



## BAB VII UTILITAS

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

Utilitas yang terdapat dalam pabrik ini terdiri atas :

1. Unit Pengolahan Air

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

2. Unit Pembangkit *Steam*

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

3. Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik

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

4. Unit Bahan Bakar

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

5. Unit Pengolahan Limbah

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

### 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 )

Dengan  $h_v = 506,573$  kkal/kg

$= 911,143$  Btu/lb (J.M Smith 7<sup>ed</sup>, App F table F-1)

Jumlah *steam* yang dibutuhkan untuk memproduksi Carbon Black adalah :

No.	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Steam	
			(kg/jam)	(lb/jam)
1.	Pre-Heater Heavy Fuel Oil	E-114	1308,1015	2883,870
2.	Pre-Heater Udara	E-325	17429,2497	38424,9155
Total				41.308,7855

Total kebutuhan *steam* = 41.308,7855 lb/jam

= 8261,7571 (lb/jam) 5 unit

### 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 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total steam} &= 1,2 \times 8.261,7571 \\ &= 9.914,1085 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**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  $e_b = 92\%$

$F$  = nilai kalor bahan bakar; Btu/lb

$h_v = 911,1426$  Btu/lb (suhu steam = 148 °C)

(J.M Smith 7<sup>ed</sup>, App F table F-3)

$h_f = 180,17$  Btu/lb (suhu air = 100 °C)

(J.M Smith 5<sup>ed</sup>, steam table thermodynamics)

$e_b = 92\%$

$F$  = Nilai kalor bahan bakar

Digunakan Diesel Oil 33 °API (0.22% Sulfur)

Relatif Density,  $\rho = 0,790$  gr/cc (Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, Table 27-6)

= 49,3181 lb/cuft

= 6,5929 lb/gal

Dari Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, Figure 27-3 di dapat :

Heating Value = 137.273 Btu/gal

Maka, heating value bahan bakar =  $\frac{137.273}{6,5929}$  Btu/gal

= 20.821,3650 Btu/lb

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

$$= \frac{9.914,1085}{92\%} \times \frac{(911,143 - 180,17)}{20.821,3650} \times 100$$

$$= 37.831,863 \text{ lb/jam}$$

### Kapasitas Boiler



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

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{9.914,1085 \times (911,1426 - 180,17)}{1000} \\ &= 7.246,9414 \text{ KBtu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

### Penentuan Boiler Horse Power

Untuk penentuan Boiler Horse Power, digunakan persamaan :

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

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.

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= \frac{m_s(h_v-h_f)}{(970.3 \times 34.5)} \\ &= \frac{9.914,1085 \times (911,1426 - 180,17)}{970,3 \times 34,5} \\ &= 216,4859 \text{ Hp} \\ &= 216 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

Untuk 1 Hp boiler dibutuhkan 10 ft<sup>2</sup> heating surface

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Heating Surface} &= 10 \times 216,4859 \\ &= 2.164,8590 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### Kebutuhan air untuk pembuatan steam

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Produksi steam} &= 9.914,1085 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan air} &= 1,2 \times 9.914,1085 \\ &= 11.896,9302 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 285.526,33 \text{ lb/hari} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Volume air} = \frac{285.526,3}{62,43}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 4.573,5436 \text{ cuft/hari} \\ &= 129,5081 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 5,3962 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

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 :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 20\% \times 5,3962 \\ &= 1,0792 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 25,90162 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Air yang menguap 5% dari kebutuhan air di boiler :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Air yang menguap} &= 0,05 \times 129,5081 \\ &= 6,4754 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Blowdown pada boiler adalah 15% dari kebutuhan air boiler :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Blowdown} &= 0,15 \times 129,5081 \\ &= 19,4262 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan total air untuk steam} &= \text{Kebutuhan air di boiler} + \text{Make up water} \\ &= 129,5081 + 25,9016 \\ &= 155,4097 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi :

Nama Alat	:	Boiler
Tekanan Steam	:	4,5 atm
Suhu	:	148 °C
Type	:	Fire tube boiler (tekanan steam < 10 atm)
Heating Surface	:	2.164,8590 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kapasitas Boiler	:	7.246,9414 KBtu/jam
Rate Steam	:	9.914,1085 lb/jam
Effisiensi Boiler	:	92%
Power	:	216,4859 Hp
Bahan Bakar	:	Diesel Oil 33° API
Rate Bahan Bakar	:	37.831,8629 lb/jam
Kebutuhan air	:	129,5081 m <sup>3</sup> /hari
Make up water (20%)	:	25,9016 m <sup>3</sup> /hari



Jumlah : 5 Buah

## VII.2 Unit Penyediaan Air

Air di dalam pabrik memegang peran penting dan harus memenuhi persyaratan tertentu yang disesuaikan dengan masing-masing keperluan di dalam pabrik. Penyedia air untuk pabrik ini direncanakan dari air sungai. Air sungai sebelum 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 <sub>3</sub> )	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 <sub>4</sub> )	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 188 orang  
= 5,64 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
  2. Keperluan Laboratorium  
= 20 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
  3. Untuk menyiram kebun dan kebersihan pabrik  
= 15 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
  4. Cadangan atau lain-lain diperkirakan 20% dari kebutuhan air untuk sanitasi : = 8 m<sup>3</sup>/hari
- Total kebutuhan air sanitasi = 48,77 m<sup>3</sup>/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 dan minyak.

4. Kandungan logam dan impuritis seminimal mungkin.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air untuk boiler} &= 5,3962 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 129,5081 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

### 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 didinginkan 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	<i>Cooling Conveyor</i>	J-223	13.057,3510	28.786,2359
2	<i>Cooling Conveyor</i>	J-326	14.720,4128	32.452,622
Total				61.238,858

$$\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin total} = 61.239 \text{ lb/jam}$$

### Cooling Tower

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air pendingin yang sudah terpakai.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Cooling Water} &= 61.239 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 666.545 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Densitas Air} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Air} &= \frac{666.545 \text{ kg/hari}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 666,5454 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Dianggap kehilangan air pada waktu sirkulasi 10% dari total air pendingin.  
Sehingga sirkulasi air pendingin adalah 90%.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Air yang disirkulasi} &= 90\% \times 666,5454 \\ &= 599,8909 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Air yang harus ditambahkan sebagai make up water :} \\ &= 10\% \times 666,5454 \\ &= 66,6545 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air (disirkulasi) sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{666,5454 \text{ x } 264,17}{24 \text{ x } 60} \\ &= 122,2787 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

### Perancangan Alat Cooling Tower

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan sebagai air pendingin.

Jenis : Cross Flow Induced Draft Cooling Tower

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = 122,2787 \text{ gpm}$$

Digunakan udara sebagai pendingin dengan relative humidity 70%.

$$\text{Suhu air masuk cooling tower (T}_1\text{)} = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu air keluar cooling tower (T}_2\text{)} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Diambil kondisi 70% relative humidity 30°C

$$\text{T dry bulb} = \text{T}_{db} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{T wet bulb} = \text{T}_{wb} = 26 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 78,8 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Temperature Approach} &= \text{T}_2 - \text{T}_{wb} \\ &= 86 - 78,8 = 7,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Temperature Range} &= \text{T}_1 - \text{T}_2 \\ &= 113 - 86 = 27 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Konsentrasi air cooling water pada suhu } 30^\circ\text{C} &= 2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2 \\ &\text{( Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ Figure 12-14 )}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas area pendinginan} = \frac{122,2787 \text{ gpm}}{2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2}$$





$$= 61,1393 \text{ ft}^2$$

### Menghitung Make Up Water

Aliran air sirkulasi masuk cooling tower ( $W_c$ )

$$= 666,5454 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 27,7727 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Evaporation Loss ( $W_e$ )

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

$$= 0,00085 \times 27,7727 \times 27$$

$$= 0,6374 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Water Drift Loss ( $W_d$ )

Air yang keluar karena fan berputar, untuk ini standarnya 0.1-0.2% jumlah air yang bersirkulasi. (**Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, Page 12-17**)

$$= 0,002 \times W_c$$

$$= 0,002 \times 27,7727$$

$$= 0,0555 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Water Blow Down ( $W_b$ )

Air yang dibuang untuk menurunkan konsentrasi padatan dalam air sirkulasi :

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

$$W_b = \frac{W_e}{(S-1)} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Page 12-17})$$

$$= \frac{0,6374}{5 - 1}$$

$$= 0,1593 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

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

$$W_m = W_e + W_d + W_b$$

$$= 0,6374 + 0,0555 + 0,1593$$

$$= 0,8523 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Dengan dasar perhitungan dari **Perry 3<sup>ed</sup> 1984 ; Page 3 - 795**, diperoleh :

- Tinggi cooling tower = 35 ft
- Jumlah deck = 12 Buah
- Lebar cooling tower = 12 ft
- Kecepatan angin = 3 mil/jam



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

Dengan :

- L = panjang cooling tower, ft
- W = wind correction factor
- C = konsentrasi air / ft<sup>2</sup> cooling tower
- CW = wet bulb correction factor

Diperoleh :

- W = 1      **Figure 56, Page 3-794 ( Perry 3<sup>ed</sup>, 1984 )**
- CW = 0,98      **Figure 56, Page 3-794 ( Perry 3<sup>ed</sup>, 1984 )**
- C = 2      **Figure 56, Page 3-794 ( Perry 6<sup>ed</sup>, 1984 )**
- CH = 1,25      **Figure 56, Page 3-794 ( Perry 6<sup>ed</sup>, 1984 )**

Maka dapat diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{122,2787 \times 1}{2 \times 12 \times 1 \times 1,25} \\ &= 4,0760 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung dimensi cooling tower

Kapasitas, Q = 122,2787 gpm

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas menara, A} &= \frac{122,2787 \text{ gpm}}{2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 61,1393 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**Tinggi menara :**

Berdasarkan Perry 8<sup>ed</sup> ; Page 12-19 :

Untuk range pendingin 25 - 35°F dengan temperature approach 7.2°F di peroleh menara 35-40 ft.

tinggi Karena temperature range = 27 °F , maka diperoleh tinggi menara

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

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

$$\text{Tinggi menara ( h ) = 36 ft}$$



**Diameter Menara :**

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \\ 61,1393 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \\ D^2 &= 77,8845 \\ D &= 8,8252 \text{ ft} = 2,6899 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Daya motor penggerak Fan Cooling Tower :**

Dengan performance dari cooling tower 90%, diperoleh :

$$\text{Power Fan} = 0,03 \text{ Hp/ft}^2 \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ Figure 12.15})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tenaga yang dibutuhkan} &= \text{Luas cooling tower} \times 0,031 \\ &= 61,1393 \times 0,031 \\ &= 1,895 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi Fan} &= 0,8 \\ \text{Fan Power} &= \frac{1,895}{0,8} \\ &= 2,369 \text{ Hp} \\ &= 2 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan sebagai air pendingin.

Type : Cross Flow Induced Draft Cooling Tower

Power : 2 Hp

Kapasitas : 27,77 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

**Dimensi**

Tinggi : 36 ft

Panjang : 4 ft

Diameter : 8,8252 ft

Lebar : 12 ft

Luas : 61,14 ft<sup>2</sup>

Jumlah deck : 12 Buah

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	Reaktor Furnace	Q-210	35.915,5631	79.179,4504
2	Quench Tower	D-220	48.986,7109	107.996,1028
3	Pelletizer	S-310	3.246,4286	7.157,0764
Total				194.332,6296

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan air proses} &= 194.332,6 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 &= 3114,3050 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 88,1865 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 2116,4751 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### VII.3 Unit Pengolahan Air (Water Treatment)

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

##### Proses Pengolahan Air Sungai :

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

Air Sanitasi	=	48,768	m <sup>3</sup> /hari	=	2,0320	m <sup>3</sup> /jam
Air Umpan Boiler	=	129,508	m <sup>3</sup> /hari	=	5,3962	m <sup>3</sup> /jam
Air Pendingin	=	666,545	m <sup>3</sup> /hari	=	27,7727	m <sup>3</sup> /jam
Air Proses	=	2.116,475	m <sup>3</sup> /hari	=	88,1865	m <sup>3</sup> /jam
<b>Total</b>	=	2.961,2966	m <sup>3</sup> /hari	=	123,3874	m <sup>3</sup> /jam



Total air yang harus di supply dari water treatment = 2.961,2966 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
Kehilangan akibat jalur pipa dalam perjalanan, untuk faktor keamanan maka direncanakan kebutuhan air sungai total :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,2 \times \text{Kebutuhan normal} \\ &= 1,2 \times 2.961,2966 \\ &= 3.553,556 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 148,0648 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

### 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.

Rate Volumetrik = 3.553,556 m<sup>3</sup>/hari = 148,0648 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 2 jam

#### Volume air dalam bak penampung :

Direncanakan penyimpanan dengan 3 buah bak, sehingga volume masing - masing bak :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air dalam bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal}}{\text{jumlah bak}} \\ &= \frac{148,0648 \times 2}{3} \\ &= 98,7099 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung = 1,1 x 98,7099 m<sup>3</sup> = 108,5809 m<sup>3</sup>

Asumsi :

Tinggi (H) = 1 L

Panjang (P) = 2 L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 108,5809 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 54,2904 &= L^3 \\ L &= 3,7865 \text{ m} \\ H &= 3,7865 \text{ m} \\ P &= 7,5731 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

#### Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 7,5731 \times 3,7865 \times 3,7865 \\ &= 108,5809 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume liquida ( **Memenuhi** )



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

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= 10\% \times Q \text{ yang masuk} \\ &= 10\% \times 148,0648 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_2 = 14,8065 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$Q_1$  = Debit air yang akan masuk ke tangki koagulasi

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= Q \text{ yang masuk} - Q_2 \\ &= 148,0648 - 14,8065 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 133,2583 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 3.198,200 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Sungai

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

Kapasitas : 108,5809 m<sup>3</sup>

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka

#### Dimensi Bak Penampung

Panjang (P) : 7,5731 m

Lebar (L) : 3,7865 m

Tinggi (H) : 3,7865 m

Bahan Konstruksi : Beton

Jumlah : 3 Buah

## 2. Tangki Koagulasi

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> untuk destabilisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak di kehendaki.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_1) &= 133,2583 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 133.258 \text{ L/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 8 menit = 0,1333 jam

Dosis Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 20 mg/L (AWWA : T.6.5)

Kelarutan Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 250 - 300 g/L, Dipilih = 250 g/L

$\rho$  Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 1,1293 kg/L

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= 20 \text{ mg/L} \times 133.258 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 2.665.166,97 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 2.665,1670 \text{ gram/jam} \\ &= 2,6652 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= \frac{2,6652 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,1293 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 2,3600 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0024 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= \frac{2.665,1670 \text{ gram/jam}}{250 \text{ g/L}} \\ &= 10,6607 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0107 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik ke tangki flokulasi (Q}_2) &= Q_1 + \text{Larutan Koagulan} \\ &= 133,2583 + 0,0107 \\ &= 133,2690 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

**Volume air dalam bak penampung :**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquida dalam tangki} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 133,2690 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,1333 \text{ jam} \\ &= 17,7692 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki koagulasi} &= 1,1 \times 17,7692 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 19,5461 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

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

**Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Koagulasi**

Asumsi :  $H = 2 D$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 19,5461 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2.5 D \\ 19,5461 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D &= 2,3177 \text{ m} \\ H &= 4,6354 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$



**Menentukan Tinggi Liquida ( $H_f$ ) di dalam Tangki :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Liquida} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_f \\ 17,7692 &= 0,785 \times 5,3716 \times H_f \\ 17,7692 &= 4,2167 \times H_f \\ H_f &= 4,2140 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Check Volume :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= 0,785 \times 5,3716 \times 4,6354 \\ &= 19,5461 \text{ m}^3 > 17,7692 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

**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 ( $Da/DT$ ) = 1/3 (McCabe 5<sup>ed</sup> ; Page 243)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Impeller (Da)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \text{Diameter tangki} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 2,3177 \\ &= 0,7726 \text{ m} \\ \text{Kecepatan Pengadukan (N)} &= 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,6667 \text{ rps} \\ \rho \text{ air} &= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \mu \text{ air} &= 0,8 \text{ Cp} = 0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1000 \times 0,5968 \times 1,6667}{0,0008} \\ &= 1.243.436,3119 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diketahui nilai } N_p \text{ pada } N_{Re} &= 1.243.436,312 \text{ adalah :} \\ N_p &= 0,8 \end{aligned}$$





Daya yang diperlukan untuk motor pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{eq. 3.4-2 page 145}) \\ &= 0,8 \times 1000 \times 4,6296 \times 0,2752 \\ &= 1.019,29 \quad \text{Watt} \\ &= 1,3658 \quad \text{Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Jika efisiensi motor 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1,3658}{80\%} \\ &= 1,7073 \quad \text{Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih motor = 2 Hp

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Koagulasi :

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  untuk destabilisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak di kehendaki.  
Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder dan dilengkapi dengan pengaduk  
Waktu tinggal : 8 menit  
Kapasitas : 19,5461  $\text{m}^3$

#### Dimensi Tangki

Diameter : 2,3177 m = 7,6039 ft  
Tinggi : 4,6354 m = 15,2079 ft  
Tinggi Liquida : 4,2140 m

#### Sistem Pengaduk

Jenis : Propeller  
Jumlah blade : 3 Buah  
Kecepatan Putaran : 100 rpm  
Diameter Impeller : 0,7726 m  
Power Motor : 2 Hp  
Efisiensi 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.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (Q}_2\text{)} &= 133,27 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 133.269 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal (t)} &= 15 \text{ menit} = 0,2500 \text{ jam} \\ \text{Dosis PAC} &= 3 \text{ mg/L} \\ \text{Kelarutan PAC} &= 466 \text{ g/L} \\ \rho \text{ PAC} &= 1,029 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan PAC} &= 3 \text{ mg/L} \times 133.269 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 399.807 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 399,8070 \text{ gram/jam} \\ &= 0,3998 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume PAC} &= \frac{0,3998 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,029 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 0,3885 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0004 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan PAC} &= \frac{399,8070 \text{ gram/jam}}{466 \text{ g/L}} \\ &= 0,8580 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,0009 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik ke clarifier (Q}_3\text{)} &= Q_1 + \text{Larutan Flokulan} \\ &= 133,2690 + 0,0009 \\ &= 133,2699 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### **Volume air dalam bak penampung :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquida dalam tangki} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 133,2699 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,2500 \text{ jam} \\ &= 33,3175 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki flokulasi} &= 1,1 \times 33,3175 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 36,6492 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

#### **Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Flokulasi**

$$\text{Asumsi : } H = 1,5 D$$

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



$$\begin{aligned} 36,6492 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 1.5 D \\ 36,6492 &= 1,1775 D^3 \\ D &= 3,1456 \text{ m} \\ H &= 4,7184 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tinggi Liquida ( $H_f$ ) di dalam Tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Liquida} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_f \\ 33,3175 &= 0,785 \times 9,8947 \times H_f \\ 33,3175 &= 7,7673 \times H_f \\ H_f &= 4,2894 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Check Volume :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= 0,785 \times 9,895 \times 4,7184 \\ &= 36,65 \text{ m}^3 > 33,32 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

### 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 ( $Da/DT$ ) = 1/3

( McCabe 5<sup>ed</sup>; Page 243 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Impeller (Da)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \text{Diameter tangki} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 3,1456 = 1,0485 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Pengadukan (N)} = 30 \text{ rpm} = 0,5000 \text{ rps}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1000 \times 1,0994 \times 0,5000}{0,0008} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 687.131,7300$$

Dari Geankoplis, Figure 3.4-4 Page 145

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diketahui nilai } N_p \text{ pada } N_{Re} &= 687.131,7300 \text{ adalah :} \\ N_p &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Daya yang diperlukan untuk motor pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ pers. 3.4-2 ; page 145}) \\ &= 4 \times 1000 \times 0,1250^3 \times 1,2674^5 \\ &= 634 \text{ Watt} \\ &= 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Jika efisiensi motor 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{0,849}{80\%} \\ &= 1,061 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih motor = 1 Hp

### Spesifikasi 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

Waktu tinggal : 15 menit

Kapasitas : 36,6492 m<sup>3</sup>

### Dimensi Tangki

Diameter (D) : 3,1456 m = 10,3202 ft

Tinggi (H) : 4,7184 m = 15,4802 ft

Tinggi Liquida : 4,2894 m

### Sistem Pengaduk

Jenis : Flat Blade Turbin with disk

Jumlah blade : 6 Buah

Kecepatan Putaran : 30 rpm

Diameter Impeller : 1,049 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

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q}_3\text{)} = 133,2699 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 1.5 - 2.5 \text{ jam}$$

Acuan design pada partikel flokulan, maka didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir limpahan (overflow rate)} &= 32 - 48 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari} \\ &= 40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari} \\ &= 1,667 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{133,2699}{1,667} \\ &= 79,96192 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 10,0927 \text{ m} ; r = 5,0463 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa umpan masuk} \quad d' &= 0,15 D \\ &= 1,5139 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kedalaman (H) clarifier} &= D/H = 6-10 \\ &= \frac{10,0927}{6} \\ &= 1,6821 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi , s} &= 2 \text{ m , dimana } s/s' = 3-4 \\ \text{Dipilih s} &= 4 \text{ s}' \\ s' &= \frac{2}{4} = 0,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 79,96192 \times 1,6821 \\ &= 134,5051 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu tinggal} &= \frac{134,5051}{133,2699} \\ &= 1,0093 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$



= 1 jam , memenuhi standart yaitu 1.5 - 2.5 jam

### **Dimensi Tangki**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= 133,2699 \times 1 \\ &= 133,26987 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan volume air = volume clarifier agar terjadi overflow

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 133,2699 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi :

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Silinder, } V_s &= \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times h_c \\ 133,2699 &= 79,96192 h_s + 15,679 h_s \\ 133,2699 &= 95,64 h_s \\ H_s &= 1,3934 \text{ m} \\ H_c &= 0,6967 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### **Check Volume :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= V_s + V_{\text{cone}} \text{ (tutup bawah)} \\ \text{Volume Tangki} &= \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times h_c \\ &= 111,4223 + 18,57 \\ &= 129,9927 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

**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 : Berbentuk silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk conis.

Kapasitas : 129,9927 m<sup>3</sup>

Waktu Tinggal : 1 jam

### **Dimensi**

Diameter silinder : 10,0927 m

Tinggi silinder : 1,3934 m



Tinggi conis : 0,6967 m  
Diameter pipa umpan : 1,5139 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%  $Q_3$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, } (Q_4) = 10\% \times 133,26987 = 13,327 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 24 jam

#### Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 13,3270 \times 24 \\ &= 319,8477 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= \frac{319,8477}{85\%} \\ &= 376,2914 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 376,2914 &= 1,5 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 250,8609 &= L^3 \\ L &= 6,3068 \text{ m} \\ H &= 6,3068 \text{ m} \\ P &= 9,4602 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

#### Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 9,4602 \times 6,3068 \times 6,3068 \\ &= 376,2914 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{(memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume liquida ( **Memenuhi** )



### Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Flok

Fungsi : Menampung flok dari clarifier.  
Kapasitas : 376,2914 m<sup>3</sup>  
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka

#### Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 9,4602 m  
Lebar (L) : 6,3068 m  
Tinggi (H) : 6,3068 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% Q<sub>3</sub>

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_5\text{)} &= 90\% \times 133,270 \\ &= 119,94 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

#### Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 119,9429 \times 1 \\ &= 119,9429 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{119,9429}{85\%} \\ &= 141,1093 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 141,1093 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 70,5546 &= L^3\end{aligned}$$





$$\begin{aligned}L &= 4,1321 \text{ m} \\H &= 4,1321 \text{ m} \\P &= 8,2643 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### Check volume

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 8,2643 \times 4,1321 \times 4,1321 \\&= 141,11 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{(memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume liquida ( Memenuhi )

#### Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Bersih :

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari clarifier.  
Kapasitas : 141,1093 m<sup>3</sup>  
Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuka

#### Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 8,2643 m  
Lebar (L) : 4,1321 m  
Tinggi (H) : 4,1321 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

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

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik, (Q}_6\text{)} = 119,9429 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Asumsi : Jumlah flok 1% dari debit yang masuk

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah flok} &= 1\% \times 119,9429 \\&= 1,1994 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air bersih} &= 119,9429 - 1,1994 \\&= 118,7435 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air yang ditampung} &= 118,7435 \times 0,250 \\&= 29,6859 \text{ m}^3 \\&= 130,7039 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Luas penampang bed} = \frac{Q}{\text{Rate filtrasi}}$$



$$= \frac{130,7039}{12}$$
$$= 10,892 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Diameter} = \sqrt{4x \frac{A}{\pi}}$$
$$= 3,7249 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi lapisan dalam kolom, ditentukan :

Lapisan Gravel	=	0,3	m
Lapisan Pasir	=	0,7	m
Lapisan antrasit	=	0,5	m
Tinggi Air	=	2	m
<b>Tinggi Lapisan</b>	=	<b>3,5</b>	<b>m</b>

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

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

#### Spesifikasi Sand Filter :

Fungsi : Menyaring padatan yang tersuspensi dalam air dengan menggunakan penyaring

Bentuk : Silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah dished

Kapasitas : 29,686 m<sup>3</sup>

Jumlah : 2 Buah

#### Dimensi

Luas bed : 10,892 ft<sup>2</sup>

Diameter : 3,7249 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%  $Q_6$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik, } (Q_7) &= 99\% \times 119,94 \\ &= 118,74 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

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

#### Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 118,7435 \times 1 \\ &= 118,7435 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{118,7435}{85\%} \\ &= 139,6982 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 139,6982 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 69,8491 &= L^3 \\ L &= 4,1183 \text{ m} \\ H &= 4,1183 \text{ m} \\ P &= 8,2366 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### **Check volume**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 8,2366 \times 4,1183 \times 4,1183 \\ &= 139,698 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{(memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

Volume Bak > Volume Liquida ( Memenuhi )

#### **Spesifikasi Bak Penampung Air Bersih :**

Fungsi : Menampung air bersih dari sand filter.

Kapasitas : 139,6982  $\text{m}^3$

Bentuk : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton.

#### **Dimensi**



Panjang (P) : 8,2366 m  
Lebar (L) : 4,1183 m  
Tinggi (H) : 4,1183 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.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 48,7680 \text{ m}^3/\text{har} = 48.768,0000 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 2,0320 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

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

#### Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 2,0320 \times 24 \\ &= 48,768 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{48,768}{85\%} \\ &= 57,3741 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 57,3741 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 28,6871 &= L^3 \\ L &= 3,0612 \text{ m} \\ H &= 3,0612 \text{ m} \\ P &= 6,1225 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### **Check volume**

$$\text{Volume bak} = 6,1225 \times 3,0612 \times 3,0612$$



$$= 57,3741 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

Volume Bak > Volume Liquida ( **Memenuhi** )

Untuk membunuh kuman digunakan desinfektan jenis *chlorine* dengan kebutuhan *chlorine* sebesar = 200 mg/L (Wesley : Page 96)

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= 200 \text{ mg/L} \times 48.768 \text{ L/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari/tahun} \\ &= 3.218.688.000 \text{ mg/tahun} \\ &= 3.219 \text{ kg/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

#### **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 : 57,3741 m<sup>3</sup>

#### **Dimensi**

Panjang (P) : 6,1225 m

Lebar (L) : 3,0612 m

Tinggi (H) : 3,0612 m

Bahan Konstruksi : Beton

Jumlah : 1 Unit

#### **10. Kation Exchanger**

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Kandungan CaCO<sub>3</sub> 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.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah air yang diproses} &= 129,5081 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 34.216,045 \text{ gallon/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah CaCO}_3 \text{ dalam air} &= 0,3240 \text{ gram/gal} \times 34.216,0 \text{ gallon/hari} \\ &= 11.085,9986 \text{ gram/hari} \end{aligned}$$



Dipilih bahan pelunak :

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

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

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

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

Untuk  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , 1 mol Ca melepas 2 elektron :  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , sehingga elektron = 2

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

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

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{11.085,9986}{50} = 221,7200 \text{ ek}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resin yang diperlukan} &= \frac{221,7200 \text{ ek}}{1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 123,1778 \text{ L resin/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :

3 bulan = 90 hari

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan resin setiap 3 bulan} &= 123,178 \text{ L resin/hari} \times 90 \text{ hari} \\ &= 11.085,9986 \text{ L resin} \\ &= 11,0860 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

### **Cara Kerja**

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

Asumsi :

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

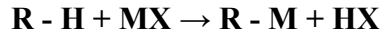
$$\text{Volume resin} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H$$



$$\begin{aligned} 11,0860 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D \\ 11,0860 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D &= 1,9185 \text{ m} \\ H &= 3,8370 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

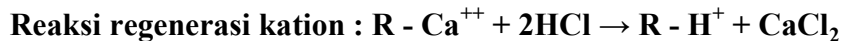
### Regenerasi Dowex

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<sub>4</sub>, CaO<sub>3</sub>, MgCO<sub>3</sub>, dll.
- R - M = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat kation.
- HX = Asam mineral yang terbentuk setelah air melewati resin kation.  
Contoh asam mineral (HX) : HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, dll.



Regenerasi dilakukan 4 kali dalam setahun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume resin yang diregenerasi} &= 11.085,9986 \text{ L Resin (3 bulan)} \\ \text{Densitas Resin} &= 1,2 \text{ kg/L} \\ \text{Massa Resin} &= \text{Volume} \times \text{Densitas} \\ &= 11.085,9986 \times 1,2 \\ &= 13303,1983 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume resin yang di regenerasi} &= 11.086 \text{ L Resin} \\ \text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+} &= \text{Volume Resin} \times \text{Kapasitas Resin} \\ &= 11.085,9986 \times 1,8 \\ &= 19954,7974 \text{ ek} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol Total Ca}^{2+} &= \frac{\text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+}}{\text{Ekivalen Ca}^{2+}} \\ &= \frac{19954,7974 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/mol}} \\ &= 9977,3987 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ mol Ca}^{2+} &\text{ ditukar atau exchange dengan } 2 \text{ mol HCl} \\ \text{Maka kebutuhan HCl} &= 2 \times 9977,3987 \quad (\text{ Dalam mol } ) \\ &= 19954,7974 \quad \text{mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan HCl} &= \text{Mol HCl} \times \text{BM HCl} \\ &= 19954,7974 \times 36,5 \\ &= 728350,1059 \quad \text{gram} \\ &= 728,3501 \quad \text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka kebutuhan HCl 33\%} &= \frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Massa HCl} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}} \\ 33\% &= \frac{728,3501}{\text{Massa Total}} \\ \text{Massa Total} &= 2207,1215 \quad \text{kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dengan } \rho \text{ HCl} &= 1,268 \text{ kg/L} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}; \text{T.2-57}) \\ \text{Jadi } \rho \text{ campuran} &= \% \text{ HCl} \times \rho \text{ HCl} + \% \text{ H}_2\text{O} \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 33\% \times 1,268 + 67\% \times 1 \\ &= 1,0884 \quad \text{gr/ml} \\ &= 1,0884 \quad \text{kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Larutan} &= \frac{\text{Massa Total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}} \\ &= \frac{2207,1215}{1,0884} \\ &= 2027,7843 \quad \text{L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki HCl} &= 1,2 \times 2.027,7843 \\ &= 2.433,3411 \quad \text{L} \\ &= 2,4333 \quad \text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 2,4333 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D \\ 2,4333 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D &= 1,1573 \quad \text{m} \\ H &= 2,3145 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$





### Spesifikasi Kation Exchanger :

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  Kandungan  $\text{CaCO}_3$  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 : 11,0860  $\text{m}^3$ /3bulan

Jumlah : 1 Buah

Waktu regenerasi resin : 3 Bulan

#### Dimensi resin

Tinggi : 3,8370 m

Diameter : 1,9185 m

#### Dimensi tangki HCl

Tinggi : 2,3145 m

Diameter : 1,1573 m

Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel type 316

### 11. Anion Exchanger

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ . Kandungan  $\text{CaCO}_3$  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.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah air yang diproses} &= 129,5081 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 34.216,045 \text{ gallon/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah CaCO}_3 \text{ dalam air} &= 0,3240 \text{ gram/gal} \times 34.216 \text{ gallon/hari} \\ &= 11.085,9986 \text{ gram/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan pelunak :

Dowex dengan *exchanger capacity* = 2 ek/L resin [Perry 6<sup>ed</sup> ; T.16-4]  
(Dowex - Marathon C resin specification)

OH - Dowex diharapkan mampu menukar semua ion  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ .



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

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

Untuk  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , 1 mol  $\text{CO}_3$  melepas 2 elektron :  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , sehingga elektron = 2

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

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

$$\text{ek (ekuivalen)} = \frac{11.085,9986}{50} = 221,7200 \text{ ek}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Resin yang diperlukan} &= \frac{221,7200 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 110,8600 \text{ L resin/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan resin setiap 3 bulan} &= 110,860 \text{ L resin/hari} \times 90 \text{ hari} \\ &= 9.977,3987 \text{ L resin} \\ &= 9,9774 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

### Cara Kerja

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

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

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

$$9,9774 = 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D$$

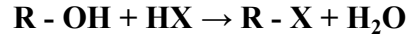
$$9,9774 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D = 1,8523 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 3,7046 \text{ m}$$

### Regenerasi Dowex

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



Dimana :

R = Resin Dowex

R - OH = Resin Dowex mengikat anion.

R - X = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat anion.



Regenerasi dilakukan 4 kali dalam setahun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume resin yang diregenerasi} &= 9.977,3987 \text{ L Resin (3 bulan)} \\ \text{Densitas Resin} &= 1,06 \text{ kg/L} \\ \text{Massa Resin} &= \text{Volume} \times \text{Densitas} \\ &= 9.977,3987 \times 1,06 \\ &= 10576,0426 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume resin yang di regenerasi} &= 9.977,3987 \text{ L Resin} \\ \text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+} &= \text{Volume Resin} \times \text{Kapasitas Resin} \\ &= 9.977,3987 \times 2 \\ &= 19954,7974 \text{ ek} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol Total Ca}^{2+} &= \frac{\text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+}}{\text{Ekivalen Ca}^{2+}} \\ &= \frac{19954,7974 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/mol}} \\ &= 9977,3987 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ mol Ca}^{2+} \text{ ditukar atau exchange dengan } 2 \text{ mol NaOH} \\ \text{Maka kebutuhan NaOH} &= 2 \times 9977,3987 \\ \text{( Dalam mol )} &= 19954,7974 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan NaOH} &= \text{Mol NaOH} \times \text{BM NaOH} \\ \text{( Dalam kg )} &= 19954,7974 \times 40 \\ &= 798191,8969 \text{ gram} \\ &= 798,1919 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka kebutuhan NaOH 40\%} &= \frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Massa HCl} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}} \\ 40\% &= \frac{798,1919}{\text{Massa Total}} \\ \text{Massa Total} &= 1995,4797 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{dengan } \rho \text{ NaOH} = 1,327 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi } \rho \text{ campuran} &= \% \text{ NaOH} \times \rho \text{ NaOH} + \% \text{ H}_2\text{O} \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 40\% \times 1,327 + 60\% \times 1 \\ &= 1,1308 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 1,1308 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Larutan} &= \frac{\text{Massa Total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}} \\ &= \frac{1995,4797}{1,1308} \\ &= 1764,6620 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki NaOH} &= 1,2 \times 1.764,6620 \\ &= 2.117,5943 \text{ L} \\ &= 2,1176 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ 2,1176 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \times 2D \\ 2,1176 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D &= 1,1049 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2,2098 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Anion Exchanger :

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air dikarenakan garam-garam  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ . Kandungan  $\text{CaCO}_3$  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 : 9,9774 m<sup>3</sup>/3bulan  
Jumlah : 1 Buah  
Waktu regenerasi resin : 3 Bulan

**Dimensi resin**

Tinggi : 3,7046 m  
Diameter : 1,8523 m

**Dimensi tangki NaOH**

Tinggi : 2,2098 m  
Diameter : 1,1049 m  
Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel type 316

**12. 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.

Rate Volumetrik = 129,508 m<sup>3</sup>/har = 129.508,119 L/hari  
= 5,3962 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Waktu tinggal = 12 jam

**Volume air dalam bak penampung :**

Volume air = Rate volumetrik x waktu tinggal  
= 5,3962 x 12  
= 64,7541 m<sup>3</sup>

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

Volume bak =  $\frac{64,7541}{85\%}$   
= 76,1812 m<sup>3</sup>

Asumsi :

Tinggi (H) = 1 L

Panjang (P) = 2 L

Volume bak penampung air = P x L x H  
76,1812 = 2 L x L x L  
38,0906 = L<sup>3</sup>



$$\begin{aligned}L &= 3,3646 \text{ m} \\H &= 3,3646 \text{ m} \\P &= 6,7293 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### Check volume

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 6,7293 \times 3,3646 \times 3,3646 \\&= 76,1812 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{(memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

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 : 76,181 m<sup>3</sup>

#### Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 6,7293 m  
Lebar (L) : 3,3646 m  
Tinggi (H) : 3,3646 m  
Bahan Konstruksi : Beton  
Jumlah : 1 Buah

#### 13. 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.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 2116,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{har} = 2.116.475 \text{ L/hari} \\&= 88,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

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

#### Volume air dalam bak penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\&= 88,1865 \times 12 \\&= 1058,2376 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 85% terisi air

$$\text{Volume bak} = \frac{1058,2376}{85\%}$$



$$= 1244,9854 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 1244,9854 &= 2 \text{ L} \times \text{L} \times \text{L} \\ 622,4927 &= \text{L}^3 \\ \text{L} &= 8,5384 \text{ m} \\ \text{H} &= 8,5384 \text{ m} \\ \text{P} &= 17,0769 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

#### Check volume

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak} &= 17,0769 \times 8,5384 \times 8,5384 \\ &= 1245,0 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

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 : 1245,0 m<sup>3</sup>

#### Dimensi

Panjang (P) : 17,0769 m

Lebar (L) : 8,5384 m

Tinggi (H) : 8,5384 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.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 666,5454 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 27,7727 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

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

**Volume air dalam bak penampung :**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \text{Rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 27,7727 \times 1 \\ &= 27,7727 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume bak penampung direncanakan 80% terisi air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= \frac{27,7727}{80\%} \\ &= 34,7159 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung air} &= P \times L \times H \\ 34,7159 &= 2 \text{ L} \times L \times L \\ 17,3580 &= L^3 \\ L &= 2,5892 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2,5892 \text{ m} \\ P &= 5,1784 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

**Check volume**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak} &= 5,1784 \times 2,5892 \times 2,5892 \\ &= 34,7159 \text{ m}^3 \quad \text{(memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

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 : 34,7159 m<sup>3</sup>

**Dimensi**

Panjang (P) : 5,1784 m

Lebar (L) : 2,5892 m



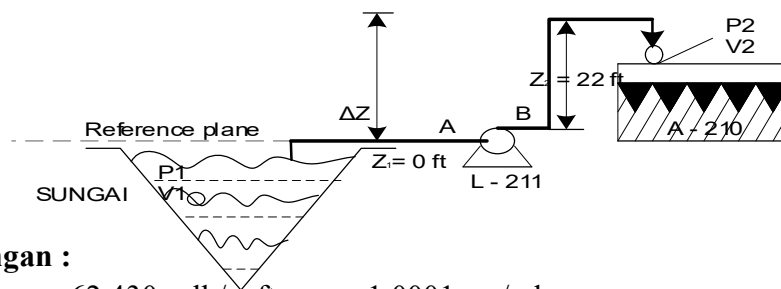


Tinggi (H) : 2,5892 m  
Bahan Konstruksi : Beton  
Jumlah : 1 Buah

### VII.3.2 Perhitungan Pompa

#### 1. Pompa Air Sungai

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



#### Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

(Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 148,0648 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 147.368,1052 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 324.887,725 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 62,14 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 143,9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Badger; App 9, hal 733})$$

$$\frac{86 - 85}{90 - 85} = \frac{x - 62,14}{62,12 - 62,14}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{x - 62,14}{-0,02}$$

$$-0,02 = 5 \times (x - 62,14)$$

$$x = \frac{-0,02}{5} + 62,14$$

$$x = 62,136 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$x = 995,294448 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{324.887,725 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1.301,0080 \text{ cuft/jam} \quad 5 \text{ unit pump} \\ &= 21,6835 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 162,2032 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,3614 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\ &= 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

#### Asumsi aliran turbulen :

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,3614^{0,45} \times 62,4300^{0,1} \\ &= 4,2224 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 6 in, sch 80 ( **Brownell & Young, Page 389** )

$$\text{OD} = 6,6250 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 5,761 \text{ in} = 0,480083 \text{ ft} = 0,1463 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left( \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,4801^2 \\ &= 0,1809 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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



$$= \frac{0,3614}{0,1809}$$

$$= 1,9974 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,4801 \times 1,9974 \times 62,4300}{0,0006}$$

$$= 93.780 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

( Geankoplis 3ed ; Page 88 )

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0003$$

$$f = 0,0038 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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

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

( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )

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

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,4801 \text{ ft}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	9842,5	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
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>			<b>= 9891,9486 ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

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



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2 \times 0,0038 \times 1,9974^2 \times 9891,9486}{32,1740 \times 0,4801} \\
 &= \frac{299,9470}{15,4462} \\
 &= 19,4188 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\
 k &= 0,4 \quad ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} && \text{[ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]} \\
 \alpha &= 1,0 \quad ; \text{untuk aliran turbulen} && \text{[ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]} \\
 &= \frac{0,4 \times 1,9974^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= 0,0248 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\
 &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\
 &= \frac{1,9974^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\
 &= \frac{3,9898}{64,3480} \\
 &= 0,0620 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 3,99}{2} \\
 &= 1,4962 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 3,99}{2} \\
 &= 0,3391 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 19,4188 + 0,0248 + 0,0620 + 1,496 + 0,3391 \\ &= 21,3409 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \\ 1 \text{ atm} &= 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrotatis}} & \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc) & &= 6,5617 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2526,4457 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_2 &= P_{\text{atm}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2.526,4457 - 2.116,8000 \\ &= 409,6457 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{409,6457 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 6,5617 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned}Z_1 &= 0,0000 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 3,7865 \text{ m} = 12,4230 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{1,9974^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0620 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

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



$$= ( 12,4230 - 0,0000 ) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm}/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 12,4230 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 6,5617 + 12,4230 + 0,0620 + 21,3409$$

$$= 40,3876 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan ) = 1,0000

Rate volumetrik = 162,2032 gpm

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

$$= \frac{40,3876 \times 162,2032 \times 1,0000}{3960}$$

$$= 1,6543 \text{ Hp}$$

Rate volumetrik = 162,2032 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,9500 Cp = 0,9500 Cs

Effisiensi Pompa = 80% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520 )

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

$$= \frac{1,7}{80\%}$$

$$= 2,1 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 83% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )

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

$$= \frac{2,1}{83\%}$$

$$= 2,5 \text{ Hp}$$

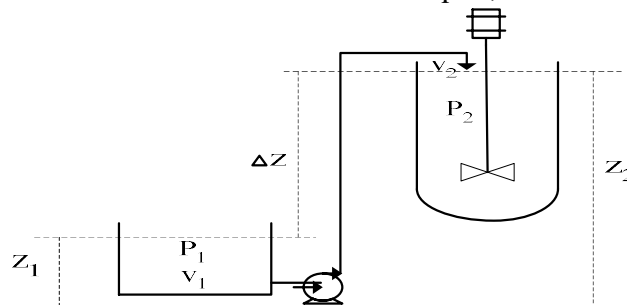


### Spesifikasi Pompa Air Sungai :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari sungai ke bak penampung air sungai.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	1.301,01 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	1,9974 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	40,3876 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	83%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	80%
Power Motor	:	2,5 Hp
BHp	:	2,1 Hp
Jumlah	:	5 Buah

### 2. Pompa Tangki Koagulasi

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



### Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 133,2583 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 132.631,2947 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 292.401,6048 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{292.401,6048 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1.170,9178 \text{ cuft/jam} \quad 4 \text{ unit pompa}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 19,5153 \quad \text{cuft/menit} \\
 &= 145,9842 \quad \text{gpm} \\
 &= 0,3253 \quad \text{cuft/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\
 &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\
 &= 1,0000
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\
 &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\
 &= 0,95 \quad \text{Cp} \\
 &= 0,00064 \quad \text{lb/ft.detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Asumsi aliran turbulen :

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,3253^{0.45} \times 62,4300^{0.1} \\
 &= 4,0269 \quad \text{in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 6 in, sch 40 ( Brownell & Young, Page 389 )

OD = 6,6250 in

ID = 6,065 in = 0,5054 ft = 0,1541 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left( \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,5054^2 \\
 &= 0,2005 \quad \text{ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$





$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,3253}{0,2005} \\ &= 1,6220 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,5054 \times 1,6220 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 80.172 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>; Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon/D &= 0,0003 \\ f &= 0,0048 \quad (\text{Geankoplis; Figure 2. 10 - 3}) \\ gc &= 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

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

( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID pipa} &= 0,5054 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 35 \text{ ft} \\ 3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,5054 = 48,5200 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ Gate Valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,5054 = 3,5379 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang Total Pipa} &= 78,5200 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa



$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}\text{, Pers. 2.10-6)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0048 \times 1,6220^2 \times 78,5200}{32,1740 \times 0,5054} \\ &= \frac{6,0670}{16,2613} \\ &= 0,3731 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}\text{, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,4 \quad ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} \quad [ \text{Peters 4}^{ed}\text{; Page 484} ] \\ \alpha &= 1,0 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [ \text{Peters 4}^{ed}\text{; Page 484} ] \\ &= \frac{0,4 \times 1,6220^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0164 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3}^{ed}\text{, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\ &= \frac{1,6220^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{2,6309}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,0409 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 2,63}{2} \\ &= 0,9866 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



5. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 2,63}{2}$$

$$= 0,2236 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

$$= 0,3731 + 0,0164 + 0,0409 + 0,987 + 0,2236$$

$$= 1,6406 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc)$$

$$= 2979,9163 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

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

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$$

$$= 2.979,9163 - 2.116,8000$$

$$= 863,1163 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{863,1163 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 13,8253 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = 13,8253 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 30,0000 \text{ ft}$$

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

g, percepatan gravitasi bumi = 32,1740 ft/dt<sup>2</sup>

gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi = 32,1740 ft/dt<sup>2</sup> x lbm/lbf

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{1,6220}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$



$$= 0,0409 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (30,0000 - 13,8253) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm}/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 16,1747 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 13,8253 + 16,1747 + 0,0409 + 1,6406 \\ &= 31,6815 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan ) = 1,0000  
Rate volumetrik = 145,9842 gpm

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate}(\text{gpm}) \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{31,6815 \times 145,9842 \times 1,0000}{3960} \\ &= 1,1679 \quad H_p \end{aligned}$$

Rate volumetrik = 145,9842 gpm  
Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,0006 Cp = 0,0006 Cs

Effisiensi Pompa = 80% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520 )

$$\begin{aligned} Bhp &= \frac{Bph}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1,2}{80\%} \\ &= 1,5 \quad H_p \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 82% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )



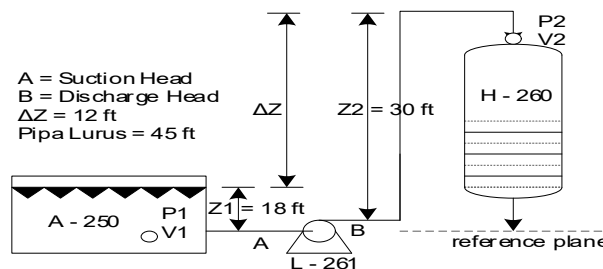
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{1,460}{82\%} \\ &= 2 \quad \text{Hp} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Pompa Tangki Koagulasi :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air sungai ke tangki koagulasi.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	1.171 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	1,6220 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	31,6815 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	82%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	80%
Power Motor	:	2 Hp
BHp	:	1,5 Hp
Jumlah	:	4 Buah

### 3. Pompa Sand Filter

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



### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ Air} &= 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml} \\ \text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} &= 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &\quad \text{( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )} \\ \text{Bahan masuk} &= 119,9429 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 119.378,4832 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 263.181,8040 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{263.181,8040 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 2.107,8152 \text{ cuft/jam (digunakan 2 pompa)} \\ &= 35,1303 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 262,8094 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,5855 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} = 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi aliran turbulen :**

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,5855^{0.45} \times 62,4300^{0.1} \\ &= 5,2463 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dip ( **Brownell & Young, Page 389** )

$$\text{OD} = 10,7500 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 10,2500 \text{ in} = 0,8542 \text{ ft} = 0,2604 \text{ m}$$

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



$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,8542^2$$

$$= 0,5727 \text{ ft}^2$$

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

$$= \frac{0,5855}{0,5727}$$

$$= 1,0223 \text{ ft/detik}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,8542 \times 1,0223 \times 62,4300}{0,0006}$$

$$= 85.396 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar})$$

( Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup> ; Page 88 )

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

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

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

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

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

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D	( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )
Elbow standard 90°	32	
Gate valve open	7	
Globe valve open	300	

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

ID pipa	=	0,8542	ft	Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	45	ft
3 Elbow 90°	=	3	x	32	x	0,8542	= 82,0000 ft
1 Globe Valve	=	1	x	300	x	0,8542	= 256,2500 ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	0,8542	= 5,9792 ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>							<b>= 389,2292 ft</b>



### Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-6)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0040 \times 1,0223^2 \times 389,2292}{32,1740 \times 0,8542} \\ &= \frac{3,2542}{27,4820} \\ &= 0,1184 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,4 \quad ; A_{\text{tangki}} \gg A_{\text{pipa}} \quad [ \text{Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484} ] \\ \alpha &= 1,0 \quad ; \text{untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [ \text{Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484} ] \\ &= \frac{0,4 \times 1,0223^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0065 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{1,0223^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{1,0451}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,0162 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 1,05}{2} \\ &= 0,3919 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$





5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 1,05}{2} = 3,1352 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 1,05}{2} = 0,0888 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6 \\ &= 0,1184 + 0,0065 + 0,0162 + 0,3919 + 3,1352 \\ &\quad + 0,0888 \\ &= 3,7571 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ atm} &= 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc) \\ &= 2995,373719 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2.116,8000 - 2.995,3737 \\ &= 878,5737 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{878,5737 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 14,0729 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} &: \quad Z_1 = 18 \text{ ft} \\ &\quad Z_2 = 30 \text{ ft} \\ &\quad g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m \\ \text{g, percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$g_c, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbf/lbm}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{1,0223^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0162 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

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

$$= (30 - 18) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 12,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 14,0729 + 12,0000 + 0,0162 + 3,7571$$

$$= 29,8463 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\text{Sg campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan)} = 1,0000$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 262,8094 \text{ gpm}$$

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

$$= \frac{29,8463 \times 262,8094 \times 1,0000}{3960}$$

$$= 1,9808 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 262,8094 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (\mu) = 1,0000 \text{ Cp} = 1,0000 \text{ Cs}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{80\%}$$

$$= 2 \text{ Hp}$$



Effisiensi motor = 84% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup> ; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )

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

$$= \frac{2}{84\%}$$

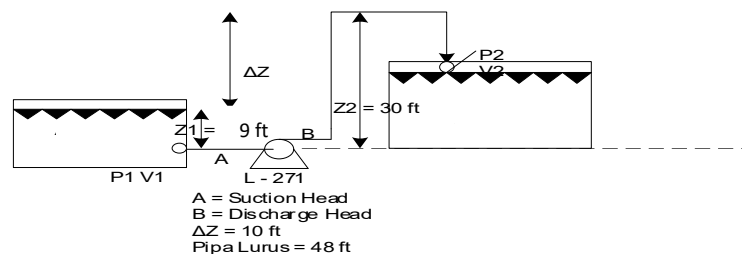
$$= 3 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa Sand Filter :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan bahan dari bak penampung air bersih ke sand filter.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	2.108 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	1,0223 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	29,8463 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	84%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	80%
Power Motor	:	3 Hp
BHp	:	2 Hp
Jumlah	:	2 Buah

#### 4. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi

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



#### Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$



$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 2,0320 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 2.022,4383 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 4.458,7080 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{4.458,7080 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 71,4193 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 1,1903 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 8,9042 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,0198 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\ &= 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

#### Asumsi aliran turbulen :

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= \text{Fluid flow rate; ( cuft/detik )} \\ \rho &= \text{Fluid Density; ( lb/cuft )} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0198^{0,45} \times 62,4300^{0,1} \\ &= 1,1438 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 1 in, sch 10 (Brownell & Young, Page 387)

$$\text{OD} = 1,3150 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,0970 \text{ in} = 0,0914 \text{ ft} = 0,0279 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,0914^2 \\ &= 0,0066 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0198}{0,0066} \\ &= 3,0241 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0914 \times 3,0241 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 27.035,7237 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0017$$

$$f = 0,0060 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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



Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D	( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )
Elbow standard 90°	32	
Gate valve open	7	
Globe valve open	300	

Panjang ekuivalen suction, Le ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel - 1 )  
ID pipa = 0,0914 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 70 ft	
3 Elbow 90° = 3 x 32 x 0,0914 = 8,7760 ft	
1 Globe Valve = 1 x 300 x 0,0914 = 27,4250 ft	
1 Gate Valve = 1 x 7 x 0,0914 = 0,6399 ft	
<b>Panjang Total Pipa = 106,8409 ft</b>	

### Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

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

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0060 \times 3,0241^2 \times 106,8409}{32,1740 \times 0,0914}$$

$$= \frac{11,7248}{2,9412}$$

$$= 3,9863 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

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

$$k = 0,4 \quad ; \text{ A tangki } \gg \gg \text{ A pipa } \quad [ \text{ Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ Page 484 } ]$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen } \quad [ \text{ Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ Page 484 } ]$$

$$= \frac{0,4 \times 3,0241^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0568 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3,0241^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{9,1450}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,1421 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 9,145}{2} \\ &= 3,4294 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 9,145}{2} \\ &= 27,4351 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 9,145}{2} \\ &= 0,7773 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6 \\ &= 3,9863 + 0,0568 + 0,1421 + 3,4294 + 27,4351 + \\ &\quad 0,7773 \\ &= 35,8271 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H + g/gc) \\ &= 2960,326315 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml} \\ \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2.960,3263 - 2.116,8000 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 843,5263 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{843,5263 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 13,5116 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = 9 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 30 \text{ ft}$$

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

g, percepatan gravitasi bumi = 32,1740 ft/dt<sup>2</sup>

gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi = 32,1740 ft/dt<sup>2</sup> x lbm/lbf

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3,0241}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,1421 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

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

$$= (30,0000 - 9,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 21,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 13,5116 + 21,0000 + 0,1421 + 35,8271$$

$$= 70,4808 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan ) = 1,0000

Rate volumetrik = 8,9042 gpm

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

$$= \frac{70,4808 \times 8,9042 \times 1,0000}{3960}$$

$$= 0,1585 \quad H_p = 0,17 \text{ Hp}$$

Rate volumetrik = 8,9042 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 1,0000 Cp = 1,0000 Cs





Effisiensi Pompa = 20% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520 )

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$= \frac{0,1655}{20\%}$$

$$= 0,8274 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )

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

$$= \frac{0,8274}{80\%}$$

$$= 1,0342 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi :

Fungsi : Mengalirkan bahan dari bak penampung air jernih ke bak penampung air sanitasi.

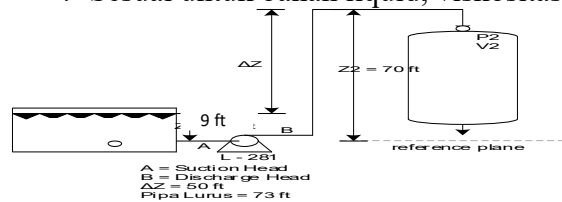
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	71,4193 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	3,0241 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	70,4808 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	20%
Power Motor	:	1,0 Hp
BHp	:	0,8274 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

#### 5. Pompa Kation Exchanger

Fungsi : Mengalirkan bahan dari bak penampung air jernih ke tangki kation exchanger.

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.





**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 5,3962 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 5.370,7796 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11.840,5282 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{11.840,5282 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 189,6609 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 3,1610 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 23,6460 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,0527 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\ &= 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi aliran turbulen :**

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

Peters:



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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, Di} &= 3,9 \times 0,0527^{0.45} \times 62,4300^{0.1} \\ &= 1,7751 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 2 in, sch 40 (Brownell & Young, Page 387)

$$\text{OD} = 2,3750 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft} = 0,0525 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1723^2 \\ &= 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0527}{0,0233} \\ &= 2,2620 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1723 \times 2,2620 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 38.104 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>; Page 88)

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0009$$

$$f = 0,0049 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484



Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D	( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )
Elbow standard 90°	32	
Gate valve open	7	
Globe valve open	300	

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

ID pipa = 0,1723 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lu = 95 ft

3 Elbow 90°	=	3	x	32	x	0,1723	=	16,5360	ft
1 Globe Valve	=	1	x	300	x	0,1723	=	51,6750	ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	0,1723	=	1,2058	ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>							=	<b>164,4168</b>	<b>ft</b>

### Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

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

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0049 \times 2,2620^2 \times 164,4168}{32,1740 \times 0,1723}$$

$$= \frac{8,2442}{5,5420}$$

$$= 1,4876 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

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

k = 0,4 ; A tangki >>> A pipa [ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]

$\alpha$  = 1,0 ; untuk aliran turbulen [ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]

$$= \frac{0,4 \times 2,2620^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0318 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2,2620^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{5,1165}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,0795 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 1,9187 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 15,3495 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 0,4349 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6 \\ &= 1,4876 + 0,0318 + 0,0795 + 1,9187 + 15,3495 + \\ &\quad 0,4349 \\ &= 19,3020 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc) \\ &= 2902,6991 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml} \\ \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 2.902,6991 - 2.116,8000$$

$$= 785,8991 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{785,8991 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 12,5885 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = 9 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 70 \text{ ft}$$

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

g, percepatan gravitasi bumi = 32,1740 ft/dt<sup>2</sup>

gc, konstanta gravitasi bumi = 32,1740 ft/dt<sup>2</sup> x lbm/lbf

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{2,2620^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0795 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

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

$$= (70 - 9) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 61 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 12,5885 + 61,0000 + 0,0795 + 19,3020$$

$$= 92,9700 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan ) = 1,0000

Rate volumetrik = 23,6460 gpm

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



$$= \frac{92,9700 \times 23,6460 \times 1,0000}{3960}$$
$$= 0,5551 \quad \text{Hp} = 0,6 \quad \text{Hp}$$

Rate volumetrik = 23,6460 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 1,0000 Cp = 1,0000 Cs

Effisiensi Pompa = 45% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520 )

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$
$$= \frac{0,5551}{45\%}$$
$$= 1,2337 \quad \text{Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 81% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )

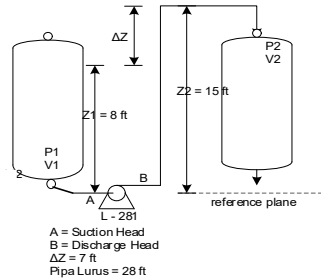
$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$
$$= \frac{1,2337}{81\%}$$
$$= 1,5230 \quad \text{Hp}$$

### Spesifikasi Pompa Kation Exchanger :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan bahan dari bak penampung air jernih ke tangkikation exchanger.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	189,6609 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	2,2620 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	92,9700 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	81%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	45%
Power Motor	:	1,5 Hp
BHp	:	1 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

### 6. Pompa Anion Exchanger

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



**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 5,3962 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 5.370,7796 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11.840,5282 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{11.840,5282 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 189,6609 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 3,1610 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 23,6460 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,0527 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\ &= 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$





**Asumsi aliran turbulen :**

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0527^{0,45} \times 62,4300^{0,1} \\ &= 1,7751 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 2 in, sch 40S (Brownell & Young, Page 387)

$$\text{OD} = 2,3750 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft} = 0,0525 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1723^2 \\ &= 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0527}{0,0233} \\ &= 2,2620 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1723 \times 2,2620 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 38.104 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed ; Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0009$$

$$f = 0,0050 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

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

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D	( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )
Elbow standard 90°	32	
Gate valve open	7	
Globe valve open	300	

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

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,1723 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 28 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \times 32 \times 0,1723 = 16,5360 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 300 \times 0,1723 = 51,6750 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate Valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 0,1723 = 1,2058 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Total Pipa} = 97,4168 \text{ ft}$$

### Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

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

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0050 \times 2,2620^2 \times 97,4168}{32,1740 \times 0,1723}$$

$$= \frac{4,9843}{5,5420}$$

$$= 0,8994 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

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

$$k = 0,4 \quad ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} \quad [ \text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ Page } 484 ]$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [ \text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ Page } 484 ]$$

$$= \frac{0,4 \times 2,2620^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0318 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\ &= \frac{2,2620^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{5,1165}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,0795 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 1,9187 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 15,3495 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 5,12}{2} = 0,4349 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6 \\ &= 0,8994 + 0,0318 + 0,0795 + 1,9187 + 15,3495 + \\ &\quad 0,4349 \\ &= 18,7138 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc) \\ &= 2902,699062 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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



$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2.902,6991 - 2.116,8000 \\ &= 785,8991 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{785,8991 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 12,5885 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} : \quad Z_1 &= 8 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 15 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} &= 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} &= 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{2,2620^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0795 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (15,0000 - 8,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 7,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

#### Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 12,5885 + 7,0000 + 0,0795 + 18,7138 \\ &= 38,3818 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan )} = 1,0000$$



Rate volumetrik = 23,6460 gpm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{Pers } 6-11, \text{Page } 6-5) \\ &= \frac{38,3818 \times 23,6460 \times 1,0000}{3960} \\ &= 0,2292 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Rate volumetrik = 23,6460 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 1,0000 Cp = 1,0000 Cs

Effisiensi Pompa = 20% (Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,2292}{20\%} \\ &= 1,1459 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 82% (Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{1,1459}{82\%} \\ &= 1,3975 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

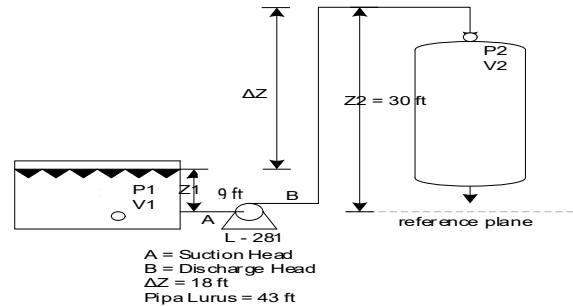
#### Spesifikasi Pompa Anion Exchanger :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari kation exchanger ke anion
	:	exchanger.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	189,6609 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	2,2620 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	38,3818 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	82%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	20%
Power Motor	:	1,3975 Hp
BHp	:	1,1459 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 Buah



### 7. Pompa Air Umpan Boiler

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



#### Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

**( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 5,3962 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 5.370,7796 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11.840,4208 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{11.840,4208 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 189,6592 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 3,1610 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 23,6458 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,0527 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\ &= 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Kern Table 6 ; Page - 808} &\text{ didapat sg reference} = 1 \\ \text{Dari Kern figure 14 ; Page 823} &\text{ didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,95 \text{ cp} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}\end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi aliran turbulen :**

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,0527^{0,45} \times 62,4300^{0,1} \\ &= 1,7751 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 2 in, sch 40S ( **Brownell & Young, Page 387** )

$$\text{OD} = 2,3750 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft} = 0,0525 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \left( \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1723^2 \\ &= 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0527}{0,0233} \\ &= 2,2620 \text{ ft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}NRe &= \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1723 \times 2,2620 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 38.103 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Page 88})\end{aligned}$$



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

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0009$$

$$f = 0,0050 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3})$$

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

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D	( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )
Elbow standard 90°	32	
Gate valve open	7	
Globe valve open	300	

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

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,1723 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lu} = 43,0000 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \times 32 \times 0,1723 = 16,5360 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 300 \times 0,1723 = 51,6750 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate Valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 0,1723 = 1,2058 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Total Pipa} = 112,4168 \text{ ft}$$

### Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

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

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0050 \times 2,2620^2 \times 112,4168}{32,1740 \times 0,1723}$$

$$= \frac{5,7517}{5,5420}$$

$$= 1,0378 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

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

$$k = 0,4 \quad ; \text{ A tangki } \gg \gg \text{ A pipa } \quad [ \text{ Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ Page 484 } ]$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen } \quad [ \text{ Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{ Page 484 } ]$$





$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0,4 \times 2,2620^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0318 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && ; (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\ &= \frac{2,2620^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{5,1164}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,0795 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 1,9187 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 15,3493 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_6 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 5,12}{2} \\ &= 0,4349 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6 \\ &= 1,0378 + 0,0318 + 0,0795 + 1,9187 + 15,3493 + \\ &\quad 0,4349 \\ &= 18,8520 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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



$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc)$$

$$= 2805,9563 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$$

$$= 2.805,9563 - 2.116,8000$$

$$= 689,1563 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{689,1563 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 11,0389 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = 9 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 30 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{2,2620^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0795 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

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

$$= (30,0000 - 9,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 21,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

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



$$\begin{aligned} &= 11,0389 + 21,0000 + 0,0795 + 18,8520 \\ &= 50,9704 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan )} &= 1,0000 \\ \text{Rate volumetrik} &= 23,6458 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{50,9704 \times 23,6458 \times 1,0000}{3960} \\ &= 0,3044 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= 23,6458 \text{ gpm} \\ \text{Viskositas } (\mu) &= 1,0000 \text{ Cp} = 1,0000 \text{ Cs} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} Bhp &= \frac{Bph}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,3044}{40\%} \\ &= 0,7609 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,7609}{80\%} \\ &= 0,9511 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa Air Umpan Boiler :

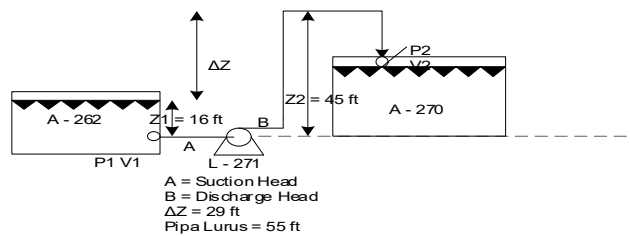
Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air demineralisasi ke Boiler.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel



Rate Volumetrik	:	189,6592	cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	2,2620	ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	50,9704	ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%	
Effisiensi Pompa	:	40%	
Power Motor	:	1,0	Hp
BHp	:	0,8	Hp
Jumlah	:	1	Buah

### 8. Pompa Air Proses

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



### Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 88,1865 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 87.771,4976 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 193.501,0436 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{193.501,0436 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1.033,1627 \text{ cuft/jam (digunakan 3 pompa)} \\ &= 17,2194 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 128,8096 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,2870 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,430} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 62,43 \\ &= 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

#### Asumsi aliran turbulen :

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,2870^{0,45} \times 62,4300^{0,13} \\ &= 3,8063 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 10 in, sch 20 ( **Brownell & Young, Page 387** )

$$\text{OD} = 10,7500 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 10,2500 \text{ in} = 0,8542 \text{ ft} = 0,2604 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left( \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,8542^2 \\ &= 0,5727 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2870}{0,5727} \\ &= 0,5011 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,8542 \times 0,5011 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 41.858 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon/D &= 0,0002 \\ f &= 0,0035 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3}) \\ gc &= 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

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

( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )

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

ID pipa	=	0,8542	ft			
			Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	55,0000	ft
3 Elbow 90°	=	3	x	32	x	0,8542 = 82,0000 ft
1 Globe Valve	=	1	x	300	x	0,8542 = 256,2500 ft
1 Gate Valve	=	1	x	7	x	0,8542 = 5,9792 ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>					=	<b>399,2292 ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0035 \times 0,5011^2 \times 399,2292}{32,1740 \times 0,8542} \\ &= \frac{0,7017}{27,4820} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 0,0255 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

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

$$k = 0,4 \quad ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} \quad [ \text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Page 484} ]$$

$$\alpha = 1,0 \quad ; \text{untuk aliran turbulen} \quad [ \text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{Page 484} ]$$

$$= \frac{0,4 \times 0,5011^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0016 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{0,5011^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= \frac{0,2511}{64,3480}$$

$$= 0,0039 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 0,25}{2} = 0,0942 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 0,25}{2}$$

$$= 0,7533 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_6 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,25}{2}$$

$$= 0,0213 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

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



$$= 0,0255 + 0,0016 + 0,0039 + 0,0942 + 0,7533 + 0,0213$$

$$= 0,8998 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$

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

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc)$$

$$= 3865,66574 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 3.865,6657 - 2.116,8000$$

$$= 1.748,8657 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1.748,8657 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 28,0132 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 45 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{0,5011^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0039 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$

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





$$= (45,0000 - 16,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm}/\text{dt}^2.\text{lbm}}$$

$$= 29,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 28,0132 + 29,0000 + 0,0039 + 0,8998$$

$$= 57,9169 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan ) = 1,0000  
Rate volumetrik = 128,8096 gpm

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

$$= \frac{57,9169 \times 128,8096 \times 1,0000}{3960}$$

$$= 1,8839 \quad H_p$$

Rate volumetrik = 128,8096 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 1,0000 Cp = 1,0000 Cs

Effisiensi Pompa = 88% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520 )

$$B_{hp} = \frac{B_{ph}}{\eta_{pompa}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{88\%}$$

$$= 2 \quad H_p$$

Effisiensi motor = 86% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )

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

$$= \frac{2}{86\%}$$

$$= 2 \quad H_p$$

### Spesifikasi Pompa Air Proses :

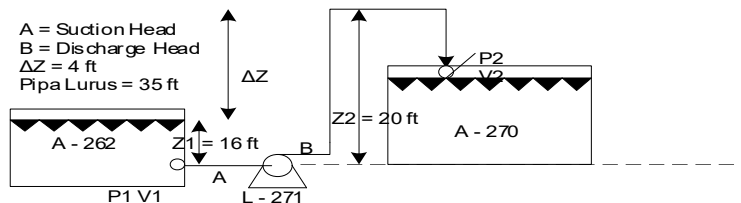
Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak air bersih ke bak air proses.



Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	1.033,1627 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	0,5011 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	57,9169 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	86%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	88%
Power Motor	:	2 Hp
BHp	:	2 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

### 9. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

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



#### Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Air}} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 27,7727 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 27.642,0388 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 60.939,6386 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{60.939,6386 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 976,1275 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 16,2688 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ &= 121,6987 \text{ gpm} \\ &= 0,2711 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\ &= 1,0000 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi aliran turbulen :**

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,2711^{0,45} \times 62,4300^{0,1} \\ &= 3,7103 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 4 in, sch 40S ( **Brownell & Young, Page 387** )

OD = 4,5000 in

ID = 4,0260 in = 0,3355 ft = 0,1023 m

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3355^2 \\ &= 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2711}{0,0884} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 3,0687 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,3355 \times 3,0687 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 100.684 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon/D &= 0,0004 \\ f &= 0,0042 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3}) \\ gc &= 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D	( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )
Elbow standard 90°	32	
Gate valve open	7	
Globe valve open	300	

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

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,3355 \text{ ft}$$

	Taksiran panjang pipa lurus	=	35,0000	ft
3 Elbow 90°	= 3 x 32 x 0,3355	=	32,2080	ft
1 Globe Valve	= 1 x 300 x 0,3355	=	100,6500	ft
1 Gate Valve	= 1 x 7 x 0,3355	=	2,3485	ft
<b>Panjang Total Pipa</b>		=	<b>170,2065</b>	<b>ft</b>

**Friksi yang terjadi:**

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}, \text{Pers. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0042 \times 3,0687^2 \times 170,2065}{32,1740 \times 0,3355} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{13,4634}{10,7944} \\ &= 1,2473 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,4 \quad ; A \text{ tangki} \gg \gg A \text{ pipa} && \text{[ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]} \\ \alpha &= 1,0 \quad ; \text{untuk aliran turbulen} && \text{[ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]} \\ &= \frac{0,4 \times 3,0687^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0585 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\ &= \frac{3,0687^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{9,4167}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,1463 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 9,42}{2} \\ &= 3,5313 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 9,42}{2} \\ &= 28,2501 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 9,42}{2}$$

$$= 0,8004 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$

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

$$= 1,2473 + 0,0585 + 0,1463 + 3,5313 + 28,2501 + 0,8004$$

$$= 34,0339 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$

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

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc)$$

$$= 2647,127997 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$$

$$= 2.647,1280 - 2.116,8000$$

$$= 530,3280 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{530,3280 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 8,4948 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Asumsi :  $Z_1 = 16,0000 \text{ ft}$

$Z_2 = 20,0000 \text{ ft}$

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

$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2$

$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{3,0687^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,1463 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times \frac{g}{gc} \\ &= (20,0000 - 16,0000) \times 1 \frac{ft/dt^2}{ft.lbm/dt^2.lbf} \\ &= 4,0000 \frac{ft.lbf}{lbm}\end{aligned}$$

### Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\begin{aligned}-Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 8,4948 + 4,0000 + 0,1463 + 34,0339 \\ &= 46,6750 \frac{ft.lbf}{lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan ) = 1,0000

Rate volumetrik = 121,6987 gpm

$$\begin{aligned}Hp &= \frac{-Wf \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{ed}; \text{Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{46,6750 \times 121,6987 \times 1,0000}{3960} \\ &= 1,4344 \quad Hp\end{aligned}$$

Rate volumetrik = 121,6987 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 1,0000 Cp = 1,0000 Cs

Effisiensi Pompa = 65% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520 )

$$\begin{aligned}Bhp &= \frac{Bph}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1}{65\%} \\ &= 2 \quad Hp\end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )

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



$$= \frac{2}{80\%}$$

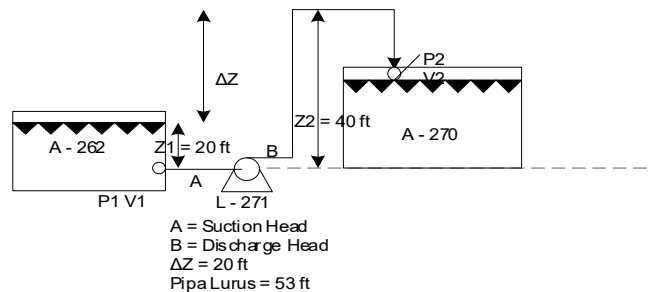
$$= 3 \text{ Hp}$$

### 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	:	976,1275 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	3,0687 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	46,6750 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	65%
Power Motor	:	3 Hp
BHp	:	2 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

### 10. Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin ke cooling tower.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.



### Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Air} = 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( Badger ; App.9 : 733 )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 27,7727 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 27.642,0388 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 60.939,6386 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik } (q_f) = \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{60.939,6386}{62,430} \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 &= 976,1275 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 16,2688 \text{ cuft/menit} \\
 &= 121,6987 \text{ gpm} \\
 &= 0,2711 \text{ cuft/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\
 &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} = 1,0000
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\
 &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\
 &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\
 &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Asumsi aliran turbulen :

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,2711^{0.45} \times 62,4300^{0.1} \\
 &= 3,7103 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 4 in, sch 120 ( **Brownell & Young, Page 387** )

OD = 4,5000 in

ID = 3,6240 in = 0,3020 ft = 0,0920 m



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3020^2 \\
 &= 0,0716 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,2711}{0,0716} \\
 &= 3,7872 \text{ ft/detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NRe &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,3020 \times 3,7872 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\
 &= 111.853 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\
 &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Page 88})
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon/D &= 0,0005 \\
 f &= 0,0045 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3}) \\
 gc &= 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf}
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

Sambungan / Fitting	Le/D	( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )
Elbow standard 90°	32	
Gate valve open	7	
Globe valve open	300	

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID pipa} &= 0,3020 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lu} &= 53,0000 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,3020 = 28,9920 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ Globe Valve} &= 1 \times 300 \times 0,3020 = 90,6000 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ Gate Valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,3020 = 2,1140 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Panjang Total Pipa} &= 174,7060 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$



### Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L \times \rho}{g_c \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-6)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0045 \times 3,7872^2 \times 174,7060}{32,1740 \times 0,3020} \\ &= \frac{22,5523}{9,7165} \\ &= 2,3210 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,4 \quad ; \text{ A tangki } \gg \gg \text{ A pipa} && \text{ [ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup> ; Page 484 ]} \\ \alpha &= 1,0 \quad ; \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} && \text{ [ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup> ; Page 484 ]} \\ &= \frac{0,4 \times 3,7872^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0892 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad ; \text{ (A}_1 \ll \ll \text{ A}_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{3,7872^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{14,3430}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,2229 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 14,34}{2} \\ &= 5,3786 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 14,34}{2} = 43,0291 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_6 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 14,34}{2} = 1,2192 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 + F_6 \\ &= 2,3210 + 0,0892 + 0,2229 + 5,3786 + 43,0291 + \\ &\quad 1,2192 \\ &= 52,2600 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc) \\ &= 2647,127997 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2647,127997 - 2116,8 \\ &= 530,3280 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{530,3280 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 8,4948 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} &: Z_1 = 20,0000 \text{ ft} \\ &\quad Z_2 = 40,0000 \text{ ft} \\ &\quad g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$



$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbf/lbm}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3,7872^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,2229 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

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

$$= (40,0000 - 20,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 20,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

#### Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 8,4948 + 20,0000 + 0,2229 + 52,2600$$

$$= 80,9776 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$Sg \text{ campuran (Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan)} = 1,0000$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 121,6987 \text{ gpm}$$

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

$$= \frac{80,9776 \times 121,6987 \times 1,0000}{3960}$$

$$= 2 \quad H_p$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 121,6987 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (\mu) = 1,0000 \text{ Cp} = 1,0000 \text{ Cs}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 65\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{65\%}$$

$$= 4 \quad H_p$$



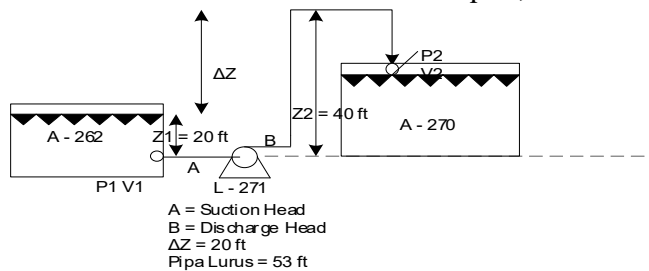
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Figure 14 - 38 Page 521}) \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{4}{80\%} \\ &= 5 \quad \text{Hp} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin ke cooling tower.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	976,1275 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	3,7872 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	80,9776 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	65%
Power Motor	:	5 Hp
BHp	:	4 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

### 11. Pompa Cooling Tower

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin keluar dari cooling tower menuju bak penampung air pendingin.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Dasar pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah.



$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ Air} &= 62,430 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ g/ml} \\ \text{Densitas air } 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} &= 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ & \quad (\text{Badger ; App.9 : 733}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan masuk} &= 27,7727 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,2944 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 27.642,0388 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 60.940,1915 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate Volumetrik (} q_f \text{)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\
 &= \frac{60.940,1915 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\
 &= 976,1363 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 16,2689 \text{ cuft/menit} \\
 &= 121,6998 \text{ gpm} \\
 &= 0,2711 \text{ cuft/detik} \\
 \\ 
 \text{Sg Bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\
 &= \frac{62,430}{62,43} \\
 &= 1,0000
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\
 &= \frac{1,000}{1} \times 0,95 \\
 &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\
 &= 0,00064 \text{ lb/ft.detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Asumsi aliran turbulen :**

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

Peters:

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

Dengan :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter pipa optimum, } D_i &= 3,9 \times 0,2711^{0.45} \times 62,4300^{0.1} \\
 &= 3,7103 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 4 in,sch 40s ( **Brownell & Young, Page 387** )

OD = 4,5000 in

ID = 4,0260 in = 0,3355 ft = 0,1023 m



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,3355^2 \\ &= 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2711}{0,0884} \\ &= 3,0687 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,3355 \times 3,0687 \times 62,4300}{0,0006} \\ &= 100.685 > 2100 \quad (\text{Asumsi turbulen benar}) \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{\text{ed}}; \text{Page 88}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dipilih pipa commercial steel, } \epsilon &= 0,000046 \text{ m} \\ \epsilon/D &= 0,0004 \\ f &= 0,0040 \quad (\text{Geankoplis ; Figure 2. 10 - 3}) \\ gc &= 32,1740 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup> Tabel 1 halaman 484

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

( Peters & Timmerhause, Page 484-485 )

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID pipa} &= 0,3355 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 53,0000 \text{ ft} \\ \hline 3 \text{ Elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,3355 = 32,2080 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ Globe Valve} &= 1 \times 300 \times 0,3355 = 100,6500 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ Gate Valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,3355 = 2,3485 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Panjang Total Pipa} &= 188,2065 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$





### Friksi yang terjadi:

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-6)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,0040 \times 3,0687^2 \times 188,2065}{32,1740 \times 0,3355} \\ &= \frac{14,1785}{10,7944} \\ &= 1,3135 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-16)} \\ k &= 0,4 \quad ; A_{\text{tangki}} \gg A_{\text{pipa}} && \text{[ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]} \\ \alpha &= 1,0 \quad ; \text{untuk aliran turbulen} && \text{[ Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Page 484 ]} \\ &= \frac{0,4 \times 3,0687^2}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= 0,0585 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} && \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, Pers. 2.10-15)} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 \ll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{3,0687^2 - 0}{2 \times 1,0 \times 32,1740} \\ &= \frac{9,4169}{64,3480} \\ &= 0,1463 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 9,42^2}{2} \\ &= 3,5313 \text{ ft.lbf / lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena Globe Valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{6 \times 9,42^2}{2}$$



$$= 28,2506 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$

6. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$F_6 = \frac{K_f \times V_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 9,42}{2}$$

$$= 0,8004 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$

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

$$= 1,3135 + 0,0585 + 0,1463 + 3,5313 + 28,2506 + 0,8004$$

$$= 34,1008 \text{ ft.lbf/ lb}_m$$

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

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} + (\rho \times H \times g/gc)$$

$$= 4301,85 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1,0001 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 4301,85 - 2116,8$$

$$= 2.185,0500 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{2.185,0500 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 35,0000 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_2 = 40 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 20 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g, \text{ percepatan gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc, \text{ konstanta gravitasi bumi} = 32,1740 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$



$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{3,0687^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,1463 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

$$= (40 - 20) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

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

### Persamaan Bernoulli

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

$$= 35,0000 + 20,0000 + 0,1463 + 34,1008$$

$$= 89,2471 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Sg campuran ( Himmelblau : Berdasarkan Sg bahan ) = 1,0000

Rate volumetrik = 121,6998 gpm

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

$$= \frac{89,2471 \times 121,6998 \times 1,0000}{3960}$$

$$= 2,7 \text{ Hp}$$

Rate volumetrik = 121,6998 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 1,0000 Cp = 1,0000 Cs

Effisiensi Pompa = 65% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520 )

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

$$= \frac{2,7}{65\%}$$

$$= 4,2 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80% ( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521 )



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{4,2}{80\%} \\ &= 5,3 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa Cooling Tower :

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin keluar dari cooling tower menuju bak penampung air pendingin.
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan	:	Commercial Steel
Rate Volumetrik	:	976,1363 cuft/jam
Kecepatan Aliran	:	3,0687 ft/detik
Total Dynamic Head	:	89,2471 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Motor	:	80%
Effisiensi Pompa	:	65%
Power Motor	:	5,3 Hp
BHp	:	4,2 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 Buah

#### VII.4. Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik

Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan Pabrik ini dipenuhi dari Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) dan Generator set (Genset) dan distribusi pemakaian listrik untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pabrik adalah sebagai berikut :

- Untuk keperluan proses.
- Untuk keperluan penerangan.

Untuk keperluan proses disediakan dari generator set, sedangkan untuk penerangan dari PLN. Bila terjadi kerusakan pada generator set, kebutuhan listrik bisa diperoleh dari PLN. Demikian juga bila terjadi gangguan dari PLN, kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan bisa diperoleh dari generator set.

Perincian kebutuhan listrik dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut :

**Tabel VII.1. Kebutuhan Listrik untuk Peralatan Proses dan Utilitas**

No	Nama Alat Peralatan Proses	Kode Alat	Power (hp)
1	Pompa feed	L-111	1,2
2	Blower-1	G-121	2
3	Cooling Conveyyor-1	J-231	1,7
4	Bucket Elevator-1	J-232	2,2



5	Peletizer	S-310	5
6	Belt Conveyor	J-312	2,9
7	Blower-2	G-322	4
8	Rotary Dryer	B-320	4,8
9	Cooling Conveyor-2	J-326	1,0
10	Bucket Elevator-2	J-328	3,4
Total			28

No	Nama Alat Peralatan Proses	Kode Alat	Power (hp)
1	Boiler		216,5
2	Cooling Tower	P - 313	2,0
3	Tangki Koagulasi	A - 220	2,0
4	Tangki Flokulasi	A - 230	1,0
5	Pompa Air Sungai	L - 211	2,5
6	Pompa ke Tangki Koagulasi	L - 221	1,8
7	Pompa ke Sand Filter	L - 251	2,9
8	Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	L - 271	1,0
9	Pompa ke Kation Exchanger	L - 281	1,5
10	Pompa ke Anion Exchanger	L - 291	1,4
11	Pompa Air Umpan Boiler	L - 293	1,0
12	Pompa Air Proses	L - 321	2,5
13	Pompa Bak Penampung Air Pendingin	L - 311	2,8
14	Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin	L - 312	4,8
15	Pompa Cooling Tower	L - 314	5,3
Total			249

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ Hp} &= 745,6 \text{ W} = 0,746 \text{ kW} \\
 \text{Total kebutuhan listrik} &= 28,393 + 249 \\
 &= 277 \times 0,7456 \text{ kW} \\
 &= 206,7642 \text{ kWh} \\
 &= 207 \text{ kWh}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan pabrik dihitung berdasarkan kuat penerangan untuk tiap-tiap lokasi. Dengan menggunakan perbandingan beban listrik lumen/m<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dimana } 1 \text{ foot candle} &= 10.076 \text{ lumen / m}^2 \\
 1 \text{ lumen} &= 0,0015 \text{ W}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Tabel VII.2. Kebutuhan Listrik Untuk Penerangan**



No	Lokasi	Luas (m <sup>2</sup> )	Foot candle	Lumen / m <sup>2</sup>
1	Jalan	3875	235	2367860
2	Pos Keamanan	75	10	100760
3	Parkir	600	120	1209120
4	Taman	400	80	806080
5	Timbangan Truk	100	10	100760
6	Pemadam Kebakaran	200	20	201520
7	Bengkel	225	22,5	226710
8	Kantor	1200	120	1209120
9	Perpustakaan	500	50	503800
10	Kantin	225	22,5	226710
11	Poliklinik	100	10	100760
12	Mushola	900	90	906840
13	Ruang Proses	3600	360	3627360
14	Ruang Kontrol	100	10	100760
15	Laboratorium	625	62,5	629750
16	Unit Pengolahan Air	900	90	906840
17	Unit Pembangkit Listrik	500	50	503800
18	Unit Boiler	500	50	503800
19	Storage Produk	625	62,5	629750
20	Storage Bahan Baku	625	62,5	629750
21	Gudang	625	62,5	629750
23	Daerah Perluasan	3600	360	3627360
<b>Total</b>		<b>20100</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>19748960</b>

Untuk penerangan daerah proses, daerah perluasan, daerah utilitas, daerah bahan baku, daerah produk, tempat parkir, bengkel, gudang, jalan dan taman digunakan merkury 250 watt. Untuk lampu merkury 250 watt mempunyai besar :

Lumen Output = 166666,67 lumen (Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, Conversion Table)

Jumlah lampu merkury yang dibutuhkan :

**Tabel VII.3 Jumlah Lampu Merkury**

No	Lokasi	Lumen / m <sup>2</sup>
1	Ruang Proses	3627360
2	Daerah Perluasan	3627360
4	Storage Bahan Baku	629750
5	Storage Produk	629750
6	Parkir	1209120
7	Bengkel	226710



8	Gudang	629750
9	Jalan Aspal	2367860
10	Taman	806080
Total		13753740

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lampu mercury yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{13753740}{166666,7} \\ &= 82,5224 \\ &\approx 83 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk penerangan lain digunakan lampu} & 40 \text{ watt} \\ \text{Untuk lampu TL 40 watt, lumen out put} &= 26666,6667 \\ \text{Jumlah lampu TL yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{19748960 - 13753740}{26666,6667} \\ &= 224,8 \\ &\approx 225 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan :} \\ &= [ 83 \times 250 ] + [ 225 \times 40 ] \\ &= 29.750 \text{ watt} \\ &= 29,750 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan listrik untuk AC kantor} = 20 \text{ kWh}$$

Supply PLN hanya untuk penerangan dan AC

$$= 29,7500 + 20,000$$

$$= 49,7500 \text{ kWh}$$

Untuk menjamin kelancaran dalam penyediaan, ditambah 20 % dari total kebutuhan ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga kebutuhan listrik} &= 1,2 \times 49,7500 \\ &= 59,7000 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

#### VIII.4.1. Generator Set (Penyediaan Listrik)

Direncanakan digunakan : Generator Portable Set (penempatannya mudah)

Effisiensi generator set : 80%

Supply listrik untuk keperluan proses dan utilitas diperoleh dari generator set.

Kebutuhan listrik untuk keperluan proses dan utilitas = 207 kWh

Untuk menjamin kelancaran dalam penyediaan, ditambah 20% dari total kebutuhan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga kebutuhan listrik} &= 1,2 \times 207 \\ &= 248,117 \text{ kWh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas generator set total} = \frac{248,1171}{80\%}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 310,1464 \text{ kWh} \\
 1 \text{ kW} &= 56,87 \text{ Btu/menit} \\
 Q \text{ generator} &= 310,1464 \times 56,87 \\
 &= 17.638,0234 \text{ Btu/menit} \\
 &\quad \text{[Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}, 1984 \text{ Page 1629]}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Heating Value minyak bakar} &= 19.065,6944 \text{ Btu/lb} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator} &= \frac{17.638,0234 \text{ Btu/menit}}{19.065,6944 \text{ Btu/lb}} \\
 &= 0,9251 \text{ lb/menit} \\
 &= 25,2002 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dalam perencanaan ini, harus disediakan generator pembangkit tenaga listrik yang dapat menghasilkan daya listrik yang sesuai. Dengan kebutuhan bahan bakar solar sebesar = 25,2002 kg/jam  
Berat jenis bahan bakar = 870 kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 0,87 kg/L

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{25,2002}{0,87} \\
 &= 28,9658 \text{ L/jam} \\
 &= 695,1786 \text{ L/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Generator Set :

Fungsi	: Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik
Kapasitas	: 310,1464 kWh
Power factor	: 80%
Frekuensi	: 50 Hz
Bahan bakar	: Diesel Oil
Jumlah bahan bakar	: 695,1786 L/hari
Jumlah	: 2 buah (1 cadangan)

### VII.5 Tangki Penyimpan Bahan Bakar

#### VII.5.1 Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar Solar

Fungsi : Menyimpan bahan bakar solar untuk kebutuhan generator dan boiler.  
Bentuk : Tangki Silinder Vertikal dengan plat datar (flat bottom) dan atap torispherical dished

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator per jam} &= 55,5071 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk boiler per jam} &= 37.831,8629 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \hline
 \text{Total Minyak Diesel} &= 37.887,3700 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Densitas minyak diesel} &= 54,31 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 \text{Kapasitas} &= 697,613 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 1 \text{ cuft} &= 28,32 \text{ liter}
 \end{aligned}$$





$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas per jam} &= 19756,4043 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Direncanakan penyimpanan bahan bakar selama 1 minggu:} \\ \text{Volume bahan} &= 698 \text{ cuft/jam} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\ &= 117.199,0 \text{ cuft} \\ \text{Safety factor} &= 20\% \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= 1,1 \times 117.199,0 \\ &= 128.918,9094 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi dimensi ratio} &: H/D = 1 \quad (\text{Ulrich Table.4-27}) \\ \text{Volume silinder} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D_s^2 \times 1,5D \\ &= 0,785 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ tutup atas} &= 0,000049 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Torispherical}) \\ & \quad \text{[Brownell : 88]} \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= \text{Volume silinder} + \text{Volume tutup atas} \\ 128918,9094 &= 0,785 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 \\ 128918,9094 &= 0,785 D^3 \\ D_t &= 54,76 \text{ ft} = 657,1349 \text{ in} = 16,6912 \text{ m} \\ H_t &= 54,76 \text{ ft} = 657,1349 \text{ in} = 16,6912 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan ukuran tangki dan ketebalannya

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{liq}^2 \times H_{liq} \\ 117199,0086 &= 0,785 D_{liq}^3 \\ D_{liq} &= 53,05 \text{ ft} = 636,5991 \text{ in} = 16,1696 \text{ m} \\ H_{liq} &= 53,05 \text{ ft} = 636,5991 \text{ in} = 16,1696 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tekanan Design

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid , maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= P_o - P_i + \text{Phidrostatic} \\ P \text{ design} &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \text{Phidrostatic} \\ P \text{ design} &= \text{Phidrostatic} \\ P \text{ design} &= \rho \times g/gc \times H_{liq} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 54,3100 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{lbm}} \times 53,05 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2881,1413 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 20,0079 \text{ Psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ design} &= 1,1 \times 20,0079 \\
 &= 22,0087 \text{ Psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan tebal minimum shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0.6P} + C \quad \text{[Brownell, pers.13-1, Page 254]}$$

Dengan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\min} &= \text{tebal shell minimum} \quad ; \text{ in} \\
 P &= \text{tekanan tangki} \quad ; \text{ Psi} \\
 r_i &= \text{jari-jari tangki} \quad ; \text{ in} \quad (1/2 D) \\
 C &= \text{faktor korosi} \quad ; \text{ in} \quad (\text{digunakan} = 0,1250 \text{ in}) \\
 E &= \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded} \\
 e &= 0,800 \\
 f &= \text{stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283} \\
 &\quad \text{grade C, maka} \quad f = 12.650 \quad \text{[Brownell, Table.13-1]}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_i &= 0,5 \times 657,1349 \\
 &= 328,5674 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0.6P} + C \\
 &= \frac{22,0087 \times 328,567}{10.120 - 13,2052} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,7155 + 0,1250 \\
 &= 0,8405 \text{ in} \text{ maka , digunakan } t_s = 1,0 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan dimensi tutup atas dan bawah (Torispherical dished)

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$\begin{aligned}
 OD &= ID + 2t_s \\
 &= 657,13 + 2 \times 1
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 659,13 \text{ in} = 54,928 \text{ ft} \\ rc &= 329,57 \text{ in} = 27,4640 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tutup (h)} &= rc - \left[ rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4} \right]^{0,5} && \text{(Hesse : 4-14)} \\ &= 53.4168 - \left[ 53.4168^2 - \frac{106.6670}{4} \right]^{0,5} \\ &= 25,3261 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 \times (3rc - h) \\ &= 1,1 \times 641,412 \times (3 \times 27,46 - 25,33) \\ &= 58106,4982 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

#### Tebal standart torispherical dished (atas) :

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
- $D_i$  = Diameter dalam (in)
- $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, 0,8
- $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{0,885 \times 22,0087 \times 329,5674}{\left( \frac{12.650}{0,80} \right) - \left( 0,1 \times 22,0087 \right)} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,7594 + 0,1250 \\ &= 0,8844 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka , digunakan tebal head = 1,0 in

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar Solar :

- Nama alat : Menyimpan bahan bakar diesel oil untuk kebutuhan generator dan boiler.
- Tipe : Tangki Silinder Vertikal dengan plat datar (flat bottom) dan atap torispherical dished
- Kapasitas : 128.918,909 cuft
- Diameter : 54,8 ft
- Tinggi : 54,8 ft
- Tebal shell : 1,0 in
- Tebal tutup : 1,0 in
- Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C
- Jumlah : 1 Buah