



### APPENDIX A PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas Pabrik : 450000 ton/tahun  
 Waktu Operasi : 1 Tahun = 330 hari  
                   1 hari = 24 jam  
 Kapasitas Pabrik :  $\frac{450000 \text{ ton/tahun} \times 1000 \text{ kg/ton}}{330 \text{ hari/tahun} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari}} = 56.818 \text{ kg/jam}$

Berat Molekul

Komponen	BM	Komponen	BM
NaCl	58,5	SO <sub>3</sub>	80
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120
HCl	36,5	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142	H <sub>2</sub> O	18
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ·10H <sub>2</sub> O	322

Komposisi Bahan Baku :

A. Garam (NaCl) Dari PT. Garam

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat
NaCl	21.353,48	95,80%
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22,29	0,10%
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	66,87	0,30%
H <sub>2</sub> O	847,01	3,80%
Total	22.289,65	100%

B. Sulfuric Acid (Petrokimia Gresik)

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	19.027,47	98,00%
H <sub>2</sub> O	388,32	2,00%
Total	19.415,79	100%

Basis Salt Cake = 25.398 kg/jam

Konversi = 98% NaCl

Mol Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> =  $\frac{25398 \text{ Kg/jam}}{142 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 178,9 \text{ kmol/jam}$

Mol NaCl mula2 =  $\frac{178,9 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 2}{98\%} = 365 \text{ kmol/jam}$

Perbandingan Mol NaCl : H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = 1,88 : 1 (Keyes : 472)

Mol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> mula2 =  $\frac{365,0 \text{ kmol/jam}}{1,88} = 194,2 \text{ kmol/jam}$

	2NaCl <sub>(s)</sub>	+	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4(aq)</sub>	→	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4(aq)</sub>	+	2HCl <sub>(g)</sub>
M :	365		194,2		-		-
R :	357,7		178,9		178,9		357,7
S :	7,3		15,30		178,9		357,7



Massa NaCl awal	=	365	x	58,5	=	21.353,48	kg/jam
Massa H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> awal	=	194,2	x	98	=	19.027,47	kg/jam
Massa NaCl sisa	=	7,3	x	58,5	=	427,07	kg/jam
Massa H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> sisa	=	15	x	98	=	1.499,36	kg/jam
Massa HCl	=	357,7	x	36,5	=	13.056,65	kg/jam
Massa Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	178,9	x	142	=	25.397,87	kg/jam

**1. Tangki Pengencer H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>**

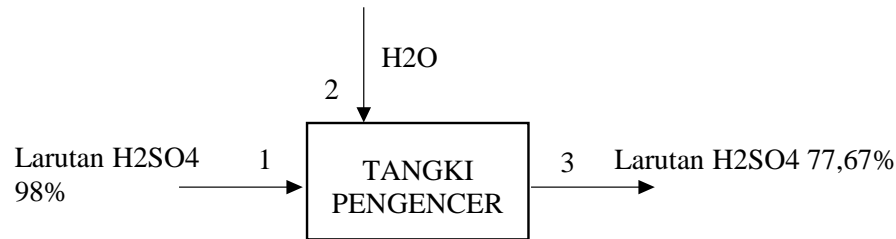
H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> yang digunakan 60°Be (Keyes) = 77,67%

sedangkan yang tersedia di pabrik = 98%

Fungsi : Mengencerkan Larutan Asam Sulfat 98% menjadi 77,67%

Kondisi Operasi : Temperatur = 30°C

Tekanan = 1 atm



Total H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Keluar = 24498 kg/jam

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	19027,47	77,67%
H <sub>2</sub> O	5470,37	22,33%
Total	24497,84	100,00%

Neraca Massa Total :

$$F1 + F2 = F3$$

$$F1 + F2 = 24498 \text{ Kg/jam} \quad (\text{Pers.1})$$

Neraca Massa Komponen :

$$F1.X1 + F2.X2 = F3.X3$$

$$F1(0,98) + F2(0) = 24498 (77,67\%)$$

$$F1 = 19416 \text{ kg/jam}$$

substitusi F1 ke Pers. 1

$$F1 + F2 = 24498 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

$$19416 + F2 = 24498 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

$$F2 = 5082 \text{ kg/jam}$$



Pada Aliran 1 :

$$\text{Massa H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 98\% \times 19416 = 19027 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa H}_2\text{O} = 2\% \times 19416 = 388,3 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Pada Aliran 2 :

$$\text{Massa H}_2\text{O} = 5082 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Pada Aliran 3 :

$$\text{Massa H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 77,67\% \times 24498 \text{ kg/jam} = 19027 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa H}_2\text{O} = 22,33\% \times 24498 \text{ kg/jam} = 5470 \text{ kg/jam}$$

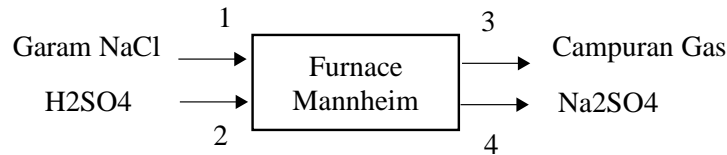
Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)	
H2SO4 Feed	19027,47	H2SO4 Larutan	19027,47
H2O Feed	388,32	H2O Larutan	5470,37
	<u>19415,79</u>		<u>24497,84</u>
Penambahan Air Proses			
H2O	5082,05		
Total	24497,84		24497,84

## 2. MANHEIM FURNACE

Fungsi : Mereaksikan NaCl dengan H2SO4 membentuk HCl dan Na2SO4

Kondisi Operasi : Tekanan = 1 atm

Suhu Operasi = 843°C (Keyes: 472)



$$\text{Basis Salt Cake} = 25.398 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{konversi} = 98\%$$

$$\text{Mol Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{25398 \text{ Kg/jam}}{142 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 178,9 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Mol NaCl mula2} = \frac{178,86 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 2}{0,98} = 365 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Perbandingan Mol NaCl : H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 1,88 : 1 \text{ (Keyes : 472)}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ mula2} = \frac{365 \text{ kmol/jam}}{1,88} = 194,2 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

	$2\text{NaCl}_{(s)}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_{4(aq)}$	$\longrightarrow$	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_{4(aq)}$	+	$2\text{HCl}_{(g)}$
M :	365		194,2		-		-
R :	357,7		178,9		178,9		357,7
S :	7,3		15,30		178,9		357,7



Laporan Pra Rencana Pabrik Kimia

“Pabrik Sodium Sulfate Decahydrate Dari Sodium Chloride dan Sulfuric Acid Dengan Proses Mannheim”

Massa NaCl awal = 365 x 58,5 = 21.353 kg/jam  
 Massa H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> awal = 194,2 x 98 = 19.027 kg/jam  
 Massa NaCl sisa = 7,3 x 58,5 = 427,1 kg/jam  
 Massa H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> sisa = 15,30 x 98 = 1499 kg/jam  
 Massa HCl = 357,7 x 36,5 = 13057 kg/jam  
 Massa Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = 178,9 x 142 = 25398 kg/jam  
 Berdasarkan titik didih komponen, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> terdekomposisi pada suhu 340°C  
 Massa H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> yang terdekomposisi = 1499 kg/jam  
 mol H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> yang terdekomposisi = 15,30 kmol/jam

Reaksi Terdekomposisi



Massa SO<sub>3</sub> = 15,30 Kmol/jam x 80 kg/kmol = 1.224 kg/jam  
 Massa H<sub>2</sub>O = 15,30 kmol/jam x 18 kg/kmol = 275,4 kg/jam  
 Total H<sub>2</sub>O = H<sub>2</sub>O pada garam + H<sub>2</sub>O pada H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> terdekomposisi  
                   + H<sub>2</sub>O pada H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 77,67%  
                   = 847,0 + 275,4 + 5470  
                   = 6593 kg/jam

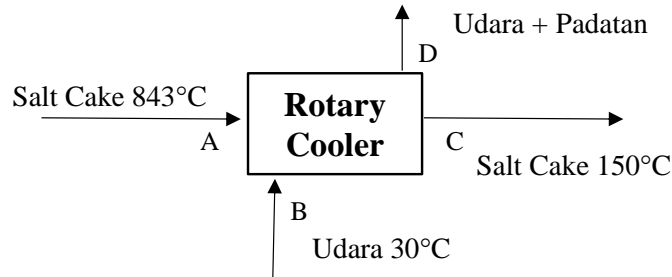
Neraca Massa :

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)	Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)
Garam dari Silo	Campuran Gas Ke Coke Towe
NaCl                   21.353	HCL                   13.057
CaSO <sub>4</sub> 22	SO <sub>3</sub> 1.224
MgSO <sub>4</sub> 67	H <sub>2</sub> O                   6.593
H <sub>2</sub> O                    847	20.873
22.290	
Dari Tangki Pengencer	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ke Rotary Cooler
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 19.027	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 25.398
H <sub>2</sub> O                   5.470	NaCl                 427
24.498	CaSO <sub>4</sub> 22
	MgSO <sub>4</sub> 67
	25.914
Total                 46.787	46.787



### 3. ROTARY COOLER

Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan salt dengan bantuan udara



**Kondisi Operasi** : Tekanan Operasi : 1 atm  
Suhu bahan masuk : 843 °C  
Suhu bahan keluar : 150 °C  
Suhu udara masuk : 30 °C

#### Feed Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25398	0,98
NaCl	427	0,01648
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22	0,00086
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	67	0,00258
	25914	1

Asumsi : Solid yang terbawa oleh udara pendingin sebesar 1%

Komposisi Solid Ke Cyclone :

$$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 1\% \times 25398 = 254,0 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = 1\% \times 427 = 4,3 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CaSO}_4 = 1\% \times 22 = 0,2 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{MgSO}_4 = 1\% \times 67 = 0,7 \text{ kg}$$

Komposisi Solid Ke Solution Tank :

$$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 99\% \times 25398 = 25143,9 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = 99\% \times 427 = 422,8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CaSO}_4 = 99\% \times 22 = 22,1 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{MgSO}_4 = 99\% \times 67 = 66,2 \text{ kg}$$

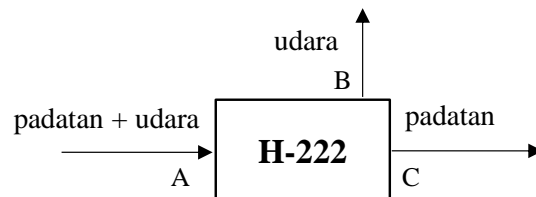


Neraca Massa :

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)	
Produk dari Furnace		Produk atas ke Cyclone	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25.398	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	253,98
NaCl	427	NaCl	4,27
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22	CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,22
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	67	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,67
	<u>25.914,1</u>		<u>259,1</u>
		Produk Bawah ke solution tank	
		Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25.143,9
		NaCl	422,80
		CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22,07
		MgSO <sub>4</sub>	66,20
			<u>25.655,0</u>
Total	25.914,1		25.914,1

#### 4. CYCLONE (H-222)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan udara (gas) dengan padatan

**Kondisi Operasi** : Tekanan Operasi : 1 atm**Feed Masuk :**

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	253,97866	0,980
NaCl	4,27070	0,016
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,22290	0,001
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,66869	0,003
	<u>259,14</u>	<u>1</u>

Asumsi : Solid yang terbawa oleh udara pendingin sebesar 1%

Komposisi Udara Keluar :

$$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 1\% \times 253,98 = 2,5398 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = 1\% \times 4,27 = 0,0427 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CaSO}_4 = 1\% \times 0,22 = 0,0022 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{MgSO}_4 = 1\% \times 0,67 = 0,0067 \text{ kg}$$



## Laporan Pra Rencana Pabrik Kimia

### “Pabrik Sodium Sulfate Decahydrate Dari Sodium Chloride dan Sulfuric Acid Dengan Proses Mannheim”

Komposisi Solid Ke Solution Tank :

Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	99% x	253,98	=	251,44	kg
NaCl	=	99% x	4,27	=	4,23	kg
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	=	99% x	0,22	=	0,22	kg
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	=	99% x	0,67	=	0,66	kg

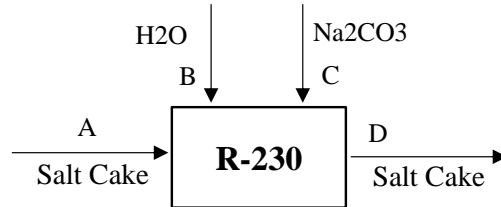
Neraca Massa :

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)	
Produk dari Rotary Cooler		Produk atas ke Udara	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	253,97866	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	2,5398
NaCl	4,27070	NaCl	0,0427
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,22290	CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0022
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,66869	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0067
	<u>259,14</u>		<u>2,59</u>
		Produk Bawah ke solution tank	
		Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	251,44
		NaCl	4,23
		CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,22
		MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,66
			<u>256,55</u>
Total	259,14		259,14



### 5. SOLUTION TANK (R-230)

Fungsi : Untuk Mengikat Impurities



#### Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan Operasi : 1 atm

Suhu Operasi : 60oC

Cycle Operasi : A. Air Proses dihangatkan dengan bantuan Steam

B. Proses Pelarutan Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> dengan air hangat

C. Penambahan Salt Cake

#### Feed Masuk :

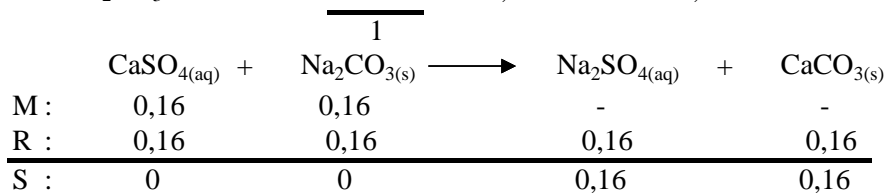
Komponen	Feed Dari B-220 (kg)	Feed Dari H-221 (kg)	Feed Dari H-260 (kg)	Feed Total (kg)	Kelarutan Suhu 60oC
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25.143,89	251,44	11,50	25.406,83	45,3
NaCl	422,80	4,23	544,10	971,13	37,04
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22,07	0,22		22,29	0,2047
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	66,20	0,66		66,86	53,5
H <sub>2</sub> O			131,20	131,20	
Total	25.654,95	256,55	686,80	26.598,30	

$$\text{Kelarutan Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 46,4 \text{ kg/100kg H}_2\text{O}$$

Tinjauan Reaksi :

$$\text{Mol CaSO}_4 \text{ mula2} = \frac{22,3 \text{ Kg}}{136 \text{ Kg/kmol}} = 0,16 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ mula2} = \frac{1}{1} \times 0,16 \text{ kmol} = 0,16 \text{ kmol}$$



$$\text{Massa Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ mula2} = 0,16 \text{ kmol} \times 106 \text{ kg/kmol} = 17,37 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0,16 \text{ kmol} \times 142 \text{ kg/kmol} = 23,3 \text{ kg}$$

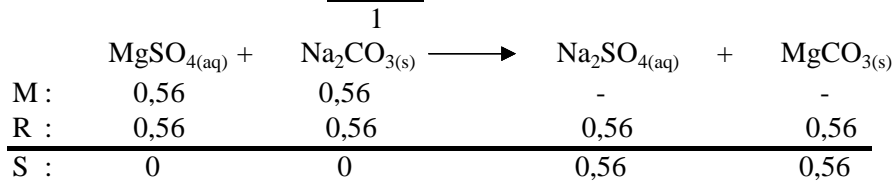
$$\text{Massa CaCO}_3 = 0,16 \text{ kmol} \times 100 \text{ kg/kmol} = 16,39 \text{ kg}$$





$$\text{Mol MgSO}_4 \text{ mula2} = \frac{66,9 \text{ Kg}}{120 \text{ Kg/kmol}} = 0,56 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ mula2} = \frac{1}{1} \times 0,56 \text{ kmol} = 0,56 \text{ kmol}$$



$$\text{Massa Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ mula2} = 0,56 \text{ kmol} \times 106 \text{ kg/kmol} = 59,06 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0,56 \text{ kmol} \times 142 \text{ kg/kmol} = 79 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa MgCO}_3 = 0,56 \text{ kmol} \times 84 \text{ kg/kmol} = 46,8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} = 76,43 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 25.509 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa CaCO}_3 \text{ terbentuk} = 16,39 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa MgCO}_3 \text{ terbentuk} = 46,80 \text{ kg}$$

#### Kebutuhan Air Untuk melarutkan Na2CO3

$$\text{Feed Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 76,43 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Air} = \frac{76,43 \text{ kg}}{46,4 \text{ Kg}} \times 100 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} = 164,7 \text{ Kg}$$

#### Kebutuhan Air Untuk melarutkan Na2SO4

Na2SO4 dilarutkan hingga 32oBe (Keyes)

$$\text{S.g} = \frac{145}{145 - 32} = \frac{145}{113} = 1,27$$

$$\text{S.g} = \frac{\rho \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4}{\rho \text{ H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{\text{Kg Na}_2\text{SO}_4 / \text{V}}{\text{Kg H}_2\text{O} / \text{V}} = \frac{\text{Kg Na}_2\text{SO}_4}{\text{Kg H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Air} = \frac{\text{Kg Na}_2\text{SO}_4}{\text{S.g}} = \frac{25.509}{1,27} = 20.086 \text{ Kg}$$

#### Kebutuhan Air Untuk melarutkan NaCl

$$\text{Feed NaCl} = 971,13 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Air} = \frac{971,13 \text{ kg}}{37,04 \text{ Kg}} \times 100 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} = 2.622 \text{ Kg}$$

#### Kebutuhan Air Untuk melarutkan CaSO4

$$\text{Feed CaSO}_4 = 22,29 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Air} = \frac{22,29 \text{ kg}}{0,2047 \text{ Kg}} \times 100 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} = 10.888 \text{ Kg}$$

#### Kebutuhan Air Untuk melarutkan MgSO4

$$\text{Feed MgSO}_4 = 66,86 \text{ kg}$$



## Laporan Pra Rencana Pabrik Kimia

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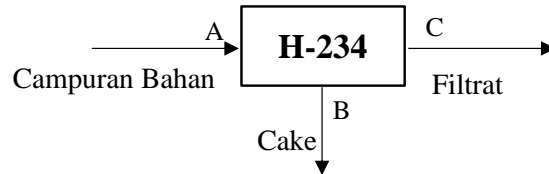
$$\text{Kebutuhan Air} = \frac{66,86}{53,5} \text{ kg} \times 100 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} = 125 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total H}_2\text{O} &= 164,7 + 20.086,0 + 2622 + 10.888 + 125 \text{ kg} \\ &= 33.885,38 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)	Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)
<b>Produk dari Rotary Cooler</b>	<b>Produk Ke Filter Press</b>
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 25.143,89	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 25.509,22
NaCl 422,80	NaCl 971,13
CaSO <sub>4</sub> 22,07	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 16,39
MgSO <sub>4</sub> 66,20	MgCO <sub>3</sub> 46,80
<u>25.654,95</u>	H <sub>2</sub> O 34.017
<b>Produk Dari Hoper</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> 76,43	
<b>Produk Dari Cyclone</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 251,44	
NaCl 4,23	
CaSO <sub>4</sub> 0,22	
MgSO <sub>4</sub> 0,66	
<u>256,55</u>	
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O Dari Utilitas</b>	
H <sub>2</sub> O 33.885	
<b>Recycle dari Centrifuge</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 11,5	
NaCl 544,1	
H <sub>2</sub> O 131,2	
<u>686,8</u>	
<b>Total</b> 60.560	<b>60.560</b>

**6. FILTER PRESS (F-234)**

Fungsi : Memisahkan Cake dan Filtrat



Feed Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (Kg/jam)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25.509,22
NaCl	971,13
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	16,39
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	46,80
H <sub>2</sub> O	34.016,58
Total	60.560

Bahan Bersifat Solid

Komponen	Berat (Kg/jam)
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	16,39
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	46,80
Total	63

Bahan Bersifat Liquid

Komponen	Berat (Kg/jam)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25.509,22
NaCl	971,13
H <sub>2</sub> O	34.016,58
Total	60.497

Filtrat yang Terikut Cake = 2% x 60.497 = 1.210 kg/jam

Filtrat Keluar = 60.497 - 1.210 = 59.287 kg/jam

Terdiri dari :

Komponen	Berat (Kg/jam)	Filtrat Terikut	Filtrat Loss
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25.509,22	510,2	24.999,03
NaCl	971,13	19,4	951,70
H <sub>2</sub> O	34.016,58	680,3	33.336,24
Total	60.497	1.209,9	59.287

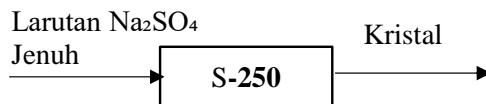


Neraca Massa :

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)	
<b>Produk dari solution tank</b>		<b>Produk Ke Crystallizer</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	25.509,22	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	24.999,03
NaCl	971,13	NaCl	951,70
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	16,39	H <sub>2</sub> O	33.336,24
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	46,80		<u>59.286,98</u>
H <sub>2</sub> O	34.016,58		
	<u>60.560,11</u>		
		<b>Produk Ke WTP</b>	
		Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	510,2
		NaCl	19,4
		CaCO <sub>3</sub>	16,39
		MgCO <sub>3</sub>	46,80
		H <sub>2</sub> O	680,3
			<u>1.273,1</u>
Total	60.560		60.560

### 7. CRYSTALLIZER (S-250)

Fungsi : Mengkristalkan Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> menjadi Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O



Kondisi Operasi : Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm

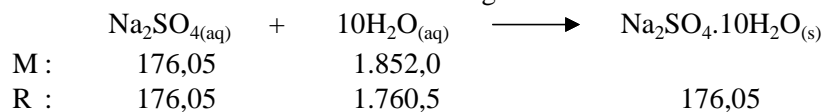
Feed Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (Kg/jam)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	24.999,03
NaCl	951,70
H <sub>2</sub> O	33.336,24
Total	<u>59.287</u>

Kelarutan Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = 19,4 Kg/ 100 Kg H<sub>2</sub>O (Perry 8th)

Mol Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> mula<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{24.999,03 \text{ kg/jam}}{142 \text{ Kg/kmol}}$  = 176,05 kmol/jam

Mol H<sub>2</sub>O mula<sub>2</sub> =  $\frac{33.336,2 \text{ kg/jam}}{18 \text{ Kg/kmol}}$  = 1.852,0 kmol/jam



S : 0 91,5 176,05

Massa kristal Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.10H<sub>2</sub>O = 176,05 kmol/jam x 322 kg/kmol  
= 56.688 kg/jam





## Laporan Pra Rencana Pabrik Kimia

“Pabrik Sodium Sulfate Decahydrate Dari Sodium Chloride dan Sulfuric Acid Dengan Proses Mannheim”

---

Asumsi Liquid Terikut Solid : 5%

Komposisi Solid Ke Ball mill :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 5\% \times 140,93 = 7,0467 \\ \text{NaCl} &= 5\% \times 951,70 = 47,5852 \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 5\% \times 1.506 = 75,3 \end{aligned}$$

Komposisi Liquid Keluar :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 95\% \times 140,93 = 133,89 \\ \text{NaCl} &= 95\% \times 951,70 = 904,12 \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 95\% \times 1506,40 = 1431,08 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa :

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)	Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)
<b>Produk dari Crystallizer</b>	<b>Produk Ke Ball Mill</b>
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 140,93	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 7,05
NaCl 951,70	NaCl 47,59
H <sub>2</sub> O 1.506,40	H <sub>2</sub> O 75,32
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10H <sub>2</sub> O 56.687,95	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10H <sub>2</sub> O 56.687,95
<u>59.286,98</u>	<u>56.818</u>
	<b>Recycle Ke Solution Tank</b>
	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 133,89
	NaCl 904,12
	H <sub>2</sub> O 1.431,08
	<u>2.469,08</u>
<b>Total</b> 59.286,98	<b>Total</b> 59.286,98



### 9. Ball Mill (C-280)

Fungsi : Untuk Menhaluskan Produk Hingga 100 Mesh



#### Feed Masuk dari Centrifuge :

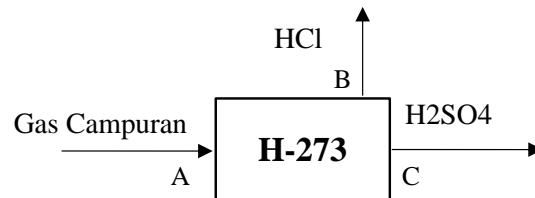
Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	7,05	0,00012
$\text{NaCl}$	47,59	0,00084
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	75,32	0,00133
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	56.687,95	0,99771
Total	56.818	1

#### Neraca Massa :

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)	
Produk dari Centrifuge		Produk ke Tangki Glauber salt	
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	7,05	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	7,05
$\text{NaCl}$	47,59	$\text{NaCl}$	47,59
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	75,32	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	75,32
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	56.687,95	$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	56.687,95
Total	56.818	Total	56.818

### 10. COKE TOWER (D-310)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan udara (gas) dengan padatan



**Kondisi Operasi** : Tekanan Operasi : 1 atm  
Suhu bahan masuk : 843 °C  
Suhu bahan keluar : 150 °C

#### Feed Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat
HCl	13.056,65	0,62552
$\text{SO}_3$	1.223,97	0,05864
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	6.592,77	0,31585
Total	20.873,39	1

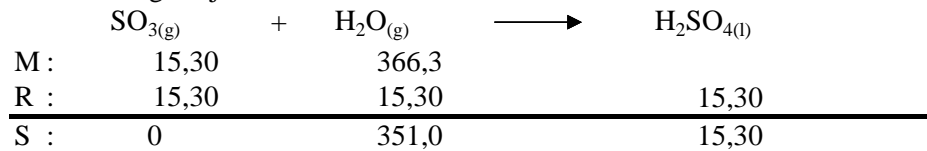


## Laporan Pra Rencana Pabrik Kimia

### “Pabrik Sodium Sulfate Decahydrate Dari Sodium Chloride dan Sulfuric Acid Dengan Proses Mannheim”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol HCl} &= \frac{13.056,65 \text{ Kg/jam}}{36 \text{ Kg/kmol}} = 358,11 \text{ Kmol/jam} \\ \text{Mol SO}_3 &= \frac{1.224 \text{ Kg/jam}}{80 \text{ Kg/kmol}} = 15,30 \text{ Kmol/jam} \\ \text{Mol H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{6.592,77 \text{ Kg/jam}}{18 \text{ Kg/kmol}} = 366,26 \text{ Kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi Yang Terjadi :



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 15,30 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 1.499 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Massa H}_2\text{O Sisa} &= 351,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 6.317,37 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa :

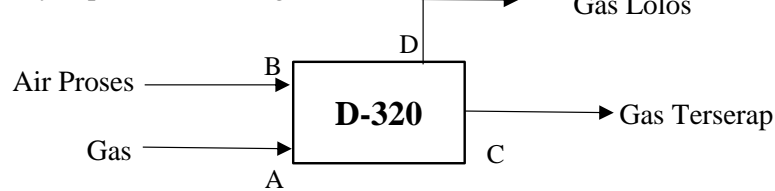
Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)	
Gas Campuran dari Furnace		HCl ke Absorber	
HCl	13.056,6	HCL	13.056,6
SO <sub>3</sub>	1.224,0	H <sub>2</sub> O	6.317,4
H <sub>2</sub> O	6.592,8		<u>19.374,0</u>
	<u>20.873,4</u>		
		H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ke penampung	
		H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.499,4
Total	20.873		20.873





### 11. ABSORBER (D-320)

Fungsi : Menyerap Gas HCl dengan bantuan air



#### Feed Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (Kg)
HCL	13.056,6
H2O	6.317,4
Total	19.374,0

#### Kebutuhan Air Proses

Asumsi Gas yang terserap

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HCl yang terserap} &= 95\% \\ &= 95\% \times 13.056,6 \text{ kg/jam} = 12.403,8 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{HCl lolos} &= 5\% \times 13.056,6 \text{ kg/jam} = 652,8 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi Gas H<sub>2</sub>O terkondensasi = 95%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O Liquid} &= 95\% \times 6.317,4 \text{ kg/jam} = 6.001,5 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O Gas} &= 5\% \times 6.317,4 \text{ kg/jam} = 1.387,0 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kelarutan HCl (30}^\circ\text{C)} = \frac{57,9 \text{ gr}}{100 \text{ gr}} \text{ (perry, 7th ed.)}$$

$$\text{kebutuhan air proses} = 12.403,8 \times \frac{100}{57,9} = 21.428,0 \text{ kg/jam}$$

#### Neraca Massa :

Komponen Masuk (Kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kg/jam)	
Gas dari Coke Tower		HCl ke Tangki Penyimpanan	
HCl	13.056,6	HCl	12.403,8
H <sub>2</sub> O	6.317,4	H <sub>2</sub> O	26.358,1
	19.374,0		38.761,9
Penambahan Air Proses		HCl ke Udara	
H <sub>2</sub> O	21.428,0	HCl	652,8
		H <sub>2</sub> O	1.387
			2.040
Total	40.802		40.802

**APPENDIX B  
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS**Persamaan Panas Untuk Kondisi Aliran Steady ;  $Q = \Delta H$ 

$$\Delta H = n \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$

$$\Delta H = n \int_T^T (A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3) dT$$

$$= n \left[ A(T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B(T^2 - T_{ref}^2)}{2} + \frac{C(T^3 - T_{ref}^3)}{3} + \frac{D(T^4 - T_{ref}^4)}{4} \right]$$

(Himmelblau, 690)

Keterangan :

- $\Delta H$  = Panas , kkal  
n = Berat Bahan , kmol  
 $C_p$  = Specific Heat , kkal/kmol. Kelvin  
 $T_{ref}$  = Suhu Reference , Kelvin  
T = Suhu Bahan , Kelvin

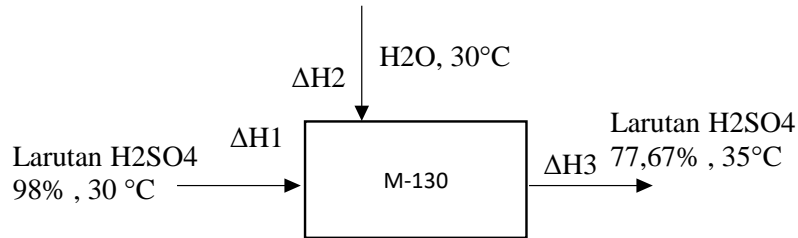
Data Konstanta  $C_p$  :

Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D
NaCl	58,5	10,79	0,0042	-	-
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	18,52	0,022	-156800	-
Mg2SO4	120	26,7	-	-	-
H2SO4	98	139,1	0,1559	-	-
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106	28,9	-	-	-
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142	32,8	-	-	-
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10 H <sub>2</sub> O	322	119,8	-	-	-
SO <sub>3</sub>	80	7,7	0,0053	0,00000083	-
HCl	36,5	6,7	0,00084	-	-
H <sub>2</sub> O (g)	18	33,46	0,00688	7,604E-06	-3,593E-09
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	18	18,3	0,472	-0,001339	1,314E-06

(Perry 8ed, table 2-151)



### 1. TANGKI PENGECER (M-130)



#### Entalpi Bahan Masuk :

##### 1. Entalpi Larutan H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 98% dengan suhu 30°C

Data Neraca Massa Dari Tangki Penampung (30oC) :

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	19.027,47	98,00%
H <sub>2</sub> O	388,32	2,00%
Total	19.415,79	100,00%

$$T \text{ masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ keluar} = 35 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 308,1884 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 95,07 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 (l) = 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (139,1 + 15,59x(10^{-2})x(T)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ 139,1(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{15,59x10^{-2}(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \right]$$

$$= 222,24 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} (l) :$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(303,15 - 298,15)}{1} + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(303,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(303,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right]$$

$$= 46,89 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$



Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H2SO4	98	19.027,47	194,16	222,2357	43.148,8
H2O	18	388,32	21,57	46,8881	1.011,5
Total		19.415,79			44.160,3

## 2. Entalpi Larutan H2O dengan suhu 30°C

Data Neraca Massa Dari Utilitas :

Komponen	Berat (Kg)
H2O	5.082,05

$$T \text{ masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} :$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) \, dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{1} + \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(303,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(303,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right]$$

$$= 46,89 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H2O	18	5.082,05	282,34	46,8881	13.238,2
Total		5.082,05			13.238,2

## Entalpi Bahan Keluar :

### 1. Entalpi Larutan H2SO4 77,67%

Data Neraca Massa keluar tangki pengencer :

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat
H2SO4	19.027,47	77,67%
H2O	5.470,37	22,33%
Total	24.497,84	100,00%

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 35 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 308,19 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 95,07 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

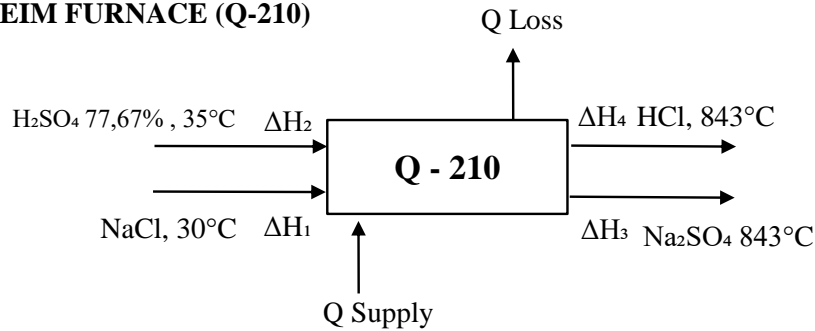


$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (l)} \quad : \\
 & = 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (139,1 + 15,59x(10^{-2})x(T)) dT \\
 & = 0,239x \left[ 139,1(308,19 - 298,15) + \frac{15,59x10^{-2}(308,19^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \right] \\
 & = 224,88 \text{ kkal/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} \quad : \\
 & = 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\
 & \quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\
 & = 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(308,19 - 303,15)}{1} + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(308,19^2 - 303,15^2)}{2} + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(308,19^3 - 303,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(308,19^4 - 303,15^4)}{4} \right] \\
 & = 45,2 \text{ kkal/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98	19.027,47	194,16	224,8833	43.662,9
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	5.470,37	303,91	45,1965	13.735,6
Total		24.497,84			57.398,5

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 98%	44.160	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 77,67%	43.662,9
Penambahan Air Proses		H <sub>2</sub> O	13.735,6
H <sub>2</sub> O	13.238,2		
Total	57.398,5		57.398,5

**2. MANHEIM FURNACE (Q-210)**

**Kondisi Operasi :**

Suhu Operasi	:	843 °C	=	1.116,2 °K
Tekanan Operasi	:	1 atm		
T NaCl masuk	=	30 °C	=	303,15 °K
T H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> masuk	=	35 °C	=	308,1884 °K
T refference	=	25 °C	=	298,15 °K
T Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> keluar	=	843 °C	=	1.116,2 °K
T Gas keluar	=	843 °C	=	1.116,2 °K

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ Supply} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ Loss} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi}$$

**Entalpi Bahan Masuk :****1. Entalpi NaCl dari Silo (30°C)**

$$T \text{ masuk} = 30 \text{ °C} = 303,15 \text{ °K}$$

$$T \text{ reff} = 25 \text{ °C} = 298,15 \text{ °K}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ NaCl (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T))dT$$

$$= 10,79(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}$$

$$= 60,26 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ CaSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2))dT$$

$$= 18,52(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0022(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(303,15 - 298,15)}$$

$$= 117 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ MgSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT \\ &= 26,7(303,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 133,5 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} (l) &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\ &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(303,15 - 298,15)}{1} + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(303,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(303,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ &= 46,89 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
NaCl	59	21.353,48	365,02	60,2637	21.997,2
CaSO4	136	22,29	0,16	116,9974	19,2
MgSO4	120	66,87	0,56	133,5	74,4
H2O	18	847,01	47,06	46,8881	2.206,4
<b>Total</b>		22.289,65			24.297,2

## 2. Entalpi Larutan H2SO4 77,67%

Data Neraca Massa keluar tangki pengencer :

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat
H2SO4	19.027,47	77,67%
H2O	5.470,37	22,33%
Total	24.497,84	100,00%

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 35 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 308,1884 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 95,07 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 (l) = 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (139,1 + 15,59x(10^{-2})x(T)) dT$$



$$= 0,239x \left[ 139,1(308,188 - 298,15) + \frac{15,59x10^{-2}(308,188^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \right]$$

$$= 447,12 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} \quad :$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(308,188 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(308,188^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(308,188^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(308,188^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right]$$

$$= 92,1 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H2SO4	98	19.027,47	194,16	447,1190	86.811,7
H2O	18	5.470,37	303,91	92,0846	27.985,4
Total		24.497,84			114.797,0

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Entalpi Masuk} &= 24.297,2 + 114.797,0 \text{ kkal} \\ &= 139.094,2 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

#### Entalpi Bahan Keluar :

##### 1. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake Ke Rotary Cooler Pada Suhu 843 oC

$$T_{Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{Keluar} = 843 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 1116,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 1549 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 dT$$

$$= 32,8(1116,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 26.830,4 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ NaCl (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) dT$$

$$= 10,79(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}$$

$$= 11.255,7 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$





$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ CaSO}_4 (s) = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) dT$$

$$= 18,52(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0022(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(1116,15 - 298,15)}$$

$$= 27.489,8 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ MgSO}_4 (s) = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT$$

$$= 26,7(1116,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 21.840,6 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	25.397,87	178,86	26.830,4	4.798.837,3
NaCl	58,5	427,07	7,30	11.255,7	82.170,4
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	22,29	0,16	27.489,8	4.505,4
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120	66,87	0,56	21.840,6	12.170,5
<b>Total</b>		25.914			4.897.683,6

## 2. Entalpi Produk Campuran Gas Ke Coke Tower Pada Suhu 843 oC

$$T_{Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{Keluar} = 843 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 1116,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 1549 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ HCl (g)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (6,7 + 0,00084x(T)) dT$$

$$= 6,7(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,00084(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}$$

$$= 5.966,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ SO}_3 (g) = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (7,7 + 0,053(T) - 0,00000083T^2) dT$$

$$= 7,7(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,053(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{0,00000083(1116,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3}$$

$$= 37.333,8 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$



$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} =$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(373,15-298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(373,15^2-298,15^2)}{2} - \frac{133,9x(10^{-5})(373,15^3-298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(373,15^4-298,15^4)}{4} \right]$$

$$= 454,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (g)} =$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (33,46 + 0,6880x(10^{-2})x(T) + (0,7604)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + (-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{33,46(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,688x(10^{-2})(1116,15^2-298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{0,7604x(10^{-5})(1116,15-298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{(-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(1116,15^4-298,15^4)}{4} \right]$$

$$= 7.379,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
HCl	36,5	13.056,65	357,72	5.966,5	2.134.313,9
SO3	80	1.223,97	15,30	37.333,8	571.192,9
H2O(l)	18	6.592,77	366,26	454,0	166.298,2
H2O(g)				7.379,5	2.702.862,8
<b>Total</b>		20.873			5.574.667,8

$$\text{Total Entalpi Keluar} = 4.897.683,6 + 5.574.667,8 \text{ kkal}$$

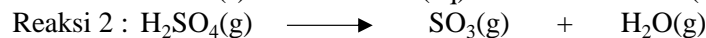
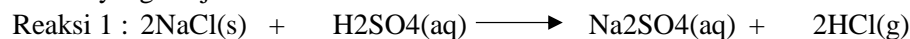
$$= 10.472.351,5 \text{ kkal}$$

Panas Entalpi Standart 25°C

ΔH Reaksi pada Suhu Standart :

$$\Delta H_{RX}^{298,15K} = \Delta H_F^{298,15K} \text{ Produk} - \Delta H_F^{298,15K} \text{ Reaktan}$$

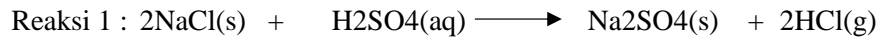
Reaksi yang Terjadi :



Komponen	ΔHf (kkal/mol)
NaCl	-98,321
H2SO4	-212,03
CaSO4	-336,58



MgSO <sub>4</sub>	-304,94	(Perry 8ed, table 2-178)
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	-57,8	
H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	-68,3174	
HCl	-22,06	
SO <sub>3</sub>	-94,39	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-330,5	



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol NaCl} &= 365,0168 \text{ kmol} = 365.017 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 194,1578 \text{ kmol} = 194.158 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol HCl} &= 357,7164 \text{ kmol} = 357.716 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol Na}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 178,8582 \text{ kmol} = 178.858 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{ Produk} &= -330,5 \times 178.858 + (-22,06 \times 357.716) \\ &= -67.003.863 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{ Reaktan} &= -98,321 \times 365.017 + (-212,03 \times 194.158) \\ &= -77.056.101 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{RX} &= -67.003.863 - (-77.056.101) \text{ kkal} \\ &= 10.052.238 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 15,30 \text{ kmol} = 15.300 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol SO}_3 &= 15,30 \text{ kmol} = 15.300 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol H}_2\text{O} &= 15,30 \text{ kmol} = 15.300 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{ Produk} &= -94,39 \times 15.300 + (-57,8 \times 15.300) \\ &= -2.328.452 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f \text{ Reaktan} &= (-212,03 \times 15.300) \text{ kkal} \\ &= -3.243.982 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{RX} = -2.328.452 - (-3.243.982) \text{ kkal} = 915.530 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H_{RX} \text{ Total} = 10.052.238 + 915.530 \text{ kkal} = 10.967.769 \text{ kkal} \text{ (+Endoterm)}$$

Asumsi Kehilangan Panas = 5% dari Qsupply

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ Supply} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ Loss} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi} \\ Q \text{ Supply} - 5\% Q \text{ Supply} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} - \Delta H \text{ masuk} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi} \\ 95\% Q \text{ supply} &= 10.472.351,5 - 139.094,2 + 10.967.769 \\ &= \underline{21.301.025,9} \text{ kkal} \\ &= 95\% \end{aligned}$$



Laporan Pra Rencana Pabrik Kimia

“Pabrik Sodium Sulfate Decahydrate Dari Sodium Chloride dan Sulfuric Acid Dengan Proses Mannheim”

$$Q \text{ Supply} = 22.422.132,6 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ Loss} = 5\% \text{ dari } Q_{\text{supply}}$$

$$= 1.121.106,6 \text{ kkal}$$

Fuel Oil :

Digunakan petroleum fuel oil 33° API (0,22% sulfur )

Berdasarkan Perry 7ed Fig.27-3, didapat  $sg = 0,86 \text{ gr/cc} = 7,2 \text{ lb/gal}$

Heating Value = 137.273 Btu/gal (Ulrich, 332)

$$\text{maka, Heating Value Bahan Bakar} = \frac{137.273 \text{ Btu/gal}}{7,2 \text{ lb/gal}}$$

$$= 19.138,4 \text{ Btu/lb}$$

$$= 19.138,4 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

Kebutuhan Fuel Oil :

Petroleum fuel oil 33° API dengan Heating Value = 19.138,4 kkal/kg

$$\text{Kebutuhan Fuel Oil} = \frac{22.422.132,6 \text{ kkal}}{19.138,4 \text{ kkal/kg}} = 1.171,6 \text{ kg}$$

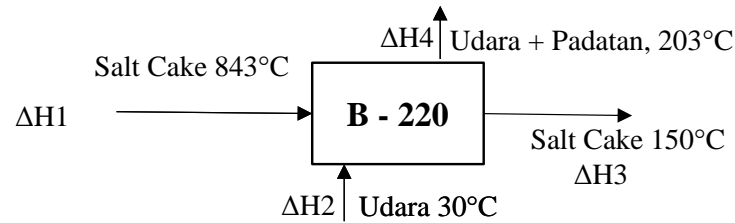
Kebutuhan Udara :

$$C_p \text{ Udara} = 0,29 \text{ kkal/kg} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed : F. A.3-3, 873})$$

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

$$m = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{22.422.132,6 \text{ kkal}}{0,29 \text{ kkal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times (843 - 30) ^\circ\text{C}} = 95.101,7 \text{ kg}$$

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
Garam dari Gudang		Produk Ke Rotary Cooler	
NaCl	21.997	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	4.798.837,3
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	19	NaCl	82.170,4
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	74	CaSO <sub>4</sub>	4.505,4
H <sub>2</sub> O	2.206	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	12.170,5
	<u>24.297</u>		<u>4.897.683,6</u>
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> dari Tangki Pengencer		Produk Ke Coke Tower	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	86.811,7	HCl	2.134.313,9
H <sub>2</sub> O	27.985,4	SO <sub>3</sub>	571.192,9
	<u>114.797,0</u>	H <sub>2</sub> O	2.869.161,0
Qsupply	22.422.132,6		<u>5.574.667,8</u>
		Q loss	1.121.106,6
		ΔHRX	10.967.769
Total	22.561.226,8		22.561.226,8

**3. ROTARY COOLER (B-220)**

**Kondisi Operasi :** T bahan masuk = 843 °C = 1116 K  
 T refference = 25 °C = 298,2 K  
 T bahan keluar = 150 °C = 423 K

**Entalpi Bahan Masuk :****1. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake dari Manheim Furnace Pada Suhu 843 oC**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 843 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 1116,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 1549 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

T Keluar :

$$\text{Produk} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Udara} = 203 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 476,0093 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 397,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 \, dT$$

$$= 32,8(1116,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 26.830,4 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ NaCl (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) \, dT$$

$$= 10,79(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}$$

$$= 11.255,7 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ CaSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) \, dT$$

$$= 18,52(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,022(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(1116,15 - 298,15)}$$

$$= 27.489,8 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ MgSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT \\ &= 26,7(1116,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 21.840,6 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	25.397,87	178,86	26.830,4	4.798.837,3
NaCl	58,5	427,07	7,30	11.255,7	82.170,4
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	22,29	0,16	27.489,8	4.505,4
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120	66,87	0,56	21.840,6	12.170,5
<b>Total</b>		25.914			4.897.683,6

**Entalpi Bahan Keluar :****1. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake ke Conveyor Pada Suhu 150 oC**

$$T_{Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{Keluar} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (32,8) dT \\ &= 32,8(423,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 4.100,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ NaCl (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) dT \\ &= 10,79(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 1.538,1 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ CaSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) dT \\ &= 18,52(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,022(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(423,15 - 298,15)} \\ &= 3.151,4 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

-r



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ MgSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT \\ &= 26,7(423,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 3.337,5 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	25.143,89	177,07	4.100,0	725.985,5
NaCl	58,50	422,80	7,23	1.538,1	11.116,3
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	22,07	0,16	3.151,4	511,3
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120	66,20	0,55	3.337,5	1.841,2
<b>Total</b>		25.654,95			739.454,3

## 2. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake ke Cyclone

$$\begin{aligned} T_{Reff} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} & 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ T_{Keluar} &= 203 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 476,0093 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} & 397,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 dT \\ &= 32,8(476,009 - 298,15) \\ &= 5.833,8 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ NaCl} (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) dT \\ &= 10,79(476,009 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(476,009^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 2.208,3 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ CaSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) dT \\ &= 18,52(476,009 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0022(476,009^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(476,009 - 298,15)} \\ &= 4.612,1 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ MgSO}_4 (s) = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT$$

$$= 26,7(476,009 - 298,15)$$

$$= 4.748,8 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na2SO4	142,00	253,98	1,789	5.833,8	10.434,2
NaCl	58,5	4,27	0,073	2.208,3	161,2
CaSO4	136	0,22	0,002	4.612,1	7,6
MgSO4	120	0,67	0,006	4.748,8	26,5
<b>Total</b>		259,14			10.629,4

**Perhitungan Suhu Udara Keluar :**

Udara yang dipakai adalah udara luar dengan kriteria :

Td ( Dry Bulb) : 30 °C = 86 °F

Tw (Wet Bulb) : 22 °C = 66,2 °F

Suhu bahan masuk : 843 °C = 1549 °F

Perhitungan suhu udara keluar ( $t_{G2}$ ) :

$$NTU = \ln \left( \frac{t_{G1} - t_w}{t_{G2} - t_w} \right) \quad (\text{Badger ; 508})$$

dimana,  $t_{G1}$  = suhu udara masuk (°F)

$t_{G2}$  = suhu udara keluar (°F)

$t_w$  = suhu wet bulb

NTU = total Number of Transfer Unit (1,5 s/d 2; Badger,p.508),  
ditetapkan

$$NTU = \ln \left( \frac{t_{G1} - t_w}{t_{G2} - t_w} \right)$$

$$1,5 = \ln \left( \frac{1549,4 - 66,2}{t_{G2} - 66,2} \right)$$

$$4,4817 = \left( \frac{1549 - 66,2}{t_{G2} - 66,2} \right)$$

$$t_{G2} = 397,15 \text{ °F}$$

$$= 203 \text{ °C}$$

**Perhitungan Kebutuhan Udara :**

$$C_p \text{ Udara} = 0,29 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed : F. A.3-3, 873})$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m. C_p. \Delta T = m \times 0,29 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1,45 \text{ m kkal/kg}$$





$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_4 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = m \times 0,29 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (203 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 51,58 \text{ m kkal/kg}\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Total :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 \text{ Masuk} + \Delta H_2 \text{ Udara Masuk} &= \Delta H_3 \text{ Keluar} + \Delta H_4 \text{ Udara Keluar} \\ 4.897.683,6 + 1,45 \text{ m} &= 750.083,7 + 51,58 \text{ m} \\ 50,12918 \text{ m} &= 4.147.599,9 \\ \text{m} &= 82.738,2 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan Entalpi Udara :**

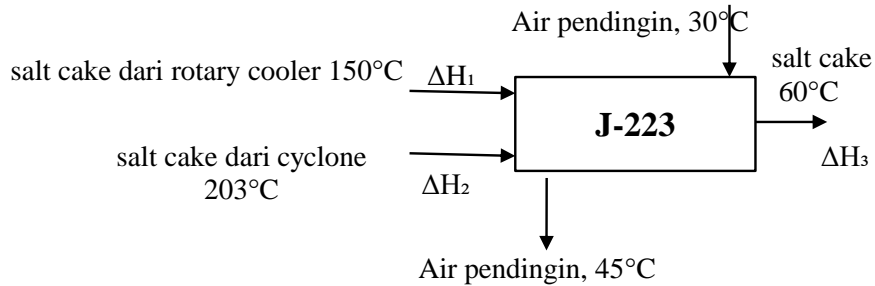
Entalpi Udara Masuk :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 82.738,2 \text{ kg} \times 0,29 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 119.970 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Entalpi Udara Keluar :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_4 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 82.738,2 \text{ kg} \times 0,29 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (203 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 4.267.570 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
Salt Cake dari manheim Furnace		Salt Cake ke solution tank	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	4.798.837	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	725.985,5
NaCl	82.170	NaCl	11.116,3
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	4.505	CaSO <sub>4</sub>	511,3
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	12.170	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	1.841,2
	<u>4.897.684</u>		<u>739.454,3</u>
		Padatan terbawa ke Cyclone	
Udara Masuk	119.970,4	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	10.434,2
		NaCl	161,2
		CaSO <sub>4</sub>	7,6
		MgSO <sub>4</sub>	26,5
			<u>10.629,4</u>
		Udara Keluar	4.267.570
Total	5.017.654,1		5.017.654,1

**4. Cooling Conveyor (J-223)**

<b>Kondisi Operasi :</b>	T dari rotary cooler	=	150 °C	=	423,2 K
	T dari cyclone	=	203 °C	=	476,2 K
	T refference	=	25 °C	=	298,2 K
	T bahan keluar	=	60 °C	=	333,2 K

**Entalpi Bahan masuk :****1. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake dari Rotary Cooler Suhu 150 oC**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 \, dT$$

$$= 32,8(423,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 4.100,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ NaCl (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) \, dT$$

$$= 10,79(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}$$

$$= 1.538,1 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ CaSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) \, dT$$

$$= 18,52(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0022(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(423,15 - 298,15)}$$

$$= 3.151,4 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

-r



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ MgSO}_4 \text{ (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) \, dT \\ &= 26,7(423,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 3.337,5 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	25.143,89	177,07	4.100,0	725.985,5
NaCl	58,50	422,80	7,23	1.538,1	11.116,3
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136,00	22,07	0,16	3.151,4	511,3
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120,00	66,20	0,55	3.337,5	1.841,2
<b>Total</b>		25.654,95			739.454,3

## 2. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake dari Cyclone

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 203 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 476,0093 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 397,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 \, dT \\ &= 32,8(476,009 - 298,15) \\ &= 5.833,8 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ NaCl (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) \, dT \\ &= 10,79(476,009 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(476,009^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2.208,3 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ CaSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) \, dT$$

$$= 18,52(476,009 - 298,15) + \frac{0,022(476,009^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(476,009 - 298,15)}$$

$$= 4.612,1 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ MgSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT \\ &= 26,7(476,009 - 298,15) \\ &= 4.748,8 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142	251,44	1,771	5.833,8	10.329,9
NaCl	58,50	4,23	0,072	2.208,3	159,6
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	0,22	0,002	4.612,1	7,5
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120	0,66	0,006	4.748,8	26,2
<b>Total</b>		256,55			10.523,1

**Entalpi Bahan Keluar :****1. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake ke Solution Tank Pada Suhu 60 oC**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 dT \\ &= 32,8(333,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 1.148,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ NaCl} (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) dT \\ &= 10,79(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 424,1 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ CaSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) dT \\ &= 18,52(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0022(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(333,15 - 298,15)} \\ &= 836,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ MgSO}_4 (s) &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT \\ &= 26,7(333,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 934,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	25.395,33	178,84	1.148,0	205.308,7
NaCl	58,50	427,03	7,30	424,1	3.095,4
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136,00	22,29	0,16	836,0	137,0
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120,00	66,86	0,56	934,5	520,7
<b>Total</b>		25.911,50			209.061,8

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ masuk} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ serap} \\ Q \text{ serap} &= \Delta H \text{ masuk} - \Delta H \text{ keluar} \\ &= 749.977,4 - 209.061,8 \text{ kkal} \\ Q \text{ serap} &= 540.915,7 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

**Kebutuhan Pendingin :**

$$\begin{aligned}T \text{ Masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ T \text{ Reff} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ T \text{ Keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 318,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 427})\end{aligned}$$

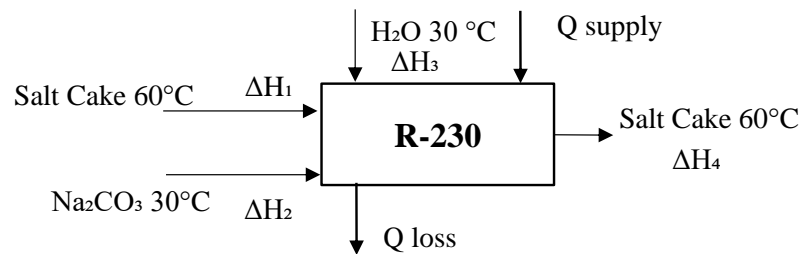
$$C_p \text{ air} = 1 \text{ kkal/kg. K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ m &= \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{540.915,7 \text{ kkal}}{1 \text{ kkal/kg. K} \times 15 \text{ K}} = 36.061,04 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$



Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
Salt Cake dari Rotary Cooler		Salt Cake ke Solution Tank	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	725.985	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	205.308,7
NaCl	11.116	NaCl	3.095,4
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	511	CaSO <sub>4</sub>	137,0
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	1.841	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	520,7
	<u>739.454</u>		<u>209.061,8</u>
Padatan terbawa dari Cyclone		Q serap	540.915,7
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	10.329,9		
NaCl	159,6		
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	7,5		
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	26,2		
	<u>10.523,1</u>		
Total	749.977,4		749.977,4

### 5. SOLUTION TANK (R-230)



**Kondisi Operasi :**

T salt cake masuk	=	60 °C	=	333,2 K
T Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> masuk	=	30 °C	=	303,2 K
T H <sub>2</sub> O masuk	=	30 °C	=	303,2 K
T refference	=	25 °C	=	298,2 K
T Salt cake keluar	=	60 °C	=	333,2 K

**Entalpi Bahan Masuk :**

**1. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake ke solution tank Pada Suhu 60 oC**

T Masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 °K = 140 °F

T Reff = 25 °C = 298,15 °K = 77 °F

T Keluar = 60 °C = 333,15 °K = 140 °F

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 dT$$

$$= 32,8(333,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 1.148,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$



$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ NaCl (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T))dT$$

$$= 10,79(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}$$

$$= 424,1 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ CaSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2))dT$$

$$= 18,52(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0022(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(333,15 - 298,15)}$$

$$= 836,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ MgSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) dT$$

$$= 26,7(333,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 934,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	25.397,87	178,86	1.148,0	205.329,2
NaCl	58,5	427,07	7,30	424,1	3.095,7
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	22,29	0,16	836,0	137,0
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120	66,87	0,56	934,5	520,7
<b>Total</b>		25.654,95			209.082,7

## 2. Entalpi Bahan Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> dari Hoper

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T 28,9 dT$$

$$= 28,9(303,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 144,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106	76,43	0,721	144,5	104,2
<b>Total</b>		76,43			104,2

**3. Entalpi Air dari Utilitas**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} \quad : \\ & = 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ & \quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\ & = 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(303,15 - 298,15)}{1} + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(303,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(303,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ & = 46,9 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	33.885,38	1.882,521	46,9	88.267,8
<b>Total</b>		33.885,38			88.267,8

**4. Entalpi Produk Recycle Salt Cake dari Centrifuge Suhu 30 oC**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} & = \int_{T_{reff}}^T 32,8 dT \\ & = 32,8(303,15 - 298,15) \\ & = 164,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ NaCl (s)} & = \int_{T_{reff}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) dT \\ & = 10,79(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ & = 60,3 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} \quad : \\ & = 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ & \quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \end{aligned}$$





$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{-133,9x(10^{-5})(303,15^3 - 298,15^3)} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(303,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right]$$

$$= 36,2 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	11,50	0,08	164,0	13,3
NaCl	58,5	544,10	9,30	60,3	560,5
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	131,20	7,29	36,2	263,6
<b>Total</b>		686,80			837,4

$$\text{Total } \Delta H \text{ masuk} = 209.082,7 + 104 + 88.267,8 + 837,4$$

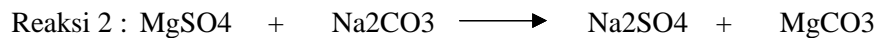
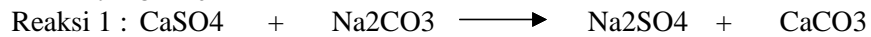
$$= 298.292,1 \text{ kkal}$$

### Panas Entalpi Standart 25°C

ΔH Reaksi pada Suhu Standart :

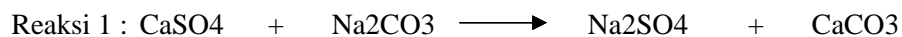
$$\Delta H_{RX}^{298,15K} = \Delta H_f^{298,15K} \text{ Produk} - \Delta H_f^{298,15K} \text{ Reaktan}$$

Reaksi yang Terjadi :



Komponen	ΔHf (kkal/mol)
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	-336,58
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	-304,94
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-313,8
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	-289,5
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	-261,7
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-330,5

(Perry 8ed, table 2-178)



$$\text{Mol CaSO}_4 = 0,164 \text{ kmol} = 164 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,164 \text{ kmol} = 164 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mol Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0,164 \text{ kmol} = 164 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mol CaCO}_3 = 0,164 \text{ kmol} = 164 \text{ mol}$$

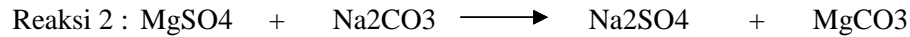
$$\Delta H_f \text{ Produk} = ( -330,5 \times 164 ) + ( -289,5 \times 164 )$$

$$= - 101.604 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ Reaktan} = ( -336,58 \times 164 ) + ( -313,8 \times 164 )$$

$$= - 106.583 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H_{RX} = - 101.604 - - 106.583 \text{ kkal} = 4.979 \text{ kkal}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol MgSO}_4 &= 0,557 \text{ kmol} = 557 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,557 \text{ kmol} = 557 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol Na}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 0,557 \text{ kmol} = 557 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Mol MgCO}_3 &= 0,557 \text{ kmol} = 557 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_f \text{ Produk} &= -330,5 \times 557 + (-261,7 \times 557) \text{ kkal} \\ &= -329.965 \text{ kkal} \\ \Delta H_f \text{ Reaktan} &= -304,94 \times 557 + (-313,8 \times 557) \text{ kkal} \\ &= -344.753 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{RX} = -329.965 - (-344.753) \text{ kkal} = 14.788 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H_{RX} \text{ Total} = 4.979 + 14.788 \text{ kkal} = 19.766 \text{ kkal}$$

### Entalpi Bahan Keluar :

#### 1. Entalpi Produk Salt Cake ke Crystallizer Pada Suhu 60 oC

$$\begin{aligned}T \text{ Masuk} &= 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ T \text{ Reff} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ T \text{ Keluar} &= 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 dT \\ &= 32,8(333,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 1.148,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ NaCl (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) dT \\ &= 10,79(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 424,1 \text{ kkal/kmol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ CaSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,52 + 0,022(T) - 156800/(T^2)) dT$$



$$= 18,52(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0022(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{156800}{(333,15 - 298,15)}$$

$$= 836,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ MgSO}_4 \text{ (s)} = \int_{T_{ref}}^T (26,7) \, dT$$

$$= 26,7(333,15 - 298,15)$$

$$= 934,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} =$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) \, dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(333,15 - 298,15)}{1} + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(333,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})(333,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right]$$

$$= 299,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	25.509,22	179,64	1.148,0	206.229,4
NaCl	58,5	971,13	16,60	424,1	7.039,4
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	136	16,39	0,12	836,0	100,7
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120	46,80	0,39	934,5	364,5
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	34.016,58	1.889,81	299,5	566.079,7
<b>Total</b>		60.560,11			779.813,8

Asumsi Kehilangan Panas = 5% dari Qsupply

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ Supply} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ Loss} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi}$$

$$Q \text{ Supply} - 5\% Q \text{ Supply} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} - \Delta H \text{ masuk} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi}$$

$$95\% Q \text{ supply} = 779.813,8 - 298.292,1 + 19.766$$

$$= \underline{501.287,9 \text{ kkal}}$$

95%

$$Q \text{ Supply} = 527.671,5 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ Loss} = 5\% \text{ dari } Q_{\text{supply}}$$

$$= 26.383,6 \text{ kkal}$$

**Kebutuhan Steam :**

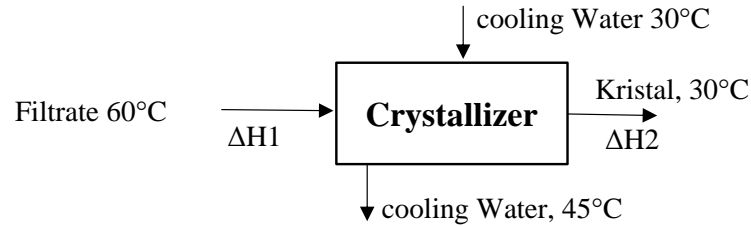
Panas Laten steam pada suhu 148 oC dari fig. 12 hal 815 (D.Q Kern)

$$\lambda \text{ steam} = 507 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$Q = m \cdot \lambda$$

$$m = \frac{Q}{\lambda} = \frac{527.671,5 \text{ kkal}}{507 \text{ kkal/kg}} = 1.040,77 \text{ kg}$$

Komponen Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Komponen Keluar (Kkal/jam)
<b>Produk dari cooling conveyor</b>	<b>Produk Ke Cristallizer</b>
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 205.329,22	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 206.229,44
NaCl 3.095,71	NaCl 7.039,43
CaSO <sub>4</sub> 137,02	CaCO <sub>3</sub> 100,74
MgSO <sub>4</sub> 520,74	MgCO <sub>3</sub> 364,48
<u>209.082,69</u>	H <sub>2</sub> O 566.079,67
<b>Produk Dari Hoper</b>	<u>779.813,77</u>
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> 104,19	$\Delta H$ Reaksi 19.766
	Q loss 26.383,6
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O Dari Utilitas</b>	
H <sub>2</sub> O 88.268	
<b>Recycle dari Centrifuge</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 13,3	
NaCl 560,5	
H <sub>2</sub> O 263,6	
<u>837,4</u>	
Q supply 527.671,5	
Total 825.964	825.964

**6. CRYSTALLIZER (S-250)**

<b>Kondisi Operasi :</b> T Filtrate masuk	=	60 °C	=	333,2 K
T refference	=	25 °C	=	298,2 K
T Kristal keluar	=	30 °C	=	303,2 K

**Entalpi Bahan Masuk :****1. Entalpi Produk Filtrate dari Filter Press Pada Suhu 60 oC**

T Masuk	=	60 °C	=	333,15 °K	=	140 °F
T Reff	=	25 °C	=	298,15 °K	=	77 °F
T Keluar	=	30 °C	=	303,15 °K	=	86 °F

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 \, dT \\ &= 32,8(333,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 1.148,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ NaCl (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) \, dT \\ &= 10,79(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 424,1 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) \, dT \\ &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{3} + \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(333,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(333,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ &= 299,5 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	24.999,03	176,05	1.148,0	202.104,9
NaCl	58,5	951,70	16,27	424,1	6.898,6
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	33.336,24	1.852,01	299,5	554.758,1
<b>Total</b>		59.286,98			209.003,5

**Entalpi Bahan Keluar :****1. Entalpi Produk Kristal ke Centrifuge Pada Suhu 30 oC**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T 32,8 \, dT \\ &= 32,8(303,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 164,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ NaCl (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (10,79 + 0,0042x(T)) \, dT \\ &= 10,79(333,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,0042(333,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 60,3 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) \, dT \\ &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})(303,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ &= 36,2 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O (s)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T 119,8 \, dT \\ &= 119,8(303,15 - 298,15) \\ &= 599,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	142,00	140,93	0,99	164,0	162,8
NaCl	58,5	951,70	16,27	60,3	980,4
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	1.506,40	83,69	36,2	3.027,0
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10H <sub>2</sub> O	322	56.687,95	176,05	599,0	105.453,7
<b>Total</b>		59.286,98			109.623,8

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ masuk} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ serap} \\ Q \text{ serap} &= \Delta H \text{ masuk} - \Delta H \text{ keluar} \\ &= 209.003,5 - 109.623,8 \text{ kkal} \\ Q \text{ serap} &= 99.379,7 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

**Kebutuhan Pendingin :**

$$\begin{aligned} T \text{ Masuk} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ T \text{ Reff} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ T \text{ Keluar} &= 45 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 318,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 113 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 427}) \end{aligned}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 1 \text{ kkal/kg. K}$$

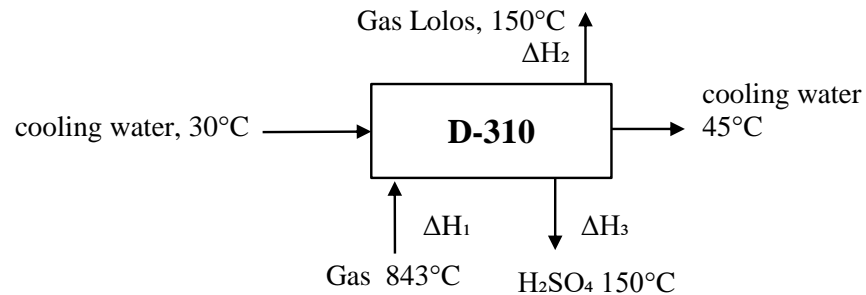
$$Q = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$m = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{99.379,7 \text{ kkal}}{1 \text{ kkal/kg. K} \times 15 \text{ K}} = 6625,313 \text{ kg}$$

Komponen Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
<b>Produk dari solution tank</b>		<b>Produk Ke Centrifuge</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	202.104,86	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	162,77
NaCl	6.898,65	NaCl	980,40
H <sub>2</sub> O	554.758,08	H <sub>2</sub> O	3.026,98
	<u>209.003,50</u>	Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10H <sub>2</sub> O	105.453,67
			<u>109.623,81</u>
		Q serap	99.379,69
<b>Total</b>	<b>209.004</b>		<b>209.004</b>



## 7. COKE TOWER (D-310)



<b>Kondisi Operasi :</b>	T gas masuk	= 843 °C	= 1116 K
	T refference	= 25 °C	= 298,2 K
	T gas lolos	= 150 °C	= 423,2 K
	T H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> keluar	= 150 °C	= 423,2 K

### Neraca Panas Masuk :

#### 1. Entalpi Produk Campuran Gas dari Manheim Furnace

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 843 \text{ °C} = 1116,15 \text{ °K} = 1549 \text{ °F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ °C} = 298,15 \text{ °K} = 77 \text{ °F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 150 \text{ °C} = 423,15 \text{ °K} = 302 \text{ °F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ HCl (g)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (6,7 + 0,00084x(T))dT \\ &= 6,7(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,00084(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 5.966,5 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ SO}_3 \text{ (g)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (7,7 + 0,053(T) - 0,00000083T^2)dT \\ &= 7,7(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,053(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \frac{0,00000083(1116,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} \\ &= 37.333,8 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \end{aligned}$$





$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(373,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(373,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{-133,9x(10^{-5})(373,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(373,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4}} \right]$$

$$= 454,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (g)} \quad :$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (33,46 + 0,6880x(10^{-2})x(T) + (0,7604)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + (-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) \, dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{33,46(1116,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,688x(10^{-2})(1116,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{0,7604x(10^{-5})(1116,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{(-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(1116,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4}} \right]$$

$$= 7.379,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
HCl	36,5	13.056,65	357,72	5.966,5	2.134.313,9
SO3	80	1.223,97	15,30	37.333,8	571.192,9
H2O(l)	18	6.592,77	366,26	454,0	166.298,2
H2O(g)				7.379,5	2.702.862,8
<b>Total</b>		20.873			5.574.667,8

**Neraca Panas Keluar :**

**1. Entalpi Produk campuran gas Pada Suhu 150 oC**

$$T_{Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{Keluar} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \quad 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ HCl (g)} = \int_{T_{reff}}^T (6,7 + 0,00084x(T)) \, dT$$

$$= 6,7(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,00084(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}$$

$$= 875,4 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} =$$

$$= 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) \, dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(373,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(373,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{-133,9x(10^{-5})(373,15^3 - 298,15^3) + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(373,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4}} \right]$$

$$= 454,0 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (g)} &= \\
 &= 0,239x \int_{T_{reff}}^T (33,46 + 0,6880x(10^{-2})x(T) + (0,7604)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\
 &\quad + (-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\
 &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{33,46(423,15 - 298,15)}{1} + \frac{0,688x(10^{-2})(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{0,7604x(10^{-5})(423,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{(-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(423,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\
 &= 1.019,5 \text{ kkal/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
HCl	36,5	13.056,65	357,72	875,4	313.133,6
H2O(l)	18	6.317,37	350,97	454,0	159.351,6
H2O(g)				1.019,5	357.819,1
<b>Total</b>		13.057			830.304,3

## 2. Entalpi Produk H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Ke Tangki Penampungan

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 843 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 1116,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 1549 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Komponen	ΔHf (kkal/kmol)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-212,03
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	57,8
SO <sub>3</sub>	-94,39

(Perry 8ed, table 2-178)



$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 15,30 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Mol SO}_3 = 15,30 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O} = 366,26 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_f \text{ Reaktan} &= -94,39 \times 15,30 + (57,8 \times 366,26) \\
 &= 19.726 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_f \text{ Produk} &= (-212,03 \times 15,30) \text{ kkal} \\
 &= -3.244 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{RX} &= -3.244 - 19.726 \text{ kkal} \\
 &= -22.970 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 (l) = 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (139,1 + 15,59x(10^{-2})x(T)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ 139,1(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{15,59x10^{-2}(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \right]$$

$$= 5835,34 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H2SO4	98,08	1.499,36	15,29	5835,3444	89.205,8
Total		1.499,36			89.205,8

Asumsi Kehilangan Panas = 5% dari Qserap

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ Serap} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ Loss} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi}$$

$$Q \text{ Serap} - 5\% Q \text{ Serap} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} - \Delta H \text{ masuk} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi}$$

$$95\% Q \text{ serap} = 919.510,2 - 5.574.668 + - 22.970$$

$$= - 4.678.127,6 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{95\%}$$

$$Q \text{ Serap} = - 4.924.344,9 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ Loss} = 5\% \text{ dari Qserap}$$

$$= - 246.217,2 \text{ kkal}$$

**Kebutuhan Pendingin :**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 45 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 318,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 113 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \text{ (Ulrich, 427)}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 1 \text{ kkal/kg. K}$$

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

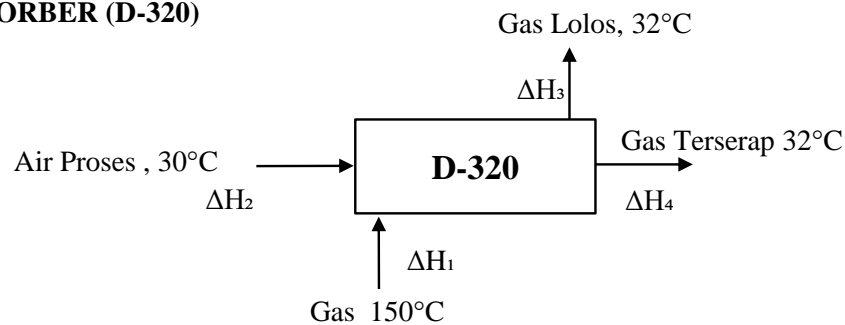
$$m = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{4.924.345 \text{ kkal}}{1 \text{ kkal/kg. K} \times 15 \text{ K}} = 328.290 \text{ kg}$$



**Neraca Panas :**

Komponen Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Gas Campuran dari Furnace		HCl ke Absorber	
HCl	2.134.313,9	HCL	313.133,6
SO3	571.192,9	H2O	517.170,7
H2O	2.869.161,0		<u>830.304,3</u>
	<u>5.574.667,8</u>	H2SO4 Ke Tangki penampung	
Qserap	- 4.924.344,9	H2SO4	89.205,8
		Q loss	- 246.217,2
		ΔHRX	- 22.970
Total	650.323		650.323

**8. ABSORBER (D-320)**



**Kondisi Operasi :**

T gas masuk	= 150 °C	= 423,2 K
T air proses	= 30 °C	= 303,2 K
T refference	= 25 °C	= 298,2 K
T gas lolos	= 32 °C	= 305,2 K
T cooling water masuk	= 30 °C	= 303,2 K
T cooling water keluar	= 45 °C	= 318,2 K

**Neraca Panas Masuk :**

**1. Entalpi Produk Gas dari Coke Tower Pada Suhu 150 oC**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ HCl (g)} &= \int_{T_{ref}}^T (6,7 + 0,00084x(T)) dT \\ &= 6,7(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,00084(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 875,4 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\ &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(373,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(373,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{3} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(373,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(373,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ &= 454,0 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (g)} &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (33,46 + 0,6880x(10^{-2})x(T) + (0,7604)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + (-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\ &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{33,46(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,688x(10^{-2})(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{3} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{0,7604x(10^{-5})(423,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{(-3,6)x(10^{-9})x(423,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ &= 1.098,4 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
HCl	36,5	13.056,65	357,72	875,4	313.133,6
H2O(l)	18	6.317,37	350,97	454,0	159.351,6
H2O(g)				1.098,4	385.497,8
<b>Total</b>		19.374			857.983,1

## 2. Entalpi Penambahan Air Proses Pada Suhu 30 oC

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\ &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(303,15 - 298,15) + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(303,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2}}{3} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(303,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})x(303,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ &= 36,2 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H2O(l)	18	21.428,00	1.190,44	36,2	43.057,8
<b>Total</b>		21.428			43.057,8

**Neraca Panas Keluar :**

**1. Entalpi Produk Ke Tangki Penyimpanan Pada Suhu 32 oC**

$$T_{\text{Reff}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{\text{Keluar}} = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 305,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 89,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ HCl (aq)} &= \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T (6,7 + 0,00084x(T)) dT \\ &= 6,7(305,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,00084(305,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 48,7 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} &= \\ &= 0,239x \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\ &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) dT \\ &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(305,15 - 298,15)}{1} + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(305,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(305,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})(305,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\ &= 51,3 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
HCl	36,5	12.403,82	339,83	48,7	16.540,8
H2O(l)	18	26.358,10	1.464,34	51,3	75.116,5
<b>Total</b>		38.762			91.657,3

**2. Entalpi Produk Campuran Ke udara Pada Suhu 30 oC**

$$T_{\text{Reff}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{\text{Keluar}} = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 305,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 89,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ HCl (g)} &= \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T (6,7 + 0,00084x(T)) dT \\ &= 6,7(305,15 - 298,15) + \frac{0,00084(305,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \\ &= 48,7 \text{ kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T Cp \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} (l) &= \\
 &= 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (18,3 + 47,21x(10^{-2})x(T) + (-133,9)x(10^{-5})x(T^2) \\
 &\quad + 1,31x(10^{-9})x(T^3)) \, dT \\
 &= 0,239x \left[ \frac{18,3(305,15 - 298,15)}{1} + \frac{47,21x(10^{-2})(305,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{-133,9x(10^{-5})(305,15^3 - 298,15^3)}{3} + \frac{1,31x(10^{-9})(305,15^4 - 298,15^4)}{4} \right] \\
 &= 51,3 \text{ kkal/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
HCl	36,5	652,83	17,89	48,7	870,6
H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	18	1.387,00	77,06	51,3	3.952,7
<b>Total</b>		2.040			4.823,3

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ masuk} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ serap} \\
 Q \text{ serap} &= \Delta H \text{ masuk} - \Delta H \text{ keluar} \\
 &= 901.040,8 - 96.480,6 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q \text{ serap} &= 804.560,2 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Kebutuhan Pendingin :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 T \text{ Masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 T \text{ Reff} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 T \text{ Keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 318,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 427})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Cp \text{ air} = 1 \text{ kkal/kg. K}$$

$$Q = m \cdot Cp \cdot \Delta T$$

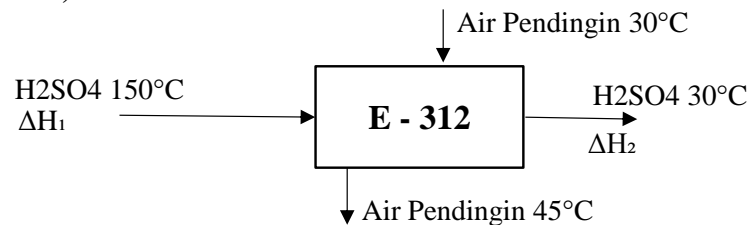
$$m = \frac{Q}{Cp \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{804.560,2 \text{ kkal}}{1 \text{ kkal/kg. K} \times 15 \text{ K}} = 53.637,35 \text{ kg}$$



**Neraca Panas :**

Komponen Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Komponen Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Gas dari Coke Tower		HCl ke Tangki Penyimpanan	
HCl	313.133,6	HCL	16.540,8
H2O	544.849,5	H2O	75.116,5
	<u>857.983,1</u>		91.657,3
Penambahan Air Proses		HCl ke Udara	
H2O	43.057,8	HCl	870,6
		H2O	<u>3.952,7</u>
			4.823,3
		Q serap	804.560,2
Total	901.041		901.041

**9. Cooler (E - 312)**



**Kondisi Operasi :** T H2SO4 masuk = 150 °C = 423,2 K  
 T refference = 25 °C = 298,2 K  
 T H2SO4 keluar = 30 °C = 303,2 K

**Entalpi Masuk :**

**1. Entalpi Produk H2SO4 dari Coke Tower Pada Suhu 150 oC**

T Masuk = 150 °C = 423,15 °K = 302 °F  
 T Reff = 25 °C = 298,15 °K = 77 °F  
 T Keluar = 30 °C = 303,15 °K = 86 °F

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 (l) = 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (139,1 + 15,59x(10^{-2})x(T)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ 139,1(423,15 - 298,15) + \frac{15,59x10^{-2}(423,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \right]$$

$$= 5835,34 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H2SO4	98,08	1.499,36	15,29	5.835,34	89.205,8
Total		1.499,36			89.205,8



**Entalpi Keluar :****2. Entalpi Produk H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Ke Tangki Penampungan**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 423,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 302 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 305,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 89,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (l)} = 0,239x \int_{T_{ref}}^T (139,1 + 15,59x(10^{-2})x(T)) dT$$

$$= 0,239x \left[ 139,1(305,15 - 298,15) + \frac{15,59x10^{-2}(305,15^2 - 298,15^2)}{2} \right]$$

$$= 311,39 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Komponen	BM	Berat (Kg)	kmol	Cp dT	Δ H
				(kkal/kmol)	(kkal)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08	1.499,36	15,29	311,39	4.760,3
Total		1.499,36			4.760,3

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ serap}$$

$$Q \text{ serap} = \Delta H \text{ masuk} - \Delta H \text{ keluar}$$

$$= 89.205,8 - 4.760,3 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ serap} = 84.445,6 \text{ kkal}$$

**Kebutuhan Pendingin :**

$$T \text{ Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Reff} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ Keluar} = 45 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 318,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} = 113 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \text{ (Ulrich, 427)}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 1 \text{ kkal/ kg. K}$$

$$Q = m. C_p. \Delta T$$

$$m = \frac{Q}{C_p. \Delta T} = \frac{84.445,6 \text{ kkal}}{1 \text{ kkal/ kg. K} \times 15 \text{ K}} = 5.629,70 \text{ kg}$$

**Neraca Panas :**

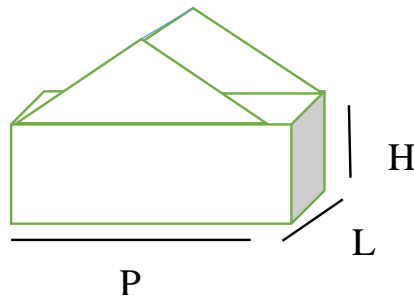
Komponen Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Komponen Keluar (Kkal/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> dari Coke Tower	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> Ke Tangki penampung
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 89.205,8	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 4.760,3
	Q serap 84.445,6
Total 89.206	89.206

**APPENDIX C**  
**SPESIFIKASI ALAT**

Kapasitas produksi = 450.000 ton/tahun  
Waktu operasi = 24 jam/hari 330 hari/tahun  
Satuan massa = kilogram/jam  
Satuan panas = kilokalori/jam

**1. GUDANG STOK GARAM**

Fungsi : Menampung garam dari supplier  
Tipe : Bangunan segi 4  
Dasar pemilihan : Bahan tidak hygroscopic.  
Kondisi operasi : Suhu gudang = 30 °C suhu kamar  
Tekanan = 1 atm  
Waktu tinggal = 7 hari

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi Bahan Baku :

A. Garam (NaCl) Dari PT. Garam

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
NaCl	21.330,00	95,80%	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22,27	0,10%	2,96
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	66,80	0,30%	2,66
H <sub>2</sub> O	846,08	3,80%	1
Total	22.265,14	100%	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,958}{2,160} + \frac{0,001}{2,960} + \frac{0,003}{2,660} + \frac{0,038}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,0705 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 129,3 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 22.265 \text{ kg / jam} \\ &= 48.983,3 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{48.983,3}{129,3} \\ &= 378,95 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan kapasitas gudang

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 7 hari proses

Sehingga volume bahan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 378,95 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 7 \text{ hari} \times 24 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}} \\ &= 63.664 \text{ cuft} = 1.801,7 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Assumsi, volume gudang lebih besar 20% dari volume bahan

Volume gudang = 120%

Ditentukan, Waktu tinggal : 7 hari  
Tinggi : 1 x  
Panjang : 2 x  
Lebar : 1 x

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka, volume gudang} &= 1.801,7 \times 120\% \\ &= 2.162 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka, Volume gudang} &= \text{Panjang} \times \text{Lebar} \times \text{Tinggi} \\ 2.162 \text{ m}^3 &= 2 \times x^3 \\ x^3 &= 1.081 \text{ m}^3 \\ x &= 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Didapatkan : Panjang} &= 2 \times = 20,5 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 1 \times = 10,26 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 1 \times = 10,26 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas alas} &= p \times l \\ &= 20,5 \times 10,26 \\ &= 211 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi alat :

Fungsi : Menampung garam dari supplier  
Kapasitas : 2.162 m<sup>3</sup>  
Type : Bangunan 4 Persegi Panjang  
Waktu Penyimpanan : 7 hari proses  
Ukuran Gudang : panjang = 20,5 m



lebar = 10,26 m

tinggi = 10,26 m

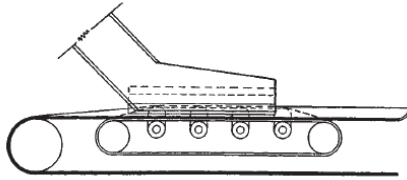
Jumlah : 1 buah

## 2. BELT CONVEYOR

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari gudang stok garam ke bucket elevator

Tipe : Flat Belt Conveyor

Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padatan



### Perhitungan :

Rate massa = 22.265 kg/jam = 22,265 ton/jam

kapasitas 22,265 ton/jam dari Perry 7ed, tabel 21-7 dan fig. 21-4

dipilih belt conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

- Kapasitas maksimum = 32 ton/jam
- Hp tiap 10 ft (linier-ft) = 0,3 (hp / 10ft linier)
- Belt width = 14 in
- Speed = 200 ft/menit

Asumsi : Jarak belt conveyor = 16 ft  
Tinggi belt = 4,5 ft

### Perhitungan Power :

hp/10 ft = 0,3 hp

$$\text{hp} = \frac{16}{10} \times 0,3 = 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

Penambahan power untuk triper = 2 hp (Perry 7ed. T.21-7)

Power total = 0,5 + 2 = 2,5 hp

### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari Gudang ke Furnace

Type : Flat Belt Conveyor

Kapasitas maks : 32 ton/jam

Belt width : 14 in

Trough width : 9 in

Skirt Seal : 2 in

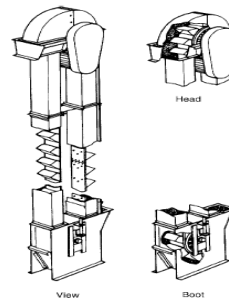
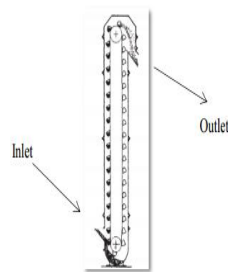
Belt speed : 200 ft/min



Panjang : 16 ft  
Power : 2,54 hp  
Jumlah : 1 buah

### 3. BUCKET ELEVATOR - 1

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari belt conveyor menuju hopper NaCl  
Tipe : Continuous Discharge Bucket Elevator  
Dasar Pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu



#### Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 22.265 \text{ kg/jam} = 22,27 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Berdasarkan kapasitas 22,27 ton/jam dari Perry 7ed, tabel 21-8

dipilih bucket elevator dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

- Tinggi bucket = Tinggi (hopper + screw + furnace)  
= 16,4 + 4 + 18  
= 38,7 ft

- Bucket speed = 225 ft/min

- Kapasitas maksimum = 27 ton/jam

- Putaran head shaft (kepala poros) = 43 rpm

Perhitungan power (Perry 7ed , Tabel 21-8)

Power pada head shaft = 1,6 hp

Power tambahan = 0,04 hp/ft

$$= 0,04 \text{ hp/ft} \times 38,7 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1,549 \text{ hp}$$

Power total = 1,6 + 1,549 = 3,149 hp

Efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{Power total} = \frac{3,149}{80\%}$$

$$= 3,936 \text{ hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan NaCl ke hopper

Type : Continuous discharge bucket elevator

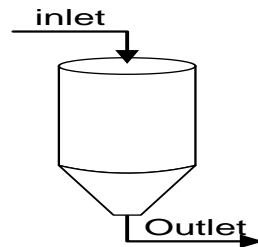
Kapasitas maksimum : 27 ton / jam



Tinggi bucket	: 38,7 ft
Ukuran bucket	: 8" x 5" x 5,5" (in)
Bucket spacing	: 14 in
Putaran head shaft	: 43 rpm
Lebar belt	: 9 in
Power	: 3,936 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

#### 4. HOPPER NATRIUM KLORIDA

Fungsi	: Menampung NaCl dari bucket elevator
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan menampung padatan



Kondisi Operasi	:
a. Tekanan	: 1 atm
b. Suhu	: 30 °C
c. Waktu tinggal	: 0,5 jam

#### Perhitungan :

Komposisi Bahan Baku :

A. Garam (NaCl) Dari PT. Garam

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat	ρ Bahan (gr/cc)
NaCl	21353	95,80%	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22,29	0,10%	2,96
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	66,87	0,30%	2,66
H <sub>2</sub> O	847,01	3,80%	1
Total	22290	100,00%	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,958}{2,160} + \frac{0,001}{2,960} + \frac{0,003}{2,660} + \frac{0,038}{1,000}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,0705 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb. cc/cuft. gr} \\ &= 129,26 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 56.818 \text{ kg / jam} = 125.000 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{125.000}{129,26} = 967,05 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 0,5 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bahan} &= 967,05 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 483,5 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 14 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki sehingga volume ruang kosong sebesar 20% dan digunakan 1 buah tangki.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{483,5}{80\%} \\ &= 604 \text{ cuft} = 17,10 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan dimensi tangki**

Asumsi dimensi ratio : H/D = 2 (Ulrich T.4 - 27)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$$

$$604,41 = 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$D^3 = 384,97$$

$$H = 2 D$$

$$D_t = 7,27 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 14,549 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 87,30 \text{ in}$$

$$= 174,591 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2,22 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,43 \text{ m}$$

**Menentukan tekanan desain dalam tangki**

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan over design yang digunakan 5-10% dari kerja normal

Tekanan design 10% dari tekanan operasi hopper untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned}PD &= P \text{ operasi} \times 1,1 \quad (\text{Rules of thumb. Walas, 1998}) \\ &= 14,7 \times 1,1 \\ &= 16,17 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan tebal minimum shell**

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $\frac{1}{2} D$  )

C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $\frac{1}{8}$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C

$$f = 12.650 \text{ psi } [\text{Brownell T.13-1}]$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 7,27 \text{ ft} = 3,64 \text{ ft} = 43,65 \text{ in}$$



Asumsi tebal shell = 4/16 in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C$$

$$4/16 = \frac{16,17 \times 43,65}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 16,17} + 1/8$$

$$2/16 = \frac{705,78}{f \times 0,80 - 9,70}$$

$$f = 7.070,0 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < dari f allowable, jadi tebal shell 4/16 in dapat digunakan

**Tutup bawah berupa conical** (Brownell eq. 6-154 ; 118)

Jenis : Conical

Type las : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip

Tebal tutup : Asumsi th : 5/16 in

$$th = \frac{P \text{ design} \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot e - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$5/16 = \frac{16,17 \times 87,30}{2 \cos 30 (f \cdot 0,7 - 9,70)} + 1/8$$

$$3/16 = \frac{1.411,57}{1,21 f - 16,80}$$

$$= 6.223,1$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/16 in bisa digunakan

**Tinggi conical**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17})$$

Dengan :  $\alpha$  : sudut conis, 30 °

D : diameter tangki ; ft

m : flat spot diameter = 12 in = 1 ft

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{tg } (30) \times (7,27 - 1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{0,58 \times 6,27}{2}$$

$$= 1,81 \text{ ft} = 0,55 \text{ m}$$



**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Menampung Natrium klorida dari bucket elevator
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Kapasitas	: 604,41 cuft = 16,92 m <sup>3</sup>
Diameter tangki	: 7,27 ft = 2,22 m
Tinggi tangki	: 14,55 ft = 4,43 m
Tebal shell	: 4/16 in
tebal tutup atas	: 4/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 5/16 in
Tinggi tutup bawah	: 1,81 ft = 0,55 m
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C
Jumlah	: 1 buah

**5. SCREW CONVEYOR - 1**

Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan dari hopper ke furnace
Type	: Plain spouts or chutes
Dasar pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup

Perhitungan :

Komposisi Bahan Baku :

A. Garam (NaCl) Dari PT. Garam

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
NaCl	21.353	95,80%	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22	0,10%	2,96
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	67	0,30%	2,66
H <sub>2</sub> O	847	3,80%	1
Total	22.290	100,00%	

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{0,958}{2,160} + \frac{0,001}{2,960} + \frac{0,003}{2,660} + \frac{0,038}{1}} \times 62,43$$

$$= 2,07 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb. cc/ cuft. gr}$$

$$= 129,26 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 22.265 \text{ kg / jam} = 49.086 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{49.086 \text{ lb/jam}}{129,26} = 379,75 \text{ cuft/jam} = 6,33 \text{ cuft/mnt}$$



Untuk densitas > 100 lb/cuft, bahan termasuk kelas D dengan F = 3

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{C.L.W.F}{33.000} \quad (\text{Badger, T. 16-5})$$

Dimana, C = Kapasitas, cuft/mnt  
L = Panjang, ft  
W = Densitas bahan lb/cuft  
F = Faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang screw : L = 20 ft lb/cuft

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{6,33 \times 20 \times 129,26 \times 3}{33000} = 1,49 \text{ hp}$$

Untuk power < 2 hp, maka dikalikan 2 (Badger ; 713)

$$1,49 \times 2 = 2,97 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{2,97}{80\%} = 3,72 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas 379,75 cuft/jam digunakan :

Diameter = 12 in

Kecepatan putaran = 30 rpm

#### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari hopper ke furnace  
Type : Plain spouts or chutes  
Kapasitas : 379,75 cuft/jam  
Panjang : 20 ft  
Diameter : 12 in  
Kecepatan putaran : 30 rpm  
Power : 3,72 hp  
Jumlah : 1 buah

#### 6. TANGKI PENAMPUNG H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

Fungsi : Menampung sulfuric acid dari supplier  
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas Torispherical dished  
Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada tekanan atmosferic.  
Kondisi operasi :  
Waktu tinggal = 7 hari  
Suhu operasi = 30 ° C



Tekanan operasi = 1 atm

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,980	19.027	1,83
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,020	388,32	1
Total	1,000	19.416	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,98}{1,83} + \frac{0,02}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,80 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb. cc/cuft. gr} \\ &= 112,62 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 19.416 \text{ kg / jam} = 42.804 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{42.804}{112,62} \\ &= 380,08 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan 7 tangki penyimpanan untuk 7 hari proses sehingga volume bahan masing-masing adalah

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{380,08 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{7} = 9.122 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{9.122 \text{ cuft}}{0,8} \\ &= 11.402 \text{ cuft} = 323 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya**

$$\text{Dimensi ratio} = \frac{H}{D} = 2 \quad (\text{Ulrich ; T.4-27 : 248})$$

Dengan mengabaikan volume dished head

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 11.402 &= 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} D^3 &= 7.263 \\ D_t &= 19,37 \text{ ft} \\ &= 232,39 \text{ in} \\ &= 5,90 \text{ m} \\ \text{Maka, } H_t &= 2 D_t = 38,73 \text{ ft} \\ &= 464,78 \text{ in} \\ &= 11,81 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Tinggi cairan dalam tangki :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume feed} &= \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H \\ 9.122 &= 0,79 \times 375 \times H \\ 9.122 &= 294 H \\ H &= 31 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan tebal shell**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $1/2 D$  )

C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $1/8$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan konstruksi SA-283 grade C

f = 12650 psi [Brownell T.13-1]

Asumsi : Volume feed = 80%

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times g \times H$$

$$= \frac{112,62 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 32 \text{ ft/s}^2 \times 31 \text{ ft}}{32 \text{ ft.lb/s}^2.\text{lb} \times 144 \text{ inch}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 24 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = P_{in} - P_{out} + P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$= 14,7 \text{ psi} - 14,7 \text{ psi} + 24 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 24 \text{ psig}$$

P design sebesar 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P \text{ design} = 24 \times 110\%$$

$$= 27 \text{ psi}$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times D$$

$$= 116,19 \text{ in}$$



Asumsi tebal shell = 1/2 in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C$$

$$1/2 = \frac{27 \times 116,19}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 27} + 1/8$$

$$3/8 = \frac{3097,24}{f \times 0,8 - 16}$$

$$f = 10.304 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 1/2 in dapat digunakan

**Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

$t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

$r_c$  = crown radius ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan jenis *double welded butt joint*. E = 0,8

C = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C,

maka f = 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= D + 2 t_s \\ &= 232,39 + 1,00 \\ &= 233,39 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil OD standart = 240 in

$r_c$  = 180 in

Asumsi tebal head = 5/8 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$5/8 = \frac{0,885 \times 27 \times 180}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 27} + 1/8$$

$$4/8 = \frac{4246,264}{f \times 0,8 - 2,7}$$

$$f = 10.612 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/8 in dapat digunakan

$$h = r_c - \sqrt{r_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$= 180 - 137,47$$

$$= 42,53 \text{ in} = 3,54 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal tutup bawah datar karena tutup bawah menumpah diatas semen (pondasi), maka tebal

tutup bawah = 5/16 (Brownell : 58)

**Spesifikasi peralatan :**

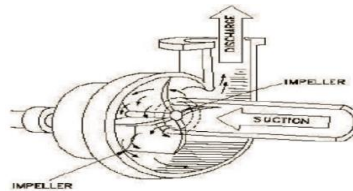
Fungsi : Menampung sulfuric acid dari supplier  
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas Torispherical dished

**Dimensi shell:**

Diameter tangki : 19,37 ft  
Tinggi tangki : 38,73 ft  
Tebal shell : 1/2 in  
Tebal tutup atas : 5/8 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 5/16 in  
Tinggi tutup : 3,54 ft  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 Grade C (*Brownell ; 253*)  
Jumlah : 7 buah

**7. POMPA - 1**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> dari storage ke tangki pengencer  
Type : Centrifugal Pump  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) ( <i>Perry&amp;ed, T.2-1</i> )
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,98	19.027	1,83
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,02	388	1
Total	1	19.416	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,98}{1,83} + \frac{0,02}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,80 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 112,62 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Rate massa} = 19.416 \text{ kg/jam} = 42.804 \text{ lb/jam} = 11,89 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{42.804 \text{ lb/jam}}{112,62 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 380,08 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 47,39 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,11 \text{ cuft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

Di (diameter inside) optimum untuk aliran turbulen digunakan persamaan (15) Peters :

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

Dengan :

$q_f$  = Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,11^{0,45} \times 112,62^{0,13} \\ &= 2,6205 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 in, sch 40 ( Kern Tabel 11 )

$$\text{OD} = 3,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,26 \text{ ft} = 0,0779 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 = 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,26^2 = 0,05 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, v} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,11 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,05 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,06 \text{ ft/ detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Sg reference} = 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.detik}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{112,62}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 1,80 \end{aligned}$$



Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,80}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00153 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,26 \text{ ft} \times 2,06 \text{ ft/detik} \times 112,62 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00153 \text{ lb/ft.detik}} \\ &= 38.637,45 > 2100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\epsilon = 0,000046$  (Geankoplis ; Page 88)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0006$$

$$f = 0,007 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

(Peters & Timmerhause ; 484 - 485)

Panjang ekuivalen suction, I (Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1)

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,26 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$4 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 4 \times 32 \times 0,26 = 32,73 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate Valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 0,26 = 1,79 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 300 \times 0,26 = 76,70 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Total Pipa} = 161,22 \text{ ft}$$

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned}F_1 &= \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0070 \times 2,06^2 \times 161,22}{32,17 \times 0,26} \\ &= \frac{9,56}{8,23} = 1,16 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m\end{aligned}$$





2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad \begin{array}{l} k = 0,5 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} \\ \alpha = 1 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 2,06^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad [ \text{Peters 4}^{ed} ; 484 ]$$

$$= 0,033 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0)$$

$$= \frac{2,06^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,066 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90 °

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 2,06}{2} = 0,77 \quad \text{ft lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times v_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 2,06}{2} = 0,17 \quad \text{ft lbf/lbm} \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; 93})$$

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

$$= 1,16 + 0,033 + 0,066 + 0,77 + 0,17$$

$$= 2,21 \quad \text{ft lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

### Menghitung Energi Tekanan

$P_1 = P$  hidrostatik

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Tinggi bahan, } H = 31 \quad \text{ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} = 112,62 \quad \text{lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ = 112,62 \times 31 \\ = 3.489,48 \quad \text{lbf/ft}^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2117 \quad \text{lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P = P_2 - P_1 \\ = 2117 - 3489,48 \\ = 1.373 \quad \text{lbf/ft}^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1.373 \quad \text{lbf/ft}^2}{112,62 \quad \text{lb/cuft}} \\ = 12,19 \quad \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \end{array}$$

**Menghitung Energi Potensial**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_2 &= \text{tinggi tangki pengencer} + \text{pipa} \\ &= 12,65 + 6 \\ &= 18,65 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (18,65 - 0) \text{ ft} \times 1 \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm}/\text{dt}^2.\text{lbf}} \\ &= 18,65 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Kinetik**

$$\begin{aligned} g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32 \text{ ft}/\text{dt}^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,17 \text{ ft}/\text{dt}^2 \times \text{lbm}/\text{lbf} \\ \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{2,06^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,0658 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 12,19 + 18,65 + 0,07 + 2,21 \\ &= 33,12 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 11,89 \text{ lb}/\text{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{33,12 \times 11,89}{550} \\ &= 0,72 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,72 \text{ Hp}}{40\%} \\ &= 2 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{1,79}{80\%} \\ &= 2,24 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Memindahkan asam sulfat ke tangki pengencer
Type	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid
Kapasitas	: 42.804,43 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	: 2,06 ft/detik
BHp	: 1,8 Hp
Power Motor	: 2,2 Hp
Rate volumetrik	: 47,39 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	: 33,12 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	: 40%
Effisiensi Motor	: 80%
Bahan Konstruksi	: Commercial Steel
Jumlah	: 1 Buah

**8. TANGKI PENGECER H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>**

Fungsi	: Mengencerkan Asam Sulfat 98% menjadi larutan asam sulfat 77.67%
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan bagian atas dan bawah torisspherical dengan dilengkapi pengaduk
Dasar pemilihan	: Umum digunakan pada liquid tekanan atmosphere

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan

Komponen	Rate Massa (kg / jam)	Densitas (lb/cuft)	Fraksi Berat
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	19.027	112,62	0,777
H <sub>2</sub> O	5.470	62,43	0,223
Total	24498		1

Feed Asam Sulfat 98% :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 19.027 \text{ kg/jam} = 41.948 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{41.948 \text{ lb/jam}}{112,62 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 372,483 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Feed Air Proses dari utilitas :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 5.470 \text{ kg/jam} = 12.060 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{12.060 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 193,18 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total rate volumetrik} = 372,48 + 193,18 \text{ cuft/jam} = 566 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Digunakan 1 tangki untuk 1 jam proses, maka volume bahan :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 566 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 1 \text{ jam} = 566 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

$$\text{Asumsi volume bahan} = 80\% \text{ volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Maka volume tangki} = \frac{566 \text{ cuft}}{80\%} = 707 \text{ cuft}$$

### Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

$$\text{Asumsi Dimention ratio} = H/D = 1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1/4 \pi D^2 H \\ 707 &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ 600 &= D^3 \quad * H = 1,5 D \\ D &= 8,44 \text{ ft} = 12,65 \text{ ft} \\ &= 101,24 \text{ in} = 151,86 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,57 \text{ m} = 3,86 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H \text{ bahan} = 80\% \times H \text{ tangki} = 10,12 \text{ ft}$$

Komposisi campuran

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-103)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,777	19.027	1,68
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,223	5.470	1
Total	1	24.498	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,777}{1,68} + \frac{0,223}{1}} \times 62,43 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 1,46 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$= 91,06 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 24.498 \text{ kg / jam}$$

$$= 54.008 \text{ lb/jam}$$

**Menentukan tebal sheel**

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Tipe : Double welded butt joint

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum , in

P = tekanan tangki , psi

ri = jari-jari tangki , in (1/2D)

C = faktor korosi 1/8

E = faktor pengelasan E = 0,8

f = stress allowable , psi f = 12650 psi

Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C

*(Brownell, T-13.1 ; 251)*

$$\text{Phidrostatic} = \rho \times g \times H$$

$$= 91,06 \times 1 \times 10,12$$

$$= 921,85 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 6,40 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{P operasi} = \text{P atmosfer} + \text{p hidrostatic}$$

$$= 14,7 \text{ psi} + 6,40 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 21,10 \text{ psi}$$

Pdesign 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\text{P design} = 21,10 \times 110\%$$

$$= 23,21 \text{ psig}$$

$$r_i = 0,5 D$$

$$= 0,5 \times 101,2 \text{ inch}$$

$$= 50,62 \text{ inch}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 4/16 in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$4/16 = \frac{23,21 \times 50,62}{f \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 23,21} + 1/8$$

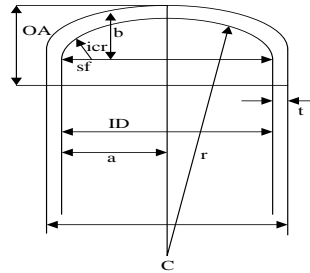
$$2/16 = \frac{1174,98}{f \cdot 0,8 - 13,9271}$$

$$f = 11.767 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung &lt; f allowable, jadi tebal shell 4/16 in dapat digunakan



**Menentukan tebal tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk torisspherical**



**Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

- $t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in
- $r_c$  = crown radius ; in
- $P$  = tekanan tangki ; psia
- $E$  = faktor pengelasan, digunakan jenis *double welded butt joint*.  $E = 0,8$
- $C$  = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)
- $f$  = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C  
maka  $f = 12.650$  psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= D + 2 t_s \\ &= 101,24 + 0,50 \\ &= 101,74 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil OD standart = 102 in

$$r_c = 96 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal head = 6/16 in

$$\begin{aligned} t_h &= \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \\ 6/16 &= \frac{0,89 \times 23,21 \times 96}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 23,21} + 1/8 \\ 2/8 &= \frac{1972,08}{f \times 0,8 - 2,32} \\ f &= 9.858 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$f$  hitung <  $f$  allowable, jadi tebal shell 6/16 in dapat digunakan

$$\begin{aligned} h &= r_c - \sqrt{r_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92}) \\ &= 96 - 81,57 \\ &= 14,43 \text{ in} = 1,20 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan sistem pengaduk**

Digunakan impeler jenis turbin 6 buah blade dan baffle 4 buah

(Mc.Cabe 5th ed ;243)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeler (Da)} &= 1/3 \text{ diameter tangki} \\ &= 1/3 \times 8,437 = 2,812 \text{ ft} = 0,844 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 \text{ diameter impeler} \\ &= 1/5 \times 2,812 = 0,562 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang blade} &= 1/4 \text{ diameter impeler} \\ &= 1/4 \times 2,812 = 0,703 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Lebar baffle} &= 1/12 \text{ diameter tangki} \\ &= 1/12 \times 8,437 = 0,703 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar} &= 1/3 \text{ diameter tangki} \\ &= 1/3 \times 8,437 = 2,812 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Penentuan putaran pengaduk**

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe 5th ed ;244})$$

Untuk pengaduk jenis turbin :

$$\text{Peripheral speed} = 200 - 250 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$V = \text{Peripheral speed, m/mnt}$$

$$Da = \text{diameter pengaduk, m}$$

$$N = \text{putaran pengaduk, rpm}$$

$$\text{Diambil } V = 200 \text{ m/min} = 3,33 \text{ m/dt} = 10,936 \text{ m/dt}$$

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N$$

$$200 = 3,14 \times 0,844 \times N$$

$$N = 75,498 \text{ rpm}$$

**Penentuan jumlah pengaduk :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{91,06 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,46 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times \text{sg}}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \\ &= \frac{10,12 \times 1,46}{8,437} \\ &= 1,7502 \approx 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk} = 1,5 \times Da = 4,2 \text{ ft}$$

**Bilangan reynold ; Nre :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Putaran pengaduk} &= 75,5 \text{ rpm} = 1,3 \text{ rps} \\
 \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= 91,06 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 \mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}} \\
 &= \frac{1,46}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\
 &= 0,00124 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \\
 \text{Nre} &= \frac{\rho \times \text{Da}^2 \times \text{N}}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{91,06 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 7,908 \text{ ft}^2 \times 1,3 \text{ rps}}{0,00124 \text{ lb/ft.detik}} \\
 &= 727.960,5
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $Nre > 10000$ , maka digunakan baffle (Perry 6ed ; 19-8)

Untuk  $Nre > 10000$  diperlukan 4 buah baffle, sudut  $90^\circ$  (Perry 6ed ; 19-8)

$$\text{Lebar baffle, (J) : J / Dt} = 1/12$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar baffle, J} &= 1/12 \times \text{Dt} \\
 &= 1/12 \times 8,4 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,7 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Power pengaduk :**

Untuk  $Nre > 10000$  perhitungan power digunakan persamaan 5.5 Ludwig, hal 299 dengan persamaan

$$P = \frac{K_3}{g} \rho N^3 D^5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dengan, } P &= \text{Power} && ; \text{ Hp} \\
 K_3 &= \text{Faktor mixer (turbin)} && ; 6,3 \text{ (Ludwig, vol1 T.5 ; 301)} \\
 g &= \text{Konstanta grafitasi} && ; 32,3 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \\
 \rho &= \text{Densitas} && ; \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 N &= \text{Kecepatan putaran} && ; \text{ rps} \\
 D &= \text{Diameter impeller} && ; \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{6,3}{32,3} \times 91,06 \times 1,99 \times 175,89 \\
 &= 6223,33 \text{ lb.ft/dt} \\
 &= 11,32 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan losses pengaduk :**

Gland losses (kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing) = 10%

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Glans losses 10\%} &= 10\% \times 11,32 \text{ hp} && \text{(Joshi ; 399)} \\
 &= 1,132 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power input dengan gland losses} &= 11,32 + 1,132 \text{ hp} \\
 &= 12,45 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Transmission system losses = 20% (Joshi ; 399)





$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transmission system loses} &= 20\% \times 12,45 \\ &= 2,49 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan transmission system loses} &= 12,45 + 2,49 \text{ hp} \\ &= 14,94 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk 2 buah impeller, maka power input} &= 2 \times 14,94 \text{ hp} \\ &= 30 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{30}{80\%} = 37,34 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power motor} = 37,3 \text{ hp} = 37 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Mengencerkan Asam Sulfat 98% menjadi larutan asam sulfat 77.67%

Type : Silinder tegak dengan bagian atas dan bawah torisspherical dengan dilengkapi pengaduk

**Dimensi Shell**

Diameter shell, inside : 8,44 ft

Tinggi shell : 12,65 ft

Tebal shell : 4/16 in

Tebal tutup atas : 6/16 in

Tebal tutup bawah : 6/16 in

Tinggi tutup : 1,20 ft

Lebar baffle : 0,7 ft

**Sistem Pengaduk**

Dipakai impeler jenis paddle 6 buah flat blade dengan 1 impeller

Diameter impeller : 2,81 ft

Panjang blade : 0,56 ft

Lebar blade : 0,70 ft

Jarak impeler dari dasar : 2,81 ft

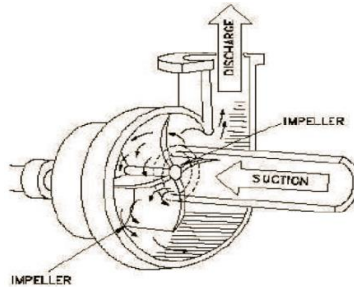
Power motor : 37 hp

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

**9. POMPA - 2**

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> dari tangki pengencer ke Mannheim Furnace  
Type : Centrifugal Pump  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,777	19.027	1,83
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,223	5.470	1
Total	1	24.497,84	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,777}{1,83} + \frac{0,223}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,55 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 96,52 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 24.498 \text{ kg/jam} = 54.008 \text{ lb/jam} = 15,00 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} \\ &= \frac{54.008 \text{ lb/jam}}{96,52 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 559,54 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 69,76 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ cuft/dt}\end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

Di (diameter inside) optimum untuk aliran turbulen digunakan persamaan (15) Peters :

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,16^{0.45} \times 96,52^{0.13} \\ &= 3,06 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 4 in, sch 40 ( Kern Tabel 11 )

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,336 \text{ ft} = 0,102 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,336^2 \\ &= 0,088 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, } v &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,16 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,088 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,76 \text{ ft/ detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Sg reference} = 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{96,52}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 1,54 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,54}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00131 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{ID \cdot v \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,336 \times 1,76 \times 96,52}{0,00131} \\ &= 43.345,53 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\epsilon = 0,000046$  (Geankoplis ; Page 88)

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

$$f = 0,0070 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

(Peters & Timmerhause ; 484 - 485)

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le (Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1)

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

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

$$3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \times 32 \times 0,3355 = 32,21 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate Valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 0,3355 = 2,35 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 300 \times 0,3355 = 100,65 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Total Pipa} = 185,21 \text{ ft}$$

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0070 \times 1,76^2 \times 185,21}{32,17 \times 0,34} \\ &= \frac{8,02}{10,79} \\ &= 0,74 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} & k &= 0,5 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pipa} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 1,76^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} & \alpha &= 1 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \\ &= 0,024 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m & & [ \text{Peters } 4^{ed} ; 484 ] \end{aligned}$$



## 3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } v_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{1,76^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,048 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Friksi karena elbow 90 °

$$F_4 = \frac{K_{f \times v_i^2}}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 1,76}{2} = 0,66 \quad \text{ft lbf/lbm}$$

## 5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_{f \times v_i^2}}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 1,76}{2} = 0,15 \quad \text{ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,74 + 0,024 + 0,048 + 0,66 + 0,15 \\ &= 1,62 \quad \text{ft lbf /lbm} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Tekanan**

$P_1 = P$  hidrostatik

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, } H &= 10,12 \quad \text{ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 96,52 \quad \text{lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ &= 96,52 \times 10,12 \\ &= 977,17 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2 \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2.117 \quad \text{lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2.117 - 977,174 \\ &= 1.139,6 \quad \text{lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{1.139,6 \quad \text{lbf/ft}^2}{96,52 \quad \text{lb/cuft}} \\ &= 11,81 \quad \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Potensial**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_2 &= \text{tinggi manheim furnace} + \text{pipa} \\ &= 18,37 + 5 \\ &= 23,37 \quad \text{ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \quad \text{ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \quad \text{lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (23,37 - 0) \times 1 \frac{ft/dt^2}{ft.lbm/dt^2.lbf} \\ &= 23,37 \frac{ft.lbf}{lbm}\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Kinetik**

$$\begin{aligned}g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32 \quad ft/dt^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,17 \quad ft/dt^2 \times lbm/lbf \\ \Delta v^2 &= \frac{1,76^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,05 \quad ft.lbf/lb_m\end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 11,81 + 23,37 + 0,05 + 1,62 \\ &= 36,84 \frac{ft.lbf}{lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 15,00 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{36,84 \times 15,00}{550} \\ &= 1,01 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}Bhp &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1,01}{40\%} \\ &= 2,51 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{2,5125}{80\%} \\ &= 3,14 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

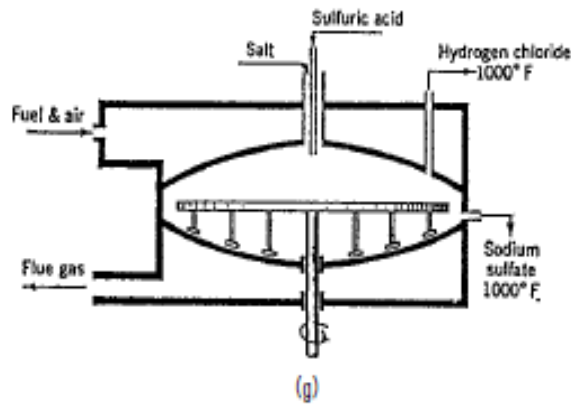


**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan asam sulfat ke Mannheim Furnace
- Type : Centrifugal pump
- Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid
- Kapasitas : 54.007,93 lb/jam
- Kecepatan aliran (v) : 1,76 ft/detik
- BHp : 2,5 Hp
- Power Motor : 3,1 Hp
- Rate volumetrik : 69,76 gpm
- Total Dynamic Head : 36,84 ft.lbf/lbm
- Effisiensi Pompa : 40%
- Effisiensi Motor : 80%
- Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel
- Jumlah : 1 Buah

**10. MANHEIM FURNACE**

- Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan NaCl dan H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> membentuk Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> dan gas HCl
- Type : Rotary Hearth Furnace
- Dasar Pemilihan : Penanganan otomatis dan sesuai dengan bahan



Rate bahan = 46.787 kg / jam = 103.148 lb/jam

**Kondisi feed :**

Feed Garam

A. Garam (NaCl) Dari PT. Garam

Komponen	Berat (Kg)	% Berat	ρ Bahan (gr/cc)
NaCl	21353	95,80%	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	22	0,10%	2,96



MgSO <sub>4</sub>	67	0,30%	2,66
H <sub>2</sub> O	847	3,80%	1
Total	22290	100,00%	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,958}{2,160} + \frac{0,001}{2,960} + \frac{0,003}{2,660} + \frac{0,038}{1,000}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,07 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb. cc/cuft. gr} \\ &= 129,26 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 22.290 \text{ kg / jam} = 49.037 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{49.037}{129,26} = 379,37 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

## Feed Asam Sulfat

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-103)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,777	19.027	1,68
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,223	5.470	1
Total	1	24.498	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,777}{1,68} + \frac{0,223}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,46 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 91,06 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 24.498 \text{ kg / jam} \\ &= 54.008 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{54.008}{91,06} = 593,13 \text{ cuft/jam}$$



**Perhitungan densitas campuran :**

Komposisi bahan

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
Garam	0,48	22.290	2,07
Asam Sulfat	0,52	24.497,84	1,46
Total	1	46.787	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,476}{2,070} + \frac{0,5236}{1,459}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,70 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 105,98 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total rate volumetrik} = 379,37 + 593,13 = 973 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 972,50 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 973 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 28 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{972,5}{80\%} \\ &= 1.216 \text{ cuft} = 34,40 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya :**

Asumsi dimensi ratio = H/D = 2 (Ulrich T.4-27)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1/4 \pi D^2 H \\ 1.216 &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D \\ 774,28 &= D^3 & H &= 2 D \\ D &= 9,18 \text{ ft} & &= 18,37 \text{ ft} \\ &= 110,19 \text{ in} & &= 220,38 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,80 \text{ m} & &= 5,60 \text{ m} \\ H \text{ bahan} &= 80\% \text{ H tangki} = 14,69 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Penentuan tebal shell :**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum , in

P = tekanan tangki , psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki , in (1/2D)

C = faktor korosi 1/8

E = faktor pengelasan E = 0,8

f = stress allowable , psi f = 12650 psi

Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C

(Brownell, T-13.1 ; 251)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Phidrostatik} &= \rho \times g \times H \\ &= 105,98 \times 1 \times 14,69 \\ &= 1557,05 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 10,81 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P operasi} &= \text{P atmosfer} + \text{P hidrostatik} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} + 10,81 \text{ psi} \\ &= 25,51 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Pdesign 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P design} &= 25,51 \times 110\% \\ &= 28,06 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 D \\ &= 0,5 \times 110,19 \\ &= 55,10 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 5/16 in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$5/16 = \frac{28,0641 \times 55,0957}{f \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 28,0641} + 1/8$$

$$3/16 = \frac{1546,2135}{f \cdot 0,8 - 16,8385}$$

$$f = 10329,1 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/16 in dapat digunakan

**Dimensi tutup atas dan bawah :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= D + 2 t_s \\ &= 110,19 + 0,88 \\ &= 111,07 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil OD standart = 126 in (Brownell, T.5.7 ; 90)

$$r_c = 120 \text{ in}$$

**Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

 $t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in $r_c$  = crown radius ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan jenis *double welded butt joint*. E = 0,8

C = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)

 $f$  = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka  $f = 12650$  psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

Asumsi tebal head = 8/16 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$8/16 = \frac{0,885 \times 28,064 \times 120}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 28,064} + 1/8$$

$$3/8 = \frac{2980,410}{f \times 0,8 - 2,806}$$

$$f = 9.931,19 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung &lt; f allowable, jadi tebal shell 8/16 in dapat digunakan

$$h = r_c - \sqrt{r_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$= 120 - 106,604$$

$$= 13,396 \text{ in} = 1,116 \text{ ft}$$

**2. Perencanaan Sistem Pengaduk**

Jumlah baffle = 4 buah

**Penentuan dimensi pengaduk :** (Mc.Cabe 5th ed ;243)

Diameter impeler (Da)	= 1/3 diameter tangki
	= 1/3 x 9,183 = 3,061 ft = 0,933 m
Lebar blade (W)	= 1/5 diameter impeler
	= 1/5 x 3,061 = 0,612 ft
Panjang blade (L)	= 1/4 diameter impeler
	= 1/4 x 3,061 = 0,77 ft
Jarak impeller dari dasar	= 1/3 diameter tangki
	= 1/3 x 9,183 = 3,061 ft
Lebar baffle (J)	= 1/12 diameter tangki
	= 1/12 x 9,183 = 0,765 ft
Tebal pengaduk	= 1/10 x 0,765 = 0,077 ft

**Penentuan putaran pengaduk :**

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N \quad (Mc.Cabe 5th ed ;244)$$

Untuk pengaduk jenis turbin :

Peripheral speed = 200 - 250 m/menit

V = Peripheral speed , m/mnt

Da = diameter pengaduk , m

N = putaran pengaduk, rpm

Diambil V = 250 m/min = 4,1667 m/dt

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N$$

$$250 = 3,14 \times 0,933 \times N$$

$$N = 85,34 \text{ rpm}$$

**Penentuan jumlah pengaduk :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{106,0 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,70 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times \text{sg}}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \\ &= \frac{14,69 \times 1,70}{9,18} \\ &= 2,72 \approx 3 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak pengaduk} &= 1,5 \times Da \\ &= 4,6 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Bilangan reynold ; Nre :**

$$\text{Putaran pengaduk} = 85,3 \text{ rpm} = 1,42 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 105,98 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}}$$

$$= \frac{1,70}{0,996} \times 0,00085$$

$$= 0,00145 \text{ lb/ft.detik}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{105,98 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 9,37 \text{ ft}^2 \times 1,4 \text{ rps}}{0,00145 \text{ lb. ft/ detik}}$$

$$= 974816,59$$



Karena  $Nre > 10000$ , maka digunakan baffle (Perry 6ed ; 19-8)  
Untuk  $Nre > 10000$  diperlukan 4 buah baffle, sudut  $90^\circ$  (Perry 6ed ; 19-8)

### Power pengaduk :

Untuk  $Nre > 10000$  perhitungan power digunakan persamaan :

$$P = \frac{K_3}{g} \rho N^3 D^5 \quad (\text{Ludwig, voll pers. 5.5 ; 299})$$

Dengan , P = Power ; Hp  
 $K_3$  = Faktor mixer (turbin) ; 6,3 (Ludwig, voll T.5 ; 301)  
g = Konstanta grafitasi ; 32,3 ft/dt<sup>2</sup> x lbf/lb  
 $\rho$  = Densitas ; lb/cuft  
N = Kecepatan putaran ; rps  
D = Diameter impeller ; ft

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{6,3}{32,3} \times 105,98 \times 2,88 \times 268,67 \\ &= 15979,98 \text{ lb.ft/dt} \\ &= 29,05 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan losses pengaduk :

Gland losses (kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing) = 10%  
Glans losses 10% = 10% x 29,05 = 2,91 hp (Joshi ; 399)

Power input dengan gland losses = 29,05 + 2,91 = 31,96 hp

Transmission system losses = 20% (Joshi ; 399)  
Transmission system losses = 20% x 31,96 = 6,39 hp

Power input dengan transmission system = 31,96 + 6,39 = 38,35 Hp

Untuk 3 buah impeller, maka power input = 3 x 38,35  
= 115 hp

Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{115}{80\%} = 144 \text{ hp}$$

### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan NaCl dan H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> membentuk Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> dan gas HCl  
Type : Rotary Heart Furnace  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA - 283 Grade C



Refraktori : Batu Tahan Api

**Dimensi Shell (Tangki) :**

Diameter shell, inside : 9,18 ft

Tinggi shell : 18,37 ft

Tebal shell : 5/16 in

Lebar baffle : 0,8 ft

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas : 8/16 in

Tinggi tutup atas : 1,12 ft

Tebal tutup bawah : 8/16 in

Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,12 ft

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon stell SA - 283 Grade C

**Sistem Pengaduk :**

Digunakan impeller jenis turbin 6 buah flat blade dengan impeller

Jumlah impeller : 3 buah

Diameter impeller : 3,06 ft

Panjang blade : 0,8 ft

Lebar blade : 0,61 ft

Jarak impeler dari dasar : 3,06 ft

Power motor : 144 hp

**Jumlah** : 1 buah

**11. TANGKI FUEL OIL**

Fungsi : Menyimpan bahan bakar fuel oil untuk kebutuhan furnace

Bentuk : Tangki Silinder Vertikal dengan plat datar (flat bottom) dan atas torispherical dished

$$\text{Rate massa} = 1.172 \text{ kg/jam} = 2.583 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ fuel oil No.6} = 50 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{2.583 \text{ lb/jam}}{50 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 51,66 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan bahan bakar selama 7 hari :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 51,66 \text{ cuft/jam} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\ &= 8.678 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$



Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{8.678}{0,8} = 10.848 \text{ cuft} = 307,00 \text{ m}^3$$

**Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya**

$$\text{Dimensi ratio} = \frac{H}{D} = 1,5 \quad (\text{Ulrich ; T.4-27 : 248})$$

Dengan mengabaikan volume dished head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 10.848 &= 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D \\ D^3 &= 6.910 & H_t &= 1,5 D_t \\ D_t &= 19,05 \text{ ft} & &= 28,57 \text{ ft} \\ &= 228,56 \text{ in} & &= 342,84 \text{ in} \\ &= 5,81 \text{ m} & &= 8,71 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H \text{ bahan} = 80\% \quad H \text{ tangki} = 22,86 \text{ ft}$$

**Menentukan tebal shell**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $\frac{1}{2} D$  )

C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $\frac{1}{8}$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan konstruksi SA-283 grade C

f = 12650 psi [Brownell T.13-1]

Asumsi : Volume feed = 80%

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times g \times H}{144} = \frac{50 \times 1 \times 22,856}{144} = 7,94 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ operasi} &= P \text{ operasi} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} + 7,94 = 22,64 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

P design sebesar 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 22,64 \times 110\% \\ &= 24,90 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 \times D \\ &= 114,28 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell =  $\frac{7}{16}$  in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$



$$7/16 = \frac{24,90}{f} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times \frac{114,28}{24,90} + 1/8$$

$$3/8 = \frac{2845,52}{f \times 0,8 - 14,94}$$

$$f = 11.363 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 7/16 in dapat digunakan

### Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

$t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

$r_c$  = crown radius ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan, jenis *double welded butt joint*. E = 0,8

C = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka f = 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= D + 2 t_s \\ &= 228,56 + 0,88 \\ &= 229,43 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil OD Standar = 240 in

$$r_c = 180 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal head = 5/8 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$5/8 = \frac{0,885 \times 24,90 \times 180,00}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 24,900} + 1/8$$

$$4/8 = \frac{3966,519}{f \times 0,8 - 2,490}$$

$$f = 9.913 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/8 in dapat digunakan

$$h = r_c - \sqrt{r_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$= 180 - 134$$

$$= 46 \text{ in} = 3,82 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal tutup bawah datar karena tutup bawah menumpah diatas semen (pondasi), maka tebal tutup bawah = 5/16 (Brownell : 58)



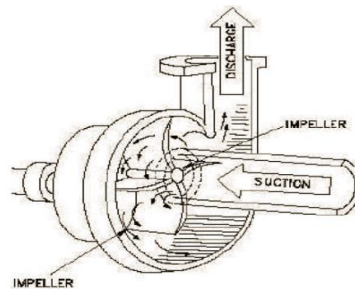


**Spesifikasi peralatan :**

Fungsi	: Menyimpan bahan bakar fuel oil untuk kebutuhan furnace
Tipe	: Tangki silinder dengan plat datar (flat bottom) dan tutup atas torispherical dished
Kapasitas	: 10.848 cuft
Diameter tangki	: 19,047 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 28,570 ft
Tebal shell	: 7/16 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 5/8 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 5/16 in
Tinggi tutup	: 45,836 ft
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah	1 buah

**12. POMPA - 3**

Fungsi	: Mengalirkan fuel oil menuju burner
Type	: Centrifugal Pump
Dasar Pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid



**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ fuel oil} = 50 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 1.172 \text{ kg/jam} = 2.583 \text{ lb/jam} = 0,72 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{2.583}{50} \\ &= 51,66 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 6,44 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,014 \text{ cuft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

Di (diameter inside) optimum untuk aliran turbulen digunakan persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13}$$

Dengan : [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15 : 496]

$q_f$  = Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,014^{0.45} \times 50^{0.13} \\ &= 0,96 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1 1/4 in, sch 40 ( Kern Tabel 11 )

$$\text{OD} = 1,66 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,12 \text{ ft} = 0,035 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,1150^2 \\ &= 0,0104 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, } v &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,014 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,0104 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,38 \text{ ft/ detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Sg reference} = 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{50}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 0,7977 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,7977}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1150 \times 1,3822 \times 50,000}{0,00068} \\ &= 11.674 > 2100 \text{ ( Asumsi turbulen benar )} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\varepsilon = 0,000046$   
 $\varepsilon/D = 0,0013$   
 $f = 0,0090$  (Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3)  
 $gc = 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}$

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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

Panjang ekuivalen suction, I (Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1)

ID pipa = 0,1150 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	50	ft
2 Elbow 90°	= 2 x 32 x 0,12	=	7,36 ft
1 Gate Valve	= 1 x 7 x 0,12	=	0,81 ft
1 Glove Valve	= 1 x 300 x 0,12	=	34,50 ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>		=	<b>58,17 ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0090 \times 1,38^2 \times 58,17}{32,17 \times 0,12}$$

$$= \frac{2,00}{3,70}$$

$$= 0,54 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad k = 0,5 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pipa}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 1,38^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0148 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{1,3822^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0297 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 1,3822}{2} = 0,5183 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,170 \times 1,3822}{2} = 0,117485 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,541 + 0,015 + 0,030 + 0,518 + 0,117 \\ &= 1,221 \text{ ft lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Tekanan**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 22,86 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 50 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{P hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ &= 50 \times 22,86 \\ &= 1142,79 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2117 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2116,8 - 1142,79 \\ &= 974,01 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{974,01 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{50 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 19,48 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Potensial**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_2 &= \text{tinggi furnace} + \text{ pipa} \\ &= 18,37 + 5 \\ &= 23,37 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (23,37 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 23,37 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Kinetik**

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} &= \frac{1,38^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\&= 0,0297 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F \\&= 19,48 + 23,37 + 0,03 + 1,22 \\&= 44,10 \quad \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 0,72 \quad \text{lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\&= \frac{44,10 \times 0,72}{550} \\&= 0,06 \quad H_p\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}Bhp &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\&= \frac{0,0575}{40\%} \\&= 0,14 \quad H_p\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\&= \frac{0,1438}{80\%} \\&= 0,18 \quad H_p\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Memindahkan fuel oil menuju burner
Type	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid
Kapasitas	: 2.582,86 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	: 1,38 ft/detik



BHp	:	0,14	Hp
Power Motor	:	0,18	Hp
Rate volumetrik	:	6,44	gpm
Total Dynamic Head	:	44,10	ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	:	40%	
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%	
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Commercial Steel	
Jumlah	:	1 Buah	

**13. COOLING SCREW CONVEYOR - 1**

Fungsi	:	Mendinginkan bahan dari 150°C hingga 60°C
Type	:	Plain spout of chutes
Dasar pemilihan	:	Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi bahan :

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,9801	25.398	2,70
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0026	67	2,66
NaCl	0,0165	427	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0009	22	2,96
Total	1	25.914	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,980}{2,698} + \frac{0,003}{2,660} + \frac{0,016}{2,163} + \frac{0,0009}{2,960}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,69 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 167,76 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 25.914 \text{ kg / jam} = 57.130 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{57.130}{167,76} \\ &= 340,55 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 5,68 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 42,46 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$



Untuk densitas = 167,76 lb/cuft bahan termasuk kelas D dengan F = 3

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{C.L.W.F}{33000} \quad (\text{Badger, T. 16-5})$$

Dimana, C = Kapasitas, cuft/mnt  
L = Panjang, ft  
W = Densitas bahan lb/cuft  
F = Faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang screw : L = 20 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{5,68 \times 20 \times 167,76 \times 3}{33000} \\ &= 1,73 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk power < 2 hp, maka dikalikan 2 (Badger ; 713)

$$1,73 \times 2 = 3,4624 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{1,73}{80\%} = 2,16 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas 340,55 cuft/jam digunakan :

Diameter = 12 in

Kecepatan putaran = 30 rpm

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Mendinginkan bahan dari 150°C hingga 60°C

Type : Plain spouts or chutes

Kapasitas : 340,55 cuft/jam

Panjang : 20 ft

Diameter : 12 in

Kecepatan putaran : 30 rpm

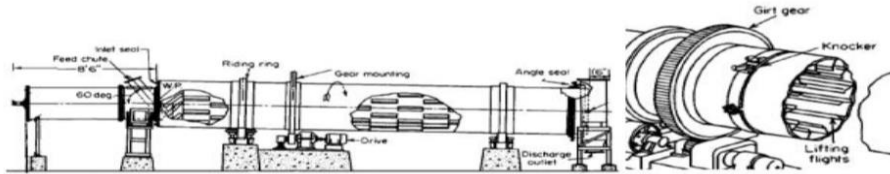
Power : 2,16 hp

Jumlah : 1 buah

**14. ROTARY COOLER**

Fungsi : Mendinginkan salt cake dengan udara bebas

Type : Direct Rotary Cooler

**Perhitungan**

$$\text{Rate masuk} = 25.914 \text{ kg/jam} = 57.130 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara masuk} = T_{G1} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 86 \text{ F}$$

$$\text{Suhu feed masuk} = T_1 = 843 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 1549,4 \text{ F}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara keluar} = T_{G2} = 203 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 397,1 \text{ F}$$

$$\text{Suhu produk keluar} = T_2 = 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 302 \text{ F}$$

**Menentukan luas penampang**

Direncanakan Rotary Cooler sebanyak 3 buah

$$\text{Rate udara masuk (m)} = \frac{82.738 \text{ kg/jam}}{3} = 60.675 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Kecepatan superficial udara (range 369-3687 lb/ft<sup>2</sup>.jam)

$$\text{Kecepatan superficial udara (G)} = 3687 \text{ lb/ft}^2\text{.jam}$$

*(Perry 7ed : 12-55)*

$$\text{Luas penampang (S)} = \frac{m}{G} = \frac{60.675 \text{ lb/jam}}{3687 \text{ lb/ft}^2\text{.jam}} = 16 \text{ ft}^2$$

**Diameter rotary cooler :**

$$D = \left[ \frac{m}{\pi/4 \cdot G} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{60.675}{0,79 \times 3687} \right]^{0,5} = 4,6 \text{ ft} = 1,4 \text{ m}$$

**Menentukan koefisien perpindahan panas volumetrik**

$$\text{LMTD } (\Delta T)_m = \frac{(T_1 - T_{G2}) - (T_2 - T_{G1})}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - T_{G2})}{(T_2 - T_{G1})}}$$

$$\text{LMTD } (\Delta T)_m = \frac{(1549,4 - 397,1) - (302,0 - 86,0)}{\ln \frac{(1549,4 - 397,1)}{(302,0 - 86,0)}}$$

$$= \frac{936,3}{1,674}$$

$$= 559,23 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = 292,9 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

*(Mc.Cabe 5ed, Pers. 24.7 : 773)*



**Menentukan panjang rotary cooler**

$$Q = 0,4\pi L D G^{0,67} \Delta T_m \quad (\text{Perry 7ed. Pers 12-53 : 12-54})$$

Dimana,

L = Panjang rotary cooler , ft

$$Q = \text{Total panas yang diambil,} = 4.267.570 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ = 16.934.786 \text{ BTU/jam}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter rotary cooler,} = 4,58 \text{ ft}$$

$$G = \text{Kecepatan superficial udara,} = 3687 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

Sehingga diperoleh,

$$16.934.786 = 0,40 \times 3,14 \times L \times 4,6 \times 245,29 \times 559,23$$

$$16.934.786 = 788.824 L$$

$$L = 21,47 \text{ ft} = 6,54 \text{ m}$$

**Check L/D**

$$\text{Syarat untuk rotary cooler : } L/D = 4 - 10 \quad (\text{Perry 7ed : 12-54})$$

$$L/D = 21,47 / 4,6 \\ = 4,69 \quad (\text{memenuhi syarat})$$

**Menentukan putaran rotary cooler (N)**

$$N = \frac{V_p}{\pi \times D}$$

Dimana, N = Putaran rotary cooler, rpm

$$V_p = \text{Kecepatan keliling selongsong} = 75 \text{ ft/mnt}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter rotary cooler} = 4,6 \text{ ft}$$

(Perry 7ed. : 12-54)

$$N = \frac{75}{3,14 \times 4,6} \\ = 5,2 \text{ rpm}$$

**Penentuan waktu tinggal ( $\theta$ )**

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{S N^{0,9} D} \pm 0,6 \frac{B L G}{F} \quad (\text{Perry 7ed. : 12-55})$$

tanda (+) untuk aliran counter-current

$$B = 5 (D_p)^{-0,5}$$

Dengan,  $\theta$  = Time of passes ; menit

L = Panjang drum ; ft

S = Slope drum ; ft/ft

N = Speed ; rpm



$$\begin{aligned} D &= \text{Diameter drum} && ; \text{ ft} \\ B &= \text{Konstanta material} \\ G &= \text{Kecepatan superficial gas} && ; \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2 \\ F &= \text{Rate solid} && ; \text{ lb solid/jam.ft}^2 \\ D_p &= \text{Ukuran partikel} && ; \mu\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan :

$$S = \text{Slope drum} \quad ; \quad 0 - 8 \text{ cm/m} \quad \text{atau} \quad 0 - 0,08 \text{ ft/ft}$$

$$G = \text{Rate massa udara} \quad ; \quad \text{Maksimum } 5 \text{ kg/m}^2.\text{detik}$$

Asumsi antara 0,5 - 5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.detik

$$F = \text{Rate solid} \quad ; \quad \text{kg solid/jam.m}^2$$

Asumsi :

(Perry 7ed. : 12-56)

$$D_p = \text{Ukuran partikel} = 10 \text{ mesh} = 2000 \mu\text{m} = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$G = \text{Rate massa udara} = 3.687 \text{ lb/ft}^2.\text{jam}$$

$$S = \text{Slope drum} = 0,08 \text{ ft/ft}$$

$$N = \text{Speed} = 5,2 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 5 (D_p)^{-0,5} \\ &= 5 \times 2000^{-0,5} \\ &= 0,11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{M}{A} \\ &= \frac{57.130 \text{ lb/jam}}{16 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 3471,6131 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{0,23 \times L}{S \times N^{0,9} \times D} + 0,6 \frac{B \times L \times G}{F} \\ &= \frac{4,94}{1,62} + 0,6 \frac{8849,68}{3471,61} \\ &= 5 \text{ menit} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan sudut rotary drum**

$$\text{Slope} = 0,08 \text{ ft/ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang drum} = 21,47 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{slope actual} = 0,08 \text{ ft/ft} \times 21,47 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1,72 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,52 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = 0,52$$

$$\text{Sudut rotary } \alpha = 28^\circ$$

**Perhitungan flight rotary drum**

Perhitungan berdasarkan Perry 7ed, 12-56 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ketentuan : Tinggi flight} &= 1/12 D - 1/8 D \\ \text{Panjang flight} &= 0,6 D - 1 D \\ \text{Jumlah flight tiap 1 circle} &= 2,4 D - 3 D \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil Tinggi flight} &= 1/12 D \\ &= 1/12 \times 1,4 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah flight tiap 1 circle} &= 2,4 D \\ &= 2,4 \times 1,4 \text{ m} \\ &= 3 \text{ (dalam 1 bagian circle)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total jumlah flight} &= \text{Total circle} \times \text{Jumlah tiap 1 circle} \\ &= 7 \times 3,3 \\ &= 23 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan tebal shell drum**Rotary drum menggunakan shell dari Carbon Steel SA-115 grade 55 dengan allowable stress 13700 psi (*Brownell, T.13-1*)Perbandingan tinggi bahan dan diameter drum,  $H/D = 1/6$ 

$$D = 4,58 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 1/6 \times 4,58 \text{ ft} = 0,73 \text{ ft}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan, digunakan 10% tekanan berlebih

$$P = 1,1 \times 1 \text{ atm} = 1,1 \text{ atm} = 16,2 \text{ psig}$$

Digunakan double welded butt joint , maka  $e = 0,8$ 

$$\text{Diameter drum} = 4,58 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in $P$  = tekanan tangki, psi $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $1/2 D$  ) $C$  = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $1/8$  in ) $E$  = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded  $E = 0,8$  $f$  = allowable stress, digunakan konstruksi SA-115 grade 55 $f = 13700$  psi (*Brownell T.13-1*)Asumsi tebal shell =  $3/16$  in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$



$$3/16 = \frac{16,17}{f} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times \frac{27,47}{16,17} + 1/8$$

$$1/8 = \frac{444,09}{f \times 0,8 - 9,70}$$

$$f = 8.870 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 3/16 in dapat digunakan

### Isolasi

Batu isolasi digunakan setebal = 4 in = 0,3 ft (*Perry 7ed : 12-42*)

Diameter dalam rotary = 4,58 ft

Diameter luar rotary = ID + 2 x ts  
= 4,58 + ( 2 x 0,02 )  
= 4,61 ft

Maka diameter terisolasi = OD + 2 x tebal isolasi  
= 4,61 + ( 2 x 0,33 )  
= 5,28 ft

### Perhitungan berat total

#### a. Berat Shell

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dengan,  $D_o$  = Diameter luar shell ; 4,61 ft  
 $D_i$  = Diameter dalam shell ; 4,58 ft  
 $L$  = Panjang drum ; 21,47 ft  
 $\rho$  = Densitas steel ; 482,00 lb/cuft

$$W_e = \frac{3,14}{4} \times ( 21,25 - 20,96 ) \times 21,47 \times 482,00$$
$$= 2.332 \text{ lb}$$

#### b. Berat Isolasi

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dengan,  $D_o$  = Diameter luar shell ; 5,28 ft  
 $D_i$  = Diameter dalam shell ; 4,61 ft  
 $L$  = Panjang drum ; 21,47 ft  
 $\rho$  = Densitas isolasi ; 19,00 lb/cuft  
(*Perry 6ed : 3-206*)

$$W_e = \frac{3,14}{4} \times ( 27,84 - 21,25 ) \times 21,47 \times 19,00$$
$$= 2.110 \text{ lb}$$



c. Untuk solid hold up ; 15% (Ulrich, T.4-10)

$$\text{Berat bahan} = 57.130 \text{ lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total} &= \text{Berat shell} + \text{berat isolasi} + \text{berat bahan} \\ &= 2.332 + 2.110 + 57.130 \\ &= 61.573 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat lain dimasukkan 15\%, maka berat total} &= 1,15 \times 61.573 \\ &= 70.809 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

### Power yang dibutuhkan

$$\text{hp} = \frac{N \times (4,75dw + 0,1925DW + 0,33W)}{100000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan, } N &= \text{Putaran rotary} ; 5,2 \text{ rpm} \\ d &= \text{Diameter shell} ; 4,6 \text{ ft} \\ w &= \text{Berat bahan} ; 57130,2 \text{ lb} \\ D &= d + 2 ; 6,6 \text{ ft} \\ W &= \text{Berat total} ; 70809,01 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{5,2 \times (1242487,05 + 89671,11599 + 23366,9748)}{100000} \\ &= 70,71 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan efisiensi motor = 80% (Perry bed, Pers. 20-37)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{70,71}{80\%} \\ &= 88,39 \text{ hp} \approx 89 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Mendinginkan salt cake dengan udara bebas
Type	: Direct Rotary Cooler
Kapasitas	: 57.130 lb/jam
Isolasi	: Batu isolasi
Tebal isolasi	: 4 in
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Diameter	: 4,58 ft
Panjang	: 21,47 ft
Tinggi bahan	: 0,73 ft
Sudut rotary	: 28 °
Time of passes	: 5 menit
Jumlah flight	: 23 buah
Power	: 89 hp
Jumlah	: 3 buah



### 15. BLOWER - 1

Fungsi : Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke Mannheim Furnace  
Type : Centrifugal blower  
Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan, efisiensi tinggi

#### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa udara} &= 95.102 \text{ kg/jam} = 209.661 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 3.494 \text{ lb/mnt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ udara} = 0,0739 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Massa udara}}{\rho \text{ udara}} \\ &= \frac{3.494 \text{ lb/mnt}}{0,0739 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 47.285 \text{ cuft/mnt} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Dipilih pipa 12in sch 30 (*Kern, T.11*)

$$\text{OD} = 12,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 12,09 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{A} = 115 \text{ in}^2$$

#### Perhitungan power

$$\text{Discharge pressure} = 5 \text{ lb/in}^2 \quad (\text{Perry } 8\text{ed. } F.10-64)$$

$$\text{Adiabatic head} = 15000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= 0,000157 \times Q \times P \\ &= 0,000157 \times 47284,90 \times 5 \\ &= 37,119 \end{aligned}$$

dengan asumsi efisiensi motor = 80% , maka :

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{37,119}{0,800} = 46,40 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke Mannheim  
Type : Centrifugal  
Bahan : Commercial Steel  
Rate Volumetrik : 47.284,90 Cuft/mnt  
Efisiensi Motor : 80%  
Power : 46,40 Hp  
Jumlah : 1 buah

**16. CYCLONE UDARA**

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan padatan yang terikut udara  
 Type : Van Tongeren Cyclone  
 Dasar pemilihan : Efektif dan sesuai dengan jenis bahan

**Perhitungan**

$$\text{Rate udara} = 95.102 \text{ kg/jam} = 209.224 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ udara} = 0,0739 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{209.224 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,074 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 60 \text{ mnt/jam}} \\ &= 47.186 \text{ cuft/mnt} = 786 \text{ cuft/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,9801	253,979	2,70
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0026	0,669	2,66
NaCl	0,0165	4,271	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0009	0,223	2,32
Total	1,000	259,14	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat solid} &= 259,1 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 571,30 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ lb/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,980}{2,700} + \frac{0,003}{2,660} + \frac{0,016}{2,163} + \frac{0,0009}{2,320}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,69 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 167,84 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik solid} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{571,30 \text{ lb/jam}}{167,84 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 3,4038 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,0009 \text{ cuft/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan menggunakan Cyclone 3 buah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total rate volumetrik bahan} &= \frac{786,44 + 0,0009}{3} \\ &= 262,15 \text{ cuft/dt} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi time of passes} &= 10 \text{ detik} \\ \text{Volume bahan} &= 262,15 \text{ cuft/detik} \times 10 \text{ detik} \\ &= 2.621,46 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

Perancangan cyclone dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$D_{p_{th}} = \left[ \frac{9 \mu_g B_c}{\pi N_s V_{in} (\rho_s - \rho)} \right]^{0,5}$$

( Perry 7<sup>th</sup>ed , Chapter 17-28; Page : 1590 )

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}D_{p_{th}} &= \text{Diameter partikel theoretical;} \\ \mu_g &= \text{viskositas udara campu lb/ft.detik} \\ B_c &= \text{diameter lubang inlet; ft} \\ \rho_{gas} &= \text{densitas udara campur; lb/cuft} \\ \rho &= \text{densitas partikel; lb/cuft} \\ N_s &= \text{jumlah putaran dalam cyclone}\end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup>ed , Chapter 17-29)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter partikel} &= 50 \mu\text{m} - 500000 \mu\text{m} \\ \text{Dipilih} &= 100 \mu\text{m} \\ &= 0,100 \text{ mm} \\ D_{p_i} &= 0,0003 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Range kecepatan linier udara masuk 8-30 m/s (25-100 ft/s)

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup>ed , Chapter 17-29; Page : 1591)

$$\text{Kecepatan udara masuk ke cyclone } (V_{in}) = 40 \text{ ft/s} = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

Maka didapat Nt sebesar = 3,3

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup>ed , Figure 17-38; Page : 1590)

Berdasarkan Perry 7<sup>th</sup>ed , Figure 17-39; Page : 1590 untuk Efisiensi solid 99%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{D_{p_i}}{D_{th}} &= 9,00 \\ D_{p_{th}} &= \frac{D_{p_i}}{9,00} \\ &= 0,00004 \text{ ft} \\ \mu \text{ udara} &= 0,000013 \text{ lb/ft.dt}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}D_{p_{th}} &= \left( \frac{9 \mu B_c}{\pi N_t V_{in} (\rho_s - \rho)} \right)^{0,5} \\ 0,00004 &= \frac{9 \times 0,000013 \times B_c^{0,5}}{3,14 \times 3,3 \times 40 \times (167,8 - 0,07)}\end{aligned}$$





$$\begin{aligned} B_c &= 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,22 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, didapatkan diameter lubang  $i = 0,75 \text{ ft}$

**Spesifikasi Ukuran Cyclone (Perry 7<sup>th</sup>ed, Figure 17-27)**

$$B_c = \text{Diameter lubang} = 1/4 D_c$$

$$B_c = \frac{D_c}{4}$$

$$0,75 = \frac{D_c}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_c &= 3,00 \text{ ft ; Diameter Cyclone} \\ &= 0,90 \text{ m (memenuhi range 0.05 - 2 m)} \end{aligned}$$

**(Ulrich, Tabel 4-23; Page : 220)**

$$D_e = \text{Diameter gas outlet} = 1/2 D_c$$

$$= \frac{3,00}{2}$$

$$= 1,50 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_c = \text{Tinggi lubang inlet} = 1/2 D_c$$

$$= \frac{3,00}{2}$$

$$= 1,50 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_c = \text{Panjang silinder} = 2D_c$$

$$= 2 \times 3,00$$

$$= 6,00 \text{ ft} = 1,80 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_c = \text{Panjang conis} = 2 D_c$$

$$= 2 \times 3,00$$

$$= 6,00 \text{ ft} = 1,80 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total panjang cyclone} &= L_c + Z_c \\ &= 1,80 + 1,80 \\ &= 3,60 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**(Ulrich, Tabel 4-23; Page : (memenuhi range 0.3 - 8 m))**

$$S_c = \text{Tinggi gas outlet} = 1/8 D_c$$

$$= \frac{3,00}{8}$$

$$= 0,37 \text{ ft}$$

$$J_c = \text{Diameter lubang dust } c = 1/4 D_c$$

$$= \frac{3,00}{4}$$

$$= 0,75 \text{ ft}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area cyclone} &= 2 \times D_e^2 \\ &= 1,76 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Outlet} &= \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik}}{\text{Area Outlet}} \\ \text{Cyclone} &= \frac{262,1461}{1,76} \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 148,64 \text{ ft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan tebal minimum shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $1/2 D$  )

C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $1/8$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan Carbon steel SA-283 Grade C

f = 12650 psi (Brownell T.13-1)

$$\text{Tekanan design} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}r_i &= 0,5 \times D \\ &= 0,5 \times 35,97 \\ &= 17,99 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal shell} = 4/16 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$4/16 = \frac{14,7 \times 17,99}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,70} + 1/8$$

$$1/8 = \frac{264,40}{f \times 0,8 - 8,82}$$

$$f = 2.633 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 4/16 in dapat digunakan

### Tebal tutup atas :

Tebal tutup atas disamakan dengan tebal tutup bawah, karena tutup bawah menahan beban yang terberat



**Tebal tutup bawah :**

$$t_h = \frac{P \text{ design} \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot e - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan } \alpha &= 1/2 \text{ sudut conis} \\ &= 1/2 \times 30 \\ &= 15^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal shell} = 4/16 \text{ in}$$

$$4/16 = \frac{14,700 \times 35,973}{2 \cos 15 (f \cdot 0,7 - 8,82)} + 1/8$$

$$2/16 = \frac{528,801}{1,352 f - 17,039}$$

$$f = 3.141 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable , jadi tebal shell 4/16 in dapat digunakan

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Untuk memisahkan padatan yang terikut udara
Type	: Van Tongeren Cyclone
Kapasitas	: 262 cuft/dtk
Kecepatan bahan	: 40 ft/dtk
Diameter cyclone	: 3 ft
Diameter partikel	: 0,00033 ft
Tebal shell	: 4/16 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 4/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 4/16 in
Panjang conis	: 12 ft
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah	: 1 buah

**17. BUCKET ELEVATOR - 2**

Fungsi	: Memindahkan salt cake dari rotary cooler ke Solution Tank
Tipe	: Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator
Dasar Pemilihan	: Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu

**Perhitungan :**

$$\text{Rate massa} = 25.914,09 \text{ kg/jam} = 25,91 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Berdasarkan kapasitas 25,91 ton/jam dari Perry 7ed, tabel 21-8 dipilih bucket elevator dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

- Tinggi bucket = Tinggi (Hopper + solution tank + jarak dari tanah)  
= 10,27 + 17 + 5  
= 32,3 ft



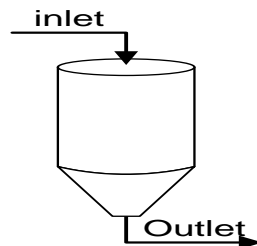
- Bucket speed = 225 ft/min
  - Kapasitas maksimum = 27 ton/jam
  - Putaran head shaft (kepala poros) = 43 rpm
- Perhitungan power (Perry 7ed, Tabel 21-8)
- Power pada head shaft = 1,6 hp
- Power tambahan = 0,04 hp/ft x 32,28 ft = 1,291 hp
- Power total = 1,6 + 1,3 = 2,9 hp
- Efisiensi motor = 80%
- Power total =  $\frac{2,891}{80\%}$  = 3,614 hp

**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan salt cake dari rotary cooler ke Solution Tank
- Type : Continuous discharge bucket elevator
- Kapasitas maksimum : 27 ton / jam
- Tinggi bucket : 32,28 ft
- Ukuran bucket : 8" x 5" 5,5"
- Bucket spacing : 14 in
- Putaran head shaft : 43 rpm
- Lebar belt : 9 in
- Power : 3,614 hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

**18. HOPPER - 2**

- Fungsi : Menampung salt cake dari bucket elevator
- Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
- Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan menampung padatan



- Kondisi Operasi :
- a. Tekanan : 1 atm
  - b. Suhu : 30 °C
  - c. Waktu tinggal : 0,5 jam

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi Bahan :

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry8ed, T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98%	25.398	2,70
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,26%	67	2,66
NaCl	1,65%	427	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,09%	22	2,96
Total	100%	25.914	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,980}{2,70} + \frac{0,0026}{2,66} + \frac{0,0165}{2,16} + \frac{0,0009}{2,96}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,6872 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb. cc/cuft. gr} \\ &= 167,76 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 25.914 \text{ kg / jam} = 57.011 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{57.011}{167,76} = 339,84 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 0,5 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 339,84 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 169,9 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 5 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{169,9}{80\%} \\ &= 212 \text{ cuft} = 6,01 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan dimensi tangki**

Asumsi dimensi ratio : H/D = 2 (Ulrich T.4 - 27)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$$

$$212,40 = 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$D^3 = 135,29 \quad H = 2 D$$

$$D_t = 5,13 \text{ ft} = 10,27 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 61,60 \text{ in} = 123,21 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,56 \text{ m} = 3,13 \text{ m}$$

**Menentukan tekanan desain dalam tangki**

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan over design yang digunakan 5-10% dari kerja normal

Tekanan design dipilih 10% dari tekanan operasi untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} PD &= P \text{ operasi} \times 1,1 \\ &= 14,7 \times 1,1 \\ &= 16,17 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

*(Rules of thumb. Walas, 1998)***Menentukan tebal minimum shell**

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

 $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $1/2 D$  )C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $1/8$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan carbon steel SA-283 grade C

$$f = 12.650 \text{ psi } [\text{Brownell T.13-1}]$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 5,13 \text{ ft} = 2,57 \text{ ft} = 30,80 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal shell =  $4/16$  in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$4/16 = \frac{16,17 \times 30,80}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 16,17} + 1/8$$

$$2/16 = \frac{498,06}{f \times 0,80 - 9,70}$$

$$f = 4.992,7 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable , jadi tebal shell  $4/16$  in dapat digunakan**Tutup bawah berupa conical** *(Brownell eq. 6-154 ; 118)*

Jenis : Conical

Type las : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip

Tebal tutup : Asumsi th :  $4/16$  in

$$th = \frac{P \text{ design} \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f.e - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$4/16 = \frac{16,17 \times 61,60}{2 \cos 30 ( f \ 0,7 - 9,70 )} + 1/8$$

$$2/16 = \frac{996,11}{1,21 \ f - 16,80}$$

$$= 6.586,5$$

f hitung < f allowable , jadi tebal shell  $4/16$  in dapat digunakan

**Tinggi conical**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17})$$

Dengan :  $\alpha$  : sudut conis,  $30^\circ$   
D : diameter tangki ; ft  
m : flat spot diameter = 12 in = 1 ft

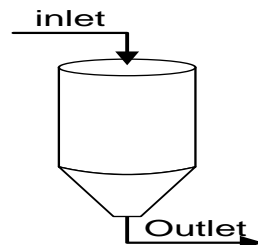
$$\begin{aligned} h &= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \\ &= \frac{\text{tg } (30) \times (5,13 - 1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{0,58 \times 4,13}{2} \\ &= 1,19 \text{ ft} = 0,36 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Menampung salt cake dari bucket elevator  
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis  
Kapasitas : 212,40 cuft = 6,01 m<sup>3</sup>  
Diameter tangki : 5,13 ft = 1,56 m  
Tinggi tangki : 10,27 ft = 3,13 m  
Tebal shell : 4/16 in  
tebal tutup atas : 4/16 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 4/16 in  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,19 ft = 0,36 m  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C  
Jumlah : 1 buah

**19. HOPPER - 3**

Fungsi : Menampung Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> dari gudang penyimpanan  
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan menampung padatan



Kondisi Operasi :  
a. Tekanan : 1 atm  
b. Suhu : 30 °C  
c. Waktu tinggal : 0,5 jam

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi Bahan :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	76,43	2,53
Total	76,43	

$$\text{Rate massa} = 76,43 \text{ kg/jam} = 168,15 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{168,15}{2,53} = 66,38 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 0,5 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 66,38 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 33,2 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 0,94 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{33,2}{80\%} \\ &= 41 \text{ cuft} = 1,17 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan dimensi tangki**

Asumsi dimensi ratio : H/D = 2 (Ulrich T.4 - 27)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 41,49 &= 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D \\ D^3 &= 26,43 & H &= 2 D \\ D &= 2,98 \text{ ft} & &= 5,957 \text{ ft} \\ &= 35,74 \text{ in} & &= 71,487 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,91 \text{ m} & &= 1,82 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan tekanan design dalam tangki**

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan over design yang digunakan 5-10% dari kerja normal

Tekanan design 10% dari tekanan operasi hopper untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} PD &= P \text{ operasi} \times 1,1 \\ &= 14,7 \times 1,1 \\ &= 16,17 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

(Rules of thumb. Walas, 1998)



**Menentukan tebal minimum shell**

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

 $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $1/2 D$  )C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $1/8$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan carbon steel SA-283 grade C

$$f = 12.650 \text{ psi } [\text{Brownell T.13-1}]$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 2,98 \text{ ft} = 1,49 \text{ ft} = 17,87 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal shell =  $3/16$  in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$3/16 = \frac{16,17 \times 17,87}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 16,17} + 1/8$$

$$1/16 = \frac{288,99}{f \times 0,80 - 9,70}$$

$$f = 5.791,9 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable , jadi tebal shell  $3/16$  in dapat digunakan**Tutup bawah berupa conical** (Brownell eq. 6-154 ; 118)

Jenis : Conical

Type las : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip

Tebal tutup : Asumsi  $t_h$  :  $3/16$  in

$$t_h = \frac{P \text{ design} \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f.e - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$3/16 = \frac{16,17 \times 35,74}{2 \cos 30 ( f \cdot 0,7 - 9,70 )} + 1/8$$

$$1/16 = \frac{577,97}{1,21 f - 16,80}$$

$$= 7.641,1$$

f hitung < f allowable , jadi tebal shell  $3/16$  in dapat digunakan**Tinggi conical**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse , pers 4-17})$$

Dengan :  $\alpha$  : sudut conis,  $30^\circ$ 

D : diameter tangki ; ft

m : flat spot diameter = 12 in = 1 ft



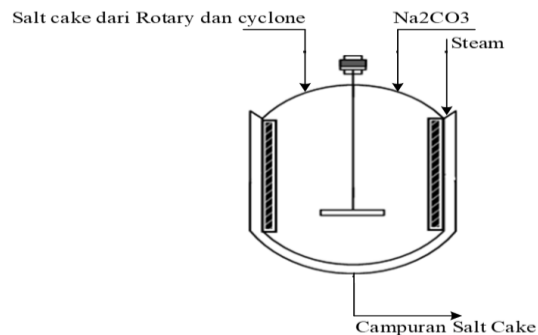
$$\begin{aligned} h &= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \\ &= \frac{\text{tg } (30^\circ) \times (2,98 - 1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{0,58 \times 1,98}{2} \\ &= 0,57 \text{ ft} = 0,17 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi : Menampung Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> dari gudang penyimpanan  
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis  
Kapasitas : 41,49 cuft = 1,17 m<sup>3</sup>  
Diameter tangki : 2,98 ft = 0,91 m  
Tinggi tangki : 5,96 ft = 1,82 m  
Tebal shell : 3/16 in  
tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 0,57 ft = 0,17 m  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C  
Jumlah : 1 buah

**20. SOLUTION TANK**

- Fungsi : Menghilangkan Impurities produk dengan bantuan Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>  
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup atas dan bawah torispherical dished dilengkapi pengaduk dan jaket  
Dasar pemilihan : • Tangki berpengaduk efisien untuk pencampuran  
• Tutup bawah conis, mempermudah produk keluar  
Kondisi Operasi : • Tekanan : 1 atm  
• Suhu : 60 °C  
• Waktu Tinggal : 30 menit (U.S Patent)



**Kondisi feed :**

Feed salt cake

Komposisi bahan :

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,9712	14.072	2,70
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0049	72	2,66
NaCl	0,0163	237	2,16
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	0,0075	109	2,96
Total	1	14.490	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,97}{2,70} + \frac{0,005}{2,66} + \frac{0,016}{2,16} + \frac{0,0075}{2,96}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,69 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 167,86 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate massa} &= 14.490 \text{ kg/jam} = 31.944 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik solid} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{31.944}{167,86} \\ &= 190,30 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Feed Natrium Karbonat

Komposisi bahan :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	11,63	2,53

$$\rho \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2,53 \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 158,14 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 11,63 \text{ kg/jam} = 25,63 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik solid} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} = \frac{25,63}{158,14} = 0,16 \text{ cuft/jam}$$



## Feed Air Proses

Komponen	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
H <sub>2</sub> O	33.885	1

$$\text{Densitas} = 1 \times 62,43 = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 33.885 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 74.704 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik liquid} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} = \frac{74.704}{62,43} = 1196,6 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total rate volumetrik} &= 190,30 + 0,16 + 1196,60 \\ &= 1387,06 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan densitas campuran :**

Komposisi bahan

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
Salt cake	0,2995	14.490	2,69
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0002	11,63	2,53
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,7003	33.885	1
Total	1	48.387	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,299}{2,689} + \frac{0,0002}{2,533} + \frac{0,7}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,23 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 76,91 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 0,5 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 1387,06 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 693,5 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 19,63 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{693,5}{80\%} \\ &= 867 \text{ cuft} = 24,53 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya :**Asumsi dimensi ratio =  $H/D = 2$  (Ulrich T.4-27)Volume tangki =  $1/4 \pi D^2 H$ 

$$866,92 = 1/4 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$552,18 = D^3$$

$$D = 8,20 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 98,45 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2,50 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 D$$

$$= 16,41 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 196,90 \text{ in}$$

$$= 5,00 \text{ m}$$

H bahan = 80% H tangki = 13,13 ft

**Penentuan tebal shell :**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum , in

P = tekanan tangki , psi

 $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki , in (1/2D)

C = faktor korosi 1/8

E = faktor pengelasan E = 0,8

f = stress allowable , psi f = 12650 psi

Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C

(Brownell, T-13.1 ; 251)

$$\text{Phidrostatik} = \rho \times g \times H$$

$$= 76,91 \times 1 \times 13,13$$

$$= 1009,50 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 7,01 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = P \text{ atmosfer} + p \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$= 14,7 \text{ psi} + 7,01 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 21,71 \text{ psi}$$

Pdesign 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P \text{ design} = 21,71 \times 110\%$$

$$= 23,88 \text{ psi}$$

$$r_i = 0,5 D$$

$$= 0,5 \times 98,45$$

$$= 49,22 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 5/16 in

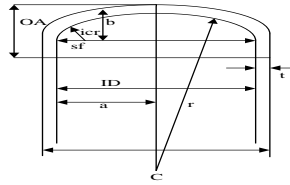
$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$5/16 = \frac{23,88 \times 49,22}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 23,88} + 1/8$$

$$3/16 = \frac{1175,54}{f \times 0,8 - 14,33}$$

$$f = 7854,8 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung &lt; f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/16 in dapat digunakan

**Dimensi tutup atas dan bawah :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= D + 2 \text{ ts} \\ &= 98,45 + 0,88 \\ &= 99,32 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil OD standart} = 120 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell, T.5.7 ; 90})$$

$$\text{rc} = 170 \text{ in}$$

**Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times \text{rc}}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

 $t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

 $r_c$  = crown radius ; in

 $P$  = tekanan tangki ; psia

 $E$  = faktor pengelasan, jenis *double welded butt joint*.  $E = 0,8$ 
 $C$  = faktor korosi (digunakan  $1/8$  in)

 $f$  = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka  $f = 12650$  psi [Brownell, T.13-1]
Asumsi tebal head =  $8/16$  in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times \text{rc}}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$8/16 = \frac{0,885 \times 23,88 \times 170}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 23,88} + 1/8$$

$$3/8 = \frac{3592,96}{f \times 0,8 - 2,388}$$

$$f = 11.973,55 \text{ psi}$$

 $f$  hitung  $< f$  allowable, jadi tebal shell  $8/16$  in dapat digunakan

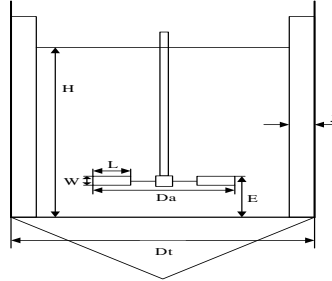
$$h = \text{rc} - \sqrt{\text{rc}^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$= 170 - 162,72$$

$$= 7,28 \text{ in} = 0,61 \text{ ft}$$



## 2. Perencanaan Sistem Pengaduk



Jumlah baffle = 4 buah

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

**Penentuan dimensi pengaduk :** (Mc.Cabe 5th ed ;243)

Diameter impeler ( $D_a$ ) =  $1/3$  diameter tangki  
=  $1/3 \times 8,20 = 2,73 \text{ ft} = 0,83 \text{ m}$

Lebar blade ( $W$ ) =  $1/5$  diameter impeler  
=  $1/5 \times 2,73 = 0,55 \text{ ft}$

Panjang blade ( $L$ ) =  $1/4$  diameter impeler  
=  $1/4 \times 2,73 = 0,68 \text{ ft}$

Jarak impeller dari dasar =  $1/3$  diameter tangki  
=  $1/3 \times 8,20 = 2,73 \text{ ft}$

Lebar baffle ( $J$ ) =  $1/12$  diameter tangki  
=  $1/12 \times 8,20 = 0,68 \text{ ft}$

Tebal pengaduk =  $1/10 \times 0,68 = 0,07 \text{ ft}$

**Penentuan putaran pengaduk :**

$$V = \pi \times D_a \times N \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe 5th ed ;244})$$

Untuk pengaduk jenis turbin :

Peripheral speed = 200 - 250 m/menit

$V$  = Peripheral speed , m/mnt

$D_a$  = diameter pengaduk , m

$N$  = putaran pengaduk, rpm

Diambil  $V = 250 \text{ m/min} = 4,17 \text{ m/dt}$

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

$$250 = 3,14 \times 0,83 \times N$$

$$N = 95,519 \text{ rpm}$$

**Penentuan jumlah pengaduk :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{76,91 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,2319 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times \text{sg}}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \\ &= \frac{13,13 \times 1,23}{8,204} \\ &= 1,97 \approx 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak pengaduk} &= 1,5 \times \text{Da} \\ &= 4,1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Bilangan reynold ; Nre :**

$$\text{Putaran pengaduk} = 95,5 \text{ rpm} = 1,59 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 76,9058 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}}$$

$$= \frac{1,2319}{0,996} \times 0,00085$$

$$= 0,00105 \text{ lb/ft.detik}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\rho \times \text{Da}^2 \times \text{N}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{76,91 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 7,478 \text{ ft}^2 \times 1,6 \text{ rps}}{0,00105 \text{ lb. ft/ detik}}$$

$$= 870927,31$$

Karena  $\text{Nre} > 10000$ , maka digunakan baffle (Perry 6ed ; 19-8)

Untuk  $\text{Nre} > 10000$  diperlukan 4 buah baffle, sudut  $90^\circ$  (Perry 6ed ; 19-8)

**Power pengaduk :**

Untuk  $\text{Nre} > 10000$  perhitungan power digunakan persamaan :

$$P = \frac{K_3}{g} \rho N^3 D^5 \quad (\text{Ludwig, voll pers. 5.5 ; 299})$$

Dengan , P = Power ; Hp

$K_3$  = Faktor mixer (turbin) ; 6,3

g = Konstanta grafitasi ;  $32,3 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbf/lbm}$

$\rho$  = Densitas ; lb/cuft

N = Kecepatan putaran impeler ; rps

D = Diameter impeller ; ft

(Ludwig, voll T.5 ; 301)





$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{6,3}{32,3} \times 76,91 \times 4,03 \times 152,94 \\ &= 9256,30 \text{ lb.ft/dt} \\ &= 16,83 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan losses pengaduk :**

Gland losses (kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing) = 10%

Glans losses 10% = 10% x 16,83 = 1,68 hp

(Joshi ; 399)

Power input dengan gland losses = 16,83 + 1,68 = 19 hp

Transmission system losses = 20% (Joshi ; 399)

Transmission system losses = 20% x 18,51 = 3,70 hp

Power input dengan transmission system losses = 18,51 + 3,70

= 22,22 hp

Untuk 2 buah impeller, maka power input = 2 x 22,22

= 44 hp

Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{44}{80\%} = 55,54 \text{ hp}$$

Digunakan power motor = 56 hp

**3. Perencanaan Sistem Pemanas**

**Sistem pemanas**

Perhitungan jaket pemanas

Sebagai media pemanas digunakan steam pada suhu = 148 °C

Untuk menjaga suhu agar suhu dalam tangki tetap = 60 °C

Q serap = 527.672 Kkal/jam

= 2.092.571 Btu/jam

Kebutuhan steam = 1.041 kg/jam = 2.294 lb/jam

**Menentukan Tinggi Jacket :**

Tinggi jaket = Tinggi shell + Tinggi tutup bawah

= 16,408 + 0,607

= 17,015 ft

Asumsi :

Jaket spacing (s) = 3 in

Tebal jaket (ts) = 5/16 in

Eff. Sambungan las = 0,8

Faktor korosi = 1/8

Digunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari carbon steel dengan spesifikasi

SA - 283 Grade C



$$\begin{aligned}
 f \text{ allowable} &= 12650 \text{ psi} \\
 \\
 Do \text{ (shell)} &= Di + 2 ts \\
 &= 98,45 + 2 \times 5/16 \\
 &= 99,07 \text{ in} \\
 Di \text{ (jaket)} &= Dos + 2 s \\
 &= 99,07 + 2 \times 3 \\
 &= 105,07 \text{ in} \\
 Do \text{ (jaket)} &= Dij + 2 tj \\
 &= 105,07 + 2 \times 5/16 \\
 &= 105,70 \text{ in} \\
 P \text{ design jaket} &= Po - Pi + Ph \\
 &= 1 - 1 + \rho \times g/gc \times h \text{ bahan} \\
 &= 76,91 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 13,13 \\
 &= 1009,50 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\
 &= 7,01 \text{ psi} \\
 P \text{ total} &= 7,01 + P \text{ absolute} \\
 &= 21,71 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Penentuan Tebal Jaket :**

$$t = \frac{P \times Dij}{2 fE - P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana,  $t$  = Tebal dinding minimum , in  
 $P_d$  = Tekanan design , psi  
 $D_{ij}$  = Diameter dalam jaket , in  
 $C$  = faktor korosi 1/8  
 $E$  = faktor pengelasan  $E = 0,8$   
 $f$  = stress allowable , psi  $f = 12650 \text{ psi}$   
 Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C

Asumsi tebal shell = 5/16 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{P \times Dij}{2 fE - P} + C \\
 5/16 &= \frac{21,7104 \times 105,0730}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 21,7104} + 1/8 \\
 3/16 &= \frac{2281,1759}{f \times 1,6 - 21,7104} \\
 f &= 7617,5 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$f$  hitung <  $f$  allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/16 in dapat digunakan

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Menghilangkan Impurities produk dengan bantuan  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

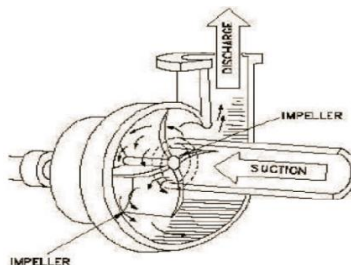
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup atas dan bawah torispherical



	dished dilengkapi pengaduk dan jaket
Bahan Konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA - 283 Grade C
<b>Dimensi Shell (Tangki) :</b>	
Diameter shell, inside	: 8,20 ft
Tinggi shell	: 16,41 ft
Tebal shell	: 5/16 in
Lebar baffle	: 0,7 ft
<b>Dimensi Tutup :</b>	
Tebal tutup atas	: 8/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas	: 0,61 ft
Tebal tutup bawah	: 8/16 in
Tinggi tutup bawah	: 0,61 ft
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon stell SA - 283 Grade C
<b>Sistem Pengaduk :</b>	
Digunakan impeller jenis turbin 6 buah flat blade dengan impeller	
Jumlah impeller	: 2 buah
Diameter impeller	: 2,73 ft
Panjang blade	: 0,7 ft
Lebar blade	: 0,55 ft
Jarak impeler dari dasar	: 2,73 ft
Power motor	: 56 hp
<b>Sistem pemanas :</b>	
Diameter jaket inside	: 8,76 ft
Tinggi jaket	: 17,01 ft
Jaket spacing	: 0,28 ft
Tebal jaket	: 5/16 in
<b>Tinggi Solution Tank</b>	: 17,01 ft
<b>Jumlah Solution Tank</b>	: 1 buah

#### 21. POMPA - 4

Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan dari solution tank ke filter press
Type	: Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid



**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Frakasi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,4212	25.509,22	2,7
NaCl	0,0160	971,13	2,16
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0003	16,39	2,93
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0008	46,80	3,04
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5617	34.016,58	1
Total	1	60.560,11	

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{0,421}{2,700} + \frac{0,016}{2,160} + \frac{0,0003}{2,930} + \frac{0,0008}{3,040} + \frac{0,5617}{1}} \times 62,43$$

$$= 1,3784 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$= 86,05 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 60.560,11 \text{ kg / jam} &= 133.232,2 \text{ lb/jam} \\ & &= 37,0 \text{ lb/dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{133.232,2}{86,05} \\ &= 1548 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 193,03 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,43 \text{ cuft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

Di (diameter inside) optimum untuk aliran turbulen digunakan persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan : [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15 : 496]

$q_f$  = Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,43^{0,45} \times 86,05^{0,13} \\ &= 4,76 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 6 in, sch 40 ( Kern Tabel 11 )



$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 6,6 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 6,1 \text{ in} = 0,51 \text{ ft} = 0,15 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,5083^2 \\ &= 0,2028 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, } v &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,4301 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,2028 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,1202 \text{ ft/ detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ reference} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Sg reference} &= 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ \mu \text{ reference} &= 0,00085 \\ \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{86,054}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 1,3729 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,3729}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00117 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID } v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,51 \times 2,12 \times 86,05}{0,00117} \\ &= 79.158 > 2100 \text{ ( Asumsi turbulen benar )} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\epsilon = 0,000046$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon/D &= 0,0003 \\ f &= 0,0042 \text{ ( Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3 )} \\ g_c &= 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

**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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

Panjang ekuivalen suction, I ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1 )

ID pipa = 0,51 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	50	ft
4 Elbow 90°	=	4 x 32 x 0,51	= 65,07 ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1 x 7 x 0,51	= 3,56 ft
1 Glove Valve	=	1 x 300 x 0,51	= 152,50 ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>			<b>= 118,63 ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0042 \times 2,12^2 \times 118,63}{32,17 \times 0,51}$$

$$= \frac{4,48}{16,36}$$

$$= 0,27 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad \begin{array}{l} k = 0,5 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg A \text{ pipa} \\ \alpha = 1 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \\ [ \text{ Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; 484 ] \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 2,12^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,03 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0)$$

$$= \frac{2,12^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,07 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 2,12^2}{2} = 0,80 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$



5, Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 2,12}{2} = 0,18 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,27 + 0,03 + 0,07 + 0,80 + 0,18 \\ &= 1,35 \text{ ft lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 13,13 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 86,05 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ &= 86,05 \times 13,13 \\ &= 1129,57 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2117 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2116,8 - 1129,57 \\ &= 987,23 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{987,23 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{86,05 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 11,47 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Potensial

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_2 &= \text{tinggi filter press} + \text{pipa} \\ &= 2 + 4 \\ &= 6 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (6 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 6 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned} g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ g_c, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} &= \frac{2,12^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,07 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 11,47 + 6 + 0,07 + 1,35 \\ &= 18,90 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 37,01 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} && (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{18,90 \times 37,01}{550} \\ &= 1,27 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1,27}{40\%} \\ &= 3,18 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{3,18}{80\%} \\ &= 3,97 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan dari solution tank ke filter press
Type	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid
Kapasitas	: 133.232,25 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	: 2,12 ft/detik
BHp	: 3,18 Hp
Power Motor	: 3,97 Hp
Rate volumetrik	: 193,03 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	: 18,90 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	: 40%
Effisiensi Motor	: 80%

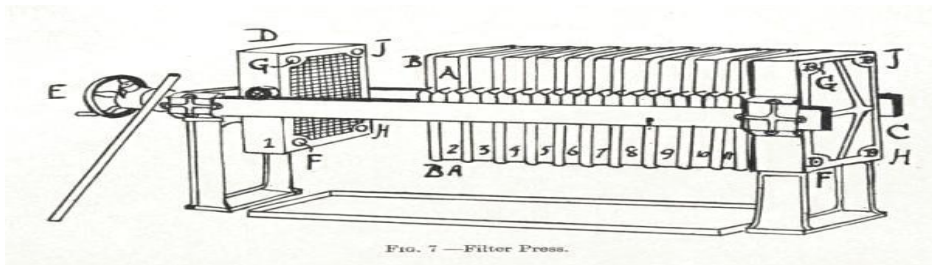




Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
 Jumlah : 1 Buah

## 22. FILTER PRESS

Fungsi : Memisahkan filtrate dengan cake  
 Tipe : Plate and frame  
 Bahan konstruksi : Acrylic



### Perhitungan :

Komponen Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,42122	25.509,22	2,7
NaCl	0,01604	971,13	2,16
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0,00027	16,39	2,93
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	0,00077	46,80	3,04
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,56170	34.016,58	1
Total	1	60.560,11	2,325

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{0,421}{2,700} + \frac{0,016}{2,160} + \frac{0,0003}{2,930} + \frac{0,001}{3,040} + \frac{0,5617}{1}} \times 62,43$$

$$= 1,3784 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$= 86,05 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 60.560,11 \text{ kg/jam} = 133.511 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{133.511}{86,05} = 1.551 \text{ cuft/jam}$$



Direncanakan filter press untuk 1 jam operasi = 60 menit  
Total rate volumetrik = 1.551 cuft/jam

1,2 menit terbentuk 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (Perry 7ed, F.18.99 : 18-81)  
60 menit terbentuk 1000 kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
luas plate 10 x 10 cm<sup>2</sup> sampai 1,5 x 1,8 m<sup>2</sup>  
digunakan luas plate 1,5 x 1,8 = 2,7 m<sup>2</sup>  
sehingga, filter press dapat menyaring padatan sebesar 2700 kg

Dari Perry, 1997 : halaman 18-100

Dipilih luas plate = 1,5 x 1,8 = 2,7 m<sup>2</sup>

Tebal frame = 20 cm = 0,2 m

Volume tiap frame = 0,54 m<sup>3</sup> = 19,29 cuft/frame

Kebutuhan jumlah frame =  $\frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik}}{\text{Volume Tiap Frame}} = \frac{1.551 \text{ cuft}}{19,29 \text{ cuft/frame}} = 80$

Kebutuhan jumlah Plate = Jumlah Frame - 1 = 79 buah

Panjang total frame = 79 x 0,2 = 15,89 m

#### Spesifikasi alat

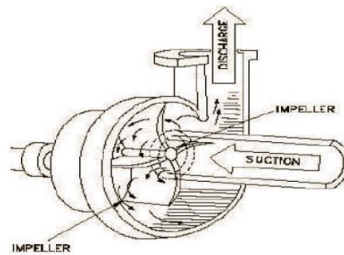
Fungsi : Memisahkan filtrate dengan cake  
Tipe : Plate and frame  
Ukuran : 1,5 x 1,8 m  
Tebal frame : 0,2 m  
Jumlah frame : 79 buah  
Panjang filter press : 15,9 m  
Bahan konstruksi : Acrylic  
Jumlah : 2 buah

**23. POMPA - 5**

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari filter press ke crystallizer

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk viskositas &lt; 10 cP dan baham liquid

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry8ed, T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,422	24.999	2,70
NaCl	0,016	952	2,33
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,562	33.336	1
Total	1	59.287	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,422}{2,698} + \frac{0,016}{2,325} + \frac{0,562}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,38 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 86,05 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 59286,982 \text{ kg / jam} = 130431,36 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 36,23 \text{ lb/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{130431,36}{86,05} \\ &= 1515,70 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 188,97 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,42 \text{ cuft/dt}\end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

Di (diameter inside) optimum untuk aliran turbulen digunakan persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13}$$

Dengan : [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15 : 496]

$q_f$  = Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,42^{0.45} \times 86,05^{0.13} \\ &= 4,72 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 6 in, sch 40 ( Kern Tabel 11 )

$$\text{OD} = 6,60 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 6,1 \text{ in} = 0,51 \text{ ft} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,51^2 \\ &= 0,20 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, V} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,42 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,20 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,08 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Sg reference} = 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{86,05}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 1,37 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,37}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00117 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,51 \times 2,08 \times 86,05}{0,00117} \\ &= 77493,63 > 2100 \text{ ( Asumsi turbulen benar )} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\varepsilon = 0,000046$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,0003 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Page 88})$$

$$f = 0,0042 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

Panjang ekuivalen suction, ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1 )

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,51 \text{ ft}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	50	ft
2 Elbow 90°	=	2 x 32 x 0,51	= 32,53 ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1 x 7 x 0,51	= 3,56 ft
1 Glove Valve	=	1 x 300 x 0,51	= 152,50 ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>	=		<b>86,09 ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0042 \times 2,08^2 \times 86,09}{32,17 \times 0,51}$$

$$= \frac{3,12}{16,36}$$

$$= 0,19 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad k = 0,5 ; A_{\text{tangki}} \gg A_{\text{pipa}}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 2,08^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0335 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\ &= \frac{2,08^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,0670 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{K_{fx} v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 2,08}{2} = 0,78 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_{fx} v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 2,08}{2} = 0,18 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,19 + 0,033 + 0,067 + 0,78 + 0,18 \\ &= 1,25 \text{ ft lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 52,13 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 86,05 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ &= 86 \times 52,13 \\ &= 4486,05 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2117 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2116,8 - 4486,05 \\ &= 2369,25 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{2.369,25 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{86,05 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 27,53 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Potensial

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_2 &= \text{tinggi crystallizer} + \text{pipa} \\ &= 9,32 + 4 \\ &= 13,32 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (13,32 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 13,32 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Kinetik**

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \alpha \times g_c} &= \frac{2,08^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\&= 0,067 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F \\&= 27,53 + 13,32 + 0,067 + 1,25 \\&= 42,17 \quad \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 36,23 \quad \text{lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ed}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\&= \frac{42,17 \times 36,23}{550} \\&= 2,78 \quad \text{Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}Bhp &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\&= \frac{2,78}{40\%} \text{ Hp} \\&= 6,94 \quad \text{Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{BHp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\&= \frac{6,94}{80\%} \\&= 8,68 \quad \text{Hp}\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari filter press ke crystallizer
- Type : Centrifugal pump
- Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid
- Kapasitas : 130.431,36 lb/jam



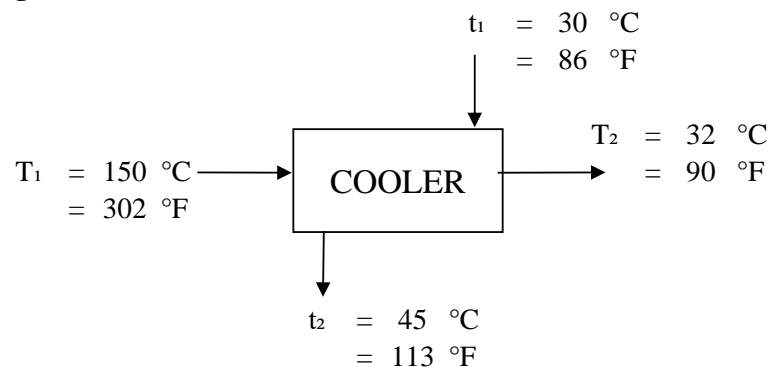
Kecepatan aliran (v)	: 2,0756	ft/detik
BHp	: 6,944	Hp
Power Motor	: 8,681	Hp
Rate volumetrik	: 188,97	gpm
Total Dynamic Head	: 42,17	ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	: 40%	
Effisiensi Motor	: 80%	
Bahan Konstruksi	: Commercial Steel	
Jumlah	: 1 Buah	

#### 24. COOLER

Fungsi : Mendinginkan liquid dari suhu 150°C ke suhu 30°C  
Type : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger  
Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar



Perhitungan :



##### 1. Heat Balance :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 59286,98 \text{ kg/jam} = 130704,1 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Panas yang dilepas (Q)} = 84445,6 \text{ kkal/jam} = 334883,2 \text{ BTU/jam}$$

pendingin yang digunakan :

$$\text{Massa water} = 5629,704 \text{ kg/jam} = 12411,24 \text{ lb/jam}$$



**2. Perhitungan  $\Delta t$  :**

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_2)}{(T_2 - t_1)}} \quad (\text{Kern, Pers. 5.14 :89})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD} &= \frac{(302,0 - 113,0) - (89,6 - 86,0)}{\ln \frac{(302,0 - 113,0)}{(89,6 - 86,0)}} \\ &= \frac{185,4}{3,96} \\ &= 46,81 \quad ^\circ\text{F} = 8,23 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \quad 281,38 \quad \text{K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{302 - 90}{113 - 86} = 7,87 \\ S &= \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{113 - 86}{302 - 86} = 0,13 \end{aligned}$$

Diperoleh  $F_t = 0,71$  (untuk 3-6 shell tube) (Kern, F.20 :830)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T &= F_t \times \text{LMTD} \quad (\text{Kern : 225}) \\ &= 0,71 \times 46,81 \\ &= 33,23 \quad ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**3. Caloric temperature :**

$T_c$  dan  $t_c$  digunakan temperatur rata-rata

$T_c = T$  average media ; 207,5 °F

$t_c = T$  average bahan ; 87,8 °F

Dipilih pipa ukuran 1 in OD, 16 BWG, 1 1/4-in square pitch

Asumsi  $U_D = 100$  (Kern, T.8)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{334883,2}{100 \times 33,23} \\ &= 100,765 \quad \text{ft}^2 \\ a'' &= 0,262 \quad \text{ft}^2 \\ L &= 2,8 \quad \text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{100,8}{2,8 \times 0,262} \\ &= 140 \quad \text{buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_c &= T_{\text{av bahan}} \\ &= \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} \\ &= \frac{302 + 90}{2} \\ &= 196 \quad ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_c &= t_{\text{av water}} \\ &= \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} \\ &= \frac{86 + 113}{2} \\ &= 100 \quad ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern, tabel 9 diperoleh cooler dengan spesifikasi :

Susunan = 1 in OD on 1 1/4 in Square Pitch



Pases = 6  
 Jumlah pipa terdekat = 152 buah  
 ID shell (IDs) = 21 1/4`  
 Sehingga, luas transfer panas koreksi dan UD koreksi :

$$A = N_t \times a'' \times L$$

$$= 152 \times 0,26 \times 2,75$$

$$= 109,5 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$UD = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T}$$

$$= \frac{334883,2}{110 \times 33,23}$$

$$= 92 \text{ ft}^2$$

Fluida Panas (Tube Side) Bahan	Fluida Dingin (Shell Side) Water
4. Flow area, $a_t = N_t \times a'_t$ $\frac{144 \times n}{a'_t} = 0,594 \text{ in}^2 \quad (\text{Kern, T.10})$ $a_t = \frac{152 \times 0,6}{144 \times 6}$ $= 0,105 \text{ ft}^2$	4' Flow area ( $a_s$ ) $C' = P_t - OD = 0,25$ $B = 4,25$ $a_s = \frac{ID \cdot C' \cdot B}{144 \cdot P_T}$ $= \frac{21,25 \times 0,25 \times 4,25}{144 \times 1,25}$ $= 0,125 \text{ ft}^2$
5. Kecepatan massa ( $G_t$ ) $G_t = \frac{W}{a_t}$ $= \frac{130.704}{0,1045}$ $= \text{lb/jam ft}^2$ $\text{Vel, } V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \times \rho}$ $= \text{fps}$	5' Kecepatan massa ( $G_s$ ) $G_s = \frac{W}{a_s}$ $= \frac{12411,24}{0,1254}$ $= 98946,40 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
6. Pada $T_c = 196 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu = 1,744 \text{ Cp}$ $= 4,219 \text{ lb / jam.ft}$ $Di = 0,87 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Kern, T.10})$ $= 0,073 \text{ ft}$ $Re_t = \frac{Di \times G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,1 \times 1.250.757}{4,219}$ $= 21.491$	6' Pada $t_c = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu = 1,800 \text{ Cp} \quad (\text{Kern, T.10})$ $= 4,356 \text{ lb / jam.ft}$ $De = 0,99 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Kern, F.28})$ $= 0,083 \text{ ft}$ $Re_s = \frac{De \times G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,1 \times 98946,40}{4,356}$ $= 1873,985$



<p>7. <math>jH = 75</math> (Kern, F.24)</p> <p>9. <math>H_{io} = 920</math> Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F (Kern, F.25)</p> <p>10. <math>tw^*</math> <math>tw = T_c + \frac{h_{io}}{h_{io} + h_o} (T_c - t_c)</math> <math>= 196 + \frac{920}{1141,273} \times 96</math> <math>= 273,4</math> °F</p> <p>12. Clean Overall Coefficient, <math>U_c</math> : <math>U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}</math> <math>= 190,085</math> Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F</p> <p>13. Dirt Factor, <math>R_d</math> : <math>R_d \text{ hitung} = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D}</math> <math>= 0,005608</math></p>	<p>7' <math>jH = 24</math> (Kern, F.28)</p> <p>8' Pada <math>t_c = 100</math> °F <math>k = 0,9 \times k</math> (Kern, T.4) <math>= 0,4</math> Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.(°F/ft) <math>C_p = 0,8</math> Btu / lb.°F (Kern, F.2) <math>\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k}^{1/3} = \left( \frac{0,8 \times 4,356}{0,4} \right)^{1/3}</math> <math>= 2,167</math></p> <p>9' <math>h_o = J_H \times \frac{k \cdot \Phi_s}{D_e} \left( \frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}</math> <math>\frac{h_o}{\Phi_s} = 221,2734</math> Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F</p> <p>10' Pada <math>tw = 273,4</math> °F <math>\mu_w = 2 \mu</math> (Kern, F.14) <math>= 1,02</math> cps <math>= 2,468</math> lb/jam.ft<sup>0,14</sup> <math>\Phi_s = \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)</math> <math>= 1,083</math></p> <p>11' Corrected coefficient <math>h_o = \frac{\Phi_s \cdot h_o}{\Phi_s}</math> <math>= 239,6</math> Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F</p>
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$$R_d \text{ hitung} > R_d \text{ data}$$

$$0,005608 > 0,001 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \quad (\text{Kern, T.12})$$



Fluida Panas (Tube Side)	Fluida Dingin (Shell Side)
Bahan	Water
1. $Re_t = 21490,68$ $f = 0,00024 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ $s = \frac{1,3729}{0,996} = 1,3784$	1' $Re_s = 1874$ $f = 0,003 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \text{ (Kern, F.29)}$ $s = \frac{1,1960}{0,996} = 1,2008$
2. $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \Phi_t}$ $= 1,098 \text{ psi}$	2' Jumlah baffle (N) $N + 1 = 12 \times \frac{L}{B}$ $= 12 \times \frac{2,8}{4,25}$ $= 7,77$ $D_s = 1,771 \text{ ft}$
3. $\frac{v^*}{2g} \left( \frac{62,5}{144} \right) = 0,13 \text{ (Kern, F.27)}$ $\Delta P_r = \frac{4xn}{s} \times \frac{v^2}{2g} \left( \frac{62,5}{144} \right)$ $= \frac{4 \times 6 \times 0,13}{1,3784}$ $= 2,263 \text{ psi}$	3' $\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot s \cdot \Phi_s}$ $= 0,072 \text{ psi}$
4. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ $= 1,098 + 2,263$ $= 3,361 \text{ psi}$	Pressure drop maksimum = 10 psi $\Delta P_s < \Delta P_s \text{ maks}$ $0,072 < 10 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$
Pressure drop maksimum = 10 psi $\Delta P_T < \Delta P_T \text{ maks}$ $3,361 < 10 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$	

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Mendinginkan liquid dari suhu 150°C ke suhu 32°C  
 Type : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger  
 Tube : OD = 1 in ; 16 BWG  
           Panjang = 2,8 ft  
           Pitch = 1 1/4 in square pitch  
           Jumlah tube, Nt = 152 buah  
           Passes = 6  
 Shell : ID = 21 1/4 in  
           Passes = 6  
 HE area, A : 109,52 ft<sup>2</sup>  
 Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

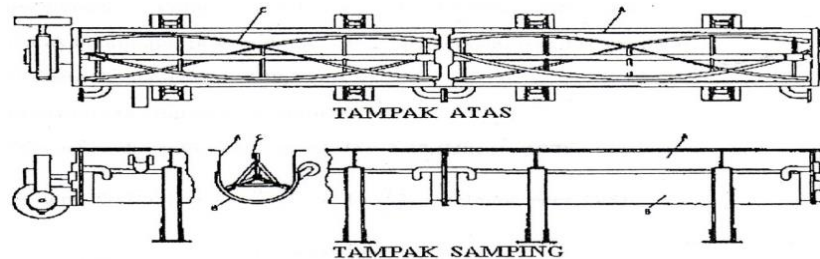


## 25. CRYSTALLIZER

Fungsi : Mengkristalkan  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  dan  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  menjadi  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Tipe : Swenson - Walker Crystallizer

Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk kristalisasi pendinginan



### Perhitungan :

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	0,422	24.999	2,698
$\text{NaCl}$	0,016	952	2,325
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,562	33.336	1
Total	1	59.287	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,422}{2,698} + \frac{0,016}{2,325} + \frac{0,562}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,38 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 86,05 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 59.287 \text{ kg / jam} \\ &= 130.704 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{130.704}{86,05} \\ &= 1.519 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bahan} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu kristalisasi} \\ &= 1.519 \times 1 \\ &= 1.519 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$



Direncanakan volume bahan mengisi 70% volume crystallizer maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume crystallizer} &= \frac{1.519}{0,7} \\ &= 2169,81 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

**Dimensi crystallizer :**

Digunakan ratio,  $m = L / D = 3$  (Hugot : 542)

$$\text{Volume crystallizer} = \frac{m \times D^3}{2} \times \left( 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$2169,81 = \frac{3 \times D^3}{2} \times \left( 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$D^3 = 810,39$$

$$D = 9,32 \text{ ft} = 2,84 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 27,97 \text{ ft} = 8,53 \text{ m}$$

**Luas cooling area crystallizer :**

$$\begin{aligned}S &= V \times \frac{2 + 4.m}{m \times D} \\ &= 2169,81 \times \frac{2 + 4 \times 3}{3 \times 9,323} \\ &= 1086,09 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

**Power pengaduk crystallizer :**

Power yang digunakan adalah 16 hp tiap 1000 cuft bahan (Hugot : 694)

Volume bahan = 2.170

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power crystallizer} &= \frac{2.170}{1000} \times 16 \\ &= 34,72 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Mengkristalkan  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  dan  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  menjadi  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Waktu kristalisasi = 1 jam (time of passes)

Tipe : Swenson - Walker Crystallizer

Kapasitas : 2169,81 cuft

Diameter : 9,32 ft

Panjang : 27,97 ft

Luas cooling area : 1086,09  $\text{ft}^2/\text{ft}^3$

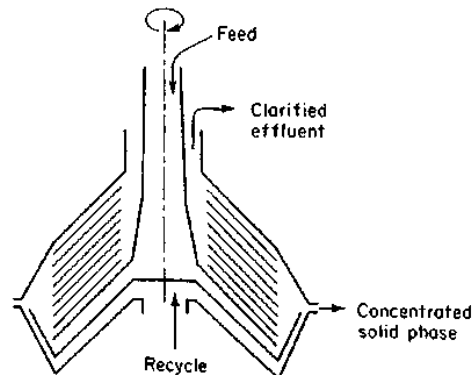
Power : 34,72 Hp

Material : High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M

Jumlah : 1 buah

**26. CENTRIFUGE**

Fungsi : Memisahkan kristal  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$  dari larutan induk  
 Tipe : Disc Centrifuge  
 Kondisi Operasi : Tekanan : 1 atm  
 Suhu : 20 °C

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk :

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,9562	56.688	1,46
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	0,0024	141	2,70
$\text{NaCl}$	0,016	952	2,33
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0,02541	1.506	1
Total	1	59.287	

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{0,956}{1,464} + \frac{0,002}{2,698} + \frac{0,016}{2,325} + \frac{0,0254}{1}} \times 62,43$$

$$= 1,46 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$= 90,96 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 59.287 \text{ kg / jam}$$

$$= 130.704 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{130.704}{90,96}$$

$$= 1.436,87 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 179,14 \text{ gpm}$$



Dari Perry edisi 8, tabel 18-12, berdasarkan rate volumetrik (gallon per minutes), dipilih spesifikasi centrifuge sebagai berikut :

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Memisahkan kristal $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dari larutan induk
Tipe	: Disc Centrifuge
Kapasitas	: 179,14 gpm
Diameter bowl	: 24
Speed	: 3000 rpm
Centrifuge force	: 3070 $\text{lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$
Power motor	: 125 hp
Bahan	: Stainless Steel
Jumlah	: 1 buah

**27. SCREW CONVEYOR - 2**

Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan dari Manheim Furnace ke rotary Cooler
Type	: Plain spouts or chutes
Dasar pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Berat (kg)	%Berat	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$	25.397,87	98%	2,69
$\text{NaCl}$	427,07	1,65%	2,16
$\text{CaSO}_4$	22,29	0,09%	2,960
$\text{MgSO}_4$	66,87	0,26%	2,66
Total	25.914,09	100%	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,980}{2,69} + \frac{0,016}{2,16} + \frac{0,0009}{2,96} + \frac{0,003}{2,66}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 2,68 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 167,27 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 25914,09 \text{ kg/jam} = 57130,21 \text{ lb/jam}$$





$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{57.130 \text{ lb/jam}}{167,27 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 341,55 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 5,69 \text{ cuft/mnt}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk  $\rho > 100 \text{ lb/cuft}$ , bahan termasuk kelas D dengan  $F = 3$   
(Badger, T. 16-6)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{C.L.W.F}{33000}$$

Dimana, C = Kapasitas, cuft/mnt  
L = Panjang, ft  
W = Densitas bahan lb/cuft  
F = Faktor bahan

(Badger, T. 16-5)

Asumsi panjang screw : L = 20 ft

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{5,69 \times 20 \times 167,27 \times 3}{33000} \\ &= 1,73 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk power  $< 2 \text{ hp}$ , maka dikalikan 2 (Badger ; 713)

$$1,73 \times 2 = 3,46 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{1,73}{80\%} \\ &= 2,16 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas 341,55 cuft/jam digunakan :

Diameter = 12 in

Kecepatan putaran = 45 rpm

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari Mannheim Furnace ke rotary Cooler

Type : Plain spouts or chutes

Kapasitas : 341,55 cuft/jam

Panjang : 20 ft

Diameter : 12 in

Kecepatan putaran : 45 rpm

Power : 2,16 hp

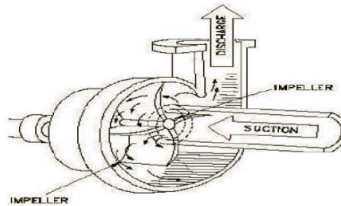
Jumlah : 1 buah

**30. POMPA - 6**

Fungsi : Memindahkan liquid dari centrifuge ke Solution Tank

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk viskositas &lt; 10 cP dan bahan liquid

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,02	11,50	2,7
NaCl	0,79	544,10	2,3
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,19	131,20	1
Total	1	686,800	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,017}{2,7} + \frac{0,79}{2,33} + \frac{0,19}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,86 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb.cc/cuft.gr} \\ &= 116,20 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 686,80 \text{ kg / jam} = 1510,96 \text{ lb/jam} = 0,42 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} \\ &= \frac{1510,96}{116,20} \\ &= 13,00 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 1,62 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,0036 \text{ cuft/dt}\end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

Di (diameter inside) optimum untuk aliran turbulen digunakan persamaan (15) Peters :,  $N_{re} > 2100$

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13}$$

Dengan : [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15 : 496]

$q_f$  = Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,0036^{0,45} \times 116,20^{0,13} \\ &= 0,58 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1/2 in, sch 40 ( Kern Tabel 11 )

$$\text{OD} = 0,8 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,6 \text{ in} = 0,05 \text{ ft} = 0,015 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,05^2 \\ &= 0,0020 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, } v &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,0036 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,0020 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,84 \text{ ft/ detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Sg reference} = 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{116,20}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 1,85 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,8539}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00158 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\text{ID } v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0500 \times 1,8404 \times 116,204}{0,00158} \\ &= 6.758,693 > 2100 \text{ ( Asumsi turbulen benar )} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\varepsilon = 0,000046$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,0030 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Page 88})$$

$$f = 0,0051 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

Panjang ekuivalen suction, ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup> , Tabel - 1 )

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,05 \text{ ft}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	50	ft
3 Elbow 90°	=	3 x 32 x 0,0500	= 4,80 ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1 x 7 x 0,0500	= 0,35 ft
1 Glove Valve	=	1 x 300 x 0,0500	= 15 ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>	=		<b>55,15 ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0051 \times 1,84^2 \times 55,15}{32,17 \times 0,05}$$

$$= \frac{1,91}{1,61}$$

$$= 1,18 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad k = 0,5 ; A_{\text{tangki}} \gg A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$\alpha = 1 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [ \text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; 484 ]$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 1,84^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0263 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{1,84^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,0526 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{K_{fx} v_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 1,84}{2} = 0,69 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_{fx} v_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 1,84}{2} = 0,16 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 1,18 + 0,03 + 0,05 + 0,69 + 0,16 \\ &= 2,11 \text{ ft lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 4 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 116,2 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ &= 116,2 \times 4 \\ &= 464,82 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2117 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2117 - 464,82 \\ &= 1651,98 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{1651,98 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{116,2 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 14,22 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Potensial

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_2 &= \text{tinggi solution tank} + \text{ pipa} \\ &= 17,01 + 4 \\ &= 21,01 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (21,01 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 21,01 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Kinetik**

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \alpha \times g_c} &= \frac{1,8404^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\&= 0,0526 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F \\&= 14,2162 + 21,015 + 0,0526 + 2,110 \\&= 37,3937 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 0,42 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{Pers } 6-11, \text{Page } 6-5) \\&= \frac{37,39 \times 0,42}{550} \\&= 0,03 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}B_{hp} &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\&= \frac{0,0285}{40\%} \\&= 0,0713 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{B_{hp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\&= \frac{0,071}{80\%} \\&= 0,09 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan liquid dari centrifuge ke Solution Tank
- Type : Centrifugal pump
- Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid



Kapasitas	:	1.510,96	lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	:	1,84	ft/detik
BHp	:	0,071	Hp
Power Motor	:	0,089	Hp
Rate volumetrik	:	1,62	gpm
Total Dynamic Head	:	37,39	ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	:	40%	
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%	
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Commercial Steel	
Jumlah	:	1 Buah	

## 29. BLOWER - 2

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan udara menuju rotary cooler
Type	:	Centrifugal blower
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai dengan jenis bahan, effisiensi tinggi

### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa udara} &= 82.738 \text{ kg/jam} = 182.405 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 3.040 \text{ lb/mnt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ udara} = 0,0739 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Massa udara}}{\rho \text{ udara}} = \frac{3.040 \text{ lb/mnt}}{0,0739 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 41.138 \text{ cuft/mnt} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

Dipilih pipa 12in sch 30 (*Kern, T.11*)

$$\text{OD} = 12,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 12,09 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{A} = 115 \text{ in}^2$$

### Perhitungan power

$$\text{Discharge pressure} = 3,5 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\text{Hp} = 0,000157 \times Q \times P$$

$$= 0,000157 \times 41137,732 \times 3,5$$

$$= 22,850$$

dengan asumsi effisiensi motor = 80% , maka :

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{22,850}{0,800} = 28,56 \text{ Hp}$$

### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan udara menuju rotary cooler
Type	:	Centrifugal



Bahan : Commercial Steel  
Rate Volumetrik : 41.138 Cuft/mnt  
Effisiensi Motor : 80%  
Power : 28,56 Hp  
Jumlah : 1 buah

### 30. BUCKET ELEVATOR - 3

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari conveyor ke ball mill  
Tipe : Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator  
Dasar Pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu

#### Perhitungan :

Rate massa = 56817,90 kg/jam = 56,82 ton/jam

Berdasarkan kapasitas 56,82 ton/jam dari Perry 7ed, tabel 21-8 dipilih bucket elevator dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

• Tinggi bucket = Tinggi (mill + silo + dari dasar)  
= 10 + 59,4 + 5  
= 74,4 ft

• Bucket speed = 225 ft/min

• Kapasitas maksimum = 68 ton/jam

• Putaran head shaft (kepala poros) = 41 rpm

Perhitungan power (Perry 7ed, Tabel 21-8)

Power pada haed shaft = 4,7 hp

Power tambahan = 0,10 hp/ft

= 0,10 hp/ft x 74,40 ft

= 7,44 hp

Power total = 4,7 + 7,44 = 12,14 hp

Efisiensi motor = 80%

Power total =  $\frac{12,14}{80\%}$

= 15,17 hp

#### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari conveyor ke ball mill

Type : Continuous discharge bucket elevator

Kapasitas maksimum : 68 ton / jam

Tinggi bucket : 74,4 ft

Ukuran bucket : 8" x 5" 5,5"

Bucket spacing : 14 in

Putaran head shaft : 41 rpm

Lebar belt : 9 in

Power : 15,17 hp

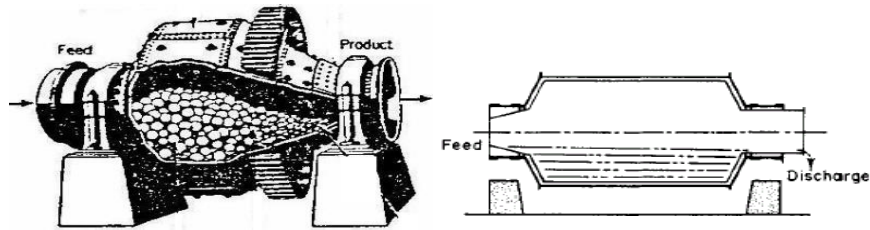
Jumlah : 1 buah





### 31. BALL MILL

Fungsi : Menghaluskan kristal hingga 100 mesh  
Type : Mercy Ball Mill  
Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan kapasitas



#### Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate bahan} = 56.818 \text{ kg/jam} = 1.364 \text{ ton/hari}$$

Untuk produk berukuran 100 mesh dengan kapasitas 1.364 ton/hari

Dari Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, tabel 20-16 diperoleh :

Jenis ball mill = Marcy Ball Mills

Power = 700 Hp

No. Sieve = 100

Rate maksimum = 1700 ton/hari

Berat bola baja = 56,5 ton

Ball mill speed = 18 rpm

Ukuran Ball Mill = 10 x 10 ft

Untuk Marcy ball mill, maka digunakan 3 ukuran baja :

$$5 ; 3,5 ; 2,5 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brown, F.37})$$

Asumsi berat bola baja didistribusikan sama rata menjadi 3 bagian jadi,

$$\text{berat bola baja masing-masing ukuran : } \frac{56,5}{3} = 18,83 \text{ ton}$$

#### Perhitungan jumlah bola baja :

a. Bola baja 5 in

$$\text{Diameter bola baja-1} = 5 \text{ in} = 12,7 \text{ cm} = 0,127 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari, r} = 0,5 \text{ Diameter}$$

$$= 0,064 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume bola baja} = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times r^3$$

$$= 0,001 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 1,072 \text{ L}$$

$$\rho \text{ bola baja} = 4,8 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \quad (\text{Perry 7ed : 20-33})$$

$$\text{Berat 1 bola baja} = 4,8 \times 1$$

$$= 5,15 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 0,005 \text{ ton}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total untuk bola baja-1} &= 18,83 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Jumlah bola baja-1} &= \frac{18,83}{0,005} \\ &= 3660 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

## b. Bola baja 3,5 in

$$\text{Diameter bola baja-1} = 3,5 \text{ in} = 8,9 \text{ cm} = 0,089 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari, r} = 0,5 \text{ Diameter}$$

$$= 0,044 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume bola baja} = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times r^3$$

$$= 0,0004 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 0,368 \text{ L}$$

$$\rho \text{ bola baja} = 4,8 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \text{ (Perry 7ed : 20-33)}$$

$$\text{Berat 1 bola baja} = 4,8 \times 0,368$$

$$= 1,76493 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 0,001765 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Berat total untuk bola baja-1} = 18,83 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Jumlah bola baja-1} = \frac{18,83}{0,002}$$

$$= 10671 \text{ buah}$$

## c. Bola baja 2,5 in

$$\text{Diameter bola baja-1} = 2,5 \text{ in} = 6,4 \text{ cm} = 0,064 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari, r} = 0,5 \text{ Diameter}$$

$$= 0,032 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume bola baja} = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times r^3$$

$$= 0,0001 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 0,134 \text{ L}$$

$$\rho \text{ bola baja} = 4,8 \text{ kg/cm}^3 \text{ (Perry 7ed : 20-33)}$$

$$\text{Berat 1 bola baja} = 4,8 \times 0,134$$

$$= 0,643196 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 0,000643 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Berat total untuk bola baja-1} = 18,83 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Jumlah bola baja-1} = \frac{18,83}{0,000643}$$

$$= 29281 \text{ buah}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Menghaluskan kristal hingga 100 mesh

Type : Mercy Ball Mill



No. Sieve	:	100
Kapasitas max.	:	1700 ton
Ukuran ball mill	:	10 x 10 ft
Mill speed	:	18 rpm
Power	:	700 Hp
Bola baja	:	Ball charge : 56,5 ton
		Ukuran bola baja : 5 ; 3,5 ; 2,5 in
		Jumlah bola baja : 5 in = 3660 buah
		3,5 in = 10671 buah
		2,5 in = 29281 buah
Jumlah	:	1 buah

**32. SCREW CONVEYOR - 3**

Fungsi	:	Memindahkan bahan dari Centrifuge ke bucket elevator
Type	:	Plain spouts or chutes
Dasar pemilihan	:	Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,01%	7,05	2,70
NaCl	0,08%	47,59	2,16
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,13%	75,32	1
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10H <sub>2</sub> O	99,77%	56.687,95	1,46
Total	100%	56.817,90	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,0001}{2,70} + \frac{0,0008}{2,16} + \frac{0,0013}{1} + \frac{0,9977}{1,46}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,46 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 91,37 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 56.817,90 \text{ kg / jam} = 125.261 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{125.261 \text{ lb/jam}}{91,37} \\ &= 1370,90 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 22,85 \text{ cuft/mnt} \end{aligned}$$



Bahan termasuk kelas D dengan  $F = 3$  (Badger, T. 16-6)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{C.L.W.F}{33000} \quad (\text{Badger, T. 16-5})$$

Dimana, C = Kapasitas, cuft/mnt  
L = Panjang, ft  
W = Densitas bahan lb/cuft  
F = Faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang screw : L = 20 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{22,85 \times 20 \times 91,37 \times 3}{33000} \\ &= 3,80 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk power > 2 hp, maka dikalikan 1,5 (Badger ; 713)  
 $3,80 \times 1,5 = 5,69 \text{ hp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{3,80}{80\%} \\ &= 4,74 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas 1370,90 cuft/jam digunakan :

Diameter = 6 in

Kecepatan putaran = 21 rpm

### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari Centrifuge ke bucket elevator

Type : Plain spouts or chutes

Kapasitas : 1370,90 cuft/jam

Panjang : 20 ft

Diameter : 6 in

Kecepatan putaran : 21 rpm

Power : 4,74 hp

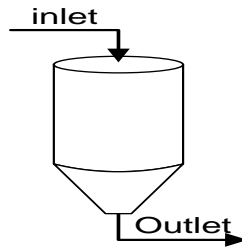
Jumlah : 1 buah

### 33. SILO $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Fungsi : Menampung produk dari Ball Mill

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis

Dasar Pemlihan : Umum digunakan menampung padatan



- Kondisi Operasi :
- Tekanan : 1 atm
  - Suhu : 30 °C
  - Waktu tinggal : 24 jam

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,012%	7,05	2,70
NaCl	0,084%	47,59	2,16
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,13%	75,32	1
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10H <sub>2</sub> O	99,77%	56.687,95	1,46
Total	100%	56.818	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,0001}{2,698} + \frac{0,0008}{2,163} + \frac{0,0013}{1,000} + \frac{0,9977}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,46 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 91,37 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 56.818 \text{ kg / jam} = 125.261 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{125.261}{91,37} \\ &= 1370,90 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 22,85 \text{ cuft/mnt}\end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan memakai 1 buah tangki untuk 1 hari penyimpanan jadi,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bahan} &= 1370,90 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam} \\ &= 32.901,6 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 921,2 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$



Asumsi volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{32901,6}{80\%} = 41.127 \text{ cuft} = 1.152 \text{ m}^3$$

### Menentukan dimensi tangki

Asumsi dimensi ratio : H/D = 2 (Ulrich T.4 - 27)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$$

$$41.127 = 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$D^3 = 26195,52$$

$$H = 2 D$$

$$D_t = 29,70 \text{ ft} = 59,40 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 356,39 \text{ in} = 712,78 \text{ in}$$

$$= 9,05 \text{ m} = 18,10 \text{ m}$$

### Menentukan tekanan desain dalam tangki

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan over design yang digunakan 5-10% dari kerja normal dipilih 10% dari tekanan operasi hopper untuk faktor keamanan

(Rules of thumb. Walas, 1998)

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= P \text{ operasi} \times 1,1 \\ &= 14,7 \times 1,1 \\ &= 16,17 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan tebal minimum shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $\frac{1}{2} D$  )

C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $\frac{1}{8}$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan carbon steel SA-283 grade C

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi} \quad [\text{Brownell T.13-1}]$$

$$r_i = \frac{1}{2} \times 29,699$$

$$= 14,850 \text{ ft} = 178,194 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal shell =  $\frac{9}{16}$  in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$\frac{9}{16} = \frac{16,170 \times 178,194}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 16,170} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{7}{16} = \frac{2881,401}{f \times 0,8 - 9,702}$$



$f = 8.245$  psi  
 $f$  hitung  $< f$  allowable, jadi tebal shell 9/16 in dapat digunakan

**Tutup bawah berupa conical** (Brownell eq. 6-154 ; 118)

Jenis : Conical

Type las : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip dengan efisiensi 70%

Tebal tutup : Asumsi  $t_h = 9/16$  in

$$t_h = \frac{P \text{ design} \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f.e - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$9/16 = \frac{16,170 \times 356,388}{2 \cos 30 (f \cdot 0,7 - 9,702)} + 1/8$$

$$7/16 = \frac{5762,801}{1,212 f - 16,804}$$

$$= 10.878$$

$f$  hitung  $< f$  allowable, jadi tebal shell 9/16 in dapat digunakan

**Tinggi conical**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17})$$

Dengan :  $\alpha$  : sudut conis,  $30^\circ$

$D$  : diameter tangki ; ft

$m$  : flat spot diameter = 12 in = 1 ft

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{tg } (30) \times (29,699 - 1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{0,577 \times 28,699}{2}$$

$$= 8,285 \text{ ft} = 2,525 \text{ m}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Menampung produk dari Ball Mill

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis

Kapasitas : 41126,97 cuft

Diameter tangki : 29,70 ft

Tinggi tangki : 59,40 ft

Tebal shell : 9/16 in

tebal tutup atas : 9/16 in

Tebal tutup bawah : 9/16 in

Tinggi tutup bawah : 8,28 in

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C

Jumlah : 1 buah

**34. COKE TOWER**

- Fungsi : Mengkondensasi uap asam sulfat dengan media coke  
Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah dan atas torispherical dished dilengkapi dengan packing coke  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk proses penyerapan

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
HCl	0,6255	13.056,65	1,27
SO <sub>3</sub>	0,0586	1.223,97	2,75
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3158	6.592,77	1
Total	1	20.873,39	

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,626}{1,270} + \frac{0,059}{2,750} + \frac{0,316}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,21 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 75,24 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 20.873 \text{ kg/jam} = 46.017 \text{ lb/jam} = 12,78 \text{ lb/dtk}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{46.017}{75,24} \\ &= 612 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,1699 \text{ cuft/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan waktu kontak untuk 20 menit = 0,33 jam proses maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 0,33 \times 612 \\ &= 203,86 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, dan 1 tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{203,86}{0,80 \times 1} \\ &= 254,82 \text{ cuft} = 7,135 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



**Menentukan Dimensi Tangki**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi Dimention ratio} &= H/D = 5 && (\text{Ulrich. T.4-18}) \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= 1/4 \pi D^2 H \\ 254,824 &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 5 D \\ 64,923 &= D^3 && H = 5 D \\ D &= 4,019 \text{ ft} && = 20,096 \text{ ft} \\ &= 48,230 \text{ in} && = 241,149 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,225 \text{ m} && = 6,125 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Penentuan tebal shell :**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum , in

P = tekanan tangki , psi

 $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki , in (1/2D)

C = faktor korosi 1/8

E = faktor pengelasan E = 0,8

f = stress allowable , psi f = 12650 psi

Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C

*(Brownell, T-13.1 ; 251)*

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ operasi} &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Pdesign 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 14,70 \times 110\% \\ &= 16,17 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

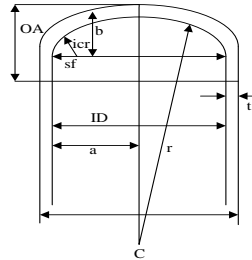
$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 D \\ &= 0,5 \times 48,23 \\ &= 24,11 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 8/16 in

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \\ 8/16 &= \frac{16,17 \times 24,11}{f \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 16,17} + 1/8 \\ 6/16 &= \frac{389,94}{f \cdot 0,8 - 9,70} \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 1311,9 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung &lt; f allowable, jadi tebal shell 8/16 in dapat digunakan

**Dimensi tutup atas dan bawah :****Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

 $t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in $r_c$  = crown radius ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan jenis *double welded butt joint*. E = 0,8

C = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)

 $f$  = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka  $f = 12650$  psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= D + 2 t_s \\ &= 48,230 + 0,75 \\ &= 48,980 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil OD standart = 40 in

$$r_c = 40 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal head = 6/16 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$6/16 = \frac{0,885 \times 16,170 \times 40}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 16,170} + 1/8$$

$$2/8 = \frac{572,418}{f \times 0,8 - 1,617}$$

$$f = 2860,069 \text{ psi}$$

 $f$  hitung <  $f$  allowable, jadi tebal shell 6/16 in dapat digunakan

$$h = r_c - \sqrt{r_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$= 40 - 31,914$$

$$= 8,086 \text{ in} = 0,674 \text{ ft}$$



**Packing :**

Coke

Packing disusun secara acak (randomize)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi packing} &= 80\% \text{ dari tinggi shell} \\ &= 80\% \times 20,096 \\ &= 16,077 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter shell} = 4,019 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume packing} &= 1/4 \pi D^2 H \\ &= 203,86 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ coke} &= 2,1 \text{ gr/cc} \\ &= 132 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi penyerapan} = 40\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan coke} &= 40\% \times 203,86 \times 132 \\ &= 10763,75 \text{ lb} \\ &= 4882,41 \text{ kg/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan Jaket**

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ serap} &= - 246.217 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\ &= - 976.416 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 843 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 1549 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan keluar} = 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 302 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Air pendingin masuk} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Air pendingin keluar} = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{air pendingin} &= 328.290 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 722.237 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ air pendingin} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{air pendingin}}{\rho \text{ pendingin}} \\ &= \frac{722.237}{62,43} \\ &= 11.569 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 3,21 \text{ cuft/dtk} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi kecepatan aliran} = 3 \text{ ft/dtk} \quad (\text{Kern. T.12 :845})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang} &= \frac{3,21}{3} \\ &= 1,07 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas penampang} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{ij})^2 - (D_o)^2$$

dimana,  $D_{ij}$  = Diameter dalam jaket ; ft

$D_o$  = Diameter luar bejana ; 4,10 ft



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas penampang} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{ij})^2 - (D_o)^2 \\ 1,07 &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times (D_{ij})^2 - (4,1)^2 \\ 14,28 &= 0,79 D_{ij}^2 \\ D_{ij} &= 4,266 \text{ ft} = 51,19 \text{ in} \\ \text{Jaket spacing} &= \frac{D_{ij} - D_o}{2} \\ &= \frac{4,27 - 4,10}{2} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

**Penentuan Tebal Jaket :**

$$t = \frac{P \times D_{ij}}{2 f E - P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana,  $t$  = Tebal dinding minimum , in  
 $P_d$  = Tekanan design , psi  
 $D_{ij}$  = Diameter dalam jaket , in  
 $C$  = faktor korosi 1/8  
 $E$  = faktor pengelasan  $E = 0,8$   
 $f$  = stress allowable , psi  $f = 12650$  psi  
Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C

Asumsi tebal shell = 3/16 in

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \frac{P \times D_{ij}}{2 f E - P} + C \\ 3/16 &= \frac{16,17 \times 51,19}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 16,17} + 1/8 \\ 1/16 &= \frac{827,69}{f \times 1,6 - 16,17} \\ f &= 8287,0 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

$f$  hitung  $< f$  allowable, jadi tebal shell 3/16 in dapat digunakan

**Perhitungan Tinggi Jaket :**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Jacket} &= \text{tinggi shell} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\ &= 20,10 \text{ ft} + 0,67 \text{ ft} \\ &= 20,77 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Mengkondensasi uap asam sulfat dengan media coke  
Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah dan atas torispherical dished dengan packing coke



**Dimensi Shell (Tangki) :**

Diameter shell, inside : 4,02 ft  
Tinggi shell : 20,10 ft  
Tebal shell : 8/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas : 6/16 in  
Tinggi tutup atas : 0,67 ft  
Tebal tutup bawah : 6/16 in  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 0,67 ft  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon stell SA - 283 Grade C

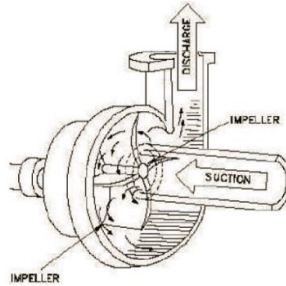
**Sistem Pendingin :**

Diameter jaket : 4,27 ft  
Tinggi jaket : 20,77 ft  
Jaket spacing : 0,08 ft  
Tebal jaket : 3/16 in

**Jumlah** : 1 buah

**35. POMPA - 7**

- : Mengalirkan  $H_2SO_4$  ke tangki penampung  $H_2SO_4$
- : Centrifugal Pump
- : Sesuai untuk viskositas  $< 10$  cP dan bahan liquid

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (lb/cuft) (Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
$H_2SO_4$	1	1499,4	114,50

$$\text{Rate massa} = 1499,4 \text{ kg/jam} = 3305,50 \text{ lb/jam} = 0,918$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} \\ &= \frac{1499,4}{114,50} \\ &= 13,10 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 97,95 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,004 \text{ cuft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan : [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15 : 496] $q_f$  = Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik ) $\rho$  = Fluid Density; ( lb/cuft )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,00^{0,45} \times 114,50^{0,13} \\ &= 0,58 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 in, sch 80 ( Kern Tabel 11 )

$$\text{OD} = 3,50 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,9 \text{ in} = 0,24 \text{ ft} = 0,074 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,24^2 \\ &= 0,046 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, } v &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,004 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,046 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ reference} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Sg reference} &= 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ \mu \text{ reference} &= 0,00085 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{114,50}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 1,8267 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,8267}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00156 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,24 \text{ ft} \times 0,08 \text{ ft/detik} \times 7148,02 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00156 \text{ lb/ft.detik}} \\ &= 87.921,2 > 2100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\varepsilon = 0,000046$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,0006$$

$$f = 0,0090 \text{ (Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3)}$$

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

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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

Panjang ekuivalen suction, ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1 )

ID pipa = 0,24 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	50	ft
4 Elbow 90°	=	3 x 32 x 0,24	= 23,20 ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1 x 7 x 0,24	= 1,69 ft
1 Glove Valve	=	1 x 300 x 0,24	= 72,50 ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>			<b>= 74,89 ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0090 \times 0,08^2 \times 74,89}{32,17 \times 0,24}$$

$$= \frac{0,01}{7,78}$$

$$= 0,001 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad \begin{array}{l} k = 0,5 ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} \\ \alpha = 1 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \\ [ \text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; 484 ] \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,08^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0)$$

$$= \frac{0,08^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0001 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 0,08^2}{2} = 0,03 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$





5, Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_{fx} V_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,08}{2} = 0,01 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,0011 + 0,0000 + 0,0001 + 0,03 + 0,01 \\ &= 0,04 \text{ ft lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Tekanan

$P_1 = P$  hidrostatik

Tinggi bahan,  $H = 25 \text{ ft}$

$\rho$  bahan = 114,50 lb/cuft

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ &= 114,50 \times 25 \\ &= 2.874,09 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2117 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2117 - 2874,09 \\ &= 757 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{757 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{114,50 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 6,61 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Potensial

Asumsi :  $Z_2 =$  tinggi tangki penampung + pipa

$$= 18,37 + 5$$

$$= 23,37 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (23,37 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2} \cdot \text{lbf} \\ &= 23,37 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Kinetik

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



$$\begin{aligned}gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,17 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbf/lbm} \\ \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{0,0793^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,0001 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 6,61 + 23,37 + 0,0001 + 0,038 \\ &= 30,02 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 0,918 \text{ lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \\ &= \frac{30,02 \times 0,918}{550} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}Bhp &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,0501}{40\%} \\ &= 0,13 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

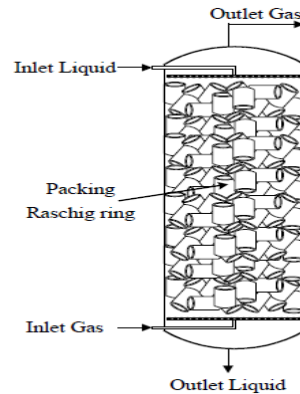
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,1253}{80\%} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Mengalirkan H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ke tangki penampung H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
Type	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk bahan liquid
Kapasitas	: 3.305,50 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	: 0,0793 ft/detik
BHp	: 0,13 Hp
Power Motor	: 0,16 Hp
Rate volumetrik	: 97,95 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	: 30,02 ft.lbf/lbm
	: 40%
	: 80%
Jumlah	: 1 Buah

**36. ABSORBER**

- Fungsi : Menyerap gas HCl dengan air proses dari utilitas  
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah dan atas torispherical dished dilengkapi dengan packing  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk proses penyerapan



**Perhitungan :**

**Liquid yang berada pada kolom, L :**

**Feed liquid masuk dari atas, L<sub>2</sub> :**

Komponen	Berat (kg)	BM	Kmol	Fraksi mol
H <sub>2</sub> O	21.428	18	1190,44	1

**Produk bawah liquid, L<sub>1</sub> :**

Komponen	Berat (kg)	BM	Kmol	Fraksi mol
HCl	12.404	36,5	339,83	0,19
H <sub>2</sub> O	26.358	18	1464,34	0,81
Total	38.762		1804,17	1

**Gas yang berada pada kolom, G :**

**Feed masuk, G<sub>1</sub> :**

Komponen	Berat (kg)	BM	Kmol	Fraksi mol
HCl	13.057	36,5	357,72	0,50
H <sub>2</sub> O	6.317	18	350,97	0,50
Total	19.374		708,68	1

**Produk atas, G<sub>2</sub> :**

Komponen	Berat (kg)	BM	Kmol	Fraksi mol
HCl	653	36,5	17,89	0,19
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.387	18	77,06	0,81
Total	2.040		94,94	1

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
HCl	0,674	13.057	1,27
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,326	6.317	1
Total	1	19.374	2,325

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{gas}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,674}{1,27} + \frac{0,326}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,1661 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 72,80 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 19.374 \text{ kg/jam} = 42.712 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{19.374}{72,80} \\ &= 266,13 \text{ cuft/jam} = 33,19 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,0739 \text{ cuft/dt}\end{aligned}$$

**1. Perhitungan Dimensi Tower**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju Alir aliran, Fl} &= 21.428 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Densitas cairan masuk, } \rho_l &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate volumetrik gas, Vl} &= 19.374 \text{ cuft/jam} = 5,382 \text{ cuft/detik} \\ \text{Viskositas cairan, } \mu_l &= 0,8 \text{ cps} = 0,0005 \text{ lb/ft s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total rate volumetrik} &= 19.640 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ \text{Direncanakan waktu tinggal} &= 180 \text{ detik } (<300 \text{ s}) \text{ (Ulrich: T.4-25)} \\ \text{dengan 1 tangki sehingga volume tangki} &= 982,01 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi dimensi ratio } H/D = 2 \text{ (Ulrich: T.4-27)}$$

Karena tutup atas dan bawah merupakan torispherical dished maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= V_{\text{Silinder}} + V_{\text{Head}} + V_{\text{Bottom}} \\ V_{\text{Head}} &= 0,000049 D^3 \\ V_{\text{Bottom}} &= 0,000049 D^3\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H + 0,000049 D^3 + 0,000049 D^3 \\ 982,01 &= \frac{3,1}{4} \times D^2 \times H + 0,000049 D^3 + 0,000049 D^3 \\ 982,01 &= 1,57 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 625,44 \text{ ft} \\ D &= 8,55 \text{ ft} \\ &= 102,62 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,61 \text{ m} \\ H &= 17,10 \text{ ft} \\ &= 205,25 \text{ in} \\ &= 5,21 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Packing:**

Rasching ring packing disusun secara acak (randomize)

Spesifikasi standar (*Van Winkle: 607*)

ukuran packing	=	1	in
tebal packing	=	1/8	in
bahan konstruksi	=	ceramic stoneware	
tinggi packing	=	80% dari tinggi shell	
tinggi packing	=	14 ft = 4,17 m	
Volume packing	=	$1/4\pi D^2 H = 982$	cuft
Jumlah packing tiap cuft	=	1350 buah	( <i>Van Winkle ; T.15.1</i> )
Jumlah packing total	=	1.325.627	buah packing

**Penentuan tebal shell :**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum , in

P = tekanan tangki , psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki , in (1/2D)

C = faktor korosi 1/8

E = faktor pengelasan E = 0,8

f = stress allowable , psi f = 12650 psi  
Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C

P operasi = 14,7 psi

P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

P design = 14,70 x 110%

= 16,17 psi

$r_i = 0,5 D = 0,5 \times 102,62 = 51,31$  in



Asumsi tebal shell = 4/16 in

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

$$4/16 = \frac{16,17 \times 51,31}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 16,1700} + 1/8$$

$$2/16 = \frac{829,71}{f \times 0,8 - 9,7020}$$

$$f = 8.309 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 4/16 in dapat digunakan

**Tebal tutup atas dan bawah (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f.e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

$t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

$r_c$  = crown radius ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan jenis *double welded butt joint*. E = 0,8

C = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C,

maka f = 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= D + 2 t_s \\ &= 102,62 + 0,63 \\ &= 103,25 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil OD standart = 90 in

$$r_c = 90 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal head = 5/16 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f.e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$5/16 = \frac{0,89 \times 16,17 \times 90}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 16,17} + 1/8$$

$$2/8 = \frac{1287,94}{f \times 0,8 - 1,617}$$

$$f = 8.584 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/16 in dapat digunakan

$$h = r_c - \sqrt{r_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$= 90 - 73,940$$

$$= 16,060 \text{ in} = 1,338 \text{ ft}$$

**Perhitungan Jaket**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu bahan masuk} &= 150 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 302 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \text{Suhu bahan keluar} &= 32 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 89,6 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \text{Air pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \text{Air pendingin keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 113 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \text{Air pendingin} &= 53.637 \text{ kg/jam} = 118.249 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ air pendingin} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{air pendingin}}{\rho \text{ pendingin}} \\
 &= \frac{118.249}{62,43} \\
 &= 1.894 \text{ cuft/jam} = 0,53 \text{ cuft/dtk}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi kecepatan aliran} = 0,001 \text{ ft/dtk} \quad (\text{Kern. T.12 :845})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas penampang} &= \frac{0,53}{0,001} \\
 &= 526,1 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas penampang} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (\text{Dij})^2 - (\text{Do})^2$$

dimana, Dij = Diameter dalam jaket ; ft

Do = Diameter luar bejana ; 8,6 ft

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas penampang} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (\text{Dij})^2 - (\text{Do})^2 \\
 526,14 &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times (\text{Dij})^2 - (8,6)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$584,11 = 0,79 \text{ Dij}^2$$

$$\text{Dij} = 27,28 \text{ ft} = 327,34 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jaket spacing} = \frac{\text{Dij} - \text{Do}}{2} = \frac{327,34 - 8,6}{2} = 9,34 \text{ ft}$$

**Penentuan Tebal Jaket :**

$$t = \frac{P \times \text{Dij}}{2 fE - P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers, 13-1 ; 254})$$

dimana, t = Tebal dinding minimum , in

Pd = Tekanan design , psi

Dij = Diameter dalam jaket , in

C = faktor korosi 1/8

E = faktor pengelasan E = 0,8

f = stress allowable , psi f = 12650 psi

Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade C



Asumsi tebal shell = 4/16 in

$$t = \frac{P \times D_{ij}}{2 f E - P} + C$$

$$4/16 = \frac{16,17}{2} \times \frac{327,34}{f \cdot 0,8 - 16,17} + 1/8$$

$$2/16 = \frac{5293,03}{f \cdot 1,6 - 16,17}$$

$$f = 26.475 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 4/16 in dapat digunakan

**Perhitungan Tinggi Jacket :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Jacket} &= \text{tinggi shell} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\ &= 17,10 \text{ ft} + 1,34 \text{ ft} \\ &= 18,44 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Menyerap gas HCl dengan air proses dari utilitas  
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah dan atas torispherical dished dilengkapi dengan packing

**Dimensi absorber :**

Diameter absorber : 2,61 m  
Tinggi absorber : 5,21 m  
Tebal absorber : 4/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas : 5/16 in  
Tinggi tutup atas : 1,34 ft  
Tebal tutup bawah : 5/16 in  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,34 ft  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon stell SA - 283 Grade C

**Packing :**

Jenis packing : Ceramic Raschig Ring  
Ukuran packing : 25 mm = 1 in  
Tebal packing : 3 mm

**Sistem Pendingin :**

Diameter Jacket : 27,28 ft 8,18341151  
Tinggi Jacket : 18 ft 5,53263828  
Jaket Spacing : 9,34 ft 2,80267052  
Tebal Shell : 1/4 in 0,075

**Jumlah** : 1 buah

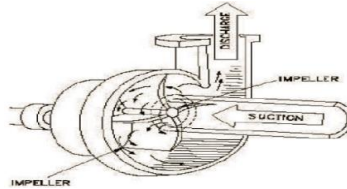


**37. POMPA - 8**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan HCl dari Absorber ke tangki penampung HCl

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk viskositas < 10 cP dan bahan liquid

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc)
			(Perry <sup>8ed</sup> , T.2-1)
HCl	0,32	12403,82	1,27
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,68	26358,10	1
Total	1	38761,92	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,32}{1,27} + \frac{0,68}{1}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,07 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 66,99 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 38.761,92 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 85.276,22 \text{ lb/jam} = 23,69 \text{ lb/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{38761,92}{66,99} \\ &= 578,65 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 72,14 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ cuft/dt}\end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi : aliran turbulen**

Di (diameter inside) optimum untuk aliran turbulen digunakan persamaan (15) Peters :

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13}$$

Dengan : [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15 : 496]

$q_f$  = Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,16^{0,45} \times 66,99^{0,13} \\ &= 2,96 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 in, sch 40 ( Kern Tabel 11 )

$$\text{OD} = 3,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 3,1 \text{ in} = 0,26 \text{ ft} = 0,079 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,258^2 \\ &= 0,052 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, } v &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Area pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0,161 \text{ cuft/detik}}{0,052 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 3,07 \text{ ft/ detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Sg reference} = 0,996 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{Sg reference} \\ &= \frac{66,99}{62,43} \times 0,996 \\ &= 1,07 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Sg bahan

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,07}{0,996} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,00091 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,26 \times 3,07 \times 66,99}{0,00091} \\ &= 58.215,01 > 2100 \text{ ( Asumsi turbulen benar )} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih pipa commercial steel,  $\varepsilon = 0,000046$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,0006$$

$$f = 0,0120 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve open	7
Globe valve open	300

Panjang ekuivalen suction, ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1 )

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,26 \text{ ft}$$

	Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	50	ft
4 Elbow 90°	= 3 x 32 x 0,26	=	24,80	ft
1 Gate Valve	= 1 x 7 x 0,26	=	1,81	ft
1 Glove Valve	= 1 x 300 x 0,26	=	77,50	ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>		=	<b>76,61</b>	<b>ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \times f \times v^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0120 \times 3,07^2 \times 76,61}{32,17 \times 0,26}$$

$$= \frac{17,31}{8,31}$$

$$= 2,08 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad k = 0,5 ; A_{\text{tangki}} \gg A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 3,07^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \quad \alpha = 1 ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen}$$

$$= 0,07 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \quad [ \text{Peters 4}^{ed} ; 484 ]$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{3,07^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,15 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{K_{fx} v_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 3,07}{2} = 1,15 \quad \text{ft lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_{fx} v_i^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 3,07}{2} = 0,26 \quad \text{ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 2,08 + 0,07 + 0,15 + 1,15 + 0,26 \\ &= 3,71 \quad \text{ft lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 31,06 \quad \text{ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 66,99 \quad \text{lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times H \times g/gc \\ &= 67 \times 31,06 \\ &= 2080,37 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2 \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2117 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 = 2116,8 - 2080,37 = 36,43 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{36,43 \quad \text{lb/ft}^2}{66,99 \quad \text{lb/cuft}} \\ &= 0,54 \quad \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Energi Potensial

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_2 &= \text{tinggi tangki penampung} + \text{pipa} \\ &= 38,82 + 5 \\ &= 43,82 \quad \text{ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \quad \text{ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \quad \text{lb/ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (43,82 - 0) \times 1 \quad \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2} \cdot \text{lbf} \\ &= 43,82 \quad \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Energi Kinetik**

$$\begin{aligned}g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32 \quad \text{ft/dt}^2 \\gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,17 \quad \text{ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \\ \Delta v^2 &= \frac{3,07^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,15 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

**Persamaan Bernoulli**

$$\begin{aligned}-Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 0,54 + 43,82 + 0,15 + 3,71 \\ &= 48,22 \quad \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 23,69 \quad \text{lb/dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-Wf \times \text{rate massa}}{550} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{Pers } 6-11, \text{Page } 6-5) \\ &= \frac{48,22 \times 23,69}{550} \\ &= 2,08 \quad H_p\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}B_{hp} &= \frac{H_p}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{2,0769}{40\%} \\ &= 5,19 \quad H_p\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power motor} &= \frac{B_{hp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{5,1923}{80\%} \\ &= 6,49 \quad H_p\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	: Mengalirkan HCl dari Abosber ke tangki penampung HCl
Type	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk viskositas <10 cP dan bahan liquid
Kapasitas	: 85.276,22 lb/jam



Kecepatan aliran (v) :	3,07	ft/detik
BHp :	5,19	Hp
Power Motor :	0,0	Hp
Rate volumetrik :	72,14	gpm
Total Dynamic Head :	48,22	ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa :	40%	
Effisiensi Motor :	80%	
Bahan Konstruksi :	Commercial Steel	
Jumlah :	1 Buah	

### 38. TANGKI PENAMPUNG HCl

Fungsi :	Menampung produk samping HCl
Type :	Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas Torispherical dished
Dasar pemilihan :	Umum digunakan pada tekanan atmosferic.

#### Perhitungan :

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (gr/cc) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
HCl	0,320	12.404	1,27
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,680	26.358	1
Total	1	38.762	

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,32}{1,27} + \frac{0,68}{1,000}} \times 62,43 \\ &= 1,07 \text{ gr/cc} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 66,99 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 38.762 \text{ kg / jam} \\ &= 85.455 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{85.455}{66,9872} \\ &= 1.276 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 3 hari proses 10 buah tangki

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1275,684 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \times 3 \text{ hari}}{10} = 9.185 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{9184,92}{0,8} \\ &= 11481,15 \text{ cuft} = 321,47 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya**

$$\text{Dimensi ratio} = \frac{H}{D} = 2 \quad (\text{Ulrich ; T.4-27 : 248})$$

Dengan mengabaikan volume dished head

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$$

$$11481,15 = 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$D^3 = 7312,84$$

$$D_t = 19,41 \text{ ft} \quad H_t = 2 D_t = 38,82 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 232,92 \text{ in} \quad = 465,84 \text{ in}$$

$$= 5,92 \text{ m} \quad = 11,83 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ bahan} = 80\% \quad H \text{ tangki} = 31,06 \text{ ft}$$

**Menentukan tebal shell**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

 $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $\frac{1}{2} D$  )C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $\frac{1}{8}$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan double welded butt joint E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan konstruksi SA-283 grade C

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi} \quad [\text{Brownell T.13-1}]$$

Asumsi : Volume feed = 80%

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times g \times H}{144}$$

$$= \frac{66,99 \times 1 \times 31,056}{144}$$

$$= 14,44702 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = P_{in} - P_{out} + P \text{ hidrostatik}$$

$$= 14,7 \text{ psi} - 14,7 \text{ psi} + 14,447$$

$$= 14,45 \text{ psi}$$



P design sebesar 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,447 \times 110\%$$

$$= 15,892 \text{ psi}$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times D$$

$$= 116,461 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 5/16 in

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C$$

$$5/16 = \frac{15,892 \times 116,461}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 15,892} + 1/8$$

$$2/8 = \frac{1850,763}{f \times 0,8 - 9,535}$$

$$f = 12.326 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/16 in dapat digunakan

**Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

$t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

$r_c$  = crown radius ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan jenis *double welded butt joint*. E = 0,8

C = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka f = 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= D + 2 t_s \\ &= 232,922 + 0,63 \\ &= 233,547 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil OD standart = 240 in

$$r_c = 180 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal head = 7/16 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$7/16 = \frac{0,885 \times 15,892 \times 180}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 15,892} + 1/8$$

$$3/8 = \frac{2531,551}{f \times 0,8 - 1,589}$$

$$f = 10.124 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 7/16 in dapat digunakan





$$h = rc - \sqrt{rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$
$$= 180,000 - 137,248$$
$$= 42,752 \text{ in} = 3,563 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal tutup bawah datar karena tutup bawah menumpah diatas semen (pondasi), maka tebal tutup bawah =  $5/16$  (Brownell : 58)

**Spesifikasi peralatan :**

Fungsi : Menampung produk samping HCl  
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas Torispherical dished

**Dimensi shell:**

Diameter tangki : 19,41 ft  
Tinggi tangki : 38,82 ft  
Tebal shell :  $5/16$  in  
Tebal tutup atas :  $7/16$  in  
Tebal tutup bawah :  $5/16$  in  
Tinggi tutup : 3,56 ft  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 10 buah

**39. TANGKI PENAMPUNG H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>**

Fungsi : Menampung sulfuric acid dari coke tower  
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas Torispherical dished  
Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada tekanan atmosferic.  
Kondisi operasi :  
Waktu tinggal = 7 hari  
Suhu operasi = 30 ° C  
Tekanan operasi = 1 atm

**Perhitungan :**

Komponen bahan masuk

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Berat (kg)	$\rho$ Bahan (lb/cuft) (Perry8ed, T.2-1)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1	1.499	114,50

$$\text{Rate massa} = 1.499 \text{ kg/jam} = 3.305 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{3.305}{114,50} = 28,87 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

**Menentukan kapasitas tangki**

Direncanakan 1 tangki penyimpanan untuk 7 hari proses sehingga volume bahan masing-masing adalah

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{28,87 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{1} = 4.850 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{4.850 \text{ cuft}}{0,8} \\ &= 6.063 \text{ cuft} = 172 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya**

$$\text{Dimensi ratio} = \frac{H}{D} = 2 \quad (\text{Ulrich ; T.4-27 : 248})$$

Dengan mengabaikan volume dished head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 6.063 &= 0,79 \times D^2 \times 2 D \\ D^3 &= 3.862 \\ D &= 15,69 \text{ ft} \\ &= 188,26 \text{ in} \\ &= 4,78 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka, } H_t &= 2 D_t = 31,38 \text{ ft} \\ &= 376,53 \text{ in} \\ &= 9,56 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Tinggi cairan dalam tangki :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume feed} &= \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H \\ 4.850 &= 0,79 \times 246 \times H \\ 4.850 &= 193 H \\ H &= 25 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan tebal shell**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana,  $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minimum, in

P = tekanan tangki, psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki, in (  $1/2 D$  )

C = faktor korosi, in ( digunakan  $1/8$  in )

E = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, digunakan konstruksi SA-283 grade C

f = 12650 psi [Brownell T.13-1]



Asumsi : Volume feed = 80%

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times g \times H \\ &= \frac{114,50 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 32 \text{ ft/s}^2 \times 25 \text{ ft}}{32 \text{ ft.lb/s}^2.\text{lb} \times 144 \text{ inch}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\ &= 19,96 \text{ psi} \\ P \text{ operasi} &= P_{in} - P_{out} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} - 14,7 \text{ psi} + 19,96 \text{ psi} \\ &= 19,96 \text{ psig} \\ P \text{ design sebesar } &10\% \text{ lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan} \\ P \text{ design} &= 19,96 \times 110\% \\ &= 21,95 \text{ psi} \\ r_i &= 0,5 \times D \\ &= 94,13 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 1/2 in

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \\ 1/2 &= \frac{21,95 \times 94,13}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 21,95} + 1/8 \\ 3/8 &= \frac{2066,67}{f \times 0,8 - 13,17} \\ f &= 6.872 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 1/2 in dapat digunakan

**Tebal tutup atas (Torispherical dished) :**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f.e - 0,1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-12})$$

dengan:

$t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

$r_c$  = crown radius ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan jenis *double welded butt joint*. E = 0,8

C = faktor korosi (digunakan 1/8 in)

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C,

maka f = 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

OD = D + 2 ts

= 188,26 + 1

= 189,26 in

Diambil OD standart = 240 in

$r_c$  = 180 in



Asumsi tebal head = 5/8 in

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_c}{f \cdot e - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$5/8 = \frac{0,885 \times 22 \times 180}{f \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 22} + 1/8$$

$$4/8 = \frac{3497,411}{f \times 0,8 - 2,2}$$

$$f = 8.741 \text{ psi}$$

f hitung < f allowable, jadi tebal shell 5/8 in dapat digunakan

$$h = r_c - \sqrt{r_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$= 180 - 153,42$$

$$= 26,58 \text{ in} = 2,21 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal tutup bawah datar karena tutup bawah menumpah diatas semen (pondasi), maka tebal tutup bawah = 5/16 (Brownell : 58)

**Spesifikasi peralatan :**

Fungsi : Menampung sulfuric acid dari supplier  
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas Torispherical dished

**Dimensi shell:**

Diameter tangki : 15,69 ft  
Tinggi tangki : 31,38 ft  
Tebal shell : 1/2 in  
Tebal tutup atas : 5/8 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 5/16 in  
Tinggi tutup : 2,21 ft  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 1 buah



## APPENDIX D PERHITUNGAN ANALISIS EKONOMI

Kapasitas Produksi	=	450.000	ton/tahun
Waktu Operasi	=	1 hari	= 24 jam
	=	1 tahun	= 330 hari

Analisa ekonomi merupakan hal penting dalam perencanaan suatu pabrik, karena perhitungan layak ekonomi sangat menentukan apakah pabrik tersebut layak atau tidak untuk didirikan

Faktor - faktor yang perlu ditinjau dalam analisis ekonomi antara lain :

1. Laju pengembalian modal (*Internal Rate of Return, IRR*)
2. Laju investasi yang sehat (*Rate of Investment, ROI*)
3. Lama pengembalian modal (*Pay-Back Periode*)
4. Perhitungan Resiko Hutang (*Rate on Equity*)
5. Titik impas (*Break Even Point, BEP*)

Untuk meninjau faktor - faktor diatas, perlu adanya penaksiran beberapa faktor, Penaksiran tersebut antara lain :

1. Penaksiran modal industri (*Total Capital Investment*) yang terdiri dari :
  - a. Modal tetap (*Fixed Capital Investment*)
  - b. Modal kerja (*Working Capital Investment*)
2. Penentuan biaya produksi total (*Production Cost*) yang terdiri dari :
  - a. Biaya pembuatan (*Manufacturing Cost*)
  - b. Biaya pengeluaran umum (*General Expences*)
3. Total pendapatan

### 1. Harga Peralatan

Harga peralatan berubah menurut waktu resmi sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi dunia. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan saat ini, digunakan indeks seperti pada persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$C_p = \frac{I_p}{I_o} \times C_o$$

Dimana :

- |       |   |                                 |
|-------|---|---------------------------------|
| $C_p$ | = | Harga alat pada tahun 2023      |
| $C_o$ | = | Harga alat pada tahun data 2014 |
| $I_p$ | = | Cost Index pada tahun 2023      |
| $I_o$ | = | Cost Index pada tahun data 2014 |



Perhitungan peralatan didasarkan pada cost equipment. Sedangkan Cost Index didasarkan 'pada Peters 'Plant Design and Economic for Chemical Engineering'

Tabel D.1. Indeks Harga Peralatan

Tahun	Indeks	Tahun	Indeks
2009	521,9	2016	541,7
2010	550,8	2017	567,5
2011	585,7	2018	603,1
2012	584,6	2019	607,5
2013	567,3	2020	603,9
2014	576,1	2021	720,2
2015	556,8	2022	776,9

Sumber : CEPCI (Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index) tahun 2022

Dengan metode *least square* dan data-data pada tabel di atas dilakukan pendekatan penafsiran indeks harga peralatan pada awal tahun dimana data-data tersebut dibentuk dalam persamaan :  $Y = a + bX$

Keterangan :

Y = Indeks harga peralatan tahun ke - n

x = Tahun ke - n

Menentukan Indeks Harga Peralatan pada Tahun 2023

No	X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY
1	2009	521,9	4036081	272380	1048497,1
2	2010	550,8	4040100	303381	1107108
3	2011	585,7	4044121	343044	1177842,7
4	2012	584,6	4048144	341757	1176215,2
5	2013	567,3	4052169	321829	1141974,9
6	2014	576,1	4056196	331891	1160265,4
7	2015	556,8	4060225	310026	1121952
8	2016	541,7	4064256	293439	1092067,2
9	2017	567,5	4068289	322056	1144647,5
10	2018	603,1	4072324	363730	1217055,8
11	2019	607,5	4076361	369056	1226542,5
12	2020	603,9	4080400	364641	1219787,1
13	2021	720,2	4084441	518688	1455524,2
14	2022	776,9	4088484	603574	1570891,8
<b>Σ</b>	<b>28217</b>	<b>8363,955</b>	<b>56871591</b>	<b>5059492</b>	<b>16860371,4</b>

Jumlah data n = 14

Pers. 21 Peter & Timmerhauss :

$$\Sigma (X - \bar{X})^2 = \Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{n} = 227,50$$

$$\Sigma (Y - \bar{Y})^2 = \Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{n} = 62653,35$$



Pers. 20 Peters & Timmerhauss :

$$\Sigma (X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y}) = \Sigma XY - \frac{\Sigma X \cdot \Sigma Y}{n} = 2820,10$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma (X - \bar{X})(Y - \bar{Y})}{\Sigma (X - \bar{X})^2} = 12,4$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } y = \bar{Y}/14 = a = 597,43$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } x = \bar{X}/14 = c = 2016$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= a + b(x - c) \\ &= 597,43 + 12,4(x - 2016) \\ &= 597,43 + 12,4x - 24984,2 \\ &= -24386,8 + 12,4x \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan di atas diperoleh indeks harga pada tahun 2023 sebesar

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -24386,8 + 12,40x \quad (2023) \\ &= 690,40 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk mendapatkan harga tahun 2023 adalah :

$$\text{Harga tahun 2023} = \frac{\text{Indeks tahun 2023}}{\text{Indeks tahun 2014}} \times \text{Harga tahun 2014}$$

$$\text{Index harga tahun 2023} = 690,40$$

Harga alat dalam perencanaan ini didapat dari :

[www.matche.com](http://www.matche.com) dan [www.hargabeton.com](http://www.hargabeton.com)

Kurs Dollar pada (11 Mei 2023)

$$(\text{US \$}) 1 = \text{Rp. } 14.820 \quad \text{www.kursdollar.net}$$

### Contoh Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Screw Conveyor

$$\text{Panjang} = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 9 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 1$$

$$\text{Indeks harga tahun 2014} = 576,1 \text{ (US \$)}$$

$$\text{Harga tahun 2023} = \frac{\text{indeks harga saat ini}}{\text{indeks harga tahun A}} \times \text{harga tahun A}$$

$$\text{Indeks harga tahun 2023} = 690,40 \text{ (US \$)}$$

$$\text{Harga alat pada tahun 2014} = 5.900 \text{ (US \$)} \quad \text{www.matche.com/equipco}$$

$$\text{Harga alat pada tahun 2023} = \frac{690,40}{576,10} \times 5900 = 7070,53 \text{ (US \$)}$$

$$\text{Sehingga harga alat pada tahun 2023 adalah} = 104.785.299$$



Tabel D.2. Hasil Perhitungan Harga Peralatan Proses

No.	Nama Alat	Harga per unit (\$)		Jumlah alat	Harga total (\$)
		2014	2023		
1	Storage H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	931.812	1.116.679	7	7.816.755
2	Pompa - 1	98.264	117.759	1	117.759
3	Storage NaCl	338.841	406.065	1	406.065
4	Belt Conveyor	9.759	11.695	1	11.695
5	Bucket Elevator - 1	232.106	278.155	1	278.155
6	Hopper - 1	179.586	215.215	1	215.215
7	Screw Conveyor - 1	99.958	119.789	1	119.789
8	Tangki Pengencer H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	3.349.441	4.013.954	1	4.013.954
9	Pompa - 2	98.264	117.759	1	117.759
10	Tangki Fuel Oil	140.619	168.517	1	168.517
11	Pompa - 3	98.264	117.759	1	117.759
12	Blower - 1	191.445	229.427	1	229.427
13	Furnace Manheim	808.000	968.304	1	968.304
14	Blower - 2	267.684	320.791	1	320.791
15	Screw Conveyor - 2	99.958	119.789	1	119.789
16	Rotary Cooler	399.300	478.519	3	1.435.558
17	Blower - 3	669.210	801.979	3	2.405.936
18	Cyclone - 1	725.119	868.979	3	2.606.938
19	Cooling Screw Conveyor	99.958	119.789	1	119.789
20	Bucket Elevator - 2	137.230	164.456	1	164.456
21	Hopper - 2	179.586	215.215	1	215.215
22	Solution Tank	797.970	956.283	1	956.283
23	Hopper - 3	179.586	215.215	1	215.215
24	Pompa - 4	98.264	117.759	1	117.759
25	Filter Press	1.477.346	1.770.444	2	3.540.888
26	Crystallizer	2.551.471	3.057.671	1	3.057.671
27	Centrifuge	1.479.040	1.772.474	1	1.772.474
28	Screw Conveyor - 3	99.958	119.789	1	119.789
29	Bucket Elevator - 3	352.394	422.308	1	422.308
30	Pompa - 5	98.264	117.759	1	117.759
31	Ball Mill	397.400	476.242	1	476.242
32	Tangki Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> .10H <sub>2</sub> O	1.009.745	1.210.074	1	1.210.074
33	Coke Tower	1.067.348	1.279.105	1	1.279.105
34	Pompa - 6	98.264	117.759	1	117.759
35	Cooler	581.112	696.402	1	696.402
36	Absorber	931.812	1.116.679	1	1.116.679





## Laporan Pra Rencana Pabrik Kimia

### “Pabrik Sodium Sulfate Decahydrate Dari Sodium Chloride dan Sulfuric Acid Dengan Proses Mannheim”

37	Pompa - 7	98.264	117.759	1	117.759
38	Tangki Penampung H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	931.812	1.116.679	1	1.116.679
39	Tangki Penampung HCl	969.084	1.161.346	1	1.161.346
<b>JUMLAH</b>				52	39.581.835

Tabel D.3. Hasil Perhitungan Harga Peralatan Utilitas

No.	Nama Alat	Harga per unit (\$)		Jumlah alat	Harga total (\$)
		2014	2023		
1	Boiler	242.200	290.251	1	290.251
2	Cooling Tower	256.300	307.149	1	307.149
3	Bak Penampung Air Sungai	170.000	203.727	1	203.727
4	Tangki Koagulasi	87.700	105.099	1	105.099
5	Tangki Flokulasi	88.600	106.178	1	106.178
6	Clarifier	10.200	12.224	1	12.224
7	Bak Penampung Flok	7.600	9.108	1	9.108
8	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	6.100	7.310	1	7.310
9	Sand Filter	26.600	31.877	2	63.755
10	Bak Air Sand Filter	6.000	7.190	1	7.190
11	Bak Air Sanitasi	2.000	2.397	1	2.397
12	Kation Exchanger	76.800	92.037	1	92.037
13	Anion Exchanger	76.800	92.037	1	92.037
14	Bak Air Demineralisasi	8.500	10.186	1	10.186
15	Bak Cooling Water	4.300	5.153	1	5.153
16	Pompa Air Sungai	11.500	13.782	1	13.782
17	Pompa Koagulasi	11.500	13.782	1	13.782
18	Pompa Flokulasi	11.500	13.782	1	13.782
18	Pompa Sand Filter	11.500	13.782	1	13.782
19	Pompa Air Sanitasi	3.900	4.674	1	4.674
20	Pompa Air Pendingin	8.300	9.947	1	9.947
21	Pompa Kation Exchanger	5.100	6.112	1	6.112
22	Pompa Anion Exchanger	5.100	6.112	1	6.112
23	Pompa Boiler	5.100	6.112	1	6.112
24	Pompa Air Proses	3.900	4.674	1	4.674
25	Pompa Cooling Tower	8.300	9.947	1	9.947
26	Generator Set	300.000	359.519	1	359.519
27	Tangki Bahan Bakar	6.000	7.190	1	7.190
28	Pompa Cooling Water	8.300	9.947	1	9.947
<b>JUMLAH</b>				30	1.783.212

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Harga Peralatan} &= \text{Harga Peralatan Proses} + \text{Harga Peralatan Utilitas} \\ &= \text{Rp. } 586.602.789.872 + \text{Rp. } 26.427.207.657 \\ &= \text{Rp. } 613.029.997.529\end{aligned}$$



## 2. Harga Bahan Baku

Tabel Biaya Bahan Baku

No	Bahan baku	kapasitas (kg/jam)	Harga (Rp/kg)	Harga (Rp/Tahun)
1	Garam NaCl	22290	Rp. 5.500	Rp. 970.936.940.292
2	Asam Sulfat	19416	Rp. 3.500	Rp. 538.205.580.000
3	Nartirum Karbonat	76,43	Rp. 1.200	Rp. 726.416.638
<b>Total harga bahan baku per tahun</b>				<b>Rp. 1.509.868.936.930</b>

## 3. Harga Penjualan Produk

Tabel Hasil Penjualan Produk

Produk	Kapasitas produksi (kg/jam)	Harga (Rp/kg)	Harga (Rp/tahun)
Glauber's Salt	56.818	Rp. 8.000	Rp 3.599.982.082.147
HCl	38.762	Rp. 4.000	Rp. 1.227.977.525.598
<b>Total penjualan produk per tahun</b>			<b>Rp 4.827.959.607.745</b>

## 4. Biaya Pengemasan Produk

### A. Produk Utama (Glauber's Salt)

Kapasitas produk per tahun	=	56.818 kg/jam
	=	449.997.760 kg/tahun
Produk Dikemas pada karung	=	25 kg
Kebutuhan Karung	=	17.999.910 karung/tahun
Harga 1 karung	=	Rp. 20.000 per karung
<b>Biaya Pengemasan salt/tahun</b>	=	<b>Rp 359.998.208.215</b>

### B. Produk Samping (HCl)

Kapasitas produk per tahun	=	38.762 kg/jam
	=	306.994.381 kg/tahun
Produk Dikemas pada Drum	=	300 kg
Kebutuhan Drum	=	1.023.315 Drum/tahun
Harga 1 Drum	=	Rp. 100.000 per Drum
<b>Biaya Pengemasan HCl/tahun</b>	=	<b>Rp 102.331.460.467</b>

Biaya Pengemasan per tahun	=	462.329.668.681
Biaya Pendukung (10% pengemasan)	=	Rp. 46.232.966.868
<b>Total Biaya Pengemasan per tahun</b>	=	<b>Rp 508.562.635.549</b>

Total Harga Penjualan Produk	=	Rp 4.827.959.607.745
Total Biaya Pengemasan produk	=	Rp. 508.562.635.549
<b>Total Biaya Penjualan</b>	=	<b>Rp 5.336.522.243.294</b>

**5. Gaji Karyawan**

No	Jabatan	Gaji per Bulan (Rp)	Orang	Jumlah Gaji per Bulan (Rp)
1	Direktur Utama	50.000.000	1	50.000.000
2	Direktur Produksi dan Teknik	40.000.000	1	40.000.000
3	Direktur Keuangan	40.000.000	1	40.000.000
4	Sekretaris Direktur	30.000.000	3	90.000.000
5	Staff Ahli	30.000.000	4	120.000.000
6	Kepala Produksi dan Teknik	15.000.000	1	15.000.000
7	Kepala Keuangan	15.000.000	1	15.000.000
8	Kepala Bagian Produksi	15.000.000	1	15.000.000
9	Kepala Bagian Teknik	15.000.000	1	15.000.000
10	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	15.000.000	1	15.000.000
11	Kepala Bagian Umum	15.000.000	1	15.000.000
12	Kepala Bagian Keuangan	15.000.000	1	15.000.000
13	Kasi Proses	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
14	Kasi Riset dan Pengembangan	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
15	Kasi Utilitas dan Energi	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
16	Kasi Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
17	Kasi Pembelian	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
18	Kasi Gudang	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
19	Kasi Pemasaran dan Penjualan	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
20	Kasi Administrasi	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
21	Kasi Personalia dan Kesejahteraan	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
22	Kasi Keamanan	8.000.000	1	8.000.000
23	Karyawan Bagian Proses (Kepala)	7.500.000	6	45.000.000
24	Karyawan Bagian Proses (Regu)	6.000.000	40	240.000.000
25	Karyawan Bagian Laboratorium	6.000.000	8	48.000.000
26	Karyawan Bagian Utilitas	6.000.000	24	144.000.000
27	Karyawan Bagian Personalia	6.000.000	5	30.000.000
28	Karyawan Bagian Pemasaran	6.000.000	5	30.000.000
29	Karyawan Bagian Administrasi	6.000.000	5	30.000.000
30	Karyawan Bagian Pembelian	6.000.000	6	36.000.000
31	Karyawan Bagian Pemeliharaan	5.500.000	8	44.000.000
32	Karyawan Bagian Gudang	5.500.000	8	44.000.000
33	Karyawan Bagian Keamanan	5.500.000	10	55.000.000
34	Karyawan Bagian Kebersihan	5.500.000	10	55.000.000
35	Dokter	13.000.000	3	39.000.000
36	Perawat	6.000.000	5	30.000.000
37	Supir	5.500.000	6	33.000.000
38	Satpam dan Pesuruh	5.500.000	20	110.000.000
<b>Jumlah</b>			<b>196</b>	<b>1.538.000.000</b>



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Gaji Karyawan per tahun = **Rp. 18.456.000.000**

**6. Biaya Utilitas****a. Biaya untuk air**

Kebutuhan air setiap hari	=	3.162,1465	m <sup>3</sup> /hari	
Biaya air tiap hari	=	3.162,1465	m <sup>3</sup> /hari	x Rp. 4.675 /m <sup>3</sup>
	=	Rp.	14.783.035	/hari
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	4.878.401.562	

**b. Biaya penunjang pengolahan air****1. Tawas**

Kebutuhan	=	24.793,7585	kg/tahun
Harga	=	Rp.	6.000 / kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	148.762.551

**2. PAC (Poly Alumunium Chlorida)**

Kebutuhan	=	6.199,0453	kg/tahun
Harga	=	Rp.	12.000 / kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	74.388.543

**3. Resin kation (Dowex)**

Kebutuhan	=	526,41	m <sup>3</sup> /tahun
Harga	=	Rp.	258.224 /m <sup>3</sup>
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	135.932.012

**4. Resin anion (Dowex)**

Kebutuhan	=	316,43	m <sup>3</sup> /tahun
Harga	=	Rp.	255.876 /m <sup>3</sup>
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	80.965.901

**5. Asam klorida**

Kebutuhan	=	26.260,39	L/tahun
Harga	=	Rp.	25.000 /L
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	656.509.772

**6. Chlorine**

Kebutuhan	=	2.841,70	kg/tahun
Harga	=	Rp.	10.000 /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	28.416.960

**7. Natrium hidroksida**

Kebutuhan	=	17.259,60	kg/tahun
Harga	=	Rp.	15.000 /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp.	258.894.068



**c. Bahan bakar**

Kebutuhan = 21.031,65 L/hari  
Harga = Rp. 9.300 /L  
Biaya per tahun = Rp. 64.546.128.699

**d. Listrik**

Kebutuhan listrik / jam = 1313,54 kWh  
Biaya listrik /kWh = Rp. 1.115 /kWh (Kementrian ESDM, 2022)  
Biaya listrik per tahun = Rp. 11.596.898.619

Total biaya utilitas per tahun = **Rp 82.405.298.688**

**7. Luas Tanah dan Bangunan**

Luas tanah = 25.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
Harga tanah / m<sup>2</sup> = Rp. 3.000.000 (JIPE Industrial Estate)  
Total harga tanah = Rp. 75.000.000.000

Luas bangunan pabrik = 16.650 m<sup>2</sup>  
Harga bangunan / m<sup>2</sup> = Rp. 2.600.000 (www.ciptawijayamas.com)  
Total harga bangunan = Rp. 43.290.000.000

Luas bangunan gedung = 1.300 m<sup>2</sup>  
Harga bangunan gedung / m<sup>2</sup> = Rp. 1.297.000 (Bappenas)  
Total harga bangunan gedung = Rp. 1.686.100.000

Total Harga bangunan gedung pabrik = Rp. 44.976.100.000  
**Total harga tanah dan bangunan = Rp. 119.976.100.000**