

APPENDIKS B
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Kapasitas direncanakan = 70.000 ton/tahun
 Jumlah hari kerja = 1 tahun = 330 hari
 Jumlah waktu kerja per hari = $\frac{70000 \text{ ton}}{\text{tahun}} \times \frac{1 \text{ tahun}}{330 \text{ hari}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{24 \text{ jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ ton}}$
 = 8838,3838
 Basis perhitungan = 1 jam
 Suhu referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K
 Satuan = 1 Kkal = 4,184 kJ

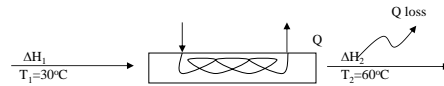
Panas pembentukan dan CP tiap komponen

Komponen	BM (Kg/kmol)	ΔH_f (kkal/kmol)	Cp (kj/kmol.K)	atomic element	ΔE
HCHO _(l)	30,03	-27,7	39,43	C	10,89
NaOH _(aq)	40	-101,96	47,17	H	7,56
CH ₃ CHO _(l)	44,05	-39,76	65,44	O	13,42
HCOOH _(l)	46,03	-97	52,85	Na	26,19
CH ₃ O _(l)	32,04	-57,041	54,55	N	18,74
C(CH ₂ OH) ₄ (s)	136,15	-185,64	198,85		
H ₂ O _(l)	18,02	-1196	28,540		
HCOONa _(s)	68,01	-159,2973	71,48		
Udara	29		145,30		

Sumber data CP (Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook)
 (Carl L. Yaws)
 (geankoplis edisi 3th)

1. HEATER Formaldehid (E-113)

Fungsi: Untuk menaikkan suhu Formaldehida (HCHO) dari 30 °C menjadi 60 °C sebelum masuk ke reaktor (R-110)



Neraca panas total : $\Delta H_1 + Q_{steam} = \Delta H_2 + Q_{loss}$

Dimana :
 ΔH_1 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk heater
 ΔH_2 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar heater
 Q_{loss} = panas yang hilang (asumsi : 2% dari total bahan masuk)
 Q_{steam} = panas yang terkandung dalam steam
 Data:
 Suhu referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K
 Suhu bahan mas = 30 °C = 303,15 K
 Suhu bahan kelu = 60 °C = 333,15 K

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke heater (ΔH_1)
 T bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K
 T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K
 ΔH_1 = panas yang terkandung bahan masuk heater

Komponen	BM kmol/jam	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kj/kmol.K)	ΔH_1 (KJ/jam)
HCHO	30,0300	8663,2620	39,4300	56875,1947
H ₂ O	18,0200	12409,5374	28,5400	98270,8650
CH ₃ O	32,0400	2341,4222	54,5500	19932,0503
Total		23414,2215		175078,1100

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke *heater* (ΔH_2 ,
T bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K
T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K
 ΔH_2 = panas yang terkandung dalam liquid keluar heater

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_2 (Kj/jam)
HCHO	30,0300	8663,2620	39,4300	398126,3627
H ₂ O	18,0200	12409,5374	28,5400	687896,0552
CH ₃ O	32,0400	2341,4222	54,5500	139524,3522
Total		23414,2215		1225546,7700

Menghitung panas *steam* (Q_{steam})

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 + Q_{steam} &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{loss} \\ Q_{steam} &= \Delta H_2 + Q_{loss} - \Delta H_1 \\ 0,98 Q_{steam} &= \Delta H_2 + 0,02\Delta H_1 + 0,02Q_{steam} - \Delta H_1 \\ 0,98 Q_{steam} &= \Delta H_2 - 0,98 \Delta H_1 \\ Q_{steam} &= 1075479,819\end{aligned}$$

digunakan *steam* pada suhu 130°C (geankoplis, 3th edition, tabel A-29)

$$\begin{aligned}H_v &= 2719,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ H_l &= 546,3 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \lambda &= H_v - H_l \\ \lambda &= 2173,6\end{aligned}$$

Massa *steam* yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}m &= Q / \lambda \\ &= 1075479,819 / 2173,6 \\ &= 494,7920\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

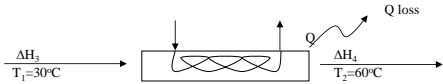
$$\begin{aligned}Q_{lo} &= 2\% \times (\Delta H_1 + Q_{steam}) \\ &= 2\% \times (175078,1100 + 1075479,819) \\ &= 25011,15857 \text{ kJoule/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Heater (E-113)

Masuk heater formaldehid HCHO (E-113)		Keluar heater HCHO (E-113)	
Komponen	kJ/jam	Komponen	kJ/jam
ΔH_1	175078,1100	ΔH_2	1225546,7700
Q_{steam}	1075479,819	Q_{loss}	25011,1586
total	1250557,9286	Jumlah	1250557,9286

2. HEATER Acetaldehid (E-119)

Fungsi: Untuk menaikkan suhu Acetaldehid (CH₃CHO) dari 30 °C menjadi 60 °C sebelum masuk ke reaktor (R-110)



Neraca panas total : $\Delta H_1 + Q_{steam} = \Delta H_2 + Q_{loss}$

Dimana :

ΔH_3 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk heater
 ΔH_4 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar heater
 Q_{loss} = panas yang hilang (asumsi : 2% dari total bahan masuk)
 Q_{steam} = panas yang terkandung dalam steam

Data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu bahan mas} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu bahan kelu} &= 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke *heater* (ΔH_3)

T bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

ΔH_1 = panas yang terkandung bahan masuk heater

Komponen	BM kmol/jam	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_3 (KJ/jam)
CH ₃ CHO	44,0500	23180,0793	65,4400	172179,8399
H ₂ O	18,0200	234,1422	28,5400	1854,1673
Total		23414,2215		174034,0072

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke *heater* (ΔH_4)

T bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K

T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

ΔH_2 = panas yang terkandung dalam liquid keluar heater

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_4 (Kj/jam)
CH ₃ CHO	44,0500	23180,0793	65,4400	1205258,8794
H ₂ O	18,0200	234,1422	28,5400	12979,1709
Total		23414,2215		1218238,0502

Menghitung panas *steam* (Q_{steam})

$$\Delta H_3 + Q_{steam} = \Delta H_4 + Q_{loss}$$

$$Q_{steam} = \Delta H_4 + Q_{loss} - \Delta H_3$$

$$0,98 Q_{steam} = \Delta H_4 + 0,02\Delta H_3 + 0,02Q_{steam} - \Delta H_3$$

$$0,98 Q_{steam} = \Delta H_4 - 0,98 \Delta H_3$$

$$Q_{steam} = 1069066,044$$

digunakan *steam* pada suhu 130°C (geankoplis, 3th edition, tabel A-29)

$$H_v = 2719,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_L = 546,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda = H_v - H_L$$

$$\lambda = 2173,6$$

Massa *steam* yang diperlukan

$$m = Q / \lambda$$

$$= 1069066,044 / 2173,6$$

$$= 491,8412$$

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

$$Q_{lo} = 2\% \times (\Delta H_1 + Q_{steam})$$

$$= 2\% \times (174034,0072 + 1069066,044)$$

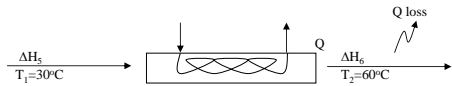
$$= 24862,00103 \text{ kJoule/jam}$$

Neraca Panas Heater (E-119)

Masuk heater Acetaldehid CH ₃ CHO (E-119)		Keluar heater CH ₃ CHO (E-119)	
Komponen	kJ/jam	Komponen	kJ/jam
ΔH_3	174034,0072	ΔH_4	1218238,0502
Q_{steam}	1069066,044	Q_{loss}	24862,0010
total	1243100,0513	Jumlah	1243100,0513

3. **HEATER NaOH (E-115)**

Fungsi: Untuk menaikkan suhu Natrium hidroksida (NaOH) dari 30 °C menjadi 60 °C sebelum masuk ke reaktor (R-110)



Neraca panas total : $\Delta H_5 + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta H_6 + Q_{\text{loss}}$

Dimana :

- ΔH_5 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk heater
- ΔH_6 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar heater
- Q_{loss} = panas yang hilang (asumsi : 2% dari total bahan masuk)
- Q_{steam} = panas yang terkandung dalam steam

Data:

Suhu referensi	=	25	°C	=	298,15	K
Suhu bahan masuk	=	30	°C	=	303,15	K
Suhu bahan keluar	=	60	°C	=	333,15	K

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke *heater* (ΔH_5)
T bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K
T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K
 ΔH_1 = panas yang terkandung bahan masuk heater

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_5 (KJ/jam)
NaOH	40,0000	11707,1108	47,1700	69028,0518
H ₂ O	18,0200	11707,1108	28,5400	92708,3632
Total		23414,2215		161736,4150

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke *heater* (ΔH_6)
T bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K
T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K
 ΔH_2 = panas yang terkandung dalam liquid keluar heater

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_6 (Kj/jam)
NaOH	40,0000	11707,1108	47,1700	483196,3627
H ₂ O	18,0200	11707,1108	28,5400	648958,5426
Total		23414,2215		1132154,9053

Menghitung panas steam (Q_{steam})

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_5 + Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_6 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_6 + Q_{\text{loss}} - \Delta H_5 \\ 0,98 Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_6 + 0,02 \Delta H_5 + 0,02 Q_{\text{steam}} - \Delta H_5 \\ 0,98 Q_{\text{steam}} &= \Delta H_6 - 0,98 \Delta H_5 \\ Q_{\text{steam}} &= 993523,6924\end{aligned}$$

digunakan *steam* pada suhu 130°C (geankoplis, 3th edition, tabel A-29)

$$\begin{aligned}H_v &= 2719,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ H_l &= 546,3 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \lambda &= H_v - H_l \\ \lambda &= 2173,6\end{aligned}$$

Massa *steam* yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}m &= Q / \lambda \\ &= 993523,6924 / 2173,6 \\ &= 457,0867\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

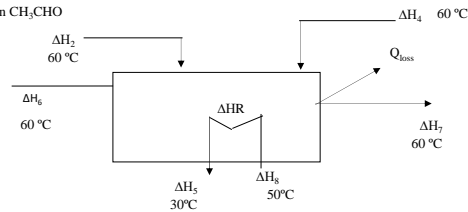
$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{lo}} &= 2\% \times (\Delta H_5 + Q_{\text{steam}}) \\ &= 2\% \times (161736,4150 + 993523,6924) \\ &= 23105,20215 \text{ kJoule/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Heater (E-115)

Masuk heater formaldehid NaOH (E-115)		Keluar heater NaOH (E-115)	
Komponen	kJ/jam	Komponen	kJ/jam
ΔH_5	161736,4150	ΔH_6	1132154,9053
Q_{steam}	993523,6924	Q_{loss}	23105,2021
total	1155260,1075	Jumlah	1155260,1075

2. REAKTOR (R-110)

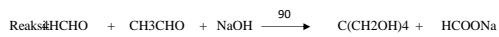
Fungsi: Mereaksikan antara HCHO, NaOH, dan CH₃CHO



$$\text{Neraca panas total : } \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_R = \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + Q_{\text{loss}} + Q_s$$

Dimana :

- ΔH_2 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan HCHO masuk reaktor
 ΔH_4 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan NaOH masuk reaktor
 ΔH_6 = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan CH₃CHO masuk reaktor
 ΔH_7 = Panas yang terkandung dalam bahan C(CH₂OH)₄ keluar reaktor
 ΔH_R = panas pembentukan reaksi
 ΔH_5 = panas yang terkandung pada air pendingin masuk
 ΔH_8 = Panas yang terkandung pada air pendingin keluar
 Q_{loss} = panas yang hilang (asumsi: 2%)



Menghitung panas HCHO yang masuk Reaktor R-110 (ΔH_2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T bahan masuk} &= 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{T referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_2 (Kj/jam)
HCHO	30,0300	8663,2620	39,4300	398126,3627
H ₂ O	18,0200	12409,5374	28,5400	687896,0552
CH ₃ O	32,0400	2341,4222	54,5500	139524,3522
Total		21072,7994		1086022,4178

Menghitung panas CH₃CHO yang masuk Reaktor R-110 (ΔH_4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T bahan masuk} &= 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{T referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_4 (KJ/jam)
CH ₃ CHO	44,0500	20320,2681	65,4400	1056561,6794
H ₂ O	18,0200	234,1422	28,5400	12979,1709
Total		20554,4103	93,9800	1069540,8502

Menghitung panas NaOH yang masuk Reaktor R-110 (ΔH_6)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T bahan masuk} &= 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{T referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

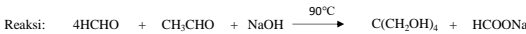
Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_6 (Kj/jam)
NaOH	40,0000	11707,1108	47,1700	483196,3627
H ₂ O	18,0200	11707,1108	28,5400	648958,5426
Total		23414,2215		1132154,9053

Menghitung panas bahan yang keluar reaktor (ΔH_7)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T bahan keluar} &= 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{T referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_7 (KJ/jam)
HCHO	30,0300	866,3262	39,4300	39812,6363
H ₂ O	18,0200	24350,7904	28,5400	1349833,7686
CH ₄ O	32,0400	2341,4222	54,5500	139524,3522
CH ₃ CHO	44,0500	20320,2681	65,4400	1056561,6794
NaOH	40,0000	9110,6639	47,1700	376031,2640
C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	136,1500	8838,3838	198,8500	451802,7297
HCOONa	68,0100	4414,8101	71,4800	162402,1736
Total		70242,6646		3575968,6037

Menghitung panas reaksi (ΔH_R 25°C)



Formaldehid

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{HCHO} &= -3859,367299 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 8663,2620 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -33434709,92 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{O} &= -277674,7403 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 12409,537 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -3445815076 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{CH}_3\text{O} &= -7448,812809 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 2341,4222 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -17440815,32 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

NaOH

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{NaOH} &= -10665,016 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 11707,111 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -124856523,6 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{O} &= -277674,7403 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 11707,111 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -3250768940 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Acetaldehid

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{CH}_3\text{CHO} &= -3776,523042 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 20320,2681 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -76739960,57 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{O} &= -277674,7403 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 234,1422 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -65015378,8 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Produk

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_4 &= -5704,8679 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 8838,3838 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -50421812 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{HCOONa} &= -9800,027984 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 4414,8101 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -43265262,2 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{O} &= -277674,7403 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 24350,7904 \text{ g/jam} \\ &= -6761599395 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Tidak bereaksi

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{HCHO} &= -3859,367299 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 866,3262 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -3343470,992 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{NaOH} &= -10665,016 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 9110,6639 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -97165376,23 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{CH}_3\text{CHO} &= -3776,5230 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 20320,268 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= -76739960,57 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

ΔH_f Reaktan		ΔH_f produk	
Komponen	(kJ/jam)	Komponen	(kJ/jam)
HCHO	-33434709,92	C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	-50421811,731
CH ₃ O	-17440815,32	HCOONa	-43265262,204
H ₂ O	-3445815076	H ₂ O	-6761599395
ΔH_f Reaktan		HCHO	-3343470,992
NaOH	-124856523,6	NaOH	-97165376,23
H ₂ O	-3250768940	CH ₃ CHO	-76739960,57
ΔH_f Reaktan			
CH ₃ CH	-76739960,57		
H ₂ O	-3250768940		
Total	-10199824966	Total	-7032535276,9

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \Delta H_{298,15} &= \Delta H_f \text{Produk} - \Delta H_f \text{Reaktan} \\ &= -7032535277 - (-10199824966) \text{ kkal/jam} \\ &= 3167289689 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

ΔHf produk		ΔHf Reaktan	
Komponen	(kj/jam)	Komponen	(kj/jam)
C(CH ₂ OH) ₂	451802,7297	HCHO	398126,3627
HCOONa	162402,1736	CH ₄ O	687896,0552
		H ₂ O	139524,3522
		NaOH	483196,3627
		H ₂ O	648958,5426
		CH ₃ CHO	1056561,6794
		H ₂ O	12979,1709
Total	614204,9033	Total	3427242,5255

Menghitung panas Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_R &= \Delta H_{\text{produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}} + \Delta H_{298,15} \\ &= 614204,9033 - 3427242,5255 + 3167289689 \\ &= -3170102726,4486 \text{ kJ/jam (reaksi eksotermis)}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \text{ dari panas masuk reaktor} \\ &= 2\% \times (\Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_R) \\ &= 2\% \times (1086022,4178 + 1132154,9053 + 1069540,8502 + -3170102726,449) \\ &= -63336300,17 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_9 + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_7 + (\Delta H_5 - \Delta H_8) + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_7 + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{loss}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maka: } Q_{\text{serap}} &= (\Delta H_2 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_R) - (\Delta H_5 + \Delta H_{\text{loss}}) \\ &= (1086022,4178 + 1132154,9053 + 1069540,8502 + -3170102726,449) - (3575968,6037 + -63336300,17) \\ &= -3107054676,7134 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan kebutuhan air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_5 &= m \times C_p \times dT \\ &= m \times 1,584 \times (303,2 - 298,15) \\ &= 480,1896 \text{ m kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} &= 50^\circ\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_6 &= m \times C_p \times dt \\ &= m \times 1,584 \times (323,15 - 303,15) \\ &= 31,6759 \text{ m kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{serap}} &= \Delta H_6 - \Delta H_5 \\ -3107054676,713 &= 31,6759 \text{ m} - 480,1896 \text{ m} \\ -3107054676,7134 &= -448,5137 \text{ m} \\ m &= 6927446,7761 \text{ Kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Maka didapatkan :

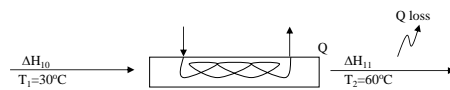
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_5 &= 480,1896 \text{ m} \\ &= 480,1896 \times 6927446,7761 \\ &= 3326487896 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_6 &= 31,6759 \text{ m} \\ &= 31,6759 \times 6927446,7761 \\ &= 219433219,7\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas pada Reaktor (R-110)			
Masuk Reaktor (R-110)		Keluar Reaktor (R-110)	
Komponen	kJ/jam	Komponen	kJ/jam
ΔH ₂	1086022,4178	ΔH ₇	3575968,6037
ΔH ₄	1132154,9053	ΔH ₈	219433219,7
ΔH ₆	1069540,8502	Q _{loss}	-63336300,17
ΔH ₈	3326487896,4596		
ΔH _R	-3170102726,449		
Total	159672888,1844	Total	159672888,1844

4. HEATER Asam Format (HCOOH) (E-124)

Fun Untuk menaikkan suhu Asam format (HCOOH) dari 30 °C menjadi 60 °C sebelum masuk netralizer (R-120)



$$\text{Neraca panas total : } \Delta H_{10} + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta H_{11} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Dimana

ΔH_{10} = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan masuk heater
 ΔH_{11} = panas yang terkandung dalam bahan keluar heater
 Q_{loss} = panas yang hilang (asumsi : 2% dari total bahan masuk)
 Q_{steam} = panas yang terkandung dalam steam

Data:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu referensi} &= 25^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu bahan masuk} &= 30^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Suhu bahan keluar} &= 60^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke *heater* (ΔH_{10})

T bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

ΔH_1 = panas yang terkandung bahan masuk heater

Komponen	BM kmol/jam	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_1 (KJ/jam)
HCOOH	46,0300	10478,0502	52,8500	60152,6128
H ₂ O	18,0200	213,8378	28,5400	1693,3767
Total		10691,8880		61845,9895

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke *heater* (ΔH_{11})

T bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K

T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

ΔH_{11} = panas yang terkandung dalam liquid keluar heater

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_{11} (Kj/jam)
HCOOH	46,0300	10478,0502	52,8500	421068,2893
H ₂ O	18,0200	213,8378	28,5400	11853,6369
Total		10691,8880		432921,9263

Menghitung panas steam (Q_{steam})

$$\Delta H_{10} + Q_{steam} = \Delta H_{11} + Q_{loss}$$

$$Q_{steam} = \Delta H_{11} + Q_{loss} - \Delta H_{10}$$

$$0,98 Q_{steam} = \Delta H_{11} + 0,02 \Delta H_{10} + 0,02 Q_{steam} - \Delta H_{10}$$

$$0,98 Q_{steam} = \Delta H_{11} - 0,98 \Delta H_{10}$$

$$Q_{steam} = 379911,0781$$

digunakan *steam* pada suhu 130°C (geankoplis, 3th edition, tabel A-29)

$$H_v = 2719,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_l = 546,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda = H_v - H_l$$

$$\lambda = 2173,6$$

Massa *steam* yang diperlukan

$$m = Q / \lambda$$

$$= 379911,0781 / 2173,6$$

$$= 174,7843$$

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

$$Q_{lo} = 2\% \times (\Delta H_{10} + Q_{steam})$$

$$= 2\% \times (61845,9895 + 379911,0781)$$

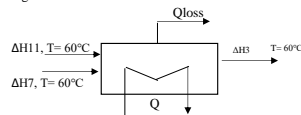
$$= 8835,141352 \text{ kJoule/jam}$$

Neraca Panas Heater (E-124)

Masuk heater formaldehid HCHO (E-124)		Keluar heater HCHO (E-124)	
Komponen	kJ/jam	Komponen	kJ/jam
ΔH_{10}	61845,9895	ΔH_{11}	432921,9263
Q_{steam}	379911,0781	Q_{loss}	8835,1414
total	441757,0676	Jumlah	441757,0676

5 Netralizer (R-120)

Fungsi: untuk menetralkan larutan saat kelebihan basa



$$\text{Neraca } \Delta H7 + \Delta H11 + Q = \Delta H12 + \Delta HR + Q_{loss}$$

Keterangan:

$\Delta H7$ = panas yang dikandung bahan dari reaktor

$\Delta H11$ = panas bahan HCOOH masuk tangki netralizer

$\Delta H12$ = panas yang terbawa keluar tangki netralizer

Q = panas yang terbawa air pendingin

Q_{loss} = panas yang hilang

a. Menghitung panas bahan yang masuk ΔH_1



T bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K

T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

ΔH_7

Komponen	BM kmol/jam	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH_7 (KJ/jam)
HCHO	30,0300	866,3262	39,4300	39812,63627
H ₂ O	18,0200	24350,7904	28,5400	1349833,769
CH ₄ O	32,0400	2341,4222	54,5500	139524,3522
CH ₃ CHO	44,0500	20320,2681	65,4400	1056561,679
NaOH	40,0000	9110,6639	47,1700	376031,264
C(CH ₃ OH) ₄	136,1500	8838,3838	198,8500	451802,7297
HCOONa	68,0100	4414,8101	71,4800	162402,1736
Total				3575968,604

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH11 (Kj/jam)
HCOOH	46,0000	10478,0502	52,8500	421342,8991
H ₂ O	18,0200	213,8378	28,5400	11853,6369
Total		10691,8880		433196,5360

ΔH Reaktan

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH (Kj/jam)
HCOOH	46,0000	10478,0502	52,8500	421342,8991
NaOH	40,0000	9110,6639	47,1700	376031,2640
Total		19588,7141		797374,1631

Data Pembentukan Panas Standard (ΔH^o 298)

H ₂ O	=	-277674,7403	kJ/kg	x	213,8378	kg/jam
	=	-59377344,25	kJ/jam			
HCOOH	=	-8817,03237	kJ/kg	x	10478,0502	kg/jam
	=	-92385307,79	kJ/jam			
NaOH	=	-10665,016	kJ/jam	x	9110,6639	kg/jam
	=	-97165376,23	kJ/jam			
HCOONa	=	-9800,027984	kJ/jam	x	10478,0502	kg/jam
	=	-102685185,2	kJ/jam			

$$\Delta H_{f298} = \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

$$= (59377344,25 + -102685185,2) - (-92385307,79 + -97165376,23)$$

$$= 146242843,1 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$T \text{ bahan masuk} = 60 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K}$$

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

ΔH produk

Komponen	BM (kmol/jam)	Massa kg/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH (Kj/jam)
HCOONa	68,0100	15491,1126	71,4800	569852,4552
H ₂ O	18,0200	4097,6006	28,5400	227141,6906
Total		19588,7132		796994,1458

$$\Delta H_R = \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan} + \Delta H_{f298}$$

$$= (796994,1458) - (797374,1631) + (146242843)$$

$$= 146242463,0706 \text{ kJ/jam (reaksi endotermis)}$$

$$T \text{ bahan keluar} = 60 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K}$$

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

ΔH3

Komponen	BM kmol/jam	m (kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	ΔH12 (KJ/jam)
HCOOH	46,0000	10478,0502	52,8500	421342,8991
NaOH	40,0000	9110,6639	47,1700	376031,264
CH ₂ O	32,0400	2341,4222	54,5500	139524,3522
CH ₃ CHO	44,0500	20320,2681	65,4400	1056561,679
C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	136,1500	8838,3838	198,8500	451802,7297
H ₂ O	18,0200	28662,2288	28,5400	1588829,096
Total				4034092,02

Menghitung Qloss

$$\text{Asumsi} = 2\% \text{ dari total bahan masuk}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 2\% \times (\Delta H_1 + \Delta H_{11})$$

$$= 2\% \times (3575968,604 + 433196,5360 +)$$

$$= 2\% \times 4009165,1398$$

$$= 80183,3028$$

mencari neraca panas total

$$\Delta H_7 + \Delta H_{11} + Q = \Delta H_{12} + Q_{\text{loss}} + \Delta H_R$$

$$3575968,604 + 433196,5360 + Q = 4034092,0205 + 80183,3028 + 146242463,0706$$

$$4009165,1398 + Q = 150356738,3939$$

$$Q = 150356738,3939 - 4009165,1398$$

$$Q = 146347573,2541$$

Digunakan steam pada suhu 130°C

$$HV = 2719,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$HL = 546,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda = HV - HL$$

$$\lambda = 2173,6$$

Sehingga

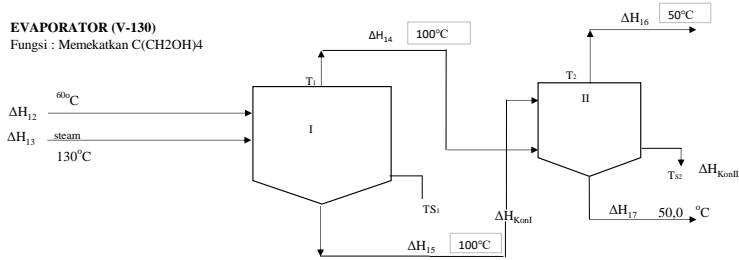
$$Q = M \lambda$$

$$\text{kebutuhan steam (m)} = \frac{Q}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{146347573,2541}{2173,6}$$

$$= 67329,57916$$

Neraca Panas Pada Netralizer			
Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)		Panas Keluar (kJ/jam)	
ΔH7	3575968,604	ΔH12	4034092,02
ΔH11	433196,5360	ΔHR	146242463,0706
Q	146347573,254	Qloss	80183,3028
Total	150356738,3939	Total	150356738,3939

6. EVAPORATOR (V-130)Fungsi : Memekatkan C(CH₂OH)₄

Neraca panas total : :

Effect I :

Effect II :

Dimana :

- ΔH_{12} : panas yang terkandung dalam bahan (*liquid*) masuk badan I
 ΔH_{13} : panas *steam* masuk badan I
 ΔH_{14} : panas yang terkandung dalam bahan (*liquid*) masuk badan II
 ΔH_{15} : panas *steam* masuk badan II
 ΔH_{16} : panas yang terkandung dalam bahan (*liquid*) keluar badan II
 ΔH_{17} : panas *steam* keluar badan II
 $\Delta H_{Kontol I}$: panas yang terkandung dalam kondensat keluar badan I
 $\Delta H_{Kontol II}$: panas yang terkandung dalam kondensat keluar badan II

- Umpan masuk pada T_F = 60 °C
 - Konsentrasi awal, X_F = 0,5007 = 50,0715 %
 - Konsentrasi akhir, X_L = 0,98 = 98 %
 - Steam masuk pada T_s = 130 °C
 - F = 57406,5352 kg/jam
 - Tekanan steam pada $TS1$ 130 °C = 101,3 kPa
 - Tekanan badan I
 T_1 = 100 °C P_1 = 1 atm = 101,33 kPa
 - Asumsi tekanan steam pada badan 2
 T_2 = 50 °C P_2 = 0,5 atm = 50,66 kPa
 - Harga koefisien perpindahan panas (U)(Geankoplis hal 496)
 U_1 = 1100 W/m².K
 U_2 = 2800 W/m².K

Langkah-langkah (Geankoplis hal 504-511)

1 Neraca Massa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= L_2 + (V_1 + V_2) \\
 F \cdot X_F &= L_2 \cdot X_L + (V_1 + V_2) \cdot 0 \\
 57406,5352 \times 0,5007 &= L_2 \times 0,98 \\
 L_2 &= 29330,9250 \text{ kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total uap } (V_1 + V_2) &= F - L_2 \\
 &= 57406,54 - 29330,92 \\
 &= 28075,6103 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Jumlah uap yang teruapkan pada masing-masing badan adalah sama

$$V_1 = V_2 = \frac{28075,61}{2} = 14037,8051 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Menghitung neraca massa total pada masing-masing badan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= 57406,54 = L_1 + V_1 = L_1 + 14037,8051, L_1 = 43368,73 \text{ kmol/jam} \\
 L_1 &= 43368,73 = L_2 + V_2 = L_2 + 14037,8051, L_2 = 29330,92 \text{ kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung neraca massa komponen pada masing-masing badan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad 57406,54 \quad (0,501) &= L_1 \times x_1 = 43368,7 \times x_1, \quad x_1 = 0,66 \\
 2) \quad 43368,73 \quad (0,66) &= L_2 \times x_2 = 29330,92 \times x_2, \quad x_2 = 0,98
 \end{aligned}$$

3 Dari persamaan 8.5-6 Geankoplis hal 504, didapat :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta T_1 &= \frac{\Sigma \Delta T}{\frac{1}{U_1} + \frac{1}{U_2}} = \frac{(80,0000) \times (1/1100)}{(1/1100) + (1/2800)} = 57,435897 \text{ °C} \\
 \Delta T_2 &= \frac{\Sigma \Delta T}{\frac{1}{U_1} + \frac{1}{U_2}} = \frac{(80) \times (1/2800)}{(1/1100) + (1/2800)} = 22,56 \text{ °C}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\Delta T_1 = 57,44 \text{ °C} \quad \Delta T_2 = 22,56 \text{ °C}$$

Menghitung titik didih aktual larutan untuk masing-masing badan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad T_1 &= T_{S1} - \Delta T_1 = 130 - 57,436 = 72,5641 \text{ °C} \\
 T_{S1} &= 130 \text{ °C} \quad (\text{kondensat steam pada badan I}) \\
 2) \quad T_2 &= T_1 - \Delta T_2 = 100 - 22,5641026 = 77,4359 \text{ °C} \\
 T_{S2} &= T_1 = 100 \text{ °C} \quad (\text{kondensat steam pada badan II})
 \end{aligned}$$

Suhu pada Double-Effect :

Badan I	Badan II	Kondenser
$T_{S1} = 130 \text{ °C}$	$T_{S2} = 100,00 \text{ °C}$	$T_{S3} = 50 \text{ °C}$
$T_1 = 72,6 \text{ °C}$	$T_2 = 77,4 \text{ °C}$	

4. Menghitung Cp larutan untuk masing-masing badan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= 4,19 - 2,35x \quad (\text{Geankoplis hal 507}) \\
 F : C_p &= 4,19 - (2,35 \times 0,50) = 3,01 \quad \text{kJ/kg.K} \\
 L_1 : C_p &= 4,19 - (2,35 \times 0,66) = 2,63 \quad \text{kJ/kg.K} \\
 L_2 : C_p &= 4,19 - (2,35 \times 0,98) = 1,89 \quad \text{kJ/kg.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mencari harga entalpi (H) pada masing-masing badan untuk air $0^\circ\text{C} = 32^\circ\text{F}$

Badan I :

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_1 &= 72,6^\circ\text{C} & T_{S2} &= 100,00^\circ\text{C} & T_{S1} &= 130^\circ\text{C} \\
 H_1 &= H_{S2} \text{ (saturation entalpi pada } T_{S2}) & & \text{(Smith Vannes, 4th edition, hal 303)} \\
 &= 2679,30 \quad \text{kJ/kg} \\
 \lambda_{S1} &= H_{S1} \text{ (vapor saturation entalpi pada } T_{S1}) - h_{S1} \text{ (entalpi liquid pada } T_{S1}) \\
 &= 2676,0 - 419,1 \\
 &= 2256,90 \quad \text{kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Badan II :

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_2 &= 77,4^\circ\text{C} \\
 T_{S3} &= 50,0^\circ\text{C} \\
 H_2 &= H_{S3} \text{ (saturation entalpi pada } T_{S3}) & \text{(Smith Vannes, 4th edition, hal 302)} \\
 &= 2645,30 \quad \text{kJ/kg} \\
 \lambda_{S2} &= H_1 - h_{S2} \text{ (entalpi liquid pada } T_{S2}) \\
 &= 2679,300 - 438,6000 = 2240,7000 \quad \text{kJ/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hubungan aliran yang digunakan dengan neraca panas :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= 57406,5352 - L_1 \\
 V_2 &= L_1 - L_2 \\
 &= L_1 - 29330,9250 \\
 L_2 &= 29330,9250
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas untuk masing-masing badan :

- Neraca panas pada badan I :

$$\begin{aligned}
 F \times C_p (T_F - 0) + S \times \lambda_{S1} &= L_1 \times C_p (T_1 - 0) + V_1 \times H_1 \\
 57407 \times 3,01 \times (60 - 0) + S \times 2256,90 &= L_1 \times 2,63 \times (72,6 - 0) + (57407 - L_1) \times 2679,3 \\
 10379055,74 + 2488,28 L_1 + 2256,90 S &= 191,0 L_1 + 153809329,8 - 2679,3 L_1
 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

- Neraca panas pada badan II :

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1 \times C_p (T_1 - 0) + V_1 \times \lambda_{S2} &= L_2 \times C_p (T_2 - 0) + V_2 \times H_2 \\
 L_1 \times 2,63 \times (72,6 - 0) + (57407 - L_1) \times 2240,7 &= L_2 \times 1,89 \times (77,4 - 0) + (L_1 - L_2) \times 2645,30 \\
 191,02111 L_1 + 128630823 - 2240,7 L_1 &= 146,12154 L_2 + (L_1 - L_2) \times 2645,30 \\
 2499,18 L_2 + 128630823 &= 4694,98 L_1 \dots\dots\dots (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_1 &= 43010,64 \quad \text{kg/jam} & V_1 &= 14395,90 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\
 L_2 &= 29330,92 \quad \text{kg/jam} & V_2 &= 13679,71 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\
 S &= 16131,78 \quad \text{kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung q :

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1 &= S \times \lambda_{S1} = \left(\frac{16131,78}{3600} \right) (2256,90 \times 1000) = 10113280,70 \quad \text{W} \\
 q_2 &= V_1 \times \lambda_{S2} = \left(\frac{14395,90}{3600} \right) (2240,70 \times 1000) = 8960246,09 \quad \text{W}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 &= \frac{10113280,70}{1100 \times 57,4} = 160,07 \quad \text{m}^2 \\
 A_2 &= \frac{8960246,09}{2800 \times 22,6} = 141,82 \quad \text{m}^2 \\
 A_m &= \frac{160,07 + 141,82}{2} = 150,95 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Steam ekonomi} &= \frac{V_1 + V_2}{S} = \frac{14396 + 13680}{16131,78} \\
 &= 1,7404
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Menghitung panas pada badan I

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_L &= 419,10 \quad \text{kJ/kg} & H_v &= 2676,00 \quad \text{kJ/kg} \\
 H_1 &= 2679,30 \quad \text{kJ/kg} \\
 F \times C_p (T_F - 0) + S \times \lambda_{S1} &= L_1 \times C_p (T_1 - 0) + V_1 H_1
 \end{aligned}$$

- Aliran panas masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{I2} &= F \times C_p (T_F - 0) \\
 &= 57406,54 \times 3,01 \times (60 - 0) = 2480594,3228 \quad \text{kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{I3} &= S \times H_v \\
 &= 16131,78 \times 2676,0 = 10317304,6824 \quad \text{kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total panas masuk pada badan I} = 10317305 \quad \text{kJ/jam}$$

- Aliran panas keluar

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_7 &= L_1 \times C_p (T_1 - 0) \\
 &= 43010,6384 \times 2,63 \times (72,564 - 0) = 1963609,6668 \quad \text{kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_8 &= V_1 \times H_1 \\
 &= 14395,9 \times 2679,30 = 921845,1374 \quad \text{kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{Kout} &= S \times H_L \\
 &= 16131,78 \times 419,100 = 1615837,9643 \quad \text{kJ/jam} \\
 \text{Total panas keluar pada badan I} &= 4501292,7685 \quad \text{kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung panas pada bahan II

$$H_1 = 2679,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_2 = 2645,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_L = 438,60 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$L_1 \times C_p (T_1 - 0) + V_1 \times \lambda_{s2} = L_2 \times C_p (T_2 - 0) + V_2 \times H_2$$

- Aliran panas masuk

$$\Delta H_7 = L_1 \times C_p (T_1 - 0)$$

$$= 43010,6 \times 2,63 \times (72,564 - 0) = 1963609,6668 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_8 = V_1 \times H_1$$

$$= 14395,90 \times 2679,3 = 9218451,37 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Total panas masuk pada badan II} = 11182061,0409 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

- Aliran panas keluar

$$\Delta H_{10} = L_2 \times C_p (T_2 - 0)$$

$$= 29330,92 \times 1,89 \times (77,4 - 0)$$

$$= 1024325,2911 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_9 = V_2 \times H_2$$

$$= 13679,71 \times 2645,30 = 8648680,1111 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Kool}} = V_1 \times H_L$$

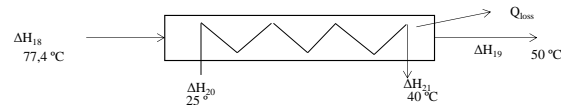
$$= 14395,90 \times 438,60 = 1509055,6387 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Total panas keluar pada badan II} = 11182061,0409 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Neraca Panas pada Evaporator (V-130A)			
Masuk Evaporator (V-130A)		Keluar Evaporator (V-130B)	
Komponen	(kJ/jam)	Komponen	(kJ/jam)
ΔH_5	2480594,3228	ΔH_7	1963609,6668
ΔH_6	10317304,6824	ΔH_8	9218451,3741
		Ke Utilitas	
		$\Delta H_{\text{Kool I}}$	1615837,9643
Total	12797899,0052	Total	12797899,0052

Neraca Panas pada Evaporator (V-130B)			
Masuk Evaporator (V-130A)		Keluar Evaporator (V-130B)	
Komponen	(kJ/jam)	Komponen	(kJ/jam)
ΔH_8	9218451,3741	ΔH_9	8648680,1111
ΔH_7	1963609,6668	ΔH_{10}	1024325,2911
		$\Delta H_{\text{Kool II}}$	1509055,6387
Total	11182061,0409	Total	11182061,0409

7. BAROMETRIK KONDENSOR (E-132)



Neraca panas total :

$$\Delta H_{18} + \Delta H_{20} = \Delta H_{19} + \Delta H_{21} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Dimana :

ΔH_{18} : Panas yang terkandung pada bahan masuk kondensor

ΔH_{19} : Panas yang terkandung pada bahan keluar kondensor

ΔH_{20} : Panas yang terkandung pada air pendingin masuk

ΔH_{21} : Panas yang diserap oleh air pendingin

Q_{loss} : Panas yang hilang 2%

Menghitung panas bahan yang masuk kondensor (ΔH_{18})

$$T \text{ bahan masuk} = 77,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 350,55 \text{ K}$$

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

Komponen	Bm(kg/kmol)	m(kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{18} (kJ/jam)
H ₂ O	18,02	28075,6103	28,5400	2330020,1359

Menghitung panas bahan yang keluar kondensor (ΔH_{19})

$$T \text{ bahan keluar} = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

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

Komponen	BM(kg/kmol)	m(kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{19} (kJ/jam)
H ₂ O	18,02	28075,6103	28,5400	1111650,8282

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2 \% \times \Delta H_{11} \\ &= 0,02 \times 2330020,1359 \text{ kJ/jam} \\ &= 46600,4027 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Total :

$$\Delta H_{18} + \Delta H_{20} = \Delta H_{19} + \Delta H_{21} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$\Delta H_{18} = \Delta H_{19} + (\Delta H_{21} - \Delta H_{20}) + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$\Delta H_{18} = \Delta H_{19} + Q_{\text{serap}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka: } Q_{\text{serap}} &= \Delta H_{18} - \Delta H_{19} - Q_{\text{loss}} \\ &= 2330020,1359 - 1111650,8282 - 46600,4027 \\ &= 1171768,9050 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kebutuhan air pendingin (m) :

$$Q_{\text{serap}} = \Delta H_{21} - \Delta H_{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{21} &= m \times C_p \Delta T \quad 40^\circ\text{C} \\ &= m \times 1,5860 \times (323,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 39,65 \text{ m kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{20} &= m \times C_p \Delta T \quad 27^\circ\text{C} \\ &= m \times 1,5860 \times (300,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 3,1720 \text{ m kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{serap}} &= \Delta H_{21} - \Delta H_{20} \\ 1171768,905 &= 39,6500 \text{ m} - 3,1720 \text{ m} \\ 1171768,905 &= 36,4780 \text{ m} \\ \text{m} &= 32122,6192 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Maka didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{21} &= m \times 39,6500 \\ &= 32122,6192 \times 39,6500 \\ &= 1273661,8532 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{20} &= m \times 3,1720 \\ &= 32122,62 \times 3,1720 \\ &= 101892,9483 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas <i>Barometric Condensor</i> (E-132)			
Aliran Panas Masuk		Aliran Panas Keluar	
Komponen	(kJ/jam)	Komponen	kJ/jam
ΔH_{18}	2330020,136	ΔH_{19}	1111650,8282
ΔH_{20}	101892,9483	ΔH_{21}	1273661,853
		Q_{Loss}	46600,40272
Total	2431913,084	Total	2431913,084

8. KRISTALIZER (X-140)Fungsi : untuk membentuk kristal pentaeritritol $\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_4$

Bahan masuk :

$$\text{Suhu masuk} = 77,4^\circ\text{C}$$

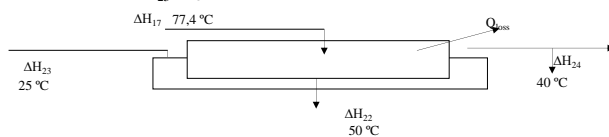
$$\text{Suhu keluar} = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

Pendingin (cooling water) :

$$\text{Suhu masuk} = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar} = 40^\circ\text{C}$$

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



$$\text{Neraca Panas Total : } \Delta H_{17} + \Delta H_{23} = \Delta H_{22} + \Delta H_{24} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta H_{17} = \text{Panas yang terkandung pada bahan masuk kristalizer}$$

$$\Delta H_{22} = \text{Panas yang terkandung pada bahan keluar kristalizer}$$

$$Q_s = \text{Panas yang diserap oleh pendingin } (\Delta H_{22} - \Delta H_{24})$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = \text{Panas yang hilang 2\%}$$

Menghitung panas bahan yang masuk kristalizer (ΔH_{17})

T bahan masuk	=	77,4 °C =	350,5859 K
T referensi	=	25 °C =	298,15 K
Panas masuk	=	8648680,1111	KJ/jam

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	m(kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{17} (kJ/jam)
$\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_4$	136,1500	8838,3838	198,8500	676876,6171
HCOONa	68,01	19905,9227	71,4800	1097040,8175
H_2O	18,02	586,6185	28,5400	48717,3483
HCHO	30,03	866,3262	39,4300	59646,0375
CH_3CHO	44,05	20320,2681	65,4400	1582907,4244
CH_3O	32,04	2341,4222	54,5500	209030,9891
Total				3674219,2340

Menghitung panas yang terkandung pada produk keluar kristalizer (ΔH_{22})

$$\begin{aligned} T \text{ bahan keluar} &= 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K} \\ T \text{ referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	m(kmol/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{22} (kJ/jam)
C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	136,1500	202,6649	198,8500	7399,9113
HCOONa	68,01	19905,9227	71,4800	523039,0206
H ₂ O	18,02	586,6185	28,5400	23227,0976
HCHO	30,03	866,3262	39,4300	28437,5973
Kristal C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	136,1500	8635,7189	198,8500	315316,3243
CH ₃ CHO	44,05	20320,2681	65,4400	754686,9138
CH ₄ O	32,04	2341,4222	54,5500	99660,2515
Total				1751767,1164

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})

Diasumsikan panas yang hilang sebesar 2% dari jumlah panas yang masuk

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss}} &= 2\% \times \Delta H_{17} \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= 0,02 \times (3674219,2340) \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= 73484,3847 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung panas yang diserap oleh air pendingin (Q_A)

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= \Delta H_{17} - (\Delta H_{22} + Q_{\text{loss}}) \\ &= 3674219,23 - (1751767,1164 + 73484,3847) \\ &= 1848967,7328 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan air pendingin

Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp air pendingin (Q)} &= 1,005 \text{ KJ/kg.K} = 0,240195 \text{ Kkal/kg.C} \\ \text{Temperatur masuk} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Temperatur keluar} &= 40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{Q_{\text{pendingin}}}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{1848967,7328}{0,240195 \times 15} \\ &= 513185,185 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas pada Kristalizer (X-140)			
Masuk kristalizer (X-140)		Keluar kristalizer (X-140)	
Komponen	(kJ/jam)	Komponen	(kJ/jam)
ΔH_{17}	3674219,2340	ΔH_{22}	1751767,1164
		Q_A	1848967,7328
		Q_{loss}	73484,3847
Total	3674219,2340	Total	3674219,2340

9. ROTARY DRYER (B-150)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan kadar air dari pentaerythritol



$$\text{Neraca panas total : } \Delta H_{25} + \Delta H_{26} = \Delta H_{27} + \Delta H_{28} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{25} &= \text{Panas bahan masuk rotary dryer} \\ \Delta H_{26} &= \text{Panas udara masuk rotary dryer} \\ \Delta H_{27} &= \text{Panas bahan keluar rotary dryer} \\ \Delta H_{28} &= \text{Panas yang terbawa ke cyclone} \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= \text{Panas yang hilang} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Data: Referensi : } &25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Tmasuk: } &30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Tkeluar: } &100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Tudarapanas: } &120 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 393,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Tmasukcyclone: } &100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung panas yang masuk ke Rotary Dryer (ΔH_{25})

$$\begin{aligned} T \text{ bahan masuk} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\ T \text{ referensi} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	m(kmol/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{25} (kJ/jam)
HCOONa	68,01	19,9059	71,4800	104,6078
H ₂ O	18,02	175,9855	28,5400	1393,6259
HCHO	30,03	0,8663	39,4300	5,6875
Kristal C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	136,1500	8635,7189	198,8500	63063,2649
CH ₃ CHO	44,05	20,3203	65,4400	150,9374
CH ₄ O	32,04	2,3414	54,5500	19,9321
Total				64738,0555

Menghitung panas yang keluar ke Rotary Dryer (ΔH_{27})
T bahan keluar = 100 °C = 373,15 K
Referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	m(kmol/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{27} (kJ/jam)
HCOONa	68,01	19,7069	71,4800	1553,4259
H ₂ O	18,02	3,5197	28,5400	418,0878
HCHO	30,03	0,8577	39,4300	84,4597
C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	136,1500	8549,3617	198,8500	936489,4831
CH ₃ CHO	44,05	20,1171	65,4400	2241,4201
CH ₂ O	32,04	2,3180	54,5500	295,9909
Total				941082,8675

Menghitung panas yang keluar ke cyclone (ΔH_{28})
T bahan masuk = 100 °C = 373,15 K
Referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	m(kmol/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{28} (kJ/jam)
HCOONa	68,01	0,1991	71,4800	15,6912
H ₂ O	18,02	172,4658	28,5400	20486,3001
HCHO	30,03	0,0087	39,4300	0,8531
C(CH ₂ OH) ₄	136,1500	86,3572	198,8500	9459,4897
CH ₃ CHO	44,05	0,2032	65,4400	22,6406
CH ₂ O	32,04	0,0234	54,5500	2,9898
Total				29987,9645

Menghitung panas udara yang masuk (ΔH_{29})

T bahan masuk = 120 °C = 393,15 K
Referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

$$\Delta H_{26} = m \times Cp \times Dt$$
$$= m \times 145,30 \times (393,15 - 298,15)$$
$$= 13803,5 \text{ m J/jam}$$

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Qloss)

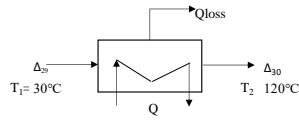
$$Q_{loss} = 2\% \text{ dari panas masuk}$$
$$= 2\% \times (\Delta H_{25} + \Delta H_{26})$$
$$= 2\% \times (64738,0555 + 13803,5 \text{ m})$$
$$= 1294,761109 + 276,07 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta H_{26} = (\Delta H_{27} + \Delta H_{28} + Q_{loss}) - \Delta H_{25}$$
$$13803,5 \text{ m} = 941082,8675 + 29987,9645 + 1294,761109 + 276,0700 \text{ m} - 64738,0555$$
$$13527,4300 \text{ m} = 907627,5376$$
$$\text{m} = 67,0953 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{26} = m \times Cp \times Dt$$
$$= 67,0953 \times 145,30 \times 95$$
$$= 926150,5486$$

$$Q_{loss} = 1294,7611 + 276,0700 \text{ m}$$
$$= 1294,76 + (276,0700 \times 67,0953)$$
$$= 19817,77$$

Neraca panas pada Rotary Dryer (B-150)			
masuk Rotary Dryer (B-150)		keluar rotary Dryer (B-150)	
komponen	(kJ/Jam)	Komponen	(kJ/Jam)
ΔH_{25}	64738,0555	ΔH_{27}	941082,8675
ΔH_{26}	926150,5486	ΔH_{28}	29987,9645
		Qloss	19817,7721
Total	990888,6041	Total	990888,6041

10 Heater Udara (E-153)

$$\text{Neraca Panas Total} \quad : \quad \Delta_{29} + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta_{30} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

Δ_{29} = Panas yang terkandung pada udara masuk
 Δ_{30} = panas yang terkandung pada udara keluar
 Q_{steam} = Panas yang terkandung didalam steam
 Q_{loss} = Panas yang hilang

Data: Treferensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K
 Tudaramasuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K
 Tudarakeluar = 120 °C = 393,15 K
 digunakan saturated steam = 130 °C = 403,15 K
 massa udara yang dibutuhkan = 67,0953

digunakan steam pada suhu 130 °C (geankoplis 4 th tabel A2-9)
 $\lambda_s = H_v - H_l$, Diket: $H_v = 2720,5$ kJ/kg
 = 2720,5 - 546,31 $H_l = 546,31$ kJ/kg
 = 2174,19 kJ/kg

Menghitung panas yang terkandung dalam udara masuk (ΔH_{29})
 T bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K
 Treferensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	BM(kg/kmol)	m(kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{29} (kJ/jam)
Udara	29	67,0953	145,300	1680,8540
Total				1680,8540

Menghitung panas yang terkandung dalam udara keluar (ΔH_{30})
 T bahan keluar = 120 °C = 393,15 K
 Treferensi = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	BM(kg/kmol)	m(kg/jam)	Cp (kJ/kmol K)	ΔH_{30} (kJ/jam)
Udara	29	67,0953	145,300	31936,2258
Total				31936,2258

Menghitung panas yang diberikan oleh steam (Q_{steam})
 $Q_{\text{steam}} = m \times \lambda_{\text{steam}}$
 = m kg/jam x 2174,19
 = 2174,19 m kJ/jam

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})
 $Q_{\text{loss}} = 2\% \text{ dari panas yang masuk}$
 = 2% x ($\Delta H_{29} + Q_{\text{steam}}$)
 = 2% x (1680,8540 + 2174,1900 m)
 = 33,61708 + 43,4838 m

Menghitung kebutuhan steam
 Neraca panas total: $\Delta H_{29} + Q_{\text{steam}} = \Delta H_{30} + Q_{\text{loss}}$
 1680,8540 + 2174,19 m = 31936,2258 + 33,61708 + 43,4838 m
 2130,7062 m = 30288,9889
 m = 14,2155 kg/jam

Menghitung panas yang diberikan oleh steam
 $Q_{\text{steam}} = 2174,19$ m
 = 2174,19 x 14,2155
 = 30907,1315 kJ/jam

Menghitung panas yang hilang (Q_{loss})
 $Q_{\text{loss}} = 33,61708 + 43,4838$ m
 = 33,61708 + 43,4838 x 14,2155
 = 651,7597

Neraca panas pada Heater udara (E-153)			
masuk Heater Udara (E-153)		keluar Heater Udara (E-153)	
komponen	(kJ/Jam)	Komponen	(kJ/Jam)
ΔH_{29}	1680,8540	ΔH_{30}	31936,2258
Q_{steam}	30.907,1315	Q_{loss}	651,7597
Total	32587,9855	Total	32587,9855