

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

Kapasitas Pabrik	=	50000	ton/tahun		
Waktu Operasi	=	300	hari	=	24 jam/hari
Satuan Operasi	=	kg/jam			
Kapasitas Produk	=	$\frac{50000}{1 \text{ Tahun}}$	$\frac{1000}{1 \text{ ton}}$	x	$\frac{1 \text{ tahun}}{330}$ x $\frac{1 \text{ hari}}{24 \text{ jam}}$
	=	6313,1313	kg/jam		
Suhu referensi	=	25 °C	=	298,15	K
Suhu lingkungan	=	30 °C	=	303,15	K
Basis Bahan Bak	=	2542,1712	kg/jam		

**Data kapasitas panas gas ideal<sup>[8]</sup>**

Komponen	Cp			
	a	b	c	d
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	40,460	-3,8,E-02	2,4529,E-04	-2,1680,E-07
O <sub>2</sub>	29,526	-8,9000,E-03	3,8083,E-05	-3,2630,E-08
N <sub>2</sub>	29,414	-4,5990,E-03	1,3004,E-05	-5,4760,E-09
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,933	-8,4186,E-03	2,9906,E-05	-1,7825,E-08
CH <sub>2</sub> O	32,428	-2,9780,E-02	1,5104,E-04	-1,2730,E-07

**Data kapasitas panas liquid<sup>[8]</sup>**

Komponen	BM	a	b	c
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,000	1,3431,E+01	-5,1280,E-02	1,3113,E-04
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,000	8,7120,E+00	1,2500,E-03	-1,8000,E-07

**Data kapasitas formaldehid liquid dengan metode Ruzicka-Domalski<sup>[3]</sup>**

Komponen	Jumlah	CH <sub>2</sub> =		
		a	b	d
CH <sub>2</sub> O	1	4,1763	-0,47392	0,099928
		C=O		
	1	a	b	d
		-35,127	28,409	-4,9593

dari estimasi kapasitas panas untuk CH<sub>2</sub>O didapatkan:

Komponen	BM	a	b	d
CH <sub>2</sub> O	30	-30,9507	27,93508	-4,8594

Rumus kapasitas panas liquid<sup>[9]</sup>:

$$\frac{C_p}{R} = a + b T + c T^2 + d T^{-2}$$

$$\int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_p}{R} dT = a T + \frac{b}{2} T^2 + \frac{c}{3} T^3 - d \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) \Big|_{T_0}^T$$

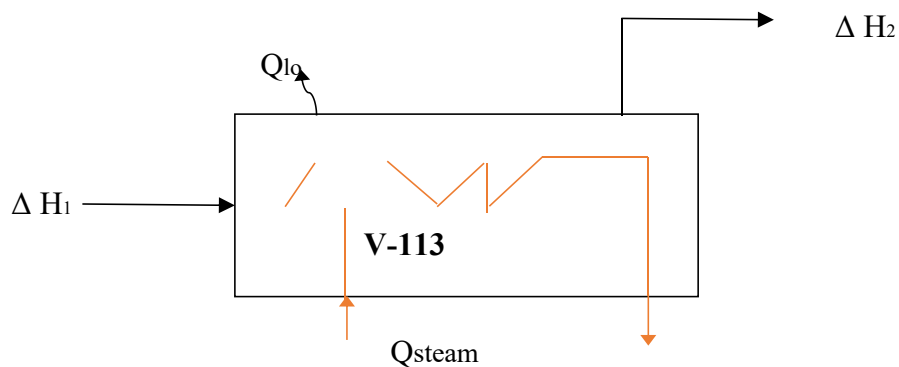
$$= a(T - T_0) + \frac{b}{2}(T^2 - T_0^2) + \frac{c}{3}(T^3 - T_0^3) - d\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right)$$

Rumus kapasitas panas liquid dengan menggunakan estimasi<sup>[3]</sup>:

$$\frac{C_p}{R} = a + b\left(\frac{T}{100 \text{ K}}\right) + d\left(\frac{T}{100 \text{ K}}\right)^2$$

### 1 Vaporizer (V-113)

Fungsi: untuk merubah fase metanol liquid menjadi gas



Keterangan:

$\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung pada bahan masuk Vaporizer.

$\Delta H_2$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar.

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

$Q_{\text{loss}}$  = Panas yang hilang.

Neraca panas overall:

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

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

dimana:

$\Delta H = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$

Panas yang terkandung dalam umpan masuk vaporizer ( $\Delta H_1$ )

Konversi (kkal/ki 0,2390057

A. Panas yang dibawa oleh bahan masuk storage

Temperatur Fresh Feed = 30 °C = 303,2 K

Menghitung kapasitas panas bahan mas

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	kgmol/jam	CpdT
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,0	#REF!	#REF!	49,3342
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	#REF!	#REF!	45,3577
Total		#REF!	#REF!	94,6919

Menghitung kandungan panas bahan masuk

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT	$\Delta H_1$ (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,0	#REF!	11,7912	#REF!
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	#REF!	10,8408	#REF!
Total		#REF!	22,6319	#REF!

B. Panas yang digunakan untuk memanaskan dari 30 °C menjadi 280 °C  
 mperatur bahan keluar vaporisasi: = 280 °C = 553,15 K

Menghitung kapasitas panas bahan kelu

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	kgmol/jam	CpdT
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,0	#REF!	#REF!	17832,7006
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	#REF!	#REF!	9162,1457
Total		#REF!	#REF!	26994,8463

Menghitung kandungan panas bahan yang keluar

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT	$\Delta H_2$ (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,0	#REF!	4273,9089	#REF!
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	#REF!	2200,6461	#REF!
Total		#REF!	6474,5550	#REF!

Panas yang hilang:

Asumsi: = 2% × panas yang masuk = #REF!

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ \Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_2 + 2\% \times (\Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}}) \\ \#REF! + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \#REF! + 37,1853 + 0,02 Q_{\text{ste}} \\ 0,98 Q_{\text{steam}} &= \#REF! \\ Q_{\text{steam}} &= \#REF! \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan uap

Berdasarkan steam tabel hal. 673 pada buku Van Ness<sup>[9]</sup>,  
 pada suhu 300 °C dan tekanan 9870,0 kPa

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= H_v - H_l \\ &= 2731,0 - 1345,1 \\ \lambda &= 1385,9 \text{ kJ/g} \times 0,2390 \text{ kkal/kJ} \\ &= 331,2380 \text{ kkal/kg} \\ Q_{\text{steam}} &= m \times \lambda \\ \#REF! &= m \times 331,2380 \\ m &= \#REF! \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan panas yang hilang selama proses

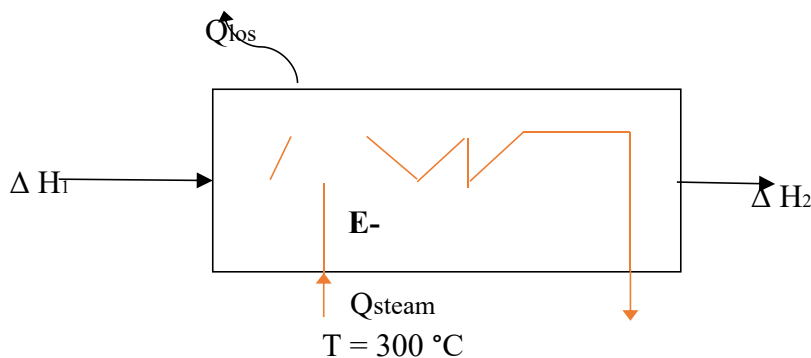
$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \times (\Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}}) \\ &= \#REF! \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas pada vaporizer (V-113)

Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)
$\Delta H_1$	#REF!	$\Delta H_2$	#REF!
$Q_{\text{steam}}$	#REF!	$Q_{\text{loss}}$	#REF!
Total	#REF!	Total	#REF!

### 3. Heater Udara (E-116B)

Fungsi: Untuk menaikkan suhu udara dari 30 °C menjadi 280 °C



Keterangan:

$\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung pada bahan masuk udara ke heater

$\Delta H_2$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar heater.

$Q_{\text{steam}}$  = Panas yang diberikan oleh steam.

$Q_{\text{loss}}$  = Panas yang hilang.

Neraca panas overall:

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

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

Menghitung kapasitas panas masuk heater ( $\Delta H_1$ )

Suhu bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	$C_p dT_g$
O <sub>2</sub>	32,0	#REF!	151,4632
N <sub>2</sub>	28,0	#REF!	146,0339
Total		#REF!	297,4970

Menghitung kandungan panas bahan masuk

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	$C_p dT$	$\Delta H_1$ (kkal/jam)
O <sub>2</sub>	32,0	#REF!	36,2006	#REF!
N <sub>2</sub>	28,0	#REF!	34,9029	#REF!
Total				#REF!

Menghitung kapasitas panas keluar heater ( $\Delta H_3$ )

Suhu bahan keluar: 280 °C = 553,15

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT <sub>g</sub>
O <sub>2</sub>	32,0	#REF!	8375,1884
N <sub>2</sub>	28,0	#REF!	7620,1494
Total		#REF!	15995,3378

Menghitung kandungan panas yang keluar

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT	Δ H <sub>2</sub> (kkal/jam)
O <sub>2</sub>	32,0	#REF!	2001,7181	#REF!
N <sub>2</sub>	28,0	#REF!	1821,2594	#REF!
Total				#REF!

Panas yang hilang:

$$\text{Asumsi: } Q_{\text{loss}} = 2\% \times \text{panas yang masuk} = \#REF!$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ \Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_2 + \% \times (\Delta H_3 + Q_{\text{steam}}) \\ \#REF! + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \#REF! + 18,6673 + 0,02Q_{\text{steam}} \\ 0,98 Q_{\text{steam}} &= \#REF! \\ Q_{\text{steam}} &= \#REF! \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan uap

Berdasarkan steam tabel hal. 673 Van Ness<sup>[9]</sup>,  
pada suhu 300 °C dan tekanan 9870,0 kPa

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= H_v - H_i \\ &= 2731,0 - 1345,1 \\ \lambda &= 1385,9 \text{ kJ/g} \times 0,2390 \text{ kkal/kJ} \\ &= 331,2380 \text{ kkal/kg} \\ Q_{\text{steam}} &= m \times \lambda \\ \#REF! &= m \times 331,2380 \\ m &= \#REF! \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

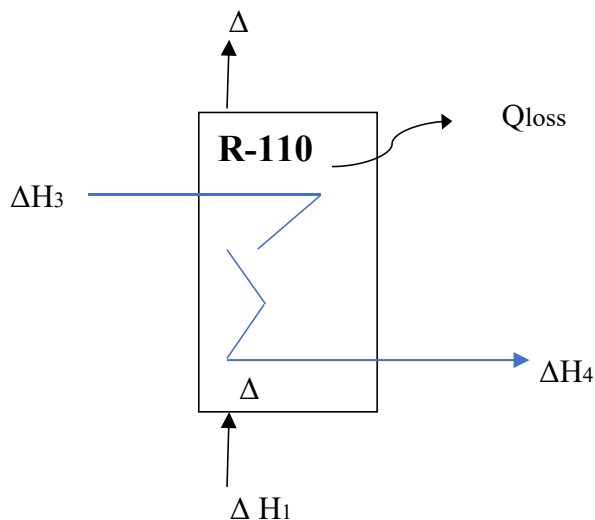
Perhitungan panas yang hilang selama proses

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \times (\Delta H_1 + Q_{\text{steam}}) \\ &= \#REF! \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas pada heater (E-116B)			
Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)
Δ H <sub>1</sub>	#REF!	Δ H <sub>2</sub>	#REF!
Q <sub>steam</sub>	#REF!	Q <sub>loss</sub>	#REF!
Total	#REF!	Total	#REF!

#### 4. Reaktor (R-110)

Fungsi: Untuk mereaksikan  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  dan udara menjadi  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$



Neraca panas overall:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas masuk} &= \text{Panas keluar} \\ \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_2 + (\Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3) + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

- $\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung dari kompresor
- $\Delta H_2$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar produk atas
- $\Delta H_3$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam pendingin bahan masuk reaktor
- $\Delta H_4$  = Panas yang terkandung dalam pendingin bahan keluar reaktor
- $Q_{\text{loss}}$  = Panas yang hilang
- $Q_{\text{serap}}$  = Panas yang diserap oleh pendingin
- $\Delta H_R$  = Panas yang timbul akibat terjadinya reaksi

Data panas pembentukan gas<sup>[3]</sup>:

Komponen	BM	$\Delta H_f$	Konversi (kkal/kmol)
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	32,000	-20,094	0,239005736
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	18,000	-24,1814	
$\text{O}_2$	32,000	0	
$\text{CH}_2\text{O}$	30,000	-10,86	
$\text{N}_2$	28,000	0	

Menghitung kandungan udara panas bahan masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu udara masuk reaktor} &= 280 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 553,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	m (kg)	BM	$C_p dT$	H (kkal/jam)
$\text{O}_2$	#REF!	32,0	2001,7181	#REF!

N <sub>2</sub>	#REF!	28,0	1821,2594	#REF!
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	#REF!	32,0	4273,9089	#REF!
H <sub>2</sub> O	#REF!	18,0	2200,6461	#REF!
Δ H <sub>1</sub>			10297,5325	#REF!

Menghitung kapasitas panas bahan keluar reaktor

$$\text{Suhu produk keluar reaktor} = 280 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 553,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	m (kg)	BM	CpdT	H (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>2</sub> O	2335,9000	30,0	12223,6046	951770,6015
H <sub>2</sub> O	1401,5000	18,0	9162,1457	713374,8416
O <sub>2</sub> sisa	12,5840	32,0	2001,7181	787,1756301
N <sub>2</sub>	4100,7000	28,0	1821,2594	266729,9455
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	25,1670	32,0	4273,9089	3361,295783
Δ H <sub>2</sub>				1936023,8601

Menghitung panas reaksi:



Δ H<sub>f298</sub> Rea

Komponen	n bereaksi (kmol/jam)	ΔH° <sub>f298</sub> (KJ/Kmol)	ΔH° <sub>f298</sub> (kkal/kmol)	H (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	124,5791	-200660	-47958,8910	-5974676,6542
O <sub>2</sub>	62,2896	0,0000	0	0
Σ ΔH <sub>f298</sub>				-5974676,6542

Δ H<sub>f298</sub> Pro

Komponen	n bereaksi (kmol/jam)	ΔH° <sub>f298</sub> (KJ/Kmol)	ΔH° <sub>f298</sub> (kkal/kmol)	H (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>2</sub> O	124,5791	-108570	-25948,8528	-3232685,3600
H <sub>2</sub> O	124,5791	-241818	-57795,8891	-7200161,2636
Σ ΔH <sub>f298</sub>				-10432846,6237

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{f298} &= \Delta H_{f298} \text{ Produk} - \Delta H_{f298} \text{ Reaktan} \\ &= -10432846,6237 - (-5974676,6542) \\ &= -4458169,9695 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{reaktan} &= \Delta H_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}} + \Delta H_{\text{O}_2} \\ &= \text{\#REF!} \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{produk} &= \Delta H_{\text{CH}_2\text{O}} + \Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \\ &= 227478,63 + 170500,6792 \\ &= 397979,31 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_{\text{produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}} + \Delta H_{f298} \\
 &= 397979,31 - \text{\#REF!} + -4458169,9695 \\
 &= \text{\#REF!} \quad \text{kkal/jam} \quad \text{(eksotermis)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas yang hilang:

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \times \text{panas yang masuk} \\
 Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \times (\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_R) \\
 &= 2\% \times \text{\#REF!} + \text{\#REF!} \\
 &= 2\% \times \text{\#REF!} \\
 &= \text{\#REF!} \quad \text{kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas yang diserap Dowtherm A ( $Q_{\text{serap}}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= (\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_R) - (\Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{loss}}) \\
 &= \text{\#REF!} - 1936023,8601 + \text{\#REF!} \\
 &= \text{\#REF!} \quad \text{kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan Dowtherm A

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Pendingin keluar} &= 300 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 573,15 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Suhu referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\
 C_p \text{ Dowtherm A} &= 1,6 \text{ kkal/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C} \\
 C_p \text{ Dowtherm A} &= 1,94 \text{ kkal/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_4 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= m \times 1,940 \times (300 - 25) \\
 &= 534 m \\
 \Delta H_3 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= m \times 1,601 \times (30 - 25) \\
 &= 8,01 m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3 \\
 \text{\#REF!} &= 533,50 m - 8,005 m \\
 \text{\#REF!} &= 525,50 m \\
 m &= \text{\#REF!} \quad \text{kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_4 &= 534 \times m \\
 &= \text{\#REF!} \quad \text{kkal/jam} \\
 \Delta H_3 &= 8,01 \times m \\
 &= \text{\#REF!} \quad \text{kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

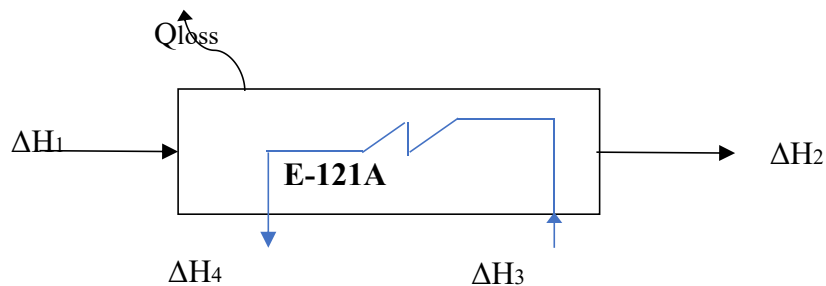
Neraca panas pada reaktor (R-110)			
Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)
$\Delta H_1$	\#REF!	$\Delta H_2$	1936023,8601



$\Delta H_R$	#REF!	$Q_{\text{serap}}$	#REF!
		$Q_{\text{loss}}$	#REF!
Total	#REF!	Total	#REF!

### 5. Cooler I (E-121A)

Fungsi: Untuk menurunkan suhu produk keluar reaktor dari 300 °C menjadi 60 °C



Keterangan:

$\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung pada produk keluaran reaktor

$\Delta H_2$  = Panas yang terkandung pada produk keluaran cooler I

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

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

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

$Q_{\text{serap}}$  = Panas yang diserap oleh pendingin

Neraca panas overall:

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

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

$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 + (\Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3) + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

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

Menghitung kapasitas panas bahan masuk cooler

$$\text{Suhu masuk cool} = 280 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 553,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	m (kg)	CpdT <sub>g</sub>	H (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>2</sub> O	2335,9000	12223,6046	951770,6015
H <sub>2</sub> O sisa	1401,5000	9162,1457	713374,8416
O <sub>2</sub> sisa	12,5840	2001,7181	787,1756
N <sub>2</sub>	4100,7000	1821,2594	266729,9455
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	25,1670	4273,9089	3361,2958
$\Delta H_1$			1936023,8601

Menghitung kapasitas panas bahan keluar cooler

$$\text{Suhu keluar cool} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT <sub>g</sub>
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CH <sub>2</sub> O	30,0	2335,9000	1333,2277
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	1401,5000	1199,0441
O <sub>2</sub> sisa	32,0	12,5840	1068,0250
N <sub>2</sub>	28,0	4100,7000	1024,0757
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,0	25,1670	1849,3388

Menghitung kandungan panas yang keluar

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT	H (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>2</sub> O	30,0	2335,9000	318,6491	24811,0788
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	1401,5000	286,5784	22313,3146
O <sub>2</sub> sisa	32,0	12,5840	255,2641	100,3826
N <sub>2</sub>	28,0	4100,7000	244,7600	35845,9712
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,0	25,1670	442,0026	347,6212
$\Delta H_2$				83418,36844

Panas yang hilang selama proses ( $Q_{\text{loss}}$ ):

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \times \text{panas yang masuk } (\Delta H_1) \\
 &= 2\% \times 1936023,8601 \\
 &= 38720,477 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_1 &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 1936024 &= 83418,37 + Q_{\text{serap}} + 38720,4772 \\
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= 1813885,0144 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan Dowtherm A

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Pendingin keluar} &= 280 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 553,15 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Suhu referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\
 C_p \text{ Dowtherm A} &= 1,6 \text{ kkal/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C} \\
 C_p \text{ Dowtherm A} &= 2,30 \text{ kkal/kg}\cdot^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_4 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= m \times 1,601 \times 5 \\
 &= 8,01 m
 \end{aligned}$$

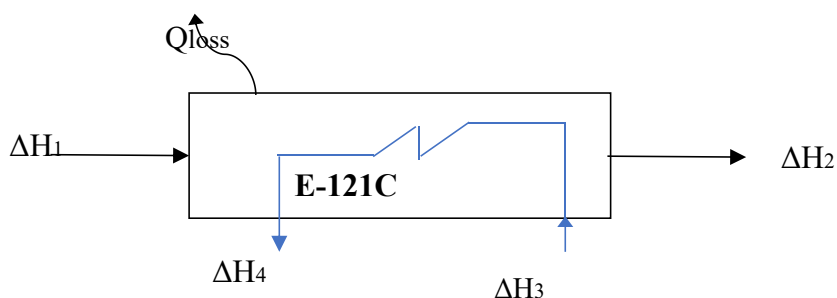
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_3 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= m \times 2,302 \times 255 \\
 &= 587 m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3 \\
 1813885 &= 587 m - 8,005 m \\
 1813885 &= 579,01 m \\
 m &= 3132,7623 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas pada cooler I (E-121A)			
Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)
$\Delta H_1$	1936023,8601	$\Delta H_2$	83418,3684
		$Q_{\text{loss}}$	38720,4772
		$Q_{\text{serap}}$	1813885,0144
Total	1936023,8601	Total	1936023,8601

### 7. Cooler II (E-121C)

Fungsi: Untuk menurunkan suhu produk keluar dari bagian bawah absorber



Keterangan:

$\Delta H_1$  = Panas yang terkandung pada produk keluaran absorber

$\Delta H_2$  = Panas yang terkandung pada produk keluaran cooler II

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

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

$Q_{\text{serap}}$  = Panas yang diserap pendingin

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

Neraca panas overall:

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

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

$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 + (\Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3) + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

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

Menghitung kapasitas panas bahan masuk cooler

Suhu masuk cool = 60 °C = 333,15 K

Suhu referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	m (kg)	$C_p dT_g$	H (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>2</sub> O	3737,3737	931,9937	116106,9604
H <sub>2</sub> O	6323,3684	1119,5996	393313,3675
CH <sub>3</sub> OH sisa	40,2680	1197,7320	1507,196031
$\Delta H_1$			510927,5239

Menghitung kapasitas panas bahan keluar cooler

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu keluar cooler} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} &= 303,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} &= 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT <sub>g</sub>
CH <sub>2</sub> O	30,0	3737,3737	185,6376
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	6323,3684	170,5261
CH <sub>3</sub> OH sisa	32,0	40,2680	255,6024

Menghitung kandungan panas yang keluar

Komponen	BM	kg/jam	CpdT	H (kkal/jam)
CH <sub>2</sub> O	30,0	3737,3737	44,3685	5527,3839
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,0	6323,3684	40,7567	14317,7653
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,0	40,2680	61,0905	76,8747
$\Delta H_2$				19922,0239

Panas yang hilang selama proses:

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \times \text{panas yang masuk} \\ &= 2\% \times 510927,5239 \\ &= 10218,55 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 510927,5 &= 19922,02 + Q_{\text{serap}} + 10218,55048 \\ Q_{\text{serap}} &= 480786,9496 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan Dowtherm A

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} &= 303,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Pendingin keluar} &= 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} &= 323,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} &= 298,15 \text{ K} \\ C_p \text{ Dowtherm A} &= 1,6 \text{ kkal/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \\ C_p \text{ Dowtherm A} &= 1,94 \text{ kkal/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_4 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= m \times 1,601 \times 5 \\ &= 8,01 m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_3 &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= m \times 1,940 \times 25 \\ &= 48,5 m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{serap}} &= \Delta H_4 - \Delta H_3 \\ 480786,9 &= 48,5 m - 8,005 m \end{aligned}$$

$$480786,9 = 40,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{m} = 11872,748 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Neraca panas pada cooler II (E-121C)			
Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Energi (kkal/jam)
$\Delta H_1$	510927,5239	$\Delta H_2$	19922,0239
		$Q_{\text{loss}}$	10218,5505
		$Q_{\text{serap}}$	480786,9496
Total	510927,5239	Total	510927,5239