



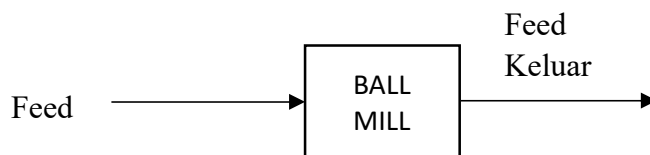


FeS = 88

**Komposisi feed masuk :**

Komposisi	%Berat	Berat (Kg/jam)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	61,80%	1823,45323
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13,00%	383,5743041
SiO <sub>2</sub>	12,00%	354,0685884
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1,20%	35,40685884
H <sub>2</sub> O	12,00%	354,0685884
	100,00%	2950,57157

**1. Ball Mill-1**



Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan operasi = 1 atm  
 Suhu operasi = 30 °C (suhu kamar)  
 Ukuran feed keluar = 200 mesh

Feed masuk :

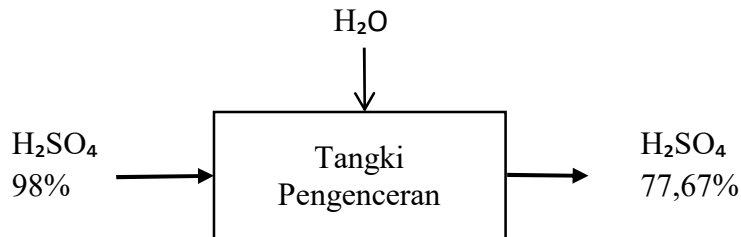
Komposisi	Feed Masuk (Kg/jam)	Feed keluar (kg/jam)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	1823,45323	1823,45323
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	383,5743041	383,5743041
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	354,0685884
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	35,40685884
H <sub>2</sub> O	354,0685884	354,0685884
	2950,57157	3105,864811

**NERACA MASSA BALL MILL**

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Bauksit dari gudang		Produk keluar dari ball mill	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 1823,45323	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 1823,4532
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 383,574304	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 383,5743
SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,068588	SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,06859
TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,4068588	TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,406859
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 354,068588	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 354,06859
	<u>2950,57157</u>		<u>2950,5716</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2950,5716</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2950,5716</b>



## 2. TANGKI PENGECER



Asam sulfat yang masuk dengan konsentrasi = 98%  
 Maka dilakukan pengenceran hingga konsentrasi = 77,67% (US. Patent)

Komposisi H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	%Berat	Berat (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 98%	98%	3884,748186
H <sub>2</sub> O	2%	79,28057523
	100%	3964,028762

Neraca massa total = F = L  
 Neraca massa komponen = F x X<sub>f</sub> = L x X<sub>l</sub>  
 dimana F = Feed  
 X<sub>f</sub> = Konsentrasi feed = 98%  
 L = Larutan  
 X<sub>l</sub> = Konsentrasi larutan = 77,67%

$$L = \frac{F \times X_f}{X_l} = \frac{3964 \times 98\%}{77,67\%} = 5001,607$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O } 22,33\% &= \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ } 77,7\% \times 22\% \\ &= 5001,6070 \times 22\% \\ &= 1116,8589 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

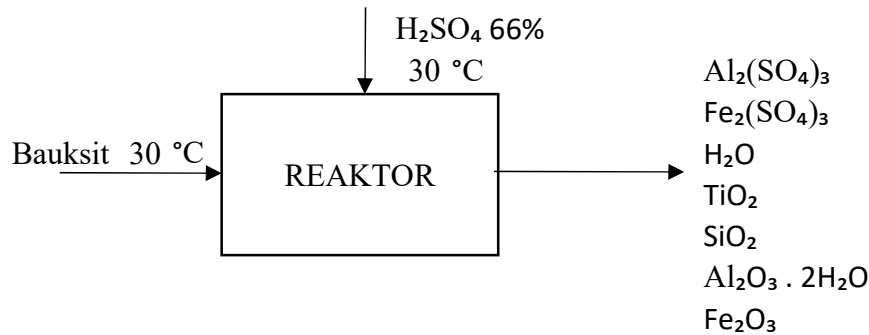
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Penambahan air proses} &= \text{H}_2\text{O } 77,67\% - \text{H}_2\text{O pada feed} \\ &= 1116,8589 - 79,3 \\ &= 1037,5783 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

### NERACA MASSA TANGKI PENGECERAN

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Asam sulfat bahan baku 98%		Asam sulfat 77,67% ke reaktor	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 98%	= 3884,74819	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 77,67%	= 3884,7482
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 79,2805752	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 1116,8589
	<u>3964,02876</u>		
Penambahan air proses			
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 1037,5783		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5001,6070</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 5001,6070</b>



### 3. REAKTOR - 1



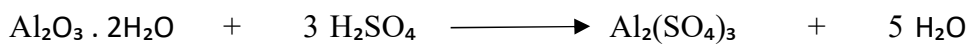
Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan = 1 atm

Suhu Operasi = 110 °C

Reaksi yang terjadi :

Reaksi Utama :



Reaksi Samping :



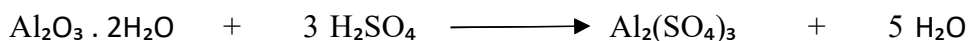
#### Feed Masuk dari Tangki

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 77,67%	3884,7482
H <sub>2</sub> O	1116,8589
	5001,6070

#### Feed Masuk dari Ball Mill

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	1823,45323
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	383,5743041
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884
H <sub>2</sub> O	354,0685884
	2950,57157

#### Reaksi Utama



Konversi : 92% (Keyes : 1961)

	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	+	3 H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	→	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	+	5 H <sub>2</sub> O
mula-mula =	13,2134		39,640288				
reaksi =	12,15635487		36,469065		12,156355		60,781774
sisa =	1,0571		3,171223		12,156355		60,781774



### Tinjauan reaksi :

#### Mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= 13,2134 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 138 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 1823,45323 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 39,6402876 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 3884,74819 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Reaksi Konversi 92%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= 12,1563549 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 138 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 1677,57697 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 36,4690646 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 3573,96833 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \text{ terbentuk} &= 12,1563549 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 342 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 4157,47337 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

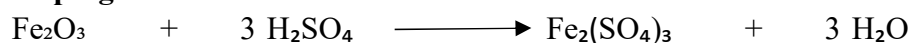
$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ terbentuk} &= 60,7817743 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 1094,07194 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Sisa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= 1823,4532 - 1677,576972 \\ &= 145,8763 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 3884,74819 - 3573,968331 \\ &= 310,779855 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Reaksi Samping



$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ sisa dari reaksi 1} &= 310,77985 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 3,171223 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  sisa dari reaksi 1 =  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  mula-mula pada reaksi 2



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	+	$3 \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	$\longrightarrow$	$\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	+	$3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$
mula-mula	2,3973394		3,17122301				
reaksi	1,0570743		3,17122301		1,05707434		3,171223
sisa	1,3402651		0		1,05707434		3,171223

**Tinjauan reaksi**

**Mula-mula**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 &= 2,3973 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 160 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 383,5743 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Reaksi**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 3,17122301 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 310,779855 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 &= 1,05707434 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 160 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 169,131894 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= 1,05707434 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 400 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 422,829735 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 3,17122301 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 18 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 57,0820142 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Sisa**

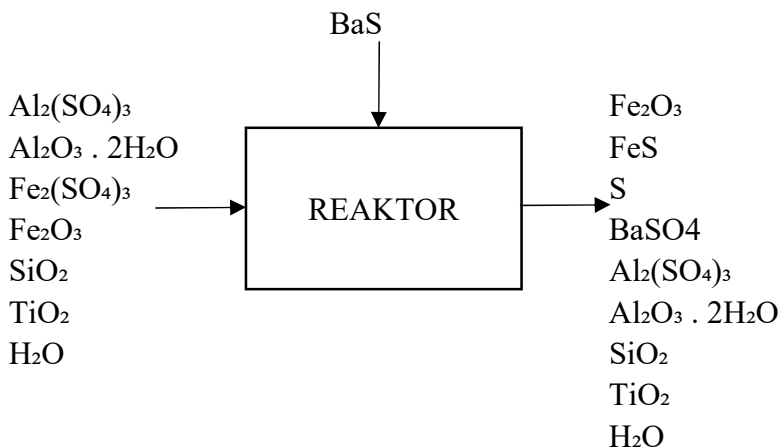
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 &= 383,5743 - 169,1318938 \\ &= 214,4424 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**NERACA MASSA REAKTOR-1**

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)	Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)
Dari Keluaran Screen	
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ = 1823,4532	$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 4157,4734 reaksi
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ = 383,574304	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ = 145,8763 sisa
$\text{SiO}_2$ = 354,068588	$\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 422,82973 reaksi
$\text{TiO}_2$ = 35,4068588	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ = 214,4424 sisa
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ = 354,068588	$\text{SiO}_2$ = 354,06859 tetap
2950,57157	$\text{TiO}_2$ = 35,406859 tetap
	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ = 2622,0814
	7952,1786
Dari tangki pengencer	
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 77,67% = 3884,7482	
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$ = 1116,8589	
5001,6070	
<b>TOTAL</b> 7952,1786	<b>TOTAL</b> 7952,1786



#### 4. REAKTOR - 2



#### Reaksi :

	$\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	+	3 BaS	→	2 FeS	+	3 BaSO <sub>4</sub>	+	S
mula	1,0570743		3,17122301						
reaksi	1,0570743		3,17122301		2,114148673		3,171223		1,0570743
sisa	0		0		2,114148673		3,171223		1,0570743

#### Tinjauan Reaksi

##### Mula-mula

$$\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \text{ bereaksi} = 1,057074336 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 400 \text{ kg/kmol} = 422,8297346 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{BaS mula-mula} = \text{BaS bereaksi} = 3 \times 1,057074336 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 169 \text{ kg/kmol} = 535,9366886 \text{ kg/jam}$$

##### Reaksi

$$\text{FeS yang terbentuk} = 2 \times 1,057074336 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 88 \text{ kg/kmol} = 186,04508 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{BaSO}_4 \text{ yang terbentuk} = 3 \times 1,057074336 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 233 \text{ kg/kmol} = 738,89496 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{S yang terbentuk} = 1 \times 1,057074336 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 32 \text{ kg/kmol} = 33,826379 \text{ kg/jam}$$



### Komposisi BaS

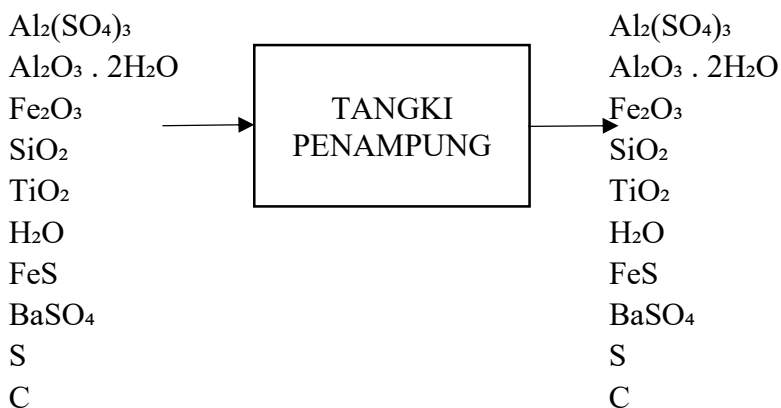
Komponen	%Berat	Berat (kg/jam)
BaS	70%	535,9367
C	30%	229,6872
	100%	765,6238

**Kebutuhan BaS** = 765,6238 kg/jam

### NERACA MASSA REAKTOR-2

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4157,47337	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4157,4734
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,876258	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,87626
Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 422,829735	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241	SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,06859
SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,068588	TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,406859
TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,4068588	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2622,0814
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2622,08139		<u>7529,3489</u>
	7952,17861		
BaS dari Tangki		Hasil reaksi	
BaS	= 535,9367	FeS	= 186,04508
C	= 229,6872	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,89496
	<u>765,6238</u>	S	= 33,826379
		C	= 229,6872
			<u>1188,4536</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,8024</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,8024</b>

### 5. TANGKI PENAMPUNG dari REAKTOR 2



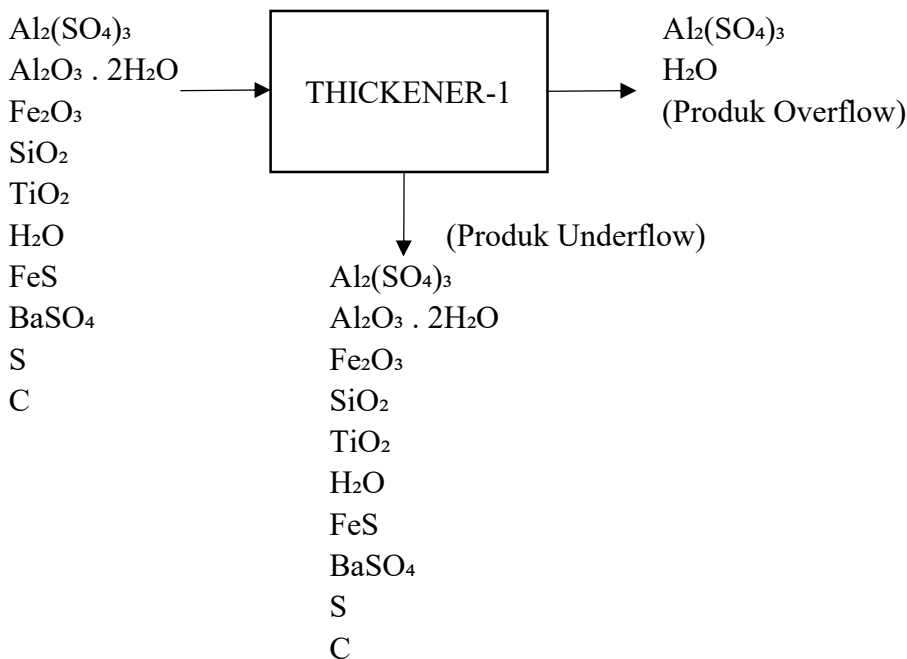




### NERACA MASSA TANGKI PENAMPUNG

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4157,47337	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4157,4734
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,876258	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,87626
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241
SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,068588	SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,06859
TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,4068588	TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,406859
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2622,08139	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2622,0814
FeS	= 186,045083	FeS	= 186,04508
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,894961	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,89496
S	= 33,8263788	S	= 33,826379
C	= 229,687152	C	= 229,68715
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,80245</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,8024</b>

### 6. THICKENER - 1



Asumsi :

- 1 Sebesar 5% produk liquid terikut solid
- 2 Tidak ada produk solid terikut liquid

**Produk Liquid terikut solid :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= 5\% \times 4157,4734 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 207,873668 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 5\% \times 2622,0814 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 131,10407 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

**Total produk** = 338,977738 kg/jam

**Produk Overflow (liquid)**

Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 4157,47337 - 207,8736683  
 = 3949,5997 kg/jam  
 H<sub>2</sub>O = 2622,08139 - 131,1040696  
 = 2490,97732 kg/jam

**Produk Underflow**

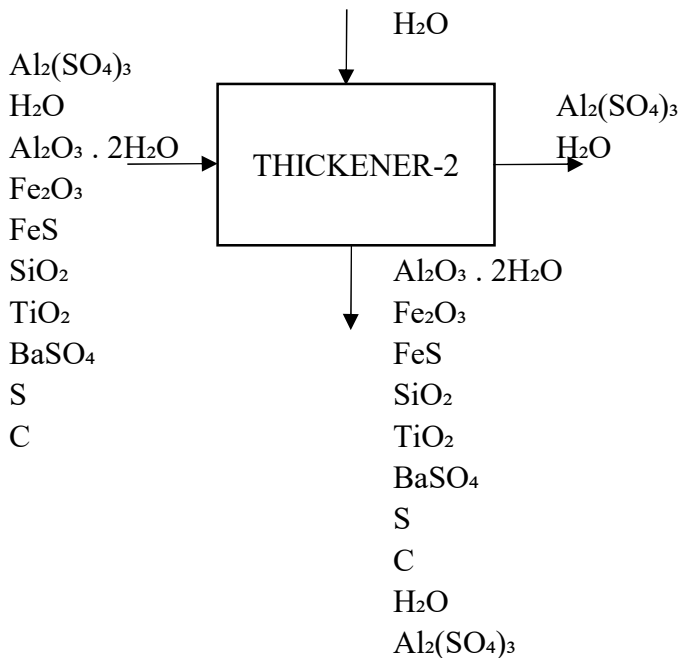
Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 207,873668  
 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> . 2H<sub>2</sub>O = 145,876258  
 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = 214,44241  
 SiO<sub>2</sub> = 354,068588  
 TiO<sub>2</sub> = 35,4068588  
 H<sub>2</sub>O = 131,10407  
 FeS = 186,045083  
 BaSO<sub>4</sub> = 738,894961  
 S = 33,8263788  
 C = 229,687152

**NERACA MASSA THICKENER-1**

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Larutan dari reaktor -2		Produk overflow (Liquid)	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4157,47337	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 3949,5997
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,876258	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2490,9773
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241		<u>6440,577</u>
SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,068588	Produk underflow (solid)	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,4068588	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 207,87367
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2622,08139	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,87626
FeS	= 186,045083	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,894961	FeS	= 186,04508
S	= 33,8263788	SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,06859
C	= 229,687152	TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,406859
		BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,89496
		S	= 33,826379
		C	229,68715
		H <sub>2</sub> O	131,10407
			<u>2277,2254</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,80245</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,8024</b>



### 8. THICKENER -2



Kondisi Operasi :

Suhu Operasi = 30 °C

**Data kelarutan :**

$$\text{Kelarutan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \text{ pada } 30^\circ\text{C} = \frac{40,4 \text{ gr}}{100 \text{ gr H}_2\text{O}} \quad (\text{Perry 7ed: T.2-120})$$

$$\text{Kelarutan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \text{ pada } 30^\circ\text{C} = \frac{0,0404 \text{ kg}}{0,1 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= 207,87367 \text{ kg} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O yang dibutuhkan} &= 207,87367 \times \frac{0,1}{0,0404} \text{ kg H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 514,53878 \text{ kg} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O pada feed} &= 131,10407 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : H<sub>2</sub>O yang ditambahkan untuk mencuci slurry berlebih  
 (10% dari H<sub>2</sub>O yang ditambahkan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O yang ditambah} &= \text{H}_2\text{O yang dibutuhkan} - \text{H}_2\text{O pada feed} \\ &= 514,53878 - 131,104096 \\ &= 383,4347132 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O berlebih} &= 10\% \times \text{H}_2\text{O yang ditambah} \\ &= 38,3434713 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total H}_2\text{O yang ditambahkan} &= \text{H}_2\text{O yang ditambah} + \text{H}_2\text{O berlebih} \\
 &= 383,4347132 + 38,343471 \\
 &= 421,7781845 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : 5% liquid terikat pada slurry

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= 5\% \times \text{Berat Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \\
 &= 5\% \times 207,87367 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 10,3936834 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 5\% \times (\text{H}_2\text{O yang dibutuhkan} + \text{H}_2\text{O berlebih}) \\
 &= 5\% \times (514,5387828 + 38,343471) \\
 &= 27,64411271
 \end{aligned}$$

**Produk Overflow**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= 207,8736683 - 10,39368341 \\
 &= 197,4799848 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

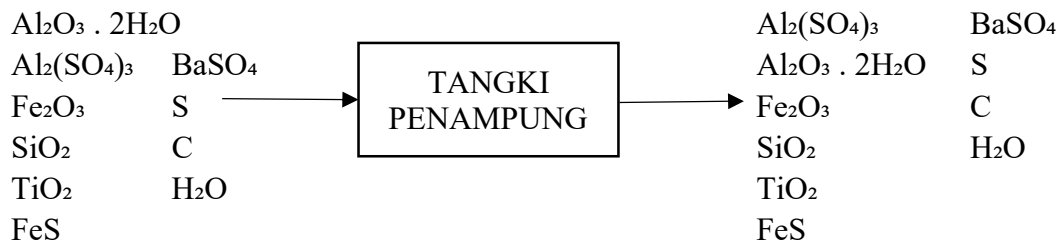
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 421,778185 + 131,1040696 - 27,644113 \\
 &= 525,238141 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**NERACA MASSA THICKENER -2**

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Produk Underflow dari thickener-1		Produk overflow (liquid)	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 207,873668	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 197,47998
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,876258	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 525,23814
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241		722,71813
FeS	= 186,045083	Produk underflow (solid)	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,068588	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 10,393683
TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,4068588	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,87626
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,894961	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241
S	= 33,8263788	SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,06859
C	= 229,687152	TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,406859
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 131,10407	FeS	= 186,04508
	2277,22543	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,89496
Penambahan air proses		S	= 33,826379
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 421,778185	C	= 229,68715
		H <sub>2</sub> O	= 27,644113
			1976,2855
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2699,00361</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2699,0036</b>



### 9. Tangki Penampung BaSO<sub>4</sub>

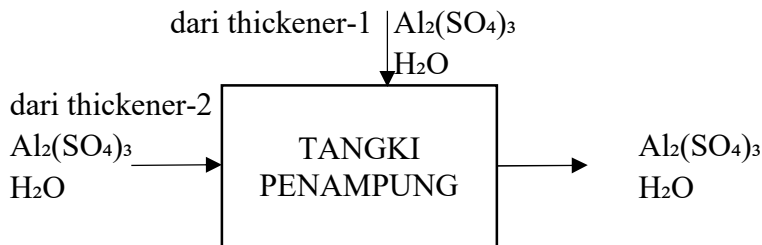


### NERACA MASSA TANGKI PENAMPUNG BaSO<sub>4</sub>

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	= 10,3936834	$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	= 10,393683
$Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$	= 145,876258	$Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$	= 145,87626
$Fe_2O_3$	= 214,44241	$Fe_2O_3$	= 214,44241
$SiO_2$	= 354,068588	$SiO_2$	= 354,06859
$TiO_2$	= 35,4068588	$TiO_2$	= 35,406859
FeS	= 186,045083	FeS	= 186,04508
$BaSO_4$	= 738,894961	$BaSO_4$	= 738,89496
S	= 33,8263788	S	= 33,826379
C	= 229,687152	C	= 229,68715
$H_2O$	= 27,6441127	$H_2O$	= 27,644113
	1976,28549		1976,2855
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1976,28549</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1976,2855</b>



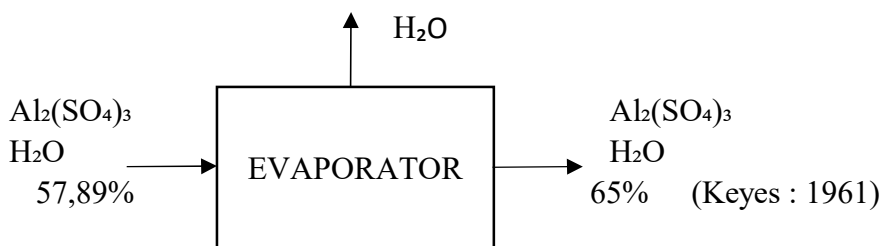
### 10. TANGKI PENAMPUNG dari THICKENER-2



### NERACA MASSA TANGKI PENAMPUNG

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Larutan dari thickener-1		Menuju Evaporator	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 3949,5997	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4147,0797
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2490,97732	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 3016,2155
	<u>6440,57702</u>		<u>7163,2951</u>
Larutan dari thickener-2			
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 197,479985		
H <sub>2</sub> O	<u>525,238141</u>		
	<u>722,718126</u>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7163,29515</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7163,2951</b>

### 11. EVAPORATOR



Bahan Masuk Evaporator :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Fraksi Berat (%)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4147,079682	57,89%
H <sub>2</sub> O	3016,215464	42,11%
	<u>7163,295146</u>	<u>100%</u>



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Fraksi Berat :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= \frac{\text{Berat Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \text{ masuk}}{\text{Total feed masuk}} = \frac{4147,07968}{7163,29515} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,5789 \times 100\% \\ &= 57,89\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{Total fraksi berat} - \text{Fraksi berat Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \\ &= 100\% - 57,89\% \\ &= 42,11\% \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Tidak ada  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  yang menguap

**Neraca massa total** =  $F = V + L$

**Neraca massa komponen  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$**

$$\begin{aligned} F \times X_f &= V \times X_v + L \times X_l \\ 7163,2951 \times 57,9\% &= V \times 0 + L \times 65,00\% \\ 4147,0797 &= L \times 65,0\% \\ L &= \frac{4147,0797}{65,00\%} \\ L &= 6380,1226 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat air pada produk} &= \text{Berat produk akhir} - \text{Berat Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \\ &= 6380,1226 - 4147,07968 \\ &= 2233,0429 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

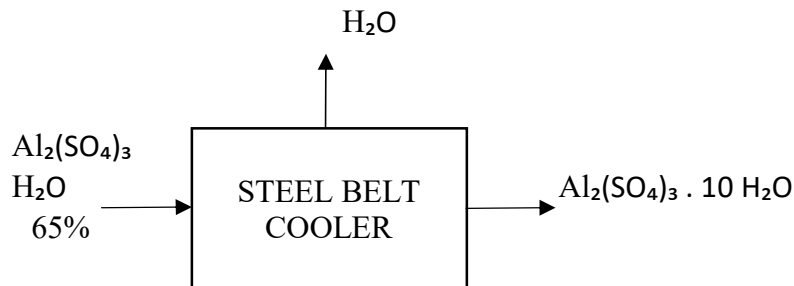
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat air yang menguap} &= \text{Berat air pada feed} - \text{Berat air pada produk} \\ &= 3016,2155 - 2233,0429 \\ &= 783,17256 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{persen air menguap} &= 10,93313262 \end{aligned}$$

**NERACA MASSA EVAPORATOR**

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Liquid dari Thickener-1		Liquid ke Steel Belt Cooler	
$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	= 4147,07968	$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	= 4147,07968
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	= 3016,21546	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	= 2233,04291
	<u>7163,29515</u>		<u>6380,12259</u>
		Air yang menguap	
		$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	= 783,172559
<b>TOTAL</b>	7163,29515	<b>TOTAL</b>	7163,29515



## 12. STEEL BELT COOLER



Kadar pemekatan bahan dari evaporator = 65%

Feed Masuk Steel Belt Cooler

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)
$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	4147,079682
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2233,042906
	6380,122587

Asumsi : Air yang menguap = 3%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Air yang menguap} &= 3\% \times 2233,0429 \\ &= 66,9912872 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat air pada produ} &= \text{Berat air pada feed} - \text{Berat air yang menguap} \\ &= 2233,042906 - 66,99128717 \\ &= 2166,051618 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat produk} &= \text{Berat total feed} - \text{Berat air yang menguap} \\ &= 6380,122587 - 66,99128717 \\ &= 6313,1313 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah air kristal pada produk :

Air kristal yang terbentuk di steel belt cooler ( $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot X \text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

$$\text{Mo} \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = \frac{4147,07968 \text{ kg}}{342 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 12,125964 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Mo} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = \frac{2166,05162 \text{ kg}}{18 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 120,336201 \text{ kmol}$$

$$X = \frac{\text{Mo} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Mo} \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3}$$

$$X = \frac{120,336201}{12,125964} = 9,923846154 = 10$$

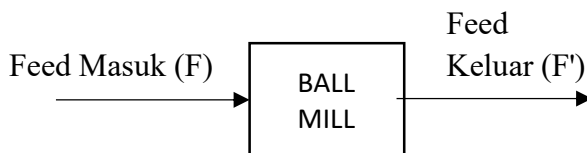




**NERACA MASSA STEEL BELT COOLER**

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Larutan dari Evaporator			
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4147,07968	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . 10 H <sub>2</sub> O	= 6313,1313
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2233,04291		
	<u>6380,12259</u>	Air yang menguap	
		H <sub>2</sub> O	= 66,991287
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6380,12259</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6380,1226</b>

**13. Ball Mill**



Feed Masuk

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . 10 H <sub>2</sub> O	6313,1313

Produk Keluar Ball Mill

Komponen	Feed (F) (kg/jam)	Feed Keluar (F') (kg/jam) (F+R)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . 10 H <sub>2</sub> O	6313,1313	6313,1313

**NERACA MASSA BALL MILL**

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Padatan dari Steel Belt Cooler			
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . 10 H <sub>2</sub> O	= 6313,1313	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . 10 H <sub>2</sub> O	= 6313,1313
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6313,1313</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6313,1313</b>

Penentuan Kapasitas Produksi :

Aluminium sulfat yang dihasilkan = 6313,1313  
 Kapasitas yang diharapkan = 50000 ton/tahun  
 = 6313,1313 kg/jam

Maka faktor scale up pabrik = 1



**APPENDIX B  
 NERACA PANAS**

Kapasitas produksi = 50.000 ton/tahun  
 Waktu operasi = 1 hari = 24 jam  
 1 tahun = 330 hari

Laju alir =  $\frac{50.000 \text{ ton}}{\text{tahun}} \times \frac{1.000 \text{ kg}}{\text{ton}}$   
 =  $\frac{50.000.000 \text{ kg}}{\text{tahun}} \times \frac{1 \text{ tahun}}{330 \text{ hari}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{24 \text{ jam}}$   
 = 6.313,1313 kg/jam

Satuan massa = kg / jam  
 Satuan panas = kkal / jam  
 Suhu reference = 25 °C  
 Basis perhitungan = 1 jam operasi

Persamaan panas untuk kondisi aliran steady;  $Q = \Delta H = H_2 - H_1$

$$\Delta H = n \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T \quad \text{(Himmelblau : 386)}$$

Dengan :

H	=	Panas	;	kkal
n	=	Berat Bahan	;	kmol
C <sub>p</sub>	=	Spesific Heat	;	kkal/kmol.Kelvin
T <sub>ref</sub>	=	Suhu Reference	;	Kelvin
T	=	Suhu Bahan	;	Kelvin

$$C_p = A + B.T + C.T^2 + D.T^3 \quad \text{(Sherwood : Appendix A)}$$

Dengan :

C <sub>p</sub>	=	Spesific Heat	;	kkal/kmol.Kelvin
A, B, C, D	=	Konstanta		
T	=	Suhu bahan	;	Kelvin

**Perhitungan integrasi ΔH, (Himmelblau : 386) :**

$$C_p = A + B.T + C.T^2 + D.T^3 \quad \text{(Sherwood : Appendix A)}$$

C<sub>p</sub> = kkal/kmol.Kelvin

$$\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T [(A+B.(T+C.T)^2+D.T^3)] dT$$

$$= n [(A(T-T_{ref}))+(B/2 (T^2-[(T_{ref})^2]))+" (C/3 (T^3-[(T_{ref})^3]))+@(D/4 (T^4-[(T_{ref})^4]))]$$



$$= \text{kmol} \times \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kmol.K}} \times \text{K}$$

$$= \text{kkal}$$

**Perhitungan Integrasi  $\Delta H$ , (Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, T.2-194):**

$$C_p = A + B.T + C/T$$

$$C_p = \text{kkal/kmol.K}$$

$$\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T [(A+B.T+C/T)] dT$$

$$= n [(A(T-T_{ref})) + (B/2)(T^2 - [T_{ref}]^2) + C((1/T) - (1/T_{ref}))]$$

$$= \text{kmol} \times \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kmol.K}} \times \text{K}$$

$$= \text{kkal}$$

**Tabel 1. Data Konstanta Panas**

Literature : Perry 8ed; Table 2-151 (Cal/mol K)

Komponen	BM (kg/mol)	A	B	C	D	Satuan (kal/mol.K)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (s)	102	22,08	0,008971	-522500		kal/mol.K
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (s)	160	24,72	0,01604	-423400		kal/mol.K
TiO <sub>2</sub> (s)	79,9	11,81	0,00754	-41900		kal/mol.K
SiO <sub>2</sub> (s)	60,06	10,87	0,008712	-241200		kal/mol.K
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (l) 77,67%	98	0,44				kkal/kg.C
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (l) 98%	98	0,3				kkal/kg.C
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (l)	342	63,5				kal/mol.K
Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (l)	400	66,2				kal/mol.K
BaS(s)	169	1,1797	2,2225	-0,23686		kal/mol.K
FeS(s)	112	2,03	0,039			kal/mol.K
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	233	21,35	0,0141			kal/mol.K
S(s)	32	3,63	0,0064			kal/mol.K
H <sub>2</sub> O (g)	18	8,22	0,00015	0,00000134		kal/mol.K
H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	18	0,99866				kkal/kg.C
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . 10H <sub>2</sub> O	522	235				
C	12	2,162	0,0031	-130300		kal/mol.K

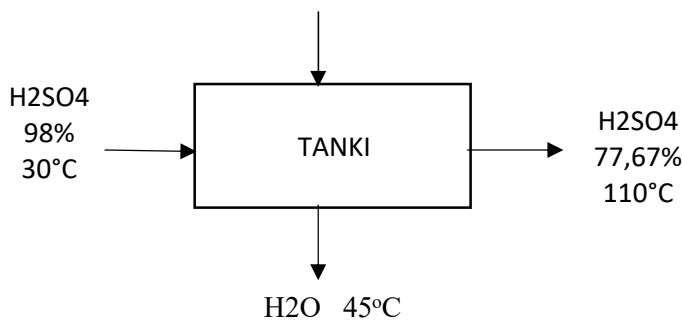
Data Specific heat dari Perry ed 7 ; tabel 2-194

$$1 \text{ kkal/g.C} = 4,184 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

**1. TANGKI PENGECER**



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”



Kondisi operasi :

Tekanan operasi = 1 atm

Suhu operasi = 30 °C

Entalpi baha masuk + Entalpi pearutan = Entalpi bahan keluar

T saat masuk tangki = 30 °C = 303,15 °K

T reference = 25 °C = 298,15 °K

**Entalpi Bahan Masuk**

Entalpi H2SO4 masuk ke tangki pengencer pada suhu = 30 °C

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Berat (g/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	n (kmol)
H2SO4	3884,748186	3884748,186	98	39,64028762
H2O	79,28057523	79280,57523	18	4,404476402
	3964,028762			

Data kapasitas panas bahan pada suhu : 30 °C = 303,15 °K

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad H_2SO_4 = A [ T - T_{ref} ]$$

$$= 0,3 [ 30 - 25 ]$$

$$= 1,5 \quad kkal/kg$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad H_2O = A [ T - T_{ref} ]$$

$$= 0,99866 [ 30 - 25 ]$$

$$= 4,9933 \quad kkal/kg$$

$$\text{Entalpi bahan : } \Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$

$$\Delta H \quad H_2SO_4 = 3884,748186 \text{ kg} \times 1,5 \text{ kkal/kg} = 5827,1 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H \quad H_2O = 79,28057523 \text{ kg} \times 4,9933 \text{ kkal/kg} = 395,87 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\underline{\underline{6222,994 \text{ kkal/jam}}}$$

2 Entalpi air proses pada suhu 30°C



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Komposisi	Berat	BM	Rate mol
	(Kg/jam)	(kg.mol)	(kmol/jam)
H2O	1037,5783	18	57,6432

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad \Delta H = A [ T - T_{ref} ]$$

$$= 0,99866 [ 30 - 25 ]$$

$$= 4,9933 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

Entalpi bahan :  $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

$$\Delta H_{H2O} = 1037,5783 \times 4,9933$$

$$= 5180,9396 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Entalpi Total} = \Delta H_{H2O} + \Delta H_{H2SO4}$$

$$= 5180,9396 + 6222,994$$

$$= 11403,934 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Panas Pengenceran Bahan  $\Delta H_s$

Komposisi	Berat	BM	Rate mol
	(Kg/jam)	(kg.mol)	(kmol/jam)
H2SO4 66%	3884,7482	98	39,6403

Dari fig. 81 pg. 394 (Hougen & Watson) :

H2O 98% :  $H_s = -1000 \text{ kkal/kmol}$

H2SO4 66% :  $H_s = -8700 \text{ kkal/kmol}$

Entalpi Bahan Pengenceran

H2SO4 98%	=	39,640288	x	-1000	=	-39640,29
H2SO4 66%	=	39,6403	x	-8700	=	-344870,5
						-384510,8

Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Data kapasitas panas bahan pada suhu :  $30^\circ\text{C} = 303,15^\circ\text{K}$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad H2SO4 \text{ 66\%} = A [ T - T_{ref} ]$$

$$= 0,44 [ 154 - 110 ]$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad H_2O = A [ T - T_{ref} ]$$

$$= 0,99866 [ 154 - 110 ]$$

$$= 43,94104 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

Entalpi bahan :  $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

$\Delta H$	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	3884,748186	kg x	19,36	kkal/kg =	75209 kkal/jam
$\Delta H$	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	1116,858852	kg x	43,941	kkal/kg =	49076 kkal/jam
							124284,66 kkal/jam

Neraca Energi Total

$$Q \text{ masuk} = Q \text{ Keluar}$$

$$Q \text{ Bahan masuk} + Q \text{ Pengenceran} = Q \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ serap}$$

$$11403,93358 + 384510,7899 = 124284,6644 + Q \text{ serap}$$

$$Q \text{ Serap} = 271630,0591 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Kebutuhan air pendingin :

Suhu air pendingin masuk = 30  
 Suhu air pendingin keluar = 45  
 $C_p$  air pendingin = 0,99866 kkal/kg.C

$$Q \text{ serap} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$m = \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{C_p \times \Delta T}$$

$$= \frac{271630,0591}{0,99866 \times 15}$$

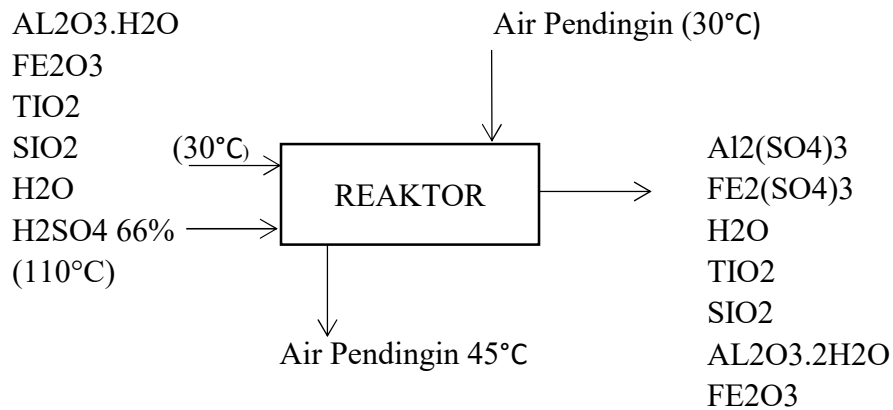
$$= 18132,969 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca Panas

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
* Larutan H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		* Larutan H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 98%	5827,122279	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 66%	75208,72489
H <sub>2</sub> O	395,8716963	H <sub>2</sub> O	49075,93947
	6222,994		124284,6644
* Air Proses			
H <sub>2</sub> O	5180,939607		
Q Pengenceran	384510,7899	Q Serap	271630,0591



## 2. REAKTOR 1

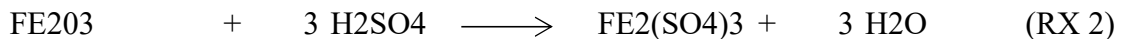
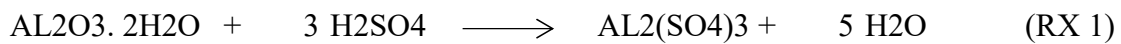


Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan Operas : 1 atm

Suhu Operasi : 110°C

Reaksi yang terjadi :



Dari Perry 5th ed T.3-176 e.3-126, diperoleh nilai c :

$$C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O} (30^\circ\text{C}) = 0,99866 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O} (110^\circ\text{C}) = 1,01053 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

Entalpi Masuk :

$$\text{Entalpi bahan dari screen pada suhu } 30^\circ\text{C} \quad \Delta H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT$$

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	n (kmol)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	1823,45323	138	13,21342921
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	383,5743041	160	2,397339401
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	60	5,895247892
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	80	0,44313966
H <sub>2</sub> O	354,0685884	18	19,67047713
	2950,57157		



$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right] \\ &= 22,08 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,008971}{2} [303,15^2 \\ &\quad - 298,15^2] + -522500 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\ &= 110,4 + 13,486 + 28,904397 \\ &= 152,79005 \text{ kal/mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right] \\ &= 24,72 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,01604}{2} [303,15^2 \\ &\quad - 298,15^2] + -423400 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\ &= 123,6 + 24,112 + 23,422242 \\ &= 171,13437 \text{ kal/mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ SiO}_2 &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right] \\ &= 10,87 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,008712}{2} [303,15^2 \\ &\quad - 298,15^2] + -241200 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\ &= 54,35 + 13,096 + 13,343044 \\ &= 80,789358 \text{ kal/mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \text{ TiO}_2 &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right] \\ &= 11,81 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,00754}{2} [303,15^2 \\ &\quad - 298,15^2] + -41900 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\ &= 59,05 + 11,335 + 2,3178837 \\ &= 72,702389 \text{ kal/mol}\end{aligned}$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT_{H_2O} = A [T - T_{ref}]$$

$$= 0,9987 [303,15 - 298,15]$$

$$= 4,9933 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

Entalpi bahan :  $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

$\Delta H \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=	13213,429 mol	x	152,79005 kkal/mol	=	2018880,5 kkal
$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	=	2397,3394 mol	x	171,13437 kkal/mol	=	410267,17 kkal
$\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$	=	5895,2479 mol	x	80,789358 kkal/mol	=	476273,29 kkal
$\Delta H \text{ TiO}_2$	=	443,13966 mol	x	72,702389 kkal/mol	=	32217,312 kkal
$\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	=	354,06859 kg	x	4,9933 kkal/kg	=	1767,9707 kkal
Entalpi total					=	2937638,3 kkal
					=	4705,609 kkal

Entalpi bahan dari tangki pengencer pada suhu 110 °C  $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	n (kmol)	Entalpi Bahan (kkal/jam)
H2SO4(l)	3884,748186	98	39,64028762	75208,72489
H2O (l)	1116,858852	18	62,04771397	49075,93947
				124284,6644

Total entalpi masuk = Entalpi dari screen + Entalpi dari tangki H2SO4

$$= 4705,609 \text{ kkal} + 124284,66 \text{ kkal}$$

$$= 128990,27 \text{ kkal}$$

Entalpi keluar :

Entalpi bahan menuju ke Reaktor II pada suhu = 110 °C  $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	n (kmol)
$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	4157,473365	342	12,15635487
$\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	422,8297346	400	1,057074336
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	145,8762584	138	1,057074336
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	214,4424103	160	1,340265064



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	80	0,44313966
H <sub>2</sub> O	2622,081392	18	145,6711885
	7952,178608		

Data kapasitas panas bahan pada suhu 110 °C = 383,15 K

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = A [T - T_{ref}]$$

$$= 63,5 [##### - 298,15]$$

$$= 5397,5 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} = A [T - T_{ref}]$$

$$= 66,2 [383,15 - 298,15]$$

$$= 5627 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \frac{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3}{2\text{H}_2\text{O}} = A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right]$$

$$= 22,08 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,008971}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2] + -522500 \left[ \frac{1}{383,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right]$$

$$= 1876,8 + 259,76 + 388,77791$$

$$= 2525,3355 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right]$$

$$= 24,72 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,01604}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2] + -423400 \left[ \frac{1}{383,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right]$$

$$= 2101,2 + 464,44 + 315,04032$$

$$= 2880,6825 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ SiO}_2 = A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right]$$

$$= 10,87 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,008712}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2] + -241200 \left[ \frac{1}{383,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right]$$

$$= 923,95 + 252,26 + 179,4703$$

$$= 1355.6784 \text{ kal/mol}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad TiO_2 &= A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right] \\
 &= 11,81 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,00754}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2] + -41900 \left[ \frac{1}{383,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\
 &= 1003,85 + 218,32 + 31,17664 \\
 &= 1253,3492 \text{ kal/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \quad H_2O &= A [T - T_{ref}] \\
 &= 1,0105 [110,00 - 25] \\
 &= 85,89505 \text{ kal/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi bahan :  $\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$

$\Delta H \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	=	5397,5 kal/mol	x	12156,355 mol	=	65613925 kal
$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	=	5627 kal/mol	x	1057,0743 mol	=	5948157,3 kal
$\Delta H \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=	2525,3355 kal/mol	x	1057,0743 mol	=	2669467,3 kal
$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	=	2880,6825 kal/mol	x	1340,2651 mol	=	3860878,2 kal
$\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$	=	1355,6784 kal/mol	x	5901,1431 mol	=	8000052,5 kal
$\Delta H \text{ TiO}_2$	=	1253,3492 kal/mol	x	443,13966 mol	=	555408,75 kal
$\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	=	85,89505 kkal/kg	x	2622,0814 kg	=	225223,81 kkal
				Entalpi total	=	86647889 kal
				Entalpi total	=	311871,7 kkal

Panas reaksi :

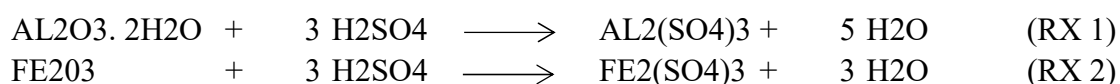
Berdasarkan himmelblau halaman 45 :

Panas reaksi standart 25°C

$\Delta H$  reaksi pada suhu standar :

$$\Delta H ^\circ_R \text{ 25}^\circ\text{C} = [ \Delta H ^\circ_F \text{ 25}^\circ\text{C} \text{ produk } ] - [ \Delta H ^\circ_F \text{ 25}^\circ\text{C} \text{ reaktan } ]$$

reaksi yang terjadi :

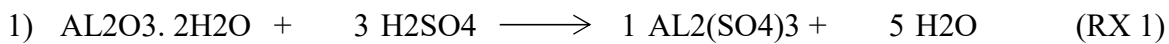




Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

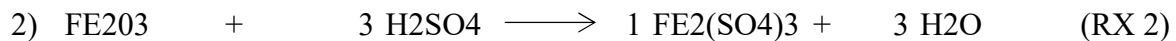
Data  $\Delta H$  °F komponen : (Perry 7ed ; T 2.220)

Komponen	$\Delta H$ °F (kkal/mol)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	-893,9
Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	-653,3
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-399,09
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-193,69
H <sub>2</sub> O	-68,3174
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-198,5



mol	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O	=	12,156355 kmol	=	12156,35487 mol
mol	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	36,469065 kmol	=	36469,06461 mol
mol	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	=	12,156355 kmol	=	12156,35487 mol
mol	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	60,781774 kmol	=	60781,77434 mol

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ °R } 25^\circ\text{C} &= [(12156,355 \times -893,9) + (60781,774 \times -68,32)] \\ &- [(12156,355 \times -399,1) + (36469 \times -193,7)] \\ &= -3103845,62 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$



mol	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	=	1,0570743 kmol	=	1057,0743 mol
mol	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	3,171223 kmol	=	3171,223 mol
mol	Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	=	1,0570743 kmol	=	1057,0743 mol
mol	H <sub>2</sub> O	=	3,171223 kmol	=	3171,223 mol

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ °R } 25^\circ\text{C} &= [(1057,0743 \times -653,3) + (3171,223 \times -68,32)] \\ &- [(1057,0743 \times -198,5) + (3171,2 \times -193,7)] \\ &= -83172,93435 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Reaksi-1} = -3103845,62 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Reaksi-2} = -83172,93435 \text{ kka} +$$

$$\text{Reaksi} \quad -3187018,554 \text{ kkal} \quad (\text{Reaksi Eksoterm, karena } \Delta H R \text{ total } (-))$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ masuk} &= Q \text{ Keluar} \\ Q \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ reaksi} &= Q \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ Serap} \\ 128000,2724 + 3187018,554 &= 211871,7017 + Q \text{ Serap} \end{aligned}$$



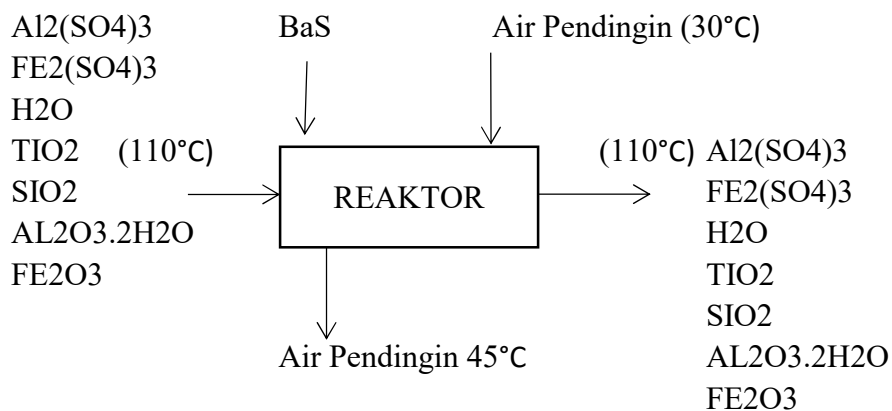
$$Q \text{ Serap} = 3004137,126 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= Q/C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= \frac{3004137,126}{0,9987 \times 15} \\ &= 200544,54 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

### Neraca Panas

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
* Larutan H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		*Larutan	
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 66%	124284,6644	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	65613,9254
*Bauksit dari Screen		Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	2669,4673
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	2018,880545	Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	5948,157291
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	410,2671738	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3860,878152
TiO <sub>2</sub>	32,21731181	TiO <sub>2</sub>	555,4087494
SiO <sub>2</sub>	476,2732931	SiO <sub>2</sub>	8000,052507
H <sub>2</sub> O	1767,970682	H <sub>2</sub> O	225223,8123
	128990,2734		311871,7017
Q Reaksi	3187018,554	Q Serap	3004137,126
	3316008,827		3316008,827

### 3. REAKTOR 2





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Komponen Masuk (kg/jam)		Komponen Keluar (kg/jam)	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4157,4734	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 4157,4734
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,87626	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	= 145,87626
Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 422,82973	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	= 214,44241	SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,06859
SiO <sub>2</sub>	= 354,06859	TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,406859
TiO <sub>2</sub>	= 35,406859	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2622,0814
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 2622,0814		<u>7529,3489</u>
	<u>7952,1786</u>		
BaS dari Tangki		Hasil reaksi	
BaS	= 535,9367	FeS	= 186,04508
C	= 229,6872	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	= 738,89496
	<u>765,6238</u>	S	= 33,826379
		C	= 229,68715
			<u>1188,4536</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,802</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8717,8024</b>

Entalpi BaS pada suhu 110 °C = 383,15 °K

Data kapasitas panas :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ BaS} &= A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right] \\
 &= 1,18 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{2,2225}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2] + -0,23686 \left[ \frac{1}{383,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\
 &= 100,2711 + 64353 + 0,0001762 \\
 &= 64453,314 \text{ kal/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ C} &= A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right] \\
 &= 2,16 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,0031}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2] + -130300 \left[ \frac{1}{383,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\
 &= 183,77 + 89,761 + 96,952653 \\
 &= 370,48393 \text{ kal/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi bahan masuk :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta_H \text{ BaS} &= 3171,223 \text{ mol} \times 64453,314 \text{ kal/mol} = 204395,8336 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \Delta_H \text{ C} &= 19140,596 \text{ mol} \times 370,48393 \text{ kal/mol} = 7091,283199 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

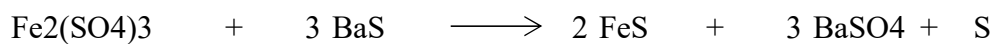


Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Total Entalpi Bahan Masuk :

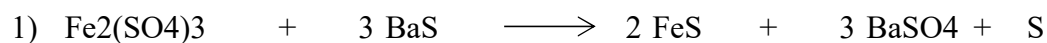
$\Delta_H$ $Al_2(SO_4)_3$	=	65613,9254	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$	=	2669,4673	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$	=	5948,157291	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $Fe_2O_3$	=	3860,878152	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $SiO_2$	=	8000,052507	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $TiO_2$	=	555,4087494	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $H_2O$	=	225223,8123	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $BaS$	=	204395,8336	kkal/jam
$\Delta_H$ $C$	=	7091,283199	kkal/jam
<b>Total</b>	=	<b>523358,8185</b>	<b>kkal/jam</b>

Q Reaksi



Data  $\Delta_{HF}$  °R komponen : (Perry 7ed ; T 2.220)

Komponen	$\Delta_{HF}$ 0 (kkal/mol)
$Fe_2(SO_4)_3$	-653,3
$BaS$	-111,2
$FeS$	-22,64
$BaSO_4$	-340,2
$S$	0



mol	$Fe_2(SO_4)_3$	=	1,0570743	kmol	=	1057,074336	mol
mol	$BaS$	=	3,171223	kmol	=	3171,223009	mol
mol	$FeS$	=	2,1141487	kmol	=	2114,148673	mol
mol	$BaSO_4$	=	3,171223	kmol	=	3171,223009	mol

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ °R } 25^\circ C &= [( 2114,1487 \times -22,64 ) + ( 3171,223 \times -340,2 \\ &- [( 1057,0743 \times -653,3 ) + ( 3171,2 \times -111,2 )] \\ &= -83487,73109 \text{ kkal (Reaksi Eksoterm)} \end{aligned}$$



#### ENTALPI BAHAN KELUAR

$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	=	65613,9254
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=	2669,4673
$\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	=	5948,157291
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	=	3860,878152
$\text{TiO}_2$	=	555,4087494
$\text{SiO}_2$	=	8000,052507
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=	225223,8123

Entalpi FeS pada suhu  $110\text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 383,15\text{ }^\circ\text{K}$

Data kapasitas panas :

$$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ FeS} = A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2]$$
$$= 2,03 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,039}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2]$$
$$= 172,55 + 1129,3$$
$$= 1301,8048 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$\Delta H \text{ FeS} = 1661,116814 \text{ mol} \times 1301,80475 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$= 2162449,759 \text{ kal}$$
$$= 2162,449759 \text{ kkal}$$

Entalpi  $\text{BaSO}_4$  pada suhu  $110\text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 383,15\text{ }^\circ\text{K}$

Data kapasitas panas :

$$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ BaSO}_4 = A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2]$$
$$= 21,35 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,0141}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2]$$
$$= 1814,75 + 408,27$$
$$= 2223,019 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$\Delta H \text{ BaSO}_4 = 3171,223009 \text{ mol} \times 2223,019025 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$= 7049689,082 \text{ kal}$$
$$= 7049,689082 \text{ kkal}$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

Entalpi S pada suhu  $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 383,15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$

Data kapasitas panas :

$$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \quad S = A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2]$$
$$= 3,63 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,0064}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2]$$
$$= 308,55 + 185,31$$
$$= 493,8636 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$\Delta H \text{ S} = 1057,074336 \text{ mol} \times 493,8636 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$= 522050,5372 \text{ kal}$$
$$= 522,0505372 \text{ kkal}$$

Entalpi C pada suhu  $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 383,15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$

Data kapasitas panas :

$$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT \quad C = A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right]$$
$$= 2,16 [383,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,0031}{2} [383,15^2 - 298,15^2] + -130300 \left[ \frac{1}{383,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right]$$
$$= 183,77 + 89,761 + 96,952653$$
$$= 370,48393 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$\Delta H \text{ C} = 19140,59602 \text{ mol} \times 370,4839281 \text{ kal/mol}$$
$$= 7091283,199 \text{ kal}$$
$$= 7091,283199 \text{ kkal}$$

**Total Entalpi Bahan Keluar**

$\Delta H \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	=	65613,9254	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=	2669,4673	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	=	3860,878152	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ TiO}_2$	=	555,4087494	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$	=	8000,052507	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	=	225223,8123	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ FeS}$	=	2162,449759	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ BaSO}_4$	=	7049,689082	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ S}$	=	522,0505372	kkal/jam
$\Delta H \text{ C}$	=	7091,283199	kkal/jam
<b>Total Entalpi</b>	=	<b>322749,017</b>	<b>kkal/jam</b>



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

### Neraca Energi Total

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{masuk}} &= Q_{\text{keluar}} \\ Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} + Q_{\text{reaksi}} &= Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{serap}} \\ 523358,82 + 83487,731 &= 322749,017 + Q_{\text{serap}} \\ Q_{\text{serap}} &= 284097,5327 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

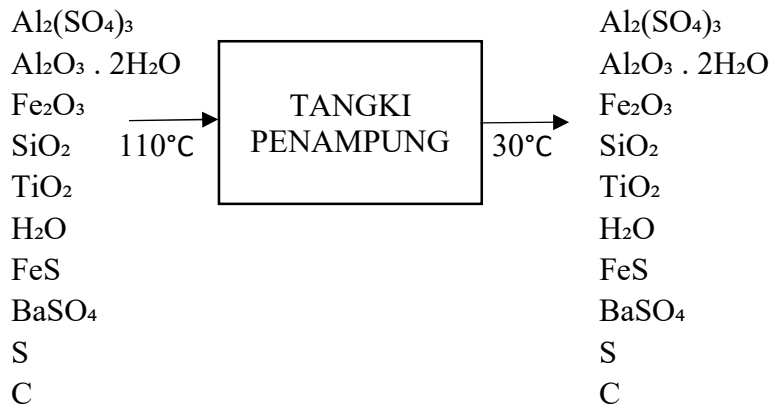
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q}{C_p \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{284097,5327}{0,99866 \times 15} \\ &= 18965,24894 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

### Neraca Panas

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
* Larutan dari Reaktor-1		*Larutan	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	65613,9254	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	65613,9254
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	2669,4673	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	2669,4673
Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	5948,157291	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3860,878152
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3860,878152	TiO <sub>2</sub>	555,4087494
TiO <sub>2</sub>	555,4087494	SiO <sub>2</sub>	8000,052507
SiO <sub>2</sub>	8000,052507	H <sub>2</sub> O	225223,8123
H <sub>2</sub> O	225223,8123	FeS	2162,449759
	311871,7017	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	7049,689082
*BaS dari tangki		S	522,0505372
BaS	204395,8336	C	7091,283199
C	7091,283199		322749,017
	211487,1168		
Q Reaksi	83487,73109	Q Serap	284097,5327
<b>Total</b>	<b>606846,5496</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>606846,550</b>



#### 4. TANGKI PENAMPUNG



Entalpi Bahan Masuk :

$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	=	65613,9254	kkal/jam
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=	2669,4673	kkal/jam
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	=	3860,878152	kkal/jam
$\text{TiO}_2$	=	555,4087494	kkal/jam
$\text{SiO}_2$	=	8000,052507	kkal/jam
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=	225223,8123	kkal/jam
$\text{FeS}$	=	2162,449759	kkal/jam
$\text{BaSO}_4$	=	7049,689082	kkal/jam
$\text{S}$	=	522,0505372	kkal/jam
$\text{C}$	=	7091,283199	kkal/jam

Total Entalpi Bahan Masuk = 322749,017 kkal/jam

#### Entalpi Bahan Keluar

T keluar = 30°C = 303,15

$$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = A [T - T_{\text{ref}}]$$

$$= 63,50 [303,15 - 298,15]$$

$$= 317,5 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right]$$

$$= 22,08 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,008971}{2} [303,15^2 - 298,15^2] + \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right]$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$\begin{aligned} &= 110,4 + 13,485656 + 28,904397 \\ &= 152,7900527 \text{ kal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right] \\ &= 24,72 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,01604}{2} [303,15^2 \\ &\quad - 298,15^2] + -423400 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\ &= 123,6 + 24,11213 + 23,422242 \\ &= 171,1343724 \text{ kal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ TiO}_2 &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right] \\ &= 11,81 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,00754}{2} [303,15 \\ &\quad - 298,15^2] + -41900 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\ &= 59,05 + 11,334505 + 2,3178837 \\ &= 72,7023887 \text{ kal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ SiO}_2 &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{ref}}} \right] \\ &= 10,87 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,008712}{2} [303,15 \\ &\quad - 298,15^2] + -241200 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\ &= 54,35 + 13,096314 + 13,343044 \\ &= 80,7893581 \text{ kal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] \\ &= 1,00 [30 - 25] \\ &= 4,9933 \text{ kkal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \, dT \text{ FeS} = A [T - T_{\text{ref}}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2]$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$= 2,03 [ 303,15 - 298,15 ] + \frac{0,039}{2} [ 303,15^2 - 298,15^2 ]$$

$$= 10,15 + 58,62675$$
$$= 68,77675 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ BaSO}_4 = A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2]$$

$$= 21,35 [ 303,15 - 298,15 ] + \frac{0,0141}{2} [ 303,15^2 - 298,15^2 ]$$

$$= 106,75 + 21,195825$$
$$= 127,945825 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ S} = A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2]$$

$$= 3,63 [ 303,15 - 298,15 ] + \frac{0,0064}{2} [ 303,15^2 - 298,15^2 ]$$

$$= 18,15 + 9,6208$$
$$= 27,7708 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ C} = A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right]$$

$$= 2,16 [ 303,15 - 298,15 ] + \frac{0,0031}{2} [ 303,15^2 - 298,15^2 ] + -130300 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right]$$

$$= 10,81 + 4,660075 + 7,2081204$$
$$= 22,67819543 \text{ kal/mol}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	n (kmol)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4157,473365	342	12,15635487
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	400	0,364690646
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	138	1,553930509
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	80	0,442585736
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	60	5,90114314
H <sub>2</sub> O	2622,081392	18	145,6711885
FeS	186,0450832	88	2,114148673
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	233	3,171223009
S	33,82637876	32	1,057074336
C	229,6871522	12	19,14059602

### Entalpi Bahan Keluar

$$\text{Entalpi bahan : } \Delta H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$$

$\Delta H$ Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	=	317,5	kal/mol	x	12156,355	mol	=	3859642,7	kal		
$\Delta H$ Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	=	152,79005	kal/mol	x	364,69065	mol	=	55721,103	kal		
$\Delta H$ Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	=	171,13437	kal/mol	x	1553,9305	mol	=	265930,92	kal		
$\Delta H$ TiO <sub>2</sub>	=	72,702389	kal/mol	x	442,58574	mol	=	32177,04	kal		
$\Delta H$ SiO <sub>2</sub>	=	80,789358	kal/mol	x	5901,1431	mol	=	476749,57	kal		
$\Delta H$ H <sub>2</sub> O	=	4,9933	kal/mol	x	2622,0814	kg	=	13092,839	kkal		
$\Delta H$ FeS	=	68,77675	kkal/kg	x	2114,1487	mol	=	145404,27	kal		
$\Delta H$ BaSO <sub>4</sub>	=	127,94583	kal/mol	x	3171,223	mol	=	405744,74	kal		
$\Delta H$ S	=	27,7708	kal/mol	x	1057,0743	mol	=	29355,8	kal		
$\Delta H$ C	=	22,678195	kal/mol	x	19140,596	mol	=	434074,18	kal		
								entalpi total	=	5704800,299	kal
								entalpi total + h <sub>2</sub> O	=	18797,63932	kkal/jam

### Neraca Energi Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Masuk} &= Q \text{ Keluar} \\
 Q \text{ Bahan Masuk} &= Q \text{ Bahan Keluar} + Q \text{ Serap} \\
 322749,017 &= 18797,63932 + Q \text{ Serap} \\
 Q \text{ Serap} &= 303951,3777 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} = \frac{Q}{C_p \times \Delta T}$$

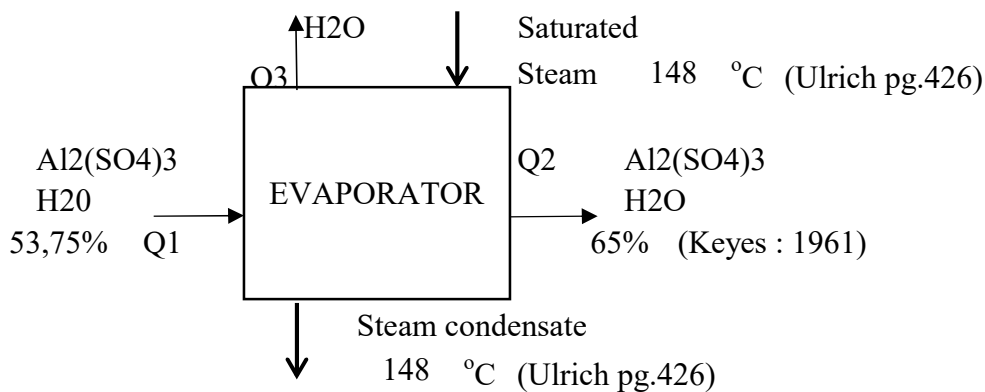


$$0,99866 \times 15 = 20290,6146 \text{ kg}$$

### Neraca Panas

Komponen	Masuk (kkal/jam)	Komponen	Keluar (kkal/jam)
* Larutan dari Reaktor-1		*Larutan	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	65613,9254	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	3859,642671
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	2669,4673	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	55,72110303
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3860,878152	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	265,9309225
TiO <sub>2</sub>	555,4087494	TiO <sub>2</sub>	32,17704018
SiO <sub>2</sub>	8000,052507	SiO <sub>2</sub>	476,7495664
H <sub>2</sub> O	225223,8123	H <sub>2</sub> O	13092,83902
FeS	2162,449759	FeS	145,4042747
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	7049,689082	BaSO <sub>4</sub>	405,7447442
S	522,0505372	S	29,35579998
C	7091,283199	C	434,0741771
	322749,017		18797,639
		Q Serap	303951,3777
<b>Total</b>	<b>322749,017</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>322749,017</b>

### 5. EVAPORATOR



#### Kondisi Operasi

Tekanan	=	0,467 atm	=	6,86023 lbf/m	=	47,36 kPa
Suhu	=	80 °C				
T saat masuk evaporator	=	30,00 °C	=	303,15 °K		
T reference	=	25 °C	=	298,15 °K		
T saat keluar evaporator	=	80 °C	=	353,15 °K		
C <sub>p</sub> air suhu 80° C	=	1,00294 kkal/gr°C				( Perry, 5ed T 3.176 pg.3-126)



Entalpi bahan masuk + Q supply = Entalpi bahan keluar + Q loss

### Perhitungan entalpi bahan masuk

#### Entalpi Bahan Masuk dari Tangki Penampung Thickener:

Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	Rate mol (kmol/jam)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4147,0797	342	12,1260
H <sub>2</sub> O	3016,2155	18	167,5675
TOTAL	7163,2951		179,6935

#### Entalpi Alumunium Sulfat (Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = A [T - T_{ref}]$$

$$= 63,50 [303,15 - 298,15]$$

$$= 317,5 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 12,1260 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{jam}} \times 317,50 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{kmol}}$$

$$= 12.125,96 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{jam}} \times 317,50 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$= 3849993,564 \text{ al/jam} = 3849,9936 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

#### Entalpi Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} = A [T - T_{ref}]$$

$$= 1,00 [30 - 25]$$

$$= 4,9933 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 3.016,2155 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} \times 4,99 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$= 15.060,87 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_1 = \Delta H \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$$

$$= 3.849,994 + 15.060,869$$

$$= 18.910,862 \text{ kkal/jam}$$





### Perhitungan entalpi bahan keluar

#### Entalpi Bahan keluar:

Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	Rate mol (kmol/jam)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4147,0797	342	12,1260
H <sub>2</sub> O	2233,0429	18	124,0579
TOTAL	6380,1226		136,1839

#### Entalpi Alumunium Sulfat (Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= A [T - T_{ref}] \\
 &= 63,50 [353,15 - 298,15] \\
 &= 3492,5 \text{ kal/mol} \\
 \Delta H \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\
 &= 12,1260 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{jam}} \times 3.492,50 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{kmol}} \\
 &= 12.125,96 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{jam}} \times 3.492,50 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}} \\
 &= 42349929,21 \text{ al/jam} = 42349,929 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Entalpi Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= A [T - T_{ref}] \\
 &= 1,00 [80 - 25] \\
 &= 54,9263 \text{ kkal/kg} \\
 \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\
 &= 2.233,0429 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} \times 54,93 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kg}} \\
 &= 122.652,78 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_2 &= \Delta H \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} \\
 &= 42.349,929 + 122.652,785 \\
 &= 165.002,714 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Entalpi uap air ke barometrik kondensor pada suhu 115°C (388-15°K)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	Rate mol (kmol/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	783,1726	18,000	43,5096

$$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT_{H_2O} = A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right]$$

$$= 8,22 [353,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,00015}{2} [353,15^2 - 298,15^2] + 1,34E-06 \left[ \frac{1}{353,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right]$$

$$= 452,1 + 2,6866125 + -7E-10$$

$$= 454,7866125 \text{ kal/mol}$$

$$\Delta H_{H_2O} = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 43,5096 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{jam}} \times 454,787 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$= 43509,587 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{jam}} \times 454,787 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$= 19787577,50 \text{ kal/jam}$$

$$= 19.787,577 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\lambda_{H_2O} = 2119,5000 \text{ KJ/Kg (Smith, Appendix F)}$$

$$= 506,5727 \text{ kkal/kg} \quad \text{konversi kkal ke kj} = 4,184$$

Entalpi bahan:  $\Delta H \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT + n \cdot \lambda$

$$Q_3 \Delta H_{H_2O \text{ uap}} = 9229507,8019 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi bahan keluar} = Q_2 + Q_3$$

$$= 9.394.510,5156 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Neraca energi total:

asumsi Q loss = 5% Q supply (Kehilangan maks = 10%) (Ulrich, hal 432)

$$\text{Entalpi bahan masuk} + Q_{supply} = \text{Entalpi bahan keluar} + Q_{loss}$$

$$18910,8622 + Q_{supply} = 9394510,52 + 5\% Q_{supply}$$

$$Q_{supply} - Q_{supply} 5\% = 9375599,65 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$95\% Q_{supply} = 9375599,65 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_{supply} = 9869052,267 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_{loss} = 5\% Q_{supply}$$



$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 493452,6133 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Kebutuhan steam :

Suhu steam masuk = 148 °C (Ulrich : 427)

Suhu steam keluar = 148 °C (Ulrich : 427)

$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 5838,164 \text{ kkal/kg.}^\circ\text{C}$  (Perry 6<sup>ed</sup>; fig 3-11)

$Q_{\text{steam}} = m \cdot \lambda_{\text{steam}}$

$$M_{\text{steam}} = \frac{Q_{\text{steam}}}{\lambda_{\text{steam}}} = \frac{9.869.052,2667}{5838,164}$$

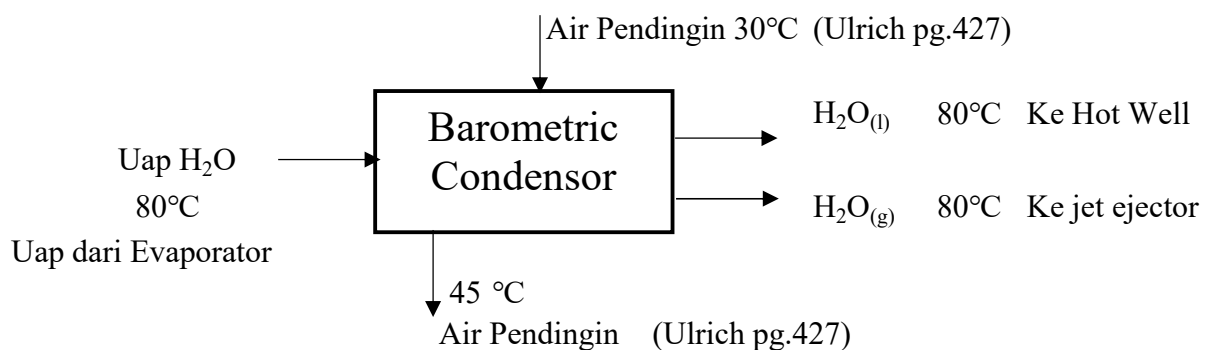
$$= 1.690,4375 \text{ Kg}$$

Steam Ekonomi = Vapor/M Steam = 0,5 (Single Evaporator)

### NERACA ENERGI VACUUM EVAPORATOR

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 3.849,9936	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 42.349,9292
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 15.060,8687	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 122.652,7845
	<u>18.910,8622</u>		<u>165.002,7137</u>
		H <sub>2</sub> O Menguap	= 9.229.507,802
		Q loss	= 493.452,6133
Q Supply	= 9.869.052,2667		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 9.887.963,1290</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 9.887.963,1290</b>

### 6. BAROMETRIC CONDENSOR



#### Kondisi Operasi

T saat masuk condensor = 80 °C = 353,15 K

T reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K



$$T \text{ saat keluar condensor} = 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 353,15 \text{ K}$$

### Entalpi Bahan Masuk :

Uap H<sub>2</sub>O dari Evaporator pada suhu 80°C

$$\text{Uap H}_2\text{O} = 9.229.507,8019 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

### Asumsi :

( Non Condensable gas tidak boleh melebihi 1% dari uap air yang masuk )

( Ludwig , Page ; 375 )

### Masuk Jet Ejector

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Uap air yang lolos ( Non Condensable Gas )} &= 0,99\% \times \text{Uap air yang masuk} \\ &= 0,99\% \times 783,1726 \\ &= 7,7534 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0,4303 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kondensat} &= \text{Uap air yang masuk} - \text{Uap air non Condensat} \\ &= 783,1726 - 7,7534 \\ &= 775,4192 \text{ kg/jam} = 43,0788 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

### Entalpi Bahan keluar :

\*Uap air H<sub>2</sub>O masuk ke Jet Ejector pada suhu 80 °C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O (g)} &= 0,4303 \times 454,7866125 \\ &= 195,6795954 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

\*Kondensat H<sub>2</sub>O(l) masuk ke Hot Well pada suhu 80 °C

$$\Delta H = m \lambda \quad (\text{Terjadi perubahan fase})$$

$$\lambda_{\text{vapor}} = 551,8032 \text{ kJ/kg} = 131,88413 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

(J.M Smith 7 ed., steam tabel app F)

$$\text{H}_2\text{O (l)} = 775,4192 \times 131,88413$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O (l)} = 102265,48 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\text{Total Q Bahan Keluar} = 102461,1596 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

### Neraca Energi Total :

$$\text{Entalpi Bahan Masuk} = \text{Entalpi Bahan Keluar}$$

$$\text{Entalpi Bahan Masuk} = \text{Entalpi Bahan Keluar} + Q_{\text{serap}}$$

$$9.229.507,8019 = 102.461,1596 + Q_{\text{serap}}$$

$$Q_{\text{serap}} = 9.229.507,8019 - 102.461,1596$$

$$Q_{\text{serap}} = 9.127.046,6422 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

### Kebutuhan Air Pendingin :

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427})$$

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} = 45 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427})$$

$$\text{Cp air pendingin} = 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg.}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{ fig 3-11})$$



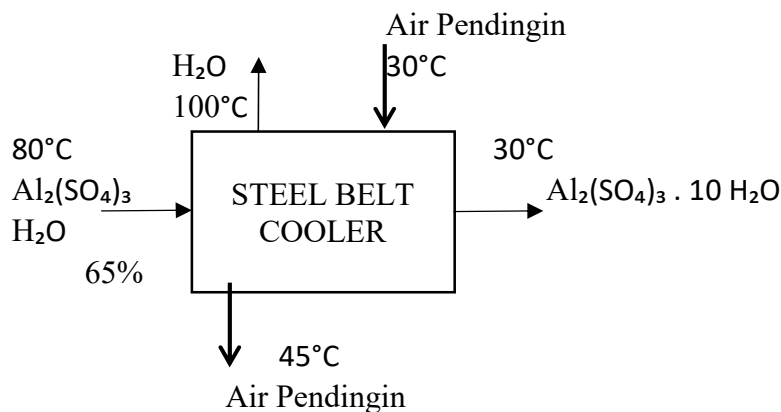
$$Q \text{ serap} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} M \text{ air pendingin} &= \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{9.127.046,6422}{0,99866 \times (45-30)} \\ &= 609.286,2197 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

### NERACA ENERGI BAROMETRIC CONDENSOR

Masuk (kkal/jam)		Keluar (kkal/jam)	
Uap air keluar Evaporator :		Uap air masuk Jet Ejector :	
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	= 9.229.507,8019	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	= 195,6796
		Condensat :	
		H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(l)</sub>	= 102.265,4800
		Q serap	= 9.127.046,6422
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 9.229.507,8019</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 9.229.507,8019</b>

### 7. STEEL BELT COOLER



#### Entalpi Bahan Masuk:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= 42.349,9292 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{122.652,7845}{165.002,7137} \text{ kkal/jam} \\ &= 0,7433 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Entalpi Bahan Keluar:

Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	Rate mol (kmol/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	66,9913	18	3,7217
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> · 10 H <sub>2</sub> O	6313,1313	522	12,0941



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ H}_2\text{O(g)} &= A [T - T_{ref}] + \frac{B}{2} [T^2 - T_{ref}^2] + C \left[ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{ref}} \right] \\
 &= 8,22 [303,15 - 298,15] + \frac{0,00015}{2} [303,15^2 - 298,15^2] + 1,34E-06 \left[ \frac{1}{303,15} - \frac{1}{298,15} \right] \\
 &= 41,1 + 0,2254875 + -7,41E-11 \\
 &= 41,3254875 \text{ kal/mol} \\
 \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\
 &= 3,7217 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{jam}} \times 41,325 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}} \\
 &= 3721,7382 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{jam}} \times 41,325 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}} \\
 &= 153802,64 \text{ kal/jam} \\
 &= 153,803 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 10 \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= A [T - T_{ref}] \\
 &= 235,00 [303,15 - 298,15] \\
 &= 1175 \\
 &= 1175 \text{ kal/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 10 \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\
 &= 12,0941 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{jam}} \times 1175,000 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}} \\
 &= 12094,121 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{jam}} \times 1175,000 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{mol}} \\
 &= 14210592,49 \text{ kal/jam} \\
 &= 14.210,592 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Total Entalpi Bahan Keluar :** 14.364,40 kkal/jam

Neraca energi total:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{asumsi } Q_{loss} &= 5\% \text{ } Q \text{ Bahan Masuk} \\
 &= 5\% \times 165.002,7137 \\
 &= 8250,14 \text{ al/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$165002,7137 = 14364,40 + 8250,14 + Q \text{ Supply}$$

$$Q \text{ supply} = 142388,18 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

**Kebutuhan Air Pendingin:**

Suhu air pendingin masuk = 30 °C (Ulrich : 427)  
 Suhu air pendingin keluar = 45 °C (Ulrich : 427)  
 Cp air pendingin = 0,9987 kkal/kg.°C (Perry 6<sup>ed</sup>; fig 3-11)  
 Q serap = m . Cp . ΔT

$$M \text{ air pendingin} = \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{Cp \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{142.388,1829}{0,9987 \times 15}$$

$$= 9.505,2826 \text{ Kg}$$

**NERACA ENERGI STEEL BELT COOLER**

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Larutan dari Evaporator		Padatan ke Ball Mill	
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 42.349,9292	Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	= 14.210,5925
H <sub>2</sub> O	= 122.652,7845	H <sub>2</sub> O	= 153,8026
	<u>165.002,7137</u>		<u>14.364,3951</u>
		Q serap	= 142.388,1829
		Q loss	= 8250,14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165.002,7137</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 165.002,7137</b>



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



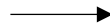
Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---

)]



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

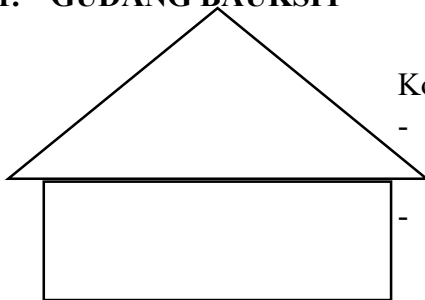
---



**APPENDIX C**  
**SPEKIFIKASI ALAT**

Kapasitas Produksi	=	50000	ton/tahun		
Waktu Operasi	=	1 tahun	=	330	hari
	=	1 hari	=	24	jam
Satuan Massa	=	kilogram/jam			
Satuan Panas	=	kilokalori/jam			
Konversi					
1 kg	=	2,20463	lb	1 lb/cuft	= 16 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
1 gr/cc	=	62,43	lb/cuft	1 hp	= 550 lb ft/dt
1 atm	=	14,696	psi	1 kkal	= 4,2 kj
1 cuft	=	0,02831	m <sup>3</sup>	1 btu	= 1,1 kj
1 cuft/min	=	7,480519	gpm		= 0,3 Kkal
1 ft	=	0,3048	m	1 in	= 2,5 cm = 0,025 m
	=	12	in	1 lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	= 0,0069 psi

**1. GUDANG BAUKSIT**



Kondisi Operasi	:	
- Tekanan	:	1 atm
- Suhu	:	30 °C
- Waktu tinggal	:	30 hari

(Ulrich pg.245)

Fungsi	:	Untuk menampung bauksit dari supplier
Type	:	Berbentuk persegi panjang, beratap asbes
Dasar Pemilihan	:	Sesuai untuk bahan solid

**Perhitungan**

Komposisi bahan : (Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)

Komposisi	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	Densitas (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	62%	1.736,6218	3,99
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13%	365,3088	5,12
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1%	33,7208	3,84
SiO <sub>2</sub>	12%	337,2081	2,65
H <sub>2</sub> O	12%	337,2081	1
Total	100%	2.810,0676	



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Densitas campuran} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,62}{3,99} + \frac{0,13}{5,12} + \frac{0,01}{3,84} + \frac{0,12}{2,65} + \frac{0,12}{1,00}} \\
 &= 2,8679 \text{ gr/cc} \\
 &= 2,8679 \times 62,43 \text{ b/cuft} \\
 &= 179,04368 \text{ lb/cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate massa} &= 2.810,0676 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 6.195,1593 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\
 &= \frac{6.195,1593 \text{ lb/jam}}{179,0437 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\
 &= 34,6014 \text{ cuft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ditentukan : Waktu tinggal = 7 hari  
 Tinggi = H m  
 Panjang = Lebar = 2H m

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bahan} &= \frac{34,6014 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 24 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{1 \text{ penyimpanan}} \\
 &= 5813,032662 \text{ cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi volume bahan} &= 80\% \text{ volume tangki} \\
 \text{Maka volume tangki} &= \frac{5.813,033 \text{ cuft}}{80\%} \\
 &= 7.266,291 \text{ cuft} = 205,71 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

asumsi = T = H Panjang = Lebar = 2 H



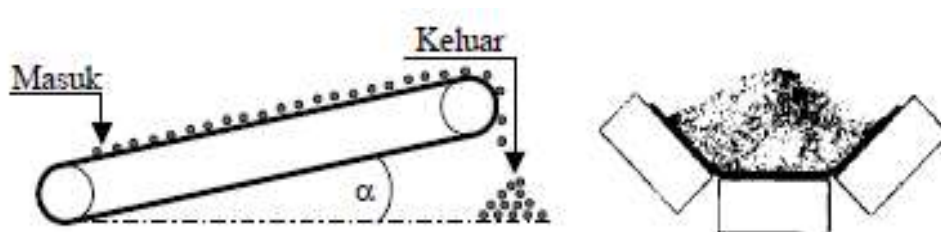
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume gudang} &= P \times L \times T \\ 205,709 \text{ cuft} &= 2H \times 2H \times H \\ H &= 3,719 \text{ m} \\ P &= L = 7,438 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Gudang Bauksit:

Fungsi	=	Menampung bauksit dari supplier
Kapasitas	=	205,709 m <sup>3</sup>
Bentuk	=	Balok
Bahan Kontruk	=	Beton
Ukuran	=	Panjang : 7,438 m
		Lebar : 7,438 m
		Tinggi : 3,719 m
Jumlah	=	1 buah

## 2. BELT CONVEYOR

Fungsi	:	Memindahkan bauksit dari Gudang penyimpanan ke Ball Mill 1
Type	:	Belt conveyor dengan kemiringan 18,4°
Dasar pemiliha	:	Dipilih conveyor jenis belt sesuai dengan bahan



### Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate Mass} = 2.810,0676 \text{ kg/jam} = 2,8101 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Berdasarkan kapasitas bahan yang masuk} = 2,8101 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Dari perry edisi 7, Tabel 21-7 dan figure 21-4 dipilih

belt conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Kapasitas maksimum} = 32 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{house power tiap 10ft (linier-ft)} = 0,34 \text{ hp/ft}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Asumsi : - Jarak belt conveyer = 30 ft  
 - tinggi belt = 10 ft

$$\text{Slope} = \alpha$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{10}{30} = 0,33 \quad \text{maka } \alpha = 18,434949^\circ$$

$$\text{panjang belt} = \sqrt{([30]^2 + [10]^2)} = 31,6228 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan power :

$$\text{hp/10 ft} = 0,34 \text{ hp/ft} \quad \text{perry edisi 7, Tabel 21-7}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{31,6227766}{10} \times 0,34 = 1,0751744 \text{ hp}$$

penambahan power untuk tripper = 2 hp perry edisi 7, Tabel 21-7

Power total = 1,0751744 + 2 = 3,0751744 hp

**Spesifikasi Belt Conveyer-1 :**

Kapasitas maksimum = 32 ton/jam

Belt \* width = 14 in = 35,56 cm

\* Trough width = 9 in = 22,86 cm

\* skirt seal = 2 in = 5,08 cm

Belt Speed =  $\frac{2,8101}{32} \times 100 \text{ ft/ min} = 8,7814612 \text{ ft/menit}$

Panjang = 32 ft

Sudut eleva = 18,4 °

Power = 3,08 hp

Jumlah = 1 buah

**3. BALL MILL**

Fungsi : Menghaluskan solid sampai ukuran 200 mesh.

Type : Ball Mill Grinding System, Marcy ball mill

Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan kapasitas

Kondisi operasi

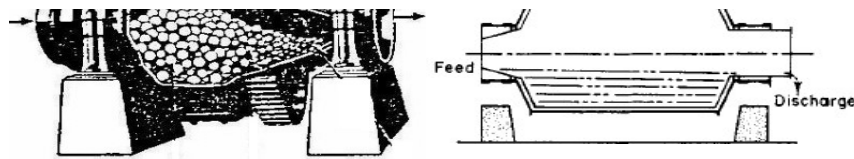
- Tekanan operasi = 1 atm
- Suhu operasi = 40 °C. (Suhu ruang)
- Waktu operasi = Continous







Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”



**Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate bahan} &= 2.957,966 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 2,958 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 70,991 \text{ ton/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk produk berukuran 200 mesh dengan kapasitas = 70,991 ton/hari

Berdasarkan rate massa (ton/hari), dari Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, tabel 20-16 di dapat :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jenis Ball Mill} &= \text{Marcy Ball Mills} \\ \text{Power} &= 85-95 \text{ hp} \quad \text{dipilih } 90 \text{ hp} \\ \text{No.Sieve} &= 200 \text{ mesh} \\ \text{Rate Maksimum} &= 113 \text{ ton/hari} \\ \text{Berat Bola Baja} &= 13,10 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Ball Mill Speed} &= 22,5 \text{ rpm} \end{aligned}$$

**Ukuran Ball Mill:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang Mill} &= 7 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Diameter Mill} &= 5,0 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi Mill} &= 5,0 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk Marcy ball mill, maka digunakan 3 ukuran bola baja :

$$5 \text{ \& } 3,5 \text{ \& } 2,5 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brown : fig 37})$$

Asumsi berat bola baja didistribusikan sama rata menjadi 3 bagian  
 (berdasarkan 3 ukuran)

$$\text{Jadi, berat bola baja masing-masing ukuran : } \frac{13,10}{3} = 4,37 \text{ ton}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter bola baja} &= 5 \text{ in} = 0,125 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jarir-jari bola baja} &= \frac{0,125}{2} = 0,0625 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bola} &= (4/3) \pi R^3 = 0,0010221 \text{ m}^3 = 1,0221 \text{ L} \\ \text{densitas bola (steel)} &= 4,8 \text{ gram/cm}^3 \quad (\text{Perry ed.7 Fig. 20-33}) \\ &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat(massa) Bola} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \times 1,0221 \text{ L} \\ &= 4,906 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total untuk baja ukuran } 5 \text{ in} &= 4,37 \text{ ton} \\ &= 4366,7 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah baja ukuran } 5 \text{ in} &= \frac{4366,7}{4,906} \\ &= 890.021 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter bola baja} &= 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,0875 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jarir-jari bola baja} &= \frac{0,0875}{2} = 0,04375 \text{ m} \\ \text{Volume bola} &= (4/3) \pi R^3 = 0,000351 \text{ m}^3 = 0,3506 \text{ L} \\ \text{densitas bola (steel)} &= 4,8 \text{ gram/cm}^3 \text{ (Perry ed.7 Fig. 20-33)} \\ &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \\ \text{Berat(massa) Bola} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \times 0,3506 \text{ L} \\ &= 1,683 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Berat total untuk baja ukuran } 3,5 \text{ in} &= 4,37 \text{ ton} \\ &= 4366,7 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah baja ukuran } 3,5 \text{ in} &= \frac{4366,7}{1,683} \\ &= 2594,814 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter bola baja} &= 2,5 \text{ in} = 0,0625 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jarir-jari bola baja} &= \frac{0,0625}{2} = 0,03125 \text{ m} \\ \text{Volume bola} &= (4/3) \pi R^3 = 0,0001278 \text{ m}^3 = 0,1278 \text{ L} \\ \text{densitas bola (steel)} &= 4,8 \text{ gram/cm}^3 \text{ (Perry ed.7 Fig. 20-33)} \\ &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \\ \text{Berat(massa) Bola} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \times 0,1278 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,613 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Berat total untuk baja ukuran } 2,5 \text{ in} &= 4,37 \text{ ton} \\ &= 4366,7 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah baja ukuran } 2,5 \text{ in} &= \frac{4366,7}{0,613} \\ &= 7120,170 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan kritis :

$$N_c = 76,6 / D^{0,5} \text{ (Perry 7}^{ed}, \text{ Fig. 20-32)}$$

dimana :  $N_c$  = Kecepatan kritis ; rpm  
 $D$  = Diameter mill ; ft

$$\begin{aligned} N_c &= \frac{76,6}{D^{0,5}} \\ &= \frac{76,6}{5^{0,5}} \\ &= 34,3 \text{ rpm} \end{aligned}$$



Kecepatan actual = 60 - 80% dari kecepatan kritis  
 ditetapkan :  $N = 70\% N_c$   
 $= 70\% \times 34,3$   
 $= 24 \text{ rpm}$

Ditetapkan kecepatan actualnya = 24 rpm

Perhitungan power yang dibutuhkan :

Power =  $D^{2,5}$  (Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, Fig. 20-34)  
 $= 5^{2,5}$   
 $= 55,9017 \text{ hp}$

**Spesifikasi :**

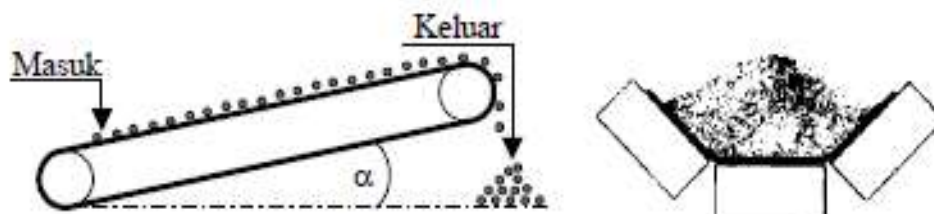
Kapasitas	=	70,99	ton/hari
Rate maksimum	=	113	ton/hari
Diameter mill	=	5	ft
Panjang mill	=	7	ft
Kecepatan putaran aktua	=	24	rpm
Power	=	56	hp
Bahan ball	=	carbon steel	
Bahan konstruksi	=	carbon steel c-283,	
Bola Baja: Ball Charge	=	113,00	ton
Ukuran bola baja	=	5 & 3,5 & 2,5	in
Jumlah bola	=	5 in	= 890 buah
		3,5 in	= 2595 buah
		2,5 in	= 7120 buah
Jumlah	=	1	buah

**4. BELT CONVEYOR**

Fungsi : Memindahkan bauksit dari Gudang penyimpanan ke Ball Mill 1

Type : Belt conveyor dengan kemiringan 45°

Dasar pemiliha : Dipilih conveyor jenis belt sesuai dengan bahan



**Perhitungan :**

Rate Mass = 2.810,0676 kg/jam = 2,8101 ton/jam



Berdasarkan kapasitas bahan yang masuk = 2,8101 ton/jam

Dari perry edisi 7, Tabel 21-7 dan figure 21-4 dipilih

belt conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Kapasitas maksimum = 32 ton/jam

house power tiap 10ft (linier-ft) = 0,34 hp/ft

Asumsi : - Jarak belt conveyor = 30 ft

- tinggi belt = 10 ft

Slope =  $\alpha$

$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{10}{30} = 0,33$  maka  $c = 18,434949^\circ$

panjang belt =  $\sqrt{([50]^2 + [10]^2)}$  31,6228 ft

Perhitungan power :

hp/10 ft = 0,34 hp/ft perry edisi 7, Tabel 21-7  
 $\text{hp} = \frac{31,6227766}{10} \times 0,34 = 1,0751744$  hp

penambahan power untuk tripper = 2 hp perry edisi 7, Tabel 21-7

Power total = 1,0751744 + 2 = 3,0751744 hp

### Spesifikasi Belt Conveyor-1 :

Kapasitas maksimum = 32 ton/jam

Belt \* width = 14 in = 35,56 cm

\* Trough width = 9 in = 22,86 cm

\* skirt seal = 2 in = 5,08 cm

Belt Speed =  $\frac{2,8101}{32} \times 100$  ft/ min = 8,7814612 ft/menit

Panjang = 32 ft

Sudut eleva = 18,4 °

Power = 3,08 hp

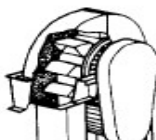
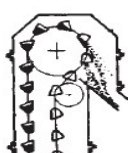
Jumlah = 1 buah

## 5. BUCKET ELEVATOR

Fungsi : Memindahkan bauksit dari belt conveyor ke hopper

Type : Continous Bucket Elevator.

Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.



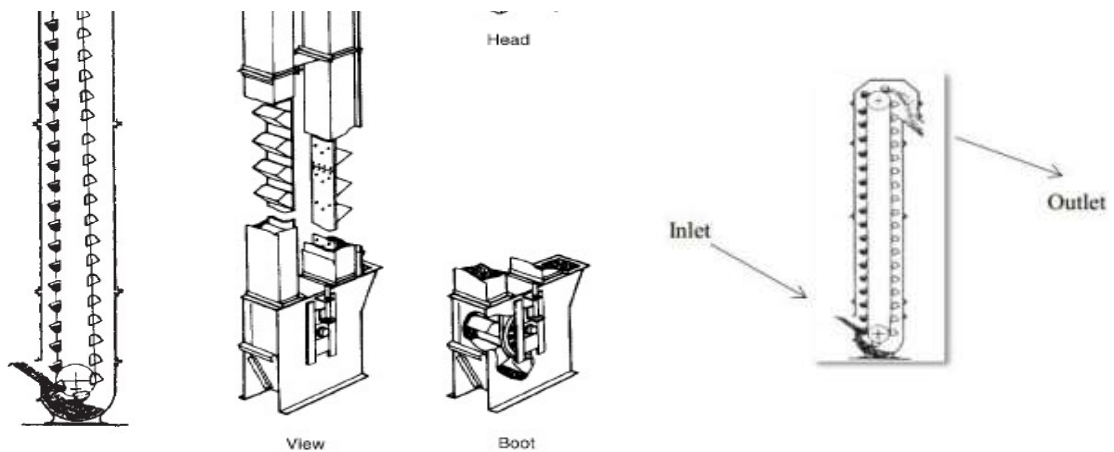
Kondisi Operasi

T = 30 °C

n = 1 atm



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”



**Perhitungan :**

Rate massa = 2.957,9659 kg/jam  
 = 2,9580 ton/jam  
 $\rho$  bahan = 179,0436803 lb/cuft

Perry 7ed. T.21-9 pg.21-16

Tinggi Bucket = 25 ft  
 Putaran Head Shaft (Kepala Poros) = 28 rpm  
 Kap. Maksimum = 35 ton/jam  
 Bucket linear speed = 150 ft/min  
 Sehingga, untuk kapasitas 2,9580 ton/jam maka :  
 Kecepatan Bucket Elevator :  $\frac{2,9580}{35,0000} \times 150$   
 = 12,6769966 ft/min  
 Power pada head shaft = 1,8 hp  
 Power Tambahan = 0,06 hp tiap ft  
 = 0,06 x 25  
 = 1,5 hp  
 Power Total = 1,8 + 1,5  
 = 3,3 hp

Ukuran bucket = lebar x Proyeksi x kedalaman  
 = 8" x 5.5" x 7.75"  
 Bucket Spacing = 8 in  
 Efisiensi motor = 80% (Peter fig 13.38)  
 Maka, motor penggerak yang digunakan = 3,3 / 80 %  
 = 4,125 hp

**Spesifikasi Bucket Elevator:**

Fungsi : Memindahkan bauksit dari belt conveyor ke hopper



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

Type	:	Continous Bucket Elevator.
Dasar pemilihan	:	Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.
Kapasitas	:	2,9580 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	:	6 in x 4 in x 4 1/2 in
Bucket spacing	:	12 in
Tinggi bucket	:	25,00 ft
Kecepatan bucket	:	12,7 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	:	28 rpm
Lebar belt	:	8" in
Power motor	:	4 hp
Jumlah	:	1 buah



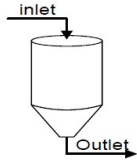
### 6. Hopper Bauksit

Fungsi : Menampung sementara Bauksit sebelum masuk ke dalam Reaktor 1

Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertikal

Kondisi Operasi = T = 30 °C  
 P = 1 atm

Waktu tinggal = 1 jam (Asumsi)



Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	X Berat	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	1828,022912	0,618	3,99	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	384,535564	0,13	5,12	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,9559053	0,12	2,65	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,49559053	0,012	3,84	
H <sub>2</sub> O	354,9559053	0,132	1	
Total	2957,965877	1		

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,618}{3,99} + \frac{0,13}{5,12} + \frac{0,12}{2,65} + \frac{0,012}{3,84} + \frac{0,132}{1}}$$

$$= 2,7725 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 173,0869 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Rate Massa : 2957,965877 kg/jam = 6521,2203 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik :  $\frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$

Rate Volumetrik :  $\frac{6521,2203 \text{ lb/jam}}{173,0869 \text{ lb/cuft}}$

Rate Volumetrik = 37,6760 cuft/jam

#### Perencanaan Dimensi Hopper :

Asumsi : waktu tinggal = 1 jam

Bahan Masuk = 37,6760 cuft x 1 jam = 37,6760 cuft

$\rho \text{ campuran} = 173,0869 \text{ lb/cuft}$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } V. \text{ bahan} &= 80\% \text{ } V. \text{ tangki} \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{37,6760}{80\%} = 47,0950 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1 D \\ \alpha &= 30^\circ \\ V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 1 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 1 D_s^3 \\ &= 0,785 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \text{ (Hesse hal 92)} \\ &= \frac{(3,14 \times D_s^3)}{24 \times \text{tg } 30} \\ &= 0,2266 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 47,095 &= 0,785 D_s^3 + 0,2266 D_s^3 \\ 47,095 &= 1,0116 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 46,554 \\ D_t &= 3,5973 \text{ ft} = 43,168 \text{ in} = 1,0965 \text{ m} \\ H_t &= 3,5973 \text{ ft} = 43,168 \text{ in} = 1,0965 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Ukuran Hopper dan Ketebalannya :

Tinggi conical : (Hesse, hal 92)

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

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \text{sudut conica : } 30^\circ \\ D &= \text{diameter tan : } \text{ft} \\ m &= \text{flat spot cen : } 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D-m)}{2} \\ h &= \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times 3,60 - 1}{2} \\ &= 0,7498 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Vol. conical} &= 0,262 \times h \times (D^2 + D.m + m^2) \text{ (Hesse, pers 4-18)} \\ &= 0,262 \times 0,7498 \times 17,538 \\ &= 3,4453 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 43,650 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Vol. silinder} = 3,14 \times D^2 \times H/4$$

$$43,65 = 3,14 \times D^2 \times H/4$$

$$H^3 = 55,605 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H = 3,8163 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jadi tinggi total} = 0,7498 + 3,8163 = 4,5661 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tekanan bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ campu} \times H}{144}$$

$$= \frac{173,0869 \times 4,5661}{144}$$

$$= 5,4884 \text{ psig}$$

$$\text{Poperasi} = 14,7 \text{ psig}$$

Pdesign diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan

$$\text{P desigr} = 1,1 \times \text{P perencanaan}$$

$$= 1,1 \times (14,7 + 5,4884)$$

$$= 22,207 \text{ psig}$$

**\*Menentukan tebal minimum shell :**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0.6P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell, pers. 13-1,hal 254)}$$

dengan :

$$t_{\min} = \text{tebal shell minimum} : \text{ in}$$

$$P = \text{tekanan tangki} : \text{ psi}$$

$$r_i = \text{jari-jari tangki} : \text{ in (1/2 D)}$$

$$C = \text{faktor korosi} : \text{ (digunakan 1/8 in)}$$

$$e = \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan dou} : 0,8$$

$$f = \text{stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka } f = 12650 \quad \text{(Brownell, T.13-1)}$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 3,5973$$

$$= 1,7987 \text{ ft} = 21,584 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0.6P} + C$$

$$= \frac{22,207 \times 21,584}{1581,3 - 13,324} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,3057 \text{ in} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,4307 \text{ digunak} = 10/16 \text{ in}$$

**\*Penentuan tebal head**



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

Type : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip dengan  
efisiensi 70%

Tebal tutup : (Brownell pg. 118 eq. 6-154)

$$\begin{aligned}th &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0.6P)} + C \\&= \frac{22,20728 \times 43,17}{2 \cos 30 (12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 22,207)} + \frac{1}{8} \\&= \frac{958,64597}{15314,231} + 0 \\&= 0,1876 \text{ in digunakan } t = 4/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Hopper Bauksit :**

Fungsi : Menampung sementara Bauksit sebelum masuk reaktor 1

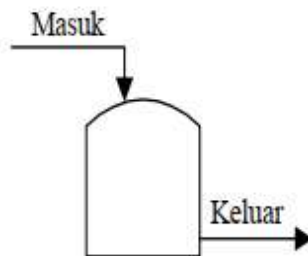
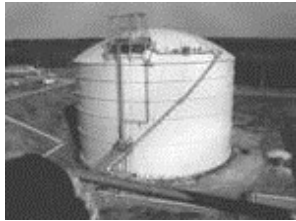
Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk  
conical dengan posisi vertikal

Kapasitas : 2957,9659  
Diameter Tangki : 3,5973 ft  
Tinggi Tangki : 4,5661 ft  
Tebal shell : 10/16 in  
Diameter atas conical : 3,5973 ft  
Diameter bawah conical : 1 ft  
Tinggi conical : 0,7498 ft  
Cone angle : 30°  
Tebal angle : 4/16 in  
Jumlah : 1 buah



### 7 TANGKI PENYIMPANAN ASAM SULFAT

- Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan Asam Sulfat (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) 98% dari supplier  
 Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah dish  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menampung larutan



- Kondisi Operasi :
- Tekanan : 1 atm
  - Suhu : 30 °C
  - Waktu tinggal : 7 hari

Kebutuhan (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) = 3775,26471 kg

#### Perhitungan

Komposisi bahan :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	Densitas (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98%	3.699,7594	1,4617
H <sub>2</sub> O	2%	75,5053	0,9230
Total	100%	3.775,2647	

(Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)  
(Perry 7ed ; T. 2-28)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas campuran} &= \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 1 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{ml}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,98}{1,4617} + \frac{0,02}{0,9230}} \times 1 \\ &= 1,4448 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 90,2010 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Rate massa = 3.775,2647 kg/jam  
 = 8.323,0618 lb/jam

Rate volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$   
 =  $\frac{8.323,0618 \text{ lb/jam}}{90,2010 \text{ lb/cuft}}$   
 = 92,2724 cuft/jam

#### a) Penentuan Volume Tangki

Waktu Operasi : 30 hari

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 30 hari proses dengan 1 tangki , sehingga (memperudah pengaliran dan pengisian) sehingga volume bahan adalah



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{92,2724 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 24 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}} \times 30 \text{ hari}}{1 \text{ tangki}}$$

$$= 66.436,10 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan) :

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

$$\text{Maka volume tangki} = \frac{66.436,097 \text{ cuft}}{80\%}$$

$$= 83.045,122 \text{ cuft}$$

### **Menentukan Dimensi Tangki**

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

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

$$V_s = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times H$$

$$V_s = \frac{3,14}{4} D^3$$

$$V_s = 0,785 D^3$$

$$V \text{ tutup atas} = 0,000049 Ds^3 \text{ (Brownell pg. 88)}$$

(Torispherical)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = V_s + V \text{ tutup atas}$$

$$83.045,1215 = 0,785 D^3 + 0,000049 Ds^3$$

$$83.045,1215 = 0,785049 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 105783,3607 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 47,27573681 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 47,27573681 \text{ ft}$$

$$D = 47,276 \text{ ft} \quad H = 47,276 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 567,309 \text{ in} \quad = 567,309 \text{ in}$$

$$= 14,410 \text{ m} \quad = 14,410 \text{ m}$$

### **Menentukan Volume Liquid dalam Tangki**

$$\text{Volume Liquid} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D_{liq}^2 \times H_{liq}$$

$$66.436,10 = 0,785 D_{liq}^3$$

$$D_{liq} = 43,888 \text{ ft} = 527 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{liq} = 43,888 \text{ ft} = 527 \text{ in}$$

### **Menentukan Tebal Minimum Shell**

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

$$P \times r_i \quad \text{[Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254]}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

dengan:

$$t_{s_{\min}} = \text{tebal shell minimum} \quad ; \text{ in}$$

$$P = \text{tekanan tangki} \quad ; \text{ psi}$$

$$r_i = \text{jari-jari tangki} \quad ; \text{ in (1/2 D)}$$

$$C = \text{faktor korosi} \quad ; \text{ in (digunakan } 0,25 \text{ in)}$$

$$E = \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, } E = 0,8$$

$$f = \text{allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,}$$

$$\text{maka } f = 12.650 \text{ psi} \quad [\text{Perry ed. 7, T.10-49}]$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H \text{ liq} \quad (H \text{ liq} = 80\% H \text{ tangki})$$

$$= 90,2010 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 37,8206 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 3.411,4562 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 23,6892 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$= 14,696 \text{ psi} - 14,696 \text{ psi} + 23,6892 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 23,6892 \text{ psi}$$

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

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan

$$P \text{ design} = 23,6892 \times 110\%$$

$$= 26,0581 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$= 0,5 \times 567,3088 \text{ in}$$

$$= 283,6544 \text{ in}$$

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

$$t_{s_{\min}} = \frac{26,0581 \times 283,6544}{f \quad 0,8 \quad - \quad 0,6 \times 26,058} + 1/4$$

$$t_{s_{\min}} = \frac{7391,4859}{12.650 - 0,8 \times 15,6348}$$

$$t_{s_{\min}} = 0,5849 \text{ digunakan } 13/16 \text{ in}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$OD = ID + 2 t_h$$

$$= 567,3088 + 2 \times 7/16$$

$$= 568,184 \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 284 \text{ in} = 23,637868 \text{ ft}$$



$$t_h = rc - \left( rc^2 - \left( \frac{D^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right) \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 4-14)}$$

$$h = 23,638 - \left( 23,638^2 - \frac{2.234,995}{4} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$h = 24 - \left( 558,749 - 558,74882 \right)^1$$

$$h = 24 - \left( 0,000 \right)^1$$

$$h = 23,638 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 \times \left( 3 R_c - h \right) \\ &= 1,1 \times 559 \times \left( 71 - 23,638 \right) \\ &= 29.056,789 \quad \text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C \quad \text{(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)}$$

dimana:

t = tebal dinding minimum ; in

$r_c$  = *Crown radius (in)* = jari-jari dalam

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torispherical

$P_d$  = tekanan desain ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,125 in

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

maka f = 12.650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times 26,0581 \times 284}{12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 26,0581} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = \frac{6.541,47}{10117,39419} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,77 \text{ in digunakan } 13/16 \text{ in}$$

### Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpanan

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan Asam Sulfat 98% dari supplier

Type : silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical d

Volume tangki : 83.045,12 cuft

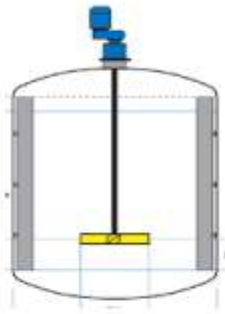
Diameter tangki : 47,276 ft

Tinggi tangki : 47,276 ft



Tebal tutup atas : 13/16 in  
(Torispherical dished)  
Jumlah : 1 buah

## 8. TANGKI PENGENCER ASAM SULFAT



Kondisi Operasi :  
- Tekanan : 1 atm  
- Suhu : 30 °C  
- Waktu tinggal : 1 jam

Fungsi : Mengencerkan larutan Asam Sulfat 98% sampai 77.67%  
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah elliptical  
dished dilengkapi pengaduk dan jaket  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk mengencerkan larutan

Dimensi ratio, H/D : ditetapkan H = 2 D

### Perhitungan

Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% Berat	Rate Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	$\rho$ (lb/cuft)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0,777	3699,759	1,834	114,497
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,016	75,505	0,923	57,6229
H <sub>2</sub> O (air proses)	0,207	1830,431	0,923	57,6229
Total		5605,696		

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 1 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{ml}}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{0,78}{1,83} + \frac{0,02}{0,9230} + \frac{0,207}{0,923}} \times 1$$

$$= 1,5035 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 93,8650 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

**Penentuan Volume Tangki :**

Densitas Bahan = 93,8650 lb/cuft

Rate Bahan = 5605,696 kg/jam

= 12358,48576 lb/jam

Volumetrik Bahan =  $\frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{12358,486}{93,8650} = 131,662317 \text{ cuft/jam}$

Direncanakan waktu operasi 1 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

Volume Bahan = 131,6623172 x 1

= 65,8311586 cuft

Volume bahan mengisi 80 % volume tangki

Volume Bahan = 0,8 Volume Tangki

Volume Tangki =  $\frac{65,8311586}{0,8} = 82,288948 \text{ cuft}$

$V_s = (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s$

$V_s = (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times D_s$

$V_s = 1,57 D_s^3$

Vtutup atas = 0,000067 Ds<sup>3</sup> (Brownell, hal 95)

Vtutup bawah = 0,000067 Ds<sup>3</sup> (Brownell, hal 95)

$V_t = V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$

82,288948 = 1,57 Ds<sup>3</sup> + 0,000067 Ds<sup>3</sup> + 0,000067 Ds<sup>3</sup>

82,288948 = 1,570134 Ds<sup>3</sup>

Ds<sup>3</sup> = 52,40886972 Hs = 2 Ds

Ds = 3,741774558 ft = 7,483549116 ft

= 44,90129469 in = 89,80258939 in

1,140492885 m

**Tebal Shell**

**1. Menentukan Tinggi Liquid dalam shell :**

Volume Liquid = V<sub>s</sub> + V<sub>tutup bawah</sub>

65,8311586 = (π/4) x h x Ds<sup>2</sup> + 0,000067 Ds<sup>3</sup>

65,8311586 = 1,57 x h x 14,001 + 0,000067 x 52,388

65,8311586 = 21,98488665 h





$$= 0,912687769 \text{ m}$$

## 2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 - 14,7 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= \rho \times g/gc \times h \\ &= 93,8650 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{lbm}} \times 2,9944 \text{ ft} \\ &= 281,0678 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2} \\ &= 1,952 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi  $P_{\text{design}}$  10 % lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times 1,9517$$

$$= 2,14690799 \text{ psi}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA 283 grade (Brownell, T13-1)

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 12650$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$\text{Efisiensi las, } E = 0,8$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 44,901295$$

$$= 22,450647 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254})$$

$$t = \frac{2,1469 \times 22}{12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,1469} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,0047634 \text{ in} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,12976 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal shell} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

## 3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Elliptical



$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = \frac{1}{4} \times \text{IDs} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$h = 0,25 \times 4$$

$$h = 0,93544 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= \pi \frac{D^3}{24} \\ &= 3,14 \times \frac{44,901^3}{24} \\ &= 11843,90725 \text{ in}^3 \\ &= 6,854112989 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Elliptical head

**Tebal Standart Elliptical dished (atas) :**

$$t = \frac{P D_i}{2f E - 0.2P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers. 13.10 hal 256})$$

Dimana : Pd = Tekanan design psi  
 Di = Diameter dalam in  
 E = Faktor Pengelasan = 0,8  
 t = Tebal dinding minimal in

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{2,14690799 \times 44,90129469}{(2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 2,146908)} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,00476289 + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,12976 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal head :  $\frac{3 \text{ in}}{16}$

Asumsi : Tebal Tutup Atas = Tebal Tutup Bawah =  $\frac{3 \text{ in}}{16}$

#### 4 Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

Jumlah Impeller (pengaduk) antara 4-16, tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8  
 (McCabe 5ed pg.243)

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### a) Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Tinggi bahan total, HL = 2,9943824 ft = 35,9325893 in  
 Diameter dalam tangki, Dt = 3,7417746 ft = 44,9012947 in  
 Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari McCabe ed 5th, hal 243 :

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \quad \frac{H}{D_t} = 1$$

Keterangan :

- D<sub>a</sub> = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)
- D<sub>t</sub> = Diameter tangki
- L = Panjang blade
- W = Lebar blade
- E = Jarak impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki
- J = Lebar baffle

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeler (Da)} &= 1/3 \text{ Dt} &= 0,333 \times 3,7418 \\ & &= 1,2473 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 \text{ Da} &= 0,200 \times 1,2473 \\ & &= 0,2495 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 \text{ Da} &= 0,250 \times 1,2473 \\ & &= 0,3118 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} &= 1/3 \text{ Dt} &= 0,333 \times 3,7418 \\ & &= 1,247 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 \text{ Dt} &= 0,083 \times 3,742 \\ & &= 0,3118 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tebal Pengaduk} &= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,3118 &= 0,031 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**b) Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan total, HL} &= 2,9943824 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Diameter dalam tangki, Dt} &= 3,7417746 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times \text{Sg}}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \quad (\text{Dean : 389}) \\ \text{Sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{93,8650 \text{ lb/cuft}}{57,6229 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,6290 \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi larutan}}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \times \text{Sg} \\ &= \frac{2,9944 \times 1,6290}{3,741775} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,3036 \text{ buah} \text{ , jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak } 1 \text{ buah} \\ \text{Jarak pengaduk} &= 1,5 \times Da \\ &= 1,5 \times 1,2473 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1,8709 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**c) Penentuan Power Motor**

Dari Kern T.6 pg 808 didapat sg reference = 1  
 Dari Kern fig 14 pg 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 1 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,6290 \times 0,5000}{1} \qquad 1 \text{ cp} = 1488,114 \text{ lbu/} \\ &= 0,814476833 \text{ cp} = 0,0005473 \text{ lbu/ft s} \\ \rho \text{ campuran} &= 93,8650 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Joshi hal 415 didapat, kecepatan putaran pengadukan jenis turbin antara 200-250 m/min

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} &= 210 \text{ rpm} = 4 \text{ rps} \\ \text{Putaran Pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times Da \text{ (Joshi; hal.415)} \\ &= 3,14 \times 210 \times 1,2473 \\ &= 822,4420478 \text{ m/min} \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds (Nre) :

$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} = \frac{93,8650 \times 1,24725819^2 \times 4}{0,000547322} \\ &= 855613,4214 \text{ (aliran turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $NRe > 2100$ , maka digunakan baffle.

Untuk  $NRe > 2100$  diperlukan 4 buah baffle, sudut  $90^\circ$ . [Perry 6<sup>ed</sup> : 19-8]

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $NRe > 10000$ , sehingga  $Np = KT$

dengan:

- P = power ; hp
- $K_3$  = faktor mixer (turbin) ; 6,3 [Ludwig, vol-1 T.5 : 192]
- g = konstanta gravitasi ;  $32,3 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lb}_f$
- $\rho$  = densitas ; lb/cuft
- N = kecepatan putaran impeller ; rps
- Da = diameter impeller ; ft

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{K_3 \rho (N)^3 (Da)^5}{gc} \qquad \text{(McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254)} \\ P &= 6,3 \times 93,8650 \times 64,000 \times 3,0184 \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{32,3}{32,3} \times 3536,743656 \text{ ft.lbf/s}$$

$$= 6,430443011 \text{ hp}$$

(Joshi : 424)

$$\text{Power Losses pada Glanc 10\% hp} = 0,1 \times 6,4304$$

$$= 0,643 \text{ hp} \quad \text{minimur} = 0,6 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power input dengan gland losses} = 6,4304 + 6,4304$$

$$= 12,861 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission sistem losses 20 \%} = 0,2 \times 12,861$$

$$= 2,5722 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power Total} = 12,861 + 2,5722$$

$$= 15,433 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Untuk 1 buah impeller, maka power input} = 1 \times 15,4331$$

$$= 15,433 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Sehingga power motor} = \frac{15,433}{80\%} = 19,291 \text{ hp} = 19 \text{ hp}$$

#### d) Perhitungan Sistem Pendingin

Perhitungan Jaket (Kern pg.719)

Sebagai media pendingin digunakan air pendingin dengan 30 oC  
 untuk menjaga suhu supaya suhu dalam T. pengencer tetap 110 oC

$$Q \text{ Serap} = 225891,0479 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$896037,4766 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Suhu Bahan Masuk} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu Bahan Keluar} = 110 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 230 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu Air Pendingin Masuk} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu Air Pendingin Keluar} = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_1 = 27 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 144 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta LMTD = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} = \frac{144 - 27}{\ln \frac{144}{27}} = 69,8934571 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Air Pendingin} = 15079,60987 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 33244,9603 \text{ lb/jam}$$

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

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Keb. Air Pendingin}}{\rho \text{ Air Pendingin}}$$

$$= \frac{33244,9603}{62,43}$$

$$= 532,676$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 0,147921051 \text{ cuft/s}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian luar jaket :

$$h_i = 0,36 \left( \frac{k}{D_i} \right) \left[ \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right]^{2/3} \left[ \frac{C \mu}{k} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14} \quad (\text{Kern pg. 718 eq. 20-1})$$

Keterangan :

- L = Da (diameter impeler) = 1,2473 ft
- N = Putaran pengaduk = 210 rpm = 12600 rph
- $\rho$  = berat jenis air = 62,43 lb/cuft
- $\mu$  = 0,23 cp = 0,0949731 lb/ft jam      1 cp = 0,4129264 lbu/
- k = 0,37 Btu/jam ft<sup>2</sup>(°F/ft)
- c = 1 Btu/lb °F

$$\begin{aligned} Re_p &= \frac{[L^2 N \rho]^{2/3}}{\mu} \\ &= \left( \frac{1,55565 \times 12600 \times 62,43}{0,5566} \right)^{2/3} \\ &= 20564,15133 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} &= \left( \frac{1 \times 0,5566}{0,37} \right)^{1/3} \\ &= 2,223247564 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{[\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu_w} = 1 \text{ (Untuk air)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= 0,36 \times \frac{0,37}{3,741774558} \times 20564,151 \times 2,22324756 \times 1 \\ &= 1627,5158 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ \text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk air pendingin yang berada dalam jaket mengacu pada diameter dalam bejana :

$$h_{io} = 100 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ \text{F}$$

Menghitung Uc

$$U_c = \frac{h_i \times h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}} = 94,21134106 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ \text{F}$$

$$R_d = 0,001 \quad (\text{Kern tabel 12. pg 845})$$

$$h_d = 1/R_d = 1000$$

Menghitung Ud

$$U_d = \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d} = 86,09976658$$

$$A = \pi \times D_i \times H_{pengaduk} + \pi \times D_i^2$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 3,14 \times 3,741774558 \times 1,247^4 + 10,991$$

$$= 25,644939 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menentukan Tinggi Jaket

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Jaket} &= \text{Tinggi Shell} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Bawah} \\ h &= 7,483549116 + 0,9354436 \\ h &= 8,418992755 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal air pendingin (s)} &= 2 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tebal jaket (tj)} &= 3 / 16 \text{ in} \\ \text{Effisiensi sambungan las (e)} &= 0,8 \\ \text{Faktor korosi } \odot &= 1 / 8 \end{aligned}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi , SA - 283 Grade C

$$f_{all} = 12650$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Do (Shell)} &= \text{Di} + 2\text{ts} \\ &= 44,9013 + 0,375 \\ &= 45,2763 \text{ in} \\ \text{Di (Jaket)} &= \text{Do} + 2\text{s} \\ &= 45,2763 + 4 \\ &= 49,2763 \text{ in} \\ \text{Do (Jaket)} &= \text{Dij} + 2\text{tj} \\ &= 49,2763 + 0,375 \\ &= 49,6513 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P desain jaket} &= \text{Po} - \text{Pi} + \text{Ph} \\ &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times h_{liq} \\ &= 62,4 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 2,9944 \\ &= 186,849 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 1,2975 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

**Penentuan Tebal Jaket :**

Tebal Jaket berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t = \frac{P \times D_{ij}}{2fe - P} + C$$

Dimana :

- Pd = Tekanan desain (psi)
- Dij = Diameter dalam jaket (in)
- E = Faktor Pengelasan, 0,8
- t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$0,188 = \frac{2,14690799 \times 49,276295}{(f \quad 2) - (2,146908)} + \frac{1}{8}$$
$$0,063 = \frac{105,7916708}{1,6 f - 2,146908}$$
$$0,1008 f - 0,135255203 = 105,79167$$
$$f \text{ desain} = 1050,8624$$

fall > f design  
12650 > 1050,862361, dipilih tebal jaket Mar-16 in

**Spesifikasi Tangki Pengencer :**

Tinggi bejana : 7,4835491 ft  
Diameter bejana : 3,7417746 ft  
Tebal bejana : 3/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in  
Tinggi tutup atas : 0,9354436 ft  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 0,9354436 ft

**Pengaduk :**

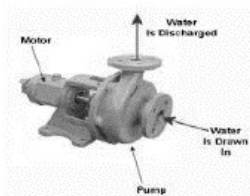
Jenis pengaduk : Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah  
Jumlah impeller : 1 buah  
Diameter impeller : 1,2473 ft  
Lebar blade : 0,2495 ft  
Panjang blade : 0,3118 ft  
Jarak impeller dari dasar : 1,2473 ft  
Lebar baffle : 0,3118 ft  
Type poros : Commercial hot rolled steel  
Putaran : rpm  
Power motor : 19,291329 hp  
Tebal Jaket : 3/16 in  
Tinggi Jaket : 8,4189928 ft  
Jumlah : 1 buah





### 9. Pompa 1

Fungsi : Memindahkan asam sulfat 98% ke Tangki Pengencer  
 Type : Ccentrifugal Pump



Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	3699,759416	98%	1,834	
H <sub>2</sub> O	1905,936669	2%	1	
Total	5605,696084	1		

### Perhitungan

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,98}{1,834} + \frac{0,02}{1}} \\ &= 1,8039108 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 112,61815 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{112,61815}{62,43} \\ &= 1,8039 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,8039}{1} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,0015333 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk} = 3775,2647 \text{ kg/jam} = 8323,0618 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}}$$



$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{8323,0618}{112,61815}$$

Bahan Masuk : = 73,905156 cuft/jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 1,2317526 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0205292 \text{ cuft/s} = 0,0005748 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 9,2147411 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan diameter pipa

Asumsi aliran turbulen Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496

Di optimum untuk turbulen,  $N_{Re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan (15) Peters:

$$D_i \text{ optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan  $q_f$  = fluid flow rate = Rate Volumetrik ; cuft/dt  
 = 0,0205292 cuft/s

$\rho$  = fluid density ; lb/cuft  
 = 112,62 lb/cuft

Maka  $D_i$  pipa optimum = 1,2541 in Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496

Dipilih pipa 3 in sch 40 [ Mc Cabe 5<sup>ed</sup>, appendix 5]

OD = 3,5 in

ID = 3,068 in = 0,2557 ft = 0,0779 m

A = 0,0513 ft<sup>2</sup>

Cek :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan linier (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0205}{0,0513} \\ &= 0,4002 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} &= \frac{0,2557 \times 0,4002 \times 112,61815}{0,001533324} \\ &= 7514,5571 > 2100 \\ &\text{(asumsi benar)} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang

1. Karena pipa lurus

Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus = 20 ft

Dari Geankoplis 5ed fig. 2.10-3 hal 88, didapat data :

Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron = 0,00015 m

maka harga  $e/D$  = 0,002

$f$  = 0,009

2. Karena Friksi (Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 20 ft

- 4 elbow 90° = 4 x 35 x 0,256 = 35,84 ft



$$\text{Panjang total pipa; Le} = 58,144 \text{ ft}$$

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

1 Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0090 \times 0,400^2 \times 58,1440}{32,2 \times 0,2560}$$

$$= 0,0203 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$A_1 = \text{luas penampang tangki} = 516,27 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \text{luas penampang pipa} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dimana  $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$ , maka

$$K = 0,5$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen}) \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, Tabel 1 hal.484})$$

$$f_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,400^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

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

3 Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$f_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,400^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0025 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$= 0,0241 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, H} = 43,8881 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho_{\text{bahan}} = 112,6181 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

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

$$= 112,6181 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 43,8881 \text{ ft}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2116,8 - 4942,6 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ &= -2825,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= \frac{-2825,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{\rho} \\ \rho &= \frac{112,6181 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1} \\ &= -25,09 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= 43,8881 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ g \text{ kecepatan gravitasi} &= 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ g \text{ konstanta gravitasi} &= 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lbm/lbf} \\ \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{0,400^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0025 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} &= (43,8881 - 0,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= 43,8881 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan daya pompa

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f = - W_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} -25,09 + 43,8881 + 0,0025 + 0,0241 &= - W_f \\ - W_f &= 18,8228 \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hp &= \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{18,8228 \times 0,0205292 \times 112,61815}{550} \\ &= 0,0791229 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

lisk Kapasitas = 1,2317526 cuft/menit x 7,481 = 9,2147 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 1,67358347 cp = 0,94988 cs

Effisiensi pompa = 0,45 (Peters&Timmerhaus fig. 14-37pg. 520)

Bhp =  $\frac{hp}{\text{effisiensi}}$  =  $\frac{0,0791229}{0,45}$  = 0,1758 hp



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 0,8 && \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-38pg. 521)} \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,1758287}{0,8} = 0,2198 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

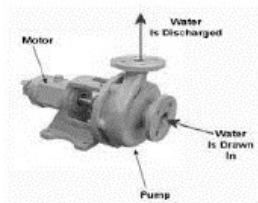
**Spesifikasi Pompa 1 :**

Fungsi	=	Mengalirkan asam sulfat 98% dari Tangki Penyimpanan ke Tangki
Jenis	=	Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	=	3775,2647 kg/jam
Effisiensi Motor	=	0,8
Power	=	0,2198 hp
Jumlah	=	1 pompa
Bahan konstruksi	=	Galvanized Iron



## 10. Pompa 2

Fungsi : Memindahkan asam sulfat 77.67% ke reaktor  
 Type : Centrifugal Pump



Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	3699,759416	0,777	1,834
H <sub>2</sub> O	1905,936669	0,223	1
Total	5605,696084	1	

(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)

### Perhitungan

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,777}{1,834} + \frac{0,223}{1}} \\ &= 1,5463978 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 96,541617 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{96,541617}{62,43} \\ &= 1,5464 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,5464}{1} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,0013144 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk} = 5605,6961 \text{ kg/jam} = 12358,486 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}}$$



$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{12358,486}{96,541617}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk :} = 128,012 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 2,1335334 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0355589 \text{ cuft/s} = 0,0009956 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 15,960963 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan diameter pipa

Asumsi aliran turbulen **Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496**

Di optimum untuk turbulen,  $NRe > 2100$  digunakan persamaan (15) Peters:

$$D_i \text{ optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan } q_f &= \text{fluid flow rate} = \text{Rate Volumetrik ; cuft/dt} \\ &= 0,0355589 \text{ cuft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \text{fluid density ; lb/cuft} \\ &= 96,542 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka } D_i \text{ pipa optimum} = 1,574 \text{ in} \quad \text{Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 in sch 40 [ Mc Cabe 5<sup>ed</sup>, appendix 5]

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

$$ID = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft} = 0,0779 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Cek :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan linier (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0356}{0,0513} \\ &= 0,6932 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Nre = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} &= \frac{0,2557 \times 0,6932 \times 96,541617}{0,001314438} \\ &= 13016,054 > 2100 \\ &\text{(asumsi benar)} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang

1. Karena pipa lurus

$$\text{Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

Dari Geankoplis 5<sup>ed</sup> fig. 2.10-3 hal 88, didapat data :

$$\text{Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron} = 0,00015 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{maka harga } e/D = 0,002$$

$$f = 0,009$$

2. Karena Friksi (Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$- 4 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 4 \times 35 \times 0,256 = 35,84 \text{ ft}$$



$$\text{Panjang total pipa; } L_e = 58,144 \text{ ft}$$

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

1 Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,0090 \times 0,693^2 \times 58,1440}{32,2 \times 0,2560}$$

$$= 0,0610 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$A_1 = \text{luas penampang tangki} = 0 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \text{luas penampang pipa} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dimana  $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$ , maka

$$K = 0,5$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen}) \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, Tabel 1 hal.484})$$

$$f_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,693^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0037 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3 Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$f_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,693^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0075 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$= 0,0722 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, } H = 2,9944 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho_{\text{bahan}} = 96,5416 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

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

$$= 96,5416 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 2,9944 \text{ ft}$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\
 \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\
 &= 2116,8 - 289,1 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\
 &= 1827,7 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\
 \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{1827,7 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{96,5416 \text{ lbf/cuft}} \\
 &= 18,932 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2 &= 2,9944 \text{ ft} \\
 Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\
 g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\
 g \text{ kecepatan gravitasi} &= 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\
 gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} &= 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lbm/lbf} \\
 \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{0,693^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\
 &= 0,0075 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\
 \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} &= (2,9944 - 0,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\
 &= 2,9944 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f = - W_f$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18,932 + 2,9944 + 0,0075 + 0,0722 &= - W_f \\
 - W_f &= 22,0059 \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lbm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{hp} &= \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= \frac{22,0059 \times 0,0355589 \times 96,541617}{550} \\
 &= 0,1373536 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 2,1335334 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 15,961 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (\mu) = 1,67358347 \text{ cp} = 0,94988 \text{ cs}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 0,45 \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-37pg. 520})$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\text{effisiensi}} = \frac{0,1373536}{0,45} = 0,3052 \text{ hp}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 0,8 && \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-38pg. 521)} \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,3052303}{0,8} = 0,3815 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Pompa 2 :**

Pengenc Fungsi	=	Mengalirkan asam sulfat 77.67%dari Tangki Pengencer ke reakt reaktor 1 ke reaktor 2
Jenis	=	Ccentrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	=	5605,6961 kg/jam
Effisiensi Motor	=	0,8
Power	=	0,3815 hp
Jumlah	=	1 pompa
Bahan konstruksi	=	Galvanized Iron



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

14 Reaktor I (R-210)

Fungsi : Mereaksikan Bauksit dengan  $H_2SO_4$  77.67%  
 dan menghasilkan  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk  
 torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical,  
 yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket.

Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

Kapasitas : kg/jam

Proses Operasi : Batch dengan waktu tinggal 2 jam

Kondisi Operasi :

Suhu Operasi = 110 C = 383,15 K

Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psi

Waktu Operasi = 2 jam

Dimensi Reaktor :

Dimensi Ratio, H/D ditetapkan H = 2 D

Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi(Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
0	0	#VALUE!	3,99
0	0	#VALUE!	5,12
0	0	#VALUE!	2,65
0	0	#VALUE!	3,84
0	0	#VALUE!	1
0	0	#VALUE!	1,834
	0	#VALUE!	18,434

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{\text{#####}}{3,99} + \frac{\text{#####}}{5,12} + \frac{\text{#####}}{2,65} + \frac{\text{#####}}{3,84} + \frac{\text{#####}}{1} + \dots}$$

$$= \text{\#VALUE! gr/ml}$$

$$= \text{\#VALUE! lb/cuft}$$



a. Penentuan Volume Tangki :

$$\text{Densitas Bahan} = \text{\#VALUE! lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = 0 \text{ kg/jam} = 0 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Volumetrik Bahan} = \frac{\text{Rate bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{0}{\text{\#VALUE!}} = \text{\#VALUE! cuft}$$

Direncanakan waktu operasi 2 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = \text{\#VALUE!} \times 2 = \text{\#VALUE! cuft}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 80\% \text{ Volume Tangki}$$

$$\text{\#VALUE!} = 80\% \times \text{Volume Tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \text{\#VALUE! cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 2 D_s^3 \\ &= 1,57 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000049 D_s^3 \text{ (Brownel hal 88)}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \text{ (Hesse hal 92)}$$

$$= \frac{(3,14 \times D_s^3)}{24 \times \text{tg} 30}$$

$$= 0,22661 D_s^3$$

$\alpha$  diambil 30° sehingga :

$$V_t = V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$\text{\#VALUE!} = 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,227 D_s^3$$

$$= 1,797 D_s^3$$

$$D_s^3 = \text{\#VALUE!}$$

$$D_s = \text{\#VALUE! ft} = \text{\#VALUE! in} = \text{\#VALUE! meter}$$

$$H_s = \text{\#VALUE! ft} = \text{\#VALUE! in} = \text{\#VALUE! meter}$$

**b. Tebal Shell**

**1. Menentukan Tinggi Liquid dalam shell :**

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$\text{\#VALUE!} = (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,2266 D_s^3$$

$$\text{\#VALUE!} = 0,785 \times h \times \text{\#VALUE!} + 0,2266 \times \text{\#VALUE!}$$

$$\text{\#VALUE!} = \text{\#VALUE!} h + \text{\#VALUE!}$$

$$\text{\#VALUE!} = \text{\#VALUE!} h$$

$$h = \text{\#VALUE! ft} = \text{\#VALUE! m}$$



### 11 Reaktor I (R-210)

Fungsi : Mereaksikan Bauksit dengan  $H_2SO_4$  77.67%  
dan menghasilkan  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk  
torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical,  
yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket.

Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

Kapasitas : 7952,2 kg/jam

Proses Operasi : Batch dengan waktu tinggal 2 jam

Kondisi Operasi :

Suhu Operasi = 110 C = 383,15 K

Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psi

Waktu Operasi = 2 jam

Dimensi Reaktor :

Dimensi Ratio, H/D ditetapkan H = 2 D

Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi(Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
$Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$	1823,45323	0,2293023	3,99
$Fe_2O_3$	383,5743041	0,0482351	5,12
$SiO_2$	354,0685884	0,0445247	2,65
$TiO_2$	35,40685884	0,0044525	3,84
$H_2O$	1470,92744	0,1849716	1
$H_2SO_4$	3884,748186	0,4885137	1,834
	7952,178608	1	18,434

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,2293}{3,99} + \frac{0,0482}{5,12} + \frac{0,0445}{2,65} + \frac{0,0045}{3,84} + \frac{0,185}{1} + \frac{0,4885}{1,834}} \\ &= 1,8650166 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 116,43299 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$



a. Penentuan Volume Tangki:

$$\text{Densitas Bahan} = 116,43299 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = 7952,1786 \text{ kg/jam} = 17494,793 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Volumetrik Bah} = \frac{\text{Rate bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{17494,793}{116,43299} = 150,25633 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan waktu operasi 2 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 150,26 \times 2 = 300,51 \text{ cuft}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tang :

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 80\% \text{ Volume Tangki}$$

$$300,5126526 = 80\% \times \text{Volume Tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 375,64082 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 2D_s^3 \\ &= 1,57 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000049 D_s^3 \text{ (Brownel hal 88)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \text{ (Hesse hal 92)} \\ &= \frac{(3,14 \times D_s^3)}{24 \times \text{tg} 30} \\ &= 0,22661 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha$  diambil 30 (sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 375,64082 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,227 D_s^3 \\ &= 1,797 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 209,07742 \\ D_s &= 5,93 \text{ ft} = 71,21 \text{ in} = 1,7802 \text{ meter} \\ H_s &= 11,87 \text{ ft} = 142,42 \text{ in} = 3,5605 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

**b. Tebal Shell**

**1. Menentukan Tinggi Liquid dalam shell :**

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$300,51265 = (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,2266 D_s^3$$

$$300,51265 = 0,785 \times h \times 35,21 + 0,2266 \times 209,07742$$

$$300,51265 = 27,643077 h + 47,379029$$

$$253,13362 = 27,643077 h$$

$$h = 9,1572 \text{ ft} = 2,82409 \text{ m}$$

**2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :**

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ design} &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \text{Phidrostatic} \\
 P \text{ design} &= \text{Phidrostatic} \\
 P \text{ design} &= \rho \times g/gc \times h_{liq} \\
 &= 116,43299 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \times 9,1572 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1066,202 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 7,4041805 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ design} &= 110\% \times 7,4042 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 8,1446 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi  
 SA-283 Grade C **(Brownell, T. 13-1)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 Fallowable &= 12650 \\
 C &= 0,125 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$\text{Efisiensi las, } E = 0,8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 0,5 \times 71,21 \\
 &= 35,605 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$t_{min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254)}$$

$$t = \frac{8,1446 \times 35,605}{((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 8,1446))} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1537 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal shell} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dishead head

$$\begin{aligned}
 OD &= ID + 2ts \\
 &= 71,21 + 2 \times 0,1875 \\
 &= 71,584774 \text{ in} \\
 rc &= 35,604887 \text{ in} = 2,9670739 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = rc - \left( rc^2 - \left( \frac{D^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right) \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 4-14)}$$

$$h = 2,9671 - \left( 2,9671^2 - (5^2) \right)^{0,5}$$



$$h = 1,6903 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 (3r_c - h) \\ &= 1,1 \times 2,8571 \times (8,9012 - 2) \\ &= 22,662907 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dishead head

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$

Dimana :

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

$r_c$  = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in  
 = D (torisperical)

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

C = faktor korosi, 1/8 in

f = *Allowable Stress, 12650 psi* (Brownel & Young hal.251)  
 untuk bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 (8,1446) \times 35,6049}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 8,1446} = 0,125$$

$$t_h = 0,1503616 \text{ maka dari itu digunakan tutup dengan tebal } = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

#### 4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah , Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 92)} \\ \text{[ Hesse, pers 4-17]}$$

dimana :

D = Diameter bejana (ft)

$\text{tg} \alpha$  = Sudut conis  $30^\circ$

m = 12 in = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times (5,9 - 1)}{2}$$

$$h = 1,4244 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 0,262 \times h (D^2 + D.m + m^2)$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Conical} &= 0,262 \times 1,4244 \times 42,1483 \\ &= 15,7290 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

**(Hesse pers 4-18)**

Bentuk : Standart conical dishead

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young, Pers, 6-154, hal. 118)}$$

Dimana :

- Pd = Tekanan design (psi)
- D = Diameter shell (in)
- E = Faktor pengelasan, 0,8
- t = tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{8,1446 \times 71,21}{2 \cos 30 ((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 8,1446))} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1581 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head = 3/16 in

**c. Sistem Pengaduk**

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

Jumlah Impeller (Pengaduk) antara 4-16, tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8

**(Mc Cabe 5ed pg. 243)**

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

**1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk**

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total} = 9,1572 \text{ ft} = 109,88659 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 5,9 \text{ ft} = 71,21 \text{ in}$$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_a}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{3} & \frac{E}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{L}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{4} & \frac{J}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{W}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{4} & & \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

Da = 5

Keterangan :

Da = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)

Dt = Diameter tangki

L = Panjang blade

W = Lebar blade

E = Jarak Impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki

J = Lebar baffle

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeller (Da)} &= 1/3 \text{ Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \times 5,9 \\ &= 1,978 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 \text{ Da} = \frac{1}{5} \times 1,978 \\ &= 0,3956 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 \text{ Da} = \frac{1}{4} \times 1,978 \\ &= 0,4945 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} &= 1/3 \text{ Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \times 5,9 \\ &= 1,978 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 \text{ Dt} = \frac{1}{12} \times 5,9 \\ &= 0,4945 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total } H = 9,1572 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki } Dt = 5,9 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{116,4329873 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,8650 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \times \text{sg} \\ &= \frac{9,1572}{5,9} \times 1,8650 \\ &= 2,8779801 \end{aligned}$$



Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak 3 buah

### 3. Penentuan Power Motor

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat  $\mu$  referenc = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg.823 didapat reference = 0,00085 lb/ft.s

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}}$$

$$= \frac{1,8650 \times 0,00085}{1}$$

$$= 0,0016 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$\rho$  campuran = 116,43299 lb/cuft

Dari Joshi hal 415 didapat, kecepatan putaran pengadukan jenis turbin antara 200-250 m/min

Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N) = 130 rpm = 2,2 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times Da \quad (\text{Joshi; hal 415}) \\ &= \pi \times 130 \times (2 \times 0,3048) \\ &= 244,92 \text{ m/min (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds (Nre)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{116,433 \times 3,9127^2 \times 2}{0,0016} \\ &= 658.038,194 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{Re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $Np = K_T$

$$K_T = Np = 6,300 \quad [\text{Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254}) \\ &= \frac{6,300 \times 2^3 \times 1,978^5 \times 116,433}{32,2} \\ &= 7.022,203 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \\ &= 12,7676 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10\% \text{ hp} &= 0,10 \times 12,768 \quad (\text{Joshi : 424}) \\ &= 1,2768 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 0,500 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power input dengan gland} = 12,7676 + 1,2768$$



losses

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 14,0444 \text{ Hp} \\
 \text{Trans. System loss 20 \%} &= 0,20 \times 14,0444 \\
 &= 2,8089 \text{ Hp} \\
 \text{Power Total} &= 14,044 + 2,8089 \\
 &= 16,8533 \text{ Hp} \\
 \text{Jumlah pengaduk 4,maka} &= 4 \times 16,8533 \\
 &= 67,4131 \text{ hp} \\
 \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 85\% \\
 \text{Sehingga power motor} &= \frac{67,4131}{0,850} \\
 &= 79,31 \text{ Hp} \approx 79 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### d. Perhitungan Sistem Pendingin

##### Perhitungan Jacket (Kern. 719)

Perhitungan jaket pendingin

Sebagai media pendingin digunakan air pendingin suhu = 30 °C

Untuk menjaga suhu supaya suhu dalam reaktor tetap = 110 °C

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ serap} &= 3.004.137,1256 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\
 &= 10.013.790,4185 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Suhu Bahan Masuk = 30 °C = 86 °F

Suhu Bahan Keluar = 110 °C = 230 °F

Air Pendingin Masuk = 30 °C = 86 °F

Air Pendingin Keluar = 45 °C = 113 °F

$\Delta T_1$  = 27 °F

$\Delta T_2$  = 144 °F

$\Delta T$  LMTD = 69,8935 °F

Keb Air Pendingin = 200.544,5381 kg/jam

= 442.200,7064 lb/jam

$\rho$  Air Pendingin = 62,43 lb/cuft

= 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Rate Volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{Keb Air Pendingin}}{\rho \text{ Air Pendingin}}$

=  $\frac{200.544,5381}{1000} \text{ kg/jam}$

= 200,5438 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

= 1,9673 cuft/s

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian luar jaket : (Kern pg. 718 eq. 20-1)

$$h_c = 0.36 \left( \frac{k}{D_i} \right) \left[ \frac{T^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right]^{2/3} \left[ \frac{C \mu}{\mu} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu} \right]^{0,14}$$



$\mu$                                   k                                   $\mu_w$

keterangan :

L = Da (diameter impeler)	=	1,9780	ft	
N = Putaran pengaduk	=	130 rpm	=	7800 rph
$\rho$ = berat jenis air	=	62,430		lb/cuft
$\mu$ = Viscositas larutan	=	0,2300		cp
	=	0,5570		lb/ft jam
C = kapasitas panas campuran	(Btu/lb °F)	1 Joule	=	0,000239 kkal
		1 kkal/kg °C	=	1 Btu/lb °F

K = 0,37 Btu/jam ft<sup>2</sup> (°F/ft)

$$Re_p = \frac{[L^2 N \rho]^{2/3}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{(1,978^2 \times 7800 \times 62,430)^{2/3}}{0,5570}$$

$$= 27592,1945$$

$$\frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} = \frac{(1,000 \times 0,5570)^{1/3}}{0,3700}$$

$$= 2,2237$$

$$\frac{[\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu_w} = \frac{[0,5570]^{0,14}}{1}$$

$$= 1$$

$$h_i = 0,36 \times \frac{0,370000}{5,9341} \times 27592,1945 \times 2,224 \times 1,0000$$

$$= 1377,258 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.°F}$$

Untuk air pendingin yang berada dalam jaket mengacu pada diameter bejana:

$h_{io} = 100 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.°F}$

**Menghitung Uc**

$$U_c = \frac{h_i \times h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}} = 93,231 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.°F}$$

Rd = 0,001 (Kern tabel 12 pg. 845)

$$hd = \frac{1}{Rd} = 1000$$

**Menghitung Ud**

$$U_c = \frac{U_c \times hd}{U_c + hd} = 85,28$$

A =  $\phi_i \times Di \times H_{pengaduk} \times \phi_i / 4 \times Di^2$



$$= 3,14 \times 5,9341 \times 1,9780 \times 27,643$$

$$= 1018,8529 \text{ ft}^2$$

**e. Menentukan Tinggi Jacket**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Jacket} &= \text{Tinggi Shell} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Bawah} \\ h &= 11,868 + 1,4244 \\ h &= 13,293 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

Tebal air pendingin (s) = 2 in

Tebal jaket (tj) = 3/16 in

Effisiensi sambungan las (e) = 0,8

Faktor korosi (c) = 1/8

Ddipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari carbon steel dengan spesifikasi, SA-283 Grade C

f allowed = 12650

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Do (shell)} &= \text{Di} + 2\text{ts} \\ &= 71,21 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\ &= 71,585 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di (jaket)} &= \text{Dos} + 2\text{s} \\ &= 71,585 + 2 \times 2 \\ &= 75,585 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Do (jaket)} &= \text{Di j} + 2\text{tj} \\ &= 75,585 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\ &= 75,96 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P desain jaket} &= \text{Po} - \text{Pi} + \text{Ph} \\ &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \rho \times \text{g/gc} \times \text{hliq} \\ &= 62,430 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 9,4946 \text{ ft} \\ &= 592,75016 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 4,1163 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

**f. Penentuan Tebal Jacket**

Tebal jaket berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t = \frac{P \times D_{ij}}{2fe - P} + C$$

Dimana :

Pd = Tekanan desain (psi)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Dij = Diameter dalam jaket (in)  
 E = faktor pengelasan = 0,8  
 t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$0,1875 = \frac{4,1163 \times 75,585}{(f - 1,6) - (4,1163)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$0,0625 = \frac{311,1312}{1,6 f - 4,1163}$$

$$0,0625 \times (1,6 f - 4,1163) = 311,1312$$

$$0,1 f - 0,25727 = 311,1312$$

$$0,1 f = 311,3884$$

$$f = 3113,8843$$

fallowed > fdesain  
 12650 > 3113,8843  
 dipilih tebal jaket = 3/16 in

**Spesifikasi Reaktor 1 :**

Nama alat : Reaktor Berpengaduk  
 Fungsi : Mereaksikan Bauksit dengan H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 77,67%  
 dan menghasilkan Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>  
 Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead  
 dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical, yang dilengkapi  
 dengan pengaduk dan jaket  
 Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA-283 Grade C

**Kondisi Operasi :**

Suhu Operasi : 110 °C = 383,15 °K  
 Tekanan Operasi : 1 atm = 14,71 psi  
 Waktu operasi : 2 jam  
 Proses Operasi : Batch

**Dimensi Reaktor :**

Tinggi bejana : 11,868 ft  
 Diameter dalam bejana : 5,9 ft  
 Tebal bejana : 3/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup**

Tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
 Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in  
 Tinggi tutup atas : 1,6903 ft  
 Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,4744 ft



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---

**Pengaduk**

Jenis pengaduk	:	Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah
Jumlah impeller	:	3 buah
Diameter impeller	:	1,978 ft
Lebar blade	:	0,3956 ft
Panjang blade	:	0,4945 ft
Jarak impeller dari dasar	:	1,978 ft
Lebar baffle	:	0,4945 ft
Type poros	:	Commercial hot rolled steel
Putaran	:	130 rpm
Power motor	:	79 hp
Tebal jaket	:	3/16 in
Tinggi Jaket	:	13,293 ft
Jumlah	:	1 buah





## 12. Reaktor 2

- Fungsi : Menambahkan BaS kedalam  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  untuk mereduksi  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  menjadi FeS
- Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical, yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket
- Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA-283 Grade C
- Kapasitas : 8717,8024 kg/jam
- Proses operasi : Batch dengan waktu tinggal 2 jam

### Kondisi Operasi :

- Suhu operasi : 110 = 383,15 °K
- Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,696 psi
- Waktu operasi : 2 jam

### Dimensi Reaktor :

Dimensi Rasio, H/D ditetapkan H= 2D

### Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraaksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	4157,473365	0,4768947	2,71
$Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$	145,8762584	0,0167331	3,99
$Fe_2(SO_4)_3$	422,8297346	0,0485019	3,097
$Fe_2O_3$	214,4424103	0,0245982	5,12
$SiO_2$	354,0685884	0,0406144	2,65
$TiO_2$	35,40685884	0,0040614	3,84
$H_2O$	2622,081392	0,3007732	1
BaS	535,9366886	0,0614761	4,25
C	229,6871522	0,0263469	3,51
Total	8717,8024	1	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,47689}{2,71} + \frac{0,0167}{3,99} + \frac{0,0485}{3,097} + \frac{0,0246}{5,12} + \frac{0,0406}{2,65} + \frac{0,0041}{3,84} + \frac{0,30077}{1} + \frac{0,0615}{4,25} + \frac{0,0263}{3,51}}$$

$$= 1,85266427 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 115,66183 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

### a. Penentuan Volume Tangki :

- Densitas Bahan = 115,66183 lb/cuft
- Rate Massa = 8717,8024 kg/jam = 19219,529 lb/cuft



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\text{Volmetrik Bahan} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{19219,529}{115,66183} = 166,17002 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan waktu operasi 2 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 166,170021 \times 2 \\ &= 332,340 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 80\% \times \text{Volume tangki} \\ 332,340 &= 80\% \times \text{Volume tangki} \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= 415,425 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 2D_s^3 \\ &= 1,57 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000049 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownell Hal 88})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \quad (\text{Hesse hal 92}) \\ &= \left( \frac{3,14 \times D_s^3}{24 \times \text{tg} 30} \right) \\ &= 0,22661 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha$  diambil  $30^\circ$  sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 415,425 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,2266 D_s^3 \\ &= 1,7967 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 231,220871 \text{ ft}^3 \\ D_s &= 6,1 \text{ ft} = 73,64 \text{ in} = 1,8704 \text{ m} \\ H_s &= 12,273 \text{ ft} = 24,547 \text{ in} = 3,7409 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## b. Tebal Shell

### 1. Menentukan Tinggi Liquid dalam shell :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 332,34004 &= (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,2266 D_s^3 \\ 332,34004 &= 0,785 \times h \times 37,66 + 0,2266 \times 231,22087 \\ 332,34004 &= 29,5617457 h + 52,396957 \\ 279,94309 &= 29,5617457 h \\ h &= 9,4698 \text{ ft} = 2,92048 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= 14,7 - 14,696 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= \rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times h_{\text{liq}} \\
 &= 115,66183 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{lbm}} \times 9,4698 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1095,29153 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 7,6061912 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 110\% \times 7,6062 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 8,3668 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi  
 SA-283 Grade C **(Brownell, T. 13-1)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fallowable} &= 12650 \\
 C &= 0,125 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$\text{Efisiensi las, E} = 0,8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 0,5 \times 73,64 \\
 &= 36,8198 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254)}$$

$$t = \frac{8,3668 \times 36,82}{((12650 \times 0,8)) - (0,6 \times 8,3668)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1555 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal shell} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dishead head

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2t_s \\
 &= 73,64 + 2 \times 0,1875 \\
 &= 74,014606 \text{ in} \\
 r_c &= 36,819803 \text{ in} = 3,0683169 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = r_c - \left( r_c^2 - \left( \frac{D^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right) \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 4-14)}$$

$$h = 3,0683 - \left( 3,0683^2 - (5^2) \right)^{0,5}$$

4



$$h = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 (3r_c - h) \\ &= 1,1 \times 2,2083 \times (9,205 - 1) \\ &= 18,750195 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dishead head

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$

Dimana :

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

$r_c$  = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in  
 = D (torisperical)

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi, 1/8 in

f = *Allowable Stress, 12650 psi* (Brownel & Young hal.251)

untuk bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times (8,3668) \times 36,8198}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 8,3668} = 0,125$$

$$t_h = 0,15194263 \text{ maka dari itu digunakan tutup dengan tebal } = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

#### 4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah , Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 92)} \\ \text{[ Hesse, pers 4-17]}$$

dimana :

D = Diameter bejana (ft)

$\text{tg} \alpha$  = Sudut conis  $30^\circ$

m = 12 in = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times (6,1 - 1)}{2}$$

$$h = 1,48282 \text{ ft}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 0,262 \times h ( D^2 + D.m + m^2 ) \\ \text{Conical} &= 0,262 \times 1,4828 \times 44,7949 \\ &= 17,4028 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

**(Hesse pers 4-18)**

Bentuk : Standart conical dishead

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C$$

**(Brownell&Young, Pers,6-154, hal.118)**

Dimana :

- Pd = Tekanan design (psi)
- D = Diameter shell (in)
- E = Faktor pengelasan, 0,8
- t = tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{8,3668 \times 73,64}{2 \cos 30 (( 12650 \times 0,8 ) - ( 0,6 \times 8,3668 ) )} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1602 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head = 3/16 in

**c. Sistem Pengaduk**

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

Jjumlah Impeller (Pengaduk) antara 4-16, tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8

**(Mc Cabe 5ed pg. 243)**

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

**1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk**

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total} = 9,4698 \text{ ft} = 113,6373 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 6,1 \text{ ft} = 73,64 \text{ in}$$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_a}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{3} & \frac{E}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{L}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{4} & \frac{J}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{W}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

- Da = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)
- Dt = Diameter tangki
- L = Panjang blade
- W = Lebar blade



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

E = Jarak Impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki  
J = Lebar baffle

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeller (Da)} &= 1/3 Dt = \frac{1}{3} \times 6,1 \\ &= 2,0455 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 2,0455 \\ &= 0,4091 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 2,0455 \\ &= 0,5114 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} &= 1/3 Dt = \frac{1}{3} \times 6,1 \\ &= 2,0455 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 Dt = \frac{1}{12} \times 6,1 \\ &= 0,5114 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan total H = 9,4698 ft  
Diameter dalam tangki Dt = 6,1 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{115,6618302 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,8527 \\ \text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \times \text{sg} \\ &= \frac{9,4698}{6,1} \times 1,8527 \\ &= 2,8589475 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeller sebanyak 4 buah

## 3. Penentuan Power Motor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat } \text{sg reference} &= 1 \\ \text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg.823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} &= 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s} \\ \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,8527 \times 0,00085}{1} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 0,00157 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 115,66183 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Dari Joshi hal 415 didapat, kecepatan putaran pengadukan jenis turbin antara 200-250 m/min

$$\text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} = 130 \text{ rpm} = 2,2 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times Da \quad \text{(Joshi; hal 415)} \\ &= \pi \times 130 \times (2,0455 \times 0,3048) \\ &= 254,50535 \text{ m/min (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds (N<sub>re</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{115,662 \times 4,1843 \times 2}{0,0016} \\ &= 699.050,923 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{Re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $Np = K_T$

$$K_T = Np = 6,300 \quad \text{[Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad \text{(McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254)} \\ &= \frac{6,300 \times 2^3 \times 2,100^5 \times 115,662}{32,2} \\ &= 9.408,022 \text{ ft.lbf /s} \\ &= 17,1055 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10\% \text{ hp} &= 0,10 \times 17,105 \quad \text{(Joshi : 424)} \\ &= 1,7105 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 0,500 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan gland losses} &= 17,1055 + 1,7105 \\ &= 18,8160 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Trans. System loss } 20\% &= 0,20 \times 18,8160 \\ &= 3,7632 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Total} &= 18,816 + 3,7632 \\ &= 22,5793 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah pengaduk 4, maka} &= 4 \times 22,5793 \\
 &= 90,3170 \text{ hp} \\
 \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 85\% \\
 \text{Sehingga power motor} &= \frac{90,3170}{0,850} \\
 &= 106,26 \text{ Hp} \approx 106 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

**d. Perhitungan Sistem Pendingin**

**Perhitungan Jacket (Kern. 719)**

Perhitungan jacket pendingin

Sebagai media pendingin digunakan air pendingin suhu = 30 °C

Untuk menjaga suhu supaya suhu dalam reaktor tetap = 110 °C

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ serap} &= 284.097,5327 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\
 &= 946.991,7755 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Suhu Bahan Masuk = 110 °C = 230 °F

Suhu Bahan Keluar = 110 °C = 230 °F

Air Pendingin Masuk = 30 °C = 86 °F

Air Pendingin Keluar = 45 °C = 113 °F

$\Delta T_1$  = 117 °F

$\Delta T_2$  = 144 °F

$\Delta T$  LMTD = 130,0331 °F

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Keb Air Pendingin} &= 18.965,2489 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 41.818,3739 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ Air Pendingin} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 &= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Keb Air Pendingin}}{\rho \text{ Air Pendingin}} \\
 &= \frac{18.965,2489 \text{ kg/jam}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 18,9652 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,1860 \text{ cuft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian luar jacket : **(Persamaan 20-4 kern hal 722)**

$$hc = 0,87 \left( \frac{k}{Di} \right) \left[ \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right]^{2/3} \frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} \frac{[\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu w}$$

keterangan :

L = Da (diameter impeler) = 2,0455 ft

N = Putaran pengaduk = 130 rpm = 7800 rph

$\rho$  = berat jenis larutan = 115,662 lb/cuft

$\mu$  = Viscositas larutan = 0.0016 lb/ft s





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 5,6692 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$= 2,3435 \text{ cp}$$

$$C = \text{kapasitas panas campuran (Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F)} \quad 1 \text{ Joule} = 0,000239 \text{ kkal}$$

$$1 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} = 1 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$$

K = konduktifitas larutan

$$K_{\text{mix}} = \frac{0,0677}{\text{sg} \left[ 1 - 0,0003 (t - 32) \right]}$$

$$= \frac{0,0677}{1,853 \left[ 1 - 0,0003 (130 - 32) \right]}$$

$$= 0,0376 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F} \quad \text{Perry ed 5 pers 3-89 hal 3-243}$$

$$Re_p = \frac{[L^2 N \rho]^{2/3}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{(2,046^2 \times 7800 \times 115,662)^{2/3}}{5,6692}$$

$$= 4276,4516$$

$$\frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} = \frac{(1,000 \times 5,6692)^{1/3}}{0,0376}$$

$$= 47,3605$$

$$\frac{[\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu_w} = \frac{[5,6692]^{0,14}}{1}$$

$$= 1,2749$$

$$hc = 0,87 \times \frac{0,037649}{6,1366} \times 4276,4516 \times 47,361 \times 1,2749$$

$$= 1378,281 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian dalam jaket (hi) :

$$OD = 1,500 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 1,370 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{flow area (a't)} = 1,470 \text{ in}^2 = 0,00095 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{surface per 1 in ft (a)} = 0,393 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$v = \frac{W}{\rho \times a't}$$

$$= \frac{18965,2489}{1000 \times 0,00095}$$



$$= 19997,4113 \text{ m/jam}$$

$$= 5,5548 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 18,2245 \text{ fps}$$

$$h_i = 2000 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Kern. Fig 25 halaman 835})$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$= 2000 \times \frac{1,370}{1,500}$$

$$= 1826,7 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_i \times h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}}$$

$$= \frac{2000 \times 1826,7}{2000 + 1826,7}$$

$$= 954,70383$$

$$R_d = 0,001 \quad (\text{Kern Tabel 12, hal 845})$$

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d = \frac{1}{954,70383} + 0,001 = 0,0020474$$

$$\text{maka nilai dari } U_D = 488,414 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}}$$

$$= \frac{946.991,7755}{488,414 \times 130,0331}$$

$$= 14,91092 \text{ ft}^2$$

#### e. Menentukan Tinggi Jaket

$$\text{Tinggi Jaket} = \text{Tinggi Shell} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Bawah}$$

$$h = 12,273 + 1,4828$$

$$h = 13,756 \text{ ft}$$

Asumsi :

$$\text{Tebal air pendingin (s)} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal jaket (tj)} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi sambungan las (e)} = 0,8$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi (c)} = 1/8$$

Ddipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari carbon steel dengan spesifikasi, SA-283 Grade C

$$f \text{ allowed} = 12650$$

$$D_o (\text{shell}) = D_i + 2ts$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 73,64 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 74,0146 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Di (jaket)} &= \text{Dos} + 2s \\
 &= 74,0146 + 2 \times 2 \\
 &= 78,0146 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Do (jaket)} &= \text{Di}_j + 2t_j \\
 &= 78,0146 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 78,3896 \text{ in} \\
 \text{P desain jaket} &= P_o - P_i + P_h \\
 &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \rho \times g/gc \times h_{liq} \\
 &= 62,43 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{lbm}} \times 9,8186 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 612,976 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 4,2568 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

**f. Penentuan Tebal Jaket**

Tebal jaket berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t = \frac{P \times D_{ij}}{2fe - P} + C$$

Dimana :

- Pd = Tekanan desain (psi)
- Dij = Diameter dalam jaket (in)
- E = faktor pengelasan = 0,8
- t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$\begin{aligned}
 0,1875 &= \frac{4,25678 \times 78,015}{\left( \frac{f}{1,6} \right) - (4,2568)} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 0,0625 &= \frac{332,0909}{1,6 f - 4,2568} \\
 0,0625 \times (1,6 f - 4,2568) &= 332,0909 \\
 0,1 f - 0,2660486 &= 332,0909 \\
 0,1 f &= 332,3569 \\
 f &= 3323,5693
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{fallowed} &> \text{fdesain} \\
 12650 &> 3323,5693 \\
 \text{dipilih tebal jaket} &= 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Reaktor 2 :**



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

Nama alat : Reaktor Berpengaduk  
Fungsi : Menambahkan BaS kedalam  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  untuk mereduksi  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  menjadi FeS  
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical, yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket  
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA-283 Grade C  
Kondisi Operasi :  
Suhu Operasi : 110 °C = 383,15 °K  
Tekanan Operasi : 1 atm = 14,71 psi  
Waktu operasi : 2 jam  
Proses Operasi : Batch

**Dimensi Reaktor :**

Tinggi bejana : 12,273 ft  
Diameter dalam bejana : 6,1 ft  
Tebal bejana : 3/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup**

Tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in  
Tinggi tutup atas : 1,486 ft  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,4828 ft

**Pengaduk**

Jenis pengaduk : Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah  
Jumlah impeller : 4 buah  
Diameter impeller : 2,0455 ft  
Lebar blade : 0,4091 ft  
Panjang blade : 0,5114 ft  
Jarak impeller dari dasar : 2,0455 ft  
Lebar baffle : 0,5114 ft  
Type poros : Commercial hot rolled steel  
Putaran : 130 rpm  
Power motor : 106 hp  
Tebal jaket : 3/16 in  
Tinggi Jaket : 13,756 ft  
Jumlah : 1 buah



### 13. Hopper BaS

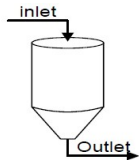
Fungsi : Menampung sementara BaS sebelum masuk reaktor 2

Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertikal

Kondisi Operasi = T = 30 °C

P = 1 atm

Waktu tinggal = 2 jam (Asumsi)



Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan Masuk :

Kebutuhan BaS = 765,62384

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
BaS	535,9366886	0,7	4,25	
C	229,6871522	0,3	3,51	
Total	765,6238408	1		

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,7}{4,25} + \frac{0,3}{3,51}}$$

$$= 3,9971865 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 249,54435 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Rate Massa : 729,165 kg/jam = 1607,539 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik :  $\frac{\text{Rate Massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$

Rate Volumetrik :  $\frac{1607,539 \text{ lb/jam}}{249,54435 \text{ lb/cuft}}$

Rate Volumetrik = 6,4419 cuft/jam

#### Perencanaan Dimensi Hopper :

Asumsi : waktu tinggal = 2 jam

Bahan Masuk = 6,4419 cuft x 2 jam = 12,8838 cuft

$\rho$  campuran = 249,54435 lb/cuft



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } V. \text{ bahan} &= 80\% \quad V. \text{ tangki} \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{12,8838}{80\%} = 16,104743 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1 D \\ \alpha &= 30^\circ \\ V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 1 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 1 D_s^3 \\ &= 0,785 D_s^3 \\ V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \quad (\text{Hesse hal 92}) \\ &= \frac{(3,14 \times D_s^3)}{24 \times \text{tg} 30} \\ &= 0,2266 D_s^3 \\ V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 16,104743 &= 0,785 D_s^3 + 0,2266 D_s^3 \\ 16,104743 &= 1,0116 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 15,92 \\ D_s &= 2,5154 \text{ ft} = 30,185 \text{ in} = 0,7667 \text{ m} \\ H_s &= 2,5154 \text{ ft} = 30,185 \text{ in} = 0,7667 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan Ukuran Hopper dan Ketebalannya :**

Tinggi conical :

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

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \text{sudut conical} : 30^\circ \\ D &= \text{diameter tangki} : \text{ft} \\ m &= \text{flat spot center} : 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D-m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92}) \\ & \quad [\text{Hesse, pers 4-17}] \\ h &= \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times 2,52 - 1}{2} \\ &= 0,4375 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Vol. conical} &= 0,262 \times h \times (D^2 + D.m + m^2) \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-18}) \\ &= 0,262 \times 0,4375 \times 9,8426 \\ &= 1,1281 \text{ cuft} \\ \text{Vol. silinder} &= 15,92 - 1,1281 \\ &= 14,792 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol. silinder} &= 3,14 \times D^2 H/4 \\ 14,792 &= 3,14 \times D^2 H/4 \\ H^3 &= 18,843 \text{ ft}^3 \\ H &= 2,6608 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Jadi tinggi total} &= 0,4375 + 2,6608 = 3,0982 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran} \times H}{144} \\ &= \frac{249,54435 \times 3,0982}{144} \\ &= 5,3691 \text{ psig} \\ \text{P operasi} &= 14,7 \text{ psig} \\ \text{P design diambil } &10\% \text{ lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan} \\ \text{P design} &= 1,1 \times \text{P perencanaan} \\ &= 1,1 \times (14,7 + 5,3691) \\ &= 22,076 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

**\*Menentukan tebal minimum shell :**

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0.6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal 254})$$

dengan :

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\min} &= \text{tebal shell minimum} : \text{ in} \\ P &= \text{tekanan tangki} : \text{ psi} \\ r_i &= \text{jari-jari tangki} : \text{ in } (1/2 D) \\ C &= \text{faktor korosi} : \text{ (digunakan } 1/8 \text{ in)} \\ e &= \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded} : 0,8 \\ f &= \text{stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283} \\ &\text{grade C, maka } f = 12650 \text{ (Brownell, T.13-1)} \\ r_i &= 0,5 \times 2,5154 \\ &= 1,2577 \text{ ft} = 15,092 \text{ in} \\ t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0.6P} + C \\ &= \frac{22,076 \times 15,092}{10120 - 13,246} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,0330 \text{ in} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1580 \text{ digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

**\*Penentuan tebal head**



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

Jenis : Conical

Type : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip dengan efisiensi 70%

Tebal tutup : (Brownell pg. 118 eq. 6-154)

$$\begin{aligned}th &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0.6P)} + C \\&= \frac{22,076 \times 30,185}{2 \cos 30 (12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 22,076)} + \frac{1}{8} \\&= \frac{666,35867}{15314,368} + 0,125 \\&= 0,1685 \text{ in digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Hopper BaS :**

Fungsi : Menampung sementara BaS sebelum masuk reaktor 2

Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertikal

Kapasitas : 12,8838

Diameter dalam silinder : 2,5154 ft

Tinggi silinder : 3,0982 ft

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Diameter atas conical : 2,5154 ft

Diameter bawah conical : 1 ft

Tinggi conical : 0,4375 ft

Cone angle : 30°

Tebal angle : 4/16 in

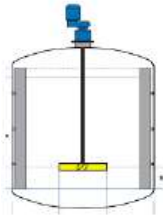
Jumlah : 1 buah





#### 14. Tangki Penampung Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> Dari Reaktor 2

- Fungsi : Untuk menampung sementara Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> dari reaktor-2  
 Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah dan tutup atas berbentuk elliptical dishead dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket



Kondisi Operasi :

- T = 30 °C  
 P = 1 atm  
 Waktu tinggal = 6 jam

Dimensi rasio, H/D : H = 2D

#### Perhitungan :

Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	ρ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4157,473365	0,4768947	2,71	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0167331	3,99	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,0245982	5,12	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,0406144	2,65	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0040614	3,84	
H <sub>2</sub> O	2622,081392	0,3007732	1	
FeS	186,0450832	0,0213408	4,84	
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	0,084757	4,499	
S	33,82637876	0,0038801	2,046	
C	229,6871522	0,0263469	3,51	
Total	8717,802449	1		

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,4769}{2,71} + \frac{0,0167}{3,99} + \frac{0,0246}{5,12} + \frac{0,0406}{2,65} + \frac{0,0041}{3,84} + \frac{0,3008}{1} + \frac{0,0213}{4,84} + \frac{0,0848}{4,499} + \frac{0,0039}{2,046} + \frac{0,0263}{3,51}}$$

$$= 1,8699204 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 116,73913 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

#### a. Penentuan Volume Tangki

Densitas Bahan = 116,73913 lb/cuft

Rate massa = 8717,8024 kg/jam = 19219,529 lb/jam



$$\text{Volumetrik Bahan} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{19219,529}{116,73913} = 164,63656 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan waktu operasi 6 jam dengan 2 buah tangki :

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 164,63656 \times 6 = 987,81933 \text{ cuft}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{987,81933}{80\%}$$

$$= 1234,7742 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 1 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,57 D_s^3$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad \text{(Brownell, hal 95)}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad \text{(Brownell, hal 95)}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$1234,7742 = 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3$$

$$1234,7742 = 1,570152 D_s^3$$

$$D_s = 9,23 \text{ ft} \approx 10 \text{ ft} = 110,74 \text{ in} = 3,048 \text{ m}$$

$$H_s = 18,5 \text{ ft} \approx 20 \text{ ft} = 221,48 \text{ in} = 6,096 \text{ m}$$

## b. Tebal Shell

### 1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$987,81933 = (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s + 0,000076 D_s^3$$

$$987,81933 = 0,785 \times h \times 85 + 0,000076 \times 785,88$$

$$h = 14,776 \text{ ft} = 4,5036 \text{ m}$$

### 2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka:

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 - 14,7 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = \rho \times g/gc \times h_{\text{liq}}$$

$$= 116,73913 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 14,776 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1724,8866 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 11,978 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi Pdesign 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times 11,978$$

$$= 13,176 \text{ psi}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA-283 Grade C (Brownell, T 13-1)

$$\text{Fallowable} = 12650$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$\text{Efisiensi las, } e = 0,8$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 110,74$$

$$= 55,369 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254})$$

$$t = \frac{13,176 \times 55,369}{((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 13,176))} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1971 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 4/16 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal tutup atas, Eliptical

Tutup atas berbentuk elliptical head

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = \frac{1}{4} \times ID_s \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$h = 0,25 \times 9,23$$

$$h = 2,3071 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= \pi D^3 / 24 \\ &= 177671,77 \text{ in}^3 = 56,195 \text{ in} \\ &= 4,6829 \text{ ft} \\ &= 102,82 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Eliptical head

**Tebal standart elliptical dishead (atas) :**

$$t = \frac{P \times D_i}{2 f_e - 0,2P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 13.10 hal 256})$$

Dimana :

P = tekanan design (psi)

D<sub>i</sub> = Diameter dalam (in)

e = faktor pengelasan, e = 0,8

t = tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{13,176 \times 110,74}{(2 \times 12650 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 13,176)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1971003 \text{ in}$$



Diambil tebal head : 4/16 in

Asumsi : Tebal tutup atas = tutup bawah = 4/16 in

### c. Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah baffle = 4 buah

Jumlah impeller (pengaduk) antara 4-16, tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8  
(Mc.Cabbe 5ed pg.243)

Dipilih pengaduk type flate blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### 1. Penentuan Diameter Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan total  $H_{total} = 14,776 \text{ ft} = 177,31 \text{ in}$

Diameter dalam tangki  $D_t = 9,23 \text{ ft} = 110,74 \text{ in}$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$\frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}$$
$$\frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Keterangan :

- Da = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)
- Dt = Diameter tangki
- L = Panjang blade
- W = Lebar blade
- E = Jarak Impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki
- J = Lebar baffle

$$\text{Diameter impeller (Da)} = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \times 9,2$$

$$= 3,0761 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Lebar blade (W)} = \frac{1}{5} D_a = \frac{1}{5} \times 3,0761$$

$$= 0,6152 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang blade (L)} = \frac{1}{4} D_a = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,0761$$

$$= 0,769 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \times 9,2$$

$$= 3,0761 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Lebar baffle (J)} = \frac{1}{12} D_t = \frac{1}{12} \times 9,2$$

$$= 0,7667 \text{ ft}$$



0,769 ft

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total} \quad H_{\text{total}} = 14,776 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki} \quad D_t = 9,23 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{116,7391332 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,8699 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \times \text{sg} \\ &= \frac{14,7756}{9,2} \times 1,8699 \\ &= 2,993977 \approx 3 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak 3 buah

## 3. Penentuan Power Motor

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg referenc = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg.823 didapat reference = 0,00085 lb/ft.s

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,8699 \times 0,00085}{1} \\ &= 0,0016 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$\rho$  campuran = 116,73913 lb/cuft

Dari Joshi hal 415 didapat, kecepatan putaran pengadukan jenis turbin antara 200-250 m/min

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} &= 75 \text{ rpm} = 1,3 \text{ rps} \\ \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times D_a \quad (\text{Joshi; hal 415}) \\ &= \pi \times 75 \times (3,3 \times 0,3048) \\ &= 236,87532 \text{ m/min (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds (N<sub>re</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{\rho \times D_a^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{116,739 \times 10,8900 \times 1}{0,0016} \\ &= 3.390.104,429 \text{ (aliran turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{Re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$

$$K_T = N_p = 6,300 \quad \text{[Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301]}$$

$$P = \frac{K_3 N^3 D a^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad \text{(McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254)}$$

$$= \frac{6,300 \times 1^3 \times 3,300^5 \times 116,739}{32,2}$$

$$= 19.654,034 \text{ ft.lbf/s}$$

$$= 35,7346 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10\% \text{ hp} &= 0,10 \times 35,735 \quad \text{(Joshi : 424)} \\ &= 3,5735 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil power} &= 0,500 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power input dengan gland losses} &= 35,7346 + 3,5735 \\ &= 39,3081 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Trans. System loss } 20\% &= 0,20 \times 39,3081 \\ &= 7,8616 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Total} &= 39,308 + 7,8616 \\ &= 47,1697 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah pengaduk } 3, \text{ maka} &= 3 \times 47,1697 \\ &= 141,5090 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 90\% \\ \text{Sehingga power motor} &= \frac{141,5090}{0,900} \\ &= 157,23 \text{ Hp} \approx 157 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

#### d. Perhitungan Sistem Pendingin

##### Perhitungan Jaket (Kern pg. 719)

$$\text{Sebagai media pendingin digunakan air pendingin suhu} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Untuk menurunkan suhu tangki penyimpanan menjadi} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Q serap} &= 303.951,3777 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\ &= 670.100,3258 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu Bahan Masuk} = 110 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 230 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu Bahan Keluar} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Air Pendingin Masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Air Pendingin Keluar} = 45 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T1 = 117 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_2 &= 0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= \text{\#NUM! } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \text{Keb. Air pendingin} &= 20290,615 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 44733,298 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \rho \text{ Air pendingin} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Keb. Air pendingin}}{\rho \text{ Air pendingin}} \\ &= \frac{44733,298}{62,43} \\ &= 716,53528 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 11,942255 \text{ cuft/s} \end{aligned}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian luar jaket :

$$h_i = 0,36 (k/D_i) \frac{[L^2 N. \rho]}{\mu}^{2/3} \frac{[C \mu]}{k}^{1/3} \frac{[\mu]}{\mu_w}^{0,14}$$

**(Kern pg. 718 eq. 20-1)**

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \text{Da (diameter impeler)} = 3,0761 \text{ ft} \\ N &= \text{Putaran pengaduk} = 75 \text{ rpm} = 4500 \text{ rph} \\ \rho &= \text{berat jenis air} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Pada suhu tangki penampung} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \text{ maka,} \\ \mu &= 0,85 \text{ cp} = 2,057 \text{ lb/ft jam} \\ k &= 0,37 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ (}^\circ\text{F/ft)} \\ c &= 1 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re } p &= \frac{[L^2 N. \rho]}{\mu}^{2/3} \\ &= \frac{(3,0761^2 \times 4500 \times 62,43)}{2,057}^{2/3} \\ &= 9328,953861 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{[C \mu]}{k}^{1/3} &= \frac{(1,000 \times 2,0570)^{1/3}}{0,3700} \\ &= 3,4372 \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\frac{[\mu]}{\mu_w}^{0,14} = \frac{[2,0570]}{1}^{0,14}$$

$$= 1$$

$$h_i = 0,36 \times \frac{0,37}{9,23} \times 9328,9539 \times 3,4372 \times 1$$

$$= 512,01292 \text{ Btu/jam ft } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk air pendingin yang berada dalam jaket mengacu pada diameter dalam bejana :

$$h_{io} = 100 \text{ Btu/jam ft } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**Menghitung Uc**

$$U_c = \frac{h_i \times h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}}$$

$$= 83,660476 \text{ Btu/jam ft } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = 0,001 \text{ (Kern T. 12 pg. 845)}$$

$$h_d = \frac{1}{R_d} = 1000$$

$$U_d = \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d}$$

$$= 77,202$$

$$A = \pi \times D_i \times H_{pengaduk} \times \frac{\pi}{4} D_i^2$$

$$= 3,14 \times 9,23 \times 3,0761 \times 66,851$$

$$= 5958,7214 \text{ ft}^2$$

**Menentukan Tinggi Jaket**

$$\text{Tinggi jaket} = \text{Tinggi Shell} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Bawah}$$

$$h = 18,5 + 2,3071$$

$$h = 20,8 \text{ ft}$$

Asumsi :

$$\text{Tebal air pendingin (s)} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal jaket (tj)} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi sambungan las (e)} = 0,8$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi (c)} = 1/8$$

Ddipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari carbon steel dengan spesifikasi, SA-283 Grade C

$$f_{\text{allowed}} = 12650$$

$$D_o(\text{shell}) = D_i + 2t_s$$

$$= 110,74 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= 111,11 \text{ in}$$

$$D_i(\text{jaket}) = D_o + 2s$$

$$= 111,11 + 2 \times 2$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 115,11 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Do (jaket)} &= D_i + 2t_j \\
 &= 115,11 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 115,49 \text{ in} \\
 \text{P desain jaket} &= P_o - P_i + P_h \\
 &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \rho \times g/gc \times h_{liq} \\
 &= 62,43 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{lbm}} \times 14,776 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 922,44 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 6,4058 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### f. Penentuan Tebal Jaket

Tebal jaket berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t = \frac{P \times D_{ij}}{2fe - P} + C$$

Dimana :

- Pd = Tekanan desain (psi)
- Dij = Diameter dalam jaket (in)
- E = faktor pengelasan = 0,8
- t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$\begin{aligned}
 0,1875 &= \frac{6,4058 \times 115,11}{(f - 1,6) - (6,4058)} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 0,0625 &= \frac{737,3989}{1,6 f - 6,4058} \\
 0,0625 \times (1,6 f - 6,4058) &= 737,3989 \\
 0,1 f - 0,4003639 &= 737,3989 \\
 0,1 f &= 737,7993 \\
 f &= 7377,993
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{fallowed} &> \text{fdesain} \\
 12650 &> 7377,993
 \end{aligned}$$

dipilih tebal jaket = 3/16 in

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Penampung Dari Reaktor 2:

##### Dimensi Tangki Penampung

- Tinggi bejana = 18,5 ft
- Diameter dalam bejana = 9,23 ft
- Tebal bejana = 4/16 in



**Dimensi Tutup:**

Tebal tutup atas	=	4/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah	=	4/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas	=	2,3071 ft
Tinggi tutup bawah	=	2,3071 ft

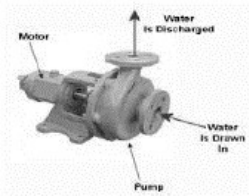
**Pengaduk**

Jenis pengaduk	=	Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah
Jumlah impeller	=	3 buah
Diameter imperller	=	3,0761 ft
Lebar blade	=	0,6152 ft
Panjang blade	=	0,769 ft
Jarak impeller dari dasar	=	3,0761 ft
Lebar baffle	=	0,769 ft
Type poros	=	Commercial hot rolled steel
Putaran	=	75 rpm
Power motor	=	157,23 hp
Tebal jaket	=	3/16 in
Tinggi Jaket	=	20,8 ft
Jumlah tangki	=	2 buah



### 15. Pompa 3

Fungsi : Mmemindahkan larutan produk (Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) dari reaktor 1 ke reaktor 2  
 Type : Ccentrifugal Pump



Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Frakasi (Xf)	ρ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4157,473365	0,5228094	2,71	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0183442	3,99	
Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	422,8297346	0,0531716	3,097	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,0269665	5,12	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,0445247	2,65	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0044525	3,84	
H <sub>2</sub> O	2622,081392	0,3297312	1	
Total	7952,178608	1		

#### Perhitungan

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,5228}{2,71} + \frac{0,0183}{3,99} + \frac{0,0532}{3,097} + \frac{0,027}{5,12} + \frac{0,0445}{2,65} + \frac{0,0045}{3,84} + \frac{0,3297}{1}}$$

$$= 1,7616668 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 109,98086 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \frac{109,98086}{62,43}$$

$$= 1,7617$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= \frac{1,7617}{1} \times 0,00085$$

$$= 0,0014974 \text{ lb/ft s}$$

Bahan Masuk : 7952,1786 kg/jam = 17531,612 lb/jam

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}}$$

$$= \frac{17531,612}{109,98086}$$

$$= 159,40602 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 2,6567671 \text{ cuft/min}$$

$$= 0,0442795 \text{ cuft/s} = 0,0012398 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 19,875274 \text{ gpm}$$

**Perhitungan diameter pipa**

Asumsi aliran turbulen

**Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496**

Di optimum untuk turbulen,  $N_{Re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan (15) Peters:

$$D_i \text{ optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan:

$$q_f = \text{fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt}$$

$$= 0,0442795 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$\rho = \text{fluid density ; lb/cuft}$$

$$= 109,98086$$

Maka  $D_i$  pipa optimum = 1,767 in [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers 15 hal 496]

Dipilih pipa 3 in sch 40 [ Mc Cabe 5<sup>ed</sup>, appendix 5]

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

$$\text{ID} = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft} = 0,0779 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Cek :

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

$$= \frac{0,0443}{0,0513}$$

$$= 0,8631 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,2557 \times 0,8631 \times 109,98086}{0,001497417}$$

$$= 16208,148 > 2100$$

(asumsi benar)

**Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang**

1. Karena pipa lurus

Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus = 20 ft

Dari Geankoplis 5<sup>ed</sup> fig. 2.10-3 hal 88, didapat data :

Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron = 0,00015 m

maka harga  $e/D = 0,002$



$$f = 0,009$$

2. Karena Friksi	(Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)
Taksiran panhan pipa lurus	= 20 ft
- 4 elbow 90°	= 4 x 35 x 0,256 = 35,84 ft
- 1 gate valve	= 1 x 9 x 0,256 = 2,304 ft
Panjang total pipa; Le	= 58,144 ft

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

1 Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,009 \times 0,863^2 \times 58,144}{32,2 \times 0,2560}$$

$$= 0,0946 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$A_1 = \text{luas penampang tangki} = 27,643 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \text{luas penampang pipa} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dimana  $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$ , maka

$$K = 0,5$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran turbulen) (Peters\&Timmerhaus, Tabel 1 hal.484)}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,863^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0058 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3 Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$f_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,863^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0116 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

4 Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$f_4 = k_f \times \frac{v^2}{gc} \quad \text{(Geankoplis 3<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 2.10-17 hal 94)}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,75 \times \frac{0,863^2}{2} \quad (Geankoplis 3^{ed}, \text{ Tabel 2.10-1 hal 93}) \\
 &= 0,2794 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_5 &= k_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} \\
 &= 0,17 \times \frac{0,863^2}{2} \\
 &= 0,0633 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma f &= f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5 \\
 &= 0,4547 \quad \text{ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$P_1 = P$  hidrostatik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 9,1572 \quad \text{ft} \\
 \rho \text{ bahan} &= 109,9809 \quad \text{lb/cuft} \\
 P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times g \times H \\
 &= 109,9809 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 9,1572 \quad \text{ft} \\
 &= 1007,118 \text{ lb/ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\
 &= 2116,8 - 1007,1 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\
 &= 1109,7 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{1109,7 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2}{109,9809 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\
 &= 10,09 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2 &= 9,1572 \quad \text{ft} \\
 Z_1 &= 0 \quad \text{ft} \\
 g/gc &= 1 \quad \text{lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

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

$$gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lbm/lbf}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{0,863^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0116 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

$$\frac{\Delta Z}{gc} = (9,1572 - 0,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 9,1572 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f = - Wf$$

$$10,09 + 9,1572 + 0,0116 + 0,4547 = - Wf$$

$$- Wf = 19,7132 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$hp = \frac{- Wf \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{19,7132 \times 0,0442795 \times 109,98086}{550}$$

$$= 0,1745476 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 2,6567671 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 19,875 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (\mu) = 1,67358347 \text{ cp} = 0,94988 \text{ cs}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 0,45 \quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-37pg. 520)}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,1745476}{0,45} = 0,3879 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,8 \quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-38pg. 521)}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,3878836}{0,8} = 0,4849 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Pompa 3 :**

Fungsi = Memindahkan larutan produk ( $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ ) dari reaktor 1 ke reaktor 2

Jenis = Ccentrifugal Pump

Kapasitas = 7952,1786 kg/jam

Effisiensi Motor = 0,8

Power = 0,4849 hp



## Pra Rencana Pabrik

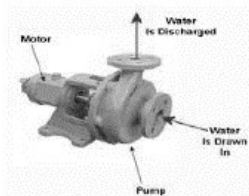
### “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses Dorr”

Jumlah = 1 pompa  
Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron

#### 16. POMPA 4

Fungsi : Memindahkan larutan produk  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  dari reaktor 2 ke Tangki Penampungan produk  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

Type : Centrifugal Pump



Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	4157,473365	0,4768947	2,71	
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	145,8762584	0,0167331	3,99	
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	214,4424103	0,0245982	5,12	
$\text{SiO}_2$	354,0685884	0,0406144	2,65	
$\text{TiO}_2$	35,40685884	0,0040614	3,84	
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	2622,081392	0,3007732	1	
FeS	186,0450832	0,0213408	4,84	
$\text{BaSO}_4$	738,8949611	0,084757	4,499	
S	33,82637876	0,0038801	2,046	
C	229,6871522	0,0263469	3,51	
Total	8717,802449	1		





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

**Perhitungan**

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,4769}{2,71} + \frac{0,0167}{3,99} + \frac{0,0246}{5,12} + \frac{0,0406}{2,65} + \frac{0,0041}{3,84} + \frac{0,3008}{1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{0,0213 + 0,0848 + 0,0039 + 0,0263} \\ &= \frac{1}{4,84 + 4,499 + 2,046 + 3,51} \\ &= 1,8699204 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 116,73913 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{116,73913}{62,43} \\ &= 1,8699 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,8699}{1} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,0015894 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk : } 8717,8024 \text{ kg/jam} = 19219,529 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} \\ &= \frac{19219,529}{116,73913} \\ &= 164,63656 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2,7439426 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0457324 \text{ cuft/s} = 0,0012805 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 20,527435 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan diameter pipa**

Asumsi aliran turbulen

Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Di optimum untuk turbulen,  $NRe > 2100$  digunakan persamaan (15) Peters:

$$Di \text{ optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan:

$$q_f = \text{fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt}$$

$$= 0,0457324 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$\rho = \text{fluid density ; lb/cuft}$$

$$= 116,73913$$

Maka Di pipa optimum = 1,8068 in [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers 15 hal 496]

Dipilih pipa 3 in sch 40 [ Mc Cabe 5<sup>ed</sup>, appendix 5]

OD = 3,5 in

ID = 3,068 in = 0,2557 ft = 0,0779 m

A = 0,0513 ft<sup>2</sup>

Cek :

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

$$= \frac{0,0457}{0,0513}$$

$$= 0,8915 \text{ ft/s}$$

$Nre = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,2557 \times 0,8915 \times 116,73913}{0,001589432}$

$$= 16739,98 > 2100$$

(asumsi benar)

**Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang**

1. Karena pipa lurus

Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus = 20 ft

Dari Geankoplis 5<sup>ed</sup> fig. 2.10-3 hal 88, didapat data :

Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron = 0,00015 m

maka harga  $e/D = 0,002$

$f = 0,009$

2. Karena Friksi (Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)

Taksiran panhan pipa lurus = 20 ft

- 4 elbow 90° = 4 x 35 x 0,256 = 35,84 ft

- 1 gate valve = 1 x 9 x 0,256 = 2,304 ft

Panjang total pipa; Le = 58,144 ft

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_l = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D}$$

$$? \times 0,009 \times 0,891^2 \times 58,1440$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 32,2 \quad \times \quad 0,2560$$

$$= 0,1009 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$A_1 = \text{luas penampang tangki} = 29,562 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \text{luas penampang pipa} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dimana  $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$ , maka

$$K = 0,5$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen}) \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, Tabel 1 hal.484})$$

$$f_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,891^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0062 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

3 Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$f_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,891^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0123 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

4 Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$f_4 = k_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ pers. 2.10-17 hal 94})$$

$$= 0,75 \times \frac{0,891^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Tabel 2.10-1 hal 93})$$

$$= 0,2980 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$f_5 = k_f \times \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$= 0,17 \times \frac{0,891^2}{2}$$

$$= 0,0676 \quad \text{ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma f &= f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5 \\ &= 0,4850 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= P \text{ hidrostatik} + 1 \text{ atm} \\ \text{Tinggi bahan, H} &= 9,4698 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 116,7391 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times g \times H + 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 116,7391 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 9,4698 \text{ ft} + 14,7 \times 144 \\ &= 3222,293 \text{ lb/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 2116,8 - 3222,3 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\ &= 1105,5 \text{ lb/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{1105,5 \text{ lb/ft}^2}{116,7391 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 9,4698 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$Z_2 = 9,4698 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

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

$$gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lbm/lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} &= \frac{0,891^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0123 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} &= (9,4698 - 0,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}} \\ &= 18,4565 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}\end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan daya pompa

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f = - Wf$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 9,4698 &+ 18,4565 + 0,0123 + 0,4850 = - Wf \\
 - Wf &= 28,4236 \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \\
 \text{hp} &= \frac{- Wf \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550} \\
 &= \frac{28,4236 \times 0,0457324 \times 116,73913}{550} \\
 &= 0,2759029 \text{ hp} \\
 \text{Kapasitas} &= 2,7439426 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 20,527 \text{ gpm} \\
 \text{Viskositas } (\mu) &= 0,001589432 \text{ lb/ ft. s} \\
 \text{Effisiensi pompa} &= 0,45 \quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-37pg. 520)} \\
 \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,2759029}{0,45} = 0,6131 \text{ hp} \\
 \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 0,8 \quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-38pg. 521)} \\
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,6131175}{0,8} = 0,7664 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 4 :

Fungsi = Memindahkan larutan produk  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  dari reaktor 2 ke Tangki Penampungan produk  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

Jenis = Centrifugal Pump

Kapasitas = 8717,8024 kg/jam

Effisiensi Motor = 0,8

Power = 0,7664 hp

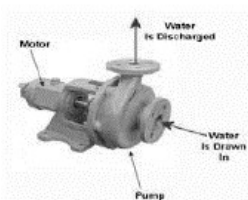
Jumlah = 1 pompa

Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron

#### 17. POMPA 5

Fungsi : Memindahkan larutan produk  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  dari Tangki Penampungan produk  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  ke Thickener 1

Type : Centrifugal Pump



Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Rerat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------------------



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4157,473365	0,4768947	2,71
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0167331	3,99
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,0245982	5,12
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,0406144	2,65
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0040614	3,84
H <sub>2</sub> O	2622,081392	0,3007732	1
FeS	186,0450832	0,0213408	4,84
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	0,084757	4,499
S	33,82637876	0,0038801	2,046
C	229,6871522	0,0263469	3,51
Total	8717,802449	1	

### Perhitungan

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,4769}{2,71} + \frac{0,0167}{3,99} + \frac{0,0246}{5,12} + \frac{0,0406}{2,65} + \frac{0,0041}{3,84} + \frac{0,3008}{1} + \frac{0,0213}{4,84} + \frac{0,0848}{4,499} + \frac{0,0039}{2,046} + \frac{0,0263}{3,51}}$$

$$= 1,8699204 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 116,73913 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \frac{116,73913}{62,43}$$

$$= 1,8699$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference}$$

$$= \frac{1,8699}{1} \times 0,00085$$

$$= 0,0015894 \text{ lb/ft s}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk : } 8717,8024 \text{ kg/jam} = 19219,529 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{19219,529}{116,73913} \\ &= 164,63656 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2,7439426 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0457324 \text{ cuft/s} = 0,0012805 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 20,527435 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan diameter pipa

Asumsi aliran turbulen

Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496

Di optimum untuk turbulen,  $NRe > 2100$  digunakan persamaan (15) Peters:

$$D_i \text{ optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= \text{fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt} \\ &= 0,0457324 \text{ cuft/s} \\ \rho &= \text{fluid density ; lb/cuft} \\ &= 116,73913 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka } D_i \text{ pipa optimum} = 1,8068 \text{ in} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ pers 15 hal 496}]$$

$$\text{Dipilih pipa 3 in sch 40} \quad [\text{Mc Cabe 5}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ appendix 5}]$$

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

$$\text{ID} = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft} = 0,0779 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Cek :

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0,0457}{0,0513} \\ &= 0,8915 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Nre = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} &= \frac{0,2557 \times 0,8915 \times 116,73913}{0,001589432} \\ &= 16739,98 > 2100 \\ &(\text{asumsi benar}) \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang

1. Karena pipa lurus

$$\text{Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

Dari Geankoplis 5ed fig. 2.10-3 hal 88, didapat data :

$$\text{Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron} = 0,00015 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{maka harga } e/D = 0,002$$

$$f = 0,009$$

2. Karena Friksi (Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Taksiran panhan pipa lurus	=	20	ft
- 4 elbow 90°	=	4 x 35 x 0,256	= 35,84 ft
- 1 gate valve	=	1 x 9 x 0,256	= 2,304 ft
Panjang total pipa; Le	=	58,144	ft

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,009 \times 0,891^2 \times 58,144}{32,2 \times 0,2560}$$

$$= 0,1009 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$A_1 = \text{luas penampang tangki} = 66,851 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \text{luas penampang pipa} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dimana  $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$ , maka

$$K = 0,5$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen}) \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, Tabel 1 hal.484})$$

$$f_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,891^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0062 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3 Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$f_3 = \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,891^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0123 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

4 Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$f_4 = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ pers. 2.10-17 hal 94})$$

$$= 0,75 \times \frac{0,891^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Tabel 2.10-1 hal 93})$$

$$K_f = 0,75$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 0,2980 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$f_5 = k_f \times \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$= 0,17 \times \frac{0,891^2}{2}$$

$$= 0,0676 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5$$

$$= 0,4850 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, H} = 14,7756 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = \rho \text{ reference lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatis} = \rho \times g \times H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 116,7391 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 14,7756 \text{ ft} + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 3841,687 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

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

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 2116,8 - 3841,7 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$= 1724,9 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1724,9 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2}{116,7391 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 14,776 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}_m$$

$$Z_2 = 14,7756 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

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

$$g_c \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{0,891^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0123 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= ( 11,3568 - 0,0000 ) \times 1 \frac{ft/dt^2}{ft.lb_m/dt^2.lb_f} \\ &= 11,3568 \frac{ft . lb_f}{lb_m} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan daya pompa

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f = - Wf$$

$$14,776 + 11,3568 + 0,0123 + 0,4850 = - Wf$$

$$- Wf = 26,6296 \frac{ft. lbf}{lbm}$$

$$hp = \frac{- Wf \times flowrate (cuft/s) \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{26,6296 \times 0,0457324 \times 116,73913}{550}$$

$$= 0,2584895 \text{ hp}$$

Kapasitas = 2,7439426 cuft/menit x 7,481 = 20,527 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,001589432 lb/ ft. s

Effisiensi pompa = 0,45 **(Peters&Timmerhaus fig. 14-37pg. 520)**

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,2584895}{0,45} = 0,5744 \text{ hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 0,8 **(Peters&Timmerhaus fig. 14-38pg. 521)**

$$Power \text{ motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,574421}{0,8} = 0,718 \text{ hp}$$

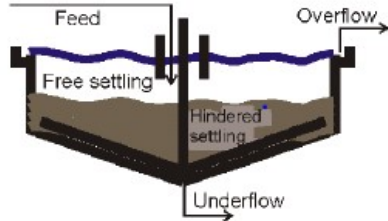
### Spesifikasi Pompa 5 :

Fungsi	= Memindahkan larutan produk $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ dari Tangki Penampungan produk $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ ke Thickener 1
Jenis	= Ccentrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 8717,8024 kg/jam
Effisiensi Motor	= 0,8
Power	= 0,718 hp
Jumlah	= 1 pompa
Bahan konstruksi	= Galvanized Iron



### 18. Thickener 1

Fungsi = Untuk mengendapkan impurities yang masih terikut produk  
 Type = Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertikal



Kondisi Operasi :  
 T = Suhu bahan 30°C  
 P = 1 atm  
 Waktu tinggal = 3 jam  
 (Asumsi)

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Frakasi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4157,473365	0,4768947	2,71	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0167331	3,99	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,0245982	5,12	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,0406144	2,65	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0040614	3,84	
H <sub>2</sub> O	2622,081392	0,3007732	1	
FeS	186,0450832	0,0213408	4,84	
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	0,084757	4,499	
S	33,82637876	0,0038801	2,046	
C	229,6871522	0,0263469	3,51	
Total	8717,802449	1		

### Perhitungan

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \text{ 1 gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,4769}{2,71} + \frac{0,0167}{3,99} + \frac{0,0246}{5,12} + \frac{0,0406}{2,65} + \frac{0,0041}{3,84} + \frac{0,3008}{1} + \frac{0,0213}{4,84} + \frac{0,0848}{4,499} + \frac{0,0039}{2,046} + \frac{0,0263}{3,51}}$$

$$= 1,8699204 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 116,73913 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = 17435,605 \text{ kg/jam} = 38439,058 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = 329,27311 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Bahan masuk} = \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = 9,3239762 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$



Bahan Overflow

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Frakasi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	3949,599697	0,6132369	2,71	
H <sub>2</sub> O	2490,977323	0,3867631	1	
Total	6440,577019	1		

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran (Overflow)} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,6132}{2,71} + \frac{0,3868}{1}} \\ &= 1,631189 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 101,83513 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan (Overflow)} = 12881,154 \text{ kg/jam} = 28398,179 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik Overflow} = \frac{28398,179}{101,83513} = 278,86427 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Bahan Underflow

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Frakasi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	207,8736683	0,0912837	2,71	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0640588	3,99	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,0941683	5,12	
FeS	186,0450832	0,0816981	4,84	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,1554824	2,65	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0155482	3,84	
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	0,3244716	4,499	
S	33,82637876	0,0148542	2,046	
C	229,6871522	0,1008627	3,51	
H <sub>2</sub> O	131,1040696	0,0575718	1	
Total	2277,225429	1		

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran (Overflow)} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,0913}{2,71} + \frac{0,0641}{3,99} + \frac{0,0942}{5,12} + \frac{0,0817}{4,84} + \frac{0,1555}{2,65} + \frac{0,0155}{3,84} \\ &\quad + \frac{0,3245}{4,499} + \frac{0,0149}{2,046} + \frac{0,1009}{3,51} + \frac{0,0576}{1}} \\ &= 0,1815147 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 11,33196 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan (Underflow)} = 4554,4509 \text{ kg/jam} = 10040,879 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik Underflow} = \frac{10040,879}{11,33196} = 886,06731 \text{ cuft/jam}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

---

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi, Rate Volumetrik Bahan} &= \text{Rate Volumetrik Overflow} = 278,86427 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 7,8965568 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Perencanaan Dimensi Thickener :**

Asumsi : Waktu tinggal : 3 Jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 278,86427 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 3 \text{ jam} = 836,59282 \text{ cuft} \\ \rho \text{ campuran} &= 116,73913 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Materi Kuliah Utilitas :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir limpahan (v) untuk partikel diskrit} &: 24 - 32 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ hari} \\ \text{dipilih v} &= 24 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter pipa umpan masuk (d')} = 0,5 \text{ D}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rasio Diameter dan Kedalaman Thickener} &= D/H = 6 - 10 \\ \text{dipilih D} &= 6H \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ratio s/s'} = 3 - 4$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} A &= Q/v \\ &= \frac{7,8965568 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}{24 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ hari}} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \\ &= 7,8965568 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (\pi/4) \times d^2 \\ 7,8966 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \\ D^2 &= 10,059 \\ D &= 3,1716 \text{ m} = 10,406 \text{ ft} \\ r &= 1,5858 \text{ m} = 5,2028 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa umpan masuk (d')} &= 0,5 \text{ D} \\ &= 1,5858 \text{ m} = 5,2028 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman} = \frac{D}{6} = \frac{3,1716}{6} = 0,5286 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tangki (H)} = \frac{D}{6} = \frac{3,1716}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi} = s &= 2 \text{ m} \\ s' &= \frac{s}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = 0,5 \text{ m} = 1,6404 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : Tinggi cone } H_c = 1/4 H_s$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$V_s = \pi \times r^2 \times h_s$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times \frac{1}{4} H_s$$

$$836,5928181 = 84,99783 h_s + 7,0831525 h_s$$

$$836,5928181 = 92,080983 h_s$$

$$h_s = 9,0854028 \text{ ft} = 2,7692 \text{ m}$$

$$h_c = 2,2713507 \text{ ft} = 0,6923 \text{ m}$$

Cek Volume :

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

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

$$= 772,23952 + 64,353294$$

$$= 836,5928$$

Volume tangki < Volume Bahan agar terjadi overflow

### Menentukan Ketebalan Tangki :

#### 1. Menentukan Tekanan Design

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka:

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 - 14,7 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times h_{\text{liq}}$$

$$= 116,73913 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 11,357 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1325,7776 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 9,2068 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi  $P_{\text{design}}$  10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times 9,2068$$

$$= 10,127 \text{ psi}$$

\*Menentukan tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254)}$$

dengan :



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

- $t_{min}$  = tebal shell minimum ; in  
 $P$  = tekanan tangki ;psi  
 $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki ;in (1/2D)  
 $C$  = faktor korosi ;in (digunakan 1/8 in)  
 $E$  = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded  
 $e$  = 0,8  
 $f$  = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283  
 grade C, maka  $f = 12650$  [Brownell, T. 13-1]

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_i &= 0,5 \times 10,406 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 5,2028 \text{ ft} = 62,434 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \\
 &= \frac{10,127 \times 62,434}{10120 - 6,0765} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,125016 \text{ digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

\*Penentuan tebal head :

Jenis : Conical

Type las : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip dengan efisiensi 70%

Asumsi :  $\alpha = 45^\circ$

Tebal tutup :

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_h &= \frac{10,127467 \times 124,87}{2 \cos 45 (12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 10,127)} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,3271063 \text{ in digunakan } 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Thickener 1

Fungsi = Untuk mengendapkan impuritis yang masih terikut produk

Type = Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertikal

Kapasitas = 17435,605 kg/jam

Diameter silinder : 10,406 ft

Tinggi silinder : 5,2028 ft 1,5858

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

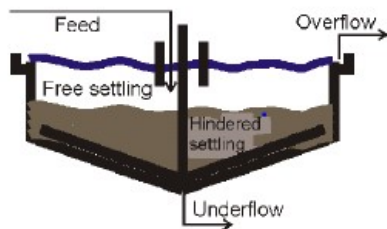


Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Tinggi conical : 2,2714 ft 0,6923  
 Cone angel : 45°  
 Tebal angle : 3/16 in  
 Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

### 19. Thickener 2

Fungsi = Untuk mencuci slurry yang keluar dari Thickener 1  
 Type = Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertikal



Kondisi Operasi :  
 T = Suhu bahan 30°C  
 P = 1 atm  
 Waktu tinggal = 3 jam  
 (Asumsi)

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Frakasi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	207,8736683	0,0770187	2,71	
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0540482	3,99	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,0794524	5,12	
FeS	186,0450832	0,068931	4,84	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,1311849	2,65	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0131185	3,84	
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	0,2737658	4,499	
S	33,82637876	0,0125329	2,046	
C	229,6871522	0,0851007	3,51	
H <sub>2</sub> O	552,8822541	0,2048468	1	
Total	2699,00361	1		

### Perhitungan

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





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,077}{2,71} + \frac{0,054}{3,99} + \frac{0,0795}{5,12} + \frac{0,0689}{4,84} + \frac{0,1312}{2,65} + \frac{0,0131}{3,84}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0,02738 + 0,0125 + 0,0851 + 0,2048}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4,499 + 2,046 + 3,51 + 1}$$

$$= 2,3769112 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 148,39057 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Rate Bahan = ##### kg/jam = 11900,609 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$  = 80,197877 cuft/jam

Bahan masuk =  $\frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$  = 2,270951 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Bahan Overflow

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	197,4799848	0,2732462	2,71
H <sub>2</sub> O	525,2381414	0,7267538	1
Total	722,7181263	1	

(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)

$$\rho \text{ campuran (Overflow)} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,2732}{2,71} + \frac{0,7268}{1}}$$

$$= 1,2083385 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 75,436574 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Rate Bahan (Overflow) = 1445,4363 kg/jam = 3186,6521 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik Overflow =  $\frac{3186,6521}{75,436574}$  = 42,2428 cuft/jam

Bahan Underflow

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	10,39368341	0,0052592	2,71
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0738134	3,99
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,1085078	5,12
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,1791586	4,84
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0179159	2,65

(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

FeS	186,0450832	0,0941388	3,84
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	0,3738807	4,499
S	33,82637876	0,0171161	2,046
C	229,6871522	0,1162216	3,51
H <sub>2</sub> O	27,64411271	0,0139879	1
Total	1976,285487	1	

$$\rho \text{ campuran (Underflow)} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,0053}{2,71} + \frac{0,0738}{3,99} + \frac{0,1085}{5,12} + \frac{0,1792}{4,84} + \frac{0,0179}{2,65} + \frac{0,0941}{3,84} + \frac{0,3739}{4,499} + \frac{0,0171}{2,046} + \frac{0,1162}{3,51} + \frac{0,014}{1}}$$

$$= 4,0242477 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 251,23378 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan (Underflow)} = 3952,571 \text{ kg/jam} = 8713,9565 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik Underflow} = \frac{8713,9565}{251,23378} = 34,684653 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Jadi, Rate Volumetrik Bahan} = \text{Rate Volumetrik Overflow} = 42,2428 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 1,1961829 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

**Perencanaan Dimensi Thickener :**

Asumsi : Waktu tinggal : 3 Jam

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 42,2428 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 3 \text{ jam} = 126,7284 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 148,39057 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Dari Materi Kuliah Utilitas :

$$\text{Laju alir limpahan (v) untuk partikel diskrit} : 24 - 32 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ hari}$$

$$\text{dipilih } v = 24 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ hari}$$

$$\text{Diameter pipa umpan masuk (d')} = 0,5 \text{ D}$$

$$\text{Rasio Diameter dan Kedalaman Thickener} = D/H = 6 - 10$$

$$\text{dipilih } D = 6H$$

$$\text{Ratio s/s'} = 3 - 4$$

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

$$A = \frac{Q}{v}$$

$$= \frac{1,1961829 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}{24 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \text{ hari}} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}}$$

$$= 1,1961829 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = (\pi/4) \times d^2$$

$$1,1962 = 0,785 \times d^2$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$D^2 = 1,5238$$

$$D = 1,2344 \text{ m} = 4,0499 \text{ ft}$$

$$r = 0,6172 \text{ m} = 2,025 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter pipa umpan masuk (d')} = 0,5 D$$

$$= 0,6172 \text{ m} = 2,025 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman Tangki (H)} = \frac{D}{6} = \frac{1,2344}{6} = 0,2057 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Asumsi } s = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$s' = \frac{s}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = 0,5 \text{ m} = 1,6404 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : Tinggi cone } H_c = 1/4 H_s$$

$$V_s = \pi \times r^2 \times h_s$$

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

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

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + 1/3 \times \pi \times r^2 \times h_c$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + 1/3 \times \pi \times r^2 \times 1/4 H_s$$

$$126,7284008 = 12,875606 h_s + 1,0729671 h_s$$

$$126,7284008 = 13,948573 h_s$$

$$h_s = 9,0854028 \text{ ft} = 2,7692 \text{ m}$$

$$h_c = 2,2713507 \text{ ft} = 0,6923 \text{ m}$$

Cek Volume :

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

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \pi \times r^2 \times h_s + 1/3 \times \pi \times r^2 \times h_c$$

$$= 116,98006 + 9,7483385$$

$$= 126,7284 \text{ cuft}$$

Volume tangki < Volume Bahan agar terjadi overflow

## Menentukan Ketebalan Tangki :

### 1. Menentukan Tekanan Design

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka:

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 - 14,7 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= \rho \times g/gc \times h_{\text{liq}} \\ &= 148,39057 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 11,357 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1685,2351 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ &= 11,703 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi  $P_{\text{design}}$  10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 110\% \times 11,703 \\ &= 12,873 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

\*Menentukan tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254)}$$

dengan :

$t_{\text{min}}$  = tebal shell minimum ; in

$P$  = tekanan tangki ;psi

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

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

$E$  = faktor pengelasan digunakan double welded

$e$  = 0,8

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

grade C, maka  $f = 12650$  [Brownell, T. 13-1]

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 \times 4,0499 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2,025 \text{ ft} = 24,3 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \\ &= \frac{12,873 \times 24,3}{10120 - 7,724} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1250524 \text{ digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

\*Penentuan tebal head :

Jenis : Conical

Type las : Single welded butt joint tanpa backing up strip dengan



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

effisiensi 70%  
Asumsi :  $\alpha = 45^\circ$   
Tebal tutup :

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{th} &= \frac{12,873324 \times 48,599}{2 \cos 45 (12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 12,873)} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,225007 \text{ in digunakan } 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

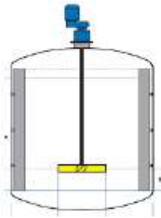
### Spesifikasi Thickener 2

Fungsi = Untuk mencuci slurry yang keluar dari Thickener 1  
Type = Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertikal  
Kapasitas = ##### kg/jam  
Diameter silinder : 4,0499 ft  
Tinggi silinder : 2,025 ft  
Tebal shell : 3/16 in  
Tinggi conical : 2,2714 ft  
Cone angel :  $45^\circ$   
Tebal angle : 3/16 in  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C  
Jumlah : 1 buah



## 20. Tangki Penampung $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ Dari Thickener

- Fungsi : Untuk menampung  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  dari Thickener 1 dan Thickener 2  
 Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah dan tutup atas berbentuk elliptical dishead dilengkapi dengan pengaduk



Kondisi Operasi :

- T = 30 °C  
 P = 1 atm  
 Waktu tinggal = 2 jam

Dimensi rasio, H/D : H = 2D

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	4147,079682	0,5789346	2,71
H <sub>2</sub> O	3016,215464	0,4210654	1
Total	7163,295146	1	

(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)

**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,5789}{2,71} + \frac{0,4211}{1}} \\ &= 1,5755615 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 98,362302 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

### a. Perhitungan Volume Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas Bahan} &= 98,362302 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate Bahan} &= 14326,59 \text{ kg/jam} = 31584,831 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Volumetrik Bahan} &= \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{31584,831}{98,362302} \\ &= 321,10707 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Direncanakan waktu operasi 2 jam dengan 1 buah tangki :

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 321,10707 \times 2 = 642,21415 \text{ cuft}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{642,21415}{80\%}$$

$$= 802,76768 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 1 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,57 D_s^3$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad \text{(Brownell, hal 95)}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad \text{(Brownell, hal 95)}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$802,76768 = 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3$$

$$802,76768 = 1,570152 D_s^3$$

$$D_s = 7,99 \text{ ft} = 95,934 \text{ in} = 2,4367 \text{ m}$$

$$H_s = 16,0 \text{ ft} = 191,87 \text{ in} = 4,8735 \text{ m}$$

## b. Tebal Shell

### 1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$642,21415 = (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s + 0,000076 D_s^3$$

$$642,21415 = 0,785 \times h \times 64 + 0,000076 \times 510,95$$

$$h = 12,8 \text{ ft} = 3,9013 \text{ m}$$

### 2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka:

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14,7 - 14,7 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = \rho \times g/gc \times h_{\text{liq}}$$

$$= 98,362302 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 12,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1259,0059 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 8,7431 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi Pdesign 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times 8,7431$$

$$= 9,6174 \text{ psi}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA-283 Grade C (Brownell, T 13-1)

$$\text{Fallowable} = 12650$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$\text{Efisiensi las, } e = 0,8$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 95,934$$

$$= 47,967 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254})$$

$$t = \frac{9,6174 \times 47,967}{((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 9,6174))} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1706 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 3/16 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal tutup atas, Eliptical

Tutup atas berbentuk elliptical head

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = \frac{1}{4} \times ID_s \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

$$h = 0,25 \times 7,99$$

$$h = 1,9986 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= \pi D^3 / 24 \\ &= 115515,29 \text{ in}^3 = 48,683 \text{ in} \\ &= 4,0569 \text{ ft} \\ &= 66,849 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Eliptical head

**Tebal standart elliptical dishead (atas) :**

$$t = \frac{P \times D_i}{2 f e - 0,2P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 13.10 hal 256})$$

Dimana :

P = tekanan design (psi)

D<sub>i</sub> = Diameter dalam (in)

e = faktor pengelasan, e = 0,8

t = tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{9,6174 \times 95,934}{(2 \times 12650 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 9,6174)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1705892 \text{ in}$$





Diambil tebal head : 3/16 in

Asumsi : Tebal tutup atas = tutup bawah = 3/16 in

### c. Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah baffle = 4 buah

Jumlah impeller (pengaduk) antara 4-16, tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8  
(Mc.Cabbe 5ed pg.243)

Dipilih pengaduk type flate blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### 1. Penentuan Diameter Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan total  $H_{total} = 12,8 \text{ ft} = 153,6 \text{ in}$

Diameter dalam tangki  $D_t = 7,99 \text{ ft} = 95,934 \text{ in}$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Keterangan :

$D_a$  = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)

$D_t$  = Diameter tangki

$L$  = Panjang blade

$W$  = Lebar blade

$E$  = Jarak Impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki

$J$  = Lebar baffle

$$\text{Diameter impeller (} D_a \text{)} = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \times 8,0$$

$$= 2,6648 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Lebar blade (} W \text{)} = \frac{1}{5} D_a = \frac{1}{5} \times 2,6648$$

$$= 0,533 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang blade (} L \text{)} = \frac{1}{4} D_a = \frac{1}{4} \times 2,6648$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \\
 &= 0,6662 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E) } 1/3 \text{ Dt} &= \frac{1}{3} \times 8,0 \\
 &= 2,6648 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Lebar baffle (J)} = 1/12 \text{ Dt} &= \frac{1}{12} \times 8,0 \\
 &= 0,6662 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan total  $H_{\text{total}} = 12,8 \text{ ft}$

Diameter dalam tangki  $D_t = 7,99 \text{ ft}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\
 &= \frac{98,36230159 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\
 &= 1,5756
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \times \text{sg} \\
 &= \frac{12,7997}{8,0} \times 1,5756 \\
 &= 2,5225627 \approx 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak 2 buah

## 3. Penentuan Power Motor

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat  $\text{sg reference} = 1$

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg.823 didapat  $\text{reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\
 &= \frac{1,5756 \times 0,00085}{1} \\
 &= 0,0013 \text{ lb/ft.s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\rho \text{ campuran} = 98,362302 \text{ lb/cuft}$

Dari Joshi hal 415 didapat, kecepatan putaran pengadukan jenis turbin antara 200-250 m/min

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} &= 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,7 \text{ rps} \\
 \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times D_a \quad \text{(Joshi; hal 415)} \\
 &= \pi \times 100 \times (2,6648 \times 0,3)
 \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 251,02795 \text{ m/min (memenuhi)}$$

Bilangan Reynolds (N<sub>re</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{98,362 \times 10,8900 \times 2}{0,0013} \\ &= 1.333.064,118 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{Re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$

$$K_T = N_p = 6,300 \quad [\text{Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254}) \\ &= \frac{6,300 \times 2^3 \times 2,665^5 \times 98,362}{32,2} \\ &= 10.601,811 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \\ &= 19,2760 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10\% \text{ hp} &= 0,10 \times 19,276 \quad (\text{Joshi : 424}) \\ &= 1,9276 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil power} &= 0,500 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power input dengan gland} &= 19,2760 + 1,9276 \\ \text{losses} &= 21,2036 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Trans. System loss } 20\% &= 0,20 \times 21,2036 \\ &= 4,2407 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Total} &= 21,204 + 4,2407 \\ &= 25,4443 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah pengaduk } 3, \text{ maka} &= 2 \times 25,4443 \\ &= 50,8887 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 85\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga power motor} &= \frac{50,8887}{0,850} \\ &= 59,87 \text{ Hp} \approx 60 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



**Spesifikasi Tangki Penampung Dari Thickener :**

**Dimensi Shell :**

- Diameter shell, inside : 7,99 ft
- Tinggi shell : 15,99 ft
- Tebal Shell : 3/16 in
- Tebal tutup atas (elliptical dishead) : 3/16 in
- Tebal tutup bawah (elliptical dishead) : 3/16 in

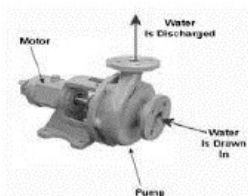
**Sistem Pengaduk**

Dipakai impeler jenis turbin dengan 6 buah flat blade dengan 2 impeller

- Diameter impeller : 2,6648 ft
- Panjang Blade : 0,6662 ft
- Lebar Blade : 0,533 ft
- Power Motor : 60 hp
- Bahan Konstruksi Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell : 253)
- Jumlah Tangki 1 buah

**22. POMPA 6**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan slurry dari Thickener 1 ke Thickener 2
- Type : Slurry Pump



**Bahan Masuk :**

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	207,8736683	0,0912837	2,71	
$Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$	145,8762584	0,0640588	3,99	
$Fe_2O_3$	214,4424103	0,0941683	5,12	
FeS	186,0450832	0,0816981	4,84	
$SiO_2$	354,0685884	0,1554824	2,65	
$TiO_2$	35,40685884	0,0155482	3,84	
$BaSO_4$	738,8949611	0,3244716	4,499	
S	33,82637876	0,0148542	2,046	



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

C	229,6871522	0,1008627	3,51
H <sub>2</sub> O	131,1040696	0,0575718	1
Total	2277,225429	1	

**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,0913}{2,71} + \frac{0,0641}{3,99} + \frac{0,0942}{5,12} + \frac{0,0817}{4,84} + \frac{0,1555}{2,65} + \frac{0,0155}{3,84} + \frac{0,3245}{4,499} + \frac{0,0149}{2,046} + \frac{0,1009}{3,51} + \frac{0,0576}{1}}$$

$$= 3,1905952 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 199,18886 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \frac{199,18886}{62,43}$$

$$= 3,1906$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,00085 lb/ft.s

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference}$$

$$= \frac{3,1906}{1} \times 0,00085$$

$$= 0,002712 \text{ lb/ft s}$$

Bahan Masuk : 2277,2254 kg/jam = 5020,4395 lb/jam

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}}$$

$$= \frac{5020,4395}{199,18886}$$

$$= 25,204419 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 0,4200737 \text{ cuft/min}$$

$$= 0,0070012 \text{ cuft/s} = 0,000196 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 3,142571 \text{ gpm}$$

**Perhitungan diameter pipa**

Asumsi aliran turbulen

Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496

Di optimum untuk turbulen, NRe > 2100 digunakan persamaan (15) Peters:

$$D_i \text{ optimum} = 3,9 \times a_c^{0,45} \times v^{0,13}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

Dengan:  $q_f = \text{fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt}$   
 $= 0,0070012 \text{ cuft/s}$   
 $\rho = \text{fluid density ; lb/cuft}$   
 $= 199,18886$

Maka Di pipa optimum  $= 0,8323 \text{ in}$  [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers 15 hal 496]  
 Dipilih pipa 3 in sch 40 [ Mc Cabe 5<sup>ed</sup>, appendix 5]  
 OD  $= 3,5 \text{ in}$   
 ID  $= 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft} = 0,0779 \text{ m}$   
 A  $= 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$

Cek :

Kecepatan linier (v)  $= \frac{qf}{A}$   
 $= \frac{0,007}{0,0513}$   
 $= 0,1365 \text{ ft/s}$

$Nre = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,2557 \times 0,1365 \times 199,18886}{0,002712006}$   
 $= 2562,7447 > 2100$   
 (asumsi benar)

**Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang**

1. Karena pipa lurus

Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus = 25 ft

Dari Geankoplis 5ed fig. 2.10-3 hal 88, didapat data :

Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron = 0,00015 m

maka harga  $e/D = 0,002$

$f = 0,009$

2. Karena Friksi (Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)

Taksiran panhan pipa lurus = 25 ft

- 4 elbow 90° = 4 x 35 x 0,256 = 35,84 ft

- 1 gate valve = 1 x 9 x 0,256 = 2,304 ft

Panjang total pipa;  $L_e = 63,144 \text{ ft}$

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$2f \times v^2 \times L_e$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$J_1$

$gc \times D$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2 \times 0,009 \times 0,136^2 \times 63,1440}{32,2 \times 0,2560} \\ &= 0,0026 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$A_1 = \text{luas penampang tangki} = 84,998 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \text{luas penampang pipa} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dimana  $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$ , maka

$$K = 0,5$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen}) \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, Tabel 1 hal.484})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 0,136^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0001 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3 Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} f_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 < A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\ &= \frac{0,136^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0003 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4 Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$\begin{aligned} f_4 &= k_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ pers. 2.10-17 hal 94}) \\ &= 0,75 \times \frac{0,136^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Tabel 2.10-1 hal 93}) \\ &= 0,0070 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$K_f = 0,75$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$f_5 = k_f \times \frac{v^2}{2}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 0,17 \times \frac{0,136^2}{2}$$

$$= 0,0016 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5$$

$$= 0,0116 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, H} = 11,3568 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 199,1889 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times g \times H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 199,1889 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 11,3568 \text{ ft} + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 4378,939 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

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

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 2116,8 - 4378,9 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$= 2262,1 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{2262,1 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2}{199,1889 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 11,357 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}_m$$

$$Z_2 = 11,3568 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

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

$$g \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{0,136^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0003 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

$$\frac{g}{gc} = (11,3568 - 0,0000) \times 1 \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$

$$= 11,3568 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\Delta P \quad \dots \quad \sigma \quad \Delta v^2 \quad \dots \quad Wf$$





$$\rho = 11,357 \text{ gc} \quad 2 \times \alpha \times \text{gc}$$

$$11,357 + 11,3568 + 0,0003 + 0,0116 = - Wf$$

$$- Wf = 22,7254 \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{- Wf \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{22,7254 \times 0,0070012 \times 199,18886}{550}$$

$$= 0,0576219 \text{ hp}$$

Kapasitas = 0,4200737 cuft/menit x 7,481 = 3,1426 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,002712006 lb/ ft. s

Effisiensi pompa = 0,45 **(Peters&Timmerhaus fig. 14-37pg. 520)**

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,0576219}{0,45} = 0,128 \text{ hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 0,8 **(Peters&Timmerhaus fig. 14-38pg. 521)**

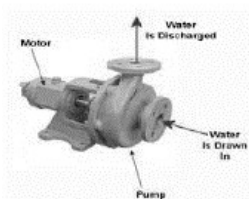
$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,1280486}{0,8} = 0,1601 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Pompa 6 :**

- Fungsi = Memindahkan slurry dari Thickener 1 ke Thickener 2
- Jenis = Slurry Pum
- Kapasitas = 2277,2254 kg/jam
- Effisiensi Motor = 0,8
- Power = 0,1601 hp
- Jumlah = 1 pompa
- Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron

**23. POMPA 7**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan produk  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  dari Tangki Penampungan menuju Evaporator
- Type : Centrifugal Pump



Bahan Masuk :



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Frakasi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	4147,079682	0,5789346	2,71	
H <sub>2</sub> O	3016,215464	0,4210654	1	
Total	7163,295146	1		

**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,5789}{2,71} + \frac{0,4211}{1}} \\ &= 1,5755615 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 98,362302 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{98,362302}{62,43} \\ &= 1,5756 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference} &= 1 \\ \text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} &= 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s} \\ \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,5756}{1} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,0013392 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk : } 7163,2951 \text{ kg/jam} = 15792,415 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} \\ &= \frac{15792,415}{98,362302} \\ &= 160,55354 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2,6758923 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0445982 \text{ cuft/s} = 0,0012487 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 20,01835 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$



### Perhitungan diameter pipa

Asumsi aliran turbulen

Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers. 15 hal 496

Di optimum untuk turbulen,  $NRe > 2100$  digunakan persamaan (15) Peters:

$$D_{\text{optimum}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan:  $q_f$  = fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt

$$= 0,0445982 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$\rho$  = fluid density ; lb/cuft

$$= 98,362302$$

Maka Di pipa optimum = 1,7471 in [Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers 15 hal 496]

Dipilih pipa 3 in sch 40 [ Mc Cabe 5<sup>ed</sup>, appendix 5]

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

$$ID = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft} = 0,0779 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Cek :

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

$$= \frac{0,0446}{0,0513}$$

$$= 0,8694 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$Nre = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,2557 \times 0,8694 \times 98,362302}{0,001339227}$$

$$= 16324,825 > 2100$$

(asumsi benar)

### Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang

1. Karena pipa lurus

Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus = 15 ft

Dari Geankoplis 5ed fig. 2.10-3 hal 88, didapat data :

Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron = 0,00015 m



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka harga } e/D &= 0,002 \\ f &= 0,009 \end{aligned}$$

2. Karena Friksi (Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Taksiran panhan pipa lurus} &= 15 \text{ ft} \\ - 4 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 4 \times 35 \times 0,256 = 35,84 \text{ ft} \\ - 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 9 \times 0,256 = 2,304 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang total pipa; Le} &= 53,144 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,009 \times 0,869^2 \times 53,1440}{32,2 \times 0,2560} \\ &= 0,0877 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$A_1 = \text{luas penampang tangki} = 50,171 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \text{luas penampang pipa} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dimana  $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$ , maka

$$K = 0,5$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen}) \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, Tabel 1 hal.484})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 0,869^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0059 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3 Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} f_3 &= \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\ &= \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad ; (A_1 < A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0) \\ &= \frac{0,869^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0117 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4 Friksi karena elbow  $90^\circ$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$f_4 = kf \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ pers. 2.10-17 hal 94})$$

$$= 0,75 \times \frac{0,869^2}{2} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3}^{ed}, \text{ Tabel 2.10-1 hal 93})$$

$$= 0,2834 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$f_5 = kf \times \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$= 0,17 \times \frac{0,869^2}{2}$$

$$= 0,0642 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5$$

$$= 0,4530 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

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

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan, H} = 12,7997 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 98,3623 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times g \times H + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 98,3623 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 12,7997 \text{ ft} + 14,7 \times 144$$

$$= 3375,806 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

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

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 2116,8 - 3375,8 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$= 1259,0 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1259,0 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2}{98,3623 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 12,8 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}_m$$

$$Z_2 = 12,7997 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

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

$$g \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lbf}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{0,869^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0117 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (12,7997 - 0,0000) \times 1 \frac{ft/dt^2}{ft.lb_m/dt^2 .lb_f} \\ &= 12,7997 \frac{ft . lb_f}{lb_m} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f = - Wf$$

$$12,8 + 12,7997 + 0,0117 + 0,4530 = - Wf$$

$$- Wf = 26,0641 \frac{ft. lbf}{lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hp &= \frac{- Wf \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{26,0641 \times 0,869 \times 98,362302}{550} \\ &= 4,0523614 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas = 2,6758923 cuft/menit x 7,481 = 20,018 gpm

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 0,001339227 lb/ ft. s

Effisiensi pompa = 0,45 **(Peters&Timmerhaus fig. 14-37pg. 520)**

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{4,0523614}{0,45} = 9,0052 \text{ hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 0,8 **(Peters&Timmerhaus fig. 14-38pg. 521)**

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}} = \frac{9,0052475}{0,8} = 11,257 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Pompa 7 :**

Fungsi : Memindahkan produk  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  dari Tangki Penampungan menuju Evaporator

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Kapasitas = 7163,2951 kg/jam

Effisiensi Motor = 0,8

Power = 11,257 hp

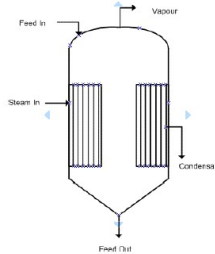
Jumlah = 1 pompa

Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron



## 24. Evaporator

Fungsi : Memekatkan larutan  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  dari 58,79% ke 65%  
 Type : Standard Vertical Long Tube Evaporator



Q supply = 9869052,267 kkal/jam = 39137404,5 Btu/jam  
 Suhu Bahan Masuk = 30 °C = 86 °F (t1)  
 Suhu Bahan Keluar = 80 °C = 176 °F (t2)  
 Suhu Steam Masuk = 148 °C = 298,4 °F (T1)  
 Suhu Steam Keluar = 148 °C = 298,4 °F (T2)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_1 &= 212,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta T_2 &= 122,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= 163,29 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ R &= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{0}{90} = 0 \\ S &= \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{90}{212,4} = 0,4237 \\ Ft &= 1 \text{ (Kern, fig. 18 pg 828)} \\ \text{Ketentuan } ft &\text{ tidak boleh kurang dari } 0,7 \\ \Delta T &= Ft \times \Delta T \text{ LMTD} \\ &= 1 \times 163,29 \\ &= 163,29 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	4147,079682	0,5789346	2,71	
H <sub>2</sub> O	3016,215464	0,4210654	1	
Total	7163,295146	1		

**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,5789}{2,71} + \frac{0,4211}{1}} \\ &= 1,5755615 \text{ gr/ml} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 98,362302 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{98,362302}{62,43} \\ &= 1,5756 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,00085 lb/ft.s = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,5756}{1} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,0013392 \text{ lb/ft s} = 1,4967834 \text{ cp} \end{aligned}$$

Evaporator Termasuk Sistem Heater karena:

Hot Fluid : Steam

Cold Fluid : Aqueous Solution dimana  $\mu$  bahan kurang dari 2 Cp

Sehingga didapat nilai Ud dengan range 200 - 700  $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{jam. ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$

(Kern Tabel 8 pg. 840)

dipilih nilai Ud = 200  $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{jam. ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$

Menghitung Tc dan tc :

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = 131 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Digunakan 1 buah evaporator sehingga dapat dihitung :

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta T} \quad \text{dimana,} \\ & \quad A = \text{luas perpindahan panas} \\ & \quad Q = \text{Q supply dari steam} \\ & \quad U_d = \text{Overall design coefficients} \\ & \quad \Delta T = \text{Perubahan suhu} \\ &= \frac{39137404,5}{200 \times 167,4} \\ &= 1168,9786 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 108,60167 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

Dari Kern Tabel 10 pg. 843, didapat data :

Pipa (Tube)

OD	=	1,00 in
BWG	=	16 in
ID	=	0,87 in
Flow area per tube (a't)	=	0,594 in <sup>2</sup>
Surface per in ft (a'')	=	0,2618 ft <sup>2</sup>

disusun = persegi (Karena bahan kental  $\mu$  bahan > 1 cp)

pitch = 1,25 in

Asumsi :

Panjang tube (l) = 4 ft

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{A'}{a'' \times l} \\ &= \frac{1168,978629}{0,2618 \times 4} \\ &= 1116,2898 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Harga  $N_t$  distandarkan sesuai ketentuan di tabel 9 Kern  
pg. 841 (pitch persegi) dan pg. 842 (pitch segitiga)

$N_t = 32$  buah

makan diperoleh harga  $U_d$ , ketika  $N_t = 32$  buah dan  $n$  (passes) = 1  
sebesar 10 in

Kemudian  $U_d$  dikoreksi dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned} U_d \text{ koreksi} &= \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standard}} \times U_d \text{ trial} \\ &= \frac{1116,3}{32} \times 200 \\ &= 6976,8 \text{ BTU/jam. ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Perancangan :

Type HE : 1 - 2

Artinya :

- 1 lewatan pada bagian shell
- 2 lewatan maks pada bagian tube



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

Bagian Shell

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ids} &= 10 \text{ in} = 0,8333 \text{ ft} \\ n' &= 1 \\ B &= 1 - 2/10 \times \text{Ids} \\ &= 10 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Bagian Tube

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 1,00 \text{ in} \\ \text{BWG} &= 16 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 0,87 \text{ in} \\ \text{Flow area per tube (a't)} &= 0,594 \text{ in}^2 \\ \text{Surface per in ft (a'')} &= 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{disusun} &= \text{persegi} \\ \text{pitch} &= 1,25 \text{ in} \\ \text{Panjang (l)} &= 4 \text{ ft} \\ n &= 1 \\ \text{Nt} &= 32 \text{ buah} \\ \text{de} &= 0,99 \text{ in (Kern fig.28 pg. 838)} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas : (Kern pg. 167-169)

**\*Bagian Tube (Steam)**

**1. Menghitung Nre Tube**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{at} &= \frac{\text{Nt} \times \text{a't}}{n \times 144} \\ &= \frac{32 \times 0,594}{1 \times 144} \\ &= 0,132 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gt} &= \frac{\text{Wsteam}}{\text{at}} \\ &= \frac{3726,7893 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,132 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 28233,253 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \text{ steam pada } T_c = 298,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ steam} &= 0,014 \text{ cp (Kern fig. 15 pg. 825)} \\ &= 0,039 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,87 \text{ in} = 0,0725 \text{ ft}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} Nre\ t &= \frac{Gt \times ID}{\mu\ steam} \\ &= \frac{28233,253 \times 0,0725}{0,039} \\ &= 52484,893 \end{aligned}$$

**2. Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas**

$$\begin{aligned} hio &= 1500\ Btu/jam.ft\ ^\circ F \quad (\text{Kern pg. 164}) \\ tw &= tc + \frac{hio}{hio + ho} (Tc - tc) \\ &= 131 + \frac{1500}{1500 + 23266,333} (298,4 - 131) \\ &= 298,46057\ ^\circ F \end{aligned}$$

**\*Bagian Shell (Larutan  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ )**

**1. Mneghitung Nre Shell**

$$\begin{aligned} as &= \frac{Ids \times C'' \times B}{144 \times Pt} \quad \text{dimana } C'' = \frac{Pt - OD}{1} \\ &= \frac{10 \times 0,25 \times 10}{144 \times 1,25} \\ &= 0,1389\ ft^2 \\ Gs &= \frac{W_{bahan}}{as} \\ &= \frac{15792,415\ lb/jam}{0,1388889\ ft^2} \\ &= 113705,39\ lb/jam\ ft^2 \\ \mu\ \text{pada } tc &= 131\ ^\circ F \\ \mu &= 2 \times \mu\ \text{air} \quad (\text{Kern fig 14 pg.823}) \\ &= 2 \times 0,55 \\ &= 1,1\ cp \\ &= 2,662\ lb/ft\ jam \\ de &= \frac{4 \times as}{wetted\ perimeter} \quad (\text{Kern pg. 105 eq. 6.3}) \\ &= \frac{4 \times 0,1389}{Nt \times \phi \times OD/12} \\ &= 0,0663482\ ft \\ Nre\ s &= \frac{Gs \times de}{\mu\ bahan} \\ &= \frac{113705,39 \times 0,0663482}{2,662} \\ &= 2834,0148 \end{aligned}$$



## 2. Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas

$$\begin{aligned}
 jH &= 5 \quad (\text{Kern fig,28 pg. 838}) \\
 \text{pada } t_c &= 131 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 k &= \frac{Q \times l}{a_s \times t_c} \quad (\text{karena tidak ada data } k \text{ (Al}_2\text{(SO}_4\text{)}_3\text{)}) \\
 &= \frac{15267,804 \text{ Btu/jam} \times 4}{0,1389 \text{ ft}^2 \times 131 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} \\
 &= 3356,5859 \text{ Btu/jam ft } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \left[ \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right]^{1/3} &= \frac{0,9812 \times 2,662}{3356,5859}^{1/3} \\
 &= 0,0919791 \\
 h_o &= jH \times \frac{[C_p \cdot \mu]^{1/3}}{k} \times \frac{k}{d_e} \times \phi_s
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} &= 5 \times 0,092 \times \frac{3356,6}{0,0663} \\
 &= 23266,33257 \\
 \text{pada } t_w &= 298,46057 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \mu_w &= 2 \times \mu_{\text{air}} \quad (\text{Kern fig 14 pg. 823}) \\
 &= 2 \times 0,2 \\
 &= 0,4 \text{ cp} \\
 &= 0,968 \text{ lb/ft. jam} \\
 \phi_s &= \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14} \\
 &= \left[ \frac{2,662}{0,968} \right]^{0,14} \\
 &= 1,1521435 \\
 h_o &= \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \phi_s = \frac{23266,333}{1,1521435} = 20193,954 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Clean Overall Coefficient (Uc)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\
 &= \frac{1500 \times 20193,954}{1500 + 20193,954} \\
 &= 1396,2845 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Design Overall Coefficient (UD)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_d &= \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}}} & A &= N_t \times l \times a'' \\
 & & &= 32 \times 6 \times 0,2618
 \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= \frac{2314254,742}{50,266 \times 163,29} = 50,2656 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 281,96085 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**5. Dirt Factor**

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d}$$

$$= \frac{1396,2845 - 281,96085}{1396,2845 \times 281,96085}$$

$$= 0,003$$

Rd Ketetapan = 0,002 (Kern Tabel 12 pg. 845)

Rd hitung > Rd ketentuan = Alat dapat digunakan

**6. Pressure Drop**

**\*Bagian Tube (Steam)**

1. Specific Volume dari Steam

Dari Kern Tabel 7 (Temperature Table) pg. 817

Suhu steam = 148 °C = 298,4 °F

didapat specific volume (v) = 6,648 ft<sup>3</sup>/lb

$$s = \frac{1}{6,648} = 0,0024067$$

dari Kern fig. 26 pg. 836 didapat

$$N_{re\ t} = 32$$

$$f = 0,00004 \text{ ft}^2/\text{m}^2$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{1/2 \times f \times Gt^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times s \times s \times \phi t}$$

$$= 0,0105018 \text{ psi}$$

**\*Bagian Shell (Larutan Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>)**

$$De' = \frac{4 \times \text{flow area}}{\text{frictional wetted perimeter}} \quad (\text{Kern pg. 105 e1. 6.4})$$

$$= \frac{4 \times as}{(Nt \times \pi \times OD) + (\pi \times IDs)}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 4 \times 0,1389$$

$$32 \times 3,14 \times 0,0833 + 3,14 \times 0,8333$$

$$= 0,0505669 \text{ ft}$$

dari Kern fig. 26 pg. 836 didapat

$$Re s' = De' \times Gs \times \mu$$

$$= 15305,778$$

$$f = 0,0005 \text{ ft}^2/\text{m}^2$$

Kern eq. 7.45 pg. 148

$$\Delta Ps = \frac{f \times Gs^2 \times Ds \times (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times sg \times \phi s}$$

$$= 0,0013084 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta Ps < 0,2 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

$$\text{Pressure Drop Total} = 0,0118 \text{ psi}$$

**Dimensi Evaporator :**

Ketentuan : (Ulrich, pg. 94 T.4-7)

Evaporator Long Tube

Maximum Vesel :

$$\text{Diameter} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 8 \text{ m}$$

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki :**

$$\text{Densitas Bahan} = 98,362302 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = 7163,2951 \text{ kg/jam} = 15792,415 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volmetrik Bahan} = \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\text{Densitas bahan}} = \frac{15792,415}{98,362302}$$

$$= 160,55354 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan waktu operasi 1 jam dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga:

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 160,55354 \times 1 = 160,55354 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tube} = \text{Jumlah Tube} \times \text{Panjang Tube} \times \text{Luas Tube}$$

$$= Nt \times L \times 1/4 \pi \text{ OD}^2$$

$$= 32 \times 4 \times 0,0055$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 0,6977778 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Total} = 161,25131 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Total mengisi 70\% volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{161,25131}{70\%}$$

$$= 230,35902 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi = H = 2D

$$V_s = (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s$$

$$= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s$$

$$= (\pi/4) \times 2 D_s^3$$

$$= 1,57 D_s^3$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownell Hal 88})$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \quad (\text{Hesse hal 92})$$

$$= \frac{(3,14 \times D_s^3)}{24 \times \text{tg} 15}$$

$$= 0,4883 D_s^3$$

$\alpha$  diambil 15° sehingga :

$$V_t = V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$230,359 = 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3 + 0,4883 D_s^3$$

$$= 2,0584 D_s^3$$

$$D_s = 4,8 \text{ ft} = 5 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 9,637 \text{ ft} = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 57,82 \text{ in} = 1,4686 \text{ m}$$

$$= 115,64 \text{ in} = 2,9372 \text{ m}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Shell

Design tebal shell berdasarkan Tekanan Luar, karena tekanan pada evaporator vaccum

#### 1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$160,55354 = (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,4883 D_s^3$$

$$160,55354 = 0,785 \times h \times 23,22 + 0,4883 \times 111,9$$

$$160,55354 = 18,224543 h + 54,619377$$

$$105,93416 = 18,224543 h$$

$$h = 5,8127 \text{ ft} = 1,79264 \text{ m}$$

#### 2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 14.7 - 6.9 + 98.362302 \text{ lhm} \times 1 \text{ lhf} \times 5,8127 \text{ ft}$$



$$P \text{ design} = 3,8295 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 110\% \times 3,8295 \\ &= 4,2124 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Asumsi

$$\text{Tebal Shell (ts)} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari :

SA-283-54 Grade C (Brownell pg. 79 T. 5.1)

$$f \text{ allowable} = 30000 \text{ psi}$$

### 4. Diameter Bejana

$$\text{Inside diameter (Di)} = 57,82 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Outside diameter (Do)} &= \text{Di} + 2 \times \text{ts} \\ &= 58,195 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Bejana (H)} = 115,64 \text{ in}$$

$$H/\text{Do} = 1,9871$$

$$\text{Do/ts} = 310,37$$

### 5. Menentukan Faktor B

Brownell pf. 147 fig. 8.8

$$\text{didapat nilai faktor B} = 2100$$

### 6. Menghitung P allowable

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ allow} &= \frac{B}{\text{Do/ts}} \\ &= 6,7661 \end{aligned}$$

$P \text{ allow} > P \text{ design}$  sehingga  $ts = 3/16$  dapat digunakan

### Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Dari Brownell & Young ex. 8.10 p. 152

$$\text{Do} = 58,195 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi :

$$\text{Tebal tutup (th)} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} r_c &= 29,097 \text{ in} \\ r_c &= 1,5519 \\ 100x \text{ th} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan faktor B**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{H}{100 \text{ x th}} &= \frac{115,6391}{100 \text{ x } 0,1875} = 6,1674 \\ \frac{D_o}{\text{th}} &= \frac{58,195}{0,1875} = 310,37 \end{aligned}$$

Brownell pg. 147 fig. 8.8

didapat nilai faktor B = 850

$$P \text{ allowable} = \frac{B}{r/\text{th}} = \frac{850}{1,5519 \text{ x } 100} = 5,4773 \text{ psi}$$

P allow > P design sehingga ts dapat digunakan

**Menentukan Tinggi Tutup Atas**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tutup atas (h)} &= r_c - (r_c^2 - (\frac{D^2}{4})^{0.5}) \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 4-14)} \\ h &= 29,097 - (29^2 - (\frac{57,82^2}{4})^{0.5}) \\ &= 25,799 \text{ in} = 2,1499 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah, Conical**

Dari Brownell & Young ex. 8.14 pg. 153

Asumsi :

$$\alpha = 15^\circ$$

$$\text{Tebal tutuo (th)} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

**Menentukan faktor B**

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \frac{D_o/2}{\tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{29,097277}{0,267949} \\ &= 108,59 \text{ in} \\ \frac{l}{D_o} &= \frac{108,59}{58,195} \\ &= 1,866 \\ \frac{D_o}{\text{th}} &= \frac{58,195}{0,1875} \\ &= 310,37 \end{aligned}$$

Brownell pg. 147 fig. 8.8

$$\text{didapat nilai faktor B} = 2100$$



### Menentukan P allowable

$$P \text{ allowable} = \frac{B}{Do/th} = \frac{2100}{310,37} = 6,7661 \text{ psi}$$

P allow > P design sehingga ts = 3/16 dapat digunakan

### Menentukan Tinggi Tutup Bawah

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D-,m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

[Hesse, pers 4-17]

dimana :

D : diameter bejana (ft)  
tg  $\alpha$  : sudut conis 15°  
m : 12 in = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)  
h =  $\frac{\text{tg } 15 \times (4,8 - 1)}{2}$   
= 0,5116 ft

### Spesifikasi

- Fungsi : Memekatkan larutan  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  dari 57,89% ke 65% dengan menguapkan air  
Bentuk : Long tube evaporator dengan tutup atas flanged and standart dish head dan tutup bawah berbentuk conis  
Type : Standard Vertical Long Tube Evaporator  
Jenis : 1 - 2 shell dan tube evaporator  
Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk proses pemekatan larutan

### Bagian Shell

Diameter shell \ = 4,8183 ft  
Tinggi shell = 9,637 ft  
Tebal shell = 3/16 in

### Bagian Tutup :

Tinggi tutup atas = 2,1499 ft  
Tinggi tutup bawah = 0,5116 ft  
Tebal tutup atas = 3/16 in  
Tebal tutup bawah = 3/16 in

### Bagian Tube:

OD = 1,00 in  
BWG = 16  
ID = 0,87 in  
Flow area per tube (a't) = 0,594 in<sup>2</sup>  
Surface per lin ft (a'') = 0,2618 ft<sup>2</sup>



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

disusun = persegi  
pitch = 1  
Panjang tube = 4 ft  
Jumlah tube = 32 buah

**Faktor Pengotor :**

Rd ketentuan = 0,002 jam ft<sup>2</sup> °F/Btu  
Rd hitung = 0,003 jam ft<sup>2</sup> °F/Btu

**Pressure Drop :**

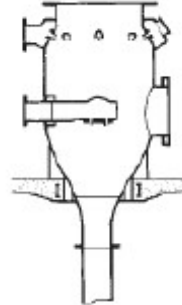
Shell = 0,0013084 psi  
Tube = 0,0105018 psi  
Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA- 203 Grade C  
Jumlah Evaporator = 1 buah



### 25. Barometric Condensor

Fungsi : Mengubah fase H<sub>2</sub>O(g) yang menguap dari evaporator menjadi H<sub>2</sub>O(l)

Type : Vvertical Counter Current Ccondensor



$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ serap} &= 9127046,642 \text{ kkal/jam} = 36194855,06 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 \text{Suhu Bahan Masuk} &= 80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 176 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ (T1)} \\
 \text{Suhu Bahan Keluar} &= 80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 176 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ (T2)} \\
 \text{Suhu C.W Masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ (t1)} \\
 \text{Suhu C.W Keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ (t2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta T_1 &= 63 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 \Delta T_2 &= 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 \Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= 75,699 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

\*Proses Isothermal (Suhu bahan masuk = suhu bahan keluar)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_t &= 1 \text{ (Kern, fig. 18 pg. 826)} \\
 \Delta T &= F_t \times \Delta T \text{ LMTD} \\
 &= 1 \times 75,699 \\
 &= 75,70 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

\*Menghitung Suhu T<sub>c</sub> dan t<sub>c</sub>

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_c &= \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = 176 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 t_c &= \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = 99,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (X <sub>f</sub> )	ρ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	775,4191503	1	1	
TOTAL	775,4191503	1		

**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1}}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

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

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

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ campuran bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \frac{62,43}{62,43}$$

$$= 1$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan :

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,95 lb/ft.s =

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,95$$

$$= 0,95 \text{ cp} = 0,000638 \text{ cp}$$

Condensor Termasuk Sistem Cooler karena :

Hot Fluid : Gas

Cold Fluid : Water

Sehingga didapat nilai UD dengan range 2 - 50  $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{jam. ft}^2. ^\circ\text{F}}$

(Kern Tabel 8 pg. 840)

dipilih nilai UD = 15  $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{jam. ft}^2. ^\circ\text{F}}$

Digunakan 1 buah evaporator sehingga dapat dihitung :

$$A' = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta T} \text{ dimana,}$$

A = luas perpindahan panas  
 Q = Q supply dari steam  
 U<sub>d</sub> = Overall design coefficients  
 ΔT = Perubahan suhu

$$= \frac{36194855,06}{15 \times 75,70}$$

$$= 31876,044 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 2961,3814 \text{ m}^2$$

Dari Kern Tabel 10 pg. 843 didapat data :

Pipa (Tube)

OD = 1,25 in

BWG = 18 in

ID = 1,15 in



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flow area per tube } (a't) &= 1,04 \text{ in}^2 \\ \text{Surface per in ft } (a'') &= 1,3271 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

disusun = segetiga (Karena bahan kental  $\mu$  bahan  $> 1$  cp)

pitch = 1,56 in

Asumsi :

Panjang tube (l) = 6 ft

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{A'}{a'' \times l} \\ &= \frac{31876,04419}{1,3271 \times 6} \\ &= 4003,2206 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Harga  $N_t$  distandarkan sesuai ketetapan di tabel 9 Kern  
 pg. 841 (pitch persegi) dan pg. 842 (pitch segitiga)

$N_t = 32$  buah

makan diperoleh harga  $I_{ds}$ , ketika  $N_t = 32$  buah dan  $n$  (passes) = 1  
 sebesar 12 in

Kemudian  $U_d$  dikoreksi dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned} U_d \text{ koreksi} &= \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standard}} \times U_d \text{ trial} \\ &= \frac{4003,2}{32} \times 15 \\ &= 1876,5 \text{ BTU/jam. ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Perancangan :

Type HE : 1 - 2

Artinya :

- 1 lewat pada bagian shell
- 2 lewat maks pada bagian tube

Bagian Shell

$$I_{ds} = 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$n' = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 1 - \frac{2}{10} \times I_{ds} \\ &= 12 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Bagian Tube

$$OD = 1,25 \text{ in}$$

$$BWG = 18 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 1,15 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Flow area per tube } (a't) = 1,04 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Surface per in ft } (a'') = 0,3271 \text{ ft}^2$$

disusun = segitiga



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pitch} &= 1,56 \text{ in} \\ \text{Panjang (l)} &= 6 \text{ ft} \\ n &= 1 \\ Nt &= 32 \text{ buah} \\ de &= 0,91 \text{ in (Kern fig.28 pg. 838)} \end{aligned}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas : (Kern pg. 275)

**\*Bagian Tube (Cooling Water)**

**1. Menghitung Nre Tube**

$$\begin{aligned} at &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{Nt \times 144} \\ &= \frac{32 \times 1,04}{2 \times 144} \\ &= 0,2311 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Gt &= \frac{W_{\text{cooling water}}}{at} \\ &= \frac{1343250,7 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,2311 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 5812142,4 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{velocity, } v &= \frac{Gt}{3600 \times \rho} \\ &= \frac{5812142,359}{3600 \times 62,43} \\ &= 25,861 \text{ fps} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ pada } t_c &= 99,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ \mu &= 0,75 \text{ cp (Kern fig. 15 pg. 825)} \\ &= 1,815 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\ ID &= 1,15 \text{ in} = 0,0958 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Nre \ t &= \frac{ID \times Gt}{\mu} \\ &= 306885,39 \end{aligned}$$

**2. Mmenghitung Koefisien Perpindahan panas**



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$h_i = 330$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{io} &= h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} \\ &= 330 \times \frac{1,15}{1,25} \\ &= 303,6 \end{aligned}$$

**\*Bagian Shell (Vapor)**

**1. Menghitung Nre Shell**

$$\begin{aligned} a_s &= \frac{I_{ds} \times C'' \times B}{144 \times P_t} && \text{dimana } C'' = P_t - OD \\ & && C'' = 1,56 - 1,25 \\ & && C'' = 0,31 \text{ in} \\ &= \frac{12 \times 0,31 \times 12}{144 \times 1,56} \\ &= 0,1987 \text{ ft}^2 \\ G_s &= \frac{W_{\text{bahan}}}{a_s} \\ &= \frac{1726,6057 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,1987179 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 8688,7255 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2 \\ G'' &= \frac{W_{\text{bahan}}}{L \times Nt^{2/3}} && \text{(Kern hal 266 eq. 12.43)} \\ &= \frac{1726,6057 \text{ lb/jam}}{6,3 \text{ ft} \times 10,079} \\ &= 27,190632 \text{ lb/jam lin ft} \end{aligned}$$

**2. Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi : } h_o = 90 - 150 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

(Kondensor Vertical) (Kusnarjo)

$$\text{dipilih } h_o = 150 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_w &= t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} (T_c - t_c) \\ &= 99,5 + \frac{150}{303,6 + 150} (176 - 99,5) \\ &= 124,79762 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ t_f &= \frac{T_c + t_w}{2} \end{aligned}$$





$$= \frac{176 + 124,8}{2}$$

$$= 150,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Berdasarkan  $t_f$ , didapat :

$$k_f = 0,0126 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ (} ^\circ\text{F/ft)} \text{ (Kern, Tabel 5 pg. 802)}$$

$$s_f = s^* = 1 \text{ (Kern, Tabel 6 pg.808)}$$

$$\mu_f = 0,35 \text{ cp (Kern fig. 14 pg. 823)}$$

Dari fig. 12.9 Kern pg. 267 akan didapat :

$$h_o = 130 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Karena nilai  $h_o$  tersebut berbeda dengan  $h_o$  trial, jika berbeda t tidak boleh lebih dari 20%. Jika lebih dari 20% maka ulangi trial  $h_o$  (Kusnarjo pg.36)

### 3. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_c$ )

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$= \frac{303,6 \times 130}{303,6 + 130}$$

$$= 91,024 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

### 4. Dirt Factor ( $R_d$ )

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d \text{ koreksi}}{U_c \times U_d \text{ koreksi}}$$

$$= \frac{91,024 - 1876,5096}{91,024 \times 1876,5096}$$

$$= -0,010453 \text{ jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$

$R_d$  Ketentuan = 0,001 (Kern Tabel 12 pg. 845)

$R_d$  Hitung >  $R_d$  Ketentuan = Alat dapat digunakan

### 5. Pressure Drop

#### \*Bagian Shell (Vapor)

$$\text{Pada } T_c = 176 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu_{\text{vapor}} = 0,0125 \text{ cp (Kern fig. 15 pg. 825)}$$

$$= 0,0303 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$d_e = 0,91 \text{ in} = 0,0758 \text{ ft}$$

$$N_{re\ s} = \frac{d_e \times G_s}{\mu_{\text{vapor}}}$$

$$= \frac{0,91 \times 8688,7255}{0,0303}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,03025 \\
 f &= 261379,84 \\
 f &= 0,0005 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \quad (\text{Kern fig. 29 pg. 839}) \\
 N+1 &= 12 \times \frac{1}{B} \quad (\text{Kern eq. 7.43 pg. 147}) \\
 &= 12 \times \frac{75,6}{12} \\
 &= 75,6 \\
 \text{Berat molekul } s &= 18 \\
 s &= 1 \\
 \text{Ids} &= 1 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Kern eq. 12.47 pg.273} \\
 \Delta P_s &= \frac{1 \times f \times G_s^2 \times \text{Ids} (N+1)}{2 \times 5,22 \times 10^{10} \text{ De } s} \\
 &= 3,004\text{E-}05 \text{ psi} \\
 \Delta P_s &< 0,2 \quad (\text{memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

**\*Bagian Tube (Cooling Water)**

Dari Kern fig. 26 pg. 836

$$\begin{aligned}
 N \text{ re } t &= 306885,39 \\
 f &= 0,0025 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \quad (\text{Kern fig. 29 pg. 839})
 \end{aligned}$$

Kern eq. 7.45 pg. 148

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta P_t &= \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times \text{ID} \times s \times \phi_t} \\
 &= 8,8630806 \text{ psi} \\
 \Delta P_r &= \frac{4n}{s} \times \frac{V^2}{2g'}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern fig. 27 pg. 837

$$G_t = 5812142,4 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$$

$$\text{didapat harga } \frac{V^2}{2g'} = 0,001$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \Delta P_r = \frac{4n}{s} \times \frac{V^2}{2g'}$$

$$\Delta P_r = 4 \times \frac{0,001}{1}$$

$$\Delta P_r = 0,004 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T \text{ total} = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 8,8631 + 0,004 \\ &= 8,8671 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Jadi, } P_i &= \Delta P_s + \Delta P_T \text{ total} \\ &= 8,8671107 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

### Dimensi Condensor :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang (A)} &= \pi/4 D^2 \\ &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times 12^2 \\ &= 113,04 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,785 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } H &= 2D \\ H &= 24 \text{ in} \\ H &= 2 \text{ ft} \\ H &= 0,6096 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Shell

Design tebal shell berdasarkan Tekanan Dalam, karena tekanan barometric  
condensor = 1 atm

#### 1. Menentukan Tekanan Design

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= P_o - (P_i + \rho \times g/g_c \times h_{liq}) \\ P \text{ design} &= 14,7 - \left( 14,7 + \frac{62,43 \times 1 \times 2}{144} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan :

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 110\% \times 1 \\ &= 1,1 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan  
spesifikasi SA-283 grade C (Brownell, T 13-1)

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ allowable} &= 12650 \\ C &= 0,125 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi las, } E &= 0,8 \\ r_i &= 0,5 \times 12 \\ &= 6 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses Dorr”

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \\
 &= \frac{16,17 \times 6}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 16,17} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,1346 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 3/16 in

**Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D-m)}{2} \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 92)} \\
 \text{[Hesse, pers 4-17]}$$

dimana :

D : diameter bejana (ft)

tg α : sudut conis 30°

m : 12 in = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times (3,0 - 1)}{2}$$

$$= 0,5774 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 0,262 \times h (D^2 + D.m + m^2)$$

$$\text{Conical} = 0,262 \times 0,5774 \times 13$$

$$= 1,9664541 \text{ cuft}$$

(Hesse pers 4-18)

Bentuk : Standart conical dishead

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha \times (f_e - 0,6P_d)} + C \quad \text{(Brownell, Pers. 6-154, hal. 118)}$$

Dimana :

P<sub>d</sub> = Tekanan design (psi)

D = Diameter shell (in)

E = Faktor pengelasan 0,8

t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1,1 \times 12}{2 \cos 30 \times (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,1)} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,1265 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal head : 3/16 in

**Spesifikasi Condensor :**

Fungsi : Menubah fase H<sub>2</sub>O(σ) vanσ menσuan dari evaporator



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

menjadi H<sub>2</sub>O(l)

Type : : Vertical Counter Current Condenser  
Bentuk : : Vertical dengan tutup atas flanged and standart dish head  
dan tutup bawah berbentuk conis

**Kondisi Operasi :**

Tekanan = 1 atm  
Suhu = 80 °C

**Bagian Shell :**

Diameter shell = 1 ft  
Tinggi shell = 2 ft  
Tebal shell = 3/16 in

**Bagian Tutup :**

Tinggi tutup bawah = 0,5774 ft  
Tebal tutup bawah = 3/16 in

**Bagian Tube :**

OD = 1,25 in  
BWG = 18 in  
ID = 1,15 in  
Flow area per tube (a'<sub>t</sub>) = 1,04 in<sup>2</sup>  
Surface per in ft (a''<sub>t</sub>) = 0,3271 ft<sup>2</sup>  
disusun = segitiga  
pitch = 1,56 in  
Panjang (l) = 6 ft  
Nt = 32 buah

**Faktor Pengotor:**

Rd Ketentuan = 0,001 jam ft<sup>2</sup> °F/Btu  
Rd Hitung = -0,010453 jam ft<sup>2</sup> °F/Btu

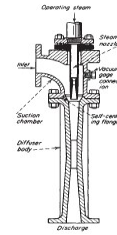
**Pressure Drop :**

Shell = 3,004E-05 psi  
Tube = 8,8670806 psi  
Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steel SA-203 Grade C  
Jumlah condensor = 1 buah



## 26. Steam Jet Ejector

Fungsi : Untuk memvakumkan evaporator  
 Type : Single Stage Steam Jet Ejector  
 Dasar pemilihan : Kondisi vaccum cukup besar



Kondisi Operasi :

T : 80 °C = 176 °F = 353 °K  
 P vacum : 47,36 kPa = 0,4674 atm = 355,23 mmHg  
 = 13,986 inHg

(J M Smith 7ed; Steam Table App F)

P steam = 4,5 atm = 66,15 psig

Perhitungan : (Ludwig ex. 6-10 pg. 371)

Tekanan masuk = 47,36 kPa

Uap yang masuk = 7,7534083 kg/jam = 17,093397 lb/jam  
 (non-condensat gas)

### Pemilihan Ukuran :

Ludwig fig. 6-26A pg. 373

Kebutuhan Steam = 64 lb steam / jam pada 90 psig

Ukuran Steam Jet Ejector = 2 inch S

### Faktor Tekanan Steam :

Ludwig fig. 6-26B pg. 373

Pada tekanan steam (P steam ) = 66,15 psig

Ukuran Steam jet ejector (F) = 1,19

Jadi, kebutuhan steam sebenarnya = 76,16 lb/jam

### Waktu Evakuasi :

Ludwig Tabel 6-14 pg. 379

System Volume = 54,55 cuft/lb x 17,093397 lb/jam  
 = 932,44478 cuft/jam

Ludwig Tabel 6-9 pg. 374

E = 1

Ludwig fig. 6-28A pg. 375

W'm = 70

W'm = F x V



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

$$70 = \frac{1 \times 932,44}{t}$$

$$t = 13,321 \text{ menit}$$

untuk mengevakuasi volume dengan 2 inch S ejector

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	:	Untuk memvakumkan evaporator
Type	:	Single stage steam jet ejector
Kapasitas	:	7,7534083 kg/jam
Waktu Evakuasi:		13,321 menit
Panjang	:	2 inch
Jumlah	:	1 buah

**27. Hot Well**

Fungsi	:	Untuk menampung kondensat dari barometric condensor dan steam jet ejector
Bentuk	:	Blok Terbuka

Kondisi Operasi

T	:	80 °C
P	:	1 atm

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate Massa} = 783,17256 \text{ kg/jam} = 1726,6057 \text{ lb/jam}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 30 \text{ menit} \\ \rho \text{ bahan (air)} &= 60,66 \text{ lb/cuft (Badger App 9 pg. 733)} \\ \text{saat suhu } 80^{\circ}\text{C} &= 971,65188 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Massa Bahan} &= 783,17256 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{60 \text{ menit}} \times 30 \text{ menit} \\ &= 391,58628 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Volume bahan} &= \frac{\text{Massa bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan (air)}} \\ &= \frac{391,58628}{971,65188} \\ &= 0,4030109 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Volume bahan} &= 80\% \text{ Volume Tangki} \\ 0,403 &= 80\% \text{ Volume Tangki} \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= 0,5038 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : P} &= 2 \text{ L} \\ \text{H} &= 1 \text{ L} \\ \text{Jadi, Volume Tangki} &= P \times L \times H \\ \text{Volume Tangki} &= 2\text{L} \times L \times 1\text{L} \\ 0,5037636 &= 2 \text{ L}^3 \\ L &= 0,6318275 \text{ m} = 2,0729 \text{ ft} \\ H &= 0,6318275 \text{ m} = 2,0729 \text{ ft} \\ P &= 1,263655 \text{ m} = 4,1458 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

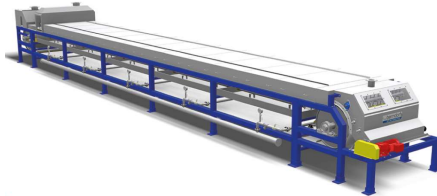
Fungsi : Untuk menampung kondensat dari barometric condensor dan steam jet ejector  
Bentuk : Balok Terbuka  
Kapasitas : 391,58628 kg  
Ukuran Hot Well  
Panjang : 4,1458 ft  
lebar : 2,0729 ft  
Tinggi : 2,0729 ft  
Bahan konstruksi : Beton  
Jumlah : 1 buah





## 28. Steel Belt Cooler

- Fungsi : Memadatkan slurry  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  yang keluar dari evaporator  
 Type : Sandvik Steel Belt Cooler  
 Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai dengan fungsinya untuk memadatkan seluruhnya, dengan bantuan blower, air pendingin dan udara sekitar dengan sistem terbuka



Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	(Perry 7ed. T.2-1)
$Al_2(SO_4)_3$	4147,079682	0,65	2,71	
$H_2O$	2233,042906	0,35	1	
Total	6380,122587	1		

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = 6380,1226 \text{ kg/jam} = 14065,81 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \text{ 1 gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,65}{2,71} + \frac{0,35}{1}} \\ &= 1,6953394 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 105,84004 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{14065,81}{105,84004} = 132,89687 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2,2149478 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0369158 \text{ cuft/s} \\ &= 16,570468 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Badger, Tabel 16-6

untuk  $\rho = 105,84004 \text{ lb/cuft}$  bahan termasuk kelas D  
 bahan aluminium sulfat powder, dengan faktor material ( $F = 1,4 - 1,8$ )  
 dipilih  $I = 1,4$

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{C \cdot L \cdot W \cdot F}{33000} \quad [\text{Badger, Tabel 16-5}]$$

Dengan : C = Kapasitas ,cuft/min  
 L = panjang ,ft  
 W = densitas bahan ,lb/cuft



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

F = faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang belt :

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Motor} &= \frac{C. L. W. F}{33000} \\ &= \frac{2,2149478 \times 30 \times 105,84 \times 1,4}{33000} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk power < 2 hp, maka dikalikan 2, [ Badger : 713]

$$0,3 \times 2 = 0,5967 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= \frac{0,5967}{80\%} \\ &= 0,7459 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas = 132,89687 cuft/jam  
digunakan ukuran :

Diameter : 10 in

Kecepatan putaran : 12 rpm

**Spesifikasi :**

Kapasitas : 132,9 cuft/jam

Panjang : 30 ft

Diameter : 10 in

Kecepatan putaran : 12 rpm

Power : 0,7459 hp

Jumlah : 1 buah



## 29. Shredder (Crushing)

Fungsi : Memecah lempengan aluminium sulfat menjadi serpihan

Type : Single Shaft Shredder

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan fungsinya untuk memecah lempengan menjadi serpihan

Spesifikasi : (alibaba.com)

Putaran shaft : 73 rpm

Jumlah pisau motor : 33 buah

Jumlah pisau stator : 6 buah

Diameter lubang saringan : 40 mm

Power Motor : 50 hp

Ukuran shredder

Panjang : 3 m

Lebar : 2 m

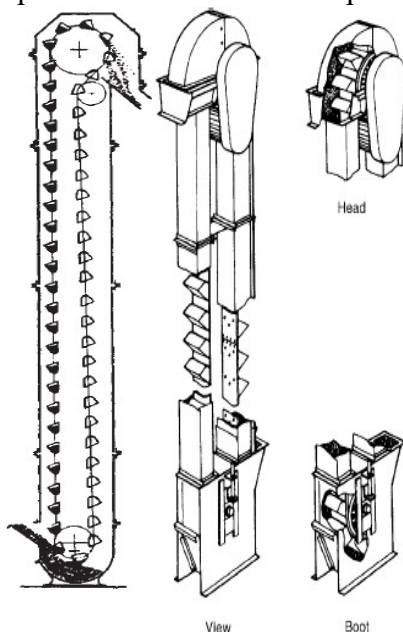
Tinggi : 2 m

## 30. Bucket Elevator

Fungsi : Memindahkan padatan  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  yang telah dihancurkan dari shredder ke Ball Mill untuk dihaluskan menjadi 200 mesh

Type : Continuous Bucket Elevator.

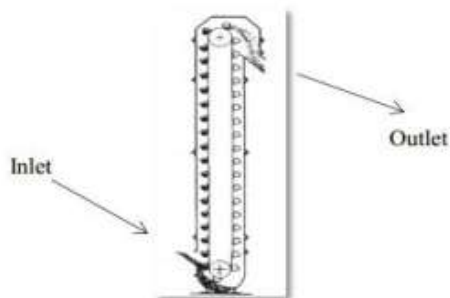
Dasar pemilihan : Dapat memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.



Kondisi Operasi

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

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





Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

Perhitungan :

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
$Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 10 H_2O$	6313,1313	1	1,6544
	6313,1313		

(Data  $\rho$  dari Lange's 15 ed. T.32 pg. 3.14)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 6.313,1313 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 6,3131 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 103,28419 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Perry 7ed. T.21-9 pg.21-16

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Bucket} &= 25 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Putaran Head Shaft (Kepala)} &= 28 \text{ rpm} \\ \text{Kap. Maksimum} &= 35 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Bucket linear speed} &= 150 \text{ ft/min} \\ \text{Sehingga, untuk kapasitas } 6,3131 \text{ ton/jam maka :} \\ \text{Kecepatan Bucket Elevator : } &= \frac{6,3131 \times 150}{35} \\ &= 27,056 \text{ ft/min} \\ \text{Power pada head shaft} &= 1,8 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power Tambahan} &= 1,80 \text{ hp tiap ft} \\ &= 0,06 \times 25 \\ &= 1,5 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power Total} &= 1,8 + 1,5 \\ &= 3,3 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Ukuran bucket} &= \text{lebar} \times \text{Proyeksi} \times \text{kedalaman} \\ &= 8" \times 5.5" \times 7.75" \\ \text{Bucket Spacing} &= 8 \text{ in} \\ \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \text{ (Peter fig 13.38)} \\ \text{Maka, motor penggerak yang digunakan} &= \frac{3}{80\%} \\ &= 4,125 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

### Spesifikasi Bucket Elevator:

- Fungsi : Memindahkan padatan  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$  yang telah dihancurkan dari shredder ke Ball Mill untuk dihaluskan menjadi 200 mesh
- Type : Continous Bucket Elevator.
- Dasar pemilihan : Dapat memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.

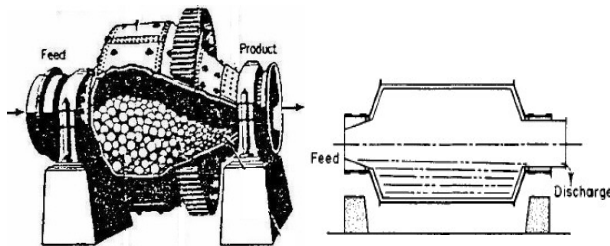


Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

Kapasitas	:	6,3131	ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	:	8 in x 5,5 in x 7,75 in	
Bucket spacing	:	8	in
Tinggi bucket	:	25,00	ft
Kecepatan bucket	:	27,1	ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	:	28	rpm
Lebar belt	:	8"	in
Power motor	:	4,125	hp
Jumlah	:	1	buah

### 31. Ball Mill

Fungsi	:	Menghaluskan produk sampai 200 mesh
Type	:	Ball Mill Grinding System, Mercy Ball Mill
Dasar pemilihan:	:	Dipilih jenis ini karena sesuai dengan bahan dan kapasitas



#### Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate bahan} &= 6.313,131 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 6,313 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 151,515 \text{ ton/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk produk berukuran 200 mesh dengan 151,515 ton/hari

Berdasarkan rate massa (ton/hari), dari Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, tabel 20-16 di dapat :

Jenis Ball Mill	=	Marcy Ball Mills
Power	=	135-150hp dipilih 140 hp
No.Sieve	=	200 mesh
Rate Maksimum	=	113 ton/hari
Berat Bola Baja	=	13,10 ton
Ball Mill Speed	=	22,5 rpm

#### Ukuran Ball Mill:

Panjang Mill	=	7	ft
Diameter Mill	=	5,0	ft

Untuk Marcy ball mill, maka digunakan 3 ukuran bola baja :

5 & 3,5 & 2,5 in (Brown : fig 37)

Asumsi berat bola baja didistribusikan sama rata menjadi 3 bagian  
(berdasarkan 3 ukuran)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

$$\text{Jadi, berat bola baja masing-masing ukuran : } \frac{13,10}{3} = 4,37 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Diameter bola } b_1 = 5 \text{ in} = 0,125 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarir-jari bola } b_a = \frac{0,125}{2} = 0,0625 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume bola} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \pi R^3 = 0,0010221 \text{ m}^3 = 1,0221 \text{ L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{densitas bola (steel)} &= 4,8 \text{ gram/cm}^3 \text{ (Perry ed.7 Fig. 20-33)} \\ &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat(massa) Bola} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \times 1,0221 \text{ L} \\ &= 4,906 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total untuk baja ukuran } 5 \text{ in} &= 4,37 \text{ ton} \\ &= 4366,7 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah baja ukuran } 5 \text{ in} &= \frac{4366,7}{4,906} \\ &= 890,021 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter bola baja } 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,0875 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarir-jari bola baja} = \frac{0,0875}{2} = 0,0438 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume bol} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \pi R^3 = 0,000351 \text{ m}^3 = 0,3506 \text{ L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{densitas bola (steel)} &= 4,8 \text{ gram/cm}^3 \text{ (Perry ed.7 Fig. 20-33)} \\ &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat(massa) Bola} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \times 0,3506 \text{ L} \\ &= 1,683 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total untuk baja ukuran } 3,5 \text{ in} &= 4,37 \text{ ton} \\ &= 4366,7 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah baja ukur: } 3,5 \text{ in} &= \frac{4366,7}{1,683} \\ &= 2594,814 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter bola baja } 2,5 \text{ in} = 0,0625 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarir-jari bola baja} = \frac{0,0625}{2} = 0,03125 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume bola} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \pi R^3 = 0,0001278 \text{ m}^3 = 0,1278 \text{ L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{densitas bola (steel)} &= 5 \text{ gram/cm}^3 \text{ (Perry ed.7 Fig. 20-33)} \\ &= 5 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat(massa) Bola} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/L} \times 0,1278 \text{ L} \\ &= 0,613 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total untuk baja } 2,5 \text{ in} &= 4,37 \text{ ton} \\ &= 4366,7 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah baja ukur: } 2,5 \text{ in} &= \frac{4366,7}{0,613} \\ &= 7120,170 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan kritis :

$$N_c = 76,6 / D^{0,5} \quad (\text{Perry } 7^{\text{ed}}, \text{ Fig. } 20-32)$$

dimana :  $N_c$  = Kecepatan k ; rpm  
 $D$  = Diameter m ; ft

$$\begin{aligned} N_c &= \frac{76,6}{D^{0,5}} \\ &= \frac{76,6}{5^{0,5}} \\ &= 34,3 \text{ rpm} \end{aligned}$$

Kecepatan actual = 60 - 80% dari kecepatan kritis  
ditetapkan :  $N = 60\% N_c$   
 $= 60\% \times 34,3$   
 $= 21 \text{ rpm}$

Ditetapkan kecepatan actual = 21 rpm

Perhitungan power yang dibutuhkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= D^{2,5} \quad (\text{Perry } 7^{\text{ed}}, \text{ Fig. } 20-34) \\ &= 5^{2,5} \\ &= 55,902 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Kapasitas = 151,52 ton/hari

Rate maksimum = 200 ton/hari

Diameter mill = 5 ft

Panjang mill = 7 ft

Kecepatan putaran aktua = 21 rpm

Power = 56 hp

Bahan ball = carbon steel

Bahan konstruksi = carbon steel c-283,

Bola Baja: Ball Charge = 113,00 ton

Ukuran bola baja = 5 & 3,5 & 2,5 in

Jumlah bola = 5 in = 890 buah

3,5 in = 2595 buah

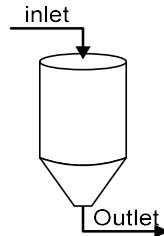
2,5 in = 7120 buah

Jumlah = 1 buah



### 32. Silo Produk

- Fungsi : Menampung sementara produk, untuk kemudian diangkut ke packing
- Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertical



Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xf)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
$Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 10 H_2O$	6313,1313	1	1,6544
	6313,1313		

(Data  $\rho$  dari Lange's 15 ed. T.32 pg. 3.14)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate bahan} &= 6.313,1313 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 6,3131 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 103,28419 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Waktu Tinggal = 8 jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{13918,119 \text{ lb/jam}}{103,28419 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 134,75556 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 134,75556 \times 8 \\ &= 1078,0444 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1078,0444}{80\%} = 1347,5556 \text{ cuft}$$

Penentuan dimensi silo :

Ditentukan :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \text{sudut conis} = 60^\circ \\ D &= \text{diameter tangki} = \text{ft} \\ m &= \text{flat spot center} = 12 \text{ in} \\ &= 1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{asumsi} = H = 1 D$$

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

$$1347,5556 = 0,785 \times 1 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 1716,6$$

$$D_s = 11,971 \text{ ft} = 143,65 \text{ in}$$

$$H_s = 11,971 \text{ ft} = 143,65 \text{ in}$$





Tinggi feed dalam tangki :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume feed} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 1078,0444 &= 0,785 \times 1 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 1373,3 \\ D_s &= 11,113 \text{ ft} = 133,35 \text{ in} \\ H_s &= 11,113 \text{ ft} = 133,35 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah, Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D-m)}{2} \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 92)} \\ \text{[Hesse, pers 4-17]}$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}D &: \text{Diameter bejana (ft)} \\ \text{tg } \alpha &: \text{Sudut conis } 60^\circ \\ m &: 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft} \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 85)} \\ h &= \frac{\text{tg } 60 \times (11,971 - 1)}{2} \\ &= 9,5006 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume conical} &= 0,262 \text{ h} (D^2 + D.m + m^2) \\ &= 0,262 \times 9,5006 \times 156,26719 \\ &= 388,97302 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

(Hesse pers 14-8)

Bentuk : Standart conical dishead

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Tangki} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + \text{Tinggi conical} \\ &= 11,971 + 9,5006 \\ &= 21,471 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tekanan Design :

$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{operasi}} &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{design}} &= 110\% \times 14,7 \\ &= 16,17 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA 283 Grade C (Brownell, T 13-1)

$$\begin{aligned}f_{\text{allowable}} &= 12650 \\ C &= 0,125 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

Efisiensi las, E = 0,8

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 \times 143,65 \text{ in} \\ &= 71,824 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers. 13.1 hal 254})$$

$$t = \frac{16,17 \times 71,824}{12650 \times 0,8 - (0,6 \times 16,17)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,2399 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 4/16 in

**\*Penentuan tebal head :** (Brownell pg. 118 eq. 6-154)

Jenis : Conical

Type las : Single welded but joint tanpa backing up strip dengan efisiensi 70%

Tebal tutup

$$\begin{aligned} t_h &= \frac{p \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6p)} + C \\ &= \frac{16,17 \times 143,65}{2 \cos 60 (12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 16,17)} + \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_h = 0,3876 \text{ in digunakan } 8/16 \text{ in}$$

**Spesifikasi silo :**

Fungsi : Menampung sementara poduk, untuk kemudian diangkat ke packing

Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk conical dengan posisi vertical

Kapasitas : 6313,1313 kg/jam

Diameter silinder : 11,971 ft

Tinggi silinder : 11,971 ft

Tebal shell : 4/16 in

Tinggi conical : 9,5006 ft

Cone angle : 60°

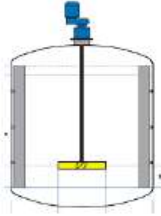
Tebal angel : 8/16 in

Jumlah : 1 buah



## 21. Tangki Penampung BaSO<sub>4</sub> Dari Thickener-2

Fungsi : Untuk menampung BaSO<sub>4</sub> sebagai produk samping dari Thickener 2  
 Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah dan tutup atas berbentuk elliptical dishead dilengkapi dengan pengaduk



Kondisi Operasi :

T = 30 °C  
 P = 1 atm  
 Waktu tinggal = 2 jam

Dimensi rasio, H/D : H = 2D

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Frakasi (Xf)	ρ (gr/ml)
Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	10,39368341	0,0038509	2,71
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> . 2H <sub>2</sub> O	145,8762584	0,0540482	3,99
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	214,4424103	0,0794524	5,12
FeS	186,0450832	0,068931	4,84
SiO <sub>2</sub>	354,0685884	0,1311849	2,65
TiO <sub>2</sub>	35,40685884	0,0131185	3,84
BaSO <sub>4</sub>	738,8949611	0,2737658	4,499
S	33,82637876	0,0125329	2,046
C	229,6871522	0,0851007	3,51
H <sub>2</sub> O	27,64411271	0,0102423	1
Total	1976,28549	0,732227803	

**Perhitungan :**

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \cdot 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,0039}{2,71} + \frac{0,054}{3,99} + \frac{0,0795}{5,12} + \frac{0,0689}{4,84} + \frac{0,1312}{2,65} + \frac{0,0131}{3,84} + \frac{0,2738}{4,499} + \frac{0,0125}{2,046} + \frac{0,0851}{3,51} + \frac{0,0102}{1}}$$

$$= 5,0223383 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 313,54458 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = 1976,28549 \text{ kg/jam} = 4356,9783 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = 13,895881 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Bahan masuk} = \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = 0,3934875 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$



**a. Perhitungan Volume Tangki**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas Bahan} &= 313,54458 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate Bahan} &= 1976,2855 \text{ kg/jam} = 4356,9783 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Volumetrik Bahan} &= \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{4356,9783}{313,54458} \\ &= 13,895881 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan waktu operasi 2 jam dengan 1 buah tangki :

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 13,895881 \times 2 = 27,791763 \text{ cuft}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{27,791763}{80\%} \\ &= 34,739703 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 1 D_s^3 \\ &= 1,57 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad \text{(Brownell, hal 95)}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad \text{(Brownell, hal 95)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 34,739703 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3 \\ 34,739703 &= 1,570152 D_s^3 \\ D_s &= 2,81 \text{ ft} = 33,688 \text{ in} = 0,8557 \text{ m} \\ H_s &= 5,6 \text{ ft} = 67,376 \text{ in} = 1,7114 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**b. Tebal Shell**

**1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 27,791763 &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s + 0,000076 D_s^3 \\ 27,791763 &= 0,785 \times h \times 8 + 0,000076 \times 22,13 \\ h &= 4,4919 \text{ ft} = 1,3691 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :**

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= 14,7 - 14,7 + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= \rho \times g/gc \times h_{\text{liq}} \\ &= 313,54458 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 4,4919 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$= 1408,4124 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 9,7806 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi Pdesign 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times 9,7806$$

$$= 10,759 \text{ psi}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA-283 Grade C **(Brownell, T 13-1)**

$$F_{\text{allowable}} = 12650$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$E_{\text{efficiency}} = 0,8$$

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 33,688$$

$$= 16,844 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254)}$$

$$t = \frac{10,759 \times 16,844}{((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 10,759))} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1429 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 3/16 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal tutup atas, Elliptical

Tutup atas berbentuk elliptical head

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = \frac{1}{4} \times ID_s \quad \text{(Hesse, hal 92)}$$

$$h = 0,25 \times 2,81$$

$$h = 0,7018 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume dishead} = \frac{\pi D^3}{24}$$

$$= 5002,033 \text{ in}^3 = 17,097 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,4248 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2,8947 \text{ cuft}$$

Bentuk : Elliptical head

**Tebal standart elliptical dishead (atas) :**

$$t = \frac{P \times D_i}{2 f_e - 0,2P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young pers 13.10 hal 256)}$$

Dimana :

- P = tekanan design (psi)
- D<sub>i</sub> = Diameter dalam (in)
- e = faktor pengelasan, e = 0,8
- t = tebal dinding minimal (in)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

$$t = \frac{10,759 \times 33,688}{(2 \times 12650 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 10,759)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,142909 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head : 3/16 in

Asumsi : Tebal tutup atas = tutup bawah = 3/16 in

### c. Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah baffle = 4 buah

Jumlah impeller (pengaduk) antara 4-16, tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8

(Mc.Cabbe 5ed pg.243)

Dipilih pengaduk type flate blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### 1. Penentuan Diameter Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan total  $H_{total} = 4,4919 \text{ ft} = 53,903 \text{ in}$

Diameter dalam tangki  $D_t = 2,81 \text{ ft} = 33,688 \text{ in}$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

Keterangan :

$D_a$  = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)

$D_t$  = Diameter tangki

$L$  = Panjang blade

$W$  = Lebar blade

$E$  = Jarak Impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki

$J$  = Lebar baffle

$$\text{Diameter impeller (} D_a \text{)} = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \times 2,8$$

$$= 0,9358 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Lebar blade (} W \text{)} = \frac{1}{5} D_a = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,9358$$

$$= 0,1872 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang blade (} L \text{)} = \frac{1}{4} D_a = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,9358$$

$$=$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
 Dorr”

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,2339 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E) } &= \frac{1}{3} \times 2,8 \\
 &= 0,9358 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= \frac{1}{12} \times 2,8 \\
 &= 0,2339 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total } H_{\text{total}} = 4,4919 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki } D_t = 2,81 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\
 &= \frac{313,5445794 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\
 &= 5,0223
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter tangki}} \times \text{sg} \\
 &= \frac{4,4919}{2,8} \times 5,0223 \\
 &= 8,036033 \approx 8
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak 2 buah

## 3. Penentuan Power Motor

$$\text{Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg referenc} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg.823 didapat reference} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\
 &= \frac{5,0223 \times 0,00085}{1} \\
 &= 0,0043 \text{ lb/ft.s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 313,54458 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Dari Joshi hal 415 didapat, kecepatan putaran pengadukan jenis turbin antara 200-250 m/min

$$\text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} = 220 \text{ rpm} = 3,7 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times D_a \quad (\text{Joshi; hal 415}) \\
 &= \pi \times 220 \times (1 \times 0,3048) \\
 &= 207,24 \text{ m/min (memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

Bilangan Reynolds (N<sub>re</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{313,545 \times 10,8900 \times 4}{0,0043} \\ &= 2.932.741,059 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{Re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $Np = K_T$

$$K_T = Np = 6,300 \quad [\text{Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254}) \\ &= \frac{6,300 \times 2^3 \times 1,000^5 \times 313,545}{32,2} \\ &= 251,475 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \\ &= 0,4572 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10\% \text{ hp} &= 0,10 \times 0,457 \quad (\text{Joshi : 424}) \\ &= 0,0457 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 0,500 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan gland} &= 0,4572 + 0,0457 \\ \text{losses} &= 0,5029 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Trans. System loss } 20\% &= 0,20 \times 0,5029 \\ &= 0,1006 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Total} &= 0,503 + 0,1006 \\ &= 0,6035 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah pengaduk } 3, \text{ maka} &= 2 \times 0,6035 \\ &= 1,2071 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 85\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga power motor} &= \frac{1,2071}{0,850} \\ &= 1,42 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$





**Spesifikasi Tangki Penampung BaSO<sub>4</sub> Dari Thickener 2 :**

**Dimensi Shell :**

Diameter shell, inside	:	2,81 ft
Tinggi shell	:	5,61 ft
Tebal Shell	:	3/16 in
Tebal tutup atas (elliptical dishead)	:	3/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah (elliptical dishead)	:	3/16 in

**Sistem Pengaduk**

Dipakai impeler jenis turbin dengan 6 buah flat blade dengan 2 impeller

Diameter impeller	:	0,9358 ft
Panjang Blade	:	0,2339 ft
Lebar Blade	:	0,1872 ft
Power Motor	:	1 hp
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell : 253)
Jumlah Tangki	:	1 buah



## APPENDIX D ANALISA EKONOMI

Kapasitas Produksi	=	50.000 ton/tahun
	=	6.313,1313 kg/jam
Waktu operasi	=	330 hari
Dengan bahan baku :		
Bauksit ( $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ )	=	#REF! kg/jam
Asam Sulfat ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ )	=	0,0000 kg/jam
Dengan Bahan Pembantu, berupa		
BaS	=	0,0000 kg/jam
Produk yang dihasilkan :		
Aluminium Sulfat $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$	=	6.313,1313 kg/jam

Analisa ekonomi di dalam suatu perencanaan pabrik adalah sangat penting, karena perhitungan ekonomi ini dapat diketahui apakah pabrik yang direncanakan ini layak untuk didirikan atau tidak dalam artian feasible (memenuhi). Faktor-faktor yang perlu untuk ditinjau antara lain:

1. Laju pengembalian modal (*Return on Investment*)
2. Lama pengembalian modal (*Pay Back Periode*)
3. Titik impas (*Break Event Point*)

Untuk meninjau faktor-faktor diatas, perlu adanya penaksiran terhadap beberapa faktor, yaitu:

1. Penaksiran modal industri (*Total Capital Investment*) yang terdiri atas:
  - a. Modal tetap (*Fixed Capital Investment*)
  - b. Modal kerja (*Working Capital Investment*)
2. Penentuan biaya produksi total (*Production Cost*) yang terdiri atas:
  - a. Biaya pembuatan (*Manufacturing Cost*)
  - b. Biaya pengeluaran umum (*General Expenses*)
3. Total pendapatan

### 1. Harga Peralatan

Harga peralatan berubah menurut waktu resmi sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi dunia. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan saat ini, digunakan indeks seperti pada persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$C_p = \frac{I_p}{I_o} \times C_o$$



Dimana :

Cp = Harga alat pada tahun 2020

Co = Harga alat pada tahun data 2014

Ip = Cost Index pada tahun 2020

Io = Cost Index pada tahun data 2014

Perhitungan peralatan didasarkan pada cost equipment [www.matche.com](http://www.matche.com).

Sedangkan Cost indeks didasarkan pada 'Peters and Timmerhauss 5ed Plant Design and Economic for Chemical Engineering'

Tabel D.1 Indeks harga Peralatan

Tahun	Indeks
2010	551
2011	586
2012	585
2013	567
2014	576
2015	557
2016	542
2017	562
2018	567
2019	608
2020	604

sumber: CEPCI tahun 2020 annual index

Dengan metode least square dan data-data pada tabel di atas dilakukan pendekatan atau penafsiran indeks harga peralatan pada awal tahun dimana data-data tersebut dibentuk dalam persamaan :

$$Y = a + bX$$

keterangan :

Y = indeks harga peralatan pada tahun ke-n

X = tahun ke-n



n	X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY
1	2010	551	4.040.100	303.381	1.107.108
2	2011	586	4.044.121	343.044	1.177.843
3	2012	585	4.048.144	341.757	1.176.215
4	2013	567	4.052.169	321.829	1.141.975
5	2014	576	4.056.196	331.891	1.160.265
6	2015	557	4.060.225	310.026	1.121.952
7	2016	542	4.064.256	293.439	1.092.067
8	2017	562	4.068.289	315.956	1.133.756
9	2018	567	4.072.324	321.262	1.143.802
10	2019	608	4.076.361	369.664	1.227.552
11	2020	604	4.080.400	364.816	1.220.080
Total	22165	6304	44.662.585	3.617.067	12.702.616

Jumlah data = n = 11

Dengan menggunakan metode Least Square Pers 17-21, Peters, diperoleh:

$$\sum (\bar{x} - x)^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = 110$$

$$\sum (\bar{y} - y)^2 = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} = 4.416,1$$

Pers 17-20, Peters & Timmerhauss

$$\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y) = \sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n} = 257$$

$$b = \frac{\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y)}{\sum (\bar{x} - x)^2} = 2,34$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } y = S_y / 11 = a = 573,08$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } x = S_x / 11 = c = 2015$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= a + b(x - c) \\ &= 573,08182 + 2,34(x - 2015) \\ &= 573,08182 + 2,34x - 4707,8 \\ &= -4134,7 + 2,34x \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan di atas diperoleh indeks harga pada tahun 2021 sebesar

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -4134,690909 + 2,34x(2021) \\ &= 587,1000 \end{aligned}$$

Kurs Dollar pada tahun 2021 (US \$)1 = Rp 14.440

**Contoh perhitungan harga peralatan**

<http://www.kursdollar.net>

1. Screw conveyer - 1

Panjang : 37 ft

Diameter : 25 in



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Indeks harga tahun 2014} &= 576 \quad (\text{US \$}) \\ \text{Indeks harga tahun 2021} &= 587,10 \quad (\text{US \$}) \\ \text{Harga alat pada tahun 2014} &= 3500 \quad (\text{US \$}) \quad \text{http://matche.com/equipcost} \\ \text{Harga alat pada tahun 2021} &= \frac{587,100}{576,1} \times 3500 \\ &= 3566,83 \quad (\text{US \$}) \end{aligned}$$

**Tabel D.2 Harga Peralatan Proses**

No	Nama Alat	Harga Unit (US \$)		Jumlah Alat	Harga (US \$)
		2014	2021		
1	Belt Conveyor 1	24.300	24.764	1	24.764
2	Ball Mill 1	80.000	81.528	1	81.528
3	Belt Conveyor 2	24.300	24.764	1	24.764
4	Bucket Elevator	10.800	11.006	1	11.006
5	Hopper BaS	21.400	21.809	1	21.809
6	Tangki Penyimpanan H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 98%	48.500	49.426	1	49.426
7	Tangki Pengenceran H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	20.000	20.382	1	20.382
8	Pompa 1	5.100	5.197	1	5.197
9	Pompa 2	5.100	5.197	1	5.197
10	Reaktor 1	69.900	71.235	1	71.235
11	Pompa 3	5.100	5.197	1	5.197
12	Hopper BaS	2.300	2.344	1	2.344
13	Reaktor 2	73.100	74.496	1	74.496
14	Pompa 4	5.100	5.197	1	5.197
15	Tangki Penampungan 1	40.000	40.764	1	40.764
16	Pompa 5	5.100	5.197	1	5.197
17	Thickener 1	20.000	20.382	1	20.382
18	Pompa 6	6.300	6.420	1	6.420
19	Thickener 2	20.000	20.382	1	20.382
20	Tangki Penampungan 2	40.000	40.764	1	40.764
21	Tangki Penampung BaSO <sub>4</sub>	40.000	40.764	1	40.764



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr”

---

22	Pompa 7	5.100	5.197	1	5.197
23	Evaporator	61.300	62.470	1	62.470
24	Baromatic Condensor	36.000	36.687	1	36.687
25	Steel Belt Cooler	25.000	25.477	1	25.477
26	Shredder	25.000	25.477	1	25.477
27	Ball Mill	80.000	81.528	1	81.528
28	Bucket Elevator	10.800	11.006	1	11.006
29	Belt Conveyor	24.300	24.764	1	24.764
30	Steam Jet Ejector	1.500	1.529	1	1.529
31	Hot Well	20.000	20.382	1	20.382
32	Silo Produk	18.500	18.853	1	18.853
TOTAL					890.586



**Tabel D.3 Harga Peralatan Utilitas**

No	Nama Alat	Harga Unit (US \$)		Jumlah Alat	Harga (US \$)
		2014	2021		
1	Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sungai	13.400	13.656	1	13.656
2	Pompa Koagulasi	13.400	13.656	1	13.656
3	Tangki Koagulasi	26.200	26.700	1	26.700
4	Tangki Flokulasi	33.000	33.630	1	33.630
5	Pompa Tangki Flokulasi	13.400	13.656	1	13.656
6	Clarifier	8.500	8.662	1	8.662
7	Pompa clarifier	13.400	13.656	1	13.656
8	Bak Penampung Flok	2.500	2.548	1	2.548
9	Bak Air Bersih	8.200	8.357	1	8.357
10	Pompa Cooling Tower	13.000	13.248	1	13.248
11	Sand Filter	10.700	10.904	1	10.904
12	Pompa Sand Filter	6.300	6.420	1	6.420
13	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	7.900	8.051	1	8.051
14	Pompa ke bak sanitasi	3.200	3.261	1	3.261
15	Pompa bak air pendingin	13.000	13.248	1	13.248
16	Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	1.500	1.529	1	1.529
17	Bak Air Pendingin	6.500	6.624	1	6.624
18	Tangki Kation Exchanger	18.500	18.853	1	18.853
19	Pompa Tangki Kation Exchanger	3.200	3.261	1	3.261
20	Tangki Anion Exchanger	17.300	17.630	1	17.630
21	Pompa Tangki Anion Exchanger	3.200	3.261	1	3.261
22	Bak Penampung Air Umpan Boiler	6.300	6.420	1	6.420
23	Boiler	85.000	86.623	1	86.623
24	Generator Set	70.000	71.337	1	71.337
25	Cooling Tower	59.700	60.840	1	60.840
26	Tangki Penyimpan Bahan Bakar	12.400	12.637	1	12.637
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>478.668</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total harga peralatan} &= \text{Harga peralatan proses} + \text{Harga peralatan utilitas} \\ &= \$ 890.586 + \$ 478.668 \\ &= \$ 1.369.255 \quad 1 \$ = \text{Rp } 14.264,06 \\ &= \text{Rp } \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{19.531.129.397} \end{aligned}$$

## II. Harga Bahan Baku

### 1. Asam Sulfat ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Harga} &= \text{Rp } 9.000 \quad \text{per kg} \\ \text{Kebutuhan per jam} &= 3.964,0288 \quad \text{Kg/jam} \\ \text{Biaya per tahun (330 hari)} &= \text{Rp } 282.555.970.120 \quad \text{per tahun} \end{aligned}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

---

2. Bauksit				
Harga	=	Rp	10.412,80	per kg
Kebutuhan per jam	=		2.950,5716	kg/jam
Biaya per tahun (330 hari)	=	Rp	243.331.796.226	per tahun
3. BaS				
Harga	=	Rp	4.500,00	per kg
Kebutuhan per jam	=		765,6238	kg/jam
Biaya per tahun (330 hari)	=	Rp	27.286.833.686	per tahun
Total biaya bahan baku per tahun	=	Rp	553.174.600.032	

### III. Harga Jual Produk

#### Aluminium Sulfat

Produk yang dihasilkan	=		50.000	Ton/tahun
	=		50.000.000	kg/tahun
Harga produk yang dihasilkan	=	Rp	15.000	/kg
Harga produk per tahun	=	Rp	750.000.000.000	per tahun

#### BaSO<sub>4</sub>

Produk yang dihasilkan	=		1.976	kg/Jam
Harga produk yang dihasilkan	=	Rp	15.000,00	/kg
Harga produk per tahun	=	Rp	234.782.715.906	per tahun
<b>Total Harga Jual Produk</b>	=	<b>Rp</b>	<b>984.782.715.906</b>	<b>per tahun</b>

### IV. Biaya Pengemasan

#### Produk Aluminium Sulfat

Produk yang dihasilkan	=		50.000.000,0000	Kg/tahun
Produk dikemas dalam bag	=		50	Kg
Kebutuhan bag per tahun	=		1.000.000	buah
Harga 1 bag	=	Rp	1.500	
Biaya pengemasan per tahun	=	Rp	1.500.000.000	
Biaya pendukung ( 10% )	=	Rp	150.000.000	
<b>Total biaya pengemasan produk</b>	=	<b>Rp</b>	<b>1.650.000.000</b>	

#### Produk BaSO<sub>4</sub>

Produk yang dihasilkan	=		1.976,2855	Kg/Jam
Produk dikemas dalam bag	=		1	Kg
Kebutuhan bag per tahun	=		1.976	buah
Harga 1 bag	=	Rp	1.500	
Biaya pengemasan per tahun	=	Rp	2.964.428	
Biaya pendukung ( 10% )	=	Rp	296.443	
<b>Total biaya pengemasan produk</b>	=	<b>Rp</b>	<b>3.260.871</b>	
<b>Total seluruh biaya pengemasan produk</b>	=	<b>Rp</b>	<b>1.653.260.871</b>	



**V. Gaji Karyawan**

Jabatan	Gaji/orang/bulan	Jumlah	Gaji/bulan
Direktur Utama	Rp 40.000.000	1	Rp 40.000.000
Staff Ahli	Rp 18.000.000	2	Rp 36.000.000
Direktur Admin. & Keuangan	Rp 25.000.000	1	Rp 25.000.000
Direktur Teknik & Proses	Rp 25.000.000	1	Rp 25.000.000
Kepala Bagian Keuangan	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Umum	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Produksi	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Teknik	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 10.000.000
Kepala Seksi Pembelian	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Anggaran	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Gudang	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Pemasaran & Penjualan	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Keamanan	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Administrasi	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Personalia	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Produksi & Proses	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Riset & Pengembangan	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Utilitas & Tenaga	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Pemeliharaan & Perbaikan	Rp 7.000.000	1	Rp 7.000.000
Sekretaris Direktur	Rp 6.000.000	2	Rp 12.000.000
Karyawan Pembelian	Rp 5.000.000	3	Rp 15.000.000
Karyawan Laboratorium	Rp 5.000.000	3	Rp 15.000.000
Karyawan Gudang	Rp 4.300.000	5	Rp 21.500.000
Karyawan Pemasaran	Rp 4.300.000	5	Rp 21.500.000
Karyawan Keamanan	Rp 4.300.000	5	Rp 21.500.000
Karyawan Administrasi	Rp 5.000.000	3	Rp 15.000.000
Karyawan Personalia	Rp 5.000.000	5	Rp 25.000.000
Karyawan Produksi & Proses	Rp 6.000.000	30	Rp 180.000.000
Karyawan Riset & Pengembangan	Rp 5.000.000	6	Rp 30.000.000
Karyawan Utilitas	Rp 5.500.000	7	Rp 38.500.000
Karyawan Pemeliharaan	Rp 5.000.000	6	Rp 30.000.000
Karyawan Quality Control	Rp 5.000.000	6	Rp 30.000.000
Karyawan K3	Rp 5.000.000	6	Rp 30.000.000
Dokter	Rp 8.000.000	2	Rp 16.000.000
Perawat	Rp 4.800.000	3	Rp 14.400.000
Sopir	Rp 4.300.000	5	Rp 21.500.000
Office Boy	Rp 4.300.000	4	Rp 17.200.000
Petugas Kebersihan	Rp 4.300.000	10	Rp 43.000.000



Satpam	Rp 4.300.000	8	Rp 34.400.000
Jumlah		145	Rp 884.500.000

## VI. Biaya Utilitas

### a. Kebutuhan Air

#### 1. Air Sanitasi

Kebutuhan per hari	=		42,13 m <sup>3</sup> /hari
Harga air mengolah sendiri	=	Rp	1.500 /m <sup>3</sup>
Biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp	20.854.350

#### 2. Air Umpan Boiler

Kebutuhan air umpan boiler	=		59,6134 m <sup>3</sup> /hari
H. air boiler mengolah sendiri	=	Rp	1.500 /m <sup>3</sup>
Biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp	29.508.637

#### 3. Air Pendingin

Kebutuhan air pendingin	=		21.041,3969 m <sup>3</sup> /hari
Harga air pendingin	=	Rp	1.000 /m <sup>3</sup>
Biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp	6.943.660.992

#### 4. Air Proses

kebutuhan air proses	=		35,0246 m <sup>3</sup> /hari
harga air mengolah sendiri	=	Rp	1.500 /m <sup>3</sup>
biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp	17.337.155

### b. Kebutuhan Penunjang Pengolahan Air

Kebutuhan Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	=		162.699,1341 kg/tahun
Harga Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	=	Rp	15.000 /kg (alibaba.com)
Biaya Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> per tahun	=	Rp	1.301.593.073

Kebutuhan PAC	=		12.203,7760 kg/tahun
Harga PAC	=	Rp	12.500 /kg (alibaba.com)
Biaya PAC per tahun	=	Rp	152.547.200

Kebutuhan resin kation	=		24.491,5900 kg/tahun
Harga resin dowex	=	Rp	12.500 /kg (alibaba.com)
Biaya Dowex per tahun	=	Rp	306.144.875

Kebutuhan resin anion	=		38.941,6280 kg/tahun
Harga resin dowex	=	Rp	27.320 /kg (alibaba.com)



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Aluminium Sulfat dari Bauksit dan Asam Sulfat dengan Proses  
Dorr"

Biaya APS per tahun	=	Rp	42.555.411
Kebutuhan HCl 33%	=		3.811,7987 L/tahun
Harga HCl	=	Rp	20.000 /l (alibaba.com)
Biaya HCl per tahun	=	Rp	76.235.974
Kebutuhan NaOH	=		1.469,4954 kg/tahun
Harga NaOH	=	Rp	25.000 /kg (PT. Miwon)
Biaya NaOH per tahun	=	Rp	36.737.385

**c. Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar (*fuel oil*)**

Kebutuhan bahan bakar	=		266,7382 liter/jam
	=		2.112.566,5852 liter/tahun
Harga bahan bakar	=	Rp	14.000 /liter (solarindustrisurabaya.com)
Biaya bahan bakar per tahun	=	Rp	29.575.932.193

**d. Kebutuhan Listrik**

Kebutuhan listrik	=		50,3452 kWh/jam
	=		398.734,2971 kWh/tahun
Harga listrik	=	Rp	1.445 /kWh (PLN per 2022)
Biaya listrik per tahun	=	Rp	576.051.439

**Total biaya utilitas per tahun = Rp 30.307.512.402**

**VII. Harga Tanah dan Bangunan**

Luas tanah	=		20.000 m <sup>2</sup>
Harga tanah per m <sup>2</sup>	=	Rp	2500000 (urbanindo.com)
Harga tanah total	=	Rp	50.000.000.000,00
Luas bangunan pabrik	=		5.675 m <sup>2</sup>
Harga bangunan pabrik per m <sup>2</sup>	=	Rp	2.250.000 (urbanindo.com)
Harga bangunan pabrik total	=	Rp	12.768.750.000
Luas bangunan gedung	=		1.385 m <sup>2</sup>
Harga bangunan gedung per m <sup>2</sup>	=	Rp	2.250.000 (urbanindo.com)
Harga bangunan gedung total	=	Rp	3.116.250.000
Harga bangunan total	=	Rp	15.885.000.000
<b>Total harga tanah dan bangunan</b>	=	<b>Rp</b>	<b>65.885.000.000</b>