

APPENDIKS D UTILITAS

Utilitas adalah unit penting yang digunakan sebagai penunjang jalannya proses produksi di industri etilen, sehingga kapasitas yang telah direncanakan dapat tercapai semaksimal dengan adanya unit utilitas. Unit utilitas yang diperlukan pada pra-rencana pabrik etilen ini adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Unit pengolahan air (*Water Treatment*)
 - Air umpan boiler (Penghasil Steam)
 - Air sanitasi
2. Unit Refrigerant R-50 (Methane)
3. Unit penyediaan tenaga listrik
4. Unit penyediaan bahan bakar

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

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air pabrik, direncanakan menggunakan air sungai pengambilan air sungai ditampung dalam bak penampung air sungai untuk dilakukan pengolahan lebih lanjut sesuai dengan penggunaan pada proses selanjutnya agar bisa digunakan sebagai air sanitasi, air pendingin, air proses dan air umpan boiler.

A. Air Umpan Boiler (penghasil *steam*)

Air umpan boiler merupakan bahan baku pembuatan steam yang berfungsi sebagai pemanas dalam proses produksi. Kuantitas steam yang digunakan dihitung berdasarkan pemakaiannya dalam masing-masing alat proses produksi, berikut ini merupakan kebutuhan steam yang harus disuplai pada beberapa proses yang berbeda yaitu :

Tabel D.1.1. Total Kebutuhan Steam

| Kode Alat | Nama Alat | Kebutuhan Steam |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | Kg/jam |
| V-113 | Vaporizer | 1551,666838 |
| E-115 | Heater | 30044,71108 |
| R-110 | Reaktor | 180363,8884 |
| Total | | 211960,2663 |

Direncanakan banyaknya steam yang disuplai adalah 20% berlebih, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan steam} &= 1,2 \times 211960,266 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\ &= 254352,32 \quad \text{kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Make Up untuk kebutuhan steam direncanakan 10%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Make Up steam} &= 1,1 \times 254352,3195 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\ &= 279787,5515 \quad \text{kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi kebutuhan steam} &= 254352,32 + 279787,551 \\ &= 534139,87 \quad \text{kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah steam yang harus dihasilkan oleh Boiler adalah :

$$\text{Massa steam (m}_s) = 534139,87 \quad \text{kg/jam} = 1177564,7596 \quad \text{lb/jam}$$

Steam yang digunakan adalah saturated steam dengan kondisi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{- Suhu (T)} = 370 \quad ^\circ\text{C} = 698 \quad ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Tekanan (P) = 293,84 kPa = 42,618 psia
- Air umpan Boiler masuk pada suhu = 25 °C = 77 °F

Dasar Perhitungan:

Dari persamaan 171, Savern W. H hal 140 :

$$\text{Kapasitas Boiler} = \frac{m_s \times (h_g - h_f)}{1000}$$

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Dimana :

m_s = massa steam yang dihasilkan

H_g = entalphi steam pada = 698 °F

H_f = entalphi air masuk pada = 77 °F

Dari Appendiks Thermodynamic Properties of steam Table 7 Hal 817 Kern diperoleh h_g pada 698 °F = 919,15 Btu/lbm

Dari Appendiks Thermodynamic Properties of steam Table 7 Hal 817 Kern diperoleh h_f pada 77 °F = 45,025 Btu/lbm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas Boiler} &= \frac{m_s \times (h_g - h_f)}{1000} \\ &= \frac{1177564,8 \times (919,15 - 45,025)}{1000} \\ &= 1029338,795 \text{ Btu/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Dimana: 1 BHp = 33475 btu/jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi } P &= \frac{1029338,8}{33475} \\ &= 30,7495 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Mencari faktor evaporasi

Dari persamaan 173, Savern W. H hal 140 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Faktor evaporasi} &= \frac{H_g - H_f}{970,3} \\ &= \frac{919,15 - 45,025}{970,30} \\ &= 0,9009 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah air yang dibutuhkan} &= \text{faktor evaporasi} \times \text{rate steam} \\ &= 0,9009 \times 1177564,8 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 1060845,9 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah fuel oil 33°API dengan Heating Value (Hv) :

$$\begin{aligned} H_v &= 130700 \text{ Btu/U.S. gal} && (\text{Perry, 8}^{\text{th}} \text{ edition, hal 24-9}) \\ &= 10120,711 \text{ Kkal/Kg} \\ &= 18217,371 \text{ Btu/lb} \end{aligned}$$

Diperkirakan efisiensi Boiler 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{m_s \times (H_g - H_f)}{\text{efisiensi} \times H_v} \\ &= \frac{1177564,8 \text{ lb/jam} \times 919,15 - 45,025}{0,8 \times 18217,3714 \text{ btu/lb}} \\ &= 70628,932 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 32037,074 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Luas perpindahan panas dan jumlah tube boiler dapat dihitung dengan:

- Heating value surface = 50 ft²/Hp boiler
- Panjang pipa (L) = 20 ft
- Ukuran pipa = 4 in
- Luas permukaan (at) = 1,18 ft²/ft (Kern, tabel 10, hal. 844)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heating surface Boiler} &= H_v \text{ surface} \times \text{Hp Boiler} \\ &= 50 \text{ ft}^2/\text{Hp} \times 30,7495 \text{ Hp} \\ &= 1537,5 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tube yang dibutuhkan,

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{A}{at \times L} \\ &= \frac{1537,47 \text{ ft}^2}{1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \times 20 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 65,2578 \approx 66 \text{ tube} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Boiler

- Tipe : Water Tube Boiler
 - Kapasitas Boiler : 1029338,8 btu/jam
 - Rate steam : 1177564,8 lb/jam
 - Bahan bakar : Fuel oil 33 °API
 - Efisiensi : 80%
 - Heating surface : 1537 ft²
 - Jumlah tube : 66 tube
 - Ukuran tube : 20 ft
 - Panjang tube : 4 in
 - Jumlah Boiler : 1 buah
 - Bahan Kontruksi : Carbon Steel
- » Total air yang dibutuhkan
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%,
0,2 x 1060845,9 lb/jam = 212169,184 lb/jam
Faktor kebocoran 5%,
0,05 x 1060845,9 lb/jam = 53042,29596 lb/jam
Faktor keamanan 10%,
0,1 x 1060845,9 lb/jam = 106084,5919 lb/jam
Jadi total kebutuhan air umpan Boiler adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 212169,184 + 53042,296 + 106084,59 \text{ lb/jam} \\
&= 371296,072 \text{ lb/jam} \\
&= 168418,793 \text{ kg/jam}
\end{aligned}$$

B. Air Sanitasi

Air sanitasi digunakan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan karyawan, laboratorium, tanaman dan kebutuhan yang lain. Air sanitasi yang digunakan harus memenuhi syarat kualitas air sebagai berikut :

Syarat fisik

- Suhu : berada di bawah suhu kamar
- Warna : jernih
- Rasa : tidak berasa
- Bau : tidak berbau
- Kekeruhan : < 1 mg SiO₂/liter
- pH : netral

Syarat kimia

- Tidak mengandung logam seperti : Mg, Fe, Mn, Ag, Pb, Cu, dan Zn
- Tidak mengandung zat kimia beracun seperti : H₂S, NH₄, NO₂, SO₃ dan SO₄

Syarat mikrobiologis

- Tidak mengandung kuman maupun bakteri, terutama bakteri patogen yang dapat merubah sifat-sifat fisik air dan memiliki angka kuman minimal 100/1 ml. bakteri E.Coli tidak ada dalam 100 mL (Kusnarjo, 2012)

Kebutuhan air sanitasi pada pra-rencana Ethylene ini adalah :

1. Untuk kebutuhan karyawan

- a. Menurut standar WHO, kebutuhan air setiap orang adalah 120 L/hari
 - Jumlah karyawan pada pabrik = 180 orang
 - Jam kerja untuk setiap karyawan = 8 jam/hari

Jadi, kebutuhan air karyawan per jam kerja adalah :

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

$$\text{Kebutuhan per jam} = 5 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan air untuk} = \text{karyawan,}$$

$$5 \text{ L/jam} \times 180 = 900 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Jika densitas air} &= 997,08 \text{ kg/m}^3 && (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.2-3}) \\
&= 0,9971 \text{ kg/L,}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka kebutuhan air sanitasi karyawan:

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= V \times \rho \\
&= 900 \text{ L/jam} \times 0,9971 \text{ kg/L} \\
&= 897,3720 \text{ kg/jam}
\end{aligned}$$

b. Untuk laboratorium dan taman

Direncanakan kebutuhan air untuk taman dan laboratorium adalah sebesar 20% dari kebutuhan karyawan.

Sehingga, kebutuhan air untuk laboratorium dan taman :

$$20\% \times 897,3720 \text{ kg/jam} = 179,4744 \text{ kg/jam}$$

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

$$897,3720 \text{ kg/jam} + 180 = 1077,3720 \text{ kg/jam}$$

c. Untuk pemadam kebakaran dan cadangan air

Air sanitasi yang digunakan untuk pemadam kebakaran dan cadangan air direncanakan 40% dari kebutuhan air untuk karyawan, laboratorium dan taman, sehingga kebutuhan untuk pemadam kebakaran dan cadangan air :

$$40\% \times 1077,3720 \text{ kg/jam} = 430,9488 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Jadi, kebutuhan total untuk air sanitasi adalah :

$$430,9488 + 1077,3720 = 1508,3208 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Total kebutuhan air yang disuplai pada pra-rencana pabrik etilen ini adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.1.2 Total kebutuhan air pabrik etilen

| No. | Keterangan | Jumlah (kg/jam) |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Cooled Water (CW) | 0,0000 |
| 2 | Process Water (SPW) | 0,0000 |
| 3 | Air umpan boiler | 168418,7933 |
| 4 | Air Sanitasi | 1508,3208 |
| Jumlah | | 169927,1141 |

Air yang diperoleh berasal dari air sungai, sehingga perlu pengolahan (*treatment*) untuk dapat digunakan sebagai air pendingin, air proses, air umpan boiler dan air sanitasi sesuai dengan standart untuk proses selanjutnya.

» **Peralatan yang digunakan pada bagian pengolahan air**

1. Pompa Air Sungai (L-212)

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari sungai ke bak sedimentasi

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 169927,114 kg/jam
= 374689,287 lb/jam
- (ρ) air = 997,08 kg/m³ (Geankoplis, App. A.2-3 hal 855)
= 62,2455 lb/ft³
- viskositas (μ) = 0,000601 lb/ft.detik (Geankoplis, App. A.2-4)
= 2,1619 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{374689,29 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 6019,5374 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1,6721 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 624,9571 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Rencana penggunaan 2 pompa, sehingga:

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} = \frac{1,6721}{2} \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 0,8360469 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 0,0236743 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

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

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

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3,9 \times [0,0237]^{0,45} \times [62,2455]^{0,13}$$

$$= 1,238 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in sch 80} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5 hal.892})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

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

$$\text{ID} = 1,278 \text{ in} = 0,1065 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{A} = 0,1248 \text{ in} = 0,0104 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0,8360 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0104 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$= 8,0000 \text{ ft/detik} = 28800,00 \text{ ft/jam}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,1065 \times 8,00 \times 62,2455}{0,000601}$$

$$= 88308,336$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Carbon Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,000151 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,000151}{0,1065} = 0,001417$$

$$f = 0,003 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

- Panjang pipa lurus = 500 m = 1640,42 ft

- Elbow, 90° = 3 buah

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

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

$$= 35 \times 3 \times 0,1065$$

$$= 11,1824 \text{ ft}$$

- Gate valve = 3 buah (wide open)

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

$$L \text{ gate valve} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 3 \times 0,1065$$

$$= 2,875 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa total} &= \text{Panjang pipa lurus} + \text{Elbow} + \text{Gate valve} \\ \text{Panjang pipa total} &= 1640,42 + 11,1824 + 2,875 \\ \text{Panjang pipa total} &= 1654,4778 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,003 \frac{1654,5}{0,1065} \times \frac{64,000}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 185,41374 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) \quad (A_2/A_1 = 0, \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2) \\ &= 0,55 (1-0)^2 \\ &= 0,55 \\ h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\ &= 0,55 \frac{8,0000}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0684 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned} K_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) \\ &= 1 - (0)^2 \\ &= 1 \\ h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{8,00}{2 \times 1} \\ &= 4,000 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90°, 5 buah

$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 0,75 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)} \\ h_f &= 5K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \\ &= 3 \times 0,75 \frac{8,00}{2} \\ &= 9 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 0,17 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)} \\ h_f &= 3K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \\ &= 3 \times 0,17 \frac{8,00}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,040 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + h_f \\ &= 185,41 + 0,0684 + 4,000 + 2,04 \\ &= 191,52 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari Geankoplis, pers. 2.7-28 hal. 64

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

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

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 0 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{\Delta v^2 \cdot g}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z \cdot g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{0^2 \times 32,174}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} + \frac{30 \times 32,174}{32,174} + \frac{0}{62,2} + 192 \\ &= 221,52212 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Head Pump (H)

$$-W_s = H \times g \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 1997})$$

$$H = \frac{-W_s}{g} = \frac{221,5221}{32,17400} = 6,89 \text{ ft}$$

Dari Coulson and Richardson, grafik 5.6 hal 200 dapat diambil kesimpulan:

- Pompa yang digunakan merupakan Pompa bertipe

Centrifugal multi stage 3500 rpm

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa

Effisiensi pompa yang dipakai dapat ditentukan berdasarkan

$$\text{effisiensinya } (\eta) = 70\% \quad (\text{Coulson, Grafik 5.9 hal 207})$$

Shaft work (W_p) :

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} = \frac{221,5221}{70\%} = 316,4602 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{Daya pompa} = W_p \times m \quad (\text{Geankoplis. 1997})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dimana m adalah rate fluida masuk} &= 104,080 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 316,4602 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 104,080 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 32937,288 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \quad = 59,9 \text{ hp} \approx 60 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump single stage
- Bahan : Carbon steel
- Daya pompa : 60 Hp
- Jumlah : 2 buah

2. Bak Sedimentasi (F-213)

Fungsi : Mengendapkan lumpur yang terikut air sungai

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 169927,11 kg/jam
= 374621,32 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} = \frac{374621,316 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 6018,45 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 170,42 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu pengendapan} \\ &= 170,4243 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 12 \text{ jam} \\ &= 2045,0918 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

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

Direncanakan menggunakan 1 bak sedimentasi, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{2045,0918 \text{ m}^3}{0,8} \\ &= 2556,3648 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} = 6 \times 3 \times 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 6 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 36 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 36 \text{ m}^3 \\ 2556,36 \text{ m}^3 &= 36 \text{ m}^3 \\ x &= \frac{2556,36 \text{ m}}{36} \\ \text{m} &= 4,141\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak sedimentasi :

$$\text{Panjang} = 6 \times 4,1410 \text{ m} = 24,8461 \approx 25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 3 \times 4,1410 \text{ m} = 12,4230 \approx 13 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 2 \times 4,1410 \text{ m} = 8,2820 \approx 9 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Sedimentasi

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 25 m
- Lebar : 13 m
- Tinggi : 9 m
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

3. Pompa Ke Bak Skimmer (L -214)

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari bak sedimentasi menuju bak skimmer

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 169927,11 kg/jam
= 374621,32 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³
- viskositas (μ) = 2,161943 lb/ft.detik

Penghitungan:

Dengan cara yang sama pada pompa L-211, maka diperoleh spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump single stage
- Bahan : Carbon steel
- Daya pompa : 60 Hp
- Jumlah : 2 buah

4. Bak Skimmer (F-215)

Fungsi : Memisahkan kotoran yang mengapung

Dasar perencanaan :

- Rate aliran = 169927,114 kg/jam
= 374621,316 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Penghitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{374621,32 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 6018,4454 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 170,4243 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 2 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 170,4243 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 2 \text{ jam} \\ &= 340,8486 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

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

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{340,8486 \text{ m}^3}{0,8} \\ &= 426,0608 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tinggi} = 6 \times 3 \times 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 6 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 36 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 36 x^3 \\ 426,0608 \text{ m}^3 &= 36 x^3 \\ x &= \frac{426,06}{36} \text{ m} \\ &= 2,2789\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak skimmer :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 2,2789 \text{ m} = 13,6733 \approx 14 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 3 \times 2,2789 \text{ m} = 6,8367 \approx 7 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 2 \times 2,2789 \text{ m} = 4,5578 \approx 5 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Skimmer

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 14 m
- Lebar : 7 m
- Tinggi : 5 m
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

5. Pompa Ke Tangki Clarifier (L-216 A)

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari bak skimmer ke tangki clarifier

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 169927,114 kg/jam
= 374621,316 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³
- viskositas (μ) = 2,161943 lb/ft.detik

Penghitungan:

Dengan cara yang sama pada pompa L-211, maka diperoleh spesifikasi sebagai berikut:

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump single stage
- Bahan : Carbon steel
- Daya pompa : 60 Hp
- Jumlah : 2 buah

6. Tangki Clarifier (H-210)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya proses flokulasi dan koagulasi dengan penambahan koagulan alum ($\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade M Type 316

Dasar perencanaan :

Dibuat 1 tangki sehingga

- rate aliran = 169927,114 kg/jam
= 374621,316 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

A. Menentukan dimensi tangki Clarifier

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} = \frac{374621,32 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 6018,4454 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan :

- volume bahan = 80% volume tangki
- volume ruang kosong = 20% volume tangki
- waktu tinggal = 45 menit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 6018,4454 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,75 \text{ jam} \\ &= 4513,8341 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 127,8182 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki (V}_T) &= \frac{4513,8341 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 5642,2926 \text{ ft}^3 \quad 1691,5589 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan alum 30% dari volume air total

Konsentrasi alum yang digunakan adalah 80 mg/L = 0,08 kg/m³

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi, kebutuhan alum} &= 30\% \times 127,82 \text{ m}^3 \times 0,08 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 3,068 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kebutuhan alum tiap hari} &= \frac{24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 3,068 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ jam}} \\ &= 73,6233 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki :

$$V = \frac{\pi \cdot D_i^3}{24 \text{ tg } 1/2 \alpha} + \frac{\pi \cdot D_i^2}{4} L_s$$

Asumsi :

$$L_s = 1,5 D_i$$

$$5642,2926 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi \cdot D_i^3}{24 \text{ tg } (60)} + \frac{\pi \cdot D_i^2}{4} 1,5 D_i$$

$$5642,2926 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,0755 D_i^3 + 1,1775 D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = 4502,895 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_i = 16,5132 \text{ ft} = 198,1581 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tinggi bahan (L_{Ls}) :

Volume bahan = Volume tutup bawah + Volume silinder

$$= \frac{\pi \cdot D_i^3}{24 \text{ tg } 1/2 \alpha} + \frac{\pi \cdot D_i^2}{4} \times L_{Ls}$$

$$4513,8341 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{3,14 \times 16,513^3}{24 \text{ tg } (60)} + \frac{3,14 \times 16,513^2}{4} \times L_{Ls}$$

$$4513,8341 \text{ ft}^3 = 340,1337 \text{ ft}^3 + 214,0577 \text{ ft}^2 L_{Ls}$$

$$L_{Ls} = 19,4980 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tekanan design (P_i) :

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

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

$$= \frac{62,2455 [19,4980 - 1]}{144} = 7,996 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 + 7,996 \text{ psia} - 14,7 = 7,996 \text{ psig}$$

Menentukan tebal silinder (t_s) :

Bahan : HAS SA 240 Grade B

- allowable (f) = 17500 psi (Brownell, hal. 342)

- faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in

- tipe pengelasan = Double welded butt joint $E = 0,8$
(Brownell, hal. 254 & 342)

$$t_s = \frac{P_i \times D_i}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i)} + C$$

$$= \frac{7,996 \times 198,1581}{2 (1/16 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 7,996)} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= (0,0234 \times (16 / 16)) + (1 / 16)$$

$$= 1,374 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Standarisasi : $do = di + 2 t_s$
 $= 198,1581 + 2 (3/16)$
 $= 198,5331$

Dengan pendekatan ke atas maka didapatkan harga $do = 204 \text{ in}$

Maka, harga di baru : (Brownell, tabel 5.7 hal. 89-91)

$$di = do - 2 t_s$$

$$= 204 - 2 (3/16)$$

$$= 203,63 \text{ in} = 16,969 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi silinder (L_s) :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } 1/2 \alpha} + \frac{\pi}{4} di^2 L_s$$

$$5642,2926 = \frac{3,14 (16,969)^3}{24 \text{ tg } 1/2 (120)} + \frac{3,14}{4} (16,969)^2 L_s$$

$$5642,2926 = 369,0576 + 226,03 L_s$$

$$L_s = 23,33 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 279,96 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan dimensi tutup bawah (conical) :

Tebal tutup bawah (thb)

$$thb = \frac{P_i \times di}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_i) \cos 1/2 \alpha} + C$$

$$= \frac{7,996 \times 203,6250}{2 (17500 - 0,6 \times 7,996) \cos 1/2 (120)} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \left[17500 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 7,996 \right] \cos 60^\circ + \sqrt{16} \\
&= (0,1163 \times (16 / 16)) + (1 / 16) \\
&= 2,8614 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

$$hb = \frac{1/2 \text{ di}}{\text{tg } 1/2 \alpha} = \frac{1/2 \times 203,6250}{\text{tg } 60^\circ} = 58,781 \text{ in}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas, diperoleh dimensi tangki baffle mixing sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
D_o &= 204,0000 \text{ in} & \text{thb} &= 3/16 \text{ in} \\
D_i &= 203,6250 \text{ in} & \text{hb} &= 58,7815 \text{ in} \\
L_s &= 279,9640 \text{ in} & t_s &= 3/16 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi tangki} &= \text{hb} + L_s \\
&= 58,7815 + 279,9640 \\
&= 338,7455 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

B. Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Perencanaan pengaduk :

- Jenis pengaduk = Axial turbine 4 blades, sudut 45°
- Bahan Impeller = HAS SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Bahan poros pengaduk = Hot Roller SAE 1020

(G.G. Brown, hal. 507)

Dari "Mc. Cabe, jilid I, hal. 235, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{D_a}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{3} & \frac{L}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{4} & \frac{J}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{12} \\
\frac{E}{D_a} &= 1 & \frac{W}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

- Da = diameter Impeller
- Dt = diameter tangki
- E = tinggi Impeller dari dasar tangki
- L = panjang Impeller
- W = lebar Impeller
- J = tebal Blade

a. Menentukan diameter Impeller

$$D_a = 1/3 \times D_t = 0,33 \times 203,63 \text{ in} = 67,875 \text{ in}$$

b. Menentukan jarak Impeller dari dasar tangki

$$E = 1 \times D_a = 1 \times 67,875 \text{ in} = 67,875 \text{ in}$$

c. Menentukan panjang Impeller

$$L = 1/4 \times D_a = 0,25 \times 67,875 \text{ in} = 16,969 \text{ in}$$

d. Menentukan lebar Impeller

$$W = 1/5 \times D_a = 0,2 \times 67,875 \text{ in} = 13,575 \text{ in}$$

e. Menentukan tebal Blade

$$J = 1/12 \times D_t = 0,08 \times 203,63 \text{ in} = 16,969 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan daya pengaduk :

$$P = \frac{\phi \times \rho \times n^3 \times Di^5}{gc} \quad (\text{G.G. Brown, hal. 506})$$

Dimana :

P = daya pengaduk

ϕ = power number

ρ = densitas bahan 62,2455 lb/ft³

Di = diameter impeller 5,6562 ft

gc = faktor gravitasi konversi 32,174 lb.ft/detik².lbf

n = putaran pengaduk, ditetapkan 60 rpm = 1 rps

Menghitung bilangan Reynold (N_{Re})

$$N_{Re} = \frac{Di^2 \times n \times \rho}{\mu} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Pers. 3.4-1 hal. 144})$$

μ = 2,161943 lb.ft.detik

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(5,6562)^2 \times 1 \times 62,2455}{2,161943}$$
$$= 921,1119$$

Diketahui jenis aliran adalah laminar ($N_{Re} < 2100$)

Dari "G.G. Brown", fig. 477, hal. 507, diperoleh $\phi = 0,2$

Sehingga :

$$P = \frac{0,2 \times 62,2455 \times (1)^3 \times (5,6562)^5}{32,174}$$
$$= 2240,0 \text{ lb.ft/detik}$$
$$= 4,0728 \text{ Hp}$$

Kehilangan-kehilangan daya :

- *Gain losses* (kebocoran daya pada proses dan bearing / poros datar) diperkirakan 10% dari daya masuk
- *Transmission System Losses* (kebocoran belt atau gear) diperkirakan 15% dari daya masuk

Sehingga daya yang dibutuhkan,

$$= 10\% + 15\% P + P$$
$$= 0,4073 + 0,6109 \text{ Hp} + 4,073 \text{ Hp}$$
$$= 5,091 \approx 6 \text{ Hp}$$

Perhitungan poros pengaduk :

1. Diameter poros

$$T = \frac{63025 H}{N} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal. 469})$$

Dimana : H = daya motor pada poros = 1 Hp

N = putaran pengaduk (rpm)

$$T = \frac{63025 \times 1}{60}$$
$$= 1050,4167 \text{ lb.in}$$

Dari "Hesse", tabel 16-1, hal. 467, untuk bahan *Hot Rolled Steel* SAE 1020, mengandung karbon 20% dengan batas elastis 36000 lb/in²

S (maksimum design shering stress yang diijinkan)

$$= 20\% \times 36000 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 7200 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$D = \left(\frac{16 \times T}{\pi \times S} \right)^{1/3} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal. 465})$$

$$= \left(\frac{16 \times 1050,4167}{3.14 \times 7200} \right)^{1/3} = 0,9059 \text{ in}$$

2. Panjang poros

$$L = h - Z_i$$

Dimana, L = panjang poros (ft)

$$Z_i = \text{jarak impeler dari dasar tangki} = 67,875 \text{ in}$$

$$h = \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} = 338,7455 \text{ in}$$

Jadi, panjang poros pengaduk (L),

$$= 338,7455 - 67,875 \text{ in}$$

$$= 270,8705 \text{ in} = 22,5723 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Clarifier

- Bentuk : Tangki silinder, tutup bawah berbentuk conical
- Diameter tangki : OD = 204 in
ID = 203,63 in
- Tebal tangki (ts) : 3/16 in
- Tinggi tangki : 280,0 in
- Diameter Impeller : 67,875 in
- Lebar Impeller : 13,575 in
- Daya motor : 6 Hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

7. Sand Filter (H-218)

Fungsi : Mengilangkan warna, bau dan rasa air sungai

Bentuk : Silinder dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical

Dasar perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- rate aliran} &= \text{##### kg/jam} \\ &= 374621,3158 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{- densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} = 62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{374621,3158 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 6018,4454 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan :

$$\text{- volume liquid} = 80\% \text{ volume tangki}$$

- volume ruang kosong = 20% volume tangki
- waktu tinggal = 30 menit

Sehingga volume liquid :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6018,4454 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 3009,2227 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 85,2122 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{85,2122 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} \\
 &= 106,5152 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume ruang kosong} &= 20\% \times 106,515 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 21,3030 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Porositas} = \frac{V \text{ ruang kosong}}{V \text{ ruang kosong} + V \text{ padatan}}$$

Diasumsikan *porositas bad* sebesar 0,4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka, } 0,4 &= \frac{21,3030}{21,3030 + V \text{ padatan}} \\
 8,5212 + 0,4 V \text{ padatan} &= 21,3030 \\
 V \text{ padatan} &= 31,95456 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume total tangki} &= \text{Volume padatan} + \text{Volume air} \\
 &= 31,9546 \text{ ft}^3 + 106,5152 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 138,4698 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \pi D_i^2 L_s$$

Diasumsikan, $L_s = 1,5 D_i$, sehingga :

$$138,4698 \text{ ft}^3 = 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (D_i)^2 \times 1,5 D_i$$

$$138,4698 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D_i^3$$

$$D_i = 4,8993 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jadi, tinggi tangki (Ls)} = 1,5 \times 4,8993 \text{ ft} = 7,3489$$

Menentukan tinggi tutup atas dan tutup bawah (h) :

$$h = 0,196 D_i$$

$$= 0,196 \times 7,3489 \text{ ft} = 1,4404 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga, total tinggi tangki} &= L_s + 2 (h) \\
 &= 7,3489 \text{ ft} + 2 [1,4404] = 10,2297 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Sand Filter

- Bentuk : Silinder, tutup atas dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical
- Tinggi : 10,2297 ft
- Diameter : 7,3489 ft
- Bahan : Carbon Steel
- Jumlah : 1 buah

8. Bak Air Bersih (F-219)

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih untuk selanjutnya digunakan sebagai air proses Air umpan boiler dan air sanitasi

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = ##### kg/jam
= 374621,3158 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} = \frac{374621,3158 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 6018,4454 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 170,4243 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 170,4243 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 3 \text{ jam} \\ &= 511,2730 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume air = 80% volume bak, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{511,2730 \text{ m}^3}{0,8} \\ &= 639,0912 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi} &= 5 \times 3 \times 2 \\ \text{Volume bak} &= 5 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 30 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sehingga : Volume bak} &= 30 \text{ x}^3 \\ 639,0912 \text{ m}^3 &= 30 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 2,7721 \text{ m} \\ &= 5 \times 2,7721 \text{ m} = 13,8607 \approx 14 \text{ m} \\ &= 3 \times 2,7721 \text{ m} = 8,3164 \approx 9 \text{ m} \\ &= 2 \times 2,7721 \text{ m} = 5,5443 \approx 6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Bersih

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 14 m
- Lebar : 9 m
- Tinggi : 6 m
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

9. Pompa Air Bersih (L-216 B)

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari bak penampung air bersih untuk didistribusikan menuju air umpan Boiler serta air untuk kebutuhan sanitasi.

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,321 kg/jam

$$= 3325,2440 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- densitas } (\rho) \text{ air} &= 62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 0,000538 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{1508,32 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 24,2318 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0067 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 2,5158 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Rencana penggunaan 1 pompa, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{0,0067}{1} \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 0,0067311 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 0,0001906 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal.496}) \\ \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times [0,0002]^{0,45} \times [62,2455]^{0,13} \\ &= 0,1414 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 1/4 \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5 hal.892})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 0,54 \text{ in} = 0,045 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 0,364 \text{ in} = 0,0303 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 0,0007 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,007 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0007 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 9,3487 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 33655,27 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0303 \times 9,349 \times 62,2455}{0,000538} \\ &= 32806,11 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Carbon Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \pi = 0,0002 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,0303} = 0,0050$$

$$f = 0,0058 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

a. Panjang pipa lurus = 25 m = 82,020 ft

b. Elbow, 90° = 2 buah

$$L_e/D = 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93})$$

c. L elbow = 35 ID

$$= 35 \times 2 \times 0,030$$

$$= 2,123 \text{ ft}$$

d. Gate valve = 2 buah (wide open)

$$L_e/D = 9 \quad (\text{Tabel 2.10-1, Geankoplis, hal. 93})$$

L gate valve = 9 ID

$$= 9 \times 2 \times 0,030$$

$$= 0,546 \text{ ft}$$

e. Tee = 1 buah

$$L_e/D = 50$$

L tee = 1 x 50 x 0,030

$$= 1,517 \text{ ft}$$

Sehingga :

$$= \text{Panjang pipa lurus} + \text{Elbow} + \text{Gate valve} + \text{Tee}$$

$$= 82,020 + 2,123 + 0,546 + 1,517$$

$$= 86,21 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$F_f = 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = 4 \times 0,006 \frac{86,21}{0,0303} \times \frac{87,3979}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 89,5521 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

2. Kontraksi

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \quad (A_2/A_1 = 0, \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2)$$

$$= 0,55 (1-0)^2$$

$$= 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c}$$

$$= 0,55 \frac{87,3979}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,747 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

3. Ekspansi

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)$$

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

$$= 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{87,398}{2 \times 1} \\ &= 43,70 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90o, 2 buah

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

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{87,4}{2} \\ &= 65,548 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93})$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} = 2 \times 0,17 \times \frac{87,4}{2} \\ &= 14,86 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

6. Tee, 1 buah

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

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= 1 K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \\ &= 1 \times 1 \times \frac{87,4}{2} \\ &= 43,70 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + h_f \\ &= 89,55 + 0,747 + 43,70 + 124,1051 \\ &= 258,1 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\left[\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \right] + \left[\frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} \right] + \left[\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right] + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 35 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 0 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{\Delta v^2 \cdot g}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z \cdot g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{0^2 \times 32,174}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} + \frac{35 \times 32,174}{32,174} + \frac{0}{62,2} + 258,1 \\ &= 293,1031 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Head Pump (H)

$$-W_s = H \times g \quad (\text{Geankoplis. 1997})$$

$$H = \frac{W_s}{g} = \frac{293,1031}{32,17400} = 9,11 \text{ ft}$$

Dari grafik 5.6 hal 200 (Coulson and Richardson. 1993) dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa :

- Pompa yang digunakan merupakan Pompa bertipe Centrifugal Singel *stage 3500 rpm*

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa

Effisiensi pompa yang dipakai dapat ditentukan berdasarkan

$$\text{effisiensinya } (\eta) = 70\% \quad (\text{Coulson, Grafik 5.9 hal 207})$$

Shaft work (W_p) :

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} = \frac{293,1031}{70\%} = 418,719 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Dari Coulson and Richardson, grafik 5.6 hal 200 dapat diambil kesimpulan:

- Pompa yang digunakan merupakan Pompa bertipe *Centrifugal single stage 3500 rpm*

$$\text{Daya pompa} = W_p \times m \quad (\text{Geankoplis. 1997})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dimana m adalah rate fluida masuk} &= 0,924 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 418,7187 \times 0,924 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 386,76164 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \\ 1 \text{ hp} &= 550 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \quad = 0,7 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump single stage
- Bahan : Carbon steel
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

10. Kation Exchanger (D-210 A)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan ion-ion positif yang dapat menyebabkan kesadahan air.

Resin : Resin yang digunakan adalah hydrogen exchnger H_2Z

dimana kapasitas tukar kation/anion total exchange capacity (TEC):

$$\text{Kation} : 88,2 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Pure water care, 2014})$$

Asumsi kesadahan TDS

$$\text{Total kation/anion} : 150 \text{ mg/L} = 0,009365 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,321 kg/jam
= 3325,2 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{3325,24 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 53,4214 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1,5127 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,4202 \text{ L/s} \\
 &= 95,4381 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan kapasitas resin: (Pure water care, 2014)

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

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

$$V_P = Q \cdot t$$

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

Volume kation

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_R &= \frac{53,4214 \text{ ft}^3 \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 0,0094 \text{ meq/L} \times 0,4372}{88,2 \text{ meq/L} \times 90\%} \\
 &= 0,0661 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,873 \text{ L}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diambil volume resin $V_R = 1,87$ (Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 jam)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuhkan resin sebanyak:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_R &= 1,873 \text{ L} \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 330 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 14832 \text{ L} \\
 &= 523,81 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 0,5238 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

- Tangki berbentuk silinder
- kecepatan air = 3 gpm/ft²
- tinggi bed = 4 m
- Tinggi tangki = 1,5 diameter

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas penampang tangki} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}} \\
 &= \frac{95,4381}{3} \\
 &= 31,8127 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume resin} &= \text{Luas} \cdot \text{Tinggi bed} \\
 0,5 &= \text{Luas} \times 4 \\
 \text{Luas} &= 0,1309516 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter bed} &= \frac{A}{\pi/4} \\
 &= \frac{0,1310}{3,14 / 4} \\
 &= 0,408 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Direncanakan H/D} = 1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 1,5 \times 0,4084 \\
 &= 1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

» **Spesifikasi kation exchanger**

- Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Diameter : 0,41 m
- Tinggi : 1 m
- Jumlah : 1 buah

11. Anion Exchanger (D-210 B)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan ion-ion negatif yang dapat menyebabkan kesadahan air.

Resin : Resin anion yang dipakai adalah De-acide (DOH)

dimana kapasitas tukar kation/anion total exchange capacity (TEC):

$$\text{Anion : } 48,3 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Pure water care, 2014})$$

Asumsi kesadahan TDS

$$\text{Total anion : } 150 \text{ mg/L} = 0,0094 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,321 kg/jam
= 3325,2 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Dasar Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{3325,24 \text{ lb/jam}}{150,0000 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 22,1683 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,6277 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,1744 \text{ L/s} \\
 &= 39,6040 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan kapasitas resin:

(Pure water care, 2014)

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

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

$$V_P = Q \cdot t$$

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

Volume anion

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_R &= \frac{22,17 \times 24 \times 0,0094 \times 0,4372}{48,3 \times 90\%} \\
 &= 0,0501 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4195 \text{ L} = 0,0014 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Diambil volume resin $V_R = 1,42 \text{ L}$ (Untuk lama waktu siklus 24 jam)

Sehingga untuk lama waktu siklus 1 tahun dibutuh resin sebanyak:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_R &= 1,419 \text{ L} \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 330 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 11242 \text{ L} \\
 &= 397,03 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 0,3970 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan:

- Tangki berbentuk silinder
- kecepatan air = 3 gpm/ft²
- tinggi bed = 4 m
- Tinggi tangki = 1,5 diameter

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas penampang tangki} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{kecepatan air}} \\
 &= \frac{39,6040}{3} = 13,2013 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume resin} &= \text{Luas} \cdot \text{Tinggi bed} \\
 1,4 &= \text{Luas} \times 4 \\
 \text{Luas} &= 0,3548706 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter bed} &= \frac{A}{\pi/4} \\
 &= \frac{0,3549}{3,14 / 4} \\
 &= 0,672 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Direncanakan H/D} &= 1,5 \\
 H &= 1,5 \times 0,6724 \\
 &= 1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

» **Spesifikasi anion exchanger**

- Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Diameter : 0,67 m
- Tinggi : 1,01 m
- Jumlah : 1 buah

12. Bak Air Lunak (F-231)

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih untuk air umpan daerator

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,321 kg/jam
- = 3325,244 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{3325,24 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 53,4214 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu pengendapan} \\ &= 53,4214 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 12 \text{ jam} \\ &= 641,05695 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= 80\% \text{ volume bak} \\ \text{Sehingga :} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{641,05695 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8000} \\ &= 801,32118 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tinggi} = 6 : 3 : 2$$

$$\text{Volume bak} = 6 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} = 36 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 36 \text{ x}^3 \\ 801,32118 \text{ m}^3 &= 36 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 2,8130 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air sanitasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 6 \times 2,8130 \text{ m} = 16,8779 \approx 18 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 3 \times 2,8130 \text{ m} = 8,4390 \approx 9 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 2 \times 2,8130 \text{ m} = 5,6260 \approx 6,0 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

» Spesifikasi Bak Air lunak

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 18 m
- Lebar : 9 m
- Tinggi : 6,0 m
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

13. Pompa Air Lunak (L-232)

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari bak air lunak untuk didistribusikan menuju peralatan proses, dan Deaerator yang akan di treatment sebagai air umpan boiler

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,321 kg/jam
= 3325,244 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³
- Viskositas (μ) = 0,000601 lb/ft.detik
= 2,161943 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{3325,244 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 53,4214 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0148 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 5,5463 \text{ gpm}$$

Aliran turbulen ($N_{Re} > 2100$), maka : (Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal.496)

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 \times [0,0148]^{0,45} \times [62,2455]^{0,13}$$

$$\text{ID optimal} = 1,0033 \text{ in}$$

Standarisasi ID = 1 in sch 40 (Geankoplis, App. A.5 hal.892)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 1,315 \text{ in} = 0,1096 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,049 \text{ in} = 0,0874 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0060 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0,0148 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0060 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$= 2,4732 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$= 8903,57 \text{ ft/jam}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,0874 \times 2,47 \times 62,2455}{0,000601}$$

$$= 22408,767$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Commercial Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0001509 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,0874} = 0,001726$$

$$f = 0,0042 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

$$\text{a. Panjang pipa lurus} = 394 \text{ m} = 120 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{b. Elbow, } 90^\circ = 2 \text{ buah}$$

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

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

$$= 35 \times 2 \times 0,0874$$

$$= 6,1191 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

$$L \text{ gate valve} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 2 \times 0,0874$$

$$= 1,573 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = \text{Panjang pipa lurus} + \text{Elbow} + \text{Gate valve}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa total} &= 120,0000 + 6,1191 + 1,5735 \\ \text{Panjang pipa total} &= 127,6926 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = 4 \times 128 \times \frac{127,69}{0,0874} \times \frac{6,1168}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 70923,427 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \quad (A_2/A_1 = 0, \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2) \\ &= 0,55 (1-0)^2 \\ &= 0,55 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\ &= 0,55 \frac{6,1168}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0522818 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned} K_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) \\ &= 1 - (0)^2 \\ &= 1 \\ h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{37,4151}{2 \times 1} \\ &= 18,708 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90°, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 1 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)} \\ h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{1399,9}{2} \\ &= 1049,9 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 0,17 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)} \\ h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} = 2 \times 0,17 \frac{1399,9}{2} \\ &= 237,98 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + h_f \\ &= 70923 + 0,0523 + 18,708 + 237,98 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 71180 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta Z}{gc} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 35 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 0 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{\Delta v^2 \cdot g}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} + \frac{\Delta Z \cdot g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{2,47^2 \times 32,174}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} + \frac{35 \times 32,174}{32,174} + \frac{0}{62,2} + 71180 \\ &= 71218,226 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Head Pump (H)

$$-W_s = H \times g \quad (\text{Geankoplis. 1997})$$

$$H = \frac{-W_s}{g} = \frac{71218,226}{32,17400} = 2213,5335 \text{ ft}$$

Dari grafik 5.6 hal 200 (Coulson and Richardson. 1993) dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa :

- Pompa yang digunakan merupakan Pompa bertipe Centrifugal Singel
stage 3500 rpm

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa

Effisiensi pompa yang dipakai dapat ditentukan berdasarkan

$$\text{effisiensinya } (\eta) = 60\% \quad (\text{Coulson, Grafik 5.9 hal 207})$$

Shaft work (Wp) :

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} = \frac{32,1740}{60\%} = 53,623 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{Daya pompa} = W_p \times m \quad (\text{Geankoplis. 1997})$$

$$\text{dimana } m \text{ adalah rate fluida masuk} = 0,9237 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$= 53,6233 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 0,9237 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$= 49,531 \text{ ft.lbf/s}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft.lbf/s} = 0,1 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump single stage
- Bahan : Carbon steel
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Jumlah : 2 buah

14. Deaerator (D-241)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan gas impuritis didalam air umpan boiler dengan injeksi steam

Tipe : Silinder Horizontal

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 168418,79 kg/jam
= 371296,07 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{371296,07 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 5965,024 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 168,9116 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 1 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 168,9116 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 168,9116 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume liquid 80% volume tangki, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{168,9116 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 211,14 \text{ ft}^3$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki

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

Diasumsikan,

$$\text{Ls} = 1,5 \text{ Di, sehingga :}$$

$$\begin{aligned}211,1395 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (\text{Di})^2 \times 1,5 \text{ Di} \\ 211,1395 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,1775 \text{ Di}^3 \\ \text{Di} &= 5,6390 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi,

$$\text{Tinggi tangki (Ls)} = 1,5 \times 5,6390 \text{ ft} = 8,4585 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi tutup (h) :

$$\begin{aligned}h &= 0,196 \text{ Di} \\ &= 0,196 \times 5,6390 \text{ ft} = 1,1052 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sehingga, total tinggi tangki} &= \text{Ls} + 2 \text{ (h)} \\ &= 8,4585 + 2,2104918 = 12,8795 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Deaerator

- Bentuk : Silinder Horizontal, tutup Standar Dished
- Dimensi : Tinggi = 12,9 ft Di = 5,6 ft
- Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
- Jumlah : 1 buah

15. Bak Air Umpan Boiler (F-242)

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat penampung air umpan boiler

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 168418,79 kg/jam
= 371296,07 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{371296,0717 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 5965,0240 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 8 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 5965,0240 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 8 \text{ jam} \\ &= 47720,192 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume liquid 80% volume bak, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{47720,192 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} \\ &= 59650,24 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tinggi} = 6 : 3 : 2$$

$$\text{Volume bak} = 6 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} = 36 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 36 \text{ x}^3 \\ 47720,192 \text{ m}^3 &= 36 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 10,985 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak boiler feed water :

$$\text{Panjang} = 6 \times 10,985 \text{ ft} = 65,910 \approx 66 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 3 \times 10,985 \text{ ft} = 32,955 \approx 33 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 2 \times 10,985 \text{ ft} = 21,9700 \approx 22 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Air Umpan Boiler

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 66 ft
- Lebar : 33 ft
- Tinggi : 22 ft
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

16. Pompa Air Umpan Boiler (L-243)

Fungsi : Memompakan air umpan boiler menuju boiler

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 168418,79 kg/jam
= 371296,07 lb/jam

- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³
- viskositas (μ) = 0,000601 lb/ft.detik
- = 2,161943 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{371296,07 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 5965,0240 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1,6570 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 0,0469196 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 619,2974 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{5965,024 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 95,8306 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,0266 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 0,0007538 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 9,9493 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times [0,0266]^{0,45} \times [62,2455]^{0,13} \\
 &= 1,3051 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 2 \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5 hal.892})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{A} = \text{in} = 0,006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,0266 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0060 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 4,4366 \text{ ft/detik} \\
 &= 15972 \text{ ft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,1722 \times 4,4366 \times 62,2455}{0,000601}$$

$$= 79208,469$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Carbon Steel

$$= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,1722482} = 0,0009$$

$$f = 0,0042 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

a. Panjang pipa lurus = 25 m = 82,02 ft

b. Elbow, 90° = 2 buah

$$L_e/D = 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93})$$

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

$$= 35 \times 2 \times 0,1722$$

$$= 12,0574 \text{ ft}$$

c. Gate valve = 2 buah (wide open)

$$L_e/D = 9 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93})$$

$$L \text{ gate valve} = 9 \text{ ID}$$

$$= 9 \times 2 \times 0,1722$$

$$= 3,1005 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = \text{Panjang pipa lurus} + \text{Elbow} + \text{Gate valve}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = 82,02 + 12,0574 + 3,1005$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = 97,1778 \text{ ft}$$

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$F_f = 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = 4 \times 0,0042 \frac{97,18}{0,1722} \times \frac{19,6834}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 2,8993 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

2. Kontraksi

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \quad (A_2/A_1 = 0, \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2)$$

$$= 0,55 (1-0)^2$$

$$= 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c}$$

$$= 0,55 \frac{19,6834}{2 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,1682 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

3. Ekspansi

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)$$

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

$$= 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{19,6834}{2 \times 1} \\ &= 9,8417 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90°, 2 buah

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

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= \frac{2K_f v^2}{2} = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{19,6834}{2} \\ &= 14,763 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93})$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= \frac{2K_f v^2}{2} = 2 \times 0,17 \times \frac{19,6834}{2} \\ &= 3,3462 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + h_f \\ &= 2,8993 + 0,1682 + 9,8417 + 18,1087 \\ &= 31,018 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 35 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 0 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{\Delta v^2 \cdot g}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z \cdot g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{0^2 \times 32,174}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} + \frac{35 \times 32,174}{32,174} + \frac{0}{62,2} + 31,018 \\ &= 66,017957 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Head Pump (H)

$$-W_s = H \times g \quad (\text{Geankoplis. 1997})$$

$$H = \frac{-W_s}{g} = \frac{66,0180}{32,174} = 2,0519 \text{ ft}$$

Dari grafik 5.6 hal 200 (Coulson and Richardson. 1993) dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa :

- Pompa yang digunakan merupakan Pompa bertipe Centrifugal Single stage 3500 rpm

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa

Effisiensi pompa yang dipakai dapat ditentukan berdasarkan effisiensinya (η) = 60% (Coulson, Grafik 5.9 hal 207)

Shaft work (W_p) :

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} = \frac{66,0180}{60\%} = 110,030 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Daya pompa = $W_p \times m$ (Geankoplis. 1997)

dimana m adalah rate fluida masuk = 4,4366 lb/s
 = 110,0299 ft.lbf/lbm x 4,4366 lb/s
 = 488,16 ft.lbf/s

1 hp = 550 ft.lbf/s = 0,9 hp \approx 1 hp

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump single stage
- Bahan : Carbon steel
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

17. Bak Air Klorinasi (F-221)

Fungsi : Menampung air yang akan dinetralkan sebagai air sanitasi

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,3208 kg/jam
 = 3325,244 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{3325,2440 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 53,421 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 1,5127 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 36305,4267 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Waktu tinggal = 2 jam
 Volume air = rate volumetrik \times waktu tinggal
 = 1,5127 m³/jam \times 2 jam
 = 3,0255 m³

Perhitungan kebutuhan Cl₂

Klorin (Cl₂) tidak hanya digunakan sebagai disinfektan untuk membunuh kuman dan juga sebagai oksidan dan kontrol warna dan bau dari air. Klorin yang digunakan dengan dosis penggunaan 0,5-1 mg/L.

Volume air sanitasi = 3,0255 m³/jam = 3025,4683 L/jam
 Cl yang dibutuhkan = 1 mg/L \times 3025,4683 L/jam
 = 3025,4683 mg/jam
 = 0,00303 kg/jam
 Kebutuhan Cl untuk 1 hari = 0,00303 x 24 jam = 0,0726 kg/hari
 Volume liquid = 80% volume bak, sehingga :
 Volume bak = $\frac{3,0255}{0,8} \text{ m}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{\quad}{80\%} \\ &= 3,7818 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

$$\text{Panjang} : \text{Lebar} : \text{Tinggi} = 6 \times 3 \times 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 24 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 24 \text{ x}^3 \\ 3,7818 \text{ m}^3 &= 24 \text{ x}^3 \\ \text{x} &= 0,5401 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air bersih :

$$\text{Panjang} = 4 \times 0,540 \text{ m} = 2,1605 \approx 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 3 \times 0,540 \text{ m} = 1,6204 \approx 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 2 \times 0,540 \text{ m} = 1,0803 \approx 1,5 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Klorinasi

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 4 m
- Lebar : 2 m
- Tinggi : 1,5 m
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

18. Pompa Air Sanitasi (L-222)

Fungsi : Memompakan air dari bak klorinasi untuk digunakan sebagai air sanitasi

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,3208 kg/jam
= 3325,244 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³
- viskositas (μ) = 0,000601 lb/ft.detik
= 2,161943 lb/ft.jam

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{3325,244 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 53,4214 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0148 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 0,0004202 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 5,5463 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal.496)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 \times [0,0148]^{0,45} \times [62,2455]^{0,13} \\ &= 1,0033 \text{ in} \\ \text{Standarisasi ID} &= 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5 hal.892}) \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 1,66 \text{ in} = 0,1383 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 1,380 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 0,0104 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0148 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0104 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,4269 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 5136,7 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,115 \times 1,4269 \times 62,2455}{0,000601} \\ &= 17007,46 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Carbon Steel

$$= 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,1150} = 0,0013$$

$$f = 0,0038 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

$$\text{a. Panjang pipa lurus} = 25 \text{ m} = 82,02 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Elbow, } 90^\circ &= 2 \text{ buah} \\ \text{Le/D} &= 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L elbow} &= 35 \text{ ID} \\ &= 35 \times 2 \times 0,1150 \\ &= 8,0499 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. Gate valve} &= 2 \text{ buah (wide open)} \\ \text{Le/D} &= 9 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L gate valve} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\ &= 9 \times 2 \times 0,1150 \\ &= 2,0700 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Panjang pipa total = Panjang pipa lurus + Elbow + Gate valve

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = 82,02 + 8,0499 + 2,0700$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = 92,1399 \text{ ft}$$

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = 4 \times 0,004 \times \frac{92,14}{0,1150} \times \frac{2,0359}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,3853203 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_c &= 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \quad (A_2/A_1 = 0, \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2) \\
 &= 0,55 (1-0)^2 \\
 &= 0,55 \\
 h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\
 &= 0,55 \frac{1,4269}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0122 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Ekspansi

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{ex} &= \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) \\
 &= 1 - (0)^2 \\
 &= 1 \\
 h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{2,0359}{2 \times 1} \\
 &= 1,0180 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90°, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 1 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} = 2 \times 1 \times \frac{2,0359}{2} \\
 &= 1,5269 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,17 && \text{(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)} \\
 h_f &= 2K_f \frac{v^2}{2} = 2 \times 0,17 \times \frac{2,0359}{2} \\
 &= 0,3461 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + h_{ex} + h_f \\
 &= 0,3853 + 0,0122 + 1,0180 + 1,8730 \\
 &= 3,2885 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari pers. 2.7-28, Geankoplis, hal. 64

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

$$\Delta Z = 35 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 0 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{0^2}{2 \times 1} \times \frac{32,174}{32,174} + \frac{35 \times 32,174}{32,174} + \frac{0}{62,2} + 0,3853$$

$$= 35,38532 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Menentukan Head Pump (H)

$$-W_s = H \times g \quad (\text{Geankoplis. 1997})$$

$$H = \frac{-W_s}{g} = \frac{35,3853}{32,17400} = 1,0998 \text{ ft}$$

Dari grafik 5.6 hal 200 (Coulson and Richardson. 1993) dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa :

- Pompa yang digunakan merupakan Pompa bertipe Centrifugal Singel
stage 3500 rpm

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa

Effisiensi pompa yang dipakai dapat ditentukan berdasarkan

$$\text{effisiensinya } (\eta) = 60\% \quad (\text{Coulson, Grafik 5.9 hal 207})$$

Shaft work (Wp) :

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} = \frac{32,1740}{60\%} = 53,623 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{Daya pompa} = W_p \times m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dimana m adalah rate fluida masuk} &= 1,4269 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 53,6233 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 1,4269 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 76,513 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \quad = 0,139 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Centrifugal pump single stage
- Bahan : Carbon steel
- Daya pompa : 1 Hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

19. Bak Air Sanitasi (F-220)

Fungsi : Tempat penampung air sanitasi

Dasar perencanaan :

- rate aliran = 1508,3208 kg/jam
= 3325,244 lb/jam
- densitas (ρ) air = 62,2455 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{3325,2440 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,2455 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 53,4214 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1,5127 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 1,513 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 12 \text{ jam} \\ &= 18,153 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume liquid 80% volume bak, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume bak} = \frac{18,1528 \text{ m}^3}{0,8} = 22,6910 \text{ m}^3$$

Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ratio :

Panjang : Lebar : Tinggi = 6 : 3 : 2

$$\text{Volume bak} = 6 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} = 36 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume bak} = 36 \text{ x}^3$$

$$22,691 \text{ m}^3 = 36 \text{ x}^3$$

$$\text{x} = 0,8574 \text{ m}$$

Jadi dimensi bak air sanitasi :

$$\text{Panjang} = 6 \times 0,8574 \text{ m} = 5,1444 \approx 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 3 \times 0,8574 \text{ m} = 2,5722 \approx 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 2 \times 0,8574 \text{ m} = 1,7148 \approx 2,0 \text{ m}$$

» **Spesifikasi Bak Air Sanitasi**

- Bentuk : Persegi Panjang
- Panjang : 6 m
- Lebar : 3 m
- Tinggi : 2,0 m
- Bahan : Beton Bertulang
- Jumlah : 1 buah

D.2 Unit Refrigerant R-50 (Methane)

Fungsi : Sebagai media pendingin pada alat cooler

Kebutuhan Refrigerant Methane untuk pendingin adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.2.1 Kebutuhan refrigerant Methane

| Kode Alat | Nama Alat | Kebutuhan Refrigerant |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | kg/jam |
| E-115 | Cooler I | 26906,39706 |
| E-121 | Cooler II | 3553,540091 |
| Total | | 30459,93716 |

Direncanakan banyaknya Refrigerant yang disuplai adalah 10% excess, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Refrigerant Methane untuk pendingin} &= 1,10 \times 30459,9372 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 33505,9309 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Make Up untuk kebutuhan steam direncanakan 10% excess, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Make Up Refrigerant} &= 1,10 \times 33505,9309 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 36856,5240 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah refrigerant yang harus dihasilkan oleh Cooler adalah :

$$\text{Massa Refrigerant} = 36856,5240 \text{ kg/jam} = 81253,8927 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Refrigeran} = 30459,93716 \text{ kg/jam} = 67151,9775 \text{ lb/jam}$$

A. Tangki Storage Methane (F-235)

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan methane sebelum digunakan sebagai pendingin.

Tipe : Tangki dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah bullet spherical

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA – 212 grade B
- Fluida mengisi 80% volume tangki
- Waktu tinggal : 3 jam
- Pengelasan DWBJ (E = 0.8), c = 1/16 in

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Rate aliran} &= 30459,9372 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 67151,9775 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{- Densitas } (\rho)\text{Methane} &= 0,1133 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{67151,9775 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,1133 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 592465,0324 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 16776,8323 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 3 \text{ jam} \\ \text{Volume air} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 16776,8323 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 3 \text{ jam} \\ &= 50330,4970 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume liquid = 80% volume tangki, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{50330,4970 \text{ m}^3}{0,8} \\ &= 62913,1212 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \pi D_i^2 L_s$$

Diasumsikan, $L_s = 1,5 D_i$, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} 62913,1212 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (D_i)^2 \times 1,5 D_i + 0,0847 d_i^3 \\ 62913,1212 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,2622 D_i^3 \\ D_i &= 36,8020 \text{ ft} = 441,62 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tangki (Ls)} &= 1,5 \times 36,8020 \text{ ft} = 55,2029 \text{ ft} \\ &= 662,435 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk tutup berbentuk standard dished

$$\begin{aligned} r &= d_i - 6 \\ &= 662,4354 - 6 = 656,435 \text{ in} \\ h_a &= r - (r^2 - (d_i^{2/4}))^{1/2} \\ h_a &= 38,253 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= h_a + L_s \\ H &= 38,253 + 662,4354 \\ H &= 700,6883 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tekanan design (P_i) :

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \quad (\text{pers. 3-17 hal. 46 Brownell \& Young})$$

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

$$= \frac{0,1133 \cdot 700,6883 - 1}{144} = 0,5507 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 + 0,5507 \text{ psia} - 14,7$$

$$= 0,5507 \text{ psig}$$

Menentukan tebal silinder (t_s) :

Bahan : bahan carbon stell SA – 240 grade B

- allowable (f) = 17500 psi (Brownel 1959, hal. 342)
- faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in
- tipe pengelasan = Double welded butt joint ($E = 0,8$) (Brownel 1959, hal. 254)

$$t_s = \frac{P_i \times D_i}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i)} + C$$

$$= \frac{0,5507 \times 441,6236}{2 (17500 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,5507)} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= (0,0087 \times (16 / 16)) + (1 / 16)$$

$$= 1,139 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi : } d_o = d_i + 2 t_s$$

$$= 441,6236 + 2 (3/16)$$

$$= 441,9986$$

Dengan pendekatan ke atas maka didapatkan harga $d_o = 240$
(Brownel 1959, tabel 5.7 hal. 89-91)

Maka, harga di baru :

$$d_i = d_o - 2 t_s$$

$$= 240 - 2 (3/16)$$

$$= 239,6250 \text{ in} = 19,969 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \cdot p_i \cdot d_i}{f \cdot E - 0,1 \cdot p_i} + c$$

$$= 0,0625 \text{ in}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{tinggi tutup} = 0,169 d_i$$

$$= 74,634 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan panjang tangki

$$\text{Panjang tangki} = \text{tinggi tutup} + L_s$$

$$= 74,634387 + 662,435$$

$$= 737,070 \text{ in}$$

$$= 61,422481 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi peralatan :

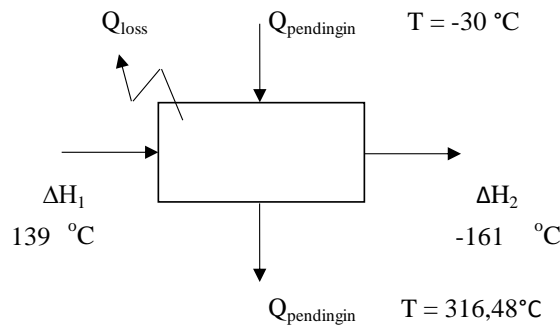
Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan methane sebelum digunakan sebagai pendingin.

Tipe : Tangki dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah bullet spherical bawah plat datar.

ID : 239,6250 in
 OD : 240 in
 ts : 3/16 in
 Panjang : 737,070 in
 Bahan : carbon stell SA – 240 grade B
 Jumlah : 1 buah

B. Unit Penyediaan pendingin Methane (Cooler)

Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan Methane dari suhu 139 °C ke -161 °C



Dimana :

$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 + Q_{loss} + Q_{pendingin}$$

Keterangan :

- ΔH_1 = Panas bahan campuran masuk cooler
- ΔH_2 = Panas bahan campuran keluar cooler
- Q_{loss} = panas yang hilang
- $Q_{pendingin}$ = pendingin yang terkandung pada Refrigerant

Rumus = $\Delta H = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T$

$$C_p = A + B(T) + C(T^2) + D(T^3) \quad (\text{Himmelblau Edisi 7, Hal 1049})$$

Dari rumus tersebut karena di integral sehingga T merupakan fungsi suhu maka rumus menjadi sebagai berikut :

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T = m \cdot A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4)$$

A. Menentukan panas bahan masuk cooler

Diketahui :

T keluar cooler peralatan = 139 °C = 412,15 °K

T referensi = 25 °C = 298,15 °K

Cp masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | C | D | E |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|
| CH ₄ | 34,942 | -0,04 | 0,0002 | -2E-07 | 3,923E-11 |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 2-1 Cp gas

$$\int Cp \cdot \Delta T \quad CH_4 = 4421,016 \text{ j/mol}$$

Tabel D.2.2 Panas bahan masuk cooler

| Komponen | Massa (kg/jam) | BM | Massa kmol/jam | Cp ΔT kkal/kmol | ΔH ₁ kkal/jam |
|-----------------|----------------|----|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| CH ₄ | 30459,937 | 16 | 1898,9986 | 1.056,6228 | 2.006.525,230 |
| Total | | | | | 2.006.525,230 |

B. Menentukan panas bahan keluar cooler

Diketahui :

$$T \text{ keluar cooler} = -161,48 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 111,67 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

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

Cp masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|
| CH ₄ | 34,942 | -0,04 | 0,0002 | -2E-07 | 3,923E-11 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 2-1 Cp gas

$$\int Cp \cdot \Delta T \quad CH_4 = -6316,916 \text{ j/mol}$$

Tabel D.2.3 Panas bahan keluar cooler

| Komponen | Massa (kg/jam) | BM | Massa kmol/jam | Cp ΔT kkal/kmol | ΔH ₂ kkal/jam |
|-----------------|----------------|----|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| CH ₄ | 30459,937 | 16 | 1898,9986 | -1.509,7429 | -2866999,625 |
| Total | | | | | -2866999,625 |

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

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \text{ panas masuk}$$

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

$$= 5\% \times 2.006.525,2 = 100326,26$$

D. Menentukan panas yang dibawa pendingin dengan menggunakan

Refrigerat R-50 (R-methane)

$$\text{Neraca panas total: } 0 = Q - \Delta H$$

$$Q = \Delta H$$

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

$$2006525,2 = -2866999,625 + 100326,26 + Q_{\text{pendingin}}$$

$$Q_{\text{pendingin}} = 4.773.198,593 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

E. Menentukan massa Brine sebagai media pendingin

$$\Delta T = \Delta t$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = t_2 - t_1$$

$$-161,48 - 139 = t_2 - -16$$

$$-300,48 = t_2 - -16$$

$$t_2 = 316,48$$

$$Q = m \times c_p \times \Delta T$$

$$4773199 = m \times 1,37 \times 316,48$$

$$4773199 = m \times 434,52704$$

$$10984,814 = m \text{ Brine}$$

Neraca Panas Total Cooler

| Panas Masuk (kkal/jam) | | Panas Keluar (kkal/jam) | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| ΔH_1 | 2006525,23 | ΔH_2 | -2.866.999,6 |
| | | Q_{loss} | 100326,26 |
| | | $Q_{\text{pendingin}}$ | 4773198,5933 |
| Total | 2.006.525,23 | Total | 2.006.525,23 |

Perhitungan spesifikasi cooler

1. Neraca massa dan panas

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Massa bahan masuk | = | 30459,93716 kg/jam |
| | = | 67151,97745 lb/jam |
| | = | 3035576,417 Btu/Jam |
| Massa Brine pendingin masuk | = | 10984,81373 kg/jam |
| | = | 24217,12034 lb/jam |
| Q Brine pendingin | = | 4.773.198,593 kkal/jam |
| | = | 18929245,69 Btu/jam |

2. Menghitung ΔT (LMTD)

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Suhu Brine pendingin masuk (t_1) | = | -16 °C = 3,2 °F |
| Suhu Brine pendingin keluar (t_2) | = | 316 °C = 601,66 °F |
| Suhu bahan masuk (T_1) | = | 139 °C = 282,2 °F |
| Suhu bahan keluar (T_2) | = | -161 °C = -258,66 °F |

$$\Delta t_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 3,2 - -258,66 = 262 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 602 - 282,2 = 319 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Sehingga :

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}} = \frac{262 - 319}{\ln \frac{262}{319}} = 289,7102955 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk Ft diperoleh dari Kern hal. 828 dengan trial harga S dan T

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{282 - -258,7}{602 - 3} = 0,9$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{602 - 3}{282 - 3} = 2,15$$

Nilai $S = 2,13$, untuk itu dilakukan dengan pendekatan pada $S = 1$
 Sehingga diperoleh F_t sebesar: 1,00 dengan tipe HE 1 – 2

$$\Delta t = F_t \times \Delta t_{LMTD} = 1,00 \times 290 = 289,7103 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

3. Menghitung suhu caloric (T_c dan t_c)

$$T_c = 0,5 T_1 + T_2 = 0,5 \cdot 3,2 + 601,66 = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = 0,5 t_1 + t_2 = 0,5 \cdot 282 + -258,66 = 11,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

4. Trial U_D

Dari tabel 8 "Kern" hal. 840, range $U_D = 40 - 100 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

Hot fluid : Light Organics & Cold fluid : Brine

Dicoba $U_D = 98 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ (Kern, tabel 8 hal 840)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_{D \text{ trial}} \times \Delta t} = \frac{18929245,69}{98 \times 289,71} = 666,7197 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \text{ (Kern, tabel 10 hal 843)}$$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a'' \times L} = \frac{666,7197}{0,2618 \times 20} = 127,334 \text{ buah}$$

N_t standar = 136 buah (Kern tabel 9 hal 842)

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

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = \frac{127,33}{136} \times 98 = 91,7552 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

| Kesimpulan sementara | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Tipe HE = 1-2 | |
| Bagian shell | Bagian tube |
| $ID_s = 10 \text{ ''}$ | $d_o = 1 \text{ in, BWG} = 18$ |
| $n' = 1$ | $P_T = 6 \text{ ''}$, susunan segitiga |
| $B = 2 \text{ in}$ | $C' = P_T - d_o$ |
| $N+1 = \frac{12 \times 20}{B}$ | $C' = 1 - 0,75$ |
| $= \frac{12 \times 20}{2}$ | $L = 20 \text{ ft}$ |
| $= 120$ | $C' = 5,00 \text{ in}$ |
| | $l = 20 \text{ ft}$ |
| | $a' = 0,639 \text{ in}$ |
| | $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$ |
| | $d_i = 0,9 \text{ in} = 0,0752 \text{ ft}$ |
| | $d_e = 1,04 \text{ in} = 0,0867 \text{ ft}$ |
| | $n = 2 \text{ passes}$ |
| | $N_t = 127,3337899 \text{ buah}$ |

(Kern tabel 9-10, hal 842-843)

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas

| Bagian shell (Light Organics) | Bagian tube (Brine) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|-----------|--------|---|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| <p>5. Menghitung N_{Re}</p> $a_s = \frac{ID_s \times C' \times B}{n' \times P_T \times 144}$ $= \frac{10 \times 5,00 \times 2}{1 \times 1,25 \times 144}$ $a_s = 0,5556 \text{ ft}^2$ $G_s = \frac{m}{a_s}$ $= \frac{67151,977 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,5556 \text{ ft}^2}$ $G_s = 120873,56 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $T_c = 302 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 423,15 \text{ K}$ | <p>5'. Menghitung N_{Re}</p> $a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144}$ $= \frac{127 \times 1}{1 \times 144}$ $= 0,88 \text{ ft}^2$ $G_t = \frac{M}{a_t}$ $= \frac{24217,1 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,8842624 \text{ ft}^2}$ $G_t = 27386,8 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $t_c = 11,8 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 262,04 \text{ K}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Menentukan viskositas light organics (Methane) Diketahui : $T \mu = 302 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 423,15 \text{ K}$</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Komponen</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CH₄</td> <td>3,844</td> <td>0,40112</td> <td>-0,000143</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 21-1 $\mu \text{ CH}_4 = 147,96756 \text{ micropoise}$ $= 0,0147968 \text{ centipoise}$</p> <p>Menentukan viskositas Brine Diketahui : $T \mu = 302 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 262,04 \text{ K}$ μ masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Komponen</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C₂H₇N</td> <td>-7,0668</td> <td>905,44</td> <td>176750</td> <td>-2E-05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NaCl</td> <td>-0,9169</td> <td>1078,9</td> <td>-8E-05</td> <td>1E-08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 22-2 $\mu \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 7,6657253 \text{ centripoise}$ $\mu \text{ NaCl} = 0,5025928 \text{ centripoise}$ $\mu \text{ Brine} = 8,1683181 \text{ centripoise}$</p> | | Komponen | A | B | C | CH ₄ | 3,844 | 0,40112 | -0,000143 | Komponen | A | B | C | D | C ₂ H ₇ N | -7,0668 | 905,44 | 176750 | -2E-05 | NaCl | -0,9169 | 1078,9 | -8E-05 | 1E-08 |
| Komponen | A | B | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CH ₄ | 3,844 | 0,40112 | -0,000143 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Komponen | A | B | C | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C ₂ H ₇ N | -7,0668 | 905,44 | 176750 | -2E-05 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NaCl | -0,9169 | 1078,9 | -8E-05 | 1E-08 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>$\mu = 0,0148 \text{ CP}$</p> $NRe_s = \frac{G_s \times d_e}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{120874 \times 1,04}{0,015 \times 2,42}$ $= 3510611,522$ | <p>$\mu = 8,1683181 \text{ CP}$</p> $NRe_t = \frac{G_t \times d_i}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{27386,8 \times 0,902}{7,6657 \times 2,42}$ $= 1331,6167$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>6. Mencari J_H $J_H = 350$ (Kern, gbr 28, hal 838)</p> | <p>6. Mencari J_H $J_H = 18$ (Kern, gbr 24, hal.834)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>7. Mencari h_o $T_c = 302 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 423,15 \text{ K}$</p> | <p>7'. Mencari h_i $t_c = 11,8 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 262,04 \text{ K}$</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Diketahui :

$$T \text{ untuk } T_c \text{ Methane} = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T \text{ referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 269,26 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

Cp masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|
| CH ₄ | 34,942 | -0,04 | 0,0002 | -2E-07 | 3,923E-11 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 2-1 Cp gas

$$\int Cp \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{CH}_4 = 5914,9846 \text{ J/mol}$$
$$= 1,4127704 \text{ Btu/lbF}$$

- Menentukan k Methane

Diketahui :

$$T \text{ k} = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 423,15 \text{ K}$$

k masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | C |
|-----------------|---------|--------|-------|
| CH ₄ | -0,0094 | 0,0001 | 3E-08 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 23-1

$$k \text{ CH}_4 = 0,0559506 \text{ W/m K}$$
$$= 0,0324513 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

- Menentukan ρ Brine

Diketahui :

$$T \text{ } \rho = 11,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 262,04 \text{ K}$$

ρ masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | Tc | n |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| C ₂ H ₇ N | 0,2477 | 0,2565 | 456,15 | 0,2859 |
| NaCl | 0,2213 | 0,1059 | 3400 | 0,3753 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 8-2

$$\rho \text{ C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N} = 0,292325 \text{ gr/ml K}$$
$$= 18,249256 \text{ lb/ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ NaCl} = 0,5138477 \text{ gr/ml K}$$
$$= 32,078472 \text{ lb/ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ Brine} = 0,8061727 \text{ gr/ml K}$$
$$= 50,327728 \text{ lb/ft}$$

- Menentukan k Brine

Diketahui :

$$T \text{ k} = 11,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 262,04 \text{ K}$$

k masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | C |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| H ₂ O | -0,2758 | 0,0046 | -6E-06 |
| NaCl | 51,612 | -0,2961 | 0,0005 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 23-1

$$k \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 0,5523847 \text{ W/m K}$$
$$= 0,3203831 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k \text{ NaCl} &= 51,6119 \text{ W/m K} \\
 &= 29,934902 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \\
 k \text{ Brine} &= 52,164285 \text{ W/m K} \\
 &= 30,255285 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diketahui :

$$T \text{ untuk } t_c \text{ Brine} = 11,8 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 262,04 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T \text{ referensi} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 269,26 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

Cp masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| C ₂ H ₇ N | 15,784 | 0,8714 | -0,0031 | 4E-06 |
| NaCl | 95,016 | -0,0311 | 1E-06 | 6E-09 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 3-1 Cp Liquid dan table 4.2 cp Solid

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int Cp \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N} &= -113,992 \text{ J / mol} \\
 &= -0,027227 \text{ Btu/lbF} \\
 \int Cp \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{NaCl} &= -686,2056 \text{ J / mol} \\
 &= -0,163897 \text{ Btu/lbF} \\
 \int Cp \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{Brine} &= -800,1976 \text{ J / mol} \\
 &= -0,191124 \text{ Btu/lbF}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Mencari h_o

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_c &= 302 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 423,15 \text{ K} \\
 c_p &= 1,4128 \text{ btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \\
 k &= 0,0325 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2(\text{ }^\circ\text{F/ft}) \\
 h_o &= J_H \times \left(\frac{k}{de} \right) \times \left(\frac{cp}{k} \times \mu \right)^{1/3} \\
 &= 350 \times \left(\frac{30,2553}{0,0867} \right) \times \\
 &\quad \left(\frac{1,4128}{30,2553} \times 0,01 \right)^{1/3} \\
 &= 10802,0625
 \end{aligned}$$

7'. Mencari hi

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= \frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144} \\
 &= \frac{136 \times 0,64}{1 \times 144} \\
 &= 0,6 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 G_t &= \frac{M}{a_t} \\
 &= \frac{24217,1 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,6035 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 40127,8 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2 \\
 V &= \frac{G_t}{3600} \times \rho \\
 &= \frac{40127,8}{3600} \times 50,328 \\
 &= 560,98345 \\
 h_{io} &= 200 \\
 &\quad (\text{Fig.25 Kern hal 835})
 \end{aligned}$$

8'. Mencari hi

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{io} &= h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} \\
 &= 200 \times \frac{1}{1,25} \\
 &= 160
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih (U_C)

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

$$= \frac{160 \times 10802,1}{160 + 10802,1}$$

$$U_C = 157,6647 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

10. Mencari faktor kekotoran (R_d)

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D \text{ koreksi}}{U_C \times U_D \text{ koreksi}}$$

$$= \frac{157,66 - 91,755}{157,66 \times 91,755}$$

$$R_d = 0,0046 \text{ jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F/btu}$$

11. Design Overall coefficient , UD

$$UD = 0,0046 \text{ jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F/btu}$$

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{157,66} + 0,0046$$

$$= 0,0108986 \text{ jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F/btu}$$

Evaluasi penurunan tekanan (ΔP)

| Bagian shell (<i>Light Organic s</i>) | Bagian tube (<i>Brine</i>) |
|--|---|
| <p>1'. Mencari N_{Re} dan friksi</p> $N_{Res} = 3510611,5223$ $f = 0,100000 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ <p>(Kern, gbr 29,hal 839)</p> <p>2'. Mencari ΔP_s</p> <p>Diketahui :</p> $D_s = 0,83 \text{ ft}$ $N+1 = (12 \times L) / B$ $= 120$ $\phi = 1$ $s = 0,48$ <p>(Kern Fig 6 Hal. 809)</p> $\Delta P_s = \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times D_s \times (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^0 \times d_e \times s \times \phi}$ $\Delta P_s = 0,0006 \text{ psi}$ | <p>1. Mencari N_{Re} dan friksi</p> $N_{Ret} = 1331,6167$ $f = 0,000267 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ <p>(Kern, gbr 26,hal 836)</p> <p>2. Mencari ΔPt</p> <p>Diketahui :</p> $s = 1,1$ <p>(Kern Table 6 Hal. 808)</p> $\phi = 1$ $\Delta Pt = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_i \times s \times \phi}$ $\Delta Pt = 0,0001 \text{ psi}$ <p>3. Mencari ΔPr</p> $\Delta Pr = 4n / s V^2 \text{ 2 g}$ $= 0,1490909 \text{ Psi}$ <p>4. Mencari ΔPT</p> $\Delta PT = \Delta Pt + \Delta Pr$ $= 0,1492 \text{ Psi}$ |

Speksifikasi Peralatan

Nama alat : Cooler
 Fungsi : Mendinginkan Methane pada T = -161,48 °C
 Tipe : Shell and Tube
 Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA 106 grade B

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|-----------------|
| jumlah | : | 1 | buah |
| Diameter luar tube (do) | : | 1 | in |
| Diameter dalam tube (di) | : | 0,902 | in |
| Panjang tube (l) | : | 20 | ft |
| Jumlah tube (Nt) | : | 127,33 | buah |
| Luas permukaan tube (a') | : | 0,639 | in ² |
| Pitch (P _T) | : | 6 | in |
| Diameter dalam shell (IDS) | : | 10 | in |
| Baffle Space (B) | : | 2 | in |

C. Tangki Storage Brine (F-234)

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan Brine sebelum digunakan sebagai pendinginan

Tipe : Tangki vertikal dengan tutup atas standard dished head dan tutup bawah plat datar.

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi Stainless steel SA – 304 grade M type 316
- Fluida mengisi 80% volume tangki
- Waktu tinggal : 3 jam
- Pengelasan DWBJ (E = 0.8), c = 1/16 in

Diketahui :

- Rate aliran = 10984,8137 kg/jam
= 24217,1203 lb/jam
- Densitas (ρ) brine = 50,3277 lb/ft³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{24217,1203 \text{ lb/jam}}{50,3277 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 481,1884 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 13,6258 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 13,6258 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 3 \text{ jam} \\ &= 40,8774 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume liquid = 80% volume tangki, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{40,8774 \text{ m}^3}{0,8} \\ &= 51,0968 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi tangki

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

Diasumsikan, Ls = 1,5 Di, sehingg 51,0968 ft³

$$= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (Di)^2 \times 1,5 Di + 0,0847 di^3$$

$$51,0968 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,2622 \text{ Di}^3$$

$$\text{Di} = 3,4336 \text{ ft} = 41,204 \text{ in}$$

Jadi,

$$\text{Tinggi tangki (Ls)} = 1,5 \times 3,4336 \text{ ft} = 5,1505 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 61,806 \text{ in}$$

untuk tutup berbentuk standard dished

$$r = \text{di} - 6$$

$$= 61,8056 - 6 = 55,806 \text{ in}$$

$$h_a = r - (r^2 - (\text{di}^{2/4}))^{1/2}$$

$$h_a = 3,942 \text{ in}$$

$$H = h_a + L_s$$

$$H = 3,942 + 61,8056$$

$$H = 65,7476 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tekanan design (P_i):

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \quad (\text{pers. 3-17 hal. 46 Brownell \& Young})$$

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

$$= \frac{50,3277 [65,7476 - 1]}{144} = 22,629 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 + 22,629 \text{ psia} - 14,7 = 22,629 \text{ psig}$$

Menentukan tebal silinder (t_s):

Bahan : bahan carbon stell SA – 240 grade B

- allowable (f) = 17500 psi (Brownell 1959, hal. 342)

- faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in

- tipe pengelasan = Double welded butt joint ($E = 0,8$)
(Brownell 1959, hal. 254)

$$t_s = \frac{P_i \times D_i}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i)} + C$$

$$= \frac{22,629 \times 41,2037}{2 (17500 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 22,629)} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= (0,0333 \times (16 / 16)) + (1 / 16)$$

$$= 1,5333 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi : do} = \text{di} + 2 t_s$$

$$= 41,2037 + 2 (11/4)$$

$$= 46,7037$$

Dengan pendekatan ke atas maka didapatkan harga do = 48

(Brownell 1959, tabel 5.7 hal. 89-91)

Maka, harga di baru :

$$\text{di} = \text{do} - 2 t_s$$

$$= 48 - 2 (3/16)$$

$$= 47,6250 \text{ in} = 3,969 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup

$$\begin{aligned}
 th &= \frac{0,885 \cdot \pi \cdot di}{f \cdot E - 0,1 \cdot \pi} + c \\
 &= 0,1215 \text{ in} \\
 &= \frac{1,9432}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= 0,169 \text{ di} \\
 &= 6,9634 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan panjang tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang tangki} &= \text{tinggi tutup} + L_s \\
 &= 6,9634285 + 61,806 \\
 &= 68,769 \text{ in} \\
 &= 5,7307506 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi peralatan :

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan Methane sebelum digunakan sebagai pendingin.

Tipe : tangki vertikal dengan tutup atas standard dished head dan tutup bawah plat datar.

ID : 41,2037 in

OD : 48 in

ts : 3/16 in

Panjang : 68,769 in

Bahan : stainless steel SA – 304 grade M type 316

Jumlah : 1 buah

D. Pompa Brine (L-212)

Fungsi : Memompakan brine dari stroge brine ke cooler

Type : Rotary Pump

Dasar perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Rate aliran} &= 10984,814 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 24217,369 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan densitas brine

Diketahui :

$$T \rho = -16 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 257,15 \text{ K}$$

ρ masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | Tc | n |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| C ₂ H ₇ N | 0,2477 | 0,2565 | 456,15 | 0,2859 |
| NaCl | 0,2213 | 0,1059 | 3400 | 0,3753 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 8-2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N} &= 0,2935462 \text{ gr/ml K} \\
 &= 18,325497 \text{ lb/ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ NaCl} &= 0,5138477 \text{ gr/ml K} \\
 &= 32,078472 \text{ lb/ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ Brine} &= 0,807394 \text{ gr/ml K} \\
 &= 50,403969 \text{ lb/ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan viskositas brine

Diketahui :

$$T_{\mu} = -16 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 257,15 \text{ K}$$

μ masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

| Komponen | A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| C ₂ H ₇ N | -7,0668 | 905,44 | 176750 | -2E-05 |
| NaCl | -0,9169 | 1078,9 | -8E-05 | 1E-08 |

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 22-2

$$\mu_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}} = 7,6575459 \text{ centripoise}$$

$$\mu_{\text{NaCl}} = 0,5131959 \text{ centripoise}$$

$$\mu_{\text{Brine}} = 8,1707418 \text{ centripoise}$$

$$= 19,765746 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$= 7,969181 \text{ lb/ft detik}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} \\ &= \frac{24217,37 \text{ lb/jam}}{50,4040 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 480,4655 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,1335 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 49,8826 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Rencana penggunaan 2 pompa, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{0,1335}{1} \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 0,1334626 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 0,0037793 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran laminar ($N_{\text{Re}} > 2100$), maka :

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3,0 \times Q^{0,36} \times \rho^{0,18} \quad (\text{Pers. 15, Timmerhauss, hal.496})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3 \times \left[0,0038 \right]^{0,36} \times \left[50,4040 \right]^{0,18} \\ &= 0,8155 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi ID} = 1/2 \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, App. A.5 hal.892})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 0,84 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,622 \text{ in} = 0,0518 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0021 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,1335 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0021 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 63,2524 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 227708,77 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{D \times V \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0518 \times 63,25 \times 50,4040}{7,969181} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 20,736$$

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

Ditentukan bahan pipa adalah Carbon Steel

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,000151 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,000151}{0,0518} = 0,002912$$

$$f = 0,76 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, fig. 2.10-3 hal. 88})$$

Direncanakan :

- Panjang pipa lurus = 100 m = 328,08399 ft
- Elbow, 90° = 3 buah
 - Le/D = 35 (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)
 - L elbow = 35 ID
 - = 35 x 3 x 0,0518
 - = 5,4424 ft
- Gate valve = 3 buah (wide open)
 - Le/D = 9 (Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93)
 - L gate valve = 9 ID
 - = 9 x 3 x 0,0518
 - = 1,399 ft

Panjang pipa total = Panjang pipa lurus + Elbow + Gate valve

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = 328,08399 + 5,4424 + 1,399$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total} = 334,9259 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan friksion loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,760 \times \frac{334,9}{0,0518} \times \frac{4000,871}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 1221341,4 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) \quad (A_2/A_1 = 0, \text{ karena nilai } A_1 > A_2) \\ &= 0,55 (1-0) \\ &= 0,55 \\ h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \\ &= 0,55 \frac{63,2524}{2 \times 32,174} = 0,5406 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Ekspansi

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 - (0)^2 \\
&= 1 \\
\text{hex} &= K_{\text{ex}} \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} \\
&= 1 \times \frac{63,25}{2 \times 1} \\
&= 31,626 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Elbow 90°, 5 buah

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{hf} &= 5K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \\
&= 3 \times 0,75 \frac{63,25}{2} \\
&= 71,159 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Gate valve wide open, 3 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 hal. 93})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{hf} &= 3K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \\
&= 3 \times 0,17 \frac{63,25}{2} \\
&= 16,129 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + \text{hex} + \text{hf} \\
&= 1\text{E}+06 + 0,5406 + 31,626 + 16,13 \\
&= 1\text{E}+06 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa :

Dari Geankoplis, pers. 2.7-28 hal. 64

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \right) + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Direncanakan :

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

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 0 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
-W_s &= \frac{\Delta v^2 \cdot g}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta Z \cdot g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\
&= \frac{0^2 \times 32,174}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} + \frac{30 \times 32,174}{32,174} + \frac{0}{0,8} + 1221390 \\
&= 1221419,7 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Head Pump (H)

$$-W_s = H \times g \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 1997})$$

$$H = \frac{-W_s}{g} = \frac{1221419,7}{32,17400} = 37963 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tenaga penggerak pompa

Effisiensi pompa yang dipakai dapat ditentukan berdasarkan

effisiensinya (η) = 80% (Coulson, Grafik 5.9 hal 207)

Shaft work (W_p) :

$$W_p = \frac{-W_s}{\eta} = \frac{1221419,7}{80\%} = 1526774,7 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Daya pompa = $W_p \times m$ (Geankoplis. 1997)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dimana } m \text{ adalah rate fluida masuk} &= 6,727 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 1526774,7 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 6,727 \text{ lb/s} \\ &= 10270685 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft.lbf/s} = 18674,0 \text{ hp} \approx 18674 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

- Tipe : Rotary pump single stage
- Bahan : Stainless steel
- Daya pompa : 18674 Hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

D.3. Unit Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik

Kebutuhan tenaga listrik pada pra-rencana Pabrik Ethylene ini direncanakan dan disediakan oleh PLN dan generator set. Tenaga listrik yang dipergunakan untuk mendukung jalannya proses utama, utilitas maupun pekerja. Perincian kebutuhan listrik terbagi menjadi :

- Peralatan proses produksi
- Daerah pengolahan air
- Listrik untuk penerangan

A. Peralatan Proses Produksi

Pemakaian listrik untuk peralatan proses produksi, ditunjukkan pada tabel dibawah ini.

Tabel D.2.1. Pemakaian listrik pada peralatan proses produksi

| No. | Kode Alat | Nama Alat | Jumlah | Daya (Hp) | Total (Hp) |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | L-112 | Pompa etanol | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 | G-114 | Kompresor | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | 4 | 2 | 4 |

B. Daerah Pengolahan Air

Pemakaian listrik untuk daerah pengolahan air (water treatment), ditunjukkan pada tabel di bawah ini.

Tabel D.2.2. Pemakaian listrik pada daerah pengolahan air

| No. | Kode Alat | Nama Alat | Jumlah | Daya (Hp) | Total (Hp) |
|-----|-----------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | L-212 | Pompa air sungai | 2 | 60 | 120 |
| 2 | L-214 | Pompa bak sedimentasi | 2 | 60 | 120 |
| 3 | L-216 A | Pompa bak tangki clarifier | 2 | 60 | 120 |
| 4 | H-217 | Tangki Clarifier | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 | L-216 B | Pompa air bersih | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | L-223 | pompa air ke sanitasi | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | L-232 | pompa air lunak | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | L-242 | pompa ke tangki peralatan | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | L-246 | pompa ke boiler | 2 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 10 | L-251 | pompa brine | 1 | 18674 | 18674 |
| Jumlah | | | 18 | 191,0 | 19050,0 |

Jadi, kebutuhan total untuk motor penggerak sebesar :

$$= 4 + 19050 \text{ Hp} = 19054,0 \text{ Hp}$$

$$= 19054,0 \text{ Hp} \times 0,7457 \text{ kWh/Hp} = 14208,5678 \text{ kWh}$$

C. Listrik Untuk Penerangan

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

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

Dimana :

L = lumen outlet

F = foot candle

U = koefisien utilitas = 0,8 (Perry 3th ed, hal 1757)

D = efisiensi penerangan rata-rata 0,75 (Perry 3th ed, hal 1757)

Tabel D.2.3. Pemakaian listrik untuk penerangan

| No | Lokasi | Luas | | F | Lumen |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| | | m ² | ft ² | | |
| 1 | Parkir Tamu | 800 | 8.611 | 5 | 71757,6576 |
| 2 | Pos keamanan | 250 | 2.691 | 5 | 22424,2680 |
| 3 | Parkir pegawai | 800 | 8.611 | 5 | 71757,6576 |
| 4 | Musholla | 200 | 2.153 | 10 | 35878,8288 |
| 5 | Taman | 480 | 5.167 | 5 | 43054,5946 |
| 6 | Aula | 640 | 6.889 | 5 | 57406,1261 |
| 7 | Poliklinik | 480 | 5.167 | 10 | 86109,1891 |
| 8 | perkantoran dan tata usaha | 600 | 6.458 | 25 | 269091,2160 |
| 9 | garasi | 480 | 5.167 | 5 | 43054,5946 |
| 10 | kantin | 240 | 2.583 | 10 | 43054,5946 |
| 11 | ruang kepala pabrik | 200 | 2.153 | 10 | 35878,8288 |
| 12 | toilet | 90 | 969 | 2 | 3229,0946 |
| 13 | Bengkel | 480 | 5.167 | 10 | 86109,1891 |
| 14 | Perpustakaan | 240 | 2.583 | 15 | 64581,8918 |
| 15 | ruang proses produksi | 3.000 | 32.291 | 30 | 1614547,2960 |
| 16 | area tangki bahan bakar | 480 | 5.167 | 10 | 86109,1891 |
| 17 | laboratorium | 240 | 2.583 | 5 | 21527,2973 |
| 18 | ruang bahan baku | 560 | 6.028 | 10 | 100460,7206 |
| 19 | gudang bahan baku | 240 | 2.583 | 10 | 43054,5946 |
| 20 | ruang genset | 560 | 6.028 | 10 | 100460,7206 |
| 21 | gudang produk | 3.300 | 35.520 | 10 | 592000,6752 |
| 22 | pemadam kebakaran | 560 | 6.028 | 5 | 50230,3603 |
| 23 | area waste treatment | 1.200 | 12.916 | 5 | 107636,4864 |
| 24 | area water treatment | 1.120 | 12055,286 | 5 | 100460,7206 |
| 25 | Perluasan pabrik | 6.000 | 64.582 | 5 | 538182,4320 |
| 26 | Litbang | 480 | 5.167 | 5 | 43054,5946 |
| 27 | Halaman dan Jalan | 120 | 1291,6378 | 5 | 10763,6486 |
| Total | | 23.840 | 256.605 | 237 | 4341876,4672 |

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total lumen} &= \text{jumlah lumen} - (\text{lumen jalan} + \text{lumen taman}) \\ &= 4341876,467 - 10763,649 + 43054,5946 \\ &= 4288058,224 \text{ lumen} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{4288058,224 \text{ lumen}}{49 \text{ lumen/watt}} \\ &= 87511,39233 \text{ watt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{87511,39233 \text{ watt}}{40 \text{ watt}} \\ &= 2187,785 \approx 2188 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total lumen} &= \text{lumen jalan} + \text{lumen taman} \\ &= 10763,6486 + 43054,5946 \\ &= 53818,2432 \text{ lumen} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{53818,24 \text{ lumen}}{30 \text{ lumen/watt}} \\ &= 1793,9 \text{ watt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{1793,9 \text{ watt}}{100 \text{ watt}} \\ &= 17,939 \approx 18 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan :

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| - Lampu Fluorescent | = | 87511,3923 | |
| - Lampu Mercury | = | 1793,9414 | |
| - Peralatan bengkel | = | 2000,0000 | |
| - Peralatan laboratorium | = | 1500,0000 | |
| - Keperluan lain-lain | = | 1250,0000 | |
| | | | + |
| Total | = | 94055,33377 | Watt = 94,1 kWatt |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total kebutuhan listrik} &= \text{Listrik untuk penerangan} + \text{Listrik untuk proses} \\ &= 94,055 + 14208,5678 \text{ kWh} \\ &= 14302,6231 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Generator digunakan dalam keadaan darurat, jika *supply* listrik mati.

$$\text{Power faktor untuk generator} = 0,75$$

Sehingga,

$$\text{Power yang dibangkitkan oleh generator} = \frac{14302,6231 \text{ kW}}{0,75}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 19070,1642 \quad \text{kW} \\
 &= 19070 \quad \text{kW} \\
 &= 19070 \quad \text{kV.A}
 \end{aligned}$$

D.4. Unit Penyediaan Bahan Bakar

a. Kebutuhan bahan bakar boiler

$$\text{Untuk kebutuhan bahan bakar boiler sebesar} = 32037,074 \quad \text{kg/jam}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah Diesell Oil, dengan densitas :

$$\rho = 880,9867 \quad \text{kg/m}^3$$

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Diesell Oil} &= \frac{32037,0735 \quad \text{kg/jam}}{880,9867 \quad \text{kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 36,365 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} = 872759,78 \quad \text{L/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Kebutuhan bahan bakar Generator

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tenaga Generator} &= 19070 \quad \text{kW} \\
 &= 1561688130,073 \quad \text{Btu/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah Diesell Oil,

- Heating Value (H_v) = 19000 Btu/lb
- Densitas (ρ) = 55 lb/ft³ = 880,98671 kg/m³
- Efisiensi (η) = 80% (Perry 7thed, hal. 27-10)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{1561688130,0732 \quad \text{Btu/hari}}{19000 \quad \text{Btu/lb} \times 80\% \times 55 \quad \text{lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 1868,048002 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 52897,5153 \quad \text{L/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga kebutuhan total bahan bakar per hari, sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 872759,78 + 52897,5153 \quad \text{L/hari} \\
 &= 925657,29 \quad \text{L/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tangki Bahan Bakar

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan bahan bakar yang akan digunakan

Dasar perencanaan :

- Volume bahan bakar = 925657,29 L/hari
= 32689,102 ft³/hari
- P = 14,7 psi dan T = 30 °C
- Waktu penyimpanan 10 hari
- Volume bahan bakar dianggap menempati = 80% volume tangki
- Direncanakan menggunakan 3 buah tangki

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bahan bakar} &= 32689,102 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 10 \quad \text{hari} \\
 &= 326891,0170 \quad \text{ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena menggunakan = 3 buah tangki, maka :

$$V \text{ bahan bakar tiap tangk} = \frac{326891,02 \quad \text{ft}^3}{3} = 108963,67 \quad \text{ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{108963,67 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 136204,59 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter tangki

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

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

$$136204,59 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,7850 D^2 \times 1,5 D$$

$$D^3 = 147353,74 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 52,8186 \text{ ft} = 633,8299 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tinggi tangki

$$H = 1,5 D$$

$$= 1,5 \times 633,8299 \text{ in}$$

$$= 950,7448 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal tangki

Bahan : HAS SA 240 Grade A Type 410

- allowable (f) = 16250 psi (Brownel & Young, hal. 342)

- faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in

- tipe pengelasan = Double welded butt joint (E = 0,8)

(Brownel & Young, hal. 254)

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P_i \times D}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{14,7 \times 633,8299}{2 (16250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7)} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= (0,3586 \times (16/16)) + (1/16) \\ &= 6,7376 / 16 \approx 6/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standarisasi : } d_o &= d_i + 2 t_s \\ &= 633,8299 + 2 (1/2) \\ &= 634,5799 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan pendekatan ke atas maka didapatkan harga $d_o = 240 \text{ in}$

(Brownell, tabel 5.7 hal. 89-91)

Maka, harga di baru :

$$\begin{aligned} d_i &= d_o - 2 t_s \\ &= 240 - 2 (1/2) \\ &= 239,2500 \text{ in} = 19,9373 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas (standar dished)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{ha} &= \frac{0,885 \times P_i \times D}{(f \times E - 0,1 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{0,885 \times 14,7 \times 239,25}{(16250 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 14,7)} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= (0,2395 \times (16/16)) + (1/16) = 4,8312 / 16 \approx 1/4 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} t_{hb} &= \frac{P_i \times D}{2 (f \times E - 0,6 P_i) \cos 60^\circ} + C \\ &= \frac{14,7 \times 239,25}{2 (16250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7) \times 0,5} + \frac{1}{16} \\ &= (0,2707 \times (16/16)) + (1/16) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5,3315 / 16 \approx 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Bahan Bakar

- Tipe : Persegi Panjang
- Bahan konstruksi : HAS SA 240 Grade A Type 410
- Dimensi : Di = 239,25 in
H = 950,7448 in
ts = 6/16 in
tha = 1/4 in
thb = 5/16 in
- Jumlah : 3