



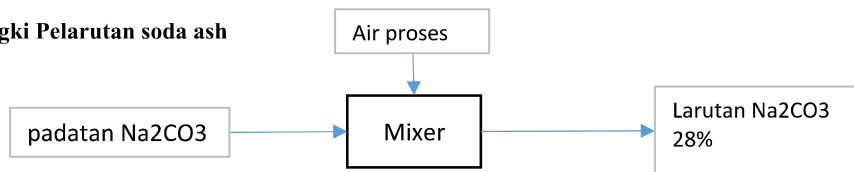
**APPENDIX A
PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA**

kebutuhan produksi 149407,59 ton/tahun
 kapasitas produksi yang digunakan 57000 ton/tahun 57000000 kg/tahun
 waktu operasi 1 tahun = 330 hari 172727,273
 1 hari = 24 jam
 komposisi bahan baku basis produk Na₂HPO₄ = 50,68 mol/jam
 natrium karbonat(Na₂CO₃) asam phosphate(H₃PO₄)
 komposisi soda ash : (Shanghai Guanru Chemica komposisi asam phosphat : (PT. Petrokimia Gres)

komponen	% berat	Berat moleku
Na ₂ CO ₃	99,43%	106
NaCl	0,52%	58,44
H ₂ O	0,05%	18

komponen	%berat	Berat moleku
H ₃ PO ₄	85	98
H ₂ O	15	18

Tangki Pelarutan soda ash



kebutuhan soda ash = 5688 kg/jam

komponen	%berat	berat(kg/jam)
Na ₂ CO ₃	99,43%	5655,14298
NaCl	0,52%	29,5753228
H ₂ O	0,05%	2,84378104
	100,00%	5687,56208

Kelarutan Na₂CO₃ dalam air = 38,89 gr Na₂CO₃
 100 air

Mencari kebutuhan air

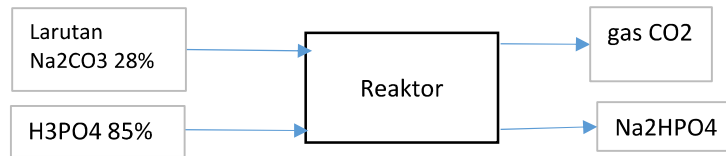
Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan = 14541,7962 kg/jam
 Penambahan air = kebutuhan air - H₂O pada feed
 = 14541,7962 - 2,84378104
 = 14538,9525 kg/jam

Neraca massa tangki pelarutan

masuk(kg/jam)			keluar(kg/jam)		
Na ₂ CO ₃ padatan			larutan Na ₂ CO ₃ ke reaktor		
Na ₂ CO ₃	=	5655,1430	Na ₂ CO ₃	=	5655,1430
NaCl	=	29,5753	NaCl	=	29,5753
H ₂ O	=	2,8438	H ₂ O	=	14541,7962
	=	5687,5621			
air proses utilitas					
H ₂ O	=	14538,9525			
Total	=	20226,5145	Total	=	20226,5145



Reaktor



Reaksi yang terjadi : (Keyes :697)



konversi 95%

kondisi operasi 85 C

tekanan 1 atm

waktu operasi 30 menit

feed masuk

Larutan Na₂CO₃ dari tangki pelarutan

komponen	berat(kg/jam)	kmol/jam
Na ₂ CO ₃	5655,1430	53,3504
NaCl	29,5753	0,5061
H ₂ O	14541,7962	807,8776
	20226,5145	

larutan H₃PO₄ 85%

komponen	%berat	berat(kg/jam)	kmol/jam
H ₃ PO ₄	85%	5228,3397	53,3504
H ₂ O	15%	922,6482	51,2582
		6150,9879	

Stokiometri

	Na ₂ CO ₃ (Aq)	+	H ₃ PO ₄ (l)	→	Na ₂ HPO ₄ (l)	+	CO ₂ (g)	+	H ₂ O (l)
M	53,3504		53,3504						
R	50,6829		50,6829		50,6829		50,6829		50,6829
S	2,6675		2,6675		50,6829		50,6829		50,6829

tinjauan reaksi

mula-mula

Na₂CO₃ 5655 kg/jam

H₃PO₄ 5228 kg/jam

H₂O 15% 922,6 kg/jam

reaksi

konversi 95%

Na₂HPO₄ 7197 kg/jam

H₃PO₄ 4967 kg/jam

Na₂CO₃ 5372 kg/jam

CO₂ terbentuk 2230 kg/jam

H₂O terbentuk 912,3 kg/jam

sisa

Na₂CO₃ 282,8 kg/jam

H₃PO₄ 261,4 kg/jam

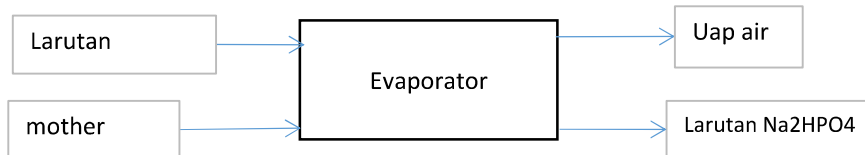
total H₂O 16376,7364 kg/jam



neraca massa reaktor

masuk(kg/jam)			keluar(kg/jam)		
Larutan Na ₂ CO ₃			Larutan Na ₂ HPO ₄		
Na ₂ CO ₃	=	5655,1430	Na ₂ HPO ₄	=	7196,9697
NaCl	=	29,5753	sisa Na ₂ CO ₃	=	282,7571
H ₂ O	=	14541,7962	sisa H ₃ PO ₄	=	261,4170
		20226,5145	NaCl	=	29,5753
H ₃ PO ₄			H ₂ O	=	16376,7364
H ₃ PO ₄	=	5228,3397		=	24147,4555
H ₂ O	=	922,6482	gas ke G-222		
	=	6150,9879	CO ₂	=	2230,0469
total	=	26377,5025	total	=	26377,5025

Evaporator



feed masuk

komponen	berat(kg/jam)	fraksi berat
Na ₂ HPO ₄	7196,9697	0,2980
sisa Na ₂ CO ₃	282,7571	0,0117
sisa H ₃ PO ₄	261,4170	0,0108
NaCl	29,5753	0,0012
H ₂ O	16376,7364	0,6782
	24147,4555	1

kadar pemekatan evaporator 48,59%

neraca massa total $F = V + L$

neraca massa komponen : $F \cdot X_f = V \cdot X_v + L \cdot X_l$

Asumsi tidak ada disodium phosphate yang menguap maka : $V \cdot X_v = 0$

F 24147,4555 kg/jam

X_f 0,2980

X_l 0,4859 (kadar pemekatan)

maka L 14812,7638 kg/jam

berat bahan non air pada feed = berat feed - berat air
 = 24147,4555 - 16376,7364
 = 7770,7192 kg/jam

berat air pada produk = berat larutan akhir(L - berat bahan non air pada feed)
 = 14812,7638 - 7770,7192
 = 7042,0447 kg

berat air pada feed = 16376,7364

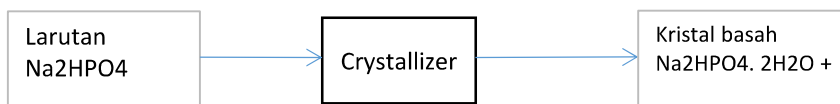
berat air yang menguap = 9334,6917



neraca massa

masuk(kg/jam)			keluar(kg/jam)		
larutan Na ₂ HPO ₄ dari reaktor(R-2)			menuju crystallizer		
Na ₂ HPO ₄	=	7196,9697	Na ₂ HPO ₄	=	7196,9697
sisa Na ₂ CO ₃	=	282,7571	sisa Na ₂ CO ₃	=	282,7571
sisa H ₃ PO ₄	=	261,4170	sisa H ₃ PO ₄	=	261,4170
NaCl	=	29,5753	NaCl	=	29,5753
H ₂ O	=	16376,7364	H ₂ O	=	7042,0447
			14812,7638		
			Menuju kondensor		
			Uap air	=	9334,6917
total		24147,4555	total		24147,4555

Crystallizer



feed masuk

komponen	berat(kg/jam)	fraksi berat(%)
Na ₂ HPO ₄	7196,9697	0,4859
sisa Na ₂ CO ₃	282,7571	0,0191
sisa H ₃ PO ₄	261,4170	0,0176
NaCl	29,5753	0,0020
H ₂ O	7042,0447	0,4754
total	14812,7638	1

penentuan kristal yang terbentuk:

dengan metode example 1 (perry 9ed, hal 18-33) dengan persamaan :

$$P = R \times \frac{100 W_o - S (H_o - E)}{100 - S (R-1)}$$

- ketera Dengan :
- P = Berat Kristal
 - R = Ratio BM dari kristal/larutan
 - S = Solubility kristal pada mother liquor
 - W_o = Berat bahan yang akan dikristalkan pada feed
 - H_o = Total bahan yang bersifat liquid pada feed
 - E = Evaporation

Perhitungan :

Penguapan H₂O

Asumsi terjadi penguapan H₂O = 0%

H₂O yang menguap = 0% x 7042,0447 kg

= 0,0000 kg



**APPENDIX B
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS**

Kapasitas Produksi = 57000000 kg/tahun
 Waktu Operasi = 1 tahun = 330 hari
 1 hari = 24 jam
 Satuan massa = kilogram/jam
 Satuan Panas = kilokalori/jam

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
 Cp = spesifik heat ; kkal/kmol kelvin
 T_{re} = suhu reference ; Kelvin
 T = suhu bahan ; kelvin

$C_p = A + B \cdot T + C \cdot T^2 + D \cdot T^3$
 Dengan : Cp = Spesif (kkal/kmol. Kelvin)
 A,B,C,D = Konstanta
 T = Suhu t (Kelvin)

Perhitungan intergrasi ΔH , (Himmelblau : 412) :

$$C_p = A + B \cdot T + C \cdot T^2 + D \cdot T^3$$

Cp = kkal/kmol. K

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T (A + B \cdot T + C \cdot T^2 + D \cdot T^3) dT \\ &= n [(A(T - T_{ref})) + (B/2(T^2 - T_{ref}^2)) + (C/3(T^3 - T_{ref}^3)) + (D/4(T^4 - T_{ref}^4))] \\ &= \text{kmol} \cdot [\text{kkal/kmol} \cdot \text{K} \times \text{K} = \text{kkal}] \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan intergrasi ΔH , (Perry 8ed) :

Untuk H₂O(l) dan udara

$$\Delta H = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(C1(T - T_{ref})) + (C2/2(T^2 - T_{ref}^2)) + (C3/3(T^3 - T_{ref}^3)) + (C4/4(T^4 - T_{ref}^4)) + (C5/5(T^5 - T_{ref}^5))]$$



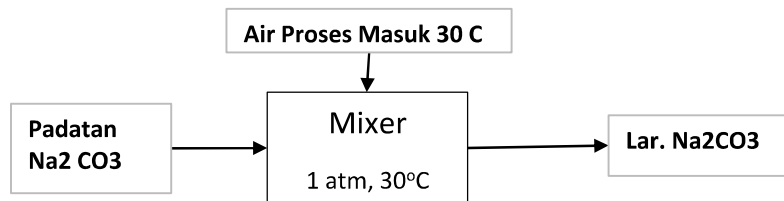
Data konstanta heat capacity (A,B,C,D)

Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D	E	Literature
Na ₂ CO ₃	106	28,9					(Perry 9 ^{ed} ;T.2-70)
NaCl impuritis	58,4	10,79	0,0042				(Perry 9 ^{ed} ;T.2-70)
Na ₂ HPO ₄	142	86,6					(Perry 9 ^{ed} ;T.2-70)
H ₃ PO ₄	98	0,446	Cp dari (Perry 9^{ed}; T.2-84)				
CO ₂	44	10,34	0,00274	-195500			(Perry 9 ^{ed} ;T.2-70)
O ₂	32	8,27	0,000258	-187700			(Perry 9 ^{ed} ;T.2-70)
N ₂	28	6,5	0,001				(Perry 9 ^{ed} ;T.2-70)
H ₂ O(g)	18	33,93	-8,42E-03	2,99E-05	-1,78E-08	3,69E-12	(Yaws, T.2-2)
Na2HPO.12H2O	358,2	133,4					(Perry 9 ^{ed} ;T.2-70)

Literature : Perry 9ed, table 2-72 (J/kmol K)

komponen	BM(kg/kmol)	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
H ₂ O(L)	18	276370	-2090,1	8,125	-0,0141	9,37E-06

1. Tangki pelarutan soda ash



kondisi operasi :

tekanan operasi = 1 atm
 suhu operasi = 30 °C (keyes :697)

Neraca energi total :

Entalpi bahan masuk + ΔH pelarutan = entalpi bahan keluar

T saat masuk tangki = 30 °C = 303,2 K

T reference = 25 °C = 298,2 K

Entalpi bahan masuk :

1. Entalpi padatan Na₂CO₃ dari gudang penyimpanan pada suhu 30 °C

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM	Kmol/jam	∫Cp.dT (kkal/kmol)	Qin (kkal/jam)
Na ₂ CO ₃	5655,1430	106	53,3504	144,5	7709,1336
Impuritis	29,5753	58,4	0,5064	60,2637	30,5191
H ₂ O	2,8438	18	0,1580	90,5591	14,3072
Total	5687,5621				7753,9599

Entalpi bahan masuk pada suhu 30°C (303,15 K)

$$\Delta H_{Na_2CO_3} = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(A(T-T_{ref}))]$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 53,3504 \quad (28,9(303,15-298,15)) \\
 &= 7709 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \Delta H \text{ NaCl} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(A (T - T_{ref})) + (B / 2 (T^2 - T_{ref}^2))] \\
 &= 0,5064 [(10,79 (303,15 - 298,15)) + (0,0042/2 (303,15^2 - 298,15^2))] \\
 &= 30,5191 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(C1 (T-T_{ref}))+(C2/2(T^2-T_{ref}^2))+(C3/3(T^3-T_{ref}^3))+ \\
 &\quad (C4/4(T^4-T_{ref}^4))+(C5/5(T^5-T_{ref}^5))] \\
 &= 59862,8838 \text{ J/jam} \\
 &= 14,3072 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \text{Entalpi total} &= 7709,1336 + 30,5191 + 14,3072 \\
 &= 7753,9599 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Entalpi air proses pada suhu 30 C

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM	Kmol/jam	$\int C_p \cdot dT$ (kkal/kmol)	Q_{in} (kkal/jam)
H ₂ O	14538,9525	18	807,7196	90,5591	73146,3225

Entalpi bahan masuk pada suhu 30°C (303,15 K)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(C1 (T-T_{ref}))+(C2/2(T^2-T_{ref}^2))+(C3/3(T^3-T_{ref}^3))+ \\
 &\quad (C4/4(T^4-T_{ref}^4))+(C5/5(T^5-T_{ref}^5))] \\
 &= 306051559 \text{ J/jam} \\
 &= 73146,3225 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi total bahan masuk} &= 7753,9599 + 73146,3225 \\
 &= 80900,2825 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas pelarutan bahan(ΔH_s)

Berdasarkan Perry 8ed, tabel 2-147 diketahui :

$$\text{Panas pelarutan Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\Delta H_s) = 7000 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\text{Panas pelarutan NaCl}(\Delta H_s) = 7220 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_s = \frac{m \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{\text{BM Na}_2\text{CO}_3} \times \Delta H_s$$

$$= \frac{5655,1430}{106} \times 7000$$

$$= 373452,838 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_s = \frac{m \text{ NaCl}}{\text{BM NaCl}} \times \Delta H_s$$

$$= \frac{29,5753}{58,4} \times 7220$$

$$= 3656,4012 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_s \text{ total} = 377109,239 \text{ kkal/jam}$$



Entalpi bahan keluar :

Entalpi larutan Na₂CO₃ keluar tangki

dari neraca massa bahan keluar tangki pelarutan diketahui

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM	Kmol/jam
Na ₂ CO ₃	5655,1430	106	53,3504
NaCl	29,5753	58,4	0,5064
H ₂ O	14541,7962	18	807,8776
total	20226,5145		861,7344

Entalpi bahan masuk + ΔH pelarutan = Entalpi bahan keluar

$$\begin{aligned}
 80900,2825 + 377109,2395 &= \Delta H \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \Delta H \text{ NaCl} + \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} \\
 458009,5219 &= (56,9166(28,9(T-298,15)) + \\
 & (0,2072 [(10,79 (T - 298,15)) + \\
 & (0,0042/2 (T^2 - 298,15^2))]) + \\
 & (861,2078 ((276370 (T - 298,15)) + \\
 & (-2090,1/2 (T^2-298,15^2))+ \\
 & (8,125/3 (T^3-298,15^3))+ \\
 & (-0,01412/4 (T^4 - 298,15^4))+ \\
 & (9,375 \times 10^{-6}/4 (T^5 - 298,15^5)))))) \\
 T &= 53,3147 \text{ C} \\
 & 326,4647 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi campuran keluar pada suhu 326,3473 K

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(A(T-T_{ref}))] \\
 &= 53,3504 (28,9(309,155-298,15)) \\
 &= 43656,435 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

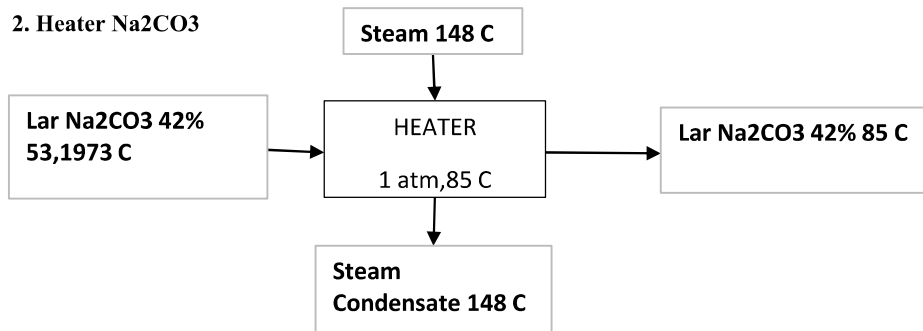
$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ NaCl} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(A (T - T_{ref})) + (B /2 (T^2 - T_{ref}^2))] \\
 &= 0,5064 [(10,79 (309,155 - 298,15)) + (0,0042/2 (309,155^2 - 298,15^2))] \\
 &= 173,5 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(C1(T-T_{ref}))+ (C2/2(T^2-T_{ref}^2))+ (C3/3(T^3-T_{ref}^3))+ \\
 & (C4/4(T^4-T_{ref}^4))+ (C5/5(T^5-T_{ref}^5))] \\
 &= 1732968856 \text{ J/jam} \\
 &= 414179,557 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \text{Entalpi total} &= 43656,435 + 173,5303 + 414179,557 \\
 &= 458009,5219 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



Komponen	Qinput (kkal/jam)		Qoutput (kkal/jam)
	1	2	3
Na ₂ CO ₃	7709,1336		43656,4350
Impuritis	30,5191		173,5303
H ₂ O	14,3072	73146,3225	414179,5567
ΔH pelarutan			377109,239
TOTAL	458009,5219		458009,5219

2. Heater Na₂CO₃



a) Entalpi masuk (H_{in})

T_{in} 326,4647 K

T_{ref} 298,15 K

Neraca energi masuk

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	BM	Kmol/jam	∫C _p .dT (kkal/kmol)	Q _{in} (kkal/jam)
Na ₂ CO ₃	5655,1430	106	53,3504	818,2962	43656,4350
NaCl	29,5753	58,4	0,5064	342,6563	173,5303
H ₂ O	14541,7962	18	807,8776	512,6761	414179,5567
Total	20226,5145				458009,5219

Menghitung entalpi keluar

T_{out} 85 C 358,15 K

T_{ref} 298,15 K

$$\Delta H_{Na_2CO_3} = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(A(T-T_{ref}))]$$

$$= 53,3504 (28,9(358,15-298,15))$$

$$= 92509,6031 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{NaCl} = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(A (T - T_{ref})) + (B / 2 (T^2 - T_{ref}^2))]$$

$$= 0,5064 [(10,79 (358,15 - 298,15)) + (0,0042/2 (358,15^2 - 298,15^2))]$$

$$= 369,7390 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_{H_2O} = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T = n [(C_1 (T - T_{ref})) + (C_2 / 2 (T^2 - T_{ref}^2)) + (C_3 / 3 (T^3 - T_{ref}^3)) + (C_4 / 4 (T^4 - T_{ref}^4)) + (C_5 / 5 (T^5 - T_{ref}^5))]$$

$$= 3680373109 \text{ J/jam}$$

$$= 879609,173 \text{ kkal/jam}$$



2. Screw Conveyor (J-122)

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari gudang ke J-111
 Type : Plain spouts or chutes
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup.

Perhitungan :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat	ρ (gr/cc)
			[Perry 7 ^{ed} ; T.2-1]
Na ₂ CO ₃	5655,1430	0,9943	2,533
NaCl	29,5753	0,0052	2,163
H ₂ O	2,8438	0,0005	1
total	5687,5621	1,0000	

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate Massa} &= 5687,5621 \text{ kg/jam} = 12541,0744 \text{ lb/jam} = 1,58 \text{ kg/s} \\
 \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,9943}{2,533} + \frac{0,0052}{2,163} + \frac{0,0005}{1}} \times 62,43 \\
 &= 2,5288 \times 62,43 \\
 &= 157,87 \text{ lb/cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\
 &= \frac{12541,0744}{157,87} \\
 &= 79,44 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 1,3240 \text{ cuft/menit} \\
 &= 9,90 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{K.C.p.L}{2000000} \text{ (Badger pers 360 hal 627)}$$

Dengan : C = kapasitas ,Cuft/jam
 L = panjang ,ft
 W = densitas bahar ,lb/cuft
 K = faktor bahan (4 untuk ashes)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi panjang screw} &L = 30 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Power Motor} &= \frac{K.C.p.L}{2000000} \\
 &= \frac{4 \times 79,44 \times 157,87 \times 30}{2000000}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,75246 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% maka;

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power Motor} &= \frac{0,75}{0,8} \\
 &= 0,941 \text{ hp} \\
 &\approx 1 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tinggi screw dari dasar} \quad H = 25 \text{ ft}$$



Pra Rencana Pabrik

"Pabrik Disodium Phosphat Anhidrat dari Soda Ash dan Asam Phosphat dengan Proses Kristalisasi dan Kapasitas 57.000 ton/tahun"

Resume	
<u>Spesifikasi :</u>	
Kapasitas	: 5,69 ton/jam
Panjang	: 30 ft 9,144 meter
Power	: 1 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah
Dari Perry 7ed, tabel 21-6 hal 21-8, didapatkan :	
kapasitas maksimum	: 10 ton/jam
Diameter flight	: 10 in 0,254001 meter
Diameter pipa	: 2,5 in 0,063500 meter
Diameter shaft	: 2 in 0,050800 meter
Hanger center	: 10 ft 0,3683 meter
Diameter feed section	: 9 in
Kecepatan putaran	: 55 rpm



3. Bucket elevator (J - 113)

Fungsi : Memindahkan soda ash dari J-122 ke F-111
Type : Continuous Discharge Bucket elevator
Dasar Pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.

Perhitungan :

Rate massa = 5687,562 kg/jam = 5,6876 ton/jam
Tinggi bucket = Tinggi (screw + mixer + hopper + jarak dari dasar)
= 25 + 4,24 + 5 + 5
= 39,29 ft

Perhitungan power (Perry 7^{ed} tabel 21-8)

Kapasitas maksimum = 14 ton/jam
Power pada head shaft = 1,6 hp
Power tambahan = 0,02 hp/ft
= 0,02 hp/ft x 39,29 ft
= 0,786 hp
Power total = 0,786 + 1,6
= 2,386 hp
Efisiensi motor = 80%
Power total = $\frac{2,386}{80\%}$
= 2,982 hp
Kecepatan bucket = 225 ft/menit
= $\frac{225}{14 \times 5,6876}$
= 2,826 ft/menit

Dari Perry 7^{ed} tabel 21-8 sesuai kapasitas yang dipilih spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas maksimum = 14 ton/jam
Ukuran = 6 in x 4 in x 5 1/4 in
Bucket spacing = 12 in
Bucket speed = 225 ft/min
Tinggi elevator = 39,29 ft = 11,9745 meter
Ukuran feed (maximum) = 3/4 in
Putaran Head Shaft = 43 rpm
Lebar belt = 7 in
Power total = 2,982 hp
Alat pembantu = Hopper chute (pengumpan)
jumlah = 1 buah



4. Hopper soda ash

Fungsi : Menampung soda ash dari J-113 ke M-110
 Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas datar dan bawah conis
 Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menampung padatan
 Kondisi operasi
 Tekanan = 1 atm
 Suhu = 30 C

Perhitungan:

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 0,5 jam proses, sehingga volume bahan adalah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 36,0433 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 18,0216676 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

$$\text{Maka Volume tangki} = 22,5271 \text{ cuft}$$

Menentukan Dimensi tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi dimensi rasio} &: \quad H/D = 3 - 5 \text{ (Ulrich : T.4-27)} \\ &\quad H/D = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 1/4\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot H \\ 22,5271 &= 1/4\pi \cdot 3D^3 \\ D^3 &= 9,5569 \text{ cuft} \\ D &= 2,1221 \text{ ft} = 25,4656211 \text{ in} = 0,6468 \text{ m} \\ H &= 4,24427019 \text{ ft} = 50,9312 \text{ in} = 1,2937 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

Menentukan tebal minimum shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

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

dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \text{tebal shell minimum} \quad ; \text{in} \\ P &= \text{tekanan tangki} \quad ; \text{psi} \\ r_i &= \text{jari-jari tangki} \quad ; \text{in} \quad (1/2 D) \\ C &= \text{faktor korosi} \quad ; \text{in} \quad (\text{digunakan } 1/8 \text{ in}) \\ E &= \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded} \\ e &= 0,8 \\ f &= \text{stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283} \\ &\quad \text{grade C, maka} \\ f &= 12650 \text{ psi} \quad \text{[Brownell, T.13-1]} \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = P \text{ hidrostatik} \quad \text{Asumsi volume tangki} = 80\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \frac{157,7979 \times (80\% \times H)}{144} \\ &= 3,72 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 1,1 \times 3,72 \\ &= 4,0928 \text{ psi} \\ r_i &= 1/2 \times D \\ &= 1,0611 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \\
 &= \frac{4,0928}{10120} \times \frac{1,0611}{2,46} + 0,125 \\
 &= 0,0004 + 0,125 \\
 &= 0,1254 \text{ in} \quad \text{digunakan } t = 0,1875 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk tebal tutup atas disamakan dengan tebal tutup bawah, karena tutup bawah menerima beban lebih besar.

Tutup bawah, conis : [Brownell, hal.118; ASME code]

$$\text{Tebal conical} = \frac{P.D}{2 \cos \alpha (f_e - 0,6P)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{dengan } \alpha &= 1/2 \text{ sudut conis} = 30^\circ/2 \\
 &= 15
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_c &= \frac{P.D}{2 \cos \alpha (f_e - 0,6P)} + C \\
 &= \frac{4,0928}{2 \times (-\cos 15) \times ((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 6,0579))} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{104,2266}{15372,3522} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,1318 \text{ in} \quad \text{digunakan } t = 0,1875 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi conical :

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Keterangan} &= \alpha = 1/2 \text{ sudut conis} && ; && 15 \\
 &D = \text{diameter tangki} && ; && \text{ft} \\
 &m = \text{flat spot center} && ; && 12 \text{ in} \\
 &&& && = 1 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{maka } h &= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{0,86 \times 1,1221}{2} \\
 &= 0,4803 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Kapasitas	=	22,5271 cuft/jam	
Diameter	=	2,1221 ft	0,6468 meter
Tinggi	=	4,2443 ft	1,2937 meter
Tebal shell	=	0,0156 ft	
Tebal tutup atas	=	0,0156 ft	
Tebal tutup bawah	=	0,0156 ft	
Tinggi conical	=	0,4803 ft	0,1464 meter
Jumlah	=	1 buah	1,440040 meter
Bahan konstruksi	=	Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (Brownell : 253)	



5. Tangki pelarutan soda ash (M-110)

Fungs : Mengencerkan soda ash dengan air proses
 Type : Silinder tegak, tutup atas torispherical dished head, tutup bawah conis dilengkapi pengaduk
 Kondisi operasi :

- * Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (tekanan atmosfer)
- * Suhu operasi = 30 °C (Suhu kamar)
- * Waktu tinggal = 30 menit (Ulrich T.4-27)

Perhitungan :

Kondisi feed :

	1		kg	=	2,2		lb
	1	in		=	0,03		m
Rate massa = 5687,562		kg/jam		1	gr/cc	=	62,4 lb/cuft
= 12538,80		lb/jam		1	ft	=	0,3 m
Rate Volumetrik =		<u>rate massa</u>		1	lb.ft/dt	=	550 hp
		densitas					
		= <u>12538,80</u>					
		157,798					
		= 79,46					cuft/jam

2. Feed air proses dari utilitas :

Rate massa = 14538,95			kg/jam		
= 32052,57			lb/jam		
ρ air = 62,4			lb/cuft		
Rate volumet =		<u>rate massa</u>			
		densitas			
		= <u>32052,57</u>			
		62,43			
		= 513,4162			cuft/jam
Total rate volumetrik = 79,46		+ 513,4162			
		= 593			cuft/jam

Digunakan 1 tangki untuk 1 jam proses, volume tangki ::
 = 593 cuft/jam x 1 = 593 cuft

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

Volume tangki = $\frac{593}{80\%}$
 = 741,0967 cuft

Menentukan ukuran tangki tangki dan ketebalannya

Diambil dimension $\frac{H}{D} = 1,5$ (Ulrich ; T.4-27 : 248)

Dengan mengabaikan volume dished head.

Volume tangki = Vol tutup atas + Vol silinder + Vol tutup bawah

$$741,0967 = 2 (0,08 D^3) + \frac{1,5\pi D^3}{4}$$

$$741,0967 = 0,17 D^3 + 1,18 D^3$$

$$741,0967 = 1,35 D^3$$



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$$D^3 = 549$$

$$D = 8 \text{ ft} = 98,3 \text{ in} = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

($D_{maks} = 4 \text{ m}$; (Ulrich ; T.4-18))

$$H = 12 \text{ ft} = 147 \text{ in} = 3,74 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi liquid dalam shell

$$H_{ls} = \frac{593}{(\pi/4 \times D^2)} = 11,27 \text{ ft} = 3,434 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan :

Komposisi bahan :

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat	ρ (gr/cc) [Perry 7 ^{ed} , T.2-1]
Na ₂ CO ₃	5655,143	0,2796	2,53
Impuritis	29,5753	0,0015	2,163
H ₂ O	14541,80	0,7189	1
Total	20226,51	1,0000	

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{0,2796}{2,53} + \frac{0,0015}{2,163} + \frac{0,719}{1}}$$

$$= 1,2046 \text{ gr/cc}$$

$$= 75,2048 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Penentuan tebal shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

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

dengan :

- t_{min} = tebal shell minimum ;in
- P = tekanan tangki ; psi
- r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in (1/2 D)
- C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 1/8 in)
- E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded
 $e = 0,8$
- f = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka
 $f = 12650 \text{ psi}$ [Brownell, T.13-1]

$$P \text{ operasi} = P \text{ hidrostatik} \text{ Asumsi volume tangki} = 80\%$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{75,2048 \times 80\% \times 12}{144}$$

$$= 5,1315 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$P \text{ design} = 1,1 \times 5,1315$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 5,6447 \quad \text{psi} \\
r &= \frac{1}{2} \times 98,26 \\
&= 49,1283 \quad \text{in} \\
t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \\
&= \frac{5,6447 \times 49,1283}{10120 - 3,38679} + 0,125 \\
&= 0,0274 + 0,125 \\
&= 0,1524 \quad \text{in} \quad \text{digunakan } t = 0,1875 \quad \text{in}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi

$$\begin{aligned}
D_o &= D_i + 2t_s \\
&= 98,2566 + \frac{3}{8} \\
&= 98,6316 \quad \text{in}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dari Brownell hal 91

$$\begin{aligned}
D_o &= 96 \quad \text{in} \\
&= 96 - \frac{3}{8} \\
&= 95,6 \quad \text{in}
\end{aligned}$$

Untuk tebal tutup atas disamakan dengan tebal tutup bawah, karena tutup bawah menerima beban lebih besar.

Tutup bawah, torispherical dished head :

$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{i \cdot c r}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= 1,76 \\
t_c &= \frac{P \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2f_e - 0,2P} + C \\
&= \frac{5,6447 \times 96 \times 1,76}{20240 - 1,129} + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= \frac{954,036}{20238,87} + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= 0,0471 + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= 0,1721 \quad \text{in} \quad \text{digunakan } t = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{in}
\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi dished :

$$\begin{aligned}
h &= 0,17 \times D_o \\
\text{maka } h &= 0,17 \times 95,63 \\
&= 16,3 \quad \text{in}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi tangki} &= h_a + h_b + h_l \\
&= 180 \quad \text{in}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Perencanaan sistem pengaduk

Dipakai impeller jenis turbin dengan 6 buah blade. Dari (McCabe 5ed hal 243)

Diameter impeller (Da)	=	1/3 x	diameter tangki	=	2 3/4 ft
Tinggi impeller dari dasar tangki	=	1/3 x	diameter tangki	=	1 ft
Panjang impeller	=	0,25 x	diameter impeller	=	0,682 ft
Lebar daun impeller	=	0,2 x	diameter impeller	=	5/9 ft
Tebal blades	=	0,08 x	diameter tangki	=	0,682 ft



3. Penentuan jumlah pengaduk :

$$n = \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{2 \times Da^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,007}{2 \times Da^2} \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

4. Menghitung bilangan reynold

$$N_{re} = \frac{n \times Da^2 \times \rho}{\mu} \quad (\text{n ditetapkan (Walas, 1990)} = 84 \text{ rpm})$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 75 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference}$$

$$= \frac{1,205}{0,996} \times 0,00085$$

$$= 0,00103 \text{ lb/ft dt} \quad (\text{berdasarkan sg bahan})$$

$$\text{sg} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}}$$

$$= \frac{75 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,4 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 1,21$$

$$N_{re} = 762555,1654 > 2100 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

5. Menghitung poros pengaduk

Dari G.G Brown fig 4.77 hal 507 diperoleh $\phi = 6$

$$P = 10,597628 \text{ Hp}$$

Perhitungan losses pengaduk :

Gland losses (kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing) = 10%
(Joshi : 425)

$$\text{Gland losses } 10\% = 10\% \times 10,6$$

$$\approx 1,06 \text{ hp} \quad (\text{minimum} = 0,5)$$

$$\text{Power input dengan gland loses} = 10,6 + 1,06$$

$$= 11,66 \text{ hp}$$

Transmission system losses = 20% (joshi : 425)

$$\text{Transmission system losses} = 20\% \times 11,6574$$

$$= 2,3315 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power input dengan transmissin system} = 11,6574 + 2,3315$$

$$= 13,9889 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power motor} = 14 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Dimensi Shell :

Diameter shell : 8 ft = 2,4957 meter

Tinggi Shell : 12 ft = 3,7436 meter

Tebal Shell : 1/5 in

Tebal tutup (dished) : 1/5 in

Tinggi tutup(dishead) : 16,3 in = 0,4129 meter

Sistem pengaduk

4,5694 meter

Dipakai impeler jenis turbin dengan 6 buah flat blade dengan 1 impeller.

Diameter impeller : 2 3/4 ft

Panjang impeller : 0,682 ft



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Lebar impeller : 5/9 ft
Power motor : 14 hp
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 grade C (**Brownell : 253**)
Jumlah tangki : 1 buah



6. Pompa-1 (L-114)

Fungsi : memindahkan bahan dari M-110 ke E-115
 Type : Centrifugal Pump
 Dasar pemilihan : sesuai untuk viskositas <10 cP dan bahan liquid.
 Perhitungan : (Asumsi aliran Turbulen)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bahan masuk} &= 14541,80 \text{ kg/jam} &= 32058,84 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho \text{ campuran} &= 75 \text{ lb/cuft} &= 1204,6303 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa lb/jam}}{\text{densitas lb/cuft}} \\
 &= \frac{32058,84}{75} \\
 &= 426,287 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 7,1048 \text{ cuft/menit} \\
 &= 53,1438 \text{ gpm} \\
 &= 0,0034 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen: [Peters, 4^{ed}, pers,15 hal 496]

Di optimum untuk turbulen, Nre >2100 digunakan persamaan (15) peters :

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

Dengan : q_f = fluid flow rate ; m³/s
 ρ = fluid density ; kg/m³

$$\text{Diamter pipa optimum} = 2,77 \text{ in} \quad [\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{pers,15 hal 496}]$$

Dipilih pipa 3 1/2 in, sch 80

$$\text{OD} = 4 \text{ in} \quad [\text{Mc.Cabe 5}^{\text{ed}}, \text{appendix 5}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 3,364 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,2803 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A} &= (1/4 \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2) \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 0,0786 \\ &= 0,0617 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran, V} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{(\text{Area pipa} \times s)} \\ &= \frac{7,1048}{0,0617} \\ &= 1,9195 \text{ ft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \times \text{sg reference} \\ &= \frac{75}{62,4} \times 1 \\ &= 1,2 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,2046}{1} \times 0,00085 \\ &= 0,001023932 \text{ lb/ft dt} \quad (\text{berdasarkan sg bahan}) \end{aligned}$$



$$N_{re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,2803 \times 1,92 \times 75}{0,001023932}$$

$$= 39521,17842 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi turbulen benar})$$

Dipilih pipa commercial steel

$$\epsilon = 0,00015$$

$$\epsilon / D = 0,0006 \quad \text{Fig. 126 Brown}$$

$$f = 0,04 \quad \text{Fig. 125 Brown}$$

Digunakan persamaan Bernaulli :

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

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan peters, 4^{ed} tabbel 1 halaman 484

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 80 \quad \text{ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction, (Peters 4^{ed}, Tabel-11)

-	4 Elbow 90°	=	4	x	32	x	0,2803
		=	35,883	ft			
-	1 globe valve	=	1	x	300	x	0,2803
		=	84,1	ft			
-	1 gate valve	=	1	x	7	x	0,2803
		=	1,9623	ft			+
Panjang total pipa		=	201,95	ft			

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gsekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,04 \times 3,68 \times 202}{32,2 \times 0,280}$$

$$= \frac{6,5941 \text{ ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad K = 0,4$$

A tangki >>> A pipa, [Peters 4^{ed}, hal 484]

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$= \frac{0,4 \times 3,684}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \quad \text{untuk aliran turbulen}$$

[Peters 4ed, hal 484]

$$= 0,023 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}; \quad (A_1 \lll A_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0)$$

$$= \frac{3,68 - 0,00000}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$



$$= 0,057 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

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

$$= 6,594 + 0,023 + 0,057$$

$$= 6,674 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 = 2117 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahar} = 5,0 \text{ ft (pada M-110)}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 75$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot H$$

$$= 75 \text{ (lb/cuft)} \times 5,0 \text{ (ft)}$$

$$= 379 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

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

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 2116,8 - 379$$

$$= 1738 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 ; \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = 23,10492179 \frac{\text{lb}_f/\text{ft}^2}{\text{lb}_m/\text{ft}^3}$$

$$= 23,105 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} = \frac{3,684}{2} - \frac{0}{32,2 \times 1}$$

$$= 0,06 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Asumsi :

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

$$Z_1 = 5,0 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/g_c = 1$$

g percepatan gravitasi = 32,2 ft/dt²

g_c konstanta gravitasi = 32,2 ft/dt² x lb_m/lb_f

$$\Delta Z = 64,9578 \text{ ft} \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbf}/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f}$$

$$= 64,9578 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

Persamaan Bernaulli :

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

$$= 23,105 + 64,9578 + 0,0572 + 6,674$$

$$= 94,794 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg campuran (Himmelblau : berdasarkan sg bahan)} &= 1,205 \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 53,1438 \text{ gpm} \\ \text{hp} &= \frac{-Wf \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-11 ; hal.6-5}] \\ &= \frac{94,79}{3960} \times 53 \times 1,2 \\ &= 1,532 \text{ hp} \\ &\quad (\text{Minimum} = 0,5 \text{ hp}) \\ \text{Effisiensi pompa} &= 62\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ fig.12-17; 520}) \\ \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1,532}{62\%} \\ &= 2,472 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 83\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{ fig. 12-18; 521}) \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}} \\ &= \frac{2,4717}{83\%} \\ &= 2,978 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Rate Volumetrik	:	53 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	:	94,79 ft.lb _f /lb _m
Effisiensi motor	:	83%
Power	:	3 hp
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Commercial steel
Jumlah	:	1 buah



**APENDIX D
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI**

Kapasitas Produk = 57.000 Ton/tahun
= 7.196,9697 Kg/jam

Bahan Baku
Soda Ash = 5655,1430 kg/jam
Asam Phosphat = 5228,3397 kg/jam

1. Harga Bahan Baku

a. Sodium carbonate
Jumlah Kebutuhan = 5.655 kg/jam soda ash
Harga soda ash = 4500 /kg
Biaya per Tahun = 4500 x 330 x 24
= Rp201.549.295.775

b. Asam fosfat
Jumlah Kebutuhan = 5.228 kg/jam asam fosfat
Harga asam fosfat = 8000,0000
Biaya per Tahun = Rp 8.000 x 330 x 24
= Rp331.267.605.634

2. Harga Jual Produk

Produk Utama
Disodium phosphate anhidrat
Jumlah Produk = 71170,51813 ton/tahun
Harga Produk = 21.000 /kg
Harga Jual Produk = Rp1.494.580.880.786

Produk Samping
Karbon dioksida
Jumlah Produk = 17661,97183 ton/tahun
Harga Produk = 3.000 /kg
Harga Jual Produk = Rp52.985.915.493

Pengemasan
Na₂HPO₄
Jumlah produk(kg/th) = 71170518,1327 kg/thn
Produk dikemas dalam karung = 50 kg
Kebutuhan karung = 1423410,3627 buah
Harga 1 karung = 1450



Pra Rencana Pabrik

"Pabrik Disodium Phosphat Anhidrat dari Soda Ash dan Asam Phosphat dengan Proses Kristalisasi dan Kapasitas 57.000 ton/tahun"

Biaya pengemasan = Rp2.063.945.026

CO2

Jumlah produk(kg/thn) = 17661971,8310 kg/thn

Densitas produk = 1,101 kg/L

Kemasan produk(drum 200 Liter)

Volume produk = 16041754,6149 L/thn

Kebutuhan drum per tahun = 80208,77307 buah

Harga 1 buah drum = Rp165.000

Biaya pengemasan per tahun = Rp13.234.447.557

Total biaya pengemas = Rp15.298.392.583

3. Perhitungan Tanah dan Bangunan

Luas Tanah = 41920 m²

Harga tanah/m² = Rp 2.500.000

Total harga tanah = Rp 104.800.000.000

Luas bangunan pabrik = 29100 m²

Harga bangunan pabrik per m² = Rp 2.500.000

Harga bangunan pabrik total = Rp 72.750.000.000

Luas bangunan gedung = 6545 m²

Harga bangunan gedung = Rp 2.400.000

Harga bangunan gedung total = Rp 15.708.000.000

Harga bangunan total = Rp 88.458.000.000

Total harga tanah dan bangunan = Rp 193.258.000.000