



BAB IX TUGAS KHUSUS

IX.1 Perhitungan Redesign Heat Exchanger Solar - Crude Oil

IX.1.1 Dimensi Heat Exchanger Redesign

Tabel 9.1 Dimensi Heat Exchanger Redesign

Shell			
Uraian	Notasi	Satuan	
a) Diameter dalam	ID	inchi	21,25
b) Jarak antar baffle	B	inchi	33
c) Jenis fluida			Solar
Tube			
Uraian	Notasi	Satuan	
a) Diameter luar	ODs	inchi	1
b) Panjang tube	L	ft	10
c) Jumlah tube	Nt	buah	208
d) BWG			16
e) Pitch	Pt	inchi	1,25
f) Jarak antar tube	C'	inchi	0,25
g) Jenis fluida			Crude oil

IX.1.2 Data Lapangan

Tabel 9.2 Data Lapangan

Data Lapangan tanggal 1-7 Oktober 2020			
Shell, Hot fluida (Solar)		Tube, cold fluida (Crude Oil)	
Suhu masuk T_1 (°C)	243	Suhu masuk t_1 (°C)	31
Suhu keluar T_2 (°C)	153	Suhu keluar t_2 (°C)	97
Flow rate (L/hari)	173.954	Flow rate (L/hari)	285.303
Sg	0,8452	Sg	0,8429



IX.1.3 Redesign Heat Exchanger

Tabel 9.3 Perhitungan Redesign Heat Exchanger

Shell, Hot fluida (solar)		Tube, Cold fluida (crude oil)	
Suhu masuk $T_1(^{\circ}\text{C})$	243	Suhu masuk $t_1(^{\circ}\text{C})$	31
Suhu keluar $T_2(^{\circ}\text{C})$	153	Suhu keluar $t_2(^{\circ}\text{C})$	97
a. Densitas $\rho_{\text{solar}} = \text{sg solar} \times \rho_{\text{air}}$ $= 0,8452 \times 62,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ $= 52,8257 \text{ lb/ft}^3$		a) Densitas $\rho_{\text{crude oil}} = \text{sg crude oil} \times \rho_{\text{air}}$ $= 0,8429 \times 62,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ $= 52,6809 \text{ lb/ft}^3$	
b. Mass flow (W) Flow rate = 173.954 L/hari $= 255,7121 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$ Mass flow = $\rho \times V$ $= 52,8257 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times$ $255,7121 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$ $= 13508,1856 \text{ lb/jam}$		b) Mass flow (w) Flow rate = 285.303 L/hari $= 419,3952 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$ Mass flow = $\rho \times V$ $= 52,6809 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 419,3952$ ft^3/jam $= 22094,1385 \text{ lb/jam}$	
c. $^{\circ}\text{API}$ $^{\circ}\text{API} = \frac{141,5}{\text{Sg } 60/60^{\circ}\text{F}} - 131,5$ $= \frac{141,5}{0,8452} - 131,5 = 35,91$		c) $^{\circ}\text{API}$ $^{\circ}\text{API} = \frac{141,5}{\text{Sg } 60/60^{\circ}\text{F}} - 131,5$ $= \frac{141,5}{0,8429} - 131,5 = 36,37$	

1. Menghitung Heat Balance

a. Pada Shell (Solar)

$$C_p = 0,55 \text{ Btu/lb}^{\circ}\text{F} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, figure 4})$$

$$\Delta T = T_1 - T_2 = 479 - 308 = 163^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$Q_s = W \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 13508,1856 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}} \times 0,55 \text{ Btu/lb}^{\circ}\text{F} \times 163^{\circ}\text{F}$$



$$= 1207400 \frac{Btu}{jam}$$

b. Pada Tube (Crude Oil)

$$C_p = 0,46 \text{ Btu/lb}^\circ\text{F} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, figure 4})$$

$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = 207 - 88 = 119^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Q_s = W \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 22094,1385 \frac{lb}{jam} \times 0,46 \text{ Btu/lb}^\circ\text{F} \times 119^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 1207400 \frac{Btu}{jam}$$

2. Menghitung Log Mean Temperature Difference (LMTD)

	Shell		Tube	Difference		
T ₁	470	Higher Temp (°F)	t ₂	207	264	Δt _h
T ₂	308	Lower Temp(°F)	t ₁	88	220	Δt _c
T ₁ - T ₂	163	Difference (°F)	t ₂ - t ₁	119	44	Δt _h - Δt _c

$$LMTD = \frac{\Delta t_h - \Delta t_c}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_h}{\Delta t_c}} = \frac{44}{\ln \frac{273,2}{75,6}} = 241,054 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{163}{119} = 1,3680$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{119}{250} = 0,4746$$

Pada buku D.Q Kern, diasumsikan menggunakan 2 shell pass and 4 or more tube passes, sehingga :

$$F_T = 0,93 \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, Figure 19})$$

$$\Delta t = LMTD \times F_T = 241,054^\circ\text{F} \times 0,93 = 224.1802 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

3. Menghitung Tc dan tc

$$\frac{\Delta t_c}{\Delta t_h} = \frac{220}{264} = 0,8341$$

Didapatkan :

$$K_c = 0,35 \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, Figure 17})$$

$$F_c = 0,47 \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, Figure 17})$$

Sehingga :

a. Pada Shell :



$$T_c = T_2 + F_c (T_1 - T_2) = 308 + 0,47 (470 - 308) = 384,0388 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

b. Pada Tube

$$T_c = T_2 + F_c (T_1 - T_2) = 88 + 0,47 (207 - 88) = 143,636$$

4. Trial UD (*Design Overall Coefficient*)

Dari tabel 8. Kern nilai UD untuk jenis umpan : solar (Heavy Organics) dan Crude Oil (Heavy Organics), didapatkan $U_d = 10 - 40$

Trial 1 ($U_d = 10 \text{ Btu/hr. ft}^2\text{F}$) dan $B = 30$

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ (Flow Area)} &= \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD Correction}} \\ &= \frac{12707400 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam}}}{10 \times 224,1802^\circ\text{F}} \\ &= 538,5846 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan menggunakan square Pitch, OD Tube, BWG, dan L tube ($Pt = 1.25$ in, OD = 1 in, BWG = 16, dan L = 10 ft) didapatkan :

$$a'' \text{ (ex surface)} = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ (Table 10, Kern)}$$

$$N_t \text{ (Jumlah tube)} = \frac{A}{L \times a''} = \frac{538,5846 \text{ ft}^2}{10 \text{ ft} \times 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2} = 205,7236$$

(jumlah tube yang digunakan menggunakan jumlah tube terdekat pada tabel 9, Kern. Melalui Tabel 8 Kern dengan menggunakan 2 shell pass and 4 or more tube pass pada jumlah tube tersebut maka didapat jumlah tube sebanyak 208

$$\text{ID Shell} = 23,25 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{real}} &= N_t \times a'' \times L \\ &= 208 \times 0,2618 \times 10 \\ &= 544,54 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_d \text{ real} = \frac{Q}{A_{\text{real}} \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}} = \frac{12707400 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam}}}{434,59 \times 224,1802^\circ\text{F}} = 9,8906$$

Shell side, Hot fluid (Solar)

Tube side, cold fluid (crude oil)

5. Flow area (A_s)

Diketahui :

Diameter dalam (ID) = 23,25 inchi

5) Flow area (A_s)

Diketahui :

Jumlah tube (N_t) = 208



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<p>Pitch (Pt) = 1,25 inchi Tube clearance (C'') = Pt – OD = 1,25- 1 = 0,25 inc</p> <p>Jarak antar baffle (B) = 30 inchi</p> $A_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{ID \times C'' \times B}{144 \times P_t}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{23,25 \text{ inch} \times 0,25 \text{ inch} \times 30 \text{ in}}{\frac{144 \text{ inch}^2}{1 \text{ ft}^2} \times 1,25 \text{ inch}}$ $= 0,4843 \text{ ft}^2$	<p>Jumlah pass (n) = 2 Diameter dalam (OD) = 1 inch, BWG 16 didapatkan nilai At'' = 0,594 inch (Kern, table 10)</p> $A_t = \frac{Nt \times At''}{144 \times n} = \frac{208 \times 0,594}{144 \times 2}$ $= 0,429 \text{ ft}^2$
<p>6. Mass Velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_s} = \frac{13508,1856}{0,4843}$ $= 27887,8671 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	<p>6) Mass velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_t} = \frac{22094,14}{0,429}$ $= 51501,4885 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
<p>7. Reynold Number (Res)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan Pt = 1,25 inch Didapatkan : $D_e = 0,99 \text{ in} \dots \dots \dots$ (Kern, fig 28) $= 0,99 : 12 = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$ Saat °API = 35,91 didapatkan : $\mu = 0,4733 \text{ cps} \dots \dots$ (Nelson, fig 5-4) $= 0,4733 \times 2,42 = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0825 \text{ ft} \times 27887,8671 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{1,1454 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 2008,6314$	<p>7) Reynold Number (Ret)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 16 didapatkan : ID = 0,87 in... (Kern, tabel 10) $= 0,87 \text{ in} : 12 = 0,0725 \text{ ft}$ Saat °API = 36,37 didapatkan $\mu = 0,3877 \text{ cps} \dots \dots$ (Nelson, fig 5-4) $= 0,3877 \times 2,42 = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0725 \text{ ft} \times 51501,4885 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{0,9383 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 3979,3394$
<p>8. Factor Heat Transfer</p> <p>Pada Res = 2461,1689</p>	<p>8) Factor for Heat Transfer</p> <p>L = 10</p>



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$J_H = 24 \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 28})$	$D = 0,0725$ $L/D = \frac{10 \text{ ft}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} = 137,93103$ Didapatkan : $J_H = 9 \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, Figure 24})$
<p>9. Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $T_c = 384,0388^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$^\circ\text{API} = 35,91$ didapatkan :</p> <p>$c = 0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$</p> <p>$k = 0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft}) \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$</p> <p>$\mu = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 2,1686$	<p>9) Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $t_c = 143,636^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$^\circ\text{API} = 36,37$ didapatkan :</p> <p>$c = 0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$</p> <p>$k = 0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft}) \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$</p> <p>$\mu = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 1,8306$
<p>10. Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_o)</p> $h_o = J_H \times \frac{K}{D_e} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_s$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 24 \times \frac{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0825 \text{ ft}} \times 2,1686$ $= 46,0539 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>10) Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_i)</p> $h_i = J_H \times \frac{K}{D} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_t$ $\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 9 \times \frac{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} \times 1,8306$ $= 17,7258 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
<p>11. Tube Wall Temperature</p> <p>$T_c = 384,0388^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$t_c = 143,636^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$T_c - t_c = 240,4028^\circ\text{F}$</p> $t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} + \frac{h_i}{\phi_t}} \times (T_c - t_c)$ $= 384,0388^\circ\text{F} +$	<p>11) Tube Wall Temperature</p> <p>$ID = 0,87$</p> <p>$OD = 1$</p> $\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $= 15,4214 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}$



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$\frac{46,0539 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{46,0539 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} + 15,4214 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}} \times$ $240,4028$ $= 323,7323 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	
<p>12. Saat $t_w = 323,7323 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu_w = 0,55 \text{ cps... (Kern, fig 14)}$ $= 0,55 \times 2,42 = 1,331$ <p>lb/ft.hr</p> $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{1,1454}{1,331} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9791$	<p>12) Saat $t_w = 323,7323 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu_w = 0,55 \text{ cps (Kern, fig 14)}$ $= 0,55 \times 2,42 = 1,331 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$ $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{0,9383}{1,331} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9522$
<p>13. h_o Koreksi</p> $h_o = \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \times \phi_s$ $= 46,0539 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F} \times$ $0,9791$ $= 45,0959 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>13) h_{io} Terkoreksi</p> $h_{io} = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \times \phi_t$ $= 15,4214 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 0,9522$ $= 14,6848 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
<p>14. Menghitung U_c</p> $U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{14,6848 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F} \times 45,0959 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{14,6848 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F} + 45,0959 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} = 11,0775 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	
<p>15. Menghitung U_d</p> <p>OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 16 didapatkan $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \dots \dots$ (Kern, tabel 10)</p> <p>$N_t = 112$; $L = 10 \text{ ft}$</p> $U_d = \frac{Q_t}{N_t \times a'' \times L \times LMTD} = \frac{1207400 \text{ btu/jam}}{208 \times \frac{0,2618 \text{ ft}^2}{\text{ft}} \times 10 \text{ ft} \times 241,054 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} = 10 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$	
<p>16. Menghitung R_d</p> $R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{11,0775 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} - 10 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}}{11,0775 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 10 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}} = 0,0108 \frac{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}{\text{Btu}}$ <p>R_d tidak memenuhi, karena melebihi R_d yang diharapkan sehingga rancangan dimensi tidak dapat dipakai dan perlu dilakukan trial ulang.</p>	



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$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{21,25 \text{ inch} \times 0,25 \text{ inch} \times 33 \text{ in}}{\frac{144 \text{ inch}^2}{1 \text{ ft}^2} \times 1,25 \text{ inch}}$ $= 0,4869 \text{ ft}^2$	
<p>6. Mass Velocity</p> $Gs = \frac{W}{A_s} = \frac{13508,1856}{0,4869}$ $= 27738,73415 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	<p>6) Mass velocity</p> $Gs = \frac{W}{A_t} = \frac{22094,14}{0,3423}$ $= 64531,9856 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
<p>7. Reynold Number (Res)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan Pt = 1,25 inch</p> <p>Didapatkan :</p> <p>$D_e = 0,99 \text{ in} \dots \dots \dots$ (Kern, fig 28)</p> $= 0,99 : 12 = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$ <p>Saat °API = 35,91 didapatkan :</p> <p>$\mu = 0,4733 \text{ cps} \dots \dots$ (Nelson, fig 5-4)</p> $= 0,4733 \times 2,42 = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0825 \text{ ft} \times 27738,73415 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{1,1454 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 1997,89007$	<p>7) Reynold Number (Ret)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 16 didapatkan :</p> <p>ID = 0,87 in....(Kern, tabel 10)</p> $= 0,87 \text{ in} : 12 = 0,0725 \text{ ft}$ <p>Saat °API = 36,37 didapatkan</p> <p>$\mu = 0,3877 \text{ cps} \dots \dots$ (Nelson, fig 5-4)</p> $= 0,3877 \times 2,42 = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0725 \text{ ft} \times 64531,9856 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{0,9383 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 4986,1603$
<p>8. Factor Heat Transfer</p> <p>Pada Res = 1997,89007</p> <p>$J_H = 21 \dots \dots \dots$ (Kern, fig 28)</p>	<p>8) Factor for Heat Transfer</p> <p>L = 10</p> <p>D = 0,0725</p> $L/D = \frac{10 \text{ ft}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} = 137,93103$ <p>Didapatkan :</p> <p>$J_H = 15 \dots \dots \dots$ (Kern, Figure 24)</p>



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<p>9. Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $T_c = 384,0388^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$^\circ\text{API} = 35,91$ didapatkan :</p> <p>$c = 0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots\dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$</p> <p>$k = 0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft}) \dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$</p> <p>$\mu = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 2,1686$	<p>9) Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $t_c = 143,636^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$^\circ\text{API} = 36,37$ didapatkan :</p> <p>$c = 0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$</p> <p>$k = 0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft}) \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$</p> <p>$\mu = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 1,8306$
<p>10. Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_o)</p> $h_o = J_{HX} \frac{K}{D_e} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_s$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 21 \times \frac{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0825 \text{ ft}} \times 2,1686$ $= 40,29718 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>10) Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_i)</p> $h_i = J_H \times \frac{K}{D} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_t$ $\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 15 \times \frac{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} \times 1,8306$ $= 29,54304 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
<p>11. Tube Wall Temperature</p> <p>$T_c = 384,0388^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$t_c = 143,636^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$T_c - t_c = 240,4028^\circ\text{F}$</p> $t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} + \frac{h_i}{\phi_t}} \times (T_c - t_c)$ $= 384,0388^\circ\text{F} + \frac{40,29718 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{40,29718 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} + 25,7024 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}} \times 240,4028$ $= 290,41799^\circ\text{F}$	<p>11) Tube Wall Temperature</p> <p>ID = 0,87</p> <p>OD = 1</p> $\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $= 25,7024 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}$
<p>12. Saat $t_w = 290,41799^\circ\text{F}$</p>	<p>12) Saat $t_w = 290,41799^\circ\text{F}$</p>



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$\mu_w = 0,54 \text{ cps... (Kern, fig 14)}$ $= 0,54 \times 2,42 = 1,3086$ <p>lb/ft.hr</p> $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{1,1454}{1,3086} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9817$	$\mu_w = 0,54 \text{ cps (Kern, fig 14)}$ $= 0,54 \times 2,42 = 1,3068 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$ $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{0,9383}{1,3068} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9546$
<p>13. h_o Koreksi</p> $h_o = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_s} \times \phi_s$ $= 40,2971 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9817$ $= 39,5604 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}$	<p>13) h_{io} Terkoreksi</p> $h_{io} = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \times \phi_t$ $= 25,7024 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}} \times 0,9546$ $= 24,5376 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}$
<p>14. Menghitung U_c</p> $U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{24,5376 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}} \times 39,5604 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}}}{24,5376 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}} + 39,5604 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}}} = 15,1443 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}}$	
<p>15. Menghitung U_d</p> <p>OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 16 didapatkan $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \dots \dots \dots$ (Kern, tabel 10)</p> <p>Nt = 166 ; L = 10 ft</p> $U_d = \frac{Q_t}{N_t \times a'' \times L \times LMTD} = \frac{1207400 \text{ btu/jam}}{166 \times \frac{0,2618 \text{ ft}^2}{\text{ft}} \times 10 \text{ ft} \times 241,054^\circ\text{F}} = 12 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}$	
<p>16. Mengitung R_d</p> $R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{15,1443 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}} - 12 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}}{15,1443 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}} \times 12 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}} = 0,0147 \frac{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}{\text{Btu}}$ <p>R_d tidak memenuhi, karena melebihi U_d yang diharapkan sehingga rancangan dimensi tidak dapat dipakai dan perlu dilakukan trial ulang.</p>	
<p><u>Trial 3 ($U_d = 20 \text{ Btu/hr. ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$)</u></p> $A \text{ (Flow Area)} = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD Correction}}$	



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<p>6. Mass Velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_s} = \frac{13508,1856}{0,3953}$ $= 34170,9043 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	<p>6) Mass velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_t} = \frac{22094,14}{0,231}$ $= 95645,62147 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
<p>7. Reynold Number (Res)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan Pt = 1,25 inch Didapatkan :</p> $D_e = 0,99 \text{ in} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 28})$ $= 0,99 : 12 = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$ <p>Saat °API = 35,91 didapatkan :</p> $\mu = 0,4733 \text{ cps} \dots \dots (\text{Nelson, fig 5-4})$ $= 0,4733 \times 2,42 = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0825 \text{ ft} \times 34170,9043 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{1,1454 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 2461,1689$	<p>7) Reynold Number (Ret)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 16 didapatkan :</p> $\text{ID} = 0,87 \text{ in} \dots \dots (\text{Kern, tabel 10})$ $= 0,87 \text{ in} : 12 = 0,0725 \text{ ft}$ <p>Saat °API = 36,37 didapatkan</p> $\mu = 0,3877 \text{ cps} \dots \dots (\text{Nelson, fig 5-4})$ $= 0,3877 \times 2,42 = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0725 \text{ ft} \times 95645,62147 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{0,9383 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 7390,2018$
<p>8. Factor Heat Transfer</p> <p>Pada Res = 2461,1689</p> $J_H = 29 \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 28})$	<p>8) Factor for Heat Transfer</p> $L = 10$ $D = 0,0725$ $L/D = \frac{10 \text{ ft}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} = 137,93103$ <p>Didapatkan :</p> $J_H = 27 \dots \dots (\text{Kern, Figure 24})$
<p>9. Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $T_c = 384,0388^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>°API = 35,91 didapatkan :</p> $c = 0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$ $k = 0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr} (^\circ\text{F/ ft}) \dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$	<p>9) Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $t_c = 143,636^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>°API = 36,37 didapatkan :</p> $c = 0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$ $k = 0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr} (^\circ\text{F/ ft})$ $\dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$



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$\mu = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 2,1686$	$\mu = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 1,8306$
<p>10. Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_o)</p> $h_o = J_{HX} \frac{K}{De} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_s$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 29 \times \frac{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0825 \text{ ft}} \times 2,1686$ $= 55,6484 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>10) Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_i)</p> $h_i = J_H \times \frac{K}{D} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_t$ $\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = 27 \times \frac{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} \times 1,8306$ $= 53,1774 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
<p>11. Tube Wall Temperature</p> $T_c = 384,0388 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $t_c = 143,636 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $T_c - t_c = 240,4028 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} + \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t}} \times (T_c - t_c)$ $= 384,0388 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} +$ $\frac{55,6484 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{55,6484 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} + 257,02452 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}} \times$ $240,4028$ $= 274,9055 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>11) Tube Wall Temperature</p> $ID = 0,87$ $OD = 1$ $\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $= 46,2644 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}$
<p>12. Saat $t_w = 274,9055 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu_w = 0,54 \text{ cps... (Kern, fig 14)}$ $= 0,54 \times 2,42 = 1,3086$ <p>lb/ft.hr</p> $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{1,1454}{1,3086} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9817$	<p>12) Saat $t_w = 274,9055 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu_w = 0,54 \text{ cps (Kern, fig 14)}$ $= 0,54 \times 2,42 = 1,3068 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$ $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{0,9383}{1,3068} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9546$



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<p>13. h_o Koreksi</p> $h_o = \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \times \phi_s$ $= 55,6484 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9817$ $= 54,6310 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}$	<p>13) h_{io} Terkoreksi</p> $h_{io} = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \times \phi_t$ $= 46,2644 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}} \times 0,9546$ $= 44,1678 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}$
<p>14. Menghitung U_c</p> $U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{44,1678 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}} \times 54,6310 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}}{44,1678 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}} + 54,6310 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}} = 24,4227 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}^\circ\text{F}$	
<p>15. Menghitung U_d</p> <p>OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 16 didapatkan $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \dots \dots$ (Kern, tabel 10)</p> <p>$N_t = 112$; $L = 10 \text{ ft}$</p> $U_d = \frac{Q_t}{N_t \times a'' \times L \times LMTD} = \frac{1207400 \text{ btu/jam}}{112 \times \frac{0,2618 \text{ ft}^2}{\text{ft}} \times 10 \text{ ft} \times 241,054^\circ\text{F}} = 18 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}$	
<p>16. Mengitung R_d</p> $R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{24,4227 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}} - 18 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}}{24,4227 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}} \times 18 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}} = 0,0135 \frac{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}{\text{Btu}}$ <p>R_d tidak memenuhi, karena melebihi U_d yang diharapkan sehingga rancangan dimensi tidak dapat dipakai dan perlu dilakukan trial ulang.</p>	



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$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{13,25 \text{ inch} \times 0,25 \text{ inch} \times 30 \text{ inch}}{\frac{144 \text{ inch}^2}{1 \text{ ft}^2} \times 1,25 \text{ inch}}$ $= 0,27604 \text{ ft}^2$	$= 0,1155 \text{ ft}^2$
<p>6. Mass Velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_s} = \frac{13508,1856}{0,27604}$ $= 48935,31402 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	<p>6) Mass velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_t} = \frac{22094,14}{0,1155}$ $= 191291,243 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
<p>7. Reynold Number (Res)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan Pt = 1,25 inch Didapatkan :</p> $D_e = 0,99 \text{ in} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 28})$ $= 0,99 : 12 = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$ <p>Saat °API = 35,91 didapatkan :</p> $\mu = 0,4733 \text{ cps} \dots \dots (\text{Nelson, fig 5-4})$ $= 0,4733 \times 2,42 = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0825 \text{ ft} \times 48935,31402 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{1,1454 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 3524,5796$	<p>7) Reynold Number (Ret)</p> <p>Pada OD = 1 inc dan Bwg = 16 didapatkan :</p> $ID = 0,87 \text{ in} \dots \dots (\text{Kern, tabel 10})$ $= 0,87 \text{ in} : 12 = 0,0725 \text{ ft}$ <p>Saat °API = 36,37 didapatkan</p> $\mu = 0,3877 \text{ cps} \dots \dots (\text{Nelson, fig 5-4})$ $= 0,3877 \times 2,42 = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0725 \text{ ft} \times 191291,243 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{0,9383 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 14780,4038$
<p>8. Factor Heat Transfer</p> <p>Pada Res = 3524,5796</p> $J_H = 30 \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 28})$	<p>8) Factor for Heat Transfer</p> $L = 10$ $D = 0,0725$ $L/D = \frac{10 \text{ ft}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} = 137,93103$ <p>Didapatkan :</p> $J_H = 150 \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, Figure 24})$
<p>9. Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $T_c = 384,0388^\circ\text{F}$</p>	<p>9) Bilangan Prandtl</p> <p>Saat $t_c = 143,636^\circ\text{F}$</p>



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<p>°API = 35,91 didapatkan :</p> <p>$c = 0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Kern, fig 4})$</p> <p>$k = 0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ ft}) \dots(\text{Kern, fig 1})$</p> <p>$\mu = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,65 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 2,1686$	<p>°API = 36,37 didapatkan :</p> <p>$c = 0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots(\text{Kern, fig 4})$</p> <p>$k = 0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ ft}) \dots\dots\dots(\text{Kern, fig 1})$</p> <p>$\mu = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p> $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,51 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 1,8306$
<p>10. Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_o)</p> $h_o = J_H \times \frac{K}{De} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_s$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 30 \times \frac{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0825 \text{ ft}} \times 2,1686$ $= 57,5674 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>10) Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_i)</p> $h_i = J_H \times \frac{K}{D} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_t$ $\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 150 \times \frac{0,078 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} \times 1,8306$ $= 257,0245 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
<p>11. Tube Wall Temperature</p> <p>$T_c = 384,0388 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$t_c = 143,636 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$T_c - t_c = 240,4028 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> $t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} + \frac{h_i}{\phi_t}} \times (T_c - t_c)$ $= 384,0388 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + \frac{57,5674 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{57,5674 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} + 257,02452 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}} \times 240,4028$ $= 187,6274 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>11) Tube Wall Temperature</p> <p>ID = 0,87</p> <p>OD = 1</p> $\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $= 257,02452 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}$
<p>12. Saat $t_w = 187,6274 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$\mu_w = 0,54 \text{ cps} \dots(\text{Kern,fig 14})$</p>	<p>12) Saat $t_w = 187,6274 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>$\mu_w = 0,54 \text{ cps} (\text{Kern,fig 14})$</p>



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$= 0,54 \times 2,42 = 1,3086$ <p>lb/ft.hr</p> $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{1,1454}{1,3086} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9817$	$= 0,54 \times 2,42 = 1,3068 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$ $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{0,9383}{1,3068} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9546$
<p>13. h_o Koreksi</p> $h_o = \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \times \phi_s$ $= 57,5674 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9817$ $= 56,5149 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>13) h_{io} Terkoreksi</p> $h_{io} = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \times \phi_t$ $= 295,4304 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 0,9546$ $= 245,3769 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
<p>14. Menghitung U_c</p> $U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{245,3769 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 56,5149 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{245,3769 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} + 56,5149 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} = 45,9351 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	
<p>15. Menghitung U_d</p> <p>OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 16 didapatkan $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \dots \dots$ (Kern, tabel 10)</p> <p>$N_t = 56$; $L = 10 \text{ ft}$</p> $U_d = \frac{Q_t}{N_t \times a'' \times L \times LMTD} = \frac{1207400 \text{ btu/jam}}{56 \times \frac{0,2618 \text{ ft}^2}{\text{ft}} \times 10 \text{ ft} \times 241,054^\circ\text{F}} = 37 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$	
<p>16. Mengitung R_d</p> $R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{45,9351 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} - 37 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}}{45,9351 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 37 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}} = 0,0056 \frac{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}{\text{Btu}}$ <p>R_d tidak memenuhi, karena melebihi U_d yang diharapkan sehingga rancangan dimensi tidak dapat dipakai. Sehingga perlu melakukan trial U_d lagi.</p>	
<p><u>Trial 5 ($U_d = 10 \text{ Btu/hr. ft}^2 \text{ F}$) ; $B = 33$</u></p> <p>A (Flow Area) = $\frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD Correction}}$</p> $= \frac{12707400 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam}}}{10 \times 224,1802^\circ\text{F}}$ $= 538,5846 \text{ ft}^2$	



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Dengan menggunakan square Pitch, OD Tube, BWG, dan L tube (Pt = 1.25 in, OD = 1 in, BWG = 16, dan L = 10 ft) didapatkan :

$$a'' \text{ (ex surface)} = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ (Table 10, Kern)}$$

$$Nt \text{ (Jumlah tube)} = \frac{A}{L \times a''} = \frac{538,5846 \text{ ft}^2}{10 \text{ ft} \times 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2} = 205,7236$$

(jumlah tube yang digunakan menggunakan jumlah tube terdekat pada tabel 9, Kern. Melalui Tabel 8 Kern pada jumlah tube tersebut maka didapat jumlah tube sebanyak 208

$$\text{ID Shell} = 23,25 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ real} &= Nt \times a'' \times L \\ &= 208 \times 0,2618 \times 10 \\ &= 544,544 \end{aligned}$$

$$Ud \text{ real} = \frac{Q}{A \text{ real} \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}} = \frac{12707400 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam}}}{544,544 \times 224,1802^\circ\text{F}} = 9,89$$

Shell side, Hot fluid (Solar)	Tube side, cold fluida (crude oil)
<p>5. Flow area (A_s)</p> <p>Diketahui :</p> <p>Diameter dalam (ID) = 23,25 inchi</p> <p>Pitch (Pt) = 1,25 inchi Tube</p> <p>clearance (C'') = Pt – OD</p> $= 1,25 - 1$ $= 0,25 \text{ inc}$ <p>Jarak antar baffle (B) = 33 inchi</p> $A_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{ID \times C'' \times B}{144 \times Pt}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{23,25 \text{ inch} \times 0,25 \text{ inch} \times 33 \text{ inch}}{\frac{144 \text{ inch}^2}{1 \text{ ft}^2} \times 1,25 \text{ inch}}$ $= 0,5328 \text{ ft}^2$	<p>5) Flow area (A_t)</p> <p>Diketahui :</p> <p>Jumlah tube (Nt) = 208</p> <p>Jumlah pass (n) = 2</p> <p>Diameter dalam (OD) = 1 inch,</p> <p>BWG 16 didapatkan</p> <p>nilai $A_t'' = 0,594 \text{ inch}$ (Kern, table 10)</p> $A_t = \frac{Nt \times A_t''}{144 \times n} = \frac{208 \times 0,594}{144 \times 2}$ $= 0,429 \text{ ft}^2$
<p>6. Mass Velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_s} = \frac{13508,1856}{0,5328}$ $= 25352,60648 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	<p>6) Mass velocity</p> $G_s = \frac{W}{A_t} = \frac{22094,14}{0,429}$ $= 51501,48848 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$



<p>7. Reynold Number (Res) Pada OD = 1 inc dan Pt = 1,25 inch Didapatkan : $D_e = 0,99 \text{ in} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 28})$ $= 0,99 : 12 = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$ Saat °API = 35,91 didapatkan : $\mu = 0,4733 \text{ cps} \dots \dots (\text{Nelson, fig 5-4})$ $= 0,4733 \times 2,42 = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0825 \text{ ft} \times 25352,60648 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{1,1454 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 1826,0285$</p>	<p>7) Reynold Number (Ret) Pada OD = 1 inc dan Bwg = 16 didapatkan : ID = 0,87 in....(Kern, tabel 10) $= 0,87 \text{ in} : 12 = 0,0725 \text{ ft}$ Saat °API = 36,37 didapatkan $\mu = 0,3877 \text{ cps} \dots \dots (\text{Nelson, fig 5-4})$ $= 0,3877 \times 2,42 = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Res} = \frac{D_e \times G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0725 \text{ ft} \times 51501,48848 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jamft}^2}}{0,9383 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft hr}}}$ $= 3979,3394$</p>
<p>8. Factor Heat Transfer Pada Res = 1826,0285 $J_H = 20 \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 28})$</p>	<p>8) Factor for Heat Transfer L = 10 D = 0,0725 $L/D = \frac{10 \text{ ft}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} = 137,93103$ Didapatkan : $J_H = 9 \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, Figure 24})$</p>
<p>9. Bilangan Prandtl Saat $T_c = 384,0388^\circ\text{F}$ °API = 35,91 didapatkan : $c = 0,64 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$ $k = 0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft}) \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$</p>	<p>9) Bilangan Prandtl Saat $t_c = 143,636^\circ\text{F}$ °API = 36,37 didapatkan : $c = 0,5 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 4})$ $k = 0,076 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft}) \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 1})$ $\mu = 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}$</p>



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$\mu = 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}$ $\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,64 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 1,1454 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 2,1574$	$\text{Pr} = \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= \left[\frac{0,5 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9383 \text{ lb/ft hr}}{0,076 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}(^\circ\text{F/ft})} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 1,8344$
<p>10. Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_o)</p> $h_o = J_H \times \frac{K}{De} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_s$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 20 \times \frac{0,073 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,064 \text{ ft}} \times 2,1574$ $= 38,1804 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>10) Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Fluida (h_i)</p> $h_i = J_H \times \frac{K}{D} \times \left[\frac{c \times \mu}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \phi_t$ $\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 9 \times \frac{0,076 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr}}{0,0725 \text{ ft}} \times 1,8344$ $= 17,3068 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
<p>11. Tube Wall Temperature</p> $T_c = 384,0388 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $t_c = 143,636 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $T_c - t_c = 240,4028 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} + \frac{h_i}{\phi_t}} \times (T_c - t_c)$ $= 384,0388 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + \frac{38,1804 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{38,1804 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} + 17,3068 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}} \times 240,4028$ $= 316,0463 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>11) Tube Wall Temperature</p> $\text{ID} = 0,87$ $\text{OD} = 1$ $\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \times \frac{\text{ID}}{\text{OD}}$ $= 15,0569 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}$
<p>12. Saat $t_w = 316,0463 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu_w = 0,53 \text{ cps} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Kern, fig 14})$ $= 0,53 \times 2,42 = 1,2826 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$ $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{1,1454}{1,2826} \right]^{0.14}$	<p>12) Saat $t_w = 341,6226 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu_w = 0,53 \text{ cps (Kern, fig 14)}$ $= 0,53 \times 2,42 = 1,2826 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$ $\phi_s = \left[\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0.14}$ $= \left[\frac{0,9383}{1,2826} \right]^{0.14}$ $= 0,9571$



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= 0,9842	
13. h_o Koreksi $h_o = \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \times \phi_s$ $= 38,1804 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F} \times 0,9842$ $= 37,5806 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	13) h_{i_o} Terkoreksi $h_{i_o} = \frac{h_{i_o}}{\phi_t} \times \phi_t$ $= 15,0569 \frac{\text{btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 0,9571$ $= 14,4123 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$
14. Menghitung U_c $U_c = \frac{h_{i_o} \times h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} = \frac{14,4123 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 37,5806 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}}{14,4123 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} + 37,5806 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}} = 10,4172 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{hr } ^\circ\text{F}$	
15. Menghitung U_d OD = 1 inc dan BWG = 14 didapatkan $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \dots \dots \dots$ (Kern, tabel 10) $N_t = 208$ $L = 10 \text{ ft}$ $U_d = \frac{Q_t}{N_t \times a'' \times L \times LMTD} = \frac{1207400 \text{ btu/jam}}{10 \times \frac{0,2618 \text{ ft}^2}{\text{ft}} \times 10 \text{ ft} \times 241,054^\circ\text{F}} = 10 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$	
16. Mengitung R_d $R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{10,4172 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} - 10 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}}{10,4172 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} \times 10 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}} = 0,005 \frac{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}{\text{Btu}}$ <p>R_d memenuhi sehingga rancangan dimensi dapat dipakai</p>	

Dikarenakan nilai R_d memenuhi dimana nilai R_d yang diijinkan adalah sebesar 0,005 sehingga perhitungan trial 5 dapat dilanjutkan untuk menghitung Pressure Drop.



Pressure Drop	
Shell side, Hot fluid (Solar)	Tube side, cold fluida (crude oil)
1. Factor friksi (f) $Re_s = 1826,0285$ $f = 0,0032 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$(Kern, fig 29) $Sg = 0,8452$ $D_s = 23,25 \text{ in}$ $= 23,25 \text{ in} : 12 = 1,9375 \text{ ft}$	1) Factor friksi (f) $Re_t = 3979,3394$ $f = 0,0004 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$(Kern, fig 26) $Sg = 0,8429$
2. Jumlah Crosses $N + 1 = 12 \text{ L/B}$ $= 12 \times \frac{10}{33}$ $= 3,6363$	2) Pressure Drop (ΔPt) $L = 10 \text{ ft}$ $n = 2$
3. Pressure Drop (ΔP_s) $\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot (G_s)^2 \cdot D_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot Sg \cdot \phi_s}$ $= \frac{0,0032 \cdot (25352,60648)^2 \cdot 1,9375 \cdot 3,6363}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,06 \cdot 0,8452}$ $= 0,000273 \text{ psi}$	3) Pressure Drop (ΔPt) $\Delta Pt = \frac{f \cdot (G_t)^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot Sg \cdot \phi_t}$ $= \frac{0,0023 \cdot (51501,48848)^2 \cdot 10 \cdot 2}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0695 \cdot 0,8429 \cdot 1,2401}$ $= 0,001287 \text{ psi}$

IX.2 Pembahasan

Dari data yang didapat dilapangan, dalam redesign heat exchanger dilakukan perhitungan panas yang diterima oleh crude oil sebesar 1207400 Btu/jam sedangkan panas yang diberikan oleh solar sebesar 1207400 Btu/jam, jadi perpindahan panas yang terjadi pada solar ke crude oil tidak mengalami kehilangan panas karena merupakan redesign sehingga perpindahan panas sama atau balance. Fouling factor (RD) sebesar $0,005 \frac{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}{\text{Btu}}$ Koefisien perpindahan panas (Ud) sebesar $10 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}$. Pressure drop pada shell (solar) sebesar 0,00020876 Psi dan pressure drop pada tube sebesar 0,00694947 Psi.

Dari hasil perhitungan dapat dilihat bahwa hasil perhitungan factor pengotor pada redesign heat exchanger-001 hingga heat exchanger-003 memiliki nilai faktor



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pengotor yang memenuhi dari yang diizinkan yaitu sebesar 0,005. Nilai faktor pengotor sangat berpengaruh untuk proses perpindahan panas yang masuk kedalam shell maupun tube. Namun, tidak menutup kemungkinan apabila nilai R_d akan bertambah semakin besar seiring dengan berjalannya waktu. Penyebab nilai R_d semakin bertambah adalah adanya impurities yang banyak baik ditube maupun di shell. Impurities ini berasal dari kerak-kerak api yang berasal dari aliran solar atau berkaratnya alat yang memiliki kadar yang cukup tinggi sehingga dapat mempengaruhi meningkatnya nilai dari fouling factor pada alat heat exchanger tersebut.

Oleh karena itu, dalam pengendaliannya perlu dilakukan proses penghilangan kadar impurities yang dapat membuat kerak pada dinding-dinding pipa. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa temperature dan laju alir fluida dan impurities sangat berpengaruh pada nilai fouling factor (R_d). Semakin tinggi suhu maka semakin besar pula faktor pengotor dikarenakan suhu yang tinggi dapat menyebabkan kerak pada dinding- dinding pipa. Pada nilai koefisien perpindahan panas (U_d). juga dipengaruhi oleh adanya fouling factor (R_d) karena semakin banyak kotoran yang menempel pada tube maka nilai koefisien perpindahan panas (U_d) akan mengalami penurunan.

Fouling factor juga berpengaruh terhadap pressure drop, yaitu berbanding lurus dimana semakin tinggi pressure drop maka semakin tinggi pula nilai fouling factor. Hal ini disebabkan karena adanya impurities yang dibawa oleh fluida yang menyebabkan friksi pada tube dan shell akan semakin banyak dan perpindahan panas yang terjadi akan terganggu. Nilai pressure drop yang diperoleh masih dibawah nilai standart yang diperbolehkan, yaitu sebesar 10 Psi. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa redesign Heat Exchanger solar – crude oil dinyatakan masih layak dioperasikan karena tidak melebihi standart batas yang diperbolehkan.

Pada perhitungan redesign didapatkan hasil perhitungan dirt factor memiliki nilai yang hampir sama dengan dirt factor yang diizinkan, dengan demikian redesign Heat Exchanger layak untuk digunakan, karena R_d yang diijinkan adalah R_d memiliki nilai yang $\pm 10\%$ dari pada yang diizinkan sehingga akan mempengaruhi laju perpindahan panas antara hot fluid dan cold fluid akan lancar dan tidak



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terhambat. Terlihat bahwa pressure drop hasil perhitungan jauh lebih kecil dari pada pressure drop yang diperbolehkan, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa redesign Heat Exchanger solar – crude oil layak untuk digunakan dan dibuat.



BAB X

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

X.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan pengamatan yang telah dilakukan selama Praktek Kerja Lapangan di PPSDM Migas, dapat ditarik kesimpulan sebagai berikut :

1. Heat Exchanger pada Unit Kilang PPSDM Migas bertujuan untuk meringankan beban furnace pada proses pengolahan, menghindari pemanasan yang berlebihan, dan menghemat bahan bakar dengan memanfaatkan panas residu dan solar.
2. Semakin banyak Heat Exchanger maka semakin baik dan meringankan beban pada furnace, semakin banyak Heat Exchanger maka membutuhkan boiler semakin sedikit sehingga energi yang dibutuhkan akan semakin kecil.
3. Temperature dan laju alir fluida dan impurities sangat berpengaruh pada nilai fouling factor (Rd). semakin tinggi nilai suhu maka semakin besar pula factor pengotor karena suhu yang tinggi. Dari hasil pengamatan dan perhitungan di redesign Heat Exchanger-001 hingga Heat Exchanger-003 diperoleh nilai Rd sebesar 0,005 jam.ft².°F/Btu dari Rd desain sebesar 0,005 jam.ft².°F/Btu. Berdasarkan parameter – parameter tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa *redesign heat exchanger* layak untuk didesain.
4. Dari hasil perhitungan *Redesign Heat Exchanger solar – crude oil* didapatkan dimensi HE :

Jenis HE	: <i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Pt	: 1.25 in <i>Square pitch</i>
Panjang <i>tube</i>	: 10 ft
Diameter luar <i>tube</i>	: 1 in
Diameter dalam <i>tube</i>	: 0.87 in
BWG	: 16
Jumlah <i>Tube</i>	: 208 buah
Jarak antar <i>baffle</i>	: 33 in
Diameter dalam <i>shell</i>	: 23.25 in



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Fouling factor : 0.005 hr ft² °F/ Btu

Pressure drop : 0.002087 psi (*shell*) dan 0.006949 psi (*tube*)

X.2 Saran

1. Sebaiknya dilakukan pembersihan dan evaluasi kinerja dari *heat exchanger* secara berkala, agar kinerja alat dapat selalu terjaga
2. Sebaiknya pengadaan Heat Exchanger untuk selanjutnya lebih baik diadakan menjadi satu alat saja agar lebih efisien dan lebih murah dalam investasi