



BAB VII UTILITAS

Dalam sebuah pabrik, utilitas merupakan unit penyedia bahan maupun tenaga pembantu, sehingga membantu kelancaran operasi pabrik tersebut.

Utilitas yang terdapat dalam pabrik ini terdiri atas :

1. Unit Pengolahan Air
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan air pendingin, air proses, air sanitasi, dan air pengisi boiler.
2. Unit Pembangkit *Steam*
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan *steam* pada proses evaporasi pemanasan, dan supply pembangkit tenaga listrik.
3. Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan listrik bagi alat bangunan, jalan raya dan lain sebagainya.
4. Unit Bahan Bakar
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan bahan bakar bagi alat-alat, generator, boiler, dan sebagainya.
5. Unit Pengolahan Limbah
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai pengolahan limbah pabrik cair, padat maupun gas dari proses.

VII.1 Unit Penyediaan Steam

Unit penyediaan *steam* berfungsi untuk menyediakan kebutuhan *steam*, yang digunakan sebagai media pemanas pada proses pabrik ini. Direncanakan boiler menghasilkan steam jenuh (saturated steam) pada tekanan 4.5 atm, suhu

(Ulrich, Appendix B ; Page 426)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan } h_v &= 2.743 \text{ Kj/kg} \\ &= 1.179 \text{ BTU/lb} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah *steam* yang dibutuhkan untuk memproduksi sodium sulfate decahydrate

| No. | Nama Alat | Kode | Steam | |
|-------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|
| | | | (kg/jam) | (lb/jam) |
| 1 | Reaktor 1 | R-210 | 1.041 | 2.294 |
| TOTAL | | | | 2.294 |

Untuk faktor keamanan digunakan 20%

Untuk faktor keamanan dari kebocoran-kebocoran yang terjadi, maka direncanakan steam yang dihasilkan 20% lebih besar dari kebutuhan steam total :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total } \textit{steam} &= 1,2 \times 2.294 \\ &= 2.753 \text{ lb/jam} = 1.249 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Untuk menghitung kebutuhan bahan bakar :**

$$m_f = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{e_b \cdot F} \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, pers. 140 hal. 142})$$

dimana :

 m_f = massa bahan bakar yang dipakai, lb/jam m_s = massa steam yang dihasilkan, lb/jam h_v = enthalpy uap yang dihasilkan, BTU/lb h_f = enthalpy liquida masuk, BTU/lb. h_v = 1.179 BTU/lb (suhu steam = 148°C) h_f = 180,2 BTU/lb (suhu air = 100 °C) (*steam table*) e_b = 92 % Efisiensi boiler 85-92% F = nilai kalor bahan bakar petroleum fuels oil 33 API (0,22% sulfur)dari perry 7^{ed}, Fig,27-3, didapat : (**Perry 7ed, T.27-6**)relatif density, ρ = 0,86 gr/cc

= 53,69 lb/cuft

= 7,18 lb/gal

Heating Value = 137.273 BTU/gal (**Perry ed.7; T.27-3**)Maka Heating Value bahan bakar = $\frac{137.273 \text{ BTU/gal}}{7,18 \text{ lb/gal}}$

= 19.126,60 BTU/lb

$$m_f = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{e_b \cdot F} \times 100 \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, pers. 140 hal. 142})$$

$$mf = \frac{2.753 \times (1.179 - 180,2) \times 100}{92 \times 19126,6027} = 156 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Kapasitas boiler

$$Q = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{1000} \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, pers. 171})$$

$$Q = \frac{2.753 (1.179 - 180)}{1000} = 2.751 \text{ KBTU/jam}$$

Penentuan boiler horse power

Untuk penentuan Boiler Horse power, digunakan persamaan :

$$hp = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{(970,3) (34,5)} \quad (\text{Severn, pers 172 ; 140})$$

dimana :

Angka-angka 970,3 dan 34,5 adalah suatu penyesuaian pada penguapan 34,5 lb/jam dari air pada 212 oF menjadi uap kering pada 212 oF pada tekanan 1 atm, untuk kondisi demikian diperlukan entalpi penguapan 970,3



$$\text{hp} = \frac{2.753}{970,3 \times 34,5} (1.179 - 180) = 82 \text{ hp}$$

Penentuan heating surface boiler

Untuk 1 hp boiler butuh 10 ft² heating surface (Severn, W.H, P. 140)

$$\text{Total heating surface} = 10 \times 82,2 = 822 \text{ ft}^2$$

Kebutuhan air untuk pembuatan steam

Air yang dibutuhkan diambil 20% berlebih dari jumlah steam yang dibutuhkan untuk faktor keamanan.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Produksi steam} &= 2.753 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan air} &= 1,2 \times 2.753 \\ &= 3.304 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 79.297 \text{ lb/hari} \\ \rho \text{ air} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{maka volume air} &= \frac{79.297}{62,43} \\ &= 1.270 \text{ cuft/hari} \\ &= 35,97 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,50 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Air kondensat dari hasil pemanasan direcycle kembali ke boiler.

Dengan kehilangan air kondensat = 20%

Maka air yang ditambahkan sebagai make up water adalah

$$= 0,2 \times 1,50 = 0,30 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Air yang menguap 5% dari kebutuhan air boiler :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{air menguap} &= 5\% \times 1,50 \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Blowdown pada Boiler adalah 15% dari kebutuhan air boiler :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Blowdown} &= 15\% \times 1,50 \\ &= 0,22 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

| Spesifikasi Alat | |
|------------------|--|
| Nama alat | Boiler |
| Tekanan Steam | 4,5 atm |
| Suhu | 148 °C |
| Type | Fire tube boiler (tekanan steam <10 atm) |
| Heating surface | 822 ft ² |
| Kapasitas boiler | 2.751 kiloBtu/jam |
| Rate steam | 2.753 lb/jam |



| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Efisiensi | 92 % |
| Power | 83 hp |
| Bahan bakar | Diesel oil 33 °API |
| Rate bahan bakar | 156 lb/jam |
| Jumlah | 1 buah |

VII.2 Unit Penyediaan Air

Air di dalam pabrik berperan penting dan harus memenuhi persyaratan tertentu yang disesuaikan dengan masing-masing keperluan di dalam pabrik. Penyedia air untuk pabrik ini direncanakan dari air sungai. Air sungai sebelum masuk ke dalam bak penampung dilakukan penyaringan terlebih dahulu dengan kayu agar kotoran dengan maksud menghilangkan kotoran yang penampung (reservoir). Dari tangki penampung bersifat makro dengan jalan memasang sekat tersebut terhalang dan tidak ikut masuk ke dalam tangki kemudian dilakukan pengolahan (dalam unit water treatment). Untuk menghemat pemakaian air, maka diadakan sirkulasi. Air pada pabrik dipakai

1. Air Sanitasi
2. Air Umpan *Boiler*
3. Air Pendingin
4. Air Proses

VII.2.1 Air Sanitasi

Air sanitasi untuk keperluan minum, masak, cuci, mandi dan sebagainya. Pada umumnya air sanitasi harus memenuhi syarat kualitas. Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2017. Standar baku mutu untuk keperluan higiene sanitasi :

| No. | Parameter | Unit | Standar Baku Mutu (Kadar Maksimum) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kekeruhan | NTU | 25 |
| 2 | Warna | TCU | 50 |
| 3 | Zat padat terlarut | mg/l | 1000 |
| 4 | Suhu | °C | suhu udara \pm 3 |
| 5 | Rasa | | tidak berasa |
| Lanjutan Tabel Standar Baku Mutu | | | |
| 6 | Bau | | tidak berbau |
| 7 | Total Coliform | CFU/100 ml | 50 |
| 8 | E. Coli | CFU/100 ml | 0 |
| 9 | pH | mg/l | 6.5 - 8.5 |
| 10 | Besi | mg/l | 1 |
| 11 | Fluorida | mg/l | 1,5 |
| 12 | Kesadahan (CaCO ₃) | mg/l | 500 |
| 13 | Mangan | mg/l | 0,5 |



| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|------|------|
| 14 | Nitrat | mg/l | 10 |
| 15 | Nitrit | mg/l | 1 |
| 16 | Sianida | mg/l | 0,1 |
| 17 | Deterjen | mg/l | 0,05 |
| 18 | Pestisida Total | mg/l | 0,1 |
| 19 | Air Raksa | mg/l | 0 |
| 20 | Arsen | mg/l | 0,05 |
| 21 | Kadmium | mg/l | 0,01 |
| 22 | Kromium | mg/l | 0,05 |
| 23 | Selenium | mg/l | 0,01 |
| 24 | Seng | mg/l | 15 |
| 25 | Sulfat | mg/l | 400 |
| 26 | Timbal | mg/l | 0,05 |
| 27 | Benzene | mg/l | 0,01 |
| 28 | Zat Organik (KMnO ₄) | mg/l | 10 |

Kebutuhan air sanitasi pabrik adalah untuk :

1. Karyawan, asumsi kebutuhan air untuk karyawan (30 liter/hari per orang)
 $= 30 \text{ liter/hari} \times 196 \text{ orang} = 5,88 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
 2. Keperluan Laboratorium $= 20 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
 3. Untuk menyiram kebun dan kebersihan pabrik $= 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$
 4. Cadangan atau lain-lain (20% dari air sanitasi) $= 7 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} +$
-
- Total kebutuhan air sanitasi $43,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$

VII.2.2 Air Umpan Boiler

Alat ini dipergunakan untuk menghasilkan *steam* di dalam *boiler*. Air umpan boiler harus memenuhi persyaratan yang sangat ketat, karena kelangsungan operasi boiler sangat bergantung pada kondisi air umpannya. Beberapa persyaratan yang harus dipenuhi antara lain:

1. Bebas dari zat penyebab korosi, seperti asam, gas-gas terlarut.
2. Bebas dari zat penyebab kerak yang disebabkan oleh kesadahan yang tinggi, yang biasanya berupa garam-garam karbonat dan silika.
3. Bebas dari zat penyebab timbulnya buih (busa) seperti zat-zat organik, anorganik dan minyak.
4. Kandungan logam dan impuritis seminimal mungkin.

Kebutuhan air untuk boiler $= 35,97 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$

VII.2.3 Air Pendingin

Untuk kelancaran dan efisiensi kerja dari air pendingin, maka diperlukan persyaratan untuk air pendingin dan air umpan *boiler* : **(Lamb : 302)**



| Karakteristik | Kadar Maximum (ppm) | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Air Boiler | Air Pendingin |
| Silica | 0,7 | 50 |
| Aluminium | 0,01 | - |
| Iron | 0,05 | - |
| Manganese | 0,01 | - |
| Calcium | - | 200 |
| Sulfate | - | 680 |
| Chloride | - | 600 |
| Dissolved Solid | 200 | 1000 |
| Suspended Solid | 0,5 | 5000 |
| Hardness | 0,07 | 850 |
| Alkalinity | 40 | 500 |

Untuk menghemat air, maka air pendingin yang telah digunakan harus didinginkan kembali dalam cooling tower, sehingga perlu sirkulasi air pendingin, maka di sediakan pengganti kebutuhan. Kebutuhan air pendingin :

| No. | Nama Alat | Kode | Kebutuhan Air Pendingin | |
|-------|------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | | (kg/jam) | (lb/jam) |
| 1 | Absorber | D-320 | 53.637,35 | 118.248,90 |
| 2 | Cooler | E-312 | 5.629,70 | 12.411,24 |
| 3 | Cryztallizer | S-250 | 6.625,31 | 14.606,16 |
| 4 | Cooling Conveyor | J-223 | 36.061,04 | 79.500,18 |
| Total | | | 101.953 | 224.766 |

Cooling Tower

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air pendingin yang sudah terpakai.

Untuk keperluan ini digunakan *cooling tower* dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan Cooling Water} &= 224.766,49 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 2.446.882 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 101,95 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Densitas Air} &= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Volume Air} &= \frac{2.446.881,8 \text{ kg/hari}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 2.446,88 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Dianggap kehilangan air pada waktu sirkulasi 10% dari total air pendingin.

Sehingga sirkulasi air pendingin adalah 90%.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Air yang disirkulasi} &= 90\% \times 2446,88 \\ &= 2202,19 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$



Air yang harus ditambahkan sebagai make up water :

$$= 10\% \times 2446,88 = 244,688 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hari}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air (disirkulasi) sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.447 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{24 \text{ jam}} \times \frac{4,4 \text{ gpm}}{1 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}} \\ &= 448,59 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Perancangan Alat Cooling Tower

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan sebagai air pendingin.

Jenis : Cross Flow Induced Draft Cooling Tower

Rate Volumetrik = 448,59 gpm

Digunakan udara sebagai pendingin dengan relative humidity 70%.

Suhu air masuk cooling tower (T_1) = 45 °C = 113 °F

Suhu air keluar cooling tower (T_2) = 30 °C = 86 °F

Diambil kondisi 70% relative humidity 30°C

T dry bulb = T_{db} = 30 °C = 86 °F

T wet bulb = T_{wb} = 26 °C = 78,8 °F (Perry ed.7; fig.12-3)

Temperature Approach = $T_2 - T_{wb}$
= 86 - 78,8 = 7,2 °F

Temperature Range = $T_1 - T_2$
= 113 - 86 = 27 °F

Konsentrasi air cooling water pada suhu 30°C = 2 gpm/ft²

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas area pendinginan} &= \frac{448,59 \text{ gpm}}{2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \text{ (Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ Fig 12-14)} \\ &= 224,30 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Make Up Water

Aliran air sirkulasi masuk cooling tower (W_c)

$$= 2446,88 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 101,95 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Evaporation Loss (W_e)

$$= 0,00085 \times W_c (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$= 0,00085 \times 101,95 \times (113 - 86)$$

$$= 2,3398 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$



Water Drift Loss (Wd)

Air yang keluar karena fan berputar, untuk ini standarnya 0.1-0.2% jumlah air yang bersikulasi. (Perry 7^{ed}, Page 12-17)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,002 \times Wc \\ &= 0,002 \times 101,95 \\ &= 0,2039 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Water Blow Down (Wb)

Air yang dibuang untuk menurunkan konsentrasi padatan dalam air sirkulasi :

S = rasio klorida dalam air sirkulasi terhadap air make up 3-5. Dipilih S = 5

$$\begin{aligned} Wb &= \frac{We}{(S-1)} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Page 12-17}) \\ &= \frac{2,3398}{5 - 1} \\ &= 0,5850 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi air yang dibutuhkan untuk penambahan (Make up water) adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} Wm &= We + Wd + Wb \\ &= 2,3398 + 0,2039 + 0,5850 \\ &= 3,1287 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan dasar perhitungan dari hal. 3 -795(Perry 3^{ed}.1984), diperoleh :

- Tinggi cooling tower = 35 ft = 11 m
- Jumlah deck = 12 buah
- Lebar cooling tower = 12 ft = 4 m
- Kecepatan angin = 3 mil / jam

$$L = \frac{Gpm \times W}{C \times 12 \times CW \times CH} \quad \text{hal. 3 -795(Perry 3}^{\text{ed}}.1984)$$

dengan :

- L = panjang cooling tower, ft
- W = wind correction factor.
- C = konsentrasi air / ft² cooling tower
- CW = wet bulb correction factor.

diperoleh :

- W = 1 **fig.56, hal.3-794 (Perry 3.ed.1984)**
- CW = 0,98 **fig.56, hal.3-794 (Perry 3.ed.1984)**
- C = 2 **fig.56, hal.3-794 (Perry 6.ed.1984)**
- CH = 1,25 **fig.56, hal.3-794 (Perry 6.ed.1984)**



Maka dapat diperoleh :

$$L = \frac{448,59}{2} \times \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{0,98} \times \frac{1}{1,25} = 15,26 \text{ ft} = 4,58 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi menara

Berdasarkan **Perry 8^{ed} ; Page 12-19** :

Untuk range pendingin 25 - 35°F dengan temperature approach 80°F perlu tinggi menara 35 - 40 ft. Dilakukan Interpolasi untuk mendapatkan tinggi menara dengan temperature 27 °F maka diperoleh tinggi menara :

$$\frac{27 - 25}{35 - 25} = \frac{y - 35}{40 - 35}$$
$$y = 36 \text{ ft} = 10,8 \text{ m}$$

Diameter Menara

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2$$
$$224,30 = 0,785 \times D^2$$
$$D^2 = 285,73$$
$$D = 16,90 \text{ ft} = 5,07 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung daya motor penggerak Fan Cooling Tower

$$\text{fan Hp} = 0,031 \text{ hp/ft}^2$$

(fig,12.15, Perry 7ed)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga yang dibutuhkan} &= \text{luas cooling tower} \times 0,031 \\ &= 224,30 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,03 \text{ hp/ft}^2 \\ &= 6,95 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi fan} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Fan Power} = 8,69 \text{ hp} \approx 9 \text{ HP}$$

| Spesifikasi Alat | |
|------------------|--|
| Nama alat | Cooling Tower |
| Fungsi | Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan sebagai air pendingin |
| Type | Cross Flow Induced Draft Cooling Tower |
| Kapasitas | 101,95 m ³ /jam |
| Tinggi | 36 ft = 10,80 m |
| Panjang | 15,26 ft = 4,58 m |
| Diameter | 17 ft = 5,07 m |
| Lebar | 12 ft = 3,60 m |
| Power | 9 HP |



| | |
|------------------|--|
| Bahan konstruksi | Baja stainless SA-240 grade M tipe 316 |
| Jumlah | 1 buah |

VII.2.4 Air Proses

Kebutuhan air proses untuk pabrik :

| No | Nama Alat | Kode | Air (Kg/jam) | Air (lb/jam) |
|--------------|------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Tangki Pengencer | M-130 | 5.082,05 | 11.203,89 |
| 2 | Absorber | D-320 | 21.428,00 | 47.240,17 |
| 3 | Reaktor | R-230 | 33.885,38 | 74.703,70 |
| Total | | | 26.510,05 | 58.444,06 |

Total kebutuhan air proses = 26.510 kg/jam = 636 m³/hari

VII.3 Unit Pengolahan Air (Water Treatment)

Air untuk keperluan industri harus terbebas dari kontaminan yang merupakan faktor penyebab terbentuknya endapan, korosi pada logam, dan lainnya. Untuk mengatasi masalah ini maka dari sumber air tetap memerlukan pengolahan sebelum digunakan.

Proses Pengolahan Air Sungai :

Air sungai di pompa ke bak penampung yang terlebih dahulu dilakukan penyaringan dengan cara memasang serat kayu agar kotoran bersifat makro akan terhalang dan tidak ikut masuk ke bak koagulasi dan flokulasi. Selanjutnya air sungai di pompa ke clarifier. Pada bak pengendapan ini kotoran-kotoran akan mengendap dan membentuk flok-flok yang sebelumnya pada bak koagulasi dan flokulasi diberikan alum dan PAC. Air lalu ditampung pada bak air jernih yang selanjutnya dilewatkan sand filter untuk menyaring kotoran yang masih terikat oleh air. Air bersih yang keluar ditampung dalam bak penampung air bersih untuk di distribusikan sesuai kebutuhan.

Dari perincian diatas, dapat disimpulkan kebutuhan air dalam pabrik :

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Air Sanitasi | = | 43,06 m ³ /hari | = | 1,79 m ³ /jam |
| Air Umpan Boiler | = | 35,97 m ³ /hari | = | 1,50 m ³ /jam |
| Air Pendingin | = | 2.446,88 m ³ /hari | = | 101,95 m ³ /jam |
| Air Proses | = | 636,24 m ³ /hari | = | 26,51 m ³ /jam |
| Total | = | 3.162,15 m³/hari | = | 131,76 m³/jam |

Total air yang di supply dari water treatment = 3.162,15 m³/hari

Kehilangan akibat jalur pipa dalam perjalanan, 20% untuk faktor keamanan maka direncanakan kebutuhan air sungai total :

$$= 120\% \times \text{Kebutuhan normal}$$

$$= 120\% \times 3.162,15$$



$$= 3.794,58 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 158,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

VII.3.1 Spesifikasi Peralatan Pengolahan Air

1. Bak Penampung Air Sungai

Fungsi : Menampung air sebelum diproses menjadi air bersih

Tipe : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 158,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Ditentukan} : \text{Waktu tinggal} = 24 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Air} = 158,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 24 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 3.795 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume bak penampung (direncanakan 80% terisi air)

$$\text{Volume air} = 0,8 \times \text{Volume bak}$$

$$\text{Vol bak} = 3.795 / 0,8$$

$$= 4.743,22 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Dimisalkan : Panjang} = 2 \text{ X m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 2 \text{ X m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 1 \text{ X m}$$

$$\text{Volume bak} = \text{Panjang} \times \text{Lebar} \times \text{Tinggi}$$

$$4.743,22 \text{ m}^3 = 4,0 \text{ X}^3$$

$$\text{X}^3 = 1.186 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{X} = 10,58 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang} = 2,0 \times 10,58 \text{ m} = 21,17 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 2,0 \times 10,58 \text{ m} = 21,17 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 1,0 \times 10,58 \text{ m} = 10,58 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung Tinggi Liquid

$$\text{V liq} = \text{P} \times \text{L} \times \text{H}$$

$$3794,58 = 21,17 \times 21,17 \times \text{H}$$

$$\text{H liq} = 8,47 \text{ m}$$

Asumsi padatan yang mengendap dan keluar 1% dari bak penampung air sungai

$$\text{Q}_2 = 1\% \times \text{Q yang masuk}$$

$$= 1\% \times 158,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Q}_2 = 1,58 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Q_1 = Debit air yang akan masuk ke tangki koagulasi

$$\text{Q}_1 = \text{Q masuk} - \text{Q}_2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 158,11 - 1,58 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 156,53 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 3.756,63 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

| Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Sungai | |
|---|---|
| Fungsi | Menampung air sungai sebelum di proses menjadi air bersih |
| Kapasitas | 4.743 m ³ |
| Bentuk | Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka |
| Dimensi Bak Penampung | |
| Panjang (P) | 21,17 m |
| Lebar (L) | 21,17 m |
| Tinggi (H) | 10,58 m |
| Bahan Konstruksi | Beton |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

2. Tangki Koagulasi

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ untuk destabilisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak di kehendaki.

Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder dan dilengkapi pengaduk (Turbine).

Rate volumetrik (Q_1) = 156,53 m³/jam = 156.526,25 L/jam

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 5 menit = 0,0833 jam

Dosis $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 20 mg/L (**AWWA : T.5.2 : 94**)

Kelarutan $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 250 - 300 g/L, Dipilih = 250 g/L

$\rho \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 1,13 kg/L

Kebutuhan $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 20 mg/L x 156526,25 L/jam

= 3130525,07 mg/jam

= 3130,53 gram/jam

= 3,13 kg/jam

Volume $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = $\frac{\text{Kebutuhan } \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3}{\text{densitas}}$ = $\frac{3,13 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,13 \text{ kg/L}}$

= 2,77 L/jam

= 0,00277 m³/jam

Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = $\frac{\text{Kebutuhan } \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3}{\text{Kelarutan } \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3}$

= $\frac{3130,53 \text{ gram/jam}}{250 \text{ g/L}}$

= 12,52 L/jam

= 0,0125 m³/jam



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik tangki koagulasi (Q}_2\text{)} &= Q_1 + \text{koagulan} + \text{pelarut koagulan} \\ &= 157 + 0,00277 + 0,0125 \\ &= 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquida dalam tangki} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,083 \text{ jam} \\ &= 13,05 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Volume tangki koagulasi} &= 1,2 \times 13,05 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 15,65 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Koagulasi

Asumsi : $H = 2 D$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 15,65 &= 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2,5 D \\ 15,65 &= 1,97 D^3 \\ D &= 2,15 \text{ m} \\ H &= 4,30 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tinggi Liquida (H_f) di dalam Tangki

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Liquid} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_f \\ 13,05 &= 0,79 \times 4,63 \times H_f \\ 13,05 &= 3,64 \times H_f \\ H_f &= 3,59 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Perencanaan Sistem Pengaduk

Dalam tangki koagulasi ini dilengkapi dengan pengaduk tipe Flat Blade Turbin dengan jumlah blade = 6 blades

Didasarkan pada (McCabe ed.5; p.243)

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| $D_t = 3 D_a$ | $D_t = 3 E$ | $D_t = 12 J$ |
| $H = 1 D_t$ | $D_a = 5 W$ | $D_a = 4 L$ |

Keterangan :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $D_t =$ Diameter tangki, m | $D_t = 2,15$ m (D.tangki) |
| $D_a =$ Diameter impleller, m | $D_a = 0,72$ m ($1/3 D_t$) |
| $E =$ Jarak impleller ke dasar, m | $E = 0,72$ m ($1/3 D_t$) |
| $J =$ Lebar baffle, m | $J = 0,18$ m ($1/12 D_t$) |
| $W =$ Lebar blade, m | $W = 0,14$ m ($1/5 D_a$) |
| $L =$ Panjang blade, m | $L = 0,18$ m ($1/4 D_a$) |



Penentuan Putaran Pengaduk :

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N \quad (\text{McCabe ed.5; eq. 9.1 p.244})$$

Dengan :

Untuk pengaduk jenis turbin :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \text{peripheral speed ; m/menit} \\ Da &= \text{D. impeller (Da) ; m} \\ N &= \text{putaran pengaduk ; rpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil putaran pengaduk, } N &= 100 \text{ rpm (Koagulasi } \pm 100 \text{ rpm)} \\ &= 1,67 \text{ rps} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \times Da \times N \\ &= 3,14 \times 0,72 \times 100 \\ &= 225 \text{ m/menit} \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan reynold ; N_{re}

$$\text{Diambil putaran pengaduk, } N = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,67 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho \text{ air} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu \text{ air} = 0,89 \text{ Cp} = 0,00089 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,5^2 \times 1,67 \text{ rps}}{0,00089 \text{ kg/m.s}} \\ &= 963909,40 \quad (\text{Turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Karena $N_{re} > 10000$, maka digunakan baffle.

Untuk $N_{re} > 10000$ diperlukan 4 buah baffle, sudut 90°

Power pengaduk : (Perry ed.7; p.18-10)

$$P = \frac{K_3 \rho N^3 Da^5}{g} \quad (\text{Ludwig ed.3,vol.1; eq.5.5})$$

Dengan :

$$P = \text{power ; hp}$$

$$K_3 = \text{faktor mixer (turbin)} = 6,3 \quad (\text{Ludwig ed.3,vol.1; tab.5-1})$$

$$g = \text{konstanta gravitasi} = 32,17 \text{ ft lbf/s}^2$$

$$\rho = \text{densitas bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$N = \text{kecepatan putaran impell} = 1,67 \text{ rps}$$

$$Da = \text{diameter impeller} = 2,35 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{6,3 \times 62,43 \times 4,63 \times 72,16}{32,17} \\ &= 4083,89 \text{ ft.lbf/sec} = 7,43 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$



Jika efisiensi motor 80%, maka :

$$P = \frac{7,43}{80\%} = 9,28 \text{ hp}$$

Dipilih motor = 9 hp

| Spesifikasi Tangki Koagulasi | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Fungsi | Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ untuk destabilisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak di kehendaki. |
| Type | Tangki berbentuk silinder dan dilengkapi dengan pengaduk (Turbine). |
| Waktu tinggal | 5 menit |
| Kapasitas | 15,65 m ³ |
| Dimensi Tangki | |
| Diameter | 2 m = 0,65 ft |
| Tinggi | 4 m = 1,29 ft |
| Tinggi Liquida | 3,59 m |
| Sistem Pengaduk | |
| Jenis | Flat Blade Turbin |
| Jumlah blade | 6 Buah |
| Kecepatan Putaran | 100 rpm |
| Diameter Impeller | 0,72 m |
| Power Motor | 9 Hp |
| Effisiensi Motor | 80% |
| Bahan | Carbon Steel |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

3. Tangki Flokulasi

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya penggumpalan partikel dan kontaminan air sungai menjadi flok dengan penambahan Poly Alumunium Chlorida (PAC)

Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder dan dilengkapi dengan pengaduk (Turbine)

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik (Q}_2\text{)} = 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 156.542 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$\text{Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal (t)} = 10 \text{ menit} = 0,17 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Dosis PAC} = 5 \text{ mg/L} \quad (2-5 \text{ mg/L})$$

$$\text{Kelarutan PAC} = 466 \text{ g/L}$$

$$\rho \text{ PAC} = 1,03 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan PAC} &= \text{Dosis PAC} \times \text{Rate Volumetrik} \\ &= 5 \text{ mg/L} \times 156.542 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 782.707,74 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 782,71 \text{ gram/jam} \\ &= 0,78 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume PAC} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan PAC}}{\text{Densitas PAC}} \\ &= \frac{0,78 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,03 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 0,76 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0007606 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan PAC} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan PAC}}{\text{Kelarutan PAC}} \\ &= \frac{782,71 \text{ gram/jam}}{466 \text{ g/L}} \\ &= 1,68 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0017 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik ke clarifier (Q}_3\text{)} &= Q_2 + \text{Flokulan} + \text{Pelarut flokulan} \\ &= 156,54 + 0,0008 + 0,0017 \\ &= 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Volume air dalam bak penampungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquida dalam tangki} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,17 \text{ jam} \\ &= 26,09 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Volume tangki flokulasi} &= 1,2 \times 26,09 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 31,31 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Flokulasi

Asumsi : $H = 2 D$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H$$

$$31,31 = 0,79 \times D^2 \times 1,5 D$$

$$31,31 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D = 2,71 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 5,42 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan Tinggi Liquida (H_f) di dalam Tangki

$$\text{Tinggi Liquida} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_f$$

$$26,09 = 0,79 \times 7,35 \times H_f$$

$$26,09 = 5,77 \times H_f$$

$$H_f = 4,52 \text{ m}$$

**Perencanaan Sistem Pengaduk**

Dalam tangki flokulasi ini dilengkapi dengan pengaduk tipe Flat Blade Turbine dengan jumlah blade = 6 blades

Didasarkan pada (McCabe ed.5; p.243)

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| $D_t = 3 D_a$ | $D_t = 3 E$ | $D_t = 12 J$ |
| $H = 1 D_t$ | $D_a = 5 W$ | $D_a = 4 L$ |

Keterangan :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| D_t = Diameter tangki, m | $D_t = 2,71$ m (D.tangki) |
| D_a = Diameter impleller, m | $D_a = 0,90$ m (1/3 D_t) |
| E = Jarak impleller ke dasar, m | $E = 0,90$ m (1/3 D_t) |
| J = Lebar baffle, m | $J = 0,23$ m (1/12 D_t) |
| W = Lebar blade, m | $W = 0,18$ m (1/5 D_a) |
| L = Panjang blade, m | $L = 0,23$ m (1/4 D_a) |

Penentuan Putaran Pengaduk :

$$V = \pi \times D_a \times N \quad (\text{McCabe ed.5; eq. 9.1 p.244})$$

Dengan :

Untuk pengaduk jenis turbin :

| | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| V | = peripheral speed ; m/menit |
| D_a | = D. impeller (D_a) ; m |
| N | = putaran pengaduk ; rpm |

Diambil putaran pengaduk, $N = 45$ rpm (*Flokulasi <50 rpm*)
 $= 0,75$ rps

$$V = \pi \times D_a \times N$$

$$= 3,14 \times 0,90 \times 45$$

$$= 128 \text{ m/menit}$$

Bilangan reynold : N_{re}

Diambil putaran pengaduk, $N = 45$ rpm
 $= 0,75$ rps

ρ air = 1000 kg/m³ = 62,43 lb/cuft

μ air = 0,89 Cp = 0,00089 kg/m.s

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D_a^2 \times N}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 0,82 \text{ m}^2 \times 0,75 \text{ rps}}{0,00089 \text{ kg/m.s}}$$

$$= 688.557,01 \text{ (Turbulen)}$$

Karena $N_{re} > 10000$, maka digunakan baffle. (Perry ed.7; p.18-10)

Untuk $N_{re} > 10000$ diperlukan 4 buah baffle, sudut 90°



Power pengaduk :

$$P = \frac{K_3 \rho N^3 Da^5}{g} \quad (\text{Ludwig ed.3,vol.1; eq.5.5})$$

Dengan :

P = power ; hp

K_3 = faktor mixer (turbin) = 6,3 (Ludwig ed.3,vol.1; tab.5-1)

g = konstanta gravitasi = 32,17 ft lbf/s² lbf

ρ = densitas bahan = 62,43 lb/cuft

N = kecepatan putaran impeller = 0,75 rps

Da = diameter impeller = 2,96 ft

$$P = \frac{6,3 \times 62,43 \times 0,42 \times 229,11}{32,17}$$
$$= 1181,52 \text{ ft.lbf/sec}$$
$$= 2,1482 \text{ hp}$$

Jika efisiensi motor 80%, maka :

$$P = \frac{2,15}{80\%}$$
$$= 2,7 \text{ hp}$$

Dipilih motor = 2,7 hp

| Spesifikasi Tangki Flokulasi | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Fungsi | Tempat terjadinya penggumpalan partikel dan kontaminan air sungai menjadi flok dengan penambahan Poly Aluminium Chlorida (PAC). |
| Type | Tangki berbentuk silinder dilengkapi dengan pengaduk (Turbine). |
| Waktu tinggal | 10 menit |
| Kapasitas | 31,31 m ³ |
| Dimensi Tangki | |
| Diameter (D) | 3 m = 0,81 ft |
| Tinggi (H) | 5 m = 1,63 ft |
| Tinggi Liquida | 4,52 m |
| Sistem Pengaduk | |
| Jenis | Flat Blade Turbin |
| Jumlah blade | 6 Buah |
| Kecepatan Putaran | 45 rpm |
| Diameter Impeller | 1 m |
| Power Motor | 2,7 Hp |
| Effisiensi Motor | 80% |
| Bahan | Carbon Steel |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |



4. Clarifier

Fungsi : Tempat pemisahan antara flok atau padatan dengan air bersih menggunakan cara sedimentasi atau pengendapan.

Type : Berbentuk silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk conis.

Proses : Continue

$$\text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_3) = 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 1-2,5 \text{ jam}$$

Acuan design pada partikel flokulan, maka didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir limpahan (overflow rate)} &= 32 - 48 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari} \\ &= 32 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari} \\ &= 1,33 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

(Perry 6th, P.19-8)

$$A = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik}}{\text{Overflowrate}} = \frac{156,54}{1,33} = 117,41 \text{ m}^2 = 1263,12 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$D = \sqrt{(4 \times A / \pi)} \quad (\text{Diameter Clarifier: } 3 - 60 \text{ m})$$

$$D = 12,23 \text{ m}; r = 6,11 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa umpan masuk } d' &= 0,15 D \\ &= 1,83 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kedalaman Clarifier (H)} &= D/H = 6 - 10 \\ &= \frac{12,23}{6} \\ &= 2,0 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Kedalaman Clarifier: } 2 - 5 \text{ m}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi, } s = 2 \text{ m, dimana } s/s' = 3-4$$

$$\text{Dipilih } s = 4 \text{ s'}$$

$$s' = \frac{2}{4} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= A \times H \\ &= 117,41 \times 2,04 \\ &= 239,31 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu tinggal} &= \frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{Rate Volumetrik}} \\ &= \frac{239,31 \text{ m}^3}{156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 2 \text{ jam}, \text{ memenuhi standart yaitu } (1 - 3 \text{ jam}) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate Volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1,5 \text{ jam} = 239,31 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



Direncanakan volume air = volume clarifier agar terjadi overflow

$$\text{Volume air di Clarifier} = 239,31 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi :

$$\text{Tinggi cone, } H_c = \frac{1}{2} H_s$$

$$V_{\text{silinder}} = \pi \times r^2 \times H_s$$

$$V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times H_c$$

$$\text{Volume Clarifier} = \pi \times r^2 \times H_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times H_c$$

$$239,31 = 117,41 H_s + 23,02 H_s$$

$$239,31 = 140,43 H_s$$

$$H_s = 1,70 \text{ m}$$

$$H_c = 0,85 \text{ m}$$

Check Volume :

$$\text{Volume Clarifier} = V_s + V_{\text{cone}} \text{ (tutup bawah)}$$

$$\text{Volume Clarifier} = \pi \times r^2 \times H_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times H_c$$

$$= 200,08 + 33,35$$

$$= 233,43 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Volume Clarifier < Volume Bahan, agar terjadi overflow

| Spesifikasi Clarifier | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fungsi | Tempat pemisahan antara flok atau padatan dengan air bersih dengan cara sedimentasi atau pengendapan. |
| Bentuk | Berbentuk silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk conis. |
| Kapasitas | 233 m ³ |
| Waktu Tinggal | 1,5 jam |
| Dimensi | |
| Diameter silinder | 12,23 m |
| Tinggi silinder | 1,70 m |
| Tinggi conis | 0,85 m |
| Bahan konstruksi | Carbon Steel |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

5. Bak Penampung Flok

Fungsi : Menampung flok dari clarifier.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Asumsi padatan yang mengendap (flok) 10% Q₃

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, } (Q_4) = 10\% \times 156,54 = 15,65 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 12 jam

**Volume air dalam bak penampung**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 15,65 \times 12 \\ &= 187,85 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{187,85}{85\%} \\ &= 221,00 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : Tinggi (H)} = 1 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Panjang (P)} = 1,5 \text{ L}$$

Volume bak penampung air

$$\begin{aligned}221,00 &= P \times L \times H \\ 147,34 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ L &= L^3 \\ H &= 5,28 \text{ m} \\ P &= 5,28 \text{ m} \\ &= 7,92 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

| Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Flok | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Fungsi | Menampung flok dari clarifier. |
| Kapasitas | 221,00 m ³ |
| Bentuk | Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka |
| Dimensi | |
| Panjang (P) | 7,92 m |
| Lebar (L) | 5,28 m |
| Tinggi (H) | 5,28 m |
| Bahan Konstruksi | Beton |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

6. Bak Penampung Air Setengah Bersih dari Clarifier

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari clarifier.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Asumsi air bersih 90% Q₃

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_5\text{)} = 90\% \times 156,54 = 140,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

Volume air dalam bak penampung

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 140,89 \times 1 = 140,89 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$



Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{140,89}{85\%} \\ &= 165,75 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Tinggi (H) = 1 L

Panjang (P) = 2 L

Volume bak penampung air = P x L x H

$$165,75 = 2 \text{ L} \times \text{L} \times \text{L}$$

$$82,88 = \text{L}^3$$

$$\text{L} = 4,36 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{H} = 4,36 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{P} = 8,72 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung Tinggi Cairan dalam Tangki

$$V \text{ air} = P \times L \times H$$

$$140,89 = 8,72 \times 4,36 \times H$$

$$H = 3,71 \text{ m}$$

| fungsi | |
|------------------|---|
| Fungsi | Menampung air setengah bersih dari clarifier. |
| Kapasitas | 165,75 m ³ |
| Bentuk | Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka |
| Dimensi | |
| Panjang (P) | 8,72 m |
| Lebar (L) | 4,36 m |
| Tinggi (H) | 4,36 m |
| Bahan Konstruksi | Beton |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

7. Sand Filter

Fungsi : Menyaring kotoran atau padatan yang tersuspensi dalam air dengan menggunakan penyaring berupa sand.

Bentuk : Silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah dished

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 15 \text{ menit} = 0,250 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_6\text{)} = 140,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Asumsi : Jumlah flok 1% dari debit yang masuk

$$\text{Jumlah flok} = 1\% \times 140,89$$

$$= 1,41 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Volume air bersih} = 140,89 - 1,41$$

$$= 139,48 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air yang ditampung} &= 139,48 \times 0,25 \\ &= 34,87 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 153,53 \text{ gpm} \\ \text{Rate filtrasi} &= 12 \text{ gpm/ft}^2 \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ page 19-85}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang bed} &= \frac{Q}{\text{Rate filtrasi}} \\ &= \frac{153,53 \text{ gpm}}{12 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 12,79 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = \sqrt{(4 \times A / \pi)} = 4,04 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi lapisan dalam kolom, ditentukan :

$$\text{Lapisan Gravel} = 0,3 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Sugiharto ; 121})$$

$$\text{Lapisan Pasir} = 1 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Sugiharto ; 121})$$

$$\text{Lapisan antrasit} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Air} = 2 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Sugiharto ; 121})$$

$$\text{Tinggi Lapisan} = 3,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kenaikan akibat back wash} &= 25\% \text{ dari tinggi pasir dan lapisan antrasit} \\ &= 0,38 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bagian atas untuk pipa} = \text{tinggi bagian bawah untuk pipa} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi total lapisan} &= \text{tinggi total lapisan dalam kolom} + \text{kenaikan akibat} \\ &\quad \text{back wash} + \text{tinggi bagian atas untuk pipa} + \text{tinggi} \\ &\quad \text{bagian bawah untuk pipa} \\ &= 3,8 + 0,38 + 0,3 + 0,3 = 4,78 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

| Spesifikasi Sand Filter | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Fungsi | Menyaring padatan yang tersuspensi dalam air menggunakan penyaring |
| Bentuk | Silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah dished |
| Kapasitas | 34,87 m ³ |
| Jumlah | 2 Buah |
| Dimensi | |
| Luas bed | 12,79 ft ² |
| Diameter | 4,04 m |
| Tinggi lapisan | 3,80 m |
| Tinggi silinder | 4,78 m |
| Tinggi backwash | 0,38 m |
| Bahan Konstruksi | Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade P |



8. Bak Penampung Air Bersih dari Sand Filter

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari sand filter.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Asumsi air bersih 99% Q_6

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, } (Q_7) = 99\% \times 140,89 = 139,48 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

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

Volume air dalam bak penampung

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 139,48 \times 1 \\ &= 139,48 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\text{Volume bak} = \frac{139,48}{85\%} = 164,09 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Asumsi : Tinggi (H)} = 1 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Panjang (P)} = 2 \text{ L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 164,09 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 82,05 &= L^3 \\ L &= 4,35 \text{ m} \\ H &= 4,35 \text{ m} \\ P &= 8,69 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Tinggi Air didalam Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{liq}} &= P \times L \times H \\ 139,48 &= 8,69 \times 4,35 \times H \\ H_{\text{liq}} &= 3,69 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

| Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Bersih | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Fungsi | Menampung air bersih dari sand filter. |
| Kapasitas | 164,09 m ³ |
| Bentuk | Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton. |
| Dimensi | |
| Panjang (P) | 8,69 m |
| Lebar (L) | 4,35 m |
| Tinggi (H) | 4,35 m |



| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Bahan Konstruksi | Beton |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

9. Bak Penampung Air Bersih untuk Sanitasi

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari bak penampung air bersih untuk sanitasi dan tempat menambahkan desinfektan (Chlorine).

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = 43,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 43.056 \text{ L/hari}$$

$$= 1,79 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 1 \text{ hari} = 24 \text{ jam}$$

Volume air dalam bak penampung

$$\text{Volume air} = \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal}$$

$$= 1,79 \times 24$$

$$= 43,06 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\text{Volume bak} = \frac{43,06}{85\%}$$

$$= 50,65 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Asumsi : Tinggi (H)} = 1 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Panjang (P)} = 2 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Volume bak penampung air} = P \times L \times H$$

$$50,65 = 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L$$

$$25,33 = L^3$$

$$L = 2,94 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2,94 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 5,87 \text{ m}$$

Untuk membunuh kuman digunakan desinfektan jenis Chlorine,

Kebutuhan sebesar = 200 mg/L (Wesley : Page 96)

Jumlah kebutuhan desinfektan yang ditambahkan = 200 mg/L, maka per tahun perlu ditambahkan desinfektan sebanyak :

$$= 200 \text{ mg/L} \times 43.056 \text{ L/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun}$$

$$= 2.841.696.000 \text{ mg/tahun} = 2841,70 \text{ kg/tahun}$$

| Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Bersih untuk Sanitasi | |
|--|--|
| Fungsi | Menampung air bersih dari bak penampung air bersih untuk keperluan sanitasi dan tempat menambahkan desinfektan (Chlorine). |



| | |
|------------------|---|
| Bentuk | Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton. |
| Waktu tinggal | 1 hari = 24 jam |
| Kapasitas | 50,65 m ³ |
| Dimensi | |
| Panjang (P) | 5,87 m |
| Lebar (L) | 2,94 m |
| Tinggi (H) | 2,94 m |
| Bahan Konstruksi | Beton |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

10. Kation Exchanger

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam Ca²⁺ Kandungan CaCO₃ dari pengolahan air sekitar 5 grain/gallon (Krik Othmer, Vol.11 : 887). Kandungan ini sedianya dihilangkan dengan resin dowex bentuk granular, agar sesuai sesuai dengan syarat air boiler.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan CaCO}_3 &= 5 \text{ grain/gal} = 0,32 \text{ gram/gal} \\ &= (1 \text{ grain} = 0,0648 \text{ gram}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah air yang diproses} &= 672,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 177.598 \text{ gallon/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah CaCO}_3 \text{ dalam air} &= 0,32 \text{ gram/gal} \times 177.598 \text{ gallon/hari} \\ &= 57.542 \text{ gram/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan pelunak :

Dowex dengan *exchanger capacity* = 1,8 ek/L resin [Perry 6^{ed} ; T.16-4] (Dowex - Marathon C resin specification)

H-Dowex diharapkan mampu menukar semua ion Ca²⁺.

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{\text{Gram} \times \text{Elektron}}{\text{BM}} \quad (\text{Underwood : 55})$$

Untuk CaCO₃, 1 mol Ca melepas 2 elektron : Ca²⁺, sehingga elektron = 2
BM Ca = 40,08 gr/mol

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{115.083}{40,08} = 2.871 \text{ ek}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resin yang diperlukan} &= \frac{2.871 \text{ ek}}{1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 1.595 \text{ L resin/hari} \end{aligned}$$



Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :
3 bulan = 90 hari
Kebutuhan resin setiap 3 bulan = 1.595 L resin/hari x 90 hari
= 143.567 L resin
= 143,57 m³

Cara Kerja

Air dilewatkan pada kation exchanger yang berisi resin positif sehingga ion positif tertukar dengan resin positif.

Asumsi : $H = 2 D$

$$\text{Volume resin} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H$$

$$143,57 = 0,79 \times D^2 \times D$$

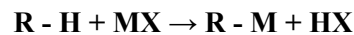
$$143,57 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D = 4,51 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 9,01 \text{ m}$$

Regenerasi Dowex

Regenerasi Dowex dilakukan dengan larutan HCl 33% (*Condensate Polishing Plant PJB II - Paiton, Standart Procedure Operation*)



Dimana :

R = Resin Dowex

R - H = Resin Dowex mengikat kation.

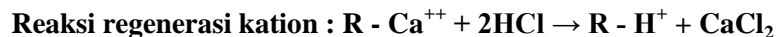
MX = Mineral yang terkandung dalam air.

Contoh mineral (MX) : CaSO₄, CaO₃, MgCO₃, dll.

R - M = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat kation.

HX = Asam mineral yang terbentuk setelah air melewati resin kation.

Contoh asam mineral (HX) : HCl, H₂SO₄, H₂CO₃, dll.



Regenerasi dilakukan 4 kali dalam setahun

Volume resin yang diregenerasi = 143.567 L Resin

Densitas Resin = 1,2 kg/L

Massa Resin = Volume x Densitas

= 143.567 x 1,2

= 172.280 kg

Volume resin yang di regenerasi = 143.567 L Resin



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+} &= \text{Volume Resin} \times \text{Kapasitas Resin} \\ &= 143.567 \times 1,8 \\ &= 258.420 \text{ ek}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Total Ca}^{2+} &= \frac{\text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+}}{\text{Ekivalen Ca}^{2+}} \\ &= \frac{258.420 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/mol}} \\ &= 129.210 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

1 mol Ca^{2+} ditukar atau exchange dengan 2 mol HCl
Maka kebutuhan HCl = 2×129.210 (Dalam mol)
= 258.420 mol
Kebutuhan HCl = Mol HCl x BM HCl
= 258.420 x 36,5
= 9.432.344 gram
= 9.432 kg

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maka kebutuhan HCl 33\%} &= \frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Massa HCl} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}} \\ 33\% &= \frac{9.432}{\text{Massa Total}} \\ \text{Massa Total} &= 28.583 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

dengan ρ HCl = 1,27 kg/L (Perry 7^{ed}; T.2-57)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jadi } \rho \text{ campuran} &= \% \text{ HCl} \times \rho \text{ HCl} + \% \text{ H}_2\text{O} \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 33\% \times 1,268 + 67\% \times 1 \\ &= 1,09 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 1,09 \text{ kg/L}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Larutan} &= \frac{\text{Massa Total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}} \\ &= \frac{28.583}{1,09} \\ &= 26.260 \text{ L}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki HCl} &= 1,2 \times 26.260 \\ &= 31.512 \text{ L} \\ &= 32 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$



Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H$$

$$31,5125 = 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D$$

$$31,5125 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D = 2,72 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 5,44 \text{ m}$$

| Spesifikasi Kation Exchanger | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Fungsi | Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam Ca^{2+} . Kandungan CaCO_3 dari pengolahan air sekitar 5 grain/gallon (Krik Othmer, Vol.11 : 887). Kandungan ini sedianya dihilangkan dengan resin dowex bentuk granular, agar sesuai dengan syarat air boiler. |
| Bentuk | Silinder tegak |
| Kapasitas resin | 144 m^3 /3bulan |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |
| Waktu regenerasi resin | 3 Bulan |
| Dimensi resin | |
| Tinggi | 9,01 m |
| Diameter | 4,51 m |
| Dimensi tangki HCl | |
| Tinggi | 5,44 m |
| Diameter | 2,72 m |
| Bahan konstruksi | Stainless Steel type 316 |

11. Anion Exchanger

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam CO_3^{2-} . Kandungan CaCO_3 dari pengolahan air sekitar 5 grain/gallon agar sesuai dengan syarat air boiler. (Kirk Othmer, Vol.11:887)

$$\text{Kandungan } \text{CaCO}_3 = 5 \text{ grain/gal} = 0,32 \text{ gram/gal}$$

(1 grain = 0,0648 gram)

$$\text{Jumlah air yang diproses} = 672 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 177.598 \text{ gallon/hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah } \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ dalam air} &= 0,32 \text{ gram/gal} \times 177.598 \text{ gallon/hari} \\ &= 57.542 \text{ gram/hari} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih bahan pelunak :

Dowex dengan *exchanger capacity* = 2 ek/L resin [Perry 6^{ed} ; T.16-4]

(Dowex - Marathon C resin specification)

OH - Dowex diharapkan mampu menukar semua ion CO₃²⁻.

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{\text{Gram x elektron}}{\text{BM}} \quad (\text{Underwood : 55})$$

Untuk CaCO₃, 1 mol CO₃ melepas 2 elektron : CO₃²⁻, sehingga elektron = 2

BM CaCO₃ = 60,01 gr/mol

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{115.083}{60} = 1.918 \text{ ek}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resin yang diperlukan} &= \frac{1.918 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 959 \text{ L resin/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :

3 bulan = 90 hari

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan resin setiap 3 bulan} &= 959 \text{ L resin/hari} \times 90 \text{ hari} \\ &= 86.298 \text{ L resin} \\ &= 86,30 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Cara Kerja

Air dilewatkan pada anion exchanger yang berisi resin negatif sehingga ion negatif tertukar dengan resin negatif.

Asumsi : H = 2 D

$$\text{Volume resin} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H$$

$$86,30 = 0,79 \times D^2 \times D$$

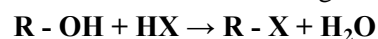
$$86,30 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D = 3,80 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 7,60 \text{ m}$$

Regenerasi Dowex

Regenerasi Dowex dilakukan dengan larutan NaOH 40% (SPO Paiton)



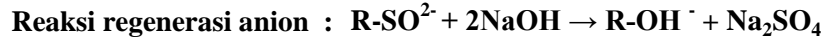
Dimana :

R = Resin Dowex

R - OH = Resin Dowex mengikat anion.



R - X = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat anion.



Regenerasi dilakukan 4 kali dalam setahun

$$\text{Volume resin yang diregenerasi} = 86.298 \text{ L Resin}$$

$$\text{Densitas Resin} = 1,06 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$\text{Massa Resin} = \text{Volume} \times \text{Densitas}$$

$$= 86.298 \times 1,06$$

$$= 91.476 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Volume resin yang di regenerasi} = 86.298 \text{ L Resin}$$

$$\text{Ekivalen Total CO}_3^{2-} = \text{Volume Resin} \times \text{Kapasitas Resin}$$

$$= 86.298 \times 2$$

$$= 172.596 \text{ ek}$$

$$\text{Mol Total CO}_3^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Ekivalen Total CO}_3^{2-}}$$

$$\text{Ekivalen CO}_3^{2-}$$

$$= \frac{172.596 \text{ ek}}{2}$$

$$= 86.298,02 \text{ mol}$$

1 mol CO₃²⁻ ditukar atau exchange dengan 2 mol NaOH

$$\text{Maka kebutuhan NaOH} = 2 \times 86.298,02$$

$$\text{(Dalam mol)} = 172.596,05 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan NaOH} = \text{Mol NaOH} \times \text{BM NaOH}$$

$$\text{(Dalam kg)} = 172.596,05 \times 40$$

$$= 6.903.842 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 6.904 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Maka kebutuhan NaOH 40\%} = \frac{\text{Massa NaOH}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Massa NaOH} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$40\% = \frac{6.904}{\text{Massa Total}}$$

$$\text{Massa Total} = 17.260 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{dengan } \rho \text{ NaOH} = 1,33 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{Jadi } \rho \text{ campuran} = \% \text{ NaOH} \times \rho \text{ NaOH} + \% \text{ H}_2\text{O} \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O}$$

$$= 40\% \times 1,33 + 60\% \times 1$$

$$= 1,13 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 1,13 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$\text{Volume Larutan} = \frac{\text{Massa Total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}} = \frac{17.260 \text{ kg}}{1,13 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$= 15.263$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki NaOH} &= 1,2 \times 15.263 \\ &= 18.316 \text{ L} \\ &= 18,32 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } H = 2 D$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 18,32 &= 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2D \\ 18,32 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D &= 2,3 \text{ m} \\ H &= 5 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

| Spesifikasi Anion Exchanger | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Fungsi | Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam CO_3^{2-} . Kandungan CaCO_3 dari pengolahan air sekitar 5 grain/gallon (Kirk Othmer, Vol.11:887). Kandungan ini sedianya dihilangkan dengan resin dowex bentuk granular, agar sesuai dengan syarat air boiler. |
| Bentuk | Silinder tegak |
| Kapasitas resin | 86,2980 $\text{m}^3/3\text{bulan}$ |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |
| Waktu regenerasi resin | 3 Bulan |
| Dimensi resin | |
| Tinggi | 7,60 m |
| Diameter | 3,80 m |
| Dimensi tangki NaOH | |
| Tinggi | 5 m |
| Diameter | 2,3 m |
| Bahan konstruksi | Stainless Steel type 316 |

12. Penampung Air Demineralisasi (Air Umpan Boiler dan Air Proses)

Fungsi : Menampung air lunak dari kation-anion exchanger yang akan digunakan dijadikan sebagai air umpan boiler.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 672,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 672.209 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 28,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

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

**Volume air dalam bak penampung :**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 28,01 \times 12 = 336,10 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Volume bak penampung direncanakan } 85\% \text{ terisi air} \\ \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{336,10}{85\%} = 395,42 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi : Tinggi (H)} &= 1 \text{ L} \\ \text{Panjang (P)} &= 2 \text{ L} \\ \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 395,42 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 197,71 &= L^3 \\ L &= 5,83 \text{ m} \\ H &= 5,83 \text{ m} \\ P &= 11,65 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Tinggi Air didalam Tangki

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{liq}} &= P \times L \times H \\ 336,10 &= 11,65 \times 5,83 \times H \\ H &= 4,95 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

| Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Demineralisasi | |
|---|---|
| Fungsi | Menampung air lunak dari kation-anion exchanger yang akan digunakan dijadikan sebagai air umpan boiler. |
| Bentuk | Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton. |
| Waktu tinggal | 12 jam |
| Kapasitas | 395,42 m ³ |
| Dimensi | |
| Panjang (P) | 11,65 m |
| Lebar (L) | 5,83 m |
| Tinggi (H) | 5,83 m |
| Bahan Konstruksi | Beton |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |

13. Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Fungsi} &: \text{Menampung air Pendingin} \\ \text{Bentuk} &: \text{Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.} \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_7\text{)} &= 2446,88 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 101,95 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ \text{Ditentukan} &: \text{Waktu tinggal} = 1 \text{ jam}\end{aligned}$$

**Volume air dalam bak penampung :**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 101,95 \quad \times \quad 1 \\ &= 101,95 \quad \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{101,95}{85\%} \\ &= 119,95 \quad \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Tinggi (H) = 1 L

Panjang (P) = 2 L

Volume bak penampung air = P x L x H

$$119,95 = 2 \quad \text{L} \times \text{L} \times \text{L}$$

$$59,97 = \text{L}^3$$

L = 3,91 m

H = 3,91 m

P = 7,83 m

Menghitung Tinggi Air didalam Tangki

$$V_{\text{liq}} = P \times L \times H$$

$$101,95 = 7,83 \times 3,91 \times H$$

$$H = 3,33 \quad \text{m}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Fungsi | Menampung air pendingin |
| Kapasitas | 119,95 m ³ |
| Bentuk | Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton. |

Dimensi

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Panjang (P) | 7,83 m |
| Lebar (L) | 3,91 m |
| Tinggi (H) | 3,91 m |
| Bahan Konstruksi | Beton |
| Jumlah | 1 Buah |



VII.3.2 Perhitungan Pompa

1. Pompa Air Sungai

Fungsi : Mangalirkan air dari sungai ke bak penampung air sungai
Type : Centrifugal Pump
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 158,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 158.107,33 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 347.836,12 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (q}_f) &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{347.836,12 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 5.571,62 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 92,86 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 694,64 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 1,55 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,43}{62,43} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern figure 14 ; Page 823 didapat μ reference 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $NRe > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$



Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 1,55^{0,45} \times 62,43^{0,13} \\ &= 8,12 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 8 in, sch 30 (Geankoplis 3ed, App A.5-1, p. 892)

$$\text{OD} = 8,63 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 7,98 \text{ in} = 0,67 \text{ ft} = 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,67^2$$

$$= 0,35 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{1,55}{0,35} = 4,4571 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$\text{NRe} = \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,67 \times 4,46 \times 62,43}{0,0006}$$

$$= 289.903,17 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

(Geankoplis 3^{ed}; Page 88)

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0002$$

$$f = 0,0040 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

$$g_c = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,6651 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \times 32 \times 0,67 = 64 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate Valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 0,67 = 4,66 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Total Pipa} = 118,50 \text{ ft}$$

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L \times D}{gc \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 4}^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-6)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0040 \times 4,46^2 \times 118,50}{32,17 \times 0,67} \\ &= \frac{18,83}{21,40} \\ &= 0,88 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 4}^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} \\ \alpha &= 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \\ &= \frac{0,55 \times 4,46^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,17 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} k_f &= 0,75 \text{ karena turbulen} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)} \\ F_4 &= 3 \times \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \times \frac{0,75 \times 19,87^2}{2} \\ & && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)} \\ &= 22,3494 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{4^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ & && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15)} \\ &= 0,309 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned} k_f &= 0,17 \text{ (Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1)} \\ F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 19,87^2}{2} \\ & && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)} \\ &= 1,6886 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,8801 + 0,1698 + 22,3494 + 0,3087 + 1,6886 \\ &= 25,3967 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



$$1 \text{ atm} = 1 \times 2116 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,22 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

Karena titik P diambil di atas permukaan air maka $P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$

$P_1 = P$ hidrostatis

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, } H = 8,47 \text{ m} = 28,23 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatis} &= \rho \times H \\ &= 62,43 \times 28,23 \\ &= 1.762,1 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,2 - 1.762,1}{62,4300} = \frac{354,1064}{62,4300} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}} \\ &= 5,6721 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi} : Z_1 = -1,5 \text{ m} = -5 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 10,58 \text{ m} = 35,2817 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (35,28 - -5) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 40,28 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{4,46^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,3087 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 5,67 + 40,28 + 0,3087 + 25,40 \\ &= 71,66 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Rate massa} = 96,62 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{71,66 \times 96,62}{550} \\ &= 12,59 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

(Perry 6^{ed} ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{12,59}{40\%} \\ &= 31,47 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{31,47}{80\%} \\ &= 39 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Air Sungai :

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari sungai ke bak penampung air sungai. |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 5571,62 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 4,46 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 71,66 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 39 Hp |
| BHp | : 31 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

2. Pompa ke Tangki Koagulasi

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air sungai ke tangki koagulasi. |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |



$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 156,53 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 156526,25 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 344357,76 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{344357,76 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 5515,90 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 91,93 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 689,49 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 1,53 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari *Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808* didapat sg reference = 1

Dari *Kern figure 14 ; Page 823* didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $NRe > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 1,53^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.1} \\ &= 8,09 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 10 in, sch 40 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

OD = 10,75 in

ID = 10,02 in = 0,84 ft = 0,25 m



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,84^2 \\
 &= 0,55 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\
 &= \frac{1,53}{0,55} \\
 &= 2,80 \text{ ft/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NRe &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,84 \times 2,80 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\
 &= 228600,80 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})
 \end{aligned}$$

[Peters, 4^{ed}, pers 12-15 hal 501]

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0002$$

$$f = 0,0045 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$gc = 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhouse, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$ID \text{ pipa} = 0,84 \text{ ft}$$

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------|-----------|
| | Taksiran panjang pipa lurus | = | 20 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,84 | = | 80,16 | ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,84 | = | 5,85 | ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = | 106,01 | ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6})$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \times 0,0045 \times 3^2 \times 106,01}{32,17 \times 0,84} \\
 &= \frac{7,48}{26,87} \\
 &= 0,28 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 4^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\
 k &= 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} \\
 \alpha &= 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \\
 &= \frac{0,55 \times 2,7994^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= 0,0670 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned}
 kf &= 0,75 \text{ karena turbuk (Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)} \\
 F_4 &= 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 7,84}{2} \\
 &= 8,8165 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15)} \\
 &= 0,1218 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned}
 kf &= 0,17 \text{ (Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1)} \\
 F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 7,84}{2} \\
 &= 0,6661 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\
 &= 0,28 + 0,07 + 8,82 + 0,12 + 0,67 \\
 &= 9,95 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,80 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 8,47 \text{ m} = 27,78 \text{ ft} \\
 \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\
 P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 62,43 \times 27,78 \times 1$$

$$= 1.734,36 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2116,80 - 1734,36}{62,43} = \frac{382,44}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 6,13 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 14,8892 \text{ m} = 48,8490 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

g, percepatan gravitasi bumi = 32 ft/dt²

gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi = 32,17 ft/dt² x lbm/lbf

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc}$$

$$= (48,85 - 0,00) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{t.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lt}}$$

$$= 48,85 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{2,80^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} = 0,1218 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$

$$= 6,13 + 48,85 + 0,12 + 9,95$$

$$= 65,05 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Rate massa = 95,65 lb/dt

$$H_p = \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550}$$

$$= \frac{65,05 \times 95,65}{550}$$

$$= 11,31 \text{ Hp}$$

(Perry 6^{ed} ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)

Effisiensi Pompa = 40% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 124-37 Page 520)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{11,31}{40\%} \\ &= 28,28 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80% (Peters 4^{ed}; Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{28,28}{80\%} \\ &= 35,35 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Tangki Koagulasi :

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air sungai ke tangki koagulasi. |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 5.515,90 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 2,80 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 65 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 35 Hp |
| BHp | : 28 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

3. Pompa ke Tangki Flokulasi

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air ke tangki flokulasi |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 156,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 156541,55 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 344391,40 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik } (q_f) &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{344391,40 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 5516,44 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 91,94 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 689,56 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 1,53 \text{ cuft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari *Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808* didapat sg reference = 1

Dari *Kern figure 14 ; Page 823* didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $NRe > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 1,53^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.1} \\ &= 8,09 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 8 in, sch 40 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

OD = 8,63 in

ID = 7,98 in = 0,67 ft = 0,20 m

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,67^2 \\ &= 0,35 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{1,53}{0,35} \\ &= 4,41 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,67 \times 4,41 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 287032,18 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

[Peters, 4^{ed}, pers 12-15 hal 501]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dipilih pipa commercial steel, } \varepsilon &= 0,000046 \text{ m} \\ \varepsilon/D &= 0,0002 \\ f &= 0,0045 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88}) \\ g_c &= 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhouse, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,67 \text{ ft}$$

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| Taksiran panjang pipa lurus | = | 20 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,67 | = | 63,85 ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,67 | = | 4,66 ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = | 88,50 ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

- Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0045 \times 4^2 \times 88,50}{32,17 \times 0,67} \\ &= \frac{15,51}{21,40} \\ &= 0,72 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. 2.10-16})$$

$$k = 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pipa}$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen}$$

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 4,4130^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,1665 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$k_f = 0,75 \text{ karena turbulen} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94})$$

$$F_4 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 19^2}{2}$$

$$(\text{Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17})$$

$$= 21,9090 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{4^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15})$$

$$= 0,3026 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$k_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1})$$

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 19^2}{2}$$

$$(\text{Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17})$$

$$= 1,6553 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$$

$$= 0,72 + 0,17 + 21,91 + 0,30 + 1,66$$

$$= 24,76 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,80 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatis}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 3,59 \text{ m} = 11,96 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ P \text{ hidrostatis} &= \rho \times H \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= 62,43 \times 11,96 \times 1 \\ &= 746,50 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2116,80 - 746,50}{62,43} = \frac{1370,30}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 21,95 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} & : Z_1 = 0 \quad \text{m} = 0 \quad \text{ft} \\ & \quad Z_2 = 5 \quad \text{m} = 16,67 \quad \text{ft} \\ & \quad g/gc = 1 \quad \text{lbf/lbm} \\ g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} & = 32 \quad \text{ft/dt}^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} & = 32,17 \quad \text{ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \\ \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} & = (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ & = (16,67 - 0,00) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{t.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lt}} \\ & = 16,67 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{4,41^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} = 0,3026 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -Wf & = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ & = 21,95 + 16,67 + 0,30 + 24,76 \\ & = 63,68 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 95,66 \quad \text{lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p & = \frac{-Wf \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ & = \frac{63,68 \times 95,66}{550} \\ & = 11,08 \quad \text{Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 124-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} Bhp & = \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ & = \frac{11,08}{40\%} \\ & = 27,69 \quad \text{Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$



$$= \frac{27,69}{80\%}$$

$$= 34,61 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Tangki flokulasi :

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Fungsi | : | Mengalirkan air dari tangki koagulasi ke tangki flokulasi |
| Type | : | Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : | Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : | 5.516,44 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : | 4,41 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : | 64 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : | 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : | 40% |
| Power Motor | : | 35 Hp |
| BHp | : | 28 Hp |
| Jumlah | : | 1 Buah |

4. Pompa ke Sand Filter

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Fungsi | : | Mengalirkan air dari Bak Penampung Air setengah bersih ke Sand Filter |
| Type | : | Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : | Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 140,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 140889,59 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 309957,10 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (q}_f\text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{309957,10 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 4964,87 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 82,75 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 620,61 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 1,38 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg Bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp



$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $NRe > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 1,38^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 7,71 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 8 in, sch 30 (Brownell & Young, Page 389)

$$\text{OD} = 8,63 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 7,98 \text{ in} = 0,67 \text{ ft} = 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,67^2 \\ &= 0,35 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{1,38}{0,35} \\ &= 3,97 \text{ ft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}NRe &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,67 \times 3,97 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 258.332,99 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0002$$

$$f = 0,0045 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$g_c = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :



$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

ID pipa = 0,67 ft

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| Taksiran panjang pipa lurus | = | 20 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,67 | = | 63,85 ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,67 | = | 4,66 ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = | 88,50 ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

- Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0045 \times 3,97^2 \times 88,50}{32,17 \times 0,67}$$

$$= \frac{12,57}{21,40}$$

$$= 0,59 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

- Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16})$$

k = 0,55 ; A tangki >>> A pipa
 $\alpha = 1,0$; untuk aliran turbulen

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 3,97^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,13 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

- Friksi karena elbow 90°

kf = 0,75 karena turbulen (Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)

$$F_3 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 16}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)

$$= 17,75 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_4 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3,97^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15})$$

$$= 0,25 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$k_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 16}{2}$$

$$= 1,34 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17})$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$$

$$= 0,59 + 0,13 + 17,75 + 0,25 + 1,34$$

$$= 20,05 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,80 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 3,71 \text{ m} = 12,35 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times \text{g/gc} \\ &= 62,43 \times 12,35 \times 1 \\ &= 771,20 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 771,2}{62,43} = \frac{1345,60}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 21,55 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\text{Asumsi} \quad : \quad Z_1 = 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 8,48 \text{ m} = 27,82 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{g/gc} = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\text{g, percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$\text{gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} = (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}}$$

$$= (27,82 - 0) : 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 27,82 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$



$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{3,97^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,25 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 21,55 + 27,82 + 0,25 + 20,05 \\ &= 69,68 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 86,10 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{69,68 \times 86,10}{550} \\ &= 10,91 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} Bhp &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{10,91}{40\%} \\ &= 27,27 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{27,27}{80\%} \\ &= 34 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa ke Sand Filter :

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari Bak Penampung Air setengah bersih ke Sand Filter |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 4.964,87 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 4 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 70 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |



Power Motor : 34 Hp
BHp : 27 Hp
Jumlah : 1 Buah

5. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi

Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari Bak Penampung Air Bersih ke Bak Air Sanitasi

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 1,7940 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 1.794,00 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 3.946,80 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_v \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{3.946,80 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 63,22 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 1,05 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 7,90 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,0176 \text{ cuft/detik} \\ \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg referer 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ refere 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi aliran turbulen :**

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

$$q_f = \text{Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)}$$

$$\rho = \text{Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 4 \times 0,018^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 1,08 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1 in, sch 40 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

$$\text{OD} = 1,32 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,10 \text{ in} = 0,09 \text{ ft} = 0,03 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2) \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,092^2 \\ &= 0,0066 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0176}{0,0066} \\ &= 2,66 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,09 \times 2,66 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 23866,46 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0016$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$gc = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan **Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484**

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | Timmerhause, Page |
| Gate valve open | 7 | 484-485) |



| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----|-----------------|
| Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le | (Peters 4 ^{ed} , Tabel - 1) | | |
| ID pipa = | 0,09 | ft | |
| Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = | | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,09 | = | 8,80 ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,09 | = | 0,64 ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = | 34,44 ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 2,66^2 \times 34,44}{32,17 \times 0,09}$$

$$= \frac{3,91}{2,95}$$

$$= 1,32 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16})$$

$k = 0,55$; A tangki >>> A pip (**Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16**)
 $\alpha = 1,0$; untuk aliran turbule (**Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16**)

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 2,66^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0606 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$k_f = 0,75$ karena turbulen (**Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94**)

$$F_3 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 7,09^2}{2}$$

(**Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17**)

$$= 7,97 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_4 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{2,66^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15})$$

$$= 0,11 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$k_f = 0,17$ (**Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1**)

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 7,09^2}{2}$$

(**Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17**)

$$= 0,60 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 1,32 + 0,06 + 7,97 + 0,11 + 0,60 \\ &= 10,07 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 3,69 \text{ m} = 12,12 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \\ &= 62,43 \times 12,12 \times 1 \\ &= 756,52 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 756,52}{62,43} = \frac{1360,28}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}} \\ &= 21,79 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi} &: Z_1 = 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft} \\ &Z_2 = 8,04 \text{ m} = 26,37 \text{ ft} \\ &\frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \\ &= (26,37 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 26,37 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m \text{ s}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{2,66^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,11 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 21,79 + 26,37 + 0,11 + 10,07 \\ &= 58,34 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}\end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Rate massa} = 1,10 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{58,34 \times 1,10}{550} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,12}{40\%} \\ &= 0,29 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,29}{80\%} \\ &= 0,36 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi :

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari Bak Penampung Air bersih ke Bak Air Sanitasi |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 63,22 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 2,66 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 58 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 0,36 Hp |
| BHp | : 0,29 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

6. Pompa air ke kation exchanger

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan bahan dari bak penampung air bersih ke kation exchanger |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |
| ρ Air | = 62,430 lb/cuft = 1 g/ml = 1.000 kg/m ³ |



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bahan masuk} &= 28,0087 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 28.008,70 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 61.619,13 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{61.619,13 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 987,01 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 16,45 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 123,38 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,27 \text{ cuft/detik} \\ \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1\end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg referer 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ refere 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 0,274^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 3,73 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 4 in, sch 40 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

OD = 4,50 in

ID = 4,03 in = 0,34 ft = 0,10 m

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,336^2 \\ &= 0,0885 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2742}{0,0885} \\ &= 3,10 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,34 \times 3,10 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 101705,90 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,0004$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$gc = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 a gc} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Taksiran panjang pipa lu = | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,34 | = 32,24 | ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,34 | = 2,35 | ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = 59,59 | ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 3,10^2 \times 59,59}{32,17 \times 0,34} \\ &= \frac{9,14}{10,81} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 0,85 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. 2.10-16})$$

$$k = 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pip} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16})$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbule} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16})$$

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 3,10^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,08 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$k_f = 0,75 \text{ karena turbulen} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94})$$

$$F_3 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 9,59}{2}$$

$$= 10,79 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_4 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3,10^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15})$$

$$= 0,15 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$k_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 9,59}{2}$$

$$= 0,82 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$$

$$= 0,85 + 0,08 + 10,79 + 0,15 + 0,82$$

$$= 12,68 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatis}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, H} = 3,69 \text{ m} = 12,31 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatis} = \rho \times H \times g/gc$$

$$= 62,43 \times 12,31 \times 1$$

$$= 768,62 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$



$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$
$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 768,62}{62,43} = \frac{1348,18}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}}$$
$$= 21,60 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft}$$
$$Z_2 = 3,69 \text{ m} = 12,12 \text{ ft}$$
$$g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$
$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$
$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc}$$
$$= (12,12 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$
$$= 12,12 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm s}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3,10^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,15 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$
$$= 21,60 + 12,12 + 0,15 + 12,68$$
$$= 46,54 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 17,12 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$H_p = \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550}$$
$$= \frac{46,54 \times 17,12}{550}$$
$$= 1,45 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$Bhp = \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$
$$= \frac{1,45}{40\%}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 3,62 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521}) \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{3,62}{80\%} \\ &= 4,53 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi :

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan bahan dari bak penampung air bersih ke kation exchanger |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 987,01 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 3,10 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 46,54 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 4,53 Hp |
| BHp | : 3,62 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

7. Pompa air ke Anion Exchanger

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan bahan dari kation exchanger ke anion exchanger |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 28,0087 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 28.008,70 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 61.619,13 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{61.619,13 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 987,01 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 16,45 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 123,38 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Sg Bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{0,27 \text{ cuft/detik}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg referer 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ refere 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

$$q_f = \text{Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)}$$

$$\rho = \text{Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 4 \times 0,274^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 3,73 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 4 in, sch 40 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

$$\text{OD} = 4,50 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,03 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft} = 0,10 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,336^2 \\ &= 0,0885 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2742}{0,0885} \\ &= 3,10 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,34 \times 3,10 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 101705,90 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0004$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$gc = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Taksiran panjang pipa lu = | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,34 | = 32,24 | ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,34 | = 2,35 | ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = 59,59 | ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 3,10^2 \times 59,59}{32,17 \times 0,34}$$

$$= \frac{9,14}{10,81}$$

$$= 0,85 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16})$$

$$k = 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pip} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16})$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbule} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16})$$

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 3,10^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,08 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$k_f = 0,75 \text{ karena turbulen (Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)}$$

$$F_3 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 9,59^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)

$$= 10,79 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_4 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{3,10^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \text{ (Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15)}$$

$$= 0,15 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$k_f = 0,17 \text{ (Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1)}$$

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 9,59^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)

$$= 0,82 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$$

$$= 0,85 + 0,08 + 10,79 + 0,15 + 0,82$$

$$= 12,68 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, H} = 0,00 \text{ m} = 0,00 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times H \times g/g_c$$

$$= 62,43 \times 0,00 \times 1$$

$$= 0,00 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 0,00}{62,43} = \frac{2116,80 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 33,91 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\text{Asumsi} : Z_1 = 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 9,87 \text{ m} = 32,91 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/g_c = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m$$

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$g_c, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (32,91 - 0) \times 1 \frac{ft/dt^2}{ft.lbm/dt^2.lbf} \\ &= 32,91 \frac{ft.lbf}{lbm \cdot s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3,10^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,15 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 33,91 + 32,91 + 0,15 + 12,68 \\ &= 79,64 \frac{ft.lbf}{lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 17,12 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{79,64 \times 17,12}{550} \\ &= 2,48 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned}Bhp &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{2,48}{40\%} \\ &= 6,20 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{6,20}{80\%} \\ &= 7,75 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$



Spesifikasi Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi :

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan bahan dari kation exchanger ke anion exchanger |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 987,01 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 3,10 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 79,64 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 7,75 Hp |
| BHp | : 6,20 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

8. Pompa air umpan Boiler

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan bahan dari bak air demineralisasi ke boiler |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 1,4986 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 1.498,65 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 3.297,02 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{3.297,02 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 52,81 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,88 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 6,60 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg Bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\
 &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\
 &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $NRe > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15) Peter

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 0,015^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\
 &= 1,00 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 3/4 in, sch 40 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

$$\text{OD} = 0,80 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,60 \text{ in} = 0,05 \text{ ft} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2) \\
 &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,050^2 \\
 &= 0,0020 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,0147}{0,0020} \\
 &= 7,48 \text{ ft/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NRe &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,05 \times 7,48 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\
 &= 36551,56 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,0030$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$g_c = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F$$



Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhouse, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)
ID pipa = 0,05 ft

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Taksiran panjang pipa lu = | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,05 | = 4,80 | ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,05 | = 0,35 | ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = 30,15 | ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 7,48^2 \times 30,15}{32,17 \times 0,05}$$

$$= \frac{26,95}{1,61}$$

$$= 16,7558 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16})$$

$k = 0,55$; A tangki >>> A pip (Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)
 $\alpha = 1,0$; untuk aliran turbule (Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 7,48^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,4776 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$k_f = 0,75$ karena turbulen (Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)

$$F_3 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 55,88^2}{2}$$

$$= 62,86 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_4 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{7,48^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15})$$

$$= 0,8684 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$k_f = 0,17 \text{ (Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1)}$$

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 55,88}{2} \quad \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)}$$

$$= 4,750 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$$

$$= 16,7558 + 0,4776 + 62,8615 + 0,8684 + 4,7495$$

$$= 85,71 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 8,00 \text{ m} = 26,67 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \\ &= 62,43 \times 26,67 \times 1 \\ &= 1664,80 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 1.664,80}{62,43} = \frac{452,00}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 7,24 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} \quad : \quad Z_1 &= 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft} \\ &Z_2 = 11,00 \text{ m} = 36,67 \text{ ft} \\ &\text{g/gc} = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{g, percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$\text{gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \\ &= (36,67 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 36,67 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m \text{ s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times \text{gc}} = \frac{7,48^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,8684 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 7,24 + 36,67 + 0,8684 + 85,71 \\ &= 130,49 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 0,92 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{130,49 \times 0,92}{550} \\ &= 0,22 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,22}{40\%} \\ &= 0,54 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,54}{80\%} \\ &= 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Air Umpan Boiler :

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan bahan dari bak air demineralisasi ke boil |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 52,81 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 7,48 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 130 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 1 Hp |
| BHp | : 0,54 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

**9. Pompa air proses**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak air demineralisasi ke peralatan proses
 Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 26,5101 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 26.510,05 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 58.322,11 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{58.322,11 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 934,20 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 15,57 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 116,78 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,26 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg Bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 0,260^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 3,64 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih pipa 4 in, sch 40 (Brownell & Young, Page 389)

$$\text{OD} = 4,50 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,03 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft} = 0,10 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,336^2 \\ &= 0,0885 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2595}{0,0885} \\ &= 2,93 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,34 \times 2,93 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 96263,98 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0004$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$gc = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| Taksiran panjang pipa lu | = | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,34 | = | 32,24 ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,34 | = | 2,35 ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = | 59,59 ft |

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 2,93^2 \times 59,59}{32,17 \times 0,34} \\ &= \frac{8,19}{10,81} \\ &= 0,7581 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pip} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)} \\ \alpha &= 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbule} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)} \\ &= \frac{0,55 \times 2,93^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,0734 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} k_f &= 0,75 \text{ karena turbulen} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)} \\ F_3 &= 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 8,59^2}{2} \\ &= 9,66 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{2,93^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15)} \\ &= 0,1335 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned} k_f &= 0,17 && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1)} \\ F_5 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 8,59^2}{2} \\ &= 0,730 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,7581 + 0,0734 + 9,6648 + 0,1335 + 0,7302 \\ &= 11,36 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, } H = 4,95 \text{ m} = 16,51 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times \frac{g}{g_c} \\ &= 62,43 \times 16,51 \times 1 \\ &= 1030,46 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} &= \frac{2.116,8 - 1.030,46}{62,43} = \frac{1086,34}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}} \\ &= 17,40 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi} : Z_1 = 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 11,00 \text{ m} = 36,67 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/g_c = 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$g_c, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{g_c} \\ &= (36,67 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 36,67 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm} \cdot \text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{2,93^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,1335 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 17,40 + 36,67 + 0,1335 + 11,36 \\ &= 65,56 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Rate massa} = 16,20 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{65,56 \times 16,20}{550} \\ &= 1,93 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1,93}{40\%} \\ &= 4,83 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{4,83}{80\%} \\ &= 6,03 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Air Proses :

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari bak air demineralisasi ke peralatan proses |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 934,20 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 2,93 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 65,56 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 6,03 Hp |
| BHp | : 4,83 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

10. Pompa air ke bak penampung air pendingin

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari bak air bersih ke bak air pendingin |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bahan masuk} &= 101,9534 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 101.953,41 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 224.297,50 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik (}q_f\text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{224.297,50 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 3.592,78 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 59,88 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 449,10 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 1,00 \text{ cuft/detik} \\ \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1\end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 0,998^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 6,67 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 8 in, sch 40 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

OD = 8,63 in

ID = 7,98 in = 0,67 ft = 0,20 m

$$A = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,665^2 = 0,3472 \text{ ft}^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,9980}{0,3472} \\ &= 2,87 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,67 \times 2,87 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 186940,21 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0002$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$g_c = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 a g_c} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,67 \text{ ft}$$

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Taksiran panjang pipa lu = | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 0,67 | = 63,85 | ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 0,67 | = 4,66 | ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = 93,50 | ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 2,87^2 \times 93,50}{32,17 \times 0,67} \\ &= \frac{12,36}{21,40} = 0,5775 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. 2.10-16})$$

$$k = 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pip} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16})$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16})$$

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 2,87^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0706 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$k_f = 0,75 \text{ karena turbulen} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94})$$

$$F_3 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 8,26^2}{2}$$

$$= 9,29 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17})$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_4 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15})$$

$$= 0,1284 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$k_f = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 8^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17})$$

$$= 0,702 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$$

$$= 1 + 0,0706 + 9 + 0,1284 + 0,7022$$

$$= 10,77 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatis}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 3,69 \text{ m} = 12,31 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ P \text{ hidrostatis} &= \rho \times H \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= 62,43 \times 12,31 \times 1 \\ &= 768,62 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 768,62}{62,43} = \frac{1348,18}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 21,60 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi} & : Z_1 = 0 \quad \text{m} = 0 \quad \text{ft} \\
 & \quad Z_2 = 5,00 \quad \text{m} = 16,67 \quad \text{ft} \\
 & \quad g/gc = 1 \quad \text{lbf/lbm} \\
 \text{g, percepatan gravitasi bumi} & = 32 \quad \text{ft/dt}^2 \\
 \text{gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi} & = 32,17 \quad \text{ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\
 &= (16,67 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\
 &= 16,67 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm} \cdot \text{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \alpha \times gc} = \frac{2,87^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,1284 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 21,60 + 16,67 + 0,1284 + 10,77 \\
 &= 49,16 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 62,30 \quad \text{lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\
 &= \frac{49,16 \times 62,30}{550} \\
 &= 5,57 \quad \text{Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Bhp &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{5,57}{40\%} \\
 &= 13,92 \quad \text{Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$



$$= \frac{13,92}{80\%}$$

$$= 17 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Air ke bak penampung air pendingin :

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari bak air bersih ke bak air pendingin |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 3.592,78 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 2,87 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 49,16 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 17 Hp |
| BHp | : 13,92 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

11. Pompa air pendingin

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari bak air pendingin ke plant |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Dasar Pemilihan | : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah. |

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 101,9534 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 101.953,41 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 224.297,50 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{224.297,50 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 3.592,78 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 59,88 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 449,10 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 1,00 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg Bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp



$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

 q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik) ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 4 \times 0,998^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 6,67 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 14 in, sch 30 (**Brownell & Young, Page 389**)

$$\text{OD} = 14,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 13,25 \text{ in} = 1,10 \text{ ft} = 0,34 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,104^2 \\ &= 0,9571 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,9980}{0,9571} \\ &= 1,04 \text{ ft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NRe} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1,10 \times 1,04 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 112601,49 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0001$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$g_c = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F$$



Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhouse, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|----|----------------------------|------|--------------------|
| ID pipa = | 1,10 | ft | Taksiran panjang pipa lu = | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x | 32 | x | 1,10 | = 106,00 ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x | 7 | x | 1,10 | = 7,73 ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | | | | = 138,73 ft |

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 1,04^2 \times 138,73}{32,17 \times 1,10}$$

$$= \frac{2,41}{35,53}$$

$$= 0,0679 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16})$$

$k = 0,55$; A tangki >>> A pip (Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)
 $\alpha = 1,0$; untuk aliran turbule (Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)

$$= \frac{0,55 \times 1,04^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0093 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$k_f = 0,75$ karena turbulen (Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)

$$F_3 = 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 1,09^2}{2}$$

$$= 1,22 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17})$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_4 = \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{1,04^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15})$$

$$= 0,0169 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$k_f = 0,17 \text{ (Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1)}$$

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 1,09}{2} \text{ (Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)}$$

$$= 0,092 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5$$

$$= 0,0679 + 0,0093 + 1,2233 + 0,0169 + 0,0924$$

$$= 1,41 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 5,44 \text{ m} = 18,12 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times \frac{g}{g_c} \\ &= 62,43 \times 18,12 \times 1 \\ &= 1131,09 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 1.131,09}{62,43} = \frac{985,71}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 15,79 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} &: Z_1 = 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft} \\ &Z_2 = 5 \text{ m} = 16,67 \text{ ft} \\ &g/g_c = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$g_c, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{g_c} \\ &= (16,67 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 16,67 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m \text{ s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{1,04^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,0169 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 15,79 + 16,67 + 0,0169 + 1,41 \\ &= 33,88 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 62,30 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{33,88 \times 62,30}{550} \\ &= 3,84 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 40\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{3,84}{40\%} \\ &= 9,60 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14-38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{9,60}{80\%} \\ &= 11,99 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi pompa air pendingin :

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan air dari bak air pendingin ke plant |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 3.592,78 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 1,04 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 33,88 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 12 Hp |
| BHp | : 9,60 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

**12. Pompa Cooling Tower**

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin keluar plant menuju cooling tower lalu menuju bak penampung air pendingin.
 Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ g/ml} = 1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 101.953,41 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 224.297,50 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (q}_f) &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{224.297,50 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 3.592,78 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 59,88 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 449,10 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 1,0 \text{ cuft/detik} \\ \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1

Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{Re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15) Peter

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 4 \times 1,0^{0.45} \times 62,43^{0.13} \\ &= 6,67 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih pipa 14 in, sch 30 (Brownell & Young, Page 389)

$$\text{OD} = 14,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 13,25 \text{ in} = 1,10 \text{ ft} = 0,34 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,104^2 \\ &= 0,9571 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,9980}{0,9571} \\ &= 1,04 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1,10 \times 1,04 \times 62,43}{0,0006} \\ &= 112601,49 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0001$$

$$f = 0,0080 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 4ed. Fig. 2.10-3, hal 88})$$

$$gc = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

| Sambungan / Fitting | Le/D | (Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485) |
|---------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Elbow standard 90° | 32 | |
| Gate valve open | 7 | |

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 1,10 \text{ ft}$$

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----|------------------|
| Taksiran panjang pipa lu | = | 25 | ft |
| 3 Elbow 90° | = 3 x 32 x 1,10 | = | 106,00 ft |
| 1 Gate Valve | = 1 x 7 x 1,10 | = | 7,73 ft |
| Panjang Total Pipa | | = | 138,73 ft |

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-6)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0080 \times 1,04^2 \times 138,73}{32,17 \times 1,10} \\ &= \frac{2,41}{35,53} \\ &= 0,0679 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,55 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pip} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)} \\ \alpha &= 1,0 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-16)} \\ &= \frac{0,55 \times 1,04^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,0093 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} k_f &= 0,75 \text{ karena turbulen} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed tabel 2.10-2 hal 94)} \\ F_3 &= 3 \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = 3 \frac{0,75 \times 1,09^2}{2} \\ &= 1,22 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{1,04^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, eq 2.10-15)} \\ &= 0,0169 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned} k_f &= 0,17 && \text{(Geankoplis 4ed, tabel 2.10-1)} \\ F_5 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 1,09^2}{2} \\ &= 0,092 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, eq 2.10-17)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,0679 + 0,0093 + 1,2233 + 0,0169 + 0,0924 \\ &= 1,41 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatis}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, H} = 5,00 \text{ m} = 16,67 \text{ ft}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= 62,43 \times 16,67 \times 1 \\ &= 1040,50 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{2.116,8 - 1.040,50}{62,43} = \frac{1076,30}{62,43} \frac{\text{lbf/ft}^2}{\text{lb/cuft}} \\ &= 17,24 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} \quad : \quad Z_1 &= 0 \text{ m} = 0 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 10,50 \text{ m} = 35,00 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (35,00 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 35,00 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm} \cdot \text{s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{1,04^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,0169 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 17,24 + 35,00 + 0,0169 + 1,41 \\ &= 53,67 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 62,30 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{53,67 \times 62,30}{550} \\ &= 6,08 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



Effisiensi Pompa = 40% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{6,08}{40\%} \\ &= 15,20 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{15,20}{80\%} \\ &= 19,00 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi air pendingin :

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fungsi | : Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin keluar plant menuju cooling tower lalu menuju bak penampung air pendingin. |
| Type | : Centrifugal Pump |
| Bahan | : Commercial Steel |
| Rate Volumetrik | : 3.592,78 cuft/jam |
| Kecepatan Aliran | : 1,04 ft/detik |
| Total Dynamic Head | : 53,67 ft.lbf/lbm |
| Effisiensi Motor | : 80% |
| Effisiensi Pompa | : 40% |
| Power Motor | : 19 Hp |
| BHp | : 15 Hp |
| Jumlah | : 1 Buah |

VII.4. Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik

Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan Pabrik ini dipenuhi dari Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) dan Generator set (Genset) dan distribusi pemakaian listrik untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pabrik adalah sebagai berikut :

- Untuk keperluan proses.
- Untuk keperluan penerangan.

Untuk keperluan proses disediakan dari generator set, sedangkan untuk penerangan dari PLN. Bila terjadi kerusakan pada generator set, kebutuhan listrik bisa diperoleh dari PLN. Demikian juga bila terjadi gangguan dari PLN, kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan bisa diperoleh dari generator set. Perincian kebutuhan listrik dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut :



Tabel VII.1. Kebutuhan Listrik untuk Peralatan Proses dan Utilitas

| No | Nama Alat Peralatan Proses | Kode Alat | Power (hp) |
|-------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Pompa - 1 | L-111 | 2 |
| 2 | Belt Conveyor | J-121 | 3 |
| 3 | Bucket Elevator - 1 | J-122 | 4 |
| 4 | Screw Conveyor - 1 | J - 124 | 4 |
| 5 | Tangki Pengencer H ₂ SO ₄ | M - 130 | 37 |
| 6 | Pompa - 2 | L - 131 | 2 |
| 7 | Pompa - 3 | L - 141 | 2 |
| 8 | Blower - 1 | G - 142 | 46 |
| 9 | Manheim Furnace | Q - 210 | 144 |
| 10 | Blower - 2 | J - 211 | 46 |
| 11 | Screw Conveyor - 2 | J-212 | 4 |
| 12 | Rotary Cooler | B - 220 | 89 |
| 13 | Blower - 3 | B - 221 | 46 |
| 14 | Cooling Screw Conveyor | J - 223 | 2 |
| 15 | Bucket Elevator - 2 | J - 224 | 4 |
| 16 | Solution Tank | R - 230 | 56 |
| 17 | Pompa - 4 | L - 232 | 2 |
| 18 | Crystallizer | S - 250 | 35 |
| 19 | Centrifuge | H - 260 | 125 |
| 20 | Screw Conveyor - 3 | J - 261 | 4 |
| 21 | Bucket Elevator - 4 | J - 262 | 4 |
| 22 | Pompa - 5 | L - 263 | 2 |
| 23 | Ball Mill | C - 270 | 700 |
| 24 | Pompa - 6 | L - 311 | 2 |
| 25 | Pompa - 7 | L - 321 | 2 |
| Total | | | 1.368 |

| No | Nama Alat Peralatan Utilitas | Kode Alat | Power (hp) |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Boiler | P - 350 | 83 |
| 2 | Cooling Tower | P - 360 | 9 |
| 3 | Tangki Koagulasi | M - 210 | 9 |
| 4 | Tangki Flokulasi | M - 220 | 3 |
| 5 | Pompa Air Sungai | L - 109 | 39 |
| 6 | Pompa ke Tangki Koagulasi | L - 111 | 35 |
| 7 | Pompa ke Tangki Flokulasi | L - 211 | 35 |
| 8 | Pompa ke Sand Filter | L - 313 | 34 |
| 9 | Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi | L - 322 | 1 |
| 10 | Pompa ke Kation Exchanger | L - 324 | 5 |



| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----|
| 11 | Pompa ke Anion Exchanger | L - 331 | 8 |
| 12 | Pompa Air Umpan Boiler | L - 342 | 1 |
| 13 | Pompa Air Proses | L - 343 | 6 |
| 14 | Pompa Bak Penampung Air Pendingin | L - 325 | 17 |
| 15 | Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin | L - 328 | 12 |
| 16 | Pompa Cooling Tower | L - 361 | 19 |
| Total | | | 315 |

$$1 \text{ Hp} = 745,6 \text{ W} = 0,746 \text{ kW}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total kebutuhan listrik} &= 1368 + 315 = 1.683,27 \text{ hp} \\ &= 1.255 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

untuk tiap-tiap lokasi. Dengan menggunakan perbandingan beban listrik lumen/m² Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan pabrik dihitung berdasarkan

$$\text{penerangan dimana } 1 \text{ foot candle} = 10.076 \text{ lumen / m}^2$$

$$1 \text{ lumen} = 0,0015 \text{ W}$$

Tabel VII.2. Kebutuhan Listrik Untuk Penerangan

| No | Lokasi | Luas (m ²) | Foot candle | Lumen / m ² |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Jalan | 2350 | 235 | 2367860 |
| 2 | Pos Keamanan | 100 | 10 | 100760 |
| 3 | Parkir | 1200 | 120 | 1209120 |
| 4 | Taman | 800 | 80 | 806080 |
| 5 | Timbangan Truk | 100 | 10 | 100760 |
| 6 | Pemadam Kebakaran | 200 | 20 | 201520 |
| 7 | Bengkel | 225 | 22,5 | 226710 |
| 8 | Kantor | 1200 | 120 | 1209120 |
| 9 | Perpustakaan | 500 | 50 | 503800 |
| 10 | Kantin | 225 | 22,5 | 226710 |
| 11 | Poliklinik | 100 | 10 | 100760 |
| 12 | Mushola | 900 | 90 | 906840 |
| 13 | Ruang Proses | 2500 | 250 | 2519000 |
| 14 | Ruang Kontrol | 100 | 10 | 100760 |
| 15 | Laboratorium | 625 | 62,5 | 629750 |
| 16 | Unit Pengolahan Air | 900 | 90 | 906840 |
| 17 | Unit Pembangkit Listrik | 500 | 50 | 503800 |
| 18 | Unit Boiler | 500 | 50 | 503800 |
| 19 | Storage Produk | 625 | 62,5 | 629750 |
| 20 | Storage Bahan Baku | 625 | 62,5 | 629750 |
| 21 | Gudang | 625 | 62,5 | 629750 |
| 22 | Utilitas | 500 | 50 | 503800 |
| 23 | Daerah Perluasan | 3600 | 360 | 3627360 |
| Total | | 19000 | 1900 | 19144400 |



Untuk penerangan daerah proses, daerah perluasan, daerah utilitas, daerah bahan baku, daerah produk, tempat parkir, bengkel, gudang, jalan dan taman digunakan merkury 250 watt. Untuk lampu merkury 250 watt
Lumen Output = 166666,67 lumen (Perry 7^{ed}, Conversion Table)

Jumlah lampu merkury yang dibutuhkan :

Tabel VII.3 Jumlah Lampu Merkury

| No | Lokasi | Lumen / m ² |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Ruang Proses | 2519000 |
| 2 | Daerah Perluasan | 3627360 |
| 3 | Utilitas | 503800 |
| 4 | Storage Bahan Baku | 629750 |
| 5 | Storage Produk | 629750 |
| 6 | Parkir | 1209120 |
| 7 | Bengkel | 226710 |
| 8 | Gudang | 629750 |
| 9 | Jalan Aspal | 2367860 |
| 10 | Taman | 806080 |
| Total | | 13149180 |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu mercury yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{13.149.180}{166.666,67} \\ &= 78,90 \approx 79 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk penerangan lain digunakan lamp 40 watt

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk lampu TL 40 watt, lumen out put} &= 26.667 \\ \text{Jumlah lampu TL yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{19144400 - 13149180}{26667} \\ &= 225 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan :

$$\begin{aligned} &= [79 \times 250] + [225 \times 40] \\ &= 28.743 \text{ watt} \\ &= 28,74 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan listrik untuk AC kantor = 20 kWh

Supply PLN hanya untuk penerangan dan AC

$$\begin{aligned} &= 28,74 + 20 \\ &= 48,74 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk menjamin kelancaran dalam penyediaan, ditambah 20 % dari kebutuhan
Sehingga kebutuhan listrik = 1,2 x 48,74 = 58,49 kWh



VIII.4.1. Generator Set

Direncanakan digunakan Generator Portable Set (penempatannya mudah)

Effisiensi generator set : 80%

Supply listrik untuk keperluan proses dan utilitas diperoleh dari generator set.

Kebutuhan listrik untuk keperluan proses dan utilitas = 1314 kWh

Untuk menjamin kelancaran dalam penyediaan, ditambah 20% dari kebutuhan.

Sehingga kebutuhan listrik = $1,2 \times 1314$

$$= 1.576 \text{ kWh}$$

Kapasitas generator set total = $\frac{1.576}{80\%}$

$$= 1970,31 \text{ kWh}$$

Digunakan generator iwata dengan kapasitas 1.200 kWh, Sehingga

Jumlah generator = $\frac{1970,31 \text{ kWh}}{1.200 \text{ kWh}} = 1,64 \text{ buah} \approx 2 \text{ buah}$

1 kW = 56,87 Btu/menit

Q generator = $1970,31 \times 56,87$

$$= 112051,48 \text{ Btu/menit}$$

Heating Value minyak bakar = 19.065,6944 Btu/lb

[Perry 6^{ed}, 1984 Page 1629]

Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator = $\frac{112051,48 \text{ Btu/menit}}{19065,69 \text{ Btu/lb}}$

$$= 5,88 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$= 159,95 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Jadi dalam perencanaan ini, disediakan generator pembangkit tenaga listrik yang dapat menghasilkan daya listrik sesuai dengan kebutuhan dengan bahan

bakar solar sebesar = 160 kg/jam

Berat jenis bahan bakar = $870 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,87 \text{ kg/L}$

Maka kebutuhan bahan bakar = $\frac{159,95}{0,87}$

$$= 183,85 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$= 4.412 \text{ L/hari}$$

Spesifikasi Generator Set :

Fungsi : Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik

Kapasitas : 1.970 kWh

Power factor : 80%

Frekuensi : 50 Hz

Bahan bakar : Diesel Oil

Jumlah bahan bakar : 4.412,39 L/hari

Jumlah : 3 buah (1 cadangan)

**VII.5 Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar****VII.5.1 Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar Solar**

Fungsi : Menyimpan bahan bakar solar untuk kebutuhan generator dan boiler.

Bentuk : Tangki Silinder Vertikal dengan plat datar (flat bottom) dan atap torispherical dished

kebutuhan Bahan Bakar Furnace :

Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk Furnace per jam = 1.172 lb/jam

Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator per jam = 353 lb/jam

Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk boiler per jam = 156 lb/jam

Total Minyak Diesel = 1.681 lb/jam

Densitas minyak diesel = 54,31 lb/cuft

Kapasitas = $\frac{\text{Total Minyak Diesel}}{\text{Densitas minyak diesel}} = \frac{1.681}{54,31} = 30,94$ cuft/jam

1 cuft = 28,32 liter

Kapasitas per jam = 876,32 L/jam

Direncanakan penyimpanan bahan bakar selama 7 Hari :

Volume bahan = 30,94 cuft/jam x $\frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}}$ x 7 hari

= 5.199 cuft

Volume tangki = 1,2 x 5.199 = 6.238 cuft

Menentukan dimensi tangki

Asumsi dimensi ratio : H/D = 2 (Ulrich Table.4-27)

Volume silind = $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times [Ds]^2 \times Hs$

$$6.238 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$6.238 = 1,57 Ds^3$$

$$Ds^3 = 3,973 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$Ds = 15,84 \text{ ft} = 4,83 \text{ m}$$

$$Hs = 31,68 \text{ ft} = 9,66 \text{ m}$$

V tutup atas = 0,000049 Ds^3 (Torispherical) [Brownell : 88]

Volume tangk = Volume silinder + Volume tutup atas

$$6.238 = 1,57 Ds^3 + 0,000049 Ds^3$$

$$6.238 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$Dt = 15,84 \text{ ft} = 190,06 \text{ in} = 4,83 \text{ m}$$

$$Ht = 31,68 \text{ ft} = 380,13 \text{ in} = 9,66 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_{\text{liq}} \\ 5.199 &= 196,92 \times H_{\text{liq}} \\ H_{\text{liq}} &= 26,40 \text{ ft} = 317 \text{ in} = 8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tekanan Design

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid , maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= 14,7 - 14,7 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= \rho \times g/gc \times H_{\text{liq}} \\ &= 54,31 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 26,40 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1433,70 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ &= 9,96 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal minimum shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0.6P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers.13-1, Page 254}]$$

Dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{min}} &= \text{tebal shell minimum} \quad ; \text{ in} \\ P &= \text{tekanan tangki} \quad ; \text{ Psi} \\ r_i &= \text{jari-jari tangki} \quad ; \text{ in} \quad (1/2 D) \\ C &= \text{faktor korosi} \quad ; \text{ in} \quad (\text{digunakan} = 1/8 \text{ in}) \\ E &= \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded} \\ e &= 0,80 \\ f &= \text{stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283} \\ &\quad \text{grade C, maka} \quad f = 12.650 \text{ psi} \quad [\text{Brownell, Table.13-1}] \\ r_i &= 0,5 \times 190,06 \\ &= 95,03 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 1/4 in

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \\ 4/16 &= \frac{9,96 \times 95,03}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 9,96} + 1/8 \\ 1/8 &= \frac{946,15}{f \times 0,8 - 5,97} \\ f &= 9.454 \text{ psi} \\ f_{\text{hitung}} &< f_{\text{allowable}}, \text{ jadi tebal shell } 4/16 \text{ in dapat digunakan} \end{aligned}$$



Menentukan dimensi tutup atas dan bawah (Torispherical dished)

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2ts \\ &= 190,06 + 2 \times 1/4 \\ &= 191 \text{ in} = 15,8802 \text{ ft} \\ rc &= 170 \text{ in} = 14 \text{ ft} \text{ (Brownell \& Young, T. 5.7 hal 90)} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal standart torispherical dished (atas) :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times rc}{fe - 0,1P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.12 hal 258)}$$

Dimana :

P_d = Tekanan desain (psi)

D_i = Diameter dalam (in)

E = Faktor Pengelasan, 0,8

t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$\begin{aligned} t_h &= \frac{0,885 \times 9,96 \times 170,00}{10120 - 0,996} + 0,13 \\ &= 2/7 \text{ in} ; \text{digunakan } t \text{ } 2/7 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar Solar :

Nama alat : Menyimpan bahan bakar untuk kebutuhan generator
Tipe : Tangki Silinder Vertikal dengan plat datar (flat bottom) dan atap torispherical dished
Kapasitas : 6.238 cuft
Diameter : 4,83 m
Tinggi : 9,66 m
Tebal shell : 4/16 in
Tebal tutup : 2/7 in
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C
Jumlah : 1 Buah