



BAB IX

TUGAS KHUSUS

IX. 1 Latar Belakang

Tingginya angka jumlah lulusan sarjana dari tahun ketahun dan menurunnya jumlah lapangan pekerjaan. Hal ini mengakibatkan semakin meningkatnya angka persaingan kerja yang pesat disegala sektor terutama sektor industri. Untuk mengatasi persaingan kerja yang meningkat pesat lulusan sarjana diharapkan mampu bersaing dengan mengasah kemampuan dalam segi praktek sesuai dengan bidang keilmuan yang dijalani. Oleh karena itu, mahasiswa Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur dituntut untuk mempersiapkan diri dengan melaksanakan kegiatan Praktik Kerja Lapang. Dalam kegiatan Praktik Kerja Lapang mahasiswa diharapkan dapat belajar dan memecahkan *case-case* aktual yang terjadi pada lingkungan pabrik, sehingga dapat memiliki pengalaman nyata dalam mempersiapkan diri untuk memasuki dunia kerja.

Proses alur produksi gula yang sangat kompleks mulai dari penyediaan bahan baku hingga menjadi gula SHS dengan mutu yang baik. Setiap proses pada produksi gula akan mempengaruhi kualitas dari gula yang dihasilkan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pengerjaan tugas khusus dengan judul “Perhitungan Neraca Massa dan Neraca Panas Stasiun Penguapan Pabrik Gula Ngadiredjo” agar dapat lebih memahami proses produksi gula pada bagian stasiun penguapan.

IX. 2 Tujuan

Tujuan dari pengerjaan tugas khusus yaitu :

1. Memahami laju aliran masuk dan keluar dari stasiun penguapan
2. Mengetahui perhitungan neraca massa dan neraca panas stasiun penguapan

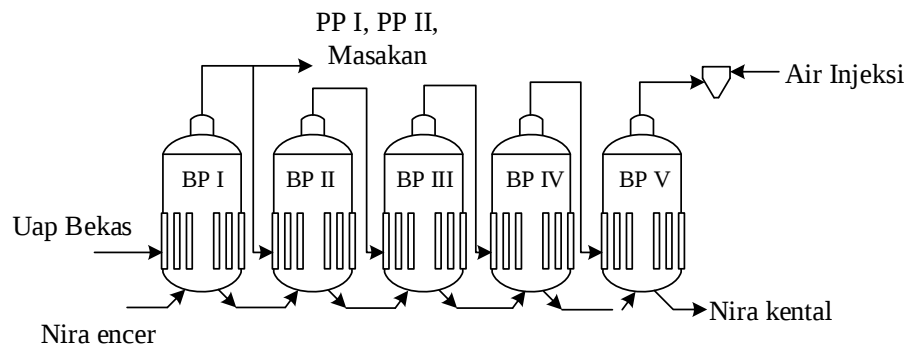
IX. 3 Manfaat

Manfaat pengerjaan tugas khusus sebagai berikut :

1. Agar mahasiswa praktik kerja lapang mampu memahami terkait alur produksi gula SHS di PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara Pabrik Gula Ngadiredjo
2. Agar peserta praktik kerja lapang mampu membuat *Process Flow Diagram* hingga *Process & Instrumentation Diagram* apabila memiliki job desk yang sama ketika turun di dunia industri.



IX. 4 Pengolahan Data



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas} &= 6200 \text{ TCD} = 258,3333 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Nira jernih \% tebu} &= 113,16\% \\ &= 113,16\% \times 258,3333 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}} = 292,33 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}} \\ &= 292.330 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Brix nira jernih} &= 13,08\% \\ \text{Brix nira kental sulfitasi} &= 63,18\% \\ \text{Uap stasiun penguapan} &= \text{Nira jernih} \left(1 - \frac{\text{brix nira jernih}}{\text{brix nira kental sulfitasi}} \right) \\ &= 113,16\% \text{tebu} \left(1 - \frac{13,08\%}{63,18\%} \right) \\ &= 89,7328\% \text{tebu} \\ &= 231,8096 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

A. Kebutuhan uap PP I

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas tebu} &= 6200 \text{ TCD} = 258,3333 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Nira mentah \% tebu} &= 103,10\% \\ \text{Brix nira mentah} &= 12,67\% \\ \text{Nira tapis \% tebu} &= 14,25\% \\ \text{Brix nira tapis} &= 11,42\% \\ \text{NM + NT \% tebu} &= 117,35\% \\ \text{Brix NM + NT} &= 12,5182\% \\ \text{Suhu nira PP I} &= 75^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Suhu nira awal} &= 25^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Kalor jenis nira PP I} &= 1 - (0,006 \times \% \text{Brix}) \\ &= 1 - (0,006 \times 12,5182\%) \\ &= 0,9992 \\ \text{Suhu uap nira BP I} &= 120^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas laten BP I} &= 646 \\ \text{Persen kehilangan panas} &= 5\% \\ \text{Kebutuhan uap nira BP I} &= \frac{(NM+NT \% \text{tebu}) \times \text{tebu digiling} \times cp \text{ PP I} \times \Delta T}{\text{Panas laten} \times \text{faktor kehilangan panas}} \\ &= 24,6803 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

B. Kebutuhan uap PP II

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Nira mentah sulfitasi \% tebu} &= 118,14\% \\ \text{Brix nira mentah sulfitasi} &= 12\% \\ \text{Suhu nira PP II} &= 105^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Suhu nira awal} &= 75^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Kalor jenis nira PP II} &= 1 - (0,006 \times \% \text{Brix}) \\ &= 1 - (0,006 \times 12\%) \\ &= 0,9993 \\ \text{Suhu uap nira BP I} &= 120^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Panas laten BP I} &= 646 \\ \text{Persen kehilangan panas} &= 5\% \\ \text{Kebutuhan uap nira PP II} &= \frac{(\text{Nira mentah sulfitasi \% tebu}) \times \text{tebu digiling} \times cp \text{ PP I} \times \Delta T}{\text{Panas laten} \times \text{faktor kehilangan panas}} \\ &= 14,9085 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

C. Kebutuhan uap stasiun masakan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan uap masakan A} &= 38,41 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan uap masakan B} &= 6,08 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan uap masakan C} &= 6,14 \text{ ton/jam} + \\ \text{Total kebutuhan uap masakan} &= 50,63 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

D. Air teruapkan pada masing-masing badan penguapan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Uap stasiun penguapan} &= 231,8096 \text{ ton/jam} \\ \text{Faktor kehilangan panas} &= 5\% \\ \text{Kebutuhan uap stasiun penguapan} &= \text{Uap stasiun penguapan} + \text{faktor} \\ &\quad \text{kehilangan panas} \times \text{uap stasiun masakan} \\ &= 231,809 + (0,05 \times 231,8096) \\ &= 232,9687 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$



Air teruapkan masing-masing evaporator :

$$\text{BP I} = X + 24,6803 + 14,9085 + 50,63$$

$$\text{BP II} = X$$

$$\text{BP III} = X$$

$$\text{BP IV} = X$$

$$\text{BP V} = X \quad +$$

$$232,9687 \text{ ton/jam} = 5X + 90,2187$$

$$X = 28,55 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$X = 28550 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Jadi jumlah air teruapkan pada masing-masing evaporator sebesar = 28550 kg/jam

Badan Penguapan	Rate Nira Encer (ton/jam)	Rate Nira Encer kg/jam
BP I	173,5613	173561,31
BP II	145,0113	145011,31
BP III	116,4613	116461,31
BP IV	87,9113	87911,311
BP V	59,3613	59361,313

E. Perhitungan brix masing-masing badan penguapan

$$\%brix = \frac{\text{laju fresh feed nira jernih} \times \text{brix nira jernih}}{\text{laju nira jernih masuk BP} - \text{Jumlah air teruapkan pada BP}}$$

- BP I = $\frac{292,33 \text{ ton/jam} \times 13,08\%}{173,5613 \text{ ton/jam}} = 22,0307\%$
- BP II = $\frac{173,5613 \text{ ton/jam} \times 22,0307\%}{145,0113 \text{ ton/jam}} = 26,3681\%$
- BP III = $\frac{145,0113 \text{ ton/jam} \times 26,3681\%}{116,4613 \text{ ton/jam}} = 32,8322\%$
- BP IV = $\frac{116,4613 \text{ ton/jam} \times 32,8322\%}{87,9113 \text{ ton/jam}} = 43,4947\%$
- BP V = $\frac{87,9113 \text{ ton/jam} \times 43,4947\%}{59,3613 \text{ ton/jam}} = 64,4136\%$

F. Perhitungan kalor jenis (Cp)

$$Cp = 1 - (0,006 \times \%Brix)$$

- BP I = $1 - (0,006 \times 22,0307\%) = 0,9984$
- BP II = $1 - (0,006 \times 26,3681\%) = 0,9980$
- BP III = $1 - (0,006 \times 32,8322\%) = 0,9974$
- BP IV = $1 - (0,006 \times 43,4947\%) = 0,9961$



$$e. \text{BP V} = 1 - (0,006 \times 64,4136\%) = 0,9992$$

G. Perhitungan Distribusi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan UBE} &= 1 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \\ &= 2,0332 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2} \cdot \text{abs} \times \frac{76 \text{ cmHg}}{1,0322 \text{ kg/cm}^2} \\ &= 149,5579 \text{ cmHg.abs} \\ \text{Tekanan Vakum} &= 63 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 76 \text{ cmHg} - 63 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 13 \text{ cmHg} \\ \text{Penurunan Tekanan} &= \text{Tekanan UBE} - \text{Tekanan Vakum} \\ &= 149,5579 \text{ cmHg} - 13 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 136,558 \text{ cmHg}\end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan distribusi penurunan tekanan tiap evaporator berdasarkan

("Tabel 32.32, Distribution of Pressure Drop between Vessels; Hugot 3rd edition hlm 579"):

BP I	$\frac{11}{50}$
BP II	$\frac{10,5}{50}$
BP III	$\frac{10}{50}$
BP IV	$\frac{9,5}{50}$
BP V	$\frac{9}{50}$

$$\text{Tekanan BP} = \text{Tekanan UBE} - (\text{Distribusi tekanan} \times \Delta P)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan BP I} &= 149,5579 \text{ cmHg.abs} - \left(\frac{11}{50} \times 136,558 \text{ cmHg}\right) \\ &= 119,5151 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 1,6248 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel 41.1 A Properties of Dry Saturated Steam; Hugot hlm. 1036 :

Suhu BP I = 113,1922°C

$$\begin{aligned}a. \text{ Tekanan BP II} &= 119,5151 \text{ cmHg.abs} - \left(\frac{10,5}{50} \times 136,558 \text{ cmHg}\right) \\ &= 90,8380 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 1,2349 \text{ kg/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$



Berdasarkan tabel 41.1 A Properties of Dry Saturated Steam; Hugot hlm. 1036 :

Suhu BP II = 105,0720°C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Tekanan BP III} &= 90,8380 \text{ cmHg. abs} - \left(\frac{10}{50} \times 136,558 \text{ cmHg} \right) \\ &= 63,5264 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 1,2349 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel 41.1 A Properties of Dry Saturated Steam; Hugot hlm. 1036 :

Suhu BP III = 95,0534°C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. Tekanan BP IV} &= 63,5264 \text{ cmHg. abs} - \left(\frac{9,5}{50} \times 136,558 \text{ cmHg} \right) \\ &= 37,5804 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 0,5109 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel 41.1 A Properties of Dry Saturated Steam; Hugot hlm. 1036 :

Suhu BP IV = 81,1774°C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. Tekanan BP V} &= 37,5804 \text{ cmHg. abs} - \left(\frac{9}{50} \times 136,558 \text{ cmHg} \right) \\ &= 13 \text{ cmHg} \\ &= 0,1767 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan tabel 41.1 A Properties of Dry Saturated Steam; Hugot hlm. 1036 :

Suhu BP V = 57,0272°C

Hasil perhitungan distribusi tekanan dan suhu :

BADAN PENGUAPAN	TEKANAN		SUHU
	cmHg.abs	kg/cm ²	°C
BP I	119,5151	1,6248	113,1922
BP II	90,8380	1,2349	105,0720
BP III	63,5264	0,8636	95,0534
BP IV	37,5804	0,5109	81,1774
BP V	13,0000	0,1767	57,0272

H. Perhitungan *Boiling Point Rise* (BPR)

$$BPR = 1,78x + 6,22x^2 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3rd edition, hlm 504})$$

x = %brix nira

Suhu duperheated = suhu saturated + BPR

Badan Penguapan	Fraaksi Nira (x)	BPR	Suhu Saturated	Suhu Superheated
BP I	0,0022	0,0040	113,1922	113,1961
BP II	0,0026	0,0047	105,0720	105,0768
BP III	0,0033	0,0059	95,0534	95,0593
BP IV	0,0043	0,0079	81,1774	81,1852
BP V	0,0064	0,0117	57,0272	57,0390

I. Neraca Massa dan Neraca Panas

Data perhitungan neraca energi berdasarkan (Table 41.1 A Properties of Dry Saturated Steam ; Hugot 3rd hlm 1034)

Badan Penguapan	P (kg/cm ² °C)	T (°C)	H ^v (kkal/kg)	H ¹ (kkal/kg)
BP I	1,6248	113,1922	643,6576	113,3922
		113,1961	643,6588	113,3961
BP II	1,2349	105,0720	640,7288	105,1720
		105,0768	640,7307	105,1768
BP III	0,8636	95,0534	637,0214	95,0534
		95,0593	637,0237	95,0534
BP IV	0,5109	81,1774	631,7709	81,1774
		81,1852	631,7741	81,1852
BP V	0,1767	57,0272	621,9109	56,9272
		57,0390	621,9156	56,9390

Rumus perhitungan :

ENERGI MASUK :

1. $Uap = m_{v1} \times H^v_1$

2. $Nira = m_{N1} \times t_1 \times c_1$



ENERGI KELUAR

1. Panas hilang = panas masuk x %kehilangan panas

Panas yang hilanga

Evaporator I = 1,3% total energi masuk

Evaporator II = 1% total energi masuk

Evaporator III = 0,8% total energi masuk

Evaporator IV = 0,5% total energi masuk

Evaporator V = 0,3% total energi masuk

2. Kondensat = $m_{v2} \times h^l_2$

3. Uap = $m_{v2} \times H^v_2$

4. Nira = $m_{N2} \times t_2 \times c_2$

5. Q Loss = Energi masuk x persen kehilangan panas

- a. Evaporator I

1. Energi masuk

Uap masuk pada suhu 125°C, entalpi uap bekas = 647,7

$$\text{Steam} = m_s \times 647,7 = 647,7 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{Nira} = 292.330 \times 100 \times 0,9992 = 29.210.057,9$$

$$\text{Total energi masuk} = 29.210.057,9 + 647,7 \text{ ms}$$

2. Energi keluar

$$\text{Kondensat} = m_s \times 125,3 = 125,3 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{Vapor} = 28549,99874 \times 643,6588 = 18376458,93$$

$$\text{Nira} = 173561,3076 \times 113,1961 \times 0,9987 = 19620496,63$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Q loss} &= (29.210.057,9 + 647,7 \text{ ms}) \times 0,013 \\ &= 379730,7532 + 8,4201 \text{ ms} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total energi keluar} = 38.376.686,31 + 133,7201 \text{ ms}$$

Mencari massa steam (ms) :

Energi masuk = energi keluar

$$29.210.057,9 + 647,7 \text{ ms} = 38.376.686,31 + 133,7201 \text{ ms}$$

$$-9166628,371 = -513,9799 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{ms} = 17.834,6048 \text{ kg/jam}$$



Neraca Massa BP I

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	JUMLAH
Steam	17834,6048	Kondensat	17834,6048
Nira	292330,0000	Vapor	118768,6924
		Nira	173561,3076
	310164,6048		310164,6048

Neraca Panas BP II

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	JUMLAH
Steam	11551473,5034	Kondensat	2234675,9765
Nira	29210057,9416	Vapor	18376458,9335
		Nira	19620496,6262
		Q Loss	529899,9088
	40761531,4450		40761531,4450

b. Evaporator II

1. Energi masuk

$$\text{Steam} = 28549,9987 \times 643,6576 = 18376425,09$$

$$\text{Nira} = 173561,3076 \times 113,1961 \times 0,9987 = 19620496,63$$

$$\text{Total energi masuk} = 37996921,714$$

2. Energi keluar

$$\text{Kondensat} = 28549,9987 \times 105,1720 = 3.002.661,11$$

$$\text{Vapor} = V2 \times 640,7307 = 640,7307V2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Nira} &= (173561,3076 - V2) \times 105,1768 \times 0,9984 \\ &= 18225735,5 - 105,1V2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q loss} = 37996921,71 \times 0,01 = 379969,2171$$

$$\text{Total energi keluar} = 21608365,82 + 535,7203 V2$$

Mencari massa steam (V2) :

$$\text{Energi masuk} = \text{energi keluar}$$

$$37996921,714 = 21608365,82 + 535,7203 V2$$

$$30591,62509 = V2$$



Neraca Massa

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	JUMLAH
Steam	28549,9987	Kondensat	28549,9987
Nira	173561,3076	Vapor	30591,6251
		Nira	142969,6825
	202111,3064		202111,3064

Neraca Panas

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	JUMLAH
Steam	18376425,0876	Kondensat	3002661,1129
Nira	19620496,6262	Vapor	19600993,4734
		Nira	15013297,9104
		Q Loss	379969,2171
	37996921,7138		37996921,7138

c. Evaporator III

5. Energi masuk

$$\text{Steam} = 30591,6251 \times 640,7288 = 19600935,51$$

$$\text{Nira} = 142969,6825 \times 105,0768 \times 0,9984 = 14999023,56$$

$$\text{Total energi masuk} = 34599959,07$$

6. Energi keluar

$$\text{Kondensat} = 30591,62509 \times 95,0534 = 2907838,047$$

$$\text{Vapor} = V3 \times 637,0237 = 640,7307V3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nira} &= (142969,6825 - V3) \times 95,0534 \times 0,9980 \\ &= 13562983,89 - 94,8662V3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Q loss} = 34599959,07 \times 0,008 = 276799,6726$$

$$\text{Total energi keluar} = 16747621,61 + 542,1576 V3$$

Mencari massa steam (V3) :

$$\text{Energi masuk} = \text{energi keluar}$$

$$34599959,07 = 16747621,61 + 542,1576 V3$$

$$17852337,46 = 542,1576 V3$$

$$32928,31899 = V3$$



Neraca Massa

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	MASUK
Steam	30591,6251	Kondensat	30591,6251
Nira	142969,6825	Vapor	32928,3190
		Nira	110041,3636
	173561,3076		173561,3076

Neraca Panas

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	MASUK
Steam	19600935,5111	Kondensat	2907838,0472
Nira	14999023,5612	Vapor	20976120,4330
		Nira	10439200,9196
		Q Loss	276799,6726
	34599959,0724		34599959,0724

d. Evaporator IV

1. Energi masuk

$$\text{Steam} = 32928,3190 \times 637,0237 = 20976120,43$$

$$\text{Nira} = 110041,3636 \times 95,0593 \times 0,9980 = 10439850,11$$

$$\text{Total energi masuk} = 31415970,54$$

2. Energi keluar

$$\text{Kondensat} = 32928,31899 \times 81,1774 = 2673034,054$$

$$\text{Vapor} = V4 \times 631,7741 = 631,7741V4$$

$$\text{Nira} = (110041,3636 - V4) \times 81,1852 \times 0,9974$$

$$= 8910418,241 - 80,9733536V4$$

$$\text{Q loss} = 31415970,54 \times 0,005 = 157079,8527$$

$$\text{Total energi keluar} = 11740532,15 + 550,8007 V4$$

Mencari massa steam (V4) :

$$\text{Energi masuk} = \text{energi keluar}$$

$$31415970,54 = 11740532,15 + 550,8007V4$$

$$19675438,4 = 550,8007V4$$

$$V4 = 35721,51806$$



Neraca Massa

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	MASUK
Steam	32928,3190	Kondensat	32928,3190
Nira	110041,3636	Vapor	35721,5181
		Nira	74319,8455
	142969,6825		142969,6825

Neraca Panas

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	MASUK
Steam	20976120,4330	Kondensat	2673034,0540
Nira	10439850,1117	Vapor	22567929,5092
		Nira	6017927,1288
		Q Loss	157079,8527
	31415970,5447		31415970,5447

e. Evaporator V

1. Energi masuk

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Steam} &= 35721,5181 \times 631,7741 &= 22567929,51 \\ \text{Nira} &= 74319,8455 \times 81,1852 \times 0,9974 &= 6017927,129 \\ \text{Total energi masuk} &&= 28585856,64\end{aligned}$$

2. Energi keluar

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kondensat} &= 35721,51806 \times 56,9272 &= 2033527,595 \\ \text{Vapor} &= V5 \times 621,9156 &= 621,9156V5 \\ \text{Nira} &= (74319,8455 - V5) \times 56,9390 \times 0,9961 \\ &= 4215340,5990 - 56,7189V5 \\ \text{Q loss} &= 28585856,64 \times 0,008 &= 228686,8531\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total energi keluar} = 6477555,0480 + 565,1967 V5$$

Mencari massa steam (V4) :

Energi masuk = energi keluar

$$28585856,64 = 6477555,048 + 565,1967 V5$$

$$22108301,59 = 565,1967V5$$

$$V5 = 39116,12092$$



Neraca massa :

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	MASUK
Steam	35721,5181	Kondensat	35721,5181
Nira	74319,8455	Vapor	39116,1209
		Nira	35203,7246
	110041,3636		110041,3636

Neraca panas :

MASUK	JUMLAH	KELUAR	MASUK
Steam	22567929,5092	Kondensat	2033527,5952
Nira	6017927,1288	Vapor	24326925,3175
		Nira	1996716,8722
		Q Loss	228686,8531
	28585856,6380		28585856,6380

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Uap} &= V1 + V2 + V3 + V4 + V5 \\ &= 156192,1878 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 156,1921878 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$