

**APPENDIKS C**  
**PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT**

**1. Gudang CaO (F-111)**

Fungsi : Menyimpan CaO selama 14 hari  
Tipe : Bangunan Gudang  
Bahan : Beton

Dasar Perhitungan :

- Suhu : 30 °C
  - Tekanan : 1 atm
  - Waktu tinggal : 14 hari
  - Rate massa : 10212,918 kg/jam = 22519,483 lb /jam  
= 540467,60 lb/hari
- massa dalam 7 hari = 7566546,4 lb
- Seluruh bahan baku diperoleh dari supplier dalam kemasan karung tiap 25 kg  
25 kg = 55,125 lb
  - Dimensi karung 25 Kg
    - panjang (p) : 52 cm
    - lebar (l) : 45 cm
    - tinggi (t) : 15 cm
  - 1 pallet kayu dapat menampung 50 karung
  - Dimensi pallet plastik
    - panjang (p) : 130 cm
    - lebar (l) : 120 cm
    - tinggi (t) : 15 cm
  - Jumlah karung dalam 14 hari = 137262 karung
  - Jumlah palet dalam 14 hari = 2745 palet
  - dimensi forklift
    - panjang : 3445 mm
    - lebar : 1100 mm
    - radius putar : 2140 mm
    - panjang garpu : 1070 mm
    - jarak aman : 500 mm
    - maka lebar gang : 3710 mm

- penyusunan bahan

1 pallet menampung 50 karung

1 layer pallet diisi 5 karung

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ketinggian bahan yang ditumpuk} &: 4 \times (\text{tinggi pallet} + \text{tinggi 10 karung}) \\ &: 4 \times (15 + 10 \times 15) \\ &: 720,00 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

1 baris bahan terdapat 2 kolom pallet

1 kolom pallet terdapat 4 tumpuk pallet dan bahan

jika panjang 1 baris terdapat 12 pallet, maka terdapat :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2745}{4 \times 2 \times 12} \\ &= 29 \text{ baris} \end{aligned}$$

dimensi 1 baris bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{panjang} &= 12 \times (\text{panjang pallet} + \text{jarak antar pallet}) \\ &= 12 \times (130 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 1620 \text{ cm} \\ &= 16,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lebar} &= 2 \times (\text{lebar pallet} + \text{jarak antar pallet}) \\ &= 2 \times (120 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 250 \text{ cm} \\ &= 2,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

dimensi kantor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{panjang} &= 3 \text{ meter} \\ \text{lebar} &= 2,5 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

dimensi gudang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lebar} &= 2 \times \text{panjang 1 baris bahan} + \text{lebar gang} \\ &= 2 \times 16,2 + 3,71 \\ &= 36,110 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{panjang} &= 15 \times (\text{lebar 1 baris bahan} + \text{lebar gang}) + \text{lebar kantor} \\ &= 15 \times (2,5 + 3,71) + 2,5 \\ &= 95,650 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tinggi} &= 120\% \times \text{tinggi bahan ditumpuk} \\ &= 864,000 \text{ cm} \\ &= 8,640 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

dikarenakan panjang gudang terlalu besar, maka gudang yang dibutuhkan 2 buah

#### **Spesifikasi Alat**

Nama Alat : Gudang CaO (F-111)

Fungsi : Menyimpan CaO selama 14 hari

Tipe : Bangunan Gudang  
 Bahan : Beton  
 Kapasitas : 7566546,4 lb  
 Panjang : 47,825 m  
 Lebar : 36,110 m  
 Tinggi : 8,640 m  
 Jumlah : 2 buah

## 2. Screw Conveyor (J-112)

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut bahan CaO dari storage ke bucket elevator

Tipe : Horizontal screw conveyor

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Densitas		xi	densitas campuran
		g/cm <sup>3</sup>	lb/ft <sup>3</sup>		
CaO	9671,6329	3,34	208,516	0,9470	197,465
SiO <sub>2</sub>	66,3840	2,648	165,315	0,0065	1,075
MgO	153,1938	3,6	224,748	0,0150	3,371
C	30,6388	2,2	137,346	0,0030	0,412
S	5,1065	2	124,86	0,0005	0,062
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	91,9163	3,99	249,096	0,0090	2,242
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	91,9163	5,25	327,758	0,0090	2,950
P	102,1292	1,8	112,374	0,0100	1,124
Total	10212,918				208,700

Dasar pemilihan alat :

- Rate bahan masuk = 10212,918 kg/jam = 22515,629 lb /jam  
= 10,212918 ton/jam
- Densitas campuran = 208,700 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
- Faktor keamanan = 20%
- Kapasitas = 120% × 10212,918 = 12255,501 kg/jam  
= 27018,478 lb /jam
- Rate volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{massa bahan}}{\rho \text{ produk}}$   
=  $\frac{27018,48 \text{ lb/jam}}{208,700 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$   
= 129,461 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam = 2,158 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit

Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7, tabel 21-6 p 21-8 (1897), dipilih screw conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- Kapasitas = 15 ton / jam
- Diameter Flights = 10 in
- Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in

- Diameter Shaft = 2 in
- Kecepatan putar = 80 rpm
- Diameter feed masuk = 9 in
- Hanger center = 10 ft
- Panjang Screw = 30 ft = 9,144 m
- Diameter Screw = 0,3 m (ulrich table 4.4 halaman 71)

**PERHITUNGAN :**

a. Perhitungan power :

$$HP = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Keterangan :

C = kapasitas screw conveyer

L = panjang

W = densitas bahan

F = faktor material (termasuk keras, c = 2,3)

$$HP = \frac{2,158 \times 30 \times 208,700 \times 2,3}{33000}$$

$$HP = \frac{31071,249}{33000}$$

$$= 0,942 \text{ Hp}$$

b. Efisiensi motor : 80%

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = \frac{0,942}{80\%}$$

$$= 1,177$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 2 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat : Screw Conveyor (J-112)

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut bahan CaO dari storage ke bucket elevator

Tipe : Horizontal Screw Conveyor

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel

Kapasitas = 15 ton / jam

Diameter Flights = 10 in

Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in

Diameter Shaft = 2 in

Kecepatan putar = 80 rpm

Diameter feed masuk = 9 in

Hanger center = 10 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang Screw} &= 30 \text{ ft} = 9,144 \text{ m} \\ \text{Diameter Screw} &= 0,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### 3. BUCKET ELEVATOR (J-113)

Fungsi : Mengangkut CaO dari screw conveyer (J-113) ke Bin CaO (F-115)

Tipe : Centrifugal-Discharge Bucket on Belt Elevator

Bahan : Carbon steel

Dasar perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{Rate massa} &: 10212,92 \text{ kg/jam} = 22515,398 \text{ lb /jam} \\ - \text{Densitas} &: 208,700 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ - \text{Faktor keamanan} &: 20\% \\ - \text{Kapasitas} &= 120\% \times 10212,92 = 12255,501 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 12,255501 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 27452,322 \text{ lb/jam} \\ - \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{massa bahan}}{\rho \text{ produk}} \\ &= \frac{27452,322 \text{ lb/jam}}{208,700 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 131,539 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 2,19232 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \end{aligned}$$

#### PERHITUNGAN :

Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7, tabel 21-8, hal 21-15, dipilih bucket elevator dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{Kapasitas} &= 14 \text{ ton/jam} \\ - \text{Bucket speed} &= 225 \text{ ft/menit} \\ - \text{Ukuran Bucket} &= 6 \times 4 \times 4 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \\ - \text{Bucket spacing} &= 12 \text{ in} \\ - \text{Tinggi Bucket Elevator} &= 20 \text{ m} \quad \text{ullrich 85 tabel 4.4} \\ - \text{Size of lumps handle} &= \frac{3}{4} \text{ in} \\ - \text{Head shaft} &= 43 \text{ rpm} \\ - \text{Hp required at Head Shaft} &= 1 \text{ Hp} \\ - \text{Lebar Belt} &= 7 \text{ in} \\ - \text{Diameter shaft} & \\ \quad \text{Head} &= 1 \frac{15}{16} \text{ inch} = 5 \text{ cm} \\ \quad \text{Tail} &= 1 \frac{11}{16} \text{ inch} = 4 \text{ cm} \\ - \text{Diameter dari pully} & \\ \quad \text{Head} &= 20 \text{ in} = 50,8 \text{ cm} \\ \quad \text{Tail} &= 14 \text{ in} = 35,6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan daya motor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Bucket} &= \frac{\text{Kapasitas Bucket Elevator} \times \text{Kecepatan Putar}}{\text{Kapasitas Bucket Elevator Teori}} \\ &= \frac{12,256 \text{ ton/jam} \times 225 \text{ ft/menit}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \\ &= \frac{2757,488 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \\ &= 196,963 \text{ ft/menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran head shaft} &= \frac{12,256 \text{ ton/jam} \times 43 \text{ ft/menit}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \\ &= \frac{526,987 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \\ &= 37,642 \text{ ft/menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daya head shaft} &= \frac{208,700 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ HP} + 0,02 \text{ HP}}{100 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2,107 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 82\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{Daya head shaft}}{\text{Efisiensi motor}} \\ &= \frac{2,107}{82\%} \\ &= 2,570 = 3 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat	: Bucket elevator (J-113)
Fungsi	: Mengangkut CaO dari screw conveyor ke Bin CaO
Tipe	: Centrifugal-Discharge Bucket on Belt Elevator
Bahan	: Carbon steel
Kapasitas	= 14 ton/jam
Bucket speed	= 225 ft/menit
Ukuran Bucket	= 6 × 4 × 4,25
Bucket spacing	= 12 in
Tinggi Bucket Elevator	= 25 ft
Size of lumps handle	= $\frac{3}{4}$ in
Head shaft	= 43 rpm
Hp required at Head Shaft	= 1 Hp
Lebar Belt	= 7 in

Diameter shaft		
Head	=	5 cm
Tail	=	4 cm
Diameter dari pully		
Head	=	50,8 cm
Tail	=	35,6 cm
Efisiensi motor	=	80%
Daya Motor	=	3 Hp
Jumlah	=	1 buah

#### 4. Screw Conveyor (J-114)

Fungsi	: Mentransportasikan CaO dari Bucket Elevator (J-113) menuju Bin CaO(F-115)
Tipe	: Horizontal Screw Conveyor
Bahan	: Carbon steel

Komponen	Massa lb/jam	xi Massa	$\rho$ lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	xi* $\rho$
CaO	9671,6329	0,9470	208,5162	197,465
SiO <sub>2</sub>	66,3840	0,0065	165,3146	1,075
MgO	153,1938	0,0150	224,7480	3,371
C	30,6388	0,0030	137,3460	0,412
S	5,1065	0,0005	124,8600	0,062
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	91,9163	0,0090	249,0957	2,242
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	91,9163	0,0090	327,7575	2,950
P	102,1292	0,0100	112,3740	1,124
Total	10212,9176	1,0000		<b>208,700</b>

Dasar pemilihan alat :

- Rate bahan masuk = 10212,918 kg/jam = 22515,629 lb /jam  
= 10,212918 ton/jam
- Densitas campuran = 208,700 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
- Faktor keamanan = 20%
- Kapasitas = 120% × 10212,918 = 12255,501 kg/jam  
= 27018,478 lb /jam
- Rate volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{massa bahan}}{\rho \text{ produk}}$   
=  $\frac{27018,48 \text{ lb/jam}}{208,700 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$   
= 129,461 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam = 2,158 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit

Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7, tabel 21-6 p 21-8 (1897), dipilih screw conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- Kapasitas = 15 ton / jam
- Diameter Flights = 10 in
- Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in
- Diameter Shaft = 2 in
- Kecepatan putar = 80 rpm
- Diameter feed masuk = 9 in
- Hanger center = 10 ft
- Panjang Screw = 20 ft = 6,096 m
- Diameter Screw = 0,3 m *(ulrich table 4.4 halaman 71)*

**PERHITUNGAN :**

a. Perhitungan power :

$$HP = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Keterangan :

C = kapasitas screw conveyor

L = panjang

W = densitas bahan

F = faktor material (termasuk keras, c = 2,3)

$$HP = \frac{2,158 \times 20 \times 208,700 \times 2,3}{33000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} HP &= \frac{20714,166}{33000} \\ &= 0,628 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

b. Effisiensi motor : 80%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi motor} &= \frac{0,628}{80\%} \\ &= 0,785 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat : Screw Conveyor

Fungsi : Mengangkut CaO dari Bucket elevator menuju Bin CaO

Tipe : Horizontal Screw Conveyor

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel

Kapasitas = 15 ton / jam

Diameter Flights = 10 in



Diameter Pipa	=	2,5 in
Diameter Shaft	=	2 in
Kecepatan putar	=	80 rpm
Diameter feed masuk	=	9 in
Hanger center	=	10 ft
Panjang Screw	=	20 ft = 6,096 m
Diameter Screw	=	0,3 m
Daya	:	1 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 buah

### 5. BIN CaO (F-115)

Fungsi : Menampung CaO sebelum masuk ke reaktor (R-110)

Tipe : Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah conical 60°

Dasar Perhitungan	:	
- Suhu	:	30 °C
- Rate massa masuk	:	10212,918 kg/jam = 22515,398 lb/jam
- Densitas	:	208,700 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
- Waktu tinggal	:	60 menit = 1 jam
- Bahan Konstruksi	:	Carbon steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Pengelasan	:	Double welded butt joint, E = 0,8
- Faktor korosi	:	1/16
- Allowable stress	:	18750

#### Perhitungan :

##### a. Menentukan Volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa Bahan Masuk} &= 22515,398 \text{ lb/jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 22515,398 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{22515,398 \text{ lb/jam}}{208,700 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 107,884 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bahan pengisi = 80% dari volume tangki, maka

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\text{Volume bahan}}{\% \text{ volume isi}} \\ &= \frac{107,884}{80\%} \\ &= 134,855 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

## b. Menentukan Diameter

Asumsi :

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

$$V \text{ tangki} = V \text{ silinder} + V \text{ conical}$$

$$134,855 = \frac{(\pi \times di^2 \times L_s)}{4} + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } 1/2 \alpha}$$

$$134,855 = 1,178 \text{ di}^3 + 0,2266 \text{ di}^3$$

$$134,855 = 1,404 \text{ di}^3$$

$$di^3 = 96,043$$

$$di = 4,580 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 54,954 \text{ in}$$

## c. Mencari ts (tebal silinder) :

$$V \text{ bahan} = V \text{ silinder} + V \text{ conical}$$

$$107,884 = \frac{(\pi \times di^2 \times L_s)}{4} + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } 1/2 \alpha}$$

$$107,884 = 16,463 \text{ Lls} + 21,764$$

$$86,120 = 16,46 \text{ Lls}$$

$$\text{Lls} = 5,2310 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 62,773 \text{ inch}$$

## d. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \\ &= \frac{208,700}{144} \times (5,2310 - 1) \\ &= 1,4493 \times 4,2310 \\ &= 6,1321 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_i &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 14,696 + 6,132 \\ &= 20,828 \text{ psia} \\ &= 6,128 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tebal silinder (Ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot Di}{2(f.E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{6,128 \times 54,954}{2 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 6,13)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= 0,01123 + \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,17965}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,18}{16} \\
 \text{ts} &= \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do} &= \text{di} + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 54,9545 + \left( 2 * \frac{3}{16} \right) \\
 &= 55,3295 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 90

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do} &= 60 \\
 \text{icr} &= 3 \frac{5}{8} \\
 \text{r} &= 60 \\
 \text{ts} &= \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{di baru} &= \text{do} - \text{ts} \\
 &= 60 - \left( 2 * \frac{3}{16} \right) \\
 &= 59,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 4,969 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek hubungan Ls dengan di :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{tangki}} &= V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{Conical}} \\
 134,855 &= \left( \frac{\pi \times \text{di}^2 \times \text{Ls}}{4} \right) + \frac{\pi \text{di}^3}{24 \text{tg } 1/2 \alpha} \\
 134,855 &= \left( \frac{3,14 \times 4,969^2 \times \text{Ls}}{4} \right) + \frac{\pi \times 122,671}{24 \text{tg } 1/2 \alpha} \\
 134,855 &= 19,380 \text{ Ls} + 27,7984 \\
 107,056 &= 19,380 \text{ Ls} \\
 \text{Ls} &= 5,5239 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Ls} &= \frac{5,5239}{4,9688} = 1,1117 < 1,5 \text{ (memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

## E. Menghitung Ls (tinggi silinder)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{tutup bawah}} + V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}} \\
 134,855 &= \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \operatorname{tg} 1/2 \alpha} + \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times Ls \right) + 0,0847 di^3 \\
 134,855 &= \frac{3,14 \times 122,671}{24 \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ} + \frac{3,14}{4} \times 24,7 \times Ls + 0,08 \times 123 \\
 134,855 &= 9,266 + 19,3805 Ls + 10,390 \\
 115,198 &= 19,380 Ls \\
 Ls &= 5,944 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 71,329 \text{ inch} \\
 Ls/D &= 1,196
 \end{aligned}$$

## f. Menghitung tutup bawah silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 thb &= \frac{\text{Pi} \cdot \text{Di}}{2 \cos 1/2 \alpha (\text{fE} - 0,6 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{6,128 \times 59,625}{2 \times \cos 1/2 \alpha [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 6,13)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,01407 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{0,22507}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,22507}{16} = \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 hb &= \frac{1/2 di}{\operatorname{tg} 1/2 \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{0,5 \times 59,625}{\operatorname{tg} 30} \\
 &= 51,6368 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## g. Menghitung tinggi bin

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi storage (H)} &= \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\
 &= 71,329 + 51,636765 \\
 &= 122,965 \text{ in} \\
 &= 10,2471 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat	: Bin CaO (F-115)
Fungsi	: Menampung CaO sebelum masuk ke reaktor (R-110)
Tipe	: Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah conical 60°
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

Volume tangki	: 134,855 ft <sup>3</sup>
Diameter dalam (di)	: 59,625 in
Diameter luar (do)	: 60 in
Tebal silinder (ts)	: 3/16 in
Tinggi silinder (Ls)	: 66,2872 in
Tebal tutup bawah (thb)	: 3/16 in
Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)	: 51,6368 in
Tinggi hopper	: 122,965 in

## 6. HEATER AIR PROSES (E-116)

Fungsi : Menaikkan suhu air proses (H<sub>2</sub>O) sebelum masuk ke reaktor  
 Tipe : Double pipe heat exchanger

Direncanakan :

- Faktor kekotoran (Rd) gabungan minimum = 0,003 jam ft<sup>2</sup> F/Btu
- $\Delta p$  maksimum aliran steam = 10 psi
- $\Delta p$  maksimum aliran = 10 psi
- Digunakan pipa ukuran 1¼ in OD, BWG 16, L = 12 ft PT = 1 in
- Pipa = H<sub>2</sub>O
- Anulus = Steam

Dasar perencanaan :

Dari App B didapatkan data sebagai berikut :

- Massa H<sub>2</sub>O masuk = 6215,5073 kg/jam  
= 13705,194 lb/jam
- Suhu H<sub>2</sub>O masuk (t<sub>1</sub>) = 30 C = 86 F  
= 90 C = 194 F
- Kebutuhan steam (m) = 759,18319 kg/jam  
= 1673,9989 lb/jam
- Panas yang dibawa steam = 394388,38 kkal/jam  
= 1565721,9 btu/jam
- Suhu steam (T<sub>1</sub>) = 130 C = 266 F
- Suhu steam kondensat (T<sub>2</sub>) = 130 C = 266 F

Perhitungan :

a. Menghitung  $\Delta T$  LMTD

$$\Delta t_1 = T_1 = 266 \text{ F} - 194 \text{ F} = 72 \text{ F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_2 = 266 \text{ F} - 86 \text{ F} = 180 \text{ F}$$

$$\Delta T \text{ LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1}$$

$$= \frac{180 - 72}{\ln\left(\frac{180}{72}\right)}$$

$$= 117,867 \text{ F}$$

b. Menghitung suhu kalorik

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{266 + 266}{2} = 266 \text{ F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{86 + 194}{2} = 140 \text{ F}$$

$$UD = 200$$

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

$$= \frac{1565721,8619}{200 \times 117,8665}$$

$$= 66,4193 \text{ ft}^2$$

c. Trial ukuran DPHE

$$\text{dicoba ukuran} = 2 \frac{1}{2}'' \times 1 \frac{1}{4}'' \text{ IPS sch.40}$$

Bagian anulus (Kern, tabel 6.2 hal 110)

$$a_{an} = 2,63 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0183 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$d_e = 2,02 \text{ in} = 0,1683 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_e' = 0,81 \text{ in} = 0,0675 \text{ ft}$$

Bagian Pipa (Kern, tabel 11 hal 844)

$$a_p = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0104 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$d_i = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,1150 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_o = 1,66 \text{ in} = 0,1383 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 0,44 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

Hot Fluid, Anulus, Steam	Cold Fluid, Inner pipe, H2O
1. Menghitung Nre, anulus	1. Menghitung Nre, pipa
$G_{an} = \frac{m}{a_{an}}$	$G_p = \frac{m}{a_p}$
$= \frac{1673,9989 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0183 \text{ ft}^2}$	$= \frac{13705,2 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0104 \text{ ft}^2}$
$= 91656,215 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	$= 1315698,592 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
$\mu \text{ steam } (T_c = 266^\circ\text{F}) \quad \text{kern fig.15}$	$\mu \text{ H}_2\text{O } (T_c = 140^\circ\text{F}) \quad \text{kern fig.14}$
$= 0,0130 \text{ cp}$	$= 0,4900 \text{ cp}$
$= 0,0315 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$	$= 1,1858 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NRe_{an} &= \frac{G_{an} \times d_e}{\mu \times 2} \\
 &= \frac{91656,2 \times 0,1683}{0,0315 \times 2} \\
 &= 202655
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung faktor panas (jH)

$$jH = \text{- steam}$$

3. Menghitung harga koefisien film perpindahan panas untuk steam didapatkan :

$$h_0 = 1500$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NRe_p &= \frac{G_p \times d_i}{\mu \times 2,42} \\
 &= \frac{1315699 \times 0,1150}{1,1858 \times 2,42} \\
 &= 52726,317
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung faktor panas (jH)

$$jH = 170 \quad \text{fig.24 "Kern", hal.834}$$

3. Menghitung harga koefisien film perpindahan panas untuk steam didapatkan :

$$C_p = 1 \text{ Btu/lb F} \quad \text{fig 2 hal 804}$$

$$k = 0,381$$

interpolasi tabel hal 800

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{[C_p \cdot \mu]^{1/3}}{K} &= \frac{[1 \times 1,19]^{1/3}}{0,381} \\
 &= 1,4600
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_i &= \frac{jH \times k \times [C_p \cdot \mu]^{1/3} \times [\mu]^{0,14}}{D_e \times K \times \mu_w} \\
 &= \frac{170 \times 0,38 \times 1,46 \times 1}{0,1683} \\
 &= 561,78
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{io} &= h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} \\
 &= 561,78 \times \frac{0,1150}{0,1383} \\
 &= 467,022
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung clean overall coefficient (UC)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \times h_0}{h_{io} + h_0} \\
 &= \frac{467,0216 \times 1500}{467,0216 + 1500} \\
 &= 356,1386
 \end{aligned}$$

- e. Menghitung design overall coefficient (UD)

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{UC} + R_d$$

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{356,1386} + 0,003$$

$$\frac{1}{UD} = 0,0058$$

$$UD = 172,1794$$

- f. Menghitung luas permukaan (A) yang diperlukan

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$= \frac{1565721,862}{172,179 \times 117,867}$$

$$= 77,1512 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = \frac{A}{a''}$$

$$= \frac{77,1512}{0,435}$$

$$= 177,3592 \text{ ft}$$

- g. Menghitung dirt factor (Rd) yang terpakai

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

$$= \frac{356,139 - 172,179}{356,139 \times 172,179}$$

$$= 0,003 \text{ jam ft}^2 \text{ F/btu}$$

- h. Mencari panjang ekonomi

L(ft)	n	n <sub>pakai</sub>	L <sub>Baru</sub>	A <sub>baru</sub>	UD <sub>baru</sub>	Rd <sub>baru</sub>	Rd <sub>over desain</sub>
12	7,39	8	192	83,5	159	0,00348	0,15981
15	5,91	6	180	78,3	170	0,00309	0,02883
20	4,43	5	200	87	153	0,00374	0,24714

Jadi, diambil over desain yang terkecil

$$L = 15 \text{ ft dan } n = 6 \text{ buah}$$

Evaluasi Delta P	
Hot Fluid, Anulus, Steam 1. Pada $NRe_{an} = 202655$ $f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{Nre^{0,42}}$	Hot Fluid, Anulus, Steam 1. Pada $Nre_p = 52726,317$ $f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{Nre^{0,42}}$



$= 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{169,371}$ $= 0,0051$ <p>2. specific vol = 10,7 ft<sup>3</sup>/lb</p> $\rho_{\text{steam}} = \frac{1}{sv} \times 62,5$ $= \frac{1}{10,7} \times 62,5$ $= 5,82761 \quad \begin{matrix} 0,09324 \\ 0,00149 \end{matrix}$ <p><math>\rho = 36,71</math></p> $\Delta F_a = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot G_{an}^2 \cdot L}{2 \cdot g \cdot \rho^2 \cdot D e'} \times \frac{\rho}{144}$ $= \frac{3,1E+10}{7,6E+10} \times \frac{5,82761}{144}$ $= 0,01628 \text{ ft}$ <p>3. <math>V = \frac{G_{an}}{3600 \times \rho}</math></p> $= \frac{91656,2}{20979,4}$ $= 4,36886$ <p><math>\Delta F_l = n \times \frac{V^2}{2g'}</math></p> $= 6 \times \frac{19,087}{2 \times 32,2}$ $= 1,77829$ <p><math>\Delta P_a = \frac{(\Delta F_a + \Delta F_l) \times \rho}{144}</math></p> $= 0,4575 < 10$ <p>memenuhi</p>	$= 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{96,2169}$ $= 0,0062$ <p>2. <math>\rho = 62,5</math></p> $\Delta F_p = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot G_{an}^2 \cdot L}{2 \cdot g \cdot \rho^2 \cdot D} \times \frac{\rho}{144}$ $= \frac{7,782E+12}{4,517E+11} \times \frac{62,5}{144}$ $= 7,477 \text{ ft}$ <p><math>\Delta P_p = \frac{\Delta F_p \times \rho}{144}</math></p> $= \frac{7,47685 \times 62,5}{144}$ $= 3,2451605 < 10$ <p>memenuhi</p>
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**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat	: Heater Air Proses
Fungsi	: Menaikkan suhu air proses (H <sub>2</sub> O) sebelum masuk ke reaktor
Tipe	: Double pipe heat exchanger
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon steel
Media pemanas	: Steam 130 °C
Kapasitas	: 6215,51 kg/jam

Rate steam	:	759,183	kg/jam		
Ukuran	:	2 1/2" × 1 1/4"	IPS sch.40		
Dimensi	:	Bagian anulus		Bagian pipa	
		$a_{an} = 2,63$	$in^2$	$a_p = 1,5$	$in^2$
		$de = 2,02$	in	$di = 1,4$	in
		$de' = 0,81$	in	$do = 1,7$	in
				$a'' = 0,4$	$ft^2/ft$
Jumlah hair pin	:	6	buah		
Jumlah	:	1	buah		

### 7. Spesifikasi Alat Reaktor Dikerjakan Muhammad Amrizal Arif (2214911)

#### 8. Screw Conveyor (J-117)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan Slurry dari reaktor(R-110) ke bin (F-118)
Tipe	:	Horizontal Screw Conveyor
Bahan	:	Carbon steel

Komponen	Massa lb/jam	xi Massa	$\rho$ lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	xi* $\rho$
CaO	386,8653	0,0235	208,5162	4,910
SiO2	66,3840	0,0040	165,3146	0,668
MgO	153,1938	0,0093	224,7480	2,096
C	30,6388	0,0019	137,3460	0,256
S	5,1065	0,0003	124,8600	0,039
Al2O3	91,9163	0,0056	249,0957	1,394
Fe2O3	91,9163	0,0056	327,7575	1,834
P	102,1292	0,0062	112,3740	0,699
Ca(OH)2	12268,211	0,7468	138,0327	103,078
H2O	3232,0638	0,1967	62,4300	12,282
Total	<b>16428,425</b>	1,0000	<b>1750,475</b>	<b>127,256</b>

Dasar pemilihan alat :

- Rate bahan masuk = 16428,425 kg/jam = 36218,477 lb /jam  
= 16,428425 ton/jam
- Densitas campuran = 127,256 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
- Faktor keamanan = 20%
- Kapasitas = 120% × 16428,425 = 19714,11 kg/jam  
= 43461,727 lb /jam
- Rate volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{massa bahan}}{\rho \text{ produk}}$   
=  $\frac{43461,73 \text{ lb/jam}}{127,256 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$   
= 341,531 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam = 5,692 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit

Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7, tabel 21-6 p 21-8 (1897), dipilih screw conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- Kapasitas = 20 ton / jam
- Diameter Flights = 12 in
- Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in
- Diameter Shaft = 2 in
- Kecepatan putar = 60 rpm
- Diameter feed masuk = 10 in
- Hanger center = 12 ft
- Panjang Screw = 36 ft = 10,972 m
- Diameter Screw = 0,3 m *(ulrich table 4.4 halaman 71)*

**PERHITUNGAN :**

a. Perhitungan power :

$$HP = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Keterangan :

C = kapasitas screw conveyor

L = panjang

W = densitas bahan

F = faktor material (termasuk keras, c = 1,8)

$$HP = \frac{5,692 \times 36 \times 127,256 \times 1,8}{33000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} HP &= \frac{46938,665}{33000} \\ &= 1,422 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

b. Efisiensi motor : 80%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= \frac{1,422}{80\%} \\ &= 1,778 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 2 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat : Screw Conveyor (J-116)

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut produk Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> dari reaktor ke Bin CaOH(2)

Tipe : Horizontal Screw Conveyor

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel

Kapasitas = 20 ton / jam

Diameter Flights = 12 in

Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in

Diameter Shaft	=	2	in
Kecepatan putar	=	60	rpm
Diameter feed masuk	=	10	in
Hanger center	=	12	ft
Panjang Screw	=	36	ft = 10,972 m
Diameter Screw	=	0,3	m

### 9. Bin Slurry Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> (F-118)

Fungsi : Menampung Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> sebelum masuk ke Rotary Dryer (B-120)  
 Tipe : Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah conical (60°) dan tutup bagian atas flat (dasar)

#### Dasar perhitungan:

- Suhu : 90 °C
- Rate massa masuk : 16428,425 kg/jam = 36218,1055 lb/jam
- Densitas : 2,04 gr/cm<sup>3</sup> = 127,2556 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
- Waktu tinggal : 1 jam
- Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Pengelasan : Double welded butt joint, E = 0,8
- Faktor korosi : 1/16
- Allowable stress : 18750

#### Perhitungan :

##### a. Menentukan Volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa bahan masuk} &= 36218,106 \text{ lb/jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 36218,106 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} = \frac{36218,106}{127,2556} = 284,6092 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume bahan pengisi adalah 80% dari volume tangki, maka:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{\% \text{ volume isi}} = \frac{284,6092}{80\%} = 355,7614 \text{ ft}^3$$

##### b. Menentukan Diameter

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

$$V_{\text{tangki}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{conical}}$$

$$355,7614 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times L_s \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha}$$

$$355,7614 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times 1,5 \text{ di} \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } 30}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 355,7614 &= 1,1775 \text{ di}^3 + 0,2266 \text{ di}^3 \\
 355,7614 &= 1,4041 \text{ di}^3 \\
 \text{di}^3 &= 253,3750 \\
 \text{di} &= 6,3278 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 75,9339 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan tinggi tangki yang terisi bahan

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{tangki}} &= V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{conical}} \\
 355,7614 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times H \right) + \frac{\pi \text{di}^3}{24 \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\
 355,7614 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times 6,3278^2 \times H \right) + \frac{\pi (6,3278)^3}{24 \text{tg } 30} \\
 355,7614 &= 31,4325 H + 57,4124 \\
 31,4325 H &= 298,3491 \\
 H &= 9,4917 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho(H-1)}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell dan Young pers. 3.17 Hal 46}) \\
 &= \frac{127,2556 \times (9,4917 - 1)}{144} \\
 &= 7,5043 \text{ psia} \\
 P_i &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,6959 + 7,5043 \\
 &= 22,2002 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 7,5002 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot \text{di}}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{7,5002 \times 75,9339}{2 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,5002)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0190 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,3038}{16} \\
 &\approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned} do &= di + 2 ts \\ &= 75,9339 + \left( 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \right) \\ &= 76,3089 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned} do &= 78 \\ icr &= 4 \frac{3}{4} \\ r &= 78 \\ ts &= 5/16 \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} di_{\text{baru}} &= do - ts \\ &= 78 - \left( 2 \times \frac{5}{16} \right) \\ &= 77,3750 \text{ in} \\ &= 6,4479 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Cek hubungan Ls dengan di:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times Ls \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\ 355,7614 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times 6,4479^2 \times Ls \right) + \frac{\pi \times 6,4479^3}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} \\ 355,7614 &= 32,6369 Ls + 60,7435 \\ 32,6369 Ls &= 295,0179 \\ Ls &= 9,0394 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{Ls}{di} = \frac{9,0394}{6,4479} = 1,4019 < 1,5 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

e. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 1,5 di \\ &= 1,5 \times 77,3750 \\ &= 116,063 \text{ in} \\ &= 9,6719 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

f. Menghitung tutup bawah silinder

$$\begin{aligned} thb &= \frac{\pi \cdot di}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha (\pi - 0,6\pi)} + C \\ &= \frac{7,5002 \times 77,3750}{2 \times \cos 30 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,50)]} + \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0223 + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1,3575}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} di}{\text{tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 77,3750}{\text{tg } 30}$$

$$= 67,0029 \text{ in}$$

g. Menghitung tinggi storage

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi storage (H)} &= \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\ &= 116,063 + 67,0029 \\ &= 183,0654 \text{ in} \\ &= 15,2555 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat	: Bin Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (F-118)
Fungsi	: Menampung cake Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> sebelum masuk ke Rotary Dryer (B-120)
Type	: Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical (60°) dan tutup bagian atas flat (dasar)
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
Volume tangki	: 355,7614 ft <sup>3</sup>
Diameter dalam (di)	: 77,3750 in
Diameter luar (do)	: 78 in
Tebal silinder (ts)	: 5/16 in
Tinggi silinder (Ls)	: 116,0625 in
Tebal tutup bawah (thb)	: 3/16 in
Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)	: 67,0029 in
Tinggi silo (H)	: 183,0654 in

**10. Filter Udara (H-121)**

Fungsi	: Menyaring debu yang tersuspensi dalam udara proses
Tipe	: <i>Dry Filter</i>

**Dasar perhitungan:**

Udara yang dibutuhkan	= 7760,1595 kg/jam = 17108,048 lb/jam
Suhu udara masuk	= 30 °C = 86 °F
ρ udara pada 30 °C	= 0,0729 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>

(Geankoplis, App. 3-3, page 866)

**Perhitungan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volume udara} &= \frac{\text{Udara yang dibutuhkan}}{\rho \text{ udara pada } 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}} \\
 &= \frac{17108,0476}{0,0729} \\
 &= 234704,0497 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 3911,734161 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kadar debu dalam udara pada lingkungan industri ( 0,1 – 2 gram / 1000 ft<sup>3</sup> )  
*(Perry's 7<sup>th</sup> ed, tabel 17-8, hal 17-48)*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar debu dalam udara panas} &= \frac{1 \text{ gram}}{1000 \text{ ft}^3} \times \text{rate volume udara} \\
 &= \frac{1 \text{ gram}}{1000 \text{ ft}^3} \times 3911,734161 \\
 &= 3,9117 \text{ gram/menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ukuran *dry filter* = 24 × 24 inch

Kapasitas 1 filter = 1000 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit *(Perry's 7<sup>th</sup> ed, tabel 17-9, hal 17-50)*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah filter yang dibutuhkan (N)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volume udara}}{\text{Kapasitas 1 filter}} \\
 &= \frac{3911,7342 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}}{1000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}} \\
 &= 3,9117 = 4 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Peralatan:**

Nama : Filter Udara (H-121)  
 Fungsi : Menyaring debu tersuspensi dalam udara proses  
 Tipe : *Dry Filter*  
 Bahan Konstruksi : *Carbon Steel*  
 Kapasitas : 1000 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit  
 Rate Volume Udara : 3911,7342 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit  
 Ukuran : 24 × 24 inch  
 Jumlah : 4 buah

**11. Blower (G-122)**

Fungsi : Menghembuskan udara menuju Heater Udara (E-123)  
 Tipe : *Centrifugal Blower*



**Dasar perhitungan:**

- Rate udara = 7760,1595 kg/jam = 17108,0476 lb/jam
- Suhu udara masuk = 30 °C = 86 °F
- $\rho$  udara pada 30 °C = 0,0729 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (*Geankoplis, App. 3-3, hal 866*)
- Rate volume udara (Q) =  $\frac{\text{Rate udara}}{\rho \text{ udara}}$   
 $= \frac{17108,0476}{0,0729}$   
 $= 234704,050 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$   
 $= 3911,7342 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$

**Perhitungan:**

$$\text{Hp} = 1,57 \times 1,0\text{E-}03 \text{ QP} \quad (\text{Perry's 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, hal 10-46})$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= 1,57 \times 1,0\text{E-}03 ( 3911,734 \times 1 ) \\ &= 6,1414 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta \text{ motor} = 85 \% \quad (\text{Peters and Timmerhaus, fig. 14-38, hal. 521})$$

Sehingga:

$$\text{Daya motor} = \frac{\text{power blower}}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{6,1414}{85\%} = 7,2252 \approx 8 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Peralatan:**

Nama	: Blower (G-126)
Fungsi	: Menghembuskan udara menuju Heater Udara (E-127)
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Blower</i>
Kapasitas	: 7760,159 kg/jam
Power motor	: 8 Hp
Bahan	: <i>Carbon steel</i>
Jumlah	: 1 buah

**12. Heater Udara (E-123)**

Fungsi	: Untuk memanaskan udara sebelum masuk Rotary Dryer (B-120)
Tipe	: <i>Shell and Tube</i>

**Direncanakan:**

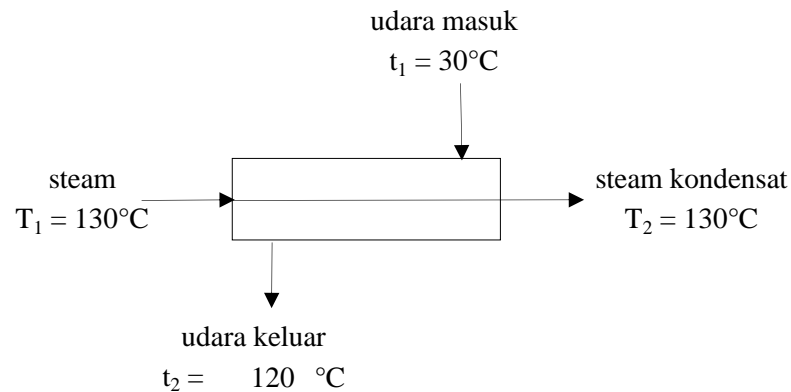
- Faktor kekotoran (Rd) gabungan minimum = 0,003 jam ft<sup>2</sup> °F/Btu
- $\Delta p$  maksimum aliran steam = 10 psi
- $\Delta p$  maksimum aliran = 10 psi

- Digunakan pipa ukuran 3/4 in OD, BWG 16, L = 12 ft, P<sub>T</sub> = 1 in
- Pipa = Udara
- Anulus = Steam

### Dasar perencanaan:

Dari App B didapatkan data sebagai berikut :

- Massa udara masuk = 7760,1595 kg/jam  
= 17108,0476 lb/jam
- Suhu udara masuk (t<sub>1</sub>) = 30 °C = 86 °F
- Suhu udara keluar (t<sub>2</sub>) = 120 °C = 248 °F
- Kebutuhan steam (m) = 342,3739 kg/jam  
= 754,7976 lb/jam
- Panas yang dibawa steam = 177859,9802 kkal/jam  
= 705804,7756 btu/jam
- Suhu steam (T<sub>1</sub>) = 130 °C = 266 °F
- Suhu steam kondensat (T<sub>2</sub>) = 130 °C = 266 °F



### Perhitungan :

a. Menghitung  $\Delta T_{LMTD}$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 266 \text{ °F} - 248 \text{ °F} = 18 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 266 \text{ °F} - 86 \text{ °F} = 180 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2} \quad (\text{Kern, pers.5.14, hal.89})$$

$$= \frac{18 - 180}{\ln(18 / 180)}$$

$$= 70,3557 \text{ °F}$$

b. Menghitung suhu kalorik

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{266 + 266}{2} = 266 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{86 + 248}{2} = 167 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$UD = 50$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{UD \cdot \Delta t} \\ &= \frac{705804,776}{50 \times 70,356} \text{ btu/jam} \\ &= 200,639 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas perpindahan panas lebih dari  $120\text{ft}^2$ , maka digunakan shell and tube

Dipilih pipa ukuran (kern tabel 10)

$$a_o = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$L = 16,0000 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung jumlah pipa dan diameter shell

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a} \\ &= \frac{200,6390}{16 \times 0,2618} \\ &= 47,8989 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 9 hal 841 - 842

Shell	Tube
ID = 12 in	No of tube, Length = 48 , 16
B = 5 in	OD, BWG, pitch = 1 , 16 , 1 1/4
pass = 1	pass = 1

kern 843

Mengoreksi harga UD

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ baru} &= N_t \times L \times a \\ &= 48 \times 16 \times 0,26 \\ &= 201,062 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} UD \text{ baru} &= \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} \\ &= \frac{705804,776}{201,062 \times 70,4} \\ &= 49,894699 \end{aligned}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas	
Cold fluid, Shell, Udara	Hot fluid, Tube, Steam
<p>1. Menghitung luas area</p> $a_s = \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{144 \times PT}$ $= \frac{12 \times 0,25 \times 5}{144 \times 1 \frac{1}{4}}$ $= 0,08$	<p>1. Menghitung luas area</p> $a_t = \frac{Nt \times a't}{144 \times n}$ $= \frac{48 \times 0,59}{144 \times 1}$ $= 0,2$
<p>2. Menghitung <math>N_{Re}</math> shell</p> $G_s = \frac{m}{a_s}$ $= \frac{17108,048 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0833 \text{ ft}^2}$ $= 205296,5711 \text{ lb/jamft}^2$ <p><math>\mu</math> udara (<math>t_c = 167^\circ\text{F}</math>)</p> $= 0,021 \text{ cp}$ <p>(Kern, Fig. 15 hal 825)</p> $N_{re_s} = \frac{G_{an} \times d_e}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{205296,571 \times 0,08}{0,0210 \times 2,42}$ $= 333273,6543$	<p>2. Menghitung <math>N_{Re}</math> pipa</p> $G_t = \frac{m}{a_t}$ $= \frac{754,798 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,1980 \text{ ft}^2}$ $= 3812,1091 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$ <p><math>\mu</math> steam (<math>T_c = 266^\circ\text{F}</math>)</p> $= 0,014$ $= 0,0339$ $N_{re_t} = \frac{G_p \times d_i}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{3812,1091 \times 0,07}{0,0339 \times 2,42}$ $= 3370,889879$
<p>3. Menghitung faktor panas (<math>J_H</math>)</p> <p>Kern, fig. 28 hal 838, didapatkan:</p> $J_H = 400$	<p>3. Menghitung faktor panas (<math>J_H</math>)</p> $J_H = - (\text{steam})$
<p>4. Menghitung harga koefisien film perpindahan panas</p> <p>Dari Kern, tabel 5 hal 801, didapatkan:</p> $k = 0,0174 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F/ft}$ <p>Kern, fig. 3, hal. 805, didapatkan:</p> $C_p = 0,2500 \text{ Btu/lb.°F}$ $\left( \frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 0,6702$	<p>4. Menghitung harga koefisien film perpindahan panas untuk steam didapatkan:</p> $h_{io} = 1500 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \text{ jam } ^\circ\text{F}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_o &= JH \times \frac{k}{De} \times \left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \phi_s \\
 &= 56,6705 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung clean overall coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_C &= \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}} \\
 &= \frac{57 \times 1500}{57 + 1500} \\
 &= 54,6074 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menghitung dirt factor ( $R_d$ ) yang terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d &= \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D} \\
 &= \frac{54,6074 - 49,8947}{54,6074 \times 49,8947} \\
 &= 0,00173 \text{ jam ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/Btu}
 \end{aligned}$$

Evaluasi $\Delta p$	
Hot fluid, Shell, Steam	Cold fluid, Tube, Udara
1. Pada $NRe_{an} = 333273,6543$ Kern, fig. 26, hal. 836 $f = 0,00009$ $s = 0,7860$ $D_s = 12$ $= 1$	1. Pada $NRe_p = 3370,889879$ Kern, fig. 29, hal. 839 $f = 0,0019$ $s = 0,0015$
2. Cross Section $N + 1 = \frac{12 \text{ L}}{B}$ $= \frac{12 \times 16}{5}$ $= 38,4$	2. Menghitung $\Delta P$ $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot Gt^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi t}$ $= 0,07807 \text{ psi}$
2. Mencari $\Delta P$ $\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi s}$ $= 0,0430293 \text{ psi}$	Kern, fig. 27, hal.837 $\Delta P_n = \frac{4 \cdot n \cdot V^2}{s \cdot 2g'}$ $= 0,19337 \text{ psi}$

$\Delta P_{an} < \Delta P_{allow}$ $0,0430 < 10$ <p>Memadai</p>	<p>3. Mencari <math>\Delta P</math> total pipa</p> $\Delta P_{an} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n$ $= 0,2364 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_t < \Delta P_{allow}$ $0,2364 < 10$ <p>Memadai</p>
---	---

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat	: Heater udara (E-123)
Fungsi	: Memanaskan udara sebelum masuk Rotary Dryer (B-120)
Tipe	: <i>Shell and Tube</i>
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Carbon Steel</i>
Dimensi Shell	Dimensi Tube
ID = 12 in	No of tube, Length = 48 , 16
B = 5 in	OD, BWG, pitch = 1 , 16 , 1 1/4
pass = 1	pass = 1
Pengaturan	: Square pitch
Jumlah	: 1 Buah

**13. Rotary Dryer (B-120)**

Lihat Bab VI perancangan alat utama

**14. Cyclone (H-131)**

Fungsi	: Memisahkan debu atau partikel Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> yang terikut udara dari Rotary Dryer (B-120)
Tipe	: <i>Duclone Collector</i>

**Dasar perhitungan:**

- Rate udara = 7760,16 kg/jam = 17108,0476 lb/jam
- $\rho$  udara = 0,05914 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (Geankoplis, App. A-3-3, hal. 866)

**Perhitungan:**

$$\text{Rate volumetrik udara} = \frac{\text{rate udara}}{\rho \text{ udara}} = \frac{17108,048 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,059 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 289269,3611 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 80,353 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan udara cyclone} = 50 - 90 \text{ ft/detik} \quad (\text{Perry's 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, hal 17-30})$$

$$\text{Luas aliran (Ac)} = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik udara}}{\text{kecepatan udara}}$$

$$= \frac{80,353 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{50 \text{ ft/detik}} = 1,6071 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dari Perry's 7<sup>th</sup> ed hal. 17-27 didapatkan:

$$Bc = Jc = \frac{Dc}{4}$$

$$Hc = De = \frac{Dc}{2}$$

$$Ac = Bc \times Hc$$

$$Sc = \frac{Dc}{8}$$

$$Zc = Lc = 2 Dc$$

Dimana :

$$Ac = \text{Luas aliran pada cyclone (ft}^2\text{)}$$

$$Bc = \text{Lebar inlet dust (ft)}$$

$$Hc = \text{Tinggi inlet dust (ft)}$$

$$Jc = \text{arbitrary (ft)}$$

$$Dc = \text{diameter keluaran pada cyclone (ft)}$$

$$Lc = \text{panjang penampungan cyclone pada arah aliran gas (ft)}$$

$$Zc = \text{panjang penampungan cyclone pada arah aliran debu (ft)}$$

Maka :

$$Ac = Bc \times Hc$$

$$1,6071 = Bc \times Dc/2$$

$$1,6071 = Bc \times 4 Bc/2$$

$$1,6071 = 2 Bc^2$$

$$Bc = 0,8964 \text{ ft}$$

Sehingga:

$$Dc = 4 Bc = 3,5856 \text{ ft}$$

$$Jc = Bc = 0,8964 \text{ ft}$$

$$Hc = De = Dc / 2 = 1,7928 \text{ ft}$$

$$Zc = Lc = 2 Dc = 7,1712 \text{ ft}$$

$$Sc = Dc/8 = 0,4482 \text{ ft}$$

Diameter pada cyclone

$$Dpc = \sqrt{\frac{9 \times \mu \times Bc}{2 \times \pi \times Ne \times Vc \times (\rho_s - \rho)}}$$





Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7, hal 21-8, tabel 21-6, dipilih screw conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- Kapasitas = 20 ton/jam
- Diameter Flights = 12 in
- Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in
- Diameter Shaft = 2 in
- Kecepatan putar = 60 rpm
- Diameter feed masuk = 10 in
- Hanger center = 12 ft
- Panjang Screw = 24 ft = 7,315 m
- Diameter Screw = 0,3 m (Ulrich table 4.4 halaman 71)

### Perhitungan :

a. Perhitungan power :

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Dimana :

C = Kapasitas cooling conveyor

L = panjang conveyor

W = densitas bahan

F = material faktor

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= \frac{4,0500 \times 24 \times 141,8817 \times 1,8}{33000} \\ &= 0,7522 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

b. Efisiensi motor : 80% (Peter & Timmerhauss fig. 14.38)

$$= \frac{0,7522}{80\%} = 0,9403 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

### Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama Alat : Cooling conveyor (J-132)
- Fungsi : Mengangkut dan mendinginkan cake Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> menuju bucket elevator (J-133)
- Tipe : *Horizontal cooling conveyor*
- Bahan : *Carbon steel*
- Kapasitas = 15 ton/jam
- Diameter Flights = 10 in
- Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in
- Diameter Shaft = 2 in
- Kecepatan putar = 80 rpm

Diameter feed masuk	=	9	in
Hanger center	=	10	ft
Panjang Screw	=	20	ft = 6,096 m
Diameter Screw	=	0,3	m
HP	=	1	HP
Jumlah	=	1	buah

### 16. Bin Produk 1 Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> (F-133)

Fungsi : Menampung produk Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> sebelum masuk ke Hammer Mill (C-130)

Tipe : Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah conical (60°) dan tutup bagian atas flat (dasar)

#### Dasar perhitungan:

- Suhu : 30 °C
- Rate massa masuk : 13032,154 kg/jam = 28730,6878 lb/jam
- Densitas : 2,28 gr/cm<sup>3</sup> = 142,2683 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
- Waktu tinggal : 1 jam
- Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Pengelasan : Double welded butt joint, E = 0,8
- Faktor korosi : 1/16
- Allowable stress : 18750

#### Perhitungan :

##### a. Menentukan Volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa bahan masuk} &= 28730,688 \text{ lb/jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 28730,688 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} = \frac{28730,688}{142,2683} = 201,9472 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume bahan pengisi adalah 80% dari volume tangki, maka:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{\% \text{ volume isi}} = \frac{201,9472}{80\%} = 252,4340 \text{ ft}^3$$

##### b. Menentukan Diameter

Diketahui : Ls = 1,5 di

$$V_{\text{tangki}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{conical}}$$

$$252,4340 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times Ls \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha}$$

$$252,4340 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times 1,5 \text{ di} \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } 30}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 252,4340 &= 1,1775 \text{ di}^3 + 0,2266 \text{ di}^3 \\
 252,4340 &= 1,4041 \text{ di}^3 \\
 \text{di}^3 &= 179,7847 \\
 \text{di} &= 5,6440 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 67,7276 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan tinggi tangki yang terisi bahan

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{tangki}} &= V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{conical}} \\
 252,4340 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times H \right) + \frac{\pi \text{ di}^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\
 252,4340 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times 5,6440^2 \times H \right) + \frac{\pi (5,6440)^3}{24 \text{ tg } 30} \\
 252,4340 &= 25,0057 H + 40,7375 \\
 25,0057 H &= 211,6965 \\
 H &= 8,4659 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell dan Young pers. 3.17 Hal 46}) \\
 &= \frac{142,2683 \times (8,4659 - 1)}{144} \\
 &= 7,3762 \text{ psia} \\
 P_i &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,6959 + 7,3762 \\
 &= 22,0721 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 7,3721 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot \text{di}}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{7,3721 \times 67,7276}{2 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,3721)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0166 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,2664}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do} &= \text{di} + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 67,7276 + \left( 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \right) \\
 &= 68,1026 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$d_o = 72$$

$$i_{cr} = 4 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$r = 72$$

$$t_s = 1/4$$

maka :

$$d_{i \text{ baru}} = d_o - t_s$$

$$= 72 - \left( 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= 71,5000 \text{ in}$$

$$= 5,9583 \text{ ft}$$

Cek hubungan Ls dengan di:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right) + \frac{\pi d_i^3}{24 \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\ 252,4340 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times 5,9583^2 \times L_s \right) + \frac{\pi \times 5,9583^3}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} \\ 252,4340 &= 27,8689 L_s + 47,9309 \\ 27,8689 L_s &= 204,5031 \\ L_s &= 7,3380 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{L_s}{d_i} = \frac{7,3380}{5,9583} = 1,2316 < 1,5 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

e. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 1,5 d_i \\ &= 1,5 \times 71,5000 \\ &= 107,25 \text{ in} \\ &= 8,9375 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

f. Menghitung tutup bawah silinder

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thb} &= \frac{\pi d_i}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha (fE - 0,6\pi)} + C \\ &= \frac{7,3721 \times 71,5000}{2 \times \cos 30 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,37)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= 0,0203 + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= \frac{1,3247}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} d_i}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 71,5000}{\text{tg } 30}$$

$$= 61,9155 \text{ in}$$

g. Menghitung tinggi storage

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi storage (H)} &= \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\ &= 107,25 + 61,9155 \\ &= 169,1655 \text{ in} \\ &= 14,0971 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat	: Bin cake Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (F-133)
Fungsi	: Menampung cake Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> sebelum masuk ke Hammer Mill (C-127)
Type	: Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical (60°) dan tutup bagian atas flat (dasar)
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
Volume tangki	: 252,4340 ft <sup>3</sup>
Diameter dalam (di)	: 71,5000 in
Diameter luar (do)	: 72 in
Tebal silinder (ts)	: 1/4 in
Tinggi silinder (Ls)	: 107,2500 in
Tebal tutup bawah (thb)	: 3/16 in
Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)	: 61,9155 in
Tinggi silo (H)	: 169,1655 in

**17. Hammer Mill (C-130)**

Fungsi	: Memecah Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> sampai dengan ukuran 325 mesh
Tipe	: <i>Hammer Mills</i>

**Perhitungan:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power yang dibutuhkan (P)} &= 1 \times m^{0.88} \times R \quad (\text{Ulrich, tabel 4-5, hal. 76}) \\ \text{- Reduction ratio} &= 10 \\ \text{- Massa masuk} &= 13290,80 \text{ kg/jam} = 3,6919 \text{ kg/detik} \\ \text{Sehingga:} \quad P &= 1 \times m^{0.88} \times R \\ &= 1 \times 3,6919^{0.88} \times 10 \\ &= 31,5630 \text{ kW} \\ &= 42,9131 \text{ Hp} \approx 43 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Peralatan:**

Nama	: Hammer Mill (C-130)
Fungsi	: Untuk memecah Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> sampai dengan ukuran 325 mesh
Tipe	: <i>Hammer Mills</i>

Kapasitas : 13290,80 kg/jam  
 Daya : 43 Hp  
 Bahan : *Carbon steel* SA 135 Grade B  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

### 18. Screw Conveyor (J-134)

Fungsi : Mengangkut produk  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  dari Hammer Mill (C-130) menuju Bin produk 2  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  (F-135)

Tipe : *Horizontal Screw Conveyor*

#### Dasar pemilihan alat:

- Rate bahan masuk = 13290,80 kg/jam = 29300,9046 lb/jam  
= 13,29080316 ton/jam
- $\rho$  produk = 2,28 gr/cm<sup>3</sup> = 142,2683 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
- Faktor keamanan = 20%
- Kapasitas = 120%  $\times$  13290,80 = 15948,964 kg/jam  
= 35161,086 lb/jam
- Rate volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{massa bahan}}{\rho \text{ produk}}$   
=  $\frac{35161,086}{142,2683}$   
= 247,1463 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam = 4,1191 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit

Berdasarkan Perry edisi 7, hal 21-8, tabel 21-6, dipilih screw conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

- Kapasitas = 20 ton/jam
- Diameter Flights = 12 in
- Diameter Pipa = 2,5 in
- Diameter Shaft = 2 in
- Kecepatan putar = 60 rpm
- Diameter feed masuk = 12 in
- Hanger center = 12 ft
- Panjang Screw = 24 ft = 7,32 m
- Diameter Screw = 0,3 m

#### Perhitungan :

a. Perhitungan power :

$$H_p = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000} \quad (\text{Banchero, pers. 16-6, hal. 711})$$

Dimana : C = kapasitas screw conveyor

L = panjang

W = densitas bahan

F = faktor material (termasuk keras, c = 1,8)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= \frac{4,1191 \times 24 \times 142,2683 \times 1,8}{33000} \\ &= 0,7672 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

b. Efisiensi motor : 80% (Peter & Timmerhauss fig. 14.38)

$$= \frac{0,7672}{80\%} = 0,9589 \text{ Hp}$$

Diambil power = 1 Hp

**Spesifikasi Alat:**

Nama	: Screw Conveyor (J-134)
Fungsi	: Untuk mengangkut produk Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> dari Hammer Mill (C-130) menuju Bin produk 2 (F-135)
Tipe	: <i>Horizontal Screw Conveyor</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Carbon steel</i>
Kapasitas	= 20 ton/jam
Diameter Flights	= 12 in
Diameter Pipa	= 2,5 in
Diameter Shaft	= 2 in
Kecepatan putar	= 60 rpm
Diameter feed masuk	= 12 in
Hanger center	= 12 ft
Panjang Screw	= 24 ft = 7,32 m
Diameter Screw	= 0,3 m
Daya	= 1 HP
Jumlah	= 1 buah

**19. Bin Produk 2 Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> (F-135)**

Fungsi : Untuk menampung produk Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> sebelum dimasukkan ke dalam Packing Machine (J-136)

Tipe : Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah conical (60°) dan tutup bagian atas flat (dasar)

**Dasar perhitungan:**

- Suhu : 30 °C
- Rate massa masuk : 13290,80 kg/jam = 29300,9046 lb/jam
- Densitas : 2,28 gr/cm<sup>3</sup> = 142,2683 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>
- Waktu tinggal : 1 jam

- Bahan konstruksi : HAS SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Pengelasan : Double welded butt joint, E = 0,8
- Faktor korosi : 1/16
- Allowable stress : 18750

**Perhitungan :**

## a. Menentukan Volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa bahan masuk} &= 29300,905 \text{ lb/jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 29300,905 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} = \frac{29300,905}{142,2683} = 205,9553 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume bahan pengisi adalah 80% dari volume tangki, maka:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{\% \text{ volume isi}} = \frac{205,9553}{80\%} = 257,4441 \text{ ft}^3$$

## b. Menentukan Diameter

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

$$V_{\text{tangki}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{conical}}$$

$$257,4441 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times L_s \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha}$$

$$257,4441 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times 1,5 \text{ di} \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } 30}$$

$$257,4441 = 1,1775 di^3 + 0,2266 di^3$$

$$257,4441 = 1,4041 di^3$$

$$di^3 = 183,3529$$

$$di = 5,6811 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 68,1727 \text{ in}$$

## c. Menentukan tinggi tangki yang terisi bahan

$$V_{\text{tangki}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{conical}}$$

$$257,4441 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times H \right) + \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha}$$

$$257,4441 = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times 5,6811^2 \times H \right) + \frac{\pi (5,6811)^3}{24 \text{ tg } 30}$$

$$257,4441 = 25,3354 H + 41,5460$$

$$25,3354 H = 215,8980$$

$$H = 8,5216 \text{ ft}$$

## d. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho(H-1)}{144}$$

(Brownell dan Young pers. 3.17 Hal 46)



$$= \frac{142,2683 \times (8,5216 - 1)}{144}$$

$$= 7,4311 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_i &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 14,6959 + 7,4311 \\ &= 22,1270 \text{ psia} \\ &= 7,4270 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{7,4270 \times 68,1727}{2 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,4270)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= 0,0169 + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= \frac{1,2701}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned} d_o &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\ &= 68,1727 + \left( 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \right) \\ &= 68,5477 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned} d_o &= 72 \\ i_{cr} &= 4 \frac{3}{8} \\ r &= 72 \\ \text{ts} &= 1/4 \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} d_{i \text{ baru}} &= d_o - \text{ts} \\ &= 72 - \left( 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \right) \\ &= 71,5000 \text{ in} \\ &= 5,9583 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Cek hubungan Ls dengan di:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right) + \frac{\pi d_i^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\ 257,4441 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \times 5,9583^2 \times L_s \right) + \frac{\pi \times 5,9583^3}{24 \text{ tg } 30} \\ 257,4441 &= 27,8689 L_s + 47,9309 \end{aligned}$$

$$27,8689 \quad L_s = 209,5131$$

$$L_s = 7,5178 \text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{L_s}{d_i} = \frac{7,5178}{5,9583} = 1,2617 < 1,5 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

e. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 1,5 d_i \\ &= 1,5 \times 71,5000 \\ &= 107,25 \text{ in} \\ &= 8,9375 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

f. Menghitung tutup bawah silinder

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thb} &= \frac{\text{Pi} \cdot d_i}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha (\text{fE} - 0,6\text{Pi})} + C \\ &= \frac{7,4270 \times 71,5000}{2 \times \cos 30 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,4270)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= 0,0204 + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= \frac{1,3271}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} d_i}{\text{tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 71,5000}{\text{tg } 30} \\ &= 61,9155 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

g. Menghitung tinggi storage

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi storage (H)} &= \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\ &= 107,25 + 61,9155 \\ &= 169,1655 \text{ in} \\ &= 14,0971 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Nama alat	: Bin produk Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (F-135)
Fungsi	: Menampung produk Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> sebelum masuk ke Packing Machine (J-136)
Type	: Tangki silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical (60°) dan tutup bagian atas flat (dasar)
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel
Volume tangki	: 257,4441 ft <sup>3</sup>
Diameter dalam (di)	: 71,5000 in

Diameter luar (do)	:	72	in
Tebal silinder (ts)	:	1/4	in
Tinggi silinder (Ls)	:	107,2500	in
Tebal tutup bawah (thb)	:	3/16	in
Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)	:	61,9155	in
Tinggi silo (H)	:	169,1655	in

## 20. Packing Machine (J-136)

Fungsi : Pengemas produk  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  dari Bin produk 2 (F-135) menjadi bentuk *paper bag* ukuran 25 kg

### Dasar perhitungan:

Kapasitas bahan	=	13290,803 kg/jam	=	29300,9046 lb/jam
Kapasitas mesin	=	29300,9046 lb/jam	×	1 jam
	=	29300,9046 lb		
Densitas ( $\rho$ )	=	2,28 gr/cm <sup>3</sup>	=	142,2683 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>

### Perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume mesin} &= \frac{\text{Kapasitas mesin}}{\text{Densitas bahan}} \\ &= \frac{29300,9046 \text{ lb}}{142,3 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 205,9553 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Alat:

Nama	:	Mesin pengemasan produk (J-136)
Fungsi	:	Untuk mengemas produk $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$ dari bin produk (F-124C) menjadi bentuk <i>paper bag</i> ukuran 25 kg
Bahan konstruksi	:	<i>Carbon steel</i>
Kapasitas mesin	:	29300,905 lb
Volume mesin	:	205,9553 ft <sup>3</sup>
Jumlah	:	1 buah

## 21. Gudang Produk (F-137)

Fungsi : Menyimpan  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  selama 14 hari  
 Tipe : Bangunan Gudang  
 Bahan : Beton

Dasar Perhitungan :

- Suhu : 30 C

- Tekanan : 1 atm
- Waktu tinggal : 14 hari
- Rate massa : 13290,803 kg/jam = 29306,221 lb /jam  
= 703349,30 lb/hari

massa dalam 14 hari = 9846890,2 lb

- Seluruh bahan baku diperoleh dari supplier dalam kemasan karung @25 Kg  
25 kg = 55,125 lb
- Dimensi karung 25 Kg
  - panjang (p) : 52 cm
  - lebar (l) : 45 cm
  - tinggi (t) : 15 cm
- 1 pallet kayu dapat menampung 50 karung
- Dimensi pallet plastik
  - panjang (p) : 130 cm
  - lebar (l) : 120 cm
  - tinggi (t) : 15 cm
- Jumlah karung dalam 14 hari = 178628 karung
- Jumlah palet dalam 14 hari = 3573 palet
- dimensi forkilift
  - panjang : 3445 mm
  - lebar : 1100 mm
  - radius putar : 2140 mm
  - panjang garpu : 1070 mm
  - jarak aman : 500 mm
  - maka lebar gang : 3710 mm

- penyusunan bahan  
1 pallet menampung 50 karung  
1 layer pallet diisi 5 karung  
ketinggian bahan yang ditumpuk :  $4 \times (\text{tinggi pallet} + \text{tinggi 10 karung})$   
:  $4 \times (15 + 10 \times 15)$   
: 720,00 cm

1 baris bahan terdapat 5 kolom pallet

1 kolom palet terdapat 4 tumpuk pallet dan bahan

jika panjang 1 baris terdapat 22 pallet, maka terdapat :

$$= \frac{3573}{4 \times 4 \times 22}$$

$$= 10,1 \text{ baris} \approx 11 \text{ baris}$$

dimensi 1 baris bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{panjang bahan} &= 22 \times (\text{panjang pallet} + \text{jarak antar pallet}) \\ &= 22 \times (130 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 2970 \text{ cm} = 29,7 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{lebar bahan} &= 4 \times (\text{lebar pallet} + \text{jarak antar palle}) \\
 &= 4 \times (120 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) \\
 &= 500 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

dimensi kantor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{panjang} &= 3 \text{ meter} \\
 \text{lebar} &= 2,5 \text{ meter}
 \end{aligned}$$

dimensi gudang

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{lebar} &= 1 \times \text{panjang 1 baris bahan} + \text{lebar gang} + \text{lebar kantor} \\
 &= 1 \times 29,7 + 3,71 + 3 \\
 &= 35,910 \text{ meter}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{panjang} &= 11 \times (\text{lebar 1 baris bahan} + \text{lebar gang}) \\
 &= 11 \times (5 + 3,71) \\
 &= 95,810 \text{ meter}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi} &= 120\% \times \text{tinggi bahan ditumpuk} \\
 &= 864,000 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 8,6 \text{ meter}
 \end{aligned}$$

dikarenakan panjang gudang terlalu besar, maka gudang yang dibutuhkan 2 buah

### Spesifikasi Alat

Nama Alat	: Gudang Produk (F-137)
Fungsi	: Menyimpan Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> selama 14 hari
Tipe	: Bangunan Gudang
Bahan	: Beton
Kapasitas	: 9846890,24 lb
Panjang	: 47,905 m
Lebar	: 35,910 m
Tinggi	: 8,640 m
Jumlah	: 2 buah