



BAB VII UTILITAS

Dalam sebuah pabrik, utilitas merupakan unit penyedia bahan maupun tenaga pembantu, sehingga membantu kelancaran operasi pabrik tersebut. Utilitas yang terdapat dalam pabrik ini terdiri atas.

1. Unit Pengolahan Air

Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan air pendingin, air proses, air sanitasi, dan air pengisi boiler

2. Unit Pembangkit *Steam*

Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan *steam* pada proses evaporasi, pemanasan, dan supply pembangkit tenaga listrik.

3. Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik

Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan listrik bagi alat bangunan, jalan raya dan sebagainya

4. Unit Bahan Bakar

Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan bahan bakar bagi alat-alat, dari generator, boiler, dan sebagainya.

5. Unit Pengolahan Limbah

Unit ini berfungsi sebagai pengolahan limbah pabrik cair, padat maupun gas proses.

VII.1 Unit Penyediaan *Steam*

Unit penyediaan *steam* berfungsi untuk menyediakan kebutuhan *steam*, yang digunakan sebagai media pemanas pada proses pabrik ini. Direncanakan boiler menghasilkan *steam* jenuh (saturated *steam*) pada tekanan 4,5 atm pada suhu 148 C.

(Ulrich, Appendix B ; Page 426)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan } \lambda &= 506,7495 && \text{ kkal/kg} \\ &= 911,46 && \text{ Btu/lb} \end{aligned} \quad \text{(McCabe ; App 7)}$$

Jumlah *steam* yang dibutuhkan untuk memproduksi Etil klorida adalah :

No.	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Steam	
			(kg/jam)	(lb/jam)
1	Heater 1 (E-112)	E-112	335,5208	739,689
2	Heater 2 (E-123)	E-123	30,7263	67,739
3	Heater 3 (E-313)	E-313	144,3584	318,253
4	Reboiler (Heater 4)	E-324	581,5306	1282,042
Total				2.407,72

$$\text{Total kebutuhan } \textit{steam} = 2.407,723 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan digunakan 20%

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total } \textit{steam} &= 1,2 \times 2.407,7231 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 2.889,2678 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 1,849131366 \text{ ton/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Untuk menghitung kebutuhan bahan bakar :

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

Dimana:

m_f = massa bahan bakar yang dipakai; lb/jam
 m_s = massa steam yang dihasilkan; lb/jam
 h_v = enthalpy uap yang dihasilkan; Btu/lb
 h_f = enthalpy liquida masuk; Btu/lb
 e_b = efisiensi boiler 85-92% , ditetapkan $e_b = 92\%$ (Severn, W.H ; 142)

F = nilai kalor bahan bakar; Btu/lb
 $h_v = (h_f + h_{fg})$ (McCabe ; App 7)
 h_f = Enthalpy of sat. liquid (148°C) = 268,0836 Btu/lb
 h_{fg} = Evaporation (148°C) = 911,4597 Btu/lb
 $h_v = 268,0836 + 911,4597 = 1179,5433$ Btu/lb
 $h_F = 180,16$ Btu/lb (suhu air = 100 °C) (McCabe ; App 7)
 $e_b = 92\%$

F = Nilai kalor bahan bakar
 Digunakan Petroleum Fuels Oil 33°API (0.22% Sulfur)
 Relatif Density, $\rho = 0,865$ gr/cc (Perry 7^{ed} table 27-6)
 $= 54,0064$ lb/cuft
 $= 7,2196$ lb/gal

Dari Perry 7^{ed}, Figure 27-3 di dapat :

Heating Value = 14.000 Btu/gal

Maka, heating value bahan bakar = $\frac{14.000 \text{ Btu/gal}}{7,2196 \text{ lb/gal}} = 1.939,157$ Btu/lb

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_f &= \frac{m_s(h_v-h_f)}{e_b \times F} \times 100 \quad (\text{Severn, W.H Page 142}) \\
 &= \frac{1,8491}{92\%} \times \frac{(1179,54 - 180,16)}{1.939,1566} \times 100 \\
 &= 103,59 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas Boiler

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \frac{m_s(h_v-h_f)}{1000} \quad (\text{Severn, W. H Page 171}) \\
 Q &= \frac{1,8491 \times (1179,5433 - 180,16)}{1000} \\
 &= 1,8480 \text{ KBtu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan Boiler Horse Power

Untuk penentuan Boiler Horse Power, digunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{m_s(h_v-h_f)}{(970.3 \times 34.5)} \quad (\text{Severn, Pers 172 ; Page 140})$$



Dimana :

Angka-angka 970.3 dan 34.5 adalah suatu penyesuaian pada penguapan 34.5 lb air/jam dari air pada 212°F menjadi uap kering pada 212°F pada tekanan 1 atm, untuk kondisi demikian diperlukan entalpi penguapan 970.3 Btu/lb.

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{m_s(h_v - h_f)}{(970.3 \times 34.5)} \\ &= \frac{2.889,2678 \times (1179,54 - 180,16)}{970,3 \times 34,5} \\ &= 86,25708 \text{ Hp} \\ &= 86,0 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan Heating Surface Boiler (Severn, W.H ; Page 140)

Untuk 1 Hp boiler dibutuhkan 10 ft² heating surface

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Heating Surface} &= 10 \times 86 \\ &= 860,0000 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan air untuk pembuatan steam

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Produksi steam} &= 2.889,2678 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan air} &= 1,2 \times 2.889,2678 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 3.467,1213 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 83.210,91 \text{ lb/hari} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \frac{83.210,9 \text{ lb/hari}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1.332,8674 \text{ cuft/hari} \\ &= 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,5726 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Air kondensat dari hasil pemanasan di recycle kembali ke boiler. Dianggap kehilangan air kondensat sebesar 20%. Maka air yang ditambahkan sebagai make up water adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 20\% \times 1,5726 \\ &= 0,3145 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 7,548508 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Air yang menguap 20% dari kebutuhan air di boiler :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Air yang menguap} &= 0,2 \times 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 7,5485 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Blowdown pada boiler adalah 15% dari kebutuhan air boiler :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Blowdown} &= 0,15 \times 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 5,6614 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan total air untuk steam} &= \text{Kebutuhan air di boiler} + \text{Make up water} \\ &= 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 7,5485 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 45,2910 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Nama Alat	:	Boiler
Tekanan Steam	:	4,5 atm
Suhu	:	148 °C
Type	:	Fire tube boiler (tekanan steam < 10 atm)
Heating Surface	:	860,0000 ft ²
Kapasitas Boiler	:	1,8491 KBtu/jam
Rate Steam	:	2.889,2678 lb/jam
Effisiensi Boiler	:	92%
Power	:	86 Hp
Bahan Bakar	:	Diesel Oil 33° API
Rate Bahan Bakar	:	103,59 lb/jam
Kebutuhan air	:	37,7425 m ³ /hari
Make up water (20%)	:	7,5485 m ³ /hari
Jumlah	:	2 Buah (1 buah untuk cadangan)

VII.2 Unit Penyediaan Air

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

Air pada pabrik ini dipakai untuk :

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



VII.2.1 Air Sanitasi

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

Standar baku mutu untuk keperluan higiene sanitasi :

No.	Parameter	Unit	Standar Baku Mutu (Kadar Maksimum)
1	Kekeruhan	NTU	25
2	Warna	TCU	50
3	Zat padat terlarut	mg/l	1000
4	Suhu	°C	suhu udara \pm 3
5	Rasa		tidak berasa
6	Bau		tidak berbau
7	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	50
8	E. Coli	CFU/100 ml	0
9	pH	mg/l	6.5 - 8.5
10	Besi	mg/l	1
11	Fluorida	mg/l	1,5
12	Kesadahan (CaCO_3)	mg/l	500
13	Mangan	mg/l	0,5
14	Nitrat	mg/l	10
15	Nitrit	mg/l	1
16	Sianida	mg/l	0,1
17	Deterjen	mg/l	0,05
18	Pestisida Total	mg/l	0,1
19	Air Raksa	mg/l	0,001
20	Arsen	mg/l	0,05
21	Kadmium	mg/l	0,005
22	Kromium	mg/l	0,05
23	Selenium	mg/l	0,01
24	Seng	mg/l	15
25	Sulfat	mg/l	400
26	Timbal	mg/l	0,05
27	Benzene	mg/l	0,01
28	Zat Organik (KMnO_4)	mg/l	10

Kebutuhan air sanitasi pabrik adalah untuk :

1. Karyawan, asumsi kebutuhan air untuk karyawan (30 liter/hari per orang)
= 30 liter/hari x 132 orang
= 3,96 m³/hari
2. Keperluan Laboratorium
= 20 m³/hari
3. Untuk menyiram kebun dan kebersihan pabrik
= 10 m³/hari



4. Cadangan atau lain-lain diperkirakan 20% dari kebutuhan air untuk sanitasi

$$= 6,79 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Total kebutuhan air sanitasi} = 40,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

VII.2.2 Air Umpan Boiler

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air untuk boiler} &= 1,5726 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

VII.2.3 Air Pendingin

Untuk kelancaran dan efisiensi kerja dari air pendingin, maka perlu diperlukan persyaratan untuk air pendingin dan air umpan boiler :

(Lamb : 302)

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

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

No.	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Cooling Tower	
			(kg/jam)	(lb/jam)
1	Cooler 1	E-222	2479,1647	5.465,5665
2	Kondensor (E-213)	E-213	8.831,5327	19.469,9971
3	Kondensor (E-323)	E-323	5.334,2831	11.759,961
Total				36.695,524

$$\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin total} = 36.696 \text{ lb/jam}$$



Cooling Tower

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air pendingin yang sudah terpakai.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan Cooling Water} &= 36.696 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 16.645 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 399.473 \text{ kg/hari} \\ \text{Densitas Air} &= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Volume Air} &= \frac{399.473 \text{ kg/hari}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 399,4733 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Dianggap kehilangan air pada waktu sirkulasi 15% dari total air pendingin, sehingga sirkulasi air pendingin adalah 90%.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Air yang disirkulasi} &= 90\% \times 399,4733 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 359,5260 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Air yang harus ditambahkan sebagai make up water :

$$\begin{aligned}&= 15\% \times 399,4733 \\ &= 59,9210 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air (disirkulasi) sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Q Cooling Water} &= \frac{399,4733 \times 264,17}{24 \times 60} \\ &= 73,2839 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

Perancangan Alat Cooling Tower

Fungsi = Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan sebagai air pendingin.

Jenis = Counter Flow Induced Draft Cooling Tower

Rate Volumetrik = 73,2839 gpm

Digunakan udara sebagai pendingin dengan relative humidity 70%.

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

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

Diambil kondisi 70% relative humidity 30°C

T dry bulb = T_{db} = 30 °C = 86 °F

T wet bulb = T_{wb} = 26 °C = 78,8 °F

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

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

Konsentrasi air cooling water pada suhu 30°C = 2 gpm/ft²
(Perry 7^{ed}, Figure 12-14)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas area pendinginan} &= \frac{73,2839 \text{ gpm}}{2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 36,6420 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$



Menghitung Make Up Water

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aliran air sirkulasi masuk cooling tower (Wc)} & \quad (20\% \text{ dari laju volumetrik CW}) \\ &= 79,8947 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 3,3289 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Evaporation Loss (We)} \\ &= 0,00085 \quad \times \quad \text{Wc} \quad (T_1 - T_2) \\ &= 0,00085 \quad \times \quad 3,3289 \quad \times \quad 27 \\ &= 0,0764 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Water Drift Loss (Wd)

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,20\% \quad \times \quad \text{Wc} \\ &= 0,20\% \quad \times \quad 3,3289 \\ &= 0,0067 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Water Blow Down (Wb)

Air yang dibuang untuk menurunkan konsentrasi padatan dalam air sirkulasi :

S = rasio klorida dalam air sirkulasi terhadap air make u 5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wb} &= \frac{\text{We}}{(S-1)} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Page 12-17}) \\ &= \frac{0,0764}{5 - 1} \\ &= 0,0191 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wm} &= \text{We} + \text{Wd} + \text{Wb} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Eq. 12-9}) \\ &= 0,0764 + 0,0067 + 0,0191 \\ &= 0,1022 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

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

Dengan :

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

Diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{W} &= 1 \quad \text{Figure 56, Page 3-794 (Perry 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{1984)} \\ \text{CW} &= 0,98 \quad \text{Figure 56, Page 3-794 (Perry 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{1984)} \\ \text{C} &= 2 \quad \text{Figure 56, Page 3-794 (Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}, \text{1984)} \\ \text{CH} &= 1,25 \quad \text{Figure 56, Page 3-794 (Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}, \text{1984)} \end{aligned}$$



Maka dapat diperoleh :

$$L = \frac{73,2839 \times 1}{2 \times 12 \times 0,98 \times 1,25}$$

$$= 2,4927 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2 \text{ ft} = 0,6096 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung dimensi cooling tower

Kapasitas, Q = 73,2839 gpm

Konsentrasi air, Cooling Water T = 30°C = 2 gpm/ft²
(Perry, 1997 ; Figure 12-14)

$$\text{Luas menara, A} = \frac{73,2839 \text{ gpm}}{2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2}$$

$$= 36,6420 \text{ ft}^2$$

Tinggi menara :

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

Untuk range pendingin 25 - 35°F dengan temperature approach 7.2°F di perc ,maka tinggi menara 35-40 ft.

tinggi Karena temperature range = 27 °F

$$\frac{27 - 25}{35 - 25} = \frac{y - 35}{40 - 35}$$

$$y = 36 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi menara (h) = 36 ft = 11 m

Diameter Menara :

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2$$

$$36,6420 = 0,785 \times D^2$$

$$D^2 = 46,6777$$

$$D = 6,8321 \text{ ft} = 2,0838 \text{ m}$$

Daya motor penggerak Fan Cooling Tower :

Dengan performance dari cooling tower 90%, diperoleh :

Power Fan = 0,03 Hp/ft² (Perry 7^{ed}, Figure 12.15)

Tenaga yang dibutuhkan = Luas cooling tower x 0,031

$$= 36,6420 \times 0,031$$

$$= 1,136 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi Fan = 0,8

$$\text{Fan Power} = \frac{1,136}{0,8}$$

$$= 1,420 \text{ Hp}$$

$$= 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan sebagai air pendingin.

Type : Counter Flow Induced Draft Cooling Tower

Power : 1 Hp

Kapasitas : 3,33 m³/jam



Dimensi

Tinggi	:	36	ft	=	10,9728	m
Panjang	:	2	ft	=	0,6096	m
Diameter	:	6,8321	ft	=	2,082426	m
Luas	:	36,64	ft ²			
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Baja stainless SA 240 Grade M tipe 316				
Jumlah	:	1	Buah			

VII.2.4 Air Proses

Kebutuhan Air Proses :

No.	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Cooling Tower	
			(kg/jam)	(lb/jam)
1	<i>Scrubber</i>	D-320	322,8947	711,8536
Total				711,8536

Kebutuhan air proses	=	711,9	lb/jam
	=	11,4079	ft ³ /jam
	=	0,3230	m ³ /jam
	=	7,7528	m ³ /hari

VII.3 Unit Pengolahan Air (Water Treatment)

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

Proses Pengolahan Air Sungai :

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

Air Sanitasi	=	40,752	m ³ /hari	=	1,6980	m ³ /jam
Air Umpan Boiler	=	37,743	m ³ /hari	=	1,5726	m ³ /jam
Air Pendingin	=	399,47335	m ³ /hari	=	16,6447	m ³ /jam
Air Proses	=	7,753	m ³ /hari	=	0,3230	m ³ /jam
Total	=	485,7207	m³/hari	=	20,2384	m³/jam

Total air yang harus di supply dari water treatment = 485,7207 m³/hari
Kehilangan akibat jalur pipa dalam perjalanan, untuk faktor keamanan maka direncanakan kebutuhan air sungai total :



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,122 \times \text{Kebutuhan normal} \\
 &= 1,122 \times 485,7207 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 545,094 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 &= 22,7122 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

VII.3.1 Spesifikasi Peralatan Pengolahan Air

1. Bak Penampung Air Sungai

Fungsi : Menampung air sungai sebelum di proses menjadi air bersih.

Type : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = 545,094 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{hari} = 22,7122 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam}$$

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

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

Direncanakan penyimpanan dengan 1 buah bak, sehingga volume masing -masing bak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume air dalam bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal}}{\text{jumlah bak}} \\
 &= \frac{22,7122 \quad \text{x} \quad 24 \quad \text{jam}}{1} \\
 &= 545,0940 \quad \text{m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume bak penampung} = 1,1 \quad \text{x} \quad 545,0940 = 599,6033684 \quad \text{m}^3$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\
 599,6034 &= 2 \quad \text{L} \times L \times L \\
 299,8017 &= L^3 \\
 L &= 6,6929 \quad \text{m} \\
 H &= 6,6929 \quad \text{m} \\
 P &= 13,3857 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Check volume

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak} &= 13,3857 \quad \text{x} \quad 6,6929 \quad \text{x} \quad 6,6929 \\
 &= 599,6034 \quad \text{m}^3 \quad \text{(memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bak > Volume liquida (**Memenuhi**)

Asumsi padatan yang mengendap dan keluar 10% dari bak penampung air sungai

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_2 &= 10\% \quad \text{x} \quad Q \text{ yang masuk} \\
 &= 10\% \quad \text{x} \quad 22,7122 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 Q_2 &= 2,2712 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q_1 = Debit air yang akan masuk ke tangki koagulasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 &= Q \text{ yang masuk} - Q_2 \\
 &= 22,7122 - 2,2712 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 20,4410 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 490,585 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$



Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Sungai

Fungsi	:	Menampung air sungai sebelum di proses menjadi air bersih.
Kapasitas	:	599,6034 m ³
Bentuk	:	Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka
Dimensi Bak Penampung		
Panjang (P)	:	13,3857 m
Lebar (L)	:	6,6929 m
Tinggi (H)	:	6,6929 m
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Beton
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

2. Tangki Koagulasi

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ untuk destablisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak di kehendaki.

Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder dan dilengkapi dengan pengaduk (paddle).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_1) &= 20,4410 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 20.441 \text{ L/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Ditentukan : (AWWA : T.5.2 : 94)

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 8 \text{ menit} \quad \text{g/L} = 0,1333 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Dosis } Al_2(SO_4)_3 = 20 \text{ mg/L} \quad \text{kg/L}$$

$$\text{Kelarutan } Al_2(SO_4)_3 = 250 - 300 \quad , \text{ Dipilih} = 250 \text{ g/L}$$

$$\rho Al_2(SO_4)_3 = 1,1293$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan } Al_2(SO_4)_3 &= 20 \text{ mg/L} \times 20.441 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 408.820,48 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 408,8205 \text{ gram/jam} \\ &= 0,4088 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume } Al_2(SO_4)_3 &= \frac{0,4088 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,1293 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 0,3620 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0004 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan } Al_2(SO_4)_3 &= \frac{408,8205 \text{ gram/jam}}{250 \text{ g/L}} \\ &= 1,6353 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik ke tangki flokulasi } (Q_2) &= Q_1 + \text{Larutan Koagulan} \\ &= 20,4410 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 20,4427 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$



Volume air dalam tangki penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquida dalam tangki} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 20,4427 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,1333 \text{ jam} \\ &= 2,7257 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki koagulasi} &= 1,1 \times 2,7257 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 2,9983 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki > Volume liquida (**Memenuhi**)

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Koagulasi

Asumsi : $H = 2,5 D$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 2,9983 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2,5 D \\ 2,9983 &= 1,9625 D^3 \\ D &= 1,1517 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2,8793 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tinggi Liquida (H_f) di dalam Tangki :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Liquida} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_f \\ 2,7257 &= 0,785 \times 1,3265 \times H_f \\ 2,7257 &= 1,0413 \times H_f \\ H_f &= 2,6176 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Check Volume :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= 0,785 \times 1,3265 \times 2,8793 \\ &= 2,998 \text{ m}^3 > 2,726 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (Memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

Sistem Pengaduk

Dalam tangki koagulasi ini dilengkapi dengan pengaduk berkecepatan 100 rpm (1.6667 rps). Dirancang pengaduk tipe flat blade turbin dengan 6 blade. Perbandingan antara diameter impeller dengan diameter tangki (D_a/D_T) = 1/3

(McCabe 5^{ed} ; Page 243)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter Impeller (} D_a \text{)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \text{Diameter tangki} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,1517 \\ &= 0,3839 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Pengadukan (N)} = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ air} &= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \mu \text{ air} &= 0,8 \text{ Cp} = 0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s} \\ N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1000 \times 0,1474 \times 1,6667}{0,0008} \\ &= 307.059,3667\end{aligned}$$

Dari **Geankoplis, Figure 3.4-4 Page 145**

Diketahui nilai N_p pada $N_{Re} = 307.059,367$ adalah :

$$N_p = 3$$

Daya yang diperlukan untuk motor pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned}P &= N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \text{ (Geankoplis 3}^{ed.}, \text{ pers. 3.4-2 ; page 145)} \\ &= 3 \times 1000 \times 4,6296 \times 0,0083 \\ &= 115,83 \text{ Watt} \\ &= 0,1552 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

Jika efisiensi motor 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \frac{0,1552}{80\%} \\ &= 0,1940 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih motor = 2,000 Hp

Spesifikasi Tangki Koagulasi :

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ untuk destabilisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak di kehendaki.

Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder dan dilengkapi dengan pengaduk (paddle).

Waktu tinggal : 8 menit

Kapasitas : 2,9983 m^3

Dimensi Tangki

Diameter : 1,1517 m = 3,7762 ft

Tinggi : 2,8793 m = 9,4405 ft

Tinggi Liquida : 2,6176 m

Sistem Pengaduk

Jenis : Flat Blade Turbin

Jumlah blade : 6 Buah

Kecepatan Putaran : 100 rpm

Diameter Impeller : 0,3839 m

Power Motor : 2,000 Hp

Effisiensi Motor : 80%

Bahan : Carbon Steel

Jumlah : 1 Buah



3. Tangki Flokulasi

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

Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder dan dilengkapi dengan pengaduk (paddle).

Rate Volumetrik (Q_2) = 20,44 m^3/jam = 20.443 L/jam

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal (t) = 30 menit = 0,5000 jam

Dosis PAC = 3 mg/L

Kelarutan PAC = 466 g/L

ρ PAC = 1 kg/L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan PAC} &= 3 \text{ mg/L} \times 20.443 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 61.328 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 61,3280 \text{ gram/jam} \\ &= 0,0613 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume PAC} &= \frac{0,0613 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,029 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 0,0596 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan PAC} &= \frac{61,3280 \text{ gram/jam}}{466 \text{ g/L}} \\ &= 0,1316 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik ke clarifier } (Q_3) &= Q_1 + \text{Larutan Flokulan} \\ &= 20,4427 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 0,0001 \\ &= 20,4428 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquida dalam tangki} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 20,4428 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,5000 \text{ jam} \\ &= 10,2214 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki flokulasi} &= 1,1 \times 10,2214 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 11,2435 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki > Volume liquida (Memenuhi)

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Flokulasi

Asumsi : $H = 1,5 D$

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

$$11,2435 = 0,785 \times D^2 \times 1,5 D$$

$$11,2435 = 1,1775 D^3$$

$$D = 2,1215 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 3,1823 \text{ m}$$



Menentukan Tinggi Liquida (H_f) di dalam Tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Liquida} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_f \\ 10,2214 &= 0,785 \times 4,5009 \times H_f \\ 10,2214 &= 3,5332 \times H_f \\ H_f &= 2,8930 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check Volume :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H && \text{(Memenuhi)} \\ &= 0,785 \times 4,501 \times 3,1823 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 11,24 \text{ m}^3 > 10,22 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Sistem Pengaduk

Dalam tangki koagulasi ini dilengkapi dengan pengaduk berkecepatan 100 rpm (1.6667 rps). Dirancang pengaduk tipe flat blade turbin dengan 6 blade. Perbandingan antara diameter impeller dengan diameter tangki (Da/DT) = 1/3

(McCabe 5^{ed}; Page 243)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Impeller (Da)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \text{Diameter tangki} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 2,1215 \\ &= 0,7072 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Pengadukan (N)} = 50 \text{ rpm} = 0,8333 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho \text{ air} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu \text{ air} = 0,8 \text{ Cp} = 0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1000 \times 0,5001 \times 0,8333}{0,0008} \\ &= 520.931,832 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Geankoplis, Figure 3.4-4 Page 145

$$\text{Diketahui nilai } N_p \text{ pada } N_{Re} = 520.931,832$$

$$N_p = 3$$

Daya yang diperlukan untuk motor pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \text{ (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, pers. 3.4-2 ; page 145)} \\ &= 3 \times 1000 \times 0,5787 \times 0,1769 \\ &= 307 \text{ Watt} \\ &= 0 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



Jika efisiensi motor 80%, maka :

$$P = \frac{0,411}{80\%}$$
$$= 0,514 \quad \text{Hp}$$

Dipilih motor = 1 Hp

Spesifikasi Tangki Flokulasi:

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya penggumpalan partikel dan kontaminan air sungai menjadi flok dengan penambahan Poly Aluminium

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

Waktu tinggal : 30 menit

Kapasitas : 11,2435 m³

Dimensi Tangki

Diameter (D) : 2,1215 m = 6,9558 ft

Tinggi (H) : 3,1823 m = 10,4337 ft

Tinggi Liquida : 2,8930 m

Sistem Pengaduk

Jenis : Flat Blade Turbin

Jumlah blade : 6 Buah

Kecepatan Putaran : 50 rpm

Diameter Impeller : 0,71 m

Power Motor : 1 Hp

Effisiensi Motor : 80%

Bahan : Carbon Steel

Jumlah : 1 Buah

4. Clarifier

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

Type : Berbentuk silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk conis.

Proses : Continue

Rate volumetrik (Q₃) = 20,4428 m³/jam

Waktu tinggal = 1,5 jam

Acuan design pada partikel flokulan, maka didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir limpahan (overflow rate)} &= 20 - 48 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{jam} \\ &= 20 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{ha} \\ &= 0,833 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{20,4428 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}{0,833 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{jam}} \\ &= 24,53135 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$D = 5,5902 \text{ m} ; r = 2,7951 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa umpan masuk} \quad d' &= 0,15 D \\ &= 0,8385 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kedalaman (H) clarifier} &= D/H = 6-10 \\ &= \frac{5,5902 \text{ m}}{6} \\ &= 0,9317 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= A \times H \\ &= 24,53135 \text{ m}^2 \times 0,9317 \text{ m} \\ &= 22,85578 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = \frac{\text{Volume}}{\text{Rate Volumetrik}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu tinggal} &= \frac{22,8558 \text{ m}^3}{20,4428 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 1,1180 \text{ jam} \\ &= 1,118 \text{ jam, memenuhi standart yaitu } 1.5 - 2.5 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= 20,4428 \times 1,12 \\ &= 22,85578 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume air = volume clarifier agar terjadi overflow

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 22,85578 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi :

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

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

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

$$\text{Volume Silinder, } V_s = \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times h_c$$

$$22,8558 \text{ m}^3 = 24,53135 \text{ hs} + 4,810$$

$$22,8558 \text{ m}^3 = 29,34 \text{ hs}$$

$$H_s = 0,7790 \text{ m}$$

$$H_c = 0,3895 \text{ m}$$



Check Volume :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= V_s + V_{\text{cone}} (\text{tutup bawah}) \\ \text{Volume Tangki} &= \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + 1/3 \times \pi \times r^2 \times h_c \\ &= 19,1089 + 3,18 \\ &= 22,2938 \text{ m}^3 (\text{memenuhi})\end{aligned}$$

Volume Tangki < Volume Bahan, agar terjadi overflow

Spesifikasi Clarifier :

- Fungsi : Tempat pemisahan antara flok atau padatan dengan air bersih dengan cara sedimentasi atau pengendapan.
Bentuk : Bentuk silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk conis.
Kapasitas : 22,2938 m³
Waktu Tinggal : 1,118 jam

Dimensi

- Diameter silinder : 5,5902 m
Tinggi silinder : 0,7790 m
Tinggi conis : 0,3895 m
Diameter pipa umpan : 0,8385 m
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel
Jumlah : 1 Buah

5. Bak Penampung Flok

- Fungsi : Menampung flok dari clarifier.
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Asumsi padatan yang mengendap (flok) 10% Q₃

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_4\text{)} = 10\% \times 20,44279 = 2,044 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 24 jam

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 2,0443 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 24 \text{ jam} \\ &= 49,0627 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 80% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{49,0627}{80\%} \\ &= 61,3284 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 61,3284 &= 1,5 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 40,8856 &= L^3 \\ L &= 3,4450 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} H &= 3,4450 \text{ m} \\ P &= 5,1675 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 5,1675 \times 3,4450 \times 3,4450 \\ &= 61,3284 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume liquida (Memenuhi)

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Flok

Fungsi : Menampung flok dari clarifier.
Kapasitas : 61,3284 m³
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka

Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 5,1675 m
Lebar (L) : 3,4450 m
Tinggi (H) : 3,4450 m
Bahan Konstruksi : Beton
Jumlah : 1 Buah

6. Bak Penampung Air Bersih dari Clarifier

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari clarifier.
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Asumsi air bersih 90% Q₃

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_5) &= 90\% \times 20,443 \\ &= 18,40 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 18,3985 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 18,3985 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 80% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{18,3985 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 22,9981 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi (H)} &= 1 \text{ L} \\ \text{Panjang (P)} &= 2 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 22,9981 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 11,4991 &= L^3 \\ L &= 2,2571 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2,2571 \text{ m} \\ P &= 4,5142 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 4,5142 \times 2,2571 \times 2,2571 \\ &= 23,00 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{(memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume liquida (Memenuhi)

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Bersih :

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari clarifier.
Kapasitas : 22,9981 m³
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka

Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 4,5142 m
Lebar (L) : 2,2571 m
Tinggi (H) : 2,2571 m
Bahan Konstruksi : Beton
Jumlah : 1 Buah

7. Sand Filter

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

Bentuk : Silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah dished

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

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_6\text{)} = 18,3985 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Asumsi : Jumlah flok 1% dari debit yang masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah flok} &= 1\% \times 18,3985 \\ &= 0,1840 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air bersih} &= 18,3985 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} - 0,1840 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 18,2145 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air yang ditampung} &= 18,2145 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,250 \text{ jam} \\ &= 4,5536 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 20,0492 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate filtrasi} = 12 \text{ gpm/ft}^2 \quad \text{(Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ page 19-85)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang bed} &= \frac{Q}{\text{Rate filtrasi}} \\ &= \frac{20,0492 \text{ gpm}}{12 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 1,671 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 1,4589 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi lapisan dalam kolom, ditentukan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lapisan Gravel} &= 0,3 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lapisan Pasir} &= 0,7 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lapisan Antrasit} &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi Air} &= 2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Tinggi Lapisan} = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kenaikan akibat back wash} &= 25\% \text{ dari tinggi pasir dan lapisan antrasit} \\ &= 0,3000 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi total lapisan} &= \text{tinggi total lapisan dalam kolom} + \text{kenaikan akibat back} \\ &\quad \text{wash} + \text{tinggi bagian atas untuk pipa} + \text{tinggi bagian} \\ &\quad \text{bawah untuk pipa} \\ &= 3,5 + 0,3000 + 0,3 + 0,3 \\ &= 4,4000 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Sand Filter :

Fungsi : Menyaring padatan yang tersuspensi dalam air dengan menggunakan penyaring

Bentuk : Silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah dished

Kapasitas : 4,554 m³

Jumlah : 2 Buah

Dimensi

Luas bed : 1,671 ft²

Diameter : 1,4589 m

Tinggi lapisan : 3,500 m

Tinggi silinder : 4,400 m

Tinggi backwash : 0,300 m

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA - 283 grade P

8. Bak Penampung Air Bersih dari Sand Filter

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari sand filter.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Asumsi air bersih 99% Q₆

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_7\text{)} &= 99\% \times 18,40 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 18,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

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

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 18,2145 \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 18,2145 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 80% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{18,2145}{80\%} \\ &= 22,7682 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang (P)} &= 2 \text{ L} \\ \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 22,7682 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 11,3841 &= L^3 \\ L &= 2,2496 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2,2496 \text{ m} \\ P &= 4,499 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 4,499 \times 2,2496 \times 2,2496 \\ &= 22,77 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume Liquida (Memenuhi)

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Bersih :

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari sand filter.
Kapasitas : 22,7682 m³
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 4,499 m
Lebar (L) : 2,2496 m
Tinggi (H) : 2,2496 m
Bahan Konstruksi : Beton
Jumlah : 1 Buah

9. Bak Penampung Air Bersih untuk Sanitasi

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

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 40,752 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 40.752,00 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 1,6980 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 1 \text{ hari} \\ &= 24 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 1,6980 \times 24 \text{ jam} \\ &= 40,752 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 80% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{40,752}{80\%} \\ &= 50,940 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi (H)} &= 1 \text{ L} \\ \text{Panjang (P)} &= 2 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 50,9400 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 25,4700 &= L^3 \\ L &= 2,9422 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2,9422 \text{ m} \\ P &= 5,8845 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 5,8845 \times 2,9422 \times 2,9422 \\ &= 50,940 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume Liquida (**Memenuhi**) (Wesley : Page 96)

Untuk membunuh kuman digunakan desinfektan jenis *chlorine* dengan kebutuhan *chlorine* sebesar = 200 mg/L

Jumlah *chlorine* yang harus ditambahkan = 200 mg/L, maka per tahun perlu ditambahkan *chlorine* sebanyak :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 200 \text{ mg/L} \times 40.752 \text{ L/hari} \times \text{\#\# hari/tahun} \\ &= 2.689.632.000 \text{ mg/tahun} \\ &= 2.690 \text{ kg/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Bersih untuk Sanitasi :

- Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari bak penampung air bersih untuk keperluan sanitasi dan tempat menambahkan desinfektan (chlorin).
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.
Waktu tinggal : 1 hari = 24 jam
Kapasitas : 50,940 m³

Dimensi

- Panjang (P) : 5,8845 m
Lebar (L) : 2,9422 m
Tinggi (H) : 2,9422 m
Bahan Konstruksi : Beton
Jumlah : 1 Unit

10. Kation Exchanger

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan CaCO}_3 &= 5 \text{ grain/gal} = 0,3240 \text{ gram/gal} \\ &= (1 \text{ grain} = 0.0648 \text{ gram}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah air yang diproses} &= 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 9.971,58 \text{ gallon/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah CaCO}_3 \text{ dalam air} = 0,3240 \text{ gram/gal} \times 9.971,58$$



$$= 3.230,792 \text{ graek/L resin}$$

Dipilih bahan pelunak :

$$\text{Dowex dengan } \textit{exchanger capacity} = 1,8 \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{T.16-4}]$$

(Dowex - Marathon C resin specification)

H-Dowex diharapkan mampu menukar semua ion Ca^{2+} .

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

$$\text{Berat ekuivalen} = \frac{\text{BM}}{\text{jumlah elektron}} \quad (\text{Underwood : 51})$$

Untuk CaCO_3 , 1 mol Ca melepas 2 elektron : Ca^{2+} , sehingga elektron = 2

$$\text{BM CaCO}_3 = 100 \text{ gr/mol}$$

$$\text{Berat ekuivalen} = \frac{\text{BM}}{\text{Elektron}} = \frac{100}{2} = 50$$

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{3.230,7916}{50} = 64,6158 \text{ ek}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resin yang diperlukan} &= \frac{64,6158 \text{ ek}}{1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 35,8977 \text{ L resin/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :

$$3 \text{ bulan} = 90 \text{ hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan resin setiap 3 bulan} &= 35,898 \text{ resin/ha} \times 90 \text{ hari} \\ &= 3.230,7916 \text{ L resin} \\ &= 3,2308 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Cara Kerja

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

Asumsi :

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

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

$$3,2308 = 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D$$

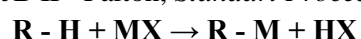
$$3,2308 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D = 1,2719 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2,5439 \text{ m}$$

Regenerasi Dowex

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



Dimana :

R = Resin Dowex

R - H = Resin Dowex mengikat kation.

MX = Mineral yang terkandung dalam air.



Contoh mineral (MX) : CaSO_4 , CaCO_3 , MgCO_3 , dll.

R - M = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat kation.

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

Contoh asam mineral (HX) : HCl , H_2SO_4 , H_2CO_3 , dll.

Reaksi kation exchange : $\text{R} - \text{H}^+ + \text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{R} - \text{Ca}^{++} + \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$

Reaksi regenerasi kation : $\text{R} - \text{Ca}^{++} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{R} - \text{H}^+ + \text{CaCl}_2$

Regenerasi dilakukan 4 kali dalam setahun

Volume resin yang diregenerasi = 3.230,7916 L Resin (3 bulan)

Densitas Resin = 1,2 kg/L

Massa Resin = Volume x Densitas

= 3.230,7916 x 1,2

= 3876,9499 kg

Volume resin yang di regenerasi = 3.231 L Resin

Ekivalen Total Ca^{2+} = Volume Resin x Kapasitas Resin

= 3.230,7916 x 1,8

= 5815,4248 ek

Mol Total Ca^{2+}

$$= \frac{\text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+}}{\text{Ekivalen Ca}^{2+}}$$

$$= \frac{5815,4248 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/mol}}$$

$$= 2907,7124 \text{ mol (Dalam mol)}$$

1 mol Ca^{2+} ditukar atau exchange dengan 2 mol HCl

Maka kebutuhan HCl = 2 x 2907,7124

$$= 5815,4248 \text{ mol}$$

Kebutuhan HCl = Mol HCl x BM HCl

$$= 5815,4248 \text{ x } 37$$

$$= 212263,0062 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 212,2630 \text{ kg}$$

Maka kebutuhan HCl 33% = $\frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Massa HCl} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}}$

$$33\% = \frac{212,2630 \text{ kg}}{\text{Massa Total}}$$

$$\text{Massa Total} = 643,2212$$

dengan ρ HCl = 1,268 kg/L (Perry 7^{ed}; T.2-57)

Jadi ρ campuran = % HCl x ρ HCl + % H₂O x ρ H₂O

$$= 33\% \text{ x } 1,268 + 67\% \text{ x } 1$$

$$= 1,0884 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 1,0884 \text{ kg/L}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Larutan} &= \frac{\text{Massa Total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}} \\ &= \frac{643,2212}{1,0884} \text{ L} \\ &= 590,9570 \\ \text{Volume tangki HCl} &= 1,2 \times 590,9570 \\ &= 709,1484 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,7091 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 0,7091 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D \\ 0,7091 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D &= 0,7673 \text{ m} \\ H &= 1,5345 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Kation Exchanger :

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam Ca^{2+} Kandungan CaCO_3 dari pengolahan air sekitar 5 grain/gallon (Kirk Othmer, Vol.11:887). Kandungan ini sedianya dihilangkan dengan resin dowex bentuk granular, agar sesuai dengan syarat air boiler.

Bentuk : Silinder tegak
Kapasitas resin : 3,2308 m^3 /3bulan
Jumlah : 1 Buah
Waktu regenerasi resin : 3 Bulan

Dimensi resin

Tinggi : 2,5439 m
Diameter : 1,2719 m

Dimensi tangki HCl

Tinggi : 1,5345 m
Diameter : 0,7673 m
Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel type 316

11. Anion Exchanger

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kandungan CaCO}_3 &= 5 \text{ grain/gal} = 0,3240 \text{ gram/gal} \\ &= (1 \text{ grain} = 0.0648 \text{ gram})\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah air yang diproses} = 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 9.971,579 \text{ gallon/hari} \\ \text{Jumlah CaCO}_3 \text{ dalam air} &= 0,3240 \text{ gram/gal} \times 9.972 \text{ gallon/hari} \\ &= 3.230,7916 \text{ gram/hari} \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{T.16-4}] \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan pelunak :

$$\text{Dowex dengan } \textit{exchanger capacity} = 2 \text{ ek/L resin}$$

(Dowex - Marathon C resin specification)

OH - Dowex diharapkan mampu menukar semua ion CO_3^{2-} .

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

$$\text{Berat ekuivalen} = \frac{\text{BM}}{\text{jumlah elektron}} \quad (\text{Underwood : 51})$$

Untuk CaCO_3 , 1 mol CO_3 melepas 2 elektron : CO_3^{2-} , sehingga elektron 2

$$\text{BM CaCO}_3 = 100 \text{ gr/mol}$$

$$\text{Berat ekuivalen} = \frac{\text{BM}}{\text{Elektron}} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ ek}$$

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{3.230,7916}{50} = 64,6158 \text{ ek}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resin yang diperlukan} &= \frac{64,6158 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 32,3079 \text{ L resin/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :

$$3 \text{ bulan} = 90 \text{ hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan resin setiap 3 bulan} &= 32,308 \text{ L resin/hari} \times 90 \text{ hari} \\ &= 2.907,7124 \text{ L resin} \\ &= 2,9077 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Cara Kerja

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

Asumsi :

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

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

$$2,9077 = 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D$$

$$2,9077 = 1,57 D^3$$

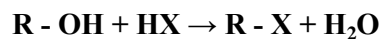
$$D = 1,2281 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2,4561 \text{ m}$$

(SPO Paiton)

Regenerasi Dowex

Regenerasi Dowex dilakukan dengan larutan NaOH 40%



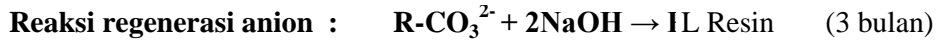
Dimana :

$$\text{R} = \text{Resin Dowex}$$



R - OH = Resin Dowex mengikat anion.

R - X = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat anion.



Regenerasi dilakukan 4 kali dalam setahun

Volume resin yang diregenerasi = 2.907,7124

Densitas Resin = 1,06 kg/l x 1,06

Massa Resin = Volume x Densitas

= 2.907,7124 L Resin

= 3082,1752 x Kapasitas Resin

Volume resin yang di regenerasi = 2.907,7124 kg

Ekivalen Total CO_3^{2-} = Volume Resin ek

= 2.907,7124 x 2

= 5815,4248

Mol Total CO_3^{2-} = $\frac{\text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+} \text{ ek}}{\text{Ekivalen Ca}^{2+} \text{ ek/mol}}$

= $\frac{5815,4248}{2}$ mol

= 2907,7124

1 mol Ca^{2+} ditukar atau exchange dengan 2 mol NaOH

Maka kebutuhan NaOH = 2 x 2907,7124

(Dalam mol) = 5815,4248 mol

Kebutuhan NaOH = Mol NaOH x f NaOH

(Dalam kg) = 5815,4248 x 40

= 232616,9931 gram

= 232,6170 kg

Maka kebutuhan NaOH 40% = $\frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Massa HCl} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}}$

40% = $\frac{232,6170}{\text{Massa Total}}$

Massa Total = 581,5425 kg

dengan ρ NaOH = 1,327 gr/ml

Jadi ρ campuran = % NaOH x ρ NaOH + % H_2O x ρ H_2O

= 40% x 1,327 + 60% x 1

= 1,1308 gr/ml

= 1,1308 kg/L

Volume Larutan = $\frac{\text{Massa Total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}}$

= $\frac{581,5425}{1,1308}$

= 514,2753 L



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki NaOH} &= 1,2 \times 514,2753 \\ &= 617,1303 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,6171 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 0,6171 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D \\ 0,6171 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D &= 0,7325 \text{ m} \\ H &= 1,4651 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Anion Exchanger :

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam CO_3 Kandungan CaCO_3 dari pengolahan air sekitar 5 grain/gallon (Kirk Othmer, Vol.11:887). Kandungan ini sedianya dihilangkan dengan resin dowex bentuk butiran, agar sesuai dengan syarat air boiler.

Bentuk : Silinder tegak
Kapasitas resin : 2,9077 m^3 /3bulan
Jumlah : 1 Buah
Waktu regenerasi resin : 3 Bulan

Dimensi resin

Tinggi : 2,4561 m
Diameter : 1,2281 m

Dimensi tangki NaOH

Tinggi : 1,4651 m
Diameter : 0,7325 m
Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel type 316

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

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 37,743 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 37.742,539 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 1,5726 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 12 \text{ jam}\end{aligned}$$

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 1,5726 \times 12 \\ &= 18,8713 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$



Volume bak penampung direncanakan 80% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{18,8713}{80\%} \\ &= 23,5891 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 23,5891 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 11,7945 &= L^3 \\ L &= 2,2763 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2,2763 \text{ m} \\ P &= 4,5526 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 4,5526 \times 2,2763 \times 2,2763 \\ &= 23,5891 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume Liquida (Memenuhi)

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Demineralisasi :

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

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

Waktu tinggal : 12 jam

Kapasitas : 23,589 m³

Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 4,5526 m

Lebar (L) : 2,2763 m

Tinggi (H) : 2,2763 m

Bahan Konstruksi : Beton

Jumlah : 1 Buah

13. Bak Penampung Air Proses

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari sand filter untuk digunakan sebagai air proses.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari Beton.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 7,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 7,753 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Waktu tinggal = 12 jam

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 7,7528 \times 12 \\ &= 93,0335 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{93,0335}{85\%} \\ &= 109,4512 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 109,4512 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 54,7256 &= L^3 \\ L &= 3,7966 \text{ m} \\ H &= 3,7966 \text{ m} \\ P &= 7,5932 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Check volume

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 7,5932 \times 3,7966 \times 3,7966 \\ &= 109,5 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi})\end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume Liquida (Memenuhi)

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Proses :

Fungsi : Menampung air lunak dari kation-anion exchanger yang akan digunakan sebagai air proses.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari Beton.

Waktu tinggal : 12 jam

Kapasitas : 109,5 m³

Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 7,5932 m

Lebar (L) : 3,7966 m

Tinggi (H) : 3,7966 m

Bahan Konstruksi : Beton

Jumlah : 1 Buah

14. Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

Fungsi : Menampung air pendingin dari cooling tower untuk pendingin.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari Beton.

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = 399,4733 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 16,6447 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

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

Volume air dalam bak penampung :

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

$$= 399,4733 \times 12$$

$$= 4.793,6802 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 80% terisi air

$$\text{Volume bak} = \frac{4.793,6802}{80\%}$$



$$= 5.992,100 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 5.992,1002 &= 2 \text{ L} \times \text{L} \times \text{L} \\ 2.996,0501 &= \text{L}^3 \\ \text{L} &= 14,4162 \text{ m} \\ \text{H} &= 14,4162 \text{ m} \\ \text{P} &= 28,8323 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 28,8323 \times 14,4162 \times 14,4162 \\ &= 5.992,100 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume Liquida (Memenuhi)

Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Pendingin :

Fungsi : Menampung air pendingin dari cooling tower untuk pendingin.

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari Beton.

Waktu tinggal : 1 jam

Kapasitas : 5.992,100 m³

Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 28,8323 m

Lebar (L) : 14,4162 m

Tinggi (H) : 14,4162 m

Bahan Konstruksi : Beton

Jumlah : 1 Buah

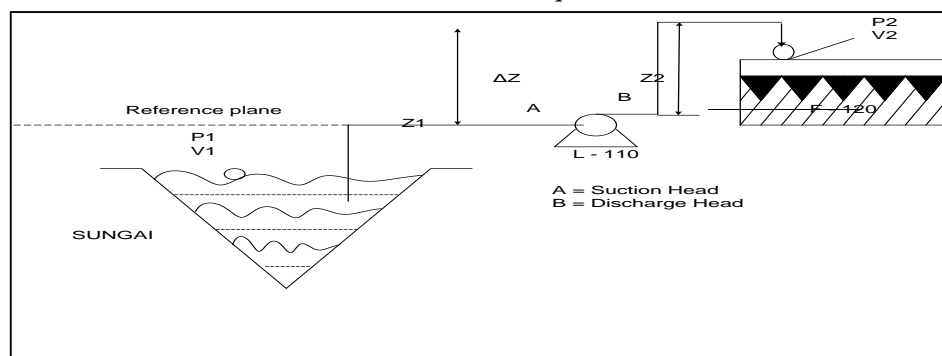
VII.3.2 Perhitungan Pompa

1. Pompa Air Sungai (L-111)

Fungsi : Mangalirkan air dari sungai ke bak penampung air sungai.

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.





Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

(Perry 7^{ed} ; T.2-28)

Temperatur	=	30 °C			
Densitas Air	=	995,647 Kg/m ³	=	22,7122 m ³ /jam	
	=	62,1582 lb/cuft	=	802,0763 Cuft/jam	
Rate Volumetrik, Q	=	545,0940 m ³ /hari	=	0,2228 Cuft/sec	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,000636 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,15} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{th}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,2228^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,15} \\ &= 3,3945 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 12 in, sch 30 (Kern, Table 11)

OD = 12,750 in

ID = 12,0900 in = 1,0075 ft = 0,307086 m

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,0075^2 \\ &= 0,7968 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2228 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,7968 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,2796 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1,0075 \times 0,2796 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 27549,7899 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

(*Geankoplis 3^{ed} ; Page 88*)

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,000149795$$

$$f = 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

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

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

ID pipa = 1,0075 ft

Jarak sungai ke bak penampung = 200 m = 656,168 ft

Tinggi bak penampung air sungai = 6,6929 m = 21,9582 ft

Panjang pipa masuk bak = 2 m = 6,56168 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 718,9223 ft

3 Elbow 90° = 3 x 32 x 1,0075 = 96,7200 ft

1 Gate Valve = 1 x 7 x 1,0075 = 7,0525 ft

Panjang Total Pipa = 822,6948 ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-6})$$

[*Peters 4^{ed} ; Page 484*]

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 0,2796^2 \times 822,6948}{32,1740 \times 1,0075}$$

$$= \frac{0,4502}{32,4153}$$

$$= 0,0139 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari sungai ke pipa

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

$k = 0,5$; A tangki >>> A pipa [*Peters 4^{ed} ; Page 484*]

$\alpha = 1$; untuk aliran turbulen [*Peters 4^{ed} ; Page 484*]

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,2796^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0006 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke bak penampung

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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



$$= \frac{0,2796^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,0782}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0012 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-17)

$$F_4 = \frac{2 \times K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 0,0782}{2}$$

$$= 0,0586 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0782}{2}$$

$$= 0,0066 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6$$

$$= 0,0139 + 0,0006 + 0,0012 + 0,0586 + 0,0066$$

$$= 0,0810 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

Tinggi bahan = 0,0000 ft

ρ bahan = 62,1582 lb/cuft

P Hidrostatik = $\rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm}$

$$= 62,158 \times 1 \times 0 + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2116,800 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 0,0000 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{0,000 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 0,00000 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi : $Z_1 = 0 \text{ ft}$
 $Z_2 = 21,9582 \text{ ft}$

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

g, percepatan gravitasi bumi = 32,174 ft/dt²

gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi = 32,174 ft/dt² x lbm/lbf

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

$$= (21,9582 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 21,9582 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{0,2796^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0012 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 0,0000 + 21,9582 + 0,0012 + 0,0810 \\
 &= 22,0404 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan) = 0,9956

Rate volumetrik = 99,9989 gpm

$Hp = \frac{-Wf \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960}$ (Perry 6^{ea} ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{22,0404 \times 99,9989 \times 0,9956}{3960} \\
 &= 0,5541 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rate volumetrik = 99,9989 gpm

Effisiensi Pompa = 90% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Bhp &= \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{0,5541}{90\%} \\
 &= 0,6157 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 89% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

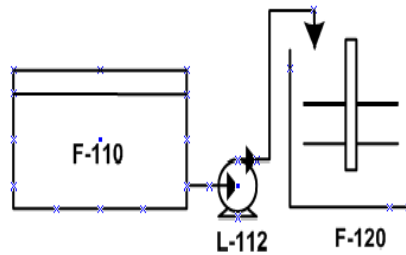
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0,6157}{89\%} \\
 &= 0,6918 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Air Sungai :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari sungai ke bak penampung air sungai.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	802,0763 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,2796 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	22,0404 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	0,6918 Hp
BHp	:	0,6157 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	89%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	90%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

2. Pompa Tangki Koagulasi (L-112)

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



Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

(Perry 7^{ed} ; T.2-28)

Temperatur	=	30 °C		
Densitas Air	=	995,647 Kg/m ³	=	22,7122 m ³ /jam
	=	62,1582 lb/cuft	=	802,0763 Cuft/jam
Rate Volumetrik, Q	=	545,0940 m ³ /hari	=	0,2228 Cuft/sec

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

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

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,15} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{th}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,2228^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,15} \\ &= 3,3945 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 12 in, sch 30 (Kern, Table 11)

$$\text{OD} = 12,750 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 12,0900 \text{ in} = 1,0075 \text{ ft} = 0,307086 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,0075^2$$

$$= 0,7968 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran, v} = \frac{q_f}{A}$$



$$= \frac{0,2228}{0,7968} \text{ Cuft/detik}$$

$$= 0,2796 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$= \frac{1,0075 \times 0,2796 \times 62,1582}{0,000636}$$

$$= 27549,7899 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen m (Geankoplis 3^{ed}; Page 88)})$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,000149795$$

$$f = 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis; Figure 2.10-3})$$

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

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

ID pipa = 1,0075 ft

Jarak bak ke tangki koagulasi	= 5 m	= 16,4042 ft
Tinggi tangki koagulasi	= 2,8793 m	= 9,4467 ft
Panjang pipa masuk tangki	= 2 m	= 6,56168 ft
Taksiran panjang pipa lurus		= 34,0332 ft
3 Elbow 90°	= 3 x 32 x 1,0075	= 96,7200 ft
1 Gate Valve	= 1 x 7 x 1,0075	= 7,0525 ft
Panjang Total Pipa		= 171,8388 ft

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 0,2796^2 \times 171,8388}{32,1740 \times 1,0075} \quad [\text{Peters 4^{ed}; Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,0940}{32,4153}$$

$$= 0,0029 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari bak penampung air sungai ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,7968}{2,798441} = 0,284737 < 0,715 \quad [\text{Peters 4^{ed}; Page 484}]$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,284737)$

$$= 0,3861$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen } \quad [\text{Peters 4^{ed}; Page 484}]$$



$$= \frac{0,3861}{2} \times \frac{0,2796^2}{1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0005 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

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

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{0,2796^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,0782}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0012 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-17)

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0782}{64,348}$$

$$= 0,0027 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0782}{2}$$

$$= 0,0066 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

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

$$= 0,0029 + 0,0005 + 0,0012 + 0,0027 + 0,0066$$

$$= 0,0140 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 17,5665 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ Hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 62,158 \times 1 \times 17,567 + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 3208,706 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 1091,9056 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1091,906 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 17,56655 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi :

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

$$Z_2 = 16,0083 \text{ ft}$$

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



$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$g_c, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

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

$$= (16,0083 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 16,0083 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{0,2796^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0012 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 17,5665 + 16,0083 + 0,0012 + 0,0140$$

$$= 33,5901 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$S_g \text{ campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan } S_g \text{ bahan)} = 0,9956$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 99,9989 \text{ gpm}$$

$$H_p = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times S_g}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ed}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5})$$

$$= \frac{33,5901 \times 99,9989 \times 0,9956}{3960}$$

$$= 0,8445 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 99,9989 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 86\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$

$$B_{hp} = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$= \frac{0,8445}{86\%}$$

$$= 0,9820 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 89\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure 14 - 38 Page 521})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{B_{hp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{0,9820}{89\%}$$

$$= 1,1034 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Koagulasi :

Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air sungai ke tangki koagulasi.

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan : Commercial Steel

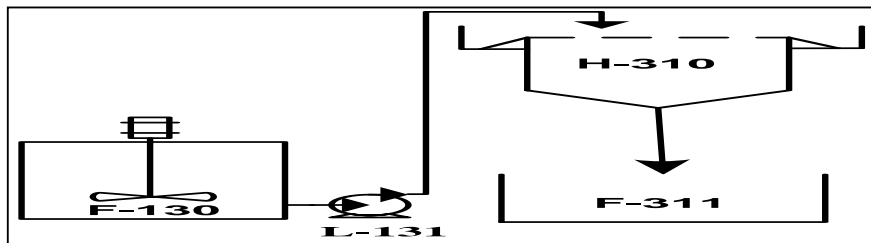
Rate Volumetrik : 802,0763 cuft/jam



Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,2796	ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	33,5901	ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	1,1034	Hp
BHp	:	0,9820	Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	89%	
Effisiensi Pompa	:	86%	
Jumlah	:	1	Buah

3. Pompa ke Clarifier (L-131)

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



Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

Temperatur	=	30 °C	
Densitas Air	=	995,647 Kg/m ³ (Perry 7 ^{ed} ; T.2-28,	= 20,4428 m ³ /jam
	=	62,1582 lb/cuft	= 721,9310 Cuft/jam
Rate Volumetrik, Q	=	490,6270 m ³ /hari	= 0,2005 Cuft/sec

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808 didapat sg : 1

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.15} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{th}}, \text{pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :



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

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

$$\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i = 3,9 \times 0,2005^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,2375 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa 14 in, sch 30 (*Kern, Table 11*)

$$\text{OD} = 14,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 13,2500 \text{ in} = 1,1042 \text{ ft} = 0,33655 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,1042^2$$

$$= 0,9571 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v = \frac{q_f}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0,2005 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,9571 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,2095 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$= \frac{1,1042 \times 0,2095 \times 62,1582}{0,000636}$$

$$= 22626,05097 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

(*Geankoplis 3^{ed}; Page 88*)

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,000136681$$

$$f = 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

ID pipa	=	1,1042	ft						
Jarak tangki flokulasi ke clarifier	=	5	m	=	16,4042 ft				
Tinggi clarifier	=	1,1684	m	=	3,8335 ft				
Panjang pipa masuk clarifier	=	2	m	=	6,56168 ft				
Taksiran panjang pipa lurus				=	28,1393 ft				
2 Elbow 90°	=	2	x	32	x	1,1042	=	70,6667	ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	1,1042	=	7,7292	ft
Panjang Total Pipa				=	134,6745	ft			

Friksi yang terjadi:



1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-6)} \\
 & && \text{[Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{ Page 484]} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 0,2095^2 \times 134,6745}{32,1740 \times 1,1042} \\
 &= \frac{0,0414}{35,5255} \\
 &= 0,0012 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki flokulasi ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-16)} \\
 \frac{A_2}{A_1} &= \frac{0,9571}{6,132837} = 0,156055 < 0,715 && \text{[Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{ Page 484]} \\
 \text{maka, } k &= 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,156055) \\
 &= 0,4376 \\
 \alpha &= 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} && \text{[Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{ Page 484]} \\
 &= \frac{0,4376 \times 0,2095^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= 0,0003 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-15)} \\
 &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\
 &= \frac{0,2095^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= \frac{0,0439}{64,3480} \\
 &= 0,0007 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0439}{64,348} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-17)} \\
 &= 0,0015 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0439}{2} \\
 &= 0,0037 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\
 &= 0,0012 + 0,0003 + 0,0007 + 0,0015 + 0,0037 \\
 &= 0,0074 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm} \\
 \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 8,3524 \text{ ft} \\
 \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 P \text{ Hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot (\text{g/gc}) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 62,158 \times 1 \times 8,352 + 14,7 \times 144 \\
 &= 2635,973 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\
 P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} &= 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 \\
 &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 519,1733 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{519,173 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 8,35244 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi} &: Z_1 = 0 \text{ ft} \\
 &Z_2 = 10,3951 \text{ ft} \\
 &\text{g/gc} = 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\
 \text{g, percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\
 \text{gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \\
 &= (10,3951 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 10,3951 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \alpha \times \text{gc}} &= \frac{0,2095^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0007 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha \text{ gc}} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 8,3524 + 10,395 + 0,0007 + 0,0074 \\
 &= 18,7557 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan)} = 0,9956$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 90,0068 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_p &= \frac{-Wf \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers } 6-11, \text{ Page } 6-5) \\
 &= \frac{18,7557 \times 90,0068 \times 0,9956}{3960} \\
 &= 0,4244 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 90,0068 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi Pompa} = 86\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure } 14 - 37 \text{ Page } 520)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,4244}{86\%} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,4935 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 88\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Figure 14 - 38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,4935}{88\%} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,5608 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa ke Clarifier :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari tangki flokulasi ke clarifier
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	721,9310 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,2095 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	18,7557 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	0,5608 Hp
BHp	:	0,4935 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	88%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	86%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

4. Pompa ke Sand Filter (L-231)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air bersih ke sand filter
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

$$\text{Temperatur} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Densitas Air} = 995,647 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{Perry } 7^{\text{ed}}; \text{ T.2-28})$$

$$= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik, Q} &= 441,5643 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} &= 0,1805 \text{ Cuft/sec} \\ & &= 18,3985 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ & &= 649,7379 \text{ Cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg Bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \frac{62,1582}{62,430}$$

$$= 0,9956$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\text{Dari Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808 didapat sg reference} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern figure 14 ; Page 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,95 \text{ cp}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{Re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

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

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,1805^{0.45} \times 62,1582^{0.13} \\ &= 3,0876 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 12 in, sch 30 (Kern, Table 11)

$$\text{OD} = 12,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 12,0900 \text{ in} = 1,0075 \text{ ft} = 0,307086 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,0075^2 \\ &= 0,7968 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,1805 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,7968 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,2265 \text{ ft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}N_{Re} &= \frac{D \ v \ \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1,0075 \times 0,2265 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}; \text{Page 88}) \\ &= 22317,25871 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,000149795$$

$$f = 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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



ID pipa	=	1,0075	ft						
Jarak bak air bersih ke sand filter	=	5	m	=	16,4042	ft			
Tinggi sand filter	=	4,4000	m	=	14,4357	ft			
Panjang pipa masuk sand filter	=	2	m	=	6,56168	ft			
Taksiran panjang pipa lurus				=	39,2717	ft			
3 Elbow 90°	=	3	x	32	x	1,0075	=	96,7200	ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	1,0075	=	7,0525	ft
Panjang Total Pipa				=	182,3158	ft			

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 0,2265^2 \times 182,3158}{32,1740 \times 1,0075} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,0655}{32,4153}$$

$$= 0,0020 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari bak penampung air bersih ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,7968}{0,417691} = 1,907675 < 0,715 \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 1,907675)$
 $= -0,2631$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{-0,2631 \times 0,2265^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= -0,0002 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke sand filter

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{0,2265^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,0513}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0008 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times v^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0513}{64,348} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-17})$$

$$= 0,0018 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$



5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0513}{2} = 0,0044 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,0020 + -0,0002 + 0,0008 + 0,0018 + 0,0044 \\ &= 0,0088 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 5,9242 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,16 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot H \cdot g/gc + 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 62,158 \times 5,924 \times 1 + 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2485,037 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 368,2375 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{368,237 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 5,92419 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$Z_2 = 20,9974 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (20,9974 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 20,9974 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{0,2265^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0008 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 5,9242 + 20,9974 + 0,0008 + 0,0088 \\ &= 26,9311 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$Sg \text{ campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan)} = 0,9956$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 81,0061 \text{ gpm}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hp} &= \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} && (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Pers } 6-11, \text{Page } 6-5) \\
 &= \frac{26,9311 \times 81,0061 \times 0,9956}{3960} \\
 &= 0,5485 \quad \text{Hp} \\
 \text{Rate volumetrik} &= 81,0061 \quad \text{gpm} \\
 \text{Effisiensi Pompa} &= 85\% && (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Figure } 14 - 37 \text{ Page } 520) \\
 \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{0,5485}{85\%} \\
 &= 0,6453 \quad \text{Hp} \\
 \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 87\% && (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Figure } 14 - 38 \text{ Page } 521) \\
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0,6453}{87\%} \\
 &= 0,7417 \quad \text{Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa ke Sand Filter :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air bersih ke sand filter
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	649,7379 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,2265 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	26,9311 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	0,7417 Hp
BHp	:	0,6453 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	87%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	85%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

5. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi (L-251)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air jernih ke bak penampung air sanitasi
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :								
Temperatur	=	30	°C					
Densitas Air	=	995,647	Kg/m ³					
	=	62,1582	lb/cuft					
Rate Volumetrik, Q	=	40,7520	m ³ /hari	=	1,6980	m ³ /jam		
				=	59,9644	Cuft/jam		
				=	0,0167	Cuft/sec		



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1
 Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,15} \quad [Peters, 4^{th}, pers.15 : 496]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0167^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,15} \\ &= 1,0567 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1 1/4 in, sch 80 (**Kern, Table 11**)

OD = 1,66 in

ID = 1,2780 in = 0,1065 ft = 0,032461 m

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,1065^2 \\ &= 0,0089 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0167 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,0089 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,8708 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1065 \times 1,8708 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \\ &= 19484,59069 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}; \text{Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$\epsilon/D = 0,001417076$

$f = 0,01$ (**Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3**)

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



Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

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

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

ID pipa = 0,1065 ft

Jarak bak air bersih ke bak air sanitasi = 5 m = 16,4042 ft

Tinggi bak air sanitasi = 2,9422 m = 9,6530 ft

Panjang pipa masuk bak air sanitasi = 2 m = 6,56168 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 34,2498 ft

3 Elbow 90° = 3 x 32 x 0,1065 = 10,2240 ft

1 Gate Valve = 1 x 7 x 0,1065 = 0,7455 ft

Panjang Total Pipa = 79,4691 ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,01 \times 1,8708^2 \times 79,4691}{32,1740 \times 0,1065} \quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{5,5625}{3,4265}$$

$$= 1,6234 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari bak penampung air bersih ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0089}{17,31341} = 0,000514 < 0,715 \quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}]$$

$$\text{maka, } k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,000514)$$

$$= 0,4998$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,4998 \times 1,8708^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0272 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke bak air sanitasi

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{1,8708^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{3,4998}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0544 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-17)

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 3,4998}{64,348} = 0,1224 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 3,4998}{2} = 0,2975 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 1,6234 + 0,0272 + 0,0544 + 0,1224 + 0,2975 \\ &= 2,1248 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm} \\ \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 5,9044 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ Hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 62,158 \times 1 \times 5,904 + 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2483,806 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 367,0059 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{367,006 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 5,90438 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 16,2147 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (16,2147 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 16,2147 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times gc} &= \frac{1,8708^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0544 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 5,9044 + 16,2147 + 0,0544 + 2,1248 \\
 &= 24,2982 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan) = 0,9956

Rate volumetrik = 7,4761 gpm

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_p &= \frac{-Wf \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea} ; \text{Pers } 6-11, \text{Page } 6-5) \\
 &= \frac{24,2982 \times 7,4761 \times 0,9956}{3960}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0457 \text{ Hp}$$

Rate volumetrik = 7,4761 gpm

Effisiensi Pompa = 7% (*Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Bhp &= \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0457}{7\%} \\
 &= 0,6525 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0,6525}{80\%} \\
 &= 0,8156 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa bak penampung air sanitasi :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air jernih ke bak penampung air sanitasi
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	59,9644 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	1,8708 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	24,2982 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	0,8156 Hp
BHp	:	0,6525 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	7%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

6. Pompa Kation Exchanger (L-252)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air jernih ke tangki kation exch
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.



Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

(Perry 7^{ed} ; T.2-28)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Densitas Air} &= 995,647 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \\ &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik, Q} &= 37,7425 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,0154267 \text{ Cuft/sec} \\ &= 1,5726 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 55,5361 \text{ Cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,000636 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ea}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,01543^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,13} \\ &= 1,0208 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1 1/2 in, sch 80 (**Kern, Table 11**)

$$\text{OD} = 1,900 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,5000 \text{ in} = 0,1250 \text{ ft} = 0,0381 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,1250^2 \\ &= 0,0123 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0154267 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,0123 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,2577 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

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



$$= \frac{0,1250 \times 1,25772 \times 62,1582}{0,000636}$$

$$= 15374,92733 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

(*Geankoplis 3^{ed} ; Page 88*)

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,001207349$$

$$f = 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

ID pipa	=	0,1250	ft						
Jarak bak ke kation exchanger	=	5	m	=	16,4042 ft				
Tinggi kation exchanger	=	2,5439	m	=	8,3461 ft				
Panjang pipa masuk exchanger	=	2	m	=	6,56168 ft				
Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=			=	32,8776 ft				
3 Elbow 90°	=	3	x	32	x	0,1250	=	12,0000	ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	0,1250	=	0,8750	ft
Panjang Total Pipa							=	78,6302	ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed} , Pers. 2.10-6})$$

[*Peters 4^{ed} ; Page 484*]

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 1,2577^2 \times 78,6302}{32,1740 \times 0,1250}$$

$$= \frac{8,7067 \cdot E-01}{4,0218}$$

$$= 0,2165 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari bak penampung air bersih ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0123}{0,317504} = 0,038631 < 0,715 \quad [\text{Peters 4^{ed} ; Page 484}]$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,038631)$

$$= 0,4845$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen } [\text{Peters 4^{ed} ; Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,4845 \times 1,2577^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,011912 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$



3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke kation exchanger

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-15)} \\
 &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\
 &= \frac{1,2577^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= \frac{1,5819}{64,3480} \\
 &= 0,02458 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-17)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 1,581854^2}{2 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= 0,0553 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 1,5819^2}{2} \\
 &= 0,1345 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\
 &= 0,21649 + 0,011912 + 0,024583 + 0,055311 + 0,134458 \\
 &= 0,4428 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= P \text{ hidrostatis} + 1 \text{ atm} \\
 \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 5,9044 \text{ ft} \\
 \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 P \text{ Hidrostatis} &= \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 62,158 \times 1 \times 5,904 + 14,7 \times 144 \\
 &= 2483,806 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\
 P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 \\
 &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 367,0059 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{367,006 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm /cuft}} = 5,90438 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$Z_2 = 14,9078 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

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



$$= (14,9078 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm}/\text{dt}^2.\text{lbf}}$$

$$= 14,9078 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times \text{gc}} = \frac{1,25772^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,02458 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 5,9044 + 14,9078 + 0 + 0,44275$$

$$= 21,2795 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan) = 0,9956

Rate volumetrik = 6,9240 gpm

$$H_p = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate}(\text{gpm}) \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers } 6-11, \text{ Page } 6-5)$$

$$= \frac{21,2795 \times 6,9240 \times 0,9956}{3960}$$

$$= 1,0370 \text{ Hp}$$

Rate volumetrik = 6,9240 gpm

Effisiensi Pompa = 85% (Peters 4^{ed}; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$B_{hp} = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$= \frac{1,037045}{85\%}$$

$$= 1,2201 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 87% (Peters 4^{ed}; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{B_{hp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{1,220053}{87\%}$$

$$= 1,4024 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Kation Exchanger :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air jernih ke kation exchan
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	55,5361 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	1,2577 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	21,2795 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	1,4024 Hp
BHp	:	1,2201 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	87%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	85%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah



7. Pompa Anion Exchanger (L-281)

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

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi : (Perry 7^{ed} ; T.2-28)

Temperatur = 30 °C
Densitas Air = 995,647 Kg/m³
= 62,1582 lb/cuft
Rate Volumetrik, Q = 37,7425 m³/hari = 1,5726 m³/jam
= 55,5361 Cuft/jam
= 0,015426695 Cuft/sec

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,15} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{th}}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f = Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)

ρ = Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0154^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,15} \\ &= 1,0208 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1 1/2 in, sch 80 (**Kern, Table 11**)

OD = 1,90 in

ID = 1,5000 in = 0,1250 ft = 0,0381 m

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,1250^2 \\ &= 0,0123 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,015427 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,0123 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,2577 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1250 \times 1,2577 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \\ &= 15374,92733 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}; \text{Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon/D &= 0,001207349 \\ f &= 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis; Figure 2.10-3}) \\ g_c &= 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2 \cdot \text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ea} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

ID pipa	=	0,1250	ft						
Jarak kation ke anion exchanger	=	5	m	=	16,4042 ft				
Tinggi anion exchanger	=	2,4561	m	=	8,0581 ft				
Panjang pipa masuk exchanger	=	2	m	=	6,56168 ft				
Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=			=	32,5752 ft				
3 Elbow 90°	=	3	x	32	x	0,1250	=	12,0000	ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	0,1250	=	0,8750	ft
Panjang Total Pipa							=	78,0253	ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6}) \\ &\quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}] \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 1,2577^2 \times 78,0253}{32,1740 \times 0,1250} \\ &= \frac{0,8640}{4,0218} \\ &= 0,2148 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari kation exchanger ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-16}) \\ \frac{A_2}{A_1} &= \frac{0,0123}{1,262142} = 0,009718 < 0,715 \quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}] \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka, } k &= 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,009718) \\ &= 0,4961 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Page } 484] \\ &= \frac{0,4961 \times 1,2577^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0122 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke anion exchanger

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. } 2.10-15) \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{1,2577^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{1,5819}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,0246 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (Geankoplis 3^{ed} , Pers. 2.10-17)

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 1,5819}{64,348} \\ &= 0,0553 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 1,5819}{2} \\ &= 0,1345 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,2148 + 0,0122 + 0,0246 + 0,0553 + 0,1345 \\ &= 0,44137 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$P_1 = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 8,3461 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho_{\text{bahan}} = 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 62,158 \times 1 \times 8,346 + 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2635,580 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 518,7804 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{518,780 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm} / \text{cuft}} = 8,34612 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi} & : Z_1 = 0 \text{ ft} \\
 & Z_2 = 14,6198 \text{ ft} \\
 & g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\
 g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} & = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\
 gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} & = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \\
 \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} & = (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\
 & = (14,6198 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\
 & = 14,6198 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \\
 \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} & = \frac{1,257718^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 & = 0,0246 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_f & = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\
 & = 8,3461 + 14,6198 + 0,0246 + 0,4414 \\
 & = 23,4319 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan)} = 0,9956$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 6,9240 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5})$$

$$= \frac{23,4319 \times 6,9240 \times 0,9956}{3960}$$

$$= 1,0408 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 6,9240 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi Pompa} = 75\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bhp} & = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 & = \frac{1,0408}{75\%}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,3877 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 84\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure 14 - 38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power motor} & = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 & = \frac{1,387722}{84\%}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,6521 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Anion Exchanger :

Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari kation exchanger ke anion exchanger



Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	55,5361 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	1,257718 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	23,4319 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	1,6521 Hp
BHp	:	1,3877 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	84%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	75%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

8. Pompa Air Umpan Boiler (L-301)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air demineralisasi ke Boile
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi : *(Perry 7^{ed} ; T.2-28)*

Temperatur	=	30 °C	
Densitas Air	=	995,647 Kg/m ³	
	=	62,1582 lb/cuft	
Rate Volumetrik, Q	=	37,7425 m ³ /hari	= 1,5726 m ³ /jam
			= 55,5361 Cuft/jam
			= 0,01543 Cuft/sec

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1
Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{ea}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

q_f	=	Fluid flow rate;	(cuft/detik)
ρ	=	Fluid Density;	(lb/cuft)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0154^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,13} \\ &= 1,0208 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1 1/2 in, sch 80 (*Kern, Table 11*)

$$\text{OD} = 1,9 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,5000 \text{ in} = 0,1250 \text{ ft} = 0,0381 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,1250^2$$

$$= 0,0123 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{Q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,015427 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,0123 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,25772 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,1250 \times 1,257718 \times 62,1582}{0,000636}$$

$$= 15374,92733 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

(*Geankoplis 3^{ed}; Page 88*)

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,001207349$$

$$f = 0,0045 \quad (\text{Geankoplis; Figure 2.10-3})$$

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

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan *Peters & Timmerhaus, 4^{ea} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,1250 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak bak demine water ke boiler} = 5 \text{ m} = 16,4042 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi boiler} = 11,8104 \text{ m} = 38,7480 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa masuk boiler} = 2 \text{ m} = 6,56168 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 64,7996 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \times 32 \times 0,1250 = 12,0000 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate Valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 0,1250 = 0,8750 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Total Pipa} = 77,6746 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-6})$$

[*Peters 4^{ed}; Page 484*]

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0045 \times 1,257718^2 \times 77,6746}{32,1740 \times 0,1250}$$



$$= \frac{1,105829087}{4,0218}$$

$$= 0,27496 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari bak penampung demine water ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0123}{10,36297} = 0,001184 < 0,715 \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,001184)$

$$= 0,4995$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,4995 \times 1,2577^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0123 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

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

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{1,2577^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{1,5819}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0246 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (*Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-17*)

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times V_2^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 1,5819^2}{2 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0553 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_2^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 1,5819^2}{2}$$

$$= 4,7456 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,2750 + 0,0123 + 0,0246 + 0,0553 + 4,7456 \\ &= 5,1127 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 8,0581 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ Hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 62,158 \times 1 \times 8,058 + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2617,677 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$



$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 500,8769 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{500,877 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbf / cuft}} = 8,05809 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbfm}}$$

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

$Z_2 = 45,3097 \text{ ft}$

$g/g_c = 1 \text{ lbf/lbfm}$

$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2$

$g_c, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbfm/lbf}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{g_c} \\ &= (45,3097 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbfm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 45,3097 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbfm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} &= \frac{1,257718^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0246 \text{ ft.lbf / lbfm} \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 8,0581 + 45,3097 + 0,0246 + 5,1127 \\ &= 58,5051 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbfm}} \end{aligned}$$

Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan) = 0,9956

Rate volumetrik = 6,9240 gpm

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times s_g}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers } 6-11, \text{ Page } 6-5) \\ &= \frac{58,5051 \times 6,9240 \times 0,9956}{3960} \end{aligned}$$

= 1,1018 Hp

Rate volumetrik = 6,9240 gpm

Effisiensi Pompa = 75% (Peters 4^{ed}; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1,10185}{75\%} \end{aligned}$$

= 1,4691 Hp

Effisiensi motor = 84% (Peters 4^{ed}; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

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



$$= \frac{1,469133}{84\%}$$

$$= 1,7490 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Air Umpan Boiler :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air demineralisasi ke Boile
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	55,5361 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	1,2577 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	58,5051 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	1,7490 Hp
BHp	:	1,4691 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	84%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	75%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

9. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Pendingin (L-253)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak air bersih ke bak air pendingin
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi : (Perry 7^{ed} ; T.2-28)

Temperatur	=	30 °C	
Densitas Air	=	995,647 Kg/m ³	
	=	62,1582 lb/cuft	
Rate Volumetrik, Q	=	399,4733 m ³ /hari	= 16,6447 m ³ /jam
			= 587,8034 Cuft/jam
			= 0,1633 Cuft/sec

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari **Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808** didapat sg reference = 1
 Dari **Kern figure 14 ; Page 823** didapat μ reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$



Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,1633^{0.45} \times 62,1582^{0.13} \\ &= 2,9515 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 12 in, sch 30 (Kern, Table 11)

$$OD = 12,7500 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 12,0900 \text{ in} = 1,0075 \text{ ft} = 0,307086 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,0075^2 \\ &= 0,7968 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,1633 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,7968 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,2049 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1,0075 \times 0,2049 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \\ &= 20189,92574 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}; \text{ Page } 88) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,000149795$$

$$f = 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484

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

$$ID \text{ pipa} = 1,0075 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak bak air bersih ke bak air pendingin} = 5 \text{ m} = 16,4042 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bak air pendingin} = 14,4162 \text{ m} = 47,2971 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa masuk bak air pendingin} = 2 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 68,9864 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \times 32 \times 1,0075 = 96,7200 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate Valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 1,0075 = 7,0525 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Total Pipa} = 241,7453 \text{ ft}$$



Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L \times \rho}{g_c \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6)} \\
 &&& \text{[Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484]} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 0,2049^2 \times 241,7453}{32,1740 \times 1,0075} \\
 &= \frac{0,0711}{32,4153} \\
 &= 0,0022 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari bak penampung air bersih ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,7968}{415,6515} = 0,001917 < 0,715 \quad \text{[Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484]}$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,001917)$
 $= 0,4992$

$\alpha = 1$; untuk aliran turbulen [Peters 4^{ed} ; Page 484]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,4992 \times 0,2049^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= 0,0003 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke bak air pendingin

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-15)}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,2049^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= \frac{0,0420}{64,3480}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0007 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-17)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times g_c} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0420}{64,348} \\
 &= 0,0015 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0420}{2} \\
 &= 0,0036 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\
 &= 0,0022 + 0,0003 + 0,0007 + 0,0015 + 0,0036 \\
 &= 0,0082 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm} \\
 \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 7,3805 \text{ ft} \\
 \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 P \text{ Hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot (\text{g/gc}) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 62,158 \times 1 \times 7,380 + 14,7 \times 144 \\
 &= 2575,557 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\
 P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} &= 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 \\
 &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 458,7574 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{458,757 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm /cuft}} = 7,38048 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$Z_2 = 49,297 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$\text{g, percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$\text{gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \\
 &= (49,2971 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\
 &= 49,2971 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times \text{gc}} &= \frac{0,2049^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,0007 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha \text{ gc}} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 7,380 + 49,2971 + \text{##} + 0,0082 \\
 &= 56,6865 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan)} = 0,9956$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 73,2844 \text{ gpm}$$

$$H_p = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers } 6-11, \text{ Page } 6-5)$$

$$= \frac{56,6865 \times 73,2844 \times 0,9956}{3960}$$

$$= 1,0445 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 73,2844 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 84\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure } 14 - 37 \text{ Page } 520)$$



$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$= \frac{1,0445}{84\%}$$

$$= 1,2434 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 89\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Figure 14 - 38 Page 521})$$

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

$$= \frac{1,2434}{89\%}$$

$$= 1,3971 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Bak Penampung Air Pendingin :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak air bersih ke bak air pendingin
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	587,8034 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,2049 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	56,6865 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	1,3971 Hp
BHp	:	1,2434 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	89%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	84%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

10. Pompa Cooling Tower (L-311)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari cooling tower ke bak air pendingin
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar Pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi : (Perry 7^{ed} ; T.2-28)

$$\text{Temperatur} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Densitas Air} = 995,647 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

$$= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, Q} = 79,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,0327 \text{ Cuft/sec}$$

$$= 3,3289 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 117,5607 \text{ Cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Sg Bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \frac{62,1582}{62,43}$$

$$= 0,9956$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\text{Dari Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808 didapat sg reference} = 1$$



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

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3.9 \times q_f^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.15} \quad [Peters, 4^{th}, pers.15 : 496]$$

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0327^{0.45} \times 62,1582^{0.13} \\ &= 1,4305 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 6 in, sch 80 (*Kern, Table 11*)

$$OD = 6,6250 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 5,7610 \text{ in} = 0,4801 \text{ ft} = 0,146329 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,4801^2 \\ &= 0,1809 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0327 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,1809 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,1805 \text{ ft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,4801 \times 0,1805 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}; \text{ Page } 88) \\ &= 8474,091378 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,000314359$$

$$f = 0,004 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ea} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,4801 \text{ ft}$$



Jarak Cooling Tower ke bak air pendingin	= 5	m	=	16,4042	ft			
Tinggi bak air pendingin	= 10,9728	m	=	36,0000	ft			
Panjang pipa masuk bak air pendingin	= 2	m	=	6,56168	ft			
Taksiran panjang pipa lurus			=	61,9142	ft			
3 Elbow 90°	= 3	x	32	x	0,4801	=	46,0880	ft
1 Gate Valve	= 1	x	7	x	0,4801	=	3,3606	ft
Panjang Total Pipa						=	173,2769	ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,004 \times 0,1805^2 \times 173,2769}{32,1740 \times 0,4801} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,0452}{15,4462}$$

$$= 0,0029 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari cooling tower ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,1809}{9,160} = 0,019751 < 0,715 \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,019751)$

$$= 0,4921$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,4921 \times 0,1805^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0002 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke bak air pendingin

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{0,1805^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,0326}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0005 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0326}{64,348} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-17})$$

$$= 0,0011 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0326}{2}$$

$$= 0,0028 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,0029 + 0,0002 + 0,0005 + 0,0011 + 0,0028 \\ &= 0,0076 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm} \\ \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 7,3805 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ Hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot (\text{g/gc}) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 62,158 \times 1 \times 7,380 + 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2575,557 \text{ lb/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 458,7574 \text{ lbf / ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{458,757 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm /cuft}} = 7,38048 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi} &: Z_1 = 0 \text{ ft} \\ &Z_2 = 42,5617 \text{ ft} \\ \text{g/gc} &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{g, percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ \text{gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \\ &= (42,5617 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 42,5617 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times \text{gc}} &= \frac{0,1805^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0005 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}-Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{\alpha \text{ gc}} + \Sigma F \\ &= 7,3805 + 42,5617 + 0,0005 + 0,0076 \\ &= 49,9503 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan)} = 0,9956$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 14,6569 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_p &= \frac{-Wf \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{49,9503 \times 14,6569 \times 0,9956}{3960} \\ &= 0,1841 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= 14,6569 \text{ gpm} \\ \text{Effisiensi Pompa} &= 84\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure 14 - 37 Page 520}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,1841}{84\%} \\ &= 0,2191 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 89\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure 14 - 38 Page 521})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,2191}{89\%} \\ &= 0,2462 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Cooling Tower:

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari Cooling Tower ke bak air pendingin.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	117,5607 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,1805 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	49,9503 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	0,2462 Hp
Bhp	:	0,2191 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	89%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	84%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

11. Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin (L-321)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin ke cooling tower.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Densitas Air} &= 995,647 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{Perry } 7^{ed}; \text{ T.2-28}) \\ &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik, Q} &= 359,5260 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,1470 \text{ Cuft/sec} \\ &= 14,9803 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 529,0231 \text{ Cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$



μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference}$$

$$= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95$$

$$= 0,9459 \text{ Cp}$$

$$= 0,000636 \text{ lb/ft.detik}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan [Peters, 4^{ed}, pers.15 : 496]

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,1470^{0,45} \times 62,1582^{0,13} \\ &= 2,8148 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 12 in, sch 40 (**Kern, Table 11**)

$$\text{OD} = 12,7500 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 12,0900 \text{ in} = 1,0075 \text{ ft} = 0,307086 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,0075^2$$

$$= 0,7968 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v = \frac{q_f}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0,1470 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,7968 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,1844 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$= \frac{1,0075 \times 0,1844 \times 62,1582}{0,000636}$$

$$= 18170,93316 > 2100 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed} ; Page 88})$$

$$= 18170,93316 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00015$$

$$f = 0,004 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

$$g_c = 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2 \cdot \text{lb}$$

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

ID pipa	=	1,0075	ft						
Taksiran panjang pipa lurus				=	50	ft			
3 Elbow 90°	=	3	x	32	x	1,0075	=	97	ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	1,0075	=	7,0525	ft
Panjang Total Pipa							=	153,7725	ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{\text{ed}}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,004 \times 0,1844^2 \times 153,7725}{32,1740 \times 1,0075} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,0418}{32,4153}$$

$$= 0,0013 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,7968}{415,6515} = 0,001917 < 1 \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,001917)$

$$= 0,4992$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,4992 \times 0,1844^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0003 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke cooling tower

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{\text{ed}}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{0,1844^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,0340}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0005 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0340}{64}$$

$$= 0,0012 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$



5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0340}{2}$$

$$= 0,0029 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

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

$$= 0,0013 + 0,0003 + 0,0005 + 0,0012 + 0,0029$$

$$= 0,0062 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

Tinggi bahan = 7,3805 ft

ρ bahan = 62,1582 lb/cuft

$$P \text{ Hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 62,158 \times 1 \times 7,380 + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2575,557 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 458,7574 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{458,757 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 7,38048 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi : $Z_1 = 0$ ft

$Z_2 = 47$ ft

$g/gc = 1$ lbf/lbm

g , percepatan gravitasi bumi = 32,174 ft/dt²

gc , konstanta gravitasi bumi = 32,174 ft/dt² x lbm/lbf

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

$$= (47,2971 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2} \cdot \text{lbf}$$

$$= 47,2971 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{0,1844^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0005 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 7,3805 + 47,2971 + 0,0005 + 0,0062$$

$$= 54,6843 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan S = 0,9956



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= 65,9559 \text{ gpm} \\ \text{Hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ed}; \text{ Pers } 6-11, \text{ Page } 6-5) \\ &= \frac{54,6843 \times 65,9559 \times 0,9956}{3960} \\ &= 0,9068 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Rate volumetrik} &= 65,9559 \text{ gpm} \\ \text{Effisiensi Pompa} &= 84\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure } 14 - 37 \text{ Page } 520) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,9068}{84\%} \\ &= 1,0796 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 89\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}; \text{ Figure } 14 - 38 \text{ Page } 521) \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{1,0796}{89\%} \\ &= 1,2130 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin :

Fungsi	: Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin ke cooling tower.
Type	: Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	: Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	: 529,0231 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	: 0,1844 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	: 54,6843 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	: 1,2130 Hp
BHp	: 1,0796 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	: 89%
Effisiensi Pompa	: 84%
Jumlah	: 1 Buah

12. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Proses (L-254)

Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari bak air bersih ke bak air proses.
Type	: Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.

Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur} &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Densitas Air} &= 995,647 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{Perry } 7^{ed}; \text{ T.2-28}) \\ &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik, Q} &= 7,7528 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,0032 \text{ Cuft/sec} \\ &= 0,3230 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 11,4078 \text{ Cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808} &\text{ didapat sg reference} &= 1 \\ \text{Dari Kern figure 14 ; Page 823} &\text{ didapat } \mu \text{ reference} &= 0,95 \text{ cp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,000636 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0032^{0.45} \times 62,1582^{0.13} \\ &= 0,5008 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 2 in, sch 40 (*McCabe, 7ed, app 3 :1090*)

$$\text{OD} = 2,3800 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft} = 0,052502 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,1723^2 \\ &= 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0032 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,1361 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1723 \times 0,1361 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed} ; \text{Page 88}) \\ &= 2291,874619 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,000876$$

$$f = 0,004 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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



Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

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

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

ID pipa = 0,1723 ft

Jarak bak air bersih ke bak air proses = 7 m = 22,9659 ft

Tinggi bak air proses = 7,5932 m = 24,9122 ft

Panjang pipa masuk bak air proses = 2 ft

3 Elbow 90° = 3 x 32 x 0,1723 = 17 ft

1 Gate Valve = 1 x 7 x 0,1723 = 1,2058 ft

Panjang Total Pipa = 67,6198 ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-6})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,004 \times 0,1361^2 \times 67,6198}{32,1740 \times 0,1723} \quad [\text{Peters 4^{ed}; Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,0100}{5,5420}$$

$$= 0,0018 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

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

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0233}{28,8286} = 0,000807913 < 1 \quad [\text{Peters 4^{ed}; Page 484}]$$

maka, $k = 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,000808)$
 $= 0,4997$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [\text{Peters 4^{ed}; Page 484}]$$

$$= \frac{0,4997 \times 0,1361^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0001 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke cooling tower

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{0,1361^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,0185}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0003 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



$$4. \text{ Friksi karena 3 elbow } 90^\circ \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-17})$$

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times v^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0185}{64} = 0,0006 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$5. \text{ Friksi karena Gate Valve}$$

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0185}{2} = 0,0016 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

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

$$= 0,0018 + 0,0001 + 0,0003 + 0,0006 + 0,0016$$

$$= 0,0045 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 7,7224 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ Hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 62,158 \times 1 \times 7,722 + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2596,810 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144 = 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 480,0098 \text{ lbf / ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{480,010 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 7,72238 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$\quad \quad \quad Z_2 = 12 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

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

$$= (12,4561 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 12,4561 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{0,1361^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0003 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 7,7224 + 12,4561 + 0,0003 + 0,0045 \\
 &= 20,1832 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbf}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan) = 0,9956

Rate volumetrik = 1,4223 gpm

$H_p = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960}$ (Perry 6^{ea} ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{20,1832 \times 1,4223 \times 0,9956}{3960} \\
 &= 1,0072 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rate volumetrik = 1,4223 gpm

Effisiensi Pompa = 84% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Bhp &= \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{1,0072}{84\%} \\
 &= 1,1991 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 89% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\
 &= \frac{1,1991}{89\%} \\
 &= 1,3473 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Bak Penampung Air Proses :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak air bersih ke bak air proses.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	11,4078 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,1361 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	20,1832 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	1,3473 Hp
BHp	:	1,1991 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	89%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	84%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

13. Pompa Air Proses (L-256)

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air proses dari bak air proses ke proses pabrik.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.



Perhitungan

Kondisi operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Temperatur} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Densitas Air} &= 995,647 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{Perry } 7^{ed} ; \text{T.2-28}) \\ &= 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik, Q} &= 7,7528 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 0,3230 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 11,4078 \text{ Cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,0032 \text{ Cuft/sec} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,1582}{62,43} \\ &= 0,9956 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808} &\text{ didapat sg reference} = 1 \\ \text{Dari Kern figure 14 ; Page 823} &\text{ didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,95 \text{ cp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{0,9956}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9459 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,000636 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

D_i optimum untuk aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2100$ digunakan persamaan (15)

Peters:

$$\text{Diameter optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [\text{Peters, } 4^{ed}, \text{ pers.15 : 496}]$$

Dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= \text{Fluid flow rate; (cuft/detik)} && 0,45 && \times && 62,1582 && 0,13 \\ \rho &= \text{Fluid Density; (lb/cuft)} \\ \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0032 \\ &= 0,5008 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 2 in, sch 80 (Kern, Table 11)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 2,3800 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 1,9390 \text{ in} = 0,1616 \text{ ft} = 0,0492506 \text{ m} \\ A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,1616^2 \\ &= 0,0205 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran, } v &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0032 \text{ Cuft/detik}}{0,0205 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,1546 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1616 \times 0,1546 \times 62,1582}{0,000636} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}; \text{Page 88}) \\ &= 2443,169075 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel, $\epsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$
 $\epsilon/D = 0,000934$
 $f = 0,004 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$
 $g_c = 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f$

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 & Timmerhaus, 4^{ed} Tabel 1 halaman 484*

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

ID pipa = 0,1616 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	50	ft
3 Elbow 90°	= 3 x 32 x 0,1616	=	16 ft
1 Gate Valve	= 1 x 7 x 0,1616	=	1,1311 ft
Panjang Total Pipa		=	66,6431 ft

Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6}) \\ &\quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}] \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,004 \times 0,1546^2 \times 66,6431}{32,1740 \times 0,1616} \\ &= \frac{0,0127}{5,1988} \\ &= 0,0025 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{Pers. 2.10-16}) \\ \frac{A_2}{A_1} &= \frac{0,0205}{28,8286} = 0,00071095 < 1 \quad [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}] \\ \text{maka, } k &= 0,4 \quad (1,25 - 0,000711) \\ &= 0,4997 \\ \alpha &= 1 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen } [\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{Page 484}] \\ &= \frac{0,4997 \times 0,1546^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0002 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke cooling tower

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis } 3^{ed}, \text{ Pers. 2.10-15})$$

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

$$= \frac{0,1546^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,0239}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0004 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena 3 elbow 90° (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, Pers. 2.10-17)

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times K_f \times v^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{3 \times 1 \times 0,0239}{64,348}$$

$$= 0,0008 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times v^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,0239}{2}$$

$$= 0,0020 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

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

$$= 0,0025 + 0,0002 + 0,0004 + 0,0008 + 0,0020$$

$$= 0,0059 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 9,9649 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,1582 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ Hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot (g/gc) \cdot H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 62,158 \times 1 \times 9,965 + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2736,199 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 2116,800 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 619,3991 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{619,399 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2}{62,158 \text{ lbm} / \text{cuft}} = 9,96487 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$Z_2 = 36 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,174 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

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

$$= (36,0000 - 0) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$



$$= 36,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{0,1546^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,0004 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 9,9649 + 36,0000 + 0,0004 + 0,0059$$

$$= 45,9711 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan) = 0,9956

Rate volumetrik = 1,4223 gpm

$$H_p = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{ea}; \text{ Pers } 6-11, \text{ Page } 6-5)$$

$$= \frac{45,9711 \times 1,4223 \times 0,9956}{3960}$$

$$= 1,0164 \text{ Hp}$$

Rate volumetrik = 1,4223 gpm

Effisiensi Pompa = 84% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$B_{hp} = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$= \frac{1,0164}{84\%}$$

$$= 1,2100 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 89% (Peters 4^{ed} ; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{B_{hp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$= \frac{1,2100}{89\%}$$

$$= 1,3596 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa Air Proses :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak air proses ke proses pabrik.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	11,4078 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,1546 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	45,9711 ft.lbf/lbm
Power Motor	:	1,3596 Hp
BHp	:	1,2100 Hp
Effisiensi Motor	:	89%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	84%
Jumlah	:	1 Buah



VII.4. Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik

- Untuk keperluan proses.
- Untuk keperluan penerangan.

Perincian kebutuhan listrik dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut :

Tabel VII.4.1 Kebutuhan Listrik untuk Peralatan Proses

No	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	power (Hp)
	Peralatan Proses		
1	pompa	L-111	0,5000
2	expander	N-121	0,0044
3	Pompa-1	L-121	0,6446
4	Pompa-2	L-132	1,0000
5	Pompa-3	L-211	11,0000
6	Pompa-4	L-326	0,5000
Total			13,6490

Tabel VII.4.2. Kebutuhan Listrik untuk Peralatan Utilitas

No	Nama Alat	power (hp)
	Peralatan Utilitas	
1	Boiler	86,0000
2	Cooling Tower	1,0000
3	Tangki Koagulasi	2,0000
4	Tangki Flokulasi	1,0000
5	Pompa Air Sungai	0,6918
6	Pompa Koagulasi	1,1034
7	Pompa Clarifier	0,5608
8	Pompa Sand Filter	0,7417
9	Pompa Air Sanitasi	0,8156
10	Pompa Kation Exchanger	1,4024
11	Pompa Anion Exchanger	1,6521
12	Pompa air Umpan Boiler	1,7490
13	Pompa Bak Penampung air Pendingin	1,3971
14	Pompa Cooling Tower	0,2462
15	Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin	1,2130
16	Pompa Bak Air Proses	1,3473
17	Pompa Air Proses	1,3596
Total		104,2799

$$1 \text{ hp} = 745,6 \text{ watt} = 0,7456 \text{ kW}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi kebutuhan listrik untuk proses \& utilitas} &= 117,9290 \times 0,7456 \\ &= \mathbf{87,9278411} \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan pabrik dihitung berdasarkan kuat penerangan untuk tiap-tiap



Dengan menggunakan perbandingan beban listrik lumen / m², dimana =

Dimana 1 foot candle = 10076 lumen / m² = 0,0015 watt

Tabel VII.4.2 Kebutuhan Listrik Untuk Penerangan.

No	Lokasi	Luas (m ²)	Foot candle	Lumen / m ²
1	Jalan	1800	180	1813680
2	Pos Keamanan	200	20	201520
3	Parkir	600	60	604560
4	Taman	400	40	403040
5	Timbangan Truk	100	10	100760
6	Pemadam Kebakaran	200	20	201520
7	Bengkel	500	50	503800
8	Kantor	900	90	906840
9	Perpustakaan	500	50	503800
10	Kantin	150	15	151140
11	Poliklinik	100	10	100760
12	Masjid	600	60	604560
13	Ruang Proses	8100	810	8161560
14	Ruang Kontrol	100	10	100760
15	Laboratorium	750	75	755700
16	Unit Pengolahan Air bersih	750	75	755700
17	UnitPembangkit Listrik	900	90	906840
18	Unit Boiler	400	40	403040
19	Storage Produk	810	81	816156
20	Storage Bahan Baku	625	62,5	629750
21	Gudang	625	62,5	629750
22	Utilitas	400	40	403040
23	Daerah Perluasan	4550	455	4584580
Total		24060	2406	24242856

Untuk penerangan daerah proses, daerah perluasan, daerah utilitas, daerah bahan bahan baku, daerah produk, tempat parkir, bengkel, gudang, jalan dan taman yang digunakan merkuri sebesar 250 watt. Untuk lampu merkuri 250 watt mempunyai Lumen Output = 166675 lumen (Perry 7ed, Conversion Table)



Jumlah lampu merkury yang dibutuhkan :

No	Lokasi	Lumen / m ²
1	Ruang Proses	8161560
2	Daerah Perluasan	4584580
3	Utilitas	403040
4	Storage Bahan Baku	629750
5	Storage Produk	816156
6	Parkir	604560
7	Bengkel	503800
8	Gudang	629750
9	Jalan Aspal	1813680
10	Taman	403040
Total		18549916

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu mercury yang dibutuhkan} &= 18549916 \\ \text{lumen output} &= 166675 \\ &= 111,3 = 111 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk penerangan lain digunakan lampu} &= 40 \text{ watt} \\ \text{Untuk lampu TL 40 watt, lumen output} &= 26666,66667 \\ \text{Jumlah lampu TL yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{5692940}{26666,66667} \\ &= 213,48525 = 214 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan :

$$\begin{aligned} &= [111 \times 250] + [214 \times 40] \\ &= 27750 + 8560 \\ &= 36310 \text{ watt} \\ &= 36,31 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan listrik untuk AC kan = 20 kWh

Jadi total kebutuhan listrik, yaitu untuk kebutuhan proses dan penerangan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 87,93 + 36 + 20 \\ &= 144,24 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk menjamin kelancaran dalam penyediaan, ditambah 10 % dari total kebutuhan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga kebutuhan list} &= 1,1 \times 144,24 \\ &= 158,66 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

VII.4.1. Generator Set

Direncanakan digunakan : Generator Portable Set (penempatannya mudah)

Effisiensi generator set : 0,8 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas generator set total} &= 158,66 / 0,8 \\ &= 198,3270315 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ kW} &= 56,87 \text{ Btu/menit} \\
 \text{Tenaga generator} &= 198,327 \times 56,87 \\
 &= 11278,858 \text{ Btu/menit} \\
 \text{Heating Value minyak bakar} &= 19065 \text{ Btu/lb [Tabel 6.3 , Ulrich : 332]} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator per} &= \frac{11278,858 \text{ Btu/menit}}{19065 \text{ Btu/lb}} \\
 &= 0,592 \text{ lb/menit} \\
 &= 16,470 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dalam perencanaan ini, harus disediakan generator pembangkit tenaga listrik yang dapat menghasilkan daya listrik yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bahan bakar solar sebesar} &= 16,470 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \text{Berat jenis bahan bakar} &= 0,86 \text{ kg/liter}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka kebutuhan bahan bakar} = \frac{16,470}{0,86} = 19,15 \text{ liter/jam}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Pembangkit tenaga listrik
Kapasitas	: 198,327 kVA
Power factor	: 0,8
Frekuensi	: 50 Hz
Bahan bakar	: Minyak diesel
Jumlah bahan bakar	: 19,15 liter/jam = 42 lb/jam
Jumlah	: 2 buah (1 cadangan)

VII.5 Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar

VII.5.1 Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar Diesel Oil (No. 2)

Fungsi	: Menyimpan bahan bakar solar untuk kebutuhan generator dan boiler
Bentuk	: Tangki Silinder Vertikal dengan plat datar (flat bottom) dan atap torispherical di
Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator per jam	= 42,23 lb/jam

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk boiler per jam} &= 103,59 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Total Minyak Diesel} &= 145,81 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Densitas minyak diesel} &= 54,31 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 \text{Kapasitas} &= \frac{145,81 \text{ lb/jam}}{54,31 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\
 &= 2,684850726 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 76,03 \text{ L/jam} \\
 &= 1824,63 \text{ L/Hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan bahan bakar selama 1 bulan dengan 2 tangki:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bahan} &= 2,684850726 \text{ cuft/jam} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \times 30 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 966,5463 \text{ cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\text{Volume Bahan}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{966,5463}{80\%} = 1208,183 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Bahan Bakar

Asumsi : $H = 1,5 D$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 1208,2 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ 1208,2 &= 1,1775 D^3 \\ D &= 10,08611 \text{ ft} = 3,1 \text{ m} \\ H &= 15,12917 \text{ ft} = 4,6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar Fuel Oil :

Nama alat	: Menyimpan bahan bakar fuel oil untuk kebutuhan burner.
Tipe	: Standart vessel berdasarkan API standart 12-D(100,101)
Kapasitas	: 1208,183 cuft
Diameter	: 3,1 m
Tinggi	: 4,6 m