



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**APPENDIX A**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA**

satuan massa	=	kilogram		
waktu operasi	=	1 tahun	=	330 hari
1 hari kerja	=	24 jam		
kapasitas	55000 ton/tahun	=	166,6667 ton/hari	
		=	6,9444 ton/jam	
		=	6944,4444 kg/jam	
		basis	=	6944,4444 kg/jam

komposisi bahan baku

(PT. Putra Lima Jaya)

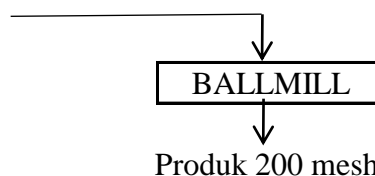
Komponen	% berat	fraksi berat	Berat
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	98,92	0,9892	6869,4444
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	0,67	0,0067	46,5278
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,41	0,0041	28,4722
Total	100	1,0000	6944,4444

Data Berat Molekul

Perry's 7ed, Tb 2-1

BM	gr/mol
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	100
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	84
H <sub>2</sub> O	18
HCL	36,5
CO <sub>2</sub>	44
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	111
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	147
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	95
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	74
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	58
H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	62

### 1. BALL MILL



fungsi : Menghancurkan, menghaluskan feed dan menyeragamkan ukuran Feed

Kondisi operasi

Tekanan operasi : 1 atm

Suhu operasi : 30 °C



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Asumsi produk oversize	=	5%	(Perry's 7ed, Tabel 19-5)
berat feed	=	6944,4444	Kg/Jam
berat oversize	=	347,2222	Kg/Jam
Produk undersize = feed - produk oversize	=	6597,2222	Kg/Jam
Berat undersize	=	6597,2222	Kg/Jam

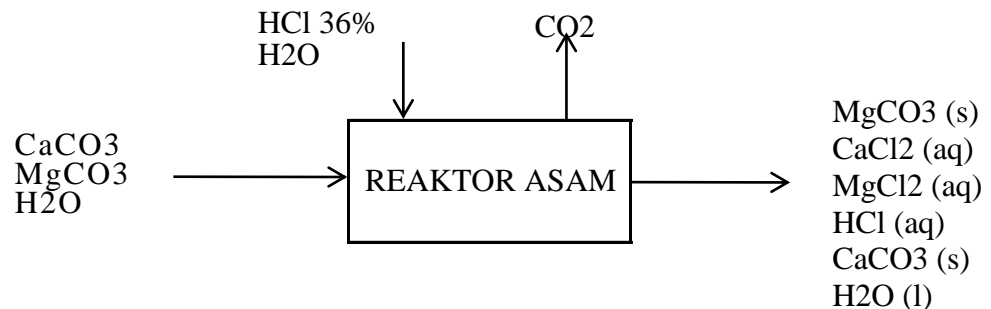
Komponen	Feed Masuk	Oversize	Undersize
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6869,4444	343,4722	6525,9722
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	46,5278	2,3264	44,2014
H <sub>2</sub> O	28,4722	1,4236	27,0486
TOTAL	6944,4444	347,2222	6597,2222

Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Limestone dari gudang		*Limestone ke Reaktor Asam	
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6525,9722	CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6525,9722
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	44,2014	MgCO <sub>3</sub>	44,2014
H <sub>2</sub> O	27,0486	H <sub>2</sub> O	27,0486
	6597,2222		6597,2222
TOTAL	6597,2222		6597,2222

**2. REAKTOR ASAM**

Fungsi : Mereaksikan HCl dengan Calcium Carbonate untuk menghasilkan CaCl<sub>2</sub>



Konversi CaCO <sub>3</sub>	=	0,99	(William, 2002)
Konversi MgCO <sub>3</sub>	=	0,90	(William, 2002)
Feed Masuk	:		

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0,9892	98,92%	6525,9722
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0067	0,67%	44,2014
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0041	0,41%	27,0486
TOTAL	1,00	100%	6597,2222



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Feed Masuk :

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
HCl	0,3600	36%	4988,4365
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,6400	64%	8868,3316
TOTAL	1,00	100%	13856,7681

Reaksi yang terjadi

\*Reaksi Utama

$$\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) + 2 \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$$

M	65,2597				
R	64,6071	129,2143	64,6071	64,6071	64,6071
S	0,6526	129,2143	64,6071	64,6071	64,6071

\*Reaksi Samping

$$\text{MgCO}_3(\text{s}) + 2 \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{MgCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$$

M	0,5262				
R	0,4736	0,9472	0,4736	0,4736	0,4736
S	0,0526	0,9472	0,4736	0,4736	0,4736

\*Reaksi Utama

$$\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) + 2 \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$$

Berat CaCO <sub>3</sub>	=	6525,9722	Kg/Jam		
Sisa CaCO <sub>3</sub>	=	65,2597	Kg/Jam		
Kebutuhan HCl	=	129,2143	Kmol/jam	=	4716,3201
Produk CaCl <sub>2</sub>	=	64,6071	Kmol/jam	=	7171,3909
Produk H <sub>2</sub> O	=	64,6071	Kmol/jam	=	1162,9283
Produk CO <sub>2</sub>	=	64,6071	Kmol/jam	=	2842,7135

\*Reaksi Samping

$$\text{MgCO}_3(\text{s}) + 2 \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \longrightarrow \text{MgCl}_2(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$$

Berat MgCO <sub>3</sub>	=	44,2014	Kg/Jam		
sisa MgCO <sub>3</sub>	=	4,4201	Kg/Jam		
kebutuhan HCl	=	0,9472	Kmol/jam	=	34,5718 Kg/Jam
Produk MgCl <sub>2</sub>	=	0,4736	Kmol/jam	=	44,9907 Kg/Jam
Produk H <sub>2</sub> O	=	0,4736	Kmol/jam	=	8,5246 Kg/Jam
Produk CO <sub>2</sub>	=	0,4736	Kmol/jam	=	20,8378 Kg/Jam

Kebutuhan reaktan HCl

Kebutuhan HCl untuk reaksi 1	=	129,2143	Kmol/jam
Kebutuhan HCl untuk reaksi 2	=	0,9472	Kmol/jam
Kebutuhan HCl	=	130,1614	Kmol/jam
	=	4750,8919	Kg/Jam



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Digunakan HCl berlebih 5 % untuk mengoptimalkan reaksi.

HCl berlebih	=	136,6695	Kmol/jam	=	4988,4365	Kg/Jam
HCl sisa reaksi	=	6,5081	Kmol/jam	=	237,5446	Kg/Jam

Kebutuhan HCl 36%	=	4988,4365	Kg/Jam
Kadar HCl	=	36%	
Berat total HCl 36%	=	13856,7681	Kg/Jam
Berat H <sub>2</sub> O pada HCl 36 %	=	8868,3316	Kg/Jam

Produk reaksi			
Produk CaCl <sub>2</sub>	=	7171,3909	Kg/Jam
Produk MgCl <sub>2</sub>	=	44,9907	Kg/Jam
HCl sisa reaksi	=	237,5446	Kg/Jam

Produk H <sub>2</sub> O			
Produk H <sub>2</sub> O reaksi 1	=	1162,9283	Kg/Jam
Produk H <sub>2</sub> O reaksi 2	=	8,5246	Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O dalam HCl 36 %	=	8868,3316	Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O dari feed	=	27,0486	Kg/Jam
<b>TOTAL</b>	=	<b>10066,8330</b>	<b>Kg/Jam</b>

Produk CO <sub>2</sub>			
Produk CO <sub>2</sub> reaksi 1	=	2842,7135	Kg/Jam
Produk CO <sub>2</sub> reaksi 2	=	20,8378	Kg/Jam
<b>TOTAL</b>	=	<b>2863,5513</b>	<b>Kg/Jam</b>

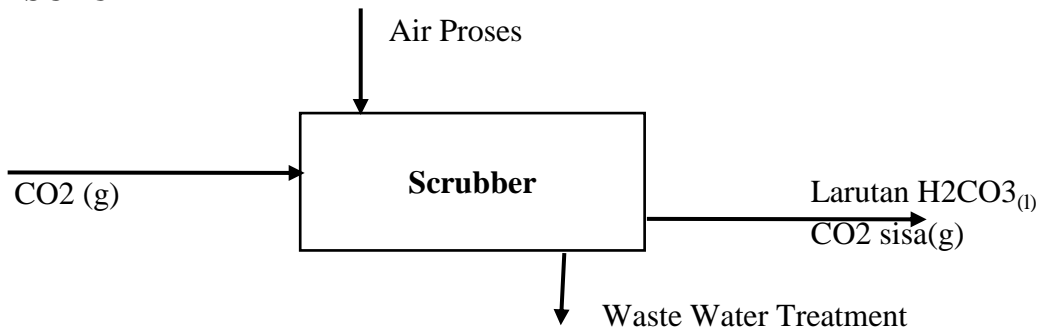
Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*CaCO <sub>3</sub> dari Ball Mill		*Produk ke Tangki Penampungan -1	
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6525,9722	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7171,3909
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	44,2014	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	44,9907
H <sub>2</sub> O	27,0486	HCl (aq)	237,5446
	6597,2222	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	10066,8330
*HCl teknis dari tangki penampungan		MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201
HCl	4988,4365	CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597
H <sub>2</sub> O	8868,3316		17590,4390
	13856,7681	*Gas CO <sub>2</sub> ke udara	
		CO <sub>2</sub>	2863,5513
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20453,9903</b>		<b>20453,9903</b>



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**3. SCRUBBER**



**Feed masuk**

Karbon dioksida sisa keluar dari reaktor

Bahan	CO2	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	Total
Mol (kmol)	65,0807	65,0807	130,1614
Berat (kg)	2.863,5513	1.171,4528	4.035,0041

**Feed Masuk :**

Karbon dioksida dan gas sisa dari Reaktor

Komposisi	% berat	Massa (kg/jam)	Mol (kmol/jam)
CO2	70,97%	2.863,5513	65,0807
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	29,03%	1.171,4528	65,0807
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4.035,0041</b>	<b>130,1614</b>

**Proses :**

Asumsi gas karbon dioksida lolos = 1% = 0,6508 kmol = 28,6355 kg/jam

Gas karbon dioksida yang terserap = 64,4299 kmol/jam = 2.834,9158 kg/jam

Absorpsi gas karbon dioksida dengan air proses suhu 30 °C

Kelarutan karbon dioksida = 42 per 100 bagian air (Perry 7<sup>ed</sup> T.2-123, 1997)

Kebutuhan air proses =  $\frac{100}{42} \times 64,4299 \text{ kmol/jam}$   
 = 153,4045 kmol/jam x 18,00 kg/kmol  
 = 2761,2816 kg/jam

H<sub>2</sub>O dalam feed = 1.171,4528 kg/jam

H<sub>2</sub>O yang ditambahkar = 2761,2816 - 1.171,4528  
 = 1589,8288 kg/jam

**Reaksi Pelarutan Karbon dioksida :**

	CO <sub>2</sub> (g)	+	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	→	H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (aq)
<b>M</b>	64,4299		153,4045		-
<b>R</b>	64,4299		64,4299		64,4299
<b>S</b>	0,0000		88,9746		64,4299



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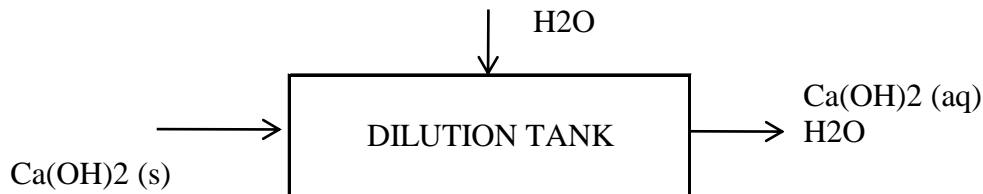
**Produk Keluar dan Sisa Reaksi :**

H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> terbentuk	=	Mol Amonia terserap	x	BM	
	=	64,4299 kmol/jam	x	62,00	kg/kmol
	=	3994,6541			kg/jam
Air sisa	=	88,9746 kmol	x	18,00	kg/kmol
	=	1601,5433			kg/jam
Mula - Mula Gas Ammonia	=	2863,5513			kg/jam
Excess	=	1%			
	=	28,6355			kg/jam
Gas CO <sub>2</sub>	=	28,6355			kg/jam

**NERACA MASSA SCRUBBER**

Massa Masuk (Kg/jam)		Massa Keluar (Kg/jam)	
Karbon dioksida dan gas lain dari Reaktor		Ammonium Hidroksida ke WWTP	
CO <sub>2</sub> (g)	= 2.863,5513	H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (aq)	= 3994,6541
H <sub>2</sub> O (g)	= 1.171,4528	H <sub>2</sub> O (aq)	= 1601,5433
Air Proses yang ditambahkan		Amonia sisa ke Udara	
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	= 1589,8288	CO <sub>2</sub> (g)	= 28,6355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 5624,8329</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 5624,8329</b>

**4. TANGKI PELARUTAN Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>**



Feed Masuk :

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,2000	20%	253,3131
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,8000	80%	1013,2523
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1266,5653</b>

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> yang dibutuhkan = 253,3131 Kg/Jam

H<sub>2</sub>O yang dibutuhkan = 1013,2523 Kg/Jam

Neraca Massa

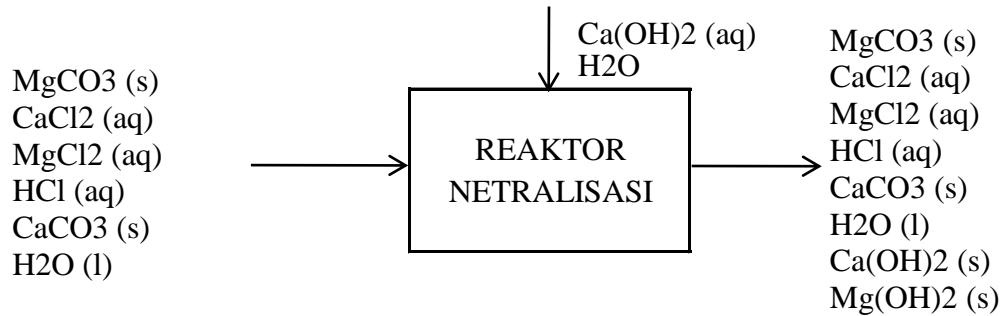
Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> dari gudang		*Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> ke Reaktor Netralisasi	
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	253,3131	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	253,3131
*Air dari utilitas		H <sub>2</sub> O	1013,2523



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H <sub>2</sub> O	1013,2523	1266,5653
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1266,5653</b>	<b>1266,5653</b>

**5. REAKTOR NETRALISASI**



Konversi MgCl<sub>2</sub> = 0,7 (Elsner, 2011)  
 Konversi HCl = 0,9 (Elsner, 2011)  
 Feed Masuk :

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,4077	40,77%	7171,3909
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0026	0,26%	44,9907
HCl	0,0135	1,35%	237,5446
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5723	57,23%	10066,8330
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0003	0,03%	4,4201
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0037	0,37%	65,2597
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17590,4390</b>

Feed Masuk :

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,2000	20%	253,3131
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,8000	80%	1013,2523
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1266,5653</b>

Reaksi yang terjadi

\*Reaksi 1

	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	+	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	→	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	+	Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)
M	0,4736						
R	0,3315		0,3315		0,3315		0,3315
S	0,1421		0,3315		0,3315		0,3315



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\*Reaksi 2

	$2\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$	+	$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$	$\longrightarrow$	$\text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq})$	+	$2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
M	6,5081						
R	5,8573		2,9286		2,9286		5,8573
S	0,6508		2,9286		2,9286		5,8573

Tinjauan reaksi:

\*Reaksi 1

	$\text{MgCl}_2(\text{aq})$	+	$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$	$\longrightarrow$	$\text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq})$	+	$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s})$
Berat $\text{MgCl}_2$	=		44,9907		Kg/Jam		
Sisa $\text{MgCl}_2$	=		13,4972		Kg/Jam		
Kebutuhan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	=		0,3315		Kmol/jam	=	24,5318 Kg/Jam
Produk $\text{CaCl}_2$	=		0,3315		Kmol/jam	=	36,7977 Kg/Jam
Produk $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$	=		0,3315		Kmol/jam	=	19,2276 Kg/Jam

\*Reaksi 2

	$2\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$	+	$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$	$\longrightarrow$	$\text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq})$	+	$2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$
Berat HCl	=		237,5446		Kg/Jam		
sisa HCl	=		23,7545		Kg/Jam		
kebutuhan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	=		2,9286		Kmol/jam	=	216,7188 Kg/Jam
Produk $\text{CaCl}_2$	=		2,9286		Kmol/jam	=	325,0782 Kg/Jam
Produk $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	=		5,8573		Kmol/jam	=	105,4308 Kg/Jam

Kebutuhan reaktan  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$

Kebutuhan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ untuk reaksi 1	=	0,3315	Kmol/jam
Kebutuhan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ untuk reaksi 2	=	2,9286	Kmol/jam
Kebutuhan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	=	3,2601	Kmol/jam
	=	241,2505	Kg/Jam

Digunakan  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  berlebih 5 % untuk mengoptimalkan reaksi.

$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ berlebih	=	3,4231	Kmol/jam	=	253,3131	Kg/Jam
$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ sisa reaksi	=	0,1630	Kmol/jam	=	12,0625	Kg/Jam

Kebutuhan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 20%	=	253,3131	Kg/Jam
Kadar $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	=	20%	
Berat total $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 20%	=	1266,5653	Kg/Jam
Berat $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ pada $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 20%	=	1013,2523	Kg/Jam

Produk reaksi

Produk $\text{CaCl}_2$ (R-1)	=	36,7977	Kg/Jam
Produk $\text{CaCl}_2$ (R-2)	=	325,0782	Kg/Jam
TOTAL	=	361,8758	Kg/Jam





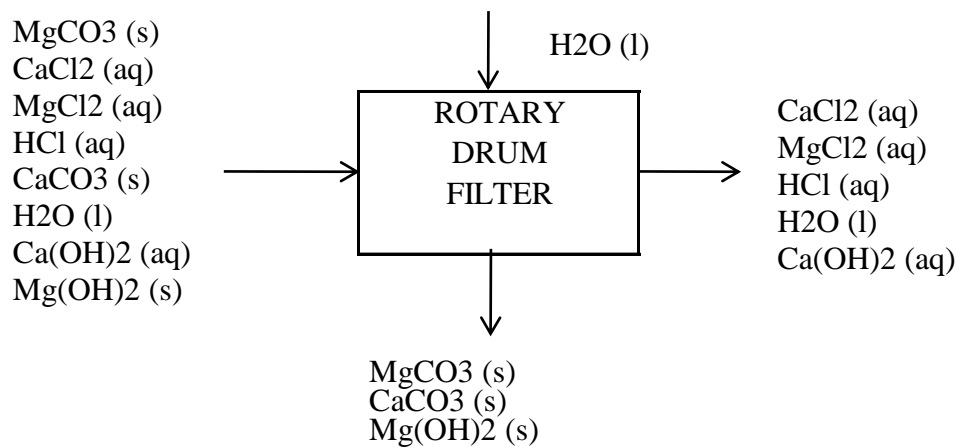
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Produk H <sub>2</sub> O			
Produk H <sub>2</sub> O reaksi 2	=	105,4308	Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O dalam Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> 20 %	=	1013,2523	Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O dari feed	=	10066,8330	Kg/Jam
<b>TOTAL</b>	=	<b>11185,5160</b>	<b>Kg/Jam</b>

Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Produk dari tangki penampung - 1		*Produk ke RDF	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7171,3909	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7533,2667
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	44,9907	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,4972
HCl (aq)	237,5446	HCl (aq)	23,7545
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	10066,8330	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11185,5160
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201	MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597	CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597
	17590,4390	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	12,0625
		Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	19,2276
			18857,0044
*Kapur Susu dari Tangki Pelarutan			
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	253,3131		
H <sub>2</sub> O	1013,2523		
	1266,5653		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18857,0044</b>		<b>18857,0044</b>

**6. ROTARY DRUM FILTER**



Feed Masuk

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,3995	39,95%	7533,2667
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0007	0,07%	13,4972
HCl	0,0013	0,13%	23,7545
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5932	59,32%	11185,5160



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MgCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0002	0,02%	4,4201
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0035	0,35%	65,2597
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0006	0,06%	12,0625
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0010	0,10%	19,2276
TOTAL	1,0000	100%	18857,0044

Menghitung Kebutuhan Air Pencuci

Asumsi Kebutuhan air pencuci air adalah 20% dari total cake yang di cuci

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Air Pencuci} &= 20\% \times \text{Total Cake} \\ &= 20\% \times 18857,0044 \\ &= 3771,4009 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi semua cake terpisahkan, filtrat yang terikut pada cake 1%

CaCl <sub>2</sub>	=	1%	x	7533,2667	=	75,3327	Kg/Jam
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	=	1%	x	13,4972	=	0,1350	Kg/Jam
HCl	=	1%	x	23,7545	=	0,2375	Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	1%	x	11185,5160	=	111,8552	Kg/Jam
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	=	1%	x	4,4201	=	0,0442	Kg/Jam
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	=	1%	x	65,2597	=	0,6526	Kg/Jam
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	1%	x	12,0625	=	0,1206	Kg/Jam
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	1%	x	19,2276	=	0,1923	Kg/Jam
TOTAL				=	188,5700	Kg/Jam	

Filtrat yang lolos RDF

CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	7457,9340	Kg/Jam
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	13,3622	Kg/Jam
HCl (aq)	=	23,5169	Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	=	11073,6609	Kg/Jam
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	11,9419	Kg/Jam

Cake tertahan RDF ke Pengolahan Limbah

CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	=	64,6071	Kg/Jam
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	=	4,3759	Kg/Jam
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	=	19,0353	Kg/Jam

Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Produk dari Reaktor Netralisasi		*Filtrat ke Tangki Mixing	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7533,2667	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7457,9340
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,4972	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,3622
HCl (aq)	23,7545	HCl (aq)	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11185,5160	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11073,6609
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	11,9419
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597		18580,4159
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	12,0625		



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Mg(OH)2	19,2276	*Solid ke Pengolahan Limbah
	18857,0044	MgCO3 (s) 4,3759
		CaCO3 (s) 64,6071
*Air pencuci dari utilitas		Mg(OH)2 (s) 19,0353
H2O	3771,4009	88,0184
		*Bekas Air Pencuci
		Produk terikut Cake 188,5700
		H2O 3771,4009
		3959,9709
	22628,4052	22628,4052

### 7. MIXING TANK

Fungsi : Mencampurkan feed keluar dari RDF dan Recycle dari Centrifuge



Feed Masuk :

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl2	0,4014	40,14%	7457,9340
MgCl2	0,0007	0,07%	13,3622
HCl	0,0013	0,13%	23,5169
H2O	0,5960	59,60%	11073,6609
Ca(OH)2	0,0006	0,06%	11,9419
TOTAL	1,0000	100,00%	18580,4159

Neraca Massa

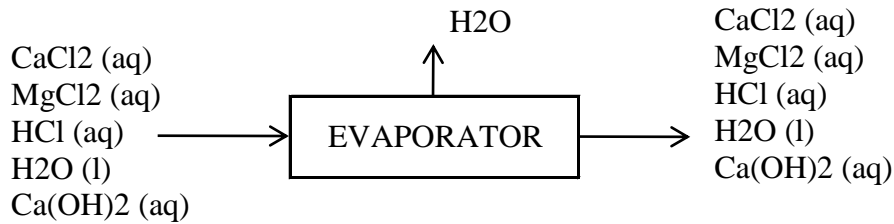
Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Filtrat dari RDF		*Filtrat ke Evaporator	
CaCl2 (aq)	7457,9340	CaCl2 (aq)	7457,9340
MgCl2 (aq)	13,3622	MgCl2 (aq)	13,3622
HCl (aq)	23,5169	HCl (aq)	23,5169
H2O (l)	11073,6609	H2O (l)	11073,6609
Ca(OH)2 (aq)	11,9419	Ca(OH)2 (aq)	11,9419
	18580,4159		18580,4159
TOTAL	18580,4159		18580,4159



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

## 8. EVAPORATOR

Fungsi : Menjenuhkan Larutan CaCl



Feed Masuk :

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,4014	0,4014	7457,9340
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0007	0,0007	13,3622
HCl	0,0013	0,0013	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5960	0,5960	11073,6609
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0006	0,0006	11,9419
TOTAL	1,0000	1,0000	18580,4159

Konsentrasi larutan dalam Feed

$$\frac{7506,7551}{18580,4159} \times 1,0000 = 0,4040 = 40,40\%$$

Neraca Massa :  $F = v1 + L1$  (Badger, pg 195)

neraca komponen :  $F.XF = Vtotal.Y + L1.XL1$

dimana  $F = 18580,4159$  kg/jam

$XF = 0,4040$

$XL = 0,5960$

$$L1 = \frac{(F \times XF) - (V1 \times Y)}{XL1}$$

$$= \frac{18580,4159 \times 0,4040 - 0}{0,5960}$$

$$= 12595,5304$$

$V1 = F - L1$

$$= 5984,8856 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Neraca Massa Evaporator

Feed Masuk = 18580,4159 kg/jam

Berat Larutan Pekat (L1) = 12595,5304 kg/jam

Berat Vapor (V1) = 5984,8856 kg/jam

Berat H<sub>2</sub>O pada produk akhir = 5088,7753 kg/jam

Berat H<sub>2</sub>O pada feed = 11073,6609 kg/jam



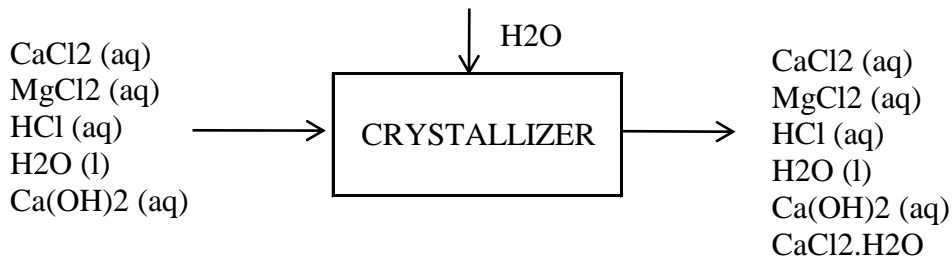
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Neraca massa total

Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
*filtrat dari Mixing Tank		*filtrat ke crystallizer	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	7457,9340	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	7457,9340
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622
HCl	23,5169	HCl	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O	11073,6609	H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419
TOTAL	18580,4159		12595,5304
		*air menguap pada evaporator	
		H <sub>2</sub> O	5984,8856
Total	18580,4159	Total	18580,4159

**9. CRYSTALLIZER**

Fungsi : Membentuk Crystal CaCl<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O



Feed Masuk

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,5921	59,21%	7457,9340
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0011	0,11%	13,3622
HCl	0,0019	0,19%	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,4040	40,40%	5088,7753
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0009	0,09%	11,9419
TOTAL	1,0000	100,00%	12595,5304

$$\text{Kelarutan CaCl}_2 \text{ pada suhu } 30 = \frac{59,5 \text{ gr}}{100,0 \text{ gr air}} = \frac{0,00595 \text{ kg}}{0,1 \text{ kg air}}$$

Penentuan Kristal yang terbentuk

Dengan metode example 1. (Perry 7ed), hal. 18-37, dengan persamaan :

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

Dengan : P = Berat Kristal

R = Ratio BM dari kristal/larutan

S = Solubility kristal pada mother liquor

W<sub>o</sub> = Berat bahan yang akan dikristalkan pada feed



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Ho = Total bahan yang bersifat liquid pada feed

E = Evaporation

**Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi terjadi penguapan H}_2\text{O} &= 0\% \\ \text{H}_2\text{O yang menguap} &= 0\% \times 5.088,7753 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Ratio BM kristal dengan larutan (R) :

$$\text{BM CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 147 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\text{BM CaCl}_2 = 111 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\text{Kelarutan CaCl}_2 = 0,595$$

Berat CaCl<sub>2</sub> terkristalkan pada feed (W<sub>o</sub>) :

$$W_o = 7457,9340 \text{ kg}$$

Total bahan yang bersifat liquid pada feed (H<sub>o</sub>) :

$$H_o = 5137,5963 \text{ kg}$$

Evaporation ( E ) :

$$E = 0 \text{ kg}$$

maka jumlah kristal yang terbentuk adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= R \times 100 \frac{W_o - S(H_o - E)}{100 - S(R - 1)} \\ P &= 1 \times \frac{(100 \times 8135,9280) - (0,595 \times (5604,6505 - 0))}{100 - (0,595(1 - 1))} \\ P &= 1 \times \frac{742736,5319}{100} \\ P &= 7427,3653 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat Kristal CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} = 7427,3653$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat CaCl}_2 \text{ tidak terkristal} &= \text{Berat CaCl}_2 \text{ pada feed} - \text{Berat kristal CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 7457,9340 - 7427,3653 \\ &= 30,5687 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



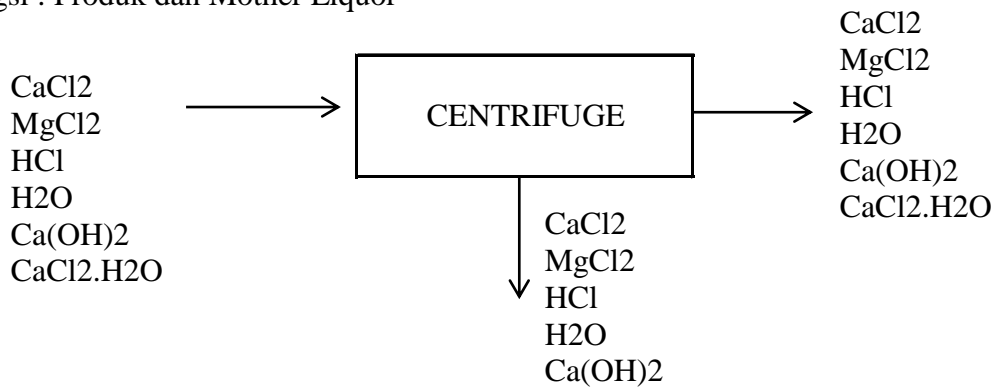
Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Filtrat dari Evaporator		*Crystal ke Centrifuge	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7457,9340	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	30,5687
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,3622	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622
HCl (aq)	23,5169	HCl	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	5088,7753	H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	11,9419	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419
	12595,5304	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	7427,3653
			12595,5304
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12595,5304</b>		<b>12595,5304</b>

**10. CENTRIFUGE**

Fungsi : Produk dan Mother Liquor



Feed Masuk

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0024	0,24%	30,5687
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0011	0,11%	13,3622
HCl	0,0019	0,19%	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,4040	40,40%	5088,7753
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0009	0,09%	11,9419
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0,5897	58,97%	7427,3653
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>12595,5304</b>

Berdasarkan perhitungan pada Crystallizer

Feed bersifat liquid

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0059	0,59%	30,5687
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0026	0,26%	13,3622
HCl	0,0046	0,46%	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,9846	98,46%	5088,7753
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0023	0,23%	11,9419
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>5168,1650</b>



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Feed bersifat solid

Komponen	fraksi Berat	% Berat	Berat (Kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	1,0000	100,00%	7427,3653
TOTAL	1,0000	100,00%	7427,3653

Perhitungan cake

Asumsi filtrat terikut cake = 10% (Perry's 7ed, pg 18-38)

Asumsi solid terambil = 90%

Solid terambil = 6684,6288 Kg/Jam

Cake loss = cake pada feed - solid terambil

terdiri dari :

Komponen	Feed Masuk	Cake Terambil	Cake Loss
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	7427,3653	6684,6288	742,7365

Perhitungan filtrat :

Asumsi filtrat terikut cake 10% (Perry's 7ed, pg 18-38)

Berat Liquid = 5168,1650 Kg/Jam

filtrat terikut = 516,8165 Kg/Jam

filtrat keluar = filtrat pada feed - filtrat terikut

terdiri dari :

Komponen	Feed Masuk	Filtrat Terikut	Mother Liquor
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	30,5687	3,0569	27,5118
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	1,3362	12,0260
HCl	23,5169	2,3517	21,1652
H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753	508,8775	4579,8978
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	1,1942	10,7477
TOTAL	5168,1650	516,8165	4640,6008

Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Crystal dari Crystallizer		*Crystal ke Rotay Dryer	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	30,5687	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0569
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3362
HCl	23,5169	HCl	2,3517
H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753	H <sub>2</sub> O	508,8775
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1942
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	7427,3653	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6684,6288
	12595,5304		7201,4453
		*Mother Liquor ke Mixing Tank	
		CaCl <sub>2</sub>	27,5118
		MgCl <sub>2</sub>	12,0260
		HCl	21,1652
		H <sub>2</sub> O	4579,8978





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	10,7477
		4651,3485
	*Cake Loss CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	742,7365
TOTAL	12595,5304	12595,5304

perhitungan recycle dari Mixing Tank ke centrifuge

perhitungan single pass recycle :

fresh feed = feed dari Mix masuk - feed dari centrifuge

Komponen	Feed Masuk	Recycle	Fresh Feed
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	7457,9340	27,5118	7430,4222
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	12,0260	1,3362
HCl	23,5169	21,1652	2,3517
H <sub>2</sub> O	11073,6609	4579,8978	6493,7631
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	10,7477	1,1942
TOTAL	18580,4159	4651,3485	13929,0674

Neraca Massa Mixing Tank Recycle

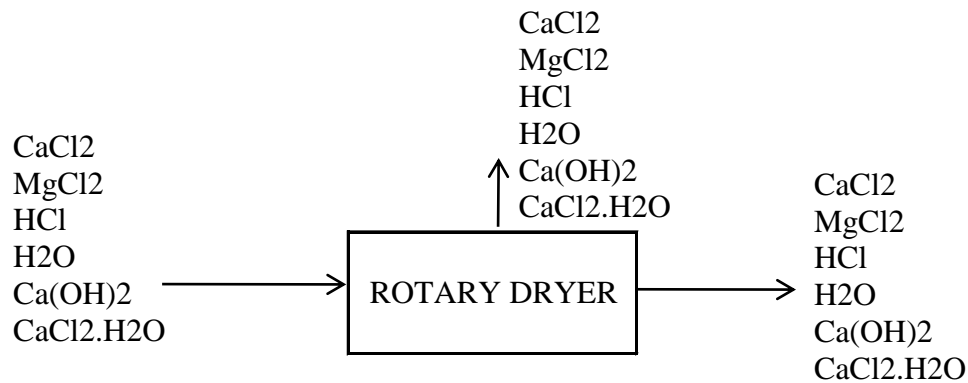
Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Filtrat dari RDF		*Filtrat ke Evaporator	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7430,4222	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7457,9340
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	1,3362	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,3622
HCl (aq)	2,3517	HCl (aq)	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	6493,7631	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11073,6609
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	1,1942	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	11,9419
	13929,0674		18580,4159
*Mother Liquor dari Centrifuge			
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	27,5118		
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	12,0260		
HCl (aq)	21,1652		
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	4579,8978		
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	10,7477		
	4651,3485		
TOTAL	18580,4159		18580,4159



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

### 11. ROTARY DRYER

Fungsi : Meringkan  $\text{CaCl}_2$  dengan bantuan udara panas



kehilangan solid = 1,0% petrochemical handbook  
 maka produk solid = 99,0%

#### komponen

komponen	berat (kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0569
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3362
HCl	2,3517
H <sub>2</sub> O	508,8775
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1942
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6684,6288
TOTAL	7201,4453

komponen	feed (kg)	kehilangan solid (kg)	produk solid (kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0569	0,0306	3,0263
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3362	0,0134	1,3229
HCl	2,3517	0,0235	2,3282
H <sub>2</sub> O	508,8775	5,0888	503,7888
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1942	0,0119	1,1822
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6684,6288	66,8463	6617,7825
TOTAL	7201,4453	72,0145	7129,4308

Asumsi air yang terikat pada produk = 1,0%  
 Berat air pada feed = 508,8775 kg/jam  
 Air pada produk = 5,0887753 kg/jam  
 Penguapan air = 503,7888 kg/jam

Neraca massa pada rotary dryer :

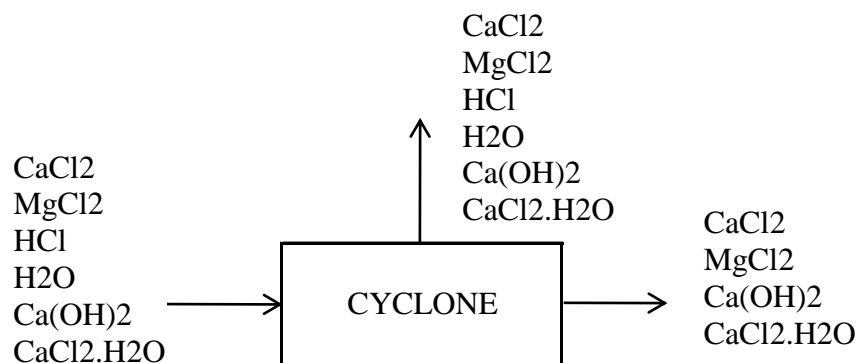
Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
Dari Centrifuge		Kristal ke Cooling Conveyor	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0569	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0263
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3362	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3229



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

HCl	2,3517	HCl	0,0235
H <sub>2</sub> O	508,8775	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1942	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1822
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6684,6288	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6617,7825
TOTAL	7201,4453		6628,4262
*Udara kering masuk	689239,3069	Kristal ke Cyclone	
		CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0306
		MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0134
		HCl	2,3282
		Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0119
		CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,8463
			69,2303
		*Udara keluar	689239,3069
		*uap H <sub>2</sub> O	503,7888
Total	696440,7522		696440,7522

## 12. CYCLONE



Kondisi operasi

Tekanan operasi	:	1 atm
Suhu operasi	:	92 °C
efisiensi cyclone	:	99% (Ludwig:165)

Komponen	Berat (kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0306
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0134
HCl	2,3282
H <sub>2</sub> O	503,7888
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0119
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,8463
Total	573,0191

Kehilangan solid	:	1%
Massa produk solid	:	99%



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

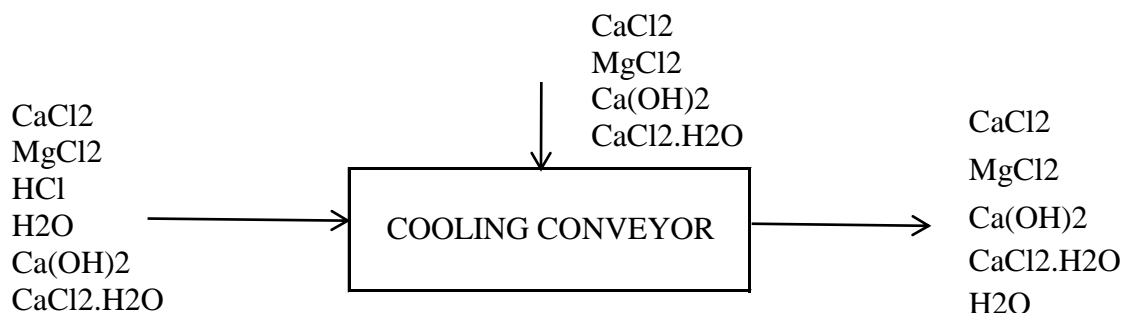
Terdiri dari :

Komponen	Feed	Kehilangan solid (kg)	Produk solid (kg)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0306	0,0003	0,0303
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0134	0,000134	0,0132
HCl	2,3282	0,0232817	2,3049
H <sub>2</sub> O	503,7888	5,0378875	498,7509
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0119	0,0001194	0,0118
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,8463	0,6684629	66,1778

Neraca massa :

Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
Masuk ke cyclone		Produk atas	
		*Udara keluar	689239,3069
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0306	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0003
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0134	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0001
HCl	2,3282	HCl	2,3282
H <sub>2</sub> O	503,7888	H <sub>2</sub> O	503,7888
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0119	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0001
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,8463	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0,6685
Total	573,0191		506,7859
		Produk bawah	
*Udara keluar	689239,3069	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0303
		MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0132
		Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0118
		CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,1778
Total	689812,3260		689812,3260

### 13. COOLING CONVEYOR



Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
Masuk dari cyclone		Keluar cooling conveyor	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,1778	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6683,9603
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0303	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0566
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0132	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3361
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0118	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1941
	66,2331	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888



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Masuk dari R.Dryer		HCl	0,0235
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0263		6694,6593
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3229		
HCl	0,0235		
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888		
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1822		
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6617,7825		
	6628,4262		
Total	6694,6593	Total	6694,6593



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**APPENDIX B**

**PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS**

satuan massa = kilogram  
 waktu operasi = 1 tahun = 330 hari  
 1 hari kerja = 24 jam  
 kapasitas 55000 ton/tahun = 166,6667 ton/hari  
 = 6,9444 ton/jam  
 = 6944,4444 kg/jam  
 basis = 6944,444444 kg/jam  
 T reff = 25 C = 298,15 K

Data Cp = Perry 7th ed t.2-194 pg 2-161; NIST (kal/mol K)

Komponen	BM	A	B	C
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	100	19,680	0,0119	-307600,00
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	84	16,900		
HCl	36,5	6,700	0,0008	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	111	16,900	0,0039	
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	95	17,300	0,0038	
CO <sub>2</sub>	44	10,340	0,0027	-195500,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	74	21,400		
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	58	18,200		
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .H <sub>2</sub> O	147			
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	18	1,0000		
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	18	8,220	0,0002	0,00000134

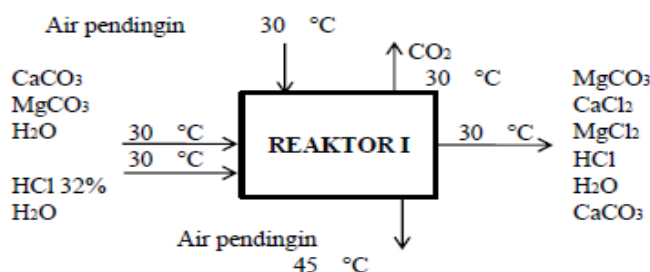
**Tabel 1. Data konstanta kapasitas panas**

Literature : Himmelblau app. E.1 (J/mol K)

Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	18	18,2964	0,47212	-0,0013388	1,3142E-06
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	18	33,46	0,00688	0,000007604	-3,593E-09
CO <sub>2</sub>	44	36,11	0,04233	-0,00002887	7,464E-09

**1. Reaktor Asam**

Fungsi : Mereaksikan HCl dengan Calcium Carbonate untuk menghasilkan CaCl<sub>2</sub>





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T feed masuk	=	303,15 K
T feed yang keluar	=	303,15 K
T reff	=	298,15 K
T steam masuk	=	303,15 K
T steam keluar	=	318,15 K

Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*CaCO <sub>3</sub> dari Ball Mill		*Produk ke Reaktor Netralisasi	
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6525,9722	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7171,3909
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	44,2014	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	44,9907
H <sub>2</sub> O	27,0486	HCl (aq)	237,5446
	<u>6597,2222</u>	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	10066,8330
		MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201
*HCl teknis dari tangki penampungan		CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	<u>65,2597</u>
HCl	4988,4365		0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	8868,3316		
	<u>13856,7681</u>	*Gas CO <sub>2</sub> ke udara	
		CO <sub>2</sub>	2863,5513
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20453,9903</b>		<b>2863,5513</b>

**Q bahan masuk**

$$Q = n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \times C_p \text{ ( kkal/kmol K )}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CaCO}_3 &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 65,2597222 \times 99,2724 \\ &= 6478,49065 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ MgCO}_3 &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,5262 \times 84,5000 \\ &= 44,4644924 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 1,5027 \times 5,0000 \\ &= 7,51350309 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ HCl} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 136,669494 \times 34,7026 \\ &= 4742,78677 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 492,685089 \times 5,0000 \\ &= 2463,42544 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TOTAL Q bahan masuk} = 13736,681 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

**Q bahan keluar**

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 64,607125 \times 90,362675 \\ &= 5838,0726 \text{ Kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ MgCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,47358631 \times 92,21235 \\ &= 43,6705065 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ HCl} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 6,50807113 \times 34,7026 \\ &= 225,846989 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$





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$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 559,268501 \times 5 \\ &= 2796,3425 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ MgCO}_3 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0526207 \times 84,5000 \\ &= 4,44644924 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ CaCO}_3 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,6526 \times 99,2724 \\ &= 64,7849065 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ CO}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 65,0807113 \times 49,00260339 \\ &= 3189,12428 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q \text{ bahan keluar} = 12162,2883 \text{ kkal/jam}$$



Dari Lange 15th ed. T. 6.3 didapatkan  $\Delta H_f^\circ =$

$\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s})$	=	-288,6233 kkal/kmol
$\text{HCl}(\text{aq})$	=	-39,9498 kkal/kmol
$\text{CaCl}_2(\text{aq})$	=	-209,6391 kkal/kmol
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	=	-68,315 kkal/kmol
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	=	-94,0511 kkal/kmol
$\text{MgCO}_3(\text{s})$	=	-261,9025 kkal/kmol
$\text{MgCl}_2(\text{aq})$	=	-191,4794 kkal/kmol



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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REAKTAN

KOMPONEN	n bereaksi	$\Delta H_f 298$	$\Delta H_f 298$
	kmol/jam	kkal/kmol	kkal/jam
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	64,6071	-288,6233	-18647,12162
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	0,4736	-261,9025	-124,0334384
HCl(aq)	130,161423	-39,9498	-5199,922801

PRODUK

KOMPONEN	n bereaksi	$\Delta H_f 298$	$\Delta H_f 298$
	kmol/jam	kkal/kmol	kkal/jam
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	64,607125	-209,6391	-13544,17954
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,47358631	-191,4794	-90,6820224
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	65,0807113	-68,315	-4445,988793
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,47358631	-94,0511	-44,54131336

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{298} &= \Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ reaktan} \\
 &= -18125,39167 - (-23971,07786) \\
 &= 5845,686193 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \Delta H_p &= 11867,2099 \\
 \Delta H_r &= 11265,74191 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_p + \Delta H_{298} - \Delta H_r \\
 &= 11867,2099 + 5845,686193 - 11265,74191 \\
 &= 6447,1542 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ masuk} &= Q \text{ keluar} \\
 Q \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ reaksi} &= Q \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ serap} \\
 13736,6809 + 6447,1542 &= 12162,2883 + Q \text{ serap} \\
 8021,5468 &= Q \text{ serap}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Kebutuhan air pendingin**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di butuhkan air pendingin dengan suhu } m &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Air pendingin keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\
 C_p \text{ Air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/Kg }^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan air} &= \frac{Q_c}{C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{8021,5468}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\
 &= 534,7697863 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**NERACA PANAS**

MASUK	kcal/jam	Keluar	Kcal/jam
*CaCO <sub>3</sub> dari Ball Mill		*Produk ke Reaktor Netralisasi	
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6478,49065	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	5838,0726
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	44,4644924	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	43,67050653
H <sub>2</sub> O	7,51350309	HCl (aq)	225,8469892
	6530,46864	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	2796,342503
*HCl teknis dari tangki penampungan		MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,446449239
HCl	4742,78677	CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	64,78490645
H <sub>2</sub> O	2463,42544		8973,1640
	7206,21222	*gas CO <sub>2</sub> ke udara	
ΔH reaksi	6447,1542	CO <sub>2</sub>	3189,124285
		Q serap	8021,5468
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20183,8351</b>		<b>20183,8351</b>

**2. SCRUBBER**



Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan = 1 atm  
 Suhu = 32 °C (Ulrich : 433)

**Neraca energi total:**

$$\Delta H \text{ bahan masuk} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi} + Q_{\text{supply}} = \Delta H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

**Entalpi Bahan Masuk** 273,15

1 Entalpi CO<sub>2</sub> dari reaktor pada suhu 30 °C  
 T saat masuk scrubber = 30 °C = 303,15 °K  
 T reference = 25 °C = 298,15 °K

Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kmol)	Entalpi (kJ/jam)
CO <sub>2</sub>	2.863,5513	44,00	13.343,2960
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.171,4528	18,00	11.699,8970
Total	4.035,0041		25.043,1930

2 Entalpi air proses pada suhu 30 °C  
 T saat masuk scrubber = 30 °C = 303,15 °K  
 T reference = 25 °C = 298,15 °K



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Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kgmol)	Rate mol (kmol/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.589,8288	18	88,3238
Total			88,3238

T (K)	Tref (K)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kJ/kmol)	$\Delta H$ (kJ/jam)
303,1500	298,1500	374,6940	33.094,4076
303,1500	298,1500		
		TOTAL	33.094,4076

**Entalpi Bahan Keluar**

1 Entalpi H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> ke storage pada suhu 32 °C

T saat keluar scrubber = 32 °C = 305,15 °K

T reference = 25 °C = 298,15 °K

Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kgmol)	Rate mol (kmol/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	3.994,6541	62	64,4299
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.601,5433	18	88,9746
Total			153,4045

T (K)	Tref (K)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kJ/kmol)	$\Delta H$ (kJ/jam)
305,1500	298,1500	325,1967	27.962,5784
305,1500	298,1500	128,0748	11.210,8033
		TOTAL	39.173,3818

2 Entalpi bahan keluar ammonia sisa ke udara bebas

Komposisi	Berat (kg/jam)	BM (kg/kgmol)	Rate mol (kmol/jam)
CO <sub>2</sub> <sub>sisa</sub>	28,6355	44	0,6508
Total			0,6508



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

T (K)	Tref (K)	$\int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$ (kJ/kmol)	$\Delta H$ (kJ/jam)
305,1500	298,1500	325,1967	200,4486
298,1500	298,1500		
TOTAL			200,4486

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_2 \text{ bahan keluar} &= 39.173,3818 + 200,4486 \\ &= 39.373,8303 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Neraca Energi Total :**

Asumsi : Q loss = 5%  $\Delta H_1$  bahan masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_1 \text{ bahan masuk} &= \Delta H_2 \text{ bahan keluar} + \text{Q loss} \\ \Delta H_1 \text{ bahan masuk} &= \Delta H_2 \text{ bahan keluar} + 5\% (\Delta H_1 \text{ bahan masuk}) \\ 58137,6006 &= 39373,8303 + 2906,880032 \\ 58137,6006 &= 42280,7104 \end{aligned}$$

**Panas Reaksi**

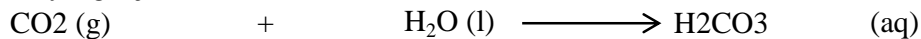
Berdasarkan Himmelblau halaman 456 :

**Panas reaksi pada suhu 85°C (358,15 K) :**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R,358,15K} &= \Delta H_{R, T_{ref}} + (\Delta H_{Produk} - \Delta H_{Reaktan}) \\ \Delta H_{Reaktan} &= \text{Entalpi bahan masuk} \\ \Delta H_{Produk} &= \text{Entalpi bahan keluar} \\ \Delta H_{R, T_{ref}} &= \text{Panas Reaksi pada suhu reference} \\ T_{ref} &= \text{Suhu Reference} = 25^\circ\text{C} \\ \Delta H_{R,298,15K} &= \Delta H_{f, Produk}^\circ - \Delta H_{f, Reaktan}^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ = \text{Panas pembentukan bahan}$$

Reaksi yang terjadi



Data  $\Delta H_f^\circ$  komponen :

Komposisi	$\Delta H_f^\circ$ (KJoule/mol)	Literatur
H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-125	Lange
CO <sub>2</sub>	-393,51	Himelblau
H <sub>2</sub> O	-285,83	Himelblau



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 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**Tinjauan panas reaksi :**

Dari neraca massa : (Kapasitas produksi : 250.000 ton/tahun)

Komposisi	Jumlah mol (Kmol)	Jumlah mol (mol)
H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	64,4299	64.429,9042
H <sub>2</sub> O	64,4299	64.429,9042
CO <sub>2</sub>	64,4299	64.429,9042

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R,298,15K} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ Produk}}^{\circ} - \Delta H_{f \text{ Reaktan}}^{\circ} \\ &= \Delta H_{f \text{ H}_2\text{CO}_3}^{\circ} - ( \Delta H_{f \text{ H}_2\text{O}}^{\circ} + \Delta H_{f \text{ CO}_2}^{\circ} ) \\ &= [ ( -125 \times 64.429,9042 ) - ( ( -285,83 \times 64.429,9042 ) + ( -393,51 \times 64.429,9042 ) ) ] \\ &= 35.716.073,0922 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konversi} &= 100,00\% \text{ sehingga} \\ \Delta H_{R,298,15K} &= 100,00\% \times 35.716.073,0922 \text{ Kj} \\ &= 35.716.073,0922 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}} &= 58.137,6006 \text{ (Entalpi bahan masuk)} \\ \Delta H_{\text{Produk}} &= 39.373,8303 \text{ (Entalpi bahan keluar)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi Q loss} =$$

**Neraca Energi Total**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ supply} &= \Delta H \text{ bahan keluar} + \Delta H_{R,298,15} + Q \text{ loss} \\ 58.137,601 + Q \text{ supply} &= 39.373,8303 + 35.716.073,0922 + Q \text{ loss} \\ 58.137,601 + Q \text{ supply} &= 35.755.446,923 + 5\% (Q \text{ supply}) \\ 95\% Q \text{ supply} &= 35.697.309,3220 \text{ Kj} \\ Q \text{ supply} &= 37.576.115,0757 \text{ Kj} \\ Q \text{ loss} &= 1.878.805,7538 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

**Kebutuhan Air Proses:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu air proses masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427}) \\ \text{Suhu air proses keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich : 427}) \\ \text{Cp air proses} &= 4 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{ fig 3-11}) \\ \text{Q supply} &= m \cdot \text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T \\ \text{M air proses} &= \frac{\text{Q supply}}{\text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{37.576.115,0757}{4 \times 15} \\ &= 599.314,4186 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

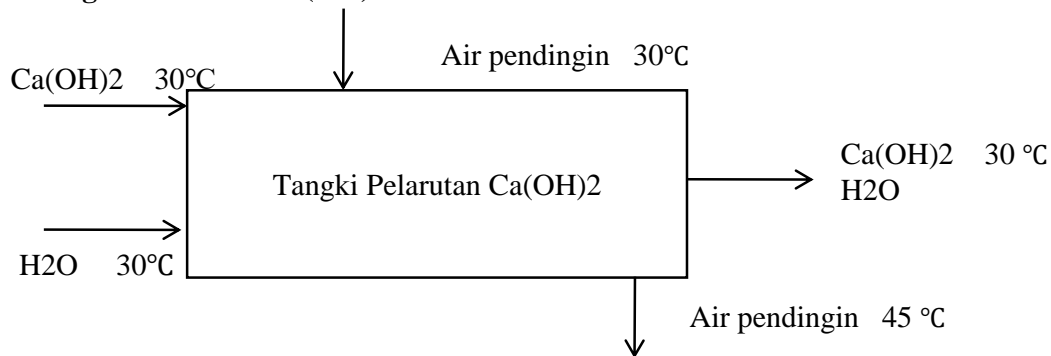


Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**NERACA ENERGI SCRUBBER**

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Gas dari reaktor		Larutan H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ke storage	
CO <sub>2</sub>	= 3.189,1278	H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	= 9.362,6733
H <sub>2</sub> O (g)	= 2.796,3456	H <sub>2</sub> O (a)	= 47,9084
Air proses	= 7.909,7620		
		Q loss	= 449.045,8480
Q supply	= 8.980.916,9598	ΔH <sub>Reaks</sub>	= 8.536.355,7655
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.994.812,1952</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>= 8.994.812,1952</b>

**3. Tangki Pelarutan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>**



T feed masuk	=	303,15 K
T feed yang keluar	=	303,15 K
T reff	=	298,15 K
T steam masuk	=	303,15 K
T steam keluar	=	318,15 K

**Neraca Massa**

Masuk	Kg/jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> dari gudang		*Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> ke reaktor netralisasi	
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	253,3131	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	253,3131
		H <sub>2</sub> O	1013,2523
			<hr/> 1266,5653
*Air dari utilitas			
H <sub>2</sub> O	1013,2523		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1266,5653</b>		<b>1266,5653</b>



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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Dengan trial suhu dari persamaan berikut didapat suhu 30 °C

**Q bahan masuk**

$$Q = n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \quad \times \quad C_p \text{ ( kkal/kmol K )}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 3,42314955 \times 107,0000 \\ &= 366,277002 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 56,2918 \times 5,0000 \\ &= 281,458963 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TOTAL Q bahan masuk} = 647,73596 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

**Q Pelarutan bahan**

$$\Delta H_f = -16,2 \text{ Kj/Kg} = -3109,928 \text{ Kj/jam} = 743,2914 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

**Q bahan keluar**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 3,42314955 \times 107,0 \\ &= 366,2770 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 56,2917925 \times 5,0000 \\ &= 281,458963 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Q bahan keluar} &= 647,7360 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \text{ (aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O(l)} &\longrightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O} \end{aligned}$$





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**Neraca Energi Total**

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

$Q \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ pelarutan} = Q \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ serap}$   
 $647,7359643 + 743,2914 = 647,7360 + Q \text{ serap}$   
 $Q \text{ serap} = 743,2914$

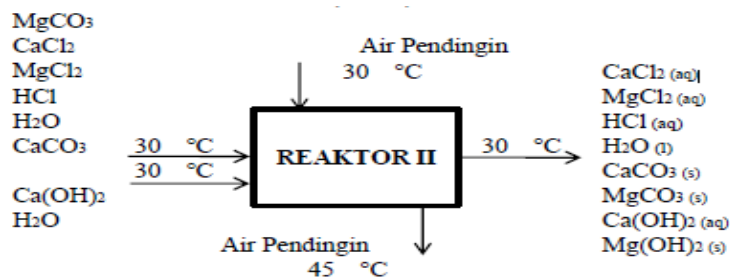
kebutuhan air pendingin

di butuhkan air pendingin dengan suhu  $m = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 air pendingin keluar  $= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $C_p \text{ Air pendingin} = 1 \text{ kkal/Kg }^\circ\text{C}$   
 Kebutuhan air  $= \frac{Q_c}{C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)}$   
 $= \frac{743,2914}{1 \times (45 - 30)}$   
 $= 49,55276 \text{ kg/jam}$

**NERACA PANAS**

Masuk	kkal/jam	Keluar	Kkal/jam
*Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> dari gudang		*Produk ke Reaktor Netralisasi	
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	366,277002	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	366,2770
		H <sub>2</sub> O	281,4589627
			<u>647,7360</u>
*Air dari utilitas			
H <sub>2</sub> O	281,458963		
$\Delta H$ pelarutan	743,2914	Q serap	743,2914
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1391,0274</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1391,0274</b>

**4. Reaktor Netralisasi**





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

T feed masuk	=	303,15 K
T feed yang keluar	=	303,15 K
T reff	=	298,15 K
T steam masuk	=	303,15 K
T steam keluar	=	318,15 K

Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Produk dari REAKTOR ASAM		*Produk ke RDF	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7171,3909	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7533,2667
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	44,9907	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,4972
HCl (aq)	237,5446	HCl (aq)	23,7545
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	10066,8330	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11185,5160
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201	MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597	CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597
	17590,4390	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	12,0625
		Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	19,2276
			18857,0044
*Kapur Susu dari Tangki Pelarutan			
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	253,3131		
H <sub>2</sub> O	1013,2523		
	1266,5653		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18857,0044</b>		<b>18857,0044</b>

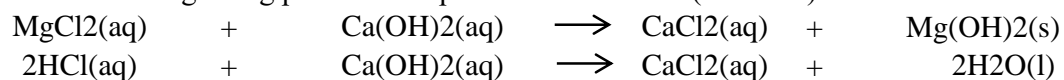
Q Bahan masuk

$$Q = n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \times C_p \text{ (kkal/jmol.K)}$$

CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	5838,0726
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	43,6705
HCl (aq)	=	225,8470
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	=	2796,3425
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	=	4,4464
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	=	64,7849
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	366,2770
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	=	281,4590
Total Q bahan masuk	=	9620,9000 Kkal/jam

Q Reaksi

Menghitung panas reaksi pada suhu 298.15 K ( $\Delta H_f$  298)





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Dari Lange 15Th ed T.6.3 Dipakai ( $\Delta H_f 298$ ) :

MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	-191,4794 Kkal/Kmol
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	-235,4685 Kkal/Kmol
HCl (aq)	=	-39,9498 Kkal/Kmol
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	-209,6391 Kkal/Kmol
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	=	-221,5105 Kkal/Kmol
H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	=	-68,315 Kkal/Kmol

REAKTAN

Komponen	n Bereaksi	$\Delta H_f 298$	$\Delta H_f 298$
	(Kmol/Jam)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal/jam)
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,3315	-191,4794	-63,4774
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	3,2601	-235,4685	-767,6608
HCl (aq)	5,8573	-39,9498	-233,9965
TOTAL			-1065,1348

PRODUK

Komponen	n Bereaksi	$\Delta H_f 298$	$\Delta H_f 298$
	(Kmol/Jam)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal/jam)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	3,2601	-209,6391	-683,4533
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	0,3315	-221,5105	-73,4330
H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	5,8573	-68,315	-400,1390
TOTAL			-1157,0254

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{298} &= \Delta H_{298} \text{ produk} - \Delta H_{298} \text{ reaktan} \\ &= -1157,0254 - (-1065,1348) \\ &= -91,8906 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \\ \Delta H_r &= 635,7945 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \\ \Delta H_p &= 9269,9231 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_R &= \Delta H_p + \Delta H_{298} + \Delta H_r \\ &= 9269,923 + (-91,8906) + 635,7945 \\ &= 9813,827 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Q Bahan Keluar

$$Q = n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \times C_p \text{ (Kkal/Jam)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{CaCl_2} &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 67,8673 \times 90,362675 \\ &= 6132,66783 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ MgCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,1421 \times 92,21235 \\ &= 13,101152 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ HCl} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,6508 \times 34,7026 \\ &= 22,5847 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 621,4176 \times 5,000 \\ &= 3107,08779 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CaCO}_3 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,6526 \times 99,2724 \\ &= 64,7849 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ MgCO}_3 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0526 \times 84,5 \\ &= 4,4464 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,1630 \times 107 \\ &= 17,4418 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Mg(OH)}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,3315 \times 91 \\ &= 30,1674 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Total Q bahan keluar = 9392,282 Kkal/Jam

Neraca Energi Total :

Q masuk = Q keluar

Q bahan masuk + Q reaksi = Q bahan keluar + Q serap

9620,900 + 9813,827 = 9392,282 + Q serap

Q serap = 10042,445 Kkal/Jam



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

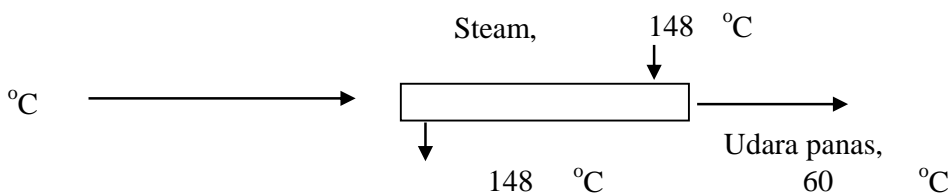
**Kebutuhan air pendingin**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di butuhkan air pendingin dengan suhu } m &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Air pendingin keluar} &= 45 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Cp Air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/Kg } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan air} &= \frac{Q_c}{C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{10042,4449}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\
 &= 669,4963281 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Neraca Panas**

Masuk	Kkal/Jam	Keluar	Kkal/Jam
*Produk dari REAKTOR ASAM		*Produk ke RDF	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	5838,0726	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	6132,6678
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	43,6705	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,1012
HCl (aq)	225,8470	HCl (aq)	22,5847
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	2796,3425	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	3107,0878
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4464	MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4464
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	64,7849	CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	64,7849
	8973,1640	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	17,4418
		Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	30,1674
			9392,2820
*Kapur Susu dari Tangki Pelarutan			
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	366,2770		
H <sub>2</sub> O	281,4590		
	647,7360		
ΔH reaksi	9813,8270	Q serap	10042,4449
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19434,7270</b>		<b>19434,7270</b>

**5. Heater**



T feed masuk	=	303,15 K
T feed keluar	=	333,15 K
T reff	=	298,15 K
T steam	=	421,15 K



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Feed masuk

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Produk dari Reaktor Netralisasi		*Filtrat ke Tangki Mixing	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7533,2667	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7457,9340
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,4972	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,3622
HCl (aq)	23,7545	HCl (aq)	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11185,5160	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11073,6609
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	11,9419
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597		18580,4159
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	12,0625	*Solid ke Pengolahan Limbah	
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	19,2276	MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,3759
	18857,0044	CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	64,6071
*Air pencuci dari utilitas		Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	19,0353
H <sub>2</sub> O	3771,4009		88,0184
		*Bekas Air Pencuci	
		Produk terikut Cake	188,5700
		H <sub>2</sub> O	3771,4009
			3959,9709
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22628,4052</b>		<b>22628,4052</b>

Dengan trial suhu dari persamaan berikut didapat : 30 °C

**Q bahan masuk**

CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	6132,6678	kkal/jam
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	13,1012	kkal/jam
HCl (aq)	=	22,5847	kkal/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	=	3107,0878	kkal/jam
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	=	4,4464	kkal/jam
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	=	64,7849	kkal/jam
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	17,4418	kkal/jam
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	30,1674	kkal/jam
<b>TOTAL Q bahan masuk</b>	=	<b>9392,2820</b>	<b>kkal/jam</b>

**Q bahan keluar**

$$\Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 \text{ (aq)} = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 67,1886 \times 634,5862$$

$$= 42636,957 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{MgCl}_2 \text{ (aq)} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,1407 \times 647,4815 \\ &= 91,0716 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{HCl (aq)} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,6443 \times 243,3382 \\ &= 156,782569 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{H}_2\text{O (l)} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 615,2034 \times 35 \\ &= 21532,1184 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{Ca(OH)}_2 \text{ (aq)} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,1614 \times 749 \\ &= 120,8714 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Q Total bahan keluar = 64537,801 kkal/jam  
 Neraca Energi Total (Kehilangan maksimum=10%)  
 Asumsi Q loss = 5% x Q bahan masuk (Ulrich:432)  
 Q loss = 5% x 9392,282 = 469,6141016 kkal/jam  
 Qmasuk = Qkeluar  
 Q bahan masuk + Q supply = Q bahan keluar + Q loss  
 9392,282 + Q supply = 64537,8006 + 469,6141016  
 Q supply = 55615,133 kkal/jam  
 $\lambda = 2257,9 \text{ Kj/Kg} = 539,6516474 \text{ Kkal/kg}$   
 $m = \frac{Q \text{ supply}}{\lambda}$   
 = 103,0574686 kg/jam

Neraca panas

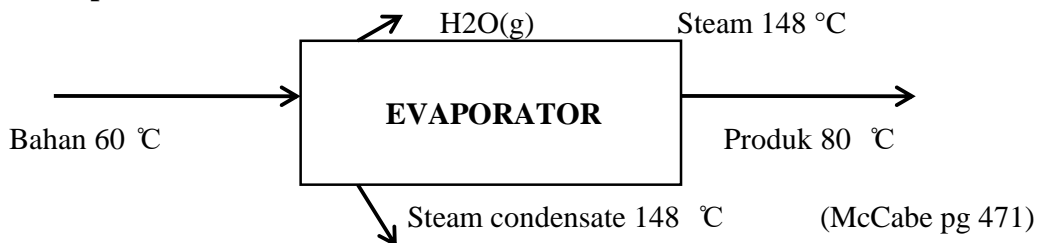
Masuk	Kkal/Jam	Keluar	Kkal/Jam
*Produk dari Reaktor Netralisasi		*Masuk ke Evaporator	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	6132,6678	CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	42636,9567



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,1012	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	91,0716
HCl (aq)	22,5847	HCl (aq)	156,7826
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	3107,0878	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	21532,1184
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4464	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	120,8714
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	64,7849		<u>64537,8006</u>
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	17,4418		
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	30,1674		
	<u>9392,2820</u>		
Q supply	55615,1327	Q loss	469,6141
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65007,4147</b>		<b>65007,4147</b>

### 6. Evaporator



T Feed Masuk	=	333,15 K
T feed Keluar	=	353,15 K
T Reff	=	298,15 K
T Steam masuk	=	421,15 K
T steam keluar	=	421,15 K

#### Neraca massa total

Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
*filtrat dari Mixing Tank		*filtrat ke crystallizer	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	7457,9340	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	7457,9340
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622
HCl	23,5169	HCl	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O	11073,6609	H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>18580,4159</u>		<u>12595,5304</u>
		*air menguap pada evaporator	
		H <sub>2</sub> O	5984,8856
<b>Total</b>	<b>18580,4159</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18580,4159</b>

#### Q Bahan Masuk

CaCl <sub>2</sub>	=	42636,9567 Kkal/Jam
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	=	91,0716 Kkal/Jam





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

HCl	=	156,7826 Kkal/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	21532,1184 Kkal/Jam
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	120,8714 Kkal/Jam

Q Total Bahan masuk	=	64537,8006 kkal/ Jam
Q Uap ke Condensore		(McCabe 477-478)
λ H <sub>2</sub> O	=	541,9461 Kkal/jam

$$\Delta H_{H_2O(g)} = n \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT + m \cdot \Delta \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fase})$$

$$= \left[ 332,49364 \times 455,6822 \right] + \left[ 5984,8856 \times 541,9461 \right]$$

$$= 151511,4184 + 3243485,4014$$

$$= 3394996,8198$$

Q Bahan keluar

$$Q = n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \times C_p \text{ (Kkal/Kmol.K)}$$

$$\Delta H CaCl_2 = n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 67,1886 \times 999,351925$$

$$= 67145,0515 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H MgCl_2 = n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 0,1407 \times 1019,5609$$

$$= 143,406468 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H HCl = n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 0,6443 \times 382,8286$$

$$= 246,6561 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H H_2O = n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 282,7097 \times 55$$

$$= 15549,0356 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H Ca(OH)_2 = n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT$$

$$= 0,1614 \times 1177,0000$$

$$= 189,940788 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$Q \text{ Bahan Keluar} = 83274,0904 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Neraca Energi Total} &= 5\% \text{ Q Suplay} \\ (\text{Kehilangan maksimum} = 10\%) (\text{Ulrich; 432}) \\ &= 5\% \times 3593403,3 \\ Q \text{ loss} &= 179670,164 \text{ Kkal/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Q masuk = Q keluar**

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ supply} &= Q \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ loss} \\ 64537,80 + Q \text{ supply} &= 3478270,9 + 5\% Q \text{ supply} \\ Q \text{ supply} &= 3593403,27 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

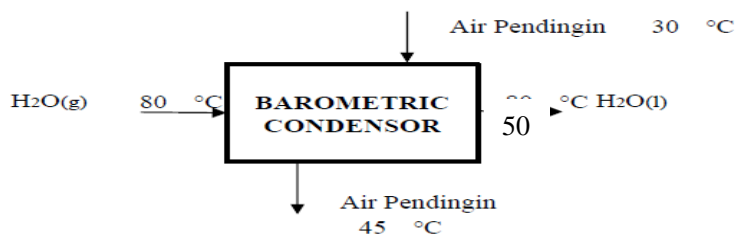
$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= 2256,9 \text{ Kj/Kg} = 539,4126 \text{ Kkal/Kg} \\ m &= \frac{Q \text{ supply}}{\lambda} \\ &= \frac{3593403,2732}{539,4126} \\ &= 6661,6970 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Neraca Panas**

Masuk	Kkal/jam	Keluar	Kkal/jam
*filtrat dari Mixing Tank		*filtrat ke crystallizer	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	42636,9567	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	67145,0515
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	91,0716	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	143,4065
HCl	156,7826	HCl	246,6561
H <sub>2</sub> O	21532,1184	H <sub>2</sub> O	15549,0356
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	120,8714	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	189,9408
TOTAL	64537,8006		83274,0904
		* Air menguap pada evaporator	3394996,8198
Q Supply	3593403,2732	Q Loss	179670,1637
Total	3657941,0739	Total	3657941,0739

**7. Barometric Condensor**

Fungsi : mengubah H<sub>2</sub>O fase gas menjadi cair





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

---

T bahan masuk	=	353,15 K
T bahan keluar	=	323,15 K
Treff	=	298,15 K
T air proses masuk	=	303,15 K
T air proses keluar	=	318,15 K

Feed bahan masuk

Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
*H <sub>2</sub> O dari evaporator		*H <sub>2</sub> O (l) ke Hot Well	
H <sub>2</sub> O (g)	5984,8856	H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	5984,8856
TOTAL	5984,8856		5984,8856

Q bahan masuk

$$\text{H}_2\text{O (g)} = 3394996,8198 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Uap air yang lolos (non-condensat)} &= 20\% \times \text{uap air masuk} \\ &= 20\% \times 5984,8856 \\ &= 1196,9771 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kondensat} &= \text{uap air masuk} - \text{uap air non kondensat} \\ &= 5984,8856 - 1196,9771 \\ &= 4787,9085 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Q gas keluar

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \times C_p \text{ (Kkal/Kmol.K)} \\ \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 66,4987 \times 207,0566 \\ &= 13769,0009 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Q kondensat keluar

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \times C_p \text{ (Kkal/Kmol.K)} \\ \lambda \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 539,4126414 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O (l)} = n \int_{T_2}^{T_1} C_p dT + m \cdot \Lambda \text{ (terjadi perubahan fase)}$$

$$= \left[ 265,9949 \times 207,06 \right] + \left[ 4787,9085 \times 539,41264 \right]$$

$$= 2637734,357 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$\text{Total Q bahan keluar} = 2651503,36 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Neraca energi total



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

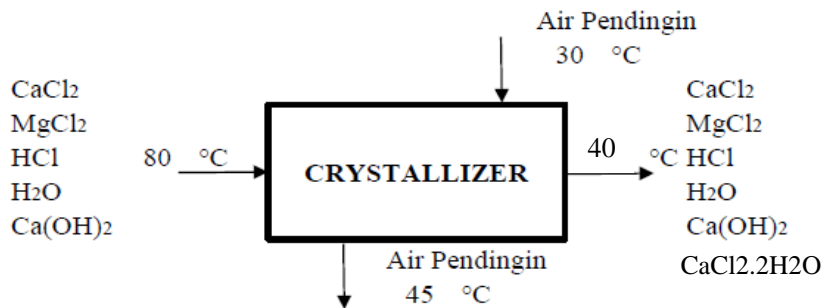
$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{masuk}} &= Q_{\text{keluar}} \\
 Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} &= Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{serap}} \\
 3394996,8198 &= 2651503,3579 + Q_{\text{serap}} \\
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= 743493,4618 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q_c}{C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{743493,4618}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\
 &= 49566,2308 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas

Masuk	kkal/jam	Keluar	kkal/jam
*Filtrat dari mixing tank		*H <sub>2</sub> O (l) ke utilitas	
H <sub>2</sub> O (gas)	3394996,8198	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	2637734,357
		*H <sub>2</sub> O(g) ke udara	
		H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	13769,00094
		Q serap	743493,4618
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3394996,8198</b>		<b>3394996,8198</b>

**8. Crystallizer**

Fungsi : Membentuk kristal CaCl<sub>2</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O



$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{bahan masuk}} &= 353,15 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{bahan keluar}} &= 313,15 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{reff}} &= 298,15 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{air proses masuk}} &= 303,15 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{air proses keluar}} &= 318,15 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa

Masuk	Kg/Jam	Keluar	Kg/Jam
*Filtrat dari Evaporator		*Crystal ke Centrifuge	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7457,9340	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	30,5687
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,3622	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

HCl (aq)	23,5169	HCl	23,5169
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	5088,7753	H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	11,9419	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419
	12595,5304	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	7427,3653
			12595,5304
TOTAL	12595,5304		12595,5304

Q bahan masuk

CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	67145,0515 kkal/jam
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	143,4065 kkal/jam
HCL (aq)	=	246,6561 kkal/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	=	15549,0356 kkal/jam
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	=	189,9408 kkal/jam
Total Q bahan masuk	=	83274,0904 kkal/jam

Q bahan keluar

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,2754 \times 271,3805 \\ &= 74,7365 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ MgCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,1407 \times 276,9221 \\ &= 38,9505 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ HCl} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,6443 \times 104,1678 \\ &= 67,1152137 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 282,7097 \times 15 \\ &= 4240,64607 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,1614 \times 321,0000 \\
 &= 51,8020 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\
 &= 50,5263 \times 1253 \\
 &= 63309,4472 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\
 \text{Total Q bahan keluar} &= 67782,6975 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\
 \text{Q crystallization} & \\
 \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= 12,5 \text{ kkal/mo (Perry 7ed : T.2 - 224)} \\
 \text{Q crystallization} &= \Delta H_S \times \text{mol} \\
 &= 12,5 \times 50,5263 \\
 &= 631578,6836 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \text{Neraca energi total :} & \\
 \text{Qmasuk} &= \text{Qkeluar} \\
 \text{Q bahan masu} + \text{Q Crystallization} &= \text{Q bahan keluar} + \text{Qterserap} \\
 83274,0904 + 631578,6836 &= 67782,6975 + \text{Qterserap} \\
 \text{Qterserap} &= 647070,0765 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q_c}{C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{647070,0765}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\
 &= 43138,0051 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

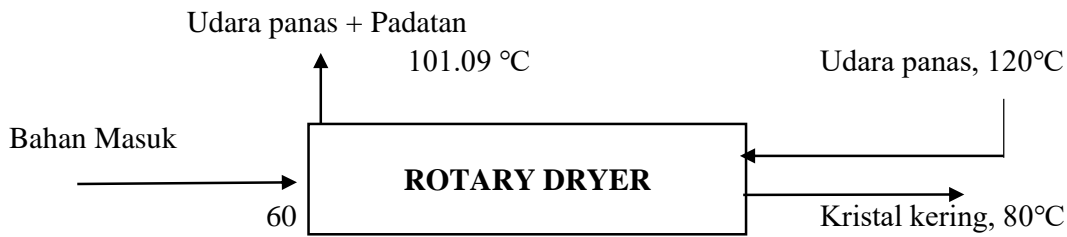
Neraca Panas

Masuk	Kkal/Jam	Keluar	kkal/Jam
*Filtrat dari Evaporator		*Crystal ke Centrifuge	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	67145,0515	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	74,7365
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	143,4065	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	38,9505
HCl (aq)	246,6561	HCl	67,1152
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	15549,0356	H <sub>2</sub> O	4240,6461
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	189,9408	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	51,8020
	83274,0904	CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	63309,4472
			67782,6975
Q Crystallization	631578,6836	Q serap	647070,0765
TOTAL	714852,7740		714852,7740



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**9. Rotary Dryer**



Suhu masuk Rotary Dryer	=	60 °C	=	303,15	K
Suhu reference	=	25 °C	=	298,15	K
Suhu keluar Rotary Dryer	=	80 °C	=	353,15	K
suhu Keluar Ke Cyclone	=	101,09 °C	=	374,24	K
Penentuan suhu keluar udara panas :					
Suhu udara masuk	=	120 °C	=	248,2	°F
Relatif Humidity	70 %				
Humidity udara masuk (WG) 86°F	=	0,023 lb H <sub>2</sub> O/lb udara kering	(Himmelblau 6th Ed. Fig. 5.19a)		

Asumsi : Suhu wet bulb = 96 °C = 206 °F

Perhitungan suhu wet bulb

Pers. Badger hal 383 :

$$W_w - W_G = \frac{h_G}{29 \times \lambda \times k_G \times P} (t_G - t_w)$$

- Dengan :
- $W_w$  = humidity pada 206 °F = 0,0124 lb air/lb udara kering
  - $W_G$  = humidity pada 86°F = 0,0012 lb air/lb udara kering
  - $h_G$  = heat transfer coefficient dari udara ke permukaan basah
  - $t_G$  = suhu udara panas masuk ke dryer 248 °F
  - $t_w$  = suhu wet bulb = 206 °F
  - $k_G$  = mass transfer coefficient dari permukaan basah ke udara
  - $P$  = tekanan operasi
  - $\lambda$  = panas laten udara basah T = 206 °F = 974,1 Btu/lb (Steam Table Smith Vannes)

Dari Badger hal 384 diketahui :

$$\frac{h_G}{29 \times \lambda \times k_G \times P} = 0,26$$

$$W_w - W_G = \frac{h_G}{29 \times \lambda \times k_G \times P} (t_G - t_w)$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$0,0124-0,0012 = \frac{0,26}{974,1} \times (248-206)$$

$$0,0112 = 0,0112 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

Jadi, asumsi  $t_w = 206 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 96,67 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$  (benar)

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

$$NTU = \ln \left[ \frac{G_1 - t_w}{(t_{G2} - t_w)} \right] \quad (\text{Badger ; 508})$$

Dengan :  
 $t_{G1}$  = suhu udara masuk  
 $t_{G2}$  = suhu udara keluar  
 NTU = total Number of Transfer Unit  
 ditetapkan = 1,5  
 (1,5 s/d 2; Badger,p.508),

maka :

$$1,5 = \ln \left[ \frac{(248-206)}{(t_{G2}-206)} \right]$$

$$4,4817 = \frac{248,2 - 206}{t_{G2} - 206}$$

$$t_{G2} = 215,42 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 101,79 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Neraca massa pada rotary dryer :

Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
*Kristal ke Cooling Conveyor		Kristal ke Cooling Conveyor	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0569	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0263
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3362	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3229
HCl	2,3517	HCl	0,0235
H <sub>2</sub> O	508,8775	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1942	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1822
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6684,6288	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6617,7825
	7201,4453		6628,4262
		Kristal ke Cyclone	
		CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0306
		MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0134
		HCl	2,3282
		Uap H <sub>2</sub> O	503,7888
		Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0119
		CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,8463
			573,0191
Total	7201,4453		7201,4453





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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**Q Bahan Masuk**

CaCl <sub>2</sub>	=	74,7365 Kkal/Jam
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	=	38,9505 Kkal/Jam
HCl	=	67,1152 Kkal/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	4240,6461 Kkal/Jam
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	51,8020 Kkal/Jam
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	=	63309,4472 Kkal/Jam
Q Total bahan masuk	=	67782,6975 Kkal/Jam

**Q Bahan Keluar**

$$Q = n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \quad \times \quad C_p \text{ ( kkal/kmol K )}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0273 \quad \times \quad 999,3519 \\ &= 27,246305 \quad \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ MgCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0139 \quad \times \quad 1019,5609 \\ &= 14,1972403 \quad \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ HCl} &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0006 \quad \times \quad 418,2667 \\ &= 0,26948884 \quad \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,28270974 \quad \times \quad 55,0000 \\ &= 15,5490356 \quad \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,01597633 \quad \times \quad 1177,0000 \\ &= 18,804138 \quad \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

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$$\begin{aligned} &= 45,0189286 \times 1253 \\ &= 56408,7175 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Q bahan ke cyclone

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0003 \times 1385,6872 \\ &= 0,38160949 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ MgCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0001 \times 1413,5651 \\ &= 0,1988 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ HCl} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0638 \times 565,7060 \\ &= 36,0838977 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 27,9882641 \times 630,5760 \\ &= 17648,728 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0002 \times 1628,3260 \\ &= 0,26277445 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{\text{reff}}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 1,1525222 \times 1253 \\ &= 1444,11032 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q Bahan Keluar} = 75614,5492$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Perhitungan untuk uap H<sub>2</sub>O :

$$H = n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT + n \cdot \lambda \quad (\text{Terjadi perubahan fase})$$

$$\text{Massa Uap air} = 503,7888 \text{ kg} = 27,9883 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{H_2O} &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 27,9883 \times 630,5760155 \\ &= 17648,728 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_{H_2O} = 9717 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{H_2O \text{ uap}} &= n \int_{T_{reff}}^T C_p dT + n\lambda \\ &= 27,9883 \times 17649 + 27,9883 \times 9717 \\ &= 765919,2221 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Keluar}} = 841533,7713$$

**Neraca Energi Total :**

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} + Q_{\text{udara masuk}} &= Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{udara keluar}} \\ 67782,6975 + H_{\text{udara masuk}} &= 841533,7713 + H_{\text{udara keluar}} \\ \text{Suhu udara masuk} &= 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 248 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Perry 7th Ed. : T.2-196}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BM udara} = 28,951 \text{ kg/kmol} = 63,69 \text{ lb/kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ udara pada suhu } 248^\circ\text{F} &= 0,12 \text{ BTU/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Kern Fig.3 : 805}) \\ &= 1,5286 \text{ kkal/kmol.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{udara}} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1,5286 \times (248-77) \\ &= 261,3928 \text{ n kkal/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara keluar} = 101,79 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 215,22 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ udara pada suhu } 215,22 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} &= 0,13 \text{ BTU/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Kern Fig.3 : 805}) \\ &= 1,6560 \text{ kkal/kmol.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{udara}} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1,6560 \times (215,22-77) \\ &= 228,8919 \text{ kkal/kmol} \times n \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} + Q_{\text{udara masuk}} = Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{udara keluar}}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Bahan mast} + Q \text{ udara masuk} &= 841533,7713 + Q \text{ udara keluar} \\
 67782,6975 + 261,3928 &= 841533,7713 + 228,8919 \\
 32,5009 &= 773751,0737 \quad \text{kkal/jam} \\
 n \text{ udara} &= 23807,0984 \quad \text{kmol/jam} \\
 \text{Massa udara kering} &= 23807,0984 \text{ kmol / jam} : 28,9510 \quad \text{kg / kmol} \\
 &= 689239,3069 \quad \text{kg / jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan Entalpi Udara :**

Entalpi udara masuk :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara (120}^\circ\text{C)} &= 261,3928 \text{ kkal / kmol} \\
 \text{Mol udara} &= 23807,0984 \text{ kmol / jam} \\
 \text{H udara masuk} &= 6223003,8539 \text{ kkal / jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Entalpi udara keluar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara (101,09}^\circ\text{C)} &= 228,8919 \text{ kkal / kmol} \\
 \text{Mol udara} &= 23807,0984 \text{ kmol / jam} \\
 \text{H udara keluar} &= 5449252,780 \text{ kkal / jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

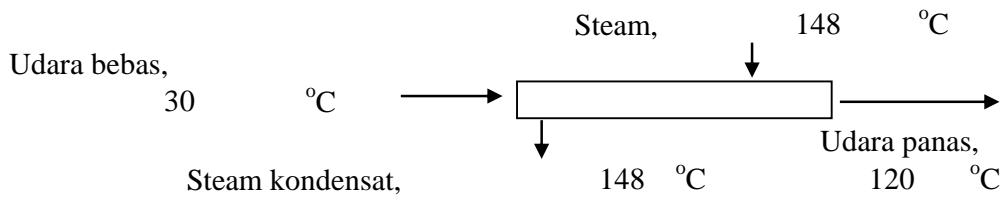
**Neraca Panas**

Masuk	kkal/jam	keluar	kkal/jam
Dari Crystalizer		Ke Cooling Conveyor	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	74,7365	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	27,2463
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	38,9505	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	14,1972
HCl	67,1152	HCl	0,2695
H <sub>2</sub> O	4240,6461	H <sub>2</sub> O	15,5490
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	51,8020	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	18,8041
CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	63309,4472	CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	56408,7175
	67782,6975		56484,7837
Dari Steam		Ke Cyclone	
Udara Kering	6223003,8539	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,3816
		MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,1988
		HCl	36,0839
		H <sub>2</sub> O	17648,7280
		Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,2628
		CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	1444,1103
			19129,7655
		H <sub>2</sub> O Uap	765919,2221
		Udara Kering	5449252,7802
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6290786,5515</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6290786,5515</b>



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**10. Air Chamber**



T feed masuk =	303,15 K
T feed keluar =	393,15 K
T reff =	298,15 K
T steam =	421,15 K
Feed masuk	
*udara masuk =	689239,3069 kg/jam

Neraca energi total :

$$\Delta H \text{ bahan masuk} + Q \text{ supply} = \Delta H \text{ bahan keluar} + Q \text{ loss}$$

BM udara = 28,951 kg/kmol (Perry 7th ed : T2-196)  
 Entalpi udara bebas pada suhu 30 °C = 86 °F  
 $C_p \text{ udara pada suhu } 30 \text{ °C} = 0,26 \text{ BTU/lb}^\circ \text{F}$  (Kern Fig 3:805)  
 = 7,5273 kkal/kmol° F  
 $\Delta H \text{ udara} = C_p \times dt$   
 = 7,5273 x ( 303,15 - 298,15 )  
 = 37,6365 kkal/kmol

**Entalpi udara masuk**

Mol udara = 23807,0984 kmol/jam (perhitungan dryer)  
 H udara masuk = 37,6365 x 23807,0984  
 = 896015,8604 kkal/jam

**Entalpi udara keluar:**

Dari perhitungan dryer, entalpi udara kerii = 6223003,8539 kkal/jam  
 (h udara masuk di dryer)

Neraca Energi Total :

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

Kehilangan maksimum = 10% (Ullrich:432)

Asumsi : Q loss = 5% dari Q supply  
 896015,86 Q supply = 6223004 + 5% dari Q supply  
 Q supply = 5607355,78 kkal/jam  
 Q loss = 280367,789 kkal/jam



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Kebutuhan steam:

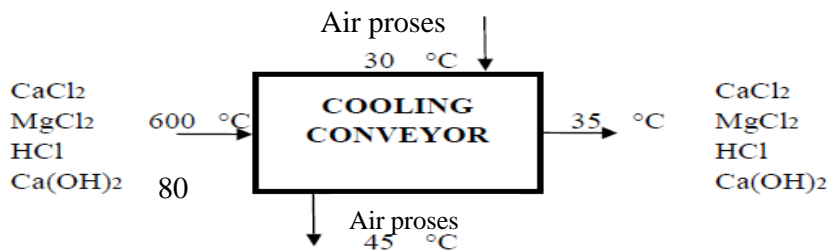
Dipakai steam pada tekanan steam 4,5 atm dengan suhu steam 148°C

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \text{ steam} &= 2119,5 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Smith : Steam table F-1}) \\ &= 506,5732 \text{ kkal/kg} \\ Q \text{ steam} &= M \text{ steam} \times \lambda \\ M \text{ steam} &= \frac{Q \text{ steam}}{\lambda \text{ steam}} \\ &= \frac{5607355,783}{506,5732} \\ &= 11069,19155 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas

Masuk	kkal/jam	Keluar	kkal/jam
*Dari Udara Bebas		*Ke Rotary Dryer	
Udara bebas	896015,8604	Udara kering	6223003,8539
*Dari Steam		*Ke Steam Kondensat	
Q supply	5607355,7827	Q loss	280367,7891
Total	6503371,6430	Total	6503371,6430

### 11. Cooling Conveyor



$$\begin{aligned} T \text{ bahan masuk} &= 353,15 \text{ K} \\ T \text{ bahan keluar} &= 308,15 \text{ K} \\ T_{\text{reff}} &= 298,15 \text{ K} \\ T \text{ air proses masuk} &= 303,15 \text{ K} \\ T \text{ air proses keluar} &= 318,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa

Masuk	kg/jam	Keluar	kg/jam
Masuk dari cyclone		Keluar cooling conveyor	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,1778	CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6683,9603
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0303	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0566
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0132	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3361
		HCl	0,0235



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0118	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1941
	66,2331	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888
Masuk dari R.Dryer			6694,6593
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0263		
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3229		
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888		
HCl	0,0235		
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1822		
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6617,7825		
	6628,4262		
Total	6694,6593	Total	6694,6593

Q bahan masuk

CaCl <sub>2</sub>	=	27,2463 Kkal/jam
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	=	14,1972 Kkal/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	15,549036 Kkal/jam
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	18,8041 Kkal/jam
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	=	56408,7175 Kkal/jam
HCl	=	0,26948884 Kkal/jam
Total Q bahan masuk	=	56484,7837 Kkal/jam

Q bahan keluar

$$Q = n \text{ (kmol/jam)} \times C_p \text{ (kkal/kmol.K)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0275 \times 180,8229 \\ &= 4,9792 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ MgCl}_2 &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,0141 \times 184,5197 \\ &= 2,5951 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\ &= 0,2827 \times 10 \\ &= 2,82709738 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 = n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,0161 \times 214 \\
 &= 3,4531 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \\
 \Delta H \text{ HCl} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\
 &= 0,0006 \times 69,4252 \\
 &= 0,0447 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\
 \\
 \Delta H \text{ CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p dT \\
 &= 45,4691 \times 1253 \\
 &= 56972,8047 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\
 \\
 \text{Total Q keluar} &= 56986,7040 \text{ Kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Total (Kehilangan maksimum = 10%, Ullrich:432)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi Q loss} &= 5\% \times \text{Q bahan masuk} \\
 \text{Q loss} &= 5\% \times 56484,7837 \\
 &= 2824,2392 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 \\
 \text{Q masuk} &= \text{Q keluar} \\
 \text{Q masuk} &= \text{Q keluar} + \text{Q loss} + \text{Q serap} \\
 56484,78 &= 56986,7040 + 2824,239185 + \text{Q serap} \\
 \text{Q serap} &= -3326,1595 \\
 \\
 \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q_c}{C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{3326,1595}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\
 &= 221,74396 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas

Masuk	kkal/jam	Keluar	kkal/jam
Masuk dari cy		Keluar cooling conveyor	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	56408,7175	CaCl <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	56972,8047
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	27,2463	CaCl <sub>2</sub>	4,9792
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	14,1972	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	2,5951
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	18,8041	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	3,4531
HCl	0,2695	HCl	0,0447
H <sub>2</sub> O	15,5490	H <sub>2</sub> O	2,8271
	<u>56484,7837</u>		<u>56986,7040</u>





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

		Q serap	-3326,1595
		Q loss	2824,2392
Total	56484,7837	Total	56484,7837

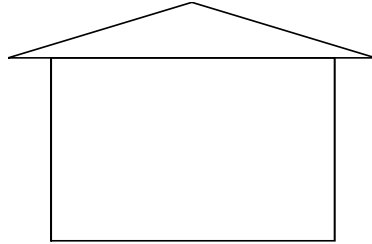


Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

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

**1. GUDANG CALCIUM CARBONATE (F-110)**

Fungsi : Menampung calcium carbonate dari supplier  
Dasar pemilihan : sesuai untuk bahan solid



Bahan masuk :

Komponen	berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi berat	$\rho$ (gr/cc) Peery 7 ed , T 2-1
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6869,4444	0,9892	2,711
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	46,5278	0,0067	3,037
H <sub>2</sub> O	28,4722	0,0041	1
Total	6944,4444	1,0000	

Gudang menampung bahan baku selama 1 minggu

Total bahan masuk = 166,6667 ton/hari  
= 1166,6667 ton/seminggu

Maka, ukuran gudang dibangun dengan ukuran 100 m x 100 m x 100 m,  
dengan diberi jalan 3 m x 3 m

**Spesifikasi :**

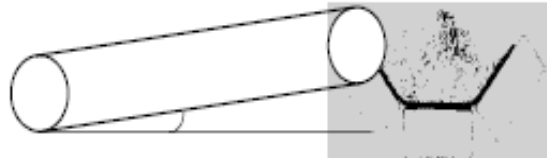
Fungsi = Menampung CaCO<sub>3</sub> dari supplier  
Kapasitas = 1166,6667 ton/seminggu  
Bentuk = Kubus  
Ukuran = panjang = 100 m  
lebar = 100 m  
tinggi = 100 m  
Bahan konstruksi = beton  
jumlah = 1 buah



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

## 2. BELT CONVEYOR-1 (J-111)

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari gudang CaCO<sub>3</sub> ke Ball Mill  
Type : Troughed belt on 45°  
Dasar pemilihan : dipilih conveyor jenis sesuai bahan



Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 6944,4444 \text{ kg/jam} = 6,9444 \text{ ton/jam} \approx 6,9 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Dengan kapasitas 6,944 ton/jam, dari Perry 7ed, Tabel 21-7 dan fig 21-4 dipilih belt conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

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

$$\text{hp tiap 10 ft (linear-ft)} = 0,34$$

$$\text{Asumsi} = \text{jarak belt conveyor} = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{tinggi belt conveyor} = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{slope} = \alpha$$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{10}{30} \text{ maka sudut belt conveyor; } \alpha = 18^\circ$$

$$\text{panjang belt} = \sqrt{30^2 + 10^2} = 31,6 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan power :

$$\text{hp/10 ft, lift} = 0,34 \text{ hp/ft}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{31,62}{10} \times 0,34$$

$$= 1,0752 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{penambahan power untuk tripper} = 2 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{power total} = 3,0752 \text{ hp}$$

$$= 3 \text{ hp}$$

Perry 7ed, Tabel 21-7 dan fig 21-4

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi = memindahkan barang dari gudang CaCO<sub>3</sub> ke Ball Mill

Type = troughed belt on 45° idelrs ith rolls of equal leght



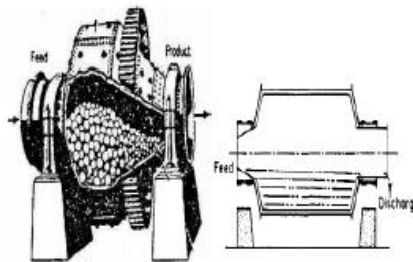
Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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Kapasitas maksimal	=	32 ton/jam
Belt	= lebar	= 14 cm
	trough width	= 9 in
	skirt seal	= 2 in
	belt speed	= ( 6,9 / 32 * 100 ft/menit)
		= 21,701389 ft/mnt
	panjang	= 32 ft
	sudut elevasi	= 18 o
	power	= 3,0752
	jumlah	= 1 buah

### 3. BALL MILL (C-112)

Fungsi	:	Menghaluskan bahan sampai 200 mesh
Type	:	Ball Mill Grinding System, Air-Lift Type
Dasar pemilihan	:	Dipilih jenis ini karena sesuai dengan bahan dan kapasitas
Kondisi operasi	:	Tekanan operasi : 1 atm
		Suhu operasi : suhu kamar
		Waktu proses : Continuous



Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 6,5972 \text{ ton/jam} \approx 6,6 \text{ ton/jam} = 158 \text{ ton/hari}$$

Berdasarkan rate massa (ton/hari), dari Perry 7ed Tabel 20-16 pg 20-35 diperoleh spesifikasi :

Jenis ball mill	=	Mercy ball mill
No. Sieve	=	200 mesh
Rate maksimum	=	315 ton/hari
Berat bola baja	=	30 ton
Power	=	345 hp (Brown: fig 37)

Untuk Mercy ball mill, maka digunakan 3 ukuran bola baja 5, 3½, 2½ in

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



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$$\text{Berat bola baja masing-masing ukuran} = \frac{30}{3} = 10 \text{ ton}$$

Perhitungan jumlah bola baja:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter bola baja 1} &= 5 \text{ in} = 12,5 \text{ cm} = 0,13 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jari-jari, r} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ diameter} = 0,06 \text{ m} \\ \text{Volume bola baja} &= \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times \text{phi} \times r^3 = 0,001 \text{ m}^3 = 1,0221 \text{ liter} \\ \rho \text{ bola baja} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/lt (Perry 7ed, pg 20-33)} \\ \text{Berat 1 buah bola baja} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/lt} \times 1,0221 \text{ lt} = 4,91 \text{ kg} = 0,005 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Berat total bola baja 1} &= 10,00 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Jumlah bola baja 5 in} &= \frac{10,00}{0,004906} = 2038,2 \approx 2038 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter bola baja 2} &= 3,5 \text{ in} = 8,75 \text{ cm} = 0,09 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jari-jari, r} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ diameter} = 0,04 \text{ m} \\ \text{Volume bola baja} &= \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times \text{phi} \times r^3 = 0,0004 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 0,35059 \text{ lt} \\ \rho \text{ bola baja} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/lt (Perry 7ed, pg 20-33)} \\ \text{Berat 1 buah bola baja} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/lt} \times 0,35059 \text{ lt} = 1,68 \text{ kg} \\ &= 0,001683 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Berat total bola baja 2} &= 10 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Jumlah bola baja } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in} &= \frac{10}{0,001683} = 5942,3 \approx 5942 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter bola baja 3} &= 2,5 \text{ in} = 6,25 \text{ cm} = 0,06 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jari-jari, r} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ diameter} = 0,03 \text{ m} \\ \text{Volume bola baja} &= \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \times \text{phi} \times r^3 = 0,0001 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 0,12777 \text{ lt} \\ \rho \text{ bola baja} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/lt (Perry 7ed, pg 20-33)} \\ \text{Berat 1 buah bola baja} &= 4,8 \text{ kg/lt} \times 0,12777 \text{ lt} = 0,61 \text{ kg} \\ &= 0,000613 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Berat total bola baja 3} &= 10,00 \text{ ton} \\ \text{Jumlah bola baja } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ in} &= \frac{10,00}{0,000613} = 16306 \approx 16306 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Screen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan Masuk} &: 6597,222222 \text{ kg/jam} = 6,5972 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Ukuran yang tersaring diharapkan mempunyai ukuran} & 200 \text{ mesh} \\ \text{Produk oversize} &: \text{feed} \quad (\text{Perry's 7ed, Tabel 19-5}) \\ \text{Produk undersize} &: \text{feed} \\ \text{Produk undersize dalam oversize} &: 5\% \text{ feed} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**Perhitungan efisiensi screen**

$$E = 100 \times \frac{100 (e-v)}{e \times (100-v)} \quad (\text{Perry 7ed, halaman 19-23})$$

dimana :

E : efisiensi screen

e : % undersize dalam feed

v : % undersize dalam screen oversize

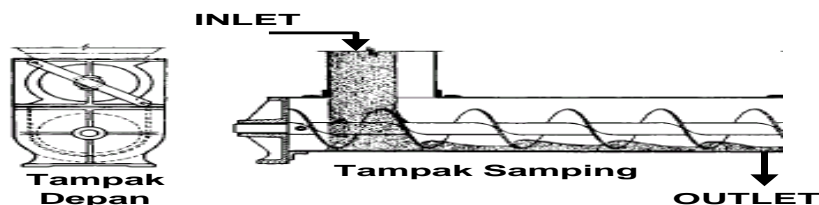
$$\text{sehingga} \quad E = 100 \times \frac{100 (95 - 5)}{95 \times (100 - 5)} = 99,7230 \%$$

Spesifikasi :

- Fungsi : Menghaluskan bahan sampai 200 mesh
- Type : Marcy Ball Mill
- Sieve Number : No.200
- Kapasitas maksimum : 315 ton/hari
- Ukuran ball mill : 9 ft x 7 ft x 5 ft
- Mill speed : 20 rpm
- Power : 345 hp
- Bola baja :
  - Ball charge : 30 ton
  - Ukuran bola baja : 5, 3½, 2½ in
  - Jumlah bola 5 in : 2038 buah
  - Jumlah bola 3½ in : 5942 buah
  - Jumlah bola 2½ in : 16306 buah
- Jumlah ball mill : 1 buah

**4. SCREW CONVEYOR-1 (J-113)**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan CaCO<sub>3</sub> dari Ball Mill ke Hopper CaCO<sub>3</sub>
- Type : Plain Spouts or Chutes
- Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup



**Perhitungan :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 6597,2222 \quad \text{kg/jam} \quad ; \quad (1 \text{ kg} = 2.20462 \text{ lb}) \\ &= 14544,36806 \quad \text{lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Komponen	Berat ( kg )	Fraksi	$\rho$ ( gr/cc )
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6525,9722	0,989	2,7110
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	44,2014	0,007	3,0370
H <sub>2</sub> O	27,0486	0,004	1,0000
Total	6597,2222	1,000	6,7480

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 168,1888 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Volumetrik bahan} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{14544,3681}{168,1888} \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$= 86,4764 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 1,4413 \text{ cuft/mnt}$$

Untuk bulk density = 168,1888 lb/cuft , bahan termasuk kelas D dengan  $F = 3$  ( *Badger, Tabel 16-6* )

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{C.L.W.F}}{33000} \quad ( \text{Badger, pers 16-4} )$$

Dengan :

- C : Kapasitas ; cuft/mnt
- L : panjang ; ft
- W : densitas bahan ; lb/cuft
- F : faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang screw, ( L ) = 30 ft

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{1,44 \times 30 \times 168,1888 \times 3}{33000} = 0,6611076 \text{ hp}$$

untuk power < 2 hp, maka dikalikan 2 = 0,6611 x 2 = 1,3222 hp

Efisiensi motor = 80% , maka : ( *Badger : 713* )

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{1,322215}{80\%} = 1,6528 \sim 1,7 \text{ hp}$$

Dari *Badger, figur 16-20* untuk kapasitas = 86,476 cuft/jam digunakan ukuran :

Diameter = 6 in

Kecepatan putaran = 12 rpm

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Memindahkan CaCO<sub>3</sub> ke Hopper CaCO<sub>3</sub>

Type : Plain spouts or chutes

Kapasitas : 86,4764 cuft/jam

Panjang : 30 ft

Diameter : 6



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

Kecepatan putaran : 12 rpm  
Power : 1,7 hp  
Jumlah : 1 buah

### 5. BUCKET ELEVATOR- 1 (J-114)

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari Screw Conveyor-1 ke Hopper CaCO<sub>3</sub>  
Type : Continous discharge bucket elevator  
Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu  
Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate massa} = 6597,222222 \text{ kg/jam} = 6,597222 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Dari Perry 7 Ed. T 21-9 pg 21-16 dipilih bucket elevator dengan spesifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Bucket} &= \text{Tinggi reaktor asam} + \text{tinggi hopper} \\ &= 135,4035 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Putaran head shaft (kepala poros)} = 28 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas maksimum} = 35 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Bucket linear speed} = 150 \text{ ft/min}$$

Sehingga, untuk kapasitas 6,5972 ton/jam, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan bucket elevator} &= \frac{6,5972}{35} \times 150 \text{ ft/min} \\ &= 28,27381 \text{ ft/min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Power pada head shaft} = 1,8 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power tambahan} &= 0,06 \text{ hp tiap ft} \\ &= 0,06 \times 135 \\ &= 8,124212556 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power total} &= 1,8 + 8,12 \\ &= 9,924 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ukuran bucket} &= \text{lebar} \times \text{Proyeksi} \times \text{kedalaman} \\ &= 8" \times 5,5" \times 7,75" \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bucket spacing} = 8 \text{ in}$$

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

$$\text{Maka, motor penggerak yang digunakan} = \frac{9,9242}{0,8} = 12,4 \text{ hp} = 4,5 \text{ hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi = Memindahkan bahan dari Screw Conveyor-1 ke Hopper CaCO<sub>3</sub>

Kapasitas = 6,5972 ton/jam

Bucket = Tinggi bucket = 135,40 ft

= Kecepatan bucket = 28,2738 ft/min

= Bucket spacing = 8 in

= Ukuran bucket = 8" x 5,5" x 7,75"

= Putaran head shaft = 28 rpm





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Power = 4,5 hp  
 Jumlah = 1 buah

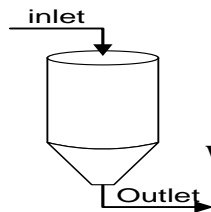
Dari Perry 7ed tabel 21-8 sesuai kapasitas dipilih spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi = Memindahkan bahan dari Ball Mill ke Hopper CaCO<sub>3</sub>  
 Type = Continous Discharge Bucket elevator  
 Kapasitas maksimum = 14 ton/jam  
 Ukuran = 6 in x 4 in x 4 1/4 in  
 Bucket spacing = 12 in  
 Tinggi elevator = 25 ft  
 Ukuran feed (maksimum) = 3/4 in  
 Bucket speed = 7 / 14 x 225 ft/menit = 126,5 ft/menit  
 Putaran Head shaft = 7 / 14 x 43 rpm = 24 rpm  
 lebar Belt = 7 in  
 Power total = 4,5 hp  
 Jumlah = 1 buah

**6. HOPPER CaCO<sub>3</sub> (F-115)**

Fungsi = Menampung awal CaCO<sub>3</sub> sebelum masuk reaktor asam  
 Type = Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal



kondisi operasi : T = 30°C  
 P = 1 atm

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = \frac{\text{Volume tangki}}{\text{Rate volumetrik}} = \frac{108,10 \text{ cuft}}{86,476 \text{ cuft/jam}} = 1,25 \text{ jam}$$

Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan Masuk : (Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	X Berat	ρ (gr/ml)
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	6525,9722	0,9892	2,711
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	44,2014	0,0067	3,037
H <sub>2</sub> O	27,0486	0,0041	1
Total	6597,2222	1	

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 = \dots \text{ lb/cuft} \quad (\text{Foust : 671})$$

( 1 gr/cc = 62.43 lb/cuft )



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ bahan} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,9892}{2,71} + \frac{0,0067}{3,04} + \frac{0,0041}{1,0000}} \\ &= 2,694038593 \text{ gr/cc} \\ &= 168,1888 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned} \quad (1 \text{ kg} = 2.20462 \text{ lb})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 6597 \text{ kg/jam} ; \\ &= 14544,3681 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{14544,3681 \text{ lb/jam}}{168,1888 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 86,4764 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{86,476}{0,8} = 108,096 \text{ cuft}$$

Penentuan dimensi hopper:

Ditentukan :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \text{sudut conis} ; 60^\circ \\ D &= \text{diameter tangki} ; \text{ft} \\ m &= \text{flat spot center} ; 12 \text{ in} \\ &= 1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

asumsi =  $H = 1 D$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 108,096 &= 0,785 \times 1,0 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 137,701 \\ D_s &= 5,164 \text{ ft} = 61,97 \text{ in} \\ H_s &= 5,164 \text{ ft} = 61,97 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi feed dalam tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume feed} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 86,476 &= 0,785 \times 1,0 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 110,161 \\ D &= 4,794 \text{ ft} = 57,53 \text{ in} \\ H &= 4,794 \text{ ft} = 57,53 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha}{2} \times (D - m) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

[Hesse, pers 4-17]



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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Dimana :

D : Diameter bejana (ft)

tga : Sudut conis  $60^\circ$

m : 12" = 1 ft (*Hesse, hal 85*)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 60 \times (5,164 - 1)}{2}$$

$$h = 3,6061 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 0,26 h (D^2 + D.m + m^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Conical} &= 0,262 \times 3,6061 \times 32,8300 \\ &= 31,0173 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

(*Hesse pers 4-18*)

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Silinder} &= \text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Conical} \\ &= 108,096 - 31,0173 \\ &= 77,078 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume silinder} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 77,078 &= 20,93 \times H \\ H &= 3,682 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Tangki} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi conical} \\ &= 3,682 + 3,6061 \\ &= 7,288 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tekanan Design :

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pd} &= \text{Poperasi} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P design} &= 110\% \times 14,700 \\ &= 16,170 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA 283 grade C (*Brownell, T 13-1*)

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

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



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Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

Efisiensi las, E = 0,8

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 \times 61,97 \\ &= 30,984 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{16,1700 \times 31}{((12650 \times 0,8) - 0,6 \times 16,1700) \times 8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ t &= 0,1746 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 3/16 in

\*Penentuan tebal head : (Brownell pg.118 eq. 6-154)

Jenis : Conical

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

Tebal tutup :

$$\begin{aligned} t_h &= \frac{p \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6p)} + C \\ &= \frac{16,170 \times 61,97}{2 \cos(12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 16,170) \times 8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= \frac{1002}{17691} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1816 \text{ in} \text{ digunakan } 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi hopper :**

Fungsi : Menampung sementara calcium carbonate sebelum masuk reaktor asam

Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal

Kapasitas : 6597,222 kg/jam

Diameter silinder : 5,164 ft

Tinggi silinder : 5,164 ft

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tinggi conical : 3,606 ft

Cone angle : 60 °

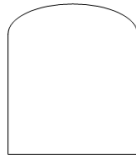


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Tebal angle : 3/16 in  
 Waktu tinggal : 1 4/16 jam  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

**7. TANGKI HCl (F-120)**

Fungsi : Menampung HCl 36% dari supplier  
 Type : Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas dish  
 Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada tekanan atmosferic



**Perhitungan Analog dengan tangki sebelumnya :**

Bahan masuk :

Komponen	Masuk ( kg/j )	fraksi berat	$\rho$ ( gr/cc )
HCl	4988,4365	0,36	1,268
H <sub>2</sub> O	8868,3316	0,64	1
total	13856,7681	1,00	

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \quad (\text{Foust : 671})$$

( 1 gr/cc = 62.43 lb/cuft )

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,36}{1,268} + \frac{0,64}{1}} \times 62,43 = 67,5714 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 13856,7681 \text{ kg/jam} \quad ( 1 \text{ kg} = 2.20462 \text{ lb} ) \\ &= 30548,90812 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{30548,9081 \text{ lb/jam}}{67,5714 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 452,098 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki**

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 7 hari dengan 2 buah tangki, sehingga di dapat :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= \frac{452,0982 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times ( 7 \times 24 \text{ jam} )}{2} \\ &= 37976,2517 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{37976,2517}{80\%} = 47470,31462 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi :  $H = D$

Volume =  $\frac{1}{4} \pi D_s^2 \times H_s$

$V_s = (\pi/4) \times D_s^3$

$V_s = 0,785 D_s^3$

V tutup atas = 0,000049  $D_s^3$  (Brownell pg. 88)  
 (Torispherical)

Volume Tangki =  $V_s + V \text{ tutup atas}$   
 $47470,3146 = 0,785 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3$   
 $47470,3146 = 0,785049 D_s^3$   
 $D_s^3 = 60467,96394 \text{ cuft}$   
 $D_s = 39,2502 \text{ ft} = 471,0023 \text{ in}$   
 $H_s = 39,2502 \text{ ft} = 471,0023 \text{ in}$

**b. Tebal Shell**

1. Menentukan Volume Liquid dalam Tangki

Volume Liquid =  $(\pi/4) \times D_{liq}^2 \times H_{liq}$

$37976,252 = 0,785 D_{liq}^3$

$D_{liq} = 36,4374 \text{ ft} = 437,2489 \text{ in}$

$H_{liq} = 36,4374 \text{ ft} = 437,2489 \text{ in}$

2. Menentukan P design

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$P \text{ design} = P_o - P_i + P_{hidrostatik}$  (Catatan PAIK)

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

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

$P \text{ design} = \rho \times g/gc \times h_{liq}$   
 $= 67,5714 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 36,4374 \text{ ft}$   
 $= 2462,1265 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2}$   
 $= 17,09810065 \text{ psi}$

$P \text{ design}$  diambil 10% lebih besar dari  $P \text{ operasi}$  untuk faktor keamanan.

$P \text{ design} = 110\% \times 17,0981 = 18,8079 \text{ psi}$

3. Menentukan Tebal Shell Minimum

$r_i = \frac{1}{2} D = \frac{1}{2} \times 471,00 = 235,50 \text{ in}$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$t_{\min} = \frac{19 \times 236}{\left( \frac{12650}{0,8} \right) - \left( 0,6 \times 19 \right)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,563164939 \text{ in} \quad (\text{digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in})$$

4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical (Brownell & Young; pers.13.12)

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times rc}{f E - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$OD = ID + 2ts$$

$$= 471 + 2 \times 0,7$$

$$= 472,3356333 \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 236,1678 \text{ in} = 19,6807 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \times P \times rc}{f E - 0,1 P} + C$$

$$= \frac{0,885 \times 19 \times 236,2}{\left( \frac{12650}{0,8} \right) - \left( 0,1 \times 19 \right)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,514 \quad (\text{digunakan } t = 5/8 \text{ in})$$

(tinggi tutup)

$$h = rc - \sqrt{rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}}$$

$$= 19,7 - \sqrt{20^2 - \frac{39^2}{4}}$$

$$= 18,20293266 \text{ ft}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

Untuk tebal tutup bawah datar karena tutup menumpang diatas semen,  
 maka tebal tutup = ¼ (Brownell, hal 58)

**Spesifikasi :**

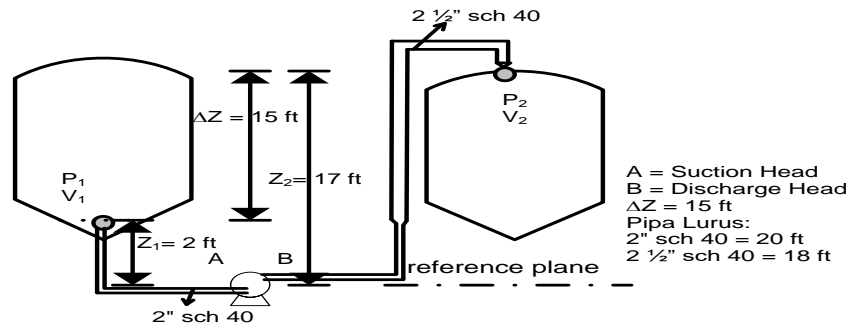
Fungsi	: Menampung HCL dari supplier
Type	: Silinder tegak, tutup bawah datar dan tutup atas dish
Volume	: 47470 cuft
Diameter	: 39,2502 ft
Tinggi	: 39,2502 ft
Tebal sheel	: 1/5 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 5/8 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: ¼ in
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless Steel 316
Jumlah	: 2 buah (Perry 7 <sup>ed</sup> , Tabel 28-11)



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**8. POMPA -1 (L-121)**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan HCl dari tangki HCl ke reaktor asam-1  
 Type : Centrifugal pump



**Perhitungan :**

( Asumsi aliran turbulen )

Bahan masuk = 13856,7681 kg/jam = 30548,90812 lb/jam  
 r campuran = 67,6 lb/cuft  
 rate volumetrik =  $\frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{30548,9081 \text{ lb/jam}}{67,5714 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 452,098 \text{ cuft/jam}$   
 =  $\frac{452,098 \text{ cuft/jam}}{7,5350 \text{ cuft/menit}} = 0,1256 \text{ cuft/dt} = 56,37 \text{ gpm}$   
 sg bahan =  $\frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} = \frac{67,571}{62,430} = 1,082$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg.808 didapat sg reference : 1

Dari Kern fig.14 pg.823 didapat μ reference = 0,950 cp

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

=  $\frac{1,082}{1} \times 0,950$   
 = 1,0282 cp  
 = 0,000691 lb/ft s

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

Diameter Optimum =  $3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times r^{0,13}$  *Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15, hal.496*

dengan :

qf = fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt  
 r = fluis density ; lb/cuft

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





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= 3,9 \times 0,1256 \times 0,45 \times 67,6 \times 0,1$$

$$= 2,65126062 \text{ in}$$

Jadi untuk aliran dari tangki ke pipa dipilih pipa ukuran 3" sch 80

$$\text{OD} = 3,500 \text{ in} \quad (\text{McCabbe 5ed App.5, hal.1087})$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,900 \text{ in} = 0,242 \text{ ft} = 0,07366 \text{ m}$$

$$A = (\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{p.ID}^2) = 0,045846181 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{kecepatan aliran, } V = \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{area pipa}} \times \frac{\text{cuft/mnt}}{\text{ft}^2} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}}$$

$$= \frac{7,5350}{0,0458} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}}$$

$$= 2,739221488 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{D}{m} \frac{V}{r} = \frac{0,242}{0,000691} \times 2,74 \times 67,6$$

$$= 64739 > 2100$$

( asumsi turbulen benar )

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 :

$$\text{Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron} = 0,00015 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{maka harga } e/D = 0,002$$

$$f = 0,0140$$

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

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$- 3 \text{ elbow } 90^0 = 3 \times 35 \times 0,242 = 25,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$- 1 \text{ gate valve} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,242 = 2,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang total pipa ; } L_e = 47,6 \text{ ft}$$

**Friksi yang terjadi :**

1 Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F1 = \frac{2 f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,014 \times (2,739)^2 \times 47,6}{32,2 \times 0,242}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= 1,284 \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

2 Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K_c \times \frac{V^2}{a \times gc}}{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} K = 0,5 & \text{A tangki} > \text{A pipa} \\ a = 1 & \text{, untuk aliran turbulen} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times \frac{2,739^2}{1 \times 32,2}}{2} \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}, \text{hal. } 484)$$

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

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa 2" sch 40 ke pipa 2 1/2 " sch 40

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc} \rightarrow a = 1$$

untuk aliran turbulen  
(Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, hal. 484)

$$= \frac{2,739^2 - 0,000^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,117 \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

4 Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 7,5033^2}{2} = 2,8138 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

(Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,170 \times 7,5033^2}{2} = 0,6378 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$= 1,284 + 0,0583 + 0,117 + 2,8138 + 0,6378$$

$$= 4,9101 \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} = r \times H$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 36,4374 \text{ ft}$$

$$r \text{ bahan} = 67,6 \text{ lb / cuft}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = r \times H \times \frac{g}{gc}$$

$$= 67,6 \times 36,4 \times 1 = 2462,1 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

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

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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$$DP = P_2 - P_1 = 2116,8 - 2462 = 345 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{DP}{r} = \frac{345,326}{67,6} = 5,111 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$Z_2 = 11,12 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 36,4374 \text{ ft}$$

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

Karena  $DZ = 25,3183 \text{ ft}$  maka :

$$DZ \frac{g}{gc} = 25,32 \text{ ft} \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbm}/\text{dt}^2 \text{ lbf}} = 25,318 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

(  $g = \text{percepatan gravitasi} = 32.2 \text{ ft/d}^2$  )

(  $gc = \text{konstanta gravitasi} = 32.2 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{d}^{16} \times \text{lbm}/\text{lbf}$  )

$$\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{2,739 - 0,000}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,117 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

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

$$= 5,111 + 25,3 + 0,117 + 4,910$$

$$= 35,455 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

(Perry 6<sup>ed</sup> ; pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5)

$$hp = \frac{- Wf \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{35,455 \times 0,126 \times 67,571}{550}$$

$$= 0,547032782 \text{ hp}$$

Kapasitas = 7,5350 cuft/menit x 7,481 = 56,369 gpm



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

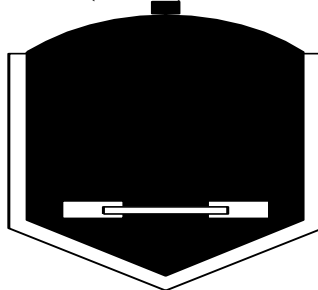
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi pompa} &= 60\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-37}) \\ \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{0,5}{60\%} = 0,9 \quad \text{hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 81\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-38}) \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{0,9}{81\%} = 1,13 \quad \text{hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan HCl dari tangki HCl ke reaktor asam
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan konstruksi	:	Galvanized Iron
Rate volumetrik	:	56,365 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	:	35,455 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	:	60%
Effisiensi motor	:	81%
Bhp	:	0,9 hp
Power Motor	:	1,1 hp
Jumlah	:	1 buah

**9. REAKTOR ASAM (R-210)**



Kondisi Operasi :

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

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

Fungsi	:	Untuk mereaksikan batu kapur ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) dengan asam klorida (HCl)
Type	:	Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical, dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket
Dimensi ratio, H/D	:	ditetapkan $H = 2 \quad D$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi bahan :

Bahan masuk : (Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Komponen	F.Berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	31,91%	6525,9722	2,7110
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	0,0022	44,2014	3,037
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,1%	27,0486	1
HCl	24,4%	4988,4365	1,268
H <sub>2</sub> O	43,4%	8868,3316	1
	1,0000	20453,9903	

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \quad (\text{Foust : 671})$$

( 1 gr/cc = 62.43 lb/cuft )

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 83,7271 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}}$$

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki**

Densitas bahan = 83,7271 lb/cuft  
 Rate bahan = 20453,9903 kg/jam ( 1 kg = 2.20462 lb )  
 = 45093,27618 lb/jam

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate bahan}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{45093,2762 \text{ lb/jam}}{83,7271 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 538,5747 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{538,5747}{80\%} = 673,2183197 \text{ cuft}$$

$$V_s = \frac{1}{4} \pi D_s^2 \times H_s$$

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

$$V_s = 1,57 D_s^3$$

V tutup atas = 0,000049 D<sub>s</sub><sup>3</sup> (Brownell, hal 88)

V tutup bawah = (π D<sub>s</sub><sup>3</sup>)/24tgα (Hesse hal 92)

$$= ( 3,14 \times D_s^3 ) / 24 \times \text{tg } 30$$

$$= 0,227$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= V_s + V \text{ tutup atas} + V \text{ tutup bawah} \\ 673,2183 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,227 D_s^3 \\ 673,2183 &= 1,796658981 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ds^3 &= 374,705677 \text{ cuft} \\
 Ds &= 7,2094 \text{ ft} = 7 \text{ ft} = 86,512329 \text{ in} \\
 Hs &= 14,4187 \text{ ft} = 14 \text{ ft} = 173,024658 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

**b. Tebal Shell**

1. Menentukan Volume Liquid dalam shell

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume Liquid} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\
 538,575 &= (\pi/4) \times h \times Ds^2 + 0,227 Ds^3 \\
 538,575 &= 0,785 \times h \times 51,975 + 0,22661 \times 374,706 \\
 h &= 11,1191 \text{ ft} = 3,389103 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menentukan P design

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P \text{ design} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \quad (\text{Catatan PAIK})$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ design} &= \rho \times g/gc \times h_{\text{liq}} \\
 &= 83,7271 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 11,1191 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 930,9700 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 6,465069521 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P \text{ design} = 110\% \times 6,4651 = 7,1116 \text{ psi}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_i &= 0,5 \times 87 \\
 &= 43 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 13.1 hal 254}) \\
 t &= \frac{7,112 \times 43}{((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 7,112))} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 t &= 0,1554 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Diambil tebal shell :} & \quad 0,1875 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$



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### 3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Tutup atas berbentuk dished head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2ts \\ &= 86,512 + 2 \cdot 0,19 \\ &= 86,887 \text{ in} \\ r_c &= 43,444 \text{ in} = 3,62 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tutup (h)} &= r_c - \left( \left[ r_c \right]^2 - \left( D^2 / 4 \right)^{0,5} \right) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 4-14}) \\ &= 3,62 - \left( 3,62^2 - \frac{7^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= 3,608 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h \left( 3R_c - h \right) \\ &= 1,1 \times 3,6076^2 \left( 10,86 - 3,6076 \right) \\ &= 103,84 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

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 :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
- $r_c$  = Crown radius (in) = jari - jari dalam
- $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, 0,8
- $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)
- $f$  = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka  
= 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]
- $C$  = Faktor Korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in)

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{0,885 \times 7,1116 \times 43,444 \times 87}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 7,1116} + \frac{1}{8} \\ t &= 0,02702 + 0,13 = 0,152 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal head : 3/16 in

### Menentukan Berat Tutup Atas :

$$A = 6.28 L \cdot h \quad (\text{Hesse pers 4-16})$$

$L$  = radius crown =  $r_c$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= L - \sqrt{L^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \quad (\text{Hesse pers 4 - 14}) \\
 &= rc - \sqrt{rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}} \\
 &= 43,44 - \sqrt{43^2 - \frac{87^2}{4}} \\
 &= 39,412 \quad \text{in} \\
 &= 3,284 \quad \text{ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 6.28 L \cdot h \\
 &= 6,28 \times 43,4 \times 39,412 \\
 &= 10752,56 \quad \text{in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tutup atas terbuat dari Steel, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= A \times th \\
 &= 10752,56 \times \frac{3}{16} = 2016,1 \quad \text{in}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r \text{ shell} = 0,279 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^3} \quad (\text{B \& Y appendix D})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= V \times r \\
 &= 2016 \text{ in}^3 \times 0,279 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^3} \\
 &= 562,5 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17 hal 92})$$

Dimana :

D : Diameter bejana (ft)

tg α : Sudut conis = 30 °

m : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times (7,209 - 1)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse pers 4-18})$$

$$= 1,7925 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume} &= 0,262 \text{ h} (D^2 + D \cdot m + m^2) \\
 &= 0,262 \times 1,7925 (7,21^2 + 7,21 \times 1 + 1^2) \\
 &= 0,262 \times 1,7925 \times 59,184 \\
 &= 27,7948 \text{ cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$





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Bentuk : Standart conical dished (B & Y, Pers.6-154, hal.118)

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C$$

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
- $D$  = Diameter shell (in)
- $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, (0.8)
- $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{7,11 \times 86,51}{2 \cos 30 (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 7,11)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,1601 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head = 1/5 in

**Menentukan berat tutup bawah**

**Tinggi conical :**

$$h = \frac{D \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 91-91})$$

Keterangan :

- $\alpha$  = cone angle ;  $30^\circ$
- $D$  = diameter tangki ; ft

maka :

$$h = \frac{7,209 \times \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ}{2} = 2,0799 \text{ ft} = 24,95881 \text{ in}$$

$$A = 0,785 D^2 \sqrt{4 h^2 + D + 0,785 d^2}$$

dimana  $d^2 = D - 2 th$

$$= 7,21 - (2 \times 1 / 4)$$

$$= 6,709 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,785 \times 0,899 \left( 4 \times 0,3^2 \right) + 0,899 + (0,785 \times ( \quad ))$$

$$= 1,007 \text{ ft}^2 = 145 \text{ in}$$

$$A = 0,785 \times 7,21 \sqrt{17,304 + 7,21 + (0,8 \times 6,709)}$$

$$= 5,659348187 \times 5,457119621$$

$$= 30,88374003 \text{ ft} = 4447,258565 \text{ in}$$



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Tutup atas terbuat dari Steel, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= A \times th \\
 &= 4447 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 833,8609809 \text{ in}^3 \\
 r \text{ shell} &= 0,279 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^3} \quad (B \ \& \ Y \ \text{appendix } D) \\
 W &= V \times r \\
 &= 833,86 \text{ in}^3 \times 0,279 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^3} \\
 &= 232,6 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

**c. Sistem Pengaduk**

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

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

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

**1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk**

Tinggi bahan total,  $H_L = 11,119 \text{ ft}$

Diameter dalam tangki,  $D_t = 7,209 \text{ ft}$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari *Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243* :

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{E}{D_a} = 1 \\
 \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \\
 \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter impeler (Da)} &= 1/3 D_t = 0,33 \times 7,209 \\
 &= 2,40 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 D_a = 0,200 \times 2,40 \\
 &= 0,481 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 D_a = 0,25 \times 2,40 \\
 &= 0,601 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} &= 1/3 I = 0,33 \times 7,209 \\
 &= 2,403 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 D_t = 0,083 \times 7,209 \\
 &= 0,601 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tebal pengaduk} &= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,601 = 0,060 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi bahan total, } H_L &= 11,119 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Diameter dalam tangki, } D_t &= 7,209 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\
 &= \frac{83,727 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\
 &= 1,341
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi larutan} \times \text{Sg}}{\text{diameter bejana}} \\
 &= \frac{11,119}{7,209} \times 1,341 \\
 &= 2,068
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak = 2 buah

**3. Penentuan Power Motor**

Dari Kern T.6 pg.808 didapat sg reference : 1

Dari Kern fig.14 pg.823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\
 &= \frac{1,341}{1} \times 0,95 \\
 &= 1,2741 \text{ cp} = 0,000856 \text{ lb/ft s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 83,727 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} &= 100 \text{ rpm} = 2 \text{ rps} \\
 \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times D_a \quad (\text{Joshi; hal.415}) \\
 &= \pi \times 100 \times (2,40 \times 0,3048) \\
 &= 229,996 \text{ m/min} \quad (\text{memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$



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Bilangan Reynolds (  $N_{Re}$  ) :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} = \frac{81,555 \times 3,392^2 \times 1,2}{0,00083393} = 1313007,3497 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen})$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{Re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$

$$K_T = N_p = 6,300 \quad [\text{Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301}]$$

$$P = \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254})$$

$$\quad \quad \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., pers.9-24, hal.253})$$

$$P = \frac{6,300 \times 1,667^3 \times 2,403^5 \times 81,56}{32,200}$$

$$= 5920,511 \quad \text{ft.lbf / s} = 5920,511 / 550 = 10,765$$

(Joshi : 424)

$$\text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10 \% \text{ hp} = 0,100 * 10,765 = 1,0765 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 1 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power input dengan gland losses} = 10,765 + 1,0765 = 11,841 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission sistem losses } 20 \% = 0,200 \times 11,841 = 2,3682042 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power Total} = 11,841 + 2,3682 = 14,2092$$

$$\text{Karena jumlah pengaduk } 2 \text{ buah, maka power} = 2 \times 14,2092 = 28,41845 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 0,850 = (85\%)$$

$$\text{Sehingga power motor} = \frac{28,4185}{0,850} = 33,43347 \text{ hp} \approx 33,4 \text{ hp}$$

d. Perhitungan Sistem Pendingin

Perhitungan Jaket

Sebagai media pendingin digunakan air pendingin deng = 25 °C

untuk menjaga suhu supaya suhu dalam reaktor tetap = 30 °C

Q serap 2553,429 kkal/jam = 10126,90 Btu/jam

Suhu Bahan Masuk = 30 °C = 86 °F

Suhu Bahan Keluar = 30 °C = 86 °F

Suhu Air Pendingin Masuk = 25 °C = 77 °F

Suhu Air Pendingin Keluar = 45 °C = 113 °F



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$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_1 &= 27 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta T_2 &= 9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= 16,38 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \text{Keb Air Pendingin} &= 534,77 \text{ Kg/jam} \\ &= 1179,17 \text{ Lb/jam} \\ \rho \text{ Air Pendingin} &= 62,43 \text{ Lb/cuft} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Keb Air Pendingin}}{\rho \text{ Air Pendingin}} \\ &= \frac{1179,17}{62,43} = 18,89 \text{ cuft/jam} = 0,0052 \text{ cuft/s} \end{aligned}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian luar jaket :

$$h_c = 0,87 \frac{(k / D_i) \left[ \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right]^{2/3} [C \mu]^{1/3} [\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu}$$

(Persamaan 20-4 kern hal 722)

keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \text{Da (diameter impeler)} = 2,4031 \text{ ft} \\ N &= \text{Putaran pengaduk} = 100,00 \text{ rpm} = 6000 \text{ rph} \\ \rho &= \text{berat jenis larutan} = 83,73 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \mu &= \text{Viscositas larutan} = 0,000856 \text{ lb/ft s} \\ &= 3,0821 \text{ lb/ft jam} \\ &= 1,274 \text{ cp} \end{aligned}$$

C = kapasitas panas campuran (Btu/lb °F)

Komponen	Cp	Berat Molekul	Cp	Fraksi
	(J/mol °C)		kkal/kg °C	Xf
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	83,5	100	0,1996	0,0022
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	75,51	84	0,2148	0,0013
H <sub>2</sub> O	75,35	18	1,0005	0,2439
HCl	-136,9	37	-0,8964	0,4336
H <sub>2</sub> O	75,35	18	1,0005	1,0000
TOTAL				1,68

$$1 \text{ Joule} = 0,000239 \text{ kkal}$$

$$1 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} = 1 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \% \text{ Cp}_1 + \% \text{ Cp}_2 + \% \text{ Cp}_3 + \dots + \% \text{ Cp}_n \\ &= 0,8565 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

K = konduktifitas larutan

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{mix}} &= 0,0677 / \text{sg} [1 - 0,0003 (t-32)] && \text{Perry ed 5 pers 3-89 hal 3-243} \\ &= 0,0677 / 1,341 [1 - 0,0003 \times (194 - 32)] \\ &= 0,0531 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.} ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 Re_p &= \frac{[\mu^2 N \rho]^{2/3}}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{(2,4^2 \times 6000 \times 83,727)^{2/3}}{1,2741} \\
 &= 15965,521 \\
 \frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} &= \frac{(0,857 \times 1,274)^{1/3}}{0,0531} \\
 &= 19,4041 \\
 \frac{[\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu_w} &= \frac{1,274^{0,14}}{1} = 1,0345 \\
 hc &= 1 \times \frac{0,053}{7} \times 15965,521 \times 19,404 \times 1,03 \\
 &= 2052,01 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian dalam jaket (hi) :

Dari kern tabel 10, dipakai pipa 16 BWG dengan ukuran :

$$\begin{aligned}
 OD &= 1,5 \text{ in} \\
 ID &= 1,37 \text{ in} \\
 \text{flow area} &= 1,47 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0009 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{surface per 1 in ft (a)} &= 0,39 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \frac{W}{\rho \times A} = \frac{62,4300}{1000 \times 0,0009} \\
 &= 65,827 \text{ m/jam} \\
 &= 0,018 \text{ m/s} \\
 &= 0,060 \text{ fps}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern hal 717 didapat harga hi = 100 Btu/j ft<sup>2</sup> °F

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{io} &= h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} \\
 &= 100 \times \frac{1,370}{1,500} \\
 &= 91,33 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 U_c &= \frac{h_i \times h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}} = \frac{100 \times 91,333}{100 + 91,333} \\
 &= 47,7352 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 R_d &= 0,001 \text{ (Kern Tabel 12, hal 845)}
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d$$

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{47,735} + 0,001$$

$$U_D = 45,560 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{2553,4292}{45,56 \times 16,38} = 3,4206 \text{ ft}^2$$

**Menentukan Tinggi Jacket**

Tinggi Jacket = Tinggi Shell + Tinggi Tutup Bawah

$$h = 14,42 + 2,080$$

$$h = 16,50 \text{ ft} = 197,9834649 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi :

Tebal air pendingin (s) = 2 in

Tebal jaket (tj) = 1/5 in

Effisiensi sambungan las (= 0,8

Faktor korosi (c) = 1/8

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

f all = 12650

$$\begin{aligned} D_o \text{ (shell)} &= D_i + 2t_s \\ &= 86,5 + 2 \times 0,1875 \\ &= 86,887 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_i \text{ (jaket)} &= D_o + 2s \\ &= 86,89 + 2 \times 2 \\ &= 90,89 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_o \text{ (jaket)} &= D_i + 2t_j \\ &= 90,89 + 2 \times 1/5 \\ &= 91,262 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ desain jaket :} &= P_o - P_i + P_h \\ &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \rho \times g/gc \times h_{liq} \\ &= 62,4 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \times 12 \text{ ft} \\ &= 720,12863 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 5,0009 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$



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**Penentuan Tebal jaket :**

Tebal Jaket berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

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

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
- $D_{ij}$  = Diameter dalam jaket (in)
- $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, 0,8
- $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$0,188 = \frac{5,001 \times 90,89}{(f \cdot 1,6) - (5,001)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$0,06 = \frac{454,5178}{1,6 f - 5,001}$$

$$0,1 f - 0,313 = 454,518$$

$$f_{desain} = 4548,303848$$

$$f_{all} > f_{desain}$$

$$12650 > 4548,30$$

dipilih tebal jaket 1/5 in

**e. Perencanaan Nozzle**

**a. Nozzle inlet asam klorida**

$$\text{Rate liquida} = 13856,7681 \text{ kg/j} = 30548,91 \text{ lb/j}$$

$$r \text{ liquida} = 67,57 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{30548,9081 \text{ lb/jam}}{67,57 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 452 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 7,5350 \text{ cuft/menit} = 0,1256 \text{ cuft/dt} = 56,365 \text{ gpm}$$

mencari diameter optimum

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

dengan : *Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15, pg 496*

$$q_f = \text{fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt}$$

$$r = \text{fluid density ; lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Optimum} &= 3,9 \times 0,1256^{0,45} \times 67,57^{0,13} \\ &= 2,651 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$





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Dipilih pipa 1 3 in , sch 80 *(Geankoplis App. A.5, hal. 892)*

OD = 3,500 in

ID = 2,900 in = 0,242 ft

A =  $(\frac{1}{4} \cdot p \cdot ID^2)$  = 0,0458462 ft<sup>2</sup>

**b. Nozzle outlet slurry**

Rate volumetrik = 538,575 cuft/j = 8,9762 cuft/menit

= 0,1496 cuft/dt = 67,147 gpm

Diameter Optimum =  $3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times r^{0,13}$

dengan : *Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15*

$q_f$  = fluid flow rate ; cuft/dt

$r$  = fluid density ; lb/cuft

Diameter Optimum = 3,9 x 0,1496 x 84<sup>0,45</sup> x 0,13

= 2,949590367 in

*(Geankoplis App. A.5, hal. 892)*

Dipilih pipa 1 3 in , sch 80

OD = 3,500 in

ID = 2,90 in = 0,242 ft

A =  $(\frac{1}{4} \cdot p \cdot ID^2)$  = 0,045846 ft<sup>2</sup>

**f. Perencanaan Penyangga**

Berat total yang ditahan penyangga :

a. Berat Shell

Volum dinding shell =  $\frac{1}{4} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) h$

=  $\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (7,24^2 - 7,21^2) \times 14,419$

= 5,111 ft<sup>3</sup>

$r$  shell = 0,279  $\frac{lb}{in^3}$  = 482  $\frac{lb}{ft^3}$

*( B & Y appendix D )*

Berat shell = volume shell x  $r$  shell

= 5,111 ft<sup>3</sup> x 482  $\frac{lb}{ft^3}$  = 2464,1 lb

b. Berat tutup

tutup atas : 562,5 lb

tutup bawah : 232,65 lb



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c. Berat bahan reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} W &= V_0 \times r \\ &= 539 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 84 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 45093,276 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

d. Berat jaket dan nozzle

Asumsi 20% berat reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total reaktor} &= W_{\text{shell}} + W_{\text{tutup atas}} + W_{\text{tutup bawah}} + W_{\text{bahan}} + W_{\text{jaket}} \\ &= 2464,12 + 562,5 + 232,65 + 45093 + 0.2 W_{\text{tot}} \\ 0.8 W_{\text{tot}} &= 48352,534 \\ W_{\text{tot}} &= 60440,66754 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

**kolom penahan :**

$$\text{Berat total reaktor} = 60440,66754 \text{ lb}$$

Direncanakan menggunakan 4 penahan jenis 1-Beam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban tiap kolom} &= \frac{\text{Berat total reaktor}}{4} \\ &= \frac{60440,668}{4} \\ &= 15110,167 \text{ lb} \\ \text{tinggi reaktor} &= 173,0247 \text{ in} \\ \text{letak bracket} &= 60\% \text{ tinggi total reaktor} \\ &= 60\% \times 173 \\ &= 103,815 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

diambil jarak dari dasar reaktor ke lantai 3 in.

$$\text{jadi panjang kolom penyangga} = 103,815 + 3 = 106,815 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih kolom penyangga jenis 1-Beam American Standart ukuran 12" x 5"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Hesse tabel 7-2 diperoleh :} \quad A &= 10,2 \text{ in}^2 \\ L_{x-x} &= 227 \\ L_{y-y} &= 10 \\ K_{x-x} &= 4,72 \\ K_{y-y} &= 0,99 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Beban tiap kolom penyangga} = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{15110,17}{10,2} = 1481,4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$



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Analisa terhadap sumbu X - X

$$\frac{L}{K_{x-x}} = \frac{106,815}{4,72} = 22,630$$

( Hesse tabel 7-1 ham 143 )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{A} &= 17000 - 0,485 \left( \frac{L}{K_{x-x}} \right)^2 \\ &= 17000 - ( 0,485 \times 22,630^2 ) \\ &= 16751,61775 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} > 1481,4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi penyangga jenis I - Beam dengan ukuran 12" x 5 " dapat digunakan.

**Base plate**

Beban tiap kolom = 15110,167 lb

sebagai pondasi dipilih bahan dari beton ( concrete ) dengan allowable bearing stress = 600 psi

Luas base plate =  $\frac{15110,167}{600} = 25,183611 \text{ in}$

Waktu tinggal :  $\frac{\text{volume tangki}}{\text{rate volumetrik}} = \frac{673,218 \text{ cuft}}{538,5747 \text{ cuft/jam}} = 1,25 \text{ jam}$

**Spesifikasi Reaktor Asam :**

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan batu kapur (CaCO<sub>3</sub>) dengan asam klorida (HCl)  
 Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical, dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket.

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

Kondisi operasi

Suhu operasi : 30 °C = 303,15 K

Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,7 psi

Waktu tinggal : 1,25 jam

Proses operasi : Batch

Jumlah : 1 buah

**Dimensi Reaktor 1 :**

Tinggi bejana : 14 ft

Diameter bejana : 7 ft

Tebal bejana : 3/16 in



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**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas	:	3/16	in
Tebal tutup bawah	:	3/16	in
Tinggi tutup atas	:	3,608	ft
Tinggi tutup bawah	:	1,792	ft

**Pengaduk :**

Jenis pengaduk	:	Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah	
Jumlah impeller	:	2	buah
Diameter impeller	:	2,4031	ft
Lebar blade	:	0,481	ft
Panjang blade	:	0,601	ft
Jarak impeller dari dasar	:	2,403	ft
Lebar baffle	:	0,601	ft
Power motor	:	33	hp

**Jaket**

Tebal jacket	:	1/5	in
tinggi jacket	:	16,499	ft

**Nozzle**

Nozzle inlet asam klorida	:	3	in
Nozzle slurry	:	3	in

**Sistem Penyangga**

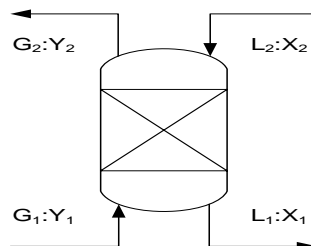
Panjang	:	106,815	in
---------	---	---------	----

**Base Plate**

Luas base plate	:	25,18361148	in
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**10. SCRUBBER (D-117)**

Fungsi	:	Menyerap gas $H_2CO_3$ yang keluar dari reaktor dengan menggunakan air
Tipe	:	Packed coloumn
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Carbon stell SA-283 grade C
Dasar Pemilihan	:	Untuk mengurangi pencemaran udara dari $H_2CO_3$





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Kondisi Operasi : - Tekanan : 1 atm  
 - Suhu : 30 °C  
 - Waktu operasi : 45 menit

Perhitungan :

Feed masuk liquid dari atas :  $L_2$

Komponen	Massa(kj/jam)	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
Air Proses	1.589,8288	18	88,3238	1
Total	1.589,8288		88,3238	1

Produk liquid keluar dari bawah :  $L_1$

Komponen	Massa(kj/jam)	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	3.994,6541	44	90,7876	0,5050
H <sub>2</sub> O(l)	1.601,5433	18	88,9746	0,4950
Total	3.994,6541		179,7622	1,0000

$$L = 88,3238 + 179,7622 = 268,0860 \text{ kmol}$$

**Gas yang berada pada kolom G**

Feed gas masuk dari bawah :  $G_1$

Komponen	Massa(kj/jam)	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
CO <sub>2</sub> (g)	2.863,5513	17,03	168,1475	0,7210
H <sub>2</sub> O(g)	1.171,4528	18,00	65,0807	0,2790
Total	4.035,0041		233,2282	1

Produk atas gas :  $G_2$

Komponen	Massa(kj/jam)	BM	Mol (kmol/jam)	Fraksi Mol
CO <sub>2</sub>	28,6355	44	0,6508	1
Total	28,6355		0,6508	1

Data Kelarutan CO<sub>2</sub> pada 30 C dan P : 760 mmHg berat H<sub>2</sub>O = 100  
 (Perry 7ed, T.2-125)

W.H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> / 100 H <sub>2</sub> O	P. parsial (mmHg)	Mol H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	BM CO <sub>2</sub>	Mol H <sub>2</sub> O	BM H <sub>2</sub> O	X	Y
2,88454	0,0286	0,0656	44	5,556	18	0,0117	0,0051
4,70143	0,0933	0,1069				0,0189	0,0168
5,79857	0,1725	0,1318				0,0232	0,0311
5,96571	0,2367	0,1356				0,0238	0,0426
6,31540	0,3758	0,1435				0,0252	0,0677
6,53450	0,5185	0,1485				0,0260	0,0933
7,03844	0,8377	0,1600				0,0280	0,1508
7,37571	1,1705	0,1676				0,0293	0,2107
7,69307	1,5261	0,1748				0,0305	0,2747
8,49294	2,3586	0,1930				0,0336	0,4246



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,4300 \\ &= \frac{1}{38,1721} \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik liquid keluar} &= \frac{8.788,2389 \text{ lb/jam}}{38,1721 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 230,2270 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 6,9068 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gas terserap} = 28,6355 \text{ kmol/jam} = 230,2270 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Dari Perry 7ed, hal 14-58 dengan asumsi approximate flooding didapat :

$$\frac{G^2 F_p \Psi \mu^2}{\rho G \rho L g} = 0,34$$

Dimana :

G = Superficial gas mass flux

F<sub>p</sub> = Konstanta packing : Untuk 1 in (25 mm) rasching ring F<sub>p</sub>

= 50 (Ulrich, hal, 198)

$$\Psi = \frac{62,4300}{\rho \cdot L} = \frac{62,4300}{38,1721} = 1,6355$$

μ = Viscositas . Cp : 2,16 Cp

g = Konstanta gravitasi : 32,147 lb/ft det<sup>2</sup>

0,75 jam = 2700 detik

$$0,34 = \frac{G^2 \times 50 \times 1,6355 \times (2,16)^2}{38,1721 \times 38,1721 \times 32,147 \times 2700}$$

G<sup>2</sup> = 112,7065 lb/jam ft<sup>2</sup> flooding

G = 10,6163 lb/jam ft<sup>2</sup> flooding

### Perhitungan Plate

$$Y_{n+1}^* = 0,0051 \quad Y_1^* = 0,00 \quad X_{n \text{ max}} = 0,01$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,5000 \quad Y_1 = 0,1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{V \text{ min}} &= \frac{Y_{n+1} - Y_1}{X_n - X_o} & \frac{L}{V} &= \frac{Y_{n+1} - Y_1}{X_{n \text{ max}} - X_o} \\ &= \frac{0,5000 - 0,10}{0,01 - 0} & 34,3 &= \frac{0,5000 - 0,10}{X_{n \text{ max}} - 0} \\ &= 34 & X_{n \text{ max}} &= 0,012 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{V} &= 1,3 \frac{L}{V \text{ min}} & \text{Didapat plate ideal} &= 3 \text{ plate} \\ &= 1,3 \times 34,3 & \text{Efisiensi} &= 85\% \text{ (Ulrich,T.4-18)} \\ &= 43 & \text{Plate aktual} &= 4 \\ & & &= 4 \text{ plate} \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} (y - y^*) &= \frac{(y_n - y_n^*) - (y_1 - y_1^*)}{\ln \frac{(y_1 - y_1^*)}{(y_2 - y_2^*)}} \\ &= \frac{(0,500 - 0,005) - (0,10 - 0,00)}{\ln \frac{(0,500 - 0,005)}{(0,10 - 0,00)}} \\ &= \frac{0,3949}{1,5991} \end{aligned}$$

$$(y - y^*) = 0,2469$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of Transfer Unit (Ng)} &= \frac{y_n - y_1}{(y - y^*)} \\ &= \frac{0,500 - 0,10}{0,2469} \\ &= 0,4590 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter tower, D} = \left( \frac{4VMg}{\pi G} \right)^{0,5} \quad \text{(Ulrich, Eq. 4-88)}$$

Dimana :

$$V = \text{gas flow rate} = 3,8371 \text{ ft/jam}$$

$$Mg = \text{Berat gas} = 2.863,5513 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 6314,1306 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Diameter tower, D} = 17,97 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tinggi tower :

$$\text{Ulrich, pers 4-88, didapat Height Equipment to Theoretical Plate} = D^{0,3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka HETP} &= D^{0,3} \\ &= 17,97^{0,3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,3789 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tower} = Ng \times \text{HETP}$$

$$= 0,46 \times 2,3789 = 1,0919 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Stage Effisiensi} = 85\% \quad \text{(Ulrich, Tabel 4-82)}$$

$$\text{Maka tinggi kolom} = \frac{1,0919}{85\%} = 3,2846 \text{ ft}$$

### Menentukan Tekanan Desain

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$\text{Phidrostatis} = \rho \times g/gc \times H$$

$$= 38,1721 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 125,37935 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 0,8707 \text{ psi}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} &= P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 14,7 - 14,7 + 0,8707 \\ &= 0,8707 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar dari P Operasi untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 110\% \times 0,8707 \text{ psi} \\ &= 0,9578 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Minimum Shell

tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk tangki silinder :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0.6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownel \& Young Eq 13.1 : hal 2})$$

dengan,  $t_s$  = tebal shell minimum (in)  
 $P$  = tekanan tangki (psia)  
 $r_i$  = jari-jari tangki (in)  
 $E$  = faktor pengelasan, digunakan jenis *double welded butt joint*  
= 0,8 (Brownel & Young T 13.2 : hal 254)  
 $C$  = faktor korosi, 1/8 in  
 $f$  = Allowable Stress, 12650 psi (Brownel & Young hal. 251)  
untuk bahan konstruksi Carbon steel grade SA-283 Grade C

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 1/2 D \\ &= 1/2 ( 17,9728 ) \text{ in} \\ &= 107,8369 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{0,9578 \times 107,8369}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,9578} + 1/8 \\ t_s &= 0,135 \text{ in} , \text{ maka digunakan tebal shell minimum } 2/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas dan Bawah

Dipilih tutup Torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 t_s \\ &= 215,6737 + 2 ( 2/16 ) \\ &= 215,9441 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$r_c = \frac{215,9441}{2} = 107,9721 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = \frac{0,9 P \times r_c}{f e - 0.1 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownel \& Young Eq 13.12 : hal 258})$$





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dengan,  $t_h$  = tebal tutup (head) shell ; in  
 $r_c$  = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in  
= in  
P = tekanan tangki ; psia  
E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan jenis *double welded butt joint*.  
= 0,8  
C = faktor korosi, 1/8 in  
 $f$  = Allowable Stress, 12650 psi (Brownel & Young hal. 251)  
untuk bahan konstruksi Carbon steel grade SA-283 Grade C

$$t_h = \frac{0,9}{12650} \left( \frac{0,9578}{0,8} \right) \times \frac{107,9721}{0,1 \cdot 0,9578} + 1/8$$

$$t_h = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

**Spesifikasi Scrubber (D-220) :**

Fungsi : Menyerap gas  $H_2CO_3$  yang keluar dari reaktor dengan menggunakan air  
Tipe : Packed Column  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon steel SA-283 grade C  
Dasar Pemilihan : Untuk mengurangi pencemaran udara dari  $H_2CO_3$   
Kondisi Operasi : - Tekanan : 1 atm  
- Suhu : 30 °C  
- Waktu operasi : 45 menit

**Dimensi Scrubber :**

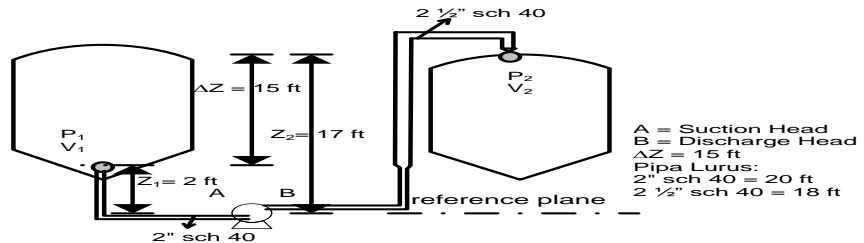
Diameter = 17,9728 ft = 5,5 m  
Tinggi total = 3,2846 ft = 1,0 m  
Rate bahan = 4035,0041 kg/jan  
Tebal shell = 2/16 in  
Tebal tutup = 2/16 in  
Jenis packing = Ceramic Ring  
Ukuran packing = 1 in  
Jumlah plate = 4 plate  
Jumlah = 1 buah



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**11. POMPA -2 (L-211)**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan larutan CaCl<sub>2</sub> dari reaktor asam ke reaktor netralisasi  
 Type : Centrifugal pump



**Perhitungan :**

( Asumsi aliran turbulen )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bahan masuk} &= 20453,9903 \text{ kg/jam} = 45093,27618 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 r \text{ campuran} &= 83,7 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 \text{rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{45093,2762 \text{ lb/jam}}{83,7271 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 538,575 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 8,9762 \text{ cuft/menit} = 0,1496 \text{ cuft/dt} = 67,15 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\
 &= \frac{83,727}{62,430} \\
 &= 1,341
 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg.808 didapat sg reference : 1

Dari Kern fig.14 pg.823 didapat μ reference = 0,950 cp

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\
 &= \frac{1,341}{1} \times 0,950 \\
 &= 1,2741 \text{ cp} \\
 &= 0,000856 \text{ lb/ft s}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times r^{0,13} \quad \text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}$$

dengan :

$$q_f = \text{fluid flow rate} ; \text{ cuft/dt}$$

$$r = \text{fluis density} ; \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter pipa optimum} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times r^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,1496^{0,45} \times 83,7^{0,13}
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$= 2,949590367 \text{ in}$$

Jadi untuk aliran dari tangki ke pipa dipilih pipa ukuran 3" sch 80

$$\text{OD} = 3,500 \text{ in} \quad (\text{McCabbe 5ed App.5, hal.1087})$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,900 \text{ in} = 0,242 \text{ ft} = 0,07366 \text{ m}$$

$$A = (\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{p.ID}^2) = 0,045846181 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kecepatan aliran, } V &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{area pipa}} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} \\ &= \frac{8,9762}{0,0458} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} \\ &= 3,263174145 \text{ ft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{D}{m} \frac{V}{\text{m}} r = \frac{0,242}{0,000856} \times 3,26 \times 83,7 \\ &= 77122 > 2100 \end{aligned}$$

( asumsi turbulen benar )

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 :

$$\text{Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron} = 0,00015 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{maka harga } e/D = 0,002$$

$$f = 0,0130$$

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

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$- \quad 3 \text{ elbow } 90^0 = 3 \times 35 \times 0,242 = 25,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$- \quad 1 \text{ gate valve} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,242 = 2,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang total pipa ; } Le = 47,6 \text{ ft}$$

**Friksi yang terjadi :**

1 Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F1 &= \frac{2 f \times V^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} = \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,013 \times (3,263)^2 \times 47,6}{32,2 \times 0,242} \\ &= \frac{(\text{ft} / \text{dt})^2 \times \text{ft}}{\left[ \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbm}}{\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \right] \times \text{ft}} \\ &= \frac{1,692}{\text{ft. lbf}} \end{aligned}$$



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lbm

2 Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{K_c \times \frac{V^2}{a \times gc}}{2} \longrightarrow K_c = 0,5 \text{ A tangki} > \text{A pipa} \\
 &= \frac{0,5 \times \frac{3,263^2}{1 \times 32,2}}{2} \quad a = 1, \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \\
 &= 0,08 \quad \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}, \text{hal. } 484)
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa 2" sch 40 ke pipa 2 1/2 " sch 40

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc} \longrightarrow a = 1 \\
 &= \frac{3,263^2 - 0,000^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \quad \text{untuk aliran turbulen} \\
 &= 0,165 \quad \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lb}_m} \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}, \text{hal. } 484)
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 10,6483}{2} = 3,9931 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,170 \times 10,6483}{2} = 0,9051 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\
 &= 1,692 + 0,0827 + 0,165 + 3,9931 + 0,9051 \\
 &= 6,8380 \quad \frac{\text{ft. lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= P \text{ hidrostatik} = r \times H \\
 \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 7,2094 \text{ ft} \\
 r \text{ bahan} &= 83,7 \text{ lb / cuft} \\
 P \text{ hidrostatik} &= r \times H \times g/gc \\
 &= 83,7 \times 7,2 \times 1 = 603,62 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \\
 &\quad (1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \times 144 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2) \\
 P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \\
 DP &= P_2 - P_1 = 2116,8 - 604
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$= 1513 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{DP}{r} = \frac{1513,181}{83,7} = 18,073 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= 10,93 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 11,1191 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $DZ = 0,1849 \text{ ft}$  maka :

$$DZ \frac{g}{gc} = 0,185 \text{ ft} \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbm}/\text{dt}^2} = 0,1849 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

(  $g$  = percepatan gravitasi =  $32.2 \text{ ft}/\text{d}^2$  )  
 (  $gc$  = konstanta gravitasi =  $32.2 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{d}^{-16} \times \text{lbm}/\text{lb}_f$  )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} &= \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc} \\ &= \frac{3,263^2 - 0,000}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,165 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\begin{aligned} - W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{r} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 a gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 18,073 + 0,18 + 0,165 + 6,838 \\ &= 25,261 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

(Perry 6<sup>ed</sup> ; pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5)

$$\begin{aligned} hp &= \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{25,261 \times 0,150 \times 83,727}{550} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,575303505 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 8,9762 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 67,151 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 61\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-37})$$



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$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{0,6}{61\%} = 0,9 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 81\% \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}; \text{fig. 14-38})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{0,9}{81\%} = 1,16 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	:	Mengalirkan larutan CaCl <sub>2</sub> dari reaktor 1 ke reaktor 2
Type	:	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan konstruksi	:	Galvanized Iron
Rate volumetrik	:	67,147 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	:	25,261 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Pompa	:	61%
Effisiensi motor	:	81%
Bhp	:	0,9 hp
Power Motor	:	1,2 hp
Jumlah	:	1 buah

**12. TANGKI PENAMPUNG SEMENTARA - 1 (F-116)**

Fungsi : Menampung produk sementara sebelum masuk ke reaktor netralisasi

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical,

Bahan : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

Kapasitas : 17590,44 Kg/Jam = 5863,480 Kg/Jam

Kondisi operasi :

Suhu operasi : 80 °C = 353,15 K

Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,7 psi

Waktu operasi : 1,25 jam (continue)

**Dimensi Reaktor :**

Dimensi Ratio, H/D ditetapkan H = 2 D

Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (Kg/Jam)	Fraksi	ρ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7171,3909	0,4077	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	44,9907	0,0026	2,32
HCl (aq)	237,5446	0,0135	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	10066,8330	0,5723	1,00
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201	0,0003	2,71



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CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597	0,0037	3,04
TOTAL	17590,4390	1,0000	

Perhitungan :

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran : } 80,8501 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki :**

$$\text{Densitas Bahan} = 80,8501 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = 17590,44 \text{ Kg/jam} = 38786,92 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Volumetrik Bahan} = \frac{\text{Rate bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{38786,92}{80,8501} = 479,74 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 479,74 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 80\% \times \text{Volume Tangki}$$

$$479,74 = 80\% \times \text{Volume Tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 599,67 \text{ cuft}$$

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

$$= (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

$$= 1,57 D_s^3$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000049 D_s^3 \text{ (Brownel hal 88)}$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = (\pi D_s^3)/24 \text{tg} \alpha \text{ (Hesse hal 92)}$$

$$= (3,14 \times D_s^3) / 24 \times \text{tg} \times 30^\circ$$

$$= 0,227 D_s^3$$

$\alpha$  diambil  $30^\circ$  sehingga ,

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

$$599,67 = 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,227 D_s^3$$

$$599,67 = 1,7967 D_s^3$$

$$D_s^3 = 333,7716$$

$$D_s = 6,94 \text{ ft} = 7 \text{ ft} = 83,24 \text{ in}$$

$$H_s = 13,87 \text{ ft} = 14 \text{ ft} = 166,48 \text{ in}$$

**b. Tebal Shell**

1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$479,74 = (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,227 D_s^3$$

$$479,74 = 0,79 \times h \times 48,12 + 0,23 \times 333,77$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

$$h = 10,698 \text{ ft} = 3,26 \text{ m}$$

2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P \text{ design} = P_o - P_i + P \text{ hidrostatik} \quad (\text{Catatan PAIK})$$

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

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

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

$$= \rho \times g/gc \times h \text{ liq}$$

$$= 80,850 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 10,698 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 864,97 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 6,0068 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

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

$$= 110\% \times 6,0068$$

$$= 6,6074 \text{ psi}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA 283 grade C

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 12650 \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, T 13-1 hal 251})$$

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

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

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

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 83,24$$

$$= 41,62 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

$$= \frac{6,6074 \times 41,6}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,60 \times 6,6074} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1522 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell 3/16 in

3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$OD = ID + 2ts$$

$$= 83,240 + 2 \times 0,19$$

$$= 83,615 \text{ in}$$

$$r_c = 41,807 \text{ in} = 3,48 \text{ ft}$$





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\text{Tinggi tutup ( h )} = r_c - \left( r_c^2 - \left( \frac{D^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 4-14})$$

$$= 3,48 - \left( 3,48^2 - \left( \frac{7^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right)$$

$$= 3,154 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$\text{Volume dishead} = 1,1 \times h^2 \left( 3R_c - h \right)$$

$$= 1,1 \times 3,1544^2 \left( 10,45 - 3,1544 \right)$$

$$= 79,87 \quad \text{cuft}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dish head

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

Dimana :

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)

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

$E$  = Faktor Pengelasan = 0,8

$t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

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

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

$C$  = Faktor Korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in)

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times 6,607 \times 41,81}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,1 \times 6,607} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,02416 + 0,13$$

$$= 0,1492 \quad \text{in}$$

Diambil tebal shell 3/16 in

#### 4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17 hal 92})$$

Dimana :

$D$  : Diameter bejana (ft)

$\text{tg} \alpha$  : Sudut conis = 30 °

$m$  : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times (6,937 - 1)}{2}$$

$$= 1,7138 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 0,262 \text{ h} (D^2 + D.m \text{ m}^2) \text{ (Hesse pers 4-18)}$$

$$= 0,262 \times 1,7138 (6,94^2 + 6,94 \times 1 \times 1^2)$$

$$= 0,262 \times 1,7138 \times 56,054$$

$$= 25,1685 \text{ cuft}$$

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C \quad (B \ \& \ Y, \ \text{Pers.6-154, \ hal.118})$$

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
- $D$  = Diameter shell (in)
- $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, (0.8)
- $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{6,61 \times 83,24}{2 \cos 30 (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 6,61)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,1564 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head 3/16 in

### C. Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

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

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### 1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan total, = 10,698 ft = 128,38 in

Diameter dalam tangki, = 6,94 ft = 83,24 in

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari *McCabbe 5th, hal 243* :

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

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeler (Da)} &= 1/3 D_t &= 0,33 \times 6,94 \\ & &= 2,31 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 D_a &= 0,20 \times 2,31 \\ & &= 0,46 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 D_a &= 0,25 \times 2,31 \\ & &= 0,58 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} &= 1/3 D_t &= 0,33 \times 6,94 \\ & &= 2,31 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 D_t &= 0,08 \times 6,94 \\ & &= 0,58 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal pengaduk} &= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,58 &= 0,06 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total, } H_L = 10,698 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki, } D_t = 6,94 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{80,850 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,2951 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter bejana}} \times \text{Sg} \\ &= \frac{10,70}{6,94} \times 1,2951 \\ &= 2,00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak} = 3 \text{ buah}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

3. Penentuan Power Motor

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat  $sg_{reference} = 1$

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu_{reference} = 0,95 \text{ cp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}}}{sg_{\text{reference}}} \\ &= \frac{1,2951 \times 0,95}{1} \\ &= 1,2303 \text{ cp} = 0,001 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 80,850 \text{ lb/cuft}$

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

Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk,  $(N) = 120 \text{ rpm} = 2 \text{ rps}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk, } V &= \pi \times N \times Da \quad (\text{Joshi; hal.415}) \\ &= \pi \times 120 \times (2,31 \times 0,3048) \\ &= 265,55 \text{ m/min} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds ( $N_{re}$ ) :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{80,850 \times 2,31^2 \times 2,00}{0,0008} \\ &= 1045699,456 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$

$K_T = N_p = 6,3$  [Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301]

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254}) \\ &= \frac{6,30 \times 2,00^3 \times 2,31^5 \times 80,850}{32,20} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., pers.9-24, hal.253}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8363,683 \text{ ft.lbf/s} = 8363,683 / 550 \\ &= 15,21 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

(Joshi : 424)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10 \% \text{ Hp} &= 10\% \times 15,21 \\ &= 1,52 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil power = 2 Hp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan gland losses} &= 15,21 + 1,52 \\ &= 16,73 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transmission sistem losses } 20 \% &= 20\% \times 16,73 \\ &= 3,35 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Total} &= 16,73 + 3,35 = 20,1 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Karena jumlah pengaduk 3 buah, maka power} &= 3 \times 20,1 \\ &= 60,22 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 85\% \\ \text{Sehingga power motor} &= \frac{60,22}{0,85} = 70,85 \text{ Hp} \approx 71 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi Tangki Penampung Sementara :**

Nama alat	: Tangki Penampung Sementara
Fungsi	: Menampung produk sementara sebelum masuk ke reaktor netralisasi
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical, dilengkapi dengan pengaduk
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C
Kondisi operasi	
Suhu operasi	: $80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 353,15 \text{ K}$
Tekanan operasi	: $1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$
Waktu operasi	: 1 jam
Proses operasi	: Continue
Jumlah	: 1 buah

**Dimensi tangki penampung sementara 1:**

Tinggi bejana	: 13,9 ft
Diameter dalam bejana	: 6,94 ft
Tebal bejana	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup bawah	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tinggi tutup atas	: 3,1544 ft
Tinggi tutup bawah	: 1,7138 ft

**Pengaduk :**

Jenis pengaduk	: Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah
Jumlah impeller	: 3 buah
Diameter impeller	: 2,3122 ft
Lebar blade	: 0,462 ft
Panjang blade	: 0,578 ft
Jarak impeller dari dasar	: 2,312 ft
Lebar baffle	: 0,578 ft



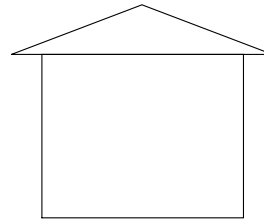
Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Type poros : Commercial hot rolled steel  
Putaran : 120 rpm  
Power motor : 70,845 hp

### 13. GUDANG Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> (F-130)

Fungsi : menampung kalsium hidroksida dari supplier  
Dasar pemilihan : sesuai untuk bahan solid  
Gudang berbentuk persegi panjang dan terbuat dari beton.

Kebutuhan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> =  
253,3130665 kg/jam



Bahan masuk :

Perry 7ed, Tabel 2-1

Komponen	Berat	Fraksi berat	$\rho$ ( gr/cc )
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	227,9818	0,9	2,2000
H <sub>2</sub> O	25,3313	0,1	1,0000
Total	253,3131	1	

Gudang menampung bahan baku selama 1 minggu

Total bahan masuk = 6,0795 ton/hari  
= 42,5566 ton/seminggu

Maka, ukuran gudang dibangun dengan ukuran 50 m x 50 m x50 m, dengan diberi jalan 3 m x 3 m

#### Spesifikasi :

Fungsi = menampung kalsium hidroksida dari supplier  
Kapasitas = 42,5566 ton/seminggu  
Bentuk = Kubus  
Ukuran = panjang = 50 m  
lebar = 50 m  
tinggi = 50 m

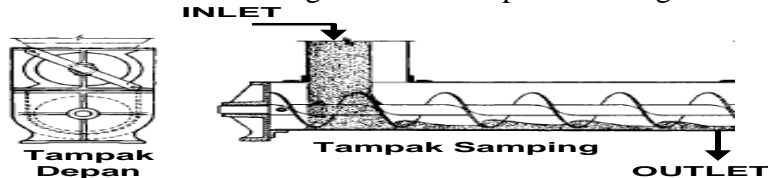
Bahan konstruksi = beton  
jumlah = 1 buah



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**14. SCREW CONVEYOR-2 (J-131)**

- Fungsi : Memindahkan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> dari gudang ke bucket elevator-2  
 Type : Plain Spouts or Chutes  
 Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup



**Perhitungan :**

( 1 kg = 2.20462 lb )

Rate massa = 253,3131 kg/jam ;  
 = 558,4590526 lb/jam

Komponen	Berat ( kg )	Fraksi	ρ ( gr/cc )
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	227,9818	0,900	2,2000
H <sub>2</sub> O	25,3313	0,100	1
Total	253,3131	1,000	

ρ bahan = 122,6304 lb/cuft

Volumetrik bahan =  $\frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{558,4591 \text{ lb/jam}}{122,6304 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 4,5540 \text{ cuft/jam}$   
 = 0,0759 cuft/mnt

Untuk bulk density = 122,6304 lb/cuft , bahan termasuk kelas D dengan F = 3 ( *Badger , Tabel 16-6* )

Power motor =  $\frac{\text{C.L.W.F}}{33000}$  ( *Badger, pers 16-4* )

Dengan :

- C : Kapasitas ; cuft/mnt  
 L : panjang ; ft  
 W : densitas bahan ; lb/cuft  
 F : faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang screw, ( L ) = 30 ft

Power motor =  $\frac{0,08 \times 30 \times 122,6304 \times 3}{33000} = 0,0253845 \text{ hp}$

untuk power < 2 hp, maka dikalikan 2 = 0,0254 x 2 = 0,0508 hp



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% , \text{ maka : } ( \text{Badger : 713} ) \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,050769}{80\%} = 0,0635 \sim 0,1 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

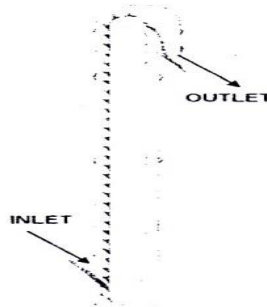
Dari **Badger, figure 16-20** untuk kapasitas = 4,554 cuft/jam digunakan ukuran :  
Diameter = 6 in  
Kecepatan putaran = 12 rpm

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : memindahkan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> dari gudang menuju Bucket elevator-2  
Type : Plain spouts or chutes  
Kapasitas : 4,5540 cuft/jam  
Panjang : 30 ft  
Diameter : 6 in  
Kecepatan putaran : 12 rpm  
Power : 0,1 hp  
Jumlah : 1 buah

**15. BUCKET ELEVATOR-2 (F-132)**

Fungsi : memindahkan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> dari screw conveyor-2 ke hopper Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>  
Type : Continous discharge bucket elevator  
Dasar pemilihan : untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu



Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 253,3131 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,2533 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 122,6304 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Perry 7 Ed. T 21-9 dipilih bucket elevator dengan spesifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Bucket} &= 12 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Putaran head shaft (kepala poros)} &= 28 \text{ rpm} \\ \text{Kapasitas maksimum} &= 35 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Bucket linear speed} &= 150 \text{ ft/min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga, untuk kapasitas } &0,2533 \text{ ton/jam, maka :} \\ \text{Kecepatan bucket elevator} &= \frac{0,2533}{1} \times 150 \text{ ft/min} \end{aligned}$$





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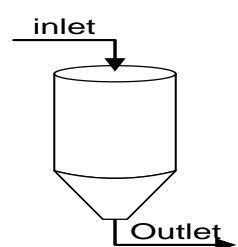
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 35 \\
 &= 1,085627 \text{ ft/min} \\
 \text{Power pada head shaft} &= 1,8 \text{ hp} \\
 \text{Power tambahan} &= 0,06 \text{ hp tiap ft} \\
 &= 0,06 \times 12 \\
 &= 0,736874037 \text{ hp} \\
 \text{Power total} &= 1,8 + 0,74 \\
 &= 2,5369 \text{ hp} \\
 \text{Ukuran bucket} &= \text{lebar} \times \text{Proyeksi} \times \text{kedalaman} \\
 &= 8'' \times 5,5'' \times 7,75'' \\
 \text{Bucket spacing} &= 8 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\
 \text{Maka, motor penggerak yang digunakan} &= \frac{2,5369}{80\%} = 3,17 \text{ hp} = 4,5 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi = Memindahkan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> dari Screw Conveyor ke Hopper Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>
- Kapasitas = 0,2533 ton/jam
- Bucket = Tinggi bucket = 12 ft
- = Kecepatan bucket = 1,0856 ft/min
- = Bucket spacing = 8 in
- = Ukuran bucket = 8'' x 5,5'' x 7,75''
- = Putaran head shaft = 28 rpm
- Power = 4,5 hp
- Jumlah = 1 buah

**16. HOPPER Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> (F-133)**

- Fungsi : Menampung sementara Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> sebelum masuk tangki pelarutan
- Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal



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

Waktu tinggal :  $\frac{\text{Volume tangki}}{\text{Rate volumetrik}} = \frac{5,6925 \text{ cuft}}{4,5540 \text{ cuft/jam}} = 1,25 \text{ jam}$

Komposisi Bahan :

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	X Berat	ρ (gr/ml)
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Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	227,9818	0,900	2,2
H <sub>2</sub> O	25,3313	0,1	1
Total	253,3131	1	

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 = \dots \text{ lb/cuft} \quad (\text{Foust : 671})$$

( 1 gr/cc = 62.43 lb/cuft )

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,9}{2,20} + \frac{0,1}{1,0000}}$$

$$= 1,964285714 \text{ gr/cc}$$

$$= 122,6304 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Rate massa = 253 kg/jam ; ( 1 kg = 2.20462 lb )

$$= 558,4591 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{558,4591 \text{ lb/jam}}{122,6304 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 4,5540 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

**Perencanaan Dimensi Hopper :**

$$r \text{ campuran} = 122,6304 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Asumsi : V bahan = 80% V tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{4,5540}{80\%} = 5,6925 \text{ cuft}$$

Ditentukan :

- $\alpha$  = sudut conis ; 60 °
- D = diameter tangki ; ft
- m = flat spot center ; 12 in
- = 1 ft

asumsi = H = 1 D

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

$$5,693 = 0,785 \times 1,0 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 7,252$$

$$D_s = 1,936 \text{ ft} = 23,23 \text{ in}$$

$$H_s = 1,936 \text{ ft} = 23,23 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi feed dalam tangki :

$$\text{volume feed} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$$

$$4,554 = 0,785 \times 1,0 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 5,801$$

$$D = 1,797 \text{ ft} = 21,56 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 1,797 \text{ ft} = 21,56 \text{ in}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

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**Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical**

$$h = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

[Hesse, pers 4-17]

Dimana :

D : Diameter bejana (ft)

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$  : Sudut conis  $60^\circ$

m : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 60 \times (1,936 - 1)}{2}$$

$$h = 0,8102 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 0,262 \quad h \quad (D^2 + D.m + m^2) \\ \text{Conical} &= 0,262 \quad x \quad 0,8102 \quad x \quad 6,6821 \\ &= 1,4185 \quad \text{cuft} \end{aligned}$$

(Hesse pers 4-18)

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Silinder} &= \text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Conical} \\ &= 5,693 - 1,4185 \\ &= 4,274 \quad \text{cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume silinder} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 4,274 &= 2,94 \quad x \quad H \\ H &= 1,453 \quad \text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Tangki} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi conical} \\ &= 1,453 + 0,8102 \\ &= 2,264 \quad \text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tekanan Design :

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_d &= \text{Poperasi} \\ &= 15 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 110\% \quad x \quad 14,700 \\ &= 16,170 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

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

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

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 23,23$$

$$= 11,613 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

$$t = \frac{16,1700 \times 12}{((12650 \times 0,8) - 0,6 \times 16,1700) \times \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$t = 0,1436 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 3/16 in

\*Penentuan tebal head : (Brownell pg.118 eq. 6-154)

Jenis : Conical

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

Tebal tutup :

$$t_h = \frac{p \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0.6p)} + C$$

$$= \frac{16,170 \times 23,23}{2 \cos (12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 16,170) \times \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$= \frac{375,58}{17691} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1462 \text{ in digunakan } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

**Spesifikasi hopper :**

Fungsi : Menampung awal Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> sebelum masuk tangki pelarutan

Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal

Kapasitas : 253,313 kg/jam

Diameter silinder : 1,936 ft

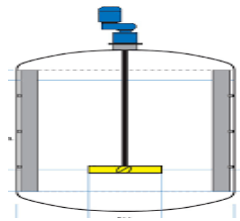
Tinggi silinder : 1,936 ft



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Tebal shell : 3/16 in  
 Tinggi conical : 0,810 ft  
 Cone angle : 60 °  
 Tebal angle : 3/16 in  
 Waktu tinggal : 1 4/16 jam  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

**17. TANGKI PELARUTAN Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> (M-134)**



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

Fungsi : Melarutkan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> dalam air untuk membuat larutan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> 20%  
 Type : Silinder tegak, tutup atas dan tutup bawah elliptical dished dilengkapi pengaduk  
 Dimensi ratio, H/D : ditetapkan H = 2 D

**Perhitungan :**

Komposisi bahan :

Bahan masuk : (Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Komponen	%Berat	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/ml)
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	18,0%	227,9818	2,2000
H <sub>2</sub> O	2,0%	25,3313	1
H <sub>2</sub> O(air proses)	80,0%	1013,2523	1
		1266,5653	

( 1 gr/cc = 62.43 lb/cuft )

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

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,18}{2,2000} + \frac{0,02}{1} + \frac{0,8}{1}} \times 62,43$$

$$= 69,2268 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki**

Densitas bahan = 69,2268 lb/cuft  
 Rate bahan = 1266,5653 kg/jam



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{rate bahan}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{2792,30}{69,2268} = 40,335 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{40,335}{80\%} = 50,41932 \text{ cuft}$$

$$V_s = \frac{1}{4} \pi D_s^2 \times H_s$$

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

$$V_s = 1,57 D_s^3$$

$$V \text{ tutup atas} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownell, hal 95})$$

$$V \text{ tutup bawah} = 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownell, hal 95})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangk} &= V_s + V \text{ tutup atas} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 50,4193 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s^3 \\ 50,4193 &= 1,570152 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 32,11110923 \text{ cuft} \\ D_s &= 3,1785 \text{ ft} = 3 \text{ ft} = 38,14167 \text{ in} \\ H_s &= 6,3569 \text{ ft} = 6 \text{ ft} = 76,28334 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### b. Tebal Shell

1. Menentukan Volume Liquid dalam shell

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Liquid} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 40,335 &= (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,000076 D_s^3 \\ 40,335 &= 0,785 \times h \times 10,10 + 0,000076 \times 32,11 \\ h &= 5,086 \text{ ft} = 1,550 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Menentukan P 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 design = p hidrostatik

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= \rho \times \frac{\text{g/gc}}{\text{cuft}} \times h \text{ liq} \\ &= 69,2268 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 5,0857 \text{ ft} \\ &= 352,0696 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2} \\ &= 2,444927816 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times 2,4449 = 2,6894 \text{ psi}$$

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

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

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 76$$

$$= 38 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

$$t = \frac{2,689 \times 38}{(12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 2,689)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1351 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 1/5 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Elliptical

Tutup atas berbentuk elliptical head

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

$$h = 0,25 \times 6$$

$$h = 1,589 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume dishead} = \frac{\pi D^3}{24}$$

$$= 58077,4 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 33,610 \text{ cuft}$$

Bentuk : Elliptical head

**Tebal standart elliptical dished (atas) :** (*Brownell & Young pers 13.10 hal 256*)

$$t = (p D_i) / (2 f E - 0.2P) + C$$

Dimana :

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)

$D_i$  = Diameter dalam (in)

$E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, 0,8



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{2,689 \times 38}{(2 \times 12650 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 3)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,130 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head : 3/16 in

Asumsi : Tebal Tutup Atas = Tebal Tutup Bawah = 3/16 in

**c. Sistem Pengaduk**

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

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

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

**1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk**

Tinggi bahan total,  $H_L = 0,785 = 9,4200 \text{ in}$

Diameter dalam tangki,  $D_t = 3 = 38 \text{ in}$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari *Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243* :

$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{E}{D_a} = 1$
$\frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}$
$\frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}$	

Keterangan :

- $D_a$  = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)
- $D_t$  = Diameter tangki
- L = Panjang blade
- W = Lebar blade
- E = Jarak impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangi(ft)
- J = Lebar baffle

Diameter impeler ( $D_a$ ) =  $1/3 D_t = 0,333 \times 3 = 1 \text{ ft}$

Lebar blade ( $W$ ) =  $1/5 D_a = 0,2 \times 1 = 0,212 \text{ ft}$

Panjang blade ( $L$ ) =  $1/4 D_a = 0,25 \times 1 = 0,264872695 \text{ ft}$

Jarak impeller dari dasar ( $E$ ) =  $1/3 I = 0,333 \times 3 = 1 \text{ ft}$

Lebar baffle ( $J$ ) =  $1/12 D_t = 0,083 \times 3$





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,264872695 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tebal pengaduk} &= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,265 = 0,026 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk**

Tinggi bahan total,  $H_L = 0,785 \text{ ft}$

Diameter dalam tangki,  $D_t = 3 \text{ ft}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{69,227 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,430 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,109 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi larutan} \times \text{Sg}}{\text{diameter bejana}} \\ &= \frac{0,785 \times 1,109}{3,178} \\ &= 0,274 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak = 1 buah

**3. Penentuan Power Motor**

Dari Kern T.6 pg.808 didapat sg reference : 1

Dari Kern fig.14 pg.823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,95 cp

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

$$= \frac{1,109 \times 0,95}{1}$$

$$= 1,0534 \text{ cp} = 0,000708 \text{ lb/ft s}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 69,227 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

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

Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N) = 200 rpm = 3 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times D_a \\ &= \pi \times 200 \times (1 \times 0,3048) \\ &= 202,802 \text{ m/min} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds ( Nre ) :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D_a^2 \times N}{\mu} = \frac{69,227 \times 1,123 \times 3}{0,00070787}$$

$$= 365925,7343 \quad (\text{Aliran turbulen})$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{Re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$   
 $K_T = N_p = 6,300$  [Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301]  

$$P = \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (McCabe\ 5ed.,\ tabel\ 9.2,\ hal.254)$$

$$P = \frac{6,300 \times 3,333^3 \times 1,059^5 \times 69,227}{32,200} \quad (McCabe\ 5ed.,\ pers.9-24,\ hal.253)$$

$$P = \frac{669,701 \text{ ft.lbf/s}}{550} = 1,218 \text{ hp}$$

(Joshi : 424)

Power Losses pada Gland 10 % hp =  $0,100 \times 1,218 = 0,1218$   
 Diambil power =  $0,1218$  hp  
 Power input dengan gland losses =  $1,218 + 0,1218 = 1,339$   
 Transmission sistem losses 20 % =  $0,200 \times 1,339 = 0,268$  hp  
 Power Total =  $1,339 + 0,268 = 1,607$  hp  
 Karena jumlah pengaduk 1 buah, maka power =  $1 \times 1,6073 = 1,6073$  hp  
 Efisiensi motor =  $0,850$

Sehingga power motor =  $\frac{1,6073}{0,850} = 1,89092143 \text{ hp} \approx 2$

Waktu tinggal :  $\frac{\text{volume tangki}}{\text{rate volumetrik}} = \frac{50,41932238 \text{ cuft}}{40,335 \text{ cuft/jam}} = 1,3 \text{ jam}$

**Spesifikasi Tangki Pelarutan :**

- Fungsi : Mencampurkan  $Ca(OH)_2$  dan  $H_2O$  untuk membuat larutan  $Ca(OH)_2$  20%
- Type : Silinder tegak, tutup atas dan tutup bawah elliptical dished dilengkapi pengaduk
- Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C
- Kondisi operasi
- Suhu operasi :  $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$
- Tekanan operasi :  $1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$
- Waktu tinggal :  $1,25 \text{ jam}$
- Proses operasi : Batch



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Jumlah : 1 buah

**Dimensi Tangki Pengencer:**

Tinggi bejana : 6 ft  
Diameter bejana : 3 ft  
Tebal bejana : 3/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup :**

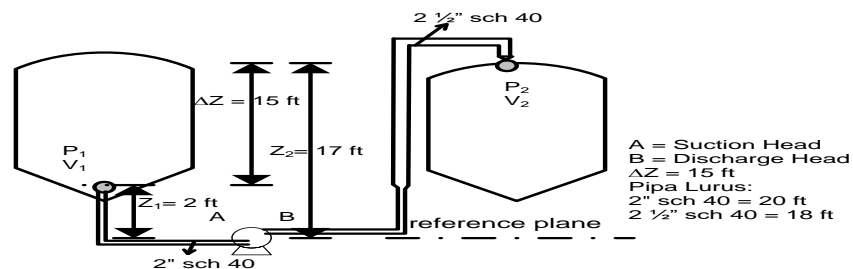
Tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in  
Tinggi tutup atas : 1,589 ft  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,589 ft

**Pengaduk :**

Jenis pengaduk : Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah  
Jumlah impeller : 1 buah  
Diameter impeller : 1,0595 ft  
Lebar blade : 0,212 ft  
Panjang blade : 0,265 ft  
Jarak impeller dari dasar : 1,059 ft  
Lebar baffle : 0,265 ft  
Power motor : 2 hp

**18. POMPA -3 (L-135)**

Fungsi : mengalirkan larutan  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  dari tangki pelarutan  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  ke reaktor netralisasi  
Type : Centrifugal pump



**Perhitungan :**

( Asumsi aliran turbulen )

Bahan masuk : 1266,5653 kg/jam = 2792,295263 lb/jam  
r campuran : 69,2 lb/cuft



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{2792,295 \text{ lb/jam}}{69,2268 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 40,335 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,6723 \text{ cuft/menit} = 0,0112 \text{ cuft/dt} = 5,03 \text{ gpm} \\ \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{69,227}{62,430} \\ &= 1,109 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg.808 didapat sg reference : 1

Dari Kern fig.14 pg.823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,950 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahar} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,109}{1} \times 0,950 \\ &= 1,0534 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,000708 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

Di optimum untuk turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan ( 15 ) Peters :  
 Diameter Optimum =  $3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times r^{0,13}$  **Peters, 4<sup>ed</sup>, pers.15, hal.496**  
 dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= \text{fluid flow rate} && ; \text{ cuft/dt} \\ r &= \text{fluis density} && ; \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter pipa optimum} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times r^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,0112^{0,45} \times 69,2^{0,13} \\ &= 0,896444265 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi untuk aliran dari tangki ke pipa dipilih pipa ukuran 3" sch 80

$$\text{OD} = 3,500 \text{ in} \quad (\text{McCabbe 5ed App.5, hal.1087})$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,900 \text{ in} = 0,242 \text{ ft} = 0,07366 \text{ m}$$

$$A = (\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{p.ID}^2) = 0,045846181 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kecepatan aliran, } V &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{area pipa}} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} \\ &= \frac{0,6723}{0,0458} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}} \\ &= 0,244388818 \text{ ft/dt} \end{aligned}$$



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$$N_{re} = \frac{D}{m} \frac{V}{r} = \frac{0,242 \times 0,24 \times 69,2}{0,000708} = 5776 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi turbulen benar})$$

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

$f$  = 0,0150

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

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 20 ft

- 3 elbow  $90^0$  = 3 x 35 x 0,242 = 25,4 ft

- 1 gate valve = 1 x 9 x 0,242 = 2,2 ft

Panjang total pipa ;  $L_e$  = 47,6 ft

**Friksi yang terjadi :**

1 Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

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

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,015 \times (0,244)^2 \times 47,6}{32,2 \times 0,242}$$

$$= \frac{\left( \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbm}}{\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \right) \times \text{ft}}{0,011} = \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

2 Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K_c \times V^2}{2 \times a \times g_c} \rightarrow K_c = 0,5 \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$a = 1, \text{ untuk aliran turbulen}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 0,244^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{\text{ed}}, \text{hal. 484})$$

$$= 0,0005 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$



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3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa 2" sch 40 ke pipa 2 1/2 " sch 40

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc} \longrightarrow a = 1 \text{ untuk aliran turbulen}$$

( Peters 4<sup>ed</sup>, hal. 484 )

$$= \frac{0,244^2 - 0,000^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,001 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

4 Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 0,0597}{2} = 0,0224 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,170 \times 0,0597}{2} = 0,0051 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

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

$$= 0,011 + 0,0005 + 0,001 + 0,0224 + 0,0051$$

$$= 0,0398 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} = r \times H \times g/gc$$

Tinggi bahan = 3,1785 ft

r bahan = 69,2 lb / cuft

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = r \times H \times g/gc$$

$$= 69,2 \times 3,2 = 220,04 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

( 1 atm = 14,7 x 144 lb<sub>f</sub>/ft<sup>2</sup> )

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

$$DP = P_2 - P_1 = 2116,8 - 220$$

$$= 1897 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{DP}{r} = \frac{1896,764}{69,2} = 27,399 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$Z_2 = 10,93 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 5,0857 \text{ ft}$$

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

Karena DZ = 5,8485 ft maka :



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$DZ \frac{g}{gc} = 5,848 \text{ ft} \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm}/\text{dt}^2} = \frac{6 \text{ ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

( g = percepatan gravitasi = 32.2 ft/dt<sup>2</sup> )  
 ( gc = konstanta gravitasi = 32.2 ft.dt<sup>16</sup> x lbm/lbf )

$$\frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{0,244 - 0,000}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,001 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

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

$$= 27,399 + 5,85 + 0,001 + 0,040$$

$$= 33,288 \frac{\text{ft.lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

(Perry 6<sup>ed</sup> ; pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5)

$$hp = \frac{- Wf \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$

$$= \frac{33,288 \times 0,011 \times 69,227}{550}$$

$$= 0,0469451 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 0,6723 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 5,029 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{ed} ; \text{fig. 14-37})$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{hp}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{0,0}{45\%} = 0,1 \text{ hp}$$

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

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{0,1}{80\%} = 0,13 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi : mengalirkan larutan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> dari tangki pelarutan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> ke reaktor netralisasi  
 Type : Centrifugal Pump  
 Bahan konstruksi : Galvanized Iron  
 Rate volumetrik : 5,029 gpm



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Total Dynamic Head : 33,288 ft.lbf/lbm  
 Efisiensi Pompa : 45%  
 Effisiensi motor : 80%  
 Bhp : 0,1 hp  
 Power Motor : 0,1 hp  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

**19. REAKTOR NETRALISASI (R-220)**

Fungsi : Mereaksikan Feed Keluar dari Reaktor Asam dengan Larutan Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> 20%

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical, yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket.

Bahan : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

Konstruksi

Kapasitas : 18857,0044 Kg/Jam

Kondisi operasi :

Suhu operasi : 30 °C = 303,15 K

Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,70 psi

**Dimensi Reaktor :**

Dimensi Ratio, H/D ditetapkan H = 2 D

Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (Kg/Jam)	Fraksi	ρ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7171,3909	0,4019	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	44,9907	0,0025	2,32
HCl (aq)	237,5446	0,0133	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	10066,8330	0,5642	1
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597	0,0037	2,71
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201	0,0002	2,96
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	253,3131	0,0142	2,21
TOTAL	17843,7521	1,0000	

Perhitungan :

ρ campuran :  $1/(\sum (fraksi\ berat)/(\rho\ komponen))$

1 gr/ml = 62,43 lb/cuft

ρ campuran : 81,1861 lb/cuft

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki :**

Densitas Bahan = 81,1861 lb/cuft





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Bahan} &= 18857,0044 \text{ Kg/jam} = 41579,6946 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Volumetrik Bahan} &= \frac{\text{Rate bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{41579,6946}{81,1861} = 512,1527 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 80\% \times \text{Volume Tangki} \\ 512,15 &= 80\% \times \text{Volume Tangki} \\ \text{Volume Tangki} &= 640,19 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (\pi/4) \times D_s^2 \times H_s \\ &= (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3 \\ &= 1,57 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup atas}} &= 0,000049 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownel hal 88}) \\ V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \quad (\text{Hesse hal 92}) \\ &= (3,14 \times D_s^3) / 24 \times \text{tg} \times 30^\circ \\ &= 0,227 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha$  diambil  $30^\circ$  sehingga ,

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 640,19 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,227 D_s^3 \\ 640,19 &= 1,7967 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 356,3230 \\ D_s &= 7,09 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ ft} = 85,07 \text{ in} \\ H_s &= 14,18 \text{ ft} = 23 \text{ ft} = 170,15 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### b. Tebal Shell

1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 512,15 &= (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,227 D_s^3 \\ 512,15 &= 0,7850 \times h \times 50,2608 + 0,2266 \times 356,32 \\ h &= 10,934 \text{ ft} = 3,33 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P \text{ design} = P_o - P_i + P \text{ hidrostatik} \quad (\text{Catatan PAIK})$$

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

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

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \rho \times \text{g/gc} \times h \text{ liq} \\
 &= 81,1861 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 10,9342 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 887,71 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 6,1646 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ design} &= 110\% \times P \text{ design} \\
 &= 110\% \times 6,1646 \\
 &= 6,7811 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA 283 grade C (*Brownell & Young, T 13-1 hal 251*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\text{allowable}} &= 12650 \\
 C &= 0,1250 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi las (E)} &= 0,8 \\
 r_i &= 0,5 \times 85,07 \\
 &= 42,54 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i + C}{fE - 0,6P} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 13.1 hal 254}) \\
 &= \frac{6,7811 \times 42,54 + 0,125}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,60 \times 6,7811} \\
 &= 0,1535 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 1/5 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$\begin{aligned}
 OD &= ID + 2t_s \\
 &= 170,1476 + 2 \times 0,19 \\
 &= 170,5226 \text{ in} \\
 r_c &= 85,261 \text{ in} = 7,11 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tutup (h)} &= r_c - \left( \left[ \left( r_c \right)^2 - \left( \frac{D}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{0,5} \right) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 4-14}) \\
 &= 7,11 - \left( \left[ \left( 7,11 \right)^2 - \left( \frac{14}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{0,5} \right) \\
 &= 6,634 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 \left( 3R_c - h \right) \\
 &= 1,1 \times 6,6342^2 \left( 21,32 - 6,6342 \right) \\
 &= 710,76 \text{ cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

Dimana :

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)

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

$E$  = Faktor Pengelasan = 0,8

$t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

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

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

$C$  = Faktor Korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in)

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times 6,781 \times 85,2613}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,1 \times 6,781} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,05056 + 0,1250$$

$$= 0,1756 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 1/5 in

#### 4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17 hal 92})$$

Dimana :

$D$  : Diameter bejana (ft)

$\text{tg} \alpha$  : Sudut conis =  $30^\circ$

$m$  : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} 30 \times (14,179 - 1)}{2}$$

$$= 3,8044 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 0,262 \text{ h} (D^2 + D \cdot m + m^2) \quad (\text{Hesse pers 4-18})$$

$$= 0,262 \times 3,8044 (14,18^2 + 14,1790 \times 1 + 1^2)$$

$$= 0,262 \times 3,8044 \times 216,2221$$

$$= 215,5223 \text{ cuft}$$

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, Pers.6-154, hal.118})$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
- $D$  = Diameter shell (in)
- $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, (0.8)
- $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{6,78 \times 170,15}{2 \cos 30 \left( \frac{12650}{12650} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 6,7811 \right)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,1909 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head = 1/4 in

### C. Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

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

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### 1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan total = 10,934 ft = 131,21 in

Diameter dalam tangki, = 14,18 ft = 170,15 in

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari *McCabbe 5th, hal 243* :

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

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

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

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

Diameter impeler ( $D_a$ ) =  $1/3 D_t$  = 0,33 x 14,18  
 = 4,73 ft

Lebar blade ( $W$ ) =  $1/5 D_a$  = 0,20 x 4,73  
 = 0,95 ft



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 D_a = 0,25 \times 4,73 \\ &= 1,18 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} &= 1/3 I = 0,33 \times 14,18 \\ &= 4,73 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 D_t = 0,08 \times 14,18 \\ &= 1,18 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} \times 1,18 = 0,12 \text{ ft}$$

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total, } H_L = 10,934 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki, } D_t = 14,18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{81,1861 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,3004 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter bejana}} \times \text{Sg} \\ &= \frac{10,93}{14,18} \times 1,3004 \\ &= 1,00 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak = 1 buah

## 3. Penentuan Power Motor

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

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,95 \text{ cp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,3004}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 1,2354 \text{ cp} = 0,001 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 81,1861 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

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

$$\text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} = 50 \text{ rpm} = 0,83 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times D_a \quad (\text{Joshi; hal.415}) \\ &= \pi \times 50 \times (4,73 \times 0,3048) \end{aligned}$$



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 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= 226,17 \text{ m/min (memenuhi)}$$

Bilangan Reynolds (  $N_{re}$  ) :

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{81,1861 \times 4,7263^2 \times 0,83}{0,0008}$$

$$= 1820477,52 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$

$$K_T = N_p = 6,3 \text{ [Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301]}$$

$$P = \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad (McCabe 5ed., pers.9-24, hal.253)$$

$$= \frac{6,30 \times 0,83^3 \times 4,73^5 \times 81,1861}{32,20}$$

$$= 21679,0148 \text{ ft.lbf /s} = \frac{21679,0148}{550}$$

$$= 39,4164 \text{ Hp}$$

(Joshi : 424)

$$\text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10 \% \text{ Hp} = 10\% \times 39,4164$$

$$= 3,94 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 0,5 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Power input dengan gland losses} = 39,4164 + 3,9416$$

$$= 43,3580 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission sistem losses } 20 \% = 20\% \times 43,3580$$

$$= 8,6716 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Power Total} = 43,3580 + 8,672 = 52,0296 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Karena jumlah pengaduk } 1 \text{ buah, maka power} = 1 \times 52,03$$

$$= 52,03 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 85\%$$

$$\text{Sehingga power motor} = \frac{52,03}{0,85} = 61,21 \text{ Hp} \approx 61 \text{ Hp}$$

d. Perhitungan Sistem Pendingin

Perhitungan Jaket

Sebagai media pendingin digunakan air pendingin deng = 25 °C

untuk menjaga suhu supaya suhu dalam reaktor tetap = 30 °C

$$Q \text{ serap} = 10042,4449 \text{ kkal/jam} = 39828,3366 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu Bahan Keluar} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \text{Suhu Air Pendingin Masuk} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 77 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \text{Suhu Air Pendingin Keluar} &= 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 104 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \Delta T1 &= 18 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \Delta T2 &= 9 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= 12,9843 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\
 \text{Keb Air Pendingin} &= 669,4963 \text{ Kg/jam} \\
 &= 1476,2394 \text{ Lb/jam} \\
 \rho \text{ Air Pendingin} &= 62,43 \text{ Lb/cuft} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Keb Air Pendingin}}{\rho \text{ Air Pendingin}} \\
 &= \frac{1476,24}{62,43} = 23,65 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 0,0066 \text{ cuft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian luar jaket :

$$hc = 0,87 \left( \frac{k}{Di} \right) \left[ \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right]^{2/3} \left[ \frac{C \mu}{k} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu} \right]^{0,14}$$

(Persamaan 20-4 kern hal 722)

keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= Da \text{ (diameter impeler)} = 4,7263 \text{ ft} \\
 N &= \text{Putaran pengaduk} = 50,00 = \text{rpm} = 3000 \text{ rph} \\
 \rho &= \text{berat jenis larutan} = 81,186 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 \mu &= \text{Viscositas larutan} = 0,000830 \text{ lb/ft s} \\
 &= 2,9886 \text{ lb/ft jam} \\
 &= 1,2354 \text{ cp}
 \end{aligned}$$

C = kapasitas panas campuran (Btu/lb °F)

Komponen	Cp	Berat Molekul	Cp	Fraksi
	(J/mol °C)		kkal/kg °C	
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	72,9	111	0,1570	0,4019
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	71,38	95	0,1796	0,0025
HCl (aq)	-136,9	37	-0,8964	0,0133
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	75,35	18	1,0005	0,5642
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	83,5	100	0,1996	0,0037
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	75,51	84	0,2148	0,0002
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	87,5	74	0,2826	0,0142
TOTAL				1,00

$$1 \text{ Joule} = 0,000239 \text{ kkal}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
 Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$1 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} = 1 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$C = \% C_{p1} + \% C_{p2} + \% C_{p3} + \dots + \% C_{pn}$$

$$= 0,6208 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$$

K = konduktifitas larutan

$$K_{mix} = 0.0677 / sg [1 - 0.0003 (t-32)] \quad \text{Perry ed 5 pers 3-89 hal 3-243}$$

$$= 0,0677 / 1,3004 [1 - 0.0003 \times (194 - 32)]$$

$$= 0,0547 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Re_p = \frac{[L^2 N \rho]^{2/3}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{(4,7^2 \times 3000 \times 81,19)^{2/3}}{1,2354}$$

$$= 25039,2666$$

$$\frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} = \frac{(0,6208 \times 1,2354)^{1/3}}{0,0547}$$

$$= 16,7286$$

$$\frac{[\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu_w} = \frac{1,2354^{0,14}}{1} = 1,0300$$

$$hc = 1 \times \frac{0,0547}{14} \times 25039,2666 \times 16,7286 \times 1,0300$$

$$= 1448,59 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian dalam jaket (hi) :

Dari kern tabel 10, dipakai pipa 16 BWG dengan ukuran :

$$OD = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 1,37 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{flow area} = 1,47 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0009 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{surface per 1in ft (a)} = 0,39 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$v = \frac{W}{\rho \times A} = \frac{669,4963}{1000 \times 0,00095}$$

$$= 705,93027 \text{ m/jam}$$

$$= 0,1961 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 0,6433 \text{ fps}$$

$$\text{Dari Kern hal 717 didapat harga hi} = 100 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

$$\begin{aligned} h_{io} &= h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} \\ &= 100 \times \frac{1,370}{1,500} \\ &= 91,3333 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ U_c &= \frac{h_i \times h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}} = \frac{100 \times 91,3333}{100 + 91,3333} \\ &= 47,7352 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ R_d &= 0,001 \text{ (Kern Tabel 12, hal 845)} \\ \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d \\ \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{47,735} + 0,001 \\ U_D &= 45,560 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{10042,4449}{45,5604 \times 12,9843} \\ &= 16,9760 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tinggi Jacket

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Jacket} &= \text{Tinggi Shell} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Bawah} \\ h &= 170,15 + 3,8044 \\ h &= 173,9521 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

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

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari low-allow Steel dengan spesifikasi , SA - 253

$$\begin{aligned} f_{all} &= 22500 \\ D_o \text{ (shell)} &= D_i + 2t_s \\ &= 170,1476 + 2 \times 0,19 \\ &= 170,5226 \text{ in} \\ D_i \text{ (jaket)} &= D_{os} + 2s \\ &= 170,52 + 2 \times 2 \\ &= 174,52 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned} Do \text{ (jaket)} &= Di_j + 2t_j \\ &= 174,52 + 2 \times 0,1875 \\ &= 174,8976 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ desain jaket : } & P_o - P_i + P_h \\ &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \rho \times g/gc \times h_{liq} \\ &= 62,4 \text{ lbf} \times 1 \text{ lbf} \times 139 \text{ ft} \\ & \quad \text{cuft} \quad \text{lbf} \\ &= 8687,8614 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 60,332 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

**Penentuan Tebal jaket :**

Tebal Jaket berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

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

Dimana :

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

$$0,5000 = \frac{60,332 \times 174,5226}{(f \cdot 1,6) - (60,332)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$0,38 = \frac{10529,3630}{1,60 f - 60,332}$$

$$0,6 f - 22,625 = 10529,3630$$

$$f_{\text{desain}} = 17586,646$$

$$f_{\text{all}} > f_{\text{desain}}$$

$$22500 > 17586,6461$$

dipilih tebal jaket  $\frac{8}{16}$  in

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} : \frac{\text{Volume tangki}}{\text{Rate volumetrik}} = \frac{640,19 \text{ cuft}}{512,15 \text{ cuft/jam}} = 1,25 \text{ jam}$$

**Spesifikasi Reaktor 2 :**

- Nama alat : Reaktor Netralisasi
- Fungsi : Mereaksikan Feed Keluar dari Reaktor Asam dengan Larutan  $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$  20%
- 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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Kondisi operasi

Suhu operasi : 30 °C = 303,15 K  
Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,7 psi  
Waktu tinggal : 1,25 jam  
Proses operasi : Batch  
Jumlah : 1 buah

**Dimensi Reaktor :**

Tinggi bejana : 14,18 ft  
Diameter dalam bejana : 7,09 ft  
Tebal bejana : 3/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
Tebal tutup bawah : 1/4 in  
Tinggi tutup atas : 6,6342 ft  
Tinggi tutup bawah : 3,8044 ft

**Pengaduk :**

Jenis pengaduk : Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah  
Jumlah impeller : 1 buah  
Diameter impeller : 4,7263 ft  
Lebar blade : 0,945 ft  
Panjang blade : 1,182 ft  
Jarak impeller dari dasar : 4,726 ft  
Lebar baffle : 1,182 ft  
Type poros : Commercial hot rolled steel  
Putaran : 50 rpm  
Power motor : 61,2113 hp  
Tebal Jacket : 8/16 in  
Tinggi Jacket : 173,95 ft

**20. POMPA-4 (L-221)**

Fungsi : Memindahkan produk dari Reaktor Netralisasi ke RDVF  
Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,3995	7533,2667	2,1000
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0007	13,4972	2,3200



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

HCl (aq)	0,0013	23,7545	1,4900
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	0,5932	11185,5160	1,0000
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	0,0035	65,2597	2,7100
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	0,0002	4,4201	2,9600
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0006	12,0625	2,2100
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	0,0010	19,2276	2,3400
TOTAL	1,0000	18857,0044	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 = \dots \text{ lb/cuft (Foust : 671)}$$

$$(1 \text{ gr/cc} = 62.43 \text{ lb/cuft})$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 79,3622 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg baha} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{79,3622}{62,4300} \\ &= 1,2712 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference : 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,271}{1} \times 0,9500 \\ &= 1,2077 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,0008 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk} = 18857,0044 \text{ kg/jam} = 41579,6946 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} \\ &= 523,9231 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 8,7321 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,1455 \text{ cuft/s} \\ &= 65,3245 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan diameter pipa

Diameter optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$ , digunakan persamaan :



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\text{Diameter Opt.} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Peters&Timmerhaus,4ed pg. 496 pers.15)

dengan :  $qf$  = fluid flow rate = Rate Volumetrik  
 $= 523,9231 \text{ cuft/jam}$   
 $= 0,1455 \text{ cuft/s}$

$\rho$  = fluid density ;  $\text{lb/cuft}$

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times 0,1455^{0,45} \times 79,362^{0,130}$$

$$= 2,8930 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 , sch 40 ( *McCabbe 5ed App.5, hal.1087* )

OD = 3,5 in

ID = 3,0680 in = 0,2557 ft = 0,0779 m

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

Cek :

Kecepatan linier (v) =  $qf/A$   
 $= 0,1455 / 0,0513$   
 $= 2,837 \text{ ft/s}$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,2557 \times 2,8369 \times 79,3622}{0,000812}$$

$$= 70931,9077 > 2100$$

( 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

maka harga  $e/D$  = 0,002

$f$  = 0,0130

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

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 15 ft

- 2 elbow 90° = 2 x 35 x 0,2557 = 18 ft

- 1 gate valve = 1 x 9 x 0,2557 = 2 ft +

Panjang total pipa ;  $Le$  = 35 ft



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \text{ (Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,013 \times 2,8369^2 \times 35}{32,2 \times 0,2557} \\ &= 0,8946 \frac{\text{ft}^2 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm s}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \longrightarrow K = 0,5 \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}} \\ &\quad \alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)} \\ &\quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484)} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,837^{2,0}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20} \\ &= 0,0625 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{\Delta v_2^2 - \Delta v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \\ &= \frac{2,8369^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20} = 0,12497 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \\ &\quad (V_1 \lll V_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,7500 \times 8,0481}{2} = 3,0181 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,1700 \times 8,0481}{2} = 0,6841 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,8946 + 0,0625 + 0,12497 + 3,0181 + 0,6841 \\ &= 4,7842 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

lbm

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 10,934 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 79,362 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot H \cdot g/c \\ &= 79,362 \times 10,934 \times 1 \\ &= 867,7636 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} &= 14,70 \text{ psi} = 14,700 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,8000 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 1249,036 \text{ lbf / ft}^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1249,036 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{79,362 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 15,7384 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$Z_2 = 2,986 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 10,934 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/cg = 1,000 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$g \text{ percepatan gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lb}_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= 7,949 \times \frac{32,200 \text{ ft}}{32,200} \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= 7,949 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} &= \frac{2,8369}{2 \times 32,2 \times 1} \\ &= 0,1250 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernouilly :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2\alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F &= - Wf \\ 15,738 + 7,949 + 0,1250 + 4,7842 &= - Wf \end{aligned}$$

$$- Wf = 28,5963 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$hp = \frac{- Wf \times \text{flowrate ( cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\text{hp} = \frac{28,5963 \times 0,1455 \times 79,362}{550}$$

$$= 0,601 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 8,732 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 65,3245 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 0,600 \text{ (Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-36 pg.520)}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,601}{0,600} = 1,0009 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,810 \text{ (Peters fig 14-38 pg.520)}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{h \text{ motor}} = \frac{1,0009}{0,8100} = 1,2356 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi pompa :**

Fungsi = Memindahkan produk dari Reaktor Netralisasi ke Rotary Drum Filter

Jenis = Centrifugal pump

Kapasitas = 18857,0044 kg/jam

Power Pompa = 0,6005 hp

Effisiensi Pompa = 0,6000

Effisiensi Motor = 0,8100

Power Motor = 1,2356 hp

Jumlah = 1 pompa

Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron

**21. ROTARY DRUM FILTER (H-310)**

Fungsi : Memisahkan Filtrat dan Cake

Type : Standart rotary drum filter

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan bahan

Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (Kg/Jam)	Fraksi	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7533,2667	0,3995	2,10
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,4972	0,0007	2,32
HCl (aq)	23,7545	0,0013	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11185,5160	0,5932	1,00
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	65,2597	0,0035	2,71
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	4,4201	0,0002	2,96
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	12,0625	0,0006	2,21
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	19,2276	0,0010	2,34





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

TOTAL	18857,0044	1,0000	
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Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} : \quad = \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,4300 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 = \dots \text{lb/cuft} \quad (\text{Foust : 671})$$

$$(1 \text{ gr/cc} = 62.43 \text{ lb/cuft})$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} : \quad = \quad 79,3622 \quad \text{lb/cuft}$$

**Perhitungan :**

$$\text{Bahan masuk} \quad = \quad 18857,0044 \quad \text{Kg/jam}$$

$$= \quad 41579,6946 \quad \text{Lb/Jam}$$

$$\text{Minimum tebal cake} \quad = \quad 6 \quad \text{mm}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} \quad = \quad 79,3622 \quad \text{lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$

$$= \quad \frac{41579,6946}{79,3622}$$

$$= \quad 523,9231 \quad \text{cuft/jam}$$

$$= \quad 0,15 \quad \text{cuft/s}$$

$$\text{asumsi Waktu filtrasi} \quad = \quad 120 \quad \text{dt}$$

$$\text{volume bahan} \quad = \quad 17,46 \quad \text{ft}^3 = \quad 0,4945 \quad \text{m}^3$$

untuk volume bahan = 0.4945 m<sup>3</sup>, berdasarkan Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed T 12-27, dipilih :

**Spesifikasi :**

$$\text{Fungsi} \quad = \quad \text{Memisahkan Filtrat dan Cake}$$

$$\text{Type} \quad = \quad \text{Standart rotary drum filter}$$

$$\text{diameter} \quad = \quad 0,91 \text{ m} = 2,9855 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang} \quad = \quad 3,00 \text{ m} = 9,8424 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Putaran} \quad = \quad 6 \text{ Rpm}$$

$$\text{Power motor} \quad = \quad 3,73 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Bahan} \quad = \quad \text{Carbon Steel}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} \quad = \quad 1 \text{ Buah}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

## 22. BAK PENAMPUNG LIMBAH ROTARY DRUM FILTER (F-311)

fungsi : menampung limbah cake dari RDVF

Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (Kg/Jam)	Fraksi	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	75,3327	0,3995	2,10
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,1350	0,0007	2,32
HCl (aq)	0,2375	0,0013	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	111,8552	0,5932	1,00
CaCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	0,6526	0,0035	2,71
MgCO <sub>3</sub> (s)	0,0442	0,0002	2,96
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,1206	0,0006	2,21
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> (s)	0,1923	0,0010	2,34
TOTAL	188,5700	1,0000	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 = \dots \text{ lb/cuft (Foust : 671)}$$

$$(1 \text{ gr/cc} = 62.43 \text{ lb/cuft})$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 79,3622 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{rate massa} = 188,570 \text{ kg/jam} = 414,8540962 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 79,3622 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{rate volumetrik} = 5,2274 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

ditentukan :

$$\text{waktu tinggal} = \frac{6,97}{5,23} = 1,33 \text{ Jam}$$

$$\text{tinggi} = x \text{ m}$$

$$\text{panjang} = \text{lebar} = 2x \text{ m}$$

$$\text{volume bak (direncanakan 75\% terisi bahan)} = 6,969801 \text{ cuft}$$

$$= 0,1972 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{volume penampung} = 4x^3$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sehingga } x &= 0,04931 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,3667 \text{ m} \\ \text{panjang} &= \text{lebar} = 0,7334 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

fungsi : menampung limbah cake dari RDVF

kapasitas : 0,1972 m<sup>3</sup>

bentuk : empat persegi panjang

ukuran : panjang = 0,7334 m

lebar = 0,7334 m

tinggi = 0,3667 m

bahan konstruksi = beton

jumlah = 1 buah

**23. POMPA-5 (L-312)**

Fungsi : Memindahkan produk dari RDVF ke Mixing Tank

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	40,1%	7457,9340	2,1500
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,1%	13,3622	2,3200
HCl (aq)	0,1%	23,5169	1,4900
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	59,6%	11073,6609	1,0000
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,1%	11,9419	2,2100
TOTAL	100,0%	18580,4159	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \left( \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}} \right)}$$

$$1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{79,6172}{62,43} \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{sg baha} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \frac{79,62}{62,43} = 1,2753$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference : 0,95 cp

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

$$= \frac{1,275}{1} \times 0,95$$

$$= 1,2115 \text{ cp}$$

$$= 0,0008 \text{ lb/ ft s}$$

Bahan Masuk: 18580,4159 kg/jam = 40969,8171 lb/jam

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

$$= 514,5853 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 8,5764 \text{ cuft/min}$$

$$= 0,1429 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$= 64,1602 \text{ gpm}$$

**Perhitungan diameter pipa**

Diameter optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$ , digunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Diameter Opt.} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Peters&Timmerhaus,4ed pg. 496 pers.15)

dengan :  $qf = \text{fluid flow rate} = \text{Rate Volumetrik}$

$$= 514,5853 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 0,1429 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$\rho = \text{fluid density} ; \text{ lb/cuft}$

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times 0,1429^{0,45} \times 79,617^{0,130}$$

$$= 2,8709 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 , sch 40

OD = 3,5 in ( *McCabbe 5ed App.5, hal.1087* )

ID = 3,068 in = 0,256 ft = 0,078 m

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

Cek :

Kecepatan linier (v) =  $qf/A$

$$= 0,1429 / 0,0513$$

$$= 2,786 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,256 \times 2,786 \times 79,617}{0,000814}$$

$$= 69667,692 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi benar})$$

**Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang :**



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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

maka harga  $e/D$  = 0,002

$f$  = 0,0130

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

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 15 ft

- 2 elbow  $90^\circ$  = 2 x 35 x 0,256 = 18 ft

- 1 gate valve = 1 x 9 x 0,256 = 2 ft +

Panjang total pipa ;  $Le$  = 15 ft

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D}$  (Peters&Timmerhaus, hal.484)

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,013 \times 2,786^2 \times 15}{32,2 \times 0,256}$$

$$= 0,3678 \frac{\text{ft}^2 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm s}^2}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$   $\rightarrow K = 0,5$  A tangki > A pipa

$\alpha = 1$  (Aliran Turbulen)

(Peters&Timmerhaus, hal.484)

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 2,786^{2,0}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20}$$

$$= 0,0603 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$F_3 = \frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{\Delta v_2^2 - \Delta v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{0,143^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20} = 0,00063 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

(  $V_1 \lll V_2$ , maka  $V_1$  dianggap = 0 )

4. Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 0,0204}{2} = 0,0077 \frac{\text{ft} \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,170}{2} \times \frac{0,0204}{2} = 0,0017 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,368 + 0,0603 + 0,00063 + 0,0077 + 0,0017 \\ &= 0,4381 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 2,986 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 79,617 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot H \cdot g/gc$$

$$= 79,617 \times 2,986 \times 1$$

$$= 237,699 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,70 \text{ psi} = 14,700 \times 144$$

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

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= 1879,101 \text{ lbf / ft}^2;$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1879,101 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{79,617 \text{ lbm / cuft}} = 23,602 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$Z_2 = 10,95 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 2,986 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/gc = 1,000 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$g \text{ percepatan gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lb}_f$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 7,97 \times \frac{32,200}{32,200} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f}$$

$$= 7,966 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} = \frac{2,786^2}{2 \times 32,2 \times 1}$$

$$= 0,1206 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernoulli :

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

$$23,602 + 7,966 + 0,1206 + 0,3678 = - Wf$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

$$\begin{aligned} - \quad W_f &= 32,0561 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \\ \text{hp} &= \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550} \\ \text{hp} &= \frac{32,0561 \times 0,1429 \times 79,617}{550} \\ &= 0,663 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas} &= 8,576 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 64,1602 \text{ gpm} \\ &\quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-36 pg.520)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi pompa} &= 0,600 \\ \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,663}{0,600} = 1,105 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 0,800 \quad \text{(Peters fig 14-38 pg.520)} \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{h \text{ motor}} = \frac{1,105}{0,800} = 1,382 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi pompa :**

Fungsi	= Memindahkan produk dari Rotary Drum Filter ke Mixing Tamk
Jenis	= Centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	= 18580,4159 kg/jam
Power Pompa	= 0,663 hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 0,600
Effisiensi Motor	= 0,800
Power Motor	= 1,382 hp
Jumlah	= 1 pompa
Bahan konstruksi	= Galvanized Iron

**24. MIXING TANK (M-320)**

Fungsi	: Menampung produk sementara sebelum masuk ke evaporator dan menampung mother liquor dari centrifuge
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical,
Bahan	: Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Kapasitas : 18580,4159 Kg/Jam  
 Kondisi operasi :  
 Suhu operasi : 30 °C = 303,15 K  
 Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,70 psi  
 waktu operasi = 1 jam continue

**Dimensi :**

Dimensi Ratio, H/D ditetapkan H = 2 D

**Bahan Masuk**

Komponen	Berat (Kg/Jam)	Fraksi	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7457,9340	0,4014	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,3622	0,0007	2,32
HCl (aq)	23,5169	0,0013	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	11073,6609	0,5960	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	11,9419	0,0006	2,12
TOTAL	18580,4159	1,0000	

Perhitungan :  $1/(\sum (\text{fraksi berat})/(\rho \text{ komponen}))$   
 $\rho$  campuran : = 1 gr/ml = 62,43 lb/cuft  
 $\rho$  campuran : 79,6159 lb/cuft

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki :**

Densitas Bahan = 79,6159 lb/cuft  
 Rate Bahan = 18580,4159 Kg/jam = 40969,8171 lb/jam  
 Volumetrik Bahan =  $\frac{\text{Rate bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \frac{40969,8171}{79,6159} = 514,59 \text{ cuft/jam}$

Direncanakan waktu operasi = 1 jam

Sehingga,

Volume Bahan = 514,59 cuft/jam x 1 Jam = 514,59 cuft

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

Volume Bahan = 80% x Volume Tangki  
 514,59 = 80% x Volume Tangki  
 Volume Tangki = 643,24 cuft

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





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

$$= 1,57 D_s^3$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = 0,000049 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownel hal 88})$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = (\pi D_s^3)/24 \text{tg} \alpha \quad (\text{Hesse hal 92})$$

$$= (3,14 \times D_s^3) / 24 \times \text{tg} \times 30^\circ$$

$$= 0,227 D_s^3$$

$\alpha$  diambil  $30^\circ$  sehingga ,

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

$$643,24 = 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,227 D_s^3$$

$$643,24 = 1,7967 D_s^3$$

$$D_s^3 = 358,0210$$

$$D_s = 7,10 \quad \text{ft} = 12 \quad \text{ft} = 85,21 \quad \text{in}$$

$$H_s = 14,20 \quad \text{ft} = 23 \quad \text{ft} = 170,42 \quad \text{in}$$

**b. Tebal Shell**

1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$514,59 = (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,227 D_s^3$$

$$514,59 = 0,785 \times h \times 50,42 + 0,227 \times 358,02$$

$$h = 10,952 \quad \text{ft} = 3,34 \quad \text{m}$$

2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_c - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \quad (\text{Catatan PAIK})$$

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

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

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

$$= \rho \times g/gc \times h_{\text{liq}}$$

$$= 79,6159 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 10,952 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 871,92 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 6,0550 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times P_{\text{design}}$$

$$= 110\% \times 6,0550$$

$$= 6,6605 \text{ psi}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan

spesifikasi SA 283 grade C ( Brownell & Young, T 13-1 hal 251)

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

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

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

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 \times 85,21 \\ &= 42,60 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 13.1 hal 254}) \\ &= \frac{6,6605 \times 42,60}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,60 \times 6,6605} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1531 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal shell 3/16 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2t_s \\ &= 85,209 + 2 \times 0,19 \\ &= 85,584 \text{ in} \\ r_c &= 42,792 \text{ in} = 3,57 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tutup (h)} &= r_c - \left( \left[ r_c \right]^2 - \left( \frac{D^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 4-14}) \\ &= 3,57 - \left( 3,57^2 - \left( \frac{7^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right) \\ &= 3,233 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 \left( 3R_c - h \right) \\ &= 1,1 \times 3,2325^2 \left( 10,70 - 3,2325 \right) \\ &= 85,81 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

Dimana :

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)

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

$E$  = Faktor Pengelasan = 0,8

$t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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

$$= 12650 \text{ psi} \quad [\text{Brownell, T.13-1}]$$

$C$  = Faktor Korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in)

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times 6,660 \times 42,79}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,1 \times 6,660} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,02493 + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1499 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell 3/16 in

4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17 hal 92})$$

Dimana :

$D$  : Diameter bejana (ft)

$\text{tg} \alpha$  : Sudut conis =  $30^\circ$

$m$  : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times (7,101 - 1)}{2}$$

$$= 1,7611 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 0,262 \text{ h} (D^2 + D.m \text{ m}^2) \quad (\text{Hesse pers 4-18})$$

$$= 0,262 \times 1,7611 (7,10^2 + 7,10 \times 1 \times 1^2)$$

$$= 0,262 \times 1,7611 \times 58,521$$

$$= 27,0025 \text{ cuft}$$

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, Pers.6-154, hal.118})$$

Dimana :

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)

$D$  = Diameter shell (in)

$E$  = Faktor Pengelasan, (0.8)

$t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{6,66 \times 85,21}{\dots} + \frac{1}{8}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$2 \cos 30 \left( 12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 6,66 \right) 8$$

$$= 0,1574 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head 3/16 in

### C. Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

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

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### 1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total,} = 10,952 \text{ ft} = 131,42 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki,} = 7,10 \text{ ft} = 85,21 \text{ in}$$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari *McCabbe 5th, hal 243* :

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

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

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeller (} D_a \text{)} &= 1/3 D_t &= 0,33 \times 7,10 \\ &&= 2,37 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar blade (} W \text{)} &= 1/5 D_a &= 0,20 \times 2,37 \\ &&= 0,47 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang blade (} L \text{)} &= 1/4 D_a &= 0,25 \times 2,37 \\ &&= 0,59 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (} E \text{)} &= 1/3 D_t &= 0,33 \times 7,10 \\ &&= 2,37 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar baffle (} J \text{)} &= 1/12 D_t &= 0,08 \times 7,10 \\ &&= 0,59 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} \times 0,59 = 0,06 \text{ ft}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total, } H_L = 10,952 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki, } D_t = 7,10 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{79,6159 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,2753 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter bejana}} \times \text{Sg} \\ &= \frac{10,95}{7,10} \times 1,2753 \\ &= 1,97 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak 2 buah

## 3. Penentuan Power Motor

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,2753 \times 0,95}{1} \\ &= 1,2115 \text{ cp} = 0,001 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 79,6159 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

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

$$\text{Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N)} = 100 \text{ rpm} = 2 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk, (V)} &= \pi \times N \times D_a \quad (\text{Joshi; hal.415}) \\ &= \pi \times 100 \times (2,37 \times 0,3048) \\ &= 226,53 \text{ m/min} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds (N<sub>re</sub>) :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{\rho \times D_a^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{79,6159 \times 2,37^2 \times 2}{0,0008} \\ &= 913128,239 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$

$K_T = N_p = 6,3$  [Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301]

$$P = \frac{K_3 N^3 D a^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254})$$
$$\quad \quad \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., pers.9-24, hal.253})$$

$$= \frac{6,30 \times 1,67^3 \times 2,37^5 \times 79,6159}{32,20}$$

$$= 5357,2107 \text{ ft.lbf /s} = 5357,2107 / 550 = 9,74 \text{ Hp}$$

(Joshi : 424)

$$\text{Power Losses pada Gland } 10 \% \text{ Hp} = 10\% \times 9,74 = 0,97 \text{ Hp}$$

Diambil power = 2 Hp

$$\text{Power input dengan gland losses} = 9,74 + 0,97 = 10,71 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission sistem losses } 20 \% = 20\% \times 10,71 = 2,14 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Power Total} = 10,71 + 2,14 = 12,86 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Karena jumlah pengaduk } 2 \text{ buah, maka power} = 2 \times 12,86 = 25,71 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 85\%$$

$$\text{Sehingga power motor} = \frac{25,71}{0,85} = 30,25 \text{ Hp} \approx 30 \text{ Hp}$$

### Spesifikasi Mixing Tank :

Nama alat : Mixing Tank

Fungsi : Menampung produk sementara sebelum masuk ke evaporator dan menampung mother liquor dari centrifuge

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical,

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

### Kondisi operasi

Suhu operasi : 30 °C = 303,15 K

Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,7 psi

Waktu operasi : 1 jam

Proses operasi : Continue

Jumlah : 1 buah

### Dimensi Mixing Tank:



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Tinggi bejana : 14,20 ft  
 Diameter dalam bejana : 7,10 ft  
 Tebal bejana : 3/16 in

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
 Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in  
 Tinggi tutup atas : 3,2325 ft  
 Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,7611 ft

**Pengaduk :**

Jenis pengaduk : Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah  
 Jumlah impeller : 2 buah  
 Diameter impeller : 2,3669 ft  
 Lebar blade : 0,473 ft  
 Panjang blade : 0,592 ft  
 Jarak impeller dari dasar : 2,367 ft  
 Lebar baffle : 0,592 ft  
 Type poros : Commercial hot rolled steel  
 Putaran : 100 rpm  
 Power motor : 30,252 hp

**25. POMPA-6 (L-322)**

Fungsi : Memindahkan produk dari Mixing Tank ke Evaporator  
 Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,4014	7457,9340	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0007	13,3622	2,32
HCl (aq)	0,0013	23,5169	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	0,5960	11073,6609	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0006	11,9419	2,21
TOTAL	1,0000	18580,4159	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Perhitungan :

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 79,6172 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg baha} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{79,62}{62,43} \\ &= 1,2753 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,275}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 1,2115 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,0008 \text{ lb/ ft s} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan Masuk: 18580,4159 kg/jam = 40969,8171 lb/jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} \\ &= 514,5853 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 8,5764 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,1429 \text{ cuft/s} \\ &= 64,1602 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan diameter pipa**

Diameter optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$ , digunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Diameter Opt.} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Peters&Timmerhaus,4ed pg. 496 pers.15)

dengan :  $qf = \text{fluid flow rate} = \text{Rate Volumetrik}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 514,5853 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,1429 \text{ cuft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$\rho = \text{fluid density} ; \text{ lb/cuft}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Optimum} &= 3,9 \times 0,1429^{0,45} \times 79,617^{0,130} \\ &= 2,8709 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 , sch 40 ( *McCabbe 5ed App.5, hal.1087* )

OD = 3,5 in

ID = 3,068 in = 0,256 ft = 0,078 m

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

Cek :





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan linier (v)} &= qf/A \\
 &= 0,1429 / 0,0513 \\
 &= 2,786 \text{ ft/s} \\
 N_{Re} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,256 \times 2,786 \times 79,617}{0,000814} \\
 &= 69667,692 > 2100 \\
 &\text{( asumsi benar )}
 \end{aligned}$$

**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  $e = 0,00015 \text{ m}$

maka harga  $e/D = 0,002$

$f = 0,0130$

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

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 15 ft

- 2 elbow  $90^\circ = 2 \times 35 \times 0,256 = 18 \text{ ft}$

- 1 gate valve =  $1 \times 9 \times 0,256 = 2 \text{ ft} +$

Panjang total pipa ;  $Le = 35 \text{ ft}$

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484)} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times 0,013 \times 2,786^2 \times 35}{32,2 \times 0,256} \\
 &= 0,8630 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ lbf} \\
 &\quad \text{lbfm s}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \longrightarrow K = 0,5 \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}} \\
 &\quad \alpha = 1 \quad \text{(Aliran Turbulen)} \\
 &\quad \text{(Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484)} \\
 &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,786^{2,0}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20} \\
 &= 0,0603 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbfm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$F_3 = \frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{\Delta v_2^2 - \Delta v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= \frac{2,786^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20} = 0,12056 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

(  $V_1 \llll V_2$ , maka  $V_1$  dianggap = 0 )

4. Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 7,7638}{2} = 2,9114 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,170 \times 7,7638}{2} = 0,6599 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,863 + 0,0603 + 0,12056 + 2,9114 + 0,6599 \\ &= 4,6152 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \end{aligned}$$

$P_1 = P$  hidrostatik

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 10,952 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 79,617 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot H \cdot g/gc \\ &= 79,617 \times 10,952 \times 1 \\ &= 871,932 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} &= 14,70 \text{ psi} = 14,700 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 1244,868 \text{ lbf / ft}^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1244,868 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{79,617 \text{ lbf / cuft}} = 15,636 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

$$Z_2 = 4,15 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 10,952 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/gc = 1,000 \text{ lbf/lbf}$$

$$g \text{ percepatan gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lb}_f$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 6,81 \times 32,200 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ft/dt}^2}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$gc = 32,200 \quad \text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f$$

$$= 6,806 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} = \frac{2,786^2}{2 \times 32,2 \times 1}$$

$$= 0,1206 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernoulli :

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

$$15,636 + 6,806 + 0,1206 + 4,6152 = - W_f$$

$$- W_f = 27,1774 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{27,1774 \times 0,1429 \times 79,617}{550}$$

$$= 0,562 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 8,576 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 64,1602 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 0,600 \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus fig. 14-36 pg.520})$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,562}{0,600} = 0,937 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,810 \quad (\text{Peters fig 14-38 pg.520})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{h \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,937}{0,810} = 1,157 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi pompa :**

Fungsi = Memindahkan produk dari Mixing Tank ke Evaporator

Jenis = Centrifugal pump

Kapasitas = 18580,4159 kg/jam

Power Pompa = 0,562 hp

Effisiensi Pompa = 0,600

Effisiensi Motor = 0,810

Power Motor = 1,157 hp

Jumlah = 1 pompa

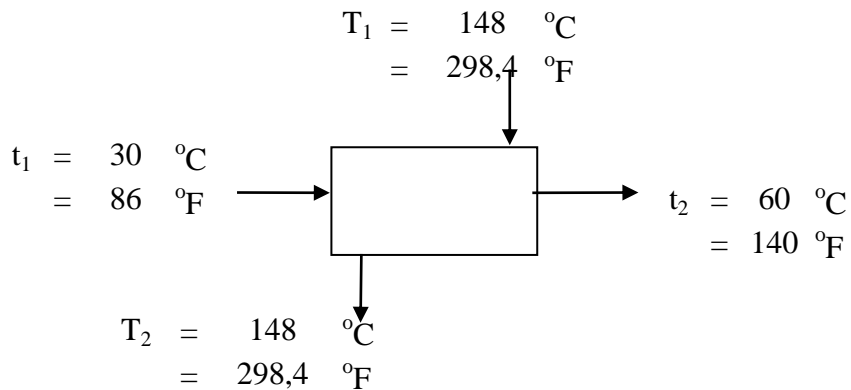
Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**26. HEATER (E-321)**

- Fungsi : Memanaskan udara dari suhu 30°C menjadi suhu 60°C  
 Tipe : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar  
 Kondisi Operasi : - P = 1 atm  
 - T = 60 °C  
 - Waktu operasi = Kontinyu



Perhitungan :

**1. Heat balance**

Q supply = 55615,1327 kkal/jam = 220792 Btu/jam  
 W bahan masuk = 18580,4159 kg/jam = 40962,7566 Btu/jam  
 W steam masuk = 103,0575 kg/jam = 227,2026 Btu/jam

**2. Penentuan  $\Delta T_{LMTD}$**

hot fluid		cold fluid	diff.
298,4	higher temp.	140	158
298	lower temp.	86	212
0		54	54

$$\Delta t_{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}}$$

$$\Delta t_{LMTD} = \frac{158 - 212}{\ln \frac{158}{212}} = 184,0818 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

### 3. Tc dan tc

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{298 + 298}{2}$$

$$= 298 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{86 + 140}{2}$$

$$= 113 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Penentuan Tube = 200 - 700  
Koefisien perpindahan panas  $U_D$  = 250  $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{ft}^2 \text{ F}}$  Kern Table 8

Luas perpindahan panas A =  $\frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T \text{ LMTD}}$   
=  $\frac{220792,0768}{250 \times 184,0818}$   
= 4,798  $\text{ft}^2$   
= 0,446  $\text{m}^2$

Kern Tabel 10 pg. 843

Pemilihan Design Tube

OD = 1 in

BWG = 16

ID = 0,8700 in

Flow area per tube (a't) = 0,5940  $\text{in}^2$

Outside surface per lin ft (a'') = 0,2618  $\text{ft}^2$

Pitch = Square in

Pitch Size = 1 1/4 in

Asumsi Panjang Tube (L) = 15 ft = 4,6 m

Jumlah Tube Nt =  $\frac{A}{a'' \times L}$   
=  $\frac{4,7977}{0,2618 \times 15} = 1,222$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Kern Table 9 pg 841

Phase	=	2
ID Shell	=	8 in
Jumlah Tube Standar	=	16

### Spesifikasi Heater

Fungsi	:	Menaikkan suhu Udara dari suhu 30°C ke suhu 60°C sebelum memasuki Evaporator
Type	:	Shell and tube heat exchanger
Panjang Tube	:	15 ft
Diameter Tube (ID)	:	0,8700 in
Diameter Tube (OD)	:	1 in
Jumlah Tube Standar	:	16 buah
Flow area per tube	:	0,594 in <sup>2</sup>
Outside surface per lin ft	:	0,262 ft <sup>2</sup>
BWG	:	16
Pitch	:	Square in
Pitch Size	:	1,25 in
Phase	:	2
Diameter Shell	:	8 in
Jumlah	:	1 buah
Bahan konstruksi	:	Carbon Steel

### 27. EVAPORATOR (V-330)

Fungsi	:	Memekatkan larutan CaCl <sub>2</sub>
Type	:	Standard Vertical Tube Evaporator

$$Q \text{ supply} = 3593403,27 \text{ kkal/jam} = 14251437 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Suhu Bahan Masuk} = 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{F (t1)}$$

$$\text{Suhu Bahan Keluar} = 80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 176 \text{ }^\circ\text{F (t2)}$$

$$\text{Suhu Steam Masuk} = 148 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F (T1)}$$

$$\text{Suhu Steam Keluar} = 148 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F (T2)}$$

$$\Delta T1 = 158,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T2 = 122,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T \text{ LMTD} = 139,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T1 - T2}{t2 - t1} = \frac{0}{36} = 0$$

$$S = \frac{t2 - t1}{T1 - t1} = \frac{36}{158,4} = 0,23$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$F_t = 1 \quad (\text{Kern, fig. 18 pg.828})$$

Ketentuan  $F_t$  tidak boleh kurang dr 0.7

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T &= F_t \times \Delta T_{LMTD} \\ &= 1 \times 139,6274 \\ &= 139,627 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Fraksi Berat	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	7457,9340	0,4014	2,1500
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	0,0007	2,3200
HCl	23,5169	0,0013	1,4900
H <sub>2</sub> O	11073,6609	0,5960	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	0,0006	2,21
Total	18580,4159	1,0000	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{1}{\sum (\text{fraksi berat}) / (\rho)} \\ \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{79,62}{62,43} \text{ lb/cuft} \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

dengan suhu operasi 80 derajat C maka tekanannya : (Smith 682)

$$\ln P_{\text{sat}} = A - \frac{B}{t + C} = 16,3872 - \frac{3885,7}{80 + 230,17}$$

$$= 47,4442 \text{ kpa} = 0,4683 \text{ atm (tekanan uap)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg baha} &= \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}}}{\rho_{\text{reference}}} & P &= P_0 - P_i \quad (\text{tekanan operasi}) \\ &= \frac{79,62}{62,43} & &= 1 - 0,47 \\ &= 1,2753 & &= 0,532 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

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

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu_{\text{reference}} = 0,95 \text{ cp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu_{\text{reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,275}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 1,2115 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,0008 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Evaporator Termasuk Sistem Heater karena :

Hot Fluid : Steam

Cold Fluid : Aqueous Solution dimana  $\mu$  bahan kurang dari 2 Cp

Sehingga didapat nilai Ud dengan rangkai 200 - 700  $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{jam. ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$

(Kern Tabel 8 pg. 840)

dipilih nilai Ud = 250  $\frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{jam. ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}$

Menghitung Tc dan tc :

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = 298 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = 158 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Digunakan 1 buah evaporator, sehingga dapat dihitung :

$$A' = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta T} \quad \text{dimana,}$$

$A' = \text{Luas Perpindahan panas}$   
 $Q = Q \text{ supply dari steam}$   
 $UD = \text{Overall design coefficients}$   
 $\Delta T = \text{Perubahan suhu}$

$$= \frac{3593403,2732}{250 \times 139,6}$$

$$= 102,9427 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 9,5762 \text{ m}^2$$

Dari Kern Tabel 10 pg. 843, didapat data :

Pipa (Tube)

$$OD = 1,25 \text{ in}$$

$$BWG = 18$$

$$ID = 1,15 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Flow area per tube (a')} = 1,0400 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Surface per lin ft (a'')} = 0,3271 \text{ ft}^2$$

disusun = persegi (Karena Bahan Kental  $\mu$  bahan > 1 cp)

$$\text{pitch} = 1,5625 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi :

$$\text{panjang tube(l)} = 5 \text{ ft}$$

$$N_t = \frac{A'}{a'' \times l}$$

$$= \frac{102,9427}{0,33 \times 5}$$

$$= 62,9 \text{ buah}$$





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Harga Nt distandardkan sesuai ketentuan di tabel 9 Kern

pg. 841 (pitch persegi) dan pg. 842 (pitch segitiga)

Nt = 112 buah

maka diperoleh harga IDs, ketika Nt = 112 buah dan n(passes) 2  
sebesar 23,25 in

Kemudian Ud dikoreksi dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ud koreksi} &= \frac{\text{Nt}}{\text{Nt standard}} \times \text{UD trial} \\ &= \frac{62,9}{112} \times 250 \\ &= 140,4969 \text{ BTU/jam. ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Perancangan :

Type HE : 1 - 2

Artinya :

- 1 lewat pada bagian shell
- 2 lewat maks. Pada bagian tube

Bagian Shell

IDs = 23,25 in

n' = 1

B = antara 1 -  $\frac{2}{10}$  x IDs (buku PP)  
= 23,25 in

Bagian Tube

OD = 1,25 in

BWG = 18

ID = 1,15 in

Flow area per tube (a't) = 1,0400 in<sup>2</sup>

Surface per lin ft (a'') = 0,3271 ft<sup>2</sup>

disusun = persegi

pitch (Pt) = 2 in

panjang (l) = 5 ft

n = 2

Nt = 112 buah

de = 1,48 in (Kern fig.28 pg.838)

Pitch (Pt) = jarak 2 inti pipa

C' = jarak dinding luar pipa

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas : (Kern pg. 167-169)



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**\*Bagian Tube (Steam)**

**1. Menghitung Nre Tube**

$$\begin{aligned}at &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{n \times 144} \\ &= \frac{112 \times 1,040}{2 \times 144} \\ &= 0,4044 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Gt &= \frac{W_{\text{steam}}}{at} \\ &= \frac{6661,7 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,4044 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 16471 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ steam pada } T_c &= 298,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ \mu \text{ steam} &= 0,014 \text{ cp (Kern fig. 15 pg.825)} \\ &= 0,0339 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$ID = 1,15 \text{ in} = 0,0958 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Nre \ t &= \frac{Gt \times ID}{\mu \text{ steam}} \\ &= \frac{16471,229 \times 0,0958}{0,0339} \\ &= 46590,7\end{aligned}$$

**2. Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas**

$$hio = 1500 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Kern pg.164})$$

$$\begin{aligned}tw &= tc + \frac{hio}{hio + ho} (Tc - tc) \\ &= 158,0 + \frac{1500}{1500 + 2703797,106} \times 298 - 158 \\ &= 158,08 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

**\*Bagian Shell (Larutan CaCl<sub>2</sub>)**

**1. Menghitung Nre Shell**

$$\begin{aligned}as &= \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{144 \times Pt} \text{ dimana } \begin{array}{l} C' \text{ Pt} - OD \\ C' \text{ 1,56} - 1,25 \\ C' \text{ 0,31 in} \end{array} \\ &= \frac{23,25 \times 0,31 \times 23,3}{144 \times Pt}\end{aligned}$$



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$$= 144 \times 1,6$$
$$= 0,7508 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G_s = \frac{W_{\text{bahan}}}{a_s}$$
$$= \frac{24417,4222}{0,7508} \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{ft}^2}$$
$$= 32522,685 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$$

$\mu$  pada  $t_c = 158 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$$\mu = 2 \times \mu_{\text{air}} \text{ (Kern fig 14 pg. 823)}$$
$$= 2 \times 0,45$$
$$= 0,9000 \text{ cp}$$
$$= 2,1780 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$d_e = 4 \times a_s / \text{wetted perimeter}$$

(Kern pg.105 eq.6.3)

$$d_e = 4 \times a_s / (N_t \cdot \phi \cdot OD / 12)$$
$$= 4 \times 0,7508 / 36,63$$
$$= 0,0820 \text{ ft}$$

$$N_{re\ s} = \frac{G_s \times d_e}{\mu_{\text{bahan}}}$$
$$= \frac{32522,7 \times 0,0820}{2,1780}$$
$$= 1224,12$$

## 2. Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas

$$j_H = 25 \text{ (Kern fig.28 pg. 838)}$$

pada  $t_c = 158 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$$k = \frac{Q \times l}{a_s \times t_c} \text{ (karena tidak ada data k (CaCl}_2\text{))}$$

$$= \frac{3593403,3 \text{ Btu/jam} \times 5,0 \text{ ft}}{0,7508 \text{ ft}^2 \times 158 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}$$

$$= 151463 \text{ Btu/jam ft }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\frac{[C_p \mu]^{1/3}}{k} = \frac{13,9484 \times 2,1780^{1/3}}{151462,62}$$

$$= 0,0585$$

$$h_o = j_H \times \frac{k}{d_e} \times \frac{[C_p \mu]^{1/3}}{k} \times$$



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$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= \frac{25 \times 151462,62 \times 0,0585}{0,0820} \\ &= 2703797,106 \end{aligned}$$

Pada  $t_w = 158,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$   
 $\mu_w = 2 \times \mu_{\text{air}} \quad (\text{Kern fig 14 pg. 823})$   
 $= 2 \times 0,45$   
 $= 0,9000 \text{ cp}$   
 $= 2,1780 \text{ lb/ft jam}$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_s &= \frac{[\mu]^{0,14}}{\mu_w} \\ &= \frac{2,1780^{0,14}}{2,1780} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_s = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_o_s &= \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = \frac{2703797,106}{1} = 2703797,106 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_c$ )

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\ &= \frac{1500 \times 2703797,106}{1500 + 2703797,106} \\ &= 1499,17 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### 4. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$\begin{aligned} U_D &= \frac{Q}{A \Delta T \text{ LMTD}} & A &= N_t \times l \times a'' \\ &= \frac{3593403,273}{183,18 \times 139,627} & &= 112 \times 5 \times 0,3271 \\ &= 140,5 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} & &= 183,176 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 5. Dirt Factor ( $R_d$ )

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} \\ &= \frac{1499,17 - 140,4969}{1499,17 \times 140,4969} \\ &= 0,00645056 \text{ jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F/Btu} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_d \text{ Ketentuan} = 0,0010 \quad (\text{Kern Tabel 12 pg. 845})$$



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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 :

$$Nre_t = 46590,7$$

$$f = 0,00015 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$$

Kern eq. 7.45 pg.148

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_t &= \frac{1/2 \times f \times Gt^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^4 \times ID \times s \times} \\ &= 0,0014 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

**\* Bagian Shell (Larutan CaCl<sub>2</sub>)**

$$De' = \frac{4 \times \text{flow area}}{\text{frictional wetted perimeter}} \quad (\text{Kern pg.105 eq.6.4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4 \times as}{(Nt \times \pi \times OD) + (\pi \times IDs)} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 0,7508}{112 \times 3,14 \times 0,1042 + 3,14 \times 1,9375} \\ &= 0,0703 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

dari Kern fig.26 pg.836 didapat :

$$\begin{aligned} Res' &= De' \times Gs \times \mu \\ &= 4979,85 \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 0,00027 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$$

Kern eq. 7.45 pg.148

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_s &= \frac{f \times Gs^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^4 \times De' \times sg \times \phi} \\ &= \frac{0,00027 \times 1057725049,50 \times \frac{5 \times 2}{5}}{5,22 \times 10^4 \times 0,0703 \times 2,32 \times 1,0} \\ &= 0,00033543 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pressure Drop Total} &= 0,0017 \text{ psi} \\ &= 0,0001 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

**Dimensi Evaporator :**

Ketentuan : (Ulrich, pg. 94 T.4-7)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas Penampang (A)} &= N_t \times L \times a'' \\ &= 112 \times 5 \times 0,3271 \\ &= 183,176 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Evaporator} &= \sqrt{(4 \times A)/\pi} \\ &= 15,2756 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,6560 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :  $H = 2 D$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 30,5513 \text{ ft} \\ &= 9,3120 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Dimensi Evaporator :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas Penampang (A)} &= \pi/4 D^2 \\ &= 3,14 / 4 \times 23,3^2 \\ &= 18,25125 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,126745 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :  $H = 2 D$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 47 \text{ in} \\ H &= 3,8750 \text{ ft} \\ H &= 1,1819 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter centerwall (Dcw)} = 6 - 24 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Vilbrandt hal 126})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi Dcw} &= 3 \times \text{Devap} \\ &= 6 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Memenuhi range}) \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan Tekanan Design :**

$$P \text{ operasi} = 0,532 \text{ atm} = 7,8164 \text{ Psi}$$

Tekanan over design yang digunakan 5-10% dari kerja normal (Walas,1998)

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P \text{ design} = 110\% \times 7,8164$$



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$$= 8,5980 \text{ psi}$$

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

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

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 23$$

$$= 12 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

(Brownell & Young pers 13.1 hal 254)

$$t = \frac{8,5980 \times 12}{((12650 \times 0,8) - 0,6 \times 8,5980)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1349 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 3/16 in

**Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical**

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$OD = ID + 2ts$$

$$= 23 + 2 \times 0,1875$$

$$= 23,625 \text{ in}$$

$$r_c = 11,813 \text{ in} = 0,9844 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = r_c - \left( [r_c]^2 - (D^2/4) \right)^{0,5} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 4-14})$$

$$h = 1 - \left( 1^2 - \left( \frac{2^2}{4} \right) \right)^{0,5}$$

$$h = 0,810 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 \left( 3R_c - h \right) \\ &= 1,1 \times 0,6556 \times (3 - 0,81) \\ &= 1,546 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$



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(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
  - $r_c$  = Crown radius (in) = jari - jari dalam
  - $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan = 0,8
  - $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)
  - $f$  = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka
  - $f$  = 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]
  - $C$  = Faktor Korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in)
- $$t = \frac{1 \times 8,5980 \times 11,813 + \frac{1}{8}}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 8,5980}$$
- $$t = 0,0088826 \text{ in} + 0,125$$
- $$t = 0,1339 \text{ in digunakan } \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

**Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

[Hesse, pers 4-17]

Dimana :

- $D$  : Diameter bejana (ft)
- $\text{tg} \alpha$  : Sudut conis  $30^\circ$
- $m$  : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 30 \times (1,938 - 1)}{2}$$

$$h = 0,2706 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume Conical} = 0,262 \times h \times (D^2 + D.m + m^2)$$

$$= 0,262 \times 0,271 \times 6,6914$$

$$= 0,4745 \text{ cuft}$$

(Hesse pers 4-18)

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, Pers.6-154, hal.118})$$

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)





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- D = Diameter shell (in)  
 E = Faktor Pengelasan, 0,8  
 t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{8,5980 \times 23}{2 \cos 30 \left( (12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 8,5980) \right)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

t = 0,136 in

Diambil tebal head 3/16 in

**Spesifikasi**

**Bagian Shell :**

- Diameter evaporator = 1,938 ft  
 Diameter centerwall = 5,813 ft  
 Tinggi shell = 3,875 ft  
 Tebal shell = 3/16 in  
 Tebal tutup bawah = 3/16 in  
 Tebal tutup atas = 3/16 in

**Bagian Tube :**

- OD = 1,250 in  
 BWG = 18  
 ID = 1,150 in  
 Flow area per tube (a') = 1,0400 in<sup>2</sup>  
 Surface per lin ft (a'') = 0,3271 ft<sup>2</sup>  
 disusun = persegi  
 pitch = 2 in  
 Panjang tube = 5,000 ft  
 Jumlah tube = 112 buah  
 Bahan konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA - 203 Grade C  
 Jumlah evaporator = 1 buah

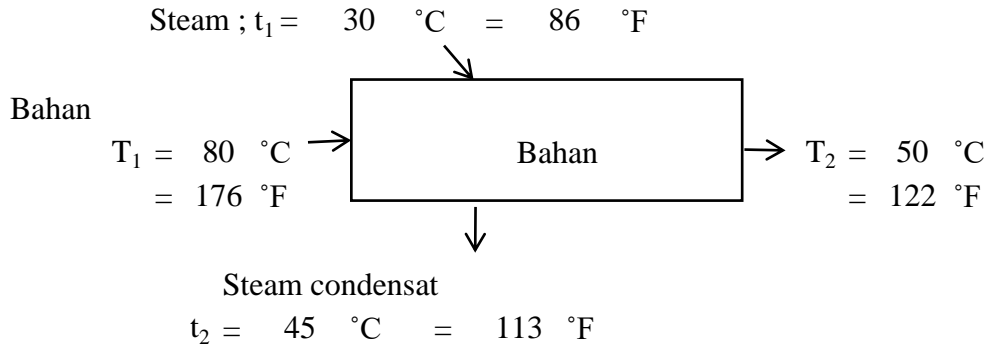
**28. BAROMETRIC CONDENSOR (E-334)**

- Fungsi : Mengubah H<sub>2</sub>O fase uap menjadi fase liquid  
 Type : 1-2 shell and tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar.  
 Kondisi Operasi :  
 - Tekanan = 1 atm  
 - Suhu = 80 °C  
 - Waktu proses = continue



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Diagram suhu :



**Perhitungan :**

$Q = 3394996,8198 \text{ kcal/jam} = 13463538,888 \text{ Btu/jam}$   
 $W \text{ fluida panas} = 5984,886 \text{ kg/jam} = 13194,19 \text{ lb/jam}$   
 $w \text{ fluida dingin} = 49566,2 \text{ kg/jam} = 109273,00 \text{ lb/jam}$

2. Penentuan  $\Delta T_{LMTD}$

hot fluida		cold fluida	diff.
176	higher temp.	113	63
122	lower temp.	86	36
54,000		27	27

$$T_{LMTD} = \frac{63 - 36}{\ln \frac{63}{36}} = 48,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{176,0 - 122}{113 - 86} = 2,000$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{113 - 86}{176 - 86} = 0,3000$$

$$F_T = 0,88 \text{ (Kern, 828)}$$

$$\Delta T = F_T \times LMTD \text{ (untuk 1-2 shell and tube)}$$

$$= 0,88 \times 48,247$$

$$= 42,458 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

3.  $T_c$  dan  $t_c$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$



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$$= \frac{176 + 122}{2} = 149 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} (\mu) = 0,054 \quad (\text{Kern fig 14 pg 830})$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{86 + 113}{2} = 99,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} (\mu) = 4$$

Dipilih pipa dengan ukuran :

$$1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ OD}; 18" \text{ BWG}; \quad a'' = 0,3925 \text{ ft} / \text{ft}^2$$

$$L = 20 \text{ ft}; \quad a't = 1,54 \text{ in}^2$$

Diperoleh : (Kern, T-10)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 1,500 \text{ in} \\ a't &= 1,540 \text{ in}^2 \\ a'' &= 0,3925 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft panjang} \end{aligned}$$

Trial ;

a. Gas - Water

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UD} &= 2 - 50 \quad (\text{kern pg 840 table 8}) \\ &= 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= Q/\text{UD} \times \Delta T \\ &= \frac{13.463.539}{50 \times 42,46} = 6342,095 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah Tube (Nt)} &= A/a'' \times L \\ &= \frac{6342,0951}{0,393 \times 20} = 807,910 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dipakai Nt} = 1240$$

$$3/4 \text{ in. OD tubes on}; \quad 1 \frac{5}{16} \text{ in triangel } \uparrow n = 1$$

diperoleh :

$$\text{ID Shell} = 39$$

$$\text{Phases} = 1$$

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ koreksi} &= Nt \times a'' \times L \\ &= 1240 \times 0,393 \times 20 \\ &= 9734,00 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 U_D \text{ koreksi} &= Q / A \times \Delta t \\
 &= 13463538,9 / 9734,0 \times 42,458 \\
 &= 32,58
 \end{aligned}$$

Tube Side (Steam)	Shell Side (Fluida)
4. at' (in <sup>2</sup> ) = 1,54 (Kern T-10)	4'. as = B = ID/5
at = Nt x at' / 144 x n = 1240 x 1,54 / 144 x 1 = 13,2611 ft <sup>2</sup>	= 39 : 5 = 8 in
5. Gt = W / at = 13194,1922 / 13,2611 = 994,954 lb/j.ft <sup>2</sup>	as = ID x C'B / 144 P <sub>T</sub> = 39 x 0,3 x 8 / 144 x 1 = 0,5281 ft <sup>2</sup>
6. Pada Tc = 149 °F μ = 0,05 x 2 = 0,1 lb/j . ft D = 1,50 / 12 = 1,6667 ft	5'. Gs = W / as = 109272,9956 / 8 = 14009,3584 lb/j.ft <sup>2</sup>
Nre,t = D x Gt / μ = 1,6667 x 994,95375 / 0,1307 = 12689,44	6'. Pada tc = 99,5 °F μ = 4 x 2,42 = 9,6800 lb/j . ft
7. Hio untuk kondensasi steam : hio = 1500 Btu/j.ft <sup>2</sup> .°F (kern hal 164)	De = 0,95 / 12 = 0,0792 ft Nre,s = D x Gs / μ = 0,0792 x 14009,3584 / 9,6800 = 114,5738
	7'. JH = 10 (fig.28 Kern)
	8'. Tc = 99,50 °F μ = 4,000 cp k = 0,25 Btu/j.ft.°F (Kern, fig 16) c = 0,36 Btu/lb.°F (Kern, fig 2)
	k (c μ / k) <sup>1/3</sup> = 0,6017 μw = 1 (standart) φs = (μ/μw) <sup>0,14</sup> = 1,2142
	9' ho = J <sub>H</sub> x (k/De) x (c x μ / k) <sup>1/3</sup> x φs = 73,619 Btu/hr.ft <sup>2</sup> .°F



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$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= h_{io} \times h_o / h_{io} + h_o \\
 &= 1500 \quad \frac{73,619}{73,619} \\
 &= 70,1745 \text{ BTU/j ft}^2 \text{ F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d \text{ hitung} &= UC - UD / UC \times UD \\
 &= \frac{70,174 - 32,577}{70,174 \times 32,577} \\
 &= 0,0164 \text{ j ft}^2 \text{ F/BTU}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pressure Drop	
Tube side (steam)	Shell side (liquid)
1. $Re_t = 12689,44$ $f = 0,00018$ (kern fig 26) $s = 0,0302$ (kern T-6)	1'. $Re_s = 114,5738$ $f = 0,35$ (kern fig 26)  $s = 1,8300$ (kern fig 6)
2. $\Delta P_{t,f} = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5.22 \cdot E10 \cdot D \cdot s} \quad \phi s$ $= \frac{3563,7587}{2628825471,7851}$ $= 0,0000014 \text{ psi}$	2'. $N+1 = 0,6038$ $D_s = 1,31 / 12$ $= 0,1094 \text{ ft}$ 3'. $P_{s,f} = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot (N+1) \cdot D_s}{5.22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot s} \quad \phi s$ $= 0,0006 \text{ psi}$

**Kesimpulan**

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d \text{ hitungan} &= 0,0164 \\
 R_d \text{ ketentuan} &= 0,001 \\
 \frac{0,0000014}{2} & \quad P \text{ hitungan} \quad 0,0006 \\
 & \quad P \text{ ketentuan} \quad 2
 \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Type : 1 - 2 Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)

Shell side :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID &= 39 \text{ in} \\
 B &= 7,8 \text{ in} \\
 n &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$



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Tube side :

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= 1240 \quad ; \quad 1 \text{ in square pitch} \\ L &= 20 \quad \text{ft} \\ n &= 1 \\ OD &= 1 \frac{5}{16} \text{ in} \quad 18 \quad \text{BWG} \end{aligned}$$

**Dimensi Condensor:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas Penampang (A)} &= \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \\ &= 3,14 / 4 \times 39,00 \\ &= 30,615 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,212604 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times h$$

$$53732 = 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,80 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \times h$$

$$h = \frac{53732,00 \text{ kg/m s}^2}{9800,00 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ s}^2} = 5,482857143 \text{ m} = 17,98838 \text{ ft}$$

**Menentukan Tekanan Design :**

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= P_o - P_i \\ P_{\text{design}} &= 14,7 - 7,8 \\ P_{\text{design}} &= 6,9 \text{ psi} = 0,468277684 \text{ atm} \\ \text{Asumsi } P_{\text{design}} &10\% \text{ lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan} \\ P_{\text{design}} &= 110\% \times 6,8818 \\ &= 7,5700 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA 283 grade C

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{allowa}} &= 12650 \quad \quad \quad ( \text{Brownell, T 13-1} ) \\ C &= 0,125 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

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

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 \times 39,00 \\ &= 20 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

$$t = \frac{7,5700 \times 20}{( ( 12650 \times 0,8 ) - ( 0,6 \times 7,5700 ) )} + \frac{1}{8}$$



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$$t = 0,1396 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell :  $3/16 \text{ in}$

**Menentukan Tebal Tutup, Torispherical**

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$OD = ID + 2ts$$

$$= 39,0 + 2 \times 0,1875$$

$$= 39,375 \text{ in}$$

$$rc = OD / 2 = 19,688 \text{ in} = 1,6406 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = rc - \left( (rc)^2 - (D^2/4) \right)^{0,5} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 4-14})$$

$$h = 1,6406 - \left( 1,6406^2 - \left( \frac{3,3^2}{4} \right) \right)^{0,5}$$

$$h = 1,415 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 (3Rc - h) \\ &= 1,1 \times 2,0015 \times (4,92 - 1,41) \\ &= 7,721 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

Dimana :

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)

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

$E$  = Faktor Pengelasan = 0,8

$t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

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

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

$C$  = Faktor Korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in)

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times 7,57 \times 19,688}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 7,57} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,013 \text{ in} + 0,125$$

$$t = 0,1380 \text{ in} \text{ digunakan } 3/16 \text{ in}$$



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**Spesifikasi Condensor :**

**Bagian Shell :**

Diameter condensor	=	3,250	ft
Tinggi shell	=	17,988	ft
Tebal shell	=	3/16	in
Tebal tutup	=	3/16	in

**Bagian Tube :**

OD	=	1,3125	in
BWG	=	18	
ID	=	1,500	in
Flow area per tube (a't)	=	1,5400	in <sup>2</sup>
Surface per lin ft (a")	=	0,3925	ft <sup>2</sup>
disusun	=	Segitiga	
pitch	=	1	in
Panjang tube	=	20	ft
Jumlah tube	=	808	buah

**Faktor Pengotor :**

Rd ketentuan	=	0,001	jam ft <sup>2</sup> °F/Btu
Rd hitung	=	0,0164	jam ft <sup>2</sup> °F/Btu
Bahan konstruksi	=	Carbon Steel SA - 203	Grade C
Jumlah condensor	=	1	buah

**29. STEAM JET EJECTOR (G-335)**

Fungsi	:	Untuk memvakumkan evaporator
Type	:	Single Stage Steam Jet Ejector densitas udara 80 ° C
Dasar Pemilihan	:	Kondisi vacuum cukup besar

Kondisi Operasi :

T	:	80 °C =	176 °F =	353,15	K
P vacuum	:	47,36	kPa =	0,47	atm = 355,23 mmHg
					= 13,986 inHg

(J M smith 7ed ; Steam Tabel App.F)

P steam	:	4,5	atm =	66,15	psig
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Perhitungan : (Ludwig ex.6-10 pg.371)

Tekanan masuk	=	47,36	kPa
Uap yang masuk (non - condensable gas)	=	1196,977	(nerpan) kg/jam = 2639,335 lb/jam





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**Pemilihan Ukuran :**

Ludwig fig. 6-26A pg. 373

Kebutuhan Steam = 70 lb steam /jam pda 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

didapat faktor tekanan steam (F) = 1,19

Jadi, Kebutuhan Steam sebenarnya = kebutuhan steam x F

= 83,3 lb/jam

**Waktu Evakuasi :**

Ludwig Table 6-14 pg.379 , pada P steam 14 inHg dan T 176 F maka

System Volume = 54,55 cuft/lb x 2639,335 lb/jam (uap masuk)

(V) = 143975,6993 cuft/jam

Ludwig Table 6-9 pg. 374

E = 1,9

Ludwig fig. 6 - 28A pg. 375

W'm = 70

$$W'm = \frac{E \times V}{t} \quad (\text{Ludwig eq. 6-21 pg. 371})$$

$$70 = 1,9 \frac{143975,6993}{t}$$

$$t = 3908 \quad \text{menit}$$

untuk mengevakuasi volume dengan 2 inch S ejector

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Untuk memvakumkan evaporator

Type : Single Stage Steam Jet Ejector

Kapasitas : 1196,977 kg/jam

Waktu Evakuasi : 3908 menit

Panjang : 2 inch

Jumlah : 1 buah



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### 30. HOTWELL ( F - 336 )

Fungsi : Untuk menampung kondensat dari barometric Condensator dan Steam Jet Ejector

Bentuk : Balok Terbuka

Kondisi Operasi :

T : 50 °C

P : 1 atm

Perhitungan :

Rate Massa : 5984,885584 kg/jam = 13196,67 lb/jam  
rate volumetrik =  $\frac{13196,67 \text{ lb/jam}}{60,7 \text{ lb/cuft}}$  = 217,55 cuft/jam

Waktu tinggal :  $\frac{\text{volume tangki}}{\text{rate volumetrik}}$  =  $\frac{299,13 \text{ cuft}}{217,55 \text{ cuft/jam}}$  = 1,4 jam

$\rho$  bahan (air) : 60,7 lb/cuft (Badger App 9 pg.733)

saat 50°C :  $971,65188 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 971,65 \times 0,063 = 61,214 \text{ lb/cuft}$

Volume Bahan = 80% Volume Tangki

217,5515 = 80% Volume Tangki

Volume Tangki = 271,9393 cuft/jam

Safety Factor = 10%

Volume Tangki = 110% x 271,9393

= 299,13 cuft

Asumsi = P = 2 L

H = 1 L

Jadi,

Volum Tangki = P x L x H

Volum Tangki = 2 L x L x 1 L

299,1333 = 2 L<sup>3</sup>

L = 5,3082 ft  $\approx$  5,3 ft

H = 5,3082 ft  $\approx$  5,3 ft

P = 10,616 ft  $\approx$  11 ft

**Spesifikasi :**



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Fungsi : Untuk menampung kondensat dari barometric Condensor dan Steam Jet Ejector  
 Bentuk : Balok Terbuka  
 Kapasitas : 5984,886 kg/jam  
 Ukuran Hot Well  
 Panjang : 5,3 ft  
 Lebar : 5,3 ft  
 Tinggi : 10,6 ft  
 Bahan Konstruksi : Beton  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

**31. POMPA-7 (L-331)**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan produk dari evaporator ke tangki penampung sementara  
 Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,5921	7457,9340	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0011	13,3622	2,32
HCl (aq)	0,0019	23,5169	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	0,4040	5088,7753	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0009	11,9419	2,21
TOTAL	1,0000	12595,5304	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Perhitungan :

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 91,600 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{91,60}{62,43} \\ &= 1,4672 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

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

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} : 0,95 \text{ cp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,47}{1} \times 0,95 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= 1,3939 \text{ cp}$$

$$= 0,0009 \text{ lb/ ft s}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk: } 12595,53 \text{ kg/jam} = 27773,1444 \text{ lb/jam}$$

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

$$= 303,20 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 5,0534 \text{ cuft/min}$$

$$= 0,0842 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$= 37,804 \text{ gpm} \quad (\text{dikali } 7,481)$$

**Perhitungan diameter pipa**

Diameter optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$ , digunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Diameter Opt.} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Peters&Timmerhaus,4ed pg. 496 pers.15)

$$\text{dengan : } qf = \text{fluid flow rate} = \text{Rate Volumetrik}$$

$$= 303,20 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 0,0842 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$\rho = \text{fluid density} ; \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times 0,0842^{0,45} \times 91,600^{0,130}$$

$$= 2,3044 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa 3 , sch 40

$$\text{OD} = 3,5 \text{ in} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed App.5, hal.1087})$$

$$\text{ID} = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,26 \text{ ft} = 0,08 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Cek :

$$\text{Kecepatan linier (v)} = qf/A$$

$$= 0,0842 / 0,0513$$

$$= 1,642 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,26 \times 1,64 \times 91,600}{0,0009} = 41049,30 > 2100 \quad (\text{asumsi benar})$$

**Menentukan jumlah energi yang hilang :**

1. Karena pipa lurus

$$\text{Ditetapkan : panjang pipa lurus} = 15 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$\text{Dipilih bahan pipa Galvanized Iron} = 0,00015 \text{ m} \quad (\text{kekasaran})$$

$$\text{maka harga } e/D = 0,002$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$f = 0,0140$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 10 \text{ ft} \\ - \quad 2 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 2 \times 35 \times 0,26 = 18 \text{ ft} \\ - \quad 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 9 \times 0,26 = \underline{2 \text{ ft}} + \\ \text{Panjang total pipa ; } \quad Le &= 30 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484}) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,014 \times 1,642^2 \times 30}{32,2 \times 0,256} \\ &= 0,2768 \frac{\text{ft}^2 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm s}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \longrightarrow K = 0,5 \quad A \text{ tangki} > A \text{ pipa} \\ &\quad \alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran Turbulen}) \\ &\quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484}) \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 1,642^{2,0}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20} \\ &= 0,0209 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{\Delta v_2^2 - \Delta v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\ &= \frac{1,64^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} = 0,0419 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \\ &\quad (V_1 \lll V_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 2,6954}{2} = 1,0108 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 2,6954}{2} = 0,2291 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,28 + 0,0209 + 0,0419 + 1,0108 + 0,2291 \\ &= 1,5795 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$



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lbm

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 30,551 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 91,600 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot H \cdot g/gc \\ &= 91,600 \times 30,551 \times 1 \\ &= 2798,5 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,70 \text{ psi} = 14,700 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 681,684 \text{ lbf / ft}^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{681,684 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{91,600 \text{ lbm /cuft}} = 7,442 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$Z_2 = 9,1812 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 4,146 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/gc = 1,00 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \text{ percepatan gravitasi} &= 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} &= 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lb}_f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= 5,04 \times \frac{32,200}{32,200} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= 5,036 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} &= \frac{1,642}{2 \times 32,2 \times 1} \\ &= 0,0419 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2\alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F &= - Wf \\ 7,442 + 5,036 + 0,0419 + 1,5795 &= - Wf \\ - Wf &= 14,0989 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$



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$$\text{hp} = \frac{\text{lbm} - W_f \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$
$$\text{hp} = \frac{14,099 \times 0,0842 \times 91,600}{550}$$
$$= 0,198 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 5,053 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 37,8042 \text{ gpm}$$
$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 0,520 \text{ (Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-36 pg.520)}$$
$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,198}{0,520} = 0,38 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,800 \text{ (Peters fig 14-38 pg.520)}$$
$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{h \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,38}{0,80} = 0,48 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi pompa :**

Fungsi = Memindahkan produk dari Mixing Tank ke Evaporator  
Jenis = Centrifugal pump  
Kapasitas = 12595,53 kg/jam  
Power Pompa = 0,20 hp  
Effisiensi Pompa = 0,52  
Effisiensi Motor = 0,80  
Power Motor = 0,48 hp  
Jumlah = 1 pompa  
Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron

**32. TANGKI PENAMPUNG SEMENTARA -2 (F-332)**

Fungsi : Menampung produk sementara sebelum masuk ke Crystalizer

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical,

Bahan : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

$$\text{Kapasitas : } 12595,53 \text{ Kg/Jam} = 4198,510 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Kondisi operasi :

$$\text{Suhu operasi : } 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 353,15 \text{ K}$$
$$\text{Tekanan operasi : } 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$
$$\text{Waktu operasi : } 1,25 \text{ jam (continue)}$$



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**Dimensi Reaktor :**

Dimensi Ratio, H/D                      ditetapkan H =              2 D

Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Berat (Kg/Jam)	Fraksi	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	7457,9340	0,5921	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	13,3622	0,0011	2,32
HCl (aq)	23,5169	0,0019	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	5088,7753	0,4040	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	11,9419	0,0009	2,21
TOTAL	12595,5304	1,0000	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} : \quad 1 / (\sum (\text{fraksi berat}) / (\rho \text{ komponen})) = \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = \quad 62,43 \quad \text{lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} : \quad 91,5996 \quad \text{lb/cuft}$$

**a. Penentuan Volume Tangki :**

$$\text{Densitas Bahan} = \quad 91,5996 \quad \text{lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Bahan} = \quad 12595,53 \quad \text{Kg/jam} \quad = \quad 27773,14 \quad \text{lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Volumetrik Bahan} = \quad \frac{\text{Rate bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}} = \quad \frac{27773,14}{91,5996} = \quad 303,20 \quad \text{cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = \quad 303,20 \quad \text{cuft/jam}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = \quad 80\% \quad \times \quad \text{Volume Tangki}$$

$$303,20 = \quad 80\% \quad \times \quad \text{Volume Tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \quad 379,00 \quad \text{cuft}$$

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

$$= (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

$$= 1,57 \quad D_s^3$$

$$V_{\text{tutup atas}} = \quad 0,000049 \quad D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownel hal 88})$$

$$V_{\text{tutup bawah}} = (\pi D_s^3) / 24 \text{tg} \alpha \quad (\text{Hesse hal 92})$$

$$= (3,14 \times D_s^3) / 24 \times \text{tg} \times 30^\circ$$

$$= 0,227 \quad D_s^3$$

$\alpha$  diambil 30° sehingga ,





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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$$V_t = V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$379,00 = 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,000049 D_s^3 + 0,227 D_s^3$$

$$379,00 = 1,7967 D_s^3$$

$$D_s^3 = 210,9483$$

$$D_s = 5,95 \text{ ft} = 6 \text{ ft} = 71,43 \text{ in}$$

$$H_s = 11,91 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ ft} = 142,87 \text{ in}$$

**b. Tebal Shell**

1. Menentukan Tinggi liquid dalam shell :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$303,20 = (\pi/4) \times h \times D_s^2 + 0,227 D_s^3$$

$$303,20 = 0,79 \times h \times 35,44 + 0,23 \times 210,95$$

$$h = 9,181 \text{ ft} = 2,80 \text{ m}$$

2. Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_o - P_i + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \quad (\text{Catatan PAIK})$$

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

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

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

$$= \rho \times g/gc \times h_{\text{liq}}$$

$$= 91,600 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 9,181 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 840,99 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 5,8402 \text{ psi}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$P_{\text{design}} = 110\% \times P_{\text{design}}$$

$$= 110\% \times 5,8402$$

$$= 6,4242 \text{ psi}$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari Carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi SA 283 grade C

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 12650 \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, T 13-1 hal 251})$$

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

Sambungan las dengan type double welded butt joint

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

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 71,43$$

$$= 35,72 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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



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$$= \frac{6,4242 \times 35,7}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,60 \times 6,4242} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1477 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell 3/16 in

3. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Torispherical

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2t_s \\ &= 71,434 + 2 \times 0,19 \\ &= 71,809 \text{ in} \\ r_c &= 35,905 \text{ in} = 2,99 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup (h)} = r_c - \left( r_c^2 - \left( \frac{D^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 4-14})$$

$$= 2,99 - \left( 2,99^2 - \left( \frac{6^2}{4} \right)^{0,5} \right)$$

$$= 2,687 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 \left( 3R_c - h \right) \\ &= 1,1 \times 2,6867^2 \left( 8,98 - 2,6867 \right) \\ &= 49,94 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and standart dished head

$$t = \frac{0,885 \times P_d \times r_c}{(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_d)} + C$$

(Brownell & Young pers 13.12 hal 258)

Dimana :

- $P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)
- $r_c$  = Crown radius (in) = jari - jari dalam
- $E$  = Faktor Pengelasan = 0,8
- $t$  = Tebal dinding minimal (in)
- $f$  = stress allowable, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C, maka  
= 12650 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]
- $C$  = Faktor Korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in)

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{0,885 \times 6,424 \times 35,90}{12650 \times 0,80 - 0,1 \times 6,424} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,02017 + 0,13 \\ &= 0,1452 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal shell 3/16 in



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4. Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical

$$h = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha \times (D - m)}{2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 4-17 hal 92})$$

Dimana :

D : Diameter bejana (ft)

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha$  : Sudut conis =  $30^\circ$

m : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)

$$h = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 30 \times (5,953 - 1)}{2}$$

$$= 1,4298 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 0,262 \text{ h } (D^2 + D.m \text{ m}^2) \quad (\text{Hesse pers 4-18}) \\ &= 0,262 \times 1,4298 (5,95^2 + 5,95 \times 1 \times 1^2) \\ &= 0,262 \times 1,4298 \times 42,389 \\ &= 15,8790 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$t = \frac{P_d \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6 \times P_d)} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y, Pers.6-154, hal.118})$$

Dimana :

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain (psi)

D = Diameter shell (in)

E = Faktor Pengelasan, (0.8)

t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

$$t = \frac{6,42 \times 71,43}{2 \cos 30 (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 6,42)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,1512 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal head 3/16 in

### C. Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

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

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan jumlah blade 6

#### 1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan total,} &= 9,181 \text{ ft} = 110,17 \text{ in} \\ \text{Diameter dalam tangki,} &= 5,95 \text{ ft} = 71,43 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Ukuran pengaduk diambil dari *Mc. Cabe ed 5th, hal 243* :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_a}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{3} & \frac{E}{D_a} &= 1 \\ \frac{L}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{4} & \frac{J}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{W}{D_a} &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeler (Da)} &= 1/3 D_t &= 0,33 \times 5,95 &= 1,98 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 D_a &= 0,20 \times 1,98 &= 0,40 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 D_a &= 0,25 \times 1,98 &= 0,50 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (E)} &= 1/3 D_t &= 0,33 \times 5,95 &= 1,98 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 D_t &= 0,08 \times 5,95 &= 0,50 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tebal pengaduk} &= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,50 &= 0,05 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Tinggi bahan total, } H_L = 9,181 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam tangki, } D_t = 5,95 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{91,600 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,4672 \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impeler} &= \frac{\text{tinggi bahan}}{\text{diameter bejana}} \times \text{Sg} \\ &= \frac{9,18}{5,95} \times 1,4672 \\ &= 2,26 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeler sebanyak 3 buah

### 3. Penentuan Power Motor

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference = 0,95 cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{sg reference}} \\ &= \frac{1,4672}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 1,3939 \text{ cp} = 0,001 \text{ lb/ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$\rho$  campuran = 91,600 lb/cuft

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

Ditetapkan kecepatan pengaduk, (N) = 120 rpm = 2 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk, } V &= \pi \times N \times Da \quad (\text{Joshi; hal.415}) \\ &= \pi \times 120 \times (1,98 \times 0,3048) \\ &= 227,89 \text{ m/min} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds ( $N_{re}$ ) :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{91,600 \times 1,98^2 \times 2}{0,0009} \\ &= 770119,339 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power pengaduk yang dibutuhkan :

Diperoleh nilai  $N_{re} > 10000$ , sehingga  $N_p = K_T$

$K_T = N_p = 6,3$  [Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301]

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{K_3 N^3 Da^5 \rho}{g_c} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., tabel 9.2, hal.254}) \\ &= \frac{6,30 \times 2,00^3 \times 1,98^5 \times 91,600}{32,20} \quad (\text{McCabe 5ed., pers.9-24, hal.253}) \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} &= 4410,507 \text{ ft.lbf /s} &= 4410,507 / 550 \\ & &= 8,02 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

(Joshi : 424)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Losses pada Gland 10 \% Hp} &= 10\% \quad \times \quad 8,02 \\ &= 0,80 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil power} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan gland losses} &= 8,02 + 0,80 \\ &= 8,8 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transmission sistem losses 20 \%} &= 20\% \quad \times \quad 8,82 \\ &= 1,76 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Power Total} = 8,82 + 1,76 = 10,6 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Karena jumlah pengaduk 3 buah, maka power} &= 3 \times 10,6 \\ &= 31,76 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 85\%$$

$$\text{Sehingga power motor} = \frac{31,76}{0,85} = 37,36 \text{ Hp} \approx 37 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Tangki Penampung Sementara :**

Nama alat : Tangki Penampung Sementara

Fungsi : Menampung produk sementara sebelum masuk ke  
Crystalizer

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk  
torispherical dishead dan tutup bawah berbentuk conical,  
dilengkapi dengan pengaduk

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel, SA - 283 Grade C

Kondisi operasi

$$\text{Suhu operasi} : 80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 353,15 \text{ K}$$

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

Waktu operasi : 1 jam

Proses operasi : Continue

Jumlah : 1 buah

**Dimensi tangki sementara:**

Tinggi bejana : 11,9 ft

Diameter dalam bejana : 5,95 ft

Tebal bejana : 3/16 in



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**Dimensi Tutup :**

Tebal tutup atas : 3/16 in  
 Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in  
 Tinggi tutup atas : 2,6867 ft  
 Tinggi tutup bawah : 1,4298 ft

**Pengaduk :**

Jenis pengaduk : Tipe flat blade turbin dengan jumlah blade 6 buah  
 Jumlah impeller : 3 buah  
 Diameter impeller : 1,9843 ft  
 Lebar blade : 0,397 ft  
 Panjang blade : 0,496 ft  
 Jarak impeller dari dasar : 1,984 ft  
 Lebar baffle : 0,496 ft  
 Type poros : Commercial hot rolled steel  
 Putaran : 120 rpm  
 Power motor : 37,360 hp

**33. POMPA-8 (L-333)**

Fungsi : Memindahkan produk dari Tangki penampung sementara ke Crystallizer  
 Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,5921	7457,9340	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0011	13,3622	2,32
HCl (aq)	0,0019	23,5169	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	0,4040	5088,7753	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0009	11,9419	2,21
TOTAL	1,0000	12595,5304	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \left( \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}} \right)} \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 91,5996 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{sg baha} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}}$$

$$= \underline{91,60}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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$$62,43$$

$$= 1,4672$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg. 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat  $\mu$  reference : 0,95 cp

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

$$= \frac{1,47}{1} \times 0,95$$

$$= 1,3939 \text{ cp}$$

$$= 0,0009 \text{ lb/ft s}$$

Bahan Masuk: 12595,5304 kg/jam = 27773,1444 lb/jam

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

$$= 303,20 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 5,0534 \text{ cuft/min}$$

$$= 0,0842 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$= 37,804 \text{ gpm}$$

### Perhitungan diameter pipa

Diameter optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$ , digunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Diameter Opt.} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Peters&Timmerhaus, 4ed pg. 496 pers.15)

dengan :  $qf = \text{fluid flow rate} = \text{Rate Volumetrik}$

$$= 303,20 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 0,0842 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$\rho = \text{fluid density} ; \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times 0,0842^{0,45} \times 91,600^{0,130}$$

$$= 2,3044 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa 3", sch 40 (McCabe 5ed App.5, hal.1087)

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

$$\text{ID} = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,256 \text{ ft} = 0,078 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Cek :

$$\text{Kecepatan linier (v)} = \frac{qf}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0,0842}{0,0513}$$

$$= 1,642 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,256 \times 1,64 \times 91,600}{0,0009}$$





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$$\mu = 41049,30 > 2100 \quad ( \text{asumsi benar} )$$

**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

maka harga  $e/D = 0,002$

$f = 0,013$

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

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 10 ft

- 2 elbow  $90^\circ = 2 \times 35 \times 0,26 = 18 \text{ ft}$

- 1 gate valve =  $1 \times 9 \times 0,26 = 2 \text{ ft} +$

Panjang total pipa ;  $Le = 30 \text{ ft}$

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F_1 = \frac{2f \times v^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484})$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,013 \times 1,64^2 \times 30}{32,2 \times 0,26}$$

$$= 0,2571 \frac{\text{ft}^2 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm s}^2}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \rightarrow K = 0,5 \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)}$   
 (Peters&Timmerhaus, hal.484)

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 1,64^{2,0}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20}$$

$$= 0,0209 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

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

$$F_3 = \frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{\Delta v_2^2 - \Delta v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc}$$

$$= \frac{1,64^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} = 0,0419 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

(  $V_1 \llll V_2$ , maka  $V_1$  dianggap = 0 )



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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4. Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,75 \times 2,6954}{2} = 1,0108 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 2,6954}{2} = 0,2291 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,26 + 0,0209 + 0,0419 + 1,0108 + 0,2291 \\ &= 1,5597 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \end{aligned}$$

$P_1 = P$  hidrostatis

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bahan} &= 9,181 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 91,600 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ P \text{ hidrostatis} &= \rho \cdot H \\ &= 91,600 \times 9,181 \\ &= 840,99 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} &= 14,70 \text{ psi} = 14,700 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,800 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 1275,808 \text{ lbf / ft}^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1275,808 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{91,600 \text{ lbf / cuft}} = 13,928 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

$$Z_2 = 8,3537 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_1 = 9,181 \text{ ft}$$

$$g/gc = 1,00 \text{ lbf/lbf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \text{ percepatan gravitasi} &= 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \\ gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} &= 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lb}_f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= 0,83 \times \frac{32,200}{32,200} \frac{\text{ft/ft/dt}^2}{\text{m/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= 0,827 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} = \frac{1,64}{2 \times 32,2 \times 1}$$



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$$= 0,0419 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

**Perhitungan daya pompa**

Persamaan Bernoulli :

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

$$13,928 + 0,827 + 0,0419 + 1,5597 = - W_f$$

$$- W_f = 16,3571 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate ( cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{16,357 \times 0,0842 \times 91,600}{550}$$

$$= 0,229 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 5,053 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 37,8042 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 0,450 \text{ (Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-36 pg.520)}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,229}{0,450} = 0,51 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,800 \text{ (Peters fig 14-38 pg.520)}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{h \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,51}{0,80} = 0,64 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi pompa :**

Fungsi = Memindahkan produk dari Mixing Tank ke Evaporator

Jenis = Centrifugal pump

Kapasitas = 12595,53 kg/jam

Power Pompa = 0,23 hp

Effisiensi Pompa = 0,45

Effisiensi Motor = 0,80

Power Motor = 0,64 hp

Jumlah = 1 pompa

Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron

**34. SWENSON WALKER CRYSTALLIZER (S-340)**

Fungsi = Kristalisasi larutan Calcium Chloride dengan pendinginan

Type = Swenson-Walker Crystallizer



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Dasar Pemilihar = Umum digunakan untuk kristalisasi dengan pendinginan

[Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>; T.2-1]

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi Berat	$\rho$ (gr/cc)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	7457,9340	0,5921	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	0,0011	2,32
HCl	23,5169	0,0019	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753	0,40401	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	0,0009	2,21
Total	12595,5304	1,0000	

Perhitungan :

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 91,5996 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg baha} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{91,60}{62,43} \\ &= 1,4672 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

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

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,95 \text{ cp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,467}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 1,3939 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,0009 \text{ lb/ ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk:} \quad 12595,5304 \text{ kg/jam} = 27773,1444 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} \\ &= 303,2017 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 5,0534 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0842 \text{ cuft/s} \\ &= 37,8042 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

Waktu Kristalisasi = 4 jam (time of passes)  
Volume bahan = 303,2017 x 4 jam = 1212,8070 cuft  
Direncanakan volume bahan mengisi 70% volume crystallizer maka volume :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Crystallizer} &= \frac{1212,8070}{70\%} \\ &= 1732,5814 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk kontinuitas proses, digunakan 2 buah crystallizer disusun paralel

Volume masing-masing crystallizer = 1732,5814 cuft

Perhitungan Dimensi Crystallizer :

Digunakan dimensi ratio  $m = L/D = 3$  [Hugot : 697]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Crystallizer} &= \frac{m \times D^3}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ 1732,5814 &= \frac{3,3 \times D^3}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$1732,5814 = 1,7 \times D^3 \times 1,785$$

$$D^3 = 582,9633$$

$$D = 8,3537 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 27,8179 \text{ ft}$$

Luas Cooling area pada crystallizer

$$\begin{aligned} S &= V \times \frac{(2 + 4m)}{m D} \\ &= 1732,5814 \times \frac{15,320}{27,81792} \\ &= 954,17 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Power pengaduk pada swenson-walker Crystallizer

Power yang digunakan adalah 16 HP tiap 1000 cuft bahan [Hugot : 694]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 1212,8070 \\ \text{Power Crystallizer} &= \frac{1212,8070}{1000} \times 16 \\ &= 19,40491125 \approx 19,405 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 1732,5814 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 8,3537 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang} = 27,8179 \text{ ft}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Luas Cooling Area = 954,17444 ft<sup>2</sup>/ft<sup>3</sup>  
 Power = 19,4 Hp  
 Jumlah = 2 buah (1 buah standby running)

**35. CENTRIFUGE (H-350)**

Fungsi = Memisahkan cake dan filtrat  
 Type = Disk Bowl Centrifuge  
 (automatic kontinyu discharge cake)  
 Dasar Pemilihan = Sesuai dengan jenis bahan, efisiensi tinggi

Rate = 12595,5304 Kg/Jam = 27768,358 lb/jam

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi Berat	ρ (gr/cc)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	30,5687	0,0024	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	13,3622	0,0011	2,32
HCl	23,5169	0,0019	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O	5088,7753	0,40401	1
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	7427,3653	0,58968	1,85
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	11,9419	0,0009	2,2100
Total	12595,5304	1,0000	

[Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>; T.2-1]

Perhitungan :

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 85,9882 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquida yang dipisahka} &= \frac{27768,3581}{85,9882} \\ &= 322,9322 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2415,7009 \text{ gallon/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan dipakai 2 buah centrifuge dan pemisahan dilakukan selama 8 jam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas centrifuge} &= \frac{2415,7009}{2 \times 8} \\ &= 150,9813 \text{ gallon/menit} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi**

*Perry 7th ed, tabel 18-12, hal 18-112*

Type = Disk Bowl Centrifuge  
 Kapasitas = 150,9813 gallon/menit  
 Bahan konstruksi = Carbon Stell



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Jumlah = 2 buah  
 Kecepatan putar = 7500 rpm  
 Power motor = 6 hp

**36. POMPA -9 (L-351)**

Fungsi : Memindahkan produk dari Centrifuge ke mixing tank

Type : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0059	27,5118	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0026	12,0260	2,32
HCl (aq)	0,0046	21,1652	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	0,9846	4579,8978	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0023	10,7477	2,21
TOTAL	1,0000	4651,3485	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

Perhitungan :

$$1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1 / (\sum (\text{fraksi berat}) / (\rho \text{ komponen}))$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 62,895 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg baha} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\ &= \frac{62,90}{62,43} \\ &= 1,0075 \end{aligned}$$

$\mu$  berdasarkan sg bahan:

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

$$\text{Dari Kern fig. 14 pg. 823 didapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,95 \text{ cp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahar} &= \frac{\text{sg baha}}{\text{sg reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,01}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 0,9571 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ ft s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk: } 4651,3485 \text{ kg/jam} = 10256,2235 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} \\ &= 163,068 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2,7178 \text{ cuft/min} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= 0,0453 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$$= 20,33 \text{ gpm}$$

**Perhitungan diameter pipa**

Diameter optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$ , digunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Diameter Opt.} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Peters&Timmerhaus, 4ed pg. 496 pers.15)

dengan :  $qf = \text{fluid flow rate} = \text{Rate Volumetrik}$

$$= 163,07 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 0,0453 \text{ cuft/s}$$

$\rho = \text{fluid density} ; \text{ lb/cuft}$

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times 0,0453^{0,45} \times 62,895^{0,130}$$

$$= 1,6600 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa 3", sch 40 (McCabe 5ed App.5, hal.1087)

OD = 3,5 in

ID = 3,068 in = 0,26 ft = 0,078 m

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

Cek :

Kecepatan linier (v) =  $qf/A$

$$= 0,0453 / 0,0513$$

$$= 0,883 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,26 \times 0,883 \times 62,895}{0,0006}$$

$$= 22077,206 > 2100$$

(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

maka harga  $e/D = 0,002$

$f = 0,013$

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

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 50 ft

- 2 elbow 90° = 2 x 35 x 0,256 = 18 ft

- 1 gate valve = 1 x 9 x 0,256 = 2 ft +

Panjang total pipa ; Le = 70 ft





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times v^2 \times L_e}{gc \times D} \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484}) \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,013 \times 0,883^2 \times 70}{32,2 \times 0,256} \\ &= 0,1728 \frac{\text{ft}^2 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm s}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{K \times v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} K = 0,5 \quad A \text{ tangki} > A \text{ pipa} \\ \alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran Turbulen}) \end{array} \\ &\quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus, hal.484}) \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 0,883^{2,0}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,20} \\ &= 0,0061 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{\Delta v_2^2 - \Delta v_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \\ &= \frac{0,88^2 - 0^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} = 0,0121 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \\ &\quad (V_1 \lll V_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena Elbow 90

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 0,7797}{2} = 0,2924 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = \frac{K_f v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,17 \times 0,7797}{2} = 0,0663 \frac{\text{ft lbf}}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,1728 + 0,0061 + 0,0121 + 0,2924 + 0,0663 \\ &= 0,5496 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 9,181 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,895 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \cdot H \cdot g/gc \\ &= 62,895 \times 9,181 \times 1 \\ &= 577,45 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,70 \text{ psi} = 14,700 \times 144 \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ lbf / ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= 1539,3 \text{ lbf / ft}^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1539,35 \text{ lbf / ft}^2}{62,895 \text{ lbf / cuft}} = 24,475 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

$$Z_2 = 0,17 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$g/gc = 1,000 \text{ lbf/lbf}$$

$$g \text{ percepatan gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2$$

$$gc \text{ konstanta gravitasi} = 32,200 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times 1 \text{ lb}_m/\text{lb}_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= 0,17 \times \frac{32,200 \text{ ft}}{32,200} \frac{\text{ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_m/\text{dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= 0,170 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} &= \frac{0,88^2}{2 \times 32,2 \times 1} \\ &= 0,0121 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{Lbf}}{\text{lbf}} \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan daya pompa

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2\alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F &= - W_f \\ 24,475 + 0,170 + 0,0121 + 0,5496 &= - W_f \end{aligned}$$

$$- W_f = 25,2066 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lbf}}$$

$$hp = \frac{- W_f \times \text{flowrate ( cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550}$$

$$hp = \frac{25,207 \times 0,0453 \times 62,895}{550}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$550$$

$$= 0,131 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 2,718 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 20,3319 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 0,420 \quad (\text{Peters\&Timmerhaus fig. 14-36 pg.520})$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} = \frac{0,131}{0,420} = 0,31 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,800 \quad (\text{Peters fig 14-38 pg.520})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{h \text{ motor}} = \frac{0,31}{0,80} = 0,39 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi pompa :**

Fungsi = Memindahkan produk dari centrifuge ke mixing tank

Jenis = Centrifugal pump

Kapasitas = 4651,349 kg/jam

Power Pompa = 0,13 hp

Effisiensi Pompa = 0,420

Effisiensi Motor = 0,800

Power Motor = 0,389 hp

Jumlah = 1 pompa

Bahan konstruksi = Galvanized Iron

**37. SCREW CONVEYOR-3 (J-352)**

Fungsi : mengirim kristal CaCl<sub>2</sub> ke Rotary Dryer

Type : Plain spouts or chutes

Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0004	3,0569	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0002	1,3362	2,32
HCl (aq)	0,0003	2,3517	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O (l)	0,0707	508,8775	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> (aq)	0,0002	1,1942	2,21
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0,9282	6684,6288	1,85
TOTAL	1,0000	7201,4453	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

Perhitungan :  $1/(\sum (\text{fraksi berat})/(\rho \text{ komponen}))$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= 108,9561 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Bahan Masuk: } & 7201,4453 \text{ kg/jam} = 15879,1869 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate Bahan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{15879,19}{108,9561} = 145,74 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2,4290 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0405 \text{ cuft/s} \\ &= 18,171266 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Badger, Tabel 16-6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk } \rho &= 108,96 \text{ lb/cuft} \text{ bahan termasuk kelas D maka} \\ F &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{C.L.W.F}{33000} \quad [\text{Badger, pers 16-4}]$$

Dengan :  
C = kapasitas ,Cuft/menit  
L = panjang ,ft  
W = densitas bal ,lb/cuft  
F = faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang belt

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Motor} &= \frac{C.L.W.F}{33000} \\ &= \frac{2,4290 \times 30 \times 108,96 \times 4}{33000} \\ &= 1,0 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk power < 2 hp, maka dik<sub>i</sub> [Badger : 713]

$$1,0 \times 2 = 2 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% maka;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Motor} &= \frac{1,92}{80\%} \\ &= 2,4059 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas = 145,7393 cuft/jam



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

digunakan ukuran :

Diameter = 14 in  
 Kecepatan putaran = 45 rpm

**Spesifikasi :**

Kapasitas : 145,74 cuft/jam  
 Panjang : 30 ft  
 Diameter : 14 in  
 Kecepatan putaran : 45 rpm  
 Power : 2,4059 Hp  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

**38. ROTARY DRYER (B-360)**

Fungsi : Mengeringkan CaCl<sub>2</sub> dengan bantuan udara panas  
 Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk pengeringan padatan  
 Kondisi operasi : - Tekanan = 1 atm  
 - Suhu = 120 °C

komponen	berat (kg)	fraksi berat	ρ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0569	0,0004	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3362	0,0002	2,32
HCl	2,3517	0,0003	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O	508,8775	0,0707	1
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1942	0,0002	2,21
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6684,6288	0,9282	1,85
TOTAL	7201,4453	1,0000	

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

$$= 108,9560833$$

Kapasitas = 7201,4453 kg/jam = 15876,4503 lb/jam  
 Jumlah produk keluar = 6628,4262 kg/jam = 14613,1610 lb/jam  
 Besar air yang diuapkan = 508,8775 kg/jam = 1121,8816 lb/jam  
 Kebutuhan udara pemanas = 689239,307 kg/jam = 1519510,76 lb/jam

**Diameter Rotary Dryer :**

Diameter Rotary Dryer = 1 - 3 m (Ulrich, Tabel 4-10, Hal. 132)



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Diambil  $D = 1 \text{ m} = 3,28 \text{ ft} = 39 \text{ in}$

**Panjang Rotary Dryer :**

$L/D = 4 - 6$  (Ulrich, Tabel 4-10, Hal. 132)

Diambil  $L/D = 6$

$L = 6 D$

$L = 6 \times 1 = 6 \text{ m} = 19,685 \text{ ft}$

**Putaran Rotary Dryer :**

Rotary dryer beroperasi pada peripheral speed : 60 - 75 ft/menit

$N \times D = 23 - 35$  (Perry 7th ed.,hal.12-54)

Diambil  $N \times D = 23$

$N = \frac{23}{3,28} = 7,0 \text{ rpm}$

**Time of Passage :**

Penentuan time of passage adalah untuk mengetahui lama material dalam rotary dryer

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{S \times N^{0,9} \times D} \pm 0,6 \frac{B \times L \times G}{F} \quad (\text{Perry 7th ed.,hal.12-55})$$

Keterangan :

$e$  = time of passage, menit

$L$  = panjang rotary dryer, ft

$G$  = rate flue gas, lb/j ft<sup>2</sup>

$F$  = rate feed, lb material kering/jam

$B$  = konstanta (tergantung dari sifat material)

$S$  = slope, ft/ft

Rotary dryer beroperasi dengan sistem counter-current, maka :

$B = 5 (D_p)^{-0,5}$  (Perry 7th ed.,hal.12-55)

Diameter partikel =  $D_p = 0,125 - 0,5 \text{ in}$

Diambil :  $D_p = 0,5 \text{ in} = 1,27 \text{ cm} = 12700 \mu\text{m}$

$B = 5 \times (12700)^{-0,5} = 0,0444$

Slope rotary dryer =  $S = 0 - 8 \text{ cm/m}$  (Perry 7th ed.,hal.12-56)

Diambil :  $S = 3,00 \text{ cm/m} = 0,1 \text{ ft/ft}$

Rate flue gas =  $G = 0,5 - 5 \text{ kg/s.m}^2$

Diambil :  $G = 5 \text{ kg/s.m}^2 = 39690 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$

Maka :  $\text{tg } \alpha = 0,10$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\alpha = 5,72$$

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{S \times N^{0,9} \times D} + 0,6 \frac{B \times L \times G}{F}$$

$$= \frac{0,23 \times 19,6850}{0,10 \times 7^{0,9} \times 3,2808} + 0,6 \frac{0,0444 \times 19,7 \times 39690,00}{15876,4503}$$

$$= 2,4300 + 1,3100364$$

$$= 3,7400 \text{ mnt} = 224,4015 \text{ detik}$$

**Power Penggerak :**

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{N \times (4.75dw + 0.1925 DW + 0.33W)}{100000} \quad (\text{Perry 7th ed.,hal.12 - 60})$$

Keterangan :

- BHP = Brake Horse Power yang dibutuhkan
- d = diameter shell, ft
- D = diameter riding ring = (d+2), ft
- w = berat material, lb
- W = berat total rotary dryer, lb
- N = putaran rotary dryer, rpm

**Perhitungan Tebal Shell Drum :**

Rotary Drum memakai shell dari stainless steel 316 dengan stress

$$\text{allowable} = 36000 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{Perry 7ed, Tabel 28-11})$$

$$\rho = 108,9561 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

**Tekanan Vertikal Pada Tangki :**

$$P_B = \frac{\rho_B (g/gc)}{2 \mu' k'} (1 - e^{-2\mu' k' Z_T/r}) \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe, pers 26-24})$$

Keterangan :

- $P_B$  = Tekanan Vertikal pada dasar
- $\rho_B$  = Densitas bahan
- $\mu'$  = Koefisien gesek (0,35-0,55) diambil 0,5
- $k'$  = ratio tekanan normal

(Mc.Cabe, pers 26-17)

$$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \sin (30)}{1 + \sin (30)} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 1} = 0,3$$

$Z_T$  = Tinggi total material dalam tangki, asumsi tinggi bahan  
 15% dari tinggi drum

$$15\% \times 3,28 = 0,5 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ulrich, T.4-10, hal 132})$$

$$r = \text{jari-jari tangki, ft ; } r = D / 2 = 1,6404 \text{ ft}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka : } \quad PB &= \frac{(1,64).(121).(32/32.174)}{2.(0,45).(0,33)} && [1-e^{-2(0,45)(0,33)(0,5)/1,64}] \\ PB &= 594,8315 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\ &= 4,1308 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Lateral } P_L &= k' P_B \\ &= 1,3632 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ operasi} &= P_B + P_L \\ &= 4,1308 + 1,3632 \\ &= 5,4939 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 10% digunakan tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ operasi} &= 1,1 \times 5,4939 \\ &= 7,0433 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal Shell digunakan ASME Code

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

dengan :

- $t_{\min}$  = tebal shell minim ; in
- $P$  = tekanan tangki ; psi
- $r$  = 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 stainless steel 316
- $f$  = 13700 psi (Perry 7ed, Tabel 28-11)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r}{fE - 0,6P} + C \\ &= \frac{7,0433232 \times 19,7}{10960 - 4,23} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= \frac{138,6481}{10955,7740} + 0,1250 \\ &= 0,1377 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{digunakan } t = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

### Sudut Rotary Dryer

$$\text{Slope} = 0,098$$

$$\tan \alpha = 0,098$$

$$\text{Sudut} = 5,72^\circ$$

### Berat Total Rotary Dryer :





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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- Berat silinder :

$$W_s = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} D_2^2 - D_1^2 \right) L \times \rho$$

Keterangan :

$D_2$  = diameter luar silinder shell  
 $= 3,28 + \left( \frac{2 \times 0,25}{12} \right)$   
 $= 3,3225 \text{ ft}$

$D_1$  = diameter dalam silinder shell = 3,2808 ft

$\rho$  = densitas steel = 489 lb/cuft (Perry 7th ed.,T. 2-118)

$L$  = panjang rotary dryer = 19,685 ft

$$W_s = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} 3,3225^2 - 3,2808^2 \right) \times 19,7 \times 489$$

$$= 2079,0630 \text{ lb}$$

- Berat isolasi :

$$W_t = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} D_3^2 - D_1^2 \right) L \times \rho$$

Keterangan :

$D_3$  = diameter luar isolasi  
 $= 3,28 + \left( \frac{2 \times 0,25}{12} \right)$   
 $= 3,3225 \text{ ft}$

$\rho$  = densitas isolasi  
 $= 115 \text{ lb/cuft}$  (bahan : Alumina) (Perry 6th ed.,hal.3-260)

$$W_t = \left( \frac{\pi}{4} 3,3225^2 - 3,2808^2 \right) \times 19,7 \times 115$$

$$= 488,9412 \text{ lb}$$

- Berat flight :

$$W_f = n \times L \times h \times t \times \rho$$

Keterangan :

$n$  = jumlah flight =  $0,6D - D$  (Perry 7th ed.,hal.12 - 56)  
 diambil :  $n = 0,8 D$   
 $= 0,8 \times 3,2808 = 2,6247 \approx 3 \text{ buah}$

$h$  = tinggi flight =  $1/8D - 1/12D$  (Perry 3th ed.,hal.832)  
 diambil :  $h = 1/10 \times 3,28 = 0,3281 \text{ ft}$

$t$  = tebal flight =  $\pi D/12$



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$$= \pi \frac{3,2808}{12} = 0,8585 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_f &= 3 \times 19,69 \times 0,33 \times 0,86 \times 489 \\ &= 8133,639 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- **Berat material :**

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \text{rate feed} \times \theta \\ &= 15876,4503 \times 3,74 \text{ menit} \times \frac{1}{60} \\ &= 989,639 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- **Berat Gear :**

$$W_g = \left( \frac{\pi b}{4} (D^2 - d^2) \right) \rho$$

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \text{lebar permukaan gear} \\ &= (2,38 P_c) + (0,25) \quad (\text{Hesse, tabel 15-6, hal.446}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dimana } P_c = \text{circular} = 1,75 - 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diambil } P_c = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi } b &= (2,38 \times 2) + 0,25 \\ &= 5,01 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \text{diameter luar shell rotary dryer} \\ &= 3,3225 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \text{densitas cast iron} \\ &= 450 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad (\text{Perry 7th ed., T. 2-118}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_g &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{5,01}{12} \times \left( \frac{108}{12}^2 - 3,3225^2 \right) \times 450 \\ &= 10317,9721 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- **Berat riding ring :**

$$W_r = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times b (D^2 - d^2) \rho$$

Keterangan :

$$b = 5,01 \text{ in}$$

$$d = 3,3225 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \text{diameter riding ring} && (\text{Perry 7th ed., hal 12-60}) \\ &= d + 2 = 3,32 + 2 = 5,32 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_r = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{5,01}{12} \times \left( 5,32^2 - 3,32^2 \right) \times 450$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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$$= 5099,9310 \text{ lb}$$

Jadi, berat total rotary dryer :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2079,0630 + 488,9412 + 8133,6387 + 989,6388 + 10317,9721 \\ &5099,9310 \\ &= 27109,185 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Power Penggerak (BHP) :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BHP} = & 7,0104 \times \left[ 4,75 \times 3,32 \times 990 \right] + \left[ 0,19 \times 5,32 \times 27109,2 \right] \\ & + \left[ 0,33 \times 27109,18 \right] \\ & \underline{\hspace{10em}} \\ & 100000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BHP} = 3,6692 \text{ hp}$$

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

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{3,6692}{0,80} = 4,5866 = 5 \text{ Hp}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	:	Mengeringkan CaCl <sub>2</sub> dengan bantuan udara panas
Tipe	:	Single Shell Direct Rotary Dryer
Kapasitas	:	15876,4503 lb/jam
Ukuran	:	Diameter = 3,2808 ft Panjang = 19,6850 ft Slope = 0,0984 ft/ft
Putaran	:	7,0 rpm
Kecepatan udara	:	39690,00 lb/j ft <sup>2</sup>
Kecepatan putaran	:	75 ft/menit
Time of passage	:	3,7400 menit
Jumlah flight	:	3 buah
Tinggi radial flight	:	0,3281 ft
Power	:	5 Hp
Jumlah	:	1 buah

**39. BLOWER (G-361)**

Fungsi	:	Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke air chamber
Tipe	:	Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan	:	Sesuai dengan jenis bahan, efisiensi tinggi



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

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Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa udara} &= 6223003,85 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 13721723,50 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{BM udara} &= 28,951 \text{ kg/kmol} \quad (\text{Perry 7th Ed. : T.2-196}) \\ \rho \text{ udara} &= 0,0808 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Dimana : } P_2 &= 20,0 \text{ psi} \\ P_1 &= 14,7 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Rate volumetrik udara (Q) =

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{13721723,50 \text{ lb}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{60 \text{ menit}} \times \frac{1 \text{ cuft}}{0,0808 \text{ lb}} \\ &= 2830388,5 \text{ cuft/menit} \end{aligned}$$

Power untuk menghembuskan udara :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HP} &= 0,000157 \times Q \times \Delta P \quad (\text{Perry 6th ed., hal.6-22}) \\ &= 0,000157 \times 2830388,5 \times 5,30 \\ &= 2355,17 \text{ HP} \approx 2355 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi} = \frac{\text{HP blower}}{\text{HP shaft}} \quad (\text{Perry 5th ed., pers.6-35})$$

$$\text{Effisiensi blower} = 40\% - 70\% \quad (\text{Perry 5th ed., hal.6-21})$$

$$\text{Diambil} = 70\%$$

$$\text{HP shaft} = \frac{2355,17}{0,7} = 3364,52 \text{ HP} \approx 3365 \text{ HP}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke air chamber  
Tipe : Turbo blower  
Kapasitas : 2830388,5 cuft/menit  
HP shaft : 3365 hp  
Power : 2355 hp  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel  
Jumlah : 1 buah

#### 40. AIR CHAMBER (E-362)

Fungsi : Memanaskan udara dari suhu 30°C menjadi suhu 120°C  
Tipe : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger (Fixed Tube)

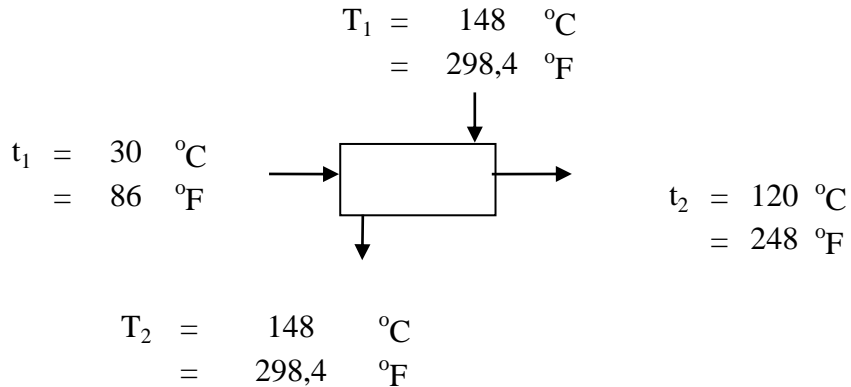
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Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas yang besar

Kondisi Operasi : - P = 1 atm  
 - T = 120 °C  
 - Waktu operasi = Kontinyu



1 kkal/jam = 3,9683 Btu/jam

Perhitungan :

**1. Heat balance**

Q supply = 5607355,783 kkal/jam = 22251782 Btu/jam  
 W bahan masuk = 6223003,85 kg/jam = 24694870,65 Btu/jam (rate udara)  
 W steam masuk = 11069,1915 kg/jam = 43926,0942 Btu/jam

**2. Penentuan  $\Delta T_{LMTD}$**

	hot fluid	cold fluid	diff.
	298,4 higher temp.	248	50,4
	298 lower temp.	86	212,4
	0	162	162

$$\Delta t \text{ LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}}$$

$$\Delta t \text{ LMTD} = \frac{50 - 212}{\ln \frac{50}{212}} = 112,6189 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**3. Tc dan tc**

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{298 + 298}{2} = 298 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{86 + 248}{2}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
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$$= 167 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Penentuan Tube = 5 - 50

$$\text{Koefisien perpindahan panas } U_D = 35 \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{ft}^2 \text{ F}} \quad \text{Kern Table 8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas perpindahan panas A} &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T \text{ LMTD}} \\ &= \frac{22251782,0995}{35 \times 112,6189} \\ &= 5645,281 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 524,464 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kern Tabel 10 pg. 843

Pemilihan Design Tube

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

$$\text{BWG} = 16$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,8700 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Flow area per tube (a't)} = 0,5940 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Outside surface per lin ft (a'')} = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Pitch} = \text{Square in} \quad (\text{Kern pg 841})$$

$$\text{Pitch Size} = 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi Panjang Tube (L)} = 15 \text{ ft} = 4,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah Tube } N_t &= \frac{A}{a'' \times L} \\ &= \frac{5645,2815}{0,2618 \times 15} \\ &= 1437,556 \end{aligned}$$

Kern Table 9 pg 841

$$\text{Phase} = 2$$

$$\text{ID Shell} = 31 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tube Standar} = 398$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
“Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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### Spesifikasi

Fungsi	:	Menaikkan suhu Udara dari suhu 30°C ke suhu 120°C sebelum memasuki Rotary Dryer
Type	:	Shell and tube heat exchanger
Panjang Tube	:	15 ft
Diameter Tube (ID)	:	0,87 in
Diameter Tube (OD)	:	1 in
Jumlah Tube Standar	:	398 buah
Flow area per tube	:	0,5940 in <sup>2</sup>
Outside surface per lin ft	:	0,2618 ft <sup>2</sup>
BWG	:	16
Pitch	:	Square in
Pitch Size	:	1,25 in
Phase	:	2
Diameter Shell	:	31 in
Jumlah	:	1 buah
Bahan konstruksi	:	Carbon Steel

### 41. SILO FUEL OIL (F-363)

Fungsi	:	Untuk menyimpan bahan bakar untuk air chamber
Type	:	Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah Petroleum Fuels Oil 33° API  
(Tabel 27-6, perry ed 7)

Densitas fuel oil :	0,84	gr/cc	
	=	52,43948724	lb/cuft
	=	7,010163094	lb/gal
Nilai heating value (NHV)	=	138273	btu/gal
			(perry ed 7, fig 27-3)
Maka, heating value bahan bakar	=	$\frac{138273}{7,010163094}$	Btu/gal
			lb/gal
	=	19724,64808	Btu/lb
Daya yang dibutuhkan	=	100	Kw
	=	360000	kJ/jam

Efisiensi pembakaran 70 - 80 %, maka diambil efisiensi 80%



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"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan  
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Asumsi bahan bakar yang digunakan 24 jam per minggu, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Daya} &= 360000 \text{ kJ/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 52 \text{ minggu} / 1 \text{ tahun} \\ (\text{Qt}) &= 449280000 \text{ kJ/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{\text{Qt}}{\text{eff} \times \text{NHV}} \\ &= 28471,99087 \text{ kg/tahun} \\ &= 28,47199087 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun} \\ \text{Kebutuhan selama 1 bulan} &= 28471,99087 \text{ kg/tahun} \times \frac{1 \text{ th}}{52 \text{ minggu}} \times \frac{4 \text{ minggu}}{1 \text{ bulan}} \\ &= 2190,153144 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan bakar} = \frac{2190,153}{0,84} = 2607,325171 \text{ m}^3 = 92077,69 \text{ cuft}$$

Penentuan dimensi silo:

Ditentukan :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \text{sudut conis} ; 60^\circ \\ D &= \text{diameter tangki} ; \text{ft} \\ m &= \text{flat spot center} ; 12 \text{ in} \\ &= 1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{asumsi} = H = 1 D$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 92077,688 &= 0,785 \times 1,0 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 117296,418 \\ D_s &= 48,951 \text{ ft} = 587,412 \text{ in} \\ H_s &= 48,951 \text{ ft} = 587,412 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi feed dalam tangki :

rasio antara panjang : diameter berkisar 3-5 (Wallas, S.M., "Chemical Process Equipment Selection And Design", Rule of thumbs, halaman XVIII, bagian vessel

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dirancang rasio} &= 3 \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 92077,688 &= \frac{1}{4} \times D^2 \times 3 D \\ D &= \left( \frac{368310,754}{9,420} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ D &= 197,734 \text{ m} \\ \text{diameter} &= 0,5 \\ \text{panjang tangki} &= 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha}{2} \times (D - m) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

[Hesse, pers 4-17]





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} D &: \text{Diameter bejana (ft)} \\ tga &: \text{Sudut conis } 60^\circ \\ m &: 12'' = 1 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 85}) \\ h &= \frac{tg \ 60 \times (48,951 - 1)}{2} \\ h &= 41,5268 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 0,26 \ h \ (D^2 + D.m + m^2) \\ \text{Conical} &= 0,3 \times 41,5268 \times 2446,1516 \\ &= 26614,1728 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

(Hesse pers 4-18)

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Silinder} &= \text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Conical} \\ &= 92077,688 - 26614,1728 \\ &= 65463,516 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume silinder} &= 1/4 \pi D^2 H \\ 65463,516 &= 1881,017 \times H \\ H &= 34,802 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi Tangki} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi conical} \\ &= 34,802 + 41,5268 \\ &= 76,329 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tekanan Design :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Poperasi} &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} \\ Pd &= \text{Poperasi} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 110\% \times 14,700 \\ &= 16,170 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

$$\begin{aligned} r_i &= 0,5 \times 587,41 \\ &= 293,706 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{16,1700 \times 294}{((12650 \times 0,8) - 0,6 \times 16,1700) \times \frac{1}{8}} \\ t &= 0,5947 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 4/16 in

\*Penentuan tebal head : (Brownell pg.118 eq. 6-154)

Jenis : Conical

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

Tebal tutup :

$$\begin{aligned} t_h &= \frac{p \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6p)} + C \\ &= \frac{16,170 \times 587,412}{2 \cos(12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 16,170) \times \frac{1}{8}} \\ &= \frac{9498,5}{17691} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,6619 \text{ in digunakan } 4/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi silo :**

Fungsi : Menampung bahan bakar untuk air chamber

Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal

Volume tangki : 92077,688 cuft

Diameter silinder : 48,951 ft

Tinggi silinder : 48,951 ft

Tebal shell : 4/16 in

Tinggi conical : 41,527 ft

Cone angle : 60 °

Tebal angle : 4/16 in

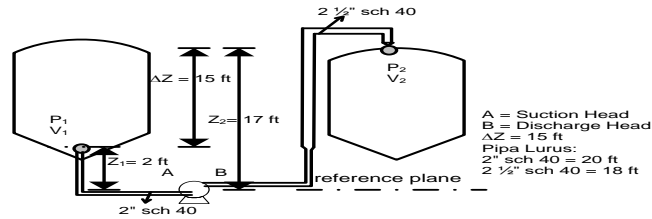
Jumlah : 1 buah



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**42. POMPA- 10 (L- 364)**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan Fuel oil ke air chamber  
 Type : Centrifugal pump



**Perhitungan :**

( Asumsi aliran turbulen )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bahan masuk} &= 1876543,2900 \text{ kg/jam} = 4137064,868 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{r Fuel Oil} &= 52,4 \text{ lb/cuft} \\
 \text{rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{4137064,8680 \text{ lb/jam}}{52,4395 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 78892 \text{ cuft/jam} \\
 &= 1314,8695 \text{ cuft/menit} = 21,914 \text{ cuft/dt} = 9835,90 \text{ gpm} \\
 \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference}} \\
 &= \frac{52,439}{62,430} = 0,840
 \end{aligned}$$

μ berdasarkan sg bahan:

Dari Kern T.6 pg.808 didapat sg reference : 1

Dari Kern fig.14 pg.823 didapat μ reference = 0,950 cp

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,840}{1} \times 0,950 \\
 &= 0,7980 \text{ cp} \\
 &= 0,000559 \text{ lb/ft s}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Diameter Optimum} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times r^{0,13} \quad \text{Peters, 4}^{ed}, \text{ pers.15, hal.496}$$

dengan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_f &= \text{fluid flow rate} && ; \text{ cuft/dt} \\
 r &= \text{fluis density} && ; \text{ lb/cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= 3,9 \times 21,91 \times 0,45 \times 0,1 \times 52,4$$

$$= 26,17877562 \text{ in}$$

Jadi untuk aliran dari tangki ke pipa dipilih pipa ukuran 3" sch 80

OD = 3,500 in (McCabbe 5ed App.5, hal.1087)

ID = 2,900 in = 0,242 ft = 0,07366 m

A =  $(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \text{p.ID}^2)$  = 0,045846181 ft<sup>2</sup>

kecepatan aliran, V =  $\frac{\text{rate volumetrik}}{\text{area pipa}} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}}$

$$= \frac{1314,8695}{0,0458} \times \frac{1}{60 \text{ dt}}$$

$$= 478,0003701 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{D}{m} \frac{V}{r} = \frac{0,242}{0,000559} \times 478 \times 52,4$$

$$= 10844678 > 2100$$

(asumsi turbulen benar)

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 = 0,0140

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

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 20 ft

- 3 elbow 90<sup>0</sup> = 3 x 35 x 0,242 = 25,4 ft

- 1 gate valve = 1 x 9 x 0,242 = 2,2 ft

Panjang total pipa ; Le = 47,6 ft

**Friksi yang terjadi :**

1 Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$F1 = \frac{2 f \times V^2 \times Le}{gc \times D} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,014 \times (478)^2 \times 47,6}{32,2 \times 0,242}$$

$$\left( \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbm}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{dt}^2} \right) \times \text{ft}$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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$$= \left[ \frac{dt^2 \cdot lb_f}{81,783} \right]^{1/2} = \frac{ft. lbf}{lbm}$$

2 Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K_c \times V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} \rightarrow K = 0,5 \text{ A tangki} > \text{A pipa}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 478^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \quad a = 1, \text{ untuk aliran turbulen}$$

$$= 4 \frac{ft. lbf}{lbm} \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}, \text{hal. } 484)$$

3. Friksi karena enlargement (ekspansi) dari pipa 2" sch 40 ke pipa 2 1/2 " sch 40

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc} \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$= \frac{478,000^2 - 0,000^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \quad \text{untuk aliran turbulen}$$

$$= 7 \frac{ft. lbf}{lbm} \quad (\text{Peters } 4^{ed}, \text{hal. } 484)$$

4 Friksi karena Elbow 90

(Geankoplis T. 2.10-1 hal 93)

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,750 \times 478}{2} = 179 \frac{ft lbf}{lbm}$$

5 Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_4 = \frac{K_f \times v_1^2}{2} = \frac{0,170 \times 478,0004}{2} = 41 \frac{ft lbf}{lbm}$$

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

$$= 81,783 + 3,7112 + 7,422 + 179,25 + 41$$

$$= 312,7969 \frac{ft. lbf}{lbm}$$

$$P_1 = P \text{ hidrostatik} = r \times H$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan} = 41,5268 \text{ ft}$$

$$r \text{ bahan} = 52,4 \text{ lb / cuft}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = r \times H \times g/gc$$

$$= 52,4 \times 41,5 \times 1 = 2177,6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

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

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



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$DP = P_2 - P_1 = 2116,8 - 2178 = 61 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$\frac{DP}{r} = \frac{60,843}{52,4} = 1,160 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= 0,00 \text{ ft} \\ Z_1 &= 48,9510 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $DZ = 48,9510 \text{ ft}$  maka :

$$DZ \frac{g}{gc} = 48,95 \text{ ft} \frac{\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbm}/\text{dt}^2 \text{ lbf}} = 48,951 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}}$$

(  $g$  = percepatan gravitasi =  $32.2 \text{ ft}/\text{d}^2$  )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} &= \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \times a \times gc} \\ &= \frac{478,000 - 0,000}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 7,42 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{r} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times a \times gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 1,160 + 49 + 7,422 + 312,80 \\ &= 370,331 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}} \end{aligned}$$

(Perry 6<sup>ed</sup> ; pers. 6-11 ; hal. 6-5)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate (cuft/s)} \times \rho}{550} \\ &= \frac{370,331 \times 21,914 \times 52,439}{550} \\ &= 773,7785539 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 1315 \text{ cuft/menit} \times 7,481 = 9837 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = 60\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{\text{ed}} ; \text{fig. 14-37})$$



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{773,8}{60\%} = 1290 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 81\% \quad (\text{Peters 4}^{ed}; \text{fig. 14-38})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{h pompa}} = \frac{1289,6}{81\%} = 1592,1 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- Fungsi : mengalirkan fuel oil ke air chamber
- Type : Centrifugal Pump
- Bahan konstruksi : Galvanized Iron
- Rate volumetrik : 9836 gpm
- Total Dynamic Head : 370,33 ft.lbf/lbm
- Efisiensi Pompa : 60%
- Effisiensi motor : 81%
- Bhp : 1289,63 hp
- Power Motor : 1592,1 hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

**43. CYCLONE (H-363)**

- Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan padatan yang terikut udara
- Tipe : Cyclone separator
- Dasar pemilihan : Efektif dan sesuai dengan jenis bahan

Perhitungan :

BM Udara	28,9510	kg/kmol
$\rho$	0,0808	lb/cuft

(Perry 7th Ed. : T.2-196)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{1519772,672}{0,081 \times 3600} \\ &= 5224,741 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan Masuk : (Perry 7 Ed. T. 2-1)

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	fraksi berat	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	fraksi/ $\rho$
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0306	0,0001	2,15	0,000025
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0134	0,0000	2,32	0,000010
HCl	2,3282	0,0041	1,49	0,002727
H <sub>2</sub> O	503,7888	0,8792	1,00	0,879183
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0119	0,0000	2,21	0,000009



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	66,8463	0,1167	1,85	0,063057
Total	573,0191	1,0000		0,945012

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

$$= \frac{1,0582 \text{ gr/ml} \times 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{\text{gr/ml}}$$

$$= 66,0627 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 573,0191 \text{ kg/jam} = 1263,5071 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$

$$= 19,13 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 0,0053 \text{ cuft/detik}$$

$$\text{Total Rate Volumetrik} = 5224,741 + 0,0053$$

$$= 5224,746 \text{ ft}^3/\text{dt}$$

$$\text{Time of Passes} = 2 \text{ detik (Asumsi)}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 5224,7 \times 2 \text{ detik}$$

$$= 10449,5 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Cyclone} = 20\% \text{ lebih besar volume bahan}$$

$$= 12539,391 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 4 \text{ m (Ulrich, Tabel 4-32)}$$

$$= 13 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$12539,391 \text{ cuft} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (D)^2 H$$

$$12539,391 \text{ cuft} = 0,785 \times D^2 \times 13$$

$$D = 34,888 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 11,3829 \text{ m} = 418,6606 \text{ in}$$

$$D_c = 418,6606 \text{ in}$$

$$B_c = \frac{1}{4} D_c = 104,6652 \text{ in (Perry 7ed, 17-27)}$$

$$D_e = \frac{1}{2} D_c = 209,3303 \text{ in (Perry 7ed, 17-27)}$$

$$H_c = \frac{1}{2} D_c = 209,3303 \text{ in (Perry 7ed, 17-27)}$$

$$L_c = 2 D_c = 837,321 \text{ in (Perry 7ed, 17-27)}$$

$$S_c = \frac{1}{8} D_c = 52,3326 \text{ in (Perry 7ed, 17-27)}$$

$$Z_c = 2 D_c = 837,321 \text{ in (Perry 7ed, 17-27)}$$

$$J_c = \frac{1}{4} D_c = 104,6652 \text{ in (Perry 7ed, 17-27)}$$

$$\text{Area Cyclone} = 0,25 \pi D^2$$





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

$$= 955,5016 \text{ ft}^2$$

Kecepatan Bahan  $V_c = \frac{5224,746}{955,5016}$

$$= 5,4681 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$= 1,6667 \text{ m/dt}$$

$$D_{pc} = \left[ \frac{9 \mu B_c}{\pi N_s V_c (\rho_s - \rho)} \right]^{0,5} \quad (\text{Perry 7ed, 17-28})$$

Keterangan :

- $D_{pc}$  = ukuran partikel yang bisa lolos dari ayakan
- $D_p$  = ukuran partikel yang diijinkan lolos
- $B_c$  = besar inlet dust, ft
- $N_s$  = jumlah belokan yang dilalui udara
- $V_c$  = kecepatan gas masuk cyclone, ft/dt
- $\rho_s$  = densitas bahan, lb/cuft
- $\rho$  = densitas gas, lb/cuft
- $\mu$  = viskositas gas, lb/ft dt
- $\mu$  udara = 0,0210 cP = 0,000014 lb/ft dt
- $N_s$  = 0,2 (Perry 7ed, 17-30)

$$D_{pc} = \left[ \frac{9 \mu B_c}{\pi N_s V_c (\rho_s - \rho)} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{9 \times 0,000014 \times 104,6652}{3,14 \times 0,2 \times 5,4681 \times 65,9819} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$D_{pc} = 0,0077 \text{ ft}$$

**Perencanaan tebal shell dan tutup :**

Bahan konstruksi dipilih Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 12650 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{Brownell, T.13-1, hal.251})$$

$$\text{faktor korosi : } C = 1 / 8 = 0,125$$

Dipakai sambungan las double welded but joint, 80 %

$$\text{Tekanan design} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7$$

Tebal shell cylindrical shell :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times r}{f E - 0.6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, T.13-1, hal.254})$$

$$t_s = \frac{14,7 \times 209,330}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,4293 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dipilih } t = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

**Tebal tutup atas :**



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Karena cyclone pada kondisi atmospheric  
 maka tebal tutup = 0,25 in

**Tebal tutup bawah :** (Brownell, Pers.6-154, hal.118)

$$\text{Tebal conical} = \frac{P \times d}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0.6 P)}$$

dengan  $\alpha = 0,5 \times \text{sudut conis} = 60 / 2 = 30^\circ$

$$t_c = \frac{14,7 \times 418,6606}{2 \times \cos 30^\circ \times (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7)}$$

= 0,3514 in

Dipilih t = 3/16 in

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan padatan yang terikut udara

Tipe : Cyclone Separator

Kapasitas : 1521036,179 lb/jam

Ukuran : Bc = 104,6652 in ; Lc = 837,3213 in

Dc = 418,6606 in ; Sc = 52,3326 in

De = 209,3303 in ; Zc = 837,3213 in

Hc = 209,3303 in ; Jc = 104,6652 in

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal tutup atas : 4/16 in

Tebal tutup bawah : 3/16 in

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C

Jumlah : 1 buah

**44. COOLING CONVEYOR (J-370)**

Fungsi : Mendinginkan bahan sampai dengan 30°C

Tipe : Plain spout of chutes.

Dasar Pemilihan

Perhitungan :

Bahan Masuk : (Perry 7 Ed. T. 2-1)

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	fraksi berat	$\rho$ (gr/ml)	fraksi/ $\rho$
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6683,9603	0,9984	1,85	0,53968
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0566	0,0005	2,15	0,00021
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3361	0,0002	2,32	0,00009
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1941	0,000178	2,21	0,000081
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888	0,0008	1	0,00076
HCl	0,0235	0,0000	1,49	0,00000



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Total	6694,6593	1,0000		0,54082
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$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43$$

$$= \frac{1}{0,54082} \times 62,43$$

$$= 1,8491 \times 62,43$$

$$= 115,43619 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Rate massa = 6694,6593 kg/jam = 14761,7238 lb/jam  
 Rate volumetrik = 127,8778 cuft/jam  
 = 2,1313 cuft/menit  
 = 15,9442 gpm

(Badger, Tabel 16-6)

Untuk densitas 115,43619 lb/cuft, bahan termasuk kelas D dengan F = 4

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{C.L.W.F}}{33000} \quad (\text{Badger, Tabel 16-5})$$

Dengan : C = kapasitas ; cuft/menit  
 L = panjang ; ft  
 W = densitas bahan ; lb/cuft  
 F = faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang cooling, L = 50 ft

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{C.L.W.F}}{33000} = \frac{2,1313 \times 50 \times 115,436 \times 4}{33000}$$

$$= 1,4911 \text{ hp} \approx 1,5 \text{ hp}$$

Untuk power < 2 hp, maka dikalikan 1,5. [Badger : 713]

$$1,5 \times 1,5 = 2,24 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% maka;

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{2,237}{0,8} = 2,796 \text{ hp} \approx 3 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas 127,8778 cuft/jam digunakan ukuran :

Diameter = 14 in  
 Kecepatan putaran = 45 rpm



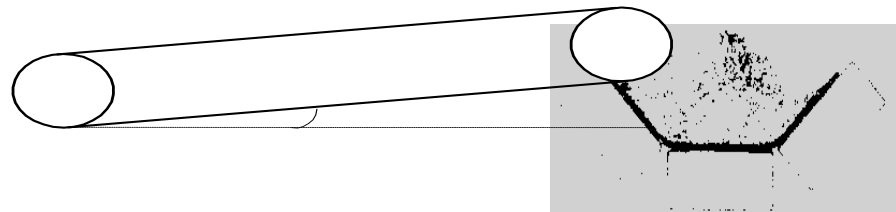
Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : Mendinginkan produk sampai dengan 30°C  
 Tipe : Plain spout of chutes.  
 Kapasitas : 127,8778 cuft/jam  
 Panjang : 50 ft  
 Diameter : 14 in  
 Kecepatan putaran : 45 rpm  
 Power : 3 hp  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

**45. BELT CONVEYOR - 2 (J-371)**

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari Cooling conveyor ke Bucket Elevator-3  
 Type : Troughed belt on 45 idlers with rolls of equal leght  
 Dasar pemilihan : dipilih conveyor jenis belt sesuai dengan bahan



**Perhitungan :**

Rate massa = 6694,6593 kg/jam = 6,694659342 ton/jam ~ 6,7 ton/jam

Dengan kapasitas 0.4 ton/jam, dari *Perry 7<sup>ed</sup>, Tabel 21-7 dan figur 21-4* dipilih belt conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Kapasitas maksimum = 32 ton/jam

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

Asumsi = jarak belt convey = 8 ft

tinggi belt convey = 4 ft

Slope =  $\alpha$

$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{4}{8}$  maka sudut belt conveyor ;  $\alpha = 27^\circ$

Panjang belt =  $\sqrt{8^2 + 4^2} = 8,9443 \text{ ft} \approx 9 \text{ ft}$

**Perhitungan power :**

hp/10 ft, lift = 0.34 hp/ft

hp =  $\frac{8,94427}{10} \times 0,34 = 1 \text{ hp}$

Penambahan power untuk tripper = 2 hp



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

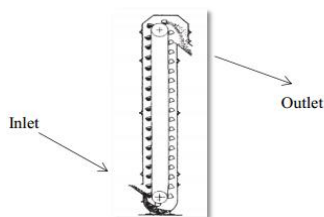
Power total = 3

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi : memindahkan bahan dari cooling conveyor ke bucket elevator-3  
 Type : Troughed belt on 45 ° idlers with rolls of equal leght  
 Kapasitas maksimum : 32 ton/jam  
 Belt : Width : 14 in  
       Trough width : 9 in  
       Skirt seal : 2 in  
 Belt speed : ( 6,7 / 32 ) x 100 ft/mnt  
               = 20,92081 ft/mnt  
 Panjang : 9 ft  
 Sudut elevasi : 27 °  
 Power : 3 hp  
 Jumlah : 1 buah

**46. BUCKET ELEVATOR-3 (J-371)**

Fungsi : Memindahkan CaCl<sub>2</sub> dari Cooling conveyor ke silo produk  
 Tipe : *Continous bucket elevator*



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

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	fraksi berat	ρ (gr/ml)	fraksi/ρ
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	6683,9603	0,9984	1,85	0,53968
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	3,0566	0,0005	2,15	0,00021
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	1,3361	0,0002	2,32	0,00009
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1,1941	0,0002	2,21	0,00008
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,0888	0,0008	1	0,00076
Total	6694,6358	1,0000		0,54082

Perhitungan :

Rate massa = 6694,6593 kg/jam = 6,6947 ton/jam  
 ρ bahan = 115,4362 lb/cuft



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
"Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization"

Dari Perry 7 Ed. T 21-9 dipilih bucket elevator dengan spesifikasi :

Tinggi Bucket	=	10	ft
Putaran head shaft (kepala poros)	=	28	rpm
Kapasitas maksimum	=	35	ton/jam
Bucket linear speed	=	150	ft/min
Sehingga, untuk kapasitas		6,6947	ton/jam, maka :
Kecepatan bucket elevator	=	$\frac{6,6947}{35} \times 150$	ft/min
	=	28,6914	ft/min
Power pada head shaft	=	1,8	hp
Power tambahan	=	0,06	hp tiap ft
	=	0,06 x 10	
	=	0,606418084	hp
Power total	=	1,8 + 0,606418084	
	=	2,41	hp
Ukuran bucket	= lebar x Proyeksi x kedalaman		
	= 8" x 5,5" x 7,75"		
Bucket spacing	=	8	in
Efisiensi motor	=	80%	

Maka, motor penggerak yang digunakan =  $\frac{2,4064}{80\%} = 3,01$  hp

**Spesifikasi :**

Fungsi	=	Memindahkan CaCl <sub>2</sub> dari Cooling conveyor
Kapasitas	=	6,6947 ton/jam
Bucket	=	Tinggi bucket = 10,107 ft
	=	Kecepatan bucket = 28,6914 ft/min
	=	Bucket spacing = 8 in
	=	Ukuran bucket = 8" x 5,5" x 7,75"
	=	Putaran head shaft = 28 rpm
Power	=	3,0 hp
Jumlah	=	1 buah

**47. SILO PRODUK (F-380)**

Fungsi	: Menampung sementara produk , untuk kemudian diangkut ke packing
Type	: Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

Bahan Masuk :

Komponen	% berat	Berat (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (gr/ml)
CaCl <sub>2</sub> .2H <sub>2</sub> O	0,9984	6683,9603	1,85
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0005	3,0566	2,15
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0002	1,3361	2,32
HCl	0,0000	0,0235	1,49
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0008	5,0888	1,00
Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	0,0002	1,1941	2,21
TOTAL	1,0000	6694,6593	

(Perry 7 ed. T. 2-1)

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} : \frac{\text{Volume tangki}}{\text{Rate volumetrik}}$$

$$= \frac{159,622}{15,9217}$$

$$= 10 \text{ jam}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\sum \left( \frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}} \right)} \quad 1 \text{ gr/ml} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 115,5992 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Bahan Masuk} : = 6694,6593 \text{ kg/jam} = 14761,7238 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\text{densitas}} \\ &= \frac{127,6975}{1} \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 2,1283 \text{ cuft/min} \\ &= 0,0355 \text{ cuft/s} \\ &= 15,922 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 127,70 \text{ cuft}$$

Volume bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki, sehingga volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{127,697}{0,8} = 159,622 \text{ cuft}$$

Penentuan dimensi silo:

Ditentukan :

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \text{sudut conis} ; 60^\circ \\ D &= \text{diameter tangki} ; \text{ft} \\ m &= \text{flat spot center} ; 12 \text{ in} \\ &= 1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{asumsi} = H = 1 D$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 159,622 &= 0,785 \times 1,0 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 203,340 \\ D_s &= 5,880 \text{ ft} = 70,565 \text{ in} \\ H_s &= 5,880 \text{ ft} = 70,565 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi feed dalam tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume feed} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 127,697 &= 0,785 \times 1,0 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 162,672 \\ D &= 5,459 \text{ ft} = 65,507 \text{ in} \\ H &= 5,459 \text{ ft} = 65,507 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

**Menentukan Tebal Tutup bawah, Conical**

$$h = \frac{\text{tg} \alpha}{2} \times (D - m) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 92})$$

[Hesse, pers 4-17]

Dimana :

D : Diameter bejana (ft)  
 tgα : Sudut conis 60 °  
 m : 12" = 1 ft (Hesse, hal 85)  

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 60 \times (5,880 - 1)}{2}$$
  
 h = 4,2266 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 0,26 h (D^2 + D.m + m^2) \\ \text{Conical} &= 0,262 \times 4,2266 \times 41,4596 \\ &= 45,9107 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

(Hesse pers 4-18)

Bentuk : Standart conical dished

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Silinder} &= \text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Conical} \\ &= 159,622 - 45,9107 \\ &= 113,711 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume silinder} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H \\ 113,711 &= 27,145 \times H \\ H &= 4,189 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Tangki} = \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi conical}$$





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$$= 4,189 + 4,2266$$

$$= 8,416 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan Tekanan Design :

Poperasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psi  
 Pd = Poperasi  
 = 14,7 psi

Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

P design = 110% x 14,700  
 = 16,170 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

Efisiensi las, E = 0,8

$$r_i = 0,5 \times 70,56$$

$$= 35,282 \text{ in}$$

Rumus tebal shell yang digunakan adalah :

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

$$t = \frac{16,1700 \times 35}{((12650 \times 0,8) - 0,6 \times 16,1700) \times 8} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$t = 0,1814 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal shell : 4/16 in

\*Penentuan tebal head : (Brownell pg.118 eq. 6-154)

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

Tebal tutup :

$$th = \frac{p \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6p)} + C$$

$$= \frac{16,170 \times 70,565}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6p)} + \frac{1}{8}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \cos ( 12650 \times 70\% - 0,6 \times 16,170 ) \cdot 8 \\ & = \frac{1141}{17691} + 0,125 \\ & = 0,1895 \text{ in digunakan } 4/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

**Spesifikasi silo :**

Fungsi : Menampung sementara produk , untuk kemudian diangkut ke packing  
Type : Silinder dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal dengan posisi vertikal

Kapasitas : 6694,659 kg/jam  
Diameter silinder : 5,880 ft  
Tinggi silinder : 5,880 ft  
Tebal shell : 4/16 in  
Tinggi conical : 4,227 ft  
Cone angle : 60 °  
Tebal angle : 4/16 in  
Jumlah : 1 buah



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**APPENDIX D**  
**PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI**

Kapasitas Produksi CaCl <sub>2</sub>	=	55.000,0000	ton/tahun
	=	6.944,4444	kg/jam
Basis Bahan Baku Residual oil	=	1 ton/jam	= 1000 kg/jam
Waktu Operasi	=	1 tahun	330 har
		1 hari	24 jar

Dengan Bahan Baku :

CaCO<sub>3</sub> = 6597,2222 kg/jam

Menghasilkan Produk

CaCl<sub>2</sub> = 6.944,4444 kg/jam

Faktor-Faktor yang perlu untuk ditinjau antara lain :

1. Laju pengembalian modal (*Rate of Return*)
2. Lama pengembalian modal (*Pay Back Periode*)
3. Titik impas (*Break Event Point*)

Untuk meninjau faktor-faktor diatas, perlu adanya penaksiran terhadap beberapa 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 Expences*)
  - c. Total Pendapatan

### 1. HARGA PERALATAN

Harga peralatan berubah menurut waktu resmi sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi dunia. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan saat ini, digunakan indeks seperti pada persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$C_p = \frac{I_p}{I_o} \times C_o$$

Dimana : C<sub>p</sub> = Harga alat pada tahun 2022

C<sub>o</sub> = Harga alat pada tahun data 2014

I<sub>p</sub> = Cost Index pada tahun 2022

I<sub>o</sub> = Cost Index pada tahun data 2014

Perhitungan peralatan didasarkan pada Cost Equipment sedangkan Cost Indeks didasarkan pada Peters and Timmerhauss " Plant Design and Economic for Chemical Engineering ". Perhitungan



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Engineering Plant Cost Index (CEPCI), Chemical tabel D-1.

**Tabel D.1. Indeks Harga Peralatan**

Tahun	Indeks
2009	521,9
2010	550,8
2011	585,7
2012	584,6
2013	567,3
2014	576,1
2015	556,8
2016	541,7
2017	562,1
2018	603,1
2019	575,3

Sumber : CEPCI Tahun 2019 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 :

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	2009	521,9	4036081	272380	1048497,1
2	2010	550,8	4040100	303381	1107108
3	2011	585,7	4044121	343044	1177842,7
4	2012	584,6	4048144	341757	1176215,2
5	2013	567,3	4052169	321829	1141974,9
6	2014	576,1	4056196	331891	1160265,4
7	2015	556,8	4060225	310026	1121952
8	2016	541,7	4064256	293439	1092067,2
9	2017	562,1	4068289	315956	1133755,7
10	2018	603,1	4072324	363730	1217055,8
11	2019	575,3	4076361	330970	1161530,7
<b>∑</b>	<b>22154</b>	<b>6.225,40</b>	<b>44618266</b>	<b>3528404</b>	<b>12538265</b>

Jumlah Data (n) = 11

**Persamaan 17-21, Peters and Timmerhauss dengan metode Least Square :**

$$\sum(\bar{x} - x)^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = 110,0000$$

$$\sum(\bar{y} - y)^2 = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} = 5.166,8073$$



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**Persamaan 20, Peters and Timmerhaus :**

$$\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y) = \sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n} = 309,1000$$

$$b = \frac{\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y)}{\sum (\bar{x} - x)^2} = 2,8100$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } y = \sum y / n = a = 565,9455$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } x = \sum x / n = c = 2014$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= a + b(x-c) \\ &= 565,9455 + 2,8100(x - 2014) \\ &= 565,9455 + 2,8100x - 5659,3400 \\ &= -5093,3945 + 2,8100x \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan di atas diperoleh indeks harga pada tahun 2022 sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -5093,3945 + 2,8100x \quad 2022 \\ &= 588,4255 \end{aligned}$$

Kurs dollar pada tahun 2022

$$\$1 = \text{Rp } 14.364,5 \text{ (April 2022)}$$

Dari Peters and Timmerhaus 4<sup>ed</sup> Page 164 :

*Contoh perhitungan harga peralatan :*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Harga belt conveyor tahun 2014 US \$} &= \$ 2.600 \quad (\text{www.alibaba.com}) \\ \text{Indeks harga tahun 2014} &= 576,1000 \\ \text{Indeks harga tahun 2022} &= 588,4255 \\ \text{Harga alat pada tahun 2022} &= \frac{588,4255}{576,1000} \times \$ 2.600 \\ &= \$ 2.655,6261 \\ &= \text{Rp } 38.146.741 \end{aligned}$$

**Tabel D.2 Hasil Perhitungan Harga Peralatan Proses**

No	Kode	Nama Alat	Harga per unit (US\$)		Jumlah	Harga Total
			2014	2022		US \$
1	F-110	Gudang CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2600	2656	1	2656
2	J-111	Belt conveyor-1	2000	2043	1	2043
3	C-112	Ball mill	15000	15321	1	15321
4	J-113	Screw Conveyor-1	12000	12257	1	12257



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5	J-114	Bucket elevator-1	5000	5107	1	5107
6	F-115	Hopper CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2000	2043	1	2043
7	F-116	Tangki Penampung Sementara -1	2600	2656	1	2656
8	D-117	Scrubber Gas CO <sub>2</sub>	5100	5209	1	5209
9	F-120	Tangki penampung HCl 36%	2600	2656	2	5311
10	L-121	Pompa-1	1000	1021	1	1021
11	R-210	Reaktor asam	35000	35749	1	35749
12	L-211	Pompa-2	1000	1021	1	1021
13	F-130	Gudang Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	2600	2656	1	2656
14	J-131	Screw conveyor-2	12000	12257	1	12257
15	J-132	Bucket elevator-2	5000	5107	1	5107
16	F-133	Hopper Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	2000	2043	1	2043
17	F-134	Tangki pelarutan Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	2600	2656	1	2656
18	L-135	Pompa-3	1000	1021	1	1021
19	R- 220	Reaktor netralisasi	35000	35749	1	35749
20	L-221	Pompa-4	1000	1021	1	1021
21	H-310	Rotary drum vacuum filter	17400	17772	1	17772
22	F-311	Bak penampung limbah	2600	2656	1	2656
23	L-312	Pompa-5	1000	1021	1	1021
24	M-320	Mixing tank	2600	2656	1	2656
25	E-321	Heater	10500	10725	1	10725
26	L-322	Pompa-6	1000	1021	1	1021
27	V-330	Evaporator	76500	78137	1	78137
28	L-331	Pompa-7	1000	1021	1	1021
29	F-332	Tangki Penampung sementara -2	2600	2656	1	2656
30	L-333	Pompa-8	1000	1021	1	1021
31	E-334	Barometrik kondensor	18000	18385	1	18385
32	G-335	Jet ejector	24700	25228	1	25228
33	F-336	Hot well	10000	10214	1	10214
34	S-340	Crystallizer	17900	18283	2	36566
35	H-350	Centrifuge	31000	31663	2	63326
36	J-352	Screw conveyor-3	12000	12257	1	12257
37	L-351	Pompa-9	1000	1021	1	1021
38	B-360	Rotary dryer	13000	13278	1	13278
39	E-361	Blower	10300	10520	1	10520
40	E-362	Air Chamber	10500	10725	1	10725
41	F-363	Silo Fuel Oil	2600	2656	1	2656
42	F-364	Pompa-10	2000	2043	1	2043
43	H-365	Cyclone	10400	10623	1	10623
44	J-370	Cooling conveyor	56000	57198	1	57198



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45	J-372	Bucket elevator-3	2000	2043	1	2043
46	J-371	Belt conveyor-2	3000	3064	1	3064
47	F-380	Silo kalsium klorida	12500	12767	1	12767
TOTAL			500200	510902	50	563503

**Tabel D.3 Hasil Perhitungan Harga Peralatan Utilitas**

No	Nama Alat	Harga per unit(US \$)		Jumlah	Harga Total US \$
		2014	2022		
1	Pompa Air Sungai	3000	3064	6	18385
2	Bak Penampung Air Sungai	18000	18385	1	18385
3	Pompa Bak koagulasi	700	715	5	3575
4	Tangki Koagulasi	3500	3575	6	21449
5	Tangki Flokulasi	4400	4494	1	4494
6	Clarifier	6800	6945	1	6945
7	Bak penampung flok	9400	9601	1	9601
8	Pompa air bersih	800	817	1	817
9	Bak air bersih	12500	12767	4	51070
10	pompa cooling tower	1900	1941	4	7763
11	Sand Filter	4500	4596	2	9193
12	Pompa sand filter	700	715	3	2145
13	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	12500	12767	1	12767
14	Pompa ke bak sanitasi	900	919	1	919
15	Pompa bak air pendingin	1900	1941	1	1941
16	Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	9500	9703	1	9703
17	Bak air pendingin	11300	11542	1	11542
18	Pompa recycle Air Pendingin	2000	2043	4	8171
19	Tangki Kation Exchanger	4500	4596	1	4596
20	Pompa Tangki Kation Exchanger	1200	1226	1	1226
21	Tangki Anion Exchanger	700	715	1	715
22	Pompa Tangki Anion Exchanger	700	715	1	715
23	Bak penampung Air Umpan	9500	9703	1	9703
24	Boiler	200000	204279	6	1225674
25	Generator Set	28000	28599	2	57198
26	Tangki Bahan Bakar	15000	15321	11	168530
27	pompa cooling tower	3000	3064	4	12257
28	Cooling Tower	97600	99688	3	299064
Total		464500	474438	75	1978543,57



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

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<b>Total Harga Peralatan</b>	=	Harga Peralatan Proses	+	
	=	\$	563.503,43	+ \$ 1.978.543,57
	=	\$	2.542.046,99	x Rp 14.365
	=	Rp	36.515.233.996,17	

#### D.4 Harga Bahan Baku

##### 1. Calcium Carbonate

Jumlah Kebutuhan	=	6597,2222	kg/jam =	6,5972	ton/jam
Harga CaCO <sub>3</sub>	=	\$10	/ton		
	=	Rp	143.645	/ton	
Biaya Pertahun	=	Rp	143.645 x 6,5972	x 24 x 330	
	=	Rp	7.505.451.250		

##### 2. HCL

Jumlah Kebutuhan	=	4988,4365	kg/jam =	4,9884	ton/jam
Harga HCL	=	\$90	/ton		
	=	Rp	1.292.805	/ton	
Biaya Pertahun	=	Rp	1.292.805 x 4,9884	x 24 x 330	
	=	Rp	51.076.679.367		

##### 3. Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>

Jumlah Kebutuhan	=	253,3131	kg/jam =	0,2533	ton/jam
Harga Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	=	\$90	/ton		
	=	Rp	1.292.805	/ton	
Biaya Pertahun	=	Rp	1.292.805 x 0,2533	x 24 x 330	
	=	Rp	2.593.676.439		

**Total biaya bahan baku** = Rp 61.175.807.056

#### D.5 Harga Jual Produk

##### 1. Produk Kalsium klorida dihidrat

Jumlah Hasil Produksi	=	6.944,4444	kg/ jam =	6,9444	ton/ jam
				=	60833333,3 Kg/tahun
Harga Calsium klorid.	=	\$	370 /ton	(Alibaba.com)	
	=	Rp	5.314.865,000		
Harga Pertahun	=	Rp	5.314.865,000 x 6,9444	x 24 x 330	
	=	Rp	292.317.575.000		

#### D.6 Biaya Pengemasan Produk

##### Kalsium klorida

Produk yang dihasilkan = 55.000.000,00 kg/tahun





Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
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(Produk dikemas dalam bag 50 kg)			
Kebutuhan Bag	=	1.100.000,00 Bag/jam	
Harga 1 Bag	=	1.000,00 /Bag	
Biaya pengemasan per tahun	=	<b>Rp 1.100.000.000</b>	
Biaya pendukung (10% pengemasan)	=	Rp 110.000.000,0 +	
<b>Total Biaya Pengemasan Per Tahun</b>		Rp 1.210.000.000	
<b>Total Harga Jual Produk</b>	=	<b>Rp 292.317.575.000 +</b>	
		<b>Rp 293.527.575.000</b>	
Harga Bahan Baku 1 Bulan	=	Rp 5.097.983.921	
Harga Produk 1 Bulan	=	Rp 24.460.631.250 +	
		Rp 29.558.615.171	
<b>Harga Jual Produk + Pengemasan</b>	=	<b>Rp 293.527.575.000,00</b>	

### D.7 Gaji Karyawan

#### A. Gaji Pokok

No	Jabatan	Gaji/bulan	Jumlah	Gaji/tahun
1	Direktur Utama	Rp 50.000.000	1	Rp 600.000.000
2	Direktur Produksi & Teknik	Rp 35.000.000	1	Rp 420.000.000
3	Direktur Keuangan & Administrasi	Rp 35.000.000	1	Rp 420.000.000
4	Sekretaris Direktur	Rp 9.000.000	4	Rp 432.000.000
5	Staff Ahli	Rp 12.000.000	4	Rp 576.000.000
6	Kepala Bagian Produksi	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 120.000.000
7	Kepala Bagian Teknik	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 120.000.000
8	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 120.000.000
9	Kepala Bagian Umum	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 120.000.000
10	Kepala Bagian Keuangan	Rp 10.000.000	1	Rp 120.000.000
11	Kasi Proses	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
12	Kasi Riset & Pengembangan	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
13	Kasi Utilitas & Energi	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
14	Kasi Pemeliharaan & Perbaikan	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
15	Kasi Pembelian	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
16	Kasi Gudang	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
17	Kasi Pemasaran & Penjualan	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
18	Kasi Administrasi	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
19	Kasi Personalia & Kesejahteraan	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
20	Kasi Keamanan	Rp 6.000.000	1	Rp 72.000.000
21	Karyawan Bagian Proses(Kepala)	Rp 6.000.000	4	Rp 288.000.000
22	Karyawan Bagian Proses(Regu)	Rp 5.000.000	28	Rp 1.680.000.000
23	Karyawan Bagian Laboratorium	Rp 5.000.000	15	Rp 900.000.000
24	Karyawan Bagian Utilitas	Rp 5.000.000	20	Rp 1.200.000.000



Tugas Akhir Pra Rencana Pabrik  
 “Pabrik Calcium Chloride Dehydrate dari Calcium Carbonate dan Hydrochloric Acid dengan Proses Neutralization”

25	Karyawan Bagian Personalia	Rp 5.000.000	5	Rp 300.000.000
26	Karyawan Bagian Pemasaran	Rp 5.000.000	10	Rp 600.000.000
27	Karyawan Bagian Administrasi	Rp 5.000.000	5	Rp 300.000.000
28	Karyawan Bagian Pembelian	Rp 5.000.000	5	Rp 300.000.000
29	Karyawan Bagian Pemeliharaan	Rp 3.750.000	8	Rp 360.000.000
30	Karyawan Bagian Gudang	Rp 3.750.000	8	Rp 360.000.000
31	Karyawan Bagian Keamanan	Rp 3.750.000	15	Rp 675.000.000
32	Karyawan Bagian Kebersihan	Rp 3.750.000	12	Rp 540.000.000
33	Dokter	Rp 10.000.000	2	Rp 240.000.000
34	Perawat	Rp 3.500.000	5	Rp 210.000.000
35	Supir	Rp 3.500.000	4	Rp 168.000.000
36	Satpam	Rp 3.300.000	10	Rp 396.000.000
Total		Rp 327.300.182	182	Rp 12.285.000.000

Total Gaji Per Bulan = Rp 1.023.750.000

### D.8 Kebutuhan Utilitas

#### A. Air

Kebutuhan air tiap hari = 765,0044 m<sup>3</sup>/hari  
 Biaya air tiap hari = 765,0044 x 1300,00  
 = 994.505,75  
 Biaya pengolahan per tahun = Rp 328.186.896,39

#### B. Kebutuhan Penunjang Pengolahan Air

1 Kebutuhan Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 5.452,95 kg/tahun  
 Harga Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = Rp 5.000 /kg ([www.bukalapak.com](http://www.bukalapak.com))  
 Biaya tawas per tahun = Rp 27.264.758

2 Kebutuhan PAC = 818,0082 kg/tahun  
 Harga PAC = Rp 15.000 /kg ([www.bukalapak.com](http://www.bukalapak.com))  
 Biaya PAC per tahun = Rp 12.270.122

3 Kebutuhan HCl = 6444,84 liter/tahun  
 Harga HCl = Rp 13.500 / liter ([www.bukalapak.com](http://www.bukalapak.com))  
 Biaya HCl per tahun = Rp 87.005.367,68

4 Kebutuhan Dowex Anion = 33613,4985  
 Harga Dowex Anion = Rp 27.320  
 Biaya Dowex Anion/tahun = Rp 918.320.780

5 Kebutuhan NaOH = 2536,8678



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Harga NaOH	=	Rp	20.000
Biaya NaOH per tahun	=	Rp	50.737.356,29
6 Kebutuhan Dowex Kation	=		42281,1302
Biaya Dowex Kation	=	Rp	12.500
Biaya Dowex Kation/tahun	=	Rp	528.514.128
7 Kebutuhan Chlorine	=		2920,5000
Harga Chlorine	=	Rp	31.000
			( <a href="http://francisumatmuslim.blogspot.com">francisumatmuslim.blogspot.com</a> )
Biaya Chlorine per tahun	=	Rp	90.535.500

### C. Bahan Bakar

#### 1 Diesel Oil

Kebutuhan bahan bakar tiap hari	=	22,93307 liter/jam
	=	550,3935746 liter/hari
Harga bahan bakar/liter	=	Rp 9.650,00
Biaya bahan bakar tiap tahun	=	Rp 5.311.298,0

### D. Listrik

Kebutuhan listrik/jam	=	59,568 kWh/jam
	=	1429,632 kWh/hari
Biaya listrik per kWh	=	Rp 1.467
Biaya listrik tiap tahun	=	Rp 692.099.148
<b>Jadi total biaya utilitas pertahun</b>	=	Rp 2.740.245.354,06

### D.8 Luas Tanah dan Bangunan

Luas Tanah	=	19375	m <sup>2</sup>
Harga tanah/m <sup>2</sup>	=	Rp	375.000
Total harga tanah	=	Rp	7.265.625.000
Luas bangunan pabrik	=		9375
Harga bangunan pabrik per m <sup>2</sup>	=	Rp	2.950.000 ( <a href="http://www.urbanindo.com">http://www.urbanindo.com</a> )
Harga bangunan pabrik total	=	Rp	27.656.250.000
Luas bangunan gedung	=		3420
Harga bangunan gedung	=	Rp	3.200.000 ( <a href="http://rumah.mitula.co.id/">http://rumah.mitula.co.id/</a> )
Harga bangunan gedung total	=	Rp	10.944.000.000
Harga bangunan total	=	Rp	38.600.250.000
<b>Total harga tanah dan bangunan</b>	=	Rp	45.865.875.000