} \times 8 \text{ Jam} = 40 \text{ L}$$

Kebutuhan per jam = 5 L/Jam  
 kebutuhan air untuk = 180 karyawan  
 $5 \text{ L/Jam} \times 180 = 900 \text{ L/Jam}$   
 jika densitas air = 995,68 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 = 0,9957 kg/L

Maka kebutuhan air sanitasi karyawan :

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= V \times \rho \\ &= 900 \text{ L/Jam} \times 0,9957 \text{ kg/L} \\ &= 896,11 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

2 Untuk laboratorium dan taman

Direncanakan kebutuhan air untuk laboratorium dan taman adalah sebesar 50% dari kebutuhan karyawan. Sehingga kebutuhan air untuk laboratorium dan taman adalah:

$$40\% \times 896,11 = 358,4448 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Jadi total kebutuhan air untuk karyawan, laboratorium, dan taman:

$$896,11 + 358,44 = 1254,5568 \text{ kg/jam}$$

3 Untuk pemadam kebakaran dan cadangan air

Air sanitasi untuk pemadam kebakaran dan air cadangan direncanakan sebesar 40% dari kebutuhan air untuk karyawan, laboratorium, dan taman. Sehingga

air untuk pemadam kebakaran

$$40\% \times 1254,6 = 501,82 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air untuk sanitasi sebesar:

$$1254,6 + 501,82 = 1756,4 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

Kebutuhan air yang harus di supply dalam Pra Perancangan Pabrik Etil Asetat :

NO	Keterangan	Jumlah (Kg/Jam)
1	Air Sanitasi	1756,37952
2	Air Pendingin	50815,39672
3	Air Umpan Boiler	30390,77379
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>82962,55002</b>

Untuk Memenuhi kebutuhan air, maka pada Pra Perancangan Pabrik Etil Asetat direncanakan menggunakan air kawasan. Sebelum digunakan, air kawasan tersebut \masih perlu di proses (Water Pretreatment) untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air sanitasi, umpan boiler, dan air pendingin.

### Spesifikasi Alat pada Unit Utilitas

#### 1. Pompa Air Kawasan

Fungsi : Memompa air sungai ke bak penampung air bersih

Type: Centrifugal Pump

#### Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 82962,55 kg/jam = 182899 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,93697 lb/ft.jam

#### Perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{182899,2378}{62,1581} \\ &= 2942,4830 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,817356 \text{ ft}^3/\text{det} \\ &= 305,49285 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ( $N_{re} > 4000$ ), maka :

$$\text{ID optimal} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \text{ (Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hlm. 496)} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,8174^{0,45} \times 62,1581^{0,13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 6,0926256 \text{ in} = 6 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga diperoleh : 6 in sch 40 (Geankoplis, App A.5 hlm. 892)

$$\text{OD} = 6,625 \text{ in } 0,5521 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 6,065 \text{ in } 0,5054 \text{ ft}$$



$$A = 0,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,81736}{0,2} \\ &= 4,0868 \text{ ft/det} \\ &= 14712 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida:

$$\begin{aligned} NR_e &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,5054 \times 4,0868 \times 62,1581}{0,000538} \\ &= 238621,32 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $NR_e > 4000$ , maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Carbon Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ ft} = 0,0002 \text{ ft} \text{ ( Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88 )}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,000157}{0,50542} = 0,0003$$

$$f = 0,007 \text{ ( Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88 )}$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. panjang pipa lurus} &= 120 \text{ ft} \\ \text{b. Elbow, } 90^\circ &= 2 \text{ buah} \\ \text{Le/D} &= 35 \text{ (Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93)} \\ \text{L elbow} &= 35 \text{ ID} \\ &= 35 \times 2 \times 0,5054 \\ &= 35,379 \text{ ft} \\ \text{c. Gate valve} &= 2 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\ \text{Le/D} &= 9 \text{ (Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93)} \\ \text{L elbow} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\ &= 9 \times 2 \times 0,51 \\ &= 9,0975 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, total panjang pipa :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta L &= 120 \times 35,379 \times 9,0975 \\ &= 38623 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$Kc = 0,55 \times (1 - (A_2/A_1))$$

$$(A_2/A_1) = 0 \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2$$

$$= 0,55$$

$$h_c = \frac{Kc v^2}{2g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,55 \times 0,668}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} = 0,0057 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ff &= \frac{4f \times v^2 \times \Delta L}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc \cdot D} \\
 &= \frac{4 \times 0,007 \times 0,668 \times 38623,436}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \times 0,5054} \\
 &= 14,8412 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{ex} &= (1 - (A_2/A_1))^2 \\
 &= (1 - 0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{ex} &= \frac{K_{ex} v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \\
 &= \frac{1 \times 0,668}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0104 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi pada Ellbow 90 = 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,75 \text{ (Turbulen)} \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94}) \\
 h_f &= 2 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot gc} \\
 &= 2 \frac{0,75 \times 0,668}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0156 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate Valve 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 4,5 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94}) \\
 h_f &= 1 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot gc} \\
 &= 1 \frac{4,5 \times 0,668}{1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,1246 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi} &: Ff + hc + hex + hf \\
 &= 14,8729 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :**

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\left( \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \right) + \left( \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} \right) + \left( \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z &= 80 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ karena } P_1=P_2=1 \text{ atm} \\ \Delta v &= 4,0868 \text{ ft/detik} \\ \alpha &= 1 \text{ ( aliran turbulen )}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}-W_s &= \left[ \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \right] + \left[ \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} \right] + \left[ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right] + \Sigma F \\ &= \left[ \frac{4,0868^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \right] + \left[ \frac{80}{32,174} \right] + \left[ \frac{0}{62,2} \right] + 15 \\ &= 18\end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -17,619$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Untuk kapasitas (Q)} &= 305,49 \text{ gpm} \\ \eta \text{ pompa} &= 80\% \text{ (Timmerhauss, fig. 14-37 hal. 520)}\end{aligned}$$

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{17,619}{0,80} = 22,024 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Pump Horse Power} &= \frac{(W_p) \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{22,024 \times 0,8174 \times 62,158}{550} \\ &= 2,0344 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{Pump HP}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{2,0344}{80\%} = 2,54 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\eta \text{ motor} = 85\% = 0,85 \text{ (Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{2,034}{0,85} \\ &= 2,3934 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

» Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump
- Daya pompa : 2 Hp
- Bahan : *Carbon Steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

## 2 Bak Air Bersih

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih untuk didistribusikan ke proses selanjutnya

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 82963 kg/jam = 182899 lb/jam
- Densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} = \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{182899,2378 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
&= 2942,4830 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
&= 83,3223 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
\text{Waktu tinggal} &= 24 \text{ jam} \\
\text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volume} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
&= 83,3223 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times \# \text{ jam} \\
&= 1999,7350 \text{ m}^3 \\
\text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak, sehingga :} \\
\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{1999,7350 \text{ m}^3}{0,8} \\
&= 2499,6687 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} &= 5 \quad 3 \quad 2 \\
\text{Volume bak} &= 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\
&= 30 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Volume bak} &= 30 \text{ x}^3 \\
2499,6687 &= 30 \text{ x}^3 \\
\text{x} &= 4,3677 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak sedimentasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Panjang} &= 5 \times 4,3677 \text{ m} = 21,8 \text{ m} \\
\text{Lebar} &= 3 \times 4,3677 \text{ m} = 13,1 \text{ m} \\
\text{Tinggi} &= 2 \times 4,3677 \text{ m} = 8,7 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi bak air bersih :

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 22 m
- Lebar : 13 m
- Tinggi : 9 m
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

### 3 Pompa Air Bersih

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari bak penampungan air bersih untuk didistribusikan treatment air umpan boiler, air pendingin, dan air proses (kation dan anion exchanger)

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 82962,55 kg/jam = 182899 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,93697 lb/ft.jam

**Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{182899,2378}{62,1581} \\
 &= 2942,4830 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,817356 \text{ ft}^3/\text{det} \\
 &= 305,49285 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ( $N_{Re} > 4000$ ), maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times [0,82]^{0,5} \times [62,1581]^{0,1} \\
 &= 6,1 \text{ in} \approx 6 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 6 \text{ in sch 40}$$

Sehingga diperoleh : (Geankoplis, APP A-5, Hal 892)

$$\text{OD} = 6,625 \text{ in} = 0,5521 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 6,065 \text{ in} = 0,5054 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,2 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,8174 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,20000 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 4,0868 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 &= 14712,415 \text{ ft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,5054 \times 4,0868 \times 62,1581}{0,000538} \\
 &= 238618,896
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $N_{Re} > 4000$ , maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Carbon Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,000157}{0,50541} = 0,0003$$

$$f = 0,004 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

$$\text{a. panjang pipa lurus} = 120 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{b. Gate valve} = 3 \text{ buah (wide open)}$$

$$Le/D = 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{L elbow} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 9 \times 3 \times 0,51 \\
 &= 13,646 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{c. Tee} &= 1 \text{ buah (half open)} \\
 \text{Le/D} &= 50 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93}) \\
 \text{L elbow} &= 50 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 50 \times 1 \times 0,51 \\
 &= 25,271 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, total panjang pipa :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta L &= 120 + 13,6 + 25,3 \\
 &= 158,92 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_c &= 0,55 \times (1 - (A_2/A_1)) \\
 (A_2/A_1 &= 0 \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2) \\
 &= 0,55 \\
 h_c &= \frac{K_c v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \\
 &= \frac{0,55 \times 16,70}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} = 0,1428 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= \frac{4f \times v^2 \times \Delta L}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c \cdot D} \\
 &= \frac{4 \times 0,004 \times 16,702 \times 158,9167}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \times 0,5054} \\
 &= 1,3058 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{ex} &= (1 - (A_2/A_1))^2 \\
 &= (1 - 0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{ex} &= \frac{K_{ex} v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \\
 &= \frac{1 \times 16,702}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,2596 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,75 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94}) \\
 h_f &= 2 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\
 &= 2 \frac{0,75 \times 16,702}{2 \times 32,174}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,3893 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate v: 1 buah

$$K_f = 4,5$$

(Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94)

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 1 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\ &= 1 \frac{4,5 \times 16,702}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 1,1680 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi pada Tee 1 buah

$$K_f = 1$$

(Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94)

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 1 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\ &= 1 \frac{1 \times 16,702}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,2596 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total frik } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{eks} + h_f \\ &= 3,525 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\left( \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \right) + \left( \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} \right) + \left( \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v = 0,8174 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ ( aliran turbulen )}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \left( \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \right) + \left( \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} \right) + \left( \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F \\ &= \left( \frac{0,8174^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \right) + \left( \frac{30}{32,174} \right) + \left( \frac{30}{62,2} \right) + 3,5 \\ &= 4,9504 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -4,9504$$

$$\text{Untuk kapasitas (Q)} = 305,49 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\eta \text{ pompa} = 80\% \text{ (Timmerhauss, fig. 14-37 hal. 520)}$$

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{4,950}{0,80} = 6,188 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump Horse Power} &= \frac{(W_p) \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{6,1880 \times 0,8174 \times 62,16}{550} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BHP} &= \frac{\text{Pump HP}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,5716 \text{ Hp}}{72\%} = 0,79 \text{ Hp} \\ \eta \text{ motor} &= 80 \% = 0,8 \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521}) \\ \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,572}{0,80} \\ &= 0,7145 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

» Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Bahan : Carbon Steel
- Jumlah : 1 buah

#### 4. Kation Exchanger (D-210 A)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan ion-ion positif yang dapat menyebabkan kesadahan air.

Resin yang digunakan adalah ( $\text{RSO}_3\text{H}^+$ ).

1 m<sup>3</sup> Resin = Menghilangkan 6500 - 9000 gr hardness

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Direncanakan memakai resin sebesar} &= 7000 \text{ g/m}^3 \\ &= 0,437 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan = Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

Asumsi kesadahan TDS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Kation} &= 50 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= 0,0031 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

#### Dasar Perencanaan :

$$\text{Rate aliran} = 81206,171 \text{ kg/jam} = 179027,12 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

#### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{179027,1235 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2880,19 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,8001 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 376,393 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan kapasitas resin:

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS.15,45}{TEC.35,34.\eta} \quad (\text{Pure water care, hal.2})$$

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS. 0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$



$$V_P = Q.t$$

$$V_R = \frac{V_P.TDS.0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$

Volume kation

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= \frac{0,8001 \times 24 \times 0,00312 \times 0,4372}{0,43695 \times 90\%} \\ &= 0,0666 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 1,8865 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil volume resin } V_F = 1,8865 \text{ L}$$

(Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 jam)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuh resin sebanyak:

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= 1,8865 \text{ L} \times 330 \text{ hari} \\ &= 623 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,623 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

- tangki berbentuk silinder
- kecepatan air = 5 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup>
- tinggi bed = 2 m = 6,5616 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang tangk} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}} \\ &= \frac{376,393 \text{ gpm}}{5 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 75,279 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bed} &= \text{luas} \times \text{tinggi} \\ &= 75,279 \times 6,5616 \\ &= 493,948 \text{ ft}^3 = 13,9871 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter bed,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= \pi/4 \times D^2 \\ 75,279 \text{ ft}^2 &= 0,7850 \times D^2 \\ D &= 9,7927 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Direncanakan H/D} &= 1,5 \\ H &= 1,5 \times D \\ &= 1,5 \times 9,7927 \text{ ft} \\ &= 14,6890 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} V &= H \times A = 14,6890 \text{ ft} \times 75,279 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 1105,7656 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan : tiap galon air mengandung 3 *Grain Hardness*, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan kation} &= 376,393 \text{ gpm} \times 3 \\ &= 1129,18 \text{ grains/menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 67750,7 \quad \text{grains/jam} \\
 \text{Hardness sebanyak} &= 13,99 \text{ m}^3 \times 7000 \text{ g/m}^3 \\
 &= 97909,792 \text{ gram} \\
 &= \text{#####} \text{ grain} \\
 \text{Umur Resin} &= \frac{\text{#####}}{67750,67} = 22,301823 \text{ jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi setelah 22,3 jam, resin harus segera diregenerasi dengan menambahkan asam sulfat atau asam klorida.

### Spesifikasi Kation Exchanger

- Bahan konstruksi : SS SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Diameter : 9,7927 ft
- Tinggi : 14,6890 ft
- Jumlah : 1

### 5 Anion Exchanger

Fungsi : Untuk menghilangkan ion-ion negatif yang menyebabkan kesadahan air  
Resin yang digunakan adalah  $\text{RCH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Direncanakan memakai resin sebesar} &= 7000 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\
 &= 0,437 \text{ lb/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan = Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

Asumsi kesadahan TDS

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Anion} &= 50 \text{ mg/L} \\
 &= 0,0031 \text{ lb/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Dasar perencanaan :

$$\text{Rate aliran} = 81206 \text{ kg/jam} = 179027,12 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

#### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{179027,1235 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 2880,19 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,8001 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 376,39 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan kapasitas resin:

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS.15,45}{TEC.35,34.\eta} \quad (\text{Pure water care, hal.2})$$

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS. 0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$

$$V_P = Q.t$$

$$V_R = \frac{V_P.TDS.0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$

Volume anion

$$V_R = \frac{0,8001 \times 24 \times 0,0031 \times 0,4372}{0,4370 \times 85\%}$$

$$= 0,0705 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 1,9975 \text{ L}$$

Diambil volume resin = 1,9975 L

(Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 jam)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuhkan resin sebanyak :

$$V_R = 1,997 \text{ L} \times 330 \text{ hari}$$

$$= 659 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,6592 \text{ m}^3$$

Direncanakan :

- tangki berbentuk silinder
- Kecepatan air = 5 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup>
- tinggi bed = 2 m = 6,5616 ft

$$\text{Luas penampang tangk} = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}}$$

$$= \frac{376,393 \text{ gpm}}{5 \text{ gpm/ft}^2}$$

$$= 75,279 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Volume bed} = \text{luas} \times \text{tinggi}$$

$$= 75,279 \times 6,5616$$

$$= 493,95 \text{ ft}^3 = 13,9871 \text{ m}^3$$

*Diameter bed,*

$$\text{Luas} = \pi/4 \times D^2$$

$$75,279 \text{ ft}^2 = 0,7850 \times D^2$$

$$D = 9,7927 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Direncanakan H/D} = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D$$

$$= 1,5 \times 9,7927 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 14,6890 \text{ ft}$$

*Volume tangki*

$$V = H \times A = 14,6890 \text{ ft} \times 75,279 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 1105,8 \text{ ft}^3$$

Diasumsikan : tiap galon air mengandung 3 *Grain Hardness* , maka :

$$\text{Kandungan kation} = 376,3926 \text{ gpm} \times 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1129,1779 \quad \text{grains/menit} \\
 &= 67750,6715 \quad \text{grains/jam} \\
 \text{Hardness sebanyak} &= 13,99 \quad \text{m}^3 \times 7000 \quad \text{g/m}^3 \\
 &= 97909,79191 \quad \text{gram} \\
 &= 1510963,4907 \quad \text{grain} \\
 \text{Umur Resin} &= \frac{1510963,4907}{67750,6715} = 22,302 \quad \text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi setelah 22,302 jam, resin harus segera diregenerasi dengan menambahkan asam sulfat atau asam klorida.

### Spesifikasi Anion Exchanger

- Bahan konstruksi : SS SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Diameter : 9,79266 ft
- Tinggi : 14,68899 ft
- Jumlah : 1

## 6 Bak Air Lunak

Fungsi : Menampung air lunak untuk didistribusikan ke air umpan, boiler dan air pendingin

### Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 81206 kg/jar = 179027,12 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,00054 lb/ft.s = 1,936967 lb/ft.jam

### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{179027,1 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,158 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 2880,1884 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 81,5583 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 3 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
 &= 81,56 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 3 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 244,67 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak} \\
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{244,6749 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\
 &= 305,84361 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengn ratio :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} &= 6 \times 4 \times 3 \\
 \text{Volume Bak} &= 6 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 72 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ 305,84361 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 1,620 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi bak air lunak :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 6 \text{ x } 1,620 \text{ m} = 9,7172 \approx 10 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 4 \text{ x } 1,620 \text{ m} = 6,4781 \approx 5 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 3 \text{ x } 1,620 \text{ m} = 4,8586 \approx 4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Bak Air Lunak

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 10 m
- Lebar : 5 m
- Tinggi : 4 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

## 7 Pompa Air Lunak

Fungsi : Memompakan air menuju daerator, bak umpan boiler

Type : *Centrifugal Pump*

### Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 81206,171 kg/jam = 179027 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,9370 lb/ft.jam

### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{179027,1 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2880,1884 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,800 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 359,111 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ( $N_{Re} > 4000$ ), maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \text{ (Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496)} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,80^{0,5} \times 62,158^{0,13} \\ &= 6,0342 \text{ in} \\ &= 6 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 6 in sch 40 (Geankoplis, APP A-5, Hal 892)

Sehingga diperoleh:

$$\text{OD} = 6,625 \text{ in} = 0,5521 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 6,065 \text{ in} = 0,5054 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,2006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,800}{0,2006} \\ &= 3,9883 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 14357,9 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

### Cek jenis aliran fluida

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{6 \times 3,9883 \times 62,158}{0,000538} \\ &= 2764502,211 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $N_{Re} > 4000$ , maka jenis aliran fluida adalah laminar

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *Commercial Steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002$$

(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{6,0650} = 0,00002$$

$$f = 0,004$$

(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)

### D. Menentukan panjang pipa

Asumsi

a. Panjang pipa = 120 ft

b. Gate valve = 3 buah (wide open)

$$L_{e/D} = 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})$$

$$L_{\text{elbow}} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 3 \times 0,505$$

$$= 13,646 \text{ ft}$$

c. Tee = 1 buah (half open)

$$L_{e/D} = 50 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})$$

$$L_{\text{elbow}} = 50 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 50 \times 1 \times 0,505$$

$$= 25,271 \text{ ft}$$

Jadi, total panjang pipa :

$$\Delta L = 120 + 13,6 + 25,3$$

$$= 158,92 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$h_{f_c} = 0,55 \times \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times v_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \\
 & \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{3,9883^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,136 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89)} \\
 &= 4 \times 0,004 \times \frac{158,917}{0,5054} \times \frac{3,9883^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 1,2436 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Friksi pada ekspansi (Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \\
 &= (1 - 0)^2 \times \frac{3,9883^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,2472 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Friksi pada Elbow 90° 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,75 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 2 \times 0,75 \times \frac{3,9883^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,37079 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Friksi pada Gate valve 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,17 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 2 \times 0,17 \times \frac{3,9883^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,08405 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 6. Globe valve, 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 6 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, tabel 2.10-2, p. 99)} \\
 h_f &= 6 \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= 6 \times \frac{3,9883^2}{64,348} \\
 &= 0,3719 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= h_c + F_f + h_{ex} + \Sigma h_f \\
 &= 0,136 + 1,24 + 0,25 + 0,82672 \\
 &= 2,4535 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 75 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (Karena } P_1=P_2\text{)}$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$v_2 = 3,99 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 68)

$$\frac{15,9065}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} - \frac{0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + \frac{75,00}{32,17} + 0 + 2,453 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 5,032$$

$$W_s = -5,032 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dari figure 14.37, Halaman 520 Petters & Timmerhouse didapatkan:

Efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 72%

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$-5,0318 = -0,72 W_p$$

$$W_p = 6,99 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pump horsepower} &= \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= \frac{6,99 \times 0,800 \times 62,158}{550} \\
 &= 0,6319 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{Pump HP}}{h \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{0,6319}{0,7200}$$

$$= 0,8776 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\eta \text{ motor} = 85\% \text{ (Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521)}$$

$$= 0,85$$

$$\text{Daya motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{0,878}{0,85}$$

$$= 1,0325 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Pompa**

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump



- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Bahan : *Commercial Steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

## 8 Daerator

Fungsi : Untuk menghilangkan gas dalam air umpan boiler

Type : Silinder Horizontal

### Dasar Perencanaan

- rate aliran = 30390,77 kg/jam = 66999 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,9370 lb/ft.jam

### Perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{66999,50}{62,1581} \\ &= 1077,9 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 30,665 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 1 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 1077,88796 \times 1 \\ &= 1077,88796 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 80\% \text{ Volume bak}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1077,8880}{80\%} \\ &= 1347,4 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \pi \text{ Di}^2 \text{ Ls}$$

$$\text{Diasumsikan, L} = 1.5\text{Di}$$

Sehingga:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \pi \text{ Di}^2 \text{ Ls}$$

$$1347,36 \text{ ft}^3 = 1/4 \times 3.14 \times (\text{Di})^2 \times 1.5\text{Di}$$

$$1347,36 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 \text{ Di}^3$$

$$\text{Di}^3 = 1144,3 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Di} = 10,459 \text{ ft}$$

Jadi, tinggi tangki adalah

$$\text{Ls} = 10,459 \times 1,5$$

$$= 15,6891 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi tutup (h)

$$h = 0.196\text{Di}$$

$$= 0.196 \times 10,459$$

$$= \text{#####} \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga, total tinggi tangki ad} &= L_s + 2(h) \\ &= \#VALUE! \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat:**

Bentuk = Silinder Horizontal  
 Tinggi = ##### ft  
 Di = 10,459 ft  
 Bahan = Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316  
 Jumlah = 1 buah

**9 Bak Air Umpan Boiler**

Fungs : Menampung air umpan boiler dari dearator untuk didistribusikan ke boiler

**Dasar Perencanaan :**

- rate aliran = 30390,77 kg/jam = 66999 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,9370 lb/ft.jam

**Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{66999,50 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,158 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1077,888 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 30,523 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 4 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 30,52 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 4 \text{ jam} \\ &= 122,09 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 80\% \text{ volume bak}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{122,090 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 152,613 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengn ratio :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} &= 6 \times 4 \times 3 \\ \text{Volume Bak} &= 6 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 72 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ m}^3 \\ 152,613 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{m} &= 1,285 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi bak air lunak :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 1,285 \text{ m} = 7,7073 \approx 8 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 4 \times 1,285 \text{ m} = 5,1382 \approx 5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 3 \times 1,285 \text{ m} = 3,8537 \approx 4 \text{ m}$$

### Spesifikasi Bak Air Umpan Boiler

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 8 m
- Lebar : 5 m
- Tinggi : 4 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

### 10 Pompa air umpan boiler ke boiler

Fungsi : Memompakan air umpan menuju Boiler

Type : *Centrifugal Pump*

#### Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 30390,77 kg/jam = 66999 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,9370 lb/ft.jam

#### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{66999,50 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1077,888 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,299 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 134,395 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ( $N_{Re} > 2100$ ), maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496}) \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,30^{0,5} \times 62,1581^{0,1} \\ &= 3,8774 \text{ in} \\ &= 4 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 4 in sch 40 (Kern, Table 11 hal 844)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 4,50 \text{ in} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,3355 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 12,7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,299}{12,7} \\ &= 0,0236 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 84,873 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,3355 \times 0,0236 \times 62,158}{0,000538} \\
 &= 913,77264
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $N_{Re} < 2100$ , maka jenis aliran fluida adalah laminar

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{4,0260} = 0,00004$$

$$f = 0,0025 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

### Menentukan panjang pipa

Asumsi

- a. Panjang pipa = 120 ft
- b. Elbow 90° = 2 buah
  - Le/D = 35 ID
  - Le = 35 × 2 × 0,3355
  - = 281,82 ft
  - = 3381,8 in
- c. Gate valve = 1 buah
  - Le/D = 9 ID
  - Le = 9 × 1 × 0,3355
  - = 36,234 ft
  - = 434,81 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang pipa total} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{Elbow } 90^\circ + \text{Gate valve} \\
 &= 120 + 281,82 + 36,234 \\
 &= 438,05 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 5256,7 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

#### 1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= 0,55 \times \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \\
 &= 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{0,0236^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0000048 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)

#### 2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L \times v^2}{D \times 2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89}) \\
 &= 4 \times 0,0025 \times \frac{438,054}{4,0260} \times \frac{0,0236^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,000009 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi (Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93)

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \\ &= \left(1 - 0\right)^2 \times \frac{0,0236^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0000086 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90° 2 buah

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})$$

$$h_f = 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \times 0,75 \times \frac{0,0236^2}{2 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0000130 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve 2 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})$$

$$h_f = 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 93})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \times 0,17 \times \frac{0,0236^2}{2 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0000029 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= h_c + F_f + h_{ex} + \sum h_f \\ &= 4,8E-06 + 0 + 0 + 0,00002 \\ &= 3,868E-05 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (Karena } P_1=P_2\text{)}$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$v_2 = 0,02 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 0,5 \text{ (aliran laminar)}$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 68)

$$\frac{0,0006 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + \frac{50}{32,17} + 0 + 0,00004 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 1,554$$

$$W_s = -1,554 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dari figure 14.37, Halaman 520 Petters & Timmerhouse didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) &= 64\% \\
 W_s &= - \eta W_p \\
 -1,5541 &= - 0,64 W_p \\
 W_p &= 2,43 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \\
 \text{Pump horsepower} &= \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= \frac{2,43 \times 0,299 \times 62,158}{550} \\
 &= 0,0822 \text{ Hp} \\
 \text{BHP} &= \frac{\text{Pump HP}}{h \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0822}{0,64} \\
 &= 0,1284 \text{ Hp} \\
 \eta \text{ motor} &= 80\% \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521}) \\
 &= 0,80 \\
 \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0,128}{0,80} \\
 &= 0,1605 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Bahan : *Commercial Steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

### 11. Boiler

(Lihat pada point A. Unit Penyediaan Steam)

### 12 Bak air pendingin

Fungs : Untuk menampung air pendingin guna didistribusikan ke peralatan

#### Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 50815,397 kg/jam = 112028 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,93697 lb/ft.jam

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate Volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{112027,6236}{62,1581} \\
 &= 1802,300 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 51,034983 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 12 \text{ jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\
 &= 51,0350 \times 12 \\
 &= 612,4198 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ Volume bak} \\
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{612,42}{80\%} \\
 &= 765,52 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang

$$\text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tinggi} = 6 \times 4 \times 3$$

$$\text{Volume bak} = 72 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga

$$\text{Volume bak} = 72$$

$$765,52475 = 72 x^3$$

$$x^3 = 10,6 \text{ m}^3$$

$$x = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

Jadi, dimensi bak sedimentasi adalah:

$$\text{Panjang} = 6 \times 2,2 = 13,194 = 13 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 4 \times 2,2 = 8,7957 = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 3 \times 2,2 = 6,5968 = 7 \text{ m}$$

#### **Spesifikasi Alat:**

Bentuk = Persegi panjang

Panjang = 13 m

Lebar = 9 m

Tinggi = 7 m

Bahan = Beton bertulang

Jumlah = 1 buah

### **13. Pompa Air Pendingin**

Fungsi : Untuk memompa air pendingin ke peralatan

Type : *Centrifugal Pump*

#### **Dasar Perencanaan :**

$$\text{- rate aliran} = 50815,40 \text{ kg/jam} = 112028 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{- densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 1 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$\text{- viskositas } (\mu) = 0,000538 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 1,9370 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

#### **Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{112027,62 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,158 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 1802,3004 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,501 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 224,717 \text{ gpm}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ( $N_{Re} > 2100$ ), maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,50^{0,5} \times 62,158^{0,13} \\ &= 4,8866 \text{ in} \\ &= 5 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496}) \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 5 in sch 40 (Geankoplis, APP A-5, Hal 892)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 5,56 \text{ in} = 0,4636 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 5,047 \text{ in} = 0,4206 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 0,1390 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,501}{0,14} \\ &= 3,6017 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 12966 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Cek jenis aliran fluida**

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,4206 \times 3,60 \times 62,158}{0,000538} \\ &= 174999,4 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $N_{Re} > 4000$ , maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *Commercial Steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,4206} = 0,00036$$

$$f = 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

- a. Panjang pipa lurus = 100 ft
- b. elbow  $90^\circ$  = 2 buah
  - Le/D = 35 (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)
  - Le = 35 ID
  - = 35 x 2 x 0,4206 ft
  - = 29,441 ft
- c. Gate valve = 2 buah (wide open)
  - Le/D = 9 (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)
  - Le = 9 ID



$$= 9 \times 2 \times 0,4206 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 7,5704 \text{ ft}$$

d. Panjang pipa total = Pipa lurus + elbow 90 + gate valve

$$= 100 + 29,4406 + 7,5704$$

$$= 137,011 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1644 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)

$$= 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{3,6017^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,1109 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$F_f = 4f \frac{\Delta L \times v^2}{D \times 2g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89)

$$= 4 \times 0,0035 \times \frac{100}{0,4206} \times \frac{3,6017^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,671065 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi (Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93)

$$h_{ex} = \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c}$$

$$= (1 - 0)^2 \times \frac{3,6017^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,2016 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90 2 buah

$$K_f = 0,75$$

(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$h_f = 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)

$$= 2 \times 0,75 \times \frac{3,6017^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,30240 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve 2 buah

$$K_f = 0,17$$

(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$h_f = 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 93)

$$= 2 \times 0,17 \times \frac{3,6017^2}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,068543 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= h_c + F_f + h_{ex} + \sum h_f \\ &= 0,1109 + 0,6711 + 0,2 + 0,37094 \\ &= 1,3545 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (Karena } P_1=P_2)$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$v_2 = 3,60 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 68)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{12,9724 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + \frac{50,00}{32,17} + 0 + 1,3545 &= -W_s \\ -W_s &= 3,1101 \\ W_s &= -3,1101 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari figure 14.37, Halaman 520 Petters & Timmerhouse didapatkan:

Efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 72%

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$-3,1101 = -0,72 W_p$$

$$W_p = 4,3196 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump horsepower} &= \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{4,32 \times 0,501 \times 62,158}{550} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BHP} = 0,2444 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{Pump HP}}{h_{\text{motor}}}$$

$$= \frac{0,2444}{0,72}$$

$$= 0,3394 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\eta_{\text{motor}} = 85\% \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521})$$

$$= 0,85$$

$$= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta_{\text{motor}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta_{\text{motor}}} \\ &= \frac{0,3394}{0,85} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,3994 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Pompa**

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Bahan : *Commercial Steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

**14 Cooling Tower**

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan untuk peralatan

**Dasar Perencanaan :**

- rate aliran = 50815,40 kg/jam = 112028 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,9370 lb/ft.jam

**Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{112027,62 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,158 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1802,3004 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,501 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 224,717 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

- Suhu wet bulb udara = 25 °C = 77 F
- Suhu air masuk tower = 80 °C = 176 F
- Suhu air pendingin = 30 °C = 86 F

Dari Perry's 7th ed, fig 12-14, hal. 12-16, didapatkan konsentrasi 3.0 gal/m.ft<sup>2</sup>

Sehingga luas yang dibutuhkan adalah:

$$A = \frac{90,09}{3}$$

$$= 30,03 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menghitung diameter:

$$\text{Luas} = \pi/4 \times d^2$$

$$30,03 = 3,14/4 \times d^2$$

$$30,03 = 0,7850 \times d^2$$

$$d^2 = 38,2548 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$d = 6,1850 \text{ ft} = 6 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung volume:

$$\text{Direncanakan tinggi tow} = 3d$$

$$\text{Maka, } L = 3 \times 6,1850$$

$$= 18,5551 \text{ ft} = 19 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = (\pi/4) \times d^2 \times L$$

$$= 0,785 \times 38,25 \times 18,555134$$

$$= 557,21067 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dari Perry's 7th ed, fig 12-15, hal. 12-17, didapatkan:

Standar Power Performance adalah 90%, maka:

$$\frac{\text{Hp fan}}{\text{Luas area tower (ft}^2\text{)}} = 0,047 \text{ Hp/ft}^2$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp fan} &= 0,047 \times 30,03 \\ &= 1,4114 \text{ Hp} \gg 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat:**

Tipe = Induced Draft Tower

Diameter = 6 ft

Tinggi = 19 ft

Daya = 1 Hp

Jumlah = 1 buah

**15 Bak klorinasi**

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat air bersih dan disinfektan bercampur sebelum digunakan sebagai air sanitasi

**Dasar Perencanaan :**

- rate aliran = 1756,3795 kg/jam = 3872,1 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,9370 lb/ft.jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{3872,1143}{62,1581} \\ &= 62,295 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1,7639693 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Waktu tinggal = 12 jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 1,7640 \times 12 \\ &= 21,1676 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume liquid = 80% Volume bak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{21,1676}{80\%} \\ &= 26,46 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang

Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi = 6 x 4 x 3

$$\text{Volume bak} = 72 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga

$$\text{Volume bak} = 72$$

$$26,459539 = 72 x^3$$

$$x^3 = 0,37 \text{ m}^3$$

$$x = 0,72 \text{ m}$$

Jadi, dimensi bak sedimentasi adalah:

$$\text{Panjang} = 6 \times 0,72 = 4,2977 = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 4 \times 0,72 = 2,8651 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 3 \times 0,72 = 2,1488 = 2 \text{ m}$$

#### Perhitungan Kebutuhan Gas Klorin

Klorin ( $\text{Cl}_2$ ) digunakan sebagai desinfektan untuk membunuh kuman dan juga sebagai oksidan dan kontrol warna dan bau air. Klorin yang digunakan dengan dosis penggunaan 0.5-1 mg/L

$$\text{Volume air sanitasi} = 1,764 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 1764 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$\text{Cl}_2 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} = 1 \text{ mg/L} \times 1764$$

$$= 1764 \text{ mg/jam}$$

$$= 0,0018 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Cl}_2 \text{ untuk 1 h} = 0,0018 \times 24 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 0,0423 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Jadi kebutuhan  $\text{Cl}_2$  dalam 1 hari se 0,0423 kg/hari

#### Spesifikasi Bak Klorinasi

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 4 m
- Lebar : 3 m
- Tinggi : 2 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

#### 16 Pompa air sanitasi

Fungsi : Untuk memompa iar dari bak klorinasi ke bak air sanitasi

Tipe : Pompa Sentrifugal

##### Dasar Perencanaan :

$$\text{- rate aliran} = 1756,3795 \text{ kg/jam} = 3872,1 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{- densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 1 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$\text{- viskositas } (\mu) = 0,000538 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 1,9370 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

##### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik } (C) &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{3872,11 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,158 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 62,294575 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,017 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 7,767 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ( $N_{Re} > 2100$ ), maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,017^{0,45} \times 62,158^{0,13} \\
 &= 1,0749 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 21 in sch 40 (Kern, Table 11 hal 844)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 1,32 \text{ in} = 0,1100 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 1,049 \text{ in} = 0,0874 \text{ ft} \\
 A &= 0,864 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,017}{0,86} \\
 &= 0,02 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 &= 72,10 \text{ ft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Cek jenis aliran fluida**

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,0874 \times 0,02 \times 62,158}{0,000538} \\
 &= 202,25666
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $N_{Re} < 2100$ , maka jenis aliran fluida adalah laminar

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *Commercial Steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon &= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88}) \\
 \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0,0001509}{0,0874} = 0,00173 \\
 f &= 0,02 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. Panjang pipa lurus} &= 100 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{b. elbow } 90^\circ &= 2 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Le/D} &= 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93}) \\
 \text{Le} &= 35 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 35 \times 2 \times 0,0874 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 6,1191 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{c. Gate valve} &= 1 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\
 \text{Le/D} &= 9 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93}) \\
 \text{Le} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 9 \times 1 \times 0,0874 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,7867 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} \\
 &= 100 + 6,1191 + 0,7867 \\
 &= 106,91 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1282,87 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= 0,55 \times \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \\
 &\quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{0,0200^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 3,42843\text{E-}06 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L \times v^2}{D \times 2g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89)} \\
 &= 4 \times 0,02 \times \frac{107}{0,0874} \times \frac{0,0200^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,000610 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi (Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \\
 &= (1 - 0)^2 \times \frac{0,0200^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 6,23351\text{E-}06 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,75 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 2 \times 0,75 \times \frac{0,0200^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,00001 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,17 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 2 \times 0,17 \times \frac{0,0200^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,000002 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= h_c + F_f + h_{ex} + \sum h_f \\ &= 3,4E-06 + 6E-04 + 6E-06 + 0,00001 \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z &= 50 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (Karena } P_1=P_2) \\ v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s} \\ v_2 &= 0,02 \text{ ft/s} \\ \alpha &= 0,5 \text{ (aliran laminar)} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s &= 0 \\ &\text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 68)} \\ \frac{0,0004}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} - \frac{0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + \frac{50,00}{32,17} + 0 + 0,0006 &= -W_s \\ -W_s &= 1,5547 \\ W_s &= -1,5547 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari figure 14.37, Halaman 520 Petters & Timmerhouse didapatkan:

Efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 70%

$$\begin{aligned} W_s &= -\eta W_p \\ -1,5547 &= -0,70 W_p \\ W_p &= 2,2210 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \\ \text{Pump horsepower} &= \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{2,22 \times 0,017 \times 62,158}{550} \\ &= 0,0043 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{BHP} &= \frac{\text{Pump HP}}{h \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,0043}{0,70} \\ &= 0,0062 \text{ Hp} \\ \eta \text{ motor} &= 85\% \quad \text{(Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521)} \\ &= 0,85 \\ \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,0062}{0,85} \\ &= 0,0073 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Pompa**



- Tipe : Centrifugal pump
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Bahan : *Commercial Steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

### 17 Bak air sanitasi

Fungsi : Untuk menampung air sanitasi

#### Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1756,3795 kg/jam = 3872,1 lb/jam
- densitas ( $\rho$ ) air = 62,1581 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 1 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>
- viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,000538 lb/ft.s = 1,9370 lb/ft.jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{3872,1143}{62,1581} \\ &= 62,295 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1,7639693 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 12 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 62,2946 \times 12 \\ &= 747,5349 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 80\% \text{ Volume bak}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{747,535}{80\%} \\ &= 934,42 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang

$$\text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tinggi} = 6 \times 4 \times 3$$

$$\text{Volume bak} = 72 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga

$$\text{Volume bak} = 72$$

$$934,41863 = 72 x^3$$

$$x^3 = 13 \text{ m}^3$$

$$x = 2,35 \text{ m}$$

Jadi, dimensi bak sedimentasi adalah:

$$\text{Panjang} = 6 \times 2,35 = 14,1 = 14 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 4 \times 2,35 = 9,4 = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 3 \times 2,35 = 7,05 = 7 \text{ m}$$

#### Spesifikasi Bak Air sanitasi

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 14 m
- Lebar : 9 m
- Tinggi : 7 m

- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

## D.2 Unit Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik

Kebutuhan tenaga listrik pada Pra-Rencana Pabrik Etil Asetat ini disediakan oleh PLN (Persero) dan Generator set. Tenaga listrik yang menggunakan motor, digunakan menggunakan motor, penerangan, instrumentasi, dan lainnya.

Perincian kebutuhan listrik menjadi :

- a. Peralatan proses produksi
- b. Daerah pengolahan air
- c. Listrik untuk penerangan

Kebutuhan energi listrik pada Pra-Rencana Pabrik Etil Asetat direncanakan :

### A. Peralatan Proses Produksi

Pemakaian listrik untuk alat-alat yang terdapat dalam proses produksi ditunjukkan pada tabel D.2.1

**Tabel D.2.1** Peralatan Proses Produksi

No.	Kode Alat	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Daya
1	L-112	Pompa Asam Sulfat	1	1
2	G-115	Pompa Etanol	1	1
3	M-130	Pompa Asam Asetat	1	1
4	L-132	Mixer	1	40
5	L-141	Pompa keluaran Mixe	1	1
6		Pompa Kondensor	1	1
<b>Total</b>			6	45

### B. Peralatan Proses Utilitas

Pemakaian listrik untuk alat-alat yang terdapat dalam proses pengolahan air ditunjukkan pada tabel D.2..2

**Tabel D.2.2.** Pemakaian listrik pada daerah pengolahan air

No.	Kode Alat	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Daya
1	L-211	Pompa Air Kawasan	1	1
2	L-223	Pompa Air Bersih	1	1
3	L-231	Pompa ke bak sanitas	1	1
4	L-216	Pompa Air pendingin	1	1
5	L-221	Cooling Tower Water	1	1
6	L-216	Pompa ke tangki daer	1	1
7	L-219	Pompa ke boiler	1	1
8	L-222	Pompa Air Proses	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			8	8

Jadi, kebutuhan total untuk motor penggerak sebesar :

$$= 45 + 8 \text{ Hp} = 53 \text{ Hp}$$

$$= 53 \text{ Hp} \times 0,7457 \text{ kWh/HP} = 39,41 \text{ Kwh}$$

### C. Listrik Untuk penerangan

Pemakaian listrik untuk penerangan dapat diperoleh dengan mengetahui luas bangunan dan area lahan yang dipergunakan, dengan menggunakan rumus :

$$L = \frac{A \times F}{U \times D} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-3 Kusnarjo, hal. 113})$$

L = lumen outlet (jumlah total cahaya yg terpancar pada suatu sumber)

F = foot candle

U = koefisien utilit 0,8

D = efisiensi penerangan rata-r 0,75

A = luas daerah

Tabel D.2.3 Pemakaian Listrik Untuk Penerangan

No	Lokasi	Luas		F	Lumen
		m <sup>2</sup>	ft <sup>2</sup>		
1	Parkir tamu dan karyawan	36	387,5	10	6458,34
2	Toilet	40	430,56	5	3587,966667
3	Taman	92	990,28	5	8252,323333
4	Area proses produksi	1800	19375	25	807292,5
5	Pos keamanan	9	96,875	10	1614,585
6	Mushola	36	387,5	10	6458,34
7	Perpustakaan	36	387,5	20	12916,68
8	Ruang kontrol	30	322,92	10	5381,95
9	Kantin	8	86,111	15	2152,78
10	Gudang produk	250	2691	10	44849,58333
11	Area perluasan lahan	2700	29063	15	726563,25
12	Utilitas	300	3229,2	15	80729,25
13	Gudang bahan baku	72	775	20	25833,36
14	Aula	96	1033,3	15	25833,36
15	Timbangan truk	45	484,38	10	8072,925
16	Industrial safety & pemadam kebakaran	25	269,1	15	6727,4375
17	Gudang bahan bakar	24	258,33	10	4305,56
18	Bengkel	45	484,38	10	8072,925
19	Garasi	45	484,38	10	8072,925
20	Poliklinik	25	269,1	5	2242,479167
21	Kantor utama	200	2152,8	15	53819,5
22	Laboratorium	100	1076,4	10	17939,83333
23	Kantor pusat divisi teknik	100	1076,4	10	17939,83333
24	Kantor pusat divisi produksi&utilitas	100	1076,4	10	17939,83333
25	Jalan	250	2691	10	44849,58333
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>1947907,103</b>

Penerangan seluruh area kecuali jalan dan taman, menggunakan Fluorescent Lamp

type day light 40 watt, yang mempunyai lumen output sebesar 1960 lumen.

$$\text{Lumen Output} = \frac{1960}{40} = 49 \text{ lumen/watt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total lumen} &= \text{jumlah lumen} - (\text{lumen jalan} + \text{lumen taman}) \\ &= 2E+06 - (44850 + 8252,3) \\ &= 1894805,197 \text{ lumen} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Masa listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{1894805,2 \text{ Lumen}}{49 \text{ Lumen/watt}} \\ &= 38669,49381 \text{ watt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{38669,494 \text{ watt}}{40 \text{ watt}} \\ &= 966,73735 = 968 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk penerangan jalan dan taman, menggunakan Mercury Vapor Light 100 watt dengan lumen output sebesar 3000 lumen.

$$\text{Lumen output} = \frac{3000 \text{ lumen}}{100 \text{ watt}} = 30 \text{ lumen/watt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total lumen} &= \text{lumen jalan} + \text{lumen taman} \\ &= 44849,6 + 8252,3 \\ &= 53102 \text{ lumen} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Masa listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{53101,91 \text{ lumen}}{30 \text{ lumen/watt}} \\ &= 1770,1 \text{ watt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{1770 \text{ watt}}{100 \text{ watt}} \\ &= 17,701 \approx 18 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan :

- Lampu Fluorescent	=	38669
- Lampu Mercury	=	1770,1
- Peralatan bengkel	=	2000
- Peralatan laboratorium	=	1000
- Keperluan lain-lain	=	<u>1250</u> +
<b>Total</b>	=	<b>43439,6 Watt = 43,4 kWatt</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total kebutuhan listrik} &= \text{Listrik untuk penerangan} + \text{Listrik untuk proses} \\ &= [43,44 + 39,41] \text{ kWH} \\ &= 82,850 \text{ kWH} \end{aligned}$$

Pemenuhan kebutuhan listrik yang diperlukan pabrik, PLN sebesar 40% dan untuk menjamin kelancaran produksi sebesar 60% akan di penuhi oleh generator set yang dimiliki oleh pabrik, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan listrik yang di penuhi PLN} &= 82,850 \times 40\% \\ &= 33,139921 \text{ kWH} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan listrik yang di penuhi pabrik} &= 82,850 \times 60\% \\ &= 49,709881 \text{ kWH} \end{aligned}$$

Generator digunakan sebagai emergensi jika *supply* listrik mati.

$$\text{Power faktor untuk generator} = 0,80$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power yang dibangkitkan oleh generator} &= \frac{49,7 \text{ kW}}{0,8} \\ &= 62,1 \text{ kV.A} \approx 63 \text{ kV.A} \end{aligned}$$

» Spesifikasi Geneartor

- Tipe : AC Generator 3 Phase
- Kapasitas : 63 kV.A, 380/220 Volt
- Frekwensi : 50 Hz
- Jumlah : 2 buah ( 1 cadangan )
- Bahan Baka : Diesel



### Unit Penyediaan Bahan Bakar

Kebutuhan bahan bakar Generator

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga Generator} &= 62,137 \text{ kW} \\ &= 5088533,2602 \text{ Btu/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah Diesel Oil,

- Heating Value ( $H_v$ ) = 19200 Btu/lb
- Densitas ( $\rho$ ) = 55 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 880,99 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Efisiensi ( $\eta$ ) = 80% (Perry's ed 7 hal 27-10)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{5088533 \text{ Btu/hari}}{19200 \text{ Btu/lb} \times 80\% \times 55} \\ &= 6,0233585 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 170,5634 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kebutuhan total bahan bakar per hari, sebesar :

$$= 170,5634 \text{ L/hari}$$

### Tangki bahan bakar untuk boiler dan generator

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan bahan bakar yang akan digunakan

**Dasar perencanaan :**

- Volume bahan bakar = 170,563 L/hari = 6,0234 ft<sup>3</sup>/hari
- P = 14,7 psi dan T = 30 °C
- Waktu penyimpanan 7 hari
- Volume bahan bakar dianggap me 80% volume tangki
- Direncanakan menggunakan 1 buah tangki

**Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan bakar} &= 6,0234 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\ &= 42,1635 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Karena menggunakan 1 buah tangki, maka :

$$V \text{ bahan bakar tiap tangki} = \frac{42,1635 \text{ ft}^3}{1} = 42,2 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{42,16 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 52,7044 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$$

Dianggap  $H = 1,5 D$ , maka :

$$\begin{aligned} 52,704 \text{ ft}^3 &= 0,7850 D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ D^3 &= 44,7596 \text{ ft}^3 \\ D &= 3,5505 \text{ ft} = 42,6066 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi tangki

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1,5 D \\ &= 1,5 \times 42,6066 \text{ in} = 64 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal tangki

Bahan : HAS SA 240 Grade A Type 410

- allowable (f) = 16250 psi (Brownel & Young, hal. 342)
- faktor korosi (C = 1/16 in)
- tipe pengelasan = Double welded butt joint 0,8 )  
(Brownel & Young, hal. 254)

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P_i \times D}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{14,7 \times 42,6066}{2 (16250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7)} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= (0,0241 \times (16/16)) + (1/16) \\ &= 1,3857 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standarisasi : } d_o &= d_i + 2 t_s \\ &= 42,6066 + 2 (2/16) \\ &= 42,982 \text{ in} \\ &= 43,00 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan pendekatan ke atas maka didapatkan harga  $d_o$  : 43 in  
(Brownel & Young, tabel 5.7 hal. 89-91)

Maka, harga  $d_i$  baru :

$$\begin{aligned} d_i &= d_o - 2 t_s \\ &= 43 - 2 (2/16) \\ &= 42,63 \text{ in} = 3,5521 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas (standar dished)

$$t_{ha} = \frac{0,885 \times P_i \times D}{(f \times E - 0,1 P_i)} + C$$

$$= \frac{0,885 \times 14,7 \times 42,63}{16250 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 14,7} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{16250 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 14,7}{16} \\
&= \frac{0,0427 \times (16/16) + (1/16)}{16} \\
&= 1,6826 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah (conical), dengan  $\alpha = 60^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{thb} &= \frac{P_i \times D}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i) \cos 60^\circ} + C \\
&= \frac{14,7 \times 42,63}{2 (16250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7) \times 1} + \frac{1}{16} \\
&= \frac{0,0482 \times (16/16) + (1/16)}{16} \\
&= 1,7717 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Tangki Bahan Bakar

Tipe : Silinder dengan tutup atas standart dished dan tutup bawah conical.

Bahan konstruksi : HAS SA 240 Grade A Type 410

Dimensi : Di = 42,6250 in  
H = 63,910 in

ts = 3/16 in

tha = 3/16 in

thb = 3/16 in

Jumlah : 1

## APPENDIKS E ANALISA EKONOMI

### A. Metode Penafsiran Harga

Penafsiran harga peralatan setiap tahunnya mengalami perubahan sesuai dengan dengan perekonomian yang ada. Untuk penafsiran harga peralatan, diperlukan indeks harga yang dapat digunakan untuk mengkonversi harga peralatan pada masa lalu, sehinggadiperoleh harga peralatan pada saat ini. Maka untuk penafsiran harga saat ini digunakan persamaan:

$$C_A = C_B \times \frac{I_A}{I_B} \quad (\text{Ullrich, hal. 269})$$

Dimana :

- $C_A$  = Tafsiran harga alat saat ini
- $C_B$  = Harga alat pada tahun ke B
- $I_A$  = Indeks harga saat ini
- $I_B$  = Indeks harga pada tahun ke B

Sedangkan untuk penafsiran harga alat yang sama dengan kapasitas yang berbeda digunakan persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$V_A = V_B \left( \frac{C_A}{C_B} \right)^n \quad (\text{Kusnarjo, hal. 11})$$

Dimana :

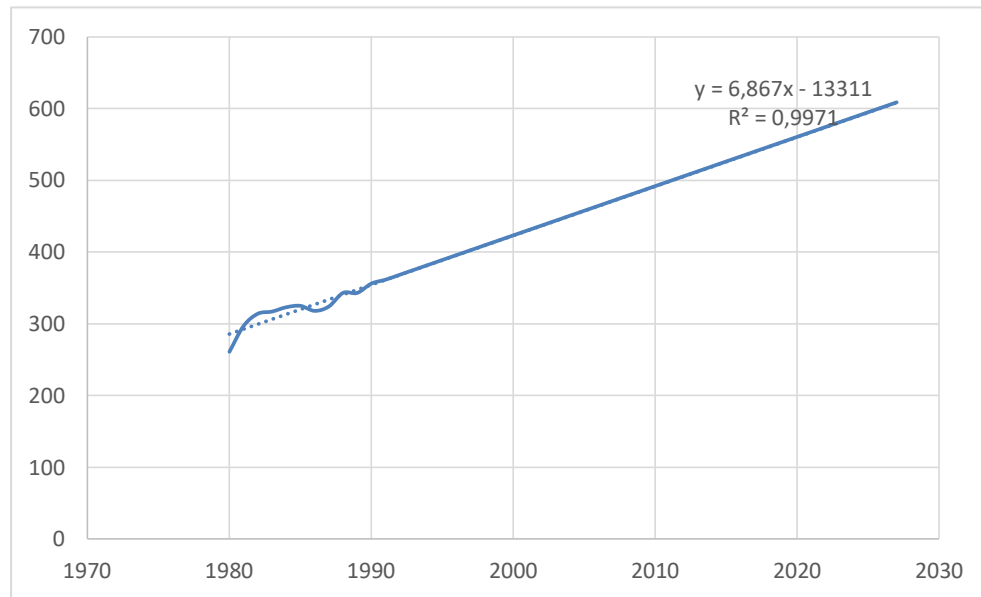
- $V_A$  = harga alat A
- $V_B$  = harga alat B
- $C_A$  = kapasitas alat A
- $C_B$  = kapasitas alat B
- $n$  = eksponen harga alat

Tabel A.1. Indeks Harga Tahun 1980 - 2027

Tahun	Indeks	Tahun	Indeks	Tahun	Indeks
(x)	(y)	(x)	(y)	(x)	(y)
1980	261	1996	396	2012	505
1981	297	1997	402	2013	512
1982	314	1998	409	2014	519
1983	317	1999	416	2015	526
1984	323	2000	423	2016	533
1985	325	2001	430	2017	540
1986	318	2002	437	2018	547
1987	324	2003	444	2019	553
1988	343	2004	450	2020	560
1989	343	2005	457	2021	567
1990	356	2006	464	2022	574
1991	361	2007	471	2023	581
1992	368	2008	478	2024	588
1993	375	2009	485	2025	595
1994	382	2010	492	2026	602



1995	389	2011	499	2027	608
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dari grafik diatas maka persamaan polinomial kenaikan indeks pertahun adalah

$$y = 6,867 x - 13311$$

indeks harga pada tahun 2027, = 2027

$$y = 608,41$$

No	Nama Alat	Kode	Tipe	Dimensi Kapasitas		Bahan	Jml
1	Storage Asam Sulfat	F-111	silinder tegak	V:	13159 m <sup>3</sup>	CS	1
2	Storage Etanol	F-112	silinder tegak	V:	18912 m <sup>3</sup>	SS	1
3	Storage asam Asetat	F-113	silinder tegak	V:	14238 m <sup>3</sup>	CS	1
4	Pompa	L-114	centrifugal	P:	1 Hp	CS	1
5	Pompa	L-115 a	centrifugal	P:	1 Hp	CS	1
6	Pompa	L-115 b	centrifugal	P:	1 Hp	CS	1
7	Mixer	M-116	silinder tegak	P:	40 Hp	SS	1
8	Pompa	L-117	centrifugal	P:	1 Hp	CS	1
9	Vaporizer	E-118	DPHE	A:	49,9892 m <sup>2</sup>	SS	1
10	Heater	E-119	DPHE	A:	25,7672 m <sup>2</sup>	SS	1
11	Reaktor	R-110	bubble column	V:	10,6044 ft <sup>3</sup>	HAS	1
12	Kondensor	E-121	DPHE	A:	#REF!	SS	1
13	Destilasi	E-122	sieve tray	D:	17,625 in	SS	1
14	Reboiler	D-120	Shell and Tube	A:	294,171 m <sup>2</sup>	SS	1
15	Kondensor	E-123	Shell and Tube	A:	546,941 m <sup>2</sup>	SS	1
16	Akumulator	E-124	silinder tegak	V:	877,086 ft <sup>3</sup>	SS	1
17	Cooler	E-125	Shell and Tube	A:	4207,4 m <sup>2</sup>	SS	1
18	Pompa	L-126	centrifugal	P:	1 Hp	CS	1
19	Dekanter	H-127	silinder horisontal	V:	90400,6 in <sup>3</sup>	CS	1

20	Storage P. Samping	P-128 a	silinder tegak	V:	128,878	ft <sup>3</sup>	CS	1
21	Penampung Sementara	F-128 b	silinder tegak	V:	442,132	ft <sup>3</sup>	CS	1
22	Packing	F-129 a	drum silinder	P:	1	Hp	CS	1
23	Gudang	F-129 b	gudang	V:	3949,14	m <sup>3</sup>	B	1

Keterangan : SS = Stainless Steel  
 CS = Carbon Steel  
 HAS = High Alloy Steel

## E.2. Harga Peralatan

Setelah didapatkan harga indeks pada saat ini dengan menggunakan metode penaksiran harga didapatkan harga untuk peralatan poses dan peratan utilitas.

Kurs mata uang = \$ 1 = Rp 14.907,1 (Bank Indonesia 21/06/23 18:33)

Harga alat dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$C_{BM} = C_p \times F_{BM}$$

Harga alat saat ini = Harga alat tahun ke B ( $C_{BM}$ )  $\times \frac{608,4}{\text{Indeks harga tahun B}}$   
 (Kusnarjo 2010)

Tabel E.2.1. Daftar Harga Peralatan Pabrik Etil Asetat

No.	Nama Peralatan	Kode	Harga	
			(\$)	(Rp)
1	Storage As. Sulfat	F-111	\$ 69.753,90	Rp 1.039.827.637
2	Storage Etanol	F-112	\$ 55.803,12	Rp 831.862.109
3	Storage As. Asetat	F-113	\$ 72.079,03	Rp 1.074.488.558
4	Pompa	L-114	\$ 3.135,05	Rp 46.734.475
5	Pompa	L-115 a	\$ 3.135,05	Rp 46.734.475
6	Pompa	L-115 b	\$ 3.135,05	Rp 46.734.475
7	Mixer	M-116	\$ 188.916,8	Rp 2.816.199.849
8	Pompa	L-117	\$ 3.135,05	Rp 46.734.475
9	Vaporizer	V-118	\$ 67.622,53	Rp 1.008.055.126
10	Heater	E-119	\$ 50.907,69	Rp 758.885.544
11	Reaktor	R-110	\$ 38.752,17	Rp 577.682.020
12	Kondensor	E-121	\$ 5.154,04	Rp 76.831.709
13	Destilasi	E-122	\$ 152.644,8	Rp 2.275.489.478
14	Reboiler	D-120	\$ 96.880,41	Rp 1.444.205.051
15	Kondensor	E-123	\$ 515.403,8	Rp 7.683.170.871
16	Akumulator	E-124	\$ 3.681,46	Rp 54.879.792
17	Cooler	E-125	\$ 216.353	Rp 3.225.198.720
18	Pompa	L-126	\$ 3.135,05	Rp 46.734.475
19	Dekanter	H-127	\$ 384.204	Rp 5.727.357.137
20	Storage P. Samping	P-128 a	\$ 158.884	Rp 2.368.496.284
23	Penampung Sementara	F-128 b	\$ 209.262	Rp 3.119.482.910
24	Packing	F-129 a	\$ 1.191.629	Rp 17.763.722.126
25	Gudang	F-129 b	\$ 213.137	Rp 3.177.251.112

Total	\$ 3.706.743	Rp 55.256.758.410
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Harga peralatan diambil dari : Ulrich & Matches.com

No.	Nama	Kode	Harga	
	Peralatan	Alat	(\$)	(Rp)
1	pompa air kawasan	L-211	\$ 1.937,6	Rp 28.884.101
2	bak air bersih	F-212	\$ 151.211	Rp 2.254.115.243
3	pompa air bersih	L-213	\$ 58.128,2	Rp 866.523.031
4	kation exchanger	D-210A	\$ 48.440,2	Rp 722.102.525
5	anion exchanger	D-210B	\$ 48.440,2	Rp 722.102.525
6	bak air lunak	F-214	\$ 145.321	Rp 2.166.307.576
7	pompa air pendingin	L-215	\$ 58.128,2	Rp 866.523.031
8	bak air pendingin	F-216	\$ 445.673	Rp 6.643.689.843
9	pompa air pendingin ke peralat	L-217	\$ 1.938	Rp 28.884.101
10	cooling tower water	P-218	\$ 58.128,2	Rp 866.523.031
11	pompa air umpan boiler	L-219	\$ 1.938	Rp 28.884.101
12	deaerator	D-220	\$ 143.251	Rp 2.135.459.356
13	bak air umpan boiler	F-221	\$ 58.128,2	Rp 866.523.031
14	pompa air umpan ke boiler	L-222	\$ 135.633	Rp 2.021.887.071
15	boiler	Q-223	\$ 854.485	Rp 12.737.888.549
16	pompa air proses	L-224	\$ 58.128,2	Rp 866.523.031
17	pompa air sanitas	L-225	\$ 1.432.518	Rp 21.354.680.217
Total			3.701.427	Rp 55.177.500.364

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Harga peralatan total} &= \text{Harga peralatan proses} + \text{harga peralatan utilitas} \\
 &= \$ 3.706.743,46 + \$ 3.701.426,66 \\
 &= \$ 7.408.170,12
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan faktor keamanan (*safety factor*) sebesar 20% , maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Harga total} &= 1,2 \times \$ 7.408.170 \\
 &= \$ 8.889.804,15 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 132.521.110.529
 \end{aligned}$$

### E.3. Biaya Bahan Baku

#### 1. Etanol

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan per jam} &= 6987 \text{ kg} = 6,9867 \text{ ton/jam} \\
 \text{Harga per kg} &= \$ 0,6 /\text{kg} \\
 \text{Biaya per tahun} \\
 &= 6987 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 1 \\
 &= \$ 33.754.177,0
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 2. Asam Asetat

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan per jam} &= 6973 \text{ kg} = 6,9727 \text{ ton/jam} \\
 \text{Harga per kg} &= \$ 0,66 /\text{kg} \\
 \text{Biaya per tahun}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6973 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 0,7$$

$$= \$ 36.447.871,0$$

### 3. Asam Sulfat

$$\text{Kebutuhan per jam} = 6847 \text{ kg} = 6,8470 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Harga per kg} = \$ 0,0098 /L$$

Biaya per tahun

$$= 6847 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 0,0$$

$$= \$ 531.434,6$$

### Total Biaya Bahan Baku

$$= \text{Etanol} + \text{Asam Asetat} + \text{Asam Sulfat}$$

$$= \$ 33.754.177,0 + \$ 36.447.871,0 + \$ 531.434,6$$

$$= \$ 70.733.482,5$$

## E.4. Biaya Utilitas

### 1. Listrik

$$\text{Kebutuhan listrik per jam} = 82,8498 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik per kW} = \$ 0,097 \quad (\text{PT. PLN, 2023})$$

Biaya per tahun

$$= 82,849802 \text{ kW/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 0,10$$

$$= \$ 63.561,04$$

### 2. Bahan Bakar

$$\text{Kebutuhan fuel per jam} = 328,75 \text{ L/hari} = 328,749 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$\text{Harga per liter} = \$ 0,45 \quad (\text{Pertamina, 2023})$$

Biaya pertahun

$$= 328,74934 \text{ L/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 0,45 /L$$

$$= \$ 1.171.662,66$$

### 3. Resin kation

$$\text{Kebutuhan per jam} = 0,08 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Harga per liter} = \$ 1,15 \quad (\text{Alibaba.com})$$

Biaya per tahun

$$= 0,08 \text{ L/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 1,15 /L$$

$$= \$ 715,92$$

### 4. Resin anion

$$\text{Kebutuhan per jam} = 2,00 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Harga per liter} = \$ 2,10 \quad (\text{Alibaba.com})$$

Biaya per tahun

$$= 2,00 \text{ L/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 2,10 /L$$

$$= \$ 33.221,63$$

### 5. Klorin

$$\text{Kebutuhan per jam} = 0,0001 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Harga / kg} = \$ 1,00 \quad (\text{Alibaba.com})$$

Biaya per tahun

$$= 0,000 \text{ kg} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 1,00$$

$$= \$ \quad \quad \quad 0,58$$

## 6. Air

$$\text{Kebutuhan per jam} = 82962,55 \text{ kg} = 83 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Harga / m}^3 = \$ 0,50 \quad \quad \quad (\text{PDAM Mojokerto})$$

Biaya per tahun

$$= 82,963 \text{ m}^3 \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ 0,50 /\text{m}^3$$

$$= \$ \quad 328.531,70$$

$$\text{Total Biaya Utilitas} = \text{Listrik} + \text{Bahan Bakar} + \text{Kation} + \text{Anion} + \text{Air} + \text{Klor}$$

$$= \$ \quad 1.597.693,53$$

$$= \text{Rp} \quad 23.816.961.170,09$$

## E. Pengemasan

Pengemasan Etl Asetat dilakukan setiap 100 L

$$\text{Harga drum} = \$5$$

$$= 70,000 \text{ ton/tahun}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan} = 100 \text{ drum}$$

$$\text{Biaya per ta} = 100 \text{ buah/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \times \$5$$

$$= \$3.960.000$$

## E.5. Gaji Pegawai

Tabel E.5.1. Daftar Gaji Pegawai

No	Jabatan	Jmlh	Gaji/Bulan	Total
1	Dewan Komisaris	4	Rp 25.000.000	Rp 100.000.000
2	Direktur Utama	1	Rp 20.000.000	Rp 20.000.000
3	Direktur Produksi dan Teknik	1	Rp 10.000.000	Rp 10.000.000
4	Direktur Administrasi dan Keuangan	1	Rp 10.000.000	Rp 10.000.000
5	Sekretaris	2	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 10.000.000
6	Kepala Div Litbang	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
7	Karyawan Litbang (R&D)	3	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 15.000.000
8	Kepala Bagian Teknik	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
9	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
10	Kepala Bagian Keuangan	1	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 5.000.000
11	Kepala Bagian Umum	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
12	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
13	Kepala Div Pembelian	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
14	Karyawan Div Pembelian	8	Rp 4.800.000	Rp 38.400.000
15	Kepala Div Proses	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
16	Karyawan Div Proses	75	Rp 4.600.000	Rp 345.000.000
17	Kepala Div Pemasaran	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
18	Karyawan Div Pemeliharaan & Perawat	10	Rp 4.800.000	Rp 48.000.000
19	Kepala Div Pemeliharaan & Perawat	1	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 5.000.000
20	Karyawan Div Personalia	8	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 40.000.000
21	Kepala Div Personalia	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
22	Kepala Div Human	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
23	Kepala Div Administrasi	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000

24	Kepala Div Kas	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
25	Karyawan Div Kas	7	Rp 4.800.000	Rp 33.600.000
26	Kepala Div Pengendalian Proses	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
27	Karyawan Div Pengendalian Proses	5	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 25.000.000
28	Kepala Div Laboratorium	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
29	Karyawan Div Laboratorium	6	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 30.000.000
30	Kepala Div Utilitas	1	Rp 6.000.000	Rp 6.000.000
31	Kepala Div Keamanan dan Keselamatan	1	Rp 4.800.000	Rp 4.800.000
32	Karyawan Div Keamanan	8	Rp 4.600.000	Rp 36.800.000
33	Karyawan Div Human	5	Rp 4.800.000	Rp 24.000.000
34	Karyawan Div Keselamatan	6	Rp 4.600.000	Rp 27.600.000
35	Kepala Div Kebersihan	1	Rp 4.800.000	Rp 4.800.000
36	Karyawan Div Kebersihan	5	Rp 4.600.000	Rp 23.000.000
37	Karyawan Perpustakaan	2	Rp 4.600.000	Rp 9.200.000
38	Dokter	1	Rp 7.000.000	Rp 7.000.000
39	Karyawan Kesehatan	3	Rp 4.800.000	Rp 14.400.000
<b>Jumlah</b>			<b>Rp 253.600.180</b>	<b>Rp 976.600.000</b>

Total gaji pegawai pertahun = Rp 976.600.000 x 12 bulan  
= Rp 11.719.200.000

### E.6. Pehitungan Harga Produk

#### 1. Etil Asetat

Produksi per jam = 8.838 kg  
Harga per lt = \$ 1,4 (Alibaba.com)  
Biaya per tahun  
= 8838,38 kg/jam x 24 jam/hari x 330 hari/tahun x \$ 1,4  
= \$ 98.000.000

#### 2. Etanol

Produksi per jam = 2.271 kg  
Harga per lt = \$ 0,400 (Alibaba.com)  
Biaya per tahun  
= 2271,14 kg/jam x 24 jam/hari x 330 hari/tahun x \$ 0,4  
= \$ 7.194.985

Total Penjualar = \$ 105.194.985  
= Rp 1.568.151.103.009

### E.7. Penentuan *Total Capital Investment* (TCI)

#### A. Direct Cost (DC)

1	Harga alat		\$ 8.889.804,15
2	Instrument dan alat kontrol	25% ad 1	\$ 2.222.451,04
3	Isolasi	9% ad 1	\$ 800.082,37
4	Perpipaan terpasang	30% ad 1	\$ 2.666.941,24
5	Perlistrikan terpasang	20% ad 1	\$ 1.777.960,83

6	Harga FOB	Jumlah ad 1-5	\$	7.467.435,49
7	Ongkos angkutan kapal laut	10% ad 6	\$	746.743,55
8	Harga C dan F	Jumlah ad 6-7	\$	8.214.179,03
9	Biaya asuransi	1% ad 8	\$	82.141,79
10	Harga CIF	Jumlah ad 8-9	\$	8.296.320,82
11	Biaya angkutan barang	20% ad 10	\$	1.659.264,16
12	Pemasangan alat	30% ad 1	\$	2.666.941,24
13	Bangunan pabrik	70% ad 1	\$	6.222.862,90
14	Service facilities	35% ad 1	\$	3.111.431,45
15	Tanah	6% ad 1	\$	533.388,25
16	Direct Cost	Jumlah ad 10-1	\$	22.490.208,84

**B. Indirect Cost (IC)**

17	Engineering and supervisor	15% ad 16	\$	3.373.531,33
18	Ongkos pemborong	20% ad 17	\$	674.706,27
19	Biaya tidak terduga	20% FCI	\$	6.634.611,61
20	Indirect Cost	Jumlah ad 17-19	\$	10.682.849,20

**C. Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. \quad \text{FCI} &= \$ 22.490.209 + \$ 4.048.237,59 + 20\% \text{ FCI} \\
 &= \$ 26.538.446 \\
 &= \$ 33.173.058
 \end{aligned}$$

**D. Working Capital Investment (WCI)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 22. \quad \text{WCI} &= 20\% \times \text{TCI} \\
 &= 20\% \times \$ 41.466.323 \\
 &= \$ 8.293.265
 \end{aligned}$$

**E. Total Capital Investment (TCI)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \quad \text{TCI} &= \text{FCI} + \text{WCI} \\
 &= \$ 33.173.058 + \$ 8.293.265 \\
 &= \$ 41.466.323
 \end{aligned}$$

**F. Modal Perusahaan**

Modal sendiri (MS)	60%	TCI	=	\$	24.879.794
Modal pinjaman (MP)	40%	TCI	=	\$	16.586.529

**E.8. Penentuan Total Production Cost (TPC)****Manufacturing Cost****A. Direct Production Cost**

1	Bahan baku		\$	70.733.483
2	Tenaga kerja		\$	786.149
3	Pengawasan langsung	10% ad 2	\$	78.615
4	Utilitas		\$	1.597.694
5	Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	10% FCI	\$	3.317.306
6	Operating supplies	8% ad 5	\$	265.384
7	Laboratorium	15% ad 2	\$	117.922

8	Patent dan Royalties	4%	TPC	0,04	TPC				
	<b>Total Biaya Langsung</b>			\$	76.896.553				
				+	0,04 TPC				
<b>B. Fixed Charges</b>									
9	Depresiasi peralatan	10%	FCI	\$	3.317.306				
10	Depresiasi bangunan	3%	FCI	\$	995.192				
11	Pajak kekayaan	4%	FCI	\$	1.326.922				
12	Asuransi	1%	FCI	\$	331.731				
13	Bunga Bank	8%	MP	\$	1.326.922				
	<b>Jumlah</b>			\$	7.298.073				
<b>C. Plant over-head cost</b>									
-	Biaya overhead	50%	(ad 2+ad3+ad5)		2.400.247,12				
<b>G. General Expenses</b>									
-	Biaya administrasi	15%	ad 2	\$	117.922,41				
-	Biaya distribusi dan pemasaran	1%	TPC	0,01	TPC				
-	Biaya LITBANG	1%	TPC	0,01	TPC				
	<b>Biaya Pengeluaran Umum (GE)</b>			\$	117.922				
				+	0,02 TPC				
<b>Total Production Cost (TPC)</b>									
TPC	=	DPC	+	FC	+	Biaya over-head	+	General expenses	
	=	\$	76.896.553	+	0,04 TPC	+	\$	2.400.247	
		+	\$	7.298.073	+	\$	117.922	+	0,02 TPC
TPC	=	\$	86.712.795	+	0,06 TPC				
	=	\$	92.247.655						
Sehingga,									
DPC	=	\$	76.896.553	+	0,04 TPC				
	=	\$	80.586.459						
GE	=	\$	117.922	+	0,02 TPC				
	=	\$	1.962.876						
Biaya distribusi dan pemasaran	=	0,01 TPC							
	=	\$	-						
Biaya LITBANG	=	0,01 TPC							
	=	\$	922.476,55						

### ANALISA PROFITABILITAS

Sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tentang Pajak Penghasilan No. 36 Tahun 2008 dengan ketentuan perpajakan:

- 5% untuk laba sampai Rp. 50.000.000,-
- 25% untuk laba sampai Rp. 250.000.000,-
- 30% untuk laba > Rp. 500.000.000,-

Asumsi yang diambil adalah :



- a. Bunga kredit Bank BNI sebesar 8% per tahun
- b. Pengembalian pinjaman dalam waktu 10 tahun
- c. Umur pabrik 10 tahun
- d. Kapasitas produksi :
  - Tahun I : 60% produksi total
  - Tahun II : 80% produksi total
  - Tahun III : 100% produksi total

### 1. Laba Perusahaan

Labanya perusahaan adalah keuntungan yang diperoleh dari penjualan produk

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total penjualan per tahun} &= \$ 105.194.985 \text{ (Kapasitas 100\%)} \\
 \text{Laba kotor} &= \text{Harga jual} - \text{Biaya produksi} \\
 &= \$ 105.194.985 - \$ 92.247.655 \\
 &= \$ 12.947.330 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 193.007.012.471 \\
 \text{Pajak Penghasilan} &= 30\% \times \text{laba kotor} \\
 &= \$ 3.884.198,98 \\
 \text{Laba bersih} &= \text{Laba kotor} - \text{Pajak penghasilan} \\
 &= \$ 12.947.330 - \$ 3.884.199 \\
 &= \$ 9.063.131
 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai penerimaan Cash Flow sebelum pajak ( $C_{Abt}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{Abt} &= \text{Laba kotor} + \text{Depresiasi alat} \\
 &= \$ 12.947.330 + \$ 4.312.498 \\
 &= \$ 17.259.827
 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai penerimaan Cash Flow setelah pajak ( $C_{Aat}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{Aat} &= \text{Laba bersih} + \text{Depresiasi alat} \\
 &= \$ 9.063.131 + \$ 4.312.498 \\
 &= \$ 13.375.628
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Laju Pengembalian Modal (ROI)

ROI adalah pernyataan umum yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan laba tahunan sebagai usaha untuk mengembalikan modal.

- a. ROI sebelum pajak

$$\begin{aligned}
 ROI_{BT} &= \frac{\text{Laba kotor}}{\text{Modal tetap}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{\$ 12.947.330}{\$ 33.173.058} \times 100\% \\
 &= 39\% \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{(Sesuai karena bernilai 11\% - 44\%)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. ROI setelah pajak

$$\begin{aligned}
 ROI_{AT} &= \frac{\text{Laba bersih}}{\text{Modal tetap}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{\$ 9.063.131}{\$ 33.173.058} \times 100\% \\
 &= 27,3\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 27,3\% \text{ dari modal investasi} \\
 &= 27,3\% \times \$ 33.173.058 \\
 &= \$ 9.063.131
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Lama Pengembalian Modal (POT)

POT adalah masa tahunan pengembalian modal investasi dari laba yang dihitung dikurangi penyusutan/waktu yang diperlukan untuk pengembalian modal investasi.

a. POT sebelum pajak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{POT}_{\text{BT}} &= \frac{\text{Modal tetap}}{\text{Cash flow sebelum pajak}} \times 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 &= \frac{\$ 33.173.058}{\$ 17.259.827} \times 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 &= 1,9 \text{ tahun}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. POT setelah pajak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{POT}_{\text{AT}} &= \frac{\text{Modal tetap}}{\text{Cash flow setelah pajak}} \times 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 &= \frac{\$ 33.173.058}{\$ 13.375.628} \times 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 &= 2,5 \text{ tahun} \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat POT}_{\text{BT}} \text{ 2-5 tahun})
 \end{aligned}$$

### 4. Break Event Point (BEP)

BEP adalah titik dimana jika tingkat kapasitas pabrik berada pada titik tersebut maka pabrik tidak untung dan tidak rugi atau harga penjualan sama dengan biaya produksi.

$$\text{BEP} = \frac{\text{FC} + (0,3 \text{ SVC})}{(\text{S} - 0,7\text{SVC} - \text{VC})} \times 100\%$$

a. Biaya Tetap (FC)	= \$	7.298.073
b. Biaya Variabel (VC)		
Bahan Baku pertahun	= \$	70.733.483
Biaya Utilitas pertahun	= \$	1.597.694
Total Biaya Variabel (VC)	= \$	76.291.176
c. Biaya Semi Variabel (SVC)		
Buruh pabrik langsung	= \$	786.149
Biaya Overhead	= \$	2.400.247
Pengawasan pabrik	= \$	78.615
General expenses	= \$	1.962.876
Laboratorium dan kontrol	= \$	117.922
Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	= \$	3.317.306
Plant supplies	= \$	265.384
Total Biaya Semi Variabel (SVC)	= \$	8.928.500
d. Harga Penjualan (S)	= \$	105.194.985

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BEP} &= \frac{\text{FC} + (0,3 \text{ SVC})}{(\text{S} - 0,7\text{SVC} - \text{VC})} \times 100\% \\ &= 44,0\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Titik BEP terjadi pada kapasitas produksi} &= 44,0\% \times 70.000 \text{ ton/tahun} \\ &= 30827,58 \text{ ton/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk produksi tahun pertama kapasitas 60% dari kapasitas yang sebenarnya, sehingga, keuntungan adalah;

$$\frac{\text{PBi}}{\text{PB}} = \frac{[100 - \text{BEP}] - [100 - \% \text{ kapasitas}]}{100 - \text{BEP}}$$

Dimana :

PBi = keuntungan pada % kapasitas yang tercapai (< 100%)

PB = keuntungan pada kapasitas 100%

% kapasitas = % kapasitas yang tercapai

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{PBi}}{\$ 3.884.198,98} &= \frac{100\% - 44\% - 100\% - 60\%}{100\% - 44\%} \\ &= \$ 1.107.818 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga cash flow setelah pajak pada tahun pertama adalah

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= \text{Laba bersih tahun pertama} + \text{Depresiasi alat} \\ &= \$ 1.107.818 + \$ 4.312.498 \\ &= \$ 5.420.315 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk produksi tahun kedua kapasitas 80% dari kapasitas yang sebenarnya, sehingga, keuntungan adalah;

$$\frac{\text{PBi}}{\text{PB}} = \frac{[100 - \text{BEP}] - [100 - \% \text{ kapasitas}]}{100 - \text{BEP}}$$

Dimana :

PBi = keuntungan pada % kapasitas yang tercapai (< 100%)

PB = keuntungan pada kapasitas 100%

% kapasitas = % kapasitas yang tercapai

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{PBi}}{\$ 3.884.198,98} &= \frac{100\% - 44\% - 100\% - 80\%}{100\% - 44\%} \\ &= \$ 2.496.008 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga cash flow setelah pajak pada tahun kedua adalah

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= \text{Laba bersih tahun kedua} + \text{Depresiasi alat} \\ &= \$ 2.496.008 + \$ 4.312.498 \\ &= \$ 6.808.506 \end{aligned}$$

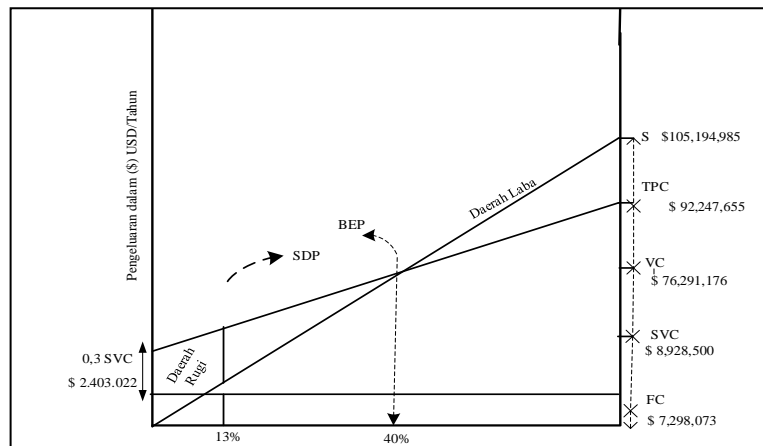
## 5. Shut Down Point (SDP)

Shut Down Point (SDP) adalah suatu titik yang merupakan kapasitas minimal pabrik masih boleh beroperasi.

$$SDP = \frac{0,3 \text{ SVC}}{S - 0,7\text{SVC} - VC} \times 100\%$$

$$= 12\%$$

Titik SDP terjadi pada kapasitas penjualan,  
 = 12% x \$ 78.615  
 = \$ 9.295



Grafik E.2. Grafik BEP dan Kapasitas pada Keadaan Shut Down

### 6. Net Present Value (NPV)

Metode ini digunakan untuk menghitung selisih dari nilai penerimaan kas bersih dengan nilai investasi sekarang.

Diasumsikan masa konstruksi selama 2 tahun.

( tahun pertama = 40% ; tahun kedua = 40% )

$$C_{A-2} = 40\% \times FCI \times (1 + i)^2$$

$$= 40\% \times \$ 33.173.058 \times 1,1664$$

$$= \$ 15.477.222$$

$$C_{A-1} = 40\% \times FCI \times (1 + i)^1$$

$$= 40\% \times \$ 33.173.058 \times 1,08$$

$$= \$ 14.330.761$$

$$C_{A0} = -C_{A-1} - C_{A-2}$$

$$= - \$ 14.330.761 - \$ 15.477.222$$

$$= - \$ 29.807.983$$

Menghitung NPV tiap tahun

$$NPV = C_A \times F_d$$

$$F_d = \frac{1}{(1 + i)^n}$$

Dimana :

- $F_d$  = Faktor diskon
- $C_A$  = cash flow setelah pajak
- $i$  = tingkat bunga bank
- $n$  = tahun ke-n

Tabel E.2. Cash Flow untuk NPV selama 10 tahun

Tahun	Cash Flow (CA)	Fd	NPV
ke-	(\$)	i = 0,12	(\$)
0	(29.807.983)	1	(29.807.983)
1	5.420.315	0,8929	4.839.567
2	6.808.506	0,7972	5.427.699
3	6.808.506	0,7118	4.846.160
4	6.808.506	0,6355	4.326.929
5	6.808.506	0,5674	3.863.329
6	6.808.506	0,5066	3.449.401
7	6.808.506	0,4523	3.079.822
8	6.808.506	0,4039	2.749.841
9	6.808.506	0,3606	2.455.216
10	6.808.506	0,3220	2.192.157
<b>WCI</b>			<b>8.293.265</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>15.715.403</b>

Karena NPV = (+) maka pabrik layak untuk didirikan

### 7. Internal Rate of Return (ROI)

Merupakan cara untuk menghitung tingkat suku bunga dimana hasil penjumlahannya akan menghasilkan nilai yang sama dengan investasi.

Dimana :

$$i_1 = \text{bunga pinjaman ke-1 (trial)} = 15\%$$

$$i_2 = \text{bunga pinjaman ke-2 (trial)} = 27\%$$

Tabel E.2. Cash Flow untuk IRR

Tahun	Cash Flow (CA)	NPV <sub>1</sub> (\$)	NPV <sub>2</sub> (\$)
ke-	(\$)	i = 15%	= 27%
0	(29.807.983)	(29.807.983)	(29.807.983)
1	5.420.315	4.713.318	4.267.965
2	6.808.506	5.148.209	4.221.282
3	6.808.506	4.476.703	3.323.844
4	6.808.506	3.892.785	2.617.200
5	6.808.506	3.385.031	2.060.788
6	6.808.506	2.943.505	1.622.667
7	6.808.506	2.559.570	1.277.691
8	6.808.506	2.225.713	1.006.056
9	6.808.506	1.935.402	792.170
10	6.808.506	1.682.959	623.756
<b>WCI</b>		<b>8.293.265</b>	<b>8.293.265</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.448.476</b>	<b>298.700</b>

$$\text{IRR} = i_1 + \frac{\text{NPV}_1}{\text{NPV}_1 - \text{NPV}_2} \times (i_2 - i_1)$$

Dimana :

$$i_1 = \text{bunga pinjaman ke-1 yang ditrial} = 15\%$$

$$i_2 = \text{bunga pinjaman ke-2 yang ditrial} = 27\%$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IRR} &= 15\% + \frac{11.448.476}{11.448.476 - 298.700} \times 27\% - 15\% \\ &= 27\% \end{aligned}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan diperoleh nilai IRR 27% per tahun.

Karena harga IRR lebih besar dari bunga bank (8%) maka Pabrik Etil Asetat ini layak untuk didirikan.

Kesimpulan Aspek Ekonomi dari Pabrik Etil Asetat kapasitas 70.000 ton/ tahun

*Return Of Investment Before Tax* (ROI<sub>BT</sub>) : 39%

*Return Of Investment AfterTax* (ROI<sub>AT</sub>) : 27,3%

*Pay Out Time* (POT<sub>AT</sub>) : 2,5 tahun

*Break Event Point* (BEP) : 44%

*Shut Down Point* (SDP) : 12%




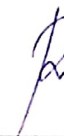



*Internal Rate of Return* (IRR) : 27%



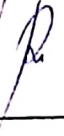
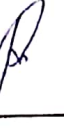



## LEMBAR KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama : 1. Firyaa Putri Verdina NIM. 1914025

2. Vina Nur Laily NIM. 1914027

Judul Skripsi : Pra Rencana Pabrik Etil Asetat dari Asam Asetat dan Alkohol menggunakan Katalis Asam Sulfat dengan Proses Kapasitas Produksi 70.000 Ton/Tahun

No.	Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen
1.	Selasa 28 Februari 2023	Bab i perhitungan kapasitas Bab ii Urutan proses	
2.	Selasa 14 Maret 2023	Bab ii Urutan proses Flow sheet proses	
3.	Selasa 28 Maret 2023	Bab iii Neraca massa Bab iv Neraca panas	
4.	Kamis 13 April 2023	Bab iii Neraca massa Bab iv Neraca panas	
5.	Senin 17 April 2023	Bab v Spesifikasi Alat Bab vi Neraca massa Bab vi Neraca panas	
6.	Selasa 09 Mei 2023	Bab v Spesifikasi Alat Bab vi Alat utama reaktor	
7.	Rabu 17 Mei 2023	Bab vi Alat utama Destilasi Bab vii Instrumentasi	

8.	Senin 28 Mei 2023	Bab vii Utilitas Bab ix Lokasi dan tata letak pabrik	
9.	Senin 19 Juni 2023	Bab viii Utilitas dan flowsheet Bab x Struktur Organisasi	
10.	Selasa 04 Juli 2023	Bab ii Perbaikan alat di flowsheet Bab viii Perhitungan kebutuhan air Bab xi Ekotek	
11.	Kamis 20 Juli 2023	Bab xi Perbaikan perhitungan di Ekotek	
12.	Rabu 24 Juli 2023	Bab xi Perbaikan hitungan ekotek berserta perbaikan grafik	
13.	Jum'at 04 Agustus 2023	Bab ii Perbaikan alat di flowsheet Bab viii Perbaikan flowsheet utilitas Bab x Perbaikan struktur organisasi	
14.	Rabu 09 Agustus 2023	Bab vi Perbaikan suhu pada alat utama reaktor dan destilasi	

Mengetahui,  
Dosen Pembimbing,

  
Ir. Rini Kartika Dewi, ST., MT  
NIP. P. 103 0100 370





INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG  
JL. Bend. Sigura-gura no. 2  
MALANG

## PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI

Berdasarkan Ujian Skripsi Jurusan Teknik Kimia jenjang Strata Satu (S1) yang diadakan pada :

Hari : Rabu

Tanggal: 9 Agustus 2023

Perlu adanya perbaikan pada Skripsi Berikut :

Nama : Firyaal Jr Vina

Nim : .....

Perbaikan tersebut meliputi :

1. Celah reaksi semua referensi  
jika lig + lig maka tdk usah pakai vaporizer. *gubah jenis kondensor / reaktor*
2. celah prosedur *distilasi*
3. Celah prosedur Distilasi HKD & LKB *g*

Acc. 14/8<sup>23</sup>  
*[Signature]*

14/8 2023

*[Signature]*

Malang, 9 Agustus 2023

Dosen Penguji

*[Signature]*  
Nilha



INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL MALANG  
JL. Bend. Sigura-gura no. 2  
MALANG

## PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI

Berdasarkan Ujian Skripsi Jurusan Teknik Kimia jenjang Strata Satu (S1) yang diadakan pada :

Hari : Rabu .....

Tanggal: 09 Agustus 2023 .....

Perlu adanya perbaikan pada Skripsi Berikut :

Nama : Firyaal Putri + Vina Nur .....

Nim : 1911025 + 1911027 .....

Perbaikan tersebut meliputi :

1. Cek kembali alat Instrumentasi di flowsheet
2. Perbaiki HE Type DRHE
3. Perbaiki bagan / kurva BEP

Ace Revisi  
15/23  
18

Malang, 09 Agustus 2023 .....

Dosen Penguji

Dwi Ana .A.

# PRA RENCANA PABRIK ETIL ASETAT DARI ASAM ASETAT DAN ALKOHOL MENGGUNAKAN KATALIS ASAM SULFAT DENGAN PROSES ESTERIFIKASI KAPASITAS 70.000 TON/TAHUN

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