

APPENDIKS A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas Direncanakan	=	100,000 ton/tahun	
Jumlah hari kerja	=	1 tahun	= 330 hari
Jumlah waktu kerja perhari	=	1 hari	= 24 jam
Kapasitas Produksi	=	$\frac{100000 \text{ ton}}{\text{tahun}} \times \frac{1000}{\text{ton}} \times \frac{1}{330} \times \frac{1}{24}$	
Basis	=	12626.263	kg/jam
Basis Perhitungan	=	18930.83	kg/jam

Data Berat Molekul

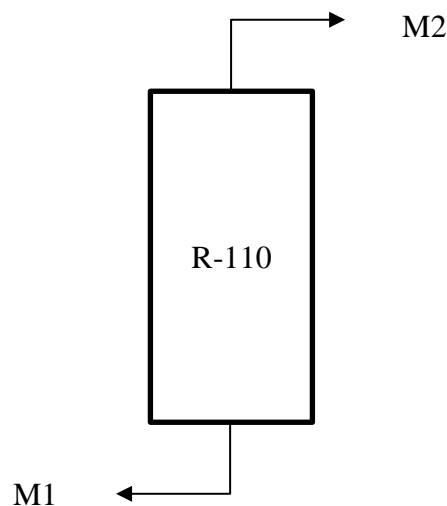
Komponen	Rumus Molekul	BM (kg/kmol)
Palmitic Acid (C16:0)	$C_{16}H_{32}O_2$	256.40
Stearic Acid (C18:0)	$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	284.48
Oleic Acid (C18:1)	$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	282.47
Linoleic Acid (C18:2)	$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	280.45

Data Komposisi Bahan Baku

Komponen	% berat
$C_{16}H_{32}O_2$	41.25%
$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	7.69%
$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	42.07%
$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	8.99%
Total	100%

N2	10% From Flowrate
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1. REAKTOR (R-110)



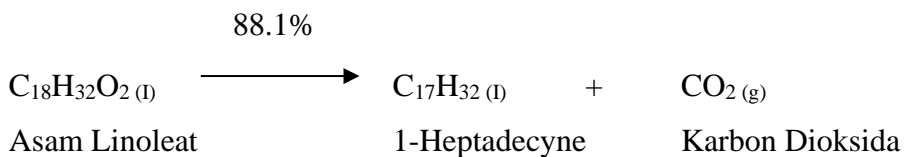
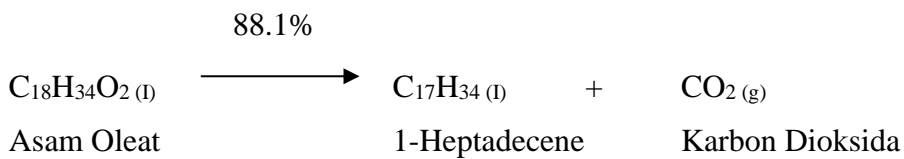
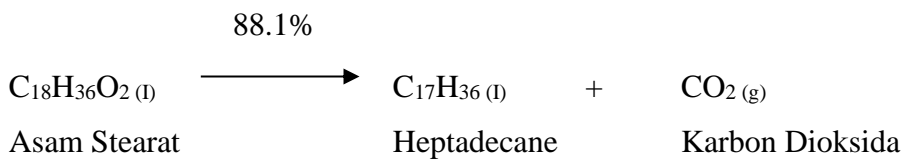
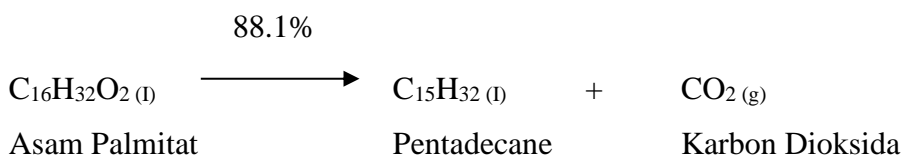
Keterangan:

M1 = Massa Output dari Storage PFAD

M2 = Massa Output dari Reaktor

$$M1 = M2$$

Reaksi:

Decarboxylation**Decarboxylation**

Reaksi	:	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$	\longrightarrow	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}$	+	CO_2
Mula – Mula	:	30.5 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam
Bereaksi	:	26.8 kmol/jam		26.83 kmol/jam		26.83 kmol/jam
Sisa	:	3.62 kmol/jam		26.83 kmol/jam		26.83 kmol/jam

$$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 \text{ yang bereaksi} = 26.83 \times 256.4 = 6880 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32} \text{ produk} = 26.83 \times 212.4 = 5700 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ produk} = 26.83 \times 44 = 1181 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 \text{ sisa} = 3.62 \times 256.4 = 929 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Reaksi	:	$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	\longrightarrow	$C_{17}H_{36}$	+	CO_2
Mula – Mula	:	5.117 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam
Bereaksi	:	4.508 kmol/jam		4.508 kmol/jam		4.508 kmol/jam
Sisa	:	0.609 kmol/jam		4.508 kmol/jam		4.508 kmol/jam

$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	yang bereaksi	=	4.508	x	284	=	1283	kg/jam
$C_{17}H_{34}$	produk	=	4.508	x	240	=	1084	kg/jam
CO_2	produk	=	4.508	x	44	=	198	kg/jam
$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	sisa	=	0.609	x	284.5	=	173	kg/jam

Reaksi	:	$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	\longrightarrow	$C_{17}H_{34}$	+	CO_2
Mula – Mula	:	28.19 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam
Bereaksi	:	24.84 kmol/jam		24.8 kmol/jam		24.84 kmol/jam
Sisa	:	3.355 kmol/jam		24.8 kmol/jam		24.84 kmol/jam

$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$	yang bereaksi	=	24.84	x	282	=	7016	kg/jam
$C_{17}H_{34}$	produk	=	24.84	x	238	=	5923	kg/jam
CO_2	produk	=	24.84	x	44	=	1093	kg/jam
$C_{18}H_{36}O_2$	sisa	=	3.355	x	282	=	948	kg/jam

Reaksi	:	$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	\longrightarrow	$C_{17}H_{32}$	+	CO_2
Mula – Mula	:	6.068 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam		0 kmol/jam
Bereaksi	:	5.346 kmol/jam		5.346 kmol/jam		5.346 kmol/jam
Sisa	:	0.722 kmol/jam		5.346 kmol/jam		5.346 kmol/jam

$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	yang bereaksi	=	5.346	x	280	=	7016	kg/jam
$C_{17}H_{32}$	produk	=	5.346	x	236	=	5923	kg/jam
CO_2	produk	=	5.346	x	44	=	1093	kg/jam
$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	sisa	=	0.722	x	280	=	948	kg/jam

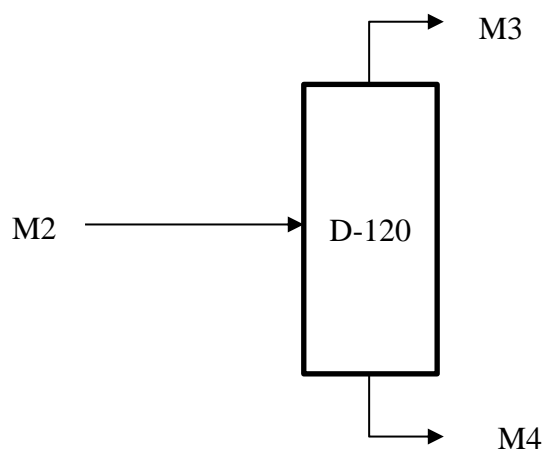
Komponen	BM	Comp	Masuk		Keluar	
			M1		M2	
			massa (kg)	kmol	massa (kg)	kmol
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	256.4	41.3%	7808.97	30.46	929.27	3.62
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	284.48	7.7%	1455.78	5.12	173.24	0.61
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	282.47	42.1%	7964.20	28.19	947.74	3.36
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	280.45	8.99%	1701.88	6.07	202.32	0.72
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	212.42				5699.63	26.83
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	240.47				1984.13	4.51
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	238.46				5923.27	24.84
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	236.44				1264.08	5.35
CO ₂	44				2707.16	61.53
N ₂	28.02		1893.083	67.562	1893.1	67.6
Total			20823.91		20823.91	
Total Without N ₂		100%	18930.83		18930.83	

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan N}_2 &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} \\
 &= \frac{1893.1}{1.16} \\
 &= 1631.96804 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1631.96804 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0.5 \text{ jam} = 815.98402 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi semua N₂ tidak ada yang tertinggal dalam reaktor

2. FLASH DRUM (D-120)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan fase uap dan fase liquid berdasarkan perbedaan tekanan



Keterangan:

M2 = Massa Output dari reaktor

M3 = Massa Vapor yang keluar dari Flash Drum

M4 = Massa Liquid yang keluar dari Flash Drum

NM = M2 = M3 + M4

- a. Tekanan masing – masing uap murni dapat dicari dengan persamaan Antoine

$$\ln P = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$$

- b. Menghitung nilai K dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$K = \frac{p^{sat}}{P}$$

- c. Untuk mengetahui komposisi uap dan liquid menggunakan persamaan:

$$y_i = \frac{V_i}{V} x_i = \frac{F \cdot z_i - V_i}{L} \quad \text{Error} = \frac{\left| \frac{L}{V_{tebak}} - \frac{L}{V_{hitung}} \right|}{\frac{L}{V_{hitung}}}$$

Feed Masuk Flash Drum

Komponen	M2		Fraksi (z)
	kg/jam	mol/jam	
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	929.3	3.6242866	0.02759
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	173.2	0.6089634	0.0046358
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	947.7	3.3551874	0.0255415
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	202.3	0.7214192	0.0054918
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5699.6	26.831903	0.2042587
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1084.1	4.5083762	0.0343202
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5923.3	24.839665	0.1890927
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1264.1	5.3463099	0.0406989
CO ₂	2707.2	61.526254	0.4683705
Total	18930.83	131.36237	1

Data Komponen Antoine Vapor Pressure

Komponen	A	B	C	T (K)	T (C)	P(Bar)	P (mmHg)	log (psat)	Psat
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	5.35728	3061.422	-55.077	373.2		5.00		-4.27	0.00005
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	5.72544	3348.131	-57.825	373.2		5.00		-4.89	0.00001
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	5.04842	2555.604	-127.258	373.2		5.00		-5.34	0.00000
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	3.82846	2066.995	-116.87	373.2		5.00		-4.24	0.00006
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	7.02359	1789.95	161.38		100		3800	0.18	1.49801
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	7.0143	1865.1	149.2		100		3800	-0.47	0.33881
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	7.03925	1877.91	151.53		100		3800	-0.43	0.37437

C ₁₇ H ₃₂	7.48829	2216.2	182		100		3800	-0.37	0.42601
CO ₂	6.81228	1301.679	-3.494	391.2		1.01		3.45	2847.48

Komponen	KI	n	zi	Ki x zi	zi/ki
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	1.1E-05	3.6242866	0.0276	3.0E-07	2.6E+03
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	2.6E-06	0.6089634	0.0046	1.2E-08	1.8E+03
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	9.0E-07	3.3551874	0.0255	2.3E-08	2.8E+04
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	1.2E-05	0.7214192	0.0055	6.4E-08	4.7E+02
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	0.000394213	26.831903	0.2043	8.1E-05	5.2E+02
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	8.91593E-05	4.5083762	0.0343	3.1E-06	3.8E+02
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	9.85185E-05	24.839665	0.1891	1.9E-05	1.9E+03
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	0.000112109	5.3463099	0.0407	4.6E-06	3.6E+02
CO ₂	2810.241015	61.526254	0.4684	1.3E+03	1.7E-04
Total		131.36237	1	1.3E+03	36272.36

L/V : 1.136

Komponen	KI	Ai	Vi	yi	xi
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	1.1E-05	1.1E+05	3.45E-05	5.60E-07	5.19E-02
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	2.6E-06	4.4E+05	1.37E-06	2.23E-08	8.72E-03
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	9.0E-07	1.3E+06	2.67E-06	4.34E-08	4.80E-02
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	1.2E-05	9.8E+04	7.36E-06	1.20E-07	1.03E-02
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	3.9E-04	2.9E+03	9.31E-03	1.51E-04	3.84E-01
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	8.9E-05	1.3E+04	3.54E-04	5.75E-06	6.45E-02
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	9.9E-05	1.2E+04	2.15E-03	3.50E-05	3.56E-01
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1.1E-04	1.0E+04	5.28E-04	8.58E-06	7.65E-02
CO ₂	2.8E+03	4.0E-04	61.501404	1.00E+00	3.56E-04
Total	2.8.E+03	1.9.E+06	6.15E+01	1	1

V Calc (kmol/jam) = 61.51

L Calc (kmol/jam) = 69.85

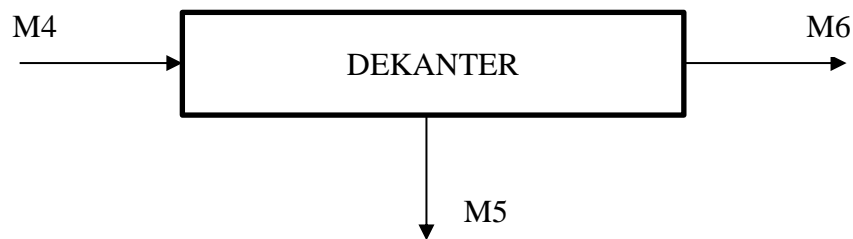
L/V = 1/135

Error = 0.0

Komponen	M2		M4		M3	
	kg/jam	kmol/jam	kg/jam	kmol/jam	kg/jam	kmol/jam
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	929.3	3.6	929.25825	3.62425	0.00884	0.00003
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	173.2	0.6	173.23752	0.60896	0.00039	0.00000

C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	947.7	3.4	947.73903	3.35518	0.00075	0.00000
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	202.3	0.7	202.31793	0.72141	0.00207	0.00001
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5699.6	26.8	5697.6548	26.82259	1.97805	0.00931
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1084.1	4.5	1084.0441	4.50802	0.08512	0.00035
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5923.3	24.8	5922.7526	24.83751	0.51387	0.00215
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1264.1	5.3	1263.9567	5.34578	0.12479	0.00053
CO ₂	2707.2	61.5	1.0934114	0.02485	2706.062	61.50140
Total	18930.83		16222.05442		2708.78	
Total	18930.83		18930.83			

3. DEKANTER



Neraca Massa Total

$$M4 = M6 + M5$$

Keterangan:

M4 = Aliran liquid keluar menuju dekanter

M5 = Aliran liquid keluar menuju sisa produk tidak bereaksi dengan densitas yang tinggi

M6 = Aliran liquid keluar menuju tanki penyimpanan dengan densitas yang rendah

Komponen	M4	
	Kg/Jam	Density (gr/cm ³)
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	929.258	0.849
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	173.238	0.847
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	947.739	0.854
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	202.318	0.903
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5697.655	0.77
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1084.044	0.773
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5922.753	0.782

C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1263.957	0.796
CO ₂	1.093	0.001808
Total	16222.054	

Bahan yang masuk dekanter dari Flash Drum

Asumsi Pemisahan = 95%

Komponen			
Masuk (M4)		Tanki Penyimpanan (M6)	
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	929.258	C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5412.772
C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	173.238	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1029.842
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	947.739	C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5626.615
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	202.318	C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1200.759
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5697.655	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	46.463
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1084.044	C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	8.662
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5922.753	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	47.387
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1263.957	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	10.116
CO ₂	1.093	CO ₂	0.055
		Total	13382.67
		Tanki Sisa Raw Material (M5)	
		C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	882.795
		C ₁₆ H ₃₆ O ₂	164.576
		C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	900.352
		C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	192.202
		C ₁₅ H ₃₂	284.8827
		C ₁₇ H ₃₆	54.20221
		C ₁₇ H ₃₄	296.1376
		C ₁₇ H ₃₂	63.19784
		CO ₂	0.054671
		Total	2838.400
Total	16222.054	Total	16222.05

APPENDIKS B

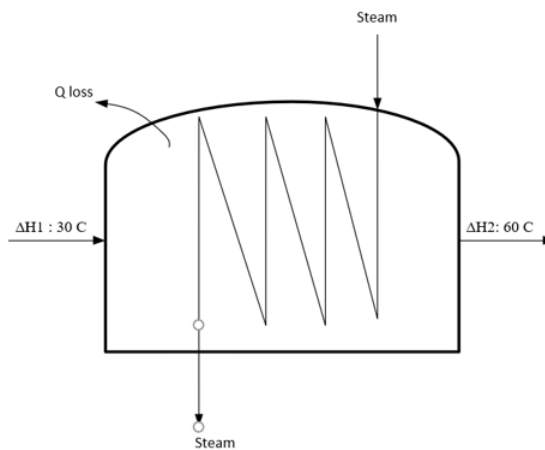
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Kapasitas Green Diesel yang direncanakan	=	100000	ton/tahun
Jumlah hari kerja	=	1 tahun	= 330 hari
Jumlah waktu kerja perhari	=	1 hari	= 24 jam
Kapasitas produksi Green Diesel	=	$\frac{100000}{\text{tahun}} \times \frac{1000}{\text{ton}} \times \frac{1}{330} \times \frac{1}{24}$	
	=	12626.26	kg/jam
Suhu referensi	=	25°C	= 298.15 K
Satuan	=	Kkal/jam	

Konstantas kapasitas panas

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	94.014	2.50E+00	-5.80E-03	5.56E-06
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	113.571	2.85E+00	-6.40E-03	5.88E-06
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	137.993	2.63E+00	-5.88E-03	5.53E-06
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	588.957	-7.77E-01	1.71E-03	-
CO ₂	27.437	4.23E-02	-1.96E-05	3,9968-09
H ₂ O	33.933	-8.42E-03	2.99E-05	-1.78E-08

1. STORAGE TANK PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (F-111)



Dimana : $\Delta H_1 + Q_s = \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}}$

Keterangan:

ΔH_1 = Panas bahan masuk storage

ΔH_2 = Panas bahan keluar storage

Q_{stream} = Panas yang terkandung pada steam

Q_{loss} = Panas yang hilang

A. Menghitung Panas Bahan Masuk Storage

T masuk storage PFAD = 30°C = 303.15 K

T referensi = 25°C = 298.15 K

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06

$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$ C₁₆H₃₂O₂ = 3248.3 j/mol.k = 775.8778 kkal/kmol

$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$ C₁₈H₃₆O₂ = 3414.0 j/mol.k = 815.4760 kkal/kmol

$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$ C₁₈H₃₄O₂ = 3429.3 j/mol.k = 819.1155 kkal/kmol

$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$ C₁₈H₃₂O₂ = 3029.2 j/mol.k = 723.5655 kkal/kmol

Sumber: Yaws 1 Carl hal 56 cp liquid

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	BM	Masa (kmol/jam)	Cp ΔT (kkal/kmol)	ΔH1 (kkal/jam)
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	7808.967091	256.4	30.4561899	775.88	23630
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	1455.780774	284.5	5.117339617	815.48	4173
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	7964.199892	282.5	28.19485217	819.12	23095
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	1701.881555	280.4	6.06845622	723.57	4391
Total					55289

B. Menghitung Panas Bahan Keluar Storage

T keluar storage PFAD = 60°C = 333.15 K

T referensi = 25°C = 298.15 K

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{16}H_{32}O_2 = 23125.8 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5523.8345 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{36}O_2 = 24313.6 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5807.5563 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = 24315.4 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5807.9650 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{32}O_2 = 21484.5 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5131.7783 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Sumber: Yaws 1 Carl hal 56 cp liquid

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	BM	Masa (kmol/jam)	Cp ΔT (kkal/kmol)	ΔH2 (kkal/jam)
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	7808.967091	256.4	30.4561899	5523.83	168235
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	1455.780774	284.5	5.117339617	5807.56	29719
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	7964.199892	282.5	28.19485217	5807.96	163755
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	1701.881555	280.4	6.06845622	5131.78	31142
Total					392851

C. Menghitung Kebutuhan Media Pemanas (Steam)

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

$$55289 + Q_s = 392851 + 2764.456 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_s = 395615.33 - 55289 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_s = 340326.22$$

D. Menghitung Panas Yang Hilang (Q_{loss})

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times \Delta H_1$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times 55289.1137$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 2764.4557$$

E. Menghitung massa steam sebagai media pemanas

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
H ₂ O	33.933	-8.42E-03	2.99E-05	-1.78E-08	3.69E-12

$$T_{in} = 450 \text{ C} = 723.2 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{out} = 400 \text{ C} = 673.2 \text{ K}$$

Fluida pemanas yang dipakai pada suhu 450°C sehingga diperoleh data

$$Q = 340326.2185 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$C_p \text{ Steam} = 1872.08688 \text{ j/mol.k} = 447.167 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$T_{\text{masuk Steam}} = 450^\circ\text{C} = 723.15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{keluar Steam}} = 400^\circ\text{C} = 673.15 \text{ K}$$

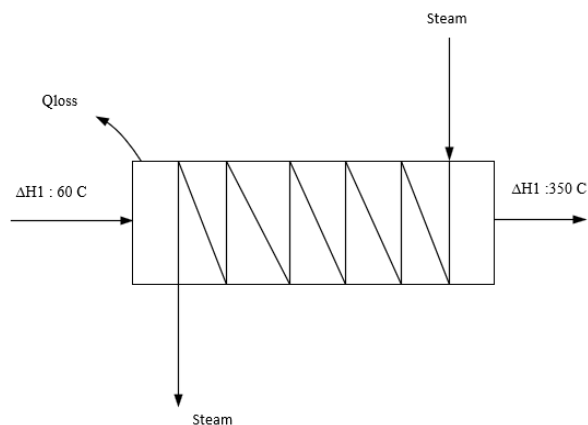
$$\Delta T = 50 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa Steam (m)} &= \frac{Q_{\text{steam}}}{C_p \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{340326.219 \text{ kkal/jam}}{22,358.336 \text{ kkal/mol}} \\ &= 15.2214 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 273.986 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Total Storage			
Panas Masuk (kkal/jam)		Panas Keluar (kkal/jam)	
ΔH_1	55289.1137	ΔH_2	392850.8765
Q_s	340326.2185	Q_{loss}	2764.4557
Total	395615.3322	Total	395615.3322

2. HEATER (E-113)

Fungsi: Untuk memanaskan Palm Fatty Acid Distilalte sampai suhu 350°C



$$\text{Dimana: } \Delta H_1 + Q_s = \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Keterangan: ΔH_1 = Panas bahan masuk heater ΔH_2 = Panas bahan keluar heater Q_{loss} = Panas yang hilang Q_{steam} = Panas yang terkandung pada steam**Direncanakan:**

Suhu bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333.15 K

Suhu bahan keluar = 350 °C = 623.15 K

A. Menghitung panas bahan masuk heater

T masuk heater = 60 °C = 333.15 °K

T referensi = 25 °C = 298.15 °K

Cp masing – masing komponen sebagai berikut:

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{16}H_{32}O_2 = 23125.8 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5523.8345 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{36}O_2 = 24313.6 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5807.5563 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = 24315.4 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5807.9650 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{32}O_2 = 21484.5 \text{ j/mol.k} = 5131.7783 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Sumber: Yaws 1 Carl hal 56 cp liquid

Tabel Aliran Panas Masuk

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	BM	Masa (kmol/jam)	Cp ΔT (kkal/kmol)	ΔH1 (kkal/jam)
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	7808.967091	256.4	30.4561899	5523.83	168235
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	1455.780774	284.5	5.117339617	5807.56	29719
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	7964.199892	282.5	28.19485217	5807.96	163755
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	1701.881555	280.4	6.06845622	5131.78	31142
Total					392851

B. Menghitung panas bahan keluar heater

$$T \text{ keluar heater} = 350 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 623.15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T \text{ referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298.15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

Cp masing – masing komponen sebagai berikut:

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 = 247606.1 \text{ j/mol.k} = 59143.1813 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2 = 259519.2 \text{ j/mol.k} = 61988.7526 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2 = 256837.0 \text{ j/mol.k} = 61348.0915 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 = 229423.5 \text{ j/mol.k} = 54800.1034 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Sumber: Yaws 1 Carl hal 56 cp liquid

Tabel Aliran Panas Keluar

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	BM	Masa (kmol/jam)	Cp ΔT (kkal/kmol)	ΔH1 (kkal/jam)
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	7808.967091	256.4	30.4561899	59143.18	1801276
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	1455.780774	284.5	5.117339617	61988.75	317217
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	7964.199892	282.5	28.19485217	61348.09	1729700
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	1701.881555	280.4	6.06845622	54800.10	332552
Total					4180746

C. Menghitung kebutuhan media pemanas (steam)

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

$$392851 + Q_s = 4180746 + 19642.5438 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_s = 4200388 - 392851 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_s = 3807538 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

D. Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times \Delta H_1$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times 392850.8765$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 19642.5438$$

E. Menghitung massa steam sebagai media pemanas

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
H ₂ O	33.933	-8.42E-03	2.99E-05	-1.78E-08	3.69E-12

$$T_{\text{in}} = 450 \text{ C} = 723.2 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{out}} = 400 \text{ C} = 673.2 \text{ K}$$

Fluida pemanas yang dipakai pada suhu 450°C sehingga diperoleh data

$$Q = 3807537.5270 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$C_p \text{ Steam} = 1872.08688 \text{ j/mol.k} = 447.167 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

$$T_{\text{masuk Steam}} = 450 \text{ °C} = 723.15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{keluar Steam}} = 400 \text{ °C} = 673.15 \text{ K}$$

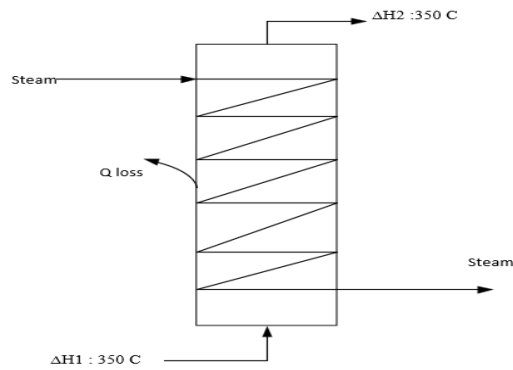
$$\Delta T = 50 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa Steam (m)} &= \frac{Q_{\text{steam}}}{C_p \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{3807537.527 \text{ kkal/jam}}{22,358.3336 \text{ kkal/jam}} \\ &= 170.2961 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 3065.330 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Total Reaktor			
Panas Masuk (kkal/jam)		Panas Keluar (kkal/jam)	
ΔH_1	392850.8765	ΔH_2	4180745.8597
Q_s	3807537.5270	Q_{loss}	19642.5438
Total	4200388.4035	Total	4200388.4035

3. REAKTOR (R-110)

Fungsi: Untuk mereaksikan Palm Fatty Acid Distilate dengan katalis serta berlangsungnya reaksi dekarbosisilasi



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

Keterangan:

ΔH_1 = Panas bahan masuk reaktor

ΔH_2 = Panas bahan keluar reaktor

Q_{loss} = Panas yang hilang

Q_{steam} = Panas yang diserap dari steam

ΔH_R = Panas reaksi

Direncanakan:

Suhu masuk reaktor : $350^\circ\text{C} = 623.15 \text{ K}$

Suhu keluar reaktor : $350^\circ\text{C} = 623.15 \text{ K}$

A. Menghitung panas bahan masuk reaktor

Diketahui:

T masuk reaktor = $350^\circ\text{C} = 623.15^\circ\text{K}$

T referensi = $25^\circ\text{C} = 298.15^\circ\text{K}$

C_p masing – masing komponen sebagai berikut:

Komponen	A	B	C	D
$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06
$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06
$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06
$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 = 247606.1 \text{ j/mol.k} = 59143.1813 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2 = 259519.2 \text{ j/mol.k} = 61988.7526 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = 256837.0 \text{ j/mol.k} = 61348.0915 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{32}O_2 = 229423.5 \text{ j/mol.k} = 54800.1034 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Sumber: Yaws 1 Carl hal 56 liquid

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	BM	Massa (kmol/jam)	$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$ (kkal/kmol)	ΔH_1 (kkal/jam)
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	7808.97	256.4	30.4562	59143.1813	1801275.9601
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	1455.78	284.48	5.1173	61988.7526	317217.4994
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	7964.20	282.47	28.1949	61348.0915	1729700.3719
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	1701.88	280.4472	6.0685	54800.1034	332552.0283

B. Menghitung panas bahan keluar reaktor

$$T \text{ keluar reaktor} = 350 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 623.15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T \text{ referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298.15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

Cp masing – masing komponen sebagai berikut:

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06	-
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	94.014	2.50E+00	-5.80E-03	5.56E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	113.571	2.85E+00	-6.40E-03	5.88E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	137.993	2.63E+00	-5.88E-03	5.53E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	588.957	-7.77E-01	1.71E-03	0	-
CO ₂	27.437	4.23E-02	-1.96E-05	4.00E-05	-3.0E-13

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{16}H_{32}O_2 = 247606.1 \text{ j/mol.k} = 59143.1813 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{36}O_2 = 259519.2 \text{ j/mol.k} = 61988.7526 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = 256837.0 \text{ j/mol.k} = 61348.0915 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{18}H_{32}O_2 = 229423.5 \text{ j/mol.k} = 54800.1034 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{15}H_{32} = 186111.8 \text{ j/mol.k} = 44454.6758 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{17}H_{36} = 214803.1 \text{ j/mol.k} = 51307.8691 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{17}H_{34} = 213427.6 \text{ j/mol.k} = 50979.3130 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad C_{17}H_{32} = 198243.1 \text{ j/mol.k} = 47352.3517 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad CO_2 = 1441571.0 \text{ j/mol.k} = 344333.638 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Sumber: Yaws 1 Carl hal 56 liquid

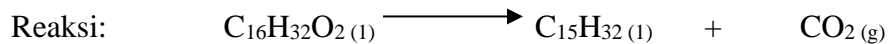
Komponen	Massa	BM	Massa	Cp ΔT	ΔH ₂
	(kg/jam)		kmol/jam		
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	929.267	256.4	3.6243	59143.18	214351.84
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	173.238	284.48	0.6090	61988.75	37748.88
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	947.740	282.47	3.3552	61348.09	205834.34
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	202.320	280.4472	0.7214	54800.10	39533.85
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5699.633	212.42	26.8319	44454.68	1192803.56
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1084.129	240.47	4.5084	51307.87	231315.18
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5923.266	238.46	24.8397	50979.31	1266309.04
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1264.082	236.44	5.3463	47352.35	253160.35
CO ₂	2707.155	44	61.5263	344333.64	21185558.96

C. Menghitung ΔH_R 25°C:

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298.15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{reaksi}} = 350^{\circ}\text{C} = 623.15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	ΔH _f
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	-848.4
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	-891
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	-764.8
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	-634.7
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	-428.8
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	-479.5
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	-276.99
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	-270.50
CO ₂	-393.51

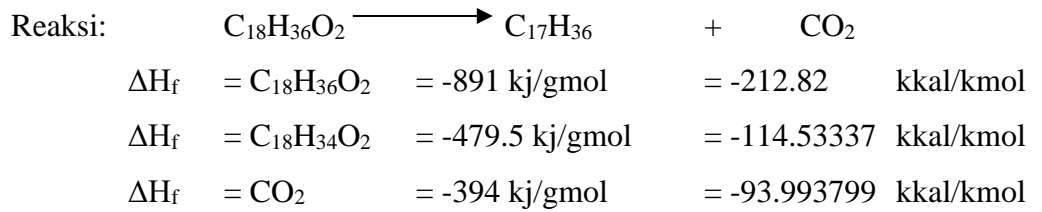


$$\Delta H_f = \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 = -848 \text{ kJ/gmol} = -202.6 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

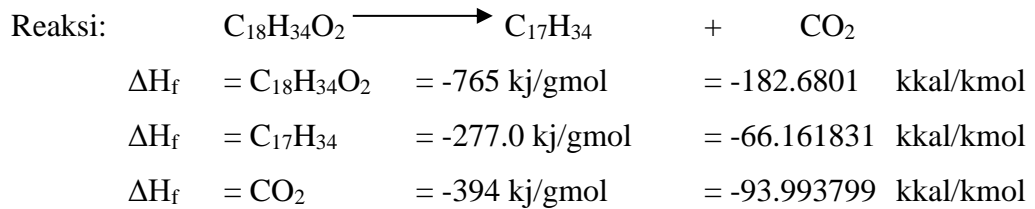
$$\Delta H_f = \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32} = -428.8 \text{ kJ/gmol} = -102.42317 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f = \text{CO}_2 = -394 \text{ kJ/gmol} = -93.993799 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

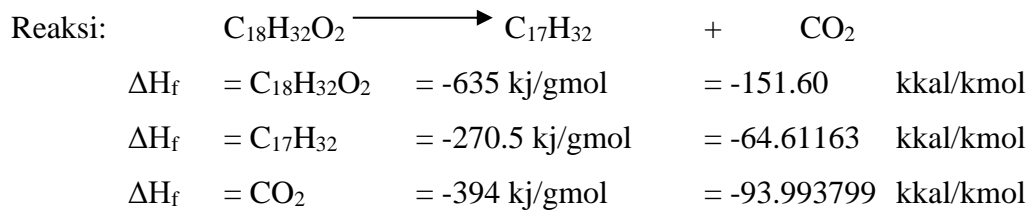
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R298} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -102.423168 + (-93.99 - -202.6488) \\ &= 6.23 \text{ kkal/gmol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R298} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -114.53337 + (-93.99 - -212.8243) \\ &= 4.30 \text{ kkal/gmol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R298} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -66.1618314 + (-93.99 - -182.6801) \\ &= 22.524 \text{ kkal/gmol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R298} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -64.61163 + (-93.99 - -151.6044) \\ &= -7.001 \text{ kkal/gmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total } \Delta H_{R298} = 26.052 \text{ kkal/gmol}$$

Tabel B.7 $\Delta H_{\text{reaktan}}$

Tabel B.8 ΔH_{produk}

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_{\text{produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}} + \Delta H_{R298} \\ &= 24626616.0023 - 4180745.8597 + 26.0525 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 20445896.20 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

D. Menghitung panas yang dibawa steam dalam reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 + Q_s &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}} + \Delta H_R \\ 4180746 + Q_s &= 24626616 + 209037.29 + 20445896.1950 \\ Q_s &= 45281549 - 4180746 \\ Q_s &= 41100803.63 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

E. Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss}} &= 5\% \times \Delta H_1 \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= 5\% \times 4180745.8597 \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= 209037.293 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

F. Menghitung massa steam sebagai media pemanas

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
H ₂ O	33.933	-8.42E-03	2.99E-05	-1.78E-08	3.69E-12

Fluida pemanas yang dipakai pada suhu 450°C sehingga diperoleh data:

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 41100803.6305 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ C_p \text{ Steam} &= 1872.08688 \text{ j/mol.k} = 447.167 \text{ kkal/kmol} \\ T \text{ masuk Steam} &= 450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 723.15 \text{ K} \\ T \text{ keluar Steam} &= 400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 673.15 \text{ K} \\ \Delta T &= 50 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

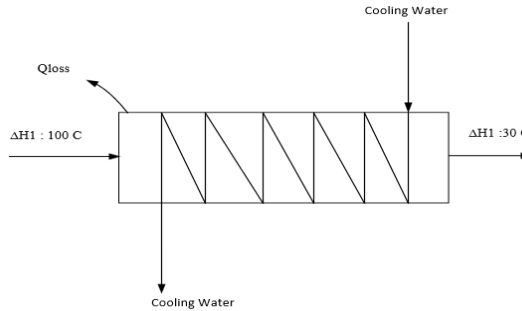
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa Steam (m)} &= \frac{Q_{\text{steam}}}{C_p \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{41100803.631 \text{ kkal/jam}}{22,358.3336 \text{ kkal/kmol}} \\ &= 1838.2767 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 33088.981 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Total Reaktor			
Panas Masuk (kkal/jam)		Panas Keluar (kkal/jam)	
ΔH_1	4180745.8597	ΔH_2	24626616.0023
Q_s	41100803.6305	Q_{loss}	209037.2930

		ΔH_R	20445896.20
Total	45281549.4902	Total	45281549.4902

4. COOLER (E-122)

Fungsi: Menurunkan suhu produk keluaran flash drum dari 100°C sampai suhu 30°C



$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{pendingin}} + Q_{\text{out}}$$

Dimana:

ΔH_1 = Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk gas dari reaktor

ΔH_2 = Panas yang keluar dalam bahan keluar *cooler*

$Q_{\text{pendingin}}$ = Pendingin yang terkandung pada Dowhterm

Q_{out} = Pendingin yang keluar

A. Menghitung panas bahan masuk *cooler*

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 373.15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298.15 \text{ K}$$

Cp masing – masing komponen sebagai berikut:

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06	-
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	94.014	2.50E+00	-5.80E-03	5.56E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	113.571	2.85E+00	-6.40E-03	5.88E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	137.993	2.63E+00	-5.88E-03	5.53E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	588.957	-7.77E-01	1.71E-03	0	-

CO ₂	27.437	4.23E-02	-1.96E-05	4.00E-05	-3.0E-13
-----------------	--------	----------	-----------	----------	----------

$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	= 50570.3065 j/mol.k = 12079.22342 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	= -10850.7502 j/mol.k = -2591.81019 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	= 4928.8405 j/mol.k = 1177.3028 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	= 2050.2667 j/mol.k = 489.726707 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₅ H ₃₂	= -14625.1700 j/mol.k = -3493.36811 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	= -13518.0134 j/mol.k = -3228.91267 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₇ H ₃₄	= -9467.6881 j/mol.k = -2261.4520 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	C ₁₇ H ₃₂	= 54305.2732 j/mol.k = 12971.35756 kkal/kmol
$\int C_p \cdot \Delta T$	CO ₂	= 117724.8434 j/mol.k = 28119.756 kkal/kmol

Tabel B.9. Panas bahan masuk *cooler*

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	BM	Massa kmol/jam	Cp ΔT kkal/kmol	ΔH ₁ kkal/jam
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	929.2582	256.4	3.6243	12079.2234	43778.1512
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	173.2375	284.48	0.6090	-2591.8102	-1578.3140
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	947.7390	282.47	3.3552	1177.3028	3950.068517
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	202.3179	280.4472	0.7214	489.7267	353.2946522
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5697.6548	212.42	26.8226	-3493.3681	46503.200
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1084.0441	240.47	4.5080	-3228.9127	49228.249
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5922.7526	238.46	24.8375	-2261.4520	100034.813
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1263.9567	236.44	5.3458	12971.3576	196119.557
CO ₂	1.0934	44	0.0249	28119.7561	391885.820
Total					830274.8409

B. Menentukan panas bahan keluar *cooler*

Diketahui:

$$T \text{ keluar } cooler = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303.15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T \text{ referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298.15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

Cp masing – masing komponen sebagai berikut:

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	86.29	3.52E+00	-7.32E-03	6.10E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	99.012	3.59E+00	-7.25E-03	5.90E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	278.686	2.54E+00	-5.44E-03	4.92E-06	-
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	241.348	2.31E+00	-5.07E-03	4.75E-06	-
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	94.014	2.50E+00	-5.80E-03	5.56E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	113.571	2.85E+00	-6.40E-03	5.88E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	137.993	2.63E+00	-5.88E-03	5.53E-06	-
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	588.957	-7.77E-01	1.71E-03	0	-
CO ₂	27.437	4.23E-02	-1.96E-05	4.00E-05	-3.0E-13

Sumber: Yaws 1 Carl hal 33 table 2 – 1 Cp Gas

∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	= 3248.2532 j/mol.k	= 775.8777669 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	= 3414.0334 j/mol.k	= 815.4760113 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	= 3429.2702 j/mol.k	= 819.1155 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	= 3029.2453 j/mol.k	= 723.5655346 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₅ H ₃₂	= 2356.5403j/mol.k	= 562.8832107 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	= 2767.0226 j/mol.k	= 660.9310119 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₇ H ₃₄	= 2732.4689 j/mol.k	= 652.6775 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	C ₁₇ H ₃₂	= 2551.9196 j/mol.k	= 609.5515151 kkal/kmol
∫Cp . ΔT	CO ₂	= 5623.1482 j/mol.k	= 1343.145171 kkal/kmol

Tabel B.10 Panas bahan keluar cooler

Komponen	Massa	BM	Massa	Cp ΔT	ΔH ₂
	(kg/jam)		kmol/jam		kkal/kmol
C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	929.2582	256.4	3.6243	775.8778	2811.9766
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	173.2375	284.48	0.6090	815.4760	496.5939
C ₁₈ H ₃₄ O ₂	947.7390	282.47	3.3552	819.1155	2748.2837
C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	202.3179	280.4472	0.7214	723.5655	521.9888
C ₁₅ H ₃₂	5697.6548	212.42	26.8226	562.8832	6578.8431
C ₁₇ H ₃₆	1084.0441	240.47	4.5080	660.9310	10345.7095
C ₁₇ H ₃₄	5922.7526	238.46	24.8375	652.6775	20194.8250
C ₁₇ H ₃₂	1263.9567	236.44	5.3458	609.5515	37641.3663

CO ₂	1.0934	44	0.0249	1343.1452	74760.7439
Total					156100.3309

C. Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{loss}} &= 5\% \text{ panas masuk} \\
 Q_{\text{loss}} &= 5\% \times \Delta H_1 \\
 &= 5\% \times 830274.8409 \\
 &= 41513.7420
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Menentukan panas yang diserap oleh pendingin *refrigerant*

Neraca panas total:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_1 &= Q_{\text{coolingwater}} + \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 830275 &= Q_{\text{coolingwater}} + 156100.33 + 41513.742 \\
 Q_{\text{coolingwater}} &= 632660.7680
 \end{aligned}$$

E. Suhu *cooling water*

Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_1 &= 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 373.15 \\
 t_2 &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303.15 \\
 T_1 &= 31 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 304.15 \\
 T_2 &= 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 323.15
 \end{aligned}$$

F. Menghitung panas yang diserap pendingin (Q_{serap})

Neraca panas overall

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panas masuk} &= \text{Panas keluar} \\
 \Delta H_1 &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 830274.841 \text{ kkal/jam} &= (156100.33 + Q_{\text{serap}} + 41513.7) \\
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= 632660.7680
 \end{aligned}$$

G. Menghitung kebutuhan *cooling water*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta T &= (323 - 304) \text{ K} \\
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 632660.7680 \text{ kJ/kg} &= m \times 0.9455 \text{ kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$632660.7680 \text{ kJ/kg} = 17.965 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m = 35217.277 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Neraca Panas Total Cooler			
Panas Masuk (kkal/jam)		Panas Keluar (kkal/jam)	
ΔH_1	830274.8409	ΔH_2	156100.3309
		Q_{serap}	632660.7680
		Q_{loss}	41513.7420
Total	830274.8409	Total	830274.8409

APPENDIKS C

SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. STORAGE PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (F-110)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung Palm Fatty Acid Distilalte

Tipe : Tangki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas berbentuk *standar dish* dan tutup bawah berbentuk datar

Direncanakan

Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

$F_{allowable}$: 18750

Tipe pengelasan : Double welded butt joint (E = 0.8)

Faktor korosi : 1/16

Volume ruang kosong : 10% Volume total

Waktu tinggal : 6 hari

Jumlah *storage* : 4 buah

Kondisi

Suhu badan : 60 °C = 333.15 K

Tekanan : 1 atm = 14.696 psia

a. Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$(1 \text{ kg} = 2.2406 \text{ lb}) \quad (1 \text{ ft}^3 = 35.417 \text{ ft}^3)$$

$$(1 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 62.43 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

Komponen	Massa	Massa	x_i	ρ_i	$x_i \cdot \rho_i$
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	7808.967091	17496.77166	0.4125	53.00307	21.86376638
C18H36O2	1455.780774	3261.822402	0.0769	52.87821	4.066334349
C18H34O2	7964.199892	17844.58628	0.4207	53.3152	22.42971305
C18H32O2	1701.881555	3813.235813	0.0899	56.3743	5.068048671
Total	18930.8293	42416.4162	1.0000		53.4279

Data densitas dikutip dari Perry Chemical Handbook 8th edition

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \rho_i}{1} \\
 &= \frac{53.4279}{1.0000} = 53.4279 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Rate masuk} &= 4732.7073 \text{ kg/jam} = 10604.10404 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{10604.10404}{53.4279} = 198.4752 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Volume Tangki

Untuk menentukan volume tangki, maka diasumsikan

- Waktu tinggal = 6 hari = 144 jam
- Tinggi silinder = 1.5 di
- Volume ruang kosong = 10% V_T
- Jumlah = 4 buah

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Liquid} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{jumlah}} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
 &= \frac{198.4752}{4} \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 144 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 7145.106091 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Ruang Kosong} &= 10\% \text{ Volume Total} \\
 &= 10\% \times V_T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume total} &= \text{volume liquid} + \text{volume ruang kosong} \\
 &= 7145.106 + 10\% \text{ volume total}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$90\% \text{ volume total} = 7145.106$$

$$\text{Volume total} = 7939.0068 \text{ ft}^3$$

- Menghitung diameter tangki

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

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

$$7939.007 = 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times L_s \right]$$

$$7939.007 = 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times 1.5 \text{ di} \right]$$

$$7939.007 = 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + 1.1775 \text{ di}^3$$

$$7939.007 = 1.2622 \text{ di}^3$$

$$\text{di}^3 = 6289.817$$

$$\text{di} = 18.4592 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 221.5103 \text{ in}$$

$$= 5.626361441 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung tinggi liquidida

$$V \text{ liquidida} = V \text{ liquidida dalam silinder}$$

$$V \text{ liquidida} = \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right]$$

$$7145.106091 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 18.4592^2 \times L_s$$

$$L_s = \frac{7145.106091}{340.7417 \times 0.785}$$

$$= 16.46087843 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 197.5305411 \text{ in}$$

- Menentukan tekanan desain

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} = \frac{\rho \times (H-1)}{144} \text{ (Brownell \& Young, Pers 3,17 hal 46)}$$

$$= \frac{53.4279 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times (16.4609 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$= 5.736 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_i = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 14.6959 + 5.7364$$

$$= 20.4323 \text{ psia}$$

$$= 5.7363 \text{ psig}$$

- Menentukan tebal silinder

$$\text{Tebal silinder (ts)} = \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(fE - 0,6 P_i)} + C$$

$$= \frac{5.7363 \cdot 197.5305}{2[(18750 \times 1) - (0,6 \times 5.7363)]} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= 0.037778 + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1.6045}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}$$

Standarisasi do

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

$$= 221.5103 + \left(2 \times \frac{3}{16} \right)$$

$$= 221.8853 \text{ in}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$d_o = 228$$

$$icr = 13.75$$

$$r = 180.00$$

$$ts = 1.0000$$

maka:

$$\begin{aligned} di_{\text{baru}} &= do - 2 ts \\ &= 228 - \left(2 \times \frac{4}{4}\right) \\ &= 226.0000 \text{ in} \\ &= 18.8333 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned} Ls &= 1.5 di \\ &= 1.5 \times 18.8333 \\ &= 28.25 \text{ ft} \\ &= 339 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung dimensi tutup atas

Bentuk tutup atas adalah standar dish dan tutup bawah adalah flat, sehingga

$$r = di_{\text{baru}} = 18.8333 \text{ ft} = 226 \text{ in}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} tha &= \frac{0.885 \text{ Pi} \cdot di}{(fE - 0.1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\ &= \frac{0.885 \times 5.7363 \times 226.0000}{[(18750 \times 0.8) - (0.1 \times 5.7363)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= 0.076491 + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= \frac{2.2239}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$\begin{aligned} ha &= 0.1690 \times di \\ &= 0.1690 \times 226.0000 \\ &= 38.1940 \text{ in} \\ &= 3.1828 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung tinggi tangki (H)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tangki (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi tutup atas} \\ &= 28.25 \text{ ft} + 3.1828 \text{ ft} \\ &= 31.4328 \text{ ft} \\ &= 377.194 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung Palm Fatty Acid Distillate selama 7 hari
Tipe	: Tangki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas berbentuk standar dish dan tutup bawah falt
Kode	: F-111
Jumlah tangki	: 4 buah
Volume tangki	: 7939.0068 ft ³
Diameter dalam (di)	: 18.8333 ft
Diameter luar (do)	: 19 ft
Tebal silinder (ts)	: 3/16
Tebal tutup atas (tha)	: 3/16
Tinggi tutup atas (ha)	: 3.1828 ft
Tinggi storage	: 31.4328 ft

2. POMPA (L-112)

Fungsi : Untuk mengalirkan Palm Fatty Acid Distillate Menuju Heater

Tipe : Centrifugal

Direncanakan

Bahan konstruksi : Corbon steel

Jumlah : 4

Kondisi

Suhu : 50 °C = 323.15 K

Tekanan : 1 atm = 14.6959 psia

Rate massa : 4732.7073 kg/jam = 10433.82123 lb/jam

ρ campuran : 53.4279 lb/ft³

Komponen	μ (<i>centripoise</i>)			
	A	B	C	D
C16H32O2	-9.4484	2.10E+03	1.66E-02	-1.26E-05
C18H36O2	-3.5929	1.35E+03	2.91E-03	-2.76E-06
C18H34O2	-6.1303	1.69E+03	8.37E-03	-6.45E-06
C18H32O2	-2.5389	1265.70	-2.66E-04	-4.72E-07

Dikutip dari Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid page 498

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

Komponen	Massa	xi	μ	μ	xi. μ
	(kg/jam)	massa	(Cp)	(lbm/fts)	
C16H32O2	1952.2418	0.4125	1.2269	0.0008	0.0003
C18H36O2	363.9452	0.0769	1.6827	0.0011	0.0001
C18H34O2	1991.0500	0.4207	1.3482	0.0009	0.0004
C18H32O2	425.4704	0.0899	1.7479	0.0012	0.0001
Total	4732.7073	1.0000	6.01	0.0040	0.0009

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi/\mu}{1} = \frac{0.0009}{1.00} = 0.0009 \quad \text{lb/ft.s}$$

Perhitungan

a. Menghitung rate volumetrik

$$Q = \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} = \frac{4732.707}{53.428} = 89 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0.025 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 11.04 \quad \text{gal/menit}$$

b. Menentukan dimensi pipa

$$Di \text{ optimal} = 3,9 \times Q^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad (\text{Peter and Timmerhauss, Pers. 15, hal 496})$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0.025^{0.45} \times 53.428^{0.13}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi Di} = 1.2349 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16}$$

$$= \frac{19.8}{16} = 1.23493 = 1 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\approx 1.25 \text{ in sch 40}$$

Sehingga:

$$\text{OD} = 1.660 \text{ in} = 0.1383 \text{ ft} = 0.0422 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1.25 \text{ in} = 0.1042 \text{ ft} = 0.0318 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0.0104 \text{ ft}^2$$

c. Menentukan kecepatan aliran fluida (v)

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran fluida (v)} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$= \frac{88.581 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0.0104 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$= 8517.43 \quad \text{ft/jam}$$

$$= 2.366 \quad \text{ft/s}$$

d. Menentukan bilangan reynold (N_{Re})

$$\text{Bilangan reynold (N}_{Re}) = \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu \text{ campuran}} \quad (\text{Pers 2.5-1 Geanklopis hal 49})$$

$$= \frac{0.0142 \times 2.3660 \times 53.428}{0.000914}$$

$$= 14410.1 \geq 2100 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Dari Geankoplis, Fig. 2.10-3 Hal 88 didapatkan:

$$\text{Equivalen rougness } (\varepsilon) = 0.000046 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Relative rougness } \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{D}\right) = 0.001449$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi (f)} = 0.004$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

e. Menentukan panjang pipa

Asumsi:

$$\text{Panjang pipa lurus} = 100 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Globe valve} = 1 \text{ buah}$$

Perhitungan:

- Panjang pipa lurus	=	100	ft
- Elbow 90°	=	1	buah
Le/D	=	35	(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93)
Le	=	35	ID
	=	35	x 1 x 0.0318
	=	1.111264	m
	=	3.646	ft
- Globe valve	=	1	buah
Le/D	=	300	(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93)
Le	=	300	ID
	=	300	x 1 x 0.0318
	=	9.525116	m
	=	31.250	ft
- Panjang pipa total (L)	=	Pipa lurus + elbow 90° + globe velve	
	=	100	+ 3.6 + 31.250
	=	134.896	ft
	=	1618.750	in

f. Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers. 2.10-6 Hal 86)} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.004 \times \frac{100}{0.10} \times \frac{(2.37)^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 1.3362 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Sudden contraction

Karena tangki sangat besar maka $A_1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= 0.55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers. 2.10 - 16 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 0.55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(2.37)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.04785 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Sudden expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_e &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers 2.10-16 Hal 93)} \\
 &= (1 - 0) \times \frac{(2.37)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.08699 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90°, 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10 -1 Hal 93)} \\
 h_f &= 1 K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10 -17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 1 \times 1 \times \frac{(2.37)^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.06524 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Globe valve

Jumlah : 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 6 && \text{(Geankoplis 4th, table 2.10-2, p.100)} \\
 h_f &= K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\
 &= 6 \times \frac{2.3660^2}{2 \times 32.1740} \\
 h_f &= 0.5219 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + \sum h_f \\
 &= 1.3362 + 0.0478 + 0.0870 + 0.5872 \\
 &= 2.0582 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan daya pompa

Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z &= 30 \quad \text{ft} \\
 \Delta P &= 0 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2 \quad (\text{karena } P_1 = P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia}) \\
 v_1 &= 0 \quad \text{ft/detik} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan}) \\
 v_2 &= 2.3660 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 \alpha &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Keseimbangan energi mekanik:

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \frac{g \Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis 4th, eq.2.7-28, p.68)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2.3660^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.1740} + \frac{32.1740 \times 30}{32.1740} + 0 + 2.0582 &= -W_s \\
 0.0870 + 30 + 2.0582 &= -W_s \\
 W_s &= -32.1452 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 62% (Peter and Timmerhaus, fig. 14-37, p. 520)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_s &= -\eta \times W_p \\
 -32.1452 &= -0.62 \times W_p
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_p = 51.8471 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\
 &= 88.5813 \times 53.4279 \\
 &= 4,732.7073 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 &= 1.3146 \text{ lb/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\
 &= 51.8471 \times 1.3146 \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\
 &= 0.1239 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi Motor = 80% (Peter and Timmerhaus, fig. 14 – 38, p. 521)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\
 &= \frac{0.1239}{62\%} \\
 &= 0.1999 \text{ Hp} \approx 0.2 \text{ Hp} \\
 \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0.1239}{80\%} \\
 &= 0.15 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

Nama alat	: Pompa sentrifugal
Kode alat	: L-121
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan Palm Fatty Acid Distillate Menuju Heater
Type	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Carbon Steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 88.5813 ft ³ /jam
Suhu operasi	: 50 °C
Efisiensi pompa	: 62%
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
Daya	: 1 Hp
Dimensi pompa	: OD = 1.660 in ID = 1.250 in A = 0.010 ft ²
Jumlah	: 4 buah

3. HEATER (E-113)

Fungsi : Untuk memanaskan Palm Fatty Acid Distillate dari 30°C ke 350°C

Tipe : *Shell and Tube*

Direncanakan

- Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = 0.003 jam.ft².°F/Btu
- Penurunan tekanan aliran maksimum (Δp) = 10 psi
- Δp maksimum = 5 psi

- Digunakan pipa ukuran $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD, BWG 16, L = 10 ft, $P_1 = 0.9375$ in
- Susunan segitiga (triangular)

Kondisi operasi:

- Massa bahan masuk (W)	=	20823.9122	kg/jam
	=	45908.3969	lb/jam
- Suhu bahan masuk (t_1)	=	60 °C	= 140 °F
- Suhu bahan keluar (t_2)	=	350 °C	= 663 °F
- Kebutuhan steam (m)	=	3065.3302	kg/jam
	=	6757.8270	lb/jam
- Panas dibawa steam (Q)	=	3807537.5270	kkal/jam
	=	15099688.7969	btu/jam
- Suhu steam masuk (T_1)	=	450 °C	= 842 °F
- Suhu steam keluar (T_2)	=	400 °C	= 752 °F
- Densitas campuran (ρ)	=	53.4279 lb/ft ³	= 855.8321 kg/m ³
- Viskositas campuran (μ)	=	6.0057 cP	
- Viskositas steam (μ)	=	0.0265 cP	

PERHITUNGAN:**A. Menghitung Δt**

$$\Delta t_1 = 842 \text{ °F} - 662 \text{ °F} = 180 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 752 \text{ °F} - 140 \text{ °F} = 612 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LM} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2}$$

$$= \frac{180 - 612}{\ln \frac{180}{612}} = 353.0059 \text{ °F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_1 - t_2} = \frac{842.00 - 752.00}{662.00 - 140.00} = 0.1724$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{662.00 - 140.00}{842.00 - 140.00} = 0.7436$$

Dari "Kern" fig. 18 didapatkan

Fig. 18, didapatkan $F_t = 0.97$ sehingga type HE : 2 – 4

Jadi:

$$\Delta t = F_t \times \Delta T_{LM}$$

$$= 0.97 \times 353.0059 \text{ °F}$$

$$= 342.4258 \quad ^\circ\text{F}$$

B. Menghitung Suhu Kalorik

$$T_c = (T_1 - T_2) / 2 = 797 \quad ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = (t_1 - t_2) / 2 = 401 \quad ^\circ\text{F}$$

C. Trial UD

Dari tabel 8 “Kern” hal 840, range U_D (Medium Organics) = 50 – 100 Btu/jam.ft².°F

$$\text{Dicoba UD} = 97 \quad \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{15099688.7969}{97 \cdot 342.4158} = 454.6237 \quad \text{ft}^2$$

Dari tabel 10 “Kern” hal. 843, diperoleh harga a'' = 0.3925 ft²/ft

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a'' \cdot L} = \frac{454.6137}{0.3925 \cdot 10} = 115.8251 \quad \text{buah}$$

Dari tabel 9 “Kern” hal. 842, diperoleh:

$$ID_s = 31 \quad \text{in}$$

$$n = 4$$

$$N_t = 678.0000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UD koreksi} &= \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standar}} \times U_D \text{ trial} \\ &= \frac{115.8251}{678.0000} \times 97 = 16.5709 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2.\text{°F} \end{aligned}$$

(Karena UD koreksi diantara 50 – 100 Btu/jam ft².°F, maka memenuhi)

Kesimpulan sementara hasil perancangan:

Type HE : 2 – 4

Bagian Shell		Bagian Tube		
ID_s	= 31 in	do	= 0.75 in	BWG = 16
n'	= 2.0	L	= 10 ft	N_t = 114
B	= 6.20 in	Susunan segitiga, $n = 4$		Pt = 0.94
Pt	= 0.94 in	a'	= 0.3020 in ²	
de	= 0.55 in	a''	= 0.3925 ft ² /ft	
	= 0.05 ft	di	= 0.6200 in	
C''	= 0.32		= 0.052 ft	

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas	
Bagian Shell (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate)	Bagian Tube (Steam)
1. Menghitung NR_e	1. Menghitung Nre pipa

$a_s = \frac{ID_s \times C \times B}{n' \times Pt \times 144}$ $= \frac{31 \times 0.32 \times 6.20}{2 \times 0.94 \times 144}$ $= 0.2260 \text{ ft}^2$ $G_s = \frac{M}{a_s} = \frac{45908.397}{0.2260}$ $= 203122.8489 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $\mu = 0.0009 \text{ cP}$ $Nre_s = \frac{G_s \times de}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{203122.8489 \times 0.05}{0.0009 \times 2,42}$ $= 4210070.288$ <p>2. JH dicari pada gambar 28, Kern $JH = 17 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>3. Menghitung h_o</p> $h_o = jH \left[\frac{k}{de} \right] \times \left[\frac{cp \times \mu}{k} \right]^{1/3}$ $k = 0.0151 \text{ (hysys)}$ $cp = 41.34 \text{ (hysys)}$ $h_o = 17 \left[\frac{0.01505}{0.05} \right] \times \left[\frac{41 \times 0.019}{0.01505} \right]^{1/3}$ $= 5.58218182 \times 3.7321$ $= 20.8334234 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ <p>4. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih (U_c) untuk sheel preheating</p> $U_c = \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}}$ $= \frac{20.8334234 \times 1500}{20.8334234 + 1500}$ $= 20.5480328 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ <p>5. Mencari <i>dirt factor</i> (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai</p> $R_d = \frac{U_c + U_d \text{ koreksi}}{U_c \times U_d \text{ koreksi}}$ $= \frac{20.5480328 + 16.571}{20.5480328 + 16.571}$ $= 0.109013379$ <p>R_d hitung (0,034975) > (0,003), R_d ditetapkan maka memenuhi</p>	$a_t = \frac{Nt \times a'}{n \times 144}$ $= \frac{114 \times 0.3020}{4 \times 144}$ $= 0.0598 \text{ ft}^2$ $G_t = \frac{m}{a_t}$ $= \frac{6757.8270}{0.0598}$ $= 113062.2849 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>(fig. 14 “Kern”, hal. 823)</p> $\mu = 0.0265 \text{ cP}$ $Nre_t = \frac{G_t \times di}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{113062.3 \times 0.052}{0.0265 \times 2,42}$ $= 91123.6017$ <p>2. Menghitung jH $jH = 260$ (Kern, Fig 24)</p> <p>kondensasi steam $h_{io} = 1500 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$</p>
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Evaluasi Pressure Drop	
Shell (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate)	Tube (Steam)
Preheating 1. Menghitung Nre $Nre = 4210070.29$ Dari Kern fig 29 hal 839 didapatkan: $f = 0.0012$	1. Menghitung Nre pipa $Nre = 91123.602$ Dari Kern fig 29 hal 839 didapatkan:

<p>2. Menghitung harga N + 1</p> $N + 1 = \frac{(10 \times L/B)}{6.20}$ $= \frac{10 \times 10}{6.20}$ $= 16.12903226$ <p>Karena passes, maka N + 1</p> $= 2 \times 16.12903$ $= 32.2581$ <p>Harga Sg = 1.14</p> <p>3. Menghitung ΔP</p> $D Ps = \frac{f \times Gs^2 \times IDs \times (N+1)}{5,22.10^{10} \times de \times Sg \times fs}$ $= \frac{0.0012 \times 203122.8489 \times 16.129032}{5,22.10^{10} \times 0.09 \times 0.88 \times 1}$ $= 0.291614863$ <p>$DP_s = 0.291614863 < 5$ psi (memenuhi)</p>	<p>$f = 0.00016$</p> <p>2. Menghitung DP</p> <p>Harga Sg = 0.79</p> $DPt = \frac{f \times Gt^2 \times IDs \times (N+1)}{5,22.10^{10} \times di \times Sg \times fs}$ $= \frac{0.0004 \times 248111,8049^2 \times 17,25 \times 6,25}{5,22.10^{10} \times 0,114 \times 0,79 \times 1}$ $= 0 \text{ psi}$ <p>3. Menghitung DP karena <i>tube passes</i></p> $\frac{v^2}{2gc} \times \frac{r}{144} = 0.0001$ <p>Jadi;</p> $DPn = \frac{4 \cdot n}{sg} \times \frac{v^2}{2gc} \times \frac{r}{144}$ $= \frac{4 \times 2}{0.79} \times 0.0001$ $= 0.001012658 \text{ psi}$ <p>4. Menghitung DP total pada bagian <i>tube</i></p> $DP \text{ total} = DPt + DPn$ $= 0.07968 + 0.001$ $= 0.08068 \text{ psi}$ <p>$0.11826 < 10$ psi (memenuhi)</p>
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Spesifikasi Alat Heater:

Nama alat : Heater

Fungsi : Memanaskan Palm Fatty Acid Distillate dari suhu 30°C ke 350°C

Tipe : Shell and Tube

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA 53 Grade B

Bagian sheel :

$$IDs = 31 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Passes (n')} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG (B)} = 16 \text{ in}$$

$$de = 0.55 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0.04565 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$c' = 0.32 \text{ ft}$$

Bagian tube :

$$OD = 0.75 \text{ in} = 0.06225 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID} &= 0.62 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0.051 \text{ ft} \\
 n &= 4 \text{ in} \\
 a' &= 0.30 \text{ in} \\
 a'' &= 0.39 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Pitch} &= 0.94 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. POMPA (L-114)

Fungsi : Untuk mengalirkan Palm Fatty Acid Distillate dari Heater menuju reaktor

Tipe : Piston

Direncanakan

Bahan Konstruksi : Corbon Steel

Jumlah : 1

Kondisi

Suhu : 350 °C = 623.15 K

Tekanan : 30 atm = 440.877 psia

Rate massa : 4732.7073 kg/jam = 10433.82123 lb/jam

ρ campuran : 53.4279 lb/ft³

Komponen	μ (centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C16H32O2	-9.4484	2.10E+03	1.66E-02	-1.26E-05
C18H36O2	-3.5929	1.35E+03	2.91E-03	-2.76E-06
C18H34O2	-6.1303	1.69E+03	8.37E-03	-6.45E-06
C18H32O2	-2.5389	1265.70	-2.66E-04	-4.72E-07

Dikutip dari Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid

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

Komponen	Massa	x_i	μ	$\bar{\mu}$	$x_i/\bar{\mu}$
	(kg/jam)	massa	(Cp)	(lbm/fts)	
C16H32O2	7808.9671	0.4125	1.2269	0.0008	0.0010
C18H36O2	1455.7808	0.0769	1.6827	0.0011	0.0019
C18H34O2	7964.1999	0.4207	1.3482	0.0009	0.0012
C18H32O2	1701.8816	0.0899	1.7479	0.0012	0.0021
Total	18930.8293	1.0000	6.01	0.0040	0.0062

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i/\bar{\mu}}{1} = \frac{0.0062}{1.00} = 0.0062 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

Perhitungan

a. Menghitung rate volumetrik

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} = \frac{10433.821}{53.428} = 195 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0.054 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 24.35 \text{ gal/menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan dimensi pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peter and Timmerhaus, pers. 15, hal 496}) \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,05^{0,45} \times 53.428^{0,13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Standarisasi Di} &= 1.7626 \text{ in} \quad \times \quad \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{28.2}{16} = 1.76255 = 2 \\
 &\approx 2 \text{ in sch 40}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 2.375 \text{ in} = 0.1979 \text{ ft} = 0.0603 \text{ m} \\
 \text{ID} &= 2 \text{ in} = 0.1667 \text{ ft} = 0.0508 \text{ m} \\
 \text{A} &= 0.0233 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan kecepatan aliran fluida (v)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan aliran fluida (v)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{195.288 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0.0233 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 8381.46 \text{ ft/jam} \\
 &= 2.328 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menentukan bilangan reynold (N_{Re})

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bilangan reynold (N}_{Re}\text{)} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu \text{ campuran}} \quad (\text{Pers 2.5-1 Geankloplis hal 49}) \\
 &= \frac{0.1667 \times 2.3282 \times 53.428}{0.006189} \\
 &= 3350.0 \geq 2100 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Geankloplis, Fig. 2.10-3 Hal. 88 didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Equivalen rougness } (\epsilon) &= 0.000046 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Relative reoughness } \left(\frac{\epsilon}{D}\right) &= 0.000906 \\
 \text{Faktor friksi (f)} &= 0.004 \\
 \alpha &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan panjang pipa**Asumsi:**

Panjang pipa lurus	=	100	ft
elbow 90°	=	1	buah
Globe valve	=	1	buah

Perhitungan:

- Panjang pipa lurus	=	100	ft
- Elbow 90°	=	1	buah
Le/D	=	35	(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93)
Le	=	35	ID
	=	35	x 1 x 0.0508
	=	1.778022	m
	=	5.833	ft
- Globe valve	=	1	buah
Le/D	=	300	(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93)
Le	=	300	ID
	=	300	x 1 x 0.0508
	=	15.24019	m
	=	50.000	ft
- Panjang pipa total (L)	=	Pipa lurus + elbow 90° + globe valve	
	=	100 + 5.8 + 50.000	
	=	155.833	ft
	=	1870.000	in

f. Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2gc} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers. 2.10-6 Hal 86)} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.004 \times \frac{100}{0.17} \times \frac{(2.33)^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.8087 && \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Sudden contraction

$$\text{Karena tangki sangat besar, maka } A_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= 0.55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers. 2.10-16 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 0.55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(2.33)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.04633 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Sudden expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_e &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers. 2-10-15 Hal 93)} \\
 &= (1 - 0) \times \frac{(2.33)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.17} \\
 &= 0.08424 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90°, 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93)} \\
 h_f &= 1 K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers. 2-10-17 Hal 04)} \\
 &= 1 \times 1 \times \frac{(2.33)^2}{2 \times 32.17} \\
 &= 0.06318 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Globe valve

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah} &: 1 \quad \text{buah} \\
 K_f &= 6 && \text{(Geankoplis, 4th Tabel 2.10-2 Hal 100)} \\
 h_f &= K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers. 2-10-17 Hal 04)} \\
 &= 6 \times \frac{2.3282^2}{2 \times 32.17} \\
 &= 0.5054 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi} &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + \sum h_f \\
 &= 0.8087 + 0.0463 + 0.0842 + 0.5686 \\
 &= 1.5078 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan daya pompa

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \quad (\text{karena } P_1 = P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia})$$

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

$$v_2 = 2.3282 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Keseimbangan energi mekanik:

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \alpha g c} + \frac{g \Delta Z}{g c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis 4th, eq. 2.7-28, p.68)

$$\frac{2.3282^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.1740} + \frac{32.1740 \times 30}{32.1740} + 0 + 1.5078 = -W_s$$

$$0.0842 + 30 + 1.5078 = -W_s$$

$$W_s = -31.5921 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 67% (Peter and Timmerhaus, fig 14-37, p. 520)

$$W_s = -\eta \times W_p$$

$$-31.5921 = -67\% \times W_p$$

$$W_p = 47.1523 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\ &= 195.2880 \times 53.4279 \\ &= 10,433.8212 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 2.8983 \text{ lb/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 47.1523 \times 2.8983 \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\ &= 0.2485 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi Motor = 83% (Peter and Timmerhaus, fig. 14-38, p. 521)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{0.2485}{67\%} \\ &= 0.3709 \text{ Hp} \approx 0.4 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0.2485}{83\%} \\
 &= 0.30 \quad \text{Hp} \approx 1 \quad \text{Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

Nama alat	: Pompa
Kode alat	: L – 114
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan Palm Fatty Acid Distillate Menuju Reaktor
Type	: <i>Piston Pump</i>
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Carbon Steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 195.2880 ft ³ /jam
Suhu operasi	: 350 °C
Efisiensi pompa	: 67%
Efisiensi motor	: 83%
Daya	: 1 Hp
Dimensi pompa	:
	OD = 2.375 in
	ID = 2.000 in
	A = 0.023 ft ²
Jumlah	: 1 buah

5. REAKTOR (R-110)

Perancangan alat utama BAB VI (Muhammad Ilham Saputra NIM. 2114911)

6. EKSPANDER (G-121)

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan tekanan dari 30 atm menjadi 5 atm

Tipe : Radial

Kondisi feed masuk ekspander

Massa	=	20823.91	kg/jam	=	45908.39693	lb/jam
P ₁	=	30	atm	=	440.88	psia
P ₂	=	5	atm	=	73.48	psia

Komponen	Massa	Massa	x_i	ρ_i	$x_i \cdot \rho_i$
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	929.2670839	2082.115828	0.049087	53.00307	2.601788094
C16H36O2	173.2379121	388.1568659	0.009151	52.87821	0.483893768
C18H34O2	947.7397871	2123.505767	0.050063	53.31522	2.669135746
C18H32O2	202.32	453.318192	0.010687	56.37429	0.602490557
C15H32	5699.6329	12770.59748	0.301077	48.0711	14.47309083
C17H36	1084.129225	2429.099942	0.057268	48.25839	2.763657524
C17H34	5923.266459	13271.67083	0.31289	48.8203	15.27536867
C17H32	1264.08152	2832.301053	0.066774	49.6943	3.318270818
CO2	2707.155185	6065.651907	0.143002	0.1129	0.016141179
Total	18930.8301	42416.4179	1.0000		42.2038

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \rho_i}{1}$$

$$= \frac{42.2038}{1.0000} = 42.2038 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Perhitungan

Tenaga yang dikeluarkan oleh ekspander adalah

$$W_s = \frac{\dot{\epsilon}_i \cdot m \cdot (P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \quad (\text{pers. Ulrich p. 116})$$

Dimana

$\dot{\epsilon}_i$ = efisiensi turbin

m = masa masuk ekspander

$P_1 - P_2$ = penurunan tekanan

$$= 30 - 5 = 25 \text{ atm} = 52905.425 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$\rho = 42.2038 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Asumsi } \dot{\epsilon}_i = 75\%$$

$$W_s = \frac{75\% \times 45908.39693 \times 52905.425}{42.20383719}$$

$$= 43162009.89 \text{ lbf.ft/jam}$$

$$= 10.89949745 \text{ Hp} = 11 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat

Nama : Ekspander (G-121)

Tipe : Radial

Daya : 11 Hp
 Jumlah : 1
 Bahan konstruksi : *carbon steel*

7. FLASH DRUM (D-120)

Fungsi : Memisahkan fase gas dan liquid

Tipe : Silinder vertikal dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah berbentuk standar dish

Direncanakan

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steels SA – 240 Grade M Type 316

Tipe pengelasan = Double-welded butt joint

Faktor pengelasan = 0.8 (Brownel, hal 254)

Faktor korosi = 1/16 in

Allowable Stres (f) = 18750 psi (Brownel, hal 342)

Waktu tinggal = 60 menit

Volume Ruang Kosong = 20% Volume total

Kondisi Operasi

Suhu operasi = 100 C = 303.15 K

Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14.696 psia

Komponen	Massa	Massa	xi	ρ_i	xi.pi
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	929.2670839	2082.115828	0.0490875	53.00307	2.601788094
C16H36O2	173.2379121	388.1568659	0.0091511	52.87821	0.483893768
C18H34O2	947.7397871	2123.505767	0.0500633	53.31522	2.669135746
C18H32O2	202.32	453.318192	0.01068733	56.37429	0.602490557
C15H32	5699.6329	12770.59748	0.30107676	48.0711	14.47309083
C17H36	1084.129225	2429.099942	0.05726792	48.25839	2.763657524
C17H34	5923.266459	13271.67083	0.31288995	48.82026	15.27536867
C17H32	1264.08152	2832.301053	0.0667737	49.69428	3.318270818
CO2	2707.155185	6065.651907	0.14300246	0.1129	0.016141179
Total	18930.8301	42416.4179	1.0000		42.2038

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

$$= \frac{42.2038}{1.0000} = 42.2038 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Rate bahan masuk = 18930.830 kg/jam

= 41735.28659 lb/jam
 Waktu tinggal = 60 menit
 = 1 jam

PERHITUNGAN:

Spesifikasi:

Fungsi : Memisahkan fase gas dan liquid yang keluar dari ekspander

Tipe : Tangki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk standar dish

Kode : D-120

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

Volume tangki : 1236.1224 ft³

Diameter dalam (di) : 7.8820 ft

Diamter luar (do) : 94.9586 ft

Tebal silinder (ts) : 3/16

Tebal tutup atas (taha) : 3.16

Tinggi tutup atas (ha) : 1.3432 ft

Tinggi storage : 13.2651 ft

8. STORAGE GA CO₂ (F-126)

Fungsi = Untuk menyimpan CO₂ dalam fase gas

Tipe tangki = Spherical Tank

Direncanakan

Bahan Konstruksi = High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

Allowable = 18750

Tipe pengelasan = Double-weleded but joint = 0.800000

Faktor corosi = 01 – Aug

Waktu tinggal = 6 hari = 144 h

Volume Fluida = 80% Storage

Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

Kondisi Operasi

Suhu operasi	=	30°C	
Tekanan operasi	=	1 atm	
Rate Aliran	=	2708.78 kg/jam	= 6069.282724 lb/jam
ρ CO2	=	0.1129 lb/ft ³	

PERHITUNGAN

- Menghitung Rate Volumetrik

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate CO2}}{\rho} = \frac{6069.283}{0.1129} = 53771 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume CO2} &= 53770.690 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1522.59 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Ruang Kosong} = 20\% \text{ Volume Tanki}$$

$$\text{Volume Tanki} = \text{Volume File} + 20\% \text{ Volume Tanki}$$

$$80\% \text{ Volume Tanki} = 1522.590 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 1903.2375 \text{ m}^3$$

- Menentukan diameter tanki dan tinggi tanki

$$\text{Volume Tanki} = \frac{4}{3} \pi \times (r)^3$$

$$r^3 = \frac{1903.2375 \times 3}{12.56}$$

$$r^3 = 454.5949443$$

$$r = 7.689088634 \text{ m}^3$$

$$d = 15.37817727 \text{ m}^3$$

- Menentukan Tekanan Design

$$P_{\text{abs}} = P_{\text{operasi}} - P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

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

$$= \frac{0.1129 \times (48,2094-1)}{144}$$

$$= 0.037$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 1 \times 14.969$$

$$= 14.969 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{abs}} = P_{\text{operasi}} - P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 14.969 - 0.037$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 14.932 \\
 P_{\text{design}} &= 0.04 + 14.969 \\
 &= 15.006 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0.31 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan tebal dinding

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal tanki (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \times r}{(fE - 0.6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0.306 \times 15.378}{(18750 \times 0.200 - 0.306 \times 0.200)} + 1/8 \\
 &= 0.001 + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0.126 \text{ in} \\
 &= 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat Storage CO2

Fungsi	= Untuk menyimpan CO2 dalam fase gas
Tipe Tanki	= Spherical
Jumlah Tanki	= 1
Bahan Konstruksi	= High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
Volume Tanki	= 1903.238 ft ³
Diameter Tanki	= 15.378 m ³
Tekanan Hidrostatik	= 0.037 psig
Tekanan Design	= 14.932 psig
Tebal Tanki	= 3.16 in

9. COOLER (E-122)

Fungsi : Menurunkan suhu dari 100 C menjadi 30 C

Tipe : Sheel and Tube

Dasar Perencanaan:

- Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = 0.003 jam.ft².°F/Btu
- Penurunan tekanan aliran maksimum (Δp) = 10 psi
- Δp maksimum = 5 psi
- Digunakan pipa ukuran 3/4 in OD, BWG 16, L = 10 ft, P_T = 0,9375 in
- Susunan segitiga (triangular)

Kondisi Operasi:

- Massa bahan masuk (W)	=	16222.0544	kg/jam	
	=	35763.1412	lb/jam	
- Suhu bahan masuk (t_1)	=	100	°C	= 212 °F
- Suhu bahan keluar (t_2)	=	30	°C	= 86 °F (hysys)
- Kebutuhan pendingin (m)	=	35217.2767	kg/jam	
	=	77640.0083	lb/jam	
- Panas dibawa steam (Q)	=	830274.8409	kkal/jam	
	=	3292650.8603	btu/jam	
- Suhu pendingin masuk (T_1)	=	31	°C	= 88 °F
- Suhu pendingin keluar (T_2)	=	50	°C	= 122 °F
- Densitas campuran (ρ)	=	53.4279	lb/ft ³	= 855.8321 kg/m ³
- Viskositas campuran (μ)	=	12.1331	cP	(asumsi tidak ada CO2)
- Viskositas pendingin (μ)	=	0.0265	cP	

PERHITUNGAN:**A. Menghitung Δt**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_1 &= 86 \text{ °F} - 88 \text{ °F} = -2 \text{ °F} \\ \Delta t_2 &= 212 \text{ °F} - 122 \text{ °F} = 90 \text{ °F} \\ \Delta T_{LM} &= \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2} \\ &= \frac{-2 - 90}{\ln \frac{-2}{90}} = 23.4661 \text{ °F} \\ R &= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{87.80 - 122.00}{86.00 - 212.00} = 0.2714 \\ S &= \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{86.00 - 212.00}{87.80 - 212.00} = 1.0145 \end{aligned}$$

Dari "Kern" fig. 18 didapatkan

Fig. 18, didapatkan $F_t = 0,88$ sehingga type HE : 1 – 2

Jadi:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t &= F_t \times \Delta T_{LM} \\ &= 0.88 \times 23.4661 \text{ °F} \\ &= 20.6502 \text{ °F} \end{aligned}$$

B. Menghitung Suhu Kalorik (T_c dan t_c)

$$T_c = (T_1 + T_2) / 2 = 105 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = (t_1 + t_2) / 2 = 149 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

C. Trial UD

Dari tabel 8 “Kern” hal. 840, range U_D 40 -75 Btu/jam.ft².°F

$$\text{Dicoba } U_D = 75 \text{ Btu/jam/ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{3292650.8603}{75 \times 20.6502} = 2125.9863 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dari tabel 10 “Kern” hal. 843, diperoleh harga a'' = 0.3271 ft²/ft

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a'' \cdot L} = \frac{2125.9863}{0.3271 \times 10} = 649.9500 \text{ buah}$$

Dari tabel 9 “Kern” hal 842, diperoleh:

$$ID_s = 31 \text{ in}$$

$$n = 6$$

$$N_t = 666$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UD koreksi} &= \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standar}} \times U_D \text{ trial} \\ &= \frac{649.9500}{666} \times 75 = 73.1926 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

(Karena UD koreksi diantara 40 -75 Btu/jam ft².°F, maka memenuhi)

Kesimpulan sementara hasil perancangan:

Type HE : 1-2

Bagian *Shell*

Bagian *Tube*

$ID_s = 31 \text{ in}$	$do = 1.25 \text{ in}$	$BWG = 16$
$n' = 1.0$	$L = 10 \text{ ft}$	$N_t = 666$
$B = 6.20 \text{ in}$	Susunan segitiga, $n = 2$	$Pt = 1.56$
$Pt = 1.56 \text{ in}$	$a' = 0.9850 \text{ in}^2$	
$de = 0.72 \text{ in}$	$a'' = 0.3271 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$	
$= 0.06 \text{ ft}$	$di = 1.1200 \text{ in}$	
$C'' = 0.44$	$= 0.093 \text{ ft}$	

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas	
Bagian <i>Shell</i> (Produk)	Tube (Cooling Water)
1. Menghitung NR_e	1. Menghitung Nre pipa
$a_s = \frac{ID_s \times C \times B}{n' \times Pt \times 144}$	$a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144}$
$= \frac{31 \times 0.44 \times 6.20}{31 \times 1.56 \times 144}$	$= \frac{666 \times 0.9850}{2 \times 144}$
$= 0.3780 \text{ ft}^2$	$= 2.2778 \text{ ft}^2$
$G_s = \frac{M}{a_s} = \frac{35763.141}{0.3780}$	$G_t = \frac{m}{a_t} = \frac{77640.0083}{2.2778}$
$= 94613.15325 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	$= 34085.3377$
$\mu = 12.1331 \text{ cP}$	lb/jam.ft^2

$Nre_s = \frac{Gs \times de}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{94613.15325 \times 0.06}{12.1331 \times 2,42}$ $= 193.337$ <p>2. JH dicari pada gambar 28, Kern</p> $JH = 60 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$ <p>3. Menghitung ho</p> $ho = [jH \frac{k}{de}] \times [\frac{cp \times \mu}{k}]^{1/3}$ $k = 0.01505 \text{ (hysys)}$ $cp = 12.1331 \text{ (hysys)}$ $ho = 60 [\frac{0.01505}{0.06}] \times$ $[\frac{12.133 \times 0.019}{0.01505}]^{1/3}$ $= 15.05 \times$ 2.481236577 $= 37.34261048$ $\text{Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$ <p>4. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih (Uc) untuk shell preheating</p> $Uc = \frac{ho \times hio}{ho + hio}$ $= \frac{37.34261048 \times 0.432151934}{37.34261048 + 0.432151934}$ $= 0.427208017$ $\text{Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$ <p>5. Mencari dirt factor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai</p> $Rd = \frac{Uc + Ud \text{ koreksi}}{Uc \times Ud \text{ koreksi}}$ $= \frac{0.427208017 + 73.1926}{0.427208017 \times 73.1926}$ $= 2.354442635$ <p>Rd hitung 2.354442635 > (0,003) Rd ditetapkan maka memenuhi</p>	$\mu = 0.0265 \text{ cP}$ $Nre_t = \frac{Gt \times di}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{34085.3 \times 0.093}{0.0265 \times 2,42}$ $= 49625.7466$ <p>2. Menghitung jH</p> $jH = 8 \text{ (Kern, Fig. 24)}$ <p>3. Menghitung hi</p> $hi = jH [\frac{k}{di}] \times [\frac{cp \times m}{k}]^{1/3}$ $k = 0.0044 \text{ (msds)}$ $cp = 0.25 \text{ (msds)}$ $hi = 8 [\frac{0.0044}{0.09}] \times [\frac{0.25 \times 0.03}{0.0044}]^{1/3}$ $= 0.377142857 \times 1.1458574$ $= 0.432151934$ $\text{Btu/jam/ft}^2.\text{°F}$
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Evaluasi Preassure Drop	
Shell (gas)	Tube (downterm)
<p>1. Menghitung Nre</p> $Nre = 193.337$ <p>Dari Kern fig. 29 hal 839 didapatkan:</p> $f = 0.0010$ $N + 1 = (10 \times L/B)$ $= \frac{10 \times 10}{6.20}$ $= 16.12903226$ <p>2. Menghitung harga N + 1</p> $\text{Harga Sg} = 0.79 \text{ (Kern, tabel 6)}$ <p>3. Menghitung ΔP</p>	<p>1. Menghitung Nre pipa</p> $Nre = 49625.747$ <p>Dari Kern fig. 26 hal 839 didapatkan:</p> $f = 0.0004$ <p>2. Menghitung DP</p> $\text{Harga Sg} = 0.99$ $D Pt =$ $\frac{f \times Gs^2 \times IDs \times (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times di \times Sg \times fs}$

$D P_s = \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times I D_s \times (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_e \times S_g \times f_s}$ $= \frac{0,0010 \times 94613,15325^2 \times 31 \times 16,12903226}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,1 \times 0,79 \times 1}$ $= 1,80894013$ <p>$D P_s = 1,80894013 < 5 \text{ psi}$ (memenuhi)</p>	$= \frac{0,002 \times 3489,491672^2 \times 17,25 \times 8,2}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,051 \times 0,99 \times 1}$ <p>3. Menghitung DP karena tube passes Dari Kern fig 27 hal 837 didapatkan:</p> $\frac{v^2}{2g_c} \times \frac{r}{144} = 0,0001$ <p>Jadi;</p> $D P_n = \left[\frac{4 \cdot n}{s_g} \right] \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \times \frac{r}{144}$ $= \left[\frac{4 \times 2}{0,99} \right] \times 0,0001$ $= 0,00080808 \text{ psi}$ <p>4. Menghitung DP total pada bagian tube</p> $DP \text{ total} = D I + D P_n$ $= 0,04818 + 0,000808081$ $= 0,04898 \text{ psi}$ <p>$0,14230 < 10 \text{ psi}$ (memenuhi)</p>
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Spesifikasi Alat Cooler:

Nama alat : Cooler

Kode : E-122

Fungsi : Menurunkan suhu dari 100 C – 30 C sebelum masuk decanter

Tipe : Shell and Tube

Bahan Kontruksi : Carbon Steel SA 53 Grade B

Bagian sheet:

IDs = 31 in

Passes (n') = 1.0 in

BWG (B) = 16 in

de = 0.72 in

= 0.06 ft

L = 10 ft

Bagian tube:

OD = 1.25 in = 0.10 ft

ID = 1.120 in

= 0.093 ft

n = 2 in

a' = 0.985 in

a'' = 0.327 ft

$$c' = 0.44 \text{ ft} \quad \text{Pitch} = 1.56 \text{ in}$$

10. POMPA (L-123)

Fungsi : Untuk mengalirkan produk menuju decanter

Tipe : Centrifugal

Direncanakan

Bahan konstruksi : Corbon steel

Jumlah : 1

Kondisi

Suhu : 30 °C = 303.15 K

Tekanan : 1 atm = 14.696 psia

Rate massa : 16222.0544 kg/jam = 35763.14118 lb/jam

ρ campuran : 49.2242 lb/ft³

Komponen	Massa	Massa	x_i	ρ_i	$x_i \cdot \rho_i$
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	929.2582459	2082.096026	0.05728364	53.00307	3.036208521
C16H36O2	173.2375214	388.1559904	0.01067914	52.87821	0.564693583
C18H34O2	947.7390325	2123.504076	0.05842287	53.31522	3.114828351
C18H32O2	202.3179348	453.3135648	0.01247178	56.37429	0.703087885
C15H32	5697.654849	12766.16546	0.35122893	48.0711	16.88396111
C17H36	1084.044107	2428.909226	0.06682533	48.25839	3.224882739
C17H34	5922.75259	13270.51945	0.36510496	48.82026	17.82451925
C17H32	1263.956729	2832.021446	0.07791595	49.69428	3.871976875
CO2	1.093411444	2.449897682	6.7403E-05	0.1129	7.60798E-06
Total	16222.0544	36347.1351	1.0000		49.2242

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \rho_i}{\sum x_i} = \frac{49.22}{1.00} = 49.22416593 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Komponen	μ (centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C16H32O2	-9.4484	2.10E+03	1.66E-02	-1.26E-05
C16H36O2	-3.5929	1.35E+03	2.91E-03	-2.76E-06
C18H34O2	-6.1303	1.69E+03	8.37E-03	-6.45E-06
C18H32O2	-2.5389	1265.70	-2.66E-04	-4.72E-07
C15H32	-7.8643	1.48E+03	1.47E-02	-1.21E-05

C17H36	-8.1307	1.58E+03	1.49E-02	-1.20E-05
C17H34	-9.7772	1.77E+03	1.91E-02	-1.50E-05
C17H32	-9.6382	1.77E+03	1.91E-02	-1.50E-05
CO2	11.811	4.98E-01	-1.09E-04	0.00E+00

Dikutip dari Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid and Gas

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

Komponen	Massa	xi	μ	μ	xi/μ
	(kg/jam)	massa	(Cp)	(lbm/fts)	
C16H32O2	929.2582459	0.0572836	2.20E+00	1.48E-03	8.48E-05
C16H36O2	173.2375214	0.0106791	3.00E+00	2.02E-03	2.15E-05
C18H34O2	947.7390325	0.0584229	2.44E+00	1.64E-03	9.59E-05
C18H32O2	202.3179348	0.0124718	3.25E+00	2.19E-03	2.73E-05
C15H32	5697.654849	0.3512289	2.31E-01	1.55E-04	5.45E-05
C17H36	1084.044107	0.0668253	3.22E-01	2.17E-04	1.45E-05
C17H34	5922.75259	0.365105	2.86E-01	1.92E-04	7.02E-05
C17H32	1263.956729	0.0779159	3.94E-01	2.65E-04	2.06E-05
CO2	1.093411444	6.74E-05	1.59E-02	1.07E-05	7.21E-10
Total	16222.0544	1.0000			0.0004

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi/\mu}{\sum xi} = \frac{0.0004}{1} = 0.0004 \quad \text{lb/ft.s}$$

Perhitungan

a. Menghitung rate volumetri

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} = \frac{16222.054}{49.224} = 329.555 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.0915 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 41.0877 \text{ gal/menit} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan dimensi pipa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peter and Timmerhaus, Pers. 15. Hal 496}) \\ &= 3,9 \times 0.09^{0,45} \times 49.224^{0,13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standarisasi Di} &= 2.2069 \text{ in} \quad \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{35.3}{16} = 2.2069 = 3 \\ &\approx 3 \text{ in sch 40} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga: (Geankoplis, APP. A.5-1, hal 892)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 3.000 \text{ in} = 0.2500 \text{ ft} = 0.0762 \text{ m} \\ \text{ID} &= 3.062 \text{ in} = 0.2552 \text{ ft} = 0.0778 \text{ m} \\ \text{A} &= 0.0513 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan kecepatan aliran fluida (v)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran fluida (v)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{329.555 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0.0513 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 6424.068 \text{ ft/jam} \\ &= 1.784 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

d. Menentukan bilangan reynold (N_{Re})

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bilangan reynold (} N_{Re} \text{)} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu \text{ campuran}} \text{ (Pers 2. 5-1 Geanklopis hal 49)} \\ &= \frac{0.2552 \times 1.7845 \times 49.224}{0.000389} \\ &= 57570.960633 \geq 2100 \text{ (aliran turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Geankoplis, Fig. 2. 10-3 Hal 88 didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalen roughness (} \epsilon \text{)} &= 0.000046 \text{ m} \\ \text{Relative roughness } \left(\frac{\epsilon}{D}\right) &= 0.000591 \\ \text{Faktor friksi (f)} &= 0.0058 \\ \alpha &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan panjang pipa

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa lurus} &= 50 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Globe valve} &= 1 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Panjang pipa lurus} &= 50 \text{ ft} \\ - \text{ Globe valve} &= 1 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Le/D &= 300 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93}) \\
 Le &= 300 \quad ID \\
 &= 300 \times 1 \times 0.0778 \\
 &= 23.33272373 \quad \text{m} \\
 &= 76.550 \quad \text{ft} \\
 - \text{ Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{glove valve} \\
 &= 50 + 76.6 \\
 &= 126.550 \quad \text{ft} \\
 &= 1518.600 \quad \text{in}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 2.10-6 Hal 86}) \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0058 \times \frac{50}{0.255} \times \frac{(1.78)^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.2250 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Sudden contraction

Karena tangki sangat besar maka $A_1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= 0.55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\
 &= 0.55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(1.78)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.02722 \quad \text{lb.f/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Sudden expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_e &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 2.10-15 Hal 93}) \\
 &= (1 - 0) \times \frac{(1.78)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.04949 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Globe valve

Jumlah: 1 buah

$$K_f = 6 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4}^{\text{th}}, \text{table 2.10-2, P.100})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v^2}{2gc} \\
 &= 6 \times \frac{1.7845^2}{2 \times 32.1740}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_f &= 0.2969 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm} \\
 \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + \Sigma h_f \\
 &= 0.2250 + 0.0272 + 0.0495 + 0.2969 \\
 &= 0.5986 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan daya pompa

Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z &= 30 \quad \text{ft} \\
 \Delta P &= 0 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2 \quad (\text{karena } P_1 = P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia}) \\
 v_1 &= 0 \quad \text{ft/detik} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan}) \\
 v_2 &= 1.7845 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 \alpha &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Kesetimbangan energi mekanik:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \alpha g c} + \frac{g \Delta Z}{g c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s &= 0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4}^{\text{th}}, \text{ eq. 2.7-28, p.68}) \\
 \frac{1.7845^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.1740} + \frac{32.1740 \times 30}{32.1740} + 0 + 0.5986 &= -W_s \\
 0.0495 + 30 + 0.5986 &= -W_s \\
 W_s &= -30.6481
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 56\% \quad (\text{Peter and Timmerhaus. Fig 14-37. P.520})$$

$$W_s = -\eta \times W_p$$

$$-30.6481 = -56\% \times W_p$$

$$W_p = 54.7287 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mass flow rate (m)} &= Q \times \rho \\
 &= 329.5547 \times 49.2242 \\
 &= 16,222.0544 \quad \text{lb/jam} \\
 &= 4.5061 \quad \text{lb/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\
 &= 54.7287 \times 4.5061 \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}} \\
 &= 0.4484 \quad \text{Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi Motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peter and Timmerhaus, Fig. 14-38. P.521})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\
 &= \frac{0.4484}{56\%} \\
 &= 0.8007 \quad \text{Hp} \quad \approx \quad 1 \quad \text{Hp} \\
 \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0.4484}{80\%} \\
 &= 0.5605 \quad \text{Hp} \quad \approx \quad 1 \quad \text{Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat

Nama Alat	: Pompa sentrifugal
Kode Alat	: L – 123
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan produk hasil reaksi ke decanter
Type	: <i>Centrifugal pump</i>
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Carbon Steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 329.5547 ft ³ /jam
Suhu operasi	: 30 °C
Efisiensi pompa	: 56%
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
Daya	: 1 Hp
Dimensi pompa	:
	OD = 3.000 in
	ID = 3.062 in
	A = 0.051 ft ²
Jumlah	: 1 buah

11. DEKANTER (H-124)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan liquid berdasarkan perbedaan massa jenis

Type : Two Phase Dekanter

Kondisi Operasi

Suhu Operasi : 30 °C

Tekanan : 1 atm

Jumlah : 1 buah

Komponen	Massa	Massa	xi	ρ_i	xi. ρ_i
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	929.2582459	2082.096026	0.057284	53.00307	3.036208521
C16H36O2	173.2375214	388.1559904	0.010679	52.87821	0.564693583
C18H34O2	947.7390325	2123.504076	0.058423	53.31522	3.114828351
C18H32O2	202.3179348	453.3135648	0.012472	56.37429	0.703087885
C15H32	5697.654849	12766.16546	0.351229	48.0711	16.88396111
C17H36	1084.044107	2428.909226	0.066825	48.25839	3.224882739
C17H34	5922.75259	13270.51945	0.365105	48.82026	17.82451925
C17H32	1263.956729	2832.021446	0.077916	49.69428	3.871976875
CO2	1.093411444	2.449897682	6.74E-05	0.11287344	7.60798E-06
Total	16222.0544	36347.1351	1.0000		49.2242

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{\sum xi.\rho_i}{\sum xi} & \rho \text{ heavy} &= 215.57079 \text{ Lb/ft}^3 \\ &= \frac{49.2241}{1} & \rho \text{ light} &= 194.9569034 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 49.22415832 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	μ (centripoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C16H32O2	-9.4484	2.10E+03	1.66E-02	-1.26E-05
C16H36O2	-3.5929	1.35E+03	2.91E-03	-2.76E-06
C18H34O2	-6.1303	1.69E+03	8.37E-03	-6.45E-06
C18H32O2	-2.5389	1265.70	-2.66E-04	-4.72E-07
C15H32	-7.8643	1.48E+03	1.47E-02	-1.21E-05
C17H36	-8.1307	1.58E+03	1.49E-02	-1.20E-05
C17H34	-9.7772	1.77E+03	1.91E-02	-1.50E-05
C17H32	-9.6382	1.77E+03	1.91E-02	-1.50E-05
CO2	11.811	4.98E-01	-1.09E-04	0.00E+00

Dikutip dari Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid and Gas

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

Komponen	Massa	xi	μ	μ	xi/ μ
	(kg/jam)	massa	(Cp)	(lbm/fts)	
C16H32O2	929.2582459	0.0572836	2.20E+01	1.48E-02	8.48E-04
C16H36O2	173.2375214	0.0106791	3.00E+01	2.02E-02	2.15E-04
C18H34O2	947.7390325	0.0584229	2.44E+01	1.64E-02	9.59E-04
C18H32O2	202.3179348	0.0124718	3.25E+01	2.19E-02	2.73E-04
C15H32	5697.654849	0.3512289	2.31E+00	1.55E-03	5.45E-04
C17H36	1084.044107	0.0668253	3.22E+00	2.17E-03	1.45E-04

C17H34	5922.75259	0.365105	2.86E+00	1.92E-03	7.02E-04
C17H32	1263.956729	0.0779159	3.94E+00	2.65E-03	2.06E-04
CO2	1.093411444	6.74E-05	1.59E-02	1.07E-05	7.21E-10
Total	16222.0544	1.0000			0.0039

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i/\mu}{1} = \frac{0.0039}{1} = 0.0038932 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate bahan masuk} &= 16,222.0544 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 35763.46562 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan

- Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel Grade B
- Allowable Stress = 12750
- Tipe Pengelasan = 0.8 ft³/jam
- Faktor Korosi = 1/16 in
- H/D = 2.5
- Waktu tinggal = 1 jam = 60 menit

Perhitungan

- Menghitung rate volumetrik

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan masuk}} \\ &= \frac{35763.4656}{49.224} \\ &= 726.5429585 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.201817488 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung Volume Tanki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Liquid} &= \text{Rate Volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 726.5429585 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 726.5429585 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Vibran 2-2 hal 23, untuk tanki penampung mempunyai faktor keamanan 25%, maka volume tanki adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} V_T &= V_L + V_{RK} \\ V_T &= 726.5429585 \text{ ft}^3 + 25\% V_T \end{aligned}$$

$$V_T = \frac{726.5429585}{0.75} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3$$

- Menghitung Dimensi Tanki (Di)

Drum berupa silinder horizontal dengan kedua ujung berbentuk rook head

$$V_T = (0,043 \times Di^3 \times 2) + \frac{\pi}{4} \times Di^2 \times Ls$$

$$968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3 = 0.1686 \text{ Di}^3 + 0.79 \text{ Di}^2 \times 3 \text{ Di}$$

$$968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3 = 0.1686 \text{ Di}^3 + 2.37 \text{ Di}^3$$

$$968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3 = 2.54 \text{ Di}^3$$

$$Di^3 = 381.5977-92 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$Di = 7.253293529 \text{ ft}$$

$$Di = 87.03952234 \text{ in}$$

- Menghitung tinggi silinder (Ls)

$$Ls = 3 \times Di$$

$$= 3 \times 87.03952234 \text{ in}$$

$$= 261.118567 \text{ in}$$

- Menghitung tinggi liquid dalam tanki (Lls)

$$V_{liq} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times Lls$$

$$968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 7.25329353^2 \text{ ft} \times Lls$$

$$968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3 = 41.2990596 \text{ Lls}$$

$$Lls = 23.45632 \text{ ft}$$

- Menghitung tekanan Design (Pi)

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} = \frac{\rho \times (H-1)}{144} \text{ (Brownell \& Young, Pers 3, 17 Hal 46)}$$

$$= \frac{49.2242 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 23.4563 \text{ ft} - 1}{144}$$

$$= 7.676 \text{ psia}$$

$$Pi = P_{atm} + P_{hidrostatik}$$

$$= 1 + 7.6763$$

$$= 8.676 \text{ psia}$$

$$= - 6.020 \text{ psig}$$

- Menghitung tebal tanki

$$\text{Tebal silinder (ts)} = \frac{Pi \cdot di}{2(f.E - 0,6Pi)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{-6.0197 \times 87.0395}{2 [(12750 \times 1) - (0,6 \times 0.0000)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= -0.0257 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{0.589}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 do &= di + 2 ts \\
 &= 87.0395 + \left(2 \times \frac{3}{16}\right) \\
 &= 87.4145 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
 do_{st} &= 90 \\
 icr &= 6 \\
 r &= 90 \\
 ts &= \frac{5}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 di \text{ baru} &= 90 - 2 ts \\
 &= 90 - 2 \times \frac{5}{16} \\
 &= 89.375 \text{ in} \\
 &= 7.4479 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas Tanki} &= 0.25 \pi \times Di^2 \\
 &= 0.79 \times 7987.9 \\
 &= 6270.49414 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung tinggi liquid dalam tanki

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{liq} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times Lls \\
 968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 89.375^2 \text{ ft} \times Lls \\
 968.7239447 \text{ ft}^3 &= 6270.494141 \text{ Lla} \\
 Lls &= 0.1545 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung tinggi silinder (Ls)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_s &= 3 \times D_i \\
 &= 3 \times 87.040 \text{ in} \\
 &= 261.118567 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung dimensi tutup atas dan tutup bawah

$$r = d_{\text{baru}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal tutup} &= \frac{0,885 \cdot P_i \cdot d_i}{2 (fE - 0,1 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 6.02 \times 7.4479}{2 [(12750 \times 0.0625) - (0,1 \times 6.0197)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= -0.025 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{0.60}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_a &= 0.1690 \times d_i \\
 &= 0.1690 \times 89.3750 \\
 &= 15.1044 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1.2587 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi tangki (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tanki (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi tutup atas} \\
 &= 261.118567 \text{ ft} + 15.1044 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 276.2229 \text{ in} \\
 &= 23.014 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi nozzle

Untuk menghitung tinggi nozzle digunakan persamaan 21 – 40 Perry 6 ed:

$$(L_{ls} - Z_i) \times \rho_{\text{heavy}} = (Z_1 - Z_i) \times \rho_{\text{light}}$$

Keterangan:

$$L_{ls} : \text{tinggi liquid} = 23.4563$$

$$Z_i : \text{tinggi inter} = 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 : \text{tinggi nozzle}$$

Sehingga

$$(L_{ls} - Z_i) \times \rho_{\text{heavy}} = (Z_1 - Z_i) \times \rho_{\text{light}}$$

$$(23.4563 - 3) \times 215.5708 = (Z_1 - 3) \times 195$$

$$20.4563 \times 215.57 = 194.96 Z_1 - 584.8707$$

$$25.6193 = ZI$$

Spesifikasi Alat

Fungsi	: Untuk memisahkan suatu liquid berdasarkan perbedaan massa jenis atau densitas
Type	: Two Phase Sekanter
Kode	: H – 124
Jumlah tanki	: 1 buah
Volume tanki	: 968.7239 ft ³
Diameter dalam (di)	: 89.3750 in
Diameter luar (do)	: 90.0000 in
Tebal silinder (ts)	: 3/16
Tebal tutup atas (tha)	: 3/16
Tinggi tutup atas (ha)	: 15.1044 in
Tinggi storage	: 276.2229 in

12. POMPA (L-125)

Fungsi : Untuk mengalirkan produk menuju dekanter

Tipe : Centrifugal

Direncanakan

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel

Jumlah : 1

Kondisi

Suhu : 30 °C = 303.15 K

Tekanan : 1 atm = 14.696 psia

Rate massa : 13382.6702 kg/jam = 19503.43465 lb/jam

ρ campuran : 53.3895 lb/ft³

Komponen	Massa	Massa	x_i	ρ_i	$x_i \cdot \rho_i$
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	5412.772107	12127.85718	0.40446129	53.00307	21.43769033
C16H36O2	1029.841902	2307.463765	0.07695339	52.87821	4.069157773

C18H34O2	5626.61496	12606.99348	0.42044038	53.31522	22.41587147
C18H32O2	1200.758892	2690.420374	0.08972491	56.37429	5.058178163
C15H32	46.46291229	104.1048013	0.00347187	48.0711	0.166896686
C17H36	8.661876069	19.40779952	0.00064725	48.25839	0.031235037
C17H34	47.38695162	106.1752038	0.00354092	48.82026	0.172868588
C17H32	10.11589674	22.66567824	0.0007559	49.69428	0.03756367
CO2	0.054670572	0.122494884	4.0852E-06	0.11287344	4.61108E-07
Total	13382.6702	29985.2108	1.0000		53.3895

$$P \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \rho_i}{\sum x_i}$$

$$= \frac{53.39}{1.00} = 53.389462 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Komponen	μ (centipoise)			
	A	B	C	D
C16H32O2	-9.4484	2.10E+03	1.66E-02	-1.26E-05
C16H36O2	-3.5929	1.35E+03	2.91E-03	-2.76E-06
C18H34O2	-6.1303	1.69E+03	8.37E-03	-6.45E-06
C18H32O2	-2.5389	1265.70	-2.66E-04	-4.72E-07
C15H32	-7.8643	1.48E+03	1.47E-02	-1.21E-05
C17H36	-8.1307	1.58E+03	1.49E-02	-1.20E-05
C17H34	-9.7772	1.77E+03	1.91E-02	-1.50E-05
C17H32	-9.6382	1.77E+03	1.91E-02	-1.50E-05
CO2	11.811	4.98E-01	-1.09E-04	0.00E+00

Dikutip dari Yaws and Carl Viscosity of Liquid and Gas

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

Komponen	Massa	x_i	μ	μ	x_i / μ
	(kg/jam)	massa	(Cp)	(lbm/fts)	
C16H32O2	5412.772107	0.3336675	2.203005181	1.48E-03	4.94E-04
C16H36O2	1029.841902	0.0634841	3.0011194	2.02E-03	1.28E-04
C18H34O2	5626.61496	0.3468497	2.443242177	1.64E-03	5.69E-04
C18H32O2	1200.758892	0.0740201	3.252045218	2.19E-03	1.62E-04
C15H32	46.46291229	0.0028642	0.230716994	1.55E-04	4.44E-07
C17H36	8.661876069	0.000534	0.322446327	2.17E-04	1.16E-07
C17H34	47.38695162	0.0029211	0.286280217	1.92E-04	5.62E-07
C17H32	10.11589674	0.0006236	0.394267826	2.65E-04	1.65E-07
CO2	0.054670572	3.37E-06	1.59E-02	1.07E-05	3.61E-11
Total	13382.6702	0.8250			0.0014

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \mu}{\sum x_i} = \frac{0.00014}{1} = 0.0014 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

Perhitungan

a. Menghitung rate volumetrik

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} = \frac{13382.670}{53.389} = 250.661 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0.0696 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 31.2515 \text{ gal/menit} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan dimensi pipa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dioptimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peter and Timmerhauss, Pers 15, Hal 496}) \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,07^{0,45} \times 53,389^{0,13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standarisasi Di} &= 1.9719 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{31.6}{16} = 1.9719 = 3 \\ &\approx 3 \text{ in sch 40} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga: (Geankoplis, APP. A. 5-1, Hal 892)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 3.000 \text{ in} = 0.2500 \text{ ft} = 0.0762 \text{ m} \\ \text{ID} &= 3.062 \text{ in} = 0.2552 \text{ ft} = 0.0778 \text{ m} \\ \text{A} &= 0.0513 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan kecepatan aliran fluida (v)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran fluida (v)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{250.661 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}}{0.0513 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 4886.185 \text{ ft/jam} \\ &= 1.357 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

d. Menentukan bilangan reynold (N_{Re})

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bilangan reynold (N}_{Re}\text{)} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu \text{ campuran}} \quad (\text{Pers 2.5-1 Geankoplis hal 49}) \\ &= \frac{0.2552 \times 1.3573 \times 53.389}{0.001354} \\ &= 13651.449005 \geq 2100 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Dari Geankoplis, Fig. 2. 10-3 Hal. 88 didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalen roughness } (\epsilon) &= 0.000046 \quad \text{m} \\ \text{Relative roughness } \left(\frac{\epsilon}{D}\right) &= 0.000591 \\ \text{Faktor friksi } (f) &= 0.0058 \\ \alpha &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan panjang pipa

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa lurus} &= 50 \quad \text{ft} \\ \text{Globe valve} &= 1 \quad \text{buah} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Panjang pipa lurus} &= 50 \quad \text{ft} \\ - \text{ Globe valve} &= 1 \quad \text{buah} \\ \text{Le/D} &= 300 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93}) \\ \text{Le} &= 300 \quad \text{ID} \\ &= 300 \times 1 \times 0.0778 \\ &= 23.3327 \quad \text{m} \\ - \text{ Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{globe valve} \\ &= 50 + 76.6 \\ &= 126.550 \quad \text{ft} \\ &= 1518.600 \quad \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 2.10-6 Hal 86}) \\ &= 4 \times 0.0058 \times \frac{50}{0.255} \times \frac{(1.36)^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\ &= 0.1301 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Sudden contraction

$$\text{Karena tangki sangat besar maka } A_1 = 0$$

$$h_c = 0.55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha gc}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers. 2. 10 – 16 Hal 93)

$$= 0.55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(1.36)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.01575 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}$$

3. Sudden expansion

$$h_e = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers. 2. 10 – 15 Hal 93)

$$= (1 - 0) \times \frac{(1.36)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.02863 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm}$$

4. Globe valve

Jumlah: 1 buah

$$K_f = 6 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4}^{\text{th}}, \text{ tabel 2.10-2, p.100})$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2gc}$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{(1.3573)^2}{2 \times 32.1740}$$

$$h_f = 0.1718 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + \sum h_f \\ &= 0.1301 + 0.0157 + 0.0286 + 0.1718 \\ &= 0.3463 \quad \text{lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan daya pompa

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 30 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2 \quad (\text{karena } P_1 = P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia})$$

$$v_1 = 0 \quad \text{ft/detik} \quad (\text{kaena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan})$$

$$v_2 = 1.3573 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

Keseimbangan energi mekanik:

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \frac{g \Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis 4th, eq. 2.7-18, p.68)

$$\frac{1.3573^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.1740} + \frac{32.1740 \times 30}{32.1740} + 0 + 0.3463 = -W_s$$

$$0.0286 + 30 + 0.3463 = -W_s$$

$$W_s = -30.3749 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 56% (Peter and Timmerhaus, fig. 14-37, p. 520)

$$W_s = -\eta \times W_p$$

$$-30.3749 = -56\% \times W_p$$

$$W_p = 54.2409 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Mass flow rate (m) = $Q \times \rho$

$$= 250.6613 \times 53.3895$$

$$= 13,382.6702 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$= 3.7174 \text{ lb/detik}$$

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

$$= 54.2409 \times 3.7174 \times \frac{1 \text{ Hp}}{550 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}$$

$$= 0.3666 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi Motor = 80% (Peter and Timmerhaus, fig. 14-38, p.521)

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

$$= \frac{0.3666}{56\%}$$

$$= 0.6547 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

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

$$= \frac{0.3666}{80\%}$$

$$= 0.4583 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat

Nama Alat	: Pompa Sentrifugal
Kode Alat	: L-125
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan produk hasil reaksi ke dekanter
Type	: <i>Centrifugal pump</i>
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Carbon Steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 250.6613 ft ³ /jam
Suhu operasi	: 30 °C

Efisiensi pompa	:	56%
Efisiensi motor	:	80%
Daya	:	1 Hp
Dimensi pompa	:	
	OD =	3.000 in
	ID =	3.062 in
	A =	0.051 ft ²
Jumlah	:	1 buah

13. STORAGE SISA REAKTAF (F-128)

Fungsi : Untuk sisa produk yang tidak bereaksi

Tipe : Tanki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas berbentuk *standar dish* dan tutup bawah berbentu datar

Direncanakan

Bahan konstruksi	:	Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
$F_{allowable}$:	18750
Tipe pengelasan	:	Double welded butt joint (E = 0.8)
Faktor korosi	:	1/16
Volume ruang kosong	:	10% Volume total
Waktu tinggal	:	6 hari
Jumlah <i>storage</i>	:	2 buah
Kondisi		
Suhu bahan	:	30 °C = 303.15 K
Tekanan	:	1 atm = 14.696 psia

a. Menentukan dimensi tanki

$$(1\text{kg} = 2.2406\text{ lb}) \quad (1\text{ ft}^3 = 35.417\text{ ft}^3)$$

$$(1\text{ g/cm}^3 = 62.43\text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

Komponen	Massa	Massa	x_i	ρ_i	x_i/ρ_i
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	882.7953336	1977.991224	0.45143067	53.00307	0.008517067
C16H36O2	164.5756453	368.7481909	0.08415823	52.87821	0.001591548
C18H34O2	900.3520808	2017.328872	0.46040858	53.31522	0.008635594
C18H32O2	192.2020381	430.6478865	0.0982854	56.37429	0.001743444

C15H32	284.8827425	638.3082728	0.14567908	48.0711	0.003030492
C17H36	54.20220534	121.4454613	0.02771711	48.25839	0.000574348
C17H34	296.1376295	663.5259726	0.15143443	48.82026	0.003101877
C17H32	63.19783643	141.6010723	0.03231716	49.69428	0.00065032
CO2	0.054670572	0.122494884	2.7957E-05	0.11287344	0.000247681
Total	1955.5502	4381.6057	1.0000		0.0193

Data densitas dikutip dari Perry Chemical Handbook 8th edition

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum x_i/\rho_i}$$

$$= \frac{1.0000}{0.0193} = 51.7394 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate masuk} = 977.7751 \text{ kg/jam} = 2190.802864 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{2190.802864}{51.7394} = 42.3430 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

b. Menghitung volume tanki

Untuk menentukan volume tanki, maka diasumsikan

- Waktu tinggal = 6 hari = 144 jam
- Tinggi silinder = 1.5 di
- Volume ruang kosong = 10% V_T
- Jumlah = 2 buah

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Liquid} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{jumlah}} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= \frac{42.3430}{2} \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 144 \text{ jam} \\ &= 3048.696826 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume ruang kosong} &= 10\% \text{ volume total} \\ &= 10\% \times V_T \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Volume total} = 3048.697 + 10\% \text{ Volume total}$$

$$90\% \text{ Volume total} = 3048.697$$

$$\text{Volume total} = 3387.4408 \text{ ft}^3$$

c. Menghitung diameter tanki

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

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

$$3387.441 = 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times L_s \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3387.441 &= 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times 1.5 \text{ di} \right] \\
3387.441 &= 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + 1.1775 \text{ di}^3 \\
3387.441 &= 1.2622 \text{ di}^3 \\
\text{di}^3 &= 2683.759 \\
\text{di} &= 13.8968 \text{ ft} \\
&= 166.7615 \text{ in} \\
&= 4.23574177 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tinggi liquida

$$\begin{aligned}
V \text{ liquida} &= V \text{ liquida dalam silinder} \\
V \text{ liquida} &= \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times \text{Lls} \right] \\
3048.696726 &= \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times 13.8968 \times \text{Lls} \right] \\
\text{Lls} &= \frac{3048.696726}{193.1208 \times 0.785} \\
&= 12.39238379 \text{ ft} \\
&= 148.7086055 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan tekanan desain

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} &= \frac{\rho \times (H-1)}{144} \text{ (Brownell \& Young. Pers 3.17 Hal 46)} \\
&= \frac{0.0193 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 12.3924 \text{ ft} - 1}{144} \\
&= 0.002 \text{ psia} \\
P_i &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
&= 14.6959 + 0.0015 \\
&= 14.6974 \text{ psia} \\
&= 0.0014 \text{ psig}
\end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot \text{di}}{2 (fE - 0.6 P_i)} + C \\
&= \frac{0.0014 \times 148.7086}{2 [(18750 \times 1) - (0.6 \times 0.0014)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
&= 0.0000 + \frac{1}{16} \\
&= \frac{1.0001}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\text{do} = \text{di} + 2 \text{ ts}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 166.7615 + \left(2 \times \frac{3}{16}\right) \\
 &= 167.1365 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, Hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= 216 \\
 i_{cr} &= 13.00 \\
 r &= 170.00 \\
 t_s &= 0.8750
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{i_{baru}} &= d_o - 2t_s \\
 &= 216 - \left(2 \times \frac{7}{8}\right) \\
 &= 214.1500 \text{ in} \\
 &= 17.8542 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menghitung tinggi silinder (L_s)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_s &= 1.5 \quad d_i \\
 &= 1.5 \quad x \quad 17.8542 \\
 &= 26.78125 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 321.375 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

h. Menghitung dimensi tutup tas

Bentuk tutup atas adalah standar dish dan tutup bawah adalah fat, sehingga

$$r = d_{i \text{ baru}} = 17.8542 \text{ ft} = 214.25 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas (t_{ha}) (Brownell & Young, persamaan 13.12 hal 258)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{ha} &= \frac{0,885 \text{ Pi} \cdot d_i}{(fE - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 0,0014 \times 214,2500}{[(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 0,0014)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,000 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,0003}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup atas (h_a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_a &= 0.1690 \quad x \quad d_i \\
 &= 0.1690 \quad x \quad 214.2500 \\
 &= 36.2083 \quad \text{in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3.0174 \quad \text{ft}$$

i. Menghitung tinggi tanki (H)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tanki (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi tutup atas} \\ &= 26.78125 \quad \text{ft} + 3.0174 \quad \text{ft} \\ &= 29.7986 \quad \text{ft} \\ &= 357.58325 \quad \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat

Fungsi : Untuk menampung green diesell selama 7 hari
Tipe : Tanki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas berbentuk standar dish dan tutup bawah flat

Kode : F-128
Jumlah tanki : 2 buah
Volume tanki : 3387.4408 ft³
Diameter dalam (di) : 17.8542 ft
Diameter luar (do) : 18 ft
Tebal silinder (ts) : 1 ¼
Tebal tutup atas (tha) : 3/16
Tinggi tutup atas (ha) : 3.0174 ft
Tinggi storage : 29.7986 ft

14. STORAGE GREEN DIESEL (F-127)

Fungsi : Untuk tanki penyimpanan produk
Tipe : Tanki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas berbentuk *standar dish* dan tutup bawah berbentuk datar

Direncanakan

Bahan kosntruksi : Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
F allowable : 18750
Tipe pengelasan : Double welded butt joint (E = 0.8)
Faktor korosi : 1/16
Volume ruang kosong : 10% Volume total
Waktu tinggal : 6 hari

Jumlah *storage* : 6 buah
 Kondisi
 Suhu bahan : 30 °C = 303.15 K
 Tekanan : 1 atm = 14.696 psia

a. Menentukan dimensi tanki

(1 kg = 2.2406 lb) (1 ft³ = 35.417 ft³)
 (1 g/cm³ = 62.43 lb/ft³)

Komponen	Massa	Massa	x _i	ρ _i	x _i /ρ _i
	(kg/jam)	(lb)	massa	(lb/ft ³)	
C16H32O2	5412.772107	12127.85718	0.67915665	53.00307	0.012813534
C16H36O2	1029.841902	2307.463765	0.12921733	52.87821	0.002443678
C18H34O2	5626.61496	12606.99348	0.70598815	53.31522	0.013241775
C18H32O2	1200.758892	2690.420374	0.1506628	56.37429	0.002672544
C15H32	46.46291229	104.1048013	0.00582984	48.0711	0.000121275
C17H36	8.661876069	19.40779952	0.00108683	48.25839	2.25211E-05
C17H34	47.38695162	106.1752038	0.00594578	48.82026	0.000121789
C17H32	10.11589674	22.66567824	0.00126927	49.69428	2.55416E-05
CO2	0.054670572	0.122494884	6.8597E-06	0.11287344	6.07732E-05
Total	7969.8434	17857.2311	1.0000		0.0186

Data densitas dikutip dari Perry Chemical Handbook 8th edition

ρ campuran = $\frac{1}{\sum x_i/\rho_i}$
 = $\frac{1.0000}{0.0186}$ = 53.6218 lb/ft³
 Rate masuk = 7969.8434 kg/jam = 17857.2311 lb/jam
 Rate volumetrik = $\frac{17857.2311}{53.6218}$ = 333.0217 ft³/jam

b. Menghitung volume tanki

Untuk menentukan volume tangki, maka diasumsikan

- Waktu tinggal = 6 hari = 144 jam
- Tinggi silinder = 1.5 di
- Volume ruang kosong = 10% V_T
- Jumlah = 6 buah

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Volume Liquid} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetri}}{\text{jumlah}} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
&= \frac{333.0217}{6} \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 144 \text{ jam} \\
&= 7992.521633 \text{ ft}^3 \\
\text{Volume ruang kosong} &= 10\% \text{ volume total} \\
&= 10\% \times V_T \\
\text{Volume total} &= \text{Volume liquid} + \text{Volume ruang kosong} \\
\text{Volume total} &= 7992.522 + 10\% \text{ Volume total} \\
90\% \text{ Volume total} &= 7992.522 \\
\text{Volume total} &= 8880.5796 \text{ ft}^3
\end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung diameter tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Asumsi: } L_s &= 1.5 \text{ di} \\
V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{silinder}} \\
7992.522 &= 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times L_s \right] \\
7992.552 &= 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times 1.5 \text{ di} \right] \\
7992.522 &= 0.0847 \text{ di}^3 + 1.1775 \text{ di}^3 \\
7992.522 &= 1.2622 \text{ di}^3 \\
\text{di}^3 &= 6332.215 \\
\text{di} &= 18.5006 \text{ ft} \\
&= 222.0069 \text{ in} \\
&= 5.638975109 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tinggi liquida

$$\begin{aligned}
V \text{ liquida} &= V \text{ liquida dalam silinder} \\
V \text{ liquida} &= \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times L_{\text{ls}} \right] \\
7992.521633 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 18.5006^2 \times L_{\text{ls}} \\
L_{\text{ls}} &= \frac{7992.521633}{342.2713 \times 0.785} \\
&= 18.33086873 \text{ ft} \\
&= 219.9704248 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan tekanan desain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} &= \frac{\rho \times (H-1)}{144} \text{ (Brownell \& Young, Pers 3.17 Hal 46)} \\
 &= \frac{0.0186 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 18.3309 \text{ ft} - 1}{144} \\
 &= 0.002 \text{ psia} \\
 P_i &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14.6959 + 0.0022 \\
 &= 14.6981 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 0.0021 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2 (f \cdot E - 0.6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0.0021 \cdot 219.9704}{2 [(18750 \times 1) - (0.6 \times 0.0021)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0.0000 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1.0003}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= d_i + 2ts \\
 &= 222.0069 + \left(2 \times \frac{3}{16}\right) \\
 &= 222.3819 \text{ in} \\
 &= 18.5318 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= 228 \\
 icr &= 13.75 \\
 r &= 180.00 \\
 ts &= 1.0000
 \end{aligned}$$

maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{i\text{baru}} &= d_o - 2ts \\
 &= 228 - \left(2 \times \frac{1}{1}\right) \\
 &= 226.0000 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 18.8333 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 1.5 \text{ di} \\ &= 1.5 \times 18.8333 \\ &= 28.25 \text{ ft} \\ &= 339 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

g. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas

Bentuk tutup atas adalah standar dish dan tutup bawah adalah flat, sehingga

$$r = \text{di baru} = 18.8333 \text{ ft} = 226 \text{ in}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tha} &= \frac{0,885 \text{ Pi} \cdot \text{di}}{(\text{f.E}-0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\ &= \frac{0,885 \times 0,0021 \times 226,0000}{[(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 0,0021)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= 0,0000 + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= \frac{1,0005}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ha} &= 0,1690 \times \text{di} \\ &= 0,1690 \times 226,0000 \\ &= 38,1940 \text{ in} \\ &= 3,1828 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

h. Menghitung tinggi tanki (H)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tanki (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi tutup atas} \\ &= 28,25 \text{ ft} + 3,1828 \text{ ft} \\ &= 31,4328 \text{ ft} \\ &= 377,194 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat

Fungsi : Untuk menampung green diesel selama 7 hari

Tipe : Tanki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas berbentuk standar dish dan tutup bawah flat

Kode	:	F-127	
Jumlah tanki	:	6	buah
Volume tanki	:	8880.5796	ft ³
Diameter dalam (di)	:	18.8333	ft
Diameter luar (do)	:	18.8333	ft
Tebal silinder (ts)	:	1	
Tebal tutup atas (tha)	:	3/16	
Tinggi tutup atas (ha)	:	3.1828	ft
Tinggi storage	:	31.4328	ft

APPENDIKS D

UTILITAS

Unit utilitas di sebuah pabrik adalah bagian yang sangat penting untuk mendukung kelancaran proses produksi dalam industri kimia, sehingga kapasitas produksi dapat dicapai secara maksimal. Unit yang dibutuhkan pada pra-rencana pabrik green diesel ini meliputi:

- 1
 - . Unit Pengolahan Air
 - Air
 - Sanitasi
 - Air Umpan Boiler
- 2
 - . Unit Penyediaan Bahan Bakar
- 3
 - . Unit Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik

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

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air di pabrik, direncanakan menggunakan air kawasan. Air tersebut akan ditampung dalam bak penampung untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pabrik. Air ini kemudian akan digunakan untuk sanitasi setelah diberi klorin, sedangkan air yang digunakan untuk 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 di bawah suhu kamar
 - Warna : Tidak berwarna/jernih
 - Rasa : Tidak berasa
 - Bau : Tidak berbau
 - Keketuhan : < 1 mg SiO₂/liter
 - pH : 6.5-8.5
 - 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 *green diesel* adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Untuk kebutuhan karyawan

Menurut standart WHO kebutuhan air untuk tiap orang =	120	L/hari
Jumlah karyawan pada pabrik =	148	orang
Jam kerja untuk setiap karyawan =	8	jam/hari

Jadi, kebutuhan air karyawan per jam kerja adalah:

$$120 \text{ L/hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{24 \text{ jam}} \times 8 \text{ jam} = 40 \text{ L}$$

Kebutuhan per jam =	5	L/jam
Kebutuhan air untuk	148	karyawan
5 L/jam × 148 =	740	L/jam
Jika densitas air =	995.68	kg/m ³
=	0.9956	kg/L
=	8	L

Maka kebutuhan air sanitasi karyawan :

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$m = \frac{V \times \rho}{\rho}$$

$$= 740 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{jam}} \times 0.9957 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$= 736.8 \text{ kg/jam}$$

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:

$$50\% \times 736.8 = 368.4 \text{ kg/jam}$$

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

$$736.8 + 368.4 = 1105.2 \text{ kg/jam}$$

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 :

$$40\% \times 1105.2 = 442.1 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Jadi, kebutuhan total untuk air sanitasi adalah

$$1105.2 + 442.1 = 1547.3 \text{ kg/jam}$$

B

. Air Umpan Boiler

Pada pra-rencana pabrik *green diesel*, kebutuhan air umpan boiler berdasarkan pada kebutuhan *steam*. Adapun kebutuhan *steam* tersebut digunakan sebagai media pada peralatan sebagai berikut:

Tabel D.1. Total kebutuhan *steam*

No.	Nama Peralatan	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan <i>steam</i> (kg/jam)
1.	<i>Storage</i> PFAD	F-111	273.99
2.	<i>Heater</i>	E-113	3065.33
3.	Reaktor	R-110	33088.98
Total			36428.30

Direncanakan banyaknya *steam* yang disuplai 20 excess, % maka:
 Kebutuhan *steam* = 1.2 × 36428.3 kg/ja
 = 43714.0 m

Make Up untuk kebutuhan *steam* direncanakan 10 excess, % maka:
Make Up steam = 1.1 × 43713.95 kg/ja
 = 48085.4 m

Jadi, jumlah *steam* yang harus dihasilkan boiler adalah:

Massa *steam* (m_s) = 48085.4 kg/ja
 = 106009.0 lb/jam

Steam yang digunakan adalah *superheated steam* dengan kondisi sebagai berikut:

- Suhu (T) = 450 °C = 842 F
 - Tekanan (P) = 793.2 kPa = 115.0 psi
 - Air umpan boiler masuk pada suhu = 30 °C = 86 F

Dasar Perhitungan:

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

$$Q = \frac{m_s \times (H_v - H_l)}{1000}$$

Dimana :

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

H_v = entalpi steam pada perencanaan 842 °F

H_l = entalpi air masuk pada 86 °F

Q = Kapasitas boiler

Dari App A.2-9 Geankoplis, hal 859 didapatkan:

$$H_{l,86^\circ\text{F}} = 54.071 \frac{\text{Btu/lb}}{\text{m}}$$

Dari Tabel C.2 J.M.Smith , hal. 662 didapatkan:

$$H_{v,842^\circ\text{F}} = 1450.8 \frac{\text{Btu/lb}}{\text{m}}$$

Sehingga,

$$Q = \frac{106009.0 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}} \times \left(1450.7 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb}} - 54.070 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb}} \right)}{1000}$$

$$= 148064 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Energi boiler} &= \frac{m_s \times (H_v - H_l)}{H_{fg} \times 34,5} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-2, Kusnarjo hal.108}) \\ &= \frac{106008.96 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}} \times \left(1450.7 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb}} - 54.07 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb}} \right)}{970.3 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb}} \times 34.5} \\ &= 4423 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas yang dipindahkan oleh permukaan air} &= \frac{60000}{9.49} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2} \quad (\text{Perry's. table}) \\ &= 190199 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas pertukaan panas (A)} = \frac{148064 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam}}}{190199 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2}} = 0.778 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Faktor evaporasi} &= \frac{H_g - H_f}{H_{fg}} \quad \text{(Kusnarjo hal.108)} \\
 &= \frac{1450.7}{8 - 54.071} \\
 &= 1.44
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah air yang dibutuhkan} &= \text{Faktor evaporasi} \times \text{rate steam} \\
 &= 1.44 \times 106009.0 \\
 &= 152596 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan Fuel Oil 33 ° API dengan *Heating Value*:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_v &= 132000 \text{ Btu/lb} \quad \text{(Perry's fig. 27-3)} \\
 &= 73392 \text{ kcal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diperkirakan efisiensi *boiler* 80%, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{m_s \times (H_g - H_f)}{\text{efisiensi} \times H_v} \\
 &= \frac{10600 \text{ lb/jam} \times (1450.7 - 54.07) \text{ btu/lb}}{0.8 \times 132000} \\
 &= 1402.12 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 &= 635.99 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah perpindahan panas *boiler* dan jumlah *tube* dapat dihitung sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Heating surface} &= 10 \text{ ft}^2/\text{HP boiler} \\
 - \text{ panjang pipa (L)} &= 20 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ Diameter pipa yang digunakan} &= 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in} \\
 - \text{ Luas permukaan pipa linear } (\alpha_1) &= 0.344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \quad \text{(Kern, tabel 11, hal. 844)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Heating surface boiler} &= \text{boiler} \times \text{HP} \\
 &= 10 \text{ ft}^2/\text{HP boiler} \times 4423 \text{ HP} \\
 &= 44231 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah *tube* yang dibutuhkan :

$$N_t = \frac{A}{\alpha_1 \times L}$$

$$= \frac{44231 \text{ ft}^2}{0.344 \frac{\text{ft}^2}{\text{ft}} \times 20 \text{ ft}}$$

$$= 6428.9 \approx 6429 \text{ tube}$$

Spesifikasi Boiler

- Tipe : Fire Tube Boiler
- Kapasitas boiler : 148064 Btu/jam
- Rate steam : 106009 lb/jam
- Bahan bakar : Fuel oil 33 °API
- Efisiensi boiler : 80%
- Heating surface : 44231 ft²
- Jumlah tube : 6429 tube
- Ukuran tube : 1 1/2 in
- Panjang tube : 20 in
- Jumlah boiler : 1 buah

Dari perhitungan di atas, diketahui bahwa jumlah air umpan yang dibutuhkan sebesar 152596 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%,

$$1.2 \times \frac{15259 \text{ lb/jam}}{6} = 183115 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Faktor kebocoran 5%,

$$5\% \times \frac{15259 \text{ lb/jam}}{6} = 7630 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Faktor keamanan 10%,

$$10\% \times \frac{15259 \text{ lb/jam}}{6} = 15260 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air umpan boiler adalah :

$$= 183115 + 7630 + 15260 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$= 206004 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$= 93442 \text{ kg/jam}$$

C

• Air pendingin (Cooling Water)

Kebutuhan air pendingin digunakan pada alat-alat seperti pada tabel di bawah ini.

Tabel D.2. kebutuhan air pendingin pada peralatan

No	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Jumlah (kg/jam)
1	Cooler	E-122	35217.28
TOTAL			35217.28

Direncanakan banyaknya *cooling water* yang disuplai dengan *excess* 20%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kebutuhan pendingin} &= 1.2 \times 35217.28 \\ &= 42260.73 \quad \text{kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Make up untuk kebutuhan *cooling water* direncanakan 20% *excess*,
% maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Make up pendingin} &= 1.2 \times 42260.73 \\ &= 50712.88 \quad \text{kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Total kebutuhan air yang perlu disuplai pada pra-rencana pabrik *green diesel* adalah sebagai berikut.

Tabel D.3. Total kebutuhan air pabrik *green diesel*

No.	Keterangan	Jumlah (kg/jam)
1	Air Sanitasi	1547
2	Air Umpan Boiler	93442
3	Air pendingin	35217
Jumlah		130206

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

Spesifikasi Alat Pada Unit Utilitas Pengolahan Air

1

• Pompa Distribusi Air Industri (L-211)

Memompakan air kawasan ke bak penampung air
 Fungsi : bersih
Centrifugal
 Type : *Pump*

Dasar Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ rate aliran} &= 130206 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\ &= 287052 \quad \text{lb/jam} \\ - \text{ densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} &= 62.16 \quad \text{lb/ft}^3 \\ - \text{ viskositas } (\mu) &= 0.000538 \quad \text{lb/ft.de tik} \\ &= 1.94 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} \\
 &= \frac{287052 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.16 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 4618 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1.28 \text{ kft}^3/\text{deti} \\
 &= 575.80 \text{ gal/mi}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496}) \\
 &= 3,9 \times 1,28^{0,45} \times 62,16^{0,13} \\
 &= 7,4626 \text{ in} \\
 &= 3 \text{ in} \\
 &= 8 \text{ in sch} \quad (\text{Kern, Table 11 hal 844}) \\
 \text{Standarisasi ID} &= 40
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 8.625 \text{ in} = 0.72 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 8.065 \text{ in} = 0.67 \text{ ft} \\
 A &= 0.35 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{1.28}{0.35} \\
 &= 3.62 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 &= 13018 \text{ am}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0.67 \times 3.62 \times 62.16}{0.000538} \\
 &= 280754
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon &= 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.0002 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88}) \\
 \frac{\epsilon}{D} &= \frac{0.00015}{0.67} = 0.0002
 \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)

$f = 0.004$

Direncanakan :

- Panjang pipa lurus $= 100 \text{ ft}$
- elbow 90° $= 3 \text{ buah}$
- $L_e/D = 35$ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)
- $L_e = 35 \text{ ID}$
- $= 35 \times 3 \times 0.67 \text{ ft}$
- $= 70.57 \text{ ft}$
- Gate valve $= 2 \text{ buah (wide open)}$
- $L_e/D = 9$ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)
- $L_e = 9 \text{ ID}$
- $= 9 \times 2 \times 0.67 \text{ ft}$
- $= 12.10 \text{ ft}$
- Panjang pipa total (L) $= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve}$
- $= 100 + 70.57 + 12.10$
- $= 182.67 \text{ ft}$
- $= 2192 \text{ in}$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$h_c = \frac{0.5}{5} \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha_c g}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)

$$= \frac{0.5}{5} \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.11 \frac{\text{lbf.ft/l}}{\text{bm}}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= 4 \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89)} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.004 \times \frac{182.67}{0.67} \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.88 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93)} \\
 &= \left(1 - 0 \right)^2 \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.20 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90° = 3 h_{bua}

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 3K_f \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 3 \times 0.75 \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.46 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve = 2 h_{bua}

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.17 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 2 \frac{K_f v_2^2}{2g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 2 \times 0.17 \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.07 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= h_c + F_f + h_{ex} + \Sigma h_f \\
 &= 0.11 + 0.88 + 0.20 + 0.53 \\
 &= 1.72 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 30 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{t}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= 0 \quad \text{lb/f} \quad (\text{Karena } P_1=P_2) \\ v_1 &= 0 \quad \text{ft/s} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan}) \\ v_2 &= 3.6 \quad \text{ft/s} \\ \alpha &= 1 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen})\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga *mechanical energy balance* :

$$\frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 68)

$$\frac{13.08 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times \frac{32.174}{2}} + 30 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + 0 + 1.72 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 31.93$$

$$W_s = -31.93 \quad \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Dari Fig.14.37 Hal.520, Petters & Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 92\%$$

$$-W_s = \eta W_p$$

$$31.93 = \frac{92}{\%} \times W_p$$

$$W_p = \frac{34.70 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\text{HP pompa} = \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{34.70 \times 1.28 \times 62.16}{550}$$

$$= 5.03 \quad \text{HP}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{5.03}{92\%} = 5.4 \quad \text{HP}$$

$$\eta \text{ motor} = 84\% = \frac{0.8}{4} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521})$$

$$\text{Daya motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{5.03}{0.84}$$

$$= 5.99 \quad \text{HP} \approx 6 \quad \text{HP}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Daya pompa : 6 HP
- Bahan : *Commercial Steel*

- Jumlah : 2 buah

2

• **Bak Penampung Air Industri (F-212)**

Menampung air bersih untuk didistribusikan ke proses
Fungsi : selanjutnya

Dasar Perencanaan :

- *rate* aliran = 130206 kg/jam
lb/j
= 287052 am
lb/f
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.158 t³

Perhitungan :

Rate volumetrik (Q) = $\frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}}$
= $\frac{287052 \text{ am lb/f}}{62.16 \text{ t}^3}$
= 4618.11 ft³/jam
= 130.77 m³/jam

Waktu tinggal = 3 m
rate volumetrik x waktu

Volume air = tinggal
= 130.77 m³/ja × 3 ja
= 392.31 m³

Volume *liquid* = 80% volume bak

Volume bak = $\frac{392.31 \text{ m}^3}{80\%}$
= 490.39 m³

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi = 5 × 3 × 2
Volume Bak = 5 m × 3 m × 2 m
= 30 m³

Sehingga :

Volume bak = 30 m³
490.39123 m³ = 30 m³
x = 2.54 m

Dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 \text{Panjang} & = & 5 & \times & 2.54 & \text{ m} & = & \frac{12.689}{48} & \approx & 13 & \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} & = & 3 & \times & 2.54 & \text{ m} & = & \frac{7.6136}{88} & \approx & 8 & \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} & = & 2 & \times & 2.54 & \text{ m} & = & \frac{5.0757}{92} & \approx & 6 & \text{ m}
 \end{array}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Bersih

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 13 m
- Lebar : 8 m
- Tinggi : 6 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

3

• Pompa Distribusi Air (L-213)

- Fungsi : Untuk memompakan air dari bak air bersih menuju treatment air umpan boiler, air pendingin (ke cation exchanger dan anion exchanger)
- Type : Centrifugal pump

Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 130206 kg/jam
= 287052 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 lb/ft³
- viskositas (μ) = 0.00054 lb/ft.jam
= 1.94 m

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} \\
 &= \frac{287052 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.158 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 4618.11 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1.28 \text{ ft}^3/\text{deti} \\
 &= 575.80 \text{ k} \\
 &= 575.80 \text{ gp} \\
 &= 575.80 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 4000$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} && \text{(Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496)} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 1,28^{0,45} \times 62,16^{0,13} \\
 &= 7,46 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Standarisasi ID} &= 40 && \text{(Kern, Table 11 hal 844)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 8,625 \text{ in} = 0,72 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 8,065 \text{ in} = 0,67 \text{ ft} \\
 A &= 0,35 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{1,28}{0,35} \\
 &= 3,62 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 &= 13018 \text{ ft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,67 \times 3,62 \times 62,16}{0,000538} \\
 &= 280754
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *commercial steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon &= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 && \text{(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)} \\
 \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0,00015}{0,67} = 0,0002
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 0,0075 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88)}$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{- Panjang pipa lurus} &= 100 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{- elbow } 90^\circ &= 2 \text{ h} \\
 &= 35 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)} \\
 \frac{L_e}{D} &= 35 \\
 L_e &= 35 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 35 \times 2 \times 0,67 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 47.05 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ Gate valve} &= 2 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\
 &= 9 \text{ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)} \\
 L_e/D &= 9 \\
 L_e &= 9 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 9 \times 2 \times 0.67 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 12.10 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ Tee} &= 1 \text{ buah} \\
 &= 50 \text{ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)} \\
 L_e/D &= 50 \\
 L_e &= 50 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 50 \times 1 \times 0.67 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 33.60 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} + \text{tee} \\
 &= 100 + 47.05 + 12.10 + 33.60 \\
 &= 192.75 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2313 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= \frac{0.5}{5} \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha_c g} \\
 &= \frac{0.5}{5} \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.11 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Friksi pada pipa

2. lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= f \frac{L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89}) \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0075 \times \frac{192.75}{0.67} \times \frac{3.6160^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 1.75 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{A_2} \alpha_c \frac{g}{c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93})$$

$$= (1 - 0) \times \frac{3.6160}{2 \times 83 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.16 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m} \quad \text{bua}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90° = $\frac{\text{bua}}{2 \text{ h}}$ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$K_f = 0.75$$

$$h_f = \frac{2K_f v_2^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{0.7}{5} \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.30 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m} \quad \text{bua}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve = $\frac{\text{bua}}{2 \text{ h}}$ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$K_f = 0.17$$

$$h_f = \frac{2K_f \frac{v_2^2}{2}}{g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{0.1}{7} \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.07 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m} \quad \text{bua}$$

6. Friksi pada Tee = $\frac{\text{bua}}{1 \text{ h}}$ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$K_f = 1$$

$$h_f = \frac{K_f \frac{v_2^2}{2}}{g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94})$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times \frac{3.62^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.2032 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m} \quad \text{bua}$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 0.11 + 1.75 + 0.16 + 0.58$$

$$= 2.60 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z &= 30 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \quad (\text{Karena } P_1=P_2) \\ v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s} \quad (\text{karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan}) \\ v_2 &= \frac{3.6}{2} \text{ ft/s} \\ \alpha &= 1 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga *mechanical energy balance* :

$$\frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{Z} \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 64)

$$\frac{13.08^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times \frac{32.2}{2}} + 30 \frac{32.17}{32.17} + 0 + 2.595 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 32.80$$

$$W_s = -32.80 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Dari Fig.14.37 Hal.520, Petters &Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 92\%$$

$$-W_s = \eta W_p$$

$$32.80 = \frac{92}{\%} \times W_p$$

$$W_p = \frac{35.65 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\text{HP pompa} = \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{35.651 \times 1.28 \times 62.16}{550}$$

$$= 5.17 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{5.17}{92\%} = 5.6 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\eta \text{ motor} = 84\% = \frac{0.84}{1} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521})$$

$$\text{Daya motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{5.17}{0.84}$$

$$= 6.15 \text{ Hp} \approx 7 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Daya pompa : 7 Hp
- Bahan : *Commercial steel*
- Jumlah : 2 buah

4

• **Cation Exchanger (D-214A)**

Fungsi : Menghilangkan ion-ion positif yang dapat menyebabkan kesadahan air. Resin yang digunakan adalah *Hydrogen Exchanger* (H_2Z), dimana tiap 1 m³ H_2Z dapat menghilangkan 6500 - 9000 gram

Hardness.

Direncanakan H_2Z yang digunakan adalah $8000 \frac{g}{m^3}$
 $= 0.5 \frac{lb}{ft^3}$

Bahan : *Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316*

Asumsi kesadahan TDS

Total kation : 1.0 $\frac{mg}{L}$ = 0.0000 $\frac{lb}{ft^3}$ (PerMenKes, 2017)

Dasar perhitungan :

- *rate* aliran = 128659 kg/jam = 283641 $\frac{lb}{jam}$
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 $\frac{lb}{ft^3}$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{283641 \frac{lb}{jam}}{62.16 \frac{lb}{ft^3}} \\
 &= 4563.23 \frac{ft^3}{jam} \\
 &= 1.27 \frac{ft^3}{detik} \\
 &= 596.34 \frac{gal}{menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan kapasitas resin:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_R &= \frac{Q.t.TDS.15,45}{TEC.35,34.\eta} && \text{(Pure water care, hal.2)} \\
 V_R &= \frac{Q.t.TDS. 0,4372}{TEC.\eta} \\
 V_P &= Q.t \\
 V_R &= V_P.TDS.0,4372
 \end{aligned}$$

TEC.η

Volume kation

$$V_R = \frac{4563.23}{0.50} \times 24 \times \frac{0.000062}{90\%} \times \frac{0.437}{2}$$

$$= 6.65 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{t}}$$

$$= 188.3 \text{ L}$$

Diambil volume resin $V_R = 188.30 \text{ L jam}$ (Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 jam)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuhkan resin sebanyak:

$$V_R = 188.30 \text{ L} \times 330 \frac{\text{hari}}{\text{t}}$$

$$= 62140 \text{ L}$$

$$= 62.14 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{t}}$$

Direncanakan :

- tangki berbentuk silinder
- kecepatan air = 4 gal/min/ft²
- tinggi *bed* = 2 m = 6.56 ft

$$\text{Luas penampang tangki} = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}}$$

$$= \frac{596.34 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}}}{4 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} / \text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 149.08 \frac{\text{ft}^2}{\text{t}}$$

$$\text{Volume } \textit{bed} = \text{luas} \times \text{tinggi}$$

$$= 149.08 \times 6.56$$

$$= 978.25 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{t}} = 27.70 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{t}}$$

Diameter *bed*

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

$$149.08 \frac{ft}{2} = 0.79 \times D^2$$

$$D = 13.78 \frac{ft}{t}$$

Direncanakan H/D

$$= 1.5$$

$$H = 1.5 \times D$$

$$= 1.5 \times 13.78 \frac{ft}{t}$$

$$= 20.67 \frac{ft}{t}$$

Volume tangki

$$V = \frac{H \times A}{4} = 20.67 \frac{ft}{t} \times 149.08 \frac{ft}{2}$$

$$= 3081.03 \frac{ft^3}{3}$$

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

Kandungan kation = 596.34 $\frac{gal}{min}$ $\times 3$

$$= 1789.01 \frac{grains}{menit}$$

$$= 107341 \frac{grains}{jam}$$

Hardness sebanyak = 27.70 m^3 $\times 8000 \frac{g}{m^3}$

$$= 221607 \frac{gram}{m}$$

$$= 3419876 \frac{grain}{n}$$

Umur Resin = $\frac{3419876}{107341} = 31.86 \frac{jam}{m}$

Jadi setelah 31.86 jam, resin harus segera diregenerasi dengan menambahkan asam sulfat atau asam klorida.

Spesifikasi *Cation Exchanger*

- Bahan konstruksi : *Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316*
- Diameter : 13.78 $\frac{ft}{t}$
- Tinggi : 20.67 $\frac{ft}{t}$
- Jumlah : 1

5

• *Anion Exchanger (D-214B)*

Fungsi : Menghilangkan ion-ion negatif yang dapat menyebabkan kesadahan air. Resin yang digunakan adalah De-acidite (DOH)

Direncanakan DOH yang digunakan 8000 $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{m}^3} = 0.5 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$
 Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type
 Bahan : 316

Asumsi kesadahan TDS

Total kation : 1.0 $\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} = 0.0000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$ (PerMenKes, 2017)

Dasar perhitungan :

- rate aliran = 128659 kg/jam = 283641 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}$
 - densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{283641 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}}{62.16 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} \\ &= 4563.23 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{jam}} \\ &= 1.27 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{detik}} \\ &= 596.34 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{menit}} \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan kapasitas resin:

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= \frac{Q.t.TDS.15,45}{TEC.35,34.\eta} \quad (\text{Pure water care, hal.2}) \\ V_R &= \frac{Q.t.TDS. 0,4372}{TEC.\eta} \\ V_P &= Q.t \\ V_R &= \frac{V_P.TDS.0,4372}{TEC.\eta} \end{aligned}$$

Volume anion

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= \frac{4563.23 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{jam}} \times 24 \times 0.000062 \times \frac{0.437}{2}}{0.50 \times 90\%} \\ &= 6.65 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{jam}} \\ &= 188.3 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil volume resin $V_R = 188.30 \text{ L jam}$ (Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 hari)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuhkan resin sebanyak:

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= 188.30 \text{ L} \times 330 \text{ hari} \\ &= 62140 \text{ L} \\ &= 62.14 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{jam}} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

- tangki berbentuk silinder

- kecepatan air = 4 gal/min/ft²

- tinggi bed = 2 m = 6.56 $\frac{f}{t}$

Luas penampang tangki = $\frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}}$

$$= \frac{596.34 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}}}{4 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} / \text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 149.08 \frac{f}{t^2}$$

Volume *bed*

$$= \text{luas} \times \text{tinggi}$$

$$= 149.08 \times 6.5617$$

$$= 978.25 \frac{f}{t^3} = 27.70 \frac{m}{3}$$

Diameter *bed*

$$\text{Lu as} = \pi/4 \times D^2$$

$$149.08 \frac{f}{t^2} = 0.785 \times D^2$$

$$D = 13.78 \frac{f}{t}$$

Direncanakan H/D

$$= 1.5$$

$$H = 1.5 \times D$$

$$= 1.5 \times 13.78 \frac{f}{t}$$

$$= 20.67 \frac{f}{t}$$

Volume tangki

$$V = \frac{H \times A}{3} = 20.67 \frac{f}{t} \times 149.08 \frac{f}{t^2}$$

$$= 3081.03 \frac{f}{t^3}$$

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

Kandungan kation = 596.34 $\frac{gp}{m}$ \times 3

$$= 1789.01 \frac{\text{grains}}{\text{menit}}$$

$$= 107341 \frac{\text{grains}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hardness sebanyak} &= 27.70 \text{ m}^3 \times 8000 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{m}^3} \\
 &= 221608 \frac{\text{gram}}{\text{m}} \\
 &= 3419895 \frac{\text{grain}}{\text{n}} \\
 \text{Umur Resin} &= \frac{3419895}{107341} = 31.86 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{m}} \\
 \text{Jadi setelah} & \frac{31.860}{1} \text{ jam, resin harus segera diregenerasi} \\
 & \text{dengan} \\
 & \text{menambahkan soda kaustik (NaOH).}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Anion Exchanger

- Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Diameter : 13.78 ft
- Tinggi : 20.67 ft
- Jumlah : 1

6

• Bak Air Demin (F-215)

Fungsi : Menampung air lunak (*soft water*) untuk didistribusikan ke proses dan air umpan *boiler*

Dasar Perencanaan :

- *rate* aliran = 128659 kg/jam
lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 283641 lb/ft³
t³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{283641 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}}{62.16 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} \\
 &= 4563.23 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 129.217 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= \frac{3 \text{ jam}}{\text{rate volumetrik x waktu}} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{tinggal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 129.22 \frac{\text{m}^3/\text{ja}}{\text{m}} \times 3 \frac{\text{ja}}{\text{m}} \\
 &= 387.65 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak} \\
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{387.65 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\
 &= 484.56 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} &= 5 \times 3 \times 2 \\
 \text{Volume Bak} &= 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 30 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak} &= 30 \text{ m}^3 \\
 484.56 \text{ m}^3 &= 30 \text{ m}^3 \\
 x &= 2.53 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi bak air lunak :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 5 \times 2.53 \text{ m} = 12.64 \approx 13 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 3 \times 2.53 \text{ m} = 7.58 \approx 8 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} &= 2 \times 2.53 \text{ m} = 5.06 \approx 6 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Lunak

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 13 m
- Lebar : 8 m
- Tinggi : 6 m
- Bahan : Beton bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

7

• Pompa Umpan Boiler (L-216)

Memompakan air menuju bak air pendingin dan ke bak umpan

Fungsi : boiler
Centrifugal

Type : Pump

Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 128659 kg/jam
lb/j
- = 283641 am
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 lb/f
t³
- viskositas (μ) = 0.00054 lb/ft.de
tik

$$= 1.94 \frac{\text{lb/ft.ja}}{\text{m}}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} \\ &= \frac{283641}{62.16} \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 4563.23 \frac{\text{ft}^3/\text{jam}}{\text{ft}^3/\text{deti}} \\ &= 1.27 \frac{\text{k}}{\text{gp}} \\ &= 568.96 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{m}} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 4000$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496}) \\ &= 3.9 \times 1.27^{0.45} \times 62.16^{0.13} \\ &= 7.42 \text{ in} \\ &= 8 \text{ in sch} \quad (\text{Kern, Table 11 hal 844}) \\ \text{Standarisasi ID} &= 40 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 8.625 \text{ in} = 0.72 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 8.065 \text{ in} = 0.67 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 0.3548 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{1.27}{0.35} \\ &= 3.57 \frac{\text{ft/detik}}{\text{ft/jam}} \\ &= 12863 \frac{\text{am}}{\text{am}} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.67 \times 3.57 \times 62.16}{0.00054} \\ &= 277418 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.67} = 0.0002$$

$$f = 0.008 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

- Panjang pipa lurus	=	100	f		
			t		
- elbow 90°	=	2	h		
				(Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)	
$\frac{L_e}{D}$	=	35			
$\frac{L_e}{D}$	=	35	ID		
	=	35	× 2	× 0.67	
	=	47.05	f	t	
- Gate valve	=	2	h	(wide open)	
				(Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)	
$\frac{L_e}{D}$	=	9			
$\frac{L_e}{D}$	=	9	ID		
	=	9	× 2	× 0.67	
	=	12.10	f	t	
- Tee	=	1	h		
				(Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)	
$\frac{L_e}{D}$	=	50			
$\frac{L_e}{D}$	=	50	ID		
	=	50	× 1	× 0.67	
	=	33.60	f	t	
- Panjang pipa total (L)	=	Pipa lurus	+ elbow 90°	+ gate valve	+ tee
	=	100	+ 47.05	+ 12.10	+ 33.60
	=	192.75	f	t	
	=	2312.97	i	n	

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$h_c = \frac{0.5}{5} \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha_c g}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)

$$= \frac{0.5}{5} \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{3.57^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174}$$

$$= \frac{0.11 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

Friksi pada pipa

2. lurus

$$F_f = \frac{4 \Delta}{f \frac{L}{D}} \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89})$$

$$= 4 \times 0.008 \times \frac{192.75}{0.67} \times \frac{3.57^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= \frac{1.82 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m}{\text{m}}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93})$$

$$= (1 - 0) \times \frac{3.5730^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174}$$

$$= \frac{0.16 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90° = $\frac{\text{bua}}{2 \text{ h}}$

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

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

$$= 2 \times \frac{0.7}{5} \times \frac{3.57^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= \frac{0.30 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve = $\frac{\text{bua}}{2 \text{ h}}$

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

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

$$= 2 \times \frac{0.1}{7} \times \frac{3.57^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.07 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m} \text{ buah}$$

6. Friksi pada Tee = 1 h

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

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

$$= 1 \times 1 \times \frac{3.57^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.20 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= h_c + h_f + h_{ex} + h_f \\ &= 0.11 + 1.82 + 0.16 + 0.56 \\ &= 2.65 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

$$v_2 = 3.6 \text{ ft/s}$$

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

Sehingga *mechanical energy balance* :

$$\frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{Z} \frac{g}{c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 64)

$$\frac{12.77 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + 30 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + 0 + 2.650 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 32.85$$

$$W_s = -32.85 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{m}}$$

Dari Fig.14.37 Hal.520, Petters &Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 92\%$$

$$-W_s = \eta W_p$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32.85 &= \frac{92}{100} \times W_p \\
 W_p &= \frac{35.70 \text{ lbf.ft/l}}{\text{bm}} \\
 \text{HP pompa} &= \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= \frac{35.70 \times 1.27 \times 62.16}{550} \\
 &= 5.11 \text{ HP} \\
 \text{BHP} &= \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{5.11}{0.92} = 5.5 \text{ HP} \\
 \eta \text{ motor} &= 84\% = \frac{0.8}{4} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521}) \\
 \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{5.11}{0.84} \\
 &= 6.09 \text{ HP} \approx 7 \text{ HP}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Daya pompa : 7 HP
- Bahan : *Commercial steel*
- Jumlah : 2 buah

8

• Deaerator (D-220)

Menghilangkan gas dalam air umpan *boiler* dengan injeksi

Fungsi : steam
Silinder

Tipe : horizontal

Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 93442 kg/jam
lb/j
- = 206001 am
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 lb/f
t³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{206001 \text{ am}}{62.16 \text{ lb/f t}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3314.15 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 93.85 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{\text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu}} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{tinggal} \\
 &= 93.85 \frac{\text{m}^3/\text{jam}}{\text{m}} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 93.847 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume tangki} \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{93.85 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\
 &= 117.31 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D_i^2 L_s \\
 \text{Diasumsikan, } L_s &= 1.5 D_i, \text{ sehingga :} \\
 117.31 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{jam}} &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times D_i^2 \times 1.5 D_i \\
 117.31 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{jam}} &= 1 \frac{1}{6} D_i^3 \\
 D_i &= 4.64 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tangki (Ls)} &= 1.5 \times 4.64 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 6.95 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tinggi tutup (h)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 0.20 D_i \\
 &= 0.20 \times 4.64 \\
 &= 0.91 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga, total tinggi tangki} &= L_s + 2(h) \\
 &= 6.95 \text{ ft} + 2(0.91 \text{ ft}) \\
 &= 8.8 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Daerator

- Bentuk : Silinder Horizontal, tutup Standar Dished
- Dimensi : Tinggi = 8.8 ft ; Di = 4.6 ft
- Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Jumlah : 2 buah

9

• **Bak Air Umpan Boiler (F-218)**

Fungsi : Menampung air umpan boiler

Dasar Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ rate aliran} &= 93442 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 206001 \text{ lb/j} \\
 - \text{ densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} &= 62.16 \text{ lb/f} \\
 &= 62.16 \text{ t}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} \\
 &= \frac{206001 \text{ lb/j}}{62.16 \text{ lb/f}} \\
 &= 3314.15 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 93.85 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 3 \text{ m} \\
 &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu} \\
 &= \text{tinggal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume air} &= 93.85 \frac{\text{m}^3/\text{ja}}{\text{m}} \times 3 \frac{\text{ja}}{\text{m}} \\
 &= 281.54 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{281.54 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\
 &= 351.93 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} &= 5 \times 3 \times 2 \\
 \text{Volume Bak} &= 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 30 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak} &= 30 \frac{\text{m}^3}{3} \\
 351.92595 \text{ m}^3 &= 30 \frac{\text{m}^3}{3} \\
 x &= 2.27 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi bak air lunak :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 5 \times 2.27 \text{ m} = 11.36 \approx 12 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 3 \times 2.27 \text{ m} = 6.82 \approx 7 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} &= 2 \times 2.27 \text{ m} = 4.54 \approx 5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Umpan Boiler

- Persegi
- Bentuk : Panjang
 - Panjang : 12 m
 - Lebar : 7 m
 - Tinggi : 5 m
 - Bahan : Beton bertulang
 - Bu
 - Jumlah : 1 ah

10. Pompa Air Umpan Boiler (L-222)

- Memompakan air umpan menuju
- Fungsi : boiler
- Centrifugal
- Type : Pump

Dasar Perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 93442 kg/jam
lb/j
- = 206001 am
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 lb/f
t³
- viskositas (μ) = 0.00054 lb/ft.de
tik
- = 1.94 lb/ft.ja
m

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} \\
 &= \frac{206001 \text{ am}}{62.16 \text{ t}^3} \\
 &= 3314.15 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0.92 \text{ k} \\
 &= 413.22 \text{ gp} \\
 &\quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496}) \\
 &= 3.9 \times 0.92^{0.45} \times 62.16^{0.13} \\
 &= 6.43 \text{ in} \\
 &= 8 \text{ in sch} \quad (\text{Kern, Table 11 hal 844}) \\
 \text{Standarisasi ID} &= 40
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 8.625 \text{ in} = 0.72 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 8.065 \text{ in} = 0.67 \text{ ft} \\
 A &= 0.023 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0.92}{0.023} \\
 &= 39.572 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 &= 142459 \text{ ft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0.6720}{8} \times 39.572 \times 62.16 \\
 &= \frac{0.00054}{0.00054} \\
 &= 3072476
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *commercial steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.67} = 0.0002$$

$$f = 0.0062 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Panjang pipa lurus} &= 70 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 1 \text{ buah} \\
 L_e/D &= 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93}) \\
 L_e &= 35 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 35 \times 1 \times 0.67 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 23.52 \text{ ft} \\
 - \text{ Gate valve} &= 1 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\
 L_e/D &= 9 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93}) \\
 L_e &= 9 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 9 \times 1 \times 0.67 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{t}} \\
 &= 6.05 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{t}} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa total} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{elbow } 90^\circ + \text{gate valve} \\
 \text{(L)} &= 70 + 23.52 + 6.05 \\
 &= 99.57 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{t}} \\
 &= 1194.86 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= \frac{0.5}{5} \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= \frac{0.5}{5} \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{39.57^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 13.38 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= \frac{4 \Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0062 \times \frac{99.57}{0.67} \times \frac{39.57^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 89.41 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89)

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= (1 - 0)^2 \times \frac{39.57^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 24.336 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93)

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90° = 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0.75 \\
 h_f &= K_f \frac{v_2^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.7}{5} \times \frac{39.57^2}{2 \times 32.174}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)

$$= 18.252 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve = 1 h (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$K_f = 0.17$$

$$h_f = \frac{K_f v_2^2}{2g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)

$$= 1 \times \frac{0.1}{7} \times \frac{39.57^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 4.14 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) = h_c + h_f + h_{ex} + h_f$$

$$= 13.38 + 89.41 + 24.34 + 22.39$$

$$= 149.52 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ (Karena } P_1 = P_2 \text{)}$$

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

$$v_2 = 39.57 \text{ ft/s}$$

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

Sehingga *mechanical energy balance* :

$$\frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{Z} \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 64)

$$\frac{1566}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} - \frac{0}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + 30 \frac{39.57}{32.174} + 0 + 149.52 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 210.76 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$W_s = -210.76 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Dari Fig.14.37 Hal.520, Petters & Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 50\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - W_s &= \eta W_p \\
 210.76 &= \frac{50}{\%} \times W_p \\
 W_p &= \frac{421.51 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/l}}{b_m} \\
 \\
 \text{HP pompa} &= \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= \frac{421.5 \times 0.92 \times 62.16}{550} \\
 &= 43.85 \text{ HP} \\
 \text{BHP} &= \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{43.85}{50\%} = 87.7 \text{ HP} \\
 \eta \text{ motor} &= 80\% = \frac{0.8}{0} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521}) \\
 \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{43.9}{0.80} \\
 &= 54.8 \text{ HP} \approx 55 \text{ HP}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump
- Daya pompa : 55 HP
- Bahan : *Commercial Steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

11. Pompa Air Umpan Cooling Water (L-217)

Fungsi : Memompakan *cooling water* menuju peralatan

Type : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- *Rate* aliran = 50713 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$ = 111802 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}$
- Densitas (ρ) *cooling water* = 62.16 $\frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{ft}^3}$ =
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.00 $\frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{detik}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{jam}}$
- = 1.94 $\frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{jam}}{\text{m}}$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{111802 \text{ lb/jam}}{\text{am}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{62.16}{\text{lb/f}} \\
 & = \frac{1798.67}{\text{t}^3} \\
 & = \frac{0.50}{\text{ft}^3/\text{j}} \\
 & = \frac{186.74}{\text{am}} \\
 & = \frac{0.50}{\text{ft}^3/\text{deti}} \\
 & = \frac{186.74}{\text{k}} \\
 & = \frac{186.74}{\text{gal/mi}} \\
 & = \frac{186.74}{\text{n}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times 0,50^{0,45} \times 62,16^{0,13} \\
 &= 4,88 \text{ in} \approx 3 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = \frac{4 \text{ in sch}}{40} \quad (\text{Kern, Hal 844})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 4,63 \text{ in} = 0,39 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 4,07 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{A} &= 0,05 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{0,500}{\text{ft}^3/\text{deti}} \\
 & = \frac{0,500}{\text{k}} \\
 & = \frac{0,051}{\text{ft}^2} \\
 & = 9,75 \text{ ft/deti} \\
 & = 35096 \text{ ft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,34 \times 35096,00 \times 62,16}{1,94} \\
 &= 381511
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *carbon steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon &= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88}) \\
 \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0,00015}{0,34} = 0,00045 \\
 f &= 0,005 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

a. Panjang pipa lurus = 60 ft

b. Elbow, 90° = 1 buah

L_e/D = 35 (Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93)

L elbow = 35 ID

$$= 35 \times 1 \times 0.34$$

$$= 11.86 \text{ ft}$$

c. Gate valve = 1 buah (half open)

L_e/D = 225 (Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93)

L elbow = 225 ID

$$= 225 \times 1 \times 0.34$$

$$= 76.22 \text{ ft}$$

Jadi, total panjang pipa :

$$\Delta L = 60 + 11.86 + 76.22$$

$$= 148.07 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$F_f = \frac{4f \times v^2 \times \Delta L}{2. \alpha. g_c D}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 0.005 \times 9.75^2 \times 148.07}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174 \times 0.34}$$

$$= 12.65 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi pada Elbow 90° = 1 buah

$$K_f = \frac{0.7}{5} \quad \text{(Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94)}$$

$$h_f = 1 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2. g_c}$$

$$= 1 \frac{0.7}{5} \times \frac{9.75^2}{1 \times 32.17}$$

$$= 2.22 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi pada Gate valve = 1 buah

$$K_f = \frac{4.5}{0} \quad \text{(Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_f &= 1 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\
 &= 1 \frac{4.5}{2} \times \frac{9.75^2}{32.17} \\
 &= 6.65 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m}{\text{m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Friksi pada kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_c &= 0.55 \times (1 - (A_2/A_1)) \\
 &= 0.55 \times (1 - 0.5) \\
 &= 0.1625
 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai $A_1 > A_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= \frac{K_c v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\
 &= \frac{0.1625}{2} \times \frac{95.04^2}{32.17} \\
 &= 0.81 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m}{\text{m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

5 Friksi pada ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{ex} &= (1 - (A_2/A_1))^2 \\
 &= (1 - 0)^2 \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= \frac{K_{ex} v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{95.04^2}{32.17} \\
 &= 1.48 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m}{\text{m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi (} \Sigma F \text{)} &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + h_f \\
 &= 23.81 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m}{\text{m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V^2}{2g_c} + \frac{g}{\Delta Z} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \left(\Sigma F + W_s \right) \right) \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho} \right) \left(\frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ft}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{lb}_m}{\text{lb}_m} \right) \left(\frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}_m} \right) \left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{m}} \right)$$

$$2.\alpha.g_c \left(\frac{\quad}{g_c} \frac{\quad}{\rho} \right) =$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z &= 30 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta P &= 0 \text{ karena } P_1=P_2=1 \text{ atm} \\ \Delta v &= 9.75 \text{ ft/detik} \\ \alpha &= 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2.\alpha.g_c} + \frac{g}{g_c} \frac{\Delta Z}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{9.75^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + \frac{965.22}{32.174} + \frac{0}{62} + \frac{23.8}{8} \\ &= 55.28 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = 55.282$$

$$\text{Untuk kapasitas (Q)} = 186.74 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\eta \text{ pompa} = \frac{65}{\%} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-37 hal. 520})$$

$$W_p = \frac{W_s}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{55.28}{0.65} = 85.05 \text{ lb}_f.\text{ft/lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HP pompa} &= \frac{(W_p) \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{85.05 \times 0.50 \times 62.16}{550} \\ &= 4.80 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{4.80}{0.65} = 7.38 \text{ HP}$$

$$\eta \text{ motor} = 82 \% = \frac{0.82}{1} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{7.38}{0.82} \\ &= 9.00 \text{ HP} \approx 6 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Daya pompa : 6 HP
- Bahan : *Carbon Steel*

- Jumlah : 1 buah

12. Bak Air Umpan Cooling Water (F-218)

Tempat menampung air
Fungsi : sanitasi

Dasar Perencanaan :

- *rate* aliran = 50712.88 kg/jam
lb/j
= 111801.61 am
lb/f
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 t³

Perhitungan :

Rate volumetrik (Q) = $\frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}}$
lb/j
am
lb/f
t³
= $\frac{111801.61}{62.16}$
= 1798.67 ft³/jam
= 50.93 m³/jam
Waktu tinggal = 3 jam
rate volumetrik x waktu
Volume air = tinggal
m³/jam × 3 jam
= 50.93 m × 3 m
= 152.80 m³
Volume *liquid* = 80% volume bak
Volume bak = $\frac{152.80 \text{ m}^3}{80\%}$
= 191.00 m³

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi = 5 × 3 × 2
Volume Bak = 5 m × 3 m × 2 m
= 30 m³

Sehingga :

Volume bak = 30 m³
191.00 m³ = 30 m³
x = 1.853 m

Dimensi bak air sanitasi :

Panjang = 5 × 0.579 m = 2.90 ≈ 3 m
Lebar = 3 × 0.579 m = 1.74 ≈ 2 m

$$\text{Tinggi} = 2 \times 0.579 \text{ m} = 1.16 \approx 2 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Sanitasi

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

13. Pompa Cooling Water (L-219)

Fungsi : Memompakan *cooling water* menuju peralatan

Type : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 50713 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$ = 111802 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}$
- Densitas (ρ) *cooling water* = 62.16 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$ =
- Viskositas (μ) = 0.00054 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}\cdot\text{detik}}$
= 1.94 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}\cdot\text{jam}}$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{111802 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}}{62.16 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} \\ &= 1798.67 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{jam}} \\ &= 0.50 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{detik}} \\ &= 186.74 \frac{\text{gal}}{\text{menit}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3.9 \times Q^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times 0.50^{0.45} \times 62.16^{0.13} \\ &= 4.88 \text{ in} \approx 3 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{menit}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = \frac{4 \text{ in sch}}{40} \quad (\text{Kern, Hal 844})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 4.63 \frac{\text{in}}{\text{menit}} = 0.39 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{menit}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 4.07 \text{ in} = 0.34 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 0.05 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0.500 \text{ ft}^3/\text{deti}}{0.051 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 9.75 \text{ ft/deti} \\ &= 35096 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0.34 \times 35096.00 \times 62.16}{1.94} \\ &= 381511 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{\text{Re}} > 2100$, maka jenis aliran fluida adalah turbulen

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *carbon steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88}) \\ \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0.00015}{0.34} = 0.00045 \\ f &= 0.005 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88}) \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Panjang pipa lurus} &= 60 \text{ ft} \\ \text{b. Elbow, } 90^\circ &= 1 \text{ buah} \\ L_o/D &= 35 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93}) \\ L \text{ elbow} &= 35 \text{ ID} \\ &= 35 \times 1 \times 0.34 \\ &= 11.86 \text{ ft} \\ \text{c. Gate valve} &= 1 \text{ buah (half open)} \\ L_o/D &= 225 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93}) \\ L \text{ elbow} &= 225 \text{ ID} \\ &= 225 \times 1 \times 0.34 \\ &= 76.22 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, total panjang pipa :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta L &= 60 + 11.86 + 76.22 \\ &= 148.07 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}F_f &= \frac{4f \times v^2 \times \Delta L}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c \cdot D} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 0.005 \times 9.75^2 \times 148.07}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174 \times 0.34} \\ &= 12.65 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada Elbow 90° 1 buah

$$K_f = \frac{0.7}{5} \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94})$$

$$\begin{aligned}h_f &= 1 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\ &= 1 \frac{0.7}{5} \times \frac{9.75^2}{1 \times 32.17} \\ &= 2.22 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada Gate valve 1 buah

$$K_f = \frac{4.5}{0} \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-2, Geankoplis, hal. 94})$$

$$\begin{aligned}h_f &= 1 \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\ &= 1 \frac{4.5}{0} \times \frac{9.75^2}{2 \times 32.17} \\ &= 6.65 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi pada kontraksi 0,55 × (1 - (A₂/A₁))

$$\begin{aligned}K_c &= (A_2/A_1) \quad \text{karena nilai } A_1 > A_2 \\ (A_2/A_1) &= 0.5 \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}h_c &= \frac{K_c v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \\ &= \frac{0.5}{5} \times \frac{95.04}{5} = 0.81 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

$$2 \times 1 \times 32.17$$

5 Friksi pada ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned} K_{ex} &= (1 - (A_2/A_1))^2 \\ &= (1-0)^2 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= \frac{K_{ex} v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 95.04}{2 \times 1 \times 32.17} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(= \right) 1.48 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/l} \\ \text{b}_m \end{array} \right) \left(\quad \right)$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi (} \Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + h_f \\ &= 23.81 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/l}}{\text{b}_m} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{g \Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ karena } P_1 = P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\Delta v = 9.75 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{g \Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{9.75^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} + \frac{965.22}{32.174} + \frac{0}{62} + 23.81 \\ &= 55.28 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = 55.282$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Untuk kapasitas (Q)} &= 186.74 \quad \frac{\text{gp}}{\text{m}} \\
 \eta \text{ pompa} &= \frac{65}{\%} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-37 hal. 520}) \\
 W_p &= \frac{-W_s}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{55.28}{0.65} = 85.05 \quad \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/l}}{\text{b}_m} \\
 \text{HP pompa} &= \frac{(W_p) \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= \frac{85.05 \times 0.50 \times 62.16}{550} \\
 &= 4.80 \quad \text{HP}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BHP} &= \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{4.80}{0.65} = 7.38 \quad \text{HP} \\
 \eta \text{ motor} &= 82\% = \frac{0.82}{1} \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521}) \\
 \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{7.38}{0.82} \\
 &= 9.00 \quad \text{HP} \approx 6 \quad \text{HP}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Daya pompa : 6 HP
- Bahan : *Carbon Steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

14. Bak Klorinasi (F-224)

Fungsi : Tempat pencampuran air bersih dan disinfektan sebelum digunakan sebagai air sanitasi.

Dasar Perencanaan :

- *rate* aliran = 1547.29 kg/jam
lb/j
- densitas (ρ) air = 3411.15 am
lb/f
t³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} \\
 &= \frac{3411.15 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.16 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 54.88 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1.55 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 3 \text{ m} \\
 &\quad \text{rate volumetrik x waktu} \\
 \text{Volume air} &= \text{tinggal} \\
 &= 1.55 \frac{\text{m}^3/\text{jam}}{\text{m}} \times 3 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 4.66 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan kebutuhan Cl₂

Klorin (Cl₂) tidak hanya digunakan sebagai disinfektan untuk membunuh kuman tapi juga sebagai oksidan dan kontrol warna dan bau dari air. Klorin yang digunakan kaporit (Ca(OCl)₂) dengan dosis penggunaan 2-5 mg/L.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume air sanitasi} &= 1.55 \frac{\text{m}^3/\text{jam}}{\text{am}} \\
 &= 1554 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Kaporit yang dibutuhkan} &= 3 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \times 1554 \text{ L/jam} \\
 &= 4662 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{jam}} \\
 &= 0.005 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak} \\
 \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{4.66 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\
 &= 5.83 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} &= 5 \times 3 \times 2 \\
 \text{Volume Bak} &= 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 30 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak} &= 30 \text{ m}^3 \\
 5.8275 \text{ m}^3 &= 30 \text{ m}^3 \\
 x &= 0.58 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi bak klorinasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 5 \times 0.58 \text{ m} = 2.90 \approx 3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 3 \times 0.58 \text{ m} = 1.74 \approx 2 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} &= 2 \times 0.58 \text{ m} = 1.16 \approx 2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Klorinasi

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

15. Pompa Umpan Air Sanitasi (L-225)

- Memompakan air dari bak klorinasi menuju bak air
- Fungsi : sanitasi
Centrifugal
- Type : *Pump*

Dasar Perencanaan :

- *rate* aliran = 1547.29 kg/jam
lb/j
- = 3411.15 am
- densitas (ρ) air = 62.16 lb/f
t³
- viskositas (μ) = 0.00054 lb/ft.de
tik
- = 1.94 lb/ft.ja
m

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} \\
 &= \frac{3411.15 \text{ lb/j}}{62.16 \text{ lb/f t}^3} \\
 &= 54.88 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0.015 \text{ ft}^3/\text{deti} \\
 &= 0.015 \text{ k} \\
 &= 6.842 \text{ gal/mi} \\
 &= 6.842 \text{ n}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 4000$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times Q^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496}) \\
 &= 3.9 \times 0.015^{0.45} \times 62.16^{0.13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = \frac{1.02 \text{ in}}{40} = 0.025 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5-1 hal 892})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 1.32 \text{ in} = 0.11 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1.049 \text{ in} = 0.09 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0.006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0.015}{0.006}$$

$$= 2.54 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$= 9146 \text{ ft/jam}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0.09 \times 2.54 \times 62.16}{0.00054}$$

$$= 25657.93$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *commercial steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.09} = 0.0017$$

$$f = 0.0072 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

$$\text{Panjang pipa lurus} = 60 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{elbow } 90^\circ = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$L_e/D = 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93})$$

$$L_e = 35 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 35 \times 1 \times 0.09 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3.06 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\
 &= 9 \text{ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93)} \\
 &= 9 \text{ ID} \\
 &= 9 \times 1 \times 0.09 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0.79 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + 90^\circ \text{ elbow} + \text{gate valve} \\
 &= 60 + 3.06 + 0.79 \\
 &= 63.85 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 766.16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= \frac{0.5}{5} \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha_c g_c} \\
 &= \frac{0.5}{5} \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.06 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_f &= \frac{4 \Delta f L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89}) \\
 &= 4 \times 0.0072 \times \frac{63.85}{0.09} \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 2.11 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha_c g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93}) \\
 &= (1 - 0)^2 \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.10 \text{ lb}_f \cdot \text{ft/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ Friksi pada Elbow } 90^\circ &= 1 \text{ h} \text{ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 K_f &= 0.75 \\
 h_f &= \frac{K_f v^2}{2g_c} \text{ (Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.7}{5} \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.08 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{ Friksi pada Gate valve} &= 1 \text{ h} \text{ (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)} \\
 K_f &= 0.17 \\
 h_f &= \frac{K_f v^2}{2g_c} \text{ (Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{0.1}{7} \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 &= 0.02 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= h_c + h_f + h_{ex} + h_r \\
 &= 0.06 + 2.11 + 0.10 + 0.09 \\
 &= 2.36 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z &= 30 \text{ ft} \\
 \Delta P &= 0 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2} \text{ (Karena } P_1=P_2) \\
 v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s} \text{ (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)} \\
 v_2 &= \frac{2.5}{4} \text{ ft/s} \\
 \alpha &= 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z}{Z} \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 64)

$$\frac{2.54^2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 32.174} - 0 + 30 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + 0 + 2.36 =$$

$$2 \times 1 \times \frac{32.174}{2} = 32.174 \quad \text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m$$

$$- W_s = 32.40$$

$$W_s = -32.40 \quad \text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m$$

Dari Fig.14.37 Hal.520, Petters &Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 80\%$$

$$- W_s = \eta W_p$$

$$32.40 = \frac{80}{100} \times W_p$$

$$W_p = \frac{32.40 \times 100}{80} = 40.50 \quad \text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m$$

$$\text{HP pompa} = \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{40.50 \times 0.015 \times 62.16}{550}$$

$$= 0.070 \quad \text{HP}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0.070}{80\%} = 0.0875 \quad \text{HP}$$

$$\eta \text{ motor} = 80\% = 0.8 \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521})$$

$$\text{Daya motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{0.070}{0.80}$$

$$= 0.0875 \quad \text{HP} \approx 1 \quad \text{HP}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Bahan : *Commercial steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

16. Bak Air Sanitasi (F-226)

Fungsi : Tempat menampung air sanitasi

Dasar Perencanaan :

$$- \text{rate aliran} = 1547.29 \quad \text{kg/jam}$$

$$= 3411.15 \quad \text{lb/jam}$$

$$- \text{densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} = 62.16 \quad \text{lb}/\text{ft}^3$$

Perhitungan :

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\rho}{\text{liquid}} \\
 & = \frac{3411.15 \text{ lb/jam}}{62.16 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 & = 54.88 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 & = 1.55 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Waktu tinggal} & = 3 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Volume air} & = \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\
 & = 1.55 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{jam}} \times 3 \text{ jam} \\
 & = 4.66 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume liquid} & = 80\% \text{ volume bak} \\
 \text{Volume bak} & = \frac{4.66 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\
 & = 5.83 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} & = 5 \times 3 \times 2 \\
 \text{Volume Bak} & = 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\
 & = 30 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak} & = 30 \text{ m}^3 \\
 5.83 \text{ m}^3 & = 30 \text{ m}^3 \times x \\
 x & = 0.579 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi bak air sanitasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} & = 5 \times 0.579 \text{ m} = 2.90 \approx 3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Lebar} & = 3 \times 0.579 \text{ m} = 1.74 \approx 2 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi} & = 2 \times 0.579 \text{ m} = 1.16 \approx 2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Sanitasi

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

17. Pompa Distribusi Air Sanitasi (L-227)

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari bak klorinasi menuju bak air sanitasi
Centrifugal
 Type : *Pump*

Dasar Perencanaan :

-	rate aliran	=	1547.29	kg/jam
				lb/j
		=	3411.15	am
				lb/f
-	densitas (ρ) air	=	62.16	t ³
				lb/ft.de
-	viskositas (μ)	=	0.00	tik
				lb/ft.ja
		=	1.94	m

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{3411.15 \text{ am}}{62.16 \text{ t}^3} \\
 &= 54.88 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0.015 \text{ k} \\
 &= 6.842 \text{ gal/mi} \\
 &= 6.842 \text{ n}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 4000$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3.9 \times Q^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal. 496}) \\
 &= 3.9 \times 0.015^{0.45} \times 62.16^{0.13} \\
 &= 1.02 \text{ n} \\
 &= 1 \text{ in sch} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5-1 hal 892}) \\
 \text{Standarisasi ID} &= 40
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 1.32 \text{ n} = 0.11 \text{ f} \\
 \text{ID} &= 1.049 \text{ n} = 0.09 \text{ f} \\
 \text{A} &= 0.006 \text{ t}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0.015}{0.006} \\
 &= 2.54 \text{ ft/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 9146 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{am}}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0.09 \times 2.54 \times 62.16}{0.00054}$$

$$= 25657.93$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah *commercial steel*

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0.0002 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0.00015}{0.09} = 0.0017$$

$$f = 0.0072 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

$$\text{- Panjang pipa lurus} = 60 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{- elbow } 90^\circ = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\frac{L_e}{D} = 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93})$$

$$L_e = 35 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 35 \times 1 \times 0.09 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 3.06 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{- Gate valve} = 1 \text{ buah (wide open)}$$

$$\frac{L_e}{D} = 9 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2-10.1 Hal 93})$$

$$L_e = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 1 \times 0.09 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0.79 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$= 60 + 3.06 + 0.79$$

$$= 63.85 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 766.16 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan *friction loss*

1. Friksi pada kontraksi

$$h_c = \frac{0.5}{5} \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha_c g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.16 Hal 93)

$$= \frac{0.5}{5} \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.06 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

Friksi pada pipa

2. lurus

$$F_f = \frac{4 f L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.6 Hal 89)

$$= 4 \times 0.0072 \times \frac{63.85}{0.09} \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 2.11 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi pada ekspansi

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha_c g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.15 Hal 93)

$$= (1 - 0)^2 \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.10 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

4. Friksi pada Elbow 90° = $\frac{\text{bua}}{1 \text{ h}}$

$$K_f = 0.75$$

(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2g_c}$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)

$$= 1 \times \frac{0.7}{5} \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 32.174}$$

$$= 0.08 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}$$

5. Friksi pada Gate valve = $\frac{\text{bua}}{1 \text{ h}}$

$$K_f = 0.17$$

(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal. 93)

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2}{g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, Pers.2-10.17 Hal 94)} \\
 & = 1 \times \frac{0.1}{7} \times \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 32.174} \\
 & = 0.02 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\sum F) &= h_c + F_f + h_{ex} + \sum h_f \\
 &= 0.06 + 2.11 + 0.10 + 0.09 \\
 &= 2.36 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z &= 30 \text{ ft} \\
 \Delta P &= 0 \frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{ft}^2} \quad \text{(Karena } P_1=P_2) \\
 v_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s} \quad \text{(karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)} \\
 v_2 &= \frac{2.5}{4} \text{ ft/s} \\
 \alpha &= 1 \quad \text{(aliran turbulen)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga Mechanical energy balance :

$$\frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2} + \frac{\Delta Z}{Z} \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 64)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2.54^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32.174} - 0 + 30 \frac{32.174}{32.174} + 0 + 2.36 &= -W_s \\
 -W_s &= 32.40 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}}{\text{m}} \\
 W_s &= -32.40 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}}{\text{m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig.14.37 Hal.520, Petters & Timmerhause, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) &= 80\% \\
 -W_s &= \eta W_p \\
 32.40 &= \frac{80}{\%} \times W_p \\
 W_p &= 40.50 \frac{\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{ft}/\text{l}}{\text{b}_m} \\
 \text{HP pompa} &= \frac{W_p \times Q \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= 40.50 \times 0.015 \times 62.16
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{550}{0.070} \text{ HP} \\
 \text{BHP} &= \frac{\text{HP pompa}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0.070}{80\%} = 0.0875 \text{ HP} \\
 \eta \text{ motor} &= 80\% = 0.8 \quad (\text{Timmerhauss, fig. 14-38 hal. 521}) \\
 \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0.070}{0.80} \\
 &= 0.0875 \text{ HP} \approx 1 \text{ HP}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : *Centrifugal pump*
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Bahan : *Commercial steel*
- Jumlah : 1 buah

Kebutuhan tenaga listrik pada pra-rencana pabrik *green diesel* ini direncanakan dan disediakan oleh PLN dan generator set. Tenaga listrik yang dipergunakan untuk menggerakkan motor, penerangan, instrumentasi dll. Perincian kebutuhan listrik terbagi menjadi :

- a . Peralatan proses produksi
- b . Daerah pengolahan air
- c . Listrik untuk penerangan

A. Peralatan Produksi

Pemakaian listrik untuk peralatan proses produksi, ditunjukkan pada tabel dibawah ini

Tabel D.4. Pemakaian listrik pada peralatan proses produksi

No.	Kode Alat	Nama Alat	Jumlah	P (HP)	P _{tot} (HP)
1.	L-112	Pompa Sentrifugal	4	1	4
2.	L-114	Pompa Piston	1	1	1
3.	G-121	Ekspander Valve	1	11	11
4.	L-123	Pompa Sentrifugal	1	1	1
5.	L-125	Pompa Sentrifugal	1	1	1
Jumlah			8	15	18

B. Peralatan Pengolahan Air

Tabel D.5. Pemakaian listrik untuk unit pengolahan air

No.	Kode Alat	Nama Alat	Jumlah	P (HP)	P _{tot} (HP)
1.	L-211	Pompa distribusi air industri	1	6	6
2.	L-213	Pompa distribusi air	1	7	7
4.	L-216	Pompa air umpan <i>boiler</i>	1	7	7
5.	L-222	Pompa air <i>boiler</i>	1	55	55
6.	L-217	Pompa air umpan <i>cooling water</i>	1	6	6
7.	L-219	Pompa <i>cooling water</i>	1	6	6
8.	L-216	Pompa umpan air sanitasi	1	1	1
9.	L-312	Pompa distribusi air sanitasi	1	1	1
Jumlah			8	89	712

Jadi, kebutuhan total untuk motor penggerak sebesar :

$$= 18 + 712 \text{ HP} = 730 \frac{\text{H}}{\text{P}}$$

$$= 730 \text{ HP} \times 0.7457 \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{HP}} = 544.361 \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{H}}$$

C. Listrik Untuk Penerangan

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

(Pers. 8-3 Kusnarjo, hal. 113)

$$L = \frac{A \times F}{U \times D}$$

L = *lumen outlet*

F = *foot candle*

U = koefisien utilitas = 0.8

D = efisiensi penerangan rata-rata = 0.7

A = luas daerah

Tabel D.6. Pemakaian listrik untuk penerangan

No	Lokasi	Luas		F	Lumen
		m ²	ft ²		
1	Pos keamanan	25	269.10	10	4485
2	Bengkel	250	2690.98	5	22425
3	Poliklinik	200	2152.78	5	17940
4	Kantin	500	5381.96	10	89699
5	Ruang Proses Produksi	4500	48437.60	25	201823 3
6	Bengkel	250	2690.98	20	89699
7	Toilet	200	2152.78	10	35880
8	Pemadaman Kebakaran	250	2690.98	5	22425

9	Ruang Bahan Baku	500	5381.96	30	269098
10	Area Pengolahan Air	500	5381.96	10	89699
11	Perluasan Pabrik	3000	32291.73	10	538196
12	Area Tanki Penyimpanan	500	5381.96	10	89699
13	Area Tanki Bahan Bakar	500	5381.96	5	44850
14	Ruang Generator	375	4036.47	10	67274
15	Litbang	375	4036.47	5	33637
16	Laboratorium	750	8072.93	5	67274
17	Tempat Parkir	1500	16145.87	10	269098
18	Perkantoran dan Tata Usaha	1200	12916.69	10	215278
19	Ruang Direktur Produksi	150	1614.59	5	13455
20	Area pembangkit listrik	150	1614.59	13	34983
22	Area pengolahan limbah	200	2152.78	1	3588
23	Halaman, taman, dan jalan	4000	43055.64	5	358797
Total		19875	213663.6	204	4395712

Penerangan seluruh area kecuali jalan dan taman, menggunakan *fluorescent* Lampu tipe *day light* 40 watt, yang mempunyai lumen *output* sebesar 3600 lumen

$$\text{Lumen output} = \frac{3600 \text{ lumen}}{40 \text{ watt}} = 90 \text{ lumen/watt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total lumen} &= \text{jumlah lumen} - \text{lumen} \\ &= 4395712 - 358797 \\ &= 4036915 \text{ lumen} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{4036915 \text{ lumen}}{90 \text{ lumen/watt}} \\ &= 44855 \text{ watt} \\ \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{44855 \text{ watt}}{40 \text{ watt}} \\ &= 1121.37 \approx 1121 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk penerangan jalan dan taman, menggunakan *mercury vapor light* 100 watt dengan lumen output sebesar 4100 lumen.

$$\text{Lumen output} = \frac{4100 \text{ lumen}}{100 \text{ watt}} = 41 \text{ lumen/watt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Total lumen} &= & 358797 \text{ lumen} \\
 & \text{Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= & \frac{358797 \text{ lumen}}{41 \text{ lumen/watt}} \\
 & &= & 8751 \text{ watt} \\
 & \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= & \frac{8751 \text{ watt}}{100 \text{ watt}} \\
 & &= & 87.51 \approx 88 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Lampu } \textit{fluorescent} &= 44855 \\
 - \text{Lampu } \textit{mercury} &= 8751 \\
 \text{Total} &= 53606 \text{ Watt} = 53.606 \text{ kW} \\
 \text{Total kebutuhan listrik} &= \text{Listrik untuk penerangan} + \text{Listrik untuk proses} \\
 &= 53.606 + 544.36 \text{ kWh} \\
 &= 597.9668 \text{ kWh}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power yang dibangkitkan oleh generator} &= \frac{597.97 \text{ kW}}{0.8} \\
 &= 747.46 \text{ kW} \approx 747 \text{ kW} \\
 &= 747 \text{ kV A}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Generator

Tipe : AC Generator 3 Phase
 Kapasitas : 747.5 kV.A, 380/220 Volt
 Frekuensi : 50/60 Hz
 Jumlah : 2 buah

D.2. Unit Penyediaan Bahan Bakar

Kebutuhan bahan bakar Generator

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tenaga Generator} &= 747.46 \text{ kW} \\
 &= 61210641 \text{ Btu/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah *diesel oil*,

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Heating Value } (H_v) &= 19200 \text{ Btu/lb} \\
 - \text{ Densitas } (\rho) &= 55 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} = 880.99 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 - \text{ Efisiensi } (\eta) &= 80\% \quad (\text{Perry's ed 7 hal 27-10})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{61210641 \text{ Btu/hari}}{19200 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb}} \times 0.8 \times 55 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} \\
 &= 72.46 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 2051.73 \text{ L/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kebutuhan total bahan bakar per hari, sebesar :

$$= 2051.73 \text{ L/hari}$$

Tangki bahan bakar untuk boiler dan generator

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan bahan bakar yang akan digunakan

Dasar perencanaan :

- Volume bahan bakar = 2051.73 L/hari = 72.46 ft³/hari
- P = 14.7 psi dan T = 30 °C
- Waktu penyimpanan 7 hari
- Volume bahan bakar dianggap menempati 80 % volume tangki
- Direncanakan menggunakan 1 buah tangki

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bahan bakar} &= 72.46 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 507.19 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena menggunakan 1 buah tangki, maka :

$$V \text{ bahan bakar tiap tangki} = \frac{507.19 \text{ ft}^3}{1} = 507.19 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{507.19 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 633.99 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter tangki

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} 633.99 \text{ ft}^3 &= 0.7854 \times D^2 \times 1.5 D \\ D^3 &= 538.15 \text{ ft}^3 \\ D &= 8.13 \text{ ft} = 97.61 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi tangki

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1,5 D \\ &= 1.5 \times 97.61 \text{ in} = 146.41 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal tangki

Bahan : HAS SA 240 *Grade A Type 410*

- $f_{\text{allowable}} (f)$ = 16250 psi (Brownel & Young, hal. 342)
- faktor korosi (C) = $\frac{1}{6} \text{ in}$
- tipe pengelasan = *Double welded butt joint* (E = 0.8) (Brownel & Young, hal. 254)

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P_i \times D}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{14.7 \times 97.61}{2 (16250 \times 0.8 - 0.6 \times 14.7)} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= \left(\frac{0.06}{16} \times (16/16) \right) + (1/16) \\ &= 1.88 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standarisasi : } d_o &= d_i + 2 t_s \\ &= 97.61 + \frac{2}{(1/4)} \\ &= 97.98 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan pendekatan ke atas maka didapatkan harga $d_o = 78 \frac{i}{n}$
 (Brownel & Young, tabel 5.7 hal. 89-91)

Maka, harga di baru :

$$\begin{aligned} d_i &= d_o - 2 t_s \\ &= 78 - \frac{2}{(3/16)} \\ &= 77.6250 \quad \frac{i}{n} = 6.4688 \quad \frac{f}{t} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas (*standard dished*)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{ha} &= \frac{0,885 \times P_i \times D}{(f \times E - 0,1 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{0.89 \times 14.7 \times 77.63}{(16250 \times 0.8 - 0.1 \times 14.7)} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= (0.08 \times (16/16)) + (1/16) \\ &= 2.24 / 16 \approx 3/16 \quad \frac{i}{n} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hb} &= \frac{P_i \times D}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i) \cos 60^\circ} + C \\ &= \frac{14.7 \times 77.63}{2 (16250 \times 0.8 - 0.6 \times 14.7) \times 1} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= (0.09 \times (16/16)) + (1/16) \\ &= 2.41 / 16 \approx 3/16 \quad \frac{i}{n} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Bahan Bakar

Tipe	:	Persegi panjang			
Bahan konstruksi	:	HAS SA 240 <i>Grade A Type</i>			
Dimensi	:	$D = 77.63 \frac{i}{n}$	$t_s = 3/16 \frac{i}{n}$		
		$H = 146.41 \frac{i}{n}$	$t_{ha} = 3/16 \frac{i}{n}$		
			$t_{hb} = 3/16 \frac{i}{n}$		
Jumlah	:	1			

APPENDIKS E

ANALISA EKONOMI

A. Metode Penafsiran Harga

Penafsiran harga peralatan setiap tahunnya mengalami perubahan sesuai dengan perekonomian yang ada. Untuk penafsiran harga peralatan, diperlukan indeks harga yang dapat digunakan untuk mengkonversi harga peralatan pada masa lalu, sehingga diperoleh harga peralatan pada saat ini. Maka untuk penafsiran harga saat ini digunakan persamaan pada "Ulrich" 1984, halaman 269 :

$$C_A = C_B \times \frac{I_B}{I_A}$$

Dimana :

- C_A = Tafsiran harga alat saat ini
- C_B = Harga alat pada tahun ke B
- I_A = Indeks harga saat ini
- I_B = Indeks harga pada tahun ke B

Sedangkan untuk penafsiran harga alat yang sama dengan kapasitas yang berbeda digunakan persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$V_A = V_B \left(\frac{C_A}{C_B} \right)^n$$

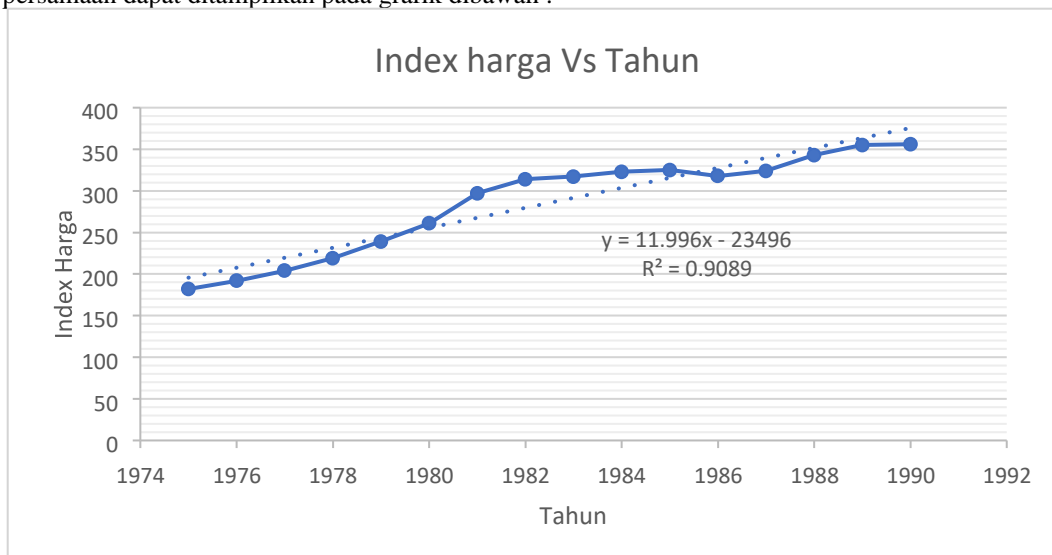
Dimana :

- V_A = harga alat A
- V_B = harga alat B
- C_A = kapasitas alat A
- C_B = kapasitas alat B
- n = eksponen harga alat

Tabel A.1. Indeks Harga Tahun 1975 - 2022					
Tahun	Indeks	Tahun	Indeks	Tahun	Indeks
(x)	(y)	(x)	(y)	(x)	(y)
1975	182	1991	388	2007	579
1976	192	1992	400	2008	591
1977	204	1993	412	2009	603
1978	219	1994	424	2010	615
1979	239	1995	436	2011	627
1980	261	1996	448	2012	639
1981	297	1997	459	2013	651

1982	314	1998	471	2014	663
1983	317	1999	483	2015	675
1984	323	2000	495	2016	687
1985	325	2001	507	2017	699
1986	318	2002	519	2018	711
1987	324	2003	531	2019	723
1988	343	2004	543	2020	735
1989	355	2005	555	2021	747
1990	356	2006	567	2022	759

Kenaikan harga indeks pada tahun 1975 - 2022 di atas merupakan fungsi linier tahun dan indeks harga tahun ke A maka persamaan dapat ditampilkan pada grafik dibawah :



Dari grafik diatas maka persamaan linier kenaikan indeks pertahun saat ini adalah : $y = 11.9956 x - 23495.69118$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Indeks harga tahun 2025} &= 11.9956 (2025) - 23495.69 \\ &= 795 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel A.2. Peralatan yang di Desain

No	Nama Peralatan	Kode	Tipe	Dimensi / Kapasitas	Bahan	Jmlh
----	----------------	------	------	---------------------	-------	------

1.	Storage PFAD	F-111	Tangki	V = 21176,941 ft ³	SS	1
2.	Pompa	L-112	Silinder	V = 794,135 ft ³ /jam	CS	1
3.	Sentrifugal	E-113	Pompa Sentrifugal	A = 2334,1094 ft ²	CS	1
4.	Heater PFAD	L-114 R-110	Shell and Tube	V = 781,383 ft ³ /jam	CS	1
5.	Pompa Piston	G-121	Pompa Piston	V = 2121,189351	SS	1
6.	Reaktor	D-120	Fixed Bed	P = 680 Hp	CS	1
7.	Ekspander	E-122	Multitube	V = 1235,758 ft ³	CS	1
8.	Flash Drum	L-123	Radial	V = 10639,108 kg/jam	CS	1
9.	Cooler	H-124	Tangki	V = 329,359 ft ³ /jam	SS	1
10.	Pompa	L-125	Silinder	V = 9680737	CS	1
11.	Sentrifugal	F-126 d F-	Shell and Tube	A = 0,051 ft ²	SS	1
12.	Dekanter	127 F-390	Pompa Sentrifugal	V = 329,359 ft ³ /jam V = 13611,591 ft ³	SS	1
13.	Pompa		Two Phase	V = 8868,778 ft ³	SS	1
14.	Sentrifugal Storage CO2		Decanter			
	Tangki Penyimpanan Pro		Pompa Sentrifugal			
	Tangki Produk Tidak Ber		Tangki Silinder			
			Tangki Silinder			

Keterangan : CS = Carbon Steel ; SS = Stainless steel

B. Harga Peralatan

Setelah didapatkan harga indeks pada saat ini maka dengan menggunakan metode penafsiran harga didapatkan harga peralatan proses seperti pada tabel B.2. dan peralatan utilitas pada tabel B.3.

Diketahui : 1 \$ = Rp14,891

(02 Feb 2023 16:49 WIB)

Cara menghitung harga alat dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat saat ini} = \frac{\text{Harga alat tahun ke B (C}_{BM})}{795.3750} \times \text{Indeks harga tahun B}$$

Selanjutnya dengan perhitungan yang sama ditafsir harga peralatan pada pabrik *Greendiesel* dapat dilihat pada tabel B.2.

Tabel B.2. Daftar Harga Peralatan Pabrik Greendiesel

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	CBM	Harga	
				(\$)	(Rp)
1.	Storage PFAD	F-111	197250	206598	3,076,443,526
2.	Pompa Sentrifugal	L-112	9100	9531	141,929,714
3.	Heater PFAD	E-113	25000		389,916,797
4.	Pompa Piston	L-114	17200	26185	268,262,756
5.	Reaktor	R-110	234500	18015	3,657,419,553
6.	Ekspander	G-121	42000		655,060,218
7.	Flash Drum	D-120	25100	245613	391,476,464
8.	Cooler	E-122	39800	43990	620,747,540

9.	Pompa Sentrifugal	L-123	9100	26289	141,929,714
10.	Dekanter	H-124	283000	41686	4,413,858,138
11.	Pompa Sentrifugal	L-125	9100		1,179,108,393
12.	Storage CO2	F-126	75600	9531	408,632,803
13.	Tangki Penyimpanan Produk	F-127	26200	296411	375,879,792
14.	Tangki Produk Tidak Bereak	F-390	24100		
				9531	
				79183	
				27442	
				25242	
Total				1065247	15,862,595,122

Tabel B.3. Daftar Harga Peralatan Utilitas Pabrik *Greendiesel*

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	CBM	Harga	
				(\$)	(Rp)
1.	Pompa Air Kawasan	L-211	9100	9531	141,929,714
2.	Bak Air Bersih	F-212	31500 9100	32993	491,295,164
3.	Pompa Sentrifugal	L-213	20000	9531	141,929,714
4.	Kation Exchanger	D-214A	20000	9531	311,933,437
5.	Anion Exchanger	D-214B	23750 9100	20948	311,933,437
6.	Bak Air Lunak	F-215	27500	20948	370,420,957
7.	Pompa Sentrifugal Deaerator	L-216	22000 9100	24875	141,929,714
8.	Bak Umpan Boiler	D-217	36500	24875	428,908,476
9.	Pompa Sentrifugal	F-218	5400	9531	343,126,781
10.	Boiler	L-219	9100	28803	141,929,714
11.	Bak Air Pendingin	Q-210	20000	28803	569,278,523 84,222,028
12.	Pompa Sentrifugal	F-222	23750 9100	23043	141,929,714
13.	Cooling Tower	L-223	11400	9531	311,933,437
14.	Bak Klorinasi	P-220		9531	370,420,957
15.	Pompa Sentrifugal	F-230		38230	141,929,714
16.	Bak Air Sanitasi	L-231		5656	177,802,059
17.		F-232		9531	
				20948	
				24875	
				9531	
				11940	
Total				310446	4,622,853,541

Dari tabel B.2. dan B.3. maka didapatkan harga total peralatan :

Harga total = Harga peralatan proses + Harga peralatan utilitas

$$= 1,065,247 + 310,446, \text{ maka :}$$

$$= \$ 1,375,693$$

(
alibaba.co
m)

Dengan faktor keamanan (*safety factor*) sebesar

/ ton

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Harga total} &= 1.2 \times 1,375,693 && 2 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= \$ 2,063,540 && 0 \text{ / ton} \\ &&& \% \end{aligned}$$

C. Biaya Bahan Baku

1. PFAD

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan per kg} &= 18930.8293 \text{ kg/jam} && \$ 230 \\ \text{Harga per ton} &= \$ 0.23 \text{ / kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Biaya per tahun} &= 18.9308 \\ = 18.9308 \text{ ton/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 &= \$ 230 \text{ ton/jam} \\ = \$ 34,484,399 &&& \text{/ ton} \end{aligned}$$

2. Gas Nitrogen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan per kg} &= \text{hari/tahun} \times \\ \text{Harga per ton} &= 1893.0829 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= \$ 0.6 \text{ / kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Biaya per tahun} &= 1.8931 \text{ (sigmaaldrich.com)} \\ = 1.8931 \text{ ton/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 &= \$ 600 \\ = \$ 8,995,930 &&& \$ 600 \text{ / ton} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total biaya bahan baku} &= \text{hari/tahun} \times \\ &= \$ 34,484,399 \\ &= \$ 43,480,329 + \$ 8,995,930 \end{aligned}$$

D. Biaya Utilitas

1. Listrik

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan listrik per jam} &= \\ \text{Harga listrik per kW} &= 3893.375797 \\ \text{Biaya per tahun} &= \$ 0.0749 \text{ kW} \\ &= \text{Rp1,114.74} \\ &= \text{(PT PLN (Persero), 2023)} \\ = 3893.375797 \text{ kW/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 &= \text{hari/tahun} \times \\ \$ 0.07 \text{ / kW} &&& \\ = \$ 2,308,348 &&& \end{aligned}$$

2. Bahan Bakar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan per jam} &= 13358.86 && = 556.6194 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Harga per liter} &= && = \$ 0.4567 \end{aligned}$$

/ L

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Biaya per tahun} && \text{Rp6,800 L/hari} && \text{hari/tahun} & \times & \$ & / \text{L} \\
 & = 556.6194 \text{ L/jam} && .00 && & & 0.4567 & \\
 \times & && && & & & \\
 & = \$ 2,013,115 && && & & &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330$$

3. Resin Kation

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Kebutuhan per jam} = \\
 & \text{Harga per liter} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Biaya per tahun} && 9.0313 \text{ L} && \text{hari/tahun} & \times & & / \text{L} \\
 & = 9.0313 \text{ L/jam} \times \$ && && & & \$ & \\
 & = \$ 64,375 && 0.9000 && & & 0.9000 &
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Resin Anion

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Kebutuhan per jam} = 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \\
 & \text{Harga per liter} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Biaya per tahun} && && \text{hari/tahun} & \times & & / \text{L} \\
 & = 9.0313 \text{ L/jam} \times 9.031260201 \text{ L} && && & & & \\
 & = \$ 64,375 && \$ && & & \$ & \\
 & && 0.9000 && & & 0.9000 &
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Klorin (Cl₂)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Kebutuhan per jam} = && 330 \\
 & \text{Harga per kg} = 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times && \\
 & && 2613.6600 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 & && \$ 1.50
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Biaya per tahun} && && \text{hari/tahun} & \times & & / \text{L} \\
 & = 2613.6600 \text{ L/jam} && && & & & \\
 \times & && && & & & \\
 & = \$ 31,050,280.80 && 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times && 330 && & \\
 & && && && & \$ \\
 & && && && & 1.50
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Air Kawasan

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Kebutuhan per jam} = \\
 & \text{Harga per liter} = \\
 & && 2613.66 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 & \text{Biaya per tahun} && \$ 0.23
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 2613.660 \text{ L/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 && \$ \\
 & \text{hari/tahun} \times && 0.23 \\
 & = \$ 4,657,542 \\
 & \text{Total biaya utilitas} && = \$ 40,158,035
 \end{aligned}$$

1. E. Gaji Pegawai

Tabel E.4. Daftar Gaji Karyawan

No.	Jabatan	Jml	Gaji (Rp)	
			per orang	Total
1.	Dewan Komisaris	1		30,000,000
2.	Direktur Utama	1	30,000,000	20,000,000
3.	Direktur Produksi dan Teknik	1		17,000,000
4.	Direktur Keuangan dan Umum	1	20,000,000	15,000,000
5.	Litbang	2		14,000,000
6.	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	17,000,000	7,500,000
7.	Kepala Bagian Teknik	1		7,500,000
8.	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	15,000,000	7,500,000
9.	Kepala Bagian Keuangan dan	1		7,500,000
10.	Administrasi	1	7,000,000	7,500,000
11.	Kepala Bagian Umum	1		5,000,000
12.	Kepala Seksi Perawatan	1	7,500,000	5,000,000
13.	Kepala Seksi Utilitas	1		5,000,000
14.	Kepala Seksi Mutu dan	1	7,500,000	5,000,000
15.	Laboratorium	1		5,000,000
16.	Kepala Seksi Proses	1	7,500,000	5,000,000
17.	Kepala Seksi Pembelian	1		5,000,000
18.	Kepala Seksi Pemasaran	1	7,500,000	5,000,000
19.	Kepala Seksi Administrasi	1		5,000,000
20.	Kepala Seksi KAS	1	7,500,000	5,000,000
21.	Kepala Seksi Personalia	8		36,000,000
22.	Kepala Seksi Umum	8	5,000,000	36,000,000
23.	Karyawan Seksi Perawatan	16		72,000,000
24.	Karyawan Seksi Utilitas	64	5,000,000	288,000,000
26.	Karyawan Seksi Mutu dan	2		9,000,000
26.	Laboratorium	2	5,000,000	9,000,000
27.	Karywan Seksi Proses	2		9,000,000
28.	Karyawan Seksi Pembelian	2	5,000,000	9,000,000
29.	Karyawan Seksi Pemasaran	2		9,000,000
30.	Karyawan Seksi Administrasi	2	5,000,000	9,000,000
31.	Karyawan Seksi KAS	8		32,000,000
32.	Karyawan Seksi Personalia	4	5,000,000	16,000,000
33.	Karyawan Seksi Umum	2		6,000,000
34.	Keamanan	1	5,000,000	2,500,000
35.	Kebersihan	4		8,000,000
	Sopir		5,000,000	
	Dokter		5,000,000	
	Perawat		5,000,000	
			5,000,000	
			4,500,000	
			4,500,000	
			4,500,000	
			4,500,000	

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Penjualan per tahun} \\
 & = 13.3827 \quad \text{ton/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times \$ \\
 968.000 / \text{ton} \\
 & = \$ 102,599,044
 \end{aligned}$$

1. G. Penentuan Total Capital Investment (TCI)

Jenis Biaya		Jumlah
a. Biaya Langsung (DC)		
1. Harga peralatan		
2. Instrument dan alat kontrol	(E) = \$	
3. Isolasi	20% E = \$	
4. Perpipaan terpasang	9.0% E = \$	2,063,540 412,708
5. Listrik terpasang	50% E = \$	185,719
	20% E = \$	1,031,770 412,708
6. Harga FOB (jumlah 1 - 5)	(F) = \$	4,106,444 410,644
7. Ongkos angkutan kapal laut	10% F = \$	
8. Harga C dan F (jumlah 6 - 7)	(G) = \$	4,517,089 45,171
9. Biaya asuransi	1.0% G = \$	
10. Harga CIF (jumlah 8 - 9)	(H) = \$	4,562,260 684,339
11. Biaya angkut barang ke plant	H = \$	928,593
12. Pemasangan alat	15% E = \$	1,238,124 928,593
13. Bangunan pabrik	45% E = \$	123,812
14. Service facilities	60% E = \$	
15. Tanah	45% E = \$	
	6%	
16. Biaya langsung (DC) (jumlah 10 -15)	= \$	8,465,721
b. Biaya Tak Langsung (IC)		
17. Engineering dan Supervisi	10% DC = \$	846,572
18. Konstruksi	10% DC = \$	846,572 1,015,887
19. Biaya tak terduga	10% FCI = \$	1,693,144
Total Modal Tak Langsung (IC)	= \$	

c. Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)

FCI	=	DC	+	IC	
APPE-11	=	8,465,721		+	1,693,144
	=	\$		10,158,865	

d. Working Capital Investment (WCI)

WCI	=	10%	×	TCI	=	\$	1,128,763
-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	----	-----------

e. Total Capital Investment (TCI)

TCI	=	FCI	+	WCI
	=			10,158,865
	=	\$		11,287,628

f. Modal Perusahaan

Modal sendiri (MS)		1,128,763
Modal pinjaman (MP)		

+ =

70% TCI =

30% TCI =

H. Penentuan Total Production Cost (TPC)

a. Biaya Produksi Langsung (Direct Production Cost/DPC)

- Bahan Baku				
- Tenaga Kerja (TK)				
- Pengawasan langsung				
- Utilitas			20%	
- Pemeliharaan dan perbaikan (PP)				
- Operating supplies			6%	
- Laboratorium			15%	
\$	7,901,340	=	\$	43,480,329
\$	3,386,288	=	\$	591,498
		=	\$	118,300
		TK	=	\$ 40,158,035
			=	\$ 609,532
		FCI	=	\$ 91,430
		PP	=	\$ 88,725
		TK		

- Patent dan Royalti	1%TPC=\$	0.01 TPC
Biaya Produksi Langsung	= \$	85,137,848
		+ 0.01 TPC

b. Biaya Tetap (Fixed Cost/FC)

- Depresiasi alat	10%	FCI	= \$	1,015,887
- Depresiasi bangunan	2.5%	FCI	= \$	253,972
- Pajak kekayaan	3%	FCI	= \$	304,766
- Asuransi	1.0%	FCI	= \$	101,589
- Bunga bank	13.0%	MP	= \$	440,217
Biaya Tetap (Fixed Cost/FC)			TK + PP	2,116,430

c. Biaya Overhead Pabrik

Biaya Overhead	60%		= \$	720,618
----------------	-----	--	------	---------

d. Biaya pengeluaran Pengeluaran Umum (General Expenses/GE)

- Biaya Administrasi	15%		TK	88,725
- Biaya distribusi dan pemasaran	5%		TPC = \$	0.05 TPC
- Biaya LITBANG	5%		TPC = \$	0.05 TPC
Biaya Pengeluaran Umum (GE)			= \$	88,725
			= \$	+ 0.01 TPC

e. Biaya Produksi Total (TPC)

TPC =	DPC + FC + Biaya Overhead + GE
=	88,063,621 + 0.11 TPC
TPC =	\$ 98,947,889

Maka,	DPC	= \$	85,137,848	TPC
+	0.01			
		= \$	86,127,327	
	GE	= \$	88,725 +	0.1 TPC
		= \$	9,983,514	

3. ANALISA PROFITABILITAS

Sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Tentang Pajak Penghasilan Nomor 36 Tahun 2008 dengan ketentuan perpajakan:

- 5% untuk laba sampai Rp. 50.000.000,-
- 25% untuk laba sampai Rp. 250.000.000,-
- 30% untuk laba > Rp. 500.000.000,-

Asumsi yang diambil adalah :

- a. Bunga kredit Bank Mayapada sebesar 13.00% per tahun
- b. Pengembalian pinjaman dalam waktu 10 tahun
- c. Umur pabrik 10 tahun
- d. Kapasitas produksi :

Tahun I	:	60%	produksi total
Tahun II	:	80%	produksi total
Tahun III	:	100%	produksi total

1. 1. Laba Perusahaan

Labanya perusahaan adalah keuntungan yang diperoleh dari penjualan produk.

Total penjualan per tahun	=	\$	102,599,044	(kapasitas 100%)
Labanya kotor	=	Harga Jual	-	Biaya Produksi
	=	\$	102,599,044	\$
	=	\$	3,651,155	98,947,889

Pajak penghasilan	=	30%	× labanya kotor
	=	\$	1,095,346.44

Labanya bersih	=	Labanya kotor	
	=	\$	3,651,155
	=	\$	2,555,808 -
			Pajak penghasilan
			\$ 1,095,346

Nilai penerimaan *cash flow* sebelum pajak (C_{Abt}):

C_{Abt}	=	Labanya kotor	+	Depresiasi alat
	=	\$ 3,651,155	+	\$ 1,015,887
	=	\$		4,667,041

Nilai penerimaan *cash flow* setelah pajak (C_{Aat}):

C_{Aat}	=	Labanya bersih	+	Depresiasi alat
	=	\$ 2,555,808	+	\$ 1,015,887
	=	\$		3,571,695

2. 2. Laju Pengembalian Modal (ROI)

ROI adalah pernyataan umum yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan labanya tahunan sebagai usaha untuk mengembalikannya modal. a. ROI sebelum pajak

Labanya kotor	ROI_{BT}	=	$\frac{\text{Labanya kotor}}{\text{Modal tetap}}$	×	100%
		=	$\frac{\$ 3,651,155}{\$ 10,158,865}$	×	100%
		=	35.94%		

b. ROI setelah pajak

ROI_{AT}	=	$\frac{\text{Labanya bersih}}{\text{Modal tetap}}$	×	100%
	=	$\frac{\$ 2,555,808}{\$ 10,158,865}$	×	100%
	=	25.16%	dari modal investasi	
	=	25.16%	dari modal investasi	
	=	25.16%	×	\$ 10,158,865
	=	\$		2,555,808

3. 3. Lama Pengembalian Modal (POT)

POT adalah masa tahunan pengembalian modal investasi dari labanya yang dihitung dikurangi penyusutan/waktu yang diperlukan untuk pengembalian modal investasi.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{POT}_{\text{BT}} & \text{Modal tetap} & \times \quad 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 & \hline
 & \text{Cash flow sebelum pajak} & 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 & \$ \quad 10,158,865 & \\
 = & \hline
 & \$ \quad 4,667,041 & \\
 = & 2.176725 \quad \text{tahun} & \\
 \text{POT}_{\text{AT}} & & \times \quad 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 = & \text{Modal tetap} & \times \\
 & \hline
 & \text{Cash flow setelah pajak} & 1 \text{ tahun} \\
 = & & \\
 & \$ \quad 10,158,865 & \\
 = & \hline
 & \$ \quad 3,571,695 & \\
 = & 2.844270 \quad \text{tahun} & \times
 \end{array}$$

4. Break Event Point (BEP)

BEP adalah titik dimana jika tingkat kapasitas pabrik berada pada titik tersebut maka pabrik tidak untung dan tidak rugi atau harga penjualan sama dengan biaya produksi.

$$\text{BEP} = \frac{\text{FC} + (0,3 \text{ SVC})}{\text{S} - 0,7\text{SVC} - \text{VC}} \times 100\%$$

a. Biaya Tetap (FC) = \$ 2,116,430

b. Biaya Variabel (VC)

Bahan Baku pertahun	= \$	43,480,329
Biaya Utilitas pertahun	= \$	40,158,035
Total Biaya Variabel (VC)	= \$	83,638,364

c. Biaya Semi Variabel (SVC)

Biaya Umum (GE)	= \$	9,983,514 \$
Biaya Overhead	=	720,618 \$ 88,725
Plant supplies	= \$	88,725 \$
Biaya laboratorium dan kontrol	=	591,498
Buruh pabrik langsung	= \$	118,300
Pengawasan pabrik	= \$	609,532
Perawatan dan Pemeliharaan	= \$	12,200,911
Total Biaya Semi Variable (SVC)	=	

d. Harga Penjualan (S) maka : = \$ 102,599,044

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{BEP} & = & \frac{\text{FC} + (0,3 \text{ SVC})}{\text{S} - 0,7\text{SVC} - \text{VC}} \times 100\% \\
 = & \$ & 5,776,704
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\$ 10,420,042}{100\% - 55.44\%} = 55.4\% \\ \text{Titik BEP terjadi pada kapasitas} & = 55.44\% \times 100,000 \\ \text{ton/tahun} & = 55,438 \text{ ton/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

Nilai BEP untuk Pabrik Greendiesel berada di antara 40 - 60% sehingga, nilai BEP di atas memadai.

Untuk produksi tahun pertama kapasitas 60% dari kapasitas yang sebenarnya, sehingga keuntungan adalah :

$$\frac{PB_i}{PB} = \frac{[100 - BEP] - [100 - \% \text{ kapasitas}]}{100 - BEP}$$

Dimana :

PB_i = keuntungan pada % kapasitas yang tercapai (< 100%)
 PB = keuntungan pada kapasitas 100%
 $\% \text{ kapasitas}$ = % kapasitas yang tercapai

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{PB_i}{PB} = \frac{100\% - 55.44\% - 100\% - 60\%}{100 - 55.44\%} \\ & = \frac{\$ 2,555,808}{\$ 261,629} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga *cash flow* setelah pajak untuk tahun pertama :

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= \text{Laba bersih tahun pertama} + \text{Depresiasi Alat} \\ &= \$ 261,629 + \$ 1,015,887 \\ &= \$ 1,277,515 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk produksi tahun kedua kapasitas 80% dari kapasitas yang sebenarnya, sehingga keuntungan adalah :

$$\frac{PB_i}{PB} = \frac{[100 - BEP] - [100 - \% \text{ kapasitas}]}{100 - BEP}$$

Dimana :

PB_i = keuntungan pada % kapasitas yang tercapai (< 100%)
 PB = keuntungan pada kapasitas 100%
 $\% \text{ kapasitas}$ = % kapasitas yang tercapai

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{PB_i}{PB} = \frac{100\% - 55.44\% - 100\% - 80\%}{100 - 55.44\%} \\ & = \frac{\$ 2,555,808}{\$ 1,408,719} \end{aligned}$$

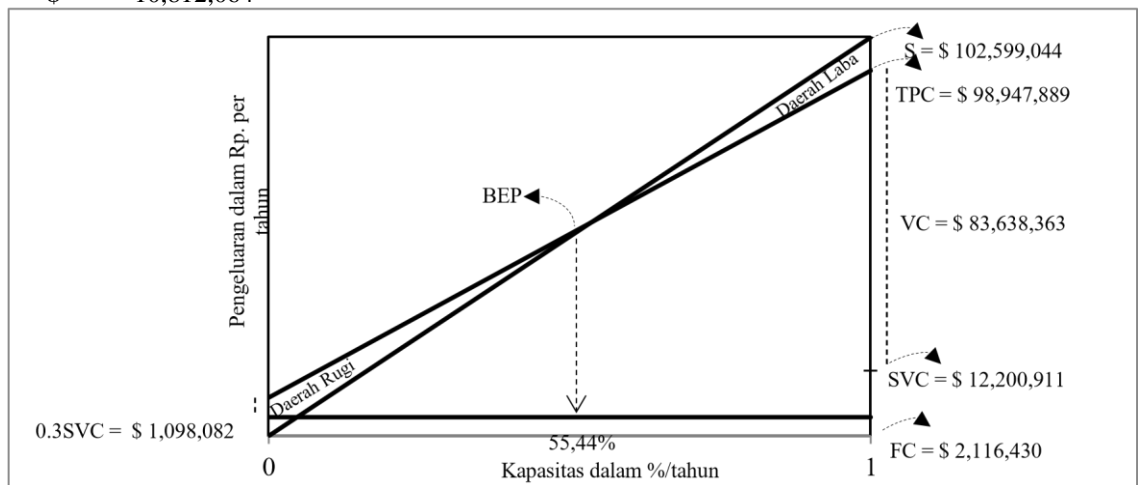
Sehingga *cash flow* setelah pajak untuk tahun kedua :

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= \text{Laba bersih tahun kedua} + \text{Depresiasi Alat} \\ &= \$ 1,408,719 + \$ 1,015,887 \\ &= \$ 2,424,605 \end{aligned}$$

5. Shut Down Point (SDP)

SDP adalah suatu titik yang merupakan kapasitas minimal pabrik masih boleh beroperasi.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{SDP} &= \frac{0,3 \text{ SVC}}{\frac{S - 0,7\text{SVC} - \text{VC}}{0.3}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{\$ 102,599,044 - 0.7 \times 12200911 - 83,638,364}{0.3 \times 102,599,044} \times 100\% \\
 &= 10.54\% \\
 \text{Titik SDP terjadi pada kapasitas penjualan,} \\
 &= 10.54\% \times \$ 102,599,044 \\
 &= \$ 10,812,064
 \end{aligned}$$



6. Net Present Value (NPV)

Metode ini digunakan untuk menghitung selisih dari nilai penerimaan kas bersih dengan nilai investasi sekarang. Diasumsikan masa konstruksi selama 2 tahun.

(tahun pertama = 40% ; tahun kedua = 60%)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CA-2} &= 40\% \times \text{FCI} \times (1+i)^2 \\
 &= 40\% \times \$ 10,158,865 \times 1.2769 \\
 &= \$ 5,188,742
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CA-1} &= 60\% \times \text{FCI} \times (1+i)^1 \\
 \text{CA}_0 &= 60\% \times \$ 10,158,865 \times 1.1300 \\
 &= \$ 6,887,711
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\text{CA-1} - \text{CA-2} \\
 &= -\$ 6,887,711 - \$ 5,188,742 \\
 &= -\$ 12,076,453
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung NPV tiap tahun

$$NPV = CA \times F_d$$

$$F_d = \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}$$

Dimana :

- F_d = Faktor diskon
- C_A = cash flow setelah pajak
- i = tingkat bunga bank
- n = tahun ke-n

Tabel E.2. Cash Flow untuk NPV selama 10 tahun

Tahun ke-	Cash Flow (CA) (\$)	Fd i = 13.00%	NPV (\$)
0	- 12,076,453	1	- 12,076,453
1	1,277,515	0.8850 0.7831	1,130,545
2	2,424,605	0.6931 0.6133	1,898,821
3	3,571,695	0.5428	2,475,364
4	3,571,695		2,190,587
5	3,571,695		1,938,573
6	3,571,695	0.4803	1,715,551
7	3,571,695	0.4251	1,518,187
8	3,571,695	0.3762	1,343,528
9	3,571,695	0.3329	1,188,963
10	3,571,695	0.2946	1,052,180
WCI			1,128,763
Total			5,504,609

Karena NPV bernilai positif (+) maka Pabrik *Greendiesel* layak untuk didirikan.

7. IRR (International Rate of Return) merupakan cara untuk menghitung tingkat suku bunga dimana hasil penjumlahannya akan menghasilkan nilai yang sama dengan investasi.

- Dimana :
- i_1 = bunga pinjaman ke-1 (trial) =
 - 8% i_2 = bunga pinjaman ke-2 (trial)
 - = 10%

Tabel E.2. Cash Flow untuk IRR

Tahun ke-	Cash Flow (CA) (\$)	NPV_1 (\$) i = 8%	NPV_2 (\$) i = 10%
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0	-	-	12,076,453	-
1	12,076,453		1,182,885	12,076,453
2		1,277,515	2,078,708	1,161,378
3		2,424,605	2,835,327	2,003,806
4		3,571,695	2,625,302	2,683,467
5		3,571,695	2,430,836	2,439,516
6		3,571,695	2,250,774	2,217,742
7		3,571,695	2,084,050	2,016,129
8		3,571,695	1,929,676	1,832,844
9		3,571,695	1,786,737	1,666,222
10		3,571,695	1,654,386	1,514,747
				1,377,043
WCI			1,128,763	1,128,763
Total			9,910,989	7,965,203

$$IRR = \frac{i_1 + \frac{NPV_1}{i_1} - \frac{NPV_2}{i_2}}{NPV_1 - \frac{NPV_2}{i_2}}$$

Dimana : = bunga pinjaman ke-1 yang ditrial bunga
 = pinjaman ke-2 yang ditrial

$$Sehingga, \quad 8\% + \frac{\$ 9,910,989}{\$ 9,910,989} = 10\%$$

$$IRR = \frac{8\% + \frac{\$ 9,910,989 - \$ 7,965,203}{\$ 9,910,989}}{1} = 20.19\% \times 0.10 - 0.08$$

Dari hasil perhitungan diperoleh nilai IRR 20.19% per tahun.
 Karena harga IRR lebih besar dari bunga bank (13%)
 maka Pabrik *Greendiesel* ini layak untuk didirikan.

Kesimpulan Aspek Ekonomi dari Pabrik *Greendiesel* kapasitas 100.000 ton/ tahun

<i>Return Of Investment Before Tax</i> (ROI _{BT})	:	35.94%
<i>Return Of Investment AfterTax</i> (ROI _{AT})	:	25.16%
<i>Pay Out Time</i> (POT _{BT})	:	2.2 tahun
<i>Pay Out Time</i> (POT _{AT})	:	2.8 tahun
<i>Break Event Point</i> (BEP)	:	55.44%
<i>Shut Down Point</i> (SDP)	:	10.54%
<i>Internal Rate of Return</i> (IRR)	:	20.19%

Hasil Uji Kelayakan Ekonomi

Analisa Kelayakan	Nilai	Batasan	Kelayakan
1. ROI _{BT}	35.94%		Layak
2. ROI _{AT}	25.16%		Layak
3. POT _{BT}	2.2	>11%	Layak
4. POT _{AT}	2.8		Layak
5. BEP	55.44% 10.54%	<5 tahun	Layak
6. SDP	20.19%	30-60%	Layak
7. IRR		< 15%	Layak
		> Bunga bank (13%)	