

APPENDIKS D UTILITAS

Utilitas merupakan unit penunjang utama dalam memperlancar jalannya suatu proses produksi. Dalam suatu pabrik, utilitas memegang peranan yang penting. Karena suatu proses produksi dalam suatu pabrik tidak akan berjalan dengan baik jika utilitas tidak ada. Oleh sebab itu, segala sarana dan prasarananya harus dirancang sedemikian rupa sehingga dapat menjamin kelangsungan operasi suatu pabrik.

Unit utilitas yang diperlukan pada Pra Perancangan Pabrik Vinil Asetat yaitu :

- Air yang berfungsi sebagai air umpan boiler, air sanitasi, air pendingin dan air untuk pemadam kebakaran
- Steam sebagai media pemanas dalam proses produksi
- Karbon tetrafluorida sebagai media pendingin bahan baku etilena
- Listrik yang berfungsi untuk menjalankan alat - alat produksi, utilitas dan untuk penerangan
- Bahan bakar untuk pengoperasian boiler dan generator

Dari kebutuhan unit utilitas yang diperlukan, maka utilitas tersebut dibagi menjadi 3 unit yaitu :

1. Unit pengolahan air (*Water Treatment*)
 - Air sanitasi
 - Air pendingin
 - Air umpan boiler (penghasil steam)
2. Unit penyediaan karbon tetrafluorida sebagai pendingin
3. Unit penyediaan tenaga listrik
4. Unit penyediaan bahan bakar

D.1. Unit Pengolahan air (*Water Treatment*)

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air pada pabrik, direncanakan menggunakan air kawasan. Pengambilan air kawasan kemudian ditampung dalam bak penampung kawasan. Untuk air sanitasi tidak diperlukan adanya pengolahan, sedangkan air pendingin dan air umpan boiler akan diolah lebih lanjut sesuai dengan kebutuhan masing - masing.

A. Air Sanitasi

Air sanitasi digunakan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan karyawan, laboratorium, perkantoran, taman, pemadam kebakaran dan kebutuhan yang lain dengan persyaratan kualitas air sebagai berikut :

a. Syarat fisik

- Suhu : berada dibawah suhu kamar
- Warna : tidak berwarna / jernih
- Rasa : tidak ada rasa
- Bau : tidak berbau
- Kekeruhan : < 1 mg SiO₂/liter

- pH : netral
 - Tidak berbusa
- b. Syarat kimia
- Tidak mengandung logam berat seperti Pb, As, Cr, Cd, Hg
 - Tidak mengandung zat - zat kimia beracun
- c. Syarat mikrobiologis
- Tidak mengandung kuman maupun bakteri, terutama bakteri patogen yang dapat merubah sifat - sifat fisik air

Kebutuhan air sanitasi pada Pra Rencana Pabrik Vinil Asetat adalah sebagai berikut

1. Untuk kebutuhan karyawan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Menurut standart WHO kebutuhan air untuk tiap ora} &= 120 \text{ L/hari} \\ \text{Jumlah karyawan pabrik} &= 221 \text{ orang} \\ \text{Jam kerja untuk setiap karyawan} &= 8 \text{ jam/hari} \\ \text{Jadi, kebutuhan air karyawan per jam kerja adalah :} & \\ 120 \text{ L/hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{24 \text{ jam}} \times 8 \text{ jam} &= 40 \text{ L} \\ \text{Kebutuhan per jam} &= 5 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan air untuk} &= 221 \text{ karyawan} \\ 5 \text{ L/jam} \times 221 &= 1105 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Jika densitas air} &= 995.68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 0.99568 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

Maka kebutuhan air sanitasi karyawan :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{m}{\rho} \\ m &= V \times \rho \\ &= 1105 \text{ L/jam} \times 0.99568 \text{ kg/L} \\ &= 1100.2264 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$50\% \times 1100.23 = 550.1132 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air untuk karyawan, laboratorium dan taman :

$$1100.2264 + 550.113 = 1650.3396 \text{ kg/jam}$$

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 kebutuhan air untuk pemadam kebakaran dan cadangan air :

$$40\% \times 1650.3396 = 660.1358 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air untuk sanitasi sebesar :

$$1650.3396 + 660.1358 = 2310.4754 \text{ kg/jam}$$

B. Air Pendingin

Air Pendingin harus diolah sebelum digunakan karena kandungan bahan didalam air dapat mempengaruhi sistem pada air pendingin. Bahan-bahan yang terkandung didalamnya akan menimbulkan kerak yang dapat menghambat terjadinya perpindahan panas. Untuk menghemat pemakaian air, maka air pendingin yang digunakan didinginkan kembali dan disediakan penambahan 20% dari kebutuhan air pendingin.

Air pendingin dibutuhkan pada alat - alat berikut :

Tabel D.1.1. Kebutuhan Air Pendingin Pada Peralatan Proses

No.	Nama Peralatan	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan Air Pendingin
			(kg/jam)
1.	Reaktor	R-110	9781.7698
2.	Kondensor	E-122	7618.2280
3.	Kondensor	E-133	28041.2432
4.	Cooler	E-135	1793.1304
TOTAL			47234.3714

Direncanakan banyaknya air pendingin yang disuplai dengan excess 20%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kebutuhan air pendingin} &= 1.20 \times 47234.3714 \\ &= 56681.2457 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Make Up untuk kebutuhan air pendingin direncanakan 20% excess, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Make Up pendingin} &= 1.20 \times 56681.2457 \\ &= 68017.4948 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

C. Air Umpan Boiler

Pada Pra-Rencana Pabrik Vinil Asetat, kebutuhan air umpan boiler berdasarkan pada kebutuhan steam. Dimana kebutuhan steam yang ada digunakan sebagai media pada peralatan sebagai berikut:

Tabel D.1.2. Kebutuhan Steam Pada Peralatan Proses

No.	Nama Peralatan	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan Steam
			(kg/jam)
1.	Vaporizer	V-113	611.8225
2.	Heater	E-114	591.7730
3.	Heater	E-117	498.1407
4.	Heater	E-111A	916.8736
5.	Heater	E-131	387.6948
6.	Reboiler	E-132	696.8001
Total			3703.1046

Direncanakan banyaknya steam yang disuplai 20% excess, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan steam} &= 120\% \times 3703.1046 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 4443.7256 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Make Up untuk kebutuhan steam direncanakan 20% excess, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Make Up steam} &= 120\% \times 4443.7256 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 5332.4707 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, jumlah steam yang harus dihasilkan boiler adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa steam } (m_s) &= 5332.4707 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11758.0978 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Steam yang digunakan adalah saturated steam dengan kondisi sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Suhu } (T) &= 190 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 374 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ - \text{ Tekanan } (P) &= 12.3799 \text{ atm} = 182 \text{ psia} \\ - \text{ Air umpan boiler masuk pada suhu} &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Dasar Perhitungan :

Dari persamaan 8-3, Kusnarjo 2010^[8]. hal. 108 didapatkan Kapasitas Boiler, (Q) :

$$Q = \frac{ms \times (H_g - H_f)}{1000}$$

Dimana:

m_s = massa steam yang dihasilkan oleh boiler (lb/jam)

H_g = entalpi steam pada 374 °F

H_f = entalpi air masuk pada 86 °F

Dari App A.2-9 Geankoplis, hal 859^[21] didapatkan :

$$H_{f86^\circ\text{F}} = 54.078 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

$$H_{g86^\circ\text{F}} = 1099.02 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

$$H_{g374^\circ\text{F}} = 1197.92 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

Jadi :

$$Q = \frac{11758.10 \text{ lb/jam} \times [1197.92 - 54.078] \text{ btu/lb}}{1000}$$

$$= 13449.41 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Energi Boiler} = \frac{ms \times (H_g - H_f)}{1099.02 \times 34.5} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-2, Kusnarjo hal.108})^{[9]}$$

$$= \frac{11758.0978 \text{ lb/jam} \times [1197.9200 - 54.0780] \text{ btu/lb}}{37916.19}$$

$$= 354.7141 \text{ HP} \approx 355 \text{ HP}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas yang dipindahkan oleh permukaan } a &= 6.10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad (\text{Perry's. tabel 9.49})^{[7]} \\ &= 190198.4400 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas permukaan panas } (A) &= \frac{13449.4061 \text{ btu/jam}}{190198.4400 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2} \\ &= 0.070712494 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Faktor evaporasi} = \frac{H_g - H_f}{970.3} \quad (\text{Kusnarjo hal.108})^{[9]}$$

$$= \frac{[1197.92 - 54.078]}{970.3}$$

$$= 1.17885$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah air yang dibutuhkan} &= \text{faktor evaporasi} \times \text{rate steam} \\
 &= 1.1789 \times 5332.4707 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 &= 6286.2042 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan fuel oil 33 °API dengan *Heating Value* :

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_v &= 132000 \text{ btu/lb} \quad (\text{Perry's 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed. fig. 27-3})^{[7]} \\
 &= 76758 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diperkirakan efisiensi Boiler 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan} &= \frac{m_s \times (H_g - H_f)}{\text{efisiensi} \times H_v} \\
 \text{bahan bakar} &= \frac{11758.0978 \text{ lb/jam} \times [1197.9 - 54.1] \text{ btu/lb}}{0.8 \times 132000 \text{ btu/lb}} \\
 &= 127.3618 \text{ lb/jam} = 57.7709 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Apabila ditetapkan :

- Heating value surface = 10.0 ft²/Hp boiler
- panjang pipa (L) = 20 ft
- Ukuran pipa = 4 in
- Luas permukaan (at) = 1.178 ft²/ft (Kern, tabel 10, hal. 844)^[24]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Heating surface Boiler} &= H_v \text{ surface} \times \text{Hp Boiler} \\
 &= 10.0 \text{ ft}^2/\text{Hp} \times 355 \text{ Hp} \\
 &= 3550 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tube yang dibutuhkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_t &= \frac{A}{at \times L} \\
 &= \frac{3550 \text{ ft}^2}{1.178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \times 20 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 150.6791 \approx 151 \text{ tube}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Boiler

- Tipe : Fire Tube Boiler
- Kapasitas Boiler : 13449.4061 btu/jam
- Rate steam : 11758.0978 lb/jam
- Bahan bakar : Fuel oil 33 °API
- Efisiensi : 80%
- Heating surface : 3550 ft²
- Jumlah tube : 151 tube
- Ukuran tube : 4 in
- Panjang tube : 20 ft
- Jumlah Boiler : 1 buah

Dari perhitungan di atas, diketahui bahwa jumlah air umpan yang dibutuhkan sebesar 6286.2042 lb/jam. Air umpan Boiler disediakan excess 20% sebagai pengganti steam yang hilang, kebocoran akibat dari transmisi diperkirakan sebesar 5% dan faktor keamanan 10%.

Sehingga kebutuhan air umpan Boiler sebesar :

- Excess 20%,
 $1.2 \times 6286.2042 \text{ lb/jam} = 7543.4450 \text{ lb/jam}$
- Faktor kebocoran 5%,
 $5\% \times 6286.2042 \text{ lb/jam} = 314.3102 \text{ lb/jam}$
- Faktor keamanan 10%,
 $10\% \times 6286.2042 \text{ lb/jam} = 628.6204 \text{ lb/jam}$

Jadi total kebutuhan air umpan Boiler adalah :
 $= 7543.445 + 314.3102 + 628.6204 \text{ lb/jam}$
 $= 8486.3756 \text{ lb/jam} = 3849.3947 \text{ kg/jam}$

Total kebutuhan air yang perlu disuplay pada Pra-Rencana Pabrik Vinil Asetat adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.1.3. Total Kebutuhan Air Pabrik Vinil Asetat

No.	Keterangan	Jumlah (kg/jam)
1.	Air Sanitasi	2310.4754
2.	Air Umpan Boiler	3849.3947
3.	Air Pendingin	68017.4948
Jumlah		74177.3650

Air yang diperoleh berasal dari air kawasan, sehingga pengolahan awal tidak diperlukan. Namun, air kawasan tersebut masih perlu diproses untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air pra pendingin, air umpan boiler dan air sanitasi.

Peralatan yang digunakan dalam pengolahan air, yaitu :

1. Pompa Air kawasan (L-211)

Fungsi : Memompa air kawasan ke bak penampung air bersih

Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 74177.3650 kg/jam
 $= 163531.4188 \text{ lb/jam}$
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.000538 lb/ft.detik
 $= 1.936967 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{163531.4188 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2630.8935 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.7308 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 273.1432 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})^{12:} \\ \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times [0.7308]^{0.45} \times [62.1581]^{0.13} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5.7933 \text{ in} \approx 10 \text{ in}$$

Standarisasi ID = 12 in sch 40 (Brownell, page.389)^[12]

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 10.7500 \text{ in} = 0.8958 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 10.0200 \text{ in} = 0.8350 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 2.8100 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.7308 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{2.8100 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0.2601 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 936.2610 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.8350 \times 0.2601 \times 62.1581}{0.000538} \\ &= 25087.3927 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{\text{Re}} > 4000$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.8350} = 0.00018$$

$$f = 0.005 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Direncanakan :

a. Panjang pipa lurus = 150 ft

b. Elbow, 90° = 3 buah

$$\text{Le/D} = 35 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L elbow} &= 35 \text{ ID} \\ &= 35 \times 3 \times 0.8350 \\ &= 87.6743 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

c. Gate valve = 2 buah (wide open)

$$\text{Le/D} = 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L elbow} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\ &= 9 \times 2 \times 0.8350 \\ &= 15.0299 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa total} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} \\ &= 150 + 87.6743 + 15.0299 \\ &= 252.7041 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3032.4497 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89})^{[21]} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0050 \frac{252.7041}{0.8350} \times \frac{0.2601^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0064 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93})^{[21]} \\
 &= 0.55 \frac{0.2601^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0006 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]} \\
 &= 3 \times 0.75 \frac{0.2601^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0761 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2} \\
 &= 1 - (0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.2601^2}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= 0.0338 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]} \\
 &= 2 \times 0.17 \frac{0.2601^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0115 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{\text{ex}} \\
 (\Sigma F) &= 0.0064 + 0.0006 + 0.0876 + 0.0338
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.1284 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

Menentukan Kesetimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 40 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2)$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)}$$

$$v_2 = 0.2601 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Sehingga kesetimbangan mekanik :

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

$$\frac{0.0676 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + 40 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + \frac{0.0000}{62.1581} + 0.1284 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 40.1294 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dari Fig. 14.37 "Petters & Timmerhause", hal 520^[23], didapatkan :

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 85\%$$

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$40.1294 = -85\% W_p$$

$$W_p = 47.2111 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 0.7308 \times 62.1581 \\ &= 45.4254 \text{ lbm/jam} \\ &= 0.0126 \text{ lbm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 47.2111 \times 0.0126 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 0.0011 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &Timmerhause^[23], didapatkan :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Broken horsepower} = \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{0.0011}{85\%}$$

$$= 0.0013 \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Daya} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi Motor}}$$

$$= \frac{0.0013}{80\%}$$

$$= 0.0016 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Pompa Air Kawasan (L-211) :

Fungsi	: Memompakan air kawasan ke bak penampung air bersih
Type	: pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 2630.8935 ft ³ /jam
panjang pipa:	3032.4497 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

2. Bak Air Bersih (F-212)

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih untuk didistribusikan ke proses selanjutnya

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 74177.3650 kg/jam = 163531.4188 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{163531.4188 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2630.8935 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 74.4990 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 24 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 74.4990 \times 24 \\ &= 1787.9763 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 80\% \text{ volume bak, sehingga :}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{1787.9763}{0.8} \\ &= 2234.9703 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan 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 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ 2234.9703 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 3.1428 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 3.1428 \text{ m} = 18.8566 \approx 19 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 4 \times 3.1428 \text{ m} = 12.5711 \approx 13 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 3 \times 3.1428 \text{ m} = 9.4283 \approx 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Bersih (F-212) :

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 19 m
- Lebar : 13 m
- Tinggi : 10 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

3. Pompa Air Bersih (L-213)

Fungs : Memompakan air dari bak penampung air bersih untuk didistribusikan menuju treatment air umpan boiler, air pendingin dan air sanitasi

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 74177.3650 kg/jam
= 163531.4188 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.000538 lb/ft.detik
= 1.936967 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{163531.4188 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2630.8935 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.7308 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 273.1432 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka :

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})^{[2]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times [0.7308]^{0.45} \times [62.1581]^{0.13} \\ &= 5.7933 \text{ in} \approx 10 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 12 in sch 40 (Brownell, page.389)^[12]

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 10.7500 \text{ in} = 0.8958 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 10.0200 \text{ in} = 0.8350 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 2.8100 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.7308 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{2.8100 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0.2601 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 936.2610 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0.8350 \times 0.2601 \times 62.1581}{0.000538} \\
 &= 25087.3927
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{Re} > 4000$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.8350} = 0.00018$$

$$f = 0.005 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Direncanakan :

a. Panjang pipa lurus	=	150 ft	
b. Elbow, 90°	=	3 buah	
Le/D	=	35	(Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93) ^[21]
L elbow	=	35 ID	
	=	35 × 3 × 0.8350	
	=	87.6743 ft	
c. Gate valve	=	2 buah (wide open)	
Le/D	=	9	(Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93) ^[21]
L elbow	=	9 ID	
	=	9 × 2 × 0.8350	
	=	15.0299 ft	
panjang pipa total	=	Pipa lurus + elbow 90° + gate valve	
(ft)	=	150 + 87.6743 + 15.0299	
	=	252.7041 ft	
	=	3032.4497 in	

Menentukan Friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89})^{[21]} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0050 \times \frac{252.7041}{0.8350} \times \frac{0.2601^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0064 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93})^{[21]} \\
 &= 0.55 \frac{0.2601^2}{2 \times 32.174}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.0006 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 3 buah

$$K_f = 0.75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]}$$

$$= 3 \times 0.75 \frac{0.2601^2}{2}$$

$$= 0.0761 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

4. Ekspansi

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

$$= 1 - (0)^2$$

$$= 1$$

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

$$= 1 \times \frac{0.2601^2}{2 \times 1}$$

$$= 0.0338 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$K_f = 0.17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$h_f = 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]}$$

$$= 2 \times 0.17 \frac{0.2601^2}{2}$$

$$= 0.0115 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{\text{ex}} \\ (\Sigma F) &= 0.0064 + 0.0006 + 0.0876 + 0.0338 \\ &= 0.1284 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Kestimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 40 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2)$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)}$$

$$v_2 = 0.2601 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Sehingga kesetimbangan mekanik :

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

$$\frac{0.0676}{2} - \frac{0}{1 \times 32.174} + 40 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + \frac{0.0000}{62.1581} + 0.1284 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 40.1294 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dari Fig. 14.37 "Petters & Timmerhause", hal 520^[23], didapatkan :

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 85\%$$

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$40.1294 = -85\% W_p$$

$$W_p = 47.2111 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 0.7308 \times 62.1581 \\ &= 45.4254 \text{ lbm/jam} \\ &= 0.0126 \text{ lbm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 47.2111 \times 0.0126 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 0.0011 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &Timmerhause^[23], didapatkan :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{0.0011}{85\%} \\ &= 0.0013 \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi Motor}} \\ &= \frac{0.0013}{80\%} \\ &= 0.0016 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Pompa Air Bersih (L-213) :

Fungsi	: Memompakan air kawasan ke bak penampung air bersih
Type	: pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 2630.8935 ft ³ /jam
panjang pipa:	3032.4497 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

4. Kation Exchanger (D-210A)

Fungs : Untuk menghilangkan ion - ion positif yang menyebabkan kesadahan air

Resin yang digunakan adalah RSO_3H^+

1 m³ Resin = Menghilangkan 6500 - 9000 gr hardness

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Direncanakan memakai resin sebesar} &= 7000 \text{ g/m}^3 \\ &= 0.4370 \text{ lb/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\text{Rate aliran} = 71866.8895 \text{ kg/jam} = 158437.7446 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{158437.7446 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2548.9465 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.7080 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 333.1048 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan kapasitas resin :

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS.15,45}{TEC.35,34.\eta}$$

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS.0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$

$$V_P = Q.t$$

$$V_R = \frac{V_P.TDS.0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$

Volume kation

$$\begin{aligned}V_R &= \frac{2548.9465 \times 24 \times 0.00312 \times 0.4372}{0.4370 \times 90\%} \\ &= 212.2501 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 6010.2870 \text{ L}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil volume resin } V_R = 6010.2870 \text{ L}$$

(Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 jam)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuhkan resin sebanyak:

$$\begin{aligned}V_R &= 6010.2870 \text{ L} \times 330 \text{ hari} \\ &= 1983394.7194 \text{ L} \\ &= 1983.3947 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

- tangki berbentuk silinder
- kecepatan air = 5 gpm/ft²
- tinggi bed = 2 m = 6.5616 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang tangk} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}} \\ &= \frac{333.1048 \text{ gpm}}{5 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 66.6210 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{Volume bed} &= \text{luas} \times \text{tinggi} \\ &= 66.6210 \times 6.5616 \\ &= 437.1401 \text{ ft}^3 = 12.3785 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter bed,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= \pi / 4 \times D^2 \\ 66.6210 \text{ ft}^2 &= 0.7850 \times D^2 \\ D &= 9.2124 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Direncanakan H/D} &= 1.5 \\ H &= 1.5 \times D \\ &= 1.5 \times 9.2124 \text{ ft} \\ &= 13.8185 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} V &= H \times A \\ &= 13.8185 \text{ ft} \times 66.6210 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 920.6039 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan : tiap galon air mengandung 3 *Grain Hardness* , maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan kation} &= 333.1048 \text{ gpm} \times 3 \\ &= 999.3145 \text{ grains/menit} \\ &= 59958.868 \text{ grains/jam} \\ \text{Hardness sebanyak} &= 12.3785 \text{ m}^3 \times 7000 \text{ g/m}^3 \\ &= 86649.47694 \text{ gram} \\ &= 1337192.0580 \text{ grain} \\ \text{Umur Resin} &= \frac{1337192.0580}{59958.8676} = 22.3018 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi setelah 22.3018 jam, resin harus segera diregenerasi dengan menambahkan asam sulfat atau asam klorida.

Spesifikasi Kation Exchanger (D-210A) :

- Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Tipe : Silinder tegak
- Diameter : 9.21235 ft
- Tinggi : 13.81853 ft
- Jumlah : 1

5. Anion Exchanger (D-210B)

Fungs : Untuk menghilangkan ion - ion negatif yang menyebabkan kesadahan ai
Resin yang digunakan adalah $\text{RCH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$

1 m³ Resin = Menghilangkan 6500 - 9000 gr hardness

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Direncanakan memakai resin sebesar} &= 7000 \text{ g/m}^3 \\ &= 0.4370 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\text{Rate aliran} = 71866.8895 \text{ kg/jam} = 158437.7446 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{158437.7446 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2548.9465 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.7080 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 333.1048 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan kapasitas resin :

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS.15,45}{TEC.35,34.\eta}$$

$$V_R = \frac{Q.t.TDS.0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$

$$V_P = Q.t$$

$$V_R = \frac{V_P.TDS.0,4372}{TEC.\eta}$$

Volume kation

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= \frac{2548.9465 \times 24 \times 0.00312 \times 0.4372}{0.4370 \times 85\%} \\ &= 224.7354 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 6363.8333 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil volume resin } V_R = 6363.8333 \text{ L}$$

(Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 jam)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuhkan resin sebanyak:

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= 6363.8333 \text{ L} \times 330 \text{ hari} \\ &= 2100064.9970 \text{ L} \\ &= 2100.0650 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

- tangki berbentuk silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{kecepatan air} = 5 \text{ gpm/ft}^2 \\
 & - \text{tinggi bed} = 2 \text{ m} = 6.5616 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Luas penampang tangk} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}} \\
 &= \frac{333.1048 \text{ gpm}}{5 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\
 &= 66.6210 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 \text{Volume bed} &= \text{luas} \times \text{tinggi} \\
 &= 66.6210 \times 6.5616 \\
 &= 437.1401 \text{ ft}^3 = 12.3785 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter bed,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas} &= \pi / 4 \times D^2 \\
 66.6210 \text{ ft}^2 &= 0.7850 \times D^2 \\
 D &= 9.2124 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Direncanakan H/D} &= 1.5 \\
 H &= 1.5 \times D \\
 &= 1.5 \times 9.2124 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 13.8185 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= H \times A \\
 &= 13.8185 \text{ ft} \times 66.6210 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 920.6039 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan : tiap galon air mengandung 3 *Grain Hardness* , maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kandungan anion} &= 333.1048 \text{ gpm} \times 3 \\
 &= 999.3145 \text{ grains/menit} \\
 &= 59958.868 \text{ grains/jam} \\
 \text{Hardness sebanyak} &= 12.3785 \text{ m}^3 \times 7000 \text{ g/m}^3 \\
 &= 86649.47694 \text{ gram} \\
 &= 1337192.0580 \text{ grain} \\
 \text{Umur Resin} &= \frac{1337192.0580}{59958.8676} = 22.3018 \text{ jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi setelah 22.3018 jam, resin harus segera diregenerasi dengan menambahkan asam sulfat atau asam klorida.

Spesifikasi Anion Exchanger (D-210B) :

- Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Tipe : Silinder tegak
- Diameter : 9.21235 ft
- Tinggi : 13.81853 ft
- Jumlah : 1

6. Bak Air Lunak (F-221)

Fungs : Menampung air lunak untuk didistribusikan ke air umpan boiler dan air pendingin.

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 71866.8895 kg/jam = 158437.7446 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{158437.7446 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2548.9465 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 72.1785 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 72.1785 \times 3 \\ &= 216.5356 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 80\% \text{ volume bak, sehingga :}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{216.5356}{0.8} \\ &= 270.6694 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} = 6 \times 4 \times 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 6 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 72 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ 270.6694 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 1.5549 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\text{Panjang} = 6 \times 1.5549 \text{ m} = 9.3294 \approx 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 4 \times 1.5549 \text{ m} = 6.2196 \approx 7 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 3 \times 1.5549 \text{ m} = 4.6647 \approx 5 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Lunak (F-221) :

-
- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
 - Panjang : 10 m
 - Lebar : 7 m
 - Tinggi : 5 m
 - Bahan : Beton bertulang
 - Jumlah : 1 Buah

7. Pompa Air Lunak (L-222)

Fungs : Untuk memompa air menuju deaerator dan bak air pendingin

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 71866.8895 kg/jam
= 158437.7446 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.0005 lb/ft.detik
= 1.9370 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{158437.7446 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2548.9465 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.7080 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 264.6353 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})^{[2]} \\ \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times [0.7080]^{0.45} \times [62.1581]^{0.13} \\ &= 5.7114 \text{ in} \approx 10 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 12 in sch 40 (Brownell, page.389)^[12]

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 10.7500 \text{ in} = 0.8958 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 10.0200 \text{ in} = 0.8350 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 2.8100 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.7080 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{2.8100 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0.2520 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 907.0984 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.8350 \times 0.2520 \times 62.1581}{0.000538} \\ &= 24305.9709 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{Re} > 4000$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.8350} = 0.00018$$

$$f = 0.005 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Direncanakan :

a. Panjang pipa lurus = 150 ft

b. Elbow, 90° = 3 buah

$$Le/D = 35 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 35 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 35 \times 3 \times 0.8350$$

$$= 87.6743 \text{ ft}$$

c. Gate valve = 2 buah (wide open)

$$Le/D = 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 2 \times 0.8350$$

$$= 15.0299 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve}$$

$$= 150 + 87.6743 + 15.0299$$

$$= 252.7041 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 3032.4497 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan Friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$F_f = 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89})^{[21]}$$

$$= 4 \times 0.0050 \times \frac{252.7041}{0.8350} \times \frac{0.2520^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.0060 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$h_c = K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93})^{[21]}$$

$$= 0.55 \times \frac{0.2520^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.0005 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 3 buah

$$K_f = 0.75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]}$$

$$= 3 \times 0.75 \times \frac{0.2520^2}{2}$$

$$= 0.0714 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2} \\
 &= 1 - (0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.2520^2}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= 0.0317 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.17 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)}^{[21]} \\
 hf &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)}^{[21]} \\
 &= 2 \times 0.17 \frac{0.2520^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0108 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{\text{ex}} \\
 (\Sigma F) &= 0.0060 + 0.0005 + 0.0822 + 0.0317 \\
 &= 0.1205 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Kesenjangan Mekanik

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z &= 40 \text{ ft} \\
 \Delta P &= 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2) \\
 v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)} \\
 v_2 &= 0.2520 \text{ ft/s} \\
 \alpha &= 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kesetimbangan mekanik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F &= -W_s \\
 \frac{0.0635 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + 40 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + \frac{0.0000}{62.1581} + 0.1205 &= -W_s \\
 -W_s &= 40.1215 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 14.37 "Petters & Timmerhouse", hal 520^[23], didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) &= 82\% \\
 W_s &= -\eta W_p \\
 40.1215 &= -82\% W_p \\
 W_p &= 48.9286 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\
 \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\
 &= 0.7080 \times 62.1581
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 44.0105 \text{ lbm/jam} \\
 &= 0.0122 \text{ lbm/s} \\
 \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\
 &= 48.9286 \times 0.0122 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\
 &= 0.0011 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &Timmerhouse^[23], didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\
 \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\
 &= \frac{0.0011}{82\%} \\
 &= 0.0013 \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \\
 \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi Motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0.0013}{80\%} \\
 &= 0.0017 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Pompa Air Lunak (L-222) :

Fungsi	: Untuk memompa air menuju deaerator dan bak air pendingin
Type	: pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 2548.9465 ft ³ /jam
panjang pipa:	3032.4497 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

8. Deaerator (D-223)

Fungs : Untuk menghilangkan gas dalam air umpan boiler

Tipe : Silinder horizontal

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 3849.3947 kg/jam
= 8486.3756 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{8486.3756 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 136.5288 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3.8661 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 1 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
 &= 136.5288 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 136.5288 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Direncanakan volume liquid } 80\% \text{ volume tangki, sehingga :} \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{136.5288 \text{ ft}^3}{0.80} \\
 &= 170.6610 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \pi \text{ Di}^2 \text{ Ls}$$

$$\text{Diasumsikan, Ls} = 1.5 \text{ Di}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \pi \text{ Di}^2 \text{ Ls}$$

$$170.6610 \text{ ft}^3 = 1/4 \times 3.14 \times (\text{Di})^2 \times 1.5 \text{ Di}$$

$$170.6610 \text{ ft}^3 = 1.1775 \text{ Di}^3$$

$$\text{Di}^3 = 144.9350 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Di} = 5.2528 \text{ ft}$$

Jadi, tinggi tangki adalah

$$\text{Ls} = 1.5 \times \text{Di}$$

$$= 1.5 \times 5.2528$$

$$= 7.8792 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi tutup (h)

$$h = 0.196 \times \text{Di}$$

$$= 0.196 \times 5.2528$$

$$= 1.0295 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga, total tinggi tangki ada} &= \text{Ls} + 2 \times h \\
 &= 7.8792 + 2.0591 \\
 &= 9.9383 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Deaerator (D-223) :

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

Tipe : Silinder horizontal

Diameter : 5.2528 ft

Tinggi : 9.9383 ft

Jumlah : 1 buah

9. Bak Air Umpan Boiler (F-224)

Fungs : Menampung air umpan boiler dari deaerator untuk didistribusikan ke bo

Dasar perencanaan :

$$- \text{Rate aliran} = 3849.3947 \text{ kg/jam} = 8486.3756 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$- \text{Densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} = 62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{8486.3756 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 136.5288 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 3.8661 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 4 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
 &= 3.8661 \times 4 \\
 &= 15.4643 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak, sehingga :} \\
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{15.4643}{0.8} \\
 &= 19.3304 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan 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 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\
 19.3304 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\
 \text{x} &= 0.6451 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 0.6451 \text{ m} = 3.8707 \approx 4 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 4 \times 0.6451 \text{ m} = 2.5805 \approx 3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} &= 3 \times 0.6451 \text{ m} = 1.9353 \approx 2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Umpan Boiler (F-224) :

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 4 m
- Lebar : 3 m
- Tinggi : 2 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

10. Pompa Boiler (L-225)

Fungs : Untuk memompa air menuju boiler

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 3849.3947 kg/jam
- = 8486.3756 lb/jam

- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.0005 lb/ft.detik
= 1.9370 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{8486.3756 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 136.5288 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.0379 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 14.1746 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})^{[22]} \\ \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times [0.0379]^{0.45} \times [62.1581]^{0.13} \\ &= 1.5302 \text{ in} \approx 2 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 2 in sch 40 (Kern, Table 11 hal 844)^[24]

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 2.3800 \text{ in} = 0.1983 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 2.0670 \text{ in} = 0.1722 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 0.6220 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.0379 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0.6220 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0.0610 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 219.4997 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.1722 \times 0.0610 \times 62.1581}{0.000538} \\ &= 1213.2918 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{Re} < 2100$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah laminar

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *Commercial steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]} \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0.00015}{0.1722} = 0.00088 \\ f &= 0.0125 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]} \\ \alpha &= 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. Panjang pipa lurus} &= 150 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{b. Elbow, } 90^\circ &= 3 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Le/D} &= 35 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 \text{L elbow} &= 35 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 35 \times 3 \times 0.1722 \\
 &= 18.0861 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{c. Gate valve} &= 2 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\
 \text{Le/D} &= 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 \text{L elbow} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 9 \times 2 \times 0.1722 \\
 &= 3.1005 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa total} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} \\
 (\text{ft}) &= 150 + 18.0861 + 3.1005 \\
 &= 171.1866 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2054.2389 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89})^{[21]} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0125 \times \frac{171.1866}{0.1722} \times \frac{0.0610^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0029 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93})^{[21]} \\
 &= 0.55 \frac{0.0610^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0000 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90° , 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]} \\
 &= 3 \times 0.75 \frac{0.0610^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0042 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2^2} \\
 &= 1 - (0)^2 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.0610^2}{2 \times 0.5} \\
 &= 0.0037 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$K_f = 0.17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$h_f = 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \times 0.17 \frac{0.0610^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0006 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{\text{ex}} \\
 (\Sigma F) &= 0.0029 + 0.0000 + 0.0048 + 0.0037 \\
 &= 0.0114 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Kesenjangan Mekanik

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 40 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2 \text{)}$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)}$$

$$v_2 = 0.0610 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 0.5$$

Sehingga kesetimbangan mekanik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F &= -W_s \\
 \frac{0.0037}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} - \frac{0}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + 40 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + \frac{0.0000}{62.1581} + 0.0114 &= -W_s \\
 -W_s &= 40.0116 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 14.37 "Petters & Timmerhouse", hal 520^[23], didapatkan :

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 60\%$$

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$40.0116 = -60\% W_p$$

$$W_p = 66.6859 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\
 &= 0.0379 \times 62.1581 \\
 &= 2.3573 \text{ lbm/jam} \\
 &= 0.0007 \text{ lbm/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 66.6859 \times 0.0007 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$= 0.00008 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters & Timmerhouse^[23], didapatkan :

Efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{Broken horsepower} = \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{0.00008}{60\%}$$

$$= 0.0001 \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Daya} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi Motor}}$$

$$= \frac{0.0001}{80\%}$$

$$= 0.0002 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Pompa Air Umpan Boiler (L-225) :

Fungsi	: Untuk memompa air menuju boiler
Type	: pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 136.5288 ft ³ /jam
panjang pipa	: 2054.2389 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

11. Bak Air Pendingin (F-231)

Fungs : Menampung air pendingin untuk didistribusikan ke peralatan

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 68017.4948 kg/jam = 149951.3690 lb/jam

- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} = \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}}$$

$$= \frac{149951.3690 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 2412.4176 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 68.3124 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Waktu tinggal = 12 jam

Volume air = rate volumetrik \times waktu tinggal

$$= 68.3124 \times 12$$

$$= 819.7492 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume liquid = 80% volume bak, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{819.7492}{0.8} \\ &= 1024.6865 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan 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 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ 1024.6865 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 2.4234 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 2.4234 \text{ m} = 14.5402 \approx 15 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 4 \times 2.4234 \text{ m} = 9.6935 \approx 10 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 3 \times 2.4234 \text{ m} = 7.2701 \approx 8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Pendingin (F-231) :

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 15 m
- Lebar : 10 m
- Tinggi : 8 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

12. Pompa Air Pendingin (F-231)

Fungsi : Untuk memompa air pendingin menuju ke peralatan

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 68017.4948 kg/jam
= 149951.3690 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.0005 lb/ft.detik
= 1.9370 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{149951.3690 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2412.4176 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.6701 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 250.4607 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka :

$$ID \text{ optimal} = 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})^{[22]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ID \text{ optimal} &= 3.9 \times [0.6701]^{0.45} \times [62.1581]^{0.13} \\ &= 5.5717 \text{ in} \approx 10 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 12 \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Brownell, page.389})^{[12]}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$OD = 10.7500 \text{ in} = 0.8958 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 10.0200 \text{ in} = 0.8350 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 2.8100 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida } (V) &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.6701 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{2.8100 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0.2385 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 858.5116 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.8350 \times 0.2385 \times 62.1581}{0.000538} \\ &= 23004.0741 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{Re} > 4000$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *Commercial steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.8350} = 0.00018$$

$$f = 0.005 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Direncanakan :

$$\text{a. Panjang pipa lurus} = 150 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{b. Elbow, } 90^\circ = 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$Le/D = 35 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 35 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 35 \times 3 \times 0.8350$$

$$= 87.6743 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{c. Gate valve} = 2 \text{ buah (wide open)}$$

$$Le/D = 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 2 \times 0.8350$$

$$= 15.0299 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{panjang} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} \\
 \text{pipa total} &= 150 + 87.6743 + 15.0299 \\
 (ft) &= 252.7041 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 3032.4497 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89})^{[21]} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0050 \frac{252.7041}{0.8350} \times \frac{0.2385^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0053 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93})^{[21]} \\
 &= 0.55 \frac{0.2385^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0005 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]} \\
 &= 3 \times 0.75 \frac{0.2385^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0640 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2} \\
 &= 1 - (0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.2385^2}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= 0.0284 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]} \\
 &= 2 \times 0.17 \frac{0.2385^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.0097 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{ex} \\ (\Sigma F) &= 0.0053 + 0.0005 + 0.0736 + 0.0284 \\ &= 0.1079 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Kesetimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z &= 40 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2) \\ v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)} \\ v_2 &= 0.2385 \text{ ft/s} \\ \alpha &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kesetimbangan mekanik :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F &= -W_s \\ \frac{0.0569}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} - \frac{0}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + 40 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + \frac{0.0000}{62.1581} + 0.1079 &= -W_s \\ -W_s &= 40.1088 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 14.37 "Petters & Timmerhause"^[23], hal 520, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) &= 85\% \\ W_s &= -\eta W_p \\ 40.1088 &= -85\% W_p \\ W_p &= 47.1868 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 0.6701 \times 62.1581 \\ &= 41.6532 \text{ lbm/jam} \\ &= 0.0116 \text{ lbm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 47.1868 \times 0.0116 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 0.00099 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &Timmerhause^[23], didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{0.0010}{85\%} \\ &= 0.0012 \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi Motor}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{0.0012}{80\%}$$

$$= 0.0015 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Pompa Air Pendingin (L-232) :

Fungsi	: Untuk memompa air pendingin menuju ke peralatan
Type	: pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 2412.4176 ft ³ /jam
panjang pipa:	3032.4497 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

13. Cooling Tower Water (P-230)

Fungs : Untuk mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan untuk peralatan

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 68017.4948 kg/jam
= 149951.3690 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} = \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}}$$

$$= \frac{149951.3690 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 2412.4176 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0.6701 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 250.4607 \text{ gpm}$$

- Suhu wet bulb udara = 25 °C = 77 °F
- Suhu air masuk tower = 95 °C = 203 °F
- Suhu air pendingin = 30 °C = 86 °F

Dari Perry's 7th ed, fig 12-14, hal. 12-16^[7], didapatkan konsentrasi 3.0 gal/m.ft²

Sehingga luas yang dibutuhkan adalah :

$$A = \frac{250.4607}{3}$$

$$= 83.4869 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menghitung diameter :

$$\text{Luas} = \pi/4 \times d^2$$

$$83.4869 = 0.7850 \times d^2$$

$$d^2 = 106.3527 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$d = 10.3127 \text{ ft} \approx 11 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung volume :

$$\text{Direncanakan tinggi towe} = 3d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka, } L &= 3 \times 10.3127 \\
 &= 30.9382 \text{ ft} \approx 31 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Volume} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times d^2 \times L \\
 &= 0.785 \times 106.3527 \times 30.9382 \\
 &= 2582.9377 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Perry's 7th ed, fig 12-15, hal. 12-17^[7], didapatkan :
 Standar Power Performance adalah 90%, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\text{Hp fan}}{\text{Luas area tower (ft}^2\text{)}} &= 0.030 \text{ Hp/ft}^2 \\
 \text{Sehingga,} \\
 \text{Hp fan} &= 0.030 \times \text{Luas} \\
 &= 0.030 \times 83.4869 \\
 &= 2.5046 \text{ Hp} \approx 3 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Cooling Tower Water (P-230) :

Tipe : Induced Draft Tower
 Diameter : 11 ft
 Tinggi : 31 ft
 Daya : 3 Hp
 Jumlah : 1 buah

14. Bak Klorinasi (F-241)

Fungs : Sebagai tempat air bersih dan desinfektan bercampur sebelum digunakan sebagai air sanitasi

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 2310.4754 kg/jam = 5093.6742 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{5093.6742 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 81.9470 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 2.3205 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 12 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
 &= 2.3205 \times 12 \\
 &= 27.8459 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak, sehingga :} \\
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{27.8459}{0.8} \\
 &= 34.8074 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tingg} &= 6 \times 4 \times 3 \\ \text{Volume bak} &= 6 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 72 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ 34.8074 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 0.7848 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 0.7848 \text{ m} = 4.7090 \approx 5 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 4 \times 0.7848 \text{ m} = 3.1393 \approx 4 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 3 \times 0.7848 \text{ m} = 2.3545 \approx 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan kebutuhan gas klorin

Klorin tidak hanya diperuntukkan sebagai desinfektan untuk membunuh kuman, al tetapi dapat digunakan juga sebagai oksidan dan pengontrol warna dan bau dari air Klorin yang digunakan dengan dosis penggunaan 0.5 - 1 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air sanitasi} &= 2.3205 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 2320.4941 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Cl}_2 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} &= 1 \text{ mg/L} \times 2320.4941 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 2320.4941 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 0.0023 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan Cl}_2 \text{ per hari} &= 0.0023 \times 24 \text{ jam} \\ &= 0.0557 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Klorinasi (F-241) :

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 5 m
- Lebar : 4 m
- Tinggi : 3 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

15. Pompa Klorinasi (L-242)

Fungs : Untuk memompa air dari bak klorinasi ke bak air sanitasi

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 2310.4754 kg/jam
= 5093.6742 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.0005 lb/ft.detik

$$= 1.9370 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{5093.6742 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 81.9470 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.0228 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 8.5079 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka :

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})^{[22]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times [0.0228]^{0.45} \times [62.1581]^{0.13} \\ &= 1.2161 \text{ in} \approx 2 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 2 \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Kern, Table 11 hal 844})^{[24]}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 2.3800 \text{ in} = 0.1983 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2.0670 \text{ in} = 0.1722 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0.6220 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.0228 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0.6220 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0.0366 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 131.7476 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.1722 \times 0.0366 \times 62.1581}{0.000538} \\ &= 728.2394 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{Re} < 2100$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah laminar

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *Commercial steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.1722} = 0.00088$$

$$f = 0.025 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\alpha = 0.5$$

Direncanakan :

$$\text{a. Panjang pipa lurus} = 150 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{b. Elbow, } 90^\circ = 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Le/D &= 35 && \text{(Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93)}^{[21]} \\
 L \text{ elbow} &= 35 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 35 \times 3 \times 0.1722 \\
 &= 18.0861 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{c. Gate valve} &= 2 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\
 Le/D &= 9 && \text{(Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93)}^{[21]} \\
 L \text{ elbow} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 9 \times 2 \times 0.1722 \\
 &= 3.1005 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{panjang} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} \\
 \text{pipa total} &= 150 + 18.0861 + 3.1005 \\
 (\text{ft}) &= 171.1866 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2054.2389 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89)}^{[21]} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0250 \times \frac{171.1866}{0.1722} \times \frac{0.0366^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0021 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)}^{[21]} \\
 &= 0.55 \frac{0.0366^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.00001 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90° , 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)}^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)}^{[21]} \\
 &= 3 \times 0.75 \frac{0.0366^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0015 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2^2} \\
 &= 1 - (0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{0.0366^2}{2 \times 0.5}$$

$$= 0.0013 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$K_f = 0.17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})$$

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

$$= 2 \times 0.17 \frac{0.0366^2}{2}$$

$$= 0.0002 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{ex} \\ (\Sigma F) &= 0.0021 + 0.00001 + 0.0017 + 0.0013 \\ &= 0.0052 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Kestimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 40 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2 \text{)}$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)}$$

$$v_2 = 0.0366 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 0.5$$

Sehingga kesetimbangan mekanik :

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

$$\frac{0.0013}{2 \times 0.5 \times 32.174} + 40 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + \frac{0.0000}{62.1581} + 0.0052 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 40.0052 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dari Fig. 14.37 "Petters & Timmerhouse", hal 520^[23], didapatkan :

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 45\%$$

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$40.0052 = -45\% W_p$$

$$W_p = 88.9004 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 0.0228 \times 62.1581 \\ &= 1.4149 \text{ lbm/jam} \\ &= 0.0004 \text{ lbm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 88.9004 \times 0.0004 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 0.00006 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.38 Hal.521, Petters &Timmerhouse^[23], didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\
 \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\
 &= \frac{0.0001}{45\%} \\
 &= 0.0001 \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \\
 \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi Motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0.0001}{80\%} \\
 &= 0.0002 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Pompa Klorinasi (L-242) :

Fungsi	: Untuk memompa air dari bak klorinasi ke bak air sanitasi
Type	: pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 81.9470 ft ³ /jam
panjang pipa:	2054.2389 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

16. Bak Air Sanitasi (F-240)

Fungs : Menampung air sanitasi

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 2310.4754 kg/jam = 5093.6742 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62.1581 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{5093.6742 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 81.9470 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 2.3205 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 12 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
 &= 2.3205 \times 12 \\
 &= 27.8459 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak, sehingga :} \\
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{27.8459}{0.8} \\
 &= 34.8074 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tingg} &= 6 \times 4 \times 3 \\ \text{Volume bak} &= 6 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \\ &= 72 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ 34.8074 \text{ m}^3 &= 72 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 0.7848 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 0.7848 \text{ m} = 4.7090 \approx 5 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 4 \times 0.7848 \text{ m} = 3.1393 \approx 4 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 3 \times 0.7848 \text{ m} = 2.3545 \approx 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Sanitasi (F-240) :

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 5 m
- Lebar : 4 m
- Tinggi : 3 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

D.2. Unit Penyediaan Karbon Tetrafluorida

Karbon tetrafluorida digunakan sebagai pendingin. Adapun kebutuhan karbon tetrafluorida adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.2.1. Total Kebutuhan Karbon Tetrafluorida

Kode Alat	Nama Alat	Kebutuhan (Kg/jam)
F-116	Storage Etilena	108.8399

Direncanakan banyaknya karbon tetrafluorida yang di suplay adalah exc 20%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kebutuhan} &= 1.20 \times 108.8399 \\ &= 130.6079 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Make up untuk kebutuhan karbon tetrafluorida direncanakan 20% excess, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{make up karbon tetrafluorida} &= 1.20 \times 130.6079 \\ &= 156.7294 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

1. Tangki Karbon Tetrafluorida (F-251)

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan karbon tetrafluorida yang akan digunakan sebagai pen

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade A Type 410
- Allowable stress (f): 16250
- Tipe pengelasan (E): 0.8
- Faktor korosi (C) : 1/16 = 0.0625 in
- Jumlah storage : 6 buah

Kondisi operasi :

$$\text{Suhu} = -90 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = -130 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = 183.15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tekanan} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14.696 \text{ Psia}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 12 \text{ jam}$$

Perhitungan :**A. Menentukan Volume Tangki**

$$\text{Rate feed masuk} = 156.7294 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 345.5257 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho = 0.2322 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\text{Rate feed masuk}}{\rho} \times \text{waktu tinggal}$$

$$= \frac{345.5257}{0.2322} \times 12$$

$$= 17856.6265 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume fluida} = 80\% \text{ volume total}$$

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\text{Volume fluida}}{80\%}$$

$$= \frac{17856.6265}{80\%}$$

$$= 22320.7831 \text{ ft}^3$$

Direncanakan menggunakan 6 buah tangki, sehingga volume per tangki :

$$\text{Volume 1 tangk} = \frac{22320.7831}{6}$$

$$= 3720.1305 \text{ ft}^3$$

B. Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

$$\text{Asumsi } L_s = 1.5 \text{ di}$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = V_{L_s} + V_{\text{tutup}}$$

$$3720.1305 = \frac{\pi}{4} D_i^2 L_s + 2 (0.0847 d^3)$$

$$3720.1305 = 1.1775 d_i^3 + 0.1694 d^3$$

$$3720.1305 = 1.3469 d_i^3$$

$$d_i^3 = 2761.9946$$

$$d_i = 14.0305 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 168.36644 \text{ in}$$

C. Menghitung Tinggi Tangki

$$H = 1.5 D_i$$

$$= 1.5 \times 14.0305 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 21.0458 \text{ ft} = 252.5 \text{ in}$$

D. Menentukan Tekanan Design (Pi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \\
 &= \frac{0.2322 \times 21.0458 - 1}{144} \\
 &= 0.0323 \text{ psia} \\
 P_{\text{design}} &= P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14.6960 + 0.0323 \\
 &= 14.7283 \text{ Psia} = 0.0283 \text{ Psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

E. Menghitung Tebal Silinder (ts)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2 (f \cdot E - 0.6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0.0283 \times 168.3664}{2 [16250 \times 0.8 - 0.6 \times 0.0283]} + 0.063 \\
 &= 0.0627 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1.00293}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 168.366 + 0.375 \\
 &= 168.741 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

berdasarkan "Brownel and Young" tabel 5.7 hal 89^[12], didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{o_s} &= 180 \text{ in} \\
 icr &= 11 \\
 r &= 170 \\
 ts &= 5/8 \text{ in} \\
 d_{i \text{ baru}} &= d_{o_s} - 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 180 - 1.25 \\
 &= 178.750 \text{ in} \\
 &= 14.8958 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

F. Menghitung Dimensi Tutup Atas Dan Tutup Bawah

Bentuk tutup atas dan tutup bawah adalah standart dished, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= d_i \\
 \text{Tebal tutup (tha/thb)} &= \frac{0.855 \times P_i \cdot r}{(f \cdot E - 0.1 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0.855 \times 0.0283 \times 178.7500}{16250 \times 0.8 - 0.1 \times 0.0283} + 0.063 \\
 &= 0.0628 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1.0053}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tutup (ha/hb)} &= 0.169 \times \text{di} \\
 &= 0.169 \times 178.7500 \\
 &= 30.2088 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2.5174 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

G. Menghitung Tinggi Storage

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi storage (H)} &= \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup atas} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\
 &= 252.5 + 30.2088 + 30.2088 \\
 &= 312.9672 \text{ in} \\
 &= 26.0806 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Storage Karbon Tetrafluorida (H-251) :

Fungsi	: Untuk menyimpan media pendingin
Jumlah tangki	: 6 buah
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade A Type 410
Volume tangki	: 3720.1305 ft ³
Diameter dalam (di)	: 178.7500 in
Diameter luar (do)	: 180 in
Tebal silinder (ts)	: 5/8 in
Tinggi silinder (L)	: 252.5 in
Tinggi tangki (H)	: 312.9672 in
Tebal tutup atas (tha)	: 3/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas (ha)	: 30.2088 in
Tebal tutup bawah (thb)	: 3/16 in
Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)	: 30.2088 in

2. Pompa (L-252)

Fungsi : Memompa refrigerant ke peralatan
 Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 156.7294 kg/jam
= 345.5257 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) = 182.0149 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 99.00 lb/ft.detik
= 0.0275 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{345.5257 \text{ lb/jam}}{182.0149 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 1488.0522 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0.4133 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 154.4917 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka :

$$ID \text{ optimal} = 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})^{[22]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ID \text{ optimal} &= 3.9 \times [0.4133]^{0.45} \times [182.0149]^{0.13} \\ &= 5.1549 \text{ in} \approx 6 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 6 in sch 40 (Brownell, page.387)^[12]

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$OD = 6.6250 \text{ in} = 0.5521 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 6.0650 \text{ in} = 0.5054 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 1.734 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida } (V) &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.4133 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{1.7340 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0.2384 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 858.1616 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.5054 \times 0.2384 \times 182.0149}{0.027500} \\ &= 797.4193 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{Re} > 2100$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah laminar

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.5054} = 0.00030$$

$$f = 0.01 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})^{[21]}$$

$$\alpha = 0.5$$

Direncanakan :

a. Panjang pipa lurus = 150 ft

b. Elbow, 90° = 3 buah

$$Le/D = 35 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 35 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 35 \times 3 \times 0.5054$$

$$= 53.0683 \text{ ft}$$

c. Gate valve = 2 buah (wide open)

$$Le/D = 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})^{[21]}$$

$$L \text{ elbow} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 2 \times 0.5054$$

$$= 9.0974 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} \\ \text{pipa total} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pipa total} &= 150 + 53.0683 + 9.0974 \\
 (ft) &= 212.1657 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2545.9888 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89})^{[21]} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0100 \frac{212.1657}{0.5054} \times \frac{0.2384^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0148 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93})^{[21]} \\
 &= 0.55 \frac{0.2384^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.0005 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]} \\
 &= 3 \times 0.75 \frac{0.2384^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0639 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{eks}} &= 1 - \frac{A_1^2}{A_2} \\
 &= 1 - (0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{\text{eks}} &= K_{\text{eks}} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.2384^2}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= 0.0568 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93})^{[21]} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})^{[21]} \\
 &= 2 \times 0.17 \frac{0.2384^2}{2} \\
 &= 0.0097 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{ex} \\ (\Sigma F) &= 0.0148 + 0.0005 + 0.0736 + 0.0568 \\ &= 0.1457 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Kestimbangan Mekanik

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z &= 40 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2) \\ v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)} \\ v_2 &= 0.2384 \text{ ft/s} \\ \alpha &= 0.5 \text{ (aliran laminar)} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kesetimbangan mekanik :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F &= -W_s \\ \frac{0.0568 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + 40 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + \frac{0.0000}{182.015} + 0.1457 &= -W_s \\ -W_s &= 40.1475 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 14.37 "Petters & Timmerhause", hal 520^[23], didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) &= 65\% \\ W_s &= -\eta W_p \\ 40.1475 &= -65\% W_p \\ W_p &= 61.7654 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 0.4133 \times 182.0149 \\ &= 75.2355 \text{ lbm/jam} \\ &= 0.0209 \text{ lbm/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 61.7654 \times 0.0209 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 0.0023 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{0.0023}{65\%} \\ &= 0.0036 \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi Motor}} \\ &= \frac{0.0036}{80\%} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.0045 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Pompa (L-252) :

Fungsi	: Memompakan media pendingin ke peralatan
Type	: pompa sentrifugal
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Daya	: 1 Hp
Kapasitas	: 1488.0522 ft ³ /jam
panjang pipa:	2545.9888 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

3. Cooler Refrigerant (E-253)

Fungsi	: Mendinginkan refrigerant dari keluaran peralatan
Tipe	: <i>Shell and Tube</i>

Direncanakan :

- faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = 0.001 jam.ft².°F/Btu
- penurunan tekanan aliran maksimum (Δp) = 10 psi
- Δp maksimum aliran air pendingin = 2.5 psi
- Digunakan pipa ukuran 1 in OD, BWG 12, L = 20 ft, P_T = 1,25 in
- susunan segitiga (triangular)

Kondisi operasi :

- Massa bahan masuk (W) = 156.7294 kg/jam
= 345.5289 lb/jam
- Suhu bahan masuk (T₁) = -90.00 °C = -130.00 °F = 183.15 K
- Suhu bahan keluar (T₂) = -120.00 °C = -184.00 °F = 153.15 K
- Kebutuhan air pendingin (= 108.8399 kg/jam
= 239.951 lb/jam
- Panas yang diserap (Q) = 152084.06 Kkal/jam
= 603115.2 Btu/jam
- Suhu pendingin masuk (t₁) = -125 °C = -193 °F
- Suhu pendingin keluar (t₂) = -100 °C = -148 °F

$$\text{Density} = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n} \quad T = -90.00 \text{ °C} = 183.15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	(1-T/Tc) ⁿ
CF ₄	0.62949	0.28390	0.29095	227.50	0.6214

(Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa (Kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (Kg/m ³)	ρ (lb/ft ³)	ρ_{ixi}
CF ₄	156.7294	1.0000	1376.6208	85.9397	85.9397

$$\rho = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_{ixi}}{\sum xi}$$

$$= \frac{85.9397}{1.0000} = 85.9397 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 1376.5767 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\log_{10} \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$$

Komponen	μ (Centipoise)			
	A	B	C	D
CF ₄	-8.1062	478.7100	0.0510	-0.0001338

(Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa	xi (massa)	μ (Cp)	μ (lb/ft.s)	xi. μ i
	(Kg/jam)				
CF ₄	156.7294	1.0000	0.2280	0.0002	0.0001532

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \frac{\sum xi.\mu_i}{\sum xi} \\ &= \frac{0.0002}{1.0000} = 0.0002 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 0.5516 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan C_p

$$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + DT^3$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
CF ₄	25.395	0.98067	-0.00707	2.124.E-05

(Yaws and Carl Heat Capacity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa	xi	Cp	Cp	Cp .xi
	(Kg/jam)	(massa)	(Joule/kg.	(Btu/lb.°F)	
H ₂ O	156.7294	1.0000	98.228	0.023	0.0235

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= \frac{\sum xi.C_p}{\sum xi} \\ &= \frac{0.0235}{1.0000} = 0.0235 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_{10} k_{liq} = A + B (1-T/C)^{(2/7)}$$

Komponen	A	B	C	(1-T/C) ^{2/7}
CF ₄	-1.7559	0.989	227.50	0.0609

(Yaws and Carl Thermal Conductivity of Liquid)

Komponen	Massa	xi	k (W/mK)	k	k.xi
	(Kg/jam)	(massa)		(Btu/jam.ft ²	
C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	156.7294	1.0000	0.0202	0.0116	0.01165

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{\sum xi.k}{\sum xi} \\ &= \frac{0.0116}{1.0000} = 0.0116 \text{ Btu/jam/ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F/ft} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :**A. Menghitung Δt**

$$\Delta_{t1} = T_1 - t_2 = 18 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta_{t2} = T_2 - t_1 = 9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta_{t1} - \Delta_{t2}}{\ln \frac{\Delta_{t1}}{\Delta_{t2}}} = \frac{18 - 9}{\ln \frac{18}{9}} = \frac{9.0}{0.69315} \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 12.9843 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{-130 - -184}{-148 - -193} = 1.2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{-148 - -193}{-130 - -193} = 0.7 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Kern fig.20, hal.830 didapatkan harga Ft yang cocok adalah :

$$F_t = 0.75 \text{ (dipilih tipe HE : 3-6)}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t &= F_t \times \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} \\ &= 0.75 \times 12.9843 \\ &= 9.7382 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

B. Menghitung suhu kalorik (T_c dan t_c)

$$T_c = \frac{(T_1 + T_2)}{2} = \frac{\text{#####} + -184.00}{2} = 157.000 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{(t_1 + t_2)}{2} = \frac{-193.0 + -148.0}{2} = 170.500 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

C. Trial UD

Dari tabel 8 "Kern" hal. 840, range U_D (light organics) = 40 - 100 Btu/jam.ft².°F

Dicoba UD = 100 Btu/jam.ft².°F

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} \\ &= \frac{603115.2037}{100 \times 9.7382} \\ &= 619.3298 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

dengan

$$d_{\text{tube}} = 1.00$$

$$\text{BWG} = 12$$

$$L = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Pt} = 1.25 \text{ in}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 10 hal 843, sehingga diperoleh harga a = 0.2618 ft²

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a \text{ } L}$$

$$= \frac{619.3298}{0.2618 \times 20}$$

$$= 118.283 \text{ buah}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 9 Hal 842, diperoleh

$$ID_s = 17 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$n = 2$$

$$N_t = 118 \text{ buah}$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standar}} \times U_D \text{ trial}$$

$$= \frac{118.2830}{118} \times 100$$

$$= 100.2398 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 28, hal. 838, diperoleh :

$$d_e = 0.72 \text{ in}$$

D. Trial ukuran SHE

Type HE 3-6	
Bagian Shell	Bagian Tube
$ID_s = 17.25 \text{ in}$	$d_o = 1.00 \text{ in BWG} = 12$
$n' = 1$	$L = 20 \text{ ft } N_t = 118$
$B = 3.45 \text{ in}$	Susunan segitiga, $n = 2$
$P_t = 1.25 \text{ in}$	$a' = 0.4790 \text{ in}^2$
$d_e = 0.72 \text{ in}$	$a'' = 0.2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$
$C = 0.06 \text{ ft}$	$d_i = 0.7820 \text{ in}$
$C'' = 0.25$	$= 0.0652 \text{ ft}$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas	
Bagian Shell (Bahan)	Bagian Tube (Air Pendingin)
1. Menghitung N_{Re}	1'. Menghitung N_{Re}
$a_s = \frac{ID_s \times C \times B}{n \times P_t \times 144}$	$a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144}$
$= \frac{17.25 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3 \frac{4}{9}}{1 \times 1.25 \times 144}$	$= \frac{118.00 \times 0.48}{2 \times 144}$
$= 0.0827$	$= 0.1963$
$G_s = \frac{W}{a_s}$	$G_t = \frac{m}{a_t}$
$= \frac{345.5289}{0.0827}$	$= \frac{239.951}{0.1963}$
$= 4180.3113 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	$= 1222.6349 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$
$\mu = 0.2280 \text{ cP}$	$\mu = 0.2280 \text{ Cp}$
$= 0.5516 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$	$= 0.5516 \text{ ft.jam}$

$N_{re_s} = \frac{G_s \times d_e}{\mu \times 2.42}$ $= 187.8907$	$N_{Re_p} = \frac{G_t \times d_i}{\mu \times 2.42}$ $= 59.6876$
2. Mencari faktor panas (J_H)	2'. Mencari faktor panas (J_H)
$J_H = -$	$J_H = -$
3. Menghitung harga koefisien film trial h_o maksimal 300 Btu/jam.ft ² .°F	3'. Menghitung harga koefisien film untuk pendingin
$Trial\ h_o = 150\ \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$ $t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_o + h_{io}} (t_c - T_c)$ $= 171 + \frac{150}{150 + 225} \cdot 14$ $= 175.897\ ^\circ\text{F}$ $\Delta t = t_c - t_w = 5.40\ ^\circ\text{F}$	$\rho = 85.94\ \text{lbm/ft}^3$ $v = \frac{G_t}{3600 \cdot \rho}$ $= \frac{1222.6349}{3600 \times 85.94}$ $= 0.0040\ \text{ft/s}$
Dari Kern, fig.15.11 hal.474 didapatkan:	("Kern", hal.835)
$h_s = 30\ \text{Btu/ft}^2\text{.jam}^\circ\text{F}$	faktor koreksi = 0.96
$h_v = 62\ \text{Btu/ft}^2\text{.jam}^\circ\text{F}$	(fig.25 "Kern", hal.835)
Dari App. B didapatkan:	
$Q_1 = 4331744.8\ \text{kkal/jam}$	$h_i = 300\ \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$
$= 17178556\ \text{btu/jam}$	$h_i = 300 \times 0.96$
$Q_2 = 3515727.5\ \text{kkal/jam}$	$= 288.0\ \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$
$= 13942447\ \text{btu/jam}$	$h_{io} = h_i \times (d_i/d_o)$
$h_o = \frac{Q}{\frac{Q_1}{h_s} + \frac{Q_2}{h_v}}$	$= 225.216\ \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$
$= \frac{31121003.53}{\frac{17,178,556}{30} + \frac{13,942,447}{62}}$	
$= 390.2336$	

E. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}}$$

$$U_c = \frac{390.2336 \times 225}{390.2336 + 225}$$

$$= 142.8011\ \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

F. Mencari dirty faktor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 n' &= 1.00 & L &= 20.00 \text{ ft} & Nt &= 118 \\
 B &= 3.45 \text{ in} & \text{Susunan segitiga, } n &= 2 \\
 Pt &= 1.25 \text{ in} & a' &= 0.6390 \text{ in}^2 \\
 de &= 0.72 \text{ in} & a'' &= 0.2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \\
 &= 0.06 \text{ ft} & di &= 0.7820 \text{ in} \\
 C'' &= 0.25 & &= 0.0652 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah : 1 buah

D.3. Unit Penyediaan Listrik

Kebutuhan tenaga listrik pada Pra-Rencana Pabrik Vinil Asetat ini direncanakan dan disediakan oleh PLN dan Generator set. Tenaga listrik yang dipergunakan untuk motor penggerak, penerangan, instrumentasi dan lainnya.

Perincian kebutuhan listrik terbagi menjadi :

A. Peralatan Proses Produksi

Pemakaian listrik untuk alat - alat yang terdapat dalam proses produksi ditunjukkan pada tabel D.2.1.

Tabel D.3.1. Pemakaian Listrik Pada Peralatan Proses Produksi

No.	Kode Alat	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Daya (Hp)
1.	L-112	Pompa Asam Asetat	1	1
2.	G-114	Kompresor Asam Asetat	1	1
3.	G-114A	Kompresor Etilena	1	1
4.	G-114B	Kompresor Udara	1	1
5.	G-121	Expander	1	7
6.	L-123	Pompa Produk Flash Drum	1	1
TOTAL			6	12

B. Unit Pengolahan Air

Pemakaian listrik untuk peralatan pada unit pengolahan air, ditunjukkan pada tabel berikut.

Tabel D.3.2. Pemakaian Listrik Pada Peralatan Unit Pengolahan Air

No.	Kode Alat	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Daya (Hp)
1.	L-211	Pompa Air Kawasan	1	1
2.	L-213	Pompa Air Bersih	1	1
3.	L-222	Pompa Air Lunak	1	1
4.	L-225	Pompa Boiler	1	1
5.	L-232	Pompa Air Pendingin	1	1
6.	P-230	Cooling Tower Water	1	3
7.	L-242	Pompa Klorinasi	1	1
8.	L-252	Pompa Refrigerant	1	1
TOTAL			8	10

Jadi, kebutuhan total untuk motor penggerak sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 12 + 10 \text{ Hp} = 22 \text{ Hp} \\
 &= 22 \text{ Hp} \times 0.7457 \text{ kWh/HP} = 16.4054 \text{ kWh}
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Listrik Untuk Penerangan

Pemakaian listrik untuk penerangan dapat diperoleh dengan mengetahui luas bangunan dan areal lahan yang dipergunakan, dengan menggunakan rumus :

$$L = \frac{A \times F}{U \times D} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-3 Kusnarjo, hal. 113})^{[9]}$$

L : lumen outlet (jumlah total cahaya yg terpancar pada suatu sumber)

F : foot candle

U : koefisien utilitas = 0.8

D : efisiensi penerangan rata-rata = 0.75

A : luas daerah

Tabel D.3.3. Pemakaian Listrik Untuk Penerangan

No	Lokasi	Luas		F	Lumen
		m ²	ft ²		
1	Pos Keamanan	20	215.3	10	3587.9667
2	Taman	300	3229.2	5	26909.7500
3	Tempat Ibadah	150	1614.6	5	13454.8750
4	Laboratorium	90	968.8	10	16145.8500
5	Parkir Depan	200	2152.8	5	17939.8333
6	Gedung Serbaguna	200	2152.8	10	35879.6667
7	Kantor Pusat	300	3229.2	25	134548.7500
8	Poliklinik	30	322.9	10	5381.9500
9	Kantin	80	861.1	5	7175.9333
10	Toilet	30	322.9	5	2690.9750
11	Toilet	30	322.9	5	2690.9750
12	Utilitas	500	5382.0	10	89699.1667
13	Departemen Teknik	90	968.8	10	16145.8500
14	Area Bahan Baku	300	3229.2	10	53819.5000
15	Ruang Instrumentasi	200	2152.8	10	35879.6667
16	Power Plant	150	1614.6	10	26909.7500
17	Parkir Belakang	200	2152.8	5	17939.8333
18	Pengolahan Limbah	200	2152.8	1	3587.9667
19	Area Produksi	1600	17222.2	30	861112.0000
20	Gudang Peralatan	200	2152.8	10	35879.6667
21	Gudang Produk	300	3229.2	10	53819.5000
22	Area Perluasan	800	8611.1	5	71759.3333
23	Tanah Sisa dan Jalan	2500	26909.8	5	224247.9167
JUMLAH		8470	91170.2	211	1757206.6750

Penerangan seluruh area kecuali jalan dan taman, menggunakan Fluorescent Lamp type day light 40 watt, yang mempunyai lumen output sebesar 1960 lumen

$$\text{Lumen output} = \frac{1960 \text{ lumen}}{40 \text{ watt}} = 49 \text{ lumen/watt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total lumen} &= \text{jumlah lumen} - \text{lumen jalan} + \text{lumen taman} \\ &= 1757206.6750 - 224247.9167 + 26909.7500 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1506049.0083 \text{ lumen}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{1506049.0083 \text{ lumen}}{49 \text{ lumen/watt}} \\ &= 30735.69405 \text{ watt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{30735.69405 \text{ watt}}{40 \text{ watt}} \\ &= 768.3924 \approx 769 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk penerangan jalan dan taman, menggunakan Mercury Vapor Light 100 watt dengan lumen output sebesar 3000 lumen.

$$\text{Lumen output} = \frac{3000 \text{ lumen}}{100 \text{ watt}} = 30 \text{ lumen/watt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total lumen} &= \text{lumen jalan} + \text{lumen taman} \\ &= 224247.9167 + 26909.7500 \\ &= 251157.6667 \text{ lumen} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{251157.6667 \text{ lumen}}{30 \text{ lumen/watt}} \\ &= 8371.922222 \text{ watt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{8371.922222 \text{ watt}}{100 \text{ watt}} \\ &= 83.7192 \approx 84 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan :

- Lampu Fluorescent	= 30735.69405
- Lampu Mercury	= 8371.9222
- Peralatan bengkel	= 2000
- Peralatan laboratorium	= 1500
- Keperluan lain-lain	= <u>1250</u>
	+

$$\text{Total} = 43857.61627 \text{ Watt} = 43.8576 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total kebutuhan listrik} &= \text{Listrik untuk penerangan} + \text{Listrik untuk proses} \\ &= 43.8576 + 16.4054 \\ &= 60.2630 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Generator digunakan sebagai *emergency* jika *supply* listrik mati.

$$\text{Power faktor untuk generator} = 0.8$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power yang dibangkitkan} &= \frac{60.2630 \text{ kW}}{0.8} \\ \text{oleh generator} &= 75.3288 \text{ kW} \approx 75 \text{ kW} \\ &= 75 \text{ kV.A} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Generator

Tipe : AC Generator 3 Phase
 Kapasitas : 75 kV.A, 380/220 Volt
 Frekuensi : 50/60 Hz
 Jumlah : 2 buah (1 Cadangan)



D.4. Unit Penyediaan Bahan Bakar

Pada unit penyediaan bahan bakar disediakan bahan bakar untuk keperluan sebagai berikut

A. Kebutuhan bahan bakar pada Boiler

Kebutuhan bahan bakar boiler sebesar 57.7709 kg/jam dan digunakan jenis Diesel oil.

$$\rho = 55 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 880.98671 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Diesell Oil} &= \frac{57.7709 \text{ kg/jam}}{880.98671 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 0.06558 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 1573.81 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

B. Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator set

$$\text{Tenaga Generator set} = 75 \text{ kW} = 6168800.9284 \text{ Btu/hari}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah Diesell Oil,

- Heating Value (H_v) = 19200 Btu/lb
- Densitas (ρ) = 55 lb/ft³ = 880.98671 kg/m³
- Efisiensi (η) = 80.0% (Perry's ed 7 hal 27-10)^[7]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{6168800.9284 \text{ Btu/hari}}{19200 \text{ Btu/lb} \times 80.0\% \times 55 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 7.3021 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 206.773 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kebutuhan total bahan bakar sebesar,

$$= 1573.8063 + 206.7731 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$= 1780.5794 \text{ L/hari}$$

Spesifikasi tangki bahan bakar untuk boiler dan generator

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan bahan bakar yang akan digunakan

Dasar Perencanaan :

- Volume bahan bakar = 1780.5794 L/hari = 62.8802 ft³/hari
- Kondisi operasi
 - Tekanan = 14.7 psi
 - Suhu = 30 °C
 - Waktu penyimpanan = 7 hari
- Volume bahan bakar dianggap menempati 80% volume tangki
- Direncanakan menggunakan 1 buah tangki

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan bakar} &= 62.8802 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\ &= 440.1616 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan bakar tiap tangki} = \frac{440.1616 \text{ ft}^3}{1} = 440.16 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{440.16 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 550.2020 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$$

Dianggap $H = 1,5 D$, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}550.2020 \text{ ft}^3 &= 0.7850 D^2 \times 1.5 D \\ D^3 &= 467.2628 \text{ ft}^3 \\ D &= 7.7599 \text{ ft} = 93.1183 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi tangki :

$$\begin{aligned}H &= 1,5 D \\ &= 1.5 \times 93.1183 \text{ in} \\ &= 139.677 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal tangki

Bahan : HAS SA 240 Grade A Type 410

- allowable (f) = 16250 psi (Brownel & Young, hal. 342)^[12]
- faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in = 0.0625 in
- tipe pengelasan = Double welded butt joint E = 0.8
(Brownel & Young, hal. 254)^[12]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0.6P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{14.7000 \times 93.1183}{2[16250 \times 0.8 - 0.6 \times 14.7000]} + 0.0625 \\ &= 0.1152 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{1.84293}{16} \approx \frac{5}{16} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do & di

$$\begin{aligned}d_o &= d_i + 2 ts \\ &= 93.1183 + 0.6250 \\ &= 93.7433 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

berdasarkan "Brownel and Young" tabel 5.7 hal 89^[12], didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}d_{o_s} &= 90 \text{ in} \\ icr &= 5 \frac{1}{2} \\ r &= 90 \\ ts &= 0.31 \text{ in} \\ d_{i_{\text{baru}}} &= d_{o_s} - 2 ts \\ &= 90 - 0.6250 \\ &= 89.3750 \text{ in} \\ &= 7.4479 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas (standar dished)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tha} &= \frac{0.855 \times P_i \cdot r}{(f \cdot E - 0.1 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0.855 \times 14.7000 \times 89.3750}{16250 \times 0.8 - 0.1 \times 14.7000} + 0.0625 \\
 &= 0.1489 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{2.3827}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah (conical), dengan $\alpha = 60^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{thb} &= \frac{P_i \times D}{2 (f \times E - 0.6 P_i) \cos 60^\circ} + C \\
 &= \frac{14.7000 \times 89.3750}{2 (16250 \times 0.8 - 0.6 \times 14.7000) \cdot 1} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0.1636 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{2.6181}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

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 = 89.3750 in	ts =	3/16 in
	H = 139.677 in	tha =	3/16 in
		thb =	3/16 in
Jumlah	: 1		