



APPENDIX A PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Waktu Operasi	=	330	Hari
Kapasitas Produksi	=	400.000	Ton/Tahun
	=	50.505,05	kg/jam
	=	1.212,12	ton/hari
Basis Perhitungan	=	1	Jam
Kadar Air	=	1,5%	Produk

Tabel 1 BM Komponen

Komponen	Berat Molekul
K ₂ O	94,20
KCl	74,55
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	132,06
CO(NH ₂) ₂	60,06
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	132,14
H ₂ SO ₄	98,08
NH ₃	17,03
H ₃ PO ₄	98,00
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	115,03
N	14,10
P	31,00
K	39,10
S	32,07
H	1,01
O	16,00
C	12,01
K	35,45

Tabel 2. Fraksi Komponen

Komponen	Fraksi
NH ₃	0,995
H ₂ O	0,005
H ₂ SO ₄	0,980
H ₂ O	0,020
H ₃ PO ₄	0,500
H ₂ O	0,500
CO(NH ₂) ₂	0,995
H ₂ O	0,005
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0,999
H ₂ O	0,001
KCl	0,980
H ₂ O	0,200

Tabel 3. Bahan Baku

Komponen	Massa (kg)	Massa (kg)	Massa (kg)
	Per 1 Ton	Per Hari	Per Jam
NH ₃	140,8	170.609,86	7.108,74
H ₂ SO ₄	149,0	180.590,21	7.524,59
H ₃ PO ₄	515,5	624.841,77	26.035,07
CO(NH ₂) ₂	38,3	46.390,08	1.932,92
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	133,3	161.560,13	6.731,67
KCl	268,8	325.774,47	13.573,94
Coating Powder	2,20	2.666,67	111,11
Coating oil	2,40	2.909,09	121,21
Total	1.250,16	1.515.342,28	63.139,26

(Manual Book Petrokimia, Tabel 6.3)



Pembagian massa NH₃

Masuk Pre Neutralizer Reactor

$$\text{Rasio N/P} = 0,90$$

$$\text{Rasio N/S} = 1,80 \quad (\text{Manual Book Petrokimia, Page 113})$$

$$\text{Untuk rasio N/P} = 0,90$$

$$\frac{\text{mol NH}_3}{\text{mol H}_3\text{PO}_4} = \frac{9,00}{10,0}$$

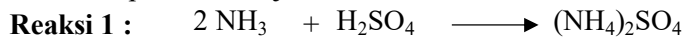
$$\frac{\text{mol NH}_3}{\text{mol H}_3\text{PO}_4} = \frac{9,00}{10,0}$$

$$\text{Untuk Rasio N/S} = 1,80$$

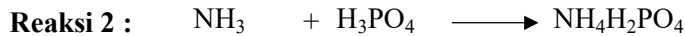
$$\frac{\text{mol NH}_3}{\text{mol H}_2\text{SO}_4} = \frac{9,00}{5,00}$$

$$\frac{\text{mol NH}_3}{\text{mol H}_2\text{SO}_4} = \frac{9,00}{5,00}$$

Untuk mol NH₃ awal yaitu penjumlahan mol N dari N/P dan N/S karena H₂SO₄ bersifat cepat bereaksi jadi H₂SO₄ habis bereaksi terlebih dahulu



M	18,00	10,00	0,00
R	18,00	10,00	10,00
S	0,00	0,00	10,00

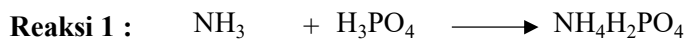


M	18,00	20,00	0,00
R	18,00	18,00	18,00
S	0,00	2,00	18,00

H₃PO₄ tidak habis bereaksi karena mol NH₃ tidak mencukupi sehingga akan disempurnakan didalam Granulator

Masuk Granulator

Di Granulator NH₃ ditambah untuk mereaksikan sisa H₃PO₄ dari Pre- Neutralizer dan untuk mereaksikan NH₄H₂PO₄ dari Preneutralizer dan yang terbentuk dalam Granulator



M	X	2,00	0,00
R	2,00	2,00	2,00
S	X-2	0,00	2,00



M	X-2	20,00	0,00
R	20,00	20,00	20,00
S	X-22	0,00	20,00



Dimana x adalah NH_3 yang masuk ke granulator

$$x = 10\% x + 22 \text{ mol } \text{NH}_3 \text{ yang dibutuhkan}$$

$$x = \frac{22,0 \text{ mol}}{90\%}$$

$$x = 24,44 \text{ mol } \text{NH}_3 \text{ yang masuk granulator}$$

(10% NH_3 menguap menuju Granulator Scrubber)

(Manual Book Petrokimia, 2012)

Massa NH_3 yang masuk ke *Pre-Neutralizer Reactor*

$$= \frac{\text{Mol } \text{NH}_3 \text{ masuk Reaktor}}{\text{Mol Total } \text{NH}_3} \times \text{Massa bahan baku total } \text{NH}_3$$

$$= \frac{18,0}{42,4} \times 7.108,74 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 3.014,70 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Massa NH_3 yang masuk ke Granulator

$$= \frac{\text{Mol } \text{NH}_3 \text{ masuk granulator}}{\text{Mol Total } \text{NH}_3} \times \text{Massa bahan baku total } \text{NH}_3$$

$$= \frac{24,4}{42,4} \times 7.108,74 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 4.094,04 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Pembagian Massa H_2SO_4

Mol H_2SO_4 yang dibutuhkan di *Pre-Neutralizer Reactor* = 10,0 mol

Kebutuhan H_2SO_4 untuk mereaksikan NH_3 yang masuk ke dalam
Granulator Scrubber dan Tail Gas Scrubber.

NH_3 yang masuk ke Granulator Scrubber

$$= 10\% \times \text{mol } \text{NH}_3 \text{ yang masuk granulator}$$

$$= 10\% \times 24,44 \text{ mol}$$

$$= 2,44 \text{ mol}$$

(10% NH_3 menguap menuju Granulator Scrubber)

(Manual Book Petrokimia, 2012)

Reaksi 1 : $2 \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ **(Konversi 98%)**

M	2,44	x	0,00
R	2,40	x	x
S	0,05	0,00	x



x merupakan H_2SO_4 yang di injeksikan ke Granulator Scrubber

$$x = \frac{\text{NH}_3 \text{ yang bereaksi}}{\text{koefisien NH}_3}$$

$$x = \frac{2,40}{2,00}$$

$$x = 1,20 \text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

NH_3 yang masuk ke Tail Gas = 0,05 mol

Reaksi 1 : $2 \text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ (Konversi 98%)

M	0,0489	x	0,00
R	0,0479	x	x
S	0,0010	0,00	x

x merupakan H_2SO_4 yang di injeksikan ke Tail gas scrubber

$$x = \frac{\text{NH}_3 \text{ yang bereaksi}}{\text{koefisien NH}_3}$$

$$x = \frac{0,0479}{2,00}$$

$$x = 0,0240 \text{ mol H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

Massa H_2SO_4 yang masuk ke Pre-Neutralizer Reactor

$$= \frac{\text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk Reaktor}}{\text{Mol Total H}_2\text{SO}_4} \times \text{Massa bahan baku total H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$= \frac{10,000}{11,222} \times 7.524,592 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 6.705,374 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Massa H_2SO_4 yang masuk ke Granulator Scrubber

$$= \frac{\text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk Granulator}}{\text{Mol Total H}_2\text{SO}_4} \times \text{Massa bahan baku total H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$= \frac{1,20}{11,22} \times 7.524,59 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 803,15 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Massa H_2SO_4 yang masuk ke Tail Gas

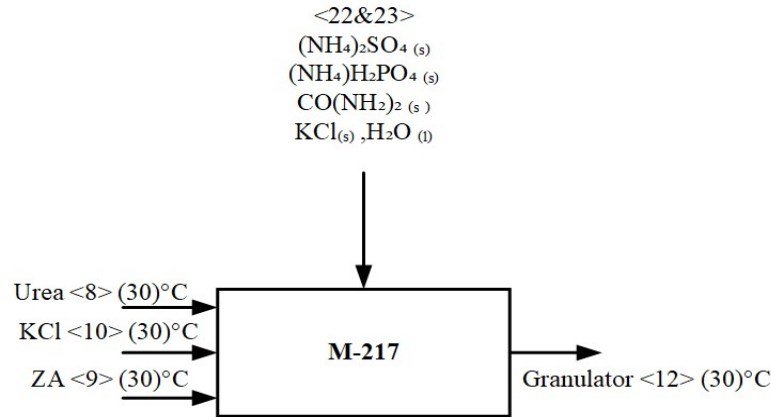
$$= \frac{\text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk Tail Gas}}{\text{Mol Total H}_2\text{SO}_4} \times \text{Massa bahan baku total H}_2\text{SO}_4$$

$$= \frac{0,024}{11,22} \times 7.524,59 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 16,06 \text{ kg/jam}$$



1. Pug Mill



Aliran 8 Masuk dari Bin Urea ke Pug Mill

$$\text{CO(NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk} = 1.932,92 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO(NH}_2)_2 \text{ murni} &= \text{CO(NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk} \times \text{Fraksi} \\ &= 1.932,92 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,995 \\ &= 1.923,26 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{CO(NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk} - \text{CO(NH}_2)_2 \text{ murni} \\ &= 1.932,92 \text{ kg/jam} - 1.923,26 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 9,66 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 9 Masuk dari Bin ZA ke Pug Mill

$$\text{(NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} = 6.731,67 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} &= \text{(NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} \times \text{Fraksi} \\ &= 6.731,67 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,999 \\ &= 6.724,94 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{(NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} - \text{(NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} \\ &= 6.731,67 \text{ kg/jam} - 6.724,94 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 6,73 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 10 Masuk dari Tangki KCl ke Pug Mill

$$\text{KCl masuk} = 13.573,94 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KCl murni} &= \text{KCl masuk} \times \text{Fraksi} \\ &= 13.573,94 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,98 \\ &= 13.302,46 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{KCl masuk} - \text{KCl murni} \\ &= 13.573,94 \text{ kg/jam} - 13.302,46 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 271,48 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Masuk dari Recycle Belt

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 4.188,44 \text{ kg/jam} \\ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= 4.415,79 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= 484,14 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{KCl} &= 3.348,63 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 189,40 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Keluar

Aliran 13 Keluar dari Pug Mill menuju Granulator

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 (\text{bahan baku} + \text{recycle}) \\ &= 6.724,94 \text{ kg/jam} + 4.188,44 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 10.913,38 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 (\text{recycle}) \\ &= 4.415,79 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 (\text{bahan baku} + \text{recycle}) \\ &= 1.923,26 \text{ kg/jam} + 484,14 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 2.407,40 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KCl} &= \text{KCl} (\text{bahan baku} + \text{recycle}) \\ &= 13.302,46 \text{ kg/jam} + 3.348,63 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 16.651,08 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

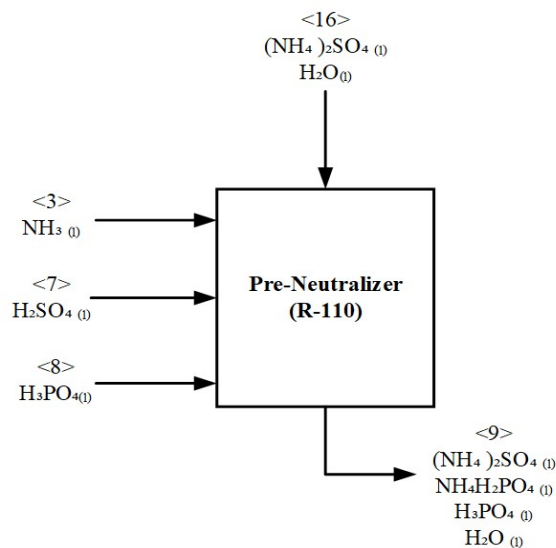
$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{bahan} + \text{recycle}) \\ &= 287,87 \text{ kg/jam} + 189,40 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 477,27 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 8 dari Bin Urea		Aliran 13 Keluar Pug Mill	
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1.923,26	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	10.913,38
H_2O	9,66	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	4.415,79
	1.932,92	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	2.407,40
Aliran 9 dari Bin ZA		KCl	16.651,08
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	6.724,94	H_2O	477,27



H ₂ O	6,73		34.864,92
	6.731,67		
Aliran 10 dari Bin KCl			
KCl	13.302,46		
H ₂ O	271,48		
	13.573,94		
Aliran 22,23,27 dari Recycle			
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	4.188,44		
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	4.415,79		
CO(NH ₂) ₂	484,14		
KCl	3.348,63		
H ₂ O	189,40		
	12.626,40		
Total	34.864,92	Total	34.864,92

2. Pre- Neutralizer Reactor (R-110)



Fungsi : Mereaksikan H₃PO₄ dan H₂SO₄ dengan NH₃ sehingga terbentuk ZA cair, MAP dan DAP serta membentuk rasio N/P = 0,9
N/S = 1,8 (**Manual Book Petrokimia, Page 113**)

Neraca Massa di Pre- Neutralizer Reactor (R-110)

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 1 Masuk dari Tangki Amonia

NH₃ masuk = 3.014,70 kg/jam



$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 \text{ murni} &= \text{NH}_3 \text{ masuk} \quad \times \text{ Fraksi} \\ &= 3014,7 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,995 \\ &= 2.999,63 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{NH}_3 \text{ masuk} \quad - \text{NH}_3 \text{ murni} \\ &= 3.014,7 \text{ kg/jam} - 2.999,6 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 15,074 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol NH}_3 &= \frac{\text{NH}_3 \text{ murni}}{\text{BM NH}_3} \\ &= \frac{2.999,63 \text{ kg/jam}}{17,03} \\ &= 176,14 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 6 Masuk dari Tangki H₃PO₄

$$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ masuk} = 26.035,07 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ murni} &= \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ masuk} \quad \times \text{ Fraksi} \\ &= 26.035,07 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,50 \\ &= 13.017,54 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ masuk} \quad - \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ murni} \\ &= 26.035,07 \text{ kg/jam} - 13.018 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 13.017,54 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= \frac{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ murni}}{\text{BM H}_3\text{PO}_4} \\ &= \frac{13.017,54}{98,00} \\ &= 132,83 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 4 Masuk dari tangki H₂SO₄

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} = 6.705,37 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} &= \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} \quad \times \text{ Fraksi} \\ &= 6.705,37 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,98 \\ &= 6.571,27 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} \\ &= 6.705,37 \text{ kg/jam} - 6571,3 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$



$$= 134,11 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni}}{\text{BM H}_2\text{SO}_4} \\ &= \frac{6.571,27}{98,08} \\ &= 67,00 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi di Pre-Neutralizer Reactor

Reaksi 1 :	2 NH ₃	+ H ₂ SO ₄	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄
M	176,14	67,00	0,00
R	134,00	67,00	67,00
S	42,14	0,00	67,00

Mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= 176,1 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,03 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 2999,6 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 67,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,08 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 6571,3 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= 134,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,03 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 2282,0 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 67,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,08 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 6571,3 \text{ kg/jam} \\ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 67,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 132,14 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 8853,3 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi pada Reaktor Pre Neutralizer

Reaksi pertama

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koversi (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula} - \text{Jumlah Produk}}{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{134,00}{176,14} \times 100\% \\ &= 76\% \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi 2 :	NH ₃	+ H ₃ PO ₄	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄
M	42,14	132,83	0,00
R	42,14	42,14	42,14
S	0,00	90,69	42,14



Mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= 42,1 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 717,6 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 132,8 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 13018 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= 42,1 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 717,6 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 42,1 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 4130 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 &= 42 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 115 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 4847,35 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi kedua

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Konversi (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula} - \text{Jumlah Produk}}{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{42,14}{132,83} \times 100\% \\ &= 32\%\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 15 Masuk dari Granulator Scrubber

Mol $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ yang terbentuk di Granulator Scrubber sama dengan mol H_2SO_4 yang masuk karena didalam Scrubber, H_2SO_4 habis bereaksi Granulator.

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{\text{massa H}_2\text{SO}_4 \times \text{fraksi}}{\text{BM H}_2\text{SO}_4} \\ &= \frac{803,15 \text{ kg} \times 0,98}{98,08} \\ &= 8,02 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \text{mol } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \times \text{BM } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \\ &= 8,02 \text{ kg/jam} \times 132,14 \\ &= 1.060,42 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

massa air yang di recycle

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O dari H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= \text{Massa H}_2\text{SO}_4 \times \text{fraksi H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 1.060,42 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,02 \\ &= 21,21 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$



Aliran Keluar

Aliran 7 Keluar Reaktor menuju Granulator

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= \text{ sisa mol H}_3\text{PO}_4 \quad \times \text{ BM H}_3\text{PO}_4 \\ &= 90,69 \quad \text{kg/jam} \quad \times \quad 98,00 \\ &= 8.887,83 \quad \text{kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ recycle} + (\text{mol hasil reaksi} \times \text{BM}) \\ &= 1.060,42 \text{ kg/jam} + (67,0 \text{ mol} \times 132,14) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 9.913,68 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 &= \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \text{ yang terbentuk} \times \text{BM} \\ &= 42,14 \quad \text{kg/jam} \quad \times \quad 115,03 \\ &= 4.847,35 \quad \text{kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

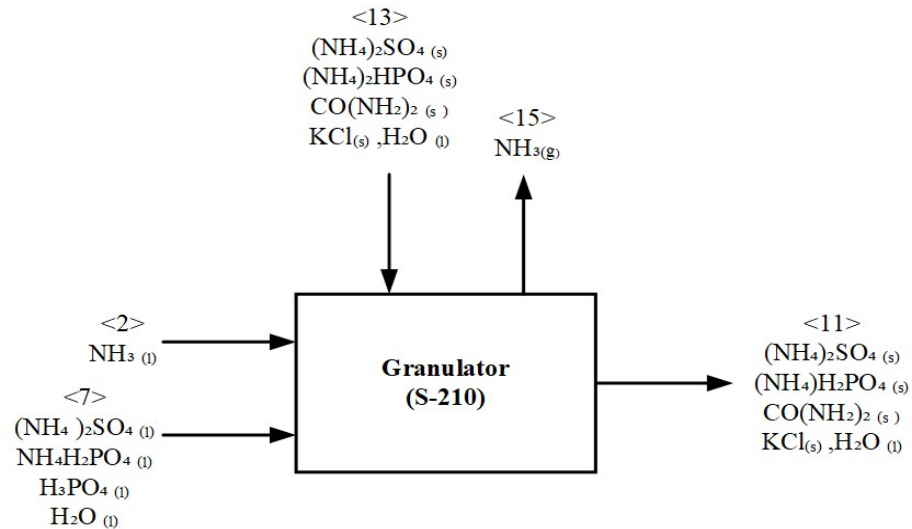
$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + \text{Recycle}) \\ &= (15,07 + 134,11 + 13.017,54 + 21,21) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 13.187,93 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel neraca massa Reaktor Pre Neutralizer

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 1 dari Tangki Amonia		Aliran 7 menuju Granulator	
NH ₃	2.999,63	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	9.913,68
H ₂ O	15,07	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	4.847,35
	3.014,70	H ₃ PO ₄	8.887,83
Aliran 4 dari Tangki Asam Sulfat		H ₂ O	13.187,93
H ₂ SO ₄	6.571,27		
H ₂ O	134,11		
	6.705,37		
Aliran 6 dari Tangki Asam Fosfat			
H ₃ PO ₄	13.017,54		
H ₂ O	13.017,54		
	26.035,07		
Aliran 15 dari Granulator Scrubber			
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1.060,42		
H ₂ O	21,21		
	1.081,63		
Total	36.836,78	Total	36.836,78



3. Granulator



Fungsi : Mencampur padatan (urea, ZA, KCl) dan mereaksikan liquid (NH_3 dan H_3PO_4)

Neraca massa di granulator

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 7 Masuk dari Reaktor Pre Neutralizer

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 9.913,68 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 &= 4.847,35 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 8.887,83 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 13.187,93 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol } \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 &= \frac{\text{Massa } \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4}{\text{BM } \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4} \\ &= \frac{4.847,35}{115,03} \\ &= 42,14 \text{ Mol}\end{aligned}$$

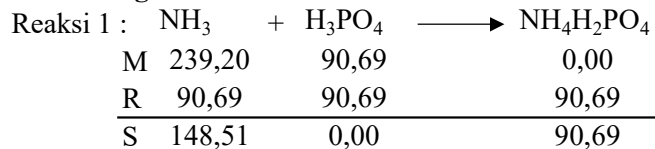
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol } \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= \frac{\text{Massa } \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4}{\text{BM } \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} \\ &= \frac{8.887,83}{98,00} \\ &= 90,69 \text{ Mol}\end{aligned}$$



Aliran 2 Masuk dari Tangki NH₃ ke Granulator

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 \text{ masuk} &= 4.094,04 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{NH}_3 \text{ murni} &= \text{NH}_3 \text{ masuk} \times \text{fraksi} \\ &= 4.094,0 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,995 \\ &= 4.073,57 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{NH}_3 \text{ masuk} - \text{NH}_3 \text{ murni} \\ &= 4.094,04 \text{ kg/jam} - 4.073,57 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 20,47 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Mol NH}_3 &= \frac{\text{NH}_3 \text{ murni}}{\text{BM NH}_3} \\ &= \frac{4.073,57}{17,03} \\ &= 239,20 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi di granulator



Mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= 239,2 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 4073,6 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 90,7 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 8888 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= 90,7 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 1544,5 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 90,7 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 8888 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 &= 91 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 115 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 10432 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi pertama

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koversi (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula} - \text{Jumlah Produk}}{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{90,69}{90,69} \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$



$$= 100\%$$

Yield pada reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Yield (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Produk}}{\text{Reaktan}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{132,83}{132,83} \times 100\% \\ &= 100\%\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi 2 : $\text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \longrightarrow (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

M	148,51	132,83	0,00
R	132,83	132,83	132,83
S	15,68	0,00	132,83

Mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= 148,5 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 2529,1 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 132,8 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 13018 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= 132,8 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 2262,1 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 132,8 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 13017,5 \text{ kg/jam} \\ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= 132,8 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 132 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 17541,8 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi pada Granulator

Reaksi kedua

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koversi (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula} - \text{Jumlah Produk}}{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{132,83}{148,51} \times 100\% \\ &= 89\%\end{aligned}$$

Yield pada reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Yield (\%)} &= \frac{\text{Produk}}{\text{Reaktan}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{132,83}{132,83} \times 100\% \\ &= 100\%\end{aligned}$$



Aliran 13 Masuk dari Pug Mill

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	10.913,38	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	4.415,79	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	2.407,40	kg/jam
KCl	=	16.651,08	kg/jam
H_2O	=	477,27	kg/jam

Aliran 22, 23, dan 27 Recycle

$$A + B = C$$

A = Massa bahan masuk Granulator tanpa H_2O dan recycle

B = Produk recycle yang masuk ke Granulator

C = Produk keluar dari Granulator

Perhitungan massa bahan masuk Granulator (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Massa masuk Granulator tanpa } \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ dan recycle} - 10\% \text{ NH}_3 \\ &= 49.673,08 \text{ kg/jam} - 407,36 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 49.265,72 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan recycle

Sebagian kecil material dari granulator akan masuk ke cyclone, yaitu sebesar 0,1% dari total massa aliran granulator. Dari jumlah tersebut, sebesar 98% akan di recycle

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \text{Recycle dari Dryer, Screen, dan Cooler} \\ &= 98\% \times 0,1\% \times C \\ &= 0,00098 \text{ C} \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

98% = Persentase yang akan di recycle kembali (efisiensi)

0,1% = massa granulator yang masuk ke cyclone

C = Produk keluar dari Granulator

Recycle dari Screen diperoleh dari 20% massa masuk screen, dimana 15% merupakan produk oversize dan 5% undersize

$$\begin{aligned} &= 20\% \times 99,9\% \times C \\ &= 0,1998 \text{ C} \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

20% = Persentase Recycle dari Screen

99,9% = Aliran Granulator yang masuk ke Screen

C = Produk keluar dari Granulator

Recycle dari unit Cooler berasal dari 98% partikel halus yang masuk cyclone dari 80% aliran screen, dengan efisiensi masuk screen sebesar 99,9%.

$$\begin{aligned} &= 98\% \times 0,1\% \times 80\% \times 99,9\% \times C \\ &= 0,0007832 \text{ C} \end{aligned}$$



Keterangan :

- 98% = Persentase efisiensi cyclone
- 0,1% = Dari Produk dari Rotary Cooler yang masuk ke Cyclone
- 80% = Aliran Screen menuju Rotary Cooler
- 99,9% = Aliran Granulator yang masuk ke Screen
- C = Produk keluar dari Granulator

Total recycle

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 0,2016 C \\ A + B &= C \\ &= 61.702,72 \text{ kg/jam tanpa air} \\ \\ B &= 0,2016 C \\ &= 12.437,00 \text{ kg/jam tanpa air} \end{aligned}$$

Total Massa dalam Granulator tanpa recycle dan H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Bahan Granulator} &= (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{KCl} + \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \\ &= (16.639 + 17.542 + 13.302 + 1.923,3) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 49.406,13 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ dalam Granulator} \times B}{\text{Total Bahan Granulator}} \\ &= \frac{16.638,62 \text{ kg/jam} \times 12.437,00 \text{ kg/jam}}{49.406,13 \text{ kg/jam}} \\ &= 4.188,44 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ dalam Granulator} \times B}{\text{Total Bahan Granulator}} \\ &= \frac{17.541,80 \text{ kg/jam} \times 12.437,00 \text{ kg/jam}}{49.406,13 \text{ kg/jam}} \\ &= 4.415,79 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \frac{\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ dalam Granulator} \times B}{\text{Total Bahan Granulator}} \\ &= \frac{1.923,26 \text{ kg/jam} \times 12.437,00 \text{ kg/jam}}{49.406,13 \text{ kg/jam}} \\ &= 484,14 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{KCl} &= \frac{\text{KCL dalam Granulator} \times \text{B}}{\text{Total Bahan Granulator}} \\ &= \frac{13.302,46 \text{ kg/jam} \times 12.437,00 \text{ kg/jam}}{49.406,13 \text{ kg/jam}} \\ &= 3.348,63 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{0,02 \times \text{B}}{0,99} \\ &= \frac{0,02 \times 12.437,00 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,99} \\ &= 189,40 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Keluar

Aliran 11 Keluar dari Granulator menuju Rotary Dryer

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (bahan dari Pre Neutralizer + bahan dari Pug Mill)} \\ &= 9.913,68 \text{ kg/jam} + 10.913,38 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 20.827,06 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ (hasil reaksi + bahan dari Pug Mill)} \\ &= 17.541,80 \text{ kg/jam} + 4.415,79 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 21.957,59 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ (bahan baku + bahan dari Pug Mill)} \\ &= 2.407,40 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KCl} &= \text{KCl (bahan baku + bahan dari Pug Mill)} \\ &= 16.651,08 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O (total dari semua bahan + bahan dari Pug Mill)} \\ &= (477,27 + 20,47 + 13.187,93) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 13.685,67 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 14 Keluar ke Granulator Scrubber

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= (\text{Sisa mol Amonia} \times \text{Berat Molekul}) \times \text{Fraksi} \\ &= 265,620 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= (\text{Sisa mol Amonia} \times \text{Berat Molekul}) - \text{Sisa massa Amonia} \\ &= 1,335 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Komposisi keluar Granulator

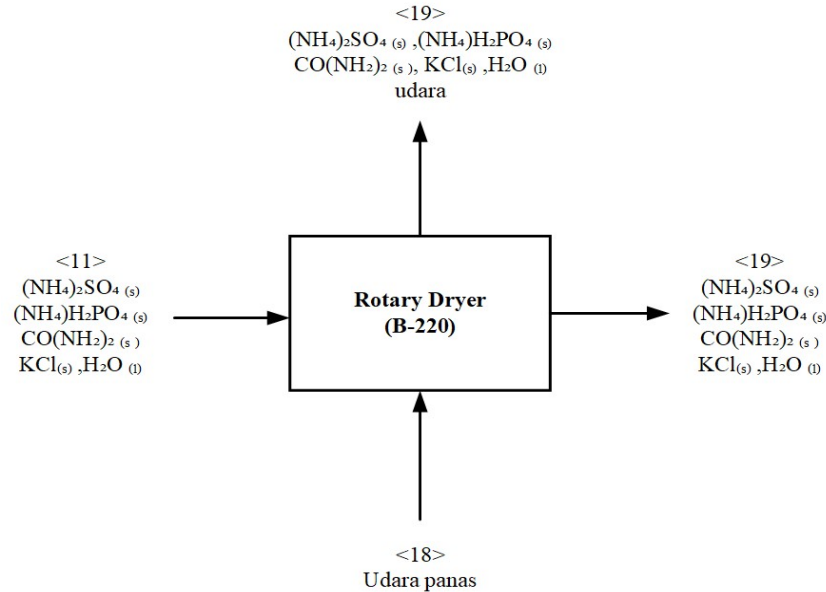
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	20.827,06	kg/jam	=	0,21 N
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	21.957,59	kg/jam	=	0,46 P = 0,21 N
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	2.407,40	kg/jam	=	0,46 N
KCl	=	16.651,08	kg/jam	=	0,60 K
H_2O	=	13.685,67	kg/jam		
Total NPK	=	75.528,79	kg/jam		
Massa N	=	10.174,31	kg/jam		
Massa P	=	10.100,49	kg/jam		
Massa K	=	9.990,65	kg/jam		
% N	=	13,471%			
% P	=	13,373%			
% K	=	13,228%			
% H_2O	=	18,120%			

Tabel neraca massa Granulator

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 7 dari Reaktor		Aliran 11 ke Rotary Dryer	
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	9.913,68	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	20.827,06
$\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$	4.847,35	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	21.957,59
H_3PO_4	8.887,83	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	2.407,40
H_2O	13.187,93	KCL	16.651,08
	36.836,78	H_2O	13.685,67
Aliran 2 dari Tangki Amonia			75.528,79
NH_3	4.073,57	Aliran 14 ke Granulator Scrubber	
H_2O	20,47	NH_3	265,62
	4.094,04	H_2O	1,33
Aliran 13 dari Pug Mill			266,95
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	10.913,38		
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	4.415,79		
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	2.407,40		
KCL	16.651,08		
H_2O	477,27		
	34.864,92		
Total	75.795,747	Total	75.795,747



4. Rotary Dryer



Fungsi : Mengurangi kadar air pupuk hingga 1,5% dari produk

Asumsi : debu yg terikut ke cyclone = 2% (*Ludwig; Hal-259*)

Kadar air yang terkandung dalam produk (x)

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x}{x + \text{Produk}} \right) &= 1,5\% \\ x &= 1,5\% x + 1,5\% \text{ Produk Kering} \\ x - 1,5\% x &= 1,5\% \text{ Produk Kering} \\ 98,5\% x &= 1,5\% \text{ Produk Kering} \\ x &= \frac{1,5\%}{98,5\%} x \text{ Produk Kering} \\ x &= 1,5\% x \text{ 61.843,12 kg/jam} \\ x &= 941,77 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kadar air yang terkandung di dalam produk = 941,77 kg/jam

Debu yang terikut menuju Cyclon = 2%

(*0.02-0.2%; Ludwig Hal-264*)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{produk yang lolos ke cyclone} &= 2\% x \text{ Produk Kering} \\ &= 2\% x \text{ 61.843,12 kg/jam} \\ &= 1.236,86 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Neraca Massa di Rotary Dryer

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 11 Masuk dari Granulator

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	20.827,06	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	21.957,59	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	2.407,40	kg/jam
KCl	=	16.651,08	kg/jam
H_2O	=	13.685,67	kg/jam

Aliran 18 Udara panas masuk Rotary Dryer

Berdasarkan neraca panas kebutuhan udara dryer untuk produk memerlukan udara kering yaitu = 32.256,76 kg/jam

Aliran Keluar

Aliran 17 Keluar Rotary Dryer menuju Rotary Cooler

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	98,0% x	20.827,06	kg/jam
	=		20.410,51	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	98,0% x	21.957,59	kg/jam
	=		21.518,44	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	98,0% x	2.407,40	kg/jam
	=		2.359,25	kg/jam
KCl	=	98,0% x	16.651,08	kg/jam
	=		16.318,06	kg/jam
H_2O	=		941,77	kg/jam

Aliran 19 Keluar menuju Cyclone

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	2,0% x	20.827,06	kg/jam
	=		416,54	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	2,0% x	21.957,59	kg/jam
	=		439,15	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	2,0% x	2.407,40	kg/jam
	=		48,15	kg/jam
KCl	=	2,0% x	16.651,08	kg/jam
	=		333,02	kg/jam
H_2O	=	1,5% dari berat produk padat masuk cyclone		
	=		18,55	kg/jam

Udara	=	Udara + Total H_2O masuk - (H_2O ke Cyclone + H_2O keluaran Dryer)
+ uap air	=	13.685,67 kg/jam - (18,55 + 941,77) kg/jam
	=	12.725,34 kg/jam



Komposisi keluar Rotary Cooler

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	20.410,51	kg/jam	=	0,21	N
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	21.518,44	kg/jam	=	0,46	P = 0,21 N
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	2.359,25	kg/jam	=	0,46	N
KCl	=	16.318,06	kg/jam	=	0,60	K
H_2O	=	941,77	kg/jam			
Total NPK	=	61.548,04	kg/jam			

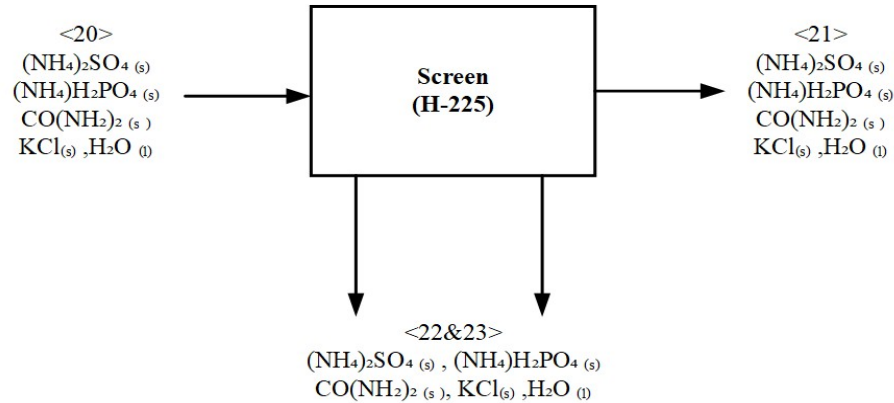
Massa N	=	9.970,82	kg/jam
Massa P	=	9.898,48	kg/jam
Massa K	=	9.790,84	kg/jam

% N	=	16,20%
% P	=	16,08%
% K	=	15,91%
% H_2O	=	1,53%

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 11 dari Granulator		Aliran 17 ke Screen	
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	20.827,06	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	20.410,51
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	21.957,59	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	21.518,44
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	2.407,40	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	2.359,25
KCl	16.651,08	KCl	16.318,06
H_2O	13.685,67	H_2O	941,77
	75.528,79		61.548,04
Aliran 18 dari Burner		Aliran 19 ke Cyclone	
Udara	32.256,76	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	416,54
		$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	439,15
		$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	48,15
		KCl	333,02
		H_2O	18,55
		uap air	12.725,34
		Udara Kering	32.256,76
			46.237,52
Total	107.785,55	Total	107.785,55



5. Screen



Fungsi : Memisahkan produk menjadi 3 bagian, yaitu onsize (4-10 mesh)
undersize dan overzise. Berdasarkan data dari **PT.Petrokimia Gresik**,
diketahui bahwa batasan untuk produk onsize sebesar 80%,
undersize 5% dan oversize sebesar 15%

Neraca Massa di Screen (H-225)

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 20 Masuk dari Rotary Dryer

(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	=	20.410,51	kg/jam
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	=	21.518,44	kg/jam
CO(NH ₂) ₂	=	2.359,25	kg/jam
KCl	=	16.318,06	kg/jam
H ₂ O	=	941,77	kg/jam
Total	=	61.548,04	kg/jam

Aliran Keluar

Berdasarkan data dari **PT.Petrokimia Gresik**, diketahui bahwa batasan untuk
produk onsize sebesar 80%, undersize 5% dan oversize sebesar 15%

Jumlah massa onsize	=	80% x 61.548,04	kg/jam
	=	49.238,43	kg/jam
Jumlah massa oversize	=	15% x 61.548,04	kg/jam
	=	9.232,21	kg/jam
Jumlah massa undersize	=	5% x 61.548,04	kg/jam
	=	3.077,40	kg/jam
Total Jumlah Massa	=	61.548,04	kg/jam



Aliran 21 Keluar Produk Onsize menuju Rotary Cooler

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} \times \text{total onsize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{20.410,51 \text{ kg/jam} \times 49.238,43 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 16.328,41 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ masuk} \times \text{total onsize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{21.518,44 \text{ kg/jam} \times 49.238,43 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 17.214,75 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \frac{\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk} \times \text{total onsize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{2.359,25 \text{ kg/jam} \times 49.238,43 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 1.887,40 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{KCl} &= \frac{\text{KCl masuk} \times \text{total onsize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{16.318,06 \text{ kg/jam} \times 49.238,43 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 13.054,45 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{\text{H}_2\text{O masuk} \times \text{total onsize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{941,77 \text{ kg/jam} \times 49.238,43 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 753,42 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 23 Keluar Produk Oversize menuju Crusher

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} \times \text{total oversize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{20.410,51 \text{ kg/jam} \times 9.232,21 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 3.061,58 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ masuk x total oversize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{21.518,44 \text{ kg/jam} \times 9.232,21 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 3.227,77 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \frac{\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk x total oversize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{2.359,25 \text{ kg/jam} \times 9.232,21 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 353,89 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{KCl} &= \frac{\text{KCl masuk x total oversize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{16.318,06 \text{ kg/jam} \times 9.232,21 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 2.447,71 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{\text{H}_2\text{O masuk x total oversize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{941,77 \text{ kg/jam} \times 9.232,21 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 141,27 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 22 Keluar Produk Undersize menuju Recycle Belt

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk x total undersize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{20.410,51 \text{ kg/jam} \times 3.077,40 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 1.020,53 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= \frac{(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ masuk x total undersize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{21.518,44 \text{ kg/jam} \times 3.077,40 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 1.075,92 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \frac{\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk x total undersize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{2.359,25 \text{ kg/jam} \times 3.077,40 \text{ kg/jam}}{61.548,04} \\ &= 117,96 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$



Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

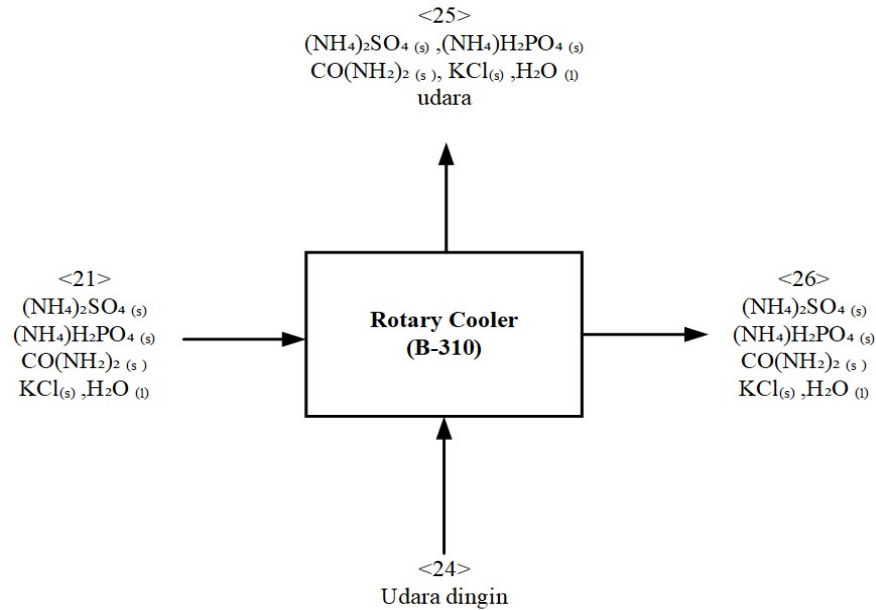
$$\begin{aligned} \text{KCl} &= \frac{\text{KCl masuk} \times \text{total undersize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{16.318,06 \text{ kg/jam} \times 3.077,40}{61.548,04} \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 815,90 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{\text{H}_2\text{O masuk} \times \text{total undersize}}{\text{Total masuk}} \\ &= \frac{941,77 \text{ kg/jam} \times 3.077,40}{61.548,04} \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 47,09 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 20 dari Rotary Dryer		Aliran 21 ke Rotary Cooler	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	20.410,51	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	16.328,41
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	21.518,44	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	17.214,75
CO(NH ₂) ₂	2.359,25	CO(NH ₂) ₂	1.887,40
KCl	16.318,06	KCl	13.054,45
H ₂ O	941,77	H ₂ O	753,42
	61.548,04		49.238,43
		Aliran 23 ke Crusher	
		(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	3.061,58
		(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	3.227,77
		CO(NH ₂) ₂	353,89
		KCl	2.447,71
		H ₂ O	141,27
			9.232,21
		Aliran 22 ke Recycle Belt	
		(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1.020,53
		(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	1.075,92
		CO(NH ₂) ₂	117,96
		KCl	815,90
		H ₂ O	47,09
			3.077,40
Total	61.548,04	Total	61.548,04



6. Rotary Cooler



Fungsi : Mendinginkan produk sebelum menuju ke proses coating

Asumsi: debu yg terikut ke cyclone = 1,0%

Neraca Massa di Rotary Cooler

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 21 Masuk dari Screen

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	16.328,41	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	17.214,75	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	1.887,40	kg/jam
KCl	=	13.054,45	kg/jam
H_2O	=	753,42	kg/jam
		<hr/>	
		49.238,43	kg/jam

Aliran 24 Masuk Udara Kering

Berdasarkan neraca panas kebutuhan udara rotary cooler untuk produk

$$50,51 \text{ ton/jam memerlukan udara kering yaitu } = 46.981,08 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Aliran Keluar

Aliran 26 Keluar ke Coating Drum

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	99% x	16.328,41	kg/jam
	=	16.165,13	kg/jam	
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	99% x	17.214,75	kg/jam
	=	17.042,60	kg/jam	



Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

CO(NH ₂) ₂	=	99%	x	1.887,40	kg/jam
	=			1.868,52	kg/jam
KCl	=	99%	x	13.054,45	kg/jam
	=			12.923,91	kg/jam
H ₂ O	=	99%	x	753,42	kg/jam
	=			745,88	kg/jam

Aliran 25 ke Cyclone

(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	=	1%	x	16.328,41	kg/jam
	=			163,28	kg/jam
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	=	1%	x	17.214,75	kg/jam
	=			172,15	kg/jam
CO(NH ₂) ₂	=	1%	x	1.887,40	kg/jam
	=			18,87	kg/jam
KCl	=	1%	x	13.054,45	kg/jam
	=			130,54	kg/jam
H ₂ O	=	1%	x	753,42	kg/jam
	=			7,53	kg/jam

Komposisi keluar Rotary Cooler

(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	=	16.165,13	kg/jam	=	0,21	N
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	=	17.042,60	kg/jam	=	0,46	P = 0,21 N
CO(NH ₂) ₂	=	1.868,52	kg/jam	=	0,46	N
KCl	=	12.923,91	kg/jam	=	0,60	K
H ₂ O	=	745,88	kg/jam			
Total NPK	=	48.746,04	kg/jam			

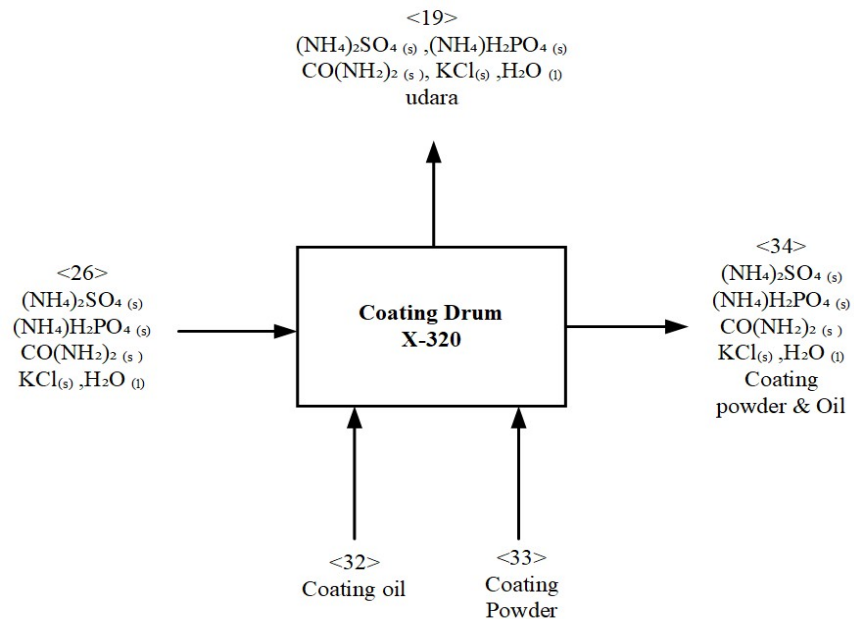
Massa N	=	7.896,89	kg/jam
Massa P	=	7.839,60	kg/jam
Massa K	=	7.754,34	kg/jam

% N	=	16,200%
% P	=	16,083%
% K	=	15,908%
% H ₂ O	=	1,530%



Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 21 dari Screen		Aliran 26 ke Coating Drum	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	16.328,41	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	16.165,13
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	17.214,75	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	17.042,60
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1.887,40	CO(NH ₂) ₂	1.868,52
KCl	13.054,45	KCl	12.923,91
H ₂ O	753,42	H ₂ O	745,88
	49.238,43		48.746,04
Aliran 24 dari Udara Kering		Aliran 25 ke Cyclone	
Udara	46.981,08	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	163,28
		(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	172,15
		CO(NH ₂) ₂	18,87
		KCl	130,54
		H ₂ O	7,53
		Udara Kering	46.981,08
			47.473,47
Total	96.219,51	Total	96.219,51

7. Coating Drum



Fungsi : Melapisi produk NPK dengan coating oil dan coating powder agar tidak terjadi caking. Coating oil yang ditambahkan 2,2 kg/ton produk sedangkan coating powder 2,4 kg/ ton produk (**Manual Book Petrokimia,2012**)



Aliran Masuk Udara kering

Berdasarkan neraca panas kebutuhan udara rotary drum untuk produk
50,51 ton/jam memerlukan udara kering yaitu = 152.295,15 kg/jam

Coating Powder = Massa Coating Powder
= 111,11 kg/jam

Coating Oil = Massa Coating Oil
= 121,21 kg/jam

Komposisi keluar Rotary Drum

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ = 16.165,13 kg/jam = 0,21 N
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ = 17.042,60 kg/jam = 0,46 P = 0,21 N
 $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ = 1.868,52 kg/jam = 0,46 N
KCl = 12.923,91 kg/jam = 0,60 K
 H_2O = 745,88 kg/jam
Total NPK = 48.746,04 kg/jam
77%
Massa N = 7.896,89 kg/jam
Massa P = 7.839,60 kg/jam
Massa K = 7.754,34 kg/jam

% N = 16,200%
% P = 16,083%
% K = 15,908%
% H_2O = 1,530%

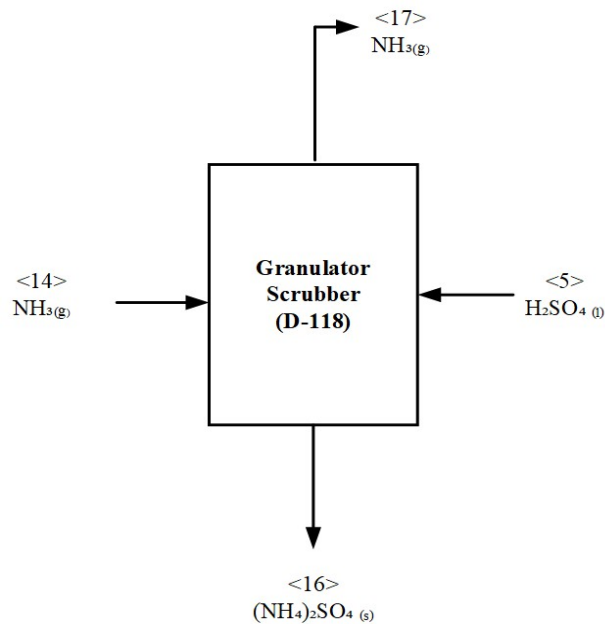
Tabel Neraca Massa Coating Drum

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 26		Aliran 34	
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	16.165,13	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	16.165,13
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	17.042,60	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	17.042,60
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1.868,52	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1.868,52
KCl	12.923,91	KCl	12.923,91
H_2O	745,88	H_2O	745,88
	48.746,04	Coating Powder	111,11
Aliran 33		Coating Oil	121,21
C. Powder	111,11		48.978,37
		Aliran Udara Kering	



Aliran 32		Udara Kering	152.295,15
C. Oil	121,21		
Aliran Udara Kering			
Udara	152.295,15		
Total	201.273,52	Total	201.273,52

8. Granulator Scrubber



Fungsi : Menyerap gas NH_3 yang lepas dari granulator

Neraca Massa di Granulator Scrubber

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 14 Masuk NH_3 dari Granulator

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= 407,36 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Mol NH}_3 &= \frac{\text{Massa NH}_3}{\text{BM NH}_3} \\ &= \frac{407,36}{17,03} \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 23,92 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$



Aliran 5 Masuk Asam Sulfat dari Tangki Penyimpanan

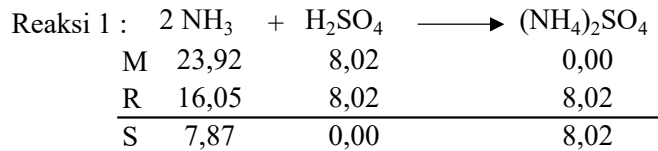
$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ Masuk} = 803,15 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} &= \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ Masuk} \times \text{fraksi} \\ &= 803,15 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,98 \\ &= 787,09 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{BM H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni}}{\text{BM H}_2\text{SO}_4} \\ &= \frac{787,09 \text{ kg/jam}}{98,08} \\ &= 8,02 \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ Masuk} - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} \\ &= 803,15 \text{ kg/jam} - 787,09 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 16,06 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi di Granulator Scrubber



Mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= 23,9 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 407,4 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 8,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,1 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 787,1 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= 16,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 273,3 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 8,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,1 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 787,1 \text{ kg/jam} \\ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 8,0 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 787,1 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi pada Granulator Scrubber

Reaksi pertama

$$\text{Koversi (\%)} = \frac{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula} - \text{Jumlah Produk}}{\text{Jumlah reaktan mula-mula}} \times 100\%$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{16,05}{23,92} \times 100\% \\ &= 67\% \end{aligned}$$

maka, konversi reaksi di reaktor sebesar 67%

Aliran Keluar

Aliran 16 Keluar menuju Reaktor Pre Neutralizer

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \text{mol } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ terbentuk} \times \text{BM } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \\ &= 8,02 \text{ mol} \times 132,14 \\ &= 1.060,42 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O dari H}_2\text{SO}_4 \\ &= 16,06 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 17 Keluar menuju Tail Gas Scrubber

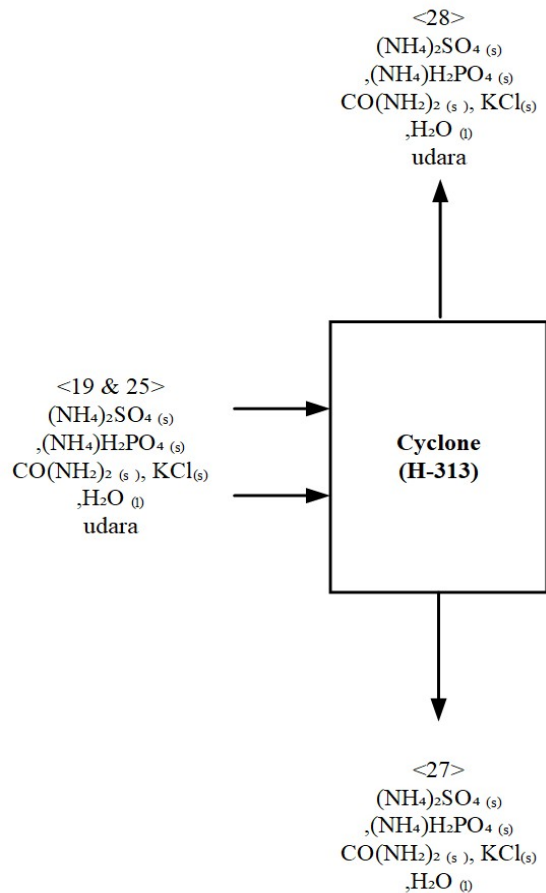
$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= \text{mol NH}_3 \text{ sisa} \times \text{BM NH}_3 \\ &= 7,87 \text{ kg} \times 17,03 \\ &= 134,03 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Neraca Massa Granulator Scrubber

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 14 dari Granulator		Aliran 16 ke Reaktor	
NH ₃	407,36	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1.060,42
		H ₂ O	16,06
Aliran 5 dari Tangki Asam Sulfat			1.076,49
H ₂ SO ₄	787,09	Aliran 17 ke Tail Gas Scrubber	
H ₂ O	16,06	NH ₃	134,03
	803,15		
Total	1.210,51	Total	1.210,51



9. Cyclone



Fungsi: Mereduksi debu dari rotary dryer

Asumsi debu lolos ke dryer scrubber = 2% (Ludwig; 165)

Maka, komponen produk solid = 98% (Ludwig; 259)

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 19 Masuk dari Rotary Dryer

(NH₄)₂SO₄ = 416,54 kg/jam
(NH₄)₂HPO₄ = 439,15 kg/jam
CO(NH₂)₂ = 48,15 kg/jam
KCl = 333,02 kg/jam
H₂O = 18,55 kg/jam
Udara Kering = 12.725,34 kg/jam

Aliran 25 Masuk dari Rotary Cooler

(NH₄)₂SO₄ = 163,28 kg/jam



$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	172,15	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	18,87	kg/jam
KCl	=	130,54	kg/jam
H_2O	=	7,53	kg/jam
Udara Kering	=	46.981,08	kg/jam

Aliran Keluar

Aliran 27 Keluar menuju Recycle Belt

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 98\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ dalam cyclone} \\ &= 98\% \times (416,54 + 163,28) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 568,23 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= 98\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ dalam cyclone} \\ &= 98\% \times (439,15 + 172,15) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 599,07 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= 98\% \times \text{total } \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ dalam cyclone} \\ &= 98\% \times (48,15 + 18,87) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 65,68 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{KCl} &= 98\% \times \text{total KCl dalam cyclone} \\ &= 98\% \times (333,02 + 130,54) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 454,29 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= 98\% \times \text{total } \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ dalam produk cyclone} \\ &= 98\% \times (18,55 + 7,53) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 25,57 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 28 Keluar menuju Tail Gas Scrubber

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 2\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ dalam cyclone} \\ &= 2\% \times (416,54 + 163,28) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11,60 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= 2\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ dalam cyclone} \\ &= 2\% \times (439,15 + 172,15) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 12,23 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= 2\% \times \text{total } \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ dalam cyclone} \\ &= 2\% \times (48,15 + 18,87) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 1,34 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{KCl} &= 2\% \times \text{total KCl dalam cyclone} \\
 &= 2\% \times (333,02 + 130,54) \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 9,27 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \\
 \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{sisa H}_2\text{O cyclone} \\
 &= 2\% \times (18,55 + 7,53) \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 0,52 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 19 dari Rotary Dryer		Aliran 27 ke Recycle Belt	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	416,54	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	568,23
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	439,15	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	599,07
CO(NH ₂) ₂	48,15	CO(NH ₂) ₂	65,68
KCl	333,02	KCl	454,29
H ₂ O	18,55	H ₂ O	25,57
Udara Dryer	12.725,34		
	13.980,76		1.712,84
Aliran 25 dari Rotary Cooler		Aliran 28 ke Tail Gas Scrubber	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	163,28	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	11,60
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	172,15	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12,23
CO(NH ₂) ₂	18,87	CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,34
KCl	130,54	KCl	9,27
H ₂ O	7,53	H ₂ O	0,52
Udara Cooler	46.981,08	Udara Dryer	12.725,34
	47.473,47	Udara Cooler	46.981,08
			59.741,38
Total	61.454,22	Total	61.454,22

10. Tangki Pengenceran H₂SO₄

Fungsi : Mengencerkan H₂SO₄ 98% menjadi larutan H₂SO₄ 19% .

Aliran Air

Air yang digunakan untuk scrubber sekitar 0,67 - 1,4 m³/1000 m³ gas
(Othmer, Vol 1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Air yang digunakan} &= \frac{1,20 \times \text{Gas di scrubber}}{1.000,00} \\
 &= \frac{1,20 \times 59.741,38}{1.000,00} \\
 &= 71,69 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



Maka kebutuhan total bahan baku H₂SO₄ murni :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa komponen H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 98\%} &= 15,74 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Massa komponen H}_2\text{O 2\%} &= 0,32 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Total massa larutan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 98\% + H}_2\text{O 2\%} &= 16,06 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Mencari persen Pengenceran

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi Akhir} &= \frac{m \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni}}{m \text{ total}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{15,74}{87,75} \times 100\% \\ &= 18\% \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga untuk memenuhi kebutuhan reaksi, Larutan H₂SO₄ diencerkan menjadi 66% (US Patent 3226188) berikut kebutuhannya :

$$\begin{aligned} (19\% \times \text{Larutan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 98\%}) &= (98\% \times \text{Larutan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 98\%}) \\ \text{Larutan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 19\%} &= (98\% \times \frac{\text{Larutan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 98\%}}{18\%}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 19\%} &= (\frac{98\% \times 16,06}{18\%}) \\ &= 87,753 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan tersebut diketahui kebutuhan air pengencernya adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa H}_2\text{O 92\%} &= 92\% \times \text{larutan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ 19\%} \\ &= 80,733 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa air proses} &= \text{massa H}_2\text{O 81\%} - \text{massa 2\% H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 80,733 \text{ kg/jam} - 0,32 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 80,41 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Komponen H₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} M_2 \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= M_4 \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 \\ 98\% \times M_2 &= 18\% \times M_4 \\ 18\% \times M_4 &= 98\% \times 16,06 \\ M_4 &= 87,753 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Komponen H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} M_2 \text{ H}_2\text{O} + M_3 \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= M_4 \text{ H}_2\text{O} \\ 2\% \times M_2 + 100\% \times M_3 &= 92\% \times M_4 \\ 2\% \times 16,06 + M_3 &= 92\% \times 87,753 \\ M_3 &= 80,411 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

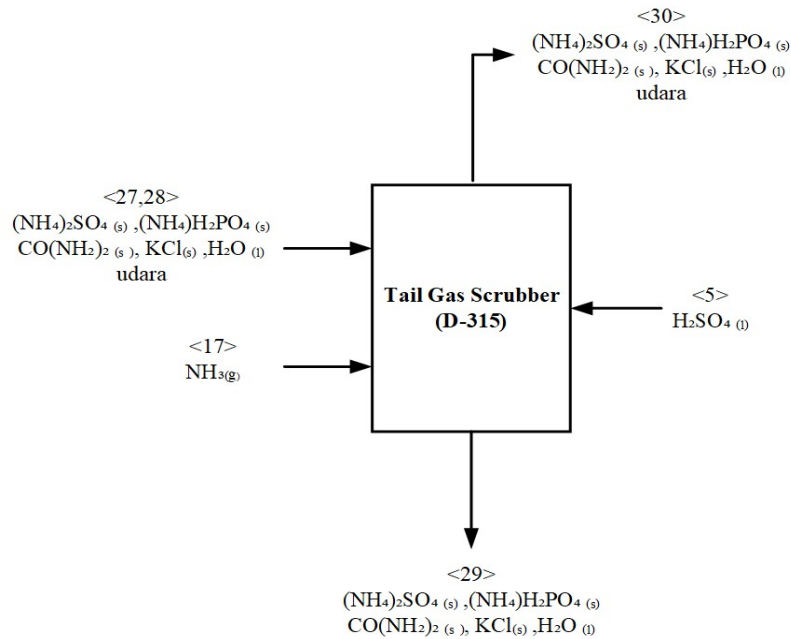


$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa Masuk} &= \text{Massa Keluar} \\
 M2 + M3 &= M4 \\
 16,06 + 80,411 &= 87,753 \\
 96,47 &= 15,742 + 80,733
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Tangki Pengenceran (D-130) :

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Asam sulfat bahan baku (M2)		Asam sulfat ke Reaktor (M4)	
H ₂ SO ₄ 98%	15,7418	H ₂ SO ₄ 66%	15,7418
H ₂ O	0,3213	H ₂ O	80,7325
Air proses (M3)			
H ₂ O	80,4113		
Total	96,4744	Total	96,4744

11. Tail Gas Scrubber



Fungsi : Menyerap gas NH_3 dari Granulator Scrubber dan debu dari Dryer Scrubber



Neraca Massa di Tail Gas Scrubber

Aliran Masuk

Aliran 17 Masuk dari Granulator Scrubber

$$\text{NH}_3 = 134,03 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol NH}_3 &= \frac{\text{Massa NH}_3}{\text{BM NH}_3} \\ &= \frac{134,03}{17,03} \\ &= 7,87 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 5 Masuk Asam Sulfat dari Tangki Pengenceran

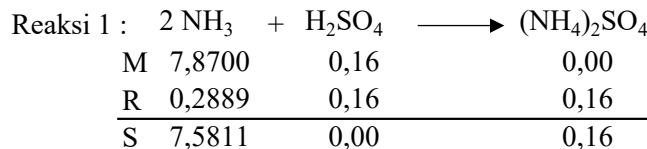
$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} = 16,06 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} &= \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} \times \text{fraksi} \\ &= 16,06 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,98 \\ &= 15,74 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk} - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni} \\ &= 16,06 \text{ kg/jam} - 15,74 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0,32 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= \frac{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ murni}}{\text{BM H}_2\text{SO}_4} \\ &= \frac{15,74}{98,08} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi di Tail Gas Scrubber



Mula-mula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= 7,87 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 134,03 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 0,16 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,1 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 15,74 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi



$$\begin{aligned} \text{NH}_3 &= 0,29 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 17,0 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 4,92 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 &= 0,16 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98,1 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 15,74 \text{ kg/jam} \\ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 0,16 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 132 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 21,21 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 27,28 Masuk dari Cyclone

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 11,60 \text{ kg/jam} \\ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= 12,23 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= 1,34 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{KCl} &= 9,27 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 0,52 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Udara Dryer} &= 12.725,34 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Udara Cooler} &= 46.981,08 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Keluar

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 98\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 98\% \times 11,60 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11,36 \text{ kg/jam} \\ (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= 98\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 98\% \times 12,23 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11,98 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= 98\% \times \text{total } \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 98\% \times 1,34 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 1,31 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{KCl} &= 98\% \times \text{total KCl masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 98\% \times 9,27 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 9,09 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O dari water proses} + \text{total H}_2\text{O masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 71,69 \text{ kg/jam} + 0,52 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 72,21 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 28 Keluar menuju Atmosfer

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= 2\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 2\% \times 11,60 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0,23 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= 2\% \times \text{total } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \text{ masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 2\% \times 12,23 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0,24 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= 2\% \times \text{total } \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \text{ masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 2\% \times 1,34 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0,03 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{KCl} &= 2\% \times \text{total KCl masuk Tail gas} \\ &= 2\% \times 9,27 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0,19 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{sisa } \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 0,0 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 29 Keluar menuju Seal Tank

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (dryer scrub+reaksi-0,1\%dryer scrub)} \\ &= 11,36 \text{ kg/jam} + 21,21 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 32,57 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O dari } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \\ &= 0,32 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 30 ke Atmosfer

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NH}_3 &= \text{mol } \text{NH}_3 \text{ sisa} \times \text{BM } \text{NH}_3 \\ &= 7,5811 \text{ mol} \times 17,03 \\ &= 129,11 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

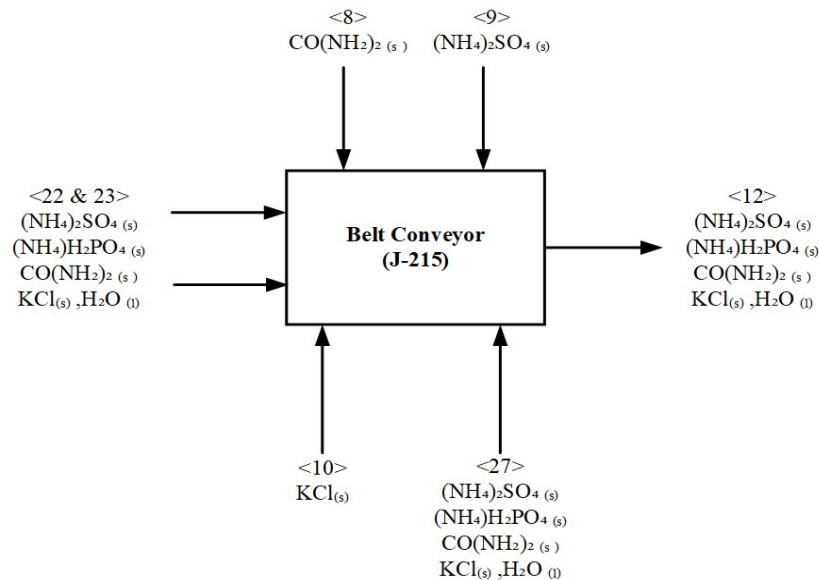
$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{H}_2\text{O dari Dryer Scrubber (uap air)} \\ &= 0,000 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 17 dari Granulator Scrubbe		Aliran 32 ke Seal Tank	
NH_3	134,03	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	32,57
Aliran 31 dari Cyclone		$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	11,98
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	11,60	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1,31
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	12,23	KCl	9,09
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1,34	H_2O	72,53
KCl	9,27		127,49



H ₂ O	0,52	Aliran 33 ke Atmosfer	
Udara Dryer	12.725,34	NH ₃	129,11
Udara Cooler	46.981,08	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0,23
	59.741,38	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	0,24
Aliran 5 dari Tangki Asam Sulfat		CO(NH ₂) ₂	0,03
H ₂ SO ₄	15,74	KCl	0,19
H ₂ O	0,32	H ₂ O	0,00
	16,06	Udara Dryer	12.725,34
Aliran Water Process		Udara Cooler	46.981,08
H ₂ O	71,69		59.836,22
Total	59.963,71	Total	59.963,71

12. Belt Conveyor



Aliran Masuk

Aliran 8 Masuk dari Bin Urea

CO(NH₂)₂ = 1.923,26 kg/jam
H₂O = 9,66 kg/jam

Aliran 9 Masuk dari Bin ZA

(NH₄)₂SO₄ = 6.724,94 kg/jam
H₂O = 6,73 kg/jam

Aliran 10 Masuk dari Bin KCl

KCl = 13.302,46 kg/jam
H₂O = 271,48 kg/jam



Aliran 22 dan 23

Aliran 22 Keluar dari Undersize Screen

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	1.020,53	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	1.075,92	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	117,96	kg/jam
KCl	=	815,90	kg/jam
H_2O	=	47,09	kg/jam

Aliran 23 Keluar dari Oversize Screen

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	3.061,58	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	3.227,77	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	353,89	kg/jam
KCl	=	2.447,71	kg/jam
H_2O	=	141,27	kg/jam

Aliran 27 Masuk dari Cyclone

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	568,23	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	599,07	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	65,68	kg/jam
KCl	=	454,29	kg/jam
H_2O	=	25,57	kg/jam

Penjumlahan Aliran 22, 23, dan 27 Recycle

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \text{Recycle dari produk Undersize, Oversize, dan Cyclone} \\ &= (1.020,53 + 3.061,58 + 568,23) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 4.650,33 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= \text{Recycle dari produk Undersize, Oversize, dan Cyclone} \\ &= (1.075,92 + 3.227,77 + 599,07) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 4.902,76 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \text{Recycle dari produk Undersize, Oversize, dan Cyclone} \\ &= (117,96 + 353,89 + 65,68) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 537,53 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{KCl} &= \text{Recycle dari produk Undersize, Oversize, dan Cyclone} \\ &= (815,90 + 2.447,71 + 454,29) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 3.717,91 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{Recycle dari produk Undersize, Oversize, dan Cyclone} \\ &= (47,09 + 141,27 + 25,57) \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 213,92 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$



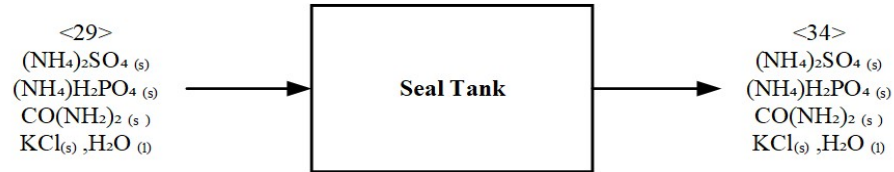
Aliran Keluar 12 Recycle ke Pug Mill

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \text{Aliran dari Tangki ZA} + \text{Recycle} \\
 &= 6.724,94 \text{ kg/jam} + 4.650,33 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 11.375,27 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \\
 (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 &= \text{Aliran recycle produk Undersize, Oversize, dan Cyclone} \\
 &= 4.902,76 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \\
 \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 &= \text{Aliran dari Tangki Urea} + \text{Recycle} \\
 &= 1.923,26 \text{ kg/jam} + 537,53 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 2.460,79 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \\
 \text{KCl} &= \text{Aliran dari Tangki KCl} + \text{Recycle} \\
 &= 13.302,46 \text{ kg/jam} + 3.717,91 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 17.020,36 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \\
 \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \text{Aliran Air yang masuk Recycle Belt} \\
 &= (9,66 + 6,73 + 271,48 + 213,92) \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 501,80 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 8 dari Bin Urea		Aliran 12 ke Pug Mill	
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1.923,26	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	11.375,27
H ₂ O	9,66	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	4.902,76
	1.932,92	CO(NH ₂) ₂	2.460,79
Aliran 9 dari Bin ZA		KCl	17.020,36
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	6.724,94	H ₂ O	501,80
H ₂ O	6,73		36.260,98
	6.731,67		
Aliran 10 dari Bin KCl			
KCl	13.302,46		
H ₂ O	271,48		
	13.573,94		
Aliran 22,23,27 Recycle			
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	4.650,33		
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	4.902,76		
CO(NH ₂) ₂	537,53		
KCl	3.717,91		
H ₂ O	213,92		
	14.022,45		
Total	36.260,98	Total	36.260,98



13. Seal Tank (WWTP)



Aliran Masuk

Aliran 29 Limbah dari Tail Gas

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	32,57	kg/jam
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	11,98	kg/jam
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	1,31	kg/jam
KCl	=	9,09	kg/jam
H_2O	=	72,53	kg/jam

Aliran Keluar

Aliran 34 Keluar menuju Seal Tank

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	=	Aliran Limbah $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
	=	32,57 kg/jam
	=	
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	=	Aliran Limbah $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$
	=	11,98 kg/jam
	=	
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	=	Aliran Limbah $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$
	=	1,31 kg/jam
	=	
KCl	=	Aliran Limbah KCl
	=	9,09 kg/jam
	=	
H_2O	=	Aliran Limbah H_2O
	=	72,53 kg/jam



Tabel Neraca Massa Seal Tank

Aliran Masuk		Aliran Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)
Aliran 32 Limbah Tail Gas		Aliran 34 ke Pengolahan Limbah	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	32,57	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	32,57
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	11,98	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	11,98
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,31	CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,31
KCl	9,09	KCl	9,09
H ₂ O	72,53	H ₂ O	72,53
	127,49		127,49
Total	127,49	Total	127,49

Produk Pupuk NPK

(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	=	16.165,13	kg/jam
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	=	17.042,60	kg/jam
CO(NH ₂) ₂	=	1.868,52	kg/jam
KCl	=	12.923,91	kg/jam
H ₂ O	=	745,88	kg/jam
Coating Powder	=	111,11	kg/jam
Coating Oil	=	121,21	kg/jam
Total NPK	=	48.978,37	kg/jam
		78%	

Perhitungan Persentase mencari N,P,K

1. (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ N} &= \frac{\text{Massa unsur N}}{\text{massa molar senyawa}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{28,20}{132,33} \times 100\% \\ &= 21,31\% \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

2. (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ N} &= \frac{\text{Massa unsur N}}{\text{massa molar senyawa}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{28,20}{129,25} \times 100\% \\ &= 21,82\% \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\% P &= \frac{\text{Massa unsur N}}{\text{massa molar senyawa}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{62,00}{142,00} \times 100\% \\ &= 43,66\%\end{aligned}$$

3. $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\% N &= \frac{\text{Massa unsur N}}{\text{massa molar senyawa}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{28,20}{60,24} \times 100\% \\ &= 46,81\%\end{aligned}$$

4. KCl

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{K}_2\text{O} &= \frac{\text{Massa unsur K}}{\text{massa molar senyawa}} \times \frac{\text{Massa unsur K}}{\text{massa molar senyawa}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{39,10}{74,55} \times \frac{94,20}{78,20} \times 100\% \\ &= 63\%\end{aligned}$$

Massa tiap Unsur

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa N} &= (\text{massa } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \times \% \text{N}) + (\text{massa } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \\ &\quad \times \% \text{N}) + (\text{massa } \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \times \% \text{N}) \\ &= 3.444,74 + 3.718,44 + 874,68 \\ &= 8.037,87 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa P} &= (\text{massa } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \times \% \text{P}) \\ &= 17.042,60 \times 43,7\% \\ &= 7.441,14 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa K} &= (\text{massa } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 \times \% \text{P}) \\ &= 12.923,91 \times 63,2\% \\ &= 8.165,20 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Persentase Produk NPK

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{N} &= \frac{\text{Massa N}}{\text{Massa Total NPK}} \\ &= \frac{8.037,87}{48.978,37} \times 100\% \\ &= 16,411\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{P} &= \frac{\text{Massa P}}{\text{Massa Total NPK}} \\ &= \frac{7.441,14}{48.978,37} \times 100\% \\ &= 15,193\%\end{aligned}$$



Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ K} &= \frac{\text{Massa K}}{\text{Massa Total NPK}} \\ &= \frac{8.165,20}{48.978,37} \times 100\% \\ &= 16,671\% \\ \% \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{\text{Massa K}}{\text{Massa Total NPK}} \\ &= \frac{745,88}{48.978,37} \times 100\% \\ &= 1,523\% \end{aligned}$$



APPENDIX B PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Kapasitas Produksi = 400.000 Ton/Tahun
= 400.000.000 kg/tahun
= 1.212.121 kg/hari
= 50.505 kg/jam
Operasi = 330 hari
= 24 jam
Satuan Massa = kg/jam
Satuan Panas = kkal/jam
Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K
Basis perhitungan = 1 jam operasi

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

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

Dengan : H = panas ; kkal
n = berat bahan ; kmol
C_p = spesifik heat ; kkal/kmol.Kelvin
T_{ref} = suhu reference ; Kelvin
T = suhu bahan ; Kelvin

Tabel Berat Molekul

Komponen	Berat Molekul
NH ₃	17,03
H ₂ SO ₄	98,08
H ₃ PO ₄	98,00
KCl	74,55
H ₂ O	18,02
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	115,03
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	132,06
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	132,14
CO(NH ₂) ₂	60,06
Udara Kering	28,97



Tabel Persamaan Kapasitas Panas dari Solid (J/mol K)

Komponen	A	B	C
NH ₃	15,8490	0,142040	-0,0000946
H ₂ SO ₄	-34,3530	0,702110	-0,0006115
KCl	46,4320	0,012844	0,0000007
H ₂ O	9,6950	0,074955	-0,0000156

(Yaws, 1999, Table 3-1 & 3-2)

Tabel Persamaan Kapasitas Panas dari Liquid (J/mol K)

Komponen	A	B	C	D
NH ₃	488,2000	3,3618	-0,01439800	0,00002037
H ₂ SO ₄	26,0040	0,7034	0,00214320	0,00012745
KCl	188,9290	-0,1899	-0,00008787	-0,00000001
H ₂ O	92,0530	-0,0400	-0,00021103	0,00000053

(Yaws, 1999, Table 4-1 & 4-2)

Tabel Persamaan Kapasitas Panas dari Gas (J/mol K)

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
NH ₃	33,5730	-0,0126	8,89,E-05	-7,18,E-08	1,86,E-11
H ₂ O	33,9330	-0,0084	2,99,E-05	-1,78,E-08	3,69,E-12

(Yaws, 1999, Table 2-1 & 2-2)

Tabel Panas Pembentukan

Senyawa	Delta Hf		
	kJ/mol	kJ/kgmol	Kkal/kgmol
NH ₃	-46,19	-46191	-11039,649
H ₂ SO ₄	-811,32	-811320	-193905,480
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	-1173,1	-1173100	-280370,900
H ₃ PO ₄	-1278,0	-1278000	-305442,000
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	-1445,1	-1445070	-345371,730
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	-1566,9	-1566910	-374491,490
H ₂ O (l)	-285,84	-285840	-68315,760
H ₂ O (g)	-241,83	-241826	-57796,414

(Himmelblau, 1962, Appendiks Tabel F-1)



Tabel Kapasitas Panas (Cp) beberapa senyawa

Senyawa	Specific Heat		
	Kkal/kg.C	Kkal/kgmol.C	J/Mol.K
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	0,6526	75,0442	314,0668
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	0,4125	54,4455	227,9035
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0,3906	51,5592	215,9525
CO(NH ₂) ₂	0,3200	19,2000	80,4131
H ₃ PO ₄	0,6350	62,2300	260,3703
Udara kering	0,2400	6,9528	29,1074

$$\Delta H = n \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT \quad (\text{Himmeblau 5th Ed, Eq. 4.8})$$

maka untuk penyederhanaan integrasi dari ΔH , untuk Solid

$$\Delta H = n \left(A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) \right)$$

maka untuk penyederhanaan integrasi dari ΔH , untuk liquid

$$\Delta H = n \left(A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4) \right)$$

dengan perhitungan Cp untuk Gas

$$C_p = A + BT + C T^2 + D T^3 + E T^4$$

maka untuk penyederhanaan integrasi dari ΔH , untuk gas

$$\Delta H = n \left(A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4) + \frac{E}{5} (T^5 - T_{ref}^5) \right)$$

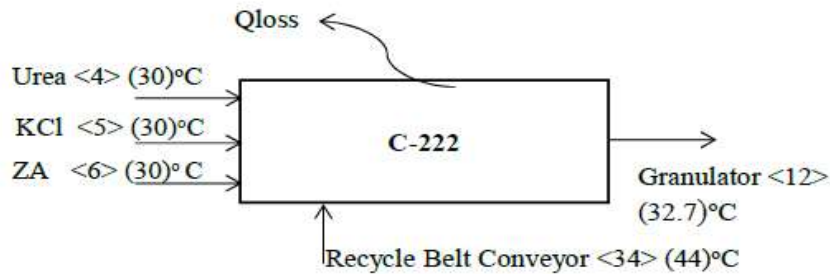
Dengan :

- ΔH = Entalpi (Joule)
- n = Mol (mol)
- Cp = Specific heat (Joule/mol K)
- Treff = Suhu references (K)
- T = Suhu (K)
- A,B,C,D,E = Konstanta



1. Pug Mill

Fungsi : untuk mencampur semua bahan baku padat dan hasil recycle sehingga menjadi homogen



Aliran 8 Masuk dari Bin Urea

Suhu bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298 K

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1923,2554	32,022	96,05008696	3075,7384
H ₂ O	9,6646001	0,5363	90,1783	48,364997
Total				3124,1034

Menghitung Ure: CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 80 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 402,07 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 96,05 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung air H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-0,040}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-0,0002}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{#####}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 377,4864 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 90,1783 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Aliran 9 Masuk dari Bin ZA

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	6724,9404	50,8925	257,9461	13127,53
H ₂ O	6,7317	2,6769	90,1783	241,40
Total				13368,93

Menghitung Ammonium Sulfat (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1079,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 258 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung air H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-0,04}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad \left(303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} \left(303,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} \left(303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right) \\ &= 377 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 90 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 12 Masuk dari Bin KCl

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
KCl	13302,457	178,437	60,149	10732,878
H ₂ O	271,479	15,065	90,178	1358,573
Total				12091,451

Menghitung Kalium Klorida KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad \left(303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{7\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} \left(303,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) \\ &= 251,786 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 60,149 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Menghitung air H₂O

$$\int Cp dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 377 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 90 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran 13 Masuk dari Recycle

$$T_{ref} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{keluar} = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	4188,438	31,697	1289,731	40880,55
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	4415,794	38,388	1361,106	52250,40
CO(NH ₂) ₂	484,141	8,061	480,250	3871,28
KCl	3348,626	44,918	301,540	13544,55
H ₂ O	189,396	10,510	449,838	4727,94
Total				115274,71

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 5398,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 1289,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 228 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 5697,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 1361,1 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\int Cp dt = 80 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 2010,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 480,3 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int Cp dt = 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (323,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ = 1262,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 301,54 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int C_p dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (323,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (323,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 1883,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 449,84 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran Keluar Pug Mill

Suhu bahan masuk = 40 °C = 313,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa	n	C _p dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	10913,38	82,59	773,84	63910,93
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO	4415,79	38,39	816,66	31350,24
CO(NH ₂) ₂	2407,40	40,08	288,15	11549,98
KCl	16651,08	223,35	180,69	40357,11
H ₂ O	477,27	26,49	270,18	7156,01
Total				154324,27

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 3239,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 773,8 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 228 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 3418,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 816,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\int C_p dt = 80 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 1206,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 288,2 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int C_p dt = 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (313,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (313,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ = 756,4 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 180,69 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int C_p dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} (313,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (313,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (313,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K})$$

$$= 1131,0 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 270,18 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Neraca Panas Total Pug Mill

Neraca Panas Pug Mill

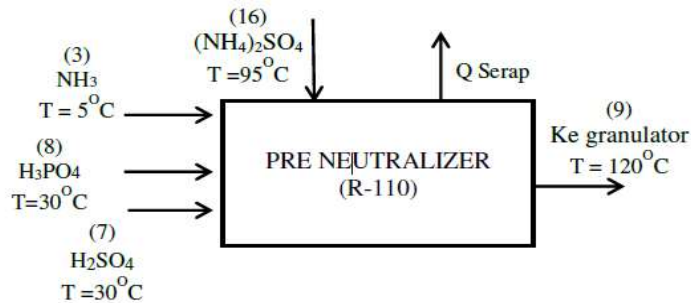
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas Masuk} &= \text{Panas Keluar} \\ \Delta H_{in} + Q_{supply} &= \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss} \\ 143859,196 + Q_{supply} &= 154324,2665 + 5\% Q_{supply} \\ 0,95 Q_{supply} &= 10465,07 \\ Q_{supply} &= 11015,86 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{loss} &= 550,793 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Bahan Pada	Bahan Keluar Pug Mill
CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 3075,738433	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 63910,93
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 13.127,53	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 31350,24
KCl = 10732,878	CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 11549,98
H ₂ O = 1648,3364	KCl = 40357,11
28.584,49	H ₂ O = 7156,01
	154324,27
Bahan Recycle	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 40.880,55	Q _{loss} = 550,79
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 52.250,40	
CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 3.871,28	
KCl = 13.544,55	
H ₂ O = 4.727,94	
115.274,71	
Q _{supply} = 11.015,86	
Total = 154.875,06	Total = 154.875,06



2. Pre Neutralizer Reactor

Fungsi : Menetralkan H₃PO₄ dan H₂SO₄ menggunakan NH₃, sehingga membentuk ZA cair dan MAP yang akan bereaksi lebih lanjut menjadi DAP



Aliran 1 Masuk dari Tangki Amonia

Suhu bahan masuk = 5 °C = 278,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	2999,629	176,138	170,767	30078,509
H ₂ O	15,074	0,836	362,253	303,020
Total				30381,529

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int C_p dt &= 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (298,15 \text{ K} - 278,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\
 &= 298,15^2 \text{ K} - 278,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9\text{E-}05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (298,15^3 \text{ K} \\
 &- 278,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7\text{E-}08 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (298,15^4 \text{ K} - 278,15^4 \text{ K}) \\
 &+ \frac{1,9\text{E-}11 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} (298,15^5 \text{ K} - 278,15^5 \text{ K}) \\
 &= 714,83 \text{ Joule/mol} \\
 &= 170,7668 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (298,15 \text{ K} - 278,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\
 &(298,15^2 \text{ K} - 278,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (298,15^3 \text{ K} \\
 &- 278,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5\text{E-}07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (298,15^4 \text{ K} - 278,15^4 \text{ K}) \\
 &= 1.516,39 \text{ Joule/mol} \\
 &= 362,2531 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$



Aliran 8 Masuk dari Tangki Asam Fosfat

Suhu bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
H ₃ PO ₄	13017,537	132,832	311,001	41310,9
H ₂ O	13017,537	722,394	90,178	65144,3
Total				106455,2

1 Menghitung entalpi H₃PO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 260 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1301,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 311,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad \left(303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} \left(303,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{5\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} \left(303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right) \\ &= 377,49 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 90,1783 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 7 Masuk dari Tangki Asam Sulfat

Suhu bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
H ₂ SO ₄	6571,2667	66,9990	4652,4210	311707,78
H ₂ O	134,1075	7,4421	90,1783	671,12
Total				312378,90

1 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 26 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}01}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad \left(303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{2\text{E-}03}{3} \text{ J/mol K} \left(303,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{1,3\text{E-}04}{4} \text{ J/mol K} \left(303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right) \\ &= 19475,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 4652,4 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$



2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int Cp dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K})$$

$$= 377,49 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 90,1783 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran 16

Suhu bahan masuk = 95 °C = 368,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1060,423	8,025	3611,246	28980,236
H ₂ O	21,208	1,177	1257,916	1480,492
Total				30460,728

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K})$$

$$= 15116,7 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 3611,2 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int Cp dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K})$$

$$= 5.265,64 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 1257,9161 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran 9 Keluar Reaktor

Suhu bahan masuk = 120 °C = 393,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
H ₃ PO ₄	8887,830	90,692	5909,025	535902,2
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	9913,677	75,024	4900,976	367691,1
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	4847,348	42,140	7127,650	300358,2
H ₂ O	13187,926	731,849	1710,490	1251821,0
Total				2455772,5



1 Menghitung entalpi H₃PO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 260 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 24735,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 5909,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

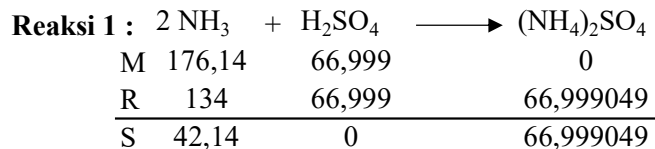
$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 20515,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 4901,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi NH₄H₂PO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 314 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 29836,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 7127,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-0,040}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (393,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (393,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (393,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7160,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1710,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



T saat masuk reaktor = 120 °C = 120 + 273,15 = 393,15 K

T reference = 25 °C = 25 + 273,15 = 298,15 K

T saat keluar reaktor = 120 °C = 120 + 273,15 = 393,15 K

Panas reaksi :

Komponen	n	ΔHf	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	133,9981	-11039,649	-1479291,958
H ₂ SO ₄	66,999049	-193905,5	-12991482,66
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	66,999049	-280370,9	-18784583,53

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{25} &= (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ produk}) - (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}) \\ &= -4313808,912 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan Entalpi Reaksi

1. Reaktan yang bereaksi

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	133,9981	843,5149	113029,3933
H ₂ SO ₄	66,999049	133657,76	8954942,417
Total			9067971,811

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (393,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (393,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7E-08 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (393,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1,9E-11 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} (393,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3.530,95 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 843,5149 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

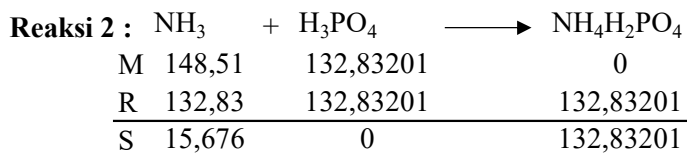
$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 26 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7E-01 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (393,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{2E-03 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (393,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3E-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (393,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 559491,3627 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 133657,7551 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2. Produk yang dihasilkan

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	66,999049	4901,0	328360,7461
Total			328360,7461

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 20515,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 4901,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$





Panas reaksi :

Komponen	n	ΔH_f	ΔH_f
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	132,83201	-11039,65	-1466418,763
H ₃ PO ₄	132,83201	-305442,00	-40572474,72
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	132,83201	-345371,7	-45876421

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{25} &= (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ produk}) - (n \times \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}}) \\ &= -3837527,521 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Entalpi Reaksi

1. Reaktan yang bereaksi

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔH_f
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	132,83201	843,5149	112045,7813
H ₃ PO ₄	132,83201	5909,0	784907,7219
Total			896953,5032

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (393,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (393,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7E-08}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (393,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1,9E-11}{5} \text{ J/mol K} (393,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3.530,95 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 843,5149 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₃PO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 260 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 24735,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 5909,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2. Produk yang dihasilkan

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔH_f
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	132,83201	7127,6	946780,0452
Total			946780,0452

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₄H₂PO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 314 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 29836,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 7127,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}} &= (\Delta H \text{ NH}_3 + \Delta H \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4) + (\Delta H \text{ NH}_3 + \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4) \\ &= 9.964.925 \quad \text{kkal/jam} \quad (\text{Entalpi bahan masuk})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{Produk}} &= (\Delta H (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4) + (\Delta H \text{ NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) \\ &= 1.275.141 \quad \text{kkal/jam} \quad (\text{Entalpi bahan keluar})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} &= \Delta H_{R, \text{Tref}} + (\Delta H_{\text{Produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}}) \\ &= -8.151.336 + (1.275.141 - 9.964.925) \\ &= -8.151.336 + -8.689.785 \quad \text{kkal} \\ &= -16.841.121 \quad \text{kkal/jam} \\ &(\text{Reaksi bersifat eksotermis, menghasilkan panas})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} &= Q \quad (\text{Himmelblau, eq 5.11, page 452}) \\ Q &= -16.841.121 \quad \text{kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan air pendingin

$$T \text{ air pendingin masuk} = 30 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$T \text{ air pendingin keluar} = 40 \quad ^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$\begin{aligned}C_p \text{ air pendingin} &= 0,9995 \quad \text{kal/gr } ^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{App A.2-5, Geankoplis, 1997}) \\ &= 0,9995 \quad \text{kkal/Kg } ^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ 15647394,55 &= m \times 1,0 \times 10 \\ m &= 1565522,2 \quad \text{kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga didapatkan kebutuhan air pendingin sebanyak 1.565.522 kg/jam

Tabel B.1 Neraca Panas Total Pre-Neutralizer (R-110)

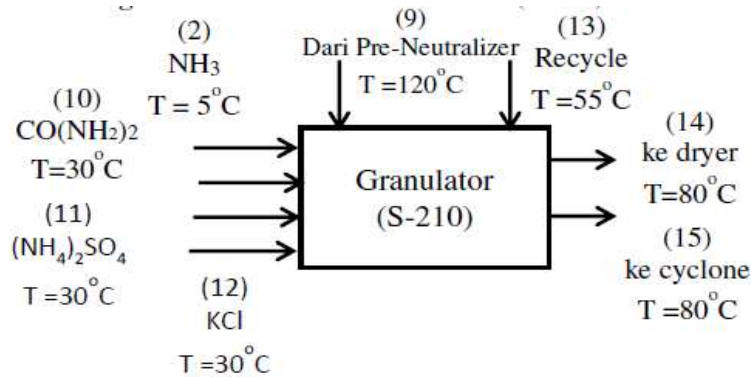
Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Reaktan dari Penyin	Produk Keluar reaktor
NH ₃ = 30078,5	H ₃ PO ₄ = 535902,2
H ₃ PO ₄ = 41310,9	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 367691,1
H ₂ SO ₄ = 311707,8	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄ = 300358,2
H ₂ O = 66118,4	H ₂ O = 1251821,0
449215,6	2455772,5
Recycle Granulator Scrubber	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 28980,2	
H ₂ O = 1480,5	
30460,7	
ΔH Reaksi = -15647394,5	
Total = -15167718,2	Total = -15167718,2



3. Granulator

Fungsi : Mencampur antara bahan padat dan bahan cair, sekaligus membentuk butiran produk pupuk NPK.

Diagram Neraca Panas Granulator (S-210)



Aliran 2 Masuk dari Tangki Amonia

Suhu bahan masuk = 5 °C = 278,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH ₃	4073,5709	239,1997	-170,7668	-40847,3577
H ₂ O	20,4702	1,1360	-362,2531	-411,5092
Total				-41258,8670

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int Cp dt = 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (278,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1\text{E}-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} (278,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9\text{E}-05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (278,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7\text{E}-08 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (278,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,9\text{E}-11 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} (278,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K})$$

$$= -714,83 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= -170,7668 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (278,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (278,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (278,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (278,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= -1516,4 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= -362,25 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 13 Masuk dari Pug Mill

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 313,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	10913,3780	82,5895	773,8384	63910,9316
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	4415,7944	38,3882	816,6634	31350,2377
CO(NH ₂) ₂	2407,3963	40,0832	288,1503	11549,9813
KCl	16651,0837	223,3546	180,6863	40357,1071
H ₂ O	477,2709	26,4856	270,1847	7156,0088
Total				154324,2665

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3239,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 773,8 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3418,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 816,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 80 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1206,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 288,2 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (313,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (313,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 756,4 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 180,69 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (313,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (313,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (313,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (313,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1131,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 270,18 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 7 Masuk dari Reaktor

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 393,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
H ₃ PO ₄	8887,8303	90,6921	5909,0254	535902,197
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	9913,6774	75,0240	4900,9763	367691,067
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	4847,3485	42,1399	7127,6498	300358,189
H ₂ O	13187,9264	731,8494	1710,4899	1251821,023
Total				2455772,476

1 Menghitung entalpi H₃PO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 260 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 24735,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 5909,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 20515,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 4901,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi NH₄H₂PO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 314 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 29836,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 7127,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (393,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (393,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (393,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (393,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7160,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1710,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Aliran 11 Keluar dari Granulator

Suhu bahan masuk = 70 °C = 343,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	2407,3963	40,0832	864,4508	34649,944
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	20827,0554	157,6136	2321,5151	365902,247
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	21957,5896	190,8858	2449,9903	467668,280
KCl	16651,0837	223,3546	544,2021	121550,040
H ₂ O	13685,6675	759,4710	808,6628	614155,955
Total				1603926,467

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 80 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3618,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 864,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 9717,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 2321,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 10255,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 2450,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7E-07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2278,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 544,2 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3385,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 808,66 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Aliran 14 Keluar Granulator menuju Cyclone

Suhu bahan masuk = 70 °C = 343,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

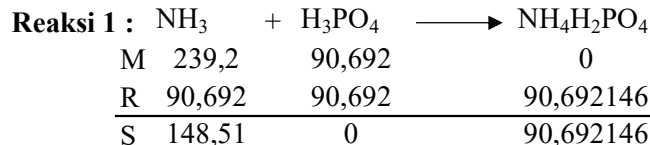
Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH ₃	266,9545	15,6755	392,5399	6153,2761
Total				6153,2761

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int Cp dt = 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7E-08}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,9E-11}{5} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K})$$

$$= 1.643,17 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 392,5399 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



T saat masuk Granul: = 70 °C = 70 + 273,15 = 343,15 K

T reference = 25 °C = 25 + 273,15 = 298,15 K

T saat keluar Granula = 70 °C = 70 + 273,15 = 343,15 K

Panas reaksi (T=25°C):

Komponen	n (kgmol)	Delta Hf	N x Delta Hf
NH ₃	90,692146	-11039,65	-1001209,462
H ₃ PO ₄	90,692146	-305442	-27701190,53
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	90,692146	-345371,7	-31322503,45

$$\Delta H_{25} = (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ produk}) - (n \times \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}})$$

$$= -2620103,451 \text{ Kkal}$$



Perhitungan Entalpi Reaksi

1. Reaktan yang bereaksi

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	90,692146	608,5388	55189,69288
H ₃ PO ₄	90,692146	864,5	78398,8968
Total			133588,5897

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int Cp dt = 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (343,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5E-07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (343,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,9E-11 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} (343,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K})$$

$$= 2.547,34 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 608,5388 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₃PO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 80 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K})$$

$$= 3618,6 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 864,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2. Produk yang dihasilkan

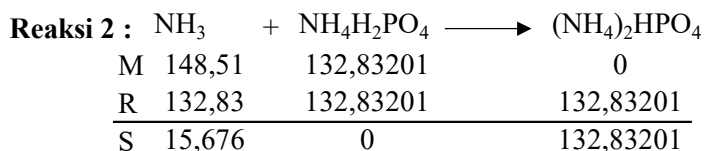
Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	90,692146	2450,0	222194,8819
Total			222194,8819

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₄H₂PO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 228 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K})$$

$$= 10255,7 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 2450,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$





Panas reaksi (T=25°C):

Komponen	n (kgmol)	Delta Hf	N x Delta Hf
NH ₃	132,83201	-11039,65	-1466418,763
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	132,83201	-345371,73	-45876421
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	132,83201	-374491,5	-49744457,25

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{25} &= (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ produk}) - (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}) \\ &= -2401617,48 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Entalpi Reaksi

1. Reaktan yang bereaksi

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	132,83201	608,5388	80833,43625
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	132,83201	2450,0	325437,1403
Total			406270,5766

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1,9E-11}{5} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2.547,34 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 608,5388 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi NH₄H₂PO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 10255,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 2450,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2. Produk yang dihasilkan

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	132,83201	2450,0	325437,1403
Total			325437,1403

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 10255,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 2450,0 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}} &= (\Delta H \text{ NH}_3 + \Delta H \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4) + (\Delta H \text{ NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) \\ &= 539.859,1662 \text{ kkal/jam} \quad (\text{Entalpi bahan masuk})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{Produk}} &= (\Delta H \text{ NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) + (\Delta H \text{ (NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4) \\ &= 547.632,0222 \text{ kkal/jam} \quad (\text{Entalpi bahan keluar})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} &= \Delta H_{\text{R, Tref}} + (\Delta H_{\text{Produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}}) \\ &= -5.021.720,9 + (547.632,022 - 539.859) \text{ kkal} \\ &= -5.021.720,9 + 7.772,8560 \text{ kkal} \\ &= -5.013.948,1 \text{ kkal} \\ &(\text{Reaksi bersifat eksotermis, menghasilkan panas})\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Total

Entalpi bahan masuk + Q supply = Entalpi bahan keluar + ΔH reaksi + Q loss
 asumsi Q loss : 5% Q supply
 (Kehilangan maksimum = 10%) (Ulrich; 432)

Entalpi bahan masuk + Q supply = Entalpi bahan keluar + ΔH reaksi
 + 5% Q supply

Entalpi bahan masuk + Q supply = Entalpi bahan keluar + ΔH reaksi
 $2.568.837,876 \text{ kkal/j} + 95\% \text{ Q supply} = 1.610.079,7426 \text{ kkal/jam} +$
 $-5.013.948,075 \text{ kkal/jam}$
 $95\% \text{ Q supply} = -5.972.706,208 \text{ kkal/jam}$
 $\text{Q supply} = \frac{-5.972.706,208 \text{ kkal/jam}}{95\%}$
 $\text{Q supply} = -6.287.059,167 \text{ kkal/jam}$

Tabel B.2 Neraca Panas Total Granulator

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Bahan dari Reaktor	Produk Keluar reaktor
H ₃ PO ₄ = 535902,197	CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 34649,94
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 367691,067	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 365902,25
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄ = 300358,189	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 467668,28
H ₂ O = 1251821,023	KCl = 121550,04
<u>2.455.772,48</u>	H ₂ O = <u>614155,95</u>
	1603926,47
Bahan dari Penyimpanan	ΔH Reaksi = -5013948,08
NH ₃ = -40.847,36	
H ₂ O = -411,51	Gas NH ₃ menuju Scrubber
<u>-41.258,87</u>	NH ₃ = 6153,28

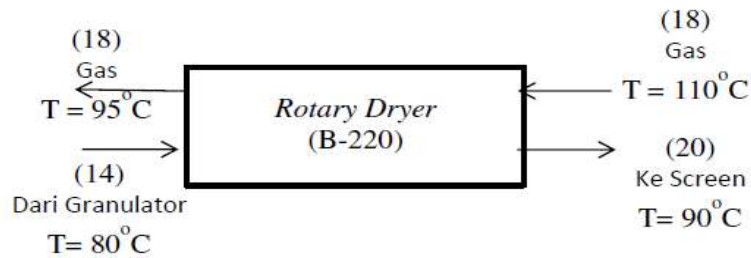


Bahan dari Pug Mill			
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ =	63.910,93	Q _{loss} =	-314352,96
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄ =	31.350,24		
CO(NH ₂) ₂ =	11.549,98		
KCl =	40.357,11		
H ₂ O =	7.156,01		
	154.324,27		
Q _{supply} =	-6.287.059		
Total =	-3.718.221,3	Total =	-3.718.221,3

4. Rotary Dryer

Fungsi : Mengurangi kadar air di dalam pupuk NPK hingga mencapai 1,5%

Diagram Neraca Panas Rotary Dryer (B-220)



T saat bahan masuk : Bahan	= 70 °C = 343 °K = 158 °F
Udara	= 110 °C = 383 °K = 230 °F
T Reffrence	= 25 °C = 298 °K = 77 °F
T saat bahan keluar : Bahan	= 90 °C = 363 °K = 194 °F
Udara	= 90 °C = 363 °K = 194 °F

Penentuan suhu panas keluar :

Tekanan	= 1 atm
Suhu udara masuk	= 110 °C = 383 °K = 230 °F
Relative Humidity	= 2%
Humidity udara masuk	= 0,02 lb H ₂ O/ lb udara kering (Perry Fig.12-3)

Perhitungan Suhu Wet Bulb :

Assumsi suhu wet bulb = 108 °C = 381 °K = 226 °F

Persamaan Badger hal 383 :



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

dimana,

- W_W = humidity 226 °F = 0,02 lb H₂O/lb udara kering
 W_G = humidity 230 °F = 0,02 lb H₂O/lb udara kering
 h_G = heat transfer coefficient dari udara ke permukaan basah
 t_G = suhu udara panas masuk ke dryer = 230 °F
 t_W = suhu wet bulb = 226 °F
 k_G = mass transfer coefficient dari permukaan basah ke udara
 P = tekanan operasi
 λ = panas laten udara basah suhu = 226 °F = 2283 kJ/kg
(Steam Table Smith Vannes) = 982 btu/lb

Dari Badger hal 384 diketahui : $\frac{h_G}{29 \times k_G \times P} = 0,26$

$$\begin{aligned} W_W - W_G &= \frac{h_G}{29 \times \lambda \times k_G \times P} (t_G - t_W) \\ &= \frac{0,26 \times 3,96}{982} \\ &= 0,00105 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_W - W_g &= 0,00105 \\ W_W - 0,02 &= 0,00105 & W_W - W_g &= 0,00105 \\ W_W &= 0,00105 + 0,018 \\ &= 0,01915 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Check : } W_W - W_G &= 0,0191 - 0,0181 \\ &= 0,00105 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, asumsi $t_W = 226 \text{ °F} = 108 \text{ °C}$ (Benar)

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

$$NTU = \ln \left[\frac{(t_{G1} - t_W)}{(t_{G2} - t_W)} \right] \quad (\text{Badger ; 508})$$

- dimana, t_{G1} = suhu udara masuk (°F = 230 °F)
 t_{G2} = suhu udara keluar (°F)
 t_W = suhu wet bulb 226 °F
NTU = total Number of Transfer Unit (**1,5 s/d 2; Badger,p.508**),
ditetapkan = 1,5



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka, } 1,5 &= \ln \left[\frac{230 - 226}{t_{G2} - 226} \right] \\ 4,48 &= \frac{230 - 226}{t_{G2} - 226} \\ t_{G2} &= 226,924 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 108,29 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan enthalpy untuk padatan :

Aliran 11 Masuk dari Granulator

Padatan masuk

Suhu bahan masuk = 70 °C = 343,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	20827,0554	157,6136	2321,5151	365902,2473
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	21957,5896	166,2698	2449,9903	407359,3994
CO(NH ₂) ₂	2407,3963	40,0832	864,4508	34649,9439
KCl	16651,0837	223,3546	544,2021	121550,0403
H ₂ O	13685,6675	759,4710	808,6628	614155,9547
Total				1543617,586

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 9717,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 2321,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 10255,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 2450 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 80 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3618,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 864,45 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2.278,03 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 544,2021 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int C_p dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 3385,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 808,66 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran 17 Keluar dari Rotary Dryer menuju Rotary Cooler

Suhu bahan masuk = 90 °C = 363,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	20410,5143	154,4613	3353,2995	517954,9589
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	21518,4378	162,9444	3538,8749	576639,8610
CO(NH ₂) ₂	2359,2484	39,2815	1248,6511	49048,9206
KCl	16318,0620	218,8875	788,1373	172513,4011
H ₂ O	941,7735	52,2627	1167,8900	61037,0593
Total				1377194,201

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 14036,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 3353,3 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 228 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 14813,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 3538,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\int C_p dt = 80 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ = 5226,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 1248,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int C_p dt = 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ = 3.299,14 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 788,1373 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int C_p dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 4888,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 1167,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran 19 Keluar ke Cyclone

Padatan keluar

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 363,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	416,5411	3,1523	3353,2995	10570,5094
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	439,1518	3,3254	3538,8749	11768,1604
CO(NH ₂) ₂	48,1479	0,8017	1248,6511	1000,9984
KCl	333,0217	4,4671	788,1373	3520,6817
H ₂ O	18,5529	1,0296	1167,8900	1202,4301
H ₂ O (g)	12725,3411	706,1788	525,2163	370896,6027
Total				398959,3826

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 14036,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 3353,3 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 228 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ = 14813,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 3538,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\int C_p dt = 80 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ = 5226,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 1248,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int C_p dt = 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K})$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 3.299,14 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 788,1373 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O (l)

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E}-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E}-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (363,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E}-07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (363,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 4888,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1167,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

6 Menghitung entalpi H₂O (g)

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 33,9 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-8\text{E}-03 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{3,0\text{E}-05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (363,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E}-08 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (363,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &\quad + \frac{3,7\text{E}-12 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} (363,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2.198,56 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 525,2163 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu udara masuk} &= 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 393,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Suhu reference} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Cp udara pada suhu } 100^\circ\text{C} &= 29,1074 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Udara} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 29,1 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \times (393 - 298)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 2765,2 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 660,9 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu udara Keluar} &= 90 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 363,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Suhu reference} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Cp udara pada suhu} &= 29,1 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Udara} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 29,1 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \times (363 - 298)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 1891,9810 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 452,1943 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$



Neraca Panas Heater 2 Karbon Monoksida

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas Masuk} &= \text{Panas Keluar} \\ \Delta H_{in} + Q_{supply} &= \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss} \\ 1543617,5856 + Q_{supply} &= 1776153,5834 + 5\% Q_{loss} \\ 0,95 Q_{supply} &= 232535,9977 \\ Q_{supply} &= 244774,7344 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{loss} &= 12238,7367 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Total =

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{Bahan Masuk} + \Delta \text{Udara Masuk} &= \Delta \text{Bahan Keluar} + \Delta \text{Udara Keluar} \\ 1543617,586 + \Delta \text{Udara Masuk} &= 1776153,5834 + \Delta \text{Udara Keluar} \\ 1543617,586 + n \int C_p dt &= 1776153,5834 + n \int C_p dt \\ 1543617,586 + n \cdot 660,89938 &= 1776153,5834 + n \cdot 452,1943 \\ 208,70507 n &= 232535,9977 \\ n \text{ udara} &= 1114,1847 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan udara} &= 1114,1847 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 28,951 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 32256,76199 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Enthalpi udara :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{Udara Masuk} &= n \int C_p dt \\ &= 1114,1847 \times 660,9 \\ &= 736363,993 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{Udara Keluar} &= n \int C_p dt \\ &= 1114,1847 \times 452,194 \\ &= 503827,995 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel B.3 Neraca Panas Total Rotary Dryer (B-220)

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Bahan dari Granulat	Produk Keluar Granulator
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 365902,247	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 517954,96
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 407359,399	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 576639,86
CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 34649,944	CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 49048,92
KCl = 121550,040	KCl = 172513,40
H ₂ O = 614155,955	H ₂ O = 61037,06
1.543.617,59	1377194,20



Udara Masuk = 736363,99	Debu ke Cyclone
	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 10570,51
	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ = 11768,16
	CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 1001,00
	KCl = 3520,68
	H ₂ O = 1202,43
	370896,60
	398959,38
	Udara Keluar = 503828,00
Total = 2.279.981,6	Total = 2.279.981,6

5. Rotary Cooler (B-310)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan produk pupuk NPK sebelum ke proses coating dengan menggunakan udara

Aliran 21 Masuk dari Rotary Dryer

Suhu bahan masuk = 90 °C = 363,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	16328,4114	271,8683	1248,6511	339468,6879
KCl	17214,7502	230,9155	788,1373	181993,1255
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1887,3987	14,2833	3353,2995	47896,2709
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	13054,4496	98,8524	3538,8749	349826,3252
H ₂ O	753,4188	41,8101	1167,8900	48829,6474
Total				968014,057

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\int Cp dt = 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K})$$

$$= 5226,9 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 1248,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int Cp dt = 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$(363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0E-07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K})$$

$$= 3.299,14 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 788,1373 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



3 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 14036,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3353,3 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 14813,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3538,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H_2O

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 4888,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1167,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 26 Keluar dari Rotary Cooler menuju Screen

Suhu bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	1868,5247	31,1110	672,3506	20917,4781
KCl	12923,9051	173,3589	422,7123	73280,9293
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	16165,1273	122,3333	1805,6228	220887,8686
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	17042,6027	129,0520	1905,5480	245914,7222
H_2O	745,8846	41,3920	629,2801	26047,1870
Total				587048,1853

1 Menghitung entalpi $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2814,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 672,35 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (333,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1.769,47 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 422,7123 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$



3 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7558,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1805,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7976,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1905,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H_2O

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E}-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E}-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (333,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E}-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (333,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2634,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 629,28 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 25 Keluar menuju Cyclone

Suhu bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	18,8740	0,3143	672,3506	211,2877
KCl	130,5445	1,7511	422,7123	740,2114
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	163,2841	1,2357	1805,6228	2231,1906
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	172,1475	1,3036	1905,5480	2483,9871
H_2O	7,5342	0,4181	629,2801	263,1029
Total				5929,7796

1 Menghitung entalpi $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2814,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 672,35 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E}-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E}-07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (333,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1.769,47 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 422,7123 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$



3 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7558,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1805,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7976,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1905,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H_2O

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E}-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad \left(333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{-2\text{E}-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} \left(333,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{5,3\text{E}-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} \left(333,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right) \\ &= 2634,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 629,28 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara masuk} = 27 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 300,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ udara pada suhu } 100^\circ\text{C} = 29,302 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Udara} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 29,3 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \times (300 - 298)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 58,603 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 14,007 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara Keluar} = 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ udara pada suhu} = 29,3 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Udara} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 29,3 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \times (333 - 298)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 1025,5560 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 245,1138 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Total =

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \text{ Bahan Masuk} + \Delta \text{ Udara Masuk} &= \Delta \text{ Bahan Keluar} + \Delta \text{ Udara Keluar} \\ 968014,057 + \Delta \text{ Udara Masuk} &= 592977,9650 + \Delta \text{ Udara Keluar} \\ 968014,057 + n \int C_p dt &= 592977,9650 + n \int C_p dt \\ 968014,057 + n \cdot 14,00650 &= 592977,9650 + n \cdot 245,1138 \\ -231,10727 \cdot n &= -375036,0920 \\ n \text{ udara} &= 1622,7793 \text{ kmol}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan udara} &= 1622,7793 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 28,951 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 46981,08414 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Enthalpi udara :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{ Udara Masuk} &= n \int C_p dt \\ &= 1622,7793 \times 14,007 \\ &= 22729,460 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{ Udara Keluar} &= n \int C_p dt \\ &= 1622,7793 \times 245,114 \\ &= 397765,552 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel B.4 Neraca Panas Total Rotary Cooler (B-310)

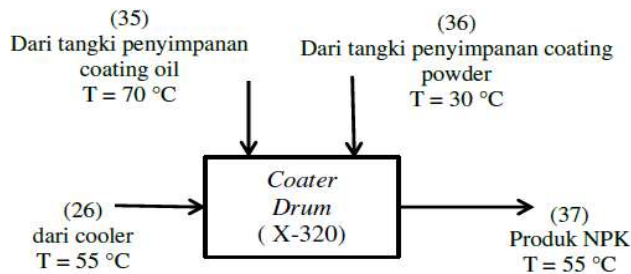
Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Bahan dari Rotary I	Produk Keluar
CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 339468,688	CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 20917,48
KCl = 181993,126	KCl = 73280,93
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 47896,271	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 220887,87
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 349826,325	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 245914,72
H ₂ O = 48829,647	H ₂ O = 26047,19
968.014,06	587048,19
Udara Masuk = 22729,460	Debu ke Scrubber
	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 211,29
	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO = 740,21
	CO(NH ₂) ₂ = 2231,19
	KCl = 2483,99
	H ₂ O = 263,10
	5929,78
	Udara Keluar = 397765,55
Total = 990.743,5	Total = 990.743,5



6. Coater Drum (X-320)

Fungsi : Melapisi produk NPK dengan coating oil dan coating powder agar tidak terjadi caking.

Diagram Neraca Panas Coater Drum (X-320)



Aliran 26 Masuk dari Rotary Cooler

Suhu bahan masuk = 60 °C = 333,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	16165,1273	269,1496	672,3506	180962,9236
KCl	17042,6027	228,6063	422,7123	96634,7055
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1868,5247	14,1405	1805,6228	25532,3967
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12923,9051	97,8639	1905,5480	186484,3411
H ₂ O	745,8846	41,3920	629,2801	26047,1870
Total				515661,5539

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\int Cp dt = 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$= 2814,5 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 672,35 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int Cp dt = 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$\left(333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{7,0E-07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} \left(333,15^3 \text{ K} \right.$$

$$\left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right)$$

$$= 1.769,47 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 422,7123 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}$$

$$= 7558,3 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 1805,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



4 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7976,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1905,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H_2O

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E}-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E}-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (333,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E}-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (333,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2634,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 629,28 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 36 Masuk dari Bin Coating Powder

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
Coating Powder	111,1111	0,4304	277,3531	119,3717

1 Menghitung entalpi Coating Powder

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 232 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1161,0 \text{ Joule/he} \\ &= 277,35 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 35 Masuk dari Tangki Coating Oil

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 343,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
Coating Oil	121,2121	0,5363	4867,6541	2610,7021

1 Menghitung entalpi Coating Oil

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 453 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 20376,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 4867,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$



Aliran 37 Keluar dari Rotary Drum

Suhu bahan masuk = 35 °C = 308,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	16165,1273	269,1496	192,1002	51703,6925
KCl	17042,6027	228,6063	120,3782	27519,2277
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1868,5247	14,1405	515,8922	7294,9705
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12923,9051	97,8639	544,4423	53281,2403
H ₂ O	745,8846	41,3920	180,2343	7460,2655
Coating Powder	111,1111	0,4304	277,3531	119,3717
Coating Oil	121,2121	0,5363	4867,6541	2610,702
Total				149989,470

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\int Cp dt = 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (308,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ = 804,1 \text{ Joule/mol} = 192,1 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int Cp dt = 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (308,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (308,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0E-07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (308,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ = 503,90 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 120,3782 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (308,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ = 2159,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 515,89 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 228 \text{ J/mol K} (308,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ = 2279,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 544,44 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int Cp dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (308,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (308,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (308,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (308,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 754,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 180,23 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



6 Menghitung entalpi Coating Powder

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 232 \text{ J/mol K} (308,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2322,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 554,71 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

7 Menghitung entalpi Coating Oil

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 453 \text{ J/mol K} (308,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 4528,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1081,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu udara masuk} &= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 318,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Suhu reference} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Cp udara pada suhu } 100^\circ\text{C} &= 29,302 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Udara} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 29,3 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \times (318 - 298)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 586,03 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 140,07 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu udara Keluar} &= 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 328,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Suhu reference} &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K} \\ \text{Cp udara pada suhu} &= 29,3 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Udara} &= C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 29,3 \text{ KJ/}^\circ\text{K} \times (328 - \text{####})^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 879,0480 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 210,0975 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Total =

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \text{ Bahan Masuk} + \Delta \text{ Udara Masuk} &= \Delta \text{ Bahan Keluar} + \Delta \text{ Udara Keluar} \\ 518391,6277 + \Delta \text{ Udara Masuk} &= 149989,4704 + \Delta \text{ Udara Keluar} \\ 518391,6277 + n \int C_p dt &= 149989,4704 + n \int C_p dt \\ 518391,6277 + n \cdot 140,06501 &= 149989,4704 + n \cdot 210,0975 \\ -70,03250 \quad n &= -368402,1574 \\ n \text{ udara} &= 5260,4453 \text{ kmol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan udara} &= 5260,4453 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 28,951 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 152295,1505 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Enthalpi udara :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \text{ Udara Masuk} &= n \int C_p dt \\ &= 5260,4453 \times 140,07 \\ &= 736804,315 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \text{ Udara Keluar} &= n \int C_p dt \\ &= 5260,4453 \times 210,098 \\ &= 1105206,472 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel B.5 Neraca Panas Total Coater Drum (X-320)

Masuk (Kkal)		Keluar (Kkal)	
ΔH_{26}	515661,554	ΔH_{37}	149989,4704
ΔH_{36}	119,372	Udara	1105206,4721
ΔH_{35}	2610,702		
Udara	736804,315		
Total	1255195,942	Total	1255195,942

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Bahan dari Rotary C	Produk NPK
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 = 180962,924$	$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 = 51703,69$
$\text{KCl} = 96634,705$	$\text{KCl} = 27519,23$
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = 25532,397$	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = 7294,97$
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO} = 186484,341$	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO} = 53281,24$
$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 26047,187$	$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 7460,27$
515.661,55	Coating Pov = 119,37
Coating Oil = 2610,702	Coating Oil = 2610,70
Coating Pov = 119,372	149989,47
Udara Masu = 736804,315	Udara Kelu = 1105206,472
Total = 1.255.195,9	Total = 1.255.195,9

7. Cooler (E-312)

Fungsi : Menurunkan suhu udara sebelum masuk Rotary Dryer
menghitung entalpi masuk heater

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 273,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH_3	7108,7441	417,4248	-4471,119	-1866355,780
Total				-1866355,780



1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int Cp dt = 488 \text{ J/mol K} (273,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{3E+00}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (273,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (273,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{2E-05}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (273,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = -18.716,10 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = -4471,1188 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran Keluar

Suhu bahan keluar = 5 °C = 278,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH ₃	7108,7441	417,4248	-170,7668	-71282,2780
Total				-71282,2780

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int Cp dt = 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (278,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (278,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (278,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7E-08}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (278,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ + \frac{1,9E-11}{5} \text{ J/mol K} (278,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ = -714,83 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = -170,7668 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Neraca Panas Heater 2 Karbon Monoksida

Panas Masuk = Panas Keluar

ΔHin + Qsupply = ΔH out + Qloss

-1866355,7796 + Qsupply = -71282,2780 + 5% Qsupply

0,95 Qsupply = 1795073,5016

Qsupply = 1889551,0543 kkal

Qloss = 94477,5527 kkal



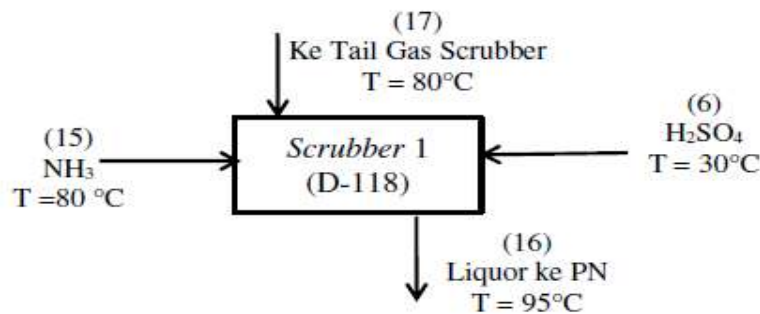
Tabel B.6 Neraca panas total pada Cooler (E-312)

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Larutan ammonia dari tangl H ₂ SO ₄ = -1.866.355,78	Larutan ammonia ke reakt H ₂ SO ₄ = -71.282,28
Q supply = 1.889.551,05	Q loss = 94.477,55
TOTAL = 23.195,27	TOTAL = 23.195,27

8. Granulator Pre-Scrubber (D-118)

Fungsi : Menyerap gas NH₃ yang lepas dari granulator

Diagram Neraca Panas Granulator Pre-Scrubber (D-118)



Aliran 15 Masuk dari Granulator

Suhu bahan masuk = 70 °C = 343,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH ₃	407,3571	23,9200	392,5399	9389,5423
Total				9389,5423

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int C_p dt &= 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (343,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\
 &\quad (343,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^3 \text{ K} \\
 &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7E-08}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1,9E-11}{5} \text{ J/mol K} (343,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\
 &= 1.643,17 \text{ Joule/mol} \\
 &= 392,5399 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$



Aliran 6 Masuk dari Tangki Asam Sulfat

Suhu bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
H ₂ SO ₄	787,0917	8,0250	4652,4210	37335,6653
H ₂ O	16,0631	0,8914	90,1783	80,3853
Total				37416,0506

1 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 26 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0E-01 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{2E-03 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (303,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3E-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 19475,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 4652,4 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (303,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5E-07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 377,49 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 90,1783 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 16 Keluar dari Granulator Scrubber

Suhu bahan keluar = 95 °C = 368,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1060,4231	8,0250	3611,2457	28980,2361
H ₂ O	16,0631	0,8914	1257,9161	1121,3112
Total				30101,5473

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 15116,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3611,2 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int C_p dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (368,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 5.265,64 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 1257,9161 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran 17 Keluar Menuju Tail Gas Scrubber

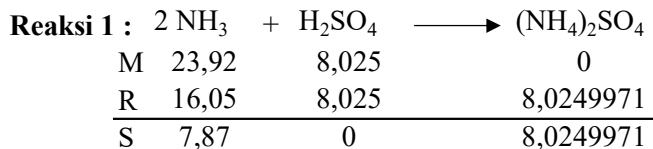
Suhu bahan masuk = 95 °C = 368,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH ₃	134,0257	7,8700	615,9830	4847,7710
Total				4847,7710

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int C_p dt = 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (368,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7E-08}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ + \frac{1,9E-11}{5} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ = 2.578,50 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 615,9830 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



T saat masuk reaktor = 95 °C = 95 + 273,15 = 368,15 K

T reference = 25 °C = 25 + 273,15 = 298,15 K

T saat keluar reaktor = 95 °C = 95 + 273,15 = 368,15 K



Panas reaksi pada keadaan standar (25°C) :

Komponen	n (kgmol)	Delta Hf	N x Delta Hf
NH ₃	16,049994	-11039,65	-177186,3034
H ₂ SO ₄	8,0249971	-193905,5	-1556090,924
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	8,0249971	-280370,9	-2249975,672

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{25} &= (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ produk}) - (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}) \\ &= -516698,4453 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Entalpi Reaksi

1. Reaktan yang bereaksi

Komponen	n	C _p dT	ΔH _f
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	16,049994	615,9830	9886,52315
H ₂ SO ₄	8,0249971	88021,4	706371,2283
Total			716257,7515

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (368,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9E-05}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7E-08}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1,9E-11}{5} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2.578,50 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 615,9830 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 26 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0E-01}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (368,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{2E-03}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3E-04}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (368,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 368457,4472 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 88021,3682 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$



2. Produk yang dihasilkan

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	8,0249971	3611,2	28980,23614
Total			28980,23614

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 15116,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3611,2 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}} &= (\Delta H \text{ NH}_3 + \Delta H \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4) + (\Delta H \text{ NH}_3 + \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4) \\ &= 716.257,7515 \text{ kkal/jam} \quad (\text{Entalpi bahan masuk}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Produk}} &= (\Delta H \text{ (NH}_4\text{)}_2\text{SO}_4) + (\Delta H \text{ NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) \\ &= 28.980,2361 \text{ kkal/jam} \quad (\text{Entalpi bahan keluar}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{rxn}} &= \Delta H_{R, \text{Tref}} + (\Delta H_{\text{Produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}}) \\ &= -516.698,4 + (28.980,236 - 716.258) \\ &= -516.698,4 + -687.277,5153 \text{ kkal} \\ &= -1.203.976,0 \text{ kkal} \\ &\quad (\text{Reaksi bersifat eksotermis, menghasilkan panas}) \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entalpi bahan masuk} + Q_{\text{supply}} &= \text{Entalpi bahan keluar} + \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ \text{asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} : 5\% Q_{\text{supply}} & \\ &\quad (\text{Kehilangan maksimum} = 10\%) \quad (\text{Ulrich; 432}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entalpi bahan masuk} + Q_{\text{supply}} &= \text{Entalpi bahan keluar} + \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} \\ &\quad + 5\% Q_{\text{supply}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entalpi bahan masuk} + Q_{\text{supply}} &= \text{Entalpi bahan keluar} + \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} \\ 46.805,593 \text{ kkal/j} + 95\% Q_{\text{supply}} &= 34.949,3183 \text{ kkal/jam} + \\ &\quad -1.203.975,961 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ 95\% Q_{\text{supply}} &= -1.215.832,235 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ Q_{\text{supply}} &= \frac{-1.215.832,235}{95\%} \text{ kkal/jam} \\ Q_{\text{supply}} &= -1.279.823,405 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Tabel B.7 Neraca Panas Total Granulator Scrubber (D-118)

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Bahan dari Granulat	Recycle ke Reaktor
NH ₃ = 9389,542	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ = 28980,24
	H ₂ O = 1121,31
Bahan dari Penyimpanan	30101,55
H ₂ SO ₄ = 37335,665	
H ₂ O = 80,385	Sisa ammonia ke Tail Gas
37416,051	NH ₃ = 4847,771
Qsupply = -1279823,405	
	ΔH Reaksi = -1203975,961
	Qloss = -63991,170
Total = -1.233.017,8	Total = -1.233.017,8

1. TANGKI PENGECERAN



Kondisi operasi :

Tekanan opera: = 1 atm

Suhu operasi = 30 °C

Entalpi bahan masuk + ΔH pelarutan = Entalpi bahan keluar

T saat masuk tang = 30 °C = 303,15 °K

T reference = 25 °C = 298,15 °K



Entalpi Bahan Masuk

1. Entalpi Larutan H₂SO₄ 98% dari tangki penyimpanan pada suhu 30 °C

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
H ₂ SO ₄	3246,6639	33,1022	4652,4210	154005,38
H ₂ O	66,2584	3,6769	90,1783	331,58
Total				154336,96

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 26 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7E-01}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{2E-03}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3E-04}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 19475,03434 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 4652,421009 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int C_p dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 377,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 90,178 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

$$\text{Entalpi total} = \Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} + \Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \\ = 154.005,38 + 331,58 \\ = 154.336,96 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

2. Entalpi air proses pada suhu 30 °C

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
H ₂ O	1606,2654	16,3771	90,1783	1476,86
Total				1476,86



5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int C_p dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{ K} \\ - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3E-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ = 377,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ = 90,178 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

$$\text{Entalpi total} = \Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} + \Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \\ \text{Bahan masu} = 154.336,96 + 1.476,86 \\ = 155.813,82 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

Panas pengenceran bahan ΔH_s

Berdasarkan Perry 8^{ed} tabel 2-147 diketahui :

$$\text{Panas pengenceran H}_2\text{SO}_4 (\Delta H_s) = 2360 \text{ Kkal/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_s \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{m \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4}{\text{BM H}_2\text{SO}_4} \times \Delta H_s \\ = \frac{3246,66 \text{ kg/jam}}{98,08 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 2360 \text{ Kkal/kmol} \\ = 78121,195 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times \text{Entalpi total bahan masuk} \\ = 5\% \times 155.813,82 \text{ (Ulrich, 423)} \\ = 7790,690755 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Entalpi larutan H₂SO₄ keluar tangki

Data neraca massa :

Komponen	Massa	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	(Kg)	(Kmol)	(Kkal/Kmol)	(Kkal)
H ₂ SO ₄	3246,6639	33,1022	4652,4210	154005,38
H ₂ O	1672,5238	92,8149	90,1783	8369,89
Total				162375,26

ΔH bahan keluar :

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 26 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7E-01}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{2E-03}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{ K}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & - 298,15^3 \text{K}) + \frac{1,3\text{E-}04}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{K} - 298,15^4 \text{K}) \\ & = 19475,03 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ & = 4652,421009 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ & (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^3 \text{K} \\ & - 298,15^3 \text{K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (303,15^4 \text{K} - 298,15^4 \text{K}) \\ & = 377,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ & = 90,178 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entalpi total} &= \Delta F \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \Delta F \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ &= 154.005,38 + 8.369,89 \\ &= 162.375,26 \text{ Kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entalpi total bahan masuk} + \Delta H_r &= \text{Entalpi total bahan keluar} + Q \text{ serap} \\ 155.813,82 + 78.121,19 &= 162.375,26 + Q \text{ serap} \\ 233.935,01 &= 162.375,26 + Q \text{ serap} \\ Q \text{ serap} &= 71.559,75 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga, Jumlah panas yang diserap oleh air pendingin adalah :

$$Q \text{ serap} = 71.559,75 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Kebutuhan Air Pendingin:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu air pendingin mas} &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} && \text{(Ulrich : 427)} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin kelu} &= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} && \text{(Ulrich : 427)} \\ C_p \text{ air pendingin} &= 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg.}^\circ && \text{(Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{ fig 3-11)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ serap} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ M \text{ air pendingi} &= \frac{Q \text{ serap}}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{71.559,75}{0,9987 \times 15} = 4.776,86 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



NERACA ENERGI TANGKI PENGECERAN ASAM SULFAT

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Larutan H ₂ SO ₄ 98% dari tangki		Larutan H ₂ SO ₄ 66% ke HE	
H ₂ SO ₄	= 154.005,38	H ₂ SO ₄	= 154.005,38
H ₂ O	= 331,58	H ₂ O	= 8.369,89
Air Proses			
H ₂ O	= 1.476,86		
Panas pelarutan		Q serap	= 71.559,75
H ₂ SO	= 78.121,19		
TOTAL	= 233.935,01	TOTAL	= 233.935,01

9. Tail Gas Scrubber (D-315)

Fungsi : Menyerap gas ammonia yang lepas dari pre-Scrubber dan debu dari dryer scrubber

Diagram Neraca Panas Tail Gas Scrubber (D-315)

Aliran 31 Masuk dari Cyclone

Suhu bahan masuk = 50 °C = 323,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,3404	0,0223	480,2504	10,7184
KCl	9,2713	0,1244	301,5404	37,5007
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	11,5965	0,0878	1289,7306	113,1858
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12,2260	0,0926	1361,1057	126,0098
H ₂ O	0,5217	0,0290	449,8376	13,0244
Udara Dryer	12725,3411	439,2593	173,8378	76359,8623
Udara Cooler	46981,0841	1621,7150	173,8378	281915,359
Total				358575,661

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2010,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 480,25 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp dt &= 46,4 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1E-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0E-07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (323,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1.262,25 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 301,5404 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



3 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 5398,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1289,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 5697,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1361,1 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (323,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (323,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1883,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 449,84 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

6 Menghitung entalpi Udara

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 29,1 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 727,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 173,84 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 17 Masuk dari Granulator Scrubber

Suhu bahan masuk = 95 °C = 368,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH ₃	134,0257	7,8700	615,9830	4847,7710
Total				4847,7710

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (368,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (368,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{8,9\text{E-}05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (368,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{-7\text{E-}08 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (368,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1,9\text{E-}11 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} (368,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2.578,50 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 615,9830 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



Aliran 5 Masuk dari Tangki Pengenceran

Suhu bahan masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
H ₂ SO ₄	15,7418	0,1605	4652,4210	746,7133
H ₂ O	72,0109	3,9962	90,1783	360,3675
Total				1107,0808

1 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

$$\int Cp dt = 26 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0E-01 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{2E-03 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (303,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3E-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K})$$
$$= 19475,0 \text{ Joule/mol}$$
$$= 4652,4 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\int Cp dt = 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (303,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4E-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} (303,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2E-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (303,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5E-07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (303,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K})$$
$$= 377,49 \text{ Joule/mol}$$
$$= 90,1783 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

Aliran 32 Keluar Menuju Dust Tank

Suhu bahan masuk = 85 °C = 358,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,3136	0,0219	1152,6010	25,2096
KCl	9,0859	0,1219	727,0340	88,6084
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	32,5730	0,2465	3095,3534	763,0170
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	11,9815	0,0907	3266,6538	296,3751
H ₂ O	72,5327	4,0251	1077,9733	4338,9719
Total				5512,1820



1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 4824,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1152,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (358,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (358,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3.043,36 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 727,0340 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 12957,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3095,4 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 13674,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3266,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (358,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (358,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (358,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 4512,4 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1078 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 33 Keluar menuju Atmosfer

Suhu bahan masuk = 85 °C = 358,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
NH ₃	129,1057	7,5811	526,1256	3988,5977
Udara Dryer	12725,3411	439,2593	417,2107	183263,6696
Udara Cooler	46981,0841	1621,7150	417,2107	676596,8627
Total				863849,1300

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int C_p dt = 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \left(358,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{8,9\text{E}-05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} \left(358,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ & - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \left. \right) + \frac{-7\text{E}-08 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} \left(358,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right) \\ & + \frac{1,9\text{E}-11 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} \left(358,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K} \right) \\ & = 2.202,36 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ & = 526,1256 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 4824,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1152,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E}-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ & \left(358,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{7,0\text{E}-07 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} \left(358,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ & - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \left. \right) \\ & = 3.043,36 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ & = 727,0340 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 12957,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3095,4 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 13674,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3266,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

6 Menghitung entalpi H_2O

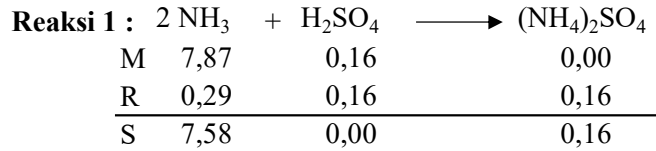
$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E}-02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ & \left(358,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{-2\text{E}-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} \left(358,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ & - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \left. \right) + \frac{5,3\text{E}-07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} \left(358,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right) \\ & = 4512,4 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ & = 1078 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

7 Menghitung entalpi Udara

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 29 \text{ J/mol K} (358,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1746,4 \text{ Joule/mol} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 417,21 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



$$T \text{ saat masuk reaktor} = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 50 + 273,15 = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T \text{ reference} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 25 + 273,15 = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T \text{ saat keluar reaktor} = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 50 + 273,15 = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

Panas Reaksi pada keadaan standar (25°C):

Komponen	n (kgmol)	Delta Hf	N x Delta Hf
NH ₃	0,2888999	-11039,65	-3189,353462
H ₂ SO ₄	0,1604999	-193905,5	-31121,81847
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0,1604999	-280370,9	-44999,51344

$$\Delta H_{25} = (n \times \Delta H_f \text{ produk}) - (n \times \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}})$$

$$= -10688,34151 \text{ Kkal}$$

Perhitungan Entalpi Reaksi

1. Reaktan yang bereaksi

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
NH ₃	0,2888999	216,5977	62,57504835
H ₂ SO ₄	0,1604999	25552,0	4101,094187
Total			4163,669235

1 Menghitung entalpi NH₃

$$\int C_p dt = 33,6 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{-1\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2}$$

$$\left(323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{8,9\text{E-}05 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} \left(323,15^3 \text{ K} \right.$$

$$\left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{-7\text{E-}08 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} \left(323,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1,9\text{E-}11 \text{ J/mol K}}{5} \left(323,15^5 \text{ K} - 298,15^5 \text{ K} \right)$$

$$= 906,68 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 216,5977 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$



2 Menghitung entalpi H₂SO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 26 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0E-01 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} (323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{2,1E-03 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (323,15^3 \text{ K} - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{1,3E-04 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (323,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K})$$

$$= 106960,6628 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 25551,9978 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

2. Produk yang dihasilkan

Komponen	n	Cp dT	ΔHf
	(kmol)	(Kkal/kmol)	(Kkal)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0,1604999	1289,7	207,0016867
Total			207,0016867

1 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\int C_p dt = 216 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K})$$

$$= 5398,8 \text{ Joule/mol}$$

$$= 1289,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}} = (\Delta H_{\text{NH}_3} + \Delta H_{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4}) + (\Delta H_{\text{NH}_3} + \Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4})$$

$$= 4.163,6692 \text{ kkal/jam (Entalpi bahan masuk)}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Produk}} = (\Delta H_{\text{(NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4}) + (\Delta H_{\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4})$$

$$= 207,0017 \text{ kkal/jam (Entalpi bahan keluar)}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = \Delta H_{\text{R, Tref}} + (\Delta H_{\text{Produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{Reaktan}})$$

$$= -10.688,3 + (207,002 - 4.163,6692)$$

$$= -10.688,3 + -3.956,6675 \text{ kkal}$$

$$= -14.645,0 \text{ kkal}$$

(Reaksi bersifat eksotermis, menghasilkan panas)

Neraca Energi Total

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

asumsi Q loss : 5% Q supply
(Kehilangan maksimum = 10%) (Ulrich; 432)

$$\text{Entalpi bahan masuk} + Q_{\text{supply}} = \text{Entalpi bahan keluar} + \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} + 5\% Q_{\text{supply}}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi bahan masuk} + Q_{\text{supply}} &= \text{Entalpi bahan keluar} + \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} \\
 364.530,513 \text{ kkal/j} + 95\% Q_{\text{supply}} &= 869.361,3120 \text{ kkal/jam} + \\
 &\quad -14.645,009 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 95\% Q_{\text{supply}} &= 490.185,790 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 Q_{\text{supply}} &= \frac{490.185,790 \text{ kkal/jam}}{95\%} \\
 Q_{\text{supply}} &= 515.985,042 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel B.8 Neraca Panas Total Dryer Scrubber (D-314)

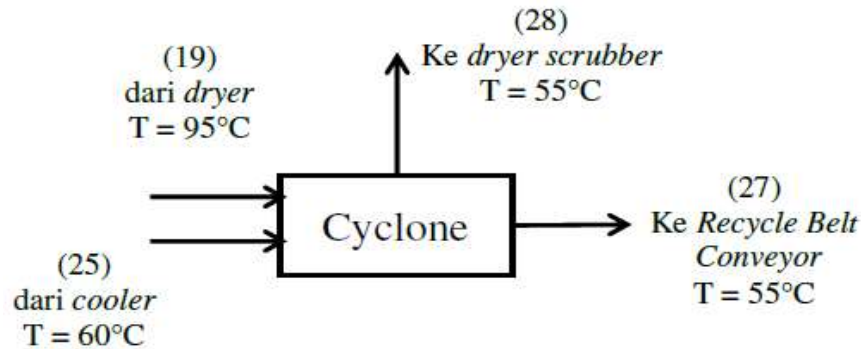
Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Bahan dari Rotary I		Produk Keluar	
CO(NH ₂) ₂ =	10,718	CO(NH ₂) ₂ =	25,21
KCl =	37,501	KCl =	88,61
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ =	113,186	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ =	763,02
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO =	126,010	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO =	296,38
H ₂ O =	13,024	H ₂ O =	4338,97
Udara Drye ₁ =	76359,862		5512,18
Udara Cool ₁ =	281915,359		
	358575,661	Debu ke Scrubber	
		NH ₃ =	3988,60
		Udara Drye ₁ =	183263,67
NH ₃ =	4847,771	Udara Cool ₁ =	676596,86
			863849,13
H ₂ SO ₄ =	746,71	ΔH Reaksi =	-14645,009
H ₂ O =	360,37		
	1107,08	Q _{loss} =	25799,252
Q _{supply} =	515985,04		
Total =	880.515,6	Total =	880.515,6



10. Cyclone (H-313)

Fungsi : Mereduksi kandungan debu dari rotary dryer dan Rotary cooler

Diagram Neraca Panas Cyclone (H-313)



Aliran 19 Masuk dari Rotary Dryer

Suhu bahan masuk = 90 °C = 363,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	48,1479	0,8017	1248,6511	1000,9984
KCl	333,0217	4,4671	788,1373	3520,6817
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	416,5411	3,1523	3353,2995	10570,5094
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	439,1518	3,3254	3538,8749	11768,1604
H ₂ O	18,5529	1,0296	1167,8900	1202,4301
Udara Dryer	12725,3411	439,2593	4043,0174	1775932,878
Total				1803995,658

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 5226,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1248,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad \left(363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} \left(363,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) \\ &= 3.299,14 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 788,1373 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$



3 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 14036,9 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3353,3 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 14813,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 3538,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H_2O

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E}-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (363,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E}-04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E}-07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (363,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 4888,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1167,9 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

6 Menghitung entalpi Udara Dryer

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 260 \text{ J/mol K} (363,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 16924,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 4043 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Aliran 25 Masuk dari dari Rotary Cooler

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 333,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	18,8740	0,3143	672,3506	211,2877
KCl	130,5445	1,7511	422,7123	740,2114
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	163,2841	1,2357	1805,6228	2231,1906
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$	172,1475	1,3036	1905,5480	2483,9871
H_2O	7,5342	0,4181	629,2801	263,1029
Udara Cooler	46981,0841	1621,7150	243,3729	394681,503
Total				400611,283

1 Menghitung entalpi $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$

$$\begin{aligned}\int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2814,5 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 672,35 \text{ Kkal/Kmol}\end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\int C_p dt = 46 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E}-02}{2} \text{ J/mol K}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \left(333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} \left(333,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ & \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) \\ & = 1.769,47 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ & = 422,7123 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7558,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1805,6 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 7976,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1905,5 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H_2O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ & \left(333,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} \left(333,15^3 \text{ K} \right. \\ & \left. - 298,15^3 \text{ K} \right) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} \left(333,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K} \right) \\ & = 2634,2 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ & = 629,28 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

6 Menghitung entalpi Udara Kering

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 29 \text{ J/mol K} (333,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1018,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 243,37 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 28 Keluar ke Tail Gas Scrubber

Suhu bahan masuk = 50 °C = 323,15 K

Suhu reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,3404	0,0223	480,2504	10,7184
KCl	9,2713	0,1244	301,5404	37,5007
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	11,5965	0,0878	1289,7306	113,1858
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12,2260	0,0926	1361,1057	126,0098
H ₂ O	0,5217	0,0290	449,8376	13,0244
Udara Dryer	12725,3411	439,2593	173,8378	76359,8623
Udara Cooler	46981,0841	1621,7150	173,8378	281915,359
Total				358575,661

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂



$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2010,3 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 480,25 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (323,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1.262,25 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 301,5404 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 5398,8 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1289,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 5697,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1361,1 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02 \text{ J/mol K}}{2} \\ &\quad (323,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04 \text{ J/mol K}}{3} (323,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07 \text{ J/mol K}}{4} (323,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1883,0 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 449,84 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

6 Menghitung entalpi Udara

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 29,1 \text{ J/mol K} (323,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 727,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 173,84 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Aliran 27 Keluar menuju Recycle Belt

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 328,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	n	Cp dT	ΔH
	Kg	Kmol	Kkal/kmol	Kkal
CO(NH ₂) ₂	568,2287	9,4610	576,3005	5452,3894
KCl	599,0733	8,0359	362,0866	2909,6771
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	65,6815	0,4971	1547,6767	769,2878



(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	454,2948	3,4401	1633,3269	5618,7490
H ₂ O	25,5654	1,4187	539,5759	765,5086
Total				15515,6118

1 Menghitung entalpi CO(NH₂)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 80,4 \text{ J/mol K} (328,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2412,4 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 576,3 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

2 Menghitung entalpi KCl

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 46 \text{ J/mol K} (328,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{1\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (328,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{7,0\text{E-}07}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (328,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) \\ &= 1.515,69 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 362,0866 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

3 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂SO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 216 \text{ J/mol K} (328,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 6478,6 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1547,7 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

4 Menghitung entalpi (NH₄)₂HPO₄

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 228 \text{ J/mol K} (328,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) \\ &= 6837,1 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 1633,3 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

5 Menghitung entalpi H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p dt &= 92,1 \text{ J/mol K} (328,15 \text{ K} - 298 \text{ K}) + \frac{-4\text{E-}02}{2} \text{ J/mol K} \\ &\quad (328,15^2 \text{ K} - 298,15^2 \text{ K}) + \frac{-2\text{E-}04}{3} \text{ J/mol K} (328,15^3 \text{ K} \\ &\quad - 298,15^3 \text{ K}) + \frac{5,3\text{E-}07}{4} \text{ J/mol K} (328,15^4 \text{ K} - 298,15^4 \text{ K}) \\ &= 2258,7 \text{ Joule/mol} \\ &= 539,58 \text{ Kkal/Kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panas Masuk} = \text{Panas Keluar}$$

$$\Delta H_{in} + Q_{supply} = \Delta H_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$2204606,941 + Q_{supply} = 374091,2727 + 5\% Q_{supply}$$

$$0,95 Q_{supply} = -1830515,7$$

$$Q_{supply} = -1926858,6 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{loss} = -96342,930 \text{ kkal}$$



Tabel B.10 Neraca Panas Total Cyclone (H-313)

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)		Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)	
Produk dari Rotary		Produk Keluar	
CO(NH ₂) ₂ =	1000,998	CO(NH ₂) ₂ =	10,718
KCl =	3520,682	KCl =	37,501
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ =	10570,509	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ =	113,186
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO =	11768,160	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO =	126,010
H ₂ O =	1202,430	H ₂ O =	13,024
Udara Drye ₁ =	1775932,878	Udara Drye ₁ =	76359,862
	1803995,658	Udara Cool ₁ =	281915,359
			358575,661
Produk dari Rotary		Produk ke Recycle]	
CO(NH ₂) ₂ =	211,288	CO(NH ₂) ₂ =	5452,389
KCl =	740,211	KCl =	2909,677
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ =	2231,191	(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ =	769,288
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO =	2483,987	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO =	5618,749
H ₂ O =	263,103	H ₂ O =	765,509
Udara Cool ₁ =	394681,503		15515,612
	400611,283		
Qsupply =	-1926858,60	Qloss =	-96342,930
Total =	277.748,3	Total =	277.748,3

11. Heater

Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan	=	1 atm
Suhu Operasi	=	70 °C = 343,15 K
T udara masuk heater	=	30 °C = 303,15 K
T Reffrence	=	25 °C = 298,15 K
T udara keluar heater	=	70 °C = 343,15 K

Neraca Energi Total :

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

Entalpi udara masuk :

mol udara	=	5260,4453 kmol (Perhitungan dryer)
cp udara pada suhu	=	30 °C = 29,2 kJ/Kmol.K



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T &= T - T_{ref} \\ &= 303,15 - 298,15 \\ &= 5,00 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ udara masuk} &= n \times c_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 5260,45 \times 29,2 \times 5,00 \\ &= 768025 \text{ kj} \\ &= 183558 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Enthalpi bahan keluar :

$$\Delta H \text{ udara keluar} = 1105206,472 \text{ kkal/jam (dari perhitungan dryer)}$$

Neraca Energi Total

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Energi udara masuk} + Q \text{ supply} &= \text{Entalpi udara keluar} + Q \text{ loss} \\ \text{Kehilangan maksimum} &= 10\% \text{ (Ulrich 432)} \\ \text{Assumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} &= 5\% \text{ dari } Q_{\text{supply}} \\ \text{Energi udara masuk} + Q \text{ supply} &= \text{Entalpi udara keluar} + Q \text{ loss} \\ 183557,98 + Q \text{ supply} &= \text{#####} + 5\% Q \text{ supply} \\ 95\% Q \text{ supply} &= 921648,50 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ Q \text{ supply} &= 970156,31 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ Q \text{ Loss} &= 48507,816 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan steam =

digunakan steam dengan low pressure pada suhu 148 °C

dari figure 12 hal 815 (D.Q Kern) diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= 910 \text{ Btu/lb} = 2119,5 \text{ kj/kg} \\ &= 505,5560 \text{ kkal/kg (dari smit vanesh 6ed, app F)}\end{aligned}$$

jadi jumlah steam yang dibutuhkan sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Steam} &= \frac{Q \text{ Steam}}{\lambda \text{ steam}} \\ &= \frac{970156,31 \text{ kkal/jam}}{505,5560 \text{ kkal/kg}} \\ &= 1918,989 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$



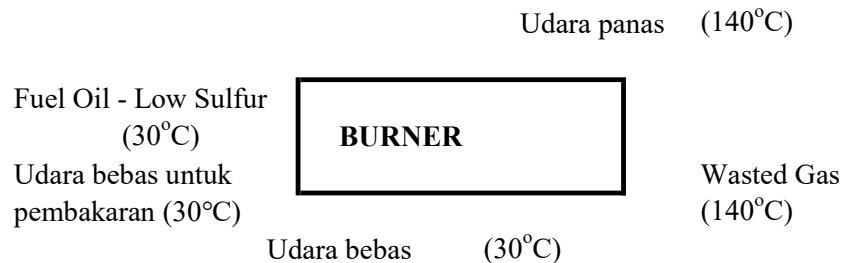
Neraca Energi

Energi Masuk (Kkal/jam)	Energi Keluar (Kkal/jam)
Udara Masuk Udara = 183.557,98	Udara Keluar Udara = 1.105.206,47
Q supply = 970.156,31	Q loss = 48.507,82
TOTAL = 1.153.714,29	TOTAL = 1.153.714,29

12. BURNER ROTARY DRYER

Fungsi : Memanaskan udara bebas menjadi udara panas dengan pembakaran
Fuel Oil.

Kondisi operasi : - Tekanan operasi = 1 atm (atmospheric pressure)
- Suhu operasi = 140°C (berdasarkan suhu dryer)
- Waktu proses = kontinyu



Neraca energi total :

ΔH udara masuk burner + Q pembakaran = ΔH udara keluar burner

Berdasarkan perhitungan dryer :

ΔH Udara masuk dryer pada = 110 °C = 383,15 K

ΔH Udara masuk dryer = n 736363,99 kkal/kmol

Kebutuhan udara, n = 1114,18 kmol/jam

ΔH Udara masuk dryer = 736363,99 kkal/jam

ΔH Udara keluar burner = 736363,99 kkal/jam



Perhitungan entalpi udara masuk burner :

$$\Delta H \text{ Udara masuk pada suhu } 30^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$
$$C_p \text{ udara pada suhu } 30^\circ\text{C} = 7 \text{ kkal/kmol}^\circ\text{C} \text{ (Perry 6}^{\text{ed}} \text{ ; Fig 3 - 12)}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Udara masuk} = n \quad 35 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$
$$\text{Kebutuhan udara, } n = 1114,1847 \text{ kmol/jam}$$
$$\Delta H \text{ Udara masuk bur} = 38996,4654 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Neraca energi total :

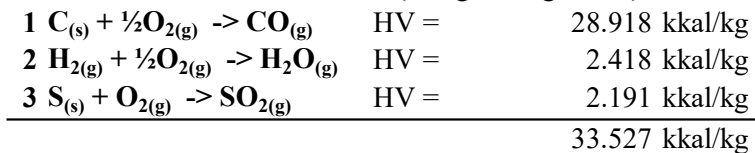
$$\Delta H \text{ udara masuk burner} + Q \text{ pembakaran} = \Delta H \text{ udara keluar burner}$$
$$38.996 + Q \text{ pembakaran} = 736.363,99$$
$$Q \text{ pembakaran} = 697.367,53 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Kebutuhan Fuel Oil :

Digunakan Fuel Oil no.6 Low Sulfur (Perry 7ed; 27-10)

$$\text{Panas yang dibutuhkan} = 697.367,53 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Reaksi Pembakaran Fuel Oil : (mengandung sulfur)



$$\text{Panas yang dibutuhkan} = 697.367,53 \text{ kkal/jam}$$
$$\text{Heating Value Total} = 33.527,00 \text{ kkal/kg}$$
$$\text{Kebutuhan fuel oil} = 20,8002 \text{ kg/jam}$$
$$= 45,8565 \text{ lb/jam} \quad (1 \text{ lb} = 2.2046 \text{ kg})$$

Komposisi Fuel Oil no.6 Low Sulfur (Perry 7ed; 27-10)

Komponen	% Berat	Berat (kg)	Mol (kmol)
Carbon	87,26%	18,1502	1,5125
Hydrogen	10,49%	2,1819	1,0910
Sulfur	0,84%	0,1747	0,0055
Impuritis	1,41%	0,2933	0,0038
	100,00%	20,8002	2,6127



Perhitungan kebutuhan udara untuk proses pembakaran fuel oil pada burner :

1. Kebutuhan O_2 untuk bereaksi dengan C = 1,5125 kmol
($\frac{1}{2}$ mol stoichiometry C)
 2. Kebutuhan O_2 untuk bereaksi dengan H_2 = 0,5455 kmol
($\frac{1}{2}$ mol stoichiometry H_2)
 3. Kebutuhan O_2 untuk bereaksi dengan S = 0,0055 kmol
(1 mol stoichiometry S)
-
- Kebutuhan O_2 untuk reaksi pembakaran = 2,0635 kmol

Digunakan O_2 berlebih 20% untuk menyempurnakan pembakaran.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ berlebih 20\%} &= 2,4762 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 79,2370 \text{ kg (BM } O_2 = 32 \text{ kg/kmol)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan udara kering yang sudah melewati dehumidifier, dengan komposisi 21% O_2 dan 79 N_2 .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan } O_2 \text{ berlebih 20\%} &= 79,2370 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Berat total udara (21\% } O_2 \text{)} &= 377,3192 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Berat } N_2 \text{ dalam udara} &= 298,0821 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Komposisi udara kering untuk pembakaran fuel oil :

Komponen	% Berat	Berat (kg)
O_2	21,00%	79,2370
N_2	79,00%	298,0821
	100,00%	377,3192

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Fuel Oil untuk pembakaran} &= 20,8 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 164737,4 \text{ kg/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan udara untuk pembakaran} = 377,32 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Perbandingan flowrate fuel oil dan udara} = 1 : 18,1$$

Neraca Energi Burner Rotary Dryer :

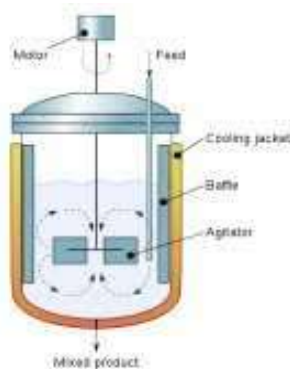
Masuk (kkal/jam)	Keluar (kkal/jam)
Udara bebas	Udara Panas ke Rotary Dryer
Udara = 38996,4654	Udara = 736.363,99
Panas Pembakaran	
Fuel Oil+Udara = 697.367,53	
Total = 736.363,99	Total = 736.363,99



APPENDIKS C PERHITUNGAN SPEKSIFIKASI ALAT

Kapasitas produksi = 400.000 Ton/tahun
Waktu operasi = 24 jam/hari
330 hari/tahun
Satuan massa = kg/jam
Satuan panas = kkal/jam

1. Reaktor Pre-Neutrlizer



Fungsi : Mereaksikan NH_3 dengan H_2SO_4 dan H_3PO_4
Type : Silinder tegak, tutup atas dan tutup bawah eliptical dished dilengkapi dengan pengaduk, jaket pendingin

Tekanan : 1 atm
Suhu : 120 °C
Waktu tinggal 30 menit = 0,5 jam
Tahap-tahap perencanaan reaktor dibagi 4 :

- Dimensi Reaktor
- Perencanaan Pengaduk
- Perencanaan Jaket Pendingin
- Perencanaan Nozzle Pipa

Feed Masuk Ammonia

Rate Massa = 3.014,70 kg/jam = 6.646,27 lb/jam

Komponen	Fraksi	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
NH ₃	99,5%	2.999,63	0,72	45,12
H ₂ O	0,5%	15,07	1,00	62,43
Total	100,0%	3.014,70		

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



$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,995}{45,12} + \frac{0,005}{62,43}}$$
$$= 45,19 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$
$$= \frac{6.646,27}{45,185557}$$
$$= 147,08847 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Feed Masuk Asam Sulfat

$$\text{Rate Massa} = 6.705,37 \text{ kg/jam} = 14782,80 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Komponen	Fraksi	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
H ₂ SO ₄	98,0%	6705,37	1,83	114,00
H ₂ O	2,0%	134,11	1,00	62,43
Total	100,0%	6839,48		

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,98}{114,00} + \frac{0,02}{62,43}}$$
$$= 112,15 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$
$$= \frac{14.782,80}{112,15}$$
$$= 131,82 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Feed Masuk Asam Fosfat

$$\text{Rate Massa} = 26.035,07 \text{ kg/jam} = 57397 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Komponen	Fraksi	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
H ₃ PO ₄	50,0%	13017,54	1,33	82,97
H ₂ O	50,0%	13017,54	1,00	62,43
Total	100,0%	26035,07		

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\dots}$$



$$\frac{0,50}{82,97} + \frac{0,50}{62,43}$$
$$= 71,25 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$
$$= \frac{57.397,44}{71,24751}$$
$$= 805,61 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Feed Masuk amonium sulfat

$$\text{Rate Massa} = 1.081,63 \text{ kg/jam} = 2384,6 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Komponen	Fraksi	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	99,9%	1.060,42	1,76	109,87
H ₂ O	0,1%	21,21	1	62,43
Total	100,0%	1.081,63		

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,999}{109,87} + \frac{0,001}{62,43}}$$
$$= 109,79 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$
$$= \frac{2.384,59}{109,78977}$$
$$= 21,71957 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Total Rate Volumetrik} = 147,09 + 131,82 + 805,606 + 21,72$$
$$= 1106,2304 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{Total } \rho \text{ Campuran} = 45,1856 + 112,15 + 71,248 + 109,79$$
$$= 228,58029 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Menentukan Tekanan Design

Jika didalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka :

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

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

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



$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= \rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \\ &= 228,58 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 7,50 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1713,30 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2} \\ &= 11,90 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,1 \times 11,898 \\ &= 13,09 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

A. PERENCANAAN DIMENSI REAKTOR

Penentuan Volume Reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Reaktor} &= \text{Rate Volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu Tinggal} \\ &= 1106,2304 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 553,1152 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Tutup atas dan bawah menggunakan elliptical dished, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup atas}} &= 0,000076 D_s^3 \\ V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= 0,000076 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young; Page 95}) \\ \text{Volume reaktor} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 553,12 &= 1,18 + 0,000076 + 0,000076 \\ 553,12 &= 1,18 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 468,68 \text{ cuft} \\ D_s &= 7,77 \text{ ft} = 93,21 \text{ in} = 2,37 \text{ m} \\ H_s &= 2 \times D_s \\ &= 2 \times 7,77 \text{ ft} \\ &= 15,54 \text{ ft} = 186,42 \text{ in} = 4,74 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tinggi Liquid dalam Shell (asumsi liquid memenuhi 80 %)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume reaktor} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 442,49 &= 1,18 + 0,000076 + 0,000076 \\ 442,49 &= 1,18 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 374,95 \text{ cuft} \\ D_s &= 7,21 \text{ ft} = 86,53 \text{ in} = 2,20 \text{ m} \\ H_s &= 2 \times D_s \\ &= 2 \times 7,21 \text{ ft} \\ &= 14,42 \text{ ft} = 173,06 \text{ in} = 4,40 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



Menentukan Dimensi Reaktor

Asumsi : $H = 1,5 D$

$$V_s = 1/4 \pi D_s^2 H_s$$

$$V_s = (\pi/4) \times 1.5 D_s^3$$

$$V_s = 1 D_s^3$$

Menentukan Tebal Shell Minimum

Tebal Shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell, Persamaan 13-1, Page 254)}$$

Dengan

t_{\min} = Tebal shell minimum (in)

P = Tekanan tangki (psi)

r_i = Jari-jari tangki (in) ($1/2 D$)

C = Faktor korosi (in) (digunakan $1/8$ in) = $0,125$ in

E = Faktor pengelasan, digunakan double weld, $E : 1$

f = Stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

maka $f = 12,65$ Psi (Brownell, Tabel 13-1)

$$r_i = \frac{1}{2} \times 93,212 = 46,61 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \\ &= \frac{13,088 \times 46,606}{10120 - 7,8526} + 0,125 \\ &= \frac{609,97}{10112} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,0603 + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1853 \text{ in (Digunakan } t = 1/4 \text{ in)} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas, Elliptical

Tutup atas berbentuk standart dished head

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 t_s \\ &= 93,21 + 2 \times 0,25 \quad \text{(Hesse, Page 4-14)} \\ &= 93,21 + 0,5 \\ &= 93,71 \text{ in} = 7,81 \text{ ft} \\ r_c &= 36,40 \text{ in} = 3,03 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tutup (h)} &= r - r2 - \left[\frac{D^2}{4} \right]^{0,5} \\ h &= 3,03 - \left[3,03^2 - \left[\frac{7,81^2}{4} \right] \right]^{0,5} \\ h &= 3,03 - 0,26 \\ &= 2,77 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dishead} &= 1,1 \times h^2 (3rc - h) \\ &= 1,1 \times 2,77^2 \times 2 \times (9,10 - 2,77) \\ &= 1,1 \times 7,67 \times 6,33 \\ &= 53,393 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk : Flanged and Standart Dished Head

Tebal standar Elliptical Dished (Atas)

$$t = \frac{Pd \times Di}{2.f.E-0,2.Pd} + C$$

Dimana :

Pd = Tekanan desain (Psi)

Di = Diameter dalam (in)

E = Faktor pengelasan = 0,8

t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)

f = Stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
maka f = 12,65 Psi **(Brownell, Tabel 13-1)**

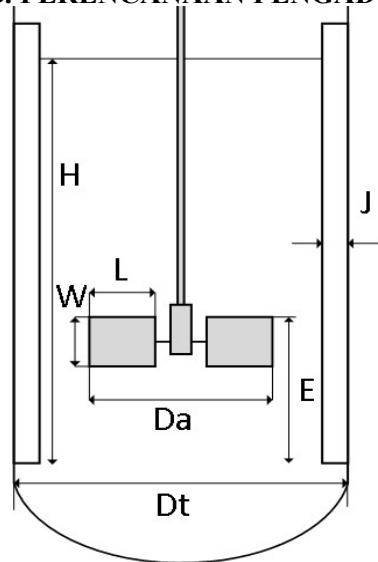
C = Faktor korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in) = 0,125 in

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{Pd \times Di}{2.f.E-0,2.Pd} + C \\ t &= \frac{13,09 \times 93,21}{2 \times 12,65 \times 0,80 - 0,20 \times 13,09} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= \frac{1219,94}{17622,45} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,069 + 0,125 \\ &= 0,194 \text{ in (digunakan = } \frac{1}{4} \text{ in)} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Tebal Tutup Atas = Tebal Tutup Bawah = $\frac{1}{4}$ in



B. PERENCANAAN PENGADUK



Dipakai impeller jenis turbin dengan 6 buah flat blade dengan 4 baffle :

(Perry 6ed; 19-9)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeller (Da)} &= 1/3 \text{ diameter shell} = 1/3 \times 7,81 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2,603 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar blade (W)} &= 1/5 \text{ diameter impeller} = 1/5 \times 2,6031 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,5206 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang blade (L)} &= 1/4 \text{ diameter impeller} = 1/4 \times 2,6031 \\ &= 0,6508 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar baffle (J)} &= 1/12 \text{ diameter tangki} = 0,08 \times 7,8094 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,6247 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan Putaran Pengaduk :

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N \quad \text{(Joshi : 389)}$$

Dimana :

V = Peripheral Speed (m/menit)

Untuk pengaduk jenis propeller

$$\text{Peripheral speed} = 190-900 \quad \text{(Joshi : 389)}$$

Da = diameter pengaduk ; m

N = putaran pengaduk ; rpm

Diambil putaran pengaduk

$$N = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,67 \text{ rps}$$

$$Da = 2,6031 \text{ ft} = 0,79 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{aligned}V &= \pi \times Da \times N \\ &= 3,14 \times 0,79 \times 100 \\ &= 249,1376 \text{ m/menit} \quad \text{(Memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times Sg}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \quad \text{(Joshi : 389)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Sg &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{228,58 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 3,6614 = 4 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah impeller} &= \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times Sg}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \\ &= \frac{7,4954 \times 3,66}{7,809368626} \\ &= 3,5142 \approx 4 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{E}{Da} = 0,75-1,3$$

dipilih = 0,75

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jarak impeller } E &= 0,75 \times Da \\ &= 1,95 \text{ ft} = 0,6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynolds; NRe

$$\text{Putaran Pengaduk} = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,67 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 228,58 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Dari Kern T.6 Page 808 didapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern Fig.14 Page 823 didapat μ reference = 1 Cp

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{Sg \text{ bahan}}{Sg \text{ reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{3,66}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 3,48 \text{ Cp} \\ &= 0,0023 \text{ lb/ft.dt}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{228,58 \times 6,78 \times 1,67}{0,0023} \\ &= 1104430,9 \quad (\text{Aliran Turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Karena $NRe > 10000$, maka digunakan baffle [Perry 6ed : 19-18]

Karena $NRe > 10000$, maka diperlukan 4 [Perry 6ed : 19-18]

buah baffle, sudut 90°

Diperoleh nilai $NRe > 10000$, sehingga $Np = K\tau$

$$K\tau = Np = 6,3 \quad [\text{Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1, hal 301}]$$

Power Pengaduk

Untuk $NRe > 10000$ perhitungan power digunakan persamaan 5.5

Dengan Persamaan : (Ludwig : 299)

$$P = \frac{K3}{g} \rho (N)^3 (Da)^5 \quad \text{Ludwig, pers 5.5, hal 299}$$

dengan :

P = power ; HP

$K3$ = faktor mixer (turbin) 6,3

g = konstanta gravitas # $\text{ft}/\text{dt}^2 \times \text{lbm}/\text{lbf}$

ρ = densitas lb/cuft

N = kecepatan putaran impeller rps

Da = diameter impeller ; ft

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{6,3}{32,3} \times 228,58 \times 4,63 \times 12,0 \\ &= 2467,154786 \text{ lb.ft/dt} \quad (1 \text{ lb.ft/dt} = 2, \text{E-}03 \text{ hp}) \\ &= 4,49 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk 1 buah impeller, maka power input = $4,00 \times 4,49$

$$= 17,94 \text{ hp}$$

*Perhitungan losses pengaduk : (Joshi : 424)

Gland losses (kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing) = 0,10%

(Joshi : 399)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gland losses } 10\% &= 0,1 \times 17,943 \\ &= 1,7943 \approx 4 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan gland losses} &= 17,943 + 1,794 \\ &= 19,737 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transmission system losses} &= 0,200 \quad (\text{Joshi : 399}) \\ &= 0,200 \times 19,737 \\ &= 3,947 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan transmission system losse} &= 19,74 + 3,95 \\ &= 23,68 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,85$$

$$\text{Sehingga power motor} = \frac{23,685}{0,85} = 27,86 \text{ hp}$$

C. MENGHITUNG TEBAL JAKET PENDINGIN

Diketahui dari perhitungan neraca panas, air pendingin yang dibutuhkan yaitu
 $m = 1565522,216 \text{ kg/jam}$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{pen}} &= V_{\text{jaket}} \\ &= \frac{\text{massa pendingin (air)}}{\text{Densitas air}} = \frac{2E+06}{1000} \\ &= 1565,5222 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 55285,947 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana H_j merupakan tinggi shell + tinggi head bottom

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j+s} &= 1,180 D_s^3 + 0,000076 D_s + 0,000076 D_s^3 \\ 55285,947 &= 1,1802 \\ D^3 &= 46846,463 \text{ cuft} \\ D &= 36,049 \text{ ft} = 432,59 \text{ in} = 10,988 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{jarak shell dengan jaket} &= D - (\text{OD})_s \\ &= 36,049 - 7,8094 \\ &= 28,24 \text{ ft} = 338,875 \text{ in} = 8,607 \text{ m} \\ r_i &= 14,12 \text{ ft} = 169,437 \text{ in} = 4,304 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tinggi air pendingin dalam shell :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j+s} &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 55285,947 &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D_s^2 H + 0,000076 \\ 55285,947 &= 0,785 \times 1299,5 \times H + 0,000076 D_s^3 \\ 55285,947 &= 1020,1 \times H + 3,5603312 \\ 55285,947 &= 1023,7 \times H \\ H &= 54,007 \text{ ft} = 648,08 \text{ in} = 16,461236 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Tebal Jaket

$$\begin{aligned} P_{des} &= 1,05 \times P_{hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,05 \times \left(\frac{\rho \times H_j}{144} \right) \\ &= 1 \times \left(62,4 \times \frac{54}{144} \right) \\ &= 24,573039 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}t_{\text{jake}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6 P} + C \\ &= \frac{24,573 \times 169,44}{10120 - 14,744} + 0,125 \\ &= 4163,5897 + 0,125 \\ &= 10105,256 \\ &= 0,4120222 + 0,125 \\ &= 0,5370222 \text{ in (Digunakan } t = 1/4 \text{ in)}\end{aligned}$$

D. MENGHITUNG NOZZLE PIPA

Lubang pemasukan H₂SO₄

Dasar perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate masuk} &= 6.705,37 \text{ kg} = 14.782,80 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Densitas} &= 112,15 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Viskositas} &= 0,00 \text{ lb/ft.dt} \\ \text{Flowrate} &= \frac{14.782,80}{112,15} = 131,82 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_f = 0,04$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, maka dari [Peter and Timmerhous ed 3rd] hal 381

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,90 \times 0,04^{0,45} \times 112,15^{0,13} \\ &= 1,63 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Diambil lubang = 2 ub sch 40(Foust, App C-6a)

$$\text{ID} = 2,07 \text{ in} = 0,17 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,38 \text{ in} = 0,20 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,02 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran} = \text{flow rate} = 0,04 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{flow area} = 0,02 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1,5715 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$\text{Nre} = D V \rho$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{0,0012} \times 1,5715 \times 112$$

$$= 25297 > 2100 \text{(Aliran turbulen)}$$

Jadi dipilih nozzle ukuran 2 in

Lubang pemasukan H₃PO₄

Dasar perencanaan :

$$\text{Rate masuk} = \rho \text{ komponen kg} = 71,24751 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 805,61 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Viskositas} = 0,0012 \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$



$$\text{Flowrate} = \frac{71,25}{805,61} = 0,088439602 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$Q_f = 2,457E-05$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, maka dari [Peter and Timmerhous ed 3rd] hal 381 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 2,457E-05^{0,45} \times 805,61^{0,13} \\ &= 2,078 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil nozzle = lubang sch 4(Foust, App C-6a)

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran} = \text{flow rate} = 2E-05 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{flow area} = 0,0233 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,0011 \text{ ft/dt}$$

$$\text{Nre} = D V \rho$$

$$\mu$$

$$= \frac{0,1723 \times 0,0011 \times 806}{0,0012}$$

$$= 2121,9 > 2100 \text{(Aliran turbulen)}$$

Jadi dipilih nozzle ukura 2 in

Lubang pemasukan NH₃

Dasar perencanaan :

$$\text{Rate masuk} = 147,09 \text{ kg} = 324,27419 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 228,58 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Viskositas} = 0,0012 \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$\text{Flowrate} = \frac{324,27}{228,58} = 1,419 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$Q_f = 0,0003941$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, maka dari [Peter and Timmerhous ed 3rd] hal 381 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,0004^{0,45} \times 228,58^{0,13} \\ &= 2,2321 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil lubang = 2 ub sch 40(Foust, App C-6a)

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran} = \text{flow rate} = 0,0004 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$\text{flow area} = 0,0233 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,0169 \text{ ft/dt}$$



$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1723 \times 0,0169 \times 228,58}{0,0012} \\ &= 2554,9 > 2100 \quad \dots(\text{Aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipilih nozzle ukuran 2 in

Lubang pemasukan Slurry

Dasar perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate masuk} &= 4.847,35 \text{ kg} = 10686,561 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Densitas} &= 228,59 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Viskositas} &= 0,0023 \text{ lb/ft.dt} \\ \text{Flowrate} &= \frac{10.686,56}{228,59} = 46,75062371 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_f = 0,0129863$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, maka dari [Peter and Timmerhous ed 3rd] hal 381 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_r)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,013^{0,45} \times 228,59^{0,13} \\ &= 1,1189 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil lubang $\xi = 2$ ub sch 40(Foust, App C-6a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft} \\ \text{OD} &= 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 0,0233 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Kecepatan alir} &= \text{flow rate} = 0,013 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= \text{flow area} = 0,0233 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,5574 \text{ ft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1723 \times 0,5574 \times 229}{0,0023} \\ &= 9541,4 > 2100 \quad \dots(\text{Aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipilih nozzle ukuran 4 in



Spesifikasi :

Nama alat	:	Reaktor Pre-Neutralizer
Jenis	:	Reaktor continous dilengkapi pengaduk dan jaket pendingin
Fungsi	:	Mereaksikan NH ₃ dengan H ₂ SO ₄ dan H ₃ PO ₄ menjadi Ammonium Sulfat dan Mono Amonium fosfat
Type	:	Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk standart dished head (torispherical dished head)
Bahan konstruksi	:	Steel SA - 283 Grade C
Suhu operasi	:	120 °C
Tekanan operasi	:	14,696 psi = 1 atm
Waktu proses	:	30 menit = 0,5 jam
Jumlah	:	1 buah
Dimana,		
Tinggi total bejana	:	15,54 ft
Diameter dalam bejana	:	7,767702 ft
Tebal bejana	:	1/4 in
Tebal tutup	:	1/4 in

2. Pengaduk

Jenis pengaduk	:	Propeller
Diameter impeller	:	2,603 ft
Lebar impeller	:	0,521 ft
Panjang impeller	:	0,651 ft
Putaran	:	100 ft
Jumlah impeller	:	3,66 buah
Bahan konstruksi	:	Stainless Steel type 304

3. Jacket

Tebal jacket	:	1/4
tinggi jacket	:	54,007 ft
jacket spacing	:	169,437 ft

4. Nozzle

Nozzle inlet Ammonia	:	2,0 in
Nozzle inlet asam sulfat	:	2,0 in
Nozzle inlet asam fosfat	:	2,0 in
Nozzle slurry	:	4,0 in

2. Tangki Penampung Amoniak Cair (F-111)

Fungsi	:	Menampung larutan NH ₃
Type	:	Silinder tegak dengan berbentuk Torispherical Head
Dasar	:	Tangki bekerja pada suhu -5°C dan tekanan 1 atm
Pemilihan	:	
Waktu tinggal	:	5 hari



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate NH}_3 \text{ masuk} &= 3014,703 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 72352,872 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 159510,59 \text{ lb/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{sg NH}_3 \text{ masuk} &= 0,7228 \quad \text{Perry's, ed 6, tabel 3-101} \\ \rho &= 0,7228 \times 62,4 \\ &= 45,124 \text{ lb.ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{159510,59}{45,124404} \\ &= 3534,9074\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan 4 buah tangki, volume bahan dalam tangki 80%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume NH}_3 \text{ selama 5 hari} &= 3534,9074 \times 5 \\ &= 17674,537 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan tiap tangki} = \frac{17674,537}{4} = 4418,6 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tiap tangki} = \frac{1}{80\%} \times 4418,6 = 5523,293 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi : Rasio H = 2 D

$$H \text{ (tinggi tangki)} = \frac{4V}{D^2 \pi} \quad \text{B \& Y, pers 3-1}$$

$$D^3 = \frac{4V}{\pi} = \frac{4 \times 5523,293}{2 \times 3}$$

$$D^3 = 3518,0209$$

$$D = 15,2090 \text{ ft} = 182,51 \text{ in} = 4,6357 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

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

$$= 2 \times 15,2090$$

$$= 30,418 \text{ ft} = 365,01 \text{ in} = 9,2714 \text{ m}$$

A. Tebal Shell

a. Menentukan Tinggi Liquid pada Shell (h liquid)

Volume Liquid pada shell = Volume Total Liquid

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D_i^2 \times h_{\text{liq}} = 4418,6 \text{ ft}$$

$$0,79 \times 15,209^2 \times h_{\text{liq}} = 4418,6 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_{\text{liq}} = 24,334 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 7,4171 \text{ m}$$



b. Menentukan Tekanan Design

Bejana beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer, maka tekanan perencanaan ditentukan oleh tekanan hidrostatisnya

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 4,5 \text{ atm} = 66,132 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times h_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \\ &= \frac{45,124 \times 24,334}{144} \\ &= 7,6255 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{faktor keamanan} = 1,05$$

Untuk keamanan diambil

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= (P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}) \times \text{Faktor keamanan} \\ &= 66,132 + 7,6255 \times 1,05 \\ &= 74,138 \text{ Psi} = 5,0448 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan yang digunakan = Carbon Steel SA -283 Grade C

$$f = 12650 \text{ Psi} \quad \mathbf{B \& Y, \text{ tabel 13.1, hal 251}}$$

Sambungan (Double Welded Butt Joint) 0,8

$$\text{Faktor korosi (c)} = 1/16 = 0,06$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot e} + c \quad \mathbf{B \& Y, ASME Code, pers 3-16}$$

Keterangan :

t_s = tebal shell, in

P = tekanan design, psi

f = maks allowable stress = 12650 Psi **B & Y, tabel 13.1, hal 251**

D_i = Diameter dalam, in

e = joint efisiensi = 1

maka

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{74,138 \times 182,51}{2 \times 12650 \times 1} + 0,0625 \\ &= 0,731 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

dari tabel 5.7 B & 7 dipilih tebal shell : **1 1/2**

$$OD = 222,9669$$

Menghitung tebal head berdasarkan pers 7.76 dan 7.7 hal 138

brownell (1959), tebal head diperoleh sbb :

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{ri}} \right)$$

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



Dari tabel 5.7 hal.90 Brownell & young didapatkan

$$rc = r = 180$$

$$ri = icr = 14 \frac{4}{9}$$

$$W = 0,25 \times [3 + 3,53] \\ = 1,6325 \text{ in}$$

$$th = \frac{P \times rc \times W}{2 f.E - 0.2.P} + c \\ = \frac{74,1383271 \times 180 \times 1,6325}{2 \times 12650 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 74,138327} + 0$$

$$th = 1,13965015$$

Digunakan tebal shell sebesar = 1,50

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = \frac{182,5075}{2} = 91,25375$$

$$BC = rc - icr = 180 - 14,438 = 165,56 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = 91,254 - 14,438 = 76,816 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} = 146,66 \text{ in}$$

$$b = rc - AC = 180 - 146,66 = 33,336 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5.6 hal. 88 Brownell (1959), untuk tebal head $2 \frac{3}{4}$ in diperoleh

$$\text{harga sf} = 1 \frac{1}{2} - 4 \frac{1}{2} \text{ Dipilih} = 4 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Hh = th + b + sf$$

$$= 1,1397 + 33,336 + 4 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 39 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,6209956 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kode Alat = F-111

Fungsi = Menampung larutan NH_3

Type = Silinder tegak dengan berbentuk Torispherical Head

Jenis Sambungan = Double Welded Butt Joint

Kapasitas = 5523,293 cuft

Tekanan = 4,5 atm

Diameter tangki = 15,21 ft

Tinggi Tangki = 30,42 ft

Tebal Shell = 1,5 in

Tebal Tutup = 1,50 in

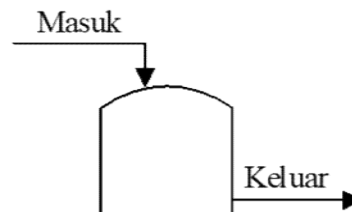
Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C

Jumlah Tangki = 4 unit



3. Tangki Penampungan Asam Sulfat

- Fungsi : Menampung larutan H₂SO₄
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dished head dan bawah datar
Dasar Pemilihan : Tangki bekerja pada suhu ruang dan tekanan atmosfer
Kondisi Operasi :
- Tekanan : 1 atm
- Suhu : 30 °C
- Waktu tinggal : 5 hari



Perhitungan

Komposisi bahan :

Komposisi	% berat	Berat	Densitas
		(kg/jam)	(g/cm ³)
H ₂ SO ₄	100%	6.705,3742	1,83
Total	100%	6.705,3742	

(Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)

$$\text{Densitas} = 114,2469 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 6705,374 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 14782,8 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$

$$= \frac{14.782,80 \text{ lb/jam}}{114,2469 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 129,3935 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 5 hari proses 3 buah tangki
(mempermudah pengeluaran dan pengisian), sehingga volume bahan adalah

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 129,39 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{\# \text{ jam}}{\text{hari}} \times 5 \text{ hari}$$
$$= \frac{129,39 \text{ cuft/jam} \times 5 \text{ hari}}{3 \text{ tangki}}$$

$$= 5.175,739 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

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

$$\text{Maka volume tangki} = \frac{5.175,74 \text{ cuft}}{80\%}$$

$$= 6.469,673 \text{ cuft}$$



Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

Asumsi Dimention ratio : $H/D = 2 - 5$ (Ulrich : T.4-27)

dipilih : $H/D = 2$

Volume tangki = $1/4 \pi D^2 H$

$$6.469,67 = 0,25 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$6.469,67 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 4.120,811 \quad H = 2 D$$

$$D = 16,0322 \text{ ft} \quad = 32,0645 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 192,3869 \text{ in} \quad = 384,7738 \text{ in}$$

$$= 4,8866 \text{ m} \quad = 9,7733 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan Tebal Minimum Shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

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

dengan:

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

P = tekanan tangki ; psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($1/2 D$)

C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 0,25 in)

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, $E = 0,8$

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA -283 Grade C,
maka $f = 12650$ Psi **B & Y, tabel 13.1, hal 251**

P hidrostatik = $\rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times H_{\text{liq}}$ ($H_{\text{liq}} = 80\% H_{\text{tangki}}$)

$$= \frac{114,2469 \text{ lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 25,652 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2.930,6141 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 20,351 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$= 0,01 \text{ psi} - 0,01 \text{ psi} + 20,351 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 20,351 \text{ psi}$$

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

P design = $20,351 \times 1,1$

$$= 22,387 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$= 0,5 \times 192,39 \text{ in}$$

$$= 96,193 \text{ in}$$



Asumsi tebal shell = 1/2 in

$$t_{s_{\min}} = \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C$$
$$1/2 = \frac{22,387 \times 96,193}{f \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 22,387} + 1/4$$
$$1/4 = \frac{2153,4462}{f \cdot 0,8 - 13,432}$$
$$f = 10.784,021$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal sh 1/2 in dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas

Tutup atas dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 t_h \\ &= 192,39 + 2 \cdot 0,5 \\ &= 193,387 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan **Brownell tabel 5.7**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 193,39 \text{ in} \\ t_{\text{head}} &= 0,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{icr} &= 11,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{rc} &= 170 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari 6% r maka digunakan persamaan 13.12

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{rc / icr} \right)$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,
maka f = 12.650 psi [**Brownell, T.13-1**]

Asumsi tebal head = 1/2 in

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}} \right) \\ &= 1,7112 \\ t_h &= \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,50} + C \end{aligned}$$



$$1/2 = \frac{22,387 \times 170 \times 1,711}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 22,387} + 1/4$$

$$1/4 = \frac{6511,596519}{1,6 f - 4,4773}$$

$$f = 16.281,7896$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal head $1/2$ in dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah

Tutup bawah dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 t_h \\ &= 192,39 + 2,00 \quad 0,5 \\ &= 193,387 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell tabel 5.7

$$\text{OD} = 192 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = 0,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{icr} = 11,5 \text{ in}$$

$$r_c = 170 \text{ in}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari $6\% r$ maka digunakan **persamaan 13.12**

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{r_c / \text{icr}})$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,

maka f = 18.800 psi **[Brownell, T.13-1]**

Asumsi tebal head = $1/2$ in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{\text{icr}}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}})$$

$$= 1,7112$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C$$

$$1/2 = \frac{22,387 \times 170 \times 1,7112}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 22,387} + 1/4$$



$$1/4 = \frac{4710,9636}{1,6 f - 3,2388}$$
$$f = 11.779,4333$$

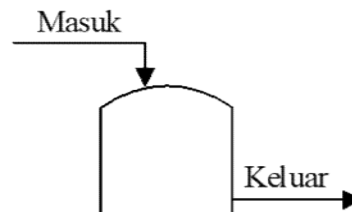
f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal he: 1/2 in dapat digunakan

Spesifikasi

Fungsi	: Menampung larutan H ₂ SO ₄
Type	: Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dish dan bawah dished head dan tutup bawah plate datar.
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk menampung larutan
Volume tangki	: 129,393 cuft = 3,6618 m ³
Diameter tangki	: 16,0322 ft = 4,8866 m
Tinggi tangki	: 32,0645 ft = 9,7733 m
Tebal shell	: 1/2 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 1/2 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 1/2 in
Waktu penyimpanan	: 5 Hari
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C
Jumlah	: 1 buah

4. Tangki Penampungan Asam Fosfat

Fungsi	: Menampung larutan H ₃ PO ₄
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dished head dan bawah datar
Dasar Pemilihan	: Tangki bekerja pada suhu ruang dan tekanan atmosfer
Kondisi Operasi	:
- Tekanan	: 1 atm
- Suhu	: 30 °C
- Waktu tinggal	: 5 hari





Perhitungan

Komposisi bahan :

Komposisi	% berat	Berat	Densitas	
		(kg/jam)	(g/cm ³)	
H3PO4	100%	26.035,074	1,329	<i>(Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)</i>
Total	100%	26.035,074		

$$\text{Densitas} = 82,9695 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 26035,07 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 57397,4 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$

$$= \frac{57.397,44 \text{ lb/jam}}{82,9695 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 691,7899 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 5 hari proses 3 buah tangki
(mempermudah pengeluaran dan pengisian), sehingga volume bahan adalah

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{691,79 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 24 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}} \times 5 \text{ hari}}{3 \text{ tangki}}$$

$$= 27.671,598 \text{ cuft}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

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

$$\text{Maka volume tangki} = \frac{27.671,60 \text{ cuft}}{80\%}$$

$$= 34.589,497 \text{ cuft}$$

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

$$\text{Asumsi Dimention ratio : } H/D = 2 - 5 \text{ (Ulrich : T.4-27)}$$

$$\text{dipilih : } H/D = 2$$

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

$$34.589,50 = 0,25 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$34.589,50 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 22.031,527 \quad H = 2 D$$

$$D = 28,0338 \text{ ft} \quad = 56,0675 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 336,4053 \text{ in} \quad = 672,8105 \text{ in}$$

$$= 8,5447 \text{ m} \quad = 17,0894 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan Tebal Minimum Shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

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



dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s_{\min}} &= \text{tebal shell minimum} && ; \text{ in} \\ P &= \text{tekanan tangki} && ; \text{ psi} \\ r_i &= \text{jari-jari tangki} && ; \text{ in } (1/2 D) \\ C &= \text{faktor korosi} && ; \text{ in (digunakan } 0,25 \text{ in)} \\ E &= \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, } E = && 0,8 \\ f &= \text{allowable stress, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA -283 Grade C,} \\ &\text{maka } f = && 12650 \text{ Psi} \quad \mathbf{B \& Y, \text{ tabel 13.1, hal 251}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times H \text{ liq} \quad (H \text{ liq} = 80\% H \text{ tangki}) \\ &= 82,9695 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbft}}{\text{lbm}} \times 44,854 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3.721,5155 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ &= 25,842 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ operasi} &= P_{\text{in}} - P_{\text{out}} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ psi} - 0,01 \text{ psi} + 25,842 \text{ psi} \\ &= 25,842 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 25,842 \times 1,1 \\ &= 28,426 \text{ psi} \\ r_i &= 0,5 \times D \\ &= 0,5 \times 336,41 \text{ in} \\ &= 168,203 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 5/8 in

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s_{\min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \\ 5/8 &= \frac{28,426 \times 168,2}{f \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 28,426} + 1/4 \\ 3/8 &= \frac{4781,3992}{f \cdot 0,8 - 17,056} \\ f &= 15.959,317 \end{aligned}$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal sh 5/8 in dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas

Tutup atas dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 t_h \\ &= 336,41 + 2 \cdot 0,63 \\ &= 337,655 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$



Berdasarkan **Brownell tabel 5.7**

$$OD = 337,66 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{head}} = 0,625 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 11,5 \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 170 \text{ in}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari $6\% r$ maka digunakan persamaan 13.12

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{rc / icr})$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,

maka $f = 12.650 \text{ psi}$ [Brownell, T.13-1]

Asumsi tebal head = $5/8 \text{ in}$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}})$$

$$= 1,7112$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,50} + C$$

$$5/8 = \frac{28,426 \times 170 \times 1,711}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 28,426} + 1/4$$

$$3/8 = \frac{8268,393903}{1,6 f - 5,6853}$$

$$f = 13.784,2098$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal head $5/8 \text{ in}$ dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah

Tutup bawah dipilih torispherical

$$OD = ID + 2 t_h$$

$$= 336,41 + 2,00 \quad 0,625$$

$$= 337,655 \text{ in}$$



Berdasarkan Brownell tabel 5.7

$$OD = 192 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = 0,63 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 11,5 \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 170 \text{ in}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari $6\% r$ maka digunakan **persamaan 13.12**

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{rc / icr})$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,

maka f = 18.800 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

Asumsi tebal head = 5/8 in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}})$$

$$= 1,7112$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C$$

$$5/8 = \frac{28,426 \times 170 \times 1,7112}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 28,426} + 1/4$$

$$3/8 = \frac{4710,9636}{1,6 f - 3,2388}$$

$$f = 7.853,6303$$

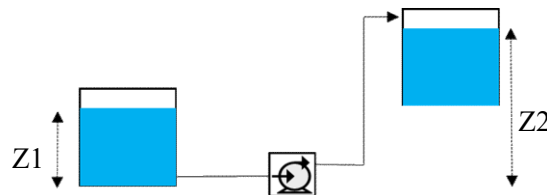
f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal head 5/8 in dapat digunakan



Spesifikasi

Fungsi	: Menampung larutan H_3PO_4
Type	: Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dish dan bawah dished head dan tutup bawah plate datar.
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk menampung larutan
Volume tangki	: 691,790 cuft = 19,5893 m ³
Diameter tangki	: 28,0338 ft = 8,5447 m
Tinggi tangki	: 56,0675 ft = 17,0894 m
Tebal shell	: 5/8 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 5/8 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 5/8 in
Waktu penyimpanan	: 5 Hari
Bahan konstruksi	: stainless steel A193 grade B8
Jumlah	: 1 buah

5. POMPA AMMONIA CAIR (L-114)



Fungsi = Untuk Memompa Ammonia ke Reaktor *Pre-Neutralizer*
Type = Centrifugal Pump
Dasar = Viskositas rendah
Pemilihan

Kapasitas = 3014,703 kg/jam
= 6646,2745 lb/jam

ρ NH₃ 99,5% = 40,51 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned} S_g &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{40,51 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 0,6489 \end{aligned}$$

Dari **Tern T.6 Page 808** di dapat sg reference = 1



Dari Kern Fig. 14 Page 823 di dapat μ reference = 0,95 Cp

$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ NH}_3 \text{ 99,5\%} &= 0,19 \quad \text{Cps} \\ &= 0,000133 \quad \text{lb/ft.s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Flow rate (Qf)} &= \frac{6646,2745 \text{ lb/jam}}{40,51 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 164,06503 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0455736 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 20,454863 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen.

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 4th ed., p. 496 didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,2491 \times 1,62 \\ &= 1,5721 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa 2 sch. 80

Dari Kern, tabel 11, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ID} &= 1,939 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1616 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 2,95 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,0204 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh kecepatan alir, V :

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{\text{Flow rate (Qf)}}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0456 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0204 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,2389 \text{ ft/s}\end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID } V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,16 \times 2,24 \times 40,5}{0,000133} \\ &= 110191,88 > 2100 \text{ (Turbulen)}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, dengan :

$$\epsilon = 0,00015 \quad \text{Mc Cabe 7th fig 5.10 page 115}$$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0009283$$

Dengan NRe = 110191,88 diperoleh :

$$f = 0,0246 \quad \text{faktor gesekan Darcy-Weisbach}$$



Dengan persamaan Bernoulli

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

Dari Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 489

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 13 m = 42,6504 ft

Panjang equivalent suction, Ls :

2 buah elbow standart 90° standart ratio, L/D = 32

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 2 \times 32 \times ID \\ &= 2 \times 32 \times 0,162 \\ &= 10,341 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

1 buah gate valve, L = 7

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 1 \times 7 \times ID \\ &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,16 \\ &= 1,1311 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 42,7 + 10,3 + 1,13 \\ &= 54,123 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa 3 sch. 40

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot V^2 \cdot L}{gc \cdot ID} \quad \text{Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 483} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,02 \times 5,01 \times 54,123}{32,174 \times 0,1616} \\ &= 2,5676 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke reaktor Pre-Neutralizer

$$F_2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \quad \text{Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 484}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \lll V_2 \quad \text{maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} &= 0 \\ &= \frac{5,01^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0779 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



3. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki penampung Ammonia

$$F_3 = \frac{kc \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} A_1 \gg A_2 \quad \text{maka } kc = 0,55$$
$$= \frac{0,55 \times 5,01^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$
$$= 0,0428 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

Maka,

$$\Sigma F = 2,57 + 0,08 + 0,04$$
$$= 2,688 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = H \text{ liq tangki penyimpan} = 24,334 \text{ ft}$$
$$Z_2 = H \text{ liq tangki pengencer} = 7,4954 \text{ ft}$$
$$g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc$$
$$= (7,4954 - 24,334) \times \frac{1 \text{ ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lbf}}$$
$$= -16,839 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$P_1 = 4,5 \text{ atm} + \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h}{gc}$$
$$= 9514 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2} + 40,5 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 1 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 6,56 \text{ ft}$$
$$= 9779,74 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2}$$
$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2114,2 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2}$$
$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = \frac{9779,7 - 2114,2}{40,51} = 189,2253 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2}$$
$$V_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$
$$V_2 = 2,2389 \text{ ft/s}$$
$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (untuk aliran turbulen)}$$

Maka,

$$\eta W f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F$$
$$= 189,23 + -16,839 + \frac{5,01^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 2,688$$
$$= 175,15 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$



Dimana $\eta < 1$ (Mc. Cabe, hal 74)

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 2th ed., fig. 14-37, diperoleh:

Effisiensi pompa = 55%

$$\begin{aligned} W_p &= \frac{175,15}{55\%} \\ &= 318,45928 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir massa (m)} &= \rho \cdot V \cdot A \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, pers. 42, hal 62} \\ &= 40,51 \times 2,2389 \times 0,0204 \\ &= 1,8461874 \text{ lb/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{m \cdot W_p}{550} \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, hal 76} \\ &= \frac{1,85 \times 318,46}{550} \\ &= 1,069 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari fig. 14-38, Petter's diperoleh effisiensi motor : 80%

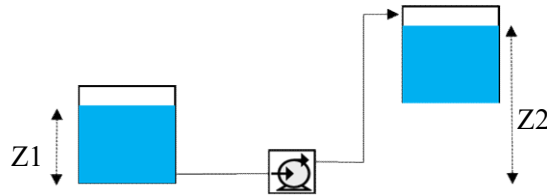
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power sesungguhnya} &= \frac{1,069}{80\%} \\ &= 1,3362 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

Fungsi	=	Memindahkan bahan dari tangki amonia ke reaktor
Type	=	Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	=	3014,7030 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	=	2,2389 ft/detik
BHp	=	1,0690 Hp
Power Motor	=	1,3362 Hp
Rate volumetrik	=	20,4549 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	=	175,1526 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	=	55%
Effisiensi Motor	=	80%
Bahan Konstruksi	=	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	=	1 Buah



6. POMPA ASAM SULFAT (L-115)



Fungsi = Untuk Memompa Asam Sulfat ke Reaktor *Pre-Neutralizer*

Type = Centrifugal Pump

Dasar = Viskositas rendah

Pemilihan

Kapasitas = 6705,3742 kg/jam

= 14782,802 lb/jam

ρ H₂SO₄ = 114,86 lb/ft³

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

$$= \frac{114,86 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 1,8398$$

Dari **Tern T.6 Page 808** di dapat sg reference = 1

Dari **Kern Fig. 14 Page 823** di dapat μ reference = 0,95 Cp

μ H₂SO₄ = 26 Cps

= 0,0182 lb/ft.s

$$\text{Flow rate (Qf)} = \frac{14782,802 \text{ lb/jam}}{114,86 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 128,70279 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0357508 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 16,046063 \text{ gpm}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen.

Dari **Peters & Timmerhaus 4th ed., p. 496** didapatkan :

$$\text{ID optimum} = 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,2233 \times 1,85$$

$$= 1,6139 \text{ in}$$



Digunakan pipa 1 1/2 sch. 40

Dari Kern, tabel 11, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= 1,61 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1342 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 2,04 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,0141 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh kecepatan alir, V :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\text{Flow rate (Qf)}}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0358 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0141 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,5398 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{ID V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,13 \times 2,54 \times 115}{0,0182} \\ &= 2150,5436 > 2100 \text{ (Turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= 0,00015 \quad \text{Mc Cabe 7th fig 5.10 page 115} \\ \epsilon/D &= 0,001118 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan NRe = 2150,54 diperoleh :

$$f = 0,0246 \quad \text{faktor gesekan Darcy-Weisbach}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli

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

Dari Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 489

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 13 \text{ m} = 42,6504 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang equivalent suction, Ls :

$$2 \text{ buah elbow standart } 90^\circ \text{ standart ratio, } L/D = 32$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ls &= 2 \times 32 \times ID \\ &= 2 \times 32 \times 0,134 \\ &= 8,5867 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \text{ buah gate valve, } L = 7 \\ L_s &= 1 \times 7 \times ID \\ &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,13 \\ &= 0,9392 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 42,7 + 8,59 + 0,94 \\ &= 52,176 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa 3 sch. 40

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot V^2 \cdot L}{g_c \cdot ID} \text{ Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 483} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,02 \times 6,45 \times 52,176}{32,174 \times 0,1342} \\ &= 3,8362 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke reaktor Pre-Neutralizer

$$F_2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \text{ Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 484}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \lll V_2 \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} &= 0 \\ &= \frac{6,45^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,1002 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki penampung Ammonia

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{k_c \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \quad A_1 \ggg A_2 \text{ maka } k_c = 0,55 \\ &= \frac{0,55 \times 6,45^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0551 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= 3,84 + 0,1 + 0,06 \\ &= 3,992 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_1 &= \text{H liq tangki penyimpan} = 0 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= \text{H liq tangki pengencer} = 7,4954 \text{ ft} \\ g/g_c &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} &= (7,4954 - 0,0000) \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}/dt^2}{ft \cdot lb_m/dt^2 \cdot lb_f} \\ &= 7,4954 \frac{ft \cdot lb_f}{lb_m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h}{gc} \\ &= 2114,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 + 115 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 6,56 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2867,70 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2114,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = \frac{2867,7 - 2114,2}{114,86} = 6,5600 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ V_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s} \\ V_2 &= 2,5398 \text{ ft/s} \\ \alpha &= 1 \text{ (untuk aliran turbulen)}\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\eta Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 6,5600 + 7,4954 + \frac{6,45 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 3,992 \\ &= 18,147 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Dimana $\eta < 1$ (Mc. Cabe, hal 74)
Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 2th ed., fig. 14-37, diperoleh:
Effisiensi pompa = 55%

$$\begin{aligned}W_p &= \frac{18,147}{55\%} \\ &= 32,994977 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju alir massa (m)} &= \rho \cdot V \cdot A \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, pers. 42, hal 62} \\ &= 114,86 \times 2,5398 \times 0,0141 \\ &= 4,1063339 \text{ lb/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \frac{m \cdot W_p}{550} \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, hal 76} \\ &= \frac{4,11 \times 32,995}{550} \\ &= 0,2463 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

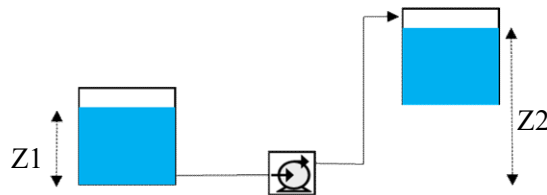


Dari **fig. 14-38, Petter's** diperoleh efisiensi motor : 80%
Power sesungguhnya = $\frac{0,2463}{80\%}$
= 0,3079 Hp

Spesifikasi Pompa

Fungsi = Memindahkan bahan dari tangki amonia ke reaktor
Type = Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas = 6705,3742 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v) = 2,5398 ft/detik
BHp = 0,2463 Hp
Power Motor = 0,3079 Hp
Rate volumetrik = 16,0461 gpm
Total Dynamic Head = 18,1472 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Pompa = 55%
Efisiensi Motor = 80%
Bahan Konstruksi = Commercial Steel
Jumlah = 1 Buah

7. POMPA ASAM FOSFAT (L-116)



Fungsi = Untuk Memompa Asam Fosfat ke Reaktor *Pre-Neutralizer*
Type = Centrifugal Pump
Dasar = Viskositas rendah
Pemilihan

Kapasitas = 26035,074 kg/jam
= 57397,445 lb/jam
 ρ H₃PO₄ = 83,1600 lb/ft³



$$\begin{aligned} Sg &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{83,16 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,3321 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Tern T.6 Page 808 di dapat sg reference} &= 1 \\ \text{Dari Kern Fig. 14 Page 823 di dapat } \mu \text{ reference} &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ \mu \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 &= 5 \text{ Cps} \\ &= 0,0035 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flow rate (Qf)} &= \frac{26035,074 \text{ lb/jam}}{83,16 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 313,07208 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0869645 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 39,032366 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen.

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 4th ed., p. 496 didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,3332 \times 1,78 \\ &= 2,3086 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa 2 1/2 sch. 80

Dari Kern, tabel 11, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 2,323 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,0833 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 4,23 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,0292 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh kecepatan alir, V :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\text{Flow rate (Qf)}}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,087 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0292 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,9796 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID } V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,08 \times 2,98 \times 83,16}{0,0035} \\ &= 5899,5321 > 2100 \text{ (Turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$



Digunakan pipa commercial steel, dengan :

$$\epsilon = 0,00015 \quad \text{Mc Cabe 7th fig 5.10 page 115}$$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0018$$

Dengan $NRe = 5899,53$ diperoleh :

$$f = 0,0246 \quad \text{faktor gesekan Darcy-Weisbach}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli

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

Dari Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 489

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 13 \quad \text{m} = 42,6504 \quad \text{ft}$$

Panjang equivalent suction, L_s :

$$2 \text{ buah elbow standart } 90^\circ \text{ standart ratio, } L/D = 32$$

$$L_s = 2 \times 32 \times ID$$

$$= 2 \times 32 \times 0,083$$

$$= 5,3333 \quad \text{ft}$$

1 buah gate valve, $L = 7$

$$L_s = 1 \times 7 \times ID$$

$$= 1 \times 7 \times 0,08$$

$$= 0,5833 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang total pipa} = 42,7 + 5,33 + 0,58$$

$$= 48,567 \quad \text{ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa 3 sch. 40

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot V^2 \cdot L}{gc \cdot ID} \quad \text{Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 483}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,02 \times 8,88 \times 48,567}{32,174 \times 0,0833}$$

$$= 7,9120 \quad \text{ft. lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke reaktor Pre-Neutralizer

$$F_2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \quad \text{Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 484}$$



$$\begin{aligned}V_1 &\lll V_2 \quad \text{maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0 \\ &= \frac{8,88 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,138 \quad \text{ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki penampung Ammonia

$$\begin{aligned}F_3 &= \frac{kc \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \quad A_1 \ggg A_2 \quad \text{maka } kc = 0,55 \\ &= \frac{0,55 \times 8,88 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0759 \quad \text{ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= 7,91 + 0,14 + 0,08 \\ &= 8,126 \quad \text{ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi : } Z_1 &= H \text{ liq tangki penyimpanan} = 0,0000 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= H \text{ liq tangki pengencer} = 7,4954 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \frac{g}{gc} &= (7,4954 - 0,0000) \times \frac{1 \text{ ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= 7,4954 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h}{gc} \\ &= 2114,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 + 83,2 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 6,56 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2659,75 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2114,2 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = \frac{2659,7 - 2114,2}{83,16} = 6,5600 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = 0 \quad \text{ft/s}$$

$$V_2 = 2,9796 \quad \text{ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{untuk aliran turbulen})$$



Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\eta Wf &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 6,56 + 7,4954 + \frac{8,88 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 8,126 \\ &= 22,319 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Dimana $\eta < 1$ (Mc. Cabe, hal 74)

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 2th ed., fig. 14-37, diperoleh:

Effisiensi pompa = 55%

$$\begin{aligned}W_p &= \frac{22,319}{55\%} \\ &= 40,580457 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju alir massa (m)} &= \rho \cdot V \cdot A \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, pers. 42, hal 62} \\ &= 83,16 \times 2,9796 \times 0,0292 \\ &= 7,231965 \text{ lb/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \frac{m \cdot W_p}{550} \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, hal 76} \\ &= \frac{7,23 \times 40,58}{550} \\ &= 0,5336 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

Dari fig. 14-38, Petter's diperoleh effisiensi motor 80%

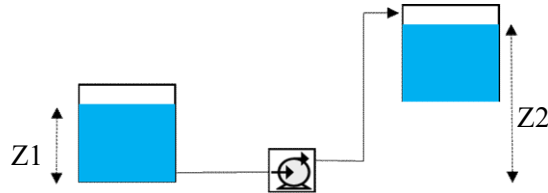
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power sesungguhnya} &= \frac{0,5336}{80\%} \\ &= 0,667 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

Fungsi	= Memindahkan bahan dari tangki amonia ke reaktor
Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 26035,0739 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	= 2,9796 ft/detik
BHp	= 0,5336 Hp
Power Motor	= 0,6670 Hp
Rate volumetrik	= 39,0324 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	= 22,3193 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	= 55%
Effisiensi Motor	= 80%
Bahan Konstruksi	= Commercial Steel
Jumlah	= 1 Buah



8. POMPA REAKTOR (L-117)



Fungsi = Untuk Memompa slurry dari Reaktor ke Granulator

Type = Centrifugal Pump

Dasar = Viskositas rendah

Pemilihan

Kapasitas = 36836,783 kg/jam

= 81211,108 lb/jam

ρ slurry reaktor = 88,0000 lb/ft³

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

= $\frac{88 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}$

= 1,4096

Dari Tern T.6 Page 808 di dapat sg reference = 1

Dari Kern Fig. 14 Page 823 di dapat μ reference = 0,95 Cp

μ slurry reaktor = 60 Cps

= 0,042 lb/ft.s

Flow rate (Q_f) = $\frac{81211,108 \text{ lb/jam}}{88 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$

= 922,8535 ft³/jam

= 0,2563482 ft³/s

= 115,05707 gpm

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen.

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 4th ed., p. 496 didapatkan :

ID optimum = $3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13}$

= 3,9 x 0,542 x 1,79

= 3,7829 in



Digunakan pipa 4 sch. 40

Dari Kern, tabel 11, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= 4,026 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,3355 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 12,7 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,0876 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh kecepatan alir, V :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\text{Flow rate (Qf)}}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,2563 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0876 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,9253 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} NRe &= \frac{ID V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,34 \times 2,93 \times 88}{0,042} \\ &= 2056,3799 > 2100 \text{ (Turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= 0,00015 \quad \text{Mc Cabe 7th fig 5.10 page 115} \\ \epsilon/D &= 0,0004471 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan $NRe = 2056,38$ diperoleh :

$$f = 0,0246 \quad \text{faktor gesekan Darcy-Weisbach}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli

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

Dari Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 489

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 13 \text{ m} = 42,6504 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang equivalent suction, L_s :

$$2 \text{ buah elbow standart } 90^\circ \text{ standart ratio, } L/D = 32$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 2 \times 32 \times ID \\ &= 2 \times 32 \times 0,336 \\ &= 21,472 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \text{ buah gate valve, } L = 7 \\ L_s &= 1 \times 7 \times ID \\ &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,34 \\ &= 2,3485 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 42,7 + 21,5 + 2,35 \\ &= 66,471 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa 3 sch. 40

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot V^2 \cdot L}{g_c \cdot ID} \text{ Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 483} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,02 \times 8,56 \times 66,471}{32,174 \times 0,3355} \\ &= 2,5927 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke reaktor Pre-Neutralizer

$$F_2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \text{ Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 484}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \lll V_2 \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} &= 0 \\ &= \frac{8,56^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,133 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki penampung Ammonia

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{k_c \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \quad A_1 \ggg A_2 \text{ maka } k_c = 0,55 \\ &= \frac{0,55 \times 8,56^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0731 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= 2,59 + 0,13 + 0,07 \\ &= 2,799 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi : } Z_1 &= H \text{ liq tangki penyimpan} = 12,0625 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= H \text{ liq tangki pengencer} = 7,4954 \text{ ft} \\ g/g_c &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} &= (7,4954 - 12,0625) \times \frac{1 \text{ ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= -4,5671 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + \frac{\rho g h}{gc} \\ &= 0 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 + 88 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 6,56 \text{ ft} \\ &= 577,28 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 0,0 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = \frac{577,3 - 0,0}{88} = 6,5600 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ V_1 &= 0 \text{ ft/s} \\ V_2 &= 2,9253 \text{ ft/s} \\ \alpha &= 1 \text{ (untuk aliran turbulen)}\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\eta W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \alpha gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 6,56 + -4,5671 + \frac{8,56 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 2,799 \\ &= 4,9247 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Dimana $\eta < 1$ (Mc. Cabe, hal 74)
Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 2th ed., fig. 14-37, diperoleh:
Effisiensi pompa = 55%

$$\begin{aligned}W_p &= \frac{4,9247}{55\%} \\ &= 8,9540831 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju alir massa (m)} &= \rho \cdot V \cdot A \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, pers. 42, hal 62} \\ &= 88 \times 2,9253 \times 0,0876 \\ &= 22,558641 \text{ lb/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \frac{m \cdot W_p}{550} \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, hal 76} \\ &= \frac{22,6 \times 8,9541}{550} \\ &= 0,3673 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$



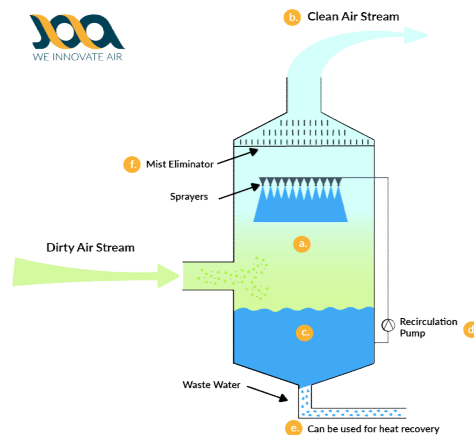
Dari fig. 14-38, Petter's diperoleh efisiensi motor : 80%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power sesungguhnya} &= \frac{0,3673}{80\%} \\ &= 0,4591 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

Fungsi	= Memindahkan bahan dari tangki amonia ke reaktor
Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 36836,7826 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	= 2,9253 ft/detik
BHp	= 0,3673 Hp
Power Motor	= 0,4591 Hp
Rate volumetrik	= 115,0571 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	= 4,9247 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	= 55%
Effisiensi Motor	= 80%
Bahan Konstruksi	= Commercial Steal
Jumlah	= 1 Buah

9. GRANULATOR PRE-SCRUBBER (D-118)



Perhitungan :

Liquid yang ada pada kolom L

Feed masuk liquid dari atas, L2:

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
H ₂ SO ₄	787,09	98,08	8,025	0,9
H ₂ O	16,06	18	0,8924	0,1
Total	803,15		8,9174	1



Produk liquid keluar dari bawah, L1 :

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1.060,4	132,14	8,025	0,9
H ₂ O	16,06	18	0,8924	0,1
Total	1076,5		8,9174	1

$$L = 8,9174 + 8,9174 = 17,835 \text{ kmol}$$

Gas yang berada pada kolom G

Feed gas masuk dari bawah, G1 :

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
NH ₃	407,36	17,03	23,92	1
Total	407,36		23,92	1

Produk atas gas, G2 :

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
NH ₃	134,03	17,03	7,87	1
Total	134,03		7,87	1

Gas terserap :

$$G_1 : 23,9 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,0066 \text{ kmol/detik}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{G_1 \text{ NH}_3 - G_2 \text{ NH}_3}{G_1 \text{ NH}_3} = \frac{23,9200 - 7,8700}{23,91996995}$$

$$= 0,6710 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{y_1}{1 - y_1} = \frac{0,6710}{1 - 0,6710}$$
$$= 2,0394 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}$$

Laju alir NH₃ yang keluar

$$G_s = G_1 \times (1 - y_1)$$
$$= 0,0066 \times (1 - 0,6710)$$
$$= 0,0021861 \text{ kmol/detik}$$

Dari perhitungan neraca massa diperoleh % penyisihan gas sebagai produk atas adalah

$$= \left(1 - \frac{G_2 \text{ Total}}{G_1 \text{ Total}} \right) \times 100\%$$



$$= \left(1 - \frac{7,87}{23,92} \right) \times 100\%$$
$$= 67,1\%$$

$$y_2 = 67,1\% \times y_1$$
$$= 67,1\% \times 2,039$$
$$= 1,3684 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}$$

Media Penyerap :

Kandungan NH_3 = Fraksi mol NH_3 (X_2)

$$X_2 \text{ NH}_3 = 0 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{0}{1 - 0} = 0 \text{ kmol NH}_3/\text{kmol feed}$$

Vapor pressure :

$$\ln P = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$

Konstanta Antoine : (Sherwood, Appendix C)

Komponen	A	B	C
NH_3	16,948	2132,5	-32,98

Vapor pressure NH_3 pada suhu 30°C = 303,15 K

$$\ln P = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$
$$= 16,948 - \frac{2132,5}{-32,98 + 303,15}$$
$$= 9,0549$$
$$P = 8560,5664 \text{ mmHg}$$

Total Vapor Pressure = 8560,5664 mmHg

Tekanan total pada kolom = 1 atm = 760 mmHg

$$\frac{P^*}{P_t} = \frac{8560,6}{760} = 11,264$$

Persamaan garis kesetimbangan

$$\frac{P^*}{P_t} = \frac{P^* (X^*)}{P_t (1-X)} \quad (\text{Treyball, Page 287})$$

Persamaan garis operasi

$$G_s (Y_1 - Y) = L_s (X_1 - X) \quad (\text{Treyball, Page 287})$$



$$\frac{L_s}{G_s} = \frac{(Y_1 - Y_2)}{(X_1 - X_2)}$$

Pada kondisi L_s minimum $X_1 = 0,2$
(Diambil dari salah satu titik kesetimbangan)

$$\begin{aligned} L_s \text{ min} &= \frac{G_s \times (Y_1 - Y_2)}{(X_1 - X_2)} \\ &= \frac{0,002186 \times (2,0394 - 1,3684)}{(0,2 - 0)} \\ &= 0,0073342 \text{ kmol/detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : L_s operasi = 1,5 L_s minimum (Treyball, Page 288)

L_s operasi = 1,5 x 0,0073342 = 0,011001361 kmol/detik

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 &= \frac{G_s(Y_1 - Y_2)}{L_s} + X_2 \\ &= \frac{0,002186 \times (2,0394 - 1,3684)}{0,011001361} \\ &= 0,1333 \text{ kmol/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{L_s}{G_s} = \frac{0,0110014}{0,002186} = 5,0324$$

Dari grafik untuk $x = 0,0005$
Diperoleh $y = 0,21$
 $y^* = 0,43$

Number of transfer unit,

$$N_g = \int \frac{1}{y^* - y} \quad (\text{McCabe, Page 242})$$

Digunakan, $y = 0,21$

Analisa data dengan menggunakan metode simpson, interval = 3
didapat :

Fungsi	y	$\frac{1}{y^* - y}$
f1	0,21	4,5455
f2	3,21	-0,3597
f3	6,21	-0,173
f4	9,21	-0,1139
f5	12,21	-0,0849



Metode Simpson :

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} F(x)dx = \frac{h}{3} [f_0 + 4(f_1 + f_3) + 2(f_2 + f_4) + f_5]$$

Dimana h = Interval

$$\begin{aligned} Ng &= \frac{3}{3} \times 16,458 \\ &= 16,458 = 16 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Densitas Campuran

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat (Xi)	ρ (g/cm ³)	ρ (g/cm ³)	Xi/ρ
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	1.060,42	0,985078215	1,769	110,44	0,0089
H ₂ O	16,06	0,014921785	1	62,428	0,0002
Total	1076,4862	1			0,0092

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho} = 0,0092$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{0,0092} = 109,182 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad \rho \text{ gas} = 0,0426$$

$$\begin{aligned} Sg &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{109,18 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,7489 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern T.6 Page 808 di dapat sg referenc = 1

Dari Kern Fig. 14 Page 823 di dapat μ reference = 0,95 Cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{Sg \text{ bahan}}{Sg \text{ reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,7489}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 1,6615 \text{ Cp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{G} \left(\frac{\rho G}{\rho L} \right)^{0,5} &= 5,0324 \left(\frac{0,0426}{109,18221} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= 0,09940 \end{aligned}$$



Dari Perry 6^{ed}, fig 18-38 hal 18-22 dengan asumsi approximate flooding didapat :

$$\frac{G^2}{\rho} \frac{F_p}{G} \frac{\Psi}{\rho L g} \mu^2 = 0,3$$

Dimana :

G = Superficial gas mass flux

F_p = Konstanta packing : Untuk 1 in (25 mm) ra = 50

(Ulrich, hal 198)

$$\Psi = \frac{\rho}{\rho \cdot L} = \frac{62,428}{109,182} = 0,572$$

m = Viskositas. C_p ; μ = 1,66 C_p

g = Konstanta grafitasi : 32,147 lb/ft det²

0,5 jam = 1800 detik

$$0,3 = \frac{G^2 \times 50 \times 0,572 \times [1,6615]^2}{0,0426 \times 109,182 \times 32,147 \times 1800}$$

$$0,3 = \frac{G^2 \times 78,951199}{269137,6406}$$

$$G^2 = \frac{80741,29218}{78,95119897} = 1022,673414 \quad \text{lb/jam ft}^3$$

$$G = 31,979265 \quad \text{lb/jam ft}^2$$

Asumsi = 85%

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\text{actual}} &= 85\% \times G \\ &= 85\% \times 31,979 \\ &= 27,18 \quad \text{lb/jam ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dari produk atas gas G₂ = 0,2213 kmol/jam = 221,3 mol/jam

$$\text{Diameter tower, } D = \sqrt{\frac{4V \cdot Mg}{\pi G}} \quad (\text{Ulrich, Persamaan 4-88})$$

Dimana :

V = gas flow rat = 0,2213 kmol/jam

Mg = Berat gas = 407,35709 kg = 898,06758 lb

$$\text{Diameter tower} = 77,580154 \text{ ft} = 23,646431 \text{ m}$$



Perhitungan tinggi tower :

Ulrich ; pers 4-88, didapat Height Equipment to Theoretical Plate, HETP =
 $D^{0,3}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maka HETP} &= D^{0,3} \\ &= 77,58^{0,3} \\ &= 3,6891405 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi tower, I} &= N_g \times \text{ETP} \\ &= 16,458 \times 3,6891 \\ &= 60,715 \text{ ft} = 18,506 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Stage Efisiensi = 60% (**Ulrich, tabel 4-82**)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maka tinggi ko} &= \frac{60,715}{60\%} \\ &= 101,19 \text{ ft} = 30,843 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetri} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{1.210,51}{109,1855} \\ &= 11,086746 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Pada proses ini dipilih rashing rin (**Perry 6ed tabel 14-3**)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ukuran ring} &= 25 \text{ mm} \\ \text{Tekanan} &= 0,97 \text{ atm} \\ \text{Tinggi kolo} &= 33,9 \text{ ft} = 10,327 \text{ m} \\ \text{Diameter} &= 1,35 \text{ ft} = 0,4115 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter tutup} &= \text{Diameter tangk} = 1,35 \text{ ft} = 0,41 \text{ m} \\ \text{Rasio axis} &= 2 : 1 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Tebal Dinding Tangki

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan Operasi} &= 0,97 \text{ atm} = 98,285 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{Faktor Keamanan} &= 5\% \\ \text{Maka Design} &= 1,05 \times 98,285 \text{ kPa} \\ &= 103,2 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{Efisiensi Sambun} &= 0,8 \\ \text{Allowable Stress} &= 12,65 \text{ Psia} = 87,219 \text{ kPa}\end{aligned}$$



Menentukan Tebal Shell Minimum

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

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

Dengan :

t_{\min} = Tebal shell minimum (in)

P = Tekanan tangki (Psi)

r_i = Jari-jari tangki (in) ($1/2 D$)

C = Faktor korosi (in) (digunakan $1/8$ in) = 0,125 in

E = Faktor pengelasan, digunakan double weld, E : 0,8

f = Stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C,
maka : f = 12,65 Psi (**Brownell, Table 13-1**)

$$r_i = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,3477 = 0,6739 \text{ ft} = 8,0862 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0.6 P} + C \\ &= \frac{14,968 \times 8,0862}{10120 - 8,9808} + 0,125 \\ &= \frac{121,03424}{10111,019} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1369705 \text{ in (Digunakan } t = 1/5 \text{ in)} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	:	Menyerap sisa gas dari Granulator dengan bantuan Asam Sulfat
Type	:	Packed Bed
material	:	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Ukuran Ring	:	25 mm = 0,082 ft
Tinggi Kolom	:	33,9 ft = 10,327 m
Diameter tangki	:	1,35 ft = 0,4115 m
Diameter tutup	:	1,35 ft = 0,4115 m
Tebal shell	:	1/5 in
Tebal tutup atas	:	1/5 in
Tebal tutup bawah	:	1/5 in



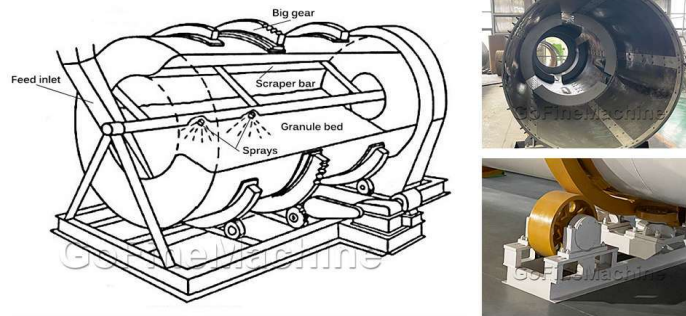
10. GRANULATOR

Fungsi : Granulasi Pupuk NPK

Type : Rotary drum

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan bahan dan granulasi berjalan cepat

Product Details



Komponen	Fraksi	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	0,2748	20.827,06	1,769	110,43506
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	0,064	4.847,35	1,803	112,55761
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	0,0583	4.415,79	1,619	101,07087
H ₃ PO ₄	0,1173	8.887,83	1,329	82,966759
CO(NH ₂) ₂	0,0318	2.407,40	1,335	83,341327
KCl	0,2197	16.651,08	1,998	124,73106
NH ₃	0,0537	4.073,57	0,723	45,135415
H ₂ O	0,1806	13.685,67	1	62,42796
Total	1	75795,74704		

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

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{0,2748}{110,44} + \frac{0,064}{112,56} + \frac{0,0583}{101,07} + \frac{0,1173}{82,967} + \frac{0,0318}{83,341} \\ &\quad + \frac{0,2197}{124,73} + \frac{0,0537}{45,135} + \frac{0,1806}{62,428}} \\ &= 88,719605 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$



1. Dari neraca massa dan panas

$$\text{Feed masuk} = 75795,747 \text{ kg/jam} = 167100,82 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Volume bahan dalam rotary drum 10 s/d 20%

Waktu Tinggal 1 s/d 5 menit, ditetapkan 5 menit

Sudut Kemiringan = 0 s/d 10, ditetapkan 5

L/D 2 s/d 5

Untuk kapasitas 75795,747 kg/jam 75,795747 ton/jam

Diameter 12 ft

Panjang drum (L) 36 ft

Kecepatan putarar 10 rpm (Perry 7ed hal 20-75)

Isolasi :

Batu isolasi dipakai 4 in (Perry 7 ed ; 12-42)

Diameter dalam rotary = 12 ft

Diameter luar rotary = 12 + 2((3/8)/12) = 12,063 ft

maka diameter rotary terisolasi = 12,063 + 2(4/12) = 12,729 ft

Perhitungan power rotary

$$\text{Perry 6ed, persamaan 20-44} = \text{hp} = \frac{N \times (4,75 \text{ dw} + 0,1925 \text{ DW} + 0,33 \text{ W})}{100000}$$

N : putaran rotary ; 10 rpm

d : diameter shell ; 12 ft

w : berat bahan ; 15932 lb

D : d+2 ; 14 ft

W : berat total ;

Perhitungan berat total

a. Berat shell

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana :

Do : Diameter luar shell ; 12,0625 ft

Di : Diameter dalam she ; 12 ft

L : Panjang drum ; 36 ft

ρ : density shell ; 487 lb/cuft

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= 0,785 \times (12,063^2 - 12^2) \times 36 \times 487 \\ &= 20698 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$



b. Berat isolasi

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana :

Do : Diameter luar shell ; 12,729 ft

Di : Diameter dalam she ; 12,063 ft

L : Panjang drum ; 36 ft

ρ : density shell ; 19 lb/cuft

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= 1 \times (12,729^2 - 12,1^2) \times 36 \times 19 \\ &= 8872,1 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Power Rotary

Perry 6ed, persamaan 20-44 =

$$hp = \frac{N \times (4,75 dw + 0,1925 DW + 0,33 W)}{100000}$$

Dengan :

N : putaran rotary ; 10 rpm

d : diameter shell ; 12 ft

w : berat bahan ; 15932 lb

D : d+2 ; 14 ft

W : berat total ; 45502 lb

$$\begin{aligned} hp &= \frac{10 \times 5 \times 12 \times 15932 + 0,19 \times 14 \times 45502}{100000} \\ &\quad + \frac{0,3 \times 45502}{100000} \\ &= 104,28 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan efisiensi motor = 75% (**Perry 6 ed; p.20-37**) maka :

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{104,28094}{75\%} = 139,04126 \text{ hp}$$

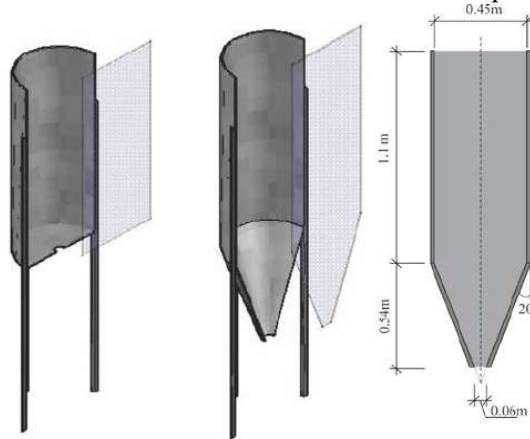
Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Granulasi Pupuk NPK
Type	: Rotary drum
Kapasitas	: 167101 lb/jam
Isolasi	: Batu isolasi
Tebal Isolasi	: 4 in
Tebal Shell	: 0,0625 in
Diameter	: 12,063 ft
Panjang	: 36 ft
Sudut Rotary	: 5 °
Time of Passes	: 5 menit
Power	: 139,04 hp
Jumlah	: 1 Buah



11. BIN UREA

- Fungsi : Menampung Urea
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Dasar Pemilihan : umum untuk menampung bahan



Perhitungan :

Tabel C.1 Densitas campuran $(\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ dan air)

komponen	x_i	ρ (g/cm ³)	$\rho \cdot x_i$
$\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$	0,995	1,335	1,3283
H ₂ O	0,005	1	0,005
Total	1		1,3333

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 1932,9 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 4261,4 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 102272,50 \text{ lb/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ campuran} &= 46,82 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{Volumetrik bahan} &= \frac{4261,3541}{46,8200} = 91,01568 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 hari dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\text{volume bahan} : 2184,4 \text{ cuft}$$

Bahan mengisi tangki sebesar 80%

$$\text{volume tangki} : 2730,5 \text{ ft}^3$$

Menentukan ukuran tangki

$$\text{Head dan digunakan dimensi } H_s/D_s = 2$$

-volume silinder (V_s)

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

$$V_s = (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

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



$$\tan(30) = \frac{\text{Radius}}{\text{Tinggi}} = \frac{D_s / 2}{H_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D_s / 2}{0,577} \\ &= \underline{0,8665511 D_s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 H_k \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= (0,2617) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= 0,2267 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 2730,5 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,23 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 1519,7 \\ D_s &= 11,497 \text{ ft} = 3,5 \text{ m} \\ H &= 22,994 \text{ ft} = 7,01 \text{ m} \\ H_k &= 9,9627 \text{ ft} = 3,04 \text{ m} \\ H_{\text{total}} &= 32,957 \text{ ft} = 10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 2184,3763 \\ \text{Diameter dalam Tangki} &= 11,4970 \\ \text{Tinggi dan Volume Konis : } H_k &= 9,9627 \text{ ft} \\ &V_k = 344,5823 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{silinder terisi}} &= V_{\text{bahan}} - V_k \\ &= 2184,38 - 344,58 \\ &= 1839,79 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{bahan, silinder}} &= \frac{V_{\text{silinder terisi}}}{\text{Luas Alas}} \\ &= \frac{1839,7940}{103,76159} \\ &= 17,730974 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{total}} &= h_{\text{bahan, silinder}} + H_k \\ &= 17,731 + 9,9627 \\ &= 27,6937 \end{aligned}$$



Menentukan tebal shell minimum :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana :

t_s = tebal shell minimum in

P = tekanan tangki psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki in = 68,982

C = faktor korosi in (digunakan 1/16)

E = faktor pengelasan = 0,8

f = stress bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C,
maka f : 12650 Psi

Tekanan lateral :

$$P_h(z) = k' \times P_v(z)$$

Tekanan Vertikal :

$$P_v(z) = \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{4 \mu' k' z}{D_s}} \right)$$

z = kedalaman dari puncak tumpukan material

Tekanan lateral maksimum pada bagian silinder terjadi di dasar silinder

Jadi, $z = h_{\text{bahan, silinder}} = 17,730974 \text{ ft}$

D_s = Diameter dalam = 11,4970 ft

μ' = Koefisien gesek = 0,35-0,55 (Mc Cabe hal 299)
diambil = 0,45

k' = ratio tekanan normal = 0,35-0,6

$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$ (Mc cabe ed 5 persamaan 26-17)

diambil nilai $k' = 0,41$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P_v(z) &= \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{4 \mu' k' z}{D_s}} \right) \\ &= \frac{47 \times 11,5}{4 \times 0,45} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{4 \times 0,45 \times 0,41 \times 17,7}{11,5}} \right) \\ &= 299,04901 \left(1 - e^{-1,127} \right) \\ &= 299,04901 \left(1 - 0,3240 \right) \\ &= 202,16197 \\ &= 1,4039025 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} P_h \max &= k' \times P_v(z) \\ &= 0,41 \times 202,16 \\ &= 82,077758 \\ &= 0,5699844 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal shell, digunakan ASME code

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot e - 0,6 P} + C \\ t_s &= \frac{0,57 \times 68,982}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,57} + 0,06 \\ &= 0,0664 \text{ in} \\ &\text{Dipakai tebal shel } 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

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

Tutup bawah conis :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= P_v \cos^2 \alpha + P_h \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 1,4 \cos^2 30^\circ + 0,57 \sin^2 30^\circ \\ &= 1,4 \times 0,75 + 0,57 \times 0,25 \\ &= 1,1954 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal conical :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal conical} &= \frac{PD}{2 \cos \alpha (F_e - 0,6P)} + 0,06 \quad (\text{B \& Y hal 118; ASME Code}) \\ \text{dengan } \alpha &= \text{cone angle} = 30^\circ \\ t_c &= \frac{1,1954 \times 11,4970 \times 12}{2 \times 0,87 \times (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,1954)} \\ &= 0,0094097 = 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi conical :

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

keterangan : α = cone angle = 30°
 D = diameter tangki = 11,497 ft
 m = flat spot center = 12 in = 1 ft



$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D - m}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{11,5 - 1}{2 \times 0,58} \\ &= 9,0906443 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

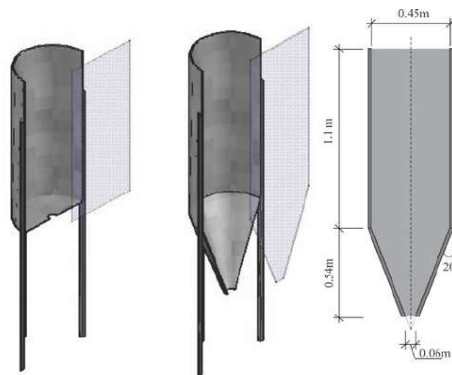
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Total Bin} &= H_s + H_k \\ &= 22 + 9,09 \\ &= 31,091 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Menampung Urea
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Kapasitas Bin	: 2730,4704 ft ³
Diameter Bin	: 11,496972 ft
Tinggi Bin	: 31,090644 ft
Tebal Shell	: 3/16 in
Diameter atas conical	: 11,5 ft
Diameter bawah conical	: 1 ft
Tinggi conical	: 9,0906443 ft
Cone angle	: 30°
Tebal conical	: 3/16 in
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah	: 1 Buah

12. BIN AMMONIUM SULFAT

Fungsi	: Menampung ZA
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum untuk menampung bahan





Perhitungan :

Tabel C.1 Densitas campuran $((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ dan air)

komponen	xi	ρ (g/cm ³)	$\rho \cdot xi$
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$	0,999	1,769	1,7672
H ₂ O	0,001	1	0,001
Total	1		1,7682

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 6731,7 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 14840,779 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 356179 \text{ lb/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ campuran} &= 65,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{Volumetrik bahan} &= \frac{14841}{65,5} = 226,58 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 hari dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\text{volume bahan : } 5437,8426 \text{ cuft}^3$$

Bahan mengisi tangki sebesar 80%

$$\text{volume tangki : } 6797,3033 \text{ ft}^3$$

Menentukan ukuran tangki

Head dan digunakan dimensi Hs/Ds = 2

-volume silinder (Vs)

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

$$V_s = (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

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

$$\text{Tan (30)} = \frac{\text{Radius}}{\text{Tinggi}} = \frac{D_s / 2}{H_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H_k &= \frac{D_s / 2}{0,577} \\ &= 0,8665511 D_s\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 H_k \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 \cdot 0,87 D_s \\ &= (0,2617) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= 0,2267 D_s^3\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}V_t &= V_s + V \text{ tutup bawah} \\6797,3 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,23 D_s^3 \\D_s^3 &= 3783,1 \\D_s &= 15,582 \text{ ft} = 4,75 \text{ m} \\H &= 31,164 \text{ ft} = 9,5 \text{ m} \\H_k &= 13,502 \text{ ft} = 4,12 \text{ m} \\H_{\text{total}} &= 44,666 \text{ ft} = 13,6 \text{ m} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 5437,8426 \\ \text{Diameter dalam Tangki} &= 15,5818 \\ \text{Tinggi dan Volume Konis} : H_k &= 13,5024 \text{ ft} \\ &V_k = 857,8121 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{silinder terisi}} &= V_{\text{bahan}} - V_k \\ &= 5437,84 - 857,81 \\ &= 4580,03 \\ H_{\text{bahan, silinder}} &= \frac{V_{\text{silinder terisi}}}{\text{Luas Alas}} \\ &= \frac{4580,0305}{190,59114} \\ &= 24,030658 \\ H_{\text{total}} &= h_{\text{bahan, silinder}} + H_k \\ &= 24,031 + 13,5024 \\ &= 37,5330\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal shell minimum :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot e - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}t_s &= \text{tebal shell minimum in} \\ P &= \text{tekanan tangki} \quad \text{psi} \\ r_i &= \text{jari-jari tangki} \quad \text{in} = 93,5 \\ C &= \text{faktor korosi} \quad \text{in (digunakan 1/16)} \\ E &= \text{faktor pengelasan} = 0,8 \\ f &= \text{stress bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C,} \\ &\text{maka } f: 12650 \text{ Psi}\end{aligned}$$

Tekanan lateral :

$$P_h(z) = k' \times P_v(z)$$



Tekanan Vertikal :

$$P_v(z) = \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-4 \mu' k' z / D_s} \right)$$

z = kedalaman dari puncak tumpukan material

Tekanan lateral maksimum pada bagian silinder terjadi di dasar silinder

Jadi, z = hbahan, silinder = 24,030658 ft

D_s = Diameter dalam = 15,5818 ft

μ' = Koefisien gesek = 0,35-0,55 (Mc Cabe hal 299)
diambil = 0,45

k' = ratio tekanan normal = 0,35-0,6

$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$ (Mc cabe ed 5 persamaan 26-17)
diambil nilai $k' = 0,41$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P_v(z) &= \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-4 \mu' k' z / D_s} \right) \\ &= \frac{\# \times 15,6}{4 \times 0,45} \left(1 - e^{-4 \times 0,45 \times 0,41 \times 24,0 / 15,6} \right) \\ &= 567,00296 \left(1 - e^{-1,127} \right) \\ &= 567,00296 \left(1 - 0,3240 \right) \\ &= 383,30316 \\ &= 2,6618275 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_h \text{ max} &= k' \times P_v(z) \\ &= 0,41 \times 383,3 \\ &= 155,62108 \\ &= 1,080702 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal shell, digunakan ASME code

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot e - 0,6 P} + C \\ t_s &= \frac{1,0807 \times 93,491}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,08} + 0,06 \\ &= 0,0725 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai tebal shel 3/16 in

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

Tutup bawah conis :



$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= P_v \cos^2 \alpha + P_h \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 2,66 \cos^2 30^\circ + 1,08 \sin^2 30^\circ \\ &= 2,66 \times 0,75 + 1,08 \times 0,25 \\ &= 2,2665 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal conical :

$$\text{Tebal conical} = \frac{PD}{2 \cos \alpha (Fe - 0,6P)} + 0,06 \quad (\text{B \& Y hal 118; ASME Code})$$

$$\text{dengan } \alpha = \text{cone angle} = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} tc &= \frac{2,2665 \times 15,5818 \times 12}{2 \times 0,87 \times (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,2665)} \\ &= 0,0241813 = 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi conical :

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

$$\text{keterangan : } \alpha = \text{cone angle} = 30^\circ$$

$$D = \text{diameter tangki} = 15,582 \text{ ft}$$

$$m = \text{flat spot center} = 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D - m}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{15,6 - 1}{2 \times 0,58} \\ &= 12,628175 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Total Bin} &= H_s + H_k \\ &= 22 + 12,6 \\ &= 34,628 \end{aligned}$$

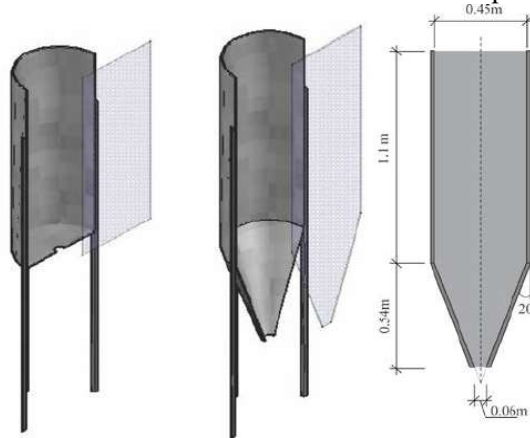
Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Menampung ZA
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Kapasitas Bin	: 6797,3033 ft ³
Diameter Bin	: 15,581761 ft
Tinggi Bin	: 34,628175 ft
Tebal Shell	: 3/16 in
Diameter atas conical	: 15,6 ft
Diameter bawah conical	: 1 ft
Tinggi conical	: 12,628175 ft
Cone angle	: 30°
Tebal conical	: 3/16 in
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

13. BIN KALIUM KLORIDA



Fungsi : Menampung KCL
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Dasar Pemilihan : umum untuk menampung bahan



Perhitungan :

Tabel C.1 Densitas campuran (KCl dan air)

komponen	xi	ρ (g/cm ³)	$\rho \cdot xi$
KCl	0,98	1,998	1,958
H ₂ O	0,02	1	0,02
Total	1		1,978

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 13573,9 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 29925,4 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 718208,91 \text{ lb/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ campuran} &= 68,7 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{Volumetrik bahan} &= \frac{29925}{68,7} = 435,5949 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 hari dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\text{volume bahan : } 10454,278 \text{ cuft}^3$$

Bahan mengisi tangki sebesar 80%

$$\text{volume tangki : } 13067,848 \text{ ft}^3$$

Menentukan ukuran tangki

$$\text{Head dan digunakan dimensi } H_s/D_s = 2$$

-volume silinder (V_s)

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

$$V_s = (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

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



$$\tan(30) = \frac{\text{Radius}}{\text{Tinggi}} = \frac{D_s / 2}{H_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D_s / 2}{0,577} \\ &= 0,8665511 D_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 H_k \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= (0,2617) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= 0,2267 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 13068 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,23 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 7273,1 \\ D_s &= 19,375 \text{ ft} = 5,91 \text{ m} \\ H &= 38,75 \text{ ft} = 11,8 \text{ m} \\ H_k &= 16,789 \text{ ft} = 5,12 \text{ m} \\ H_{\text{total}} &= 55,539 \text{ ft} = 16,9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 10454,2781 \\ \text{Diameter dalam Tangki} &= 19,3749 \\ \text{Tinggi dan Volume Konis : } H_k &= 16,7893 \text{ ft} \\ &V_k = 1649,1479 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{silinder terisi}} &= V_{\text{bahan}} - V_k \\ &= 10454,3 - 1649,15 \\ &= 8805,13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{bahan, silinder}} &= \frac{V_{\text{silinder terisi}}}{\text{Luas Alas}} \\ &= \frac{8805,1302}{294,67796} \\ &= 29,880518 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{total}} &= h_{\text{bahan, silinder}} + H_k \\ &= 29,881 + 16,7893 \\ &= 46,6698 \end{aligned}$$



Menentukan tebal shell minimum :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana :

t_s = tebal shell minimum in

P = tekanan tangki psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki in = 116

C = faktor korosi in (digunakan 1/16)

E = faktor pengelasan = 0,8

f = stress bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C,
maka f : 12650 Psi

Tekanan lateral :

$$P_h(z) = k' \times P_v(z)$$

Tekanan Vertikal :

$$P_v(z) = \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{4 \mu' k' z}{D_s}} \right)$$

z = kedalaman dari puncak tumpukan material

Tekanan lateral maksimum pada bagian silinder terjadi di dasar silinder

Jadi, z = h bahan, silinder = 29,880518 ft

D_s = Diameter dalam = 19,3749 ft

μ' = Koefisien gesek = 0,35-0,55 (Mc Cabe hal 299)
diambil = 0,45

k' = ratio tekanan normal = 0,35-0,6

$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$ (Mc cabe ed 5 persamaan 26-17)

diambil nilai $k' = 0,41$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P_v(z) &= \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-4 \mu' k' z / D_s} \right) \\ &= \frac{\# \times 19,4}{4 \times 0,45} \left(1 - e^{-4 \times 0,45 \times 0,41 \times 29,9 / 19,4} \right) \\ &= 739,47455 \left(1 - e^{-1,127} \right) \\ &= 739,47455 \left(1 - 0,3240 \right) \\ &= 499,89674 \\ &= 3,4715052 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} Ph \max &= k' \times Pv (z) \\ &= 0,41 \times 499,9 \\ &= 202,95808 \\ &= 1,4094311 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal shell, digunakan ASME code

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot e - 0,6 P} + C \\ ts &= \frac{1,4094 \times 116,25}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,41} + 0,06 \\ &= 0,0787 \text{ in} \\ \text{Dipakai tebal shel} &= 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

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

Tutup bawah conis :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= P_v \cos^2 \alpha + P_h \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 3,47 \cos^2 30 + 1,41 \sin^2 30 \\ &= 3,47 \times 0,75 + 1,41 \times 0,25 \\ &= 2,956 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal conical :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal conical} &= \frac{PD}{2 \cos \alpha (Fe - 0,6P)} + 0,06 \quad (\text{B \& Y hal 118; ASME Code}) \\ \text{dengan } \alpha &= \text{cone angle} = 30^\circ \\ tc &= \frac{2,956 \times 19,3749 \times 12}{2 \times 0,87 \times (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,9560)} \\ &= 0,0392155 = 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi conical :

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

keterangan : α = cone angle = 30°
D = diameter tangki = 19,375 ft
m = flat spot center = 12 in = 1 ft

$$\begin{aligned} Hk &= \frac{D - m}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{19,4 - 1}{2 \times 0,58} \\ &= 15,913112 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



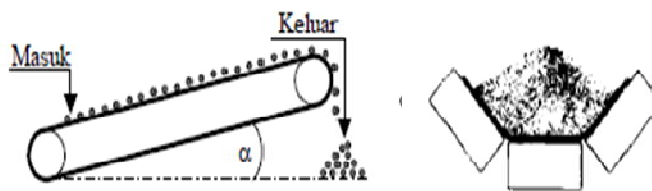
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Total Bin} &= H_s + H_k \\ &= 22 + 15,9 \\ &= 37,913\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Menampung KCL
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Kapasitas Bin	: 13067,848 ft ³
Diameter Bin	: 19,374879 ft
Tinggi Bin	: 37,913112 ft
Tebal Shell	: 3/16 in
Diameter atas conical	: 19,4 ft
Diameter bawah conical	: 1 ft
Tinggi conical	: 15,913112 ft
Cone angle	: 30°
Tebal conical	: 3/16 in
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah	: 1 Buah

14. BELT CONVEYOR (J-214)

Fungsi	: Memindahkan urea ke Bucket Elevator
Type	: Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan	: secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)



Rate massa masuk :

$$\text{Berdasarkan kapasitas} = 1932,9 \text{ kg/jam} = 1,9329 \text{ ton/jam}$$

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

Belt Conveyor dengan spesifikasi :

Kapasitas max	= 32 ton/jam
Faktor hp/10 ft Centers	= 0,44 hp
Speed	= 100 ft/menit
Faktor Koreksi Terminal	= 1,2



Asumsi jarak belt conveyer = 30 ft

Perhitungan power :

Daya Total = Daya Angkat (Lift HP) + Daya Gerak Horizontal (Centers HP)

HpLift = 0 Hp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpCenters} &= \left(\frac{\text{Jarak Horizontal}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times \text{Faktor Center} \\ &= \left(\frac{30 \text{ ft}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times 0,44 \\ &= 0,132 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpTotal} &= \text{HpLift} + \text{HpCenters} \\ &= 0 + 0,132 \\ &= 0,132 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpEfektif} &= \text{HpTotal} \times \text{Faktor Terminal} \\ &= 0,132 \times 1,2 \\ &= 0,1584 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,16}{80\%} \\ &= 0,2 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 0,2 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

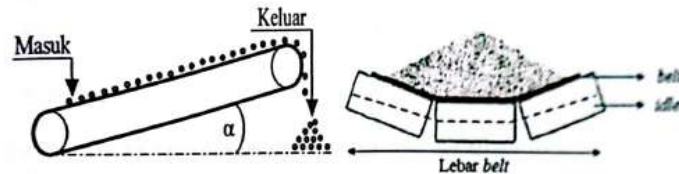
Fungsi = Memindahkan urea ke Bucket Elevator
Tipe = Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan = secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)
Kapasitas max. = 32 ton/jam
Belt - Width = 14 in
- Trought width = 9 in
- Skirt seal = 2 in
Speed = 100 ft/min
Panjang = 30 ft
Jumlah = 1 buah

15. BELT CONVEYOR (J-214B)

Fungsi = Memindahkan ZA ke Bucket Elevator



Type = Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan = secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)



Rate massa masuk .

Berdasarkan kapasitas = 6731,7 kg/jam = 6,7317 ton/jam

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

Belt Conveyoyor dengan spesifikasi :

Kapasitas max = 32 ton/jam
Faktor hp/10 ft Centers = 0,44 hp
Speed = 100 ft/menit
Faktor Koreksi Terminal = 1,2

Asumsi jarak belt conveyoyor = 30 ft

Perhitungan power :

Daya Total = Daya Angkat (Lift HP) + Daya Gerak Horizontal (Centers HP)

$H_{pLift} = 0 \text{ Hp}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pCenters} &= \left(\frac{\text{Jarak Horizontal}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times \text{Faktor Center} \\ &= \left(\frac{30 \text{ ft}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times 0,44 \\ &= 0,132 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pTotal} &= H_{pLift} + H_{pCenters} \\ &= 0 + 0,132 \\ &= 0,132 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pEfektif} &= H_{pTotal} \times \text{Faktor Terminal} \\ &= 0,132 \times 1,2 \\ &= 0,1584 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,16}{80\%} \\ &= 0,2 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 0,2 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

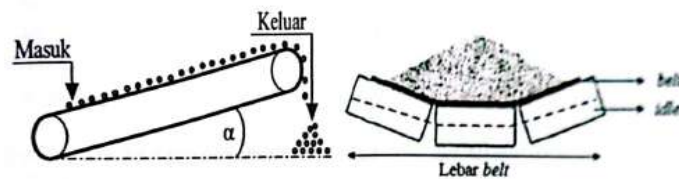


Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	=	Memindahkan ZA ke Bucket Elevator
Tipe	=	Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan	=	secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)
Kapasitas max.	=	32,0 ton/jam
Belt - Width	=	14 in
- Trough width	=	9 in
- Skirt seal	=	2 in
Speed	=	100 ft/min
Panjang	=	30 ft
Power	=	0,2 hp
Jumlah	=	1 buah

16. BELT CONVEYOR (J-214C)

Fungsi	=	Memindahkan KCl ke Bucket Elevator
Type	=	Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan	=	secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)



Kapasitas massa masuk .

Berdasarkan kapasitas = 13574 kg/jam = 13,574 ton/jam

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

Belt Conveyoor dengan spesifikasi :

Kapasitas max	=	32 ton/jam
Faktor hp/10 ft Centers	=	0,44 hp
Speed	=	100 ft/menit
Faktor Koreksi Terminal	=	1,2

Asumsi jarak belt conveyoor = 30 ft

Perhitungan power :

Daya Total = Daya Angkat (Lift HP) + Daya Gerak Horizontal (Centers HP)

HpLift = 0



$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpCenters} &= \left(\frac{\text{Jarak Horizontal}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times \text{Faktor Center} \\ &= \left(\frac{30 \text{ ft}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times 0,44 \\ &= 0,132 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpTotal} &= \text{HpLift} + \text{HpCenters} \\ &= 0 + 0,132 \\ &= 0,132 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpEfektif} &= \text{HpTotal} \times \text{Faktor Terminal} \\ &= 0,132 \times 1,2 \\ &= 0,1584 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,16}{80\%} \\ &= 0,2 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 0,2 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

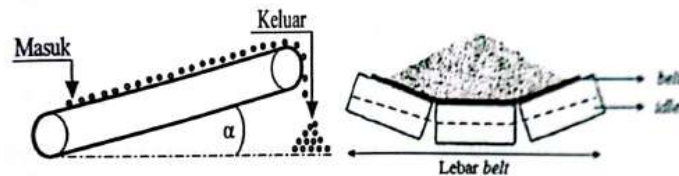
Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	= Memindahkan KCl ke Bucket Elevator
Tipe	= Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan	= secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)
Kapasitas max.	= 32 ton/jam
Belt - Width	= 14 in
- Trough width	= 9 in
- Skirt seal	= 2 in
Speed	= 100 ft/min
Panjang	= 30 ft
Power	= 0,2 hp
Jumlah	= 1 buah



17. BELT CONVEYOR (J-215)

- Fungsi = Memindahkan Hasil recycle dan Feed ke Bucket Elevator
Type = Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan = secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)



Kat. massa masuk .

Berdasarkan kapasitas = 34.865 kg/jam = 34,865 ton/jam

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

Belt Conveyoor dengan spesifikasi :

Kapasitas max = 40 ton/jam

Speed = 100 ft/menit

Faktor hp/10 ft Centers = 0,46 hp

Faktor Koreksi Terminal = 1,05

Asumsi jarak belt conveyoor = 650 ft

Perhitungan power :

Daya Total = Daya Angkat (Lift HP) + Daya Gerak Horizontal (Centers HP)

HpLift = 0 Hp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpCenters} &= \left(\frac{\text{Jarak Horizontal}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times \text{Faktor Center} \\ &= \left(\frac{650 \text{ ft}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times 0,46 \\ &= 2,99 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpTotal} &= \text{HpLift} + \text{HpCenters} \\ &= 0 + 2,99 \\ &= 2,99 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HpEfektif} &= \text{HpTotal} \times \text{Faktor Terminal} \\ &= 2,99 \times 1,05 \\ &= 3,1395 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



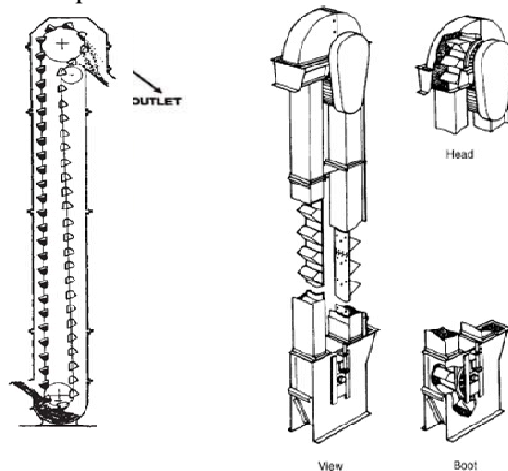
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ &= \frac{3,14}{80\%} \\ \text{Power motor} &= 3,9 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 4 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

- Fungsi = Memindahkan Hasil recycle dan Feed ke Bucket Elevator
- Type = Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
- Dasar pemilihan = secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)
- Kapasitas max. = 40 ton/jam
- Belt - Width = 16 in
- Trough width = 11 in
- Skirt seal = 2,25 in
- Speed = 100 ft/min
- Panjang = 650 ft
- Power = 4 hp
- Jumlah = 1 buah

18. BUCKET ELEVATOR-3 (J-216)

- Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan recycle belt conveyer ke Pug Mill
- Type : Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator.
- Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 12.626,40 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 12,6264 \text{ ton/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi bucket} &= \text{Tinggi (Pug Mill+ jarak dari dasar)} \\ &= 10 + 40 \\ &= 50 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power : [Perry 7^{ed}, Tabel 21-8]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas maksimum} &= 14 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Power pada head shaft} &= 3,5 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power tambahan} &= 0,05 \text{ hp/ft} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ hp/ft} \times 50 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2,5 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power total} &= 3,5 + 2,5 \\ &= 6,0 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ &= \frac{6,00}{80\%} \\ \text{Power motor} &= 7,5 \text{ hp} \approx 8 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

Kapasitas maksimum	: 27,2 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 8 x 5 x 5¼ in
Bucket spacing	: 14 in
Tinggi elevator	: 50 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	: 1 in
Kecepatan bucket	: 260 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	: 41 rpm
Lebar belt	: 9 in
Elevator center	: 50 ft

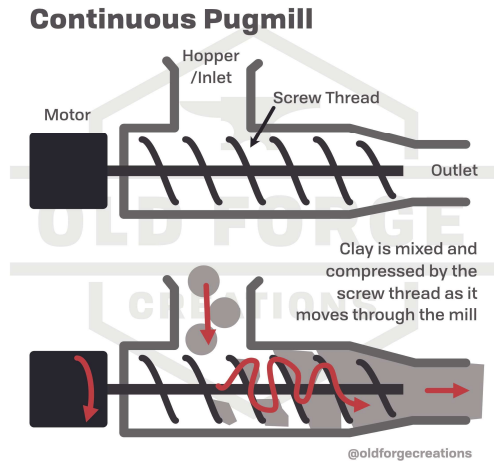
Spesifikasi Bucket Elevator:

Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan recycle belt conveyor ke Pug Mill
Type	: Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator.
Dasar pemilihan	: Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu
Kapasitas	: 12,6264 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 8 x 5 x 5¼ in
Bucket spacing	: 14 in
Tinggi elevator	: 50 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	: 1 in
Kecepatan bucket	: 260 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	: 41 rpm
Lebar belt	: 9 in
Power motor	: 7,5 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah



19. PUG MILL (M217)

- Fungsi = Mencampur bahan padat dan hasil recycle
 Type = Drum dengan Paddle
 Dasar Pemilihan = Sesuai dengan bahan dan granulasi berjalan cepat



Komponen	Fraksi	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (kg/m ³)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	31,30%	10.913,38	1,76	1760
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12,67%	4.415,79	1,61	1610
CO(NH ₂) ₂	6,90%	2.407,40	1,335	1335
KCl	47,76%	16.651,08	1,998	1998
H ₂ O	1,37%	477,27	1	1000
Total	100,0%	34864,92331		

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,313}{1760} + \frac{0,1267}{1610} + \frac{0,069}{1335} + \frac{0,4776}{1998} + \frac{0,0137}{1000}}$$

$$= 1782,6469 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Perhitungan Dimensi Pug Mill

- Feed masuk = 34864,923 kg/jam = 34,864923 ton/jam
 Waktu Tinggal = ditetapkan 2,5 menit



Laju Alir Volumetrik Desain (Q)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\text{Kapasitas Desain}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{34864,923}{1782,6469} \\ &= 19,557952 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,3259659 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit} \end{aligned}$$

Volume Kerja (Vkerja)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{kerja}} &= Q \times t \\ &= 0,326 \times 2,5 \\ &= 0,8149 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Total Trough (Vtotal)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{total}} &= \frac{V_{\text{kerja}}}{0,75} \\ &= \frac{0,8149}{0,75} \\ &= 1,0866 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Hitung Diameter dari Volume Total asumsi : $L = 4 D$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{total}} &= \pi \times \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 \times L \\ 1,09 &= \pi \times \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 \times 4 D \\ 1,09 &= 3,14 \times D^3 \\ D^3 &= 0,346 \\ D &= 0,7021 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 4 \times 0,7021 \\ &= 2,8082 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Power

Daya Poros (Shaft Power) = Berdasarkan faktor daya empiris untuk material abrasif (misal: 1,5 kW/ton).

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{poros}} &= \text{Kapasitas Desain} \times \text{Faktor Daya} \\ &= 34,864923 \times 1,5 \\ &= 52,297385 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

Daya Motor (Motor Power) = Memperhitungkan efisiensi sistem transmisi (motor + gearbox) sebesar 85%.



$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{motor}} &= \frac{P_{\text{poros}}}{\eta_{\text{total}}} \\ &= \frac{52,297385}{0,85} \\ &= 61,526335 \text{ kW} \\ &= 82,506816 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan spesifikasi Poros Ganda (Twin shaft)

Perhitungan ini penting untuk memastikan kekuatan dan keandalan poros dalam menahan beban torsi dan bending selama operasi.

a. Kecepatan Putaran Poros (Shaft Speed)

Kecepatan putaran (N) dipilih = 40 RPM

b. Torsi pada Setiap Poros (Torque per Shaft)

Rumus Torsi (T):

$$T = \frac{P \times 60}{2 \pi N}$$

Dimana:

P = Daya per poros (Watt)

N = Kecepatan putaran (RPM)

Perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{P \times 60}{2 \pi N} \\ &= \frac{26149 \times 60}{2 \times 3,14 \times 40,0} \\ &= 6245,7 \text{ Nm} \end{aligned}$$

c. Perhitungan Diameter Poros (Shaft Diameter)

Diameter minimum dihitung berdasarkan kekuatan material terhadap tegangan geser (shear stress) yang disebabkan oleh torsi.

Material Poros = Stainless Steel 316 (SS316)

Tegangan Geser Izin (S_s) = 50 Mpa

Rumus Diameter Poros berdasarkan Torsi:

$$d^3 = \frac{16 \times T}{\pi \times S_s}$$



Dimana:

d = Diameter poros (mm)

T = Torsi (N.mm) = 6245,71

S_s = Tegangan Geser Izin (N/mm²) = 50 N/mm²

$$\begin{aligned}d^3 &= \frac{16 \times T}{\pi \times S_s} \\&= \frac{16 \times 6245706,80}{3,14 \times 50,00} \\&= \frac{99931308,86}{157} \\&= 636505,1520 \text{ mm} \\d^3 &= 636505,1520 \text{ mm} \\d &= 86,0202 \text{ mm} \\&= 0,0860 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

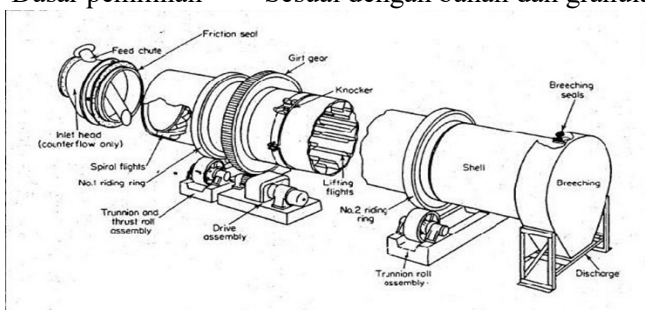
Fungsi	: Mencampur bahan padat dan hasil recycle
Type	: Drum dengan Paddle
Kapasitas	: 34,865 lb/jam
Material	: Stainless Steel 316 (SS316)
Dimensi Trough	: 3,8 m × 1,0 m × 0,8 m
Kecepatan Putaran	: 40 Rpm
Time of Passes	: 2,5 Menit
Diameter minimum d	: 0,0860 m
Power	: 82,507 hp
Jumlah	: 1 Buah

20. ROTARY DRYER (B-220)

Fungsi = Mengeringkan Granul NPK

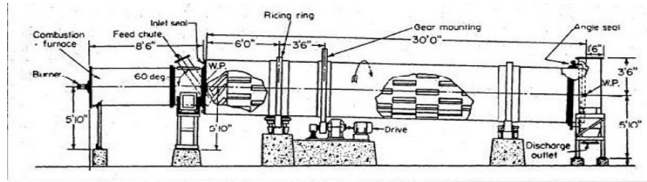
Type = Rotary Drum

Dasar pemilihan = Sesuai dengan bahan dan granulasi berjalan cepat





Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route



Data Komponen Campuran:

Komponen	Fraksi (%)	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	27,57%	20827,0554	1,769	110,4387
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	29,07%	21957,58958	1,619	101,0742
CO(NH ₂) ₂	3,19%	2407,396316	1,335	83,3441
KCl	22,05%	16651,0837	1,998	124,7351
H ₂ O	18,12%	13685,66754	1	62,43
Total	100,00%	75528,79254		

Rata-rata densitas campuran (ρ campuran):

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\text{Fraksi berat}}{\rho_{\text{komponen}}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{27,57\%}{110,44} + \frac{29,07\%}{101,07} + \frac{3,19\%}{83,344} + \frac{22,05\%}{124,74} + \frac{18,12\%}{62,43}}$$

$$= 95,919343$$

Neraca Massa dan Panas:

Feed masuk = 75528,79254 kg/jam = 166512,2866 lb/jam
 Total panas = 2279981,578 kkal/jam = 9041722,946 Btu/jam

Temperatur (°C dan °F):

Suhu bahan masuk = 80 °C = 176 °F
 Suhu bahan keluar = 90 °C = 194 °F
 Suhu udara masuk = 110 °C = 230 °F
 Suhu udara keluar = 95 °C = 203 °F

Perhitungan ΔT_{LMTD} (Log Mean Temperature Difference)

dengan asumsi aliran counter flow:

$\Delta t_1 = 230 - 203 = 27$ °F
 $\Delta t_2 = 194 - 176 = 18$ °F

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1}$$



$$= \frac{18 - 27}{\ln 18 / 27} = 22,197 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 267,7 \text{ K}$$

Perpindahan panas:

$$Q = U_a \times V \times \Delta T \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20-35}$$

Dengan:

$$Q = \text{panas total} \quad \text{kJ/dt}$$

$$U_a = \text{koefisien volumetri heat transfer} \quad \text{kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K}$$
$$= 25-60 \quad \text{kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} \quad \text{Perry 7th, T.12-58}$$

$$V = \text{volume drum}$$

$$\Delta T = \text{Log mean temperature difference, K}$$

Diketahui:

$$Q = 2279981,578 \text{ kkal/jam} = 2649794,59 \text{ J/dt}$$

$$\Delta T = 267,7 \text{ K}$$

$$U_a = 60 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} = 60000 \text{ J/m}^3 \text{ dt.K}$$
$$= 224,1283596 \text{ J/m}^3 \text{ dt.K}$$

Maka:

$$V = \frac{Q}{U_a \times \Delta T}$$
$$= \frac{2649794,59}{224 \times 268} = 44,163243$$

Perhitungan diameter rotary:

$$Q = \frac{0,5 \times G \ 0,67}{D} \times V \times \Delta T$$

Dengan:

$$\text{Di } Q = \text{total head transfer} = 2279981,578 \text{ kkal/jam}$$
$$= 9041722,946 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$G = \text{rate media pemanas} \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$$
$$(0.5-5 \text{ kg/dt m}^2 ; \text{Ulrich T.4-10})$$

$$= 1 \times 737 \text{ lb/jamft}^2 = 737 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$$

$$V = 44,2 \text{ m}^3 = 1559,6117 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\Delta T = 267,70374 \text{ K}$$

Maka:

$$D = \frac{0,5 \times G \ 0,67}{Q} \times V \times \Delta T$$
$$= \frac{0,5 \times 737 \ 0,67}{2649794,59} \times 1559,6 \times 267,7$$
$$= 6,571007 \text{ ft}$$



Area drum:

$$A_{\text{drum}} = \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} \quad (\text{Ulrich: 143})$$
$$= \frac{3,14 \times 6,57^2}{4} = 33,895 \text{ ft}^2$$

Panjang drum:

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{SN \times 0,9 D} \pm 0,6 \frac{BLG}{F} \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20-39}$$

$$B = 5 (D_p)^{-0,5} \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20-40}$$

Keterangan:

- θ = time of passes
- L = panjang drum
- S = slope drum
- N = speed
- D = diameter drum
- B = konstanta material
- G = rate massa udara
- F = rate solid
- D_p = ukuran partikel

Ketentuan:

- L = 2-5 (Perry 7th, hal 20-75)
- S = 0,05 (Perry 7th, hal 20-75)
- D = L/D = 2-5 (Perry 7th, hal 20-75)
- G = 0,05-5 kg/dt m² (Ulrich, T.4-10:132)
- θ = 5 menit (Perry 7th, hal 20-75)

Asumsi:

- D_p = 1680 μm (Perry 6th, T21-6)
- G = 1 kg/m² dt = 737 lb/jam ft²
- N = 6 Rpm
- B = 5 (1680)^{-0,5}
= 0,1219875
- F = $\frac{75528,793}{33,894834} \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{ft}^2} = 2228,3275 \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{ft}^2}$

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{SN \times 0,9 D} \pm 0,6 \frac{BLG}{F}$$
$$5 = \frac{0,23 \times L}{0,05 \times 6 \times 0,9 \times 6,57} + 0,6 \frac{0,12 \times L \times 737}{2228,327527}$$



$$5 = 0,1395693 \text{ L} + 0,0242078 \text{ L}$$
$$L = 30,529309 \text{ ft}$$
$$\text{cek } L/D = \frac{30,529309}{6,571007} = 4,6461 \quad (\text{range memenuhi})$$

Perhitungan sudut kemiringan Rotary Dryer:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Slope} &= 0,05 \\ \text{Panjang drum} &= 30,529 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Slope actual} &= \text{slope} \times \text{panjang drum} = 1,5265 \text{ ft} = 0,4653 \text{ m} \\ \text{Sudut granulator} &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan tebal shell drum:

Rotary drum memakai silinder dengan bahan dari carbon steel SA 515 grade 55 dengan stress allowable = 13700 (Perry 5ed, T.6-57) Untuk pengelasan digunakan double welded butt joint dengan efisiensi 80%, serta faktor korosi digunakan 1/8 in.

Perbandingan tinggi bahan dan diameter drum, $H = 0,16$ (Perry 5ed, T.6-52)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 6,571 \text{ ft} \\ H &= 0,16 \quad D = 1,0514 \text{ ft} \\ \rho &= 95,919 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan vertikal pada tangki: (Mc.Cabe pers.26-24)

$$PB = r \rho B \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right)^{1 - e} \frac{-2 \mu' k' Zt}{r}$$
$$2 \mu' k'$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} P_b &= \text{tekanan vertikal pada dasar} \\ \rho_b &= \text{bulk density bahan} \\ \mu' &= \text{koefisien gesek (0.35 - 0.55) diambil} = 0,45 \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe p.299}) \\ k' &= \text{ratio tekanan normal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k' &= \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} \quad (\text{pers.26-17, Mc.Cabe}) \\ &= \frac{1 - \sin 30}{1 + \sin 30} = 83,554 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_t &= \text{tinggi total material dalam tangki} \\ &\quad \text{Asumsi tinggi bahan 15\% dari tinggi drum} \\ &\quad \text{Dimana tinggi drum} = \text{diameter drum} \\ &= 15\% \times 6,571 = 0,9857 \text{ ft} \\ r &= \text{jari-jari tangki} = 3,2855 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} P_b &= r \rho B \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right) 1 - e^{-2 \mu' k' Zt / r} \\ &= \frac{3,2855 \times 95,919 \times 0,122 \times 1}{2 \times 0,45 \times 83,554} 1 - e^{-2 \times} \\ &\quad 0,45 \times 83,554 \times \frac{0,9857}{3,2855} \\ &= 0,5112299 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\ &= 0,0035502 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan lateral

$$P_L = k' \times P_b = 83,554 \times 0,0036 = 0,2966$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_b + P_L = 0,0036 + 0,2966 = 0,3002 \text{ psi}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 10%, maka digunakan tekanan:

$$= 1,1 \times 0,3 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal shell berdasarkan API-ASME Code:

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 F E - P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254)}$$

$$e = 80\%$$

Dipakai **double welded butt joint**: (digunakan 3/16 in)

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{0,3002 \times 6,571}{2 \times 2228,3 \times 0,8 - 0,3002} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 1757,9755 \end{aligned}$$

Isolasi: (Perry 7ed, 12-42)

$$\text{Batu isolasi dipakai 4 in} = 6,571 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam rotary} = 6,571 + 0,0313 = 6,6023 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter luar rotary} = 6,6023 + 0,6667 = 7,2689 \text{ ft}$$

Maka diameter rotary terisolasi

Perhitungan power rotary: (Perry 6ed, persamaan 20-44)

$$hp = \frac{N \times (4,75 dw + 0,1925 dw + 0,33 W)}{100000}$$

$$N = \text{putaran rotary} ; 6$$

$$d = \text{diameter shell} ; 6,571$$

$$w = \text{berat bahan} ; 166512$$



$$D = d + 2 \quad ; \quad 8,571$$
$$W = \text{berat total} \quad ;$$

Perhitungan berat total

a. Berat shell

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} x (D_o^2 - D_i^2) x L x \rho$$

Dimana:

$$D_o = \text{Diameter luar shell} \quad : \quad 7,2689$$
$$D_i = \text{Diameter dalam shell} \quad : \quad 6,6023$$
$$L = \text{Panjang drum} \quad : \quad 30,529$$
$$\rho = \text{density steel} \quad : \quad 428$$

$$W_e = 0,785 x (7,2689^2 - 6,6023^2) x 30,529 x 428$$
$$= 94853,326 \text{ lb}$$

b. Berat Isolasi

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} x (D_o^2 - D_i^2) x L x \rho$$

Dimana:

$$D_o = \text{Diameter luar shell} \quad : \quad 7,2689$$
$$D_i = \text{Diameter dalam shell} \quad : \quad 6,6023$$
$$L = \text{Panjang drum} \quad : \quad 30,529$$
$$\rho = \text{density steel} \quad : \quad 19$$

$$W_e = 0,785 x (7,2689^2 - 6,6023^2) x 30,529 x 19$$
$$= 4210,7785 \text{ lb}$$

c. Berat bahan dalam drum

Untuk solid hold-up = 15%

$$\text{Rate massa} = 166512,2866 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Berat bahan} = 1,2 x 166512,2866$$
$$= 191489,1296 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Berat total} = 94853,32615 + 4210,778497 + 191489,130$$
$$= 290553,2342 \text{ lb}$$

Berat lain diasumsikan 15%, maka berat total :

$$= 1,2 x 290553,2342$$
$$= 334136,2194 \text{ lb/jam}$$



Perhitungan Power Rotary

Perry^{6ed}, persamaan 20-44:

$$\text{hp} = \frac{N \times (4,75 \text{ dw} + 0,1925 \text{ dw} + 0,33 \text{ W})}{100000}$$

Dengan:

- N = Putaran rotary : 6
- d = Diameter shell : 8,571
- w = Berat bahan : 166512
- D = d + 2 ; 6,020 ft : 8,571
- W = Berat total : 290553

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{6 \times (4,75 \times 8,57 \times 166512,29 + 0,19 \times 8,57 \times \\ &\quad 166512,29 + 0,33 \times 290553,23)}{100000} \\ &= 428,98258 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan efisiensi motor = 75% (Perry, 6th ed., p. 20-37)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{428,98}{75\%} \\ &= 571,98 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

- Fungsi = Mengeringkan granul NPK
- Type = Rotary drum
- Kapasitas = 166512,2866 lb/jam
- Isolasi = Batu isolasi
- Tebal isolasi = 4 in
- Tebal shell = 1/5 in
- Diameter = 8,571 ft
- Panjang = 30,529 ft
- Tinggi bahan = 1,0514 ft
- Sudut rotary = 18
- Time of passes = 5 menit
- Power = 571,98 Hp
- Jumlah = 1 Buah

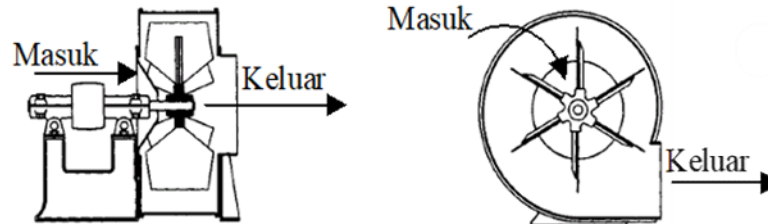


21. Blower Scrubber (G-221A)

Fungsi : Menghembuskan ammonia dari scrubber ke Tail Gas.

Type : Centrifugal Blower

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.



Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate ammonia gas} &= 134,0257 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 295,4757 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 67,7634 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ \text{BM ammonia} &= 17,03 \text{ kg/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan densitas campuran (udara + ammonia):

Pada $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

$$T = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 545,6700 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\rho = \frac{P \times M}{R \times T} \quad (\text{Himmelblau , Page 249})$$

Keterangan :

$$T = \text{Suhu bahan ; } ^\circ\text{Rankine} = 545,6700$$

$$P = \text{Tekanan bahan ; atm} = 1,0$$

$$\text{BM} = \text{Berat molekul campuran} = 17,0$$

$$R = \text{Konstanta Gas universal} = 0,7302$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{P \times M}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{1,0}{0,7302} \times \frac{17,0}{546} \\ &= 0,0427408 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{295,48}{0,0427408} \\ &= 6.913,199 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 115,220 \text{ cuft/menit} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{295,48}{6.000,00} \\ &= 0,0492 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= \left(\frac{4 \times 0,0492}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= 0,2505 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi blower

Asumsi : aliran turbulen [Foust, App.C6A]

Dipilih pipa 1/8 in, sch 40

$$OD = 0,405 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 0,269 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,27^2 \\ &= 0,0568 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power blower

$$Hp = 0,000157 Q \times \Delta P \quad [\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{pers.6-22}]$$

Pressure drop diambil = 0,5 Psi

Dimana :

$$1 \text{ Psi} = 27,7 \text{ in H}_2\text{O}$$

$$0.5 \text{ Psi} = 13,9 \text{ in H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= 0,000157 \times 115,22 \times 13,9 \\ &= 0,2505 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi} = \frac{Hp \text{ blower}}{Hp \text{ shaft}} \quad [\text{Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}; \text{pers.6-35}; \text{Page.6-21}]$$

Effisiensi blower = 40% - 85%

Dipilih efisiensi blower = 85% , maka :

$$\begin{aligned} Hp \text{ shaft} &= \frac{0,2505401}{85\%} \\ &= 0,294753 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



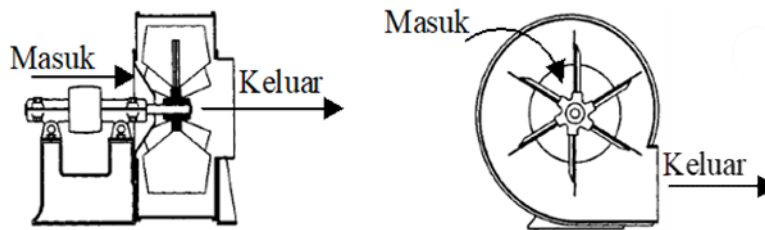
Adiabatic head = 15000 ft.lb_f/lb_m gas [Perry 6^u ; fig.6-35]

Spesifikasi Blower :

Fungsi : Menghembuskan ammonia dari scrubber ke Tail Gas.
Type : Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.
Rate Volumetrik : 115,22 cuft/menit
Adiabatic Head : 15000 ft.lb_f/lb_m gas
Efisiensi Blower : 85%
Power : 0,2948 Hp
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel
Jumlah : 1 Buah multistage

22. Blower Rotary Dryer (G-221B)

Fungsi : Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke burner.
Type : Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.



Perhitungan :

Rate massa udara = 32.256,7620 kg/jam
= 71.113,9026 lb/jam
= 16.309,0189 Cuft/menit
BM udara = 28,84 kg/kmol

Menentukan densitas udara:

Pada P = 1 atm
T = 30 °C = 545,6700 °R

$$\rho = \frac{P \times M}{R \times T} \quad (\text{Himmelblau , Page 249})$$



Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \text{Suhu bahan ; } ^\circ\text{Rankine} &= 545,6700 \\ P &= \text{Tekanan bahan ; atm} &= 1,0 \\ BM &= \text{Berat molekul campuran} &= 28,8 \\ R &= \text{Konstanta Gas universal} &= 0,7302 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{P \times M}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{1,0}{0,7302} \times \frac{28,8}{546} \\ &= 0,0723808 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{71.113,90}{0,0723808} \\ &= 982.496,842 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 16.374,947 \text{ cuft/menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{16.309,02}{6.000,00} \\ &= 2,72 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= \left(\frac{4 \times 2,7182}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= 1,8608 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi blower

Asumsi : aliran turbulen [Foust, App.C6A]

Dipilih pipa 2 in, sch 80

$$OD = 0,218 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 1,939 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,94^2 \\ &= 2,9514 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan power blower

$$Hp = 0,000157 Q \times \Delta P \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-22}]$$

Pressure drop diambil = 0,5 Psi

Dimana :

1 Psi = 27,7 in H₂O

0.5 Psi = 13,9 in H₂O

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= 0,000157 \times 16.374,95 \times 13,9 \\ &= 35,607 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = \frac{Hp \text{ blower}}{Hp \text{ shaft}} \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-35 ; Page.6-21}]$$

Effisiensi blower = 40% - 85%

Dipilih efisiensi blower = 85% , maka :

$$\begin{aligned} Hp \text{ shaft} &= \frac{35,606504}{85\%} \\ &= 41,890005 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Adiabatic head = 15000 ft.lb_f/lb_m gas **[Perry 6^{ed} ; fig.6-35]**

Spesifikasi Blower :

Fungsi : Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke burner.
Type : Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.
Rate Volumetrik : 16.374,95 cuft/menit
Adiabatic Head : 15000 ft.lb_f/lb_m gas
Efisiensi Blower : 85%
Power : 41,89 Hp
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel
Jumlah : 1 Buah multistage



23. BURNER (E-222)

Fungsi = Memanaskan udara bebas dengan pembakaran fuel oil

Type = Thermal direct fired heater



Kondisi operasi :

- a. Suhu udara masuk = 30 °C = 86 °F
- b. Suhu gas masuk = 140 °C = 284 °F
- c. Tekanan = 1 atm
- d. Proses operasi = Continuous

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate udara masuk burner} = 32256,762 \text{ kg/jam} = 71113,903 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Humidity} = 0,0025 \text{ lb H}_2\text{O uap/lb udara}$$

Volume spesifik :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 0,0405 \times (460 + T) \times (0,622 + H) \\ &= 13,8095685 \text{ cuft/lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{V} \\ &= 0,072413559 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= 982.052,31 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 16367,53849 \text{ cuft/menit} \end{aligned}$$

Panas yang disuplai ke dalam rotary dryer (burner output)

$$= 736.364 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$= 2.920.199 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

Menentukan dimensi burner

Sesui dengan SNI 15-4064-1996 untuk spesifikasi dan konstruksi burner gas tekanan rendah adalah :

Tebal badan alat pembakar :

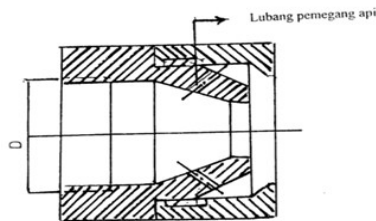
$$\text{Ukuran alat pembakar} = 19,05 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal tabung} = 3,25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter penguat} = 36 \text{ mm}$$

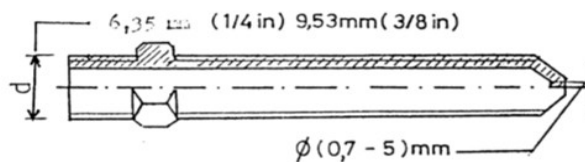


Kepala alat pembakar :



Jumlah lubang pemegang api
= 6-12 lubang
Dipilih = 12 lubang
Diameter Lubang = 2-3 mm
Dipilih = 2,5 mm

Nosel

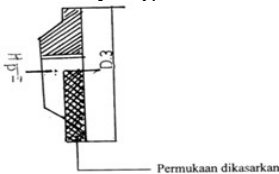


Bagian luar nosel berupa pipa berulir.

Ukuran = 25,04 mm
= 1 in

Diameter lubang penyemprot = 0,7 - 5 mm
dipilih = 3 mm

Cincin pengatur udara



Ukuran cincin pengatur udara = 3 mm

Menentukan tebal refractory brick dan isolasi

Direncanakan :

a. Refractory brick terbuat dari Magnesite

b. Jenis isolasi adalah asbestos board

1 = Fire clay

2 = Asbestos board

$$t_1 = 284 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_4 = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Trial kondisi sebagai berikut :

$$t_2 = 250 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_3 = 180 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_5 = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Tebal refractory brick } (X_{RB}) = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal isolasi } (X_L) = 5 \text{ in}$$



Menentukan koefisien konduktifitas

$$t_{RB\ AVG} = \frac{284 + 250}{2} = 267\ ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{L\ AVG} = \frac{250 + 180}{2} = 215\ ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari **Marco & Brown**, halaman 16 & 17, diperoleh :

$$km_{RB} = 2,29\ \text{Btu}/(\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$$

$$km_L = 0,326\ \text{Btu}/(\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$$

$$\frac{Q}{A} = U \times \Delta T \quad \text{[Brown : 191]}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{X_{RB}}{km_{RB}} + \frac{X_L}{km_L} + \frac{1}{h_o}} \quad \text{[Brown : 192]}$$

Dimana :

Q/A = Panas yang hilang per satuan luas dinding refractory, $\text{Btu}/\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2$

U = Koefisien heat transfer overall, $\text{Btu}/\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2\cdot^\circ\text{F}$

ΔT = Perbedaan suhu, $^\circ\text{F}$

km_{RB} = Koefisien konduktivitas rata-rata bagian refractory brick,
 $\text{Btu}/(\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$

km_L = Koefisien konduktivitas rata-rata bagian isolasi, $\text{Btu}/(\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$

h_i = Koefisien heat transfer dari konveksi paksa, $\text{Btu}/\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2\cdot^\circ\text{F}$

h_o = Koefisien heat transfer dari konveksi secara alamiah dan radiasi,
 $\text{Btu}/(\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$

Menentukan koefisien heat transfer

1. Koefisien heat transfer dari konveksi secara paksa (h_i)

$$N_{pr} = \frac{C_p \times \mu}{k}$$

$$\text{Pada suhu} = \frac{284 + 250}{2} = 267\ ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari tabel A-2 **Marco&Brown pg.306** :

$$C_p = 0,254\ \text{Btu}/\text{lb}\cdot^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,0493\ \text{lb}/\text{ft}\cdot\text{jam}$$

$$k = 0,0197\ \text{Btu}/(\text{jam}\cdot\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$$

$$\rho = 0,0235\ \text{lb}/\text{cuft}$$



$$\begin{aligned} N_{pr} &= \frac{0,254 \times 0,0493}{0,0197} \\ &= 0,63564467 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 20 \text{ ft/detik} \\ L &= 7 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{re} &= \frac{\rho \times L \times V}{\mu} \\ &= 240.243,41 \quad (\text{turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Jika turbulen , maka : **[Geankoplis; Pers.4.6-3 : 248]**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h_i \times L}{k} &= 0,04 \times N_{re}^{0.8} \times N_{pr}^{1/3} \\ h_i &= 1,78556333 \text{ Btu/(jam ft}^2\text{)}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

2. Koefisien heat transfer dari konveksi secara alamiah (h_c)

$$h_c = C \times \frac{k}{L} \times (a \times L^3 \times \Delta T)^d \quad \text{[Brown : 165]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{avg}} &= \frac{t_4 + t_5}{2} \\ &= \frac{86 + 100}{2} \\ &= 93 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha (94^\circ\text{F}) = 1300000 \quad \text{[Brown : 302]}$$

$$L (\text{tinggi burner}) = 0,83 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t &= t_5 - t_4 \\ &= 100 - 86 \\ &= 14 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha \cdot L^3 \cdot \Delta t) &= 1.3 \times 10^6 \times (0.83)^3 \times 14 \\ &= 10.406.523,40 < 10^8 \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$C_1 = 0,4 \quad \text{[Brown : 166]}$$

$$d = 1/2 \quad \text{[Brown : 165]}$$

$$k \text{ udara} = 0,0156 \text{ Btu/(jam ft}^2\text{)}^\circ\text{F/ft}$$



$$hc = C \times \frac{k}{L} \times (a \times L^3 \times \Delta T)^d$$
$$hc = 0,4 \times \frac{0,0156}{0,83} \times 10.406.523^{1/2}$$
$$= 24,252657 \text{ Btu}/(\text{jam ft}^2)^\circ\text{F}$$

3. Koefisien heat transfer secara radiasi (hr)

$$hr = \frac{\sigma \cdot F_\theta \cdot F_a (T_s - T_r)}{t_s - t_r} \quad [\text{Brown : 74}]$$

$$\sigma = \text{Ketetapan Stefan-Boltzman} = 0,00000017140$$
$$T_s = 100^\circ\text{F} = 560^\circ\text{R}$$
$$T_r = 86^\circ\text{F} = 546^\circ\text{R}$$
$$F_a = 1 \quad [\text{Brown : 62}]$$
$$F_\theta = \epsilon_1 = 0,96 \quad [\text{Brown : 56}]$$
$$t_s = 100^\circ\text{F}$$
$$t_r = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$hr = \frac{0,00000017140 \times 1 \times 0,96 \times 9454865703}{100 - 86}$$
$$= 111,1243873 \text{ Btu}/(\text{jam ft}^2)^\circ\text{F}$$
$$ho = hc + hr$$
$$= 24,253 + 111,12$$
$$= 135,3770446 \text{ Btu}/(\text{jam ft}^2)^\circ\text{F}$$

Maka koefisien konduktifitas :

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{hi} + \frac{X_{RB}}{km_{RB}} + \frac{X_L}{km_L} + \frac{1}{ho}}$$
$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1,78556333} + \frac{1,0}{2,29} + \frac{0,42}{0,33} + \frac{1}{135,38}}$$
$$= 0,438167173 \text{ Btu}/(\text{jam ft}^2)^\circ\text{F}$$
$$\frac{Q}{A} = 0,438167173 \times 284 - 86$$
$$= 86,75710033 \text{ Btu}/\text{jam ft}^2$$



Check terhadap suhu antara dinding refractory dan isolasi :

$$Q/A = t_2 - t_3 / (X_{RB}/km_{RB})$$
$$86,757 = \frac{250 - t_3}{30/(12 \times 1.7805)}$$
$$t_3 = 246,1148033 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Suhu tersebut sudah mendekati suhu trial = 180 °F

Check terhadap permukaan isolasi :

$$Q/A = t_3 - t_4 / (X_L/km_L)$$
$$86,757 = \frac{180 - t_3}{5/(12 \times 0,065)}$$
$$t_5 = 139,1141356 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Suhu tersebut sudah mendekati suhu trial = 100 °F

Spesifikasi Burner Rotary Dryer :

Fungsi : Memanaskan udara bebas dengan pembakaran fuel oil.
Type : Thermal Direct Fired Heater

Kondisi Operasi

Suhu Operasi : 140 °C
Tekanan : 1 atm
Proses Operasi : Continuous
Kapasitas : 32256,762 kg/jam

Dimensi Burner

Tinggi : 0,83 ft
Panjang : 4 ft (**Perry 5ed, Page 9-33**)
Exposed Burner : 7 ft
Tebal Refractory Brick : 12 in
Tebal Isolasi : 5 in

Tebal Badan Alat Pembakar

Ukuran alat pembakar : 19,05 in
Tebal tabung : 3,25 in
Diameter penguat : 36 in

Kepala alat pembakar

Jumlah lubang pemegang api : 12 Lubang
Diameter lubang : 2,5 m

Nosel

Ukuran : 1 in
Diameter lubang penyemprot : 3 mm
Cincin pengatur udara : 3 mm
Koefisien konduktifitas : 86,757 Btu/jam.ft²
Bahan Konstruksi : Stainless Steel 316 [Perry 7ed; T.28011
Jumlah : 1 Buah

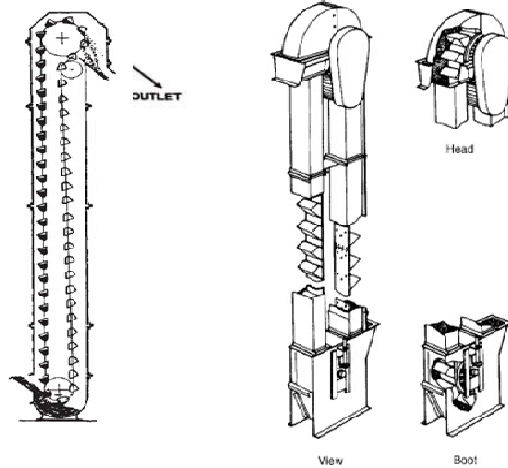


24. BUCKET ELEVATOR-3 (J-223)

Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari Rotary Dryer ke
Screen

Type : Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator.

Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 61.548,04 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 61,5480 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi bucket} &= \text{Tinggi (Jarak Rotary Dryer ke Screen)} \\ &= 25 \\ &= 25 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power :

[Perry 7^{ed}, Tabel 21-8]

$$\text{Kapasitas maksimum} = 136 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Power pada head shaft} = 8,5 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power tambahan} = 0,17 \text{ hp/ft}$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ hp/ft} \times 25 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 4,13 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power total} = 8,5 + 4,13$$

$$= 12,6 \text{ hp}$$

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

$$\frac{12,63}{0,8}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 15,8 \text{ hp}$$

$$\approx 16 \text{ hp}$$



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

Kapasitas maksimum	: 136 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 16 in x 8 in x 8½ in
Bucket spacing	: 18 in
Tinggi elevator	: 25 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	: 2 in
Kecepatan bucket	: 300 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	: 38 rpm
Lebar belt	: 18 in
Elevator center	: 25 ft

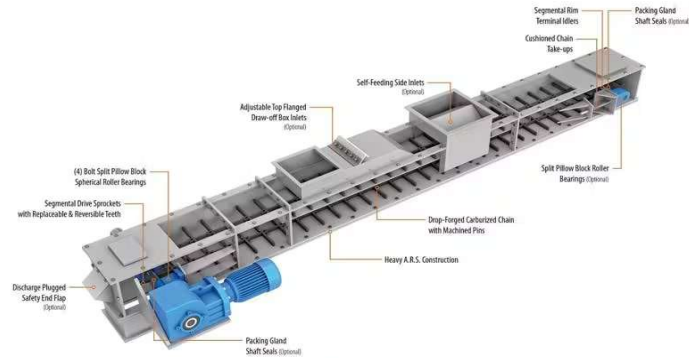
Spesifikasi Bucket Elevator:

Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan dari Rotary Dryer ke Screen
Type	: Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator.
Dasar pemilihan	: Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu
Kapasitas	: 61,5480 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 16 in x 8 in x 8½ in
Bucket spacing	: 18 in
Tinggi elevator	: 25 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	: 2 in
Kecepatan bucket	: 300 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	: 38 rpm
Lebar belt	: 18 in
Power motor	: 15,8 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah



25. DRAG CONVEYOR (J-224)

- Fungsi = Memindahkan Granul dari Rotary Dryer ke Screen
Type = steel flights on roller chain
Dasar = Umum digunakan dan dapat membawa bahan yang memiliki
Pemilihan suhu yang cukup panas.



Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 61548,03597 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 61,54803597 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan kapasitas = 110 ton/jam **Perry 7th, tabel 21-10**
dipilih drag conveyor dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas maksimum} &= 124 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{size flight} &= 18 \times 8 \text{ in} = 144 \text{ in} = 12 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Maximum size of lumps} &= 5 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{HP} = \frac{0,06 \text{ S. L. F. } W_c + T (L' \cdot F' + H)}{600} \quad \text{(Bagder pers. 359)}$$

dimana,

- S = kecepatan conveyor
L = panjang conveyor
F = faktor friksi chains dan flight
 W_c = berat Chains dan Flight
T = kapasitas
L' = Luas permukaan
F' = faktor friksi bahan
H = tinggi vertikal



Asumsi

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 100 \text{ ft/min} \\ L &= 30 \text{ ft/s} = 9 \\ \text{berat flight} &= 60 \text{ lb/in} \\ &= 5 \text{ lb/ft} \\ \text{berat chains} &= \text{berat flight} = 5 \text{ lb/ft} \\ F &= 0,6 \\ F' &= 0,6 \\ H &= 0 \text{ ft (karena datar)} \\ W_c &= 10 \text{ lb/ft} \\ L' &= 12 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{0,06 \times 100 \times 30 \times 0,6 + 61,548 (12 \times 0,6 + 0)}{600} \\ &= 0,9186 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ (kW)} = \frac{(C \times L \times F_m) + (C + H)}{367 \times \text{efisiensi}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \text{kapasitas} \\ L &= \text{panjang horisonta} \\ F_m &= \text{faktor gesek material} \\ H &= \text{tinggi angkat vertikal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ (kW)} &= \frac{(C \times L \times F_m) + (C + H)}{367 \times \text{efisiensi}} \\ &= \frac{(62 \times 9 \times 1,0) + (62 + 0)}{367 \times 0,85} \\ &= \frac{562,8}{311,95} \\ &= 1,8041 \text{ kW} \\ &= 2,4193 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

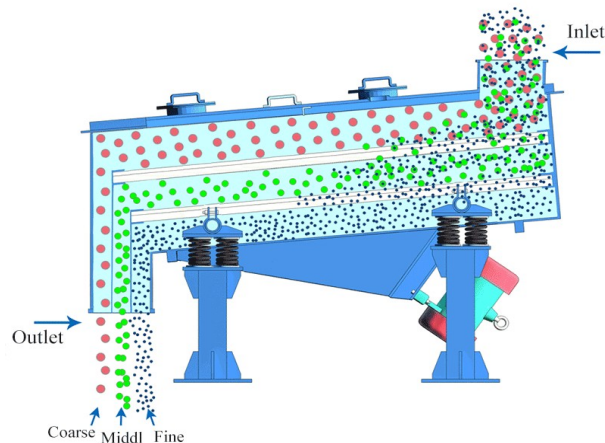
Spesifikasi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fungsi} &= \text{Memindahkan Granul dari Rotary Dryer ke Screen} \\ \text{Tipe} &= \text{steel flights on roller chain} \\ \text{Kapasitas} &= 61,548 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Speed} &= 100 \text{ ft/s} \\ \text{Power} &= 0,9186 \text{ Hp} \\ \text{Jumlah} &= 1 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$



26. SCREEN (H-225)

Fungsi : Memisahkan ukuran produk antara undersize, onsize, dan oversize
Type : Double deck vibrating screen
Dasar : sesuai dengan bahan dan kapasitas
Pemilihan



Kondisi operasi :

temperatur

Bahan masuk = 61548,036 kg/jam = 61,548036 ton/jam
= 0,0170967 ton/detik

Ukuran yang tersaring diharapkan mempunyai ukuran 2-4 mm

Produk oversize = 15% feed

Produk undersize = 5% feed

Produk onsize = 80% feed

Ukuran yang diinginkan = 2-4 mm

Dari tabel 19-6 Perry 7th edd hal 19-20 diperoleh

Untuk 4 mesh : Sieve Opening (A) = 0,187 in
= 4,7498 mm
Wire diameter (D) = 0,0606 in
= 1,5392 mm

Untuk 10 mesh : Sieve Opening (A) = 0,0661 in
= 1,6789 mm
Wire diameter (D) = 0,0319 in
= 0,8103 mm



Untuk Ukuran 4 mesh

Digunakan tipe screen yaitu square and slightly rectangular openings

Dari pers. 19-7 perry 7th ed hal. 19-23 diperoleh

$$A = \frac{0,4 \times Ct}{Cu \times Foa \times Fs}$$

Dimana,

A = Luas Screen

Ct = Laju alir massa

Cu = Kapasitas unit, fig 19-21 = 0,4 ton/jam.cuft

Foa = faktor open-area, fig 19-22

Fs = faktor slotted-area, tabel 19-8 = 1

Dari fig. 19-22 perry 7th ed hal 19-24

$$\begin{aligned} Foa &= 100 \frac{a^2}{a+b} \\ &= 100 \frac{0,187^2}{0,187 + 0,0606} \\ &= 57,04\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{0,4 \times 61,548}{0,4 \times 57,04\% \times 1} \\ &= 107,90269 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk Ukuran 10 mesh

Digunakan tipe screen yaitu square and slightly rectangular openings

Dari pers. 19-7 perry 7th ed hal. 19-23 diperoleh

$$A = \frac{0,4 \times Ct}{Cu \times Foa \times Fs}$$

Dimana,

A = Luas Screen

Ct = Laju alir massa

Cu = Kapasitas unit, fig 19-21 = 0,3 ton/jam.cuft

Foa = faktor open-area, fig 19-22

Fs = faktor slotted-area, tabel 19-8 = 1

Dari fig. 19-22 perry 7th ed hal. 19-24

$$\begin{aligned} Foa &= 100 \frac{a^2}{a+b} \\ &= 100 \left[\frac{0,0661}{0,0661 + 0,0319} \right]^2 \\ &= 45,49\% \end{aligned}$$



$$A = \frac{0,4 \times 61,548}{0,4 \times 45,49\% \times 1}$$
$$= 135,28929 \text{ ft}^2$$

Spesifikasi :

Nama Alat = Screen
Tipe = Double Deck Vibrating Screen
Kapasitas = 61548,036 kg/jam
Luas (A)
4 mesh = 107,90269 ft²
10 mesh = 135,28929 ft²
Jumlah = 1 buah

27. CRUSHER (C-226)

Fungsi = Untuk menghancurkan ukuran Granul NPK yang oversize
Tipe = Double rotor chain cruiser
Bahan = carbon steel
Kondisi Operasi
Temperatur = 90
Rate massa = 12309,60719 kg/jam
12309607,19 ton/jam

dari www.tdfertilizermachinery.com

untuk kapasitas 10-15 ton/jam digunakan tipe crusher berjenis double rotor
ukuran diameter bahan masuk = < 150 mm
ukuran diameter bahan keluar = < 3 mm
efisiensi alat = 57-90 %
power tiap rotor = 18,5 Kw
jumlah rotor = 2 buah
power = 2 x 18,5
= 37 kw
Hp = 37 x 1.341
= 49.617

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi = Untuk menghancurkan ukuran Granul NPK yang oversize
Tipe = Double rotor chain cruiser
Kapasitas = 12309,60719 kg/jam
Power = 49,6 hp
Jumlah = 1 buah

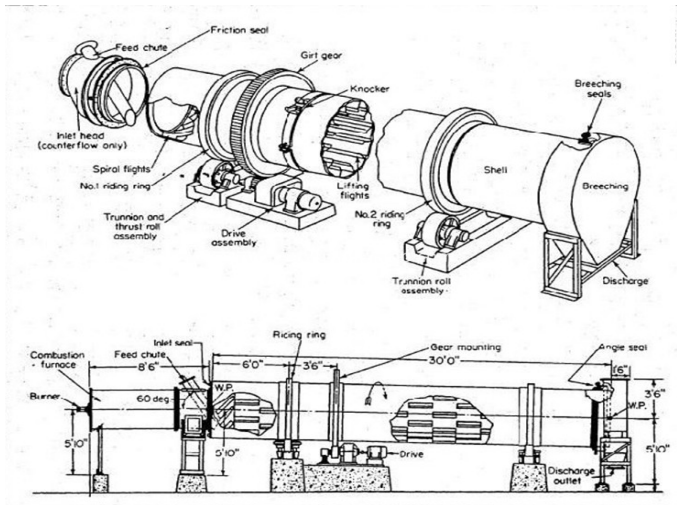


28. ROTARY COOLER (B-310)

Fungsi = Mendinginkan Granul NPK

Type = Rotary Drum

Dasar pemilihan = Sesuai dengan bahan dan granulasi berjalan cepat



Data Komponen Campuran:

Komponen	Fraksi (%)	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	21,62%	16328,41143	1,769	110,4387
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	22,79%	17214,75023	1,619	101,0742
CO(NH ₂) ₂	2,50%	1887,398711	1,335	83,3441
KCl	17,28%	13054,44962	1,998	124,7351
H ₂ O	1,00%	753,4187817	1	62,43
Total	65,19%	49238,42878		

Rata-rata densitas campuran (ρ campuran):

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

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{21,62\%}{110,44} + \frac{22,79\%}{101,07} + \frac{2,50\%}{83,344} + \frac{17,28\%}{124,74} + \frac{1,00\%}{62,43}}$$

$$= 165,07587$$



Neraca Massa dan Panas:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Feed masuk} &= 49238,42878 \text{ kg/jam} = 108552,0249 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Total panas} &= 990743,5171 \text{ kkal/jam} = 3928991,566 \text{ Btu/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Temperatur ($^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan $^{\circ}\text{F}$):

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu bahan masuk} &= 90 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 194 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu bahan keluar} &= 55 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 131 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu udara masuk} &= 27 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 80,6 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu udara keluar} &= 60 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 140 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan ΔT_{LMTD} (Log Mean Temperature Difference)
dengan asumsi aliran counter flow:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_1 &= 140 - 80,6 = 59,4 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \Delta t_2 &= 194 - 131 = 63 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} &= \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1} \\ &= \frac{63 - 59,4}{\ln 63 / 59,4} = 61,182 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = 289,36 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

Perpindahan panas:

$$Q = U_a \times V \times \Delta T \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20-35}$$

Dengan:

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \text{panas total} \quad \text{kJ/dt} \\ U_a &= \text{koefisien volumetri heat transfer} \quad \text{kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} \\ &= 25-60 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} \quad \text{Perry 7th, T.12-58} \\ V &= \text{volume drum} \\ \Delta T &= \text{Log mean temperature difference, K}\end{aligned}$$

Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= 990743,5171 \text{ kkal/jam} = 1151442,116 \text{ J/dt} \\ \Delta T &= 289,36 \text{ K} \\ U_a &= 25 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} = 25000 \text{ J/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} \\ &= 86,39684567 \text{ J/m}^3 \text{ dt.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{Q}{U_a \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{1151442,116}{86,4 \times 289} = 46,057685 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan diameter rotary:

$$Q = \frac{0,5 \times G \times 0,67}{D} \times V \times \Delta T$$



Dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di } Q &= \text{total head transfer} = 990743,5171 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ &= 3928991,566 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \text{rate media pemanas lb/jam ft}^2 \\ &\quad \text{(0.5–5 kg/dt m}^2 \text{ ; Ulrich T.4–10)} \\ &= 1 \times 73,7 \text{ lb/jamft}^2 = 73,74 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = 46,1 \text{ m}^3 = 1626,5133 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\Delta T = 289,36242 \text{ K}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{0,5 \times G^{0,67}}{Q} \times V \times \Delta T \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 73,7^{0,67}}{990743,5171} \times 1626,5 \times 289,36 \\ &= 4,2371087 \text{ ft} = 1,2915 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Area drum:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{drum}} &= \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} && \text{(Ulrich: 143)} \\ &= \frac{3,14 \times 4,24^2}{4} = 14,093 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Panjang drum:

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{\text{SN} \times 0,9 D} \pm 0,6 \frac{\text{BLG}}{F} \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20–39}$$

$$B = 5 \text{ (Dp)}^{-0,5} \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20–40}$$

Keterangan:

θ = time of passes

L = panjang drum

S = slope drum

N = speed

D = diameter drum

B = konstanta material

G = rate massa udara

F = rate solid

Dp = ukuran partikel

Ketentuan:

$$L = 2-5 \quad \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20–75)}$$

$$S = 0,05 \quad \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20–75)}$$

$$D = L/D = 2-5 \quad \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20–75)}$$

$$G = 0,05-5 \text{ kg/dt m}^2 \quad \text{(Ulrich, T.4–10:132)}$$

$$\theta = 5 \text{ menit} \quad \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20–75)}$$



Asumsi:

$$D_p = 1680 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \quad (\text{Perry 6th, T21-6})$$

$$G = 1 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ dt} = 73,74 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$$

$$N = 6 \text{ Rpm}$$

$$B = 5 \left(\frac{1680}{1000} \right)^{-0.5} \\ = 0,1219875$$

$$F = \frac{49238,429}{14,093176} \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{ft}^2} = 3493,778 \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{SN \times 0,9 D} \pm 0,6 \frac{BLG}{F}$$

$$5 = \frac{0,23 \times L}{0,05 \times 6 \times 0,9 \times 4,24} + \frac{0,6 \times 0,12 \times L \times 73,7}{3493,77804}$$

$$5 = 0,2164473 L + 0,0015448 L$$

$$L = 22,936614 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{cek } L/D = \frac{22,936614}{4,2371087} = 5,413270 \text{ (range memenuhi)}$$

Perhitungan sudut kemiringan Rotary Dryer:

$$\text{Slope} = 0,05$$

$$\text{Panjang drum} = 22,937 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Slope actual} = \text{slope} \times \text{panjang drum} = 1,1468 \text{ ft} = 0,3496 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sudut granulator} = 18$$

Perhitungan tebal shell drum:

Rotary drum memakai silinder dengan bahan dari carbon steel SA 515 grade 55 dengan stress allowable = 13700 (Perry 5ed, T.6-57) Untuk pengelasan digunakan double welded butt joint dengan efisiensi 80%, serta faktor korosi digunakan 1/8 in.

Perbandingan tinggi bahan dan diameter drum, $H = 0,16$ (Perry 5ed, T.6-52)

$$D = 4,2371 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 0,16 D = 0,6779 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho = 165,08 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Tekanan vertikal pada tangki: (Mc.Cabe pers.26-24)

$$PB = r \rho B \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right) \frac{1}{2 \mu' k'} - e^{-2 \mu' k' Zt / r}$$



Dimana:

Pb = tekanan vertikal pada dasar

ρ_b = bulk density bahan

μ' = koefisien gesek (0.35 - 0.55) diambil = 0,45 (Mc.Cabe p.299)

k' = ratio tekanan normal

$$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} \quad (\text{pers.26-17, Mc.Cabe})$$

$$= \frac{1 - \sin 30}{1 + \sin 30} = 83,554$$

Zt = tinggi total material dalam tangki

Asumsi tinggi bahan 15% dari tinggi drum

Dimana tinggi drum = diameter drum

$$= 15\% \times 4,2371 = 0,6356 \text{ ft}$$

r = jari-jari tangki = 2,1186 ft

$$\begin{aligned} P_b &= r \rho_b \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right) \frac{1 - e^{-2 \mu' k' Z_t / r}}{2 \mu' k'} \\ &= \frac{2,12 \times 165,1 \times 0,12 \times 1}{2 \times 0,45 \times 83,55} \left(1 - e^{-2 \times 0,45 \times 83,6 \times \frac{0,64}{2,12}} \right) \\ &= 0,5673242 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\ &= 0,0039397 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan lateral

$$P_L = k' \times P_b = 83,554 \times 0,0039 = 0,3292$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_b + P_L = 0,0039 + 0,3292 = 0,3331 \text{ psi}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 10%, maka digunakan tekanan:

$$= 1,1 \times 0,33 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,37 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal shell berdasarkan API-ASME Code:

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 F E - P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254})$$

$$e = 80\%$$

Dipakai **double welded butt joint**: (digunakan 3/16 in)

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{0,3331 \times 4,2371}{2 \times 3493,8 \times 0,8 - 0,3331} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 1972,3289 \end{aligned}$$



Isolasi: (Perry 7ed, 12-42)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Batu isolasi dipakai 4 in} &= 4,2371 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Diameter dalam rotary} &= 4,2371 + 0,0313 = 4,2684 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Diameter luar rotary} &= 4,2684 + 0,6667 = 4,935 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Maka diameter rotary terisolasi

Perhitungan power rotary: **(Perry 6ed, persamaan 20-44)**

$$hp = \frac{N \times (4,75 dw + 0,1925 dw + 0,33 W)}{100000}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \text{putaran rotary} ; 6 \\ d &= \text{diameter shell} ; 4,2371 \\ w &= \text{berat bahan} ; 108552 \\ D &= d + 2 ; 6,2371 \\ W &= \text{berat total} ; \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan berat total

a. Berat shell

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} D_o &= \text{Diameter luar shell} : 4,935 \\ D_i &= \text{Diameter dalam shell} : 4,2684 \\ L &= \text{Panjang drum} : 22,937 \\ \rho &= \text{density steel} : 428 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= 0,785 \times (4,935^2 - 4,2684^2) \times 22,937 \times 428 \\ &= 47282,347 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

b. Berat Isolasi

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} D_o &= \text{Diameter luar shell} : 4,935 \\ D_i &= \text{Diameter dalam shell} : 4,2684 \\ L &= \text{Panjang drum} : 22,937 \\ \rho &= \text{density steel} : 19 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= 0,785 \times (4,935^2 - 4,2684^2) \times 22,937 \times 19 \\ &= 2098,9827 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$



c. Berat bahan dalam drum

Untuk solid hold-up = 15%

Rate massa = 108552,0249 lb/jam

Berat bahan = 1,2 x 108552,0249
= 124834,8286 lb

Berat total = 47282,34688 + 2098,982689 + 124834,8286
= 174216,1581 lb

Berat lain diasumsikan 15%, maka berat total :

= 1,2 x 174216,1581
= 200348,5819 lb/jam

Perhitungan Power Rotary

Perry^{6ed}, persamaan 20-44:

$$\text{hp} = \frac{N \times (4,75 \text{ dw} + 0,1925 \text{ dw} + 0,33 \text{ W})}{100000}$$

Dengan:

N = Putaran rotary : 6

d = Diameter shell : 6,2371

w = Berat bahan : 108552

D = d + 2 ; 6,020 ft : 6,2371

W = Berat total : 174216

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{6 \times (4,75 \times 6 \times 108552 + 0,2 \times 6,2 \times 0,3 + 174216)}{100000} \\ &= 194,70164 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan efisiensi motor = 75% (Perry, 6th ed., p. 20-37)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{194,7}{75\%} \\ &= 259,6 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

Fungsi = Mengeringkan granul NPK

Type = Rotary drum

Kapasitas = 108552,0249 lb/jam

Isolasi = Batu isolasi

Tebal isolasi = 4 in

Tebal shell = 1/5 in

Diameter = 6,2371 ft

Panjang = 22,937 ft

Tinggi bahan = 0,6779 ft

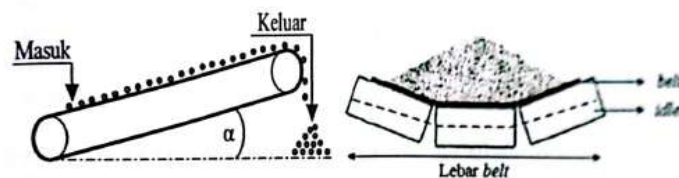
Sudut rotary = 18



Time of passes = 5 menit
Power = 259,6 Hp
Jumlah = 1 Buah

29. BELT CONVEYOR (J-311)

Fungsi : Memindahkan hasil ON Size ke Rotary Cooler
Type : Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan : secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)



Katagorasi massa masuk .

Berdasarkan kapasitas = 49.238 kg/jam = 49,238 ton/jam

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

Belt Conveyor dengan spesifikasi :

Kapasitas max = 88 ton/jam
Faktor hp/10 ft Centers = 0,58 hp
Speed = 200 ft/menit
Faktor Koreksi Terminal = 1,2

Asumsi jarak belt conveyor = 30 ft

Perhitungan power :

Daya Total = Daya Angkat (Lift HP) + Daya Gerak Horizontal (Centers HP)

$H_{pLift} = 0 \text{ Hp}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pCenters} &= \left(\frac{\text{Jarak Horizontal}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times \text{Faktor Center} \\ &= \left(\frac{30 \text{ ft}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times 0,58 \\ &= 0,174 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pTotal} &= H_{pLift} + H_{pCenters} \\ &= 0 + 0,174 \\ &= 0,174 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



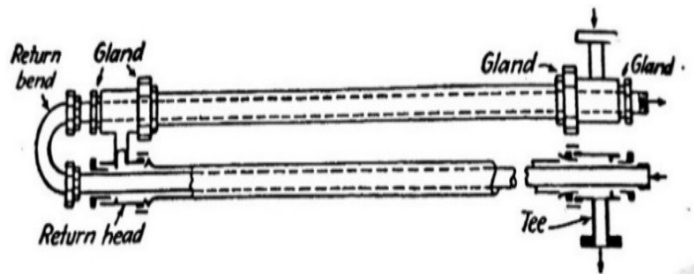
$$\begin{aligned} H_{p\text{Efektif}} &= H_{p\text{Total}} \times \text{Faktor Terminal} \\ &= 0,174 \times 1,2 \\ &= 0,2088 H_p \\ \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,21}{80\%} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 0,3 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

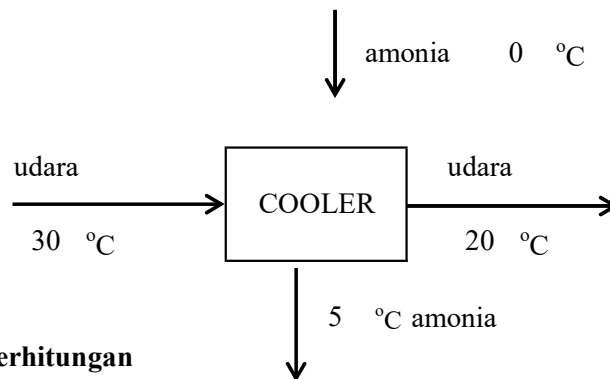
Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	=	Memindahkan hasil ON Size ke Rotary Cooler
Tipe	=	Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan	=	secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)
Kapasitas max.	=	88 ton/jam
Belt - Width	=	16 in
- Trought width	=	11 in
- Skirt seal	=	2,25 in
Speed	=	200 ft/min
Panjang	=	30 ft
Jumlah	=	1 buah

30. Cooler (G-312)

Fungsi	:	Mendinginkan udara dari suhu 30 Celcius menjadi 20 °C untuk dialirkan ke Rotary Cooler.
Tipe	:	Double pipe exchanger
Dasar Pemiliha	:	Umum digunakan pada range perpindahan panas
Kondisi Opera :		
- Tekanan	:	4 atm
- Suhu	:	5 °C
- Waktu pros	:	continue





Perhitungan

1. Neraca panas :

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat bahan} &= 7.108,7441 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 15.672,0794 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Panas yang dibutuhkan} &= 245.637,0622 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ &= 974.115,5284 \text{ BTU/jam} \\ \text{W air pendingin} &= 46.981,0841 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 103.575,4377 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

2 Log Mean Temperature Diference

Temperatur air pendingin

$$t_1 = 0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 41 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperature campuran

$$T_1 = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 68 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_1 &= T_2 - t_1 \\ &= 68,0 - 32,0 \\ &= 36,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_2 &= T_1 - t_2 \\ &= 86,0 - 41 \\ &= 45,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_T = 0,98 \quad (\text{Kern; Fig. 18})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTE} &= \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} \\ &= \frac{45,0 - 36,0}{\ln \frac{45,0}{36,0}} = 40,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t &= F_T \times \text{LMTD} \\ &= 0,98 \times 40,3 = 39,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$



3 T_c dan t_c dipakai temperature rata-rata

$$T_c = T_{av} \text{ bahan} \qquad t_c = t_{av} \text{ air pendingin}$$

$$= \frac{86,0 + 68,0}{2} \qquad = \frac{32,0 + 41}{2}$$

$$= 77,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \qquad = 36,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk double pipe berdasarkan **tabel 6.1 kern** dipilih :

Outer pipe = 2 1/2 IPS dar inner pip = 1 1/4 IPS

Dengan ketentuan UD = 250-500 Btu/hr ft² °F

Dari tabel 11 didapatkan :

D2 (ID out) = 2,5 in ID in = 1,4 in

D1 (OD in) = 1,7 in

Fluida panas : annulus, udara	Fluida dingin : inner pipe, amonia
(4) Flow area $D_2 = 2,47 = 0,21 \text{ ft}$ $D_1 = 1,66 = 0,14 \text{ ft}$ $a_a = \frac{\pi (D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{4}$ $= 0,0182 \text{ ft}^2$ Equiv diam, $D_c = \frac{(D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{D_1}$ $D_c = 0,1677 \text{ ft}$	4'. Flow area $D = 1,38 = 0,12 \text{ ft}$ $a_p = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$ $= 0,0104 \text{ ft}^2$
(5) Kecepatan massa (G_a) $G_a = W / a_a$ $= \frac{15672}{0,0182}$ $= 860649 \text{ lb / jam ft}^2$	5'. $G_p = W / a_p$ $= \frac{103575,44}{0,0104}$ $= 9976804,0 \text{ lb/j ft}^2$
(6) pada $T = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu = 3,35 \text{ lb / jam ft}$ $D_c = 0,1677 \text{ ft}$ $Re_a = \frac{D_c \times G_a}{\mu}$ $= 43093$	6'. Pada $t_c = 37 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu_{air} = 0,70 \text{ cp}$ $\mu = 1,69 \text{ lb/j ft}$ $Re_p = \frac{D \times G_p}{\mu}$ $= \frac{1,38 \times 9976804}{1,69}$ $= 677292$
(7) $J_H = 600$ (Kern fiq 24)	7'. $J_H = 450$ (Kern fiq 24) 8'. $t_c = 37 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$



$(8) T_c = 77,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $c = 236 \text{ Btu}/(\text{lb})(^\circ\text{F})$ $k = 0,33 \text{ Btu}/(\text{hr})(\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$ <p>(Kern; Tabel 4)</p> $(c \times \mu / k)^{1/3} = (235,5 \times \text{#####})^{(1/3)}$ $= 0,32652$ $= 13,42$ <p>9 ho untuk water</p> $h_o = J_H \times (k/De) \times (c \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times \phi_a$ $h_o = 15677 \text{ Btu}/\text{hr} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ ϕ_a $t_w = t_c + (h_o/\phi_a) / ((h_{io}/\phi_p) + h_o/\phi_a)$ $= 72,47$ $\mu_w = 1,4036 \text{ lb}/\text{ft} \cdot \text{hr}$ <p>(Fig. 14)</p> $\phi_a = (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,14}$ $= 1,1295$ $h_o = h_o \times \phi_a$ ϕ_a $= 17706$	$c = 1,0 \text{ Btu}/(\text{lb})(^\circ\text{F})$ $k_{air} = 0,36 \text{ Btu}/(\text{hr})(\text{ft}^2)(^\circ\text{F}/\text{ft})$ <p>(Kern, Tabel 4)</p> $= (c \times \mu / k)^{1/3}$ $= (1,00 \times \text{#####})^{(1/3)}$ $= 0,3628$ $= 1,67$ <p>9'. hi = J_H x (k/De) x (c x μ / k)^{1/3} x φ_p</p> $h_i = 2372,82 \text{ Btu}/\text{hr} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ ϕ_p <p>10. koreksi koefisien hio</p> $h_{ic} = \frac{h_i \times ID}{\phi_p \times OD}$ $= 2372,82 \times \frac{1,38}{1,66}$ $= 1.972,6$ <p>Dimana φ_p = 1</p> $h_{ic} = \frac{h_{ic} \times \phi_p}{\phi_p}$ $= 1972,58$
---	--

11. $U_i = h_{io} \times h_o / h_{io} + h_o$

$$= \frac{1973 \times 17706}{1973 + 17706}$$

$$= 1774,9 \text{ BTU}/\text{j} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

12 Design overall coefficient, UD

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{UC} + R_d \quad (\text{Kern pers 6.10})$$

$$R_d = 0,0020 \quad (\text{Kern, tabel 12})$$

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{1972,58} + 0,004$$

$$UD = 221,880$$

13. $U = Q / (A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD})$

$$A = \frac{974115,528}{221,880 \times 40,3328}$$

$$= 108,852 \text{ ft}^2$$



14. Panjang

Dari Table 11 untuk 1 1/4 in. IPS standar = 0,44 ft²

$$\text{Required length} = \frac{108,852}{0,4350} = 250,234 \text{ lin ft}$$

Sehingga ini dapat dipenuhi dengan menghangatkan 3 buah hairpins (2 x 20-ft)

$$\text{Panjang tube} = 20 \times 3 \times 2 = 120$$

15. $U_{D \text{ ACTUAL}}$

$$A = 120 \times 0,44 = 52,2 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U = Q / (A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD})$$

$$= \frac{974115,5284}{52,2 \times 40,3328}$$

$$= 622,681 \text{ BTU/j ft}^2 \text{ (Memenuhi syarat UD ketentuan)}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D} =$$

$$= \frac{1774,85 - 622,681}{1774,85 \times 622,681}$$

$$= 0,0010$$

Rd perhitungan > Rd data (Kern ; T 12)

$$0,0010 > 0,002$$

maka dari segi faktor kekotoran memenuhi syarat

Fluida Panas (Annulus) Udara	Fluida Dingin (inner pipe) amonia
(1) Specific vol of steam from [table]	(1) For R = 677291,8883
$D_c = 0,0674 \text{ ft}$	$f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{(DG/\mu)^{0,42}}$
$= D_c \times G_a$	$= 0,00444$
$\mu \text{ steam}$	$s = 1 \quad [\text{Table.6}]$
$Re = 17324,709$	$\rho = 62,43 \times 1,0$
$f = \frac{D_c + 0,26}{Re^{0,42}}$	$= 62,43$
$= 0,067 + \frac{0,2640}{60,289}$	(2) $\Delta f_p = \frac{4f \cdot G_p^2 \cdot L}{2g\rho^2 D_c}$
$= 0,07$	$= 566,006 \text{ ft}$
$s = 1 ; \rho = 62,4$	$\Delta Pa = \frac{\Delta f_t \times \rho}{144}$
(2) $\Delta f_a = \frac{4f \cdot G_a^2 \cdot L}{2g\rho^2 D_c}$	$\Delta Pa = \frac{566,0061 \times 62,43}{144}$
$= 11,6207 \text{ ft}$	$= 245,387 \text{ psi}$
(3) $V = \frac{G_a}{3600\rho}$	



$= 3,8294 \text{ fps}$ $F_1 = 3 \left[\frac{V^2}{2g} \right]$ $= 0,6831181 \text{ ft}$ $\Delta P_a = \left[\frac{\Delta f_a + F_1}{144} \right] \rho$ $\Delta P_a = \left[\frac{1,62 + 0,68}{144} \right] 62,43$ $= 5,33420 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$ <p>(memenuhi untuk campuran)</p>	$\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$ <p>(jika tidak <10 rubah panjang tube) (memenuhi untuk water)</p>
--	--

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Mendinginkan udara dari suhu 30 Celcius menjadi 20 °C untuk dialirkan ke Rotary Cooler.
Type : Double pipe exchanger
Dasar pemilih : Umum digunakan dan mempunyai range perpindahan panas

Anulus

IPS, Sch : 2-in, sch 40
ID : 1,66 in

Pipe

IPS, Sch : 1 1/4-in, sch.40
OD : 2,47 in
ID : 1,38 in
Panjang haipir : 250,23 lin ft
Jumlah Harpir : 3 buah
Heat exch, area : 52,2 ft²

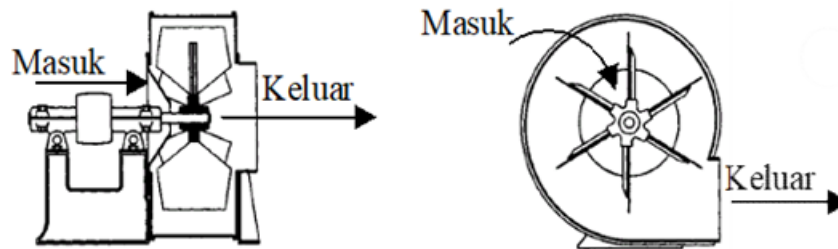
Faktor pengotor

Rd required : 0,002
Rd calculatec : 0,001
Jumlah : 1 buah



31. Blower (G-221B)

Fungsi : Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke Rotary Cooler
Type : Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.



Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa udara} &= 46.981,0841 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 103.575,4377 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 23.753,6361 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ \text{BM udara} &= 28,84 \text{ kg/kmol}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan densitas udara:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Pada } P &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ T &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 545,6700 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \frac{P \times M}{R \times T} \quad (\text{Himmelblau , Page 249})$$

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned}T &= \text{Suhu bahan ; } ^\circ\text{Rankine} = 545,6700 \\ P &= \text{Tekanan bahan ; atm} = 1,0 \\ \text{BM} &= \text{Berat molekul campuran} = 28,8 \\ R &= \text{Konstanta Gas universal} = 0,7302\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{P \times M}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{1,0}{0,7302} \times \frac{28,8}{546} \\ &= 0,0723808 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{103.575,44}{0,0723808} \\ &= 1.430.979,551 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 23.849,659 \text{ cuft/menit}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{23.753,64}{6.000,00} \\ &= 3,96 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= \left(\frac{4 \times 3,9589}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= 2,2457 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi blower

Asumsi : aliran turbulen [Foust, App.C6A]

Dipilih pipa 2 1/2 in, sch 80

$$OD = 2,875 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 2,323 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 2,32^2 \\ &= 4,2361 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power blower

$$Hp = 0,000157 Q \times \Delta P \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-22}]$$

Pressure drop diambil = 0,5 Psi

Dimana :

$$1 \text{ Psi} = 27,7 \text{ in H}_2\text{O}$$

$$0.5 \text{ Psi} = 13,9 \text{ in H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= 0,000157 \times 23.849,66 \times 13,9 \\ &= 51,86 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi} = \frac{Hp \text{ blower}}{Hp \text{ shaft}} \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-35}; \text{ Page.6-21}]$$

Effisiensi blower = 40% - 85%

Dipilih efisiensi blower = 85% , maka :

$$\begin{aligned} Hp \text{ shaft} &= \frac{51,859891}{85\%} \\ &= 61,011637 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



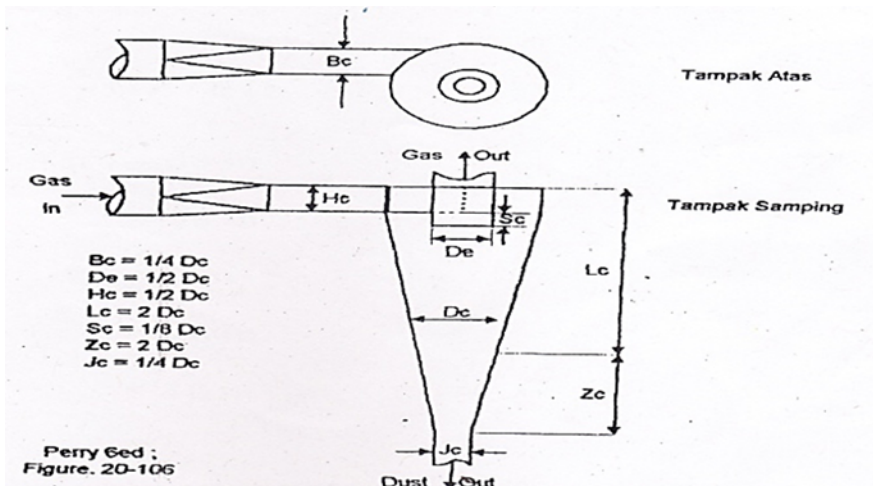
Adiabatic head = 15000 ft.lb_f/lb_m gas [Perry 6^u ; fig.6-35]

Spesifikasi Blower :

Fungsi : Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke Rotary Cooler
Type : Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.
Rate Volumetrik : 23.849,66 cuft/menit
Adiabatic Head : 15000 ft.lb_f/lb_m gas
Efisiensi Blower : 85%
Power : 61,012 Hp
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel
Jumlah : 1 Buah multistage

32. CYCLONE

Fungsi : Memisahkan padatan yang terikut udara
Type : Van Tongeren Cyclone
Dasar pemilihan : Efektif dan sesuai dengan jenis bahan.
Kondisi operasi : • Tekanan = 1 atm
• Suhu = 55 °C = 591 °R



Perhitungan:

Rate udara = 59.706,43 lb/jam
BM udara = 28,8 kg/kmol

Menentukan densitas udara:

[Himmelblau : 249]

pada P = 1 atm

T = 55 °C = 591 °R



$$\rho = \frac{P \times M}{R \times T}$$

Keterangan :

T = Suhu bahan ; °Rankine = 590,6700
P = Tekanan bahan ; atm = 1,0
BM = Berat molekul campuran = 28,8
R = Konstanta Gas universal = 0,7302

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{P \times M}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{1,0}{0,7302} \times \frac{28,8}{591} \\ &= 0,0668665 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{59.706,43}{0,066866488} \\ &= 892.920,01 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 248,0333366 \text{ cuft/detik}\end{aligned}$$

Feed Masuk Cyclone

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi Berat	Densitas (lb/cuft)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	579,83	0,94%	109,8768
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	611,30	0,99%	100,5123
CO(NH ₂) ₂	67,02	0,11%	83,34405
KCl	463,57	0,75%	124,73514
H ₂ O	26,09	0,04%	62,43
Udara	59.706,43	97,16%	169,8096
Total	61.454,22	100,00%	

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa solid} &= 1.747,80 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 3.853,23 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 1,07 \text{ lb/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ solid} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \\ &= 167,04 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$



Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa solid}}{\rho \text{ solid}} \\ \text{volumetrik} &= \frac{167,03813}{1,07} \\ &= 0,0064 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 26,09 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O uap} &= 57,512 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 0,016 \text{ lb/detik} \\ \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa H}_2\text{O uap}}{\rho \text{ H}_2\text{O}} \\ &= \frac{0,016}{62,43} \\ &= 0,0002559 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total rate volumetrik bahan} &= 248,03334 + 0,0064 + 0,0002559 \\ &= 248,04 \text{ cuft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi time of passes = 2 detik

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 248,04 \text{ cuft/detik} \times 2 \text{ detik} \\ &= 496,08 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan **Ulrich, T.4-23** $H/D = 4 - 6$ dipilih $H/D = 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume baha} &= 1/4 \pi D^2 H \\ 496,08 &= 1/4 \pi D^2 6 D \\ 496,08 &= 4,71 D^3 \\ D^3 &= 105,32 \text{ ft} \\ D &= 4,7226 \text{ ft} = 56,671 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$D_c = 56,671 \text{ in}$ [Perry 6ed : 20-86]

$B_c = 0,25 D_c = 14,17 \text{ in}$

$D_e = 0,50 D_c = 28,34 \text{ in}$

$H_c = 2,00 B_c = 113,34 \text{ in}$

$L_c = 2,00 D_c = 113,34 \text{ in}$

$S_c = 0,13 D_c = 7,08 \text{ in}$

$Z_c = 2,00 D_c = 113,34 \text{ in}$

$J_c = 0,25 D_c = 14,17 \text{ in}$

$$D_{p_{\min}} = \left[\frac{9 \mu B_c}{\pi N t_c V_c (\rho_s - \rho_f)} \right]^{0,5}$$



dengan : $D_{p_{min}}$ = Diameter partikel minimum

$$\mu_{uap} = 0,0000215 \text{ lb/ft.detik}$$

$$\rho_{solid} = 167,0381 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho_{gas} = 0,0669 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$Bc = 14,1677 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,1806 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area cyclone} &= 2 \times Bc^2 \\ &= 2 \times 1,18^2 \\ &= 2,7878 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$N_{tc} = \#$ **Perry 6^{ed} hal 20-86**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan bahan, } V_c &= \frac{\text{Total volumetrik } t}{\text{Area cyclone}} \\ &= \frac{248,04}{2,7878146} \\ &= 88,972918 \text{ ft/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{p_{min}} &= \left[\frac{9 \mu Bc}{\pi N_{tc} V_c (\rho_s - \rho_f)} \right]^{0,5} \quad \text{[Perry 8ed, 17-30]} \\ &= \left[\frac{9 \times 2,2E-05 \times 1,1806}{3,14 \times \# \times 88,973 \times 166,97} \right]^{0,5} \\ &= 2,2E-05 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal minimum shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

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

dengan:

t_{mi} = tebal shell mini ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in (1/2 D)

C = faktor korosi ; in (digunak 0,13 in)

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade C,
maka f = 12.650 psi **[Brownell, T.13-11] hal 251**



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan design} &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}r_i &= 0,5 \times D \\ &= 0,5 \times 56,671 \text{ in} \\ &= 28,335 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal shell} = 0,19 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \\ 0,19 &= f \frac{14,696 \times 28,335}{0,8 - 8,8176} + 0,13 \\ 0,0625 &= f \frac{416,42}{0,8 - 8,82} \\ f &= 8.339,34\end{aligned}$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi 0,19 in dapat digunakan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \text{tebal shell} , \text{ karena tekanan atmosfer.} \\ &= 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Tutup bawah berbentuk conica [Brownell, hal. 118; ASME code]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal conical, } t_c &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dengan } \alpha \text{ sudut conis} = \# ^\circ$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal shell} = 0,19 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}t_c &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + C \\ 0,19 &= \frac{14,696 \times 56,670649}{2 (\cos 30) ((f \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 14,7))} + 0,13 \\ 0,06 &= \frac{832,83185}{1,8271 f - -0,1907} \\ f &= 7293,0793\end{aligned}$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi 3/16 in dapat digunakan

Tinggi conical

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

Dengan:

$$\alpha = \text{sudut conis, } 30^\circ$$

$$D = \text{diameter tangki ; ft}$$



$$m = \text{flat spot diameter} = 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft (Hesse, Page 85)}$$

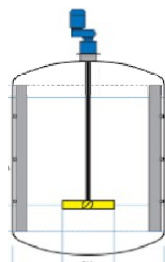
$$h = \frac{\text{tg } \alpha \times (D - m)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{\text{tg} (30) \times (4,7226 - 1)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{0,5774 \times 3,7226}{2}$$
$$= \frac{2,1492}{2}$$
$$= 1,0746 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	: Memisahkan padatan yang terikut udara
Type	: Van Tongeren Cyclone
Dasar pemilihan	: Efektif dan sesuai dengan jenis bahan.
Kapasitas	: 61.454,22 kg/jam
Rate Volumetrik	: 248,04 cuft/detik
Diameter cyclone	: 4,7225541 ft
Diameter partikel	: 0,000022 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 3/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 3/16 in
Bahan konstruksi	: Carbon steel SA-283 grade C
Jumlah	: 1 buah

33. TANGKI PENGECERAN ASAM SULFAT

Fungsi	: Mengencerkan larutan Asam Sulfat 98% sampai 66%
Type	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah torispherical dilengkapi pengaduk dan jaket
Dasar Pemiliha:	Umum digunakan untuk mengencerkan larutan dengan tekanan atmosphere





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

Perhitungan

Feed masuk dari tangki penampung Feed air proses masuk

	Densitas	Rate Mass
Komposisi	(lb/cuft)	(kg/jam)
H ₂ SO ₄	114	15,74
H ₂ O	57,623	0,32
Total		16,063

	Densitas	Rate Mass
Komposisi	(lb/cuft)	(kg/jam)
H ₂ O	57,623	80,411
Total		80,411

Feed Asam Sulfat

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 16,06 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 35,41 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{35,41 \text{ lb/jam}}{114} \\ &= 0,310614 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Feed Air proses dari utilitas

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 80,41 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 177,28 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{177,28 \text{ lb/jam}}{57,623} \\ &= 3,076485 \text{ cuft/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total rate volumetrik} = 0,3167 + 3,0765 = 3,3932 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Digunakan 1 tangki untuk 1 jam proses, maka volume bahan:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bah} &= 3,3932 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 3,3932 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

Asumsi volume b_ε = 80% volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maka volume tang} &= \frac{3,393195 \text{ cuft}}{80\%} \\ &= 4,2414938 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$



Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

Asumsi Dimention ra H/D = 2 - 5 (Ulrich : T.4-27)

dipilih H/D = 2

$$V_s = 1/4 \pi D^2 H$$

$$V_s = 1/4 \pi \times D_s^2 \times H_s$$

$$= 1/4 \pi \times D_s^2 \times 2 D_s$$

$$= 1,57 D_s^3$$

Dimana

$$V \text{ tutup atas} = 0,000049 D_s^3 \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young; hal 88})$$

$$V \text{ tutup baw} = 0,000049 D_s^3$$

Jika diambil $\alpha = 30^\circ$

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

$$4,2414938 = 1,57 D_s^3 + 5E-05 D_s^3 + 5E-05 D_s^3$$

$$4,2414938 = 1,5701 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 2,7014198 \quad H = 2 D$$

$$D = 1,3927207 \text{ ft} = 2,7854414 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 16,712648 \text{ in} = 33,425296 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,4245013 \text{ m} = 0,8490025 \text{ m}$$

H bahan = 80% H tangki = 2,2284 ft

Komposisi bahan tercampur:

Komposisi	Berat		Densitas
	% berat	(kg/jam)	(lb/cuft)
H ₂ SO ₄	16%	15,74	114,003 (Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)
H ₂ O	84%	80,73	57,623 (Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)
Total	100%	96,47	

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

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{16\%}{114} + \frac{84\%}{57,623}}$$

$$= 62,681 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Menentukan Tekanan Desain

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

$$= 62,681118 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lb}_f}{\text{lbm}} \times 2,2283531 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 139,67566 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 = 0,9699 \text{ psi}$$

P operasi = P_{ir} - P_{out} + P hidrostatik

$$= 14,7 \text{ psi} - 14,7 \text{ psi} + 0,9699 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,9699 \text{ psi}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 0,9699 \times 1,1 \\ &= 1,0669 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tebal Minimum Shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

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

dengan:

t_{min} = tebal shell mini ; in

P = tekanan tangki ; psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki ; ir (1/2 D)

C = faktor korosi ; ir (digunakan 0,25 in)

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,

maka f = 18.800 psi [Perry ed. 7, T.10-49]

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

$$= 0,5 \times 16,713 \text{ in}$$

$$= 8,3563 \text{ in}$$

Asumsi tebal shell, $t_r = 1/3 \text{ in}$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6} + C \\ 1/3 &= \frac{1,0669 \times 8,3563}{f \times 0,8 - 0,6} + 0,25 \\ &= \frac{8,9153503}{2,9208 - 0,6} \end{aligned}$$

$$0,06 = f \times 2,9208$$

$$f = 2.723,28$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal 1/3 in dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas dan Bawah

Tutup atas dan bawah dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 t_s \\ &= 16,713 + 2 \times 1/3 \\ &= 17,34 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell tabel 5.7 hal 90

$$OD = 84 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 1/3 \text{ in}$$

$$i_{cr} = 5 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$r_c = 84 \text{ in}$$

karena i_{cr} lebih besar dari 6% r_c maka digunakan persamaan 7.77

Brownell & Young hal. 138

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,20} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{r_c / i_{cr}})$$



dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell min ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Dia ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan jenis *double weld* = 0,8

C = faktor koros = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,
maka 18.800 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

Asumsi tebal head = 0,3125 in

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{84}{5 \cdot 1/8}} \right)$$

$$= 1,76$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,20 + C}$$

$$0,31 = \frac{1,0669 \times 84 \times 1,76}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,20 \times 1,0669 + 0,25}$$

$$0,06 = \frac{157,9204274}{1,6 f - 0,2134}$$

$$f = 1.579,34$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal 0,31 in dapat dipakai

Tinggi tutup torispherical

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

$$= 84 - \left(84^2 - \frac{279,31261}{4} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,4167 \text{ in} = 0,0347 \text{ ft} = 0,0106 \text{ m}$$

Perencanaan Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah

Jumlah Impeller (Pengaduk) antara 4 - 16, tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8

Dipilih pengaduk type flat blade turbine dengan $j = 6$

1. Penentuan Dimensi Pengaduk

Tinggi bahan $t_H = 2,23 \text{ ft} = 26,74 \text{ in}$

Diameter dalam $D_t = 1,39 \text{ ft} = 16,713 \text{ in}$

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

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



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

Keterangan :

D_a = Diameter impeller (pengaduk)

D_t = Diameter tangki

L = Panjang blade

W = Lebar blade

E = Jarak impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki

J = Lebar baffle

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter impeler (} D_a \text{)} &= 1/3 D_t &= 0,33 \times 1,3927 \\ &&= 0,4642 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar blade (} W \text{)} &= 1/5 D_a &= 0,2 \times 0,4642 \\ &&= 0,0928 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang blade (} L \text{)} &= 1/4 D_a &= 0,25 \times 0,4642 \\ &&= 0,1161 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak impeller dari dasar (} E \text{)} &= 1/3 D &= 0,33 \times 1,3927 \\ &&= 0,4642 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar baffle (} J \text{)} &= 1/12 D_t &= 0,08 \times 1,3927 \\ &&= 0,1161 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal}_{\text{pengadu}} &= \frac{1}{10} \times 0,1161 &= 0,01 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

2. Penentuan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah} & & \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times S_g}{\text{Diameter tangki}} & \text{ (} J\text{oshi : 415)} \\ \text{impeller} &= & & \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{62,681 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,004 \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah impelle} &= \frac{\text{tinggi liquida} \times}{\text{Diameter tangk}} \\ &= \frac{2,2283531 \times 1,004}{1,392720683} \\ &= 1,6064 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jumlah impeller yang digu = 1,61 buah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak pengaduk} &= 1.5 \times D_a \\ &= 1,5 \times 0,4642 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,6964 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



3. Penentuan Power Motor

Penentuan putaran pengaduk:

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N \quad (\text{Dean : 389})$$

denga $V =$ pheripheral spe ; m/menit
untuk pengaduk jenis turbin

$$V = 200 - 250 \text{ m/menit} \quad (\text{Joshi : 415})$$

$$Da = \text{diameter penga ; m}$$

$$N = \text{putaran pengac ; rpm}$$

Dipilih putaran pengac $N = 135 \text{ rpm}$

$$Da = 0,4642 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,1415 \text{ m}$$

$$V = \pi \times Da \times N$$

$$= 3,14 \times 0,1415 \times 135$$

$$= 60,037 \text{ m/menit}$$

Bilangan Reynold, NRe :

$$\text{Putaran pengac} = 135 \text{ rpm} = 2,25 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 62,681 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{Sg bahan}}{\text{Sg ref}} \times \mu \text{ referen}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,0009$$

$$= 0,0008534 \text{ lb/ft.d (berdasarkan Sg bahan)}$$

$$NRe = \frac{\rho \times Da^2 \times N}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{62,7 \times 0,22 \times 2,25}{0,000853419}$$

$$= 35.615,78 > 2100$$

Untuk $NRe > 2100$ diperlukan 4 buah baffle, sudut 90° . [Perry 8^{ed} : 18-13]

Power pengaduk:

Untuk $NRe > 10.000$ perhitungan power digunakan persamaan berikut :

$$P = \frac{K_3}{g \rho} (N)^3 (Da)^5 \quad [\text{Ludwig, vol-1, pers 5.5 : 299}]$$

dengan:

$$P = \text{power} \quad ; \text{ hp}$$

$$K_3 = \text{faktor mixer (turbin)} \quad ; \quad 6,3 \quad [\text{Ludwig, vol-1 T.5-1 : 301}]$$

$$g = \text{konstanta gravitasi} \quad ; \quad 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lb}_m/\text{lb}_f$$

$$\rho = \text{densitas} \quad ; \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$N = \text{kecepatan putaran im ; rps}$$

$$Da = \text{diameter impeller} \quad ; \text{ ft}$$



$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{6,3}{32,2} \times 62,681 \times 11,4 \times 0,02 \\ &= 3,0 \text{ lb.ft/dt} \\ &= 0,0055 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan losses pengaduk:

Gland losses (kebocoran tenaga akibat poros $d = 10\%$ [Joshi; 424])

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gland losses } l &= 10\% \times 0,0055 \\ &\approx 0,0005 \text{ hp} \quad \text{minimum } 0,6 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan gland } l &= 0,0055 + 0,0005 \\ &= 0,006 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transmission system losses} &= 20\% \quad \text{[Joshi; 424]} \\ &= 20\% \times 0,006 \\ &= 0 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input dengan transmission system} &= 0,006 + 0,68 \\ &= 0,69 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk 2 buah impeller, maka power} &= 2 \times 0,69 \text{ hp} \\ &= 1,3801 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi moto = 80%

$$\text{Power moto} = \frac{1,3801}{80\%} = 1,7251 \text{ hp}$$

Digunakan power mc = 1,7250731 hp

Sistem Pendingin

Perhitungan jaket pendingin

Sebagai media pendingin digunakan air pendingin $s_1 = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Untuk menjaga suhu supaya suhu dalam tangki peng = 30°C

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ serap} &= 71.559,75 \text{ Kkal/jam} \\ &= 283.949,07 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Air Pendingin Ma = $25^\circ\text{C} = 77^\circ\text{F}$

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

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

$\Delta T_2 = 9^\circ\text{F}$

$\Delta T \text{ LMT} = 16,384^\circ\text{F}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Keb Air Pendingin} &= 3.785,28 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 8.345,10 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ Air Pendingin} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ &= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Keb Air Pendingin}}{\rho \text{ Air Pendingin}} \\ &= \frac{3.785,28 \text{ kg/jam}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 3,785276 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0371322 \text{ cuft/s}\end{aligned}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian lua (*Persamaan 20-1 kern hal 718*)

$$hc = 0,36 \left(\frac{k}{Di} \right) \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu}^{2/3} \frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} \frac{[\mu]}{\mu_w}^{0,14}$$

keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned}L &= Da (\text{diameter impeler}) = 0,4642 \text{ ft} \\ N &= \text{Putaran pengaduk} = 135 \text{ rpm} = 8100 \text{ rph} \\ \rho &= \text{berat jenis larutan} = 62,681 \text{ lb/cuft} \\ \mu &= \text{Viscositas larutan} = 0,0008534 \text{ lb/ft.s} \\ &= 3,0723085 \text{ lb/ft jam} \\ &= 1,2700241 \text{ cp} \\ C &= \text{kapasitas panas camp (Btu/lb }^\circ\text{ 1 Joule} = 0,0002 \text{ kkal} \\ &1 \text{ kkal/kg }^\circ\text{C} = 1 \text{ Btu/lb }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}K &= \text{konduktifitas larutan} \\ K_{\text{mix}} &= \frac{0,0677}{\text{sg} [1 - 0,0003 (t - 32)]} \\ &= \frac{0,0677}{1 [1 - 0,0003 (16,4 - 32)]} \\ &= 0,0671 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F} \quad \text{Perry ed 5 pers 3-89 hal 3-243} \\ Re_p &= \frac{[L^2 N \rho]^{2/3}}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{(0,46^2 \times 8100 \times 62,681)^{2/3}}{3,072308502} \\ &= 744,629158\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{[C \mu]^{1/3}}{k} &= \left(\frac{1 \times 3,0723}{0,067114364} \right)^{1/3} \\ &= 21,660715\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{[\mu]^{0,1}}{\mu_w} = \frac{[3,0723]^{0,14}}{1}$$



$$= 1,1702$$

$$\begin{aligned} hc &= 0,36 \times \frac{0,0671}{1,3927} \times 744,629158 \times 21,661 \times 1,1702 \\ &= 327,42502 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas bagian dalam jaket (h_i) :

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 1,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 1,37 \text{ in} \\ \text{flow area (a't)} &= 1,47 \text{ in} = 0,0009 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{surface per 1 in ft} &= 0,3925 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{W}{\rho \times a't} \\ &= \frac{3.785,28}{997 \times 0,0009} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4003,2953 \text{ m/jan} \\ &= 1,1120265 \text{ m/s} \\ &= 3,6483808 \text{ fps} \end{aligned}$$

$$h_i = 900 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ (Kern. Fig 25 halaman 835)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{io} &= h_i \times \frac{\text{ID}}{\text{OD}} \\ &= 900 \times \frac{1,37}{1,5} \\ &= 822 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_i \times h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}} \\ &= \frac{900 \times 822}{900 + 822} \\ &= 429,62 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_d = 0,001 \text{ (Kern Tabel 12, hal 845)}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{U_c + R_d} = \frac{1}{429,62 + 0} = 0,0033$$

maka nilai dari $U_I = 300,51182 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTI}} \\ &= \frac{283.949,07}{300,51 \times 16,384} \\ &= 57,67 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$



Menentukan Tinggi Jacket

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Jacket} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Bawah} \\ &= 2,7854 + 0,0347 \\ &= 2,8202 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

$$\text{Tebal air pendingin} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal jacket (tj)} = 1/5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Eff.sambungan las} = 0,80$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi (c)} = 1/8$$

Dipergunakan bahan konstruksi yang terbuat dari carbon Steel dengan spesifikasi, stainless steel A193 grade B8

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 15600 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Do (shell)} &= \text{Di} + 2t_s \\ &= 16,713 + 2 \times 1/5 \\ &= 17,11 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Di (jaket)} &= \text{Do}_s + 2s \\ &= 17,11 + 2 \times 2 \\ &= 21,113 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Do (jaket)} &= \text{Di}_j + 2t_j \\ &= 21,113 + 2 \times 1/5 \\ &= 21,51 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{P desain jaket} &= P_o - P_i + P_h \\ &= 14,7 - 14,7 + \rho \times \frac{\text{g}}{\text{gc}} \times h \text{ bahan} \\ &= 62,7 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} \times 1 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{lbm}} \times 2,2284 \text{ ft} \\ &= 139,67566 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ &= 0,9699078 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Penentuan Tebal jaket :

Tebal Jacket berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t = \frac{P \times D_i}{2f_e - P} + C$$

Dimana :

P_d = Tekanan desain (psi)

D_i = Diameter dalam jaket (in)

E = Faktor Pengela 0,8

t = Tebal dinding minimal (in)



$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{0,9699078 \times 21,51}{2 f \times 0,8 - 0,9699} + \frac{1}{8}$$
$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{20,86528526}{1,6 f - 0,9699} + 0,13$$
$$0,08 = \frac{20,86528526}{1,6 f - 0,9699}$$

$$0,08 (1,6 f - 0,9699) = 20,865$$
$$0,12 f - 0,0727 = 20,865$$
$$0,12 f = 20,938$$
$$f = 174,48$$

$f_{allowable} > f_{design}$ maka tebal jaket 1/5 in memenuhi
15600 > 174,48

Spesifikasi

- Fungsi : Mengencerkan larutan Asam Sulfat 98% sampai 66%
Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah torispherical dilengkapi pengaduk dan jaket
Dasar Pemiliha : Umum digunakan untuk mengencerkan larutan dengan tekanan atmosphere

Dimensi shell :

- Diameter shell inside : 1,3927 ft = 0,4245 m
Tinggi shell : 2,7854 ft = 0,849 m
Tebal shell : 1/3 in
Tinggi total tangki : 2,8549 ft
Tinggi tutup (atas & b : 0,0347 ft
Tebal tutup (atas & ba : 0,3125 in
Bahan konstruksi : stainless steel A193 grade B8,
Jumlah tangki : 1 tangki

Sistem pengaduk :

- Dipakai impeller jenis turbin dengan 6 buah flat blade dengan 1 impeller.
Diameter impeller : 0,4642 ft = 0,1415 m
Lebar blade : 0,0928 ft = 0,0283 m
Panjang blade : 0,1161 ft = 0,0354 m
Jarak impeller dari da : 0,4642 ft = 0,1415 m
Lebar baffle : 0,1161 ft = 0,0354 m
Jumlah Impeller : 1,6064 Buah
Power motor : 1,7251 hp

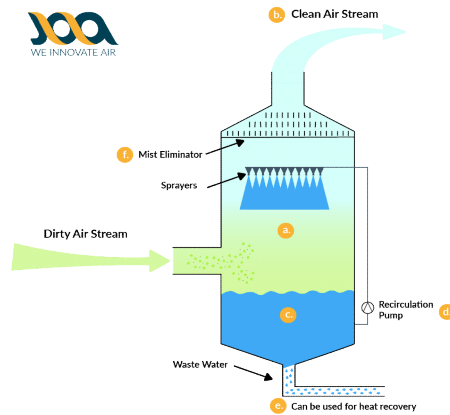
Dimensi jaket pendingin:

- Diameter dalam jaket : 21,113 in = 0,5363 m
Tinggi jaket : 2,8202 ft = 0,8596 m



Jaket spacing : 2 in = 0,0508 m
 Luas *Heat Transfer* : 57,67 ft²
 Tebal Shell : 1/5 in

34. Tail Gas Scrubber



Perhitungan :

Liquid yang ada pada kolom L

Feed masuk liquid dari atas, L2:

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
H ₂ SO ₄	0,32	98	0,0033	0,0008
H ₂ O	72,01	18	4,0006	0,9992
Total	72,332		4,0039	1

Produk liquid keluar dari bawah, L1 :

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	11,60	132	0,0879	0,25
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12,23	132	0,0926	0,26
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,34	60	0,0223	0,06
KCl	9,27	75	0,1236	0,35
H ₂ O	0,52	18	0,029	0,08
Total	34,96		0,3554	1

$$L = 12,172 + 12,172 = 24,345 \text{ kmol}$$



Gas yang berada pada kolom G

Feed gas masuk dari bawah, G1 :

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
NH ₃	71,69	17	4,217	1
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	32,57	132	0,2468	0,9
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	11,98	132	0,0908	0,9
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,31	60	0,0219	0,9
KCl	9,09	75	0,1211	0,9
H ₂ O	72,53	18	4,0296	0,9
Total	199,18		8,7272	1

Produk atas gas, G2 :

Komponen	Berat	BM	Kmol	Fraksi Mol
NH ₃	129,106	17	7,5945	1
Total	129,11		7,5945	1

Gas terserap :

$$G_1 : 8,73 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,0024 \text{ kmol/detik}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{G_1 \text{ NH}_3 - G_2 \text{ NH}_3}{G_1 \text{ NH}_3} = \frac{8,7272 - 7,5945}{8,727204239}$$
$$= 0,1298 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{y_1}{1 - y_1} = \frac{0,1298}{1 - 0,1298}$$
$$= 0,1492 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}$$

Laju alir NH₃ yang keluar

$$G_s = G_1 \times (1 - y_1)$$
$$= 0,0024 \times (1 - 0,1298)$$
$$= 0,0021096 \text{ kmol/detik}$$

Dari perhitungan neraca massa diperoleh % penyisihan gas sebagai produk atas adalah

$$= \left(1 - \frac{G_2 \text{ Total}}{G_1 \text{ Total}} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{7,5945}{8,7272} \right) \times 100\%$$

$$= 13,0\%$$



$$\begin{aligned}y_2 &= 13,0\% \times y_1 \\ &= 13,0\% \times 0,1 \\ &= 0,0 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}\end{aligned}$$

Media Penyerap :

Kandungan NH_3 = Fraksi mol NH_3 (X_2)

$$X_2 \text{ NH}_3 = 0 \text{ kmol/kmol feed}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{0}{1 - 0} = 0 \text{ kmol NH}_3/\text{kmol feed}$$

Vapor pressure :

$$\ln P = A - \frac{B}{C + T}$$

Konstanta Antoine : (Sherwood, Appendix C)

Komponen	A	B	C
NH_3	16,948	2132,5	-32,98

Vapor pressure NH_3 pada suhu 30°C = 303,15 K

$$\begin{aligned}\ln P &= A - \frac{B}{C + T} \\ &= 16,948 - \frac{2132,5}{-32,98 + 303,15} \\ &= 9,0549 \\ P &= 8560,5664 \text{ mmHg}\end{aligned}$$

Total Vapor Pressure = 8560,5664 mmHg

Tekanan total pada kolom = 1 atm = 760 mmHg

$$\frac{P^*}{P_t} = \frac{8560,6}{760} = 11,264$$

Persamaan garis kesetimbangan

$$\frac{P^*}{P_t} = \frac{P^*(X^*)}{P_t(1-X)} \quad (\text{Treyball, Page 287})$$

Persamaan garis operasi

$$G_s (Y_1 - Y) = L_s (X_1 - X) \quad (\text{Treyball, Page 287})$$

$$\frac{L_s}{G_s} = \frac{(Y_1 - Y)}{(X_1 - X)}$$



Pada kondisi L_s minimum $X_1 = 0,2$
(Diambil dari salah satu titik kesetimbangan)

$$\begin{aligned}L_s \text{ min} &= \frac{G_s \times (Y_1 - Y_2)}{(X_1 - X)} \\&= \frac{0,002110 \times (0,1492 - 0,0194)}{(0,2 - 0)} \\&= 0,0013691 \text{ kmol/detik}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : L_s operasi = 1,5 L_s minimum (Treyball, Page 288)

L_s operasi = 1,5 x 0,0013691 = 0,002053593 kmol/detik

$$\begin{aligned}X_1 &= \frac{G_s(Y_1 - Y)}{L_s} + X_2 \\&= \frac{0,002110 \times (0,1492 - 0,0)}{0,002053593} \\&= 0,1333 \text{ kmol/detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{L_s}{G_s} = \frac{0,0020536}{0,0021096} = 0,9735$$

Dari grafik untuk $x = 0,0005$
Diperoleh $y = 0,21$
 $y^* = 0,43$

Number of transfer unit,

$$N_g = \int \frac{1}{y^* - y} \quad (\text{Mc Ketta, Page 242})$$

Digunakan, $y = 0,21$

Analisa data dengan menggunakan metode simpson, interval = 3
didapat :

Fungsi	y	$\frac{1}{y^* - y}$
f1	0,21	4,5455
f2	3,21	-0,3597
f3	6,21	-0,173
f4	9,21	-0,1139
f5	12,21	-0,0849



Metode Simpson :

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} F(x)dx = \frac{h}{3} [f_0 + 4(f_1 + f_3) + 2(f_2 + f_4) + f_5]$$

Dimana h = Interval

$$\begin{aligned} N_g &= \frac{3}{3} \times 16,458 \\ &= 16,458 = 16 \text{ Buah} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Densitas Campuran

Komponen	Berat (kg)	Fraksi Berat (Xi)	ρ (g/cm ³)	ρ (g/cm ³)	X_i/ρ
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	11,60	0,331745802	1,769	110,44	0,003
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	12,23	0,349753627	1,619	101,07	0,0035
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1,34	0,038346449	1,335	83,341	0,0005
KCl	9,27	0,265228426	1,998	124,73	0,0021
H ₂ O	0,52	0,014925695	1	62,428	0,00024
Total	34,96	1			0,0093

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho} = 0,0093$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{0,0093} = 107,642 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad \rho \text{ gas} = 0,0426$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_g &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{107,64 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,7243 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern T.6 Page 808 di dapat sg referenc = 1

Dari Kern Fig. 14 Page 823 di dapat μ reference = 0,95 Cp

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{S_g \text{ bahan}}{S_g \text{ reference}} \times \mu \text{ reference} \\ &= \frac{1,7243}{1} \times 0,95 \\ &= 1,6380 \text{ Cp} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{L}{G} \left(\frac{\rho G}{\rho L} \right)^{0,5} = 0,9735 \left(\frac{0,0426}{107,6418} \right)^{0,5}$$
$$= 0,01937$$

Dari Perry 6^{ed}, fig 18-38 hal 18-22 dengan asumsi approximate flooding didapat :

$$\frac{G^2}{\rho} \frac{F_p}{G} \frac{\Psi}{\rho L g} \mu^2 = 0,3$$

Dimana :

G = Superficial gas mass flux

F_p = Konstanta packing : Untuk 1 in (25 mm) ra = 50
(Ulrich, hal 198)

$$\Psi = \frac{\rho}{\rho \cdot L} = \frac{62,428}{107,642} = 0,580$$

m = Viskositas. Cp ; $\mu = 1,66$ Cp

g = Konstanta grafitasi : 32,147 lb/ft det²

0,5 jam = 1800 detik

$$0,3 = \frac{G^2 \times 50 \times 0,572 \times 1,6380^2}{0,0426 \times 107,642 \times 32,147 \times 1800}$$

$$0,3 = \frac{G^2 \times 76,739129}{265340,4788}$$

$$G^2 = \frac{79602,14365}{76,73912891} = 1037,308408 \quad \text{lb/jam ft}^3$$

$$G = 32,207273 \quad \text{lb/jam ft}^2$$

Asumsi = 85%

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\text{actual}} &= 85\% \times G \\ &= 85\% \times 32,207 \\ &= 27,38 \quad \text{lb/jam ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dari produk atas gas G₂ = 0,2213 kmol/jam = 221,3 mol/jam

$$\text{Diameter tower, } D = \sqrt{\frac{4V \cdot Mg}{\pi G}} \quad (\text{Ulrich, Persamaan 4-88})$$



Dimana :

$$V = \text{gas flow rat} = 0,2213 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$Mg = \text{Berat gas} = 199,17635 \text{ kg} = 439,10816 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Diameter tower} = 37,84292 \text{ ft} = 11,534522 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan tinggi tower :

Ulrich ; pers 4-88, didapat Height Equipment to Theoretical Plate, HETP =

$$D^{0,3}$$

$$\text{Maka HETP} = D^{0,3}$$

$$= \#^{0,3}$$

$$= 2,9743727 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tower, I} = N_g \times \text{ETP}$$

$$= 16,458 \times 2,9744$$

$$= 48,951 \text{ ft} = 14,92 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Stage Efisiensi} = 60\% \quad (\text{Ulrich, tabel 4-82})$$

$$\text{Maka tinggi ko} = \frac{48,951}{60\%}$$

$$= 81,585 \text{ ft} = 24,867 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetri} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{271,51}{109,1855}$$

$$= 2,486672 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Pada proses ini dipilih rashing rin (**Perry 6ed tabel 14-3**)

$$\text{Ukuran ring} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tekanan} = 0,97 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi kolo} = 33,9 \text{ ft} = 10,327 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 1,35 \text{ ft} = 0,4115 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diameter tutup} = \text{Diameter tangk} = 1,35 \text{ ft} = 0,41 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Rasio axis} = 2 : 1$$

$$= 2$$

Tebal Dinding Tangki

$$\text{Tekanan Operasi} = 0,97 \text{ atm} = 98,285 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Faktor Keamanan} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Maka Design} = 1,05 \times 98,285 \text{ kPa}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 103,2 \text{ kPa} \\ \text{Efisiensi Sambun\text{g}} &= 0,8 \\ \text{Allowable Stress} &= 12,65 \text{ Psi} = 87,219 \text{ kPa} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tebal Shell Minimum

Tebal shell berdasarjan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank :

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

Dengan :

- t_{\min} = Tebal shell minimum (in)
- P = Tekanan tangki (Psi)
- r_i = Jari-jari tangki (in) (1/2 D)
- C = Faktor korosi (in) (digunakan 1/8 in) = 0,125 in
- E = Faktor pengelasan, digunakan double weld, E : 0,8
- f = Stress allowable, bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C, maka : f = 12,65 Psi (**Brownell, Table 13-1**)

$$r_i = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,3477 = 0,6739 \text{ ft} = 0,0562 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0.6 P} + C \\ &= \frac{14,968 \times 0,0562}{10120 - 8,9808} + 0,125 \\ &= \frac{0,8405156}{10111,019} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1250831 \text{ in (Digunakan } t = 1/5 \text{ in)} \end{aligned}$$

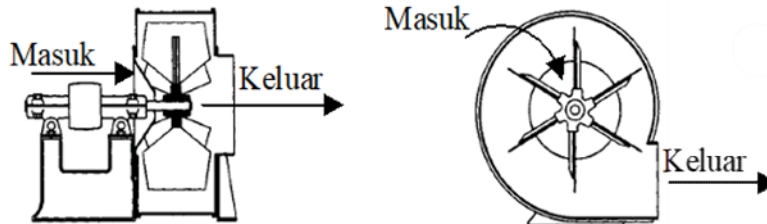
Spesifikasi :

- Fungsi : Menyerap sisa gas dari Granulator dengan bantuan Asam Sulfat
- Type : Packed Bed
- material : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
- Ukuran Ring : 25 mm = ft
- Tinggi Kolom : 33,9 ft = 10,327 m
- Diameter tangki : 1,35 ft = 0,4115 m
- Diameter tutup : 1,35 ft = 0,4115 m
- Tebal shell : 1/5 in
- Tebal tutup atas : 1/5 in
- Tebal tutup bawah : 1/5 in



35. Blower (G-315B)

Fungsi : Memindahkan dust ke tail gas scrubber
Type : Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.



Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa udara} &= 34,9560 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 77,0647 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 17,6738 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ \text{BM udara} &= 28,84 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ \text{BM udara standart} &= 359,00 \text{ kg/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan densitas campuran (udara + padatan): (Himmelblau , Page 249)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pada } P &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ T &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 545,6700 \text{ }^\circ\text{R} \end{aligned}$$

Udara standart

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 536,6700 \text{ }^\circ\text{R} \\ P &= 1 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \frac{T_{\text{udara standart}}}{T} \times \frac{P}{P_{\text{udara standart}}} \times \frac{BM}{BM_{\text{udara standart}}}$$

Keterangan :

T = Suhu bahan ; °Rankine
P = Tekanan bahan ; atm
BM = Berat molekul campuran
Tp = suhu udara standar

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{T_{\text{udara standart}}}{T} \times \frac{P}{P_{\text{udara standart}}} \times \frac{BM}{BM_{\text{udara standart}}} \\ &= \frac{536,67}{545,67} \times \frac{1}{1} \times \frac{28,8}{359} \\ &= 0,0790093 \text{ /cuft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{77,06}{0,0790093} \\ &= 975,388 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 16,256 \text{ cuft/menit}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{Q}{v} \\ &= \frac{17,67}{4.000,00} \\ &= 0,0044\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}ID &= \left(\frac{4 \times A}{\pi} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= \left(\frac{4 \times 0,0044}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= 0,0750\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi blower

Asumsi : aliran turbulen [Foust, App.C6A]

Dipilih pipa 1/8 in, sch 40

$$OD = 0,405 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 0,269 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 1/4 \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,27^2 \\ &= 0,0568 \text{ in}^2\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power blower

$$Hp = 0,000157 Q \times \Delta P \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-22}]$$

Pressure drop diambil = 0,5 Psi

Dimana :

$$1 \text{ Psi} = 27,7 \text{ in H}_2\text{O}$$

$$0.5 \text{ Psi} = 13,9 \text{ in H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Hp &= 0,0002 \times 16,26 \times 13,9 \\ &= 0,0353 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi} = \frac{Hp \text{ blower}}{Hp \text{ shaft}} \quad [\text{Perry } 6^{\text{ed}}; \text{ pers.6-35}; \text{ Page.6-21}]$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Effisiensi blower} &= 40\% - 85\% \\ \text{Dipilih efisiensi blower} &= 85\% , \text{ maka :} \\ \text{Hp shaft} &= \frac{0,0353489}{85\%} \\ &= 0,0415869 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

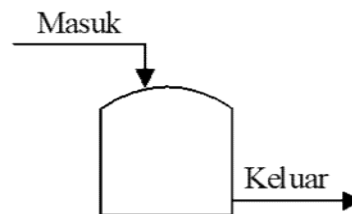
$$\text{Adiabatic head} = 15000 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \text{ gas} \quad [\text{Perry 6}^{\text{th}} ; \text{fig.6-35}]$$

Spesifikasi Blower :

Fungsi	: Memindahkan dust ke tail gas scrubber
Type	: Centrifugal Blower
Dasar Pemilihan	: Sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi.
Rate Volumetrik	: 16,26 cuft/menit
Adiabatic Head	: 15000 ft.lbf/lb _m gas
Effisiensi Blower	: 85%
Power	: 0,0416 Hp
Bahan Konstruksi	: Carbon Steel
Jumlah	: 1 Buah multistage

36. TANGKI DUST SCRUBBER (F-316)

Fungsi	: Menampung sisa debu dari Dust Scrubber dan Tail Gas Scrubber
Type	: Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dish dan bawah dished head dan tutup bawah plate datar.
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk menampung larutan
Kondisi Operasi	:
- Tekanan	: 1 atm
- Suhu	: 30 °C
- Waktu tinggal	: 1 hari





Perhitungan

Komposisi bahan :

Komposisi	% berat	Berat	Densitas	
		(kg/jam)	(g/cm ³)	
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	26%	32,5730	1,77	(Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	9%	11,9815	1,62	(Perry 7ed ; T. 2-28)
CO(NH ₂) ₂	1%	1,3136	1,32	
KCl	7%	9,0859	1,98	
H ₂ O	57%	72,5327	0,923	
Total	100%	127,4867		

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas campuran} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\text{fraksi berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}} \times 62,43 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{26\%}{1,77} + \frac{9\%}{1,62} + \frac{1\%}{1,32} + \frac{7\%}{1,98} + \frac{57\%}{0,923}} \times 62,4 \\ &= 72,3766 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 127,4867 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 281,0597 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{281,06 \text{ lb/jam}}{72,3766 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 3,8833 \text{ cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 hari proses 1 buah tangki (mempermudah pengeluaran dan pengisian), sehingga volume bahan adalah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= 3,8833 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times \# \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}} \times 1 \text{ hari} \\ &= 93,1991 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka volume tangki} &= \frac{93,20 \text{ cuft}}{80\%} \\ &= 116,4989 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

Asumsi Dimention ratio : H/D = 2 - 5 (Ulrich : T.4-27)
dipilih : H/D = 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1/4 \pi D^2 H \\ 116,50 &= 0,25 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}116,50 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D^3 &= 74,2031 & H &= 2 D \\ D &= 4,2022 \text{ ft} & &= 8,4043 \text{ ft} \\ &= 50,4261 \text{ in} & &= 100,8522 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,2808 \text{ m} & &= 2,5616 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tebal Minimum Shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

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

dengan:

$$\begin{aligned}t_{s_{\min}} &= \text{tebal shell minimum} && ; \text{ in} \\ P &= \text{tekanan tangki} && ; \text{ psi} \\ r_i &= \text{jari-jari tangki} && ; \text{ in } (1/2 D) \\ C &= \text{faktor korosi} && ; \text{ in (digunakan } 0,25 \text{ in)} \\ E &= \text{faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, } E = && 0,8 \\ f &= \text{allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,} \\ &\text{maka } f = && 18.800 \text{ psi} \quad \text{[Perry ed. 7, T.10-49]}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times H \text{ liq} \quad (H \text{ liq} = 80\% H \text{ tangki}) \\ &= \frac{72,3766 \text{ lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 6,7235 \text{ ft} \\ &= 486,6224 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ &= 3,3791 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P \text{ operasi} &= P_{\text{in}} - P_{\text{out}} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} - 14,7 \text{ psi} + 3,3791 \text{ psi} \\ &= 3,3791 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}P \text{ design} &= 3,3791 \times 1,1 \\ &= 3,717 \text{ psi} \\ r_i &= 0,5 \times D \\ &= 0,5 \times 50,426 \text{ in} \\ &= 25,2130 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 1/2 in

$$\begin{aligned}t_{s_{\min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \\ 1/2 &= \frac{3,717 \times 25,213}{f \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 3,717} + 1/4 \\ 1/4 &= \frac{93,717305}{f \cdot 0,8 - 2,2302} \\ f &= 471,3743\end{aligned}$$



f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal shell $1/2$ in dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas

Tutup atas dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 t_h \\ &= 50,426 + 2 \quad 0,5 \\ &= 51,4261 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan **Brownell tabel 5.7**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 51,426 \text{ in} \\ t_{\text{head}} &= 0,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{icr} &= 11,5 \text{ in} \\ r_c &= 170 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari $6\% r$ maka digunakan persamaan 13.12

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{r_c / \text{icr}} \right)$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,

maka $f = 18.800$ psi [**Brownell, T.13-1**]

Asumsi tebal head = $1/2$ in

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{\text{icr}}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}} \right) \\ &= 1,7112 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,50} + C$$

$$1/2 = \frac{3,717 \times 170 \times 1,711}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 3,717} + 1/4$$

$$1/4 = \frac{1081,168629}{1,6 f - 0,7434}$$

$$f = 2.703,3862$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal head $1/2$ in dapat digunakan



Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah

Tutup bawah dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 t_h \\ &= 50,426 + 2,00 \quad 0,5 \\ &= 51,4261 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell tabel 5.7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 192 \text{ in} \\ t_h &= 0,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{icr} &= 11,5 \text{ in} \\ r_c &= 170 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari 6% r maka digunakan **persamaan 13.12**

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{r_c / \text{icr}})$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,
maka f = 18.800 psi **[Brownell, T.13-1]**

Asumsi tebal head = 1/2 in

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{\text{icr}}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}}) \\ &= 1,7112 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C$$

$$1/2 = \frac{3,717 \times 170 \times 1,7112}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 3,717} + 1/4$$

$$1/4 = \frac{4710,9636}{1,6 f - 3,2388}$$

$$f = 11.779,4333$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal head 1/2 in dapat digunakan

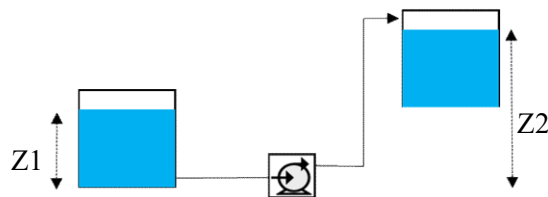


Spesifikasi

Fungsi	: Menampung sisa debu dari Dust Scrubber dan Tail Gas Scrubber
Type	: Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dish dan bawah dished head dan tutup bawah plate datar.
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk menampung larutan
Volume tangki	: 116,499 cuft = 3,2969 m ³
Diameter tangki	: 4,2022 ft = 1,2808 m
Tinggi tangki	: 8,4043 ft = 2,5616 m
Tebal shell	: 1/2 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 1/2 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 1/2 in
Waktu penyimpan	: 1 Hari
Bahan konstruksi	: stainless steel A193 grade B8
Jumlah	: 1 buah

37. POMPA DUST TANK (L-318)

Fungsi	= Untuk Memompa bahan dari dust tank ke WWTP
Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Dasar	= Viskositas rendah
Pemilihan	



$$\text{Kapasitas} = 127,48669 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 281,05971 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ dust} = 62,9708 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \\ &= \frac{62,9708 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1,0087 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dari Tern T.6 Page 808 di dapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 1$$

$$\text{Dari Kern Fig. 14 Page 823 di dapat } \mu \text{ reference} = 0,95 \text{ Cp}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ dust} &= 1,4 \quad \text{Cps} \\ &= 0,00098 \quad \text{lb/ft.s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Flow rate (Qf)} &= \frac{281,05971 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,9708 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 4,463334 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,001240 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0,5564676 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen.

Dari **Peters & Timmerhaus 4th ed., p. 496** didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,0492 \times 1,71 \\ &= 0,3288 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa 1/8 sch. 40

Dari Kern, tabel 11, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ID} &= 0,269 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,0224 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 0,058 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,0004 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh kecepatan alir, V :

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{\text{Flow rate (Qf)}}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,00124 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0004 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 3,098 \text{ ft/s}\end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID } V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,02 \times 3,1 \times 63}{0,00098} \\ &= 4462,3534 > 2100 \text{ (Turbulen)}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa commercial steel, dengan :

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon &= 0,00015 \quad \text{Mc Cabe 7th fig 5.10 page 115} \\ \epsilon/D &= 0,0066914\end{aligned}$$

Dengan NRe = 4462,35 diperoleh :

$$f = 0,0246 \quad \text{faktor gesekan Darcy-Weisbach}$$



Dengan persamaan Bernoulli

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

Dari Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 489

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 13 \text{ m} = 42,6504 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang equivalent suction, L_s :

$$2 \text{ buah elbow standart } 90^\circ \text{ standart ratio, } L/D = 32$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 2 \times 32 \times ID \\ &= 2 \times 32 \times 0,022 \\ &= 1,4347 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

1 buah gate valve, $L = 7$

$$\begin{aligned} L_s &= 1 \times 7 \times ID \\ &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,02 \\ &= 0,1569 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 42,7 + 1,43 + 0,16 \\ &= 44,242 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa 3 sch. 40

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot V^2 \cdot L}{gc \cdot ID} \text{ Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 483} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 0,02 \times 9,6 \times 44,242}{32,174 \times 0,0224} \\ &= 28,9656 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke reaktor Pre-Neutralizer

$$F_2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \text{ Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 484}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 \lll V_2 \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} &= 0 \\ &= \frac{9,6^2 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,1492 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki penampung Ammonia

$$F_3 = \frac{kc \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \quad A_1 \ggg A_2 \text{ maka } kc = 0,55$$



$$= \frac{0,55 \times 9,6 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174}$$

$$= 0,082 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

Maka,

$$\Sigma F = 29 + 0,15 + 0,08$$

$$= 29,197 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

Asumsi :

$$Z_1 = H \text{ liq tangki penyimpan} = 0,0000 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = H \text{ liq tangki pengencer} = 8,4043 \text{ ft}$$

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

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

$$= (0,0000 - 8,4043) \times \frac{1 \text{ ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2.\text{lbf}}$$

$$= -8,4043 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}}{\text{lb}_m}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} + \frac{\rho g h}{gc}$$

$$= 0 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 + 63 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 6,56 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 413,09 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ atm} = 0,0 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = \frac{413,1 - 0,0}{62,9708} = 6,5600 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$V_2 = 3,098 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (untuk aliran turbulen)}$$

Maka,

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

$$= 6,56 + -8,4043 + \frac{9,6 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 29,197$$

$$= 27,502 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

Dimana $\eta < 1$ (Mc. Cabe, hal 74)

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 2th ed., fig. 14-37, diperoleh:

Effisiensi pompa = 55%

$$W_p = \underline{27,502}$$



$$\frac{55\%}{55\%} \\ = 50,002963 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir massa (m)} &= \rho \cdot V \cdot A \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, pers. 42, hal 62} \\ &= 62,971 \times 3,098 \times 0,0004 \\ &= 0,0780721 \text{ lb/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{m \cdot W_p}{550} \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, hal 76} \\ &= \frac{0,08 \times 50,003}{550} \\ &= 0,0071 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

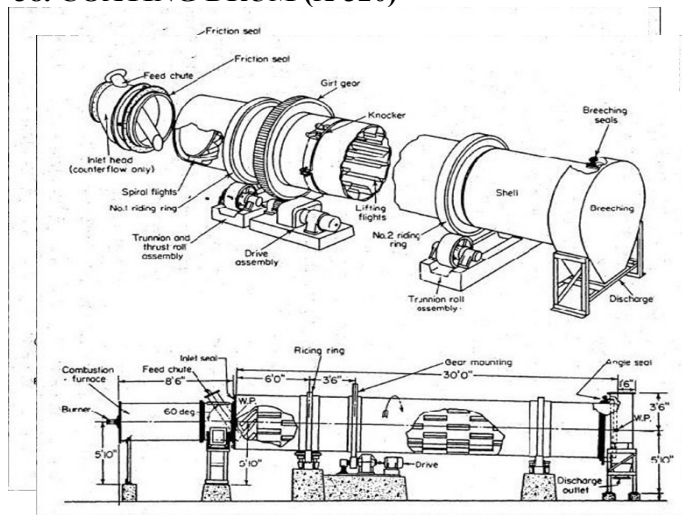
Dari **fig. 14-38, Petter's** diperoleh efisiensi motor : 80%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power sesungguhnya} &= \frac{0,0071}{80\%} \\ &= 0,0089 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa

Fungsi	=	Memindahkan bahan dari tangki amonia ke reaktor
Type	=	Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	=	127,4867 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	=	3,0980 ft/detik
BHp	=	0,0071 Hp
Power Motor	=	0,0089 Hp
Rate volumetrik	=	0,5565 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	=	27,5016 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	=	55%
Effisiensi Motor	=	80%
Bahan Konstruksi	=	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	=	1 Buah

38. COATING DRUM (X-320)



- Fungsi = Mengeringkan Granul NPK
 Type = Rotary Drum
 Dasar pemilihan = Sesuai dengan bahan dan granulasi berjalan cepat

Data Komponen Campuran:

Komponen	Fraksi (%)	Berat (kg/jam)	ρ (gr/cm ³)	ρ (lb/cuft)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	33,00%	16165,12732	1,769	110,4387
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	34,80%	17042,60273	1,619	101,0742
CO(NH ₂) ₂	3,81%	1868,524724	1,335	83,3441
KCl	26,39%	12923,90513	1,998	124,7351
H ₂ O	1,52%	745,8845938	1	62,43
Coating Powder	0,23%	111,1111111	1,05	65,5515
Coating Oil	0,25%	121,2121212	1,4	87,402
Total	100,00%	48978,36772		

Rata-rata densitas campuran (ρ campuran):

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

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{33,00\%}{110,44} + \frac{34,80\%}{101,07} + \frac{3,81\%}{83,344} + \frac{26,39\%}{124,74} + \frac{1,52\%}{62,43} + \frac{0,23\%}{65,552} + \frac{0,25\%}{87,402}}$$

$$= 107,39779$$



Neraca Massa dan Panas:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Feed masuk} &= 48978,36772 \text{ kg/jam} = 107978,689 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Total panas} &= 1255195,942 \text{ kkal/jam} = 4977730,549 \text{ Btu/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Temperatur ($^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan $^{\circ}\text{F}$):

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu bahan masuk} &= 80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 176 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu bahan keluar} &= 90 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 194 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu udara masuk} &= 110 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 230 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \text{Suhu udara keluar} &= 95 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 203 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan ΔT_{LMTD} (Log Mean Temperature Difference)

dengan asumsi aliran counter flow:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_1 &= 230 - 203 = 27 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ \Delta t_2 &= 194 - 176 = 18 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1} \\ &= \frac{18 - 27}{\ln 18 / 27} = 22,197 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = 267,7 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

Perpindahan panas:

$$Q = U_a \times V \times \Delta T \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20-35}$$

Dengan:

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \text{panas total} \quad \text{kJ/dt} \\ U_a &= \text{koefisien volumetri heat tranfer} \quad \text{kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} \\ &= 25-60 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} \quad \text{Perry 7th, T.12-58} \\ V &= \text{volume drum} \\ \Delta T &= \text{Log mean temperature difference, K}\end{aligned}$$

Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= 1255195,942 \text{ kkal/jam} = 1458788,724 \text{ J/dt} \\ \Delta T &= 267,7 \text{ K} \\ U_a &= 25 \text{ kJ/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} = 25000 \text{ J/m}^3 \text{ dt.K} \\ &= 93,3868165 \text{ J/m}^3 \text{ dt.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \frac{Q}{U_a \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{1458788,724}{93,4 \times 268} = 58,351549\end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan diameter rotary:

$$Q = \frac{0,5 \times G \times 0,67}{D} \times V \times \Delta T$$

Dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di } Q &= \text{total head transfer} &= &1255196 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ & &= &4977731 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \text{rate media pemanas} \text{ lb/jam ft}^2 \\ &\quad \text{(0.5–5 kg/dt m}^2 \text{ ; Ulrich T.4–10)} \\ &= 1 \times 737 \text{ lb/jamft}^2 = 737 \text{ lb/jamft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = 58,4 \text{ m}^3 = 2060,6674 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\Delta T = 267,70374 \text{ K}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{0,5 \times G \times 0,67}{Q} \times V \times \Delta T \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 737 \times 0,67}{107978,689} \times 2060,7 \times 267,7 \\ &= 213,05784 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Area drum:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{drum}} &= \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} && \text{(Ulrich: 143)} \\ &= \frac{3,14 \times 213^2}{4} = 35634 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Panjang drum:

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \times L}{SN \times 0,9 D} \pm 0,6 \frac{BLG}{F} \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20–39}$$

$$B = 5 (D_p)^{-0,5} \quad \text{Perry 6th, Pers 20–40}$$

Keterangan:

- θ = time of passes
- L = panjang drum
- S = slope drum
- N = speed
- D = diameter drum
- B = konstanta material
- G = rate massa udara
- F = rate solid
- Dp = ukuran partikel



Ketentuan:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 2-5 && \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20-75)} \\ S &= 0,05 && \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20-75)} \\ D &= L/D = 2-5 && \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20-75)} \\ G &= 0,05-5 \text{ kg/dt m}^2 && \text{(Ulrich, T.4-10:132)} \\ \theta &= 5 \text{ menit} && \text{(Perry 7th, hal 20-75)} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned} D_p &= 1680 \text{ } \mu\text{m} && \text{(Perry 6th, T21-6)} \\ G &= 1 \text{ kg/ m}^2 \text{ dt} = 737 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2 \\ N &= 6 \text{ Rpm} \\ B &= 5 \left(\frac{1680}{254} \right)^{-0,5} \\ &= 0,1219875 \\ F &= \frac{48978,368}{35634,01} \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{ft}^2} = 1,3744838 \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{ft}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \frac{0,23 \times L}{SN \times 0,9 D} \pm 0,6 \frac{BLG}{F} \\ 5 &= \frac{0,23 \times L}{0,05 \times 6 \times 0,9 \times 213} + \frac{0,6 \times 0,12 \times L \times 737}{1,37448376} \\ 5 &= 195,3976 L + 39,245918 L \\ L &= 0,0213089 \text{ ft} \\ \text{cek } L/D &= \frac{0,0213089}{213,05784} = 0,000100 \text{ (range memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan sudut kemiringan Rotary Dryer:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Slope} &= 0,05 \\ \text{Panjang drum} &= 0,0213 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Slope actual} &= \text{slope} \times \text{panjang drum} = 0,0011 \text{ ft} = 0,0003 \text{ m} \\ \text{Sudut granulator} &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan tebal shell drum:

Rotary drum memakai silinder dengan bahan dari carbon steel SA 515 grade 55 dengan stress allowable = 13700 (Perry 5ed, T.6-57) Untuk pengelasan digunakan double welded butt joint dengan efisiensi 80%, serta faktor korosi digunakan 1/8 in.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perbandingan tinggi bahan dan diameter drum, } H/D &= 0,16 \\ D &= 213,06 \text{ ft} && \text{(Perry 5ed, T.6-52)} \\ H &= 0,16 D = 34,089 \text{ ft} \\ \rho &= 107,4 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan vertikal pada tangki: (Mc.Cabe pers.26-24)



$$P_B = \frac{r \rho_B \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right)}{2 \mu' k'} \left(1 - e^{-2 \mu' k' Z_t / r} \right)$$

Dimana:

P_b = tekanan vertikal pada dasar

ρ_b = bulk density bahan

μ' = koefisien gesek (0.35 - 0.55) diambil = 0,45 (Mc.Cabe p.299)

k' = ratio tekanan normal

$$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} \quad (\text{pers.26-17, Mc.Cabe})$$
$$= \frac{1 - \sin 30}{1 + \sin 30} = 83,554$$

Z_t = tinggi total material dalam tangki

Asumsi tinggi bahan 15% dari tinggi drum

Dimana tinggi drum = diameter drum

$$= 15\% \times 213,06 = 31,959 \text{ ft}$$

$$r = \text{jari-jari tangki} = 106,53 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_b = \frac{r \rho_B \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right)}{2 \mu' k'} \left(1 - e^{-2 \mu' k' Z_t / r} \right)$$
$$= \frac{107 \times 107 \times 0,12 \times 1}{2 \times 0,45 \times 83,6} \left(1 - e^{-2 \times 0,5 \times 83,6 \times \frac{32,0}{107}} \right)$$
$$= 18,5597 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$
$$= 0,1288867 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan lateral

$$P_L = k' \times P_b = 83,554 \times 0,1289 = 10,769$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_b + P_L = 0,1289 + 10,769 = 10,898 \text{ psi}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 10%, maka digunakan tekanan:

$$= 1,1 \times 10,9 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 12 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal shell berdasarkan API-ASME Code:

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 F E - P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254})$$



$$e = 80\%$$

Dipakai **double welded butt joint**: (digunakan 3/16 in)

$$ts = \frac{10,898 \times 213,06}{2 \times 1,3745 \times 0,8 - 10,898} + \frac{1}{8}$$
$$= 1265,7748$$

Isolasi: (Perry 7ed, 12-42)

Batu isolasi dipakai 4 in = 213,06 ft

Diameter dalam rotary = 213,06 + 0,0313 = 213,09 ft

Diameter luar rotary = 213,09 + 0,6667 = 213,76 ft

Maka diameter rotary terisolasi

Perhitungan power rotary: **(Perry 6ed, persamaan 20-44)**

$$hp = \frac{N \times (4,75 dw + 0,1925 dw + 0,33 W)}{100000}$$

N = putaran rotary ; 6

d = diameter shell ; 213,06

w = berat bahan ; 107979

D = d + 2 ; 215,06

W = berat total ;

Perhitungan berat total

a. Berat shell

$$We = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (Do^2 - Di^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana:

Do = Diameter luar shell : 213,76

Di = Diameter dalam shell : 213,09

L = Panjang drum : 0,0213

ρ = density steel : 428

$$We = 0,785 \times (213,76^2 - 213,09^2) \times 0,0213 \times 428$$
$$= -378253,5 \text{ lb}$$

b. Berat Isolasi

$$We = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (Do^2 - Di^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana:

Do = Diameter luar shell : 213,76

Di = Diameter dalam shell : 213,09

L = Panjang drum : 0,0213



$$\rho = \text{density steel} \quad : \quad 19$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= 0,785 \times (213,76^2 - 213,09^2) \times 0,0213 \times 19 \\ &= 17483,953 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

c. Berat bahan dalam drum

Untuk solid hold-up = 15%

$$\text{Rate massa} = 107978,689 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat bahan} &= \text{####} \times 107978,689 \\ &= 124175,4924 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat total} &= -378253,5224 + 17483,95331 + 124175,492 \\ &= -236594,0767 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Berat lain diasumsikan 15%, maka berat total :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{####} \times -236594,0767 \\ &= -272083,1882 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Power Rotary

Perry^{6ed}, persamaan 20-44:

$$\text{hp} = \frac{N \times (4,75 \text{ dw} + 0,1925 \text{ dw} + 0,33 \text{ W})}{100000}$$

Dengan:

$$N = \text{Putaran rotary} : 6$$

$$d = \text{Diameter shell} : 215,06$$

$$w = \text{Berat bahan} : 107979$$

$$D = d + 2 ; 6,020 \text{ ft} : 215,06$$

$$W = \text{Berat total} : -236594$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{6 \times 4,75 \times 215 \times 107979 + 0,19 \times 215 \times 0,33 + -236594}{10000} \\ &= 66158,083 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dengan efisiensi motor} = 75\% \text{ (Perry, 6th ed., p. 20-37)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{66158}{75\%} \\ &= 88211 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

$$\text{Fungsi} = \text{Mengeringkan granul NPK}$$

$$\text{Type} = \text{Rotary drum}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 107978,689 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Isolasi} = \text{Batu isolasi}$$

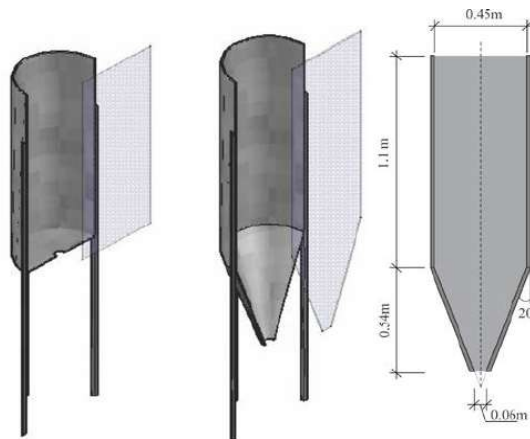
$$\text{Tebal isolasi} = 4 \text{ in}$$



Tebal shell	=	1/5	in
Diameter	=	215,06	ft
Panjang	=	0,0213	ft
Tinggi bahan	=	34,089	ft
Sudut rotary	=	18	
Time of passes	=	5	menit
Power	=	88211	Hp
Jumlah	=	1	Buah

39. COATING POWDER BIN (F-321)

Fungsi	:	Menampung Coating Powder
Type	:	Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Dasar Pemilihan	:	umum untuk menampung bahan



Perhitungan :

Rate massa	=	111,1	kg/jam
	=	245,0	lb/jam
	=	5878,9867	lb/hari
ρ campuran	=	50	lb/ft ³

$$\text{Volumetrik bahan} = \frac{245,0}{50} = 4,8992 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 hari dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

volume bahan : 117,57973 cuft³

Bahan mengisi tangki sebesar 80%

volume tangki : 146,97467 ft³



Menentukan ukuran tangki

$$\text{Head dan digunakan dimensi } H_s/D_s = 2$$

-volume silinder (V_s)

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

$$V_s = (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

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

$$\text{Tan (30)} = \frac{\text{Radius}}{\text{Tinggi}} = \frac{D_s / 2}{H_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D_s / 2}{0,577} \\ &= 0,8665511 D_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 H_k \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 \cdot 0,87 D_s \\ &= (0,2617) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= 0,2267 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 146,97 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,23 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 81,8 \\ D_s &= 4,341 \text{ ft} = 1,32 \text{ m} \\ H &= 8,6819 \text{ ft} = 2,65 \text{ m} \\ H_k &= 3,7617 \text{ ft} = 1,15 \text{ m} \\ H_{\text{total}} &= 12,444 \text{ ft} = 3,79 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 117,5797 \\ \text{Diameter dalam Tangki} &= 4,3410 \\ \text{Tinggi dan Volume Konis} : H_k &= 3,7617 \text{ ft} \\ &V_k = 18,5480 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{silinder terisi}} &= V_{\text{bahan}} - V_k \\ &= 117,58 - 18,55 \\ &= 99,03 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{\text{bahan, silinder}} = \frac{V_{\text{silinder terisi}}}{\text{Luas Alas}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{99,0317}{14,792444} \\ &= 6,6947485 \\ H_{\text{total bahan}} &= h_{\text{bahan, silinder}} + H_k \\ &= 6,6947 + 3,7617 \\ &= 10,4564 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal shell minimum :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana :

t_s = tebal shell minimum in

P = tekanan tangki psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki in = #

C = faktor korosi in (digunakan 1/16)

E = faktor pengelasan = 0,8

f = stress bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C,
maka f : 12650 Psi

Tekanan lateral :

$$P_h(z) = k' \times P_v(z)$$

Tekanan Vertikal :

$$P_v(z) = \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-4 \mu' k' z / D_s} \right)$$

z = kedalaman dari puncak tumpukan material

Tekanan lateral maksimum pada bagian silinder terjadi di dasar silinder

Jadi, $z = h_{\text{bahan, silinder}} = 6,6947485$ ft

D_s = Diameter dalam = 4,3410 ft

μ' = Koefisien gesek = 0,35-0,55 (Mc Cabe hal 299)
diambil = 0,45

k' = ratio tekanan normal = 0,35-0,6

$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$ (Mc cabe ed 5 persamaan 26-17)

diambil nilai $k' = 0,41$



maka :

$$\begin{aligned}P_v(z) &= \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} (1 - e^{-4 \mu' k' z / D_s}) \\&= \frac{50 \times 4,3}{4 \times 0,45} (1 - e^{-4 \times 0,45 \times 0,41 \times 6,7 / 4,3}) \\&= 120,58204 (1 - e^{-1,127}) \\&= 120,58204 (1 - 0,3240) \\&= 81,51541 \\&= 0,5660792 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_h \text{ max} &= k' \times P_v(z) \\&= 0,41 \times 81,515 \\&= 33,095256 \\&= 0,2298282 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Tebal shell, digunakan ASME code

$$\begin{aligned}t_s &= \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot e - 0,6 P} + C \\t_s &= \frac{0,2298 \times 26,046}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,23} + 0,06 \\&= 0,0631 \text{ in} \\&\text{Dipakai tebal shel } 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

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

Tutup bawah conis :

$$\begin{aligned}P_n &= P_v \cos^2 \alpha + P_h \sin^2 \alpha \\&= 0,57 \cos^2 30 + 0,23 \sin^2 30 \\&= 0,57 \times 0,75 + 0,23 \times 0,25 \\&= 0,482 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Tebal conical :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal conical} &= \frac{PD}{2 \cos \alpha (F_e - 0,6P)} + 0,06 \quad (\text{B \& Y hal 118; ASME Code}) \\&\text{dengan } \alpha = \text{cone angle} = 30^\circ \\t_c &= \frac{0,482 \times 4,3410 \times 12}{2 \times 0,87 \times (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,4820)} \\&= 0,0014325 = 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$



Tinggi conical :

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

keterangan : α = cone angle = 30°
D = diameter tangki = 4,341 ft
m = flat spot center = 12 in = 1 ft

$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D - m}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{4,34 - 1}{2 \times 0,58} \\ &= 2,8933507 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Total Bin} &= H_s + H_k \\ &= 22 + 2,89 \\ &= 24,893 \end{aligned}$$

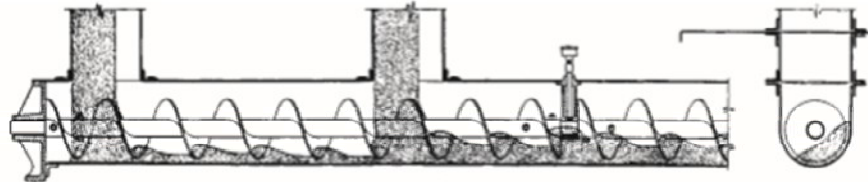
Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : Menampung Coating Powder
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Kapasitas Bin : 146,97467 ft³
Diameter Bin : 4,3409536 ft
Tinggi Bin : 24,893351 ft
Tebal Shell : 3/16 in
Diameter atas conical : 4,3 ft
Diameter bawah conical : 1 ft
Tinggi conical : 2,8933507 ft
Cone angle : 30°
Tebal conical : 3/16 in
Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah : 1 Buah



40. SCREW CONVEYOR (J-322)

- Fungsi : Memindahkan coating powder dari tangki penyimpanan ke Coating Drum
Type : Plain spouts or chutes.
Dasar pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup



Feed masuk screw conveyor :

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraaksi Berat	Densitas (lb/cuft)
Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	10,195	0,002	169,1853
H ₂ SO ₄	19,4688	0,0038	114,0034
H ₂ O	6,47	0,0013	57,6229
Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .	5.061,66	0,9929	105,5067
Total	5.097,80	1	

ρ campuran

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

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{0,002}{169,19} + \frac{0,0038}{114} + \frac{0,0013}{57,623} + \frac{0,9929}{105,51}}$$

$$= 105,5049 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa bahan masuk} = 5.097,80 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 11.238,76 \text{ lb/jam}$$

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

$$= \frac{11.238,76}{105,5049}$$

$$= 106,5236 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 1,7754 \text{ cuft/menit}$$

$$= 13,2809 \text{ gpm}$$

Untuk densitas = 105,5 lb/cuft, bahan termasuk kelas D dengan
F = 3 [Badger, Tabel 16-6]



$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{C \cdot L \cdot W \cdot F}{33.000} \quad [\text{Badger, pers. 16-4}]$$

dengan : C = kapasitas ; cuft/menit
L = panjang ; ft
W = densitas bahan ; lb/cuft
F = faktor bahan

Asumsi panjang screw conveyor = 30 ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{C \cdot L \cdot W \cdot F}{33.000} \\ &= \frac{1,78 \times 30 \times 105,5 \times 3}{33.000} \\ &= 0,5109 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk power < 2 hp, maka dikalikan 2. [Badger : 713]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= 0,5109 \times 2 \\ &= 1,0217 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80% maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power moto} &= \frac{1,0217}{80\%} \\ &= 1,2771 \approx 1,3 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Perry 7^{ed}, tabel 21-6 hal 21-8, didapatkan :

Kapasitas maksimum	=	5 ton/jam
Diameter flight	=	9 in
Diameter pipa	=	2 1/2 in
Diameter of shaft	=	2 in
Hanger center	=	10 ft
Diameter feed section	=	9 in
Kecepatan screw conveyor	=	40 rpm
Power Motor	=	0,85 hp

Spesifikasi :

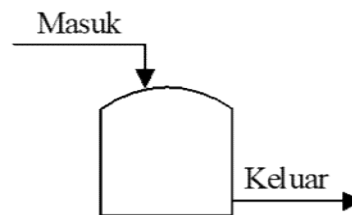
Fungsi	:	Memindahkan coating powder dari tangki penyimpanan Coating Drum
Type	:	Plain spouts or chutes.
Dasar Pemilihan	:	Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup
Kapasitas	:	5.097,80 kg/jam
Rate Volumetrik	:	106,52 cuft/jam
Diameter Flight	:	10 in
Diameter Pipa	:	2 1/2 in
Diameter Shaft	:	2 in
Kecepatan (rpm)	:	55 rpm
Elevasi	:	Horizontal
Panjang	:	30 ft



Effisiensi : 80%
Power : 1 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

41. TANGKI COATING OIL (F-323)

Fungsi : Menampung Coating Oil (Paraffin)
Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dish dan bawah dished head dan tutup bawah plate datar.
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menampung larutan
Kondisi Operasi :
- Tekanan : 1 atm
- Suhu : 30 °C
- Waktu tinggal : 7 hari



Perhitungan

Komposisi bahan :

Komposisi	% berat	Berat	Densitas
		(kg/jam)	(g/cm ³)
Coating Oil	100%	121,2121	0,86
Total	100%	121,2121	

(Perry 7ed ; T. 2-101)

$$\text{Densitas} = 53,6898 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 121,212 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 267,227 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = \frac{\text{Rate massa}}{\text{Densitas}}$$

$$= \frac{267,23 \text{ lb/jam}}{53,6898 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 4,9772 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 7 hari proses 1 buah tangki (mempermudah pengeluaran dan pengisian), sehingga volume bahan adalah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= \frac{4,9772 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{jam}} \times 24 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{1 \text{ tangki}} \\ &= 836,175 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$



Asumsi bahan mengisi 80% volume tangki (faktor keamanan)

Asumsi volume bahan = 80% volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka volume tangki} &= \frac{836,18 \text{ cuft}}{80\%} \\ &= 1.045,219 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

Asumsi Dimention ratio : $H/D = 2 - 5$ (Ulrich : T.4-27)

dipilih : $H/D = 2$

Volume tangki = $1/4 \pi D^2 H$

$$1.045,22 = 0,25 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$1.045,22 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 665,745 \quad H = 2 D$$

$$D = 8,7318 \text{ ft} \quad = 17,4636 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 104,7813 \text{ in} \quad = 209,5626 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2,6614 \text{ m} \quad = 5,3229 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan Tebal Minimum Shell

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank

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

dengan:

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

P = tekanan tangki ; psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki ; in ($1/2 D$)

C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 0,25 in)

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,8

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,

maka f = 18.800 psi [Perry ed. 7, T.10-49]

P hidrostatik = $\rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times H_{\text{liq}}$ ($H_{\text{liq}} = 80\% H_{\text{tangki}}$)

$$= \frac{53,6898 \text{ lbm}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 13,971 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 750,0916 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$= 5,2086 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$= 14,7 \text{ psi} - 14,7 \text{ psi} + 5,2086 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 5,2086 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$P_{\text{design}} = 5,2086 \times 1,1$$

$$= 5,7295 \text{ psi}$$

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



$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5 \times 104,78 \text{ in} \\ &= 52,391 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal shell = 1/2 in

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s_{\min}} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C \\ 1/2 &= \frac{5,7295 \times 52,391}{f \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 5,7295} + 1/4 \\ 1/4 &= \frac{300,17223}{f \cdot 0,8 - 3,4377} \\ f &= 1.505,158 \end{aligned}$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal sh 1/2 in dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas

Tutup atas dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 t_h \\ &= 104,78 + 2 \cdot 0,5 \\ &= 105,781 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan **Brownell tabel 5.7**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 105,78 \text{ in} \\ t_{\text{head}} &= 0,5 \text{ in} \\ \text{icr} &= 11,5 \text{ in} \\ r_c &= 170 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari 6% r maka digunakan persamaan 13.12

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{r_c / \text{icr}} \right)$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,
maka f = 18.800 psi [**Brownell, T.13-1**]

Asumsi tebal head = 1/2 in

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{\text{icr}}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,7112 \\ t_h &= \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,50} + C \\ 1/2 &= \frac{5,7295 \times 170 \times 1,711}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,7295} + 1/4 \\ 1/4 &= \frac{1666,539637}{1,6 f - 1,1459} \\ f &= 4.167,0653 \end{aligned}$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal head $1/2$ in dapat digunakan

Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah

Tutup bawah dipilih torispherical

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 t_h \\ &= 104,78 + 2,00 \quad 0,5 \\ &= 105,781 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell tabel 5.7

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= 192 \text{ in} \\ t_h &= 0,5 \text{ in} \\ icr &= 11,5 \text{ in} \\ rc &= 170 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

karena icr lebih besar dari $6\% r$ maka digunakan **persamaan 13.12**

Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{rc / icr})$$

dengan:

t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum ; in

r_c = *radius of curfative* sama dengan Diameter ; in

W = faktor stress intensif untuk torisph

P = tekanan tangki ; psia

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

Nilainya = 0,8

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi stainless steel A193 grade B8,
maka f = 18.800 psi [Brownell, T.13-1]

Asumsi tebal head = 1/2 in

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{11,5}}) \\ &= 1,7112 \\ t_h &= \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f \cdot e - 0,2 P} + C \end{aligned}$$



$$1/2 = \frac{5,7295 \times 170 \times 1,7112}{2 \times f \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,7295} + 1/4$$

$$1/4 = \frac{4710,9636}{1,6 f - 3,2388}$$

$$f = 11.779,4333$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal he: 1/2 in dapat digunakan

Spesifikasi

Fungsi	: Menampung Coating Oil (Paraffin)
Type	: Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas standart dish dan bawah dished head dan tutup bawah plate datar.
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk menampung larutan
Volume tangki	: 4,977 cuft = 0,1409 m ³
Diameter tangki	: 8,7318 ft = 2,6614 m
Tinggi tangki	: 17,4636 ft = 5,3229 m
Tebal shell	: 1/2 in
Tebal tutup atas	: 1/2 in
Tebal tutup bawah	: 1/2 in
Waktu penyimpanan	: 7 Hari
Bahan konstruksi	: stainless steel A193 grade B8
Jumlah	: 1 buah

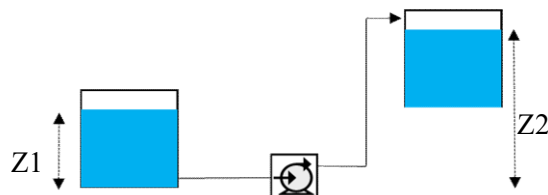
42. POMPA COATING OIL (L-324)

Fungsi = Untuk Memompa paraffin ke coating Drum

Type = Centrifugal Pump

Dasar = Viskositas rendah

Pemilihan



Kapasitas = 121,21212 kg/jam

= 267,22667 lb/jam

ρ paraffin = 53,1279 lb/ft³

Sg = $\frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ air}}$



$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)} \\ &= \frac{53,1279}{62,43} \frac{\text{lb/cuft}}{\text{lb/cuft}} \\ &= 0,8510 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dari Tern T.6 Page 808 di dapat } \mu \text{ reference} &= 1 \\ \text{Dari Kern Fig. 14 Page 823 di dapat } \mu \text{ reference} &= 0,95 \text{ Cp} \\ \mu \text{ paraffin} &= 2 \text{ Cps} \\ &= 0,0014 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flow rate (Qf)} &= \frac{267,22667}{53,1279} \frac{\text{lb/jam}}{\text{lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 5,0298744 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0013972 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0,6271013 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran turbulen.

Dari **Peters & Timmerhaus 4th ed., p. 496** didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q_f)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,0519 \times 1,68 \\ &= 0,3394 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan pipa 1/4 sch. 40

Dari Kern, tabel 11, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 0,364 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,0303 \text{ ft} \\ \text{A} &= 0,104 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,0007 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh kecepatan alir, V :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\text{Flow rate (Qf)}}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,0014 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0007 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,947 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{\text{ID } V \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,03 \times 1,95 \times 53,1}{0,0014} \\ &= 2241,2328 > 2100 \text{ (Turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$



Digunakan pipa commercial steel, dengan :

$$\epsilon = 0,00015 \quad \text{Mc Cabe 7th fig 5.10 page 115}$$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,0049451$$

Dengan $NRe = 2241,23$ diperoleh :

$$f = 0,0246 \quad \text{faktor gesekan Darcy-Weisbach}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli

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

Dari Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 489

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 13 \quad \text{m} = 42,6504 \quad \text{ft}$$

Panjang equivalent suction, L_s :

$$2 \text{ buah elbow standart } 90^\circ \text{ standart ratio, } L/D = 32$$

$$L_s = 2 \times 32 \times ID$$

$$= 2 \times 32 \times 0,030$$

$$= 1,9413 \quad \text{ft}$$

1 buah gate valve, $L = 7$

$$L_s = 1 \times 7 \times ID$$

$$= 1 \times 7 \times 0,03$$

$$= 0,2123 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang total pipa} = 42,7 + 1,94 + 0,21$$

$$= 44,804 \quad \text{ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi :

1. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa 3 sch. 40

$$F_1 = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot V^2 \cdot L}{gc \cdot ID} \quad \text{Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 483}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,02 \times 3,79 \times 44,804}{32,174 \times 0,0303}$$

$$= 8,5625 \quad \text{ft. lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke reaktor Pre-Neutralizer

$$F_2 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \quad \text{Petter's ed 4, tabel 1, hal 484}$$



$$\begin{aligned}V_1 &\lll V_2 \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap} = 0 \\ &= \frac{3,79 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} \\ &= 0,0589 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki penampung Ammonia

$$\begin{aligned}F_3 &= \frac{kc \cdot V^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot gc} \quad A_1 \ggg A_2 \text{ maka } kc = 0,55 \\ &= \frac{0,55 \times 3,79 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,0324 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= 8,56 + 0,06 + 0,03 \\ &= 8,654 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi : } Z_1 &= H \text{ liq tangki penyimpanan} = 13,971 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= H \text{ liq tangki pengencer} = 215,06 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} &= (Z_2 - Z_1) \times g/gc \\ \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} &= (215,06 - 13,97) \times \frac{1 \text{ ft/dt}^2}{\text{ft.lbm/dt}^2 \cdot \text{lb}_f} \\ &= 201,09 \frac{\text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f}{\text{lb}_m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} + \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h}{gc} \\ &= 0 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 + 53,1 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 6,56 \text{ ft} \\ &= 348,52 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 0,0 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = \frac{348,5 - 0,0}{53,1279} = 6,5600 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$V_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$V_2 = 1,947 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (untuk aliran turbulen)}$$

Maka,

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



$$= 6,56 + 201,09 + \frac{3,79 - 0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 8,654$$
$$= 216,36 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

Dimana $\eta < 1$ (Mc. Cabe, hal 74)

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 2th ed., fig. 14-37, diperoleh:

Effisiensi pompa = 55%

$$W_p = \frac{216,36}{55\%}$$
$$= 393,38136 \text{ ft. lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{Laju alir massa (m)} = \rho \cdot V \cdot A \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, pers. 42, hal 62}$$
$$= 53,128 \times 1,947 \times 0,0007$$
$$= 0,0742296 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$P = \frac{m \cdot W_p}{550} \quad \text{Mc. Cabe, ed Ind, hal 76}$$
$$= \frac{0,07 \times 393,38}{550}$$
$$= 0,0531 \text{ hp}$$

Dari fig. 14-38, Petter's diperoleh effisiensi motor : 80%

$$\text{Power sesungguhnya} = \frac{0,0531}{80\%}$$
$$= 0,0664 \text{ Hp}$$

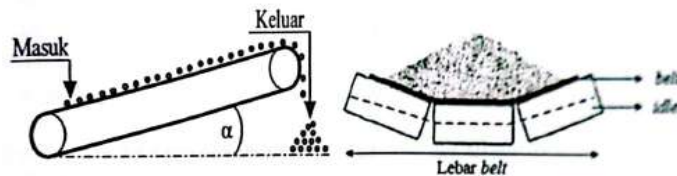
Spesifikasi Pompa

Fungsi	= Memindahkan bahan dari tangki amonia ke reaktor
Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 121,2121 lb/jam
Kecepatan aliran (v)	= 1,9470 ft/detik
BHp	= 0,0531 Hp
Power Motor	= 0,0664 Hp
Rate volumetrik	= 0,6271 gpm
Total Dynamic Head	= 216,3598 ft.lbf/lbm
Effisiensi Pompa	= 55%
Effisiensi Motor	= 80%
Bahan Konstruksi	= Commercial Steal
Jumlah	= 1 Buah



43. BELT CONVEYOR (J-325)

- Fungsi : Memindahkan hasil produk dari Bucket elevator ke Coating drum
Type : Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan : secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)



Kat = massa masuk .

Berdasarkan kapasitas = 49.238 kg/jam = 49,238 ton/jam

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

Belt Conveyoor dengan spesifikasi :

Kapasitas max = 88 ton/jam
power = 0,9 hp (hp/10 ft linier)
Speed = 200 ft/menit
Kapasitas max = 88 ton/jam
Faktor hp/10 ft Centers = 0,58 hp
Speed = 200 ft/menit
Faktor Koreksi Terminal = 1,2

Asumsi jarak belt conveyoor = 30 ft

Perhitungan power :

Daya Total = Daya Angkat (Lift HP) + Daya Gerak Horizontal (Centers HP)

$H_{pLift} = 0 \text{ Hp}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pCenters} &= \left(\frac{\text{Jarak Horizontal}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times \text{Faktor Center} \\ &= \left(\frac{30 \text{ ft}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times 0,58 \\ &= 0,174 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pTotal} &= H_{pLift} + H_{pCenters} \\ &= 0 + 0,174 \\ &= 0,174 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pEfektif} &= H_{pTotal} \times \text{Faktor Terminal} \\ &= 0,174 \times 1,2 \\ &= 0,2088 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



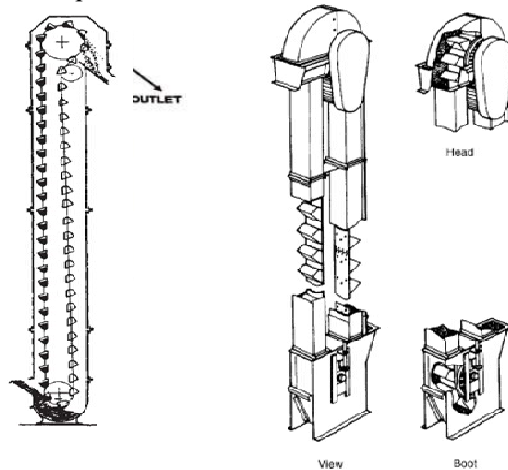
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Effisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,21}{80\%} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 0,3 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

- Fungsi = Memindahkan hasil produk dari Bucket elevator ke Coating drum
- Tipe = Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
- Dasar pemilihan = secara eksklusif digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan padat (solid)
- Kapasitas max. = 88 ton/jam
- Belt - Width = 16 in
- Trough width = 11 in
- Skirt seal = 2,25 in
- Speed = 200 ft/min
- Panjang = 30 ft
- Jumlah = 1 buah

44. BUCKET ELEVATOR-3 (J-321)

- Fungsi : Memindahkan bahan dari Rotary Cooler ke Coating Drum
- Type : Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator.
- Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 48.746,04 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 48,7460 \text{ ton/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi bucket} &= \text{Tinggi (Ball Mill+ jarak dari dasar)} \\ &= 25 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power : [Perry 7^{ed}, Tabel 21-8]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas maksimum} &= 90,8 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Power pada head shaft} &= 7,3 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power tambahan} &= 0,14 \text{ hp/ft} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ hp/ft} \times 25 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power total} &= 7,3 + 3,5 \\ &= 10,8 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Effisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{10,80}{80\%} \\ &= 13,5 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 14 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

Kapasitas maksimum	: 90,8 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 14 in x 7 in x 7 1/4 in
Bucket spacing	: 18 in
Tinggi elevator	: 25 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	: 1 3/4 in
Kecepatan bucket	: 300 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	: 38 rpm
Lebar belt	: 15 in
Elevator center	: 25 ft

Spesifikasi Bucket Elevator:

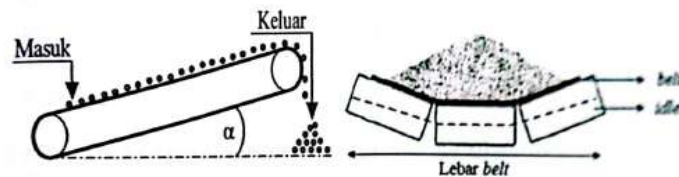
Fungsi	: Memindahkan bahan dari Rotary Cooler ke Coating Drum
Type	: Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator.
Dasar pemilihan	: Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu
Kapasitas	: 48,7460 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 14 in x 7 in x 7 1/4 in
Bucket spacing	: 18 in
Tinggi elevator	: 25 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	: 1,75 in
Kecepatan bucket	: 300 ft/menit



Putaran head shaft : 38 rpm
Lebar belt : 15 in
Power motor : 13,5 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

45. BELT CONVEYOR (J-322)

Fungsi : Memindahkan hasil Coating drum ke Bin NPK
Type : Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.



Kat = rate massa masuk .

Berdasarkan kapasitas = 48.978 kg/jam = 48,978 ton/jam

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

Belt Conveyoor dengan spesifikasi :

Kapasitas max = 88 ton/jam
Faktor hp/10 ft Centers = 0,58 hp
Speed = 200 ft/menit
Faktor Koreksi Terminal = 1,2

Asumsi jarak belt conveyoor = 30 ft

Perhitungan power :

Daya Total = Daya Angkat (Lift HP) + Daya Gerak Horizontal (Centers HP)

$H_{pLift} = 0 \text{ Hp}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pCenters} &= \left(\frac{\text{Jarak Horizontal}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times \text{Faktor Center} \\ &= \left(\frac{30 \text{ ft}}{100 \text{ ft}} \right) \times 0,58 \\ &= 0,174 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{pTotal} &= H_{pLift} + H_{pCenters} \\ &= 0 + 0,174 \\ &= 0,174 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} H_{p\text{Efektif}} &= H_{p\text{Total}} \times \text{Faktor Terminal} \\ &= 0,174 \times 1,2 \\ &= 0,2088 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

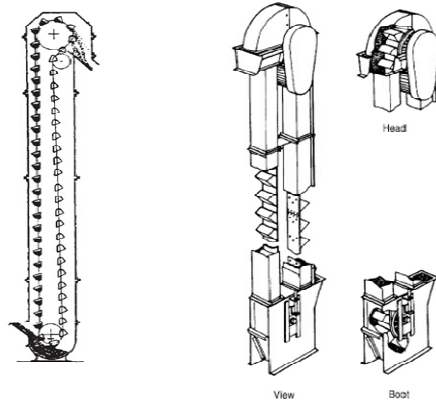
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,21}{80\%} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 0,3 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	=	Memindahkan hasil Coating drum ke Bin NPK
Type	=	Throughed belt Conveyoor with rolls of equal length
Dasar pemilihan	=	Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.
Kapasitas max.	=	88 ton/jam
Belt - Width	=	16 in
- Trough width	=	11 in
- Skirt seal	=	2,25 in
Speed	=	200 ft/min
Panjang	=	30 ft
Jumlah	=	1 buah

46. BUCKET ELEVATOR-3 (J-328)

Fungsi	:	Memindahkan produk Coating drum ke Bin NPK
Type	:	Continous Discharge Bucket Elevator.
Dasar pemilihan	:	Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu.





$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate massa} &= 48978,368 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 48,9784 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi bucket} &= \text{Tinggi (Coating Drum ke Bin NPK)} \\ &= 25 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan power : [Perry 7^{ed}, Tabel 21-8]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas maksimum} &= 84 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Power pada head shaft} &= 8,9 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power tambahan} &= 0,14 \text{ hp/ft} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ hp/ft} \times 25 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power total} &= 8,9 + 3,5 \\ &= 12,4 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ &= \frac{12,40}{80\%} \\ \text{Power motor} &= 15,5 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 16 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

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

Kapasitas maksimum	: 90,8 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 14 in x 7 in x 7 1/4 in
Bucket spacing	: 18 in
Tinggi elevator	: 25 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	: 1 3/4 in
Kecepatan bucket	: 300 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	: 38 rpm
Lebar belt	: 15 in
Elevator center	: 25 ft

Spesifikasi Bucket Elevator:

Fungsi	: Memindahkan produk Coating drum ke Bin NPK
Type	: Continuous Discharge Bucket Elevator.
Dasar pemilihan	: Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu
Kapasitas	: 48,9784 ton/jam
Ukuran bucket	: 14 in x 7 in x 7 1/4 in



Bucket spacing	:	18 in
Tinggi elevator	:	25 ft
Ukuran feed (maximum)	:	1,75 in
Kecepatan bucket	:	300 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	:	38 rpm
Lebar belt	:	15 in
Power motor	:	15,5 hp
Jumlah	:	1 buah

47. HEATER

Fungsi	:	Memaskan udara sebelum masuk Coater Drum
Type	:	Double pipe heat exchanger

Dasar Perancangan

Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimal (Rd) 0,002 jam.ft².oF/Btu

$$\Delta P \text{ maks. aliran udara} = 2 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P \text{ maks. aliran steam} = 2 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan keluar} = 40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 104 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam masuk} = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 347 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam keluar} = 175 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 347 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Udara masuk pada bagian anulus (fluida dingin), steam masuk pada bagian pipa (fluida panas)

Perhitungan

1. Neraca massa dan panas

Dari App. B didapat

$$Q = 970156,311 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$3847348,882 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$m \text{ steam} = 185,3483 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 735,0357533 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$m \text{ bahan} = 1918,98897 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 4230,641463 \text{ lb/jam}$$

2. Menghitung ΔT LMTD

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} &= \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}} \\ &= \frac{261 - 243}{\ln \frac{261}{243}} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 251,8928 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

3. Menentukan suhu kalorik

$$T_c = 1/2 (347 + 347) = 347$$

$$t_c = 1/2 (86 + 104) = 95$$

4. Trial ukuran DPHE

Dicoba ukuran DPHE : 4 x 3" IPS sch 40

Bagian anulus :

$$a_{an} = 3,14 \text{ in}^2$$

$$d_e = 1,14 \text{ in} = 0,095 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_e' = 0,53 \text{ in} = 0,0442 \text{ ft}$$

Bagian pipa :

$$d_{op} = 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,2917 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_{ip} = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft}$$

$$a_p = 7,38 \text{ in}^2$$

$$a'' = 0,917 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas

Bagian anulus (udara)	Bagian pipa (steam)
<p>5. Menghitung Nre</p> $a_{an} = 3,14 \text{ in}^2 = \frac{3,14}{144}$ $= 0,0218 \text{ ft}^2$ $G_{an} = \frac{m}{a_{an}} = \frac{16779,557}{0,0218}$ $= 76950,834 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $Nre = \frac{G_{an} \times d_e}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{76950,834 \times 1,14}{12}$ $= \frac{0,0204}{2,42}$ $= 148078,295$	<p>5. Menghitung Nre</p> $a_p = 7,38 \text{ in}^2 = \frac{7,38}{144}$ $= 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$ $G_p = \frac{m}{a_p} = \frac{408,61886}{0,0513}$ $= 797,3051 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $Nre = \frac{G_p \times d_i}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{797,3051 \times 3,068}{12}$ $= \frac{0,0204}{2,42}$ $= 41290,78278$
<p>6. Mencari faktor panas</p> $J_h = 380$ <p>(Kern, fig. 24 hal. 834)</p>	<p>6. Mencari faktor panas</p> $J_h = -$
<p>7. Menghitung harga koefisien film perpindahan panas (ho)</p> $h_o = JH \frac{k}{d_e} \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$ $= 380 \frac{0,028}{1,14/12} \left(\frac{0,241 \times 0,0204}{0,028} \right)^{1/3} \times 1$ $= 62,71639435 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>7. Menghitung harga koefisien film perpindahan panas (ho)</p> $h_{io} = 1500 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$



8. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}} \\
 &= \frac{62,716394 \times 1500}{62,716394 + 1500} \\
 &= 60,199401 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Mencari tahanan panas pipa terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} \\
 \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d \\
 \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{60,199401} + 0,002 \\
 U_D &= 53,730334 \text{ Btu/jam.}^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} \\
 &= \frac{1179600,976}{53,730334 \times 355,1477} \\
 &= 61,816809 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{A}{a''} \\
 &= \frac{61,816809}{0,917} \\
 &= 67,412005 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. Mencari panjang ekonomis dengan mencari over design yg terkecil dari panjang pipa standar

l (ft)	n (buah)	Lbaru ft	Abaru ft ²	UDbaru Btu/jam.°F	Rdhitung Btu/jam.°F	Over design %
1	1,5422 ≈ 2	48	44,016	38,1012	0,008	300,3777
1	1,1567 ≈ 1	32	29,344	57,1519	-0,0007	-137,0553
1	0,9253 ≈ 1	40	36,68	45,7215	0,0036	81,662

Bagian anulus (udara)	Bagian pipa (steam)
1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi Nre = 148078,295 f = 0,0035 + $\frac{0,264}{(Nre)^{0,42}}$	1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi Nre = 41290,78278 f = $\frac{0,0035 + 0,264}{(Nre)^{0,42}}$



$= 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{148078,295^{0,42}}$ $= 0,0053$ <p>2. Menghitung ΔP</p> $= \frac{a.f.Gan^2.L}{2.g.\rho^2.de'} \times \frac{\rho}{144}$ $= \frac{4 \times 0,0053 (7,6.10^4)^2 \times 72 \times 62,57}{2 \times 4,2.10^8 \times 62,57 \times (0,53/12) \times 144}$ $= 0,02693$ <p>3. Menghitung ΔP karena adanya hairpin</p> $v = \frac{G_{an}}{3600 \times \rho}$ $= \frac{76950,83439}{3600 \times 62,57}$ $= 0,3416$ $\Delta P_n = n \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g \times c} \times \frac{\rho}{144}$ $= 1 \times \frac{0,3416^2}{2 \times 32,174} \times \frac{62,57}{144}$ $= 0,0008 \text{ psi}$ <p>4. Menghitung ΔP total pada anulus</p> $\Delta p_{an} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n$ $= 0,02693 + 0,0008$ $= 0,02772 \text{ psi} < 2 \text{ psi}$ <p>(memenuhi)</p>	$= 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{41290,78278^{0,42}}$ $= 0,0065$ <p>2. Menghitung ΔP</p> $= \frac{a.f.Gan^2.L}{2.g.\rho^2.de'} \times \frac{\rho}{144}$ $= \frac{4 \times 0,0065 (7,9.10^2)^2 \times 72 \times 62,57}{2 \times 4,2.10^8 \times 62,57 \times (0,068/12) \times 144 \times 2}$ $= 0,000000257 \text{ psi} < 2 \text{ psi}$ <p>(memenuhi)</p>
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Spesifikasi Alat :

Fungsi : Memanaskan udara sebelum masuk Coater Drum

Type : Double pipe heat exchanger

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA 283 Grade C

Ukuran DPHE : 4 × 3" IPS sch 40

Dimensi bagian anult :

$$a_{an} = 3,14 \text{ in}^2$$

$$de = 1,14 \text{ in} = 0,095 \text{ ft}$$

$$de' = 0,53 \text{ in} = 0,0442 \text{ ft}$$

Dimensi bagian pipa :

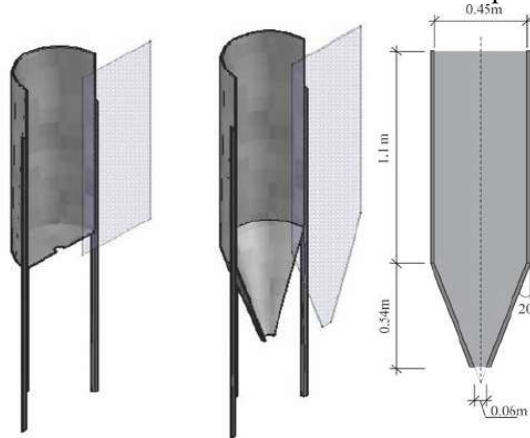
$$dop = 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,2917 \text{ ft}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{dip} &= 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ap} &= 7,38 \text{ in}^2 \\ \text{a}'' &= 0,917 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

48. BIN PUPUK NPK

Fungsi : Menampung Coating Powder
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Dasar Pemilihan : umum untuk menampung bahan



Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 48978,4 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 107978,7 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 2591488,5 \text{ lb/hari} \\ \rho \text{ campuran} &= 60,2 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{Volumetrik bahan} &= \frac{107979}{60,24} = 1792,475 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan penyimpanan untuk 1 hari dengan 1 buah tangki, sehingga :

$$\text{volume bahan} : 43019,398 \text{ cuft}^3$$

Bahan mengisi tangki sebesar 80%

$$\text{volume tangki} : 53774,248 \text{ ft}^3$$

Menentukan ukuran tangki

$$\text{Head dan digunakan dimensi } H_s/D_s = 2$$

-volume silinder (V_s)

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

$$V_s = (\pi/4) \times 2 \times D_s^3$$

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



Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

$$\tan(30) = \frac{\text{Radius}}{\text{Tinggi}} = \frac{D_s / 2}{H_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D_s / 2}{0,577} \\ &= 0,866511 D_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{tutup bawah}} &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 H_k \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= (0,2617) D_s^2 (0,87 D_s) \\ &= 0,2267 D_s^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_{\text{tutup bawah}} \\ 53774 &= 1,57 D_s^3 + 0,23 D_s^3 \\ D_s^3 &= 29929 \\ D_s &= 31,048 \text{ ft} = 9,46 \text{ m} \\ H &= 62,095 \text{ ft} = 18,9 \text{ m} \\ H_k &= 26,904 \text{ ft} = 8,2 \text{ m} \\ H_{\text{total}} &= 89 \text{ ft} = 27,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 43019,398 \\ \text{Diameter dalam Tangki} &= 31,0477 \\ \text{Tinggi dan Volume Konis} : H_k &= 26,9044 \text{ ft} \\ &V_k = 6786,250 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{silinder terisi}} &= V_{\text{bahan}} - V_k \\ &= 43019 - 6786 \\ &= 36233 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{bahan, silinder}} &= \frac{V_{\text{silinder terisi}}}{\text{Luas Alas}} \\ &= \frac{36233,15}{756,71} \\ &= 47,88 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{total bahan}} &= h_{\text{bahan, silinder}} + H_k \\ &= 47,88 + 26,9044 \\ &= 74,79 \end{aligned}$$



Menentukan tebal shell minimum :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers 13-1, hal 254})$$

dimana :

t_s = tebal shell minimum

P = tekanan tangki psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki in = 186,29

C = faktor korosi in (digunakan 1/16)

E = faktor pengelasan = 0,8

f = stress bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C,
maka f : 12650 Psi

Tekanan lateral :

$$P_h(z) = k' \times P_v(z)$$

Tekanan Vertikal :

$$P_v(z) = \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-4 \mu' k' z / D_s} \right)$$

z = kedalaman dari puncak tumpukan material

Tekanan lateral maksimum pada bagian silinder terjadi di dasar silinder

Jadi, z = hbahan, silinder = 47,882655 ft

D_s = Diameter dalam = 31,0477 ft

μ' = Koefisien gesek = 0,35-0,55 (Mc Cabe hal 299)
diambil = 0,45

k' = ratio tekanan normal = 0,35-0,6

$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$ (Mc cabe ed 5 persamaan 26-17)

diambil nilai $k' = 0,41$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} P_v(z) &= \frac{\rho b \times D_s}{4 \mu'} \left(1 - e^{-4 \mu' k' z / D_s} \right) \\ &= \frac{60 \times 31,0}{4 \times 0,45} \left(1 - e^{-4 \times 0,45 \times 0,41 \times 47,9 / 31,0} \right) \\ &= 1039,0622 \left(1 - e^{-1,127} \right) \\ &= 1039,0622 \left(1 - 0,3240 \right) \\ &= 702,42284 \\ &= 4,8779364 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} Ph \max &= k' \times Pv (z) \\ &= 0,41 \times 702,42 \\ &= 285,18367 \\ &= 1,9804422 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal shell, digunakan ASME code

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot e - 0,6 P} + C \\ ts &= \frac{1,9804 \times 186,29}{12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,98} + 0,06 \\ &= 0,099 \text{ in} \\ \text{Dipakai tebal shel} &= 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

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

Tutup bawah conis :

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= P_v \cos^2 \alpha + P_h \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 4,88 \cos^2 \# + 1,98 \sin^2 \# \\ &= 4,88 \times 0,75 + 1,98 \times 0,25 \\ &= 4,1536 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal conical :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal conical} &= \frac{PD}{2 \cos \alpha (Fe - 0,6P)} + 0,06 \quad (\text{B \& Y hal 118; ASME Code}) \\ \text{dengan } \alpha &= \text{cone angle} = 30^\circ \\ tc &= \frac{4,1536 \times 31,0477 \times 12}{2 \times 0,87 \times (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 4,1536)} \\ &= 0,0883074 = 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi conical :

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{keterangan : } \alpha &= \text{cone angle} = 30^\circ \\ D &= \text{diameter tangki} = 31,048 \text{ ft} \\ m &= \text{flat spot center} = 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_k &= \frac{D - m}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{31 - 1}{2 \times 0,58} \\ &= 26,022 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Total Bin} &= H_s + H_k \\ &= 22 + 26 \\ &= 48,022\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi	:	Menampung Coating Powder
Type	:	Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plat dan bawah conis
Kapasitas Bin	:	53774,248 ft ³
Diameter Bin	:	31,047676 ft
Tinggi Bin	:	48,022051 ft
Tebal Shell	:	3/16 in
Diameter atas conical	:	31,0 ft
Diameter bawah conical	:	1 ft
Tinggi conical	:	26,022051 ft
Cone angle	:	30°
Tebal conical	:	3/16 in
Bahan konstruksi	:	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah	:	1 Buah



APPENDIX D ANALISA EKONOMI

Kapasitas Produksi	=	400.000 ton/tahun
	=	50.505,05 kg/jam
Waktu operasi	=	330 hari
Dengan bahan baku :		
1 NH ₃	=	7.108,74 kg/jam
2 H ₂ SO ₄	=	7.524,59 kg/jam
3 H ₃ PO ₄	=	26.035,07 kg/jam
4 CO(NH ₂) ₂	=	1.932,92 kg/jam
5 (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	=	6.731,67 kg/jam
6 KCl	=	13.573,94 kg/jam
7 Coating Powder	=	111,11 kg/jam
8 Coating Oil	=	121,21 kg/jam
Produk yang dihasilkan :		
Pupuk NPK	=	48.978,37 kg/jam

Analisa ekonomi di dalam suatu perencanaan pabrik adalah sangat penting, karena perhitungan ekonomi dapat mengetahui apakah pabrik yang dirancang ini layak untuk didirikan atau tidak dalam artian feasible (memenuhi).

Faktor-faktor yang perlu untuk ditinjau antara lain :

1. Laju pengembalian modal (*Return on Investment*)
2. Lama pengembalian modal (*Pay Back Periode*)
3. Titik impas (*Break Event Point*)

Untuk meninjau faktor-faktor diatas, perlu adanya penaksiran terhadap beberapa faktor, yaitu:

1. Penaksiran modal industri (*Total Capital Investment*) yang terdiri atas:
 - a. Modal tetap (*Fixed Capital Investment*)
 - b. Modal kerja (*Working Capital Investment*)
2. Penentuan biaya produksi total (*Production Cost*) yang terdiri atas:
 - a. Biaya pembuatan (*Manufacturing Cost*)
 - b. Biaya pengeluaran umum (*General Expenses*)
3. Total pendapatan

1. Harga Peralatan

Harga peralatan berubah menurut waktu sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi dunia. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan saat ini, digunakan indeks seperti pada persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$C_p = \frac{I_p}{I_o} \times C_o$$

Dimana :



- Cp = Harga alat pada tahun 2028
Co = Harga alat pada tahun data 2014
Ip = Cost Index pada tahun 2028
Io = Cost Index pada tahun data 2024

Perhitungan peralatan didasarkan pada **cost equipment www.matche.com**.

Sedangkan Cost indeks didasarkan pada '**Peters and Timmerhauss 5^{ed} Plant**'.

Design and Economic for Chemical Engineering'

Tabel D.1 Indeks harga Peralatan

Tahun	Indeks
2011	585,7
2012	584,6
2013	567,3
2014	576,1
2015	556,8
2016	541,7
2017	567,5
2018	603,1
2019	607,5
2020	596,2
2021	637,9
2022	638,9
2023	797,9
2024	640,9

Sumber: CEPCI tahun 2024 annual index

Dengan metode least square dan data-data pada tabel di atas dilakukan pendekatan atau penafsiran indeks harga peralatan pada awal tahun dimana data-data tersebut dibentuk dalam persamaan :

$$Y = a + bX$$

keterangan :

Y = indeks harga peralatan pada tahun ke-n

X = tahun ke-n

n	X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
1	2011	585,7	4044121	343.044	1.177.843
2	2012	584,6	4048144	341.757	1.176.215
3	2013	567,3	4052169	321.829	1.141.975
4	2014	576,1	4056196	331.891	1.160.265
5	2015	556,8	4060225	310.026	1.121.952
6	2016	541,7	4064256	293.439	1.092.067
7	2017	567,5	4068289	322.056	1.144.648
8	2018	603,1	4072324	363.730	1.217.056
9	2019	607,5	4076361	369.056	1.226.543



10	2020	596,2	4080400	355.454	1.204.324
11	2021	637,9	4084441	406.916	1.289.196
12	2022	638,9	4088484	408.193	1.291.856
13	2023	797,9	4092529	636.644	1.614.152
Total	26221	7861,2	52887939	4.804.038	15.858.091

Jumlah data = n = 13

Dengan menggunakan metode Least Square Pers 17-21, Peters, diperoleh:

$$\sum (\bar{x} - x)^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = 182,0$$

$$\sum (\bar{y} - y)^2 = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} = 50309,749$$

Pers 17-20, Peters & Timmerhauss

$$\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y) = \sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n} = 2050,2$$

$$b = \frac{\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y)}{\sum (\bar{x} - x)^2} = 11,3$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } y = \sum y / n = a = 604,71$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } x = \sum x / n = c = 2017$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= a + b (x-c) \\ &= 604,71 + 11,3 (x - 2017) \\ &= 604,71 + 11,3 x - 22721 \\ &= -22116 + 11,3 x \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan di atas diperoleh indeks harga pada tahun 2028 sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -22116 + 11,3 x \quad 2028 \\ &= 728,62088 \end{aligned}$$

Kurs Dollar pada tahun 2028 (8 Juli 2025)

$$(\text{US } \$) 1 = \text{Rp}16.263 \quad \text{http://www.kursdollar.net}$$

Contoh perhitungan harga peralatan

1 Screw conveyor - 1
Panjang : 30 ft
Diameter : 11 in



Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Indeks harga tahun 2014} &= 576,1 \text{ (US \$)} \\
 \text{Indeks harga tahun 2028} &= 728,62 \text{ (US \$)} \\
 \text{Harga alat pada tahun 2014} &= 9.100 \text{ (US \$)} \\
 &\quad \text{https://www.matche.com/default.html} \\
 \text{Harga alat pada tahun 2028} &= \frac{728,62088}{576,1} \times 9.100 \\
 &= 11509,2 \text{ (US \$)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel D.2 Harga Peralatan Proses

No	Nama Alat	Harga Unit (US \$)		Jumlah Alat	Harga (US \$)
		2014	2028		
1	Reaktor Pre-Neutrazlizer	584.200	738.865	1	738865,33
2	Tangki Amonia Cair	52.500	66.399	1	66399,23
3	Tangki Asam Sulfat	42.500	53.752	1	53751,757
4	Tangki Asam Fosfat	62.100	78.541	1	78540,803
5	Pompa Ammonia	7.600	9.612	1	9612,0789
6	Pompa Asam Sulfat	5.500	6.956	1	6956,1098
7	Pompa Asam Fosfat	5.500	6.956	1	6956,1098
8	Pompa Reaktor	9.100	11.509	1	11509,2
9	Granulator Scrubber	25.000	31.619	1	31618,681
10	Granulator	175.000	221.331	1	221330,77
11	Bin Urea	18.700	23.651	1	23650,773
12	Bin Ammonium Sulfat	29.200	36.931	1	36930,619
13	Bin Kalium Klorida	38.300	48.440	1	48439,819
14	Belt Conveyor Urea	9.900	12.521	1	12520,998
15	Belt Conveyor Ammonium s	9.900	12.521	1	12520,998
16	Belt Conveyor KCL	9.900	12.521	1	12520,998
17	Belt Conveyor	245.700	310.748	1	310748,39
18	Bucket Elevator Recycle	17.900	22.639	1	22638,975
19	Pug Mill	9.400	11.889	1	11888,624
20	Rotary Dryer	89.800	113.574	1	113574,3
21	Blower	100	126	1	126,47472
22	Blower	21.400	27.066	1	27065,591
23	Burner	100	126	1	126,47472
24	Bucket Elevator Screen	16.400	20.742	1	20741,855
25	Drag Conveyor	16.900	21.374	1	21374,228
26	Screen	10.000	12.647	1	12647,472
27	Crusher	15.000	18.971	1	18971,208
28	Rotary Cooler	170.000	215.007	1	215007,03
29	Belt Conveyor Onsize	11.300	14.292	1	14291,644



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30	Cooler	42.000	53.119	1	53119,384
31	Blower udara	45.200	57.167	1	57166,575
32	Cyclone	13.000	16.442	1	16441,714
33	Tangki Pengenceran H ₂ SO ₄	6.500	8.221	2	16441,714
34	Tail Gas Scrubber	17.000	21.501	1	21500,703
35	Blower udara	17.000	21.501	1	21500,703
36	Tangki Dust Scrubber	4.400	5.565	1	5564,8878
37	Pompa Amonia	10.000	12.647	1	12647,472
38	Coating Drum	10.000	12.647	1	12647,472
39	Bin Coating Powder	23.600	29.848	1	29848,035
40	Screw Conveyor	5.700	7.209	1	7209,0592
41	Tangki Coating Oil	20.200	25.548	1	25547,894
42	Pompa Coating Oil	8.000	10.118	1	10117,978
43	Belt Conveyor	11.300	14.292	1	14291,644
44	Bucket Elevator	16.400	20.742	1	20741,855
45	Belt Conveyor	11.300	14.292	1	14291,644
46	Bucket Elevator	16.400	20.742	1	20741,855
47	Heater	12.000	15.177	1	15176,967
48	Bin Pupuk NPK	399.300	505.014	1	505013,57
TOTAL					3041337,7

Tabel D.3 Harga Peralatan Utilitas

No	Nama Alat	Harga Unit (US \$)		Jumlah Alat	Harga (US \$)
		2014	2028		
1	Pompa Bak Penampung Air Su	6.000	7.588	2	15176,967
2	Bak Penampung Air Sungai	7.900	9.992	2	19983,006
3	Pompa Koagulasi	6.000	7.588	2	15176,967
4	Tangki Koagulasi	19.500	24.663	2	49325,142
5	Tangki Flokulasi	17.800	22.513	1	22512,501
6	Pompa Tangki Flokulasi	6.000	7.588	1	7588,4834
7	Clarifier	21.700	27.445	2	54890,03
8	Pompa Flok	4.600	5.818	2	11635,675
9	Bak Penampung Flok	5.200	6.577	2	13153,371
10	Bak Penampung Air dari Clarif	11.200	14.165	2	28330,338
11	Pompa Air Bersih ke Sand Filt	6.000	7.588	2	15176,967
12	Sand Filter	295.800	374.112	3	1122336,7
13	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	11.200	14.165	2	28330,338
14	Pompa Air ke Cooling Tower	8.200	10.371	1	10370,927
15	Cooling Tower	493.400	624.026	1	624026,28
16	Pompa Air Pendingin	8.200	10.371	1	10370,927
17	Bak Penampung Air Pendingin	9.700	12.268	1	12268,048
18	Pompa Air ke Kation Exchang	8.200	10.371	2	20741,855



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Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

19	Tangki Kation Exchanger	24.200	30.607	2	61213,766
20	Pompa Tangki Kation Exchang	8.200	10.371	2	20741,855
21	Tangki Anion Exchanger	24.200	30.607	2	61213,766
22	Bak Penampung Air Lunak	18.200	23.018	2	46036,799
23	Pompa Air Umpan Boiler	6.000	7.588	1	7588,4834
24	Boiler	423.900	536.126	1	536126,35
25	Pompa Air Proses	4.600	5.818	1	5817,8373
26	Pompa Air Sanitasi	2.200	2.782	1	2782,4439
27	Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	2.500	3.162	1	3161,8681
28	Tangki HCl (untuk regenerasi)	42.800	54.131	2	108262,36
29	Tangki NaOH (untuk regenerasi)	38.800	49.072	2	98144,385
30	Pompa Tangki HCl	5.580	7.057	2	14114,579
31	Pompa Tangki NaOH	4.600	5.818	2	11635,675
32	Bak Air Proses	10.700	13.533	1	13532,795
33	Pompa Recycle Bekas Air Pen	8.200	10.371	1	10370,927
34	Pompa Air pendingin ke Plant	6.100	7.715	1	7714,9581
35	Tangki Penyimpan Bahan Baku	55.400	70.067	2	140133,99
TOTAL					3229987,4

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total harga peralatan} &= \text{Harga peralatan proses} + \text{Harga peralatan utilitas} \\ &= 3041337,664 + 3229987,36 \\ &= 6271325,024 \\ &= \boxed{\text{Rp101.990.558.867}}\end{aligned}$$

II. Harga Bahan Baku

1 Amonia	(Alibaba)		
Harga	=	Rp13.000 per kg	
Kebutuhan per jam	=	7.108,74 Kg/jam	
Biaya per tahun (330 hari)	=	Rp731.916.289.559 per tahun	
2 Asam Sulfat	(Alibaba)		
Harga	=	Rp4.000 per kg	
Kebutuhan per jam	=	7.524,59 kg/jam	
Biaya per tahun (330 hari)	=	Rp238.379.076.944 per tahun	
3 Asam Fosfat	(Alibaba)		
Harga	=	Rp7.000 per kg	
Kebutuhan per jam	=	26.035,07 Kg/jam	
Biaya per tahun (330 hari)	=	Rp1.443.384.497.520 per tahun	
4 Urea	(Alibaba)		
Harga	=	Rp2.800 per kg	
Kebutuhan per jam	=	1.932,92 Kg/jam	



Pra Rancangan Pabrik
Pupuk NPK dari Amoniak, Asam Fosfat, dan Kalium Klorida dengan
Metode Mixed Acid Route

Biaya per tahun (330 hari) = Rp42.864.434.349 per tahun

5 Amonium Sulfat (Alibaba)
Harga = Rp1.800 per kg
Kebutuhan per jam = 6.731,67 Kg/jam
Biaya per tahun (330 hari) = Rp95.966.716.992 per tahun

6 Kalium Klorida (Alibaba)
Harga = Rp12.000 per kg
Kebutuhan per jam = 13.573,94 Kg/jam
Biaya per tahun (330 hari) = Rp1.290.066.890.341 per tahun

7 Coating Powder (Alibaba)
Harga = Rp8.000 per kg
Kebutuhan per jam = 111,11 Kg/jam
Biaya per tahun (330 hari) = Rp7.040.000.000 per tahun

8 Coating Oil (Alibaba)
Harga = Rp19.000 per kg
Kebutuhan per jam = 121,21 Kg/jam
Biaya per tahun (330 hari) = Rp18.240.000.000 per tahun

Total biaya bahan baku per tahun = Rp3.867.857.905.704

III Harga Jual Produk

Pupuk NPK

Produk yang dihasilkan = 400.000 Ton/tahun
= 400.000.000 kg/tahun
Harga produk yang dihasilkan = Rp12.800 /kg
Harga produk per tahun = Rp5.120.000.000.000

IV Biaya Pengemasan

Produk NPK

Produk yang dihasilkan = 400.000.000 Kg/tahun
Produk dikemas dalam bag = 25 Kg
Kebutuhan bag per tahun = 16.000.000 buah
Harga 1 bag = Rp2.000
Biaya pengemasan per tahun = Rp32.000.000.000
Biaya pendukung (10%) = Rp3.200.000.000
Total biaya pengemasan produk = Rp35.200.000.000

NB : (Produk dikemas dalam sak berlapis plastik 50 kg ,
harga dalaman sak Rp. 500/ satuan dan harga sak luarnya



V. Gaji Karyawan

Jabatan	Gaji/orang/bulan	Jumlah	Gaji/bulan
Direktur Utama	Rp40.000.000	1	Rp40.000.000
Staff Ahli	Rp18.000.000	2	Rp36.000.000
Direktur Admin. & Keuangan	Rp25.000.000	1	Rp25.000.000
Direktur Teknik & Proses	Rp25.000.000	1	Rp25.000.000
Kepala Bagian Keuangan	Rp10.000.000	1	Rp10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	Rp10.000.000	1	Rp10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Umum	Rp10.000.000	1	Rp10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Produksi	Rp10.000.000	1	Rp10.000.000
Kepala Bagian Teknik	Rp10.000.000	1	Rp10.000.000
Kepala Seksi Pembelian	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Anggaran	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Gudang	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Pemasaran & Pen	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Keamanan	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Administrasi	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Personalia	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Produksi & Prose	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Riset & Pengemb	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Utilitas & Tenaga	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Kepala Seksi Pemeliharaan & F	Rp7.000.000	1	Rp7.000.000
Sekretaris Direktur	Rp8.000.000	3	Rp24.000.000
Karyawan Pembelian	Rp4.000.000	3	Rp12.000.000
Karyawan Laboratorium	Rp4.000.000	4	Rp16.000.000
Karyawan Gudang	Rp3.500.000	6	Rp21.000.000
Karyawan Pemasaran	Rp4.000.000	4	Rp16.000.000
Karyawan Keamanan	Rp3.500.000	12	Rp42.000.000
Karyawan Administrasi	Rp4.000.000	3	Rp12.000.000
Karyawan Personalia	Rp4.000.000	3	Rp12.000.000
Karyawan Produksi & Proses	Rp5.000.000	60	Rp300.000.000
Karyawan Riset & Pengembang	Rp4.000.000	3	Rp12.000.000
Karyawan Utilitas	Rp4.500.000	15	Rp67.500.000
Karyawan Pemeliharaan	Rp4.000.000	6	Rp24.000.000
Karyawan Quality Control	Rp4.000.000	5	Rp20.000.000
Karyawan K3	Rp4.500.000	6	Rp27.000.000
Dokter	Rp8.000.000	3	Rp24.000.000
Perawat	Rp3.800.000	3	Rp11.400.000
Office Boy	Rp3.500.000	3	Rp10.500.000
Jumlah		163	Rp904.400.000

Gaji per bulan = Rp904.400.000

Gaji per tahun = **Rp10.852.800.000**



VI. Biaya Utilitas

a. Kebutuhan Air

1 Air Sanitasi

Kebutuhan per hari	=	42,445 m ³ /hari
Harga air mengolah sendiri	=	Rp1.500 /m ³
Biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp21.010.275

2 Air Umpan Boiler

Kebutuhan air umpan boiler	=	0,1152 m ³ /hari
H. air boiler mengolah sendiri	=	Rp1.500 /m ³
Biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp57.019

3 Air Pendingin

Kebutuhan air pendingin	=	37.687,18 m ³ /hari
Harga air pendingin	=	Rp1.000 /m ³
Biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp12.436.768.680

4 Air Proses

kebutuhan air proses	=	1,7206 m ³ /hari
harga air mengolah sendiri	=	Rp1.500 /m ³
biaya pengolahan per tahun	=	Rp851.673

b. Kebutuhan Penunjang Pengolahan Air

Kebutuhan Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	=	144.934,08 kg/tahun
Harga Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃	=	Rp8.000 /kg (alibaba.com)
Biaya Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ per tahun	=	Rp1.159.472.629

Kebutuhan PAC	=	36.234,47 kg/tahun
Harga PAC	=	Rp12.000 /kg (alibaba.com)
Biaya PAC per tahun	=	Rp434.813.641

Kebutuhan resin kation	=	2.307,07 L/tahun
Harga resin dowex	=	Rp937.000 /25 L (alibaba.com)
Biaya Dowex per tahun	=	Rp86.469.053

Kebutuhan resin anion	=	5.497,97 L/tahun
Harga resin dowex	=	Rp1.375.000 /25 L (tokopedia.com)
Biaya APS per tahun	=	Rp302.388.456

Kebutuhan HCl 33%	=	398,55 L/tahun
Harga HCl	=	Rp8.000 /liter (tokopedia.com)



Biaya HCl per tahun	=	Rp3.188.412
Kebutuhan NaOH	=	261,70 kg/tahun
Harga NaOH	=	Rp25.000 /kg (tokopedia.com)
Biaya NaOH per tahun	=	Rp6.542.587
c. Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar (<i>fuel oil</i>)		
Kebutuhan bahan bakar	=	368,95 liter/jam
	=	2.922.078,44 liter/tahun
Harga bahan bakar	=	Rp13.900 /liter (solarindustriurabaya.com)
Biaya bahan bakar per tahun	=	Rp40.616.890.248
d. Kebutuhan Listrik		
Kebutuhan listrik	=	56,7810 kWh/jam
	=	449.705,46 kWh/tahun
Harga listrik	=	Rp1.114,74 /kWh (PLN triwulan III 2025)
Biaya listrik per tahun	=	Rp501.304.660
Total biaya utilitas per tahun	=	Rp55.569.757.333

VII. Harga Tanah dan Bangunan		
Luas tanah	=	28.200 m ²
Harga tanah per m ²	=	Rp2.750.000 (urbanindo.com)
Harga tanah total	=	Rp77.550.000.000
Luas bangunan pabrik	=	16.000 m ²
Harga bangunan pabrik per m ²	=	Rp2.500.000 (urbanindo.com)
Harga bangunan pabrik total	=	Rp40.000.000.000
Luas bangunan gedung	=	6.500 m ²
Harga bangunan gedung per m ²	=	Rp2.400.000 (urbanindo.com)
Harga bangunan gedung total	=	Rp15.600.000.000
Harga bangunan total	=	Rp55.600.000.000
Total harga tanah dan bangunan	=	Rp133.150.000.000