



BAB VII UTILITAS

Dalam sebuah pabrik, utilitas merupakan unit penyedia bahan maupun tenaga pembantu, sehingga membantu kelancaran operasi pabrik tersebut. Utilitas yang terdapat dalam pabrik ini terdiri atas :

1. Unit Pengolahan Air
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan air pendingin, air proses, air sanitasi, dan air pengisi boiler.
2. Unit Penyediaan *Steam*
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan *steam* pada proses
3. Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan listrik bagi alat bangunan, jalan raya dan lain sebagainya.
4. Unit Bahan Bakar
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan bahan bakar bagi alat-alat, generator, boiler dan sebagainya.

VII.1 Unit Penyediaan *Steam*

Unit Penyediaan *Steam* berfungsi untuk menyediakan kebutuhan *steam* yang digunakan sebagai media pemanasan pada proses Pabrik Butil Oleat ini. Direncanakan boiler menghasilkan moderate pressure *steam* dengan tekanan 4.51 bar dan suhu 148 °C. (Ulrich, Appendix B)

Boiler 1

Kebutuhan boiler pada :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Boiler dengan } T &= 148 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} && \text{(Ulrich Appendix B, Hal 426)} \\ &= 421,15 \text{ K} \\ P &= 4,5 \text{ bar}\end{aligned}$$

Tabel VII.1 Jumlah *Steam* yang dibutuhkan

No	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan <i>steam</i>	
			kg/jam	lb/jam
1	Heater-1	E-122	5,9131	13,0361
2	Heater-2	E-132	520,7063	1147,9595
3	Heater-3	E-142	435,0498	959,1194
4	Heater-5	E-232	1171,9215	2583,6416
Total kebutuhan <i>steam</i>			2133,5906	4703,7566

Untuk faktor keamanan digunakan 20% berlebih

Untuk faktor keamanan dari kebocoran-kebocoran yang terjadi, maka



direncanakan steam yang dihasilkan yakni 20% lebih banyak dari kebutuhan total steam

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total steam} &= 120\% \times \text{kebutuhan steam total} \\ &= 120\% \times 4703,756601 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 5644,507921 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 135468,1901 \text{ lb/hari}\end{aligned}$$

a. Menghitung Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar

$$m_f = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{e_b \cdot F} \times 100 \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, hal. 142})$$

dimana :

m_f = massa bahan bakar yang dipakai (lb/jam)

m_s = massa steam yang dihasilkan (lb/jam)

h_v = enthalpy uap yang dihasilkan (BTU/lb)

= entalpi uap pada tekanan dan suhu yang diamati = 4,5 atm dan 148 °C

h_f = enthalpy liquida masuk (BTU/lb)

= entalpi air umpan pada tempratur yang diamati saat air mencapai titik d

e_b = efisiensi boiler 85-92%

(Severn, W.H, hal 142)

F = nilai kalor bahan bakar (Btu/lb)

ditetapkan efisiensi boiler = 92 %

h_v = 2743 kJ/kg

= 655,593458 kkal/kg

= 1180,068224 Btu/lb

(Smith 7ed Tabel F.3 hal 757)

h_l = 623,5 kJ/kg

= 149,020241 kkal/kg

= 268,2364338 Btu/lb

(Smith 7ed Tabel F.3 hal 756)

Digunakan Petroleum Fuels Oil 33° API (0,22% Sulfur)

Dari Perry 9Ed.Tabel 24-5, diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Relative density} &= \frac{141,5}{\frac{141,5}{33 + 131,5}} \\ &= \frac{141,5}{141,5} \\ &= 0,8602\end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\text{reff}} (\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$

$$\text{relative density} = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan bakar}}}{\rho_{\text{reff}}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{bahan bakar}} = \text{relative density} \times \rho_{\text{reff}}$$



$$= 0,8602 \times 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 0,8602 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$= 53,699 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 7,1774 \text{ lb/gal}$$

$$\text{Heating value} = 138390 \text{ Btu/gal (Perry 7ed ; Fig. 27-3, Hal. 27 - 10)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kalor bahan bakar (F)} &= \frac{\text{Heating value}}{\rho \text{ bahan bakar}} \\ &= \frac{138390 \text{ Btu/gal}}{7,1774 \text{ lb/gal}} \\ &= 19281,36 \text{ Btu/lb}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga, didapatkan kebutuhan bahan bakar :

$$\begin{aligned}m_f &= \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{e_b \cdot F} \times 100 \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, hal 42}) \\ m_f &= \frac{5.644,51}{92} \times \frac{(1180,068 - 268,2364)}{19281,35537 \text{ Btu/lb}} \times 100 \\ &= 290,15 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 131,6075536 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Kapasitas Boiler

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{1000} \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, pers. 171}) \\ &= \frac{5.644,51}{1000} \times (1180,068 - 268,2364) \\ &= 5146,842 \text{ kBtu/jam}\end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan Horse Power Boiler

Untuk penentuan Boiler Horse power, digunakan persamaan :

$$hp = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{970,3 \times 34,5} \quad (\text{Severn, pers 172 hal 140})$$

Dimana :

Angka-angka 970,3 dan 34,5 adalah suatu penyesuaian pada penguapan lb/jam dari air pada 212 °F menjadi uap kering pada 212 °F pada tekanan 1 atm, untuk kondisi demikian diperlukan entalpi penguapan 970,3 Btu/lb.

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}hp &= \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{970,3 \times 34,5} \\ hp &= \frac{5644,507921}{970,3 \times 34,5} \times (1180,068224 - 268,2364338)\end{aligned}$$



$$= 153,750 \text{ hp}$$

$$= 154,000 \text{ hp}$$

d. Menentukan Heating Surface Boiler

Untuk 1 Hp boiler dibutuhkan 10 ft² heating surface

(Severn, W.H ; Page 140)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Heating Surface} &= 10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 154,000 \\ &= 1540 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

e. Kebutuhan Air untuk Pembuatan Steam

Air yang dibutuhkan diambil 20% lebih dari jumlah steam yang dibutuhkan untuk faktor keamanan

$$\text{Kebutuhan steam} = 5644,508 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air} &= 120\% \times \text{Kebutuhan steam} \\ &= 120\% \times 5644,508 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 6773,409505 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 162561,8281 \text{ lb/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ air} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{Volume air} &= \frac{\text{Massa air}}{\text{Densitas air}} \\ &= \frac{162561,8 \text{ lb/hari}}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 2603,906 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 73,73427 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 3,072261 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Air kondensat dari hasil pemanasan direcycle kembali ke boiler. Dianggap kehilangan air kondensat sebesar 20%. Maka air yang ditambahkan sebagai make up water adalah,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{make up water} &= 20\% \times \text{Volume air} \\ &= 20\% \times 3,072261 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,614452 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 14,74685 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Air yang menguap 5% dari kebutuhan air di boiler

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Air yang menguap} &= 5\% \times 14,747 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 0,737343 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$



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“Pabrik Butil Oleat dari Butanol dan Asam Oleat dengan
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Blowdown pada boiler adalah 15% dari kebutuhan air di boiler

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Blowdown} &= 15\% \times 14,747 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 2,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan total} &= \text{kebutuhan air di boiler} + \text{make up water} + \text{air yang mengua} \\ &\quad + \text{blowdown} \\ &= 73,73427 + 14,74685 + 0,737343 + 2,21 \\ &= 91,43 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Nama alat	= Boiler
Kode	= B-350
Fungsi	= Mengubah air menjadi steam untuk memenuhi kebutuhan proses
Tekanan Steam	= 4,5 bar
Suhu Steam	= 148 °C
Type	= Fire tube boiler (tekanan steam <10 atm)
Heating surface	= 1540 ft ²
Kapasitas boiler	= 5146,842 kiloBTU/jam
Rate steam	= 6773,41 lb/jam
Efisiensi	= 92 %
Power	= 154 Hp
Bahan bakar	= Petroleum Fuels Oil 33°API
Rate bahan bakar	= 290,1452 L/jam
Kebutuhan air	= 91,4305 m ³ /hari
Make up water (20%)	= 14,74685 m ³ /hari
Jumlah	= 1 buah

Boiler 2

Unit Penyediaan Steam berfungsi untuk menyediakan kebutuhan steam yang digunakan sebagai media pemanasan pada proses Pabrik Butil Oleat ini. Direncanakan boiler menghasilkan moderate pressure steam dengan tekanan 45 bar dan suhu 400 °C. (Ulrich, Appendix B)

Kebutuhan boiler pada :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Boiler dengan } T &= 400 \text{ °C} \\ &= 673,15 \text{ K} \\ P &= 45 \text{ bar}\end{aligned}$$



Tabel VII.2 Jumlah Steam yang dibutuhkan

No	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan steam	
			kg/jam	lb/jam
1	Reboiler-1	E-315	774,8285187	1708,202449
2	Reboiler-2	E-325	335,11838	738,8086829
Total kebutuhan steam			1109,946899	2447,011132

Untuk faktor keamanan digunakan 20% berlebih

Untuk faktor keamanan dari kebocoran-kebocoran yang terjadi, maka direncanakan steam yang dihasilkan yakni 20% lebih banyak dari kebutuhan total steam

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total steam} &= 120\% \times \text{kebutuhan steam total} \\ &= 120\% \times 2447,011132 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 2936,413358 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 70473,92059 \text{ lb/hari}\end{aligned}$$

a. Menghitung Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar

$$m_f = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{e_b \cdot F} \times 100 \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, hal. 142})$$

dimana :

m_f = massa bahan bakar yang dipakai (lb/jam)

m_s = massa steam yang dihasilkan (lb/jam)

h_v = enthalpy uap yang dihasilkan (BTU/lb)

= entalpi uap pada tekanan dan suhu yang diamati = 45 bar dan 400 °C

h_f = enthalpy liquida masuk (BTU/lb)

= entalpi air umpan pada tempratur yang diamati saat air mencapai titik d

e_b = efisiensi boiler 85-92%

(Severn, W.H, hal 142)

F = nilai kalor bahan bakar (Btu/lb)

ditetapkan efisiensi boiler = 92 %

Steam Table

h_v = 3241,14 kJ/kg

= 774,6519068 kkal/kg

= 1394,373432 Btu/lb

(Smith 7ed Tabel F.3 hal 757)

h_l = 2256,9178 kJ/kg

= 539,4168957 kkal/kg

= 970,9504123 Btu/lb

(Smith 7ed Tabel F.3 hal 756)



Digunakan petroleum fuels oil 33°API (0,22% sulfur) (perry 7ed, T.27-6) dari perry 7ed, Fig,27-3, didapat :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Relative density} &= \frac{141,5}{\frac{141,5}{33 + 131,5}} \\ &= \frac{141,5}{141,5} \\ &= 0,8602 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{reff}} (\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 1 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{relative density} = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan bakar}}}{\rho_{\text{reff}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{bahan bakar}} &= \text{relative density} \times \rho_{\text{reff}} \\ &= 0,8602 \times 1 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 0,8602 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 53,699 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 7,1774 \text{ lb/gal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Heating value} = 138390 \text{ Btu/gal (Perry 7ed ; Fig. 27-3, Hal. 27 - 10)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kalor bahan bakar (F)} &= \frac{\text{Heating value}}{\rho_{\text{bahan bakar}}} \\ &= \frac{138390 \text{ Btu/gal}}{7,1774 \text{ lb/gal}} \\ &= 19281,36 \text{ Btu/lb} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga, didapatkan kebutuhan bahan bakar :

$$\begin{aligned} m_f &= \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{e_b \cdot F} \times 100 \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, hal 42}) \\ m_f &= \frac{2.936,41}{92} \times \frac{(1394,373 - 970,9504)}{19281,35537 \text{ Btu/lb}} \times 100 \\ &= 70,09 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 31,79301072 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Kapasitas Boiler

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{1000} \quad (\text{Severn, W.H, pers. 171}) \\ &= \frac{2.936,41}{1000} \times (1394,373 - 970,9504) \\ &= 1243,345 \text{ kBtu/jam} \end{aligned}$$



c. Menentukan Horse Power Boiler

Untuk penentuan Boiler Horse power, digunakan persamaan :

$$hp = \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{970,3 \times 34,5} \quad (\text{Severn, pers 172 hal 140})$$

Dimana :

Angka-angka 970,3 dan 34,5 adalah suatu penyesuaian pada penguapan lb/jam dari air pada 212 °F menjadi uap kering pada 212 °F pada tekanan 1 atm, untuk kondisi demikian diperlukan entalpi penguapan 970,3 Btu/lb. sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} hp &= \frac{m_s (h_v - h_f)}{970,3 \times 34,5} \\ hp &= \frac{2936,413358 \times (1394,373432 - 970,9504123)}{970,3 \times 34,5} \\ &= 37,142 \text{ hp} \\ &= 38,000 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

d. Menentukan Heating Surface Boiler

Untuk 1 Hp boiler dibutuhkan 10 ft² heating surface

(Severn, W.H ; Page 140)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Heating Surface} &= 10 \text{ ft}^2 \times 38,000 \\ &= 380 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

e. Kebutuhan Air untuk Pembuatan Steam

Air yang dibutuhkan diambil 20% lebih dari jumlah steam yang dibutuhkan untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan steam} &= 2936,413 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan air} &= 120\% \times \text{Kebutuhan steam} \\ &= 120\% \times 2936,413 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 3523,69603 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 84568,70471 \text{ lb/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ air} &= 62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{Volume air} &= \frac{\text{Massa air}}{\text{Densitas air}} \\ &= \frac{84568,7 \text{ lb/hari}}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1354,616 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 38,3584 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,598267 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$



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Air kondensat dari hasil pemanasan direcycle kembali ke boiler. Dianggap kehilangan air kondensat sebesar 20%. Maka air yang ditambahkan sebagai make up water adalah,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{make up water} &= 20\% \times \text{Volume air} \\ &= 20\% \times 1,598267 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,319653 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 7,671681 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Air yang menguap 5% dari kebutuhan air di boiler

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Air yang menguap} &= 5\% \times 7,672 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 0,383584 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Blowdown pada boiler adalah 15% dari kebutuhan air di boiler

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Blowdown} &= 15\% \times 7,672 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,15 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan total} &= \text{kebutuhan air di boiler} + \text{make up water} + \text{air yang menguap} \\ &\quad + \text{blowdown} \\ &= 38,3584 + 7,671681 + 0,383584 + 1,15 \\ &= 47,56 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Nama alat	= Boiler 2
Kode	= B-351
Fungsi	= Mengubah air menjadi steam untuk memenuhi kebutuhan proses
Suhu Steam	= 400 °C
Heating surface	= 380 ft ²
Kapasitas boiler	= 1243,345 kiloBTU/jam
Rate steam	= 3523,696 lb/jam
Efisiensi	= 92 %
Power	= 37 Hp
Bahan bakar	= Petroleum Fuels Oil 33°API
Rate bahan bakar	= 70,09165 L/jam
Kebutuhan air	= 47,56442 m ³ /hari
Make up water (20%)	= 7,671681 m ³ /hari
Jumlah	= 1 buah



VII.2. Unit Penyediaan Air

Air di dalam pabrik memegang peran penting dan harus memenuhi persyaratan tertentu yang disesuaikan dengan masing - masing keperluan didalam pabrik. Penyediaan air untuk pabrik Dibutyl Phtalate ini direncanakan dari air sungai.

Air sungai sebelum masuk ke dalam bak penampung dilakukan penyaringan lebih dahulu dengan memasang sekat-sekat kayu agar kotoran-kotoran tersebut terhalang dan tidak ikut masuk dalam tangki penampung (reservoir). Dari tangki penampung kemudian dilakukan pengolahan (dalam unit *water treatment*). Untuk menghemat pemakaian air, maka diadakan sirkulasi. Air pada pabrik ini dipakai untuk:

1. Air sanitasi
2. Air umpan *boiler*
3. Air pendingin
4. Air proses

VII.2.1 Air Sanitasi

Air Sanitasi untuk keperluan minum, masak, cuci, mandi dan lain sebagainya. Pada umumnya air sanitasi harus memenuhi syarat kualitas Standar baku mutu a sanitasi diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 tahun 2017 Standar baku mutu air sanitasi dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut ini.

Tabel VII.1 Standar Baku Mutu Air Sanitasi

No.	Parameter	Unit	Standar Baku Mutu
			(Kadar Maksimum)
1	Kekeruhan	NTU	25
2	Warna	TCU	50
3	Zat padat terlarut	mg/l	1000
4	Suhu	°C	suhu udara $\pm$ 3
5	Rasa		tidak berasa
6	Bau		tidak berbau
7	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	50
8	E. Coli	CFU/100 ml	0
9	pH	mg/l	6.5 - 8.5
10	Besi	mg/l	1
11	Fluorida	mg/l	1,5
12	Kesadahan (CaCO_3)	mg/l	500
13	Mangan	mg/l	0,5
14	Nitrat	mg/l	10
15	Nitrit	mg/l	1
16	Sianida	mg/l	0,1



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17	Deterjen	mg/l	0,05
18	Pestisida Total	mg/l	0,1
19	Air Raksa	mg/l	0,001
20	Arsen	mg/l	0,05
21	Kadmium	mg/l	0,005
22	Kromium	mg/l	0,05
23	Selenium	mg/l	0,01
24	Seng	mg/l	15
25	Sulfat	mg/l	400
26	Timbal	mg/l	0,05
27	Benzene	mg/l	0,01
28	Zat Organik (KMnO ₄)	mg/l	10

Berikut adalah kebutuhan air sanitasi dalam pabrik ini:

1. Karyawan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi kebutuhan air untuk karyawan} &= 30 \text{ liter/hari per orang} \\ \text{Jumlah karyawan pabrik} &= 168 \text{ orang} \\ \text{maka, kebutuhan air} &= 30 \text{ liter/hari} \times 168 \text{ orang} \\ &= 5044,3 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 5,0443 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{Keperluan laboratorium} = 20 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$3. \text{Untuk menyiram kebun dan kebersihan pabrik} = 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$4. \text{Cadangan diperkirakan 20\% dari kebutuhan air}$$

$$= 20\% \times 35,044 = 7,008866 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total kebutuhan air sanitasi} &= 5,04 + 20 + 10 + 7 \\ &= 42,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,75 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

VII.2.2 Air Umpan Boiler

Air ini dipergunakan untuk menghasilkan steam di dalam boiler. Air umpan boiler harus memenuhi persyaratan yang sangat ketat, karena kelangsungan operasi boiler sangat bergantung pada kondisi air umpannya. Beberapa persyaratan yang harus dipenuhi antara lain:

1. Bebas dari zat penyebab korosi, seperti asam, gas-gas terlarut.
2. Bebas dari zat penyebab kerak yang disebabkan oleh kesadahan yang tinggi, yang biasanya berupa garam-garam karbonat dan silika.
3. Bebas dari zat penyebab timbulnya buih (busa) seperti zat-zat organik, anorganik dan minyak.
4. Kandungan logam dan impuritis seminimal mungkin.



Kebutuhan air umpan boiler dapat diketahui pada perhitungan boiler.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air untuk boiler} &= 5,7915 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 138,99 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

VII.2.3 Air Pendingin

Untuk kelancaran dan efisiensi kerja dari air pendingin, maka perlu diperhatikan persyaratan untuk air pendingin dan air umpan boiler : (**Lamb :**

Tabel VII.2 Syarat Air Pendingin

Karakteristik	Kadar Maximum (ppm)	
	Air Boiler	Air Pendingin
Silica	0,7	50
Aluminum	0,01	-
Iron	0,05	-
Manganese	0,01	-
Calcium	-	200
Sulfate	-	680
Chloride	-	600
Dissolved Solid	200	1000
Suspended Solid	0,5	5000
Hardness	0,07	850
Alkalinity	40	500

Untuk menghemat air, maka air pendingin yang telah digunakan harus didinginkan kembali dalam cooling tower, sehingga perlu sirkulasi air pendingin, maka disediakan pengganti kebutuhan air pendingin :

Tabel VII.5 Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

No	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan steam	
			kg/jam	lb/jam
1	Reaktor	R-210	858,0046	1891,5741
2	Netralizer	N-220	630,2478	1389,4569
3	Cooler-1	E-212	30601,8369	67465,4216
4	Cooler-2	E-314	2755,3424	6074,4830
5	Kondensor-1	E-311	31620,9549	69712,1895
Total kebutuhan air pendingin			66466,3865	146533,1251

Untuk faktor keamanan dari kebocoran-kebocoran yang terjadi, maka direncanakan air pendingin yang dihasilkan yakni 20% lebih banyak dari kebutuhan total air pendingin



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin} &= 120\% \times \text{kebutuhan total air pendingin} \\ &= 120\% \times 66466,38652 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 79759,664 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 175839,750 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Cooling Tower

Fungsi = Mendinginkan air pendingin yang sudah terpakai.

Untuk keperluan ini digunakan *cooling tower* dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan Cooling Water} &= 79759,6638 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 175839,7501 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Densitas air} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= \frac{\text{Massa air}}{\text{Densitas}} \\ &= \frac{79759,66 \text{ kg/jam}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 79,75966383 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1914,231932 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Dianggap kehilangan air pada waktu sirkulasi 10% dari total air pendingin.

Sehingga sirkulasi air pendingin adalah 90%.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Air yang disirkulasi} &= 90\% \times \text{Volume air} \\ &= 90\% \times 79,75966 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 71,7837 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1722,809 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Air yang harus ditambahkan sebagai make up water adalah

$$\begin{aligned}\text{make up water} &= 10\% \times \text{Volume air} \\ &= 10\% \times 79,75966 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 7,9760 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 191,4232 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, total kebutuhan air (disirkulasi) sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan total air} &= \text{Air yang disirkulasi} + \text{Make up water} \\ &= 71,78369744 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 7,9760 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 79,7597 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1914,231932 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 351,2615595 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$



Jadi, total kebutuhan air disirkulasi sebesar = 351,2615595 gpm

Perancangan Cooling Tower

Fungsi : Mendinginkan air pendingin yang sudah terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= 79,7597 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 351,2615595 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan udara sebagai pendingin dengan relative humidity 70%

$$T \text{ air masuk cooling tower } (T_1) = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ air keluar cooling tower } (T_2) = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Diambil kondisi 70% relative humidity 30°C

$$T \text{ dry bulb} = T_{db} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ wet bulb} = T_{wb} = 26 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 78,8 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Temperature approach} &= T_2 - T_{wb} \\ &= 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 78,8 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 7,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Temperature range} &= T_1 - T_2 \\ &= 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 27 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Konsentrasi air cooling water pada suhu } 30^\circ = 2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2$$

(Perry 8^{ed}, Fig 12-8c)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas area pendingin} &= \frac{351,26 \text{ gpm}}{2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 175,631 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

1. Perhitungan Make Up Water (Wm)

a. Aliran air sirkulasi masuk cooling tower (Wc)

$$\begin{aligned}Wc &= 1914,231932 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 79,75966383 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

b. Evaporation Loss (We)

$$\begin{aligned}We &= 0,00085 \times Wc (T_1 - T_2) \quad (\text{Perry 7ed hal 12-17}) \\ &= 0,00085 \times 79,75966 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times (113 - 86) \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 1,8305 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$



c. Water drift loss (Wd)

Air yang keluar karena fan berputar, untuk ini standarnya 0,1-0,2% jumlah air yang bersirkulasi. **(Perry 7ed. Hal 12-17)**

$$\begin{aligned} Wd &= 0,2\% \times Wc \\ &= 0,2\% \times 79,7597 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,1595 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

d. Water blow down (Wb) :

Air yang dibuang untuk menurunkan konsentrasi padatan dalam air sirkulasi

S = rasio klorida dalam air sirkulasi terhadap air make up 3-5.

Dipilih S = 5 **(Perry 7ed. Hal 12-17)**

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Wb &= \frac{We - (S - 1) \times Wd}{S - 1} \quad \text{(Perry 7ed. Hal 12-17)} \\ &= \frac{1,830 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} - (5 - 1) \times 0,1595 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}{5 - 1} \\ &= 0,2981 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

e. Total Make Up Water (Wm)

$$\begin{aligned} Wm &= We + Wd + Wb \\ &= (1,8305 + 0,1595 + 0,2981) \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 2,2881 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan Dimensi Cooling Tower

a. Luas Permukaan (A)

Konsentrasi air cooling water pada suhu 30 °C = 2,2 gpm/ft²

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q \text{ masuk}}{c} \\ &= \frac{351,2616 \text{ gpm}}{2,2 \text{ gpm/ft}^2} \\ &= 159,6643 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 48,66569 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. Diameter Cooling Tower (D)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1 \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ 159,6643 \text{ ft}^2 &= 0,785 \times D^2 \\ D^2 &= 203,3941 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$D = 14,26163 \text{ ft}$$

$$D = 4,346945 \text{ m}$$

c. Tinggi Cooling Tower

Jika temperatur approach mendekati 8 °F dengan temperatur range pendinginan dari 25-35 °F, dibutuhkan tinggi menara 35-40 ft. Dilakukan interpolasi untuk mendapatkan tinggi menara dengan range 27 °F.

$$\text{Temperature Approach} = 7,2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Temperature Range} = 27 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Maka, diperoleh tinggi menara sebesar :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 27 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} - 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} & = & \frac{y \text{ ft} - 35 \text{ ft}}{35 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} - 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}} \cdot \frac{40 \text{ ft} - 35 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}} \\ & & \frac{2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}}{10 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}} = \frac{y \text{ ft} - 35 \text{ ft}}{5 \text{ ft}} \\ & & y = 36 \text{ ft} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi, tinggi cooling tower (H) adalah} &= 36 \text{ ft} \\ &= 10,9728 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Perry 9th ed, 2019 hh. 12-16, diperoleh :

$$\text{a. Jumlah deck} = 12 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{b. Kecepatan angin} = 3 \text{ mil/jam}$$

Menghitung Power Motor Penggerak Fan Cooling Tower

Dengan performance cooling tower sebesar 90% maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power fan} &= 0,031 \text{ hp/ft}^2 \\ &= A \times \text{Power fan} \\ &= 159,6643 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,031 \text{ hp/ft}^2 \\ &= 4,949595 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fan Power} &= \frac{\text{Tenaga yang dibutuhkan}}{\text{Efisiensi Fan}} \\ &= \frac{4,949595}{80\%} \\ &= 6,186993 \text{ hp} \\ &\approx 6 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$



Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Cooling Tower
Kode	: L-360
Fungsi	: Mendinginkan air yang akan digunakan untuk pendingin (cooling water) dalam proses
Power	: 6 hp
Kapasitas	: 79,75966383 m ³ /jam

Dimensi Cooling Tower

Diameter	: 4,346945 m
Tinggi	: 10,9728 m
Luas	: 48,66569 m ²
Jumlah deck	: 12 buah
Jumlah	: 1 buah

VII.3 Unit Pengolahan Air (Water Treatment)

Air untuk keperluan industri harus terbebas dari kontaminan yang merupakan faktor penyebab terbentuknya endapan, korosi pada logam, dan lainnya. Untuk mengatasi masalah ini maka dari sumber air tetap memerlukan pengolahan sebelum digunakan.

Proses Pengolahan Air Sungai :

Air sungai dipompa ke bak penampung yang terlebih dahulu dilakukan penyaringan dengan cara memasang serat kayu agar kotoran bersifat makro akan terhalang dan tidak ikut masuk ke bak koagulasi dan flokulasi. Selanjutnya air sungai dipompa ke clarifier. Pada bak pengendapan ini kotoran-kotoran akan mengendap dan membentuk flok-flok yang sebelumnya pada bak koagulasi dan flokulasi diberikan alum dan PAC. Air lalu ditampung pada bak air jernih yang selanjutnya dilewatkan sand filter untuk menyaring kotoran yang masih terikat oleh air. Air bersih yang keluar ditampung dalam bak penampung air bersih untuk didistribusikan sesuai kebutuhan.

Adapun kebutuhan air dalam Pabrik Butil Oleat yaitu

1. Air Sanitasi	=	42,0532 m ³ /jam
2. Air Umpan Boiler	=	5,7915 m ³ /jam
3. Air Pendingin (Cooling Water)	=	79,7597 m ³ /jam
		127,6043 m ³ /jam
		3062,504 m ³ /hari

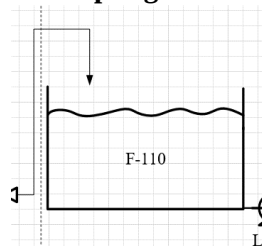


Untuk faktor keamanan akibat kehilangan air sepanjang jalur pipa yang dilalu air dalam perjalanan, maka kebutuhan air sungai dilebihkan 20% dari total kebutuhan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total kebutuhan air sungai} &= 120\% \times \text{Kebutuhan awal air} \\ &= 120\% \times 127,6043152 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 153,1251783 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 3675,004279 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

VII.3.1 Spesifikasi Alat Pengolahan Air (Water Treatment)

1. Bak Penampung Air Sungai (F-110)



Fungsi : Menampung air sungai sebelum diproses menjadi air bersih

Tipe : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang terbuat dari beton

Waktu tinggal = 12 jam

Direncanakan jumlah bak sebanyak 5 buah, maka rate volumetrik masing-masing bak penampung sebesar

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{153,1251783 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}{5} \\ &= 30,62503566 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 735,0008558 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

Padatan yang mengendap dalam bak yaitu 10% dari air yang masuk (Q).

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$

Keterangan

Q = Air Sungai

Q₁ = Air Sungai tanpa padatan (bersih)

Q₂ = Padatan yang terkandung mengalami pengendapan

Menghitung Padatan yang mengendap

$$\begin{aligned}Q_2 &= 10\% \times Q \text{ masuk} \\ &= 10\% \times 153,1251783 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$



$$= 15,31251783 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 367,5004279 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Menghitung Banyaknya Air Bersih dalam Bak Penampung

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$

$$Q_1 = Q - Q_2$$

$$= 153,1251783 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} - 15,31251783 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 137,8126605 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 3307,503851 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

a. Volume Air Sungai dalam Bak Penampung

$$\text{Volume air sungai} = \text{Rate Volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal}$$

$$= 30,62503566 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 12 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 367,5004279 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi :

Air sungai yang memenuhi bak penampung = 80%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{Volume air sungai}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{367,5004279 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 459,3755349 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b. Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Sungai

Asumsi :

$$\text{Tinggi} = T$$

$$\text{Panjang} = 2T$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 2T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung} &= P \times L \times T \\ 459,3755349 \text{ m}^3 &= 2T \times 2T \times T \\ 459,3755349 \text{ m}^3 &= 4 T^3 \\ T^3 &= \frac{459,3755349 \text{ m}^3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$T = 4,784489407 \text{ m}$$

maka, nilai panjang dan lebar diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2 \times T \\ &= 2 \times 4,784489407 \text{ m} \\ &= 9,568978813 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} L &= 2 \times T \\ &= 2 \times 4,784489407 \text{ m} \\ &= 9,568978813 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Tinggi Liquid

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air sungai} &= P \times L \times T \text{ cairan} \\ 367,5004279 \text{ m}^3 &= 9,568979 \text{ m} \times 9,568979 \text{ m} \times T \text{ cairan} \\ 367,5004279 \text{ m}^3 &= 91,56536 \text{ m}^2 \times T \text{ cairan} \\ T \text{ cairan} &= 4,013531382 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Bak Penampung Air Sungai
Kode : F-110
Fungsi : Menampung air sungai sebelum diproses menjadi air bersih
Tipe : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang
Bahan Konstruks : Beton
Waktu tinggal : 12 Jam
Rate Volumetrik : $137,8126605 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

Dimensi Bak Penampung

Panjang : $9,568978813 \text{ m}$
Lebar : $9,568978813 \text{ m}$
Tinggi : $4,784489407 \text{ m}$
Jumlah : 5 Buah

2. Tangki Koagulasi

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ untuk destabilisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak dikehendaki
Tipe : Tangki berbentuk silinder dengan pengaduk
Waktu tinggal = 5 menit
= $0,0833 \text{ jam}$
Rate Volumetrik = $137,8126605 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
= $137812,6605 \text{ L/jam}$

a. Menghitung Kebutuhan Koagulan

Diketahui
Dosis $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 20 mg/L (AWWA : T . 5-2 : 92)
Kelarutan $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 250 gr/L
Densitas $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ = 1,1293 kg/L
maka,



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= \text{Dosis Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \times \text{Rate Volumetrik} \\ &= 20 \text{ mg/L} \times 137812,6605 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 2756253,209 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 2756,253209 \text{ gram/jam} \\ &= 2,756253209 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3}{\text{Densitas Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3} \\ &= \frac{2,756253209 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,1293 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 2,440674054 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,002440674 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3}{\text{Kelarutan Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3} \\ &= \frac{2756,253209 \text{ gram/jam}}{250 \text{ gram/L}} \\ &= 11,02501284 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,011025013 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Larutan koagulan} &= \text{Volume Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{Kebutuhan air} \\ &= 0,002440674 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 0,011025013 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,013465687 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

maka,

Rate volumetrik tangki koagulasi

$$\begin{aligned}Q_2 &= Q_1 + \text{Larutan koagulan} \\ &= 137,8126605 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 0,013465687 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 137,8261261 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 3307,827027 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Volume Liquid dan Tangki

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Liquid} &= \text{Rate Volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 137,8126605 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,0833 \text{ jam} \\ &= 11,48438837 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki koagulasi direncanakan 80% terisi liquid, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume tangki koagulasi} = \frac{\text{Volume liquid}}{80\%}$$



$$= \frac{11,48438837 \text{ m}^3}{80\%}$$

$$= 14,35548546 \text{ m}^3$$

b. Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Koagulasi

Asumsi : $H = 2 D$

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

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

$$14,35548546 \text{ m}^3 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = \frac{14,35549 \text{ m}^3}{1,57}$$

$$D^3 = 9,143621 \text{ m}^3$$

$$D = 2,075721 \text{ m}$$

maka, tinggi tangki diperoleh sebesar

$$H = 2 \times D$$

$$= 2 \times 2,075721 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,151442 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi Liquid dalam Tangki (HL)

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times HL$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times HL$$

$$11,48438837 \text{ m}^3 = 0,785 \times 4,3086 \times HL$$

$$HL = 3,395472 \text{ m}$$

Jadi, tinggi liquid dalam tangki sebesar 3,395472 m

c. Perencanaan Sistem Pengaduk

Jumlah Impeller (Pengaduk) antara 4 - 16 , tetapi umumnya 6 atau 8

(McCabbe 5ed pg. 243)

Dalam tangki koagulasi dilengkapi dengan pengaduk tipe Flat Blade Turbin
 dengan jumlah blade = 6 Blades

$D_t = 3 D_a$
$H = 1 D_t$
$D_t = 3 E$
$D_a = 1 W$

Fig. 9.7 Mc. Cabe 7ed , 2005 p. 247



$$\begin{array}{l} Dt = 3 Da \\ H = 1 Dt \end{array}$$

Keterangan

$$\begin{array}{l} Dt = \text{Diameter tangki} \\ = 2,0757 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} Da = \text{Diameter impeller} \\ Da = \frac{1}{3} \times Dt \\ = \frac{1}{3} \times 2,0757 \text{ m} \\ = 0,691907 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} E = \text{Jarak impeller ke dasar} \\ E = \frac{1}{3} \times Dt \\ = \frac{1}{3} \times 2,0757 \text{ m} \\ = 0,691907 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} J = \text{Lebar baffle} \\ J = \frac{1}{12} \times Dt \\ = \frac{1}{12} \times 2,0757 \text{ m} \\ = 0,172977 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} W = \text{Lebar blade} \\ = \frac{1}{5} \times Da \\ = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,691907 \text{ m} \\ = 0,138381 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} L = \text{Panjang blade} \\ L = \frac{1}{4} \times Da \\ = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,691907 \text{ m} \\ = 0,172977 \text{ m} \end{array}$$



Perhitungan Putaran Pengaduk

$$v = \pi \times D_a \times N \quad (\text{Mc. Cabe 7ed, 2005})$$

Keterangan :

v = Peripheral speed (m/menit)

D_a = Diameter impeller (m)

N = Putaran pengaduk (rpm)

Untuk pengaduk jenis turbine :

Peripheral speed = 200-250 m/menit (Joshi, hal. 415)

Diambil putaran pengaduk dengan

$$N = 80 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 1,33 \text{ rps}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \pi \times D_a \times N \\ &= 3,14 \times 0,691907 \text{ m} \times 80 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 173,8070533 \text{ m/menit} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 995,6019 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 62,1554 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{reff H}_2\text{O}} = 62,48 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reff H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$= \frac{62,1554 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,48 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 0,994804738$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquid} \times \text{sg bahan}}{\text{Diameter tangki}}$$

$$= \frac{3,395472 \text{ m} \times 0,994805}{2,0757}$$

$$= 1,1451 \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

Perhitungan Bilangan Reynolds

$$\text{sg reff} = 1 \quad (\text{Tabel 6, hh.808})$$

$$\mu_{\text{reff}} = 0,8 \text{ cp} \quad (\text{Fig. 14, hh. 823})$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan} \times \mu_{\text{reference}}}{\text{Sg reference}} \\
 &= \frac{0,994805 \times 0,8}{1} \text{ cP} \\
 &= 0,795844 \text{ cP} \\
 &= 0,000535 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \\
 \text{Nre} &= \frac{\rho \times \text{Da}^2 \times N}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{995,6019 \times 0,478735 \times 1,333333}{0,0005} \\
 &= 1188347,763 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen})
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\text{Nre} > 10000$, maka digunakan baffle .

Untuk $\text{Nre} > 10000$ diperlukan 4 buah baffle , sudut 90°

(Perry, 9ed, 2019)

Perhitungan Power Pengaduk

Untuk $\text{Nre} > 10000$ perhitungan power pengaduk dengan persamaan:

$$P = \frac{KT \times N^3 \times \text{Da}^5 \times \rho}{g} \quad (\text{McCabe Eq. 9.24})$$

Dengan,

P	=	power pengaduk (hp)	
KT	=	Faktor mixer (Turbin)	= 6,30
g	=	konstanta gravitasi	= $32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf}$
ρ	=	Densitas campuran (lb/cuft)	= 1000 kg/m^3
N	=	Kecepatan putaran impeller (rps)	= 1,3333 rps
Da	=	Diameter impeller (ft)	= 0,6919 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{KT \times N^3 \times \text{Da}^5 \times \rho}{g} \\
 &= \frac{6,30 \times 2,37 \times 0,1586 \times 1000}{32,2} \\
 &= 73,6113 \text{ watt} \\
 &= 0,054892 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Sehingga,

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Power input}}{\text{Efisiensi motor}}$$



$$= \frac{0,054892 \text{ hp}}{80\%}$$

$$= 0,068615 \text{ hp}$$

Sehingga diperoleh daya motor sebesar 0,5 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Tangki Koagulasi
Kode	: M-210
Fungsi	: Tempat terjadinya koagulasi dengan penambahan $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)$ untuk destabilisasi kotoran dalam air yang tak dikehendaki
Tipe	: Tangki silinder dengan pengaduk (turbine)
Waktu tinggal	: 5 menit
Kapasitas	: $14,35549 \text{ m}^3$

Dimensi Tangki Koagulasi

Diameter	= $2,075721 \text{ m}$
Tinggi tangki	= $4,151442 \text{ m}$
Tinggi Liquid	= $3,395472 \text{ m}$

Sistem Pengaduk

Jenis	= Flat Blade Turbine
Kecepatan putaran	= 80 rpm
Diameter impeller	= $0,691907 \text{ m}$
Jarak impeller	= $0,691907 \text{ m}$
Panjang blade	= $0,172977 \text{ m}$
Lebar blade	= $0,138381 \text{ m}$
Jumlah baffle	= 4 buah
Lebar baffle	= $0,172977 \text{ m}$
Power motor	= 0,5 hp
Efisiensi motor	= 80%
Jumlah	= 1 buah

3. Tangki Flokulasi

Fungsi	: Tempat terjadinya penggumpalan partikel dan kontaminan sungai menjadi flok dengan penambahan Poly Aluminium Chloride (PA)
Tipe	: Tangki berbentuk silinder dengan pengaduk jenis turbine
Waktu tinggal	: 20 menit (20-40 menit) : $0,3333 \text{ jam}$
Rate volumetrik	: $137,8126605 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$: $137812,6605 \text{ L/jam}$



a. Menghitung Kebutuhan Flokulan

Diketahui

$$\text{Dosis PAC} = 3 \text{ mg/L} \quad (\text{AWWA : T . 5-2 : 92})$$

$$\text{Kelarutan PAC} = 466 \text{ gr/L}$$

$$\text{Densitas PAC} = 1,1293 \text{ kg/L}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan PAC} &= \text{Dosis PAC} \times \text{Rate Volumetrik} \\ &= 3 \text{ mg/L} \times 137812,6605 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 413437,9814 \text{ mg/jam} \\ &= 413,4379814 \text{ gram/jam} \\ &= 0,413437981 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume PAC} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan PAC}}{\text{Densitas PAC}} \\ &= \frac{0,413437981 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,1293 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 0,366101108 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,000366101 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air untuk melarutkan PAC} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan PAC}}{\text{Kelarutan PAC}} \\ &= \frac{413,4379814 \text{ gram/jam}}{466 \text{ gram/L}} \\ &= 0,887205969 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 0,000887206 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan flokulan} &= \text{Volume PAC} + \text{Kebutuhan air} \\ &= 0,000366101 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 0,000887206 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,001253307 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

maka,

Rate volumetrik tangki flokulasi

$$\begin{aligned} Q_3 &= Q_2 + \text{Larutan flokulan} \\ &= 137,8126605 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 0,001253307 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 137,8139138 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 3307,53393 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Volume Liquid dan Tangki

$$\text{Volume Liquid} = \text{Rate Volumetrik} \times \text{Waktu tinggal}$$



$$= 137,8139138 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,3333 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 45,93797125 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume tangki flokulasi direncanakan 75% terisi liquid, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume tangki flokulasi} = \frac{\text{Volume liquid}}{80\%}$$

$$= \frac{45,93797125 \text{ m}^3}{80\%}$$

$$= 57,42246407 \text{ m}^3$$

b. Menentukan Dimensi Tangki Flokulasi

Asumsi : $H = 2 D$

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

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

$$57,42246407 \text{ m}^3 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = \frac{57,42246 \text{ m}^3}{1,57}$$

$$D^3 = 36,57482 \text{ m}^3$$

$$D = 3,279821 \text{ m}$$

maka, tinggi tangki diperoleh sebesar

$$H = 2 \times D$$

$$= 2 \times 3,279821 \text{ m}$$

$$= 6,559642 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi Liquid dalam Tangki (HL)

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times HL$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times HL$$

$$45,93797125 \text{ m}^3 = 0,785 \times 10,757 \times HL$$

$$HL = 5,440038 \text{ m}$$

Jadi, tinggi liquid dalam tangki sebesar 5,440038 m

c. Perencanaan Sistem Pengaduk

Dalam tangki flokulasi dilengkapi dengan pengaduk tipe Flat Blade Turbin dengan jumlah blade = 6 Blades



$D_t = 3 \text{ Da}$
$H = 1 \text{ Dt}$
$D_t = 3 \text{ E}$
$Da = 1 \text{ W}$
$D_t = 3 \text{ Da}$
$H = 1 \text{ Dt}$

Fig. 9.7 Mc. Cabe 7ed , 2005 p. 247

Keterangan

$$\begin{aligned} D_t &= \text{Diameter tangki} \\ &= 3,2798 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Da &= \text{Diameter impeller} \\ Da &= \frac{1}{3} \times D_t \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 3,2798 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,093274 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \text{Jarak impeller ke dasar} \\ E &= \frac{1}{3} \times D_t \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 3,2798 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,093274 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \text{Lebar baffle} \\ J &= \frac{1}{12} \times D_t \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 3,2798 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,273318 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \text{Lebar blade} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \times Da \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \times 1,093274 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,218655 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \text{Panjang blade}$$



$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{1}{4} \times Da \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 1,093274 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,273318 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Putaran Pengaduk

$$v = \pi \times Da \times N \quad (\text{Mc. Cabe 7ed, 2005})$$

Keterangan :

v = Peripheral speed (m/menit)

Da = Diameter impeller (m)

N = Putaran pengaduk (rpm)

Untuk pengaduk jenis turbine :

Peripheral speed = 200-250 m/menit **(Joshi, 1976)**

Diambil putaran pengaduk dengan

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 60 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 1 \text{ rps} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \pi \times Da \times N \\ &= 3,14 \times 1,093274 \text{ m} \times 60 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 205,9727468 \text{ m/menit} \\ &\quad (\text{memenuhi range } 200 - 250 \text{ m/menit}) \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran} &= 995,6019 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 62,1554 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \rho \text{ reff H}_2\text{O} &= 62,48 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran}}{\rho \text{ reff H}_2\text{O}} \\ &= \frac{62,1554 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,48 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 0,994804738 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquid} \times \text{sg bahan}}{\text{Diameter tangki}} \quad (\text{Joshi, hal.415})$$



$$= \frac{5,440038 \text{ m} \times 0,994805}{3,2798}$$

$$= 1,3269 \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

Perhitungan Bilangan Reynolds

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg reff} &= 1 && \text{(Tabel 6, hh.808)} \\ \mu \text{ reff} &= 0,8 \text{ cp} && \text{(Fig. 14, hh. 823)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Sg bahan} \times \mu \text{ reference}}{\text{Sg reference}} \\ &= \frac{0,994805 \times 0,8}{1} \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,795844 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,000535 \text{ lb/ft.detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\rho \times \text{Da}^2 \times N}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{995,6019 \times 1,195247 \times 1}{0,0005} \\ &= 2225189,579 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\text{Nre} > 10000$, maka digunakan baffle .

Untuk $\text{Nre} > 10000$ diperlukan 4 buah baffle , sudut 90°

(Perry, 9ed, 2019)

Penentuan Power Pengaduk

Untuk $\text{Nre} > 10000$ perhitungan power pengaduk dengan persamaan:

$$P = \frac{KT \times N^3 \times \text{Da}^5 \times \rho}{g} \quad (\text{McCabe Eq. 9.24})$$

Dengan,

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{power pengaduk (hp)} \\ KT &= \text{Faktor mixer (Turbin)} && = 6,30 \\ g &= \text{konstanta gravitasi} && = 32,2 \text{ ft/dt}^2 \times \text{lbm/lbf} \\ \rho &= \text{Densitas campuran (lb/cuft)} && = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ N &= \text{Kecepatan putaran impeller (rps)} && = 1 \text{ rps} \\ \text{Da} &= \text{Diameter impeller (ft)} && = 1,0933 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Daya yang diperlukan untuk motor pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{KT \times N^3 \times \text{Da}^5 \times \rho}{g} \\ &= \frac{6,30 \times 1 \times 1,5619 \times 1000}{32,2} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 305,8678 \text{ lb.ft/dt} \\ &= 0,562797 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80%

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Power input}}{\text{Efisiensi motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,562797 \text{ hp}}{80\%} \\ &= 0,703496 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh daya motor sebesar 2 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Tangki Flokulasi
Kode : M-220
Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya penggumpalan partikel dan kontaminan sungai menjadi flok dengan penambahan Poly Aluminium Chloride (PAC).
Tipe : Tangki silinder dengan pengaduk (turbin)
Waktu tinggal : 20 menit
Kapasitas : 57,42246 m³

Dimensi Tangki Flokulasi

Diameter = 3,279821 m
Tinggi tangki = 6,559642 m
Tinggi Liquid = 5,440038 m

Sistem Pengaduk

Jenis = Flat Blade Turbine
Jumlah Blade = 6 buah
Kecepatan putaran = 60 rpm
Diameter impeller = 1,093274 m
Jarak impeller = 1,093274 m
Panjang blade = 0,273318 m
Lebar blade = 0,218655 m
Jumlah baffle = 4 buah
Lebar baffle = 0,273318 m
Power motor = 2 hp
Efisiensi motor = 80%
Jumlah = 1 buah



4. Clarifier

Fungsi : Tempat pemisahan antara air bersih dengan flok atau padatan melalui proses sedimentasi atau pengendapan
Waktu Tinggal : 1-2,5 jam
dipilih : 2 jam
Rate volumetrik : $137,8139 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
: $137813,9 \text{ L/jam}$

Acuan design pada tipe clarifier untuk partikel flokulan, maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju alir limpahan (overflow rate)} &= 32-48 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari} \\ &= 40 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari} \\ &= 1,6667 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

(Perry, 9ed , 2019, T.18-12, pp. 18-75)

a. Menentukan Luas Penampang dan Volume Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{Q_3}{v} \\ &= \frac{137,8139 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}{1,66667 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{jam}} \\ &= 82,68835 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquid} &= \text{Rate volumetrik (Q3)} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 137,8139138 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 2 \text{ jam} \\ &= 275,6278275 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan Dimensi Clarifier

$$\begin{aligned}D &= \sqrt{Ax \frac{4}{\pi}} \\ D &= \left(82,68835 \times \frac{4}{3,14} \right)^{0,5} \\ &= 10,26331 \text{ m} \\ r &= \frac{1}{2} \times D \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 10,26331 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,131655 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$



$$= 5,131654 \text{ m}$$

Diameter pipa masuk (d')

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= 0,15 \times D \\ &= 0,15 \times 10,26331 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,539496 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Kedalaman clarifier (H)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D}{H} &= 6 - 10 \\ \frac{D}{H} &= 6 \\ H &= \frac{D}{6} \\ &= \frac{10,26331 \text{ m}}{6} \\ &= 1,710551 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dimana,

$$s = 3 - 4$$

s'

sehingga dipilih:

$$s = 4$$

s'

$$\text{asumsi : } s = 2 \text{ m}$$

maka,

$$s' = \frac{2}{4} = 1 \text{ m}$$

Pengecekan Waktu tinggal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu tinggal} &= \frac{\text{Volume liquid}}{\text{Rate volumetrik (Q3)}} \\ &= \frac{275,6278275 \text{ m}^3}{137,8139138 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 2 \text{ jam} \\ &\text{(memenuhi standar yaitu 2-2,5 jam)} \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi Tangki

Direncanakan volume liquid = volume clarifier agar terjadi overflow



$$\text{Tinggi cone (Hc)} = \frac{1}{2} H_s$$

$$\text{Volume clarifier} = \text{Volume silinder} + \text{Volume cone}$$

$$\text{Volume clarifier} = \pi \times r^2 \times H_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times H_c$$

$$275,6278275 \text{ m}^3 = (3,14 \times 26,3 \times H_s) + \frac{1}{3} \times 3,14 \times 13,2 \times H_s$$

$$275,6278275 \text{ m}^3 = 82,68835 H_s + 13,78139 H_s$$

$$275,6278275 \text{ m}^3 = 96,46974 H_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_s &= \frac{275,6278 \text{ m}^3}{96,46974 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 2,857143 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_c &= \frac{1}{2} \times H_s \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2,857143 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,428571 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Check volume clarifier

$$\text{Volume clarifier} = \text{volume silinder} + \text{volume cone}$$

$$= \pi \times r^2 \times H_s + \frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times r^2 \times H_c$$

$$= 236,2524 \text{ m}^3 + 39,3754 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 275,6278 \text{ m}^3$$

maka diperoleh

$$\text{Volume clarifier} = \text{volume liquid}$$

$$275,6278275 \text{ m}^3 = 275,6278275 \text{ m}^3 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

Karena Volume Tangki = Volume Cairan, sehingga dapat terjadi overflow

Diasumsikan padatan yang mengendap dalam bak yaitu 10% dari air yang masuk (Q3)

$$Q_3 = 137,8139 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$Q_4 = 10\% \times Q_3$$

$$= 10\% \times 137,8139 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 13,78139138 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 330,753393 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Jadi, flok yang mengendap dalam clarifier sebanyak $13,78139 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

$$Q_5 = Q_3 - Q_4$$

$$= 137,8139138 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} - 13,78139138 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$



$$= 124,0325224 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 2976,780537 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Clarifier

Kode : H-310

Fungsi : Tempat pemisahan antara air bersih dengan flok atau padatan melalui proses sedimentasi atau pengendapan

Tipe : Berbentuk silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk cone

Waktu Tinggal : 2 jam

Kapasitas : 275,6278 m³

Dimensi clarifier

Diameter silinder : 10,26331 m

Tinggi silinder : 2,857143 m

Tinggi conis : 1,428571 m

Diameter pipa : 1,539496 m

Jumlah : 1 buah

5. Bak Penampung Flok

Fungsi : Tempat menampung flok dari clarifier.

Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.

Waktu tinggal = 12 jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q4) = 13,78139 m³/jam

a. Menghitung volume bak penampung flok

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume flok} &= Q_4 \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 13,78139 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 12 \text{ jam} \\ &= 165,3767 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan padatan yang memenuhi bak penampung yaitu 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{volume flok}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{165,3767 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 206,7209 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Dimensi Bak Penampung Flok

Asumsi ukuran bak : P = 2 T

L = 1 T



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak penampung} &= P \times L \times T \\
 206,7208706 \text{ m}^3 &= 2 T \times 1 T \times T \\
 206,7208706 \text{ m}^3 &= 2 T^3 \\
 T^3 &= \frac{206,7208706 \text{ m}^3}{2} \\
 T^3 &= 103,3604353 \text{ m}^3 \\
 T &= 4,621010218 \text{ m} \\
 L &= 1 \times T \\
 L &= 4,621010218 \text{ m} \\
 P &= 2 \times T \\
 P &= 2 \times 4,621010218 \text{ m} \\
 &= 9,242020436 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Volume Padatan (flok)} &= P \times L \times T \text{ cairan} \\
 165,3766965 \text{ m}^3 &= 9,242 \text{ m} \times 4,621 \text{ m} \times T \text{ padatan} \\
 T \text{ padatan} &= \frac{165,3766965 \text{ m}^3}{9,242 \text{ m} \times 4,621 \text{ m}} \\
 T \text{ padatan} &= 3,8723 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Bak Penampung Flok
 Kode : F-311
 Fungsi : Tempat menampung flok dari clarifier.
 Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.
 Waktu tinggal : 12 jam
 Rate Volumetrik : 13,78139 m³/jam
 Kapasitas : 206,7209 m³

Dimensi Bak Penampung Flok

Panjang : 9,24202 m
 Lebar : 4,62101 m
 Tinggi : 4,62101 m
 Jumlah : 1 buah

6. Bak Penampung Air Setengah Bersih

Fungsi : Tempat menampung air setengah bersih dari clarifier
 Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.
 Waktu tinggal = 1 jam
 Rate Volumetrik (Q5) = 124,0325 m³/jam



a. Menghitung volume bak penampung air setengah bersih

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air} &= Q_5 \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 124,0325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam} \\ &= 124,0325 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan cairan yang memenuhi bak penampung yaitu 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{Volume air}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{124,0325 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 155,0407 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Setengah Bersih

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asumsi ukuran bak : } P &= 2 T \\ L &= 1 T\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung} &= P \times L \times T \\ 155,040653 \text{ m}^3 &= 2 T \times 1 T \times T \\ 155,040653 \text{ m}^3 &= 2 T^3 \\ T^3 &= \frac{155,040653 \text{ m}^3}{2} \\ T^3 &= 77,52032649 \text{ m}^3 \\ T &= 4,202494423 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L &= 1 \times T \\ L &= 4,202494423 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 2 \times T \\ P &= 2 \times 4,202494423 \text{ m} \\ &= 8,404988845 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air dalam bak} &= P \times L \times T \text{ cairan} \\ 124,0325224 \text{ m}^3 &= 8,405 \text{ m} \times 4,2025 \text{ m} \times T \text{ cairan} \\ T \text{ cairan} &= \frac{124,0325224 \text{ m}^3}{8,405 \text{ m} \times 4,2025 \text{ m}} \\ T \text{ cairan} &= 3,5115 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Bak Penampung Air Setengah Bersih



Kode : F-312
 Fungsi : Tempat menampung air setengah bersih dari clarifier.
 Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.
 Waktu tinggal : 1 jam
 Rate Volumetrik : $124,0325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
 Kapasitas : $155,0407 \text{ m}^3$

Dimensi Bak Penampung Flok

Panjang : $8,404989 \text{ m}$
 Lebar : $4,202494 \text{ m}$
 Tinggi : $4,202494 \text{ m}$
 Jumlah : 1 buah

7. Sand Filter

Fungsi : Menyaring kotoran atau padatan yang tersuspensi dalam air dengan menggunakan penyaring
 Tipe : Berbentuk silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah dishead
 Waktu Tinggal : 15 menit
 : 0,25 Jam
 Rate Volumetrik(Q6) : $124,0325224 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

asumsi padatan flok = 1% dari debit yang masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah flok} &= 1\% \times Q6 \\ &= 1\% \times 124,0325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1,240325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 29,76781 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q7 &= Q6 - \text{Jumlah flok} \\ &= 124,0325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} - 1,240325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 122,7922 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 2947,013 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, jumlah air bersih yang tersaring pada sand filter $122,7922 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$

a. Volume Air Bersih dalam Sand Filter

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air bersih} &= Q7 \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 122,7922 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,25 \text{ jam} \\ &= 30,69805 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan Rapid Sand Filters, sehingga :

$$\text{Rate filtrasi (Va)} = 180-360 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2.\text{hari}$$



$$V_a = 300 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{hari} \quad (\text{Hal. 19-85})$$

$$V_a = 12,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \quad (\text{Perry 9Ed ., 2019})$$

b. Dimensi Sand Filter

Luas penampang sand filter (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetri (Q6)}}{\text{Rate filtrasi (V}_a\text{)}} \\ &= \frac{124,0325}{12,5} \\ &= 9,922602 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter sand filter (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \left(A \times \frac{4}{\pi} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \left(9,922602 \text{ m}^2 \times \frac{4}{3,14} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= 3,555314 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi sand filter (H)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lapisan Antrasit} &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\ \text{lapisan Pasir} &= 0,7 \text{ m} \\ \text{lapisan gravel} &= 0,3 \text{ m} \\ \text{lapisan air} &= 2 \text{ m} \quad + \\ \hline \text{Tinggi lapisan} &= 3,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kenaikan akibat backwash} &= 25\% \text{ dari tinggi pasir dan antrasit} \\ &= 25\% \times 1,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi ruang kosong

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ruang kosong atas} &= 1 \text{ m} \\ \text{ruang kosong bawah} &= 1 \text{ m} \quad + \\ \hline &= 2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi total sand filter} &= T \text{ lapisan} + T \text{ backwash} + T \text{ ruang kosong} \\ &= 3,5 \text{ m} + 0,3 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Waktu Jenuh Sand Filter

$$\text{Volume sand filter} = \text{Luas penampang} \times \text{Tinggi sand filter}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 9,922602 \text{ m}^2 \times 5,8 \text{ m} \\ &= 57,55109 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fraksi ruang kosong } (\epsilon_{mf}) &= 30\% \times \text{Volume sand filter} \\ &= 30\% \times 57,55109039 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 17,26532712 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Waktu jenuh sand filter} &= \frac{\text{Fraksi ruang kosong } (\epsilon_{mf})}{\text{Debit jumlah flok}} \\ &= \frac{17,26532712 \text{ m}^3}{1,240325224 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 13,92 \text{ Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Sand Filter
Kode : H-320
Fungsi : Menyaring kotoran atau padatan yang tersuspensi dalam air dengan menggunakan penyaring
Tipe : Berbentuk silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah dishead
Waktu Tinggal : 15 menit
Rate Volumetrik : 124,0325 m³/jam
Kapasitas : 57,55109 m³

Dimensi Sand Filter

Luas bed : 9,9226 m²
Diameter : 3,5553 m
Tinggi lapisan : 3,5 m
Tinggi silinder : 5,8 m
Tinggi Backwash : 0,3 m
Jumlah : 2 Buah

8. Bak Penampung Air Bersih

Fungsi : Tempat menampung air bersih dari sand filter
Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.
Waktu tinggal = 1 jam
Rate Volumetrik (Q7) = 122,7922 m³/jam

a. Menghitung volume bak penampung air bersih

$$\text{Volume air} = Q7 \times \text{Waktu tinggal}$$



$$= 122,7922 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 1 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 122,7922 \text{ m}^3$$

Diasumsikan cairan yang memenuhi bak penampung yaitu 80%, maka :

$$\text{Volume bak penampung} = \frac{\text{Volume air}}{80\%}$$

$$= \frac{122,7922 \text{ m}^3}{80\%}$$

$$= 153,4902 \text{ m}^3$$

b. Menghitung Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Setengah Bersih

Asumsi ukuran bak :

$$P = 2 T$$

$$L = 1 T$$

$$\text{Volume bak penampung} = P \times L \times T$$

$$153,4902465 \text{ m}^3 = 2 T \times 1 T \times T$$

$$153,4902465 \text{ m}^3 = 2 T^3$$

$$T^3 = \frac{153,4902465 \text{ m}^3}{2}$$

$$T^3 = 76,74512323 \text{ m}^3$$

$$T = 4,188579472 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 1 \times T$$

$$L = 4,188579472 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 2 \times T$$

$$P = 2 \times 4,188579472 \text{ m}$$

$$= 8,377158944 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume air dalam bak} = P \times L \times T \text{ cairan}$$

$$122,7921972 \text{ m}^3 = 8,3772 \text{ m} \times 4,1886 \text{ m} \times T \text{ cairan}$$

$$T \text{ cairan} = \frac{122,7921972 \text{ m}^3}{8,3772 \text{ m} \times 4,1886 \text{ m}}$$

$$T \text{ cairan} = 3,4995 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Bak Penampung Air Bersih
 Kode ": F-321
 Fungsi : Tempat menampung air bersih dari sand filter



Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.
 Waktu tinggal : 1 jam
 Rate Volumetrik : $122,7922 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
 Kapasitas : $153,4902 \text{ m}^3$

Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Bersih

Panjang : $8,377159 \text{ m}$
 Lebar : $4,188579 \text{ m}$
 Tinggi : $4,188579 \text{ m}$
 Jumlah : 1 buah

9. Bak Penampung Air Bersih untuk Sanitasi

Fungsi : Tempat menampung air bersih dari bak penampung air bersih untuk keperluan sanitasi dan tempat menambahkan disinfektan (chlorin)
 Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.
 Waktu tinggal = 24 jam
 Rate Volumetrik (Q8) = $42,0532 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

a. Menghitung volume bak penampung air sanitasi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air} &= Q7 \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 42,0532 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 24 \text{ jam} \\ &= 1009,277 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan cairan yang memenuhi bak penampung yaitu 80%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{Volume air}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{1009,277 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 1261,596 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi ukuran bak : } P &= 2 T \\ L &= 1 T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung} &= P \times L \times T \\ 1261,595892 \text{ m}^3 &= 2 T \times 1 T \times T \\ 1261,595892 \text{ m}^3 &= 2 T^3 \\ T^3 &= \frac{1261,595892 \text{ m}^3}{2} \\ T^3 &= 630,7979459 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



$$T = 8,393899967 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 1 \times T$$

$$L = 8,393899967 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 2 \times T$$

$$P = 2 \times 8,393899967 \text{ m}$$

$$= 16,78779993 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume air dalam bak} = P \times L \times T \text{ cairan}$$

$$1009,276713 \text{ m}^3 = 16,788 \text{ m} \times 8,3939 \text{ m} \times T \text{ cairan}$$

$$T \text{ cairan} = \frac{1009,276713 \text{ m}^3}{16,788 \text{ m} \times 8,3939 \text{ m}}$$

$$T \text{ cairan} = 7,1623 \text{ m}$$

C. Menghitung Kebutuhan Chlorine

Untuk membunuh kuman digunakan desinfektan jenis chlorine dengan chlorine sebesar 200 mg/L

(Wesley : Page 96)

Jumlah chlorine yang harus ditambahkan = 200 mg/L

Maka, dalam 1 tahun diperlukan penambahan chlorine sebanyak :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan chlorine} &= 200 \text{ mg/L} \times Q_8 \times \text{waktu operasional} \\ &= 200 \text{ mg/L} \times 42053,2 \text{ L/hari} \times 330 \text{ hari} \\ &= 2,78\text{E}+09 \text{ mg/tahun} \\ &= 2775,511 \text{ kg/tahun} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Bak Penampung Air Bersih untuk Sanitasi
 Kode : F-323
 Fungsi : Tempat menampung air bersih dari bak penampung air bersih untuk keperluan sanitasi dan tempat menambahkan disinfektan (chlorine)
 Tipe : Berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton.
 Waktu tinggal : 24 jam
 Rate Volumetrik : 42,0532 m³/jam
 Kapasitas : 1261,596 m³

Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Bersih

Panjang : 16,7878 m
 Lebar : 8,3939 m
 Tinggi : 8,3939 m
 Jumlah : 1 buah



10. Tangki Kation Exchanger

Fungsi : Mengurangi kandungan kalsium sebagai penyebab kesadahan pac air dengan cara menukar ion Ca^{2+} dengan resin positif H^+ .
untuk memenuhi persyaratan air umpan boiler dan air proses.

Tipe : Berbentuk silinder tegak.

a. Jumlah CaCO_3 dalam Air

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kandungan } \text{CaCO}_3 &= 5 \text{ grain/gallon} \quad (\text{Kirk Othmer, Vol.11}) \\ &= 0,324 \text{ gram/gallon} \quad (1 \text{ grain} = 0,0648 \text{ gr})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_9) &= \text{Air Umpan Boiler} \\ &= 5,7915 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 138,9949 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 36718,57 \text{ gal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah } \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ di air} &= \text{Kandungan } \text{CaCO}_3 \times \text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_9) \\ &= 0,324 \text{ gram/gallon} \times 36718,56612 \text{ gal/hari} \\ &= 11896,81542 \text{ gram/hari}\end{aligned}$$

b. Kebutuhan Resin

Dipilih bahan pelunak :

Dowex dengan exchanger capacity = 1,8 ek/L resin (Tabel 16-6)
(Dowex - Marathon C resin specification) **(Perry 7ed; Hal 16-14)**

H-Dowex diharapkan mampu menukar semua ion Ca^{2+} .

Untuk CaCO_3 , 1 mol Ca melepas 2 elektron : Ca^{2+} , sehingga :

$$\text{Jumlah elektron} = 2 \text{ ek/mol}$$

$$\text{BM } \text{Ca}^{2+} = 40,08 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat ekuivalen (BE)} &= \frac{\text{BM } \text{CaCO}_3}{\text{Jumlah elektron}} \quad (\text{Underwood : 55}) \\ &= \frac{40,08 \text{ gr/mol}}{2 \text{ ek/mol}} \\ &= 20,04 \text{ gram/ek}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ekuivalen (ek)} &= \frac{\text{ek } \text{Ca}^{2+} \times \text{Jumlah } \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ di air}}{\text{BM } \text{Ca}^{2+}} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 11896,81542 \text{ gram/hari}}{40,08 \text{ g/mol}}\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{40,08}{593,6535} \text{ g/mol ek}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume resin} &= \frac{\text{Ekuivalen (ek)}}{1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= \frac{593,6535 \text{ ek}}{1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 329,8075 \text{ L resin/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :

$$3 \text{ bulan} = 90 \text{ hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan resin tiap 3 bulan} &= 329,8075 \text{ L resin/hari} \times 90 \text{ hari} \\ &= 29682,67 \text{ L resin} \\ &= 29,68267 \text{ m}^3 \text{ resin}\end{aligned}$$

Jika efisiensi tangki kation exchanger 80%, maka jumlah resin yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan total resin} &= \frac{29,68267 \text{ m}^3 \text{ resin}}{80\%} \\ &= 37,10334 \text{ m}^3 \text{ resin} \\ &= 37103,34 \text{ L resin/ 3 bulan}\end{aligned}$$

c. Dimensi Tangki isi Resin

Cara Kerja

Air dilewatkan pada kation exchanger yang berisi resin positif sehingga ion positif tertukar dengan resin positif.

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume resin} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ 29,68267 \text{ m}^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D \\ 29,68267 \text{ m}^3 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D^3 &= \frac{29,68267 \text{ m}^3}{1,57} \\ D^3 &= 18,90616 \text{ m}^3 \\ D &= 2,638026 \text{ m} \\ H &= 2 \times D \\ &= 2 \times 2,638026 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$



$$= 5,276052 \text{ m}$$

d. Menentukan Volume Tangki

Tinggi ruang kosong

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ruang kosong atas} &= 1 \text{ m} \\ \text{Ruang kosong bawah} &= 1 \text{ m} \\ &\underline{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ &2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi kation exchange} &= \text{Tinggi resir} + \text{Tinggi ruang kosong} \\ &= 5,276052 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 7,276052 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 6,959182 \text{ m}^2 \times 7,276052 \text{ m} \\ &= 39,74877 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan Pressure (P) Design

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= P \text{ gauge} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ P \text{ design} &= (P_i - P_o) + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ P \text{ design} &= (14,7 \text{ Psi} - 14,7 \text{ Psi}) + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ P \text{ design} &= P \text{ hidrostatik} \end{aligned}$$

Diketahui

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \\ H \text{ tangki} &= 6,959182 \text{ m} \\ &= 22,83196 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times h$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \text{Densitas (lbm/ft}^3\text{)} \\ H &= D = \text{Diameter (ft)} \\ g &= 32,17 \text{ ft/s}^2 \\ g_c &= 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/s}^2.\text{lbf} \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times h$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times (32,17 / 32,17) \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 22,832 \text{ ft}}{144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 / \text{lbf/in}^2} \\ &= 9,898608 \text{ Psi} \\ P \text{ operasi} &= 14,7 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 1,1 \times P \text{ perencanaan} \\ &= 1,1 \times (14,7 \text{ Psi} + 9,8986 \text{ Psi}) \\ &= 27,05847 \text{ Psi} > 14,7 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

maka desain tangki merupakan tangki bertekanan dalam karena

$$P \text{ design} > P \text{ lingkungan}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan terukur di tangki} &= (27,05847 \text{ Psi} - 14,7 \text{ Psi}) \\ &= 12,35847 \text{ Psig} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Tangki Kation Exchanger
Kode : H-330
Fungsi : Mengurangi kandungan kalsium sebagai penyebab kesadahan air dengan cara menukar ion Ca^{2+} dengan resin positif H^+ .
Tipe : Berbentuk silinder tegak.
Rate volumetrik : $42,0532 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$
Kapasitas resin : $37,10334 \text{ m}^3/3 \text{ bulan}$
Waktu regenerasi : 3 bulan
Bahan Pelunak : Dowex Marathon-C
Dimensi Tangki Kation Exchanger
Diameter : 2,638026 m
Tinggi : 7,276052 m
Dimensi Tangki Resin
Diameter : 2,638026 m
Tinggi : 5,276052 m
Jumlah : 1 tangki

11. Tangki HCl

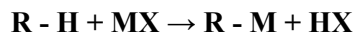
Fungsi : Menampung HCl yang berfungsi untuk regenerasi resin kation dowex
Tipe : Tangki berbentuk silinder terbuat dari stainless steel

a. Regenerasi Resin Dowex

Regenerasi Dowex dilakukan dengan larutan HCl 33% (*Condensate Polishin*)



Plant PJB II - Paiton, *Standart Procedure Operation*)



Dimana :

R = Resin Dowex

R - H = Resin Dowex mengikat kation.

MX = Mineral yang terkandung dalam air.

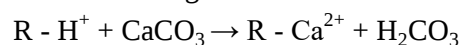
Contoh mineral (MX) : CaSO_4 , CaO_3 , MgCO_3 , dll.

R - M = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat kation.

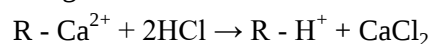
HX = Asam mineral yang terbentuk setelah air melewati resin kation.

Contoh asam mineral (HX) : HCl , H_2SO_4 , H_2CO_3 , dll.

Reaksi kation exchange :



Reaksi Regenerasi Kation :



Regenerasi dilakukan sebanyak = 4 kali dalam setahun

Kebutuhan HCL 33%

Volume resin yang diregenerasi = 37103,3 L resin (3 bulan)

Densitas resin = 1 kg/L

Massa resin = Volume resin x Densitas

$$= 37103,34151 \times 1,2$$

$$= 44524,00981 \text{ kg}$$

Ekivalen Total Ca^{2+} = Volume resin x Kapasitas resin

$$= 37103,3 \text{ L resin} \times 1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}$$

$$= 66786,01472 \text{ ek}$$

Mol Total Ca^{2+} = $\frac{\text{Ekivalen Total Ca}^{2+}}{\text{Ekivalen Ca}^{2+}}$

$$= \frac{66786,0147 \text{ ek}}{1,8 \text{ ek/mol}}$$

$$= 37103,34151 \text{ mol}$$

1 mol Ca^{2+} ditukar atau exchange dengan 2 mol HCl, maka :

Kebutuhan HCl = 2 x mol total Ca^{2+} x BM HCl

$$= 2 \times 37103,34 \text{ mol} \times 36,5 \text{ gram/mol}$$

$$= 2708543,93 \text{ gram}$$

$$= 2708,54393 \text{ kg}$$

Sehingga,



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Proses Esterifikasi dan Katalis Asam Sulfat”

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan HCl } 33\% &= \frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Massa HCl} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}} \\ 33\% &= \frac{2708,54393 \text{ kg}}{\text{Massa Total}} \\ \text{Massa Total} &= 8207,708879 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

Diketahui :

$$\rho \text{ HCl} = 1,164 \text{ kg/L} \quad (\text{Perry } 7^{\text{ed}}; \text{T.2-57})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jadi } \rho \text{ campuran} &= (\% \text{ HCl} \times \rho \text{ HCl}) + (\% \text{ H}_2\text{O} \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \\ &= (0,33 \times 1,164 \text{ kg/L}) + (0,67 \times 1 \text{ kg/L}) \\ &= 1,054186 \text{ kg/L} \\ &= 1,054186 \text{ gr/ml}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Larutan} &= \frac{\text{Massa total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}} \\ &= \frac{8207,71 \text{ kg}}{1,054186 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 7785,826106 \text{ L}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume tangki 80% terisi HCl, sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\text{Volume HC}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{7785,826106 \text{ L}}{80\%} \\ &= 9732,282632 \text{ L} \\ &= 9,732282632 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Dimensi Tangki Larutan HCL

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

Maka,

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

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$9,732283 \text{ m}^3 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = \frac{9,732283 \text{ m}^3}{1,57}$$

$$D^3 = 6,198906 \text{ m}^3$$



$$D = 1,835866 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \times D$$

$$H = 2 \times 1,835866 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 3,671731 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Tangki HCl

Fungsi : Menampung larutan HCl untuk keperluan regenerasi resin

Tipe : Silinder tegak

Kapasitas : $9,7323 \text{ m}^3$

Dimensi Tangki HCl

Diamete : $1,8359 \text{ m}$

Tinggi : $3,6717 \text{ m}$

Jumlah : 1 buah

12. Tangki Anion Exchanger

Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air yang dikarenakan garam CO_3^{2-} .

Kandungan CaCO_3 dari pengolahan air masih sekitar 5 grain/gallon (Kirk Othmer Vol.11:887). Kandungan ini sedianya dihilangkan dengan resin Dowex butiran, agar sesuai dengan

a. Jumlah CaCO_3 dalam Air

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kandungan } \text{CaCO}_3 &= 5 \text{ grain/gallon} \\ &= 0,0003 \text{ kg/gallon} \\ &= 0,324 \text{ gram/gallon} \quad (1 \text{ grain} = 0,0648 \text{ gr}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_{10}) = \text{Air umpan boiler} + \text{Air proses}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_{10}) &= \text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_9) \\ &= 5,7915 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 138,9949 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 36718,57 \text{ gal/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah } \text{CaCO}_3 \text{ di air} &= \text{Kandungan } \text{CaCO}_3 \times \text{Rate volumetrik } (Q_{10}) \\ &= 0,324 \text{ gram/gallon} \times 36718,56612 \text{ gal/hari} \\ &= 11896,81542 \text{ gram/hari} \end{aligned}$$

b. Kebutuhan Resin

Dipilih bahan pelunak :

Dowex dengan exchanger capacity = 1,8 ek/L resin (Tabel 16-6)



(Dowex - Marathon A resin specification) (Perry, 9Ed ., 2019)

OH-Dowex diharapkan mampu menukar semua ion CO_3^{2-} .

Untuk CaCO_3 , 1 mol CO_3 melepas 2 elektron CO_3^{2-} , sehingga :

$$\text{Jumlah elektron} = 2 \text{ ek/mol}$$

$$\text{BM } \text{CO}_3^{2-} = 60 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat ekuivalen (BE} &= \frac{\text{BM } \text{CO}_3^{2-}}{\text{Jumlah elektron}} && \text{(Underwood, 6Ed ., 2002)} \\ &= \frac{60 \text{ gr/mol}}{2 \text{ ek/mol}} \\ &= 30 \text{ gram/ek} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ekuivalen (ek)} &= \frac{\text{ek } \text{CO}_3^{2-} \times \text{Jumlah CaCO}_3 \text{ di air}}{\text{BM } \text{CO}_3^{2-}} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 11896,81542 \text{ gram/hari}}{60 \text{ g/mol}} \\ &= 396,5605 \text{ ek} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume resin} &= \frac{\text{Ekuivalen (ek)}}{1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= \frac{396,5605 \text{ ek}}{1,8 \text{ ek/L resin}} \\ &= 220,3114 \text{ L resin/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Karena regenerasi dilakukan setiap 3 bulan sekali, maka :

$$3 \text{ bulan} = 90 \text{ hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan resin tiap 3 bulan} &= 220,3114 \text{ L resin/hari} \times 90 \text{ hari} \\ &= 19828,03 \text{ L resin} \\ &= 19,82803 \text{ m}^3 \text{ resin} \end{aligned}$$

Jika efisiensi tangki anion exchanger 80%, maka jumlah resin yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan total resin} &= \frac{19,82803 \text{ m}^3 \text{ resin}}{80\%} \\ &= 24,78503 \text{ m}^3 \text{ resin} \\ &= 24785,03 \text{ L resin/ 3 bulan} \end{aligned}$$



c. Dimensi Tangki isi Resin

Cara Kerja

Air dilewatkan pada anion exchanger yang berisi resin negatif sehingga ion negatif tertukar dengan resin negatif.

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

maka,

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

$$19,82803 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$19,82803 \text{ m}^3 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = \frac{19,82803 \text{ m}^3}{1,57}$$

$$D^3 = 12,62932 \text{ m}^3$$

$$D = 2,309167 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \times D$$

$$= 2 \times 2,309167 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,618334 \text{ m}$$

d. Menentukan Volume Tangki

Tinggi ruang kosong

$$\text{Ruang kosong atas} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ruang kosong bawah} = 0,5 \text{ m} +$$

$$\underline{1 \text{ m}}$$

$$\text{Tinggi anion exchanger} = \text{Tinggi resin} + \text{Tinggi ruang kosong}$$

$$= 4,618334 \text{ m} + 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,618334 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 5,332252 \text{ m}^2 \times 5,618334 \text{ m}$$

$$= 23,51732 \text{ m}^3$$

e. Menentukan Pressure (P) Design

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

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



PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK
“Pabrik Butil Oleat dari Butanol dan Asam Oleat dengan
Proses Esterifikasi dan Katalis Asam Sulfat”

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

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

Diketahui

$$\rho_{\text{bahan}} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}} = 5,332252 \text{ m}$$

$$= 17,49427 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \rho \times g \times h$$

$$\frac{gc}{144}$$

Dimana :

$$\rho = \text{Densitas (lbm/ft}^3\text{)}$$

$$H = D = \text{Diameter (ft)}$$

$$g = 32,17 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$gc = 32,17 \text{ ft.lbm/s}^2.\text{lbf}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \rho \times g \times h$$

$$\frac{gc}{144}$$

$$= \frac{62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times (32,17 / 32,17) \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 17,494 \text{ ft}}{144 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 / \text{lbf/in}^2}$$

$$= 7,584493 \text{ Psi}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 14,7 \text{ Psi}$$

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

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,1 \times P_{\text{perencanaan}}$$

$$= 1,1 \times (14,7 \text{ Psi} + 7,5845 \text{ Psi})$$

$$= 24,51294 \text{ Psi} > 14,7 \text{ Psi}$$

maka desain tangki merupakan tangki bertekanan dalam karena

$$P_{\text{design}} > P_{\text{lingkungan}}$$

$$\text{Tekanan terukur di tangki} = (24,51294 \text{ Psi} - 14,7 \text{ Psi})$$

$$= 9,812943 \text{ Psi}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Tangki Anion Exchanger
 Kode : H-340
 Fungsi : Mengurangi kesadahan air yang dikarenakan garam CO₃²⁻. Kandungan CaCO₃ dari pengolahan air masih sekitar 5 grain/gallon (Kirk Othmer Vol.11:887). Kandungan ini



sedianya dihilangkan dengan resin Dowex butiran, agar sesuai dengan syarat air boiler.

Tipe : Berbentuk silinder tegak.

Rate volumetrik : 5,7915 m³/jam

Kapasitas resin : 24,78503 m³/3 bulan

Waktu regenerasi : 3 bulan

Dimensi Tangki Anion Exchanger

Diameter : 2,309167 m

Tinggi : 5,618334 m

Dimensi Tangki Resin

Diameter : 2,309167 m

Tinggi : 4,618334 m

Jumlah : 1 tangki

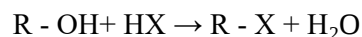
13. Tangki NaOH

Fungsi : Menampung NaOH 40% yang berfungsi untuk regenerasi resin kation Dowex

Tipe : Tangki berbentuk silinder terbuat dari stainless steel

a. Regenerasi Resin Dowex

Regenerasi Dowex dilakukan dengan larutan NaOH 40% (*SPO Paiton Polishing Plant PJB II - Paiton, Standart Procedure Operation*)



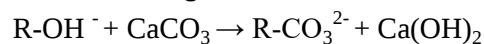
Dimana :

R = Resin Dowex

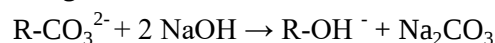
R - OH = Resin Dowex mengikat anion

R-X = Resin dalam kondisi mengikat kation.

Reaksi anion exchange :



Reaksi Regenerasi anion :



Regenerasi dilakukan sebanyak = 4 kali dalam setahun

Kebutuhan NaOH 40%

Volume resin yang diregenerasi = 24,8 L resin (3 bulan)

Densitas resin = 1,06 kg/L

Massa resin = Volume resin x Densitas

= 24,78503213 x 1,06



$$= 26,27213406 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ekivalen Total CO}_3^{2-} &= \text{Volume resin} \times \text{Kapasitas resin} \\ &= 24,8 \text{ L resin} \times 397 \text{ ek/L resin} \\ &= 9828,765081 \text{ ek} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol Total CO}_3^{2-} &= \frac{\text{Ekivalen Total CO}_3^{2-}}{\text{Ekivalen CO}_3^{2-}} \\ &= \frac{9828,7651 \text{ ek}}{2 \text{ ek/mol}} \\ &= 4914,382541 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

1 mol CO_3^{2-} ditukar/exchange dengan 2 mol NaOH, maka

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan NaOH} &= 2 \times \text{mol total CO}_3^{2-} \times \text{BM NaOH} \\ &= 2 \times 4914,383 \text{ mol} \times 40 \text{ gram/mol} \\ &= 393150,6033 \text{ gram} \\ &= 393,1506033 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan NaOH 40\%} &= \frac{\text{Massa NaOH}}{\text{Massa NaOH} + \text{Massa H}_2\text{O}} \\ 40\% &= \frac{393,1506033 \text{ kg}}{\text{Massa Total}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Massa Total} = 982,8765081 \text{ kg}$$

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ NaOH} &= 1,430 \text{ kg/L} && (\text{Tabel 2-54, hh. 2-103}) \\ &&& (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{ed}}; \text{T.2-57}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi } \rho \text{ campuran} &= (\% \text{ NaOH} \times \rho \text{ NaOH}) + (\% \text{ H}_2\text{O} \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \\ &= (0,4 \times 1,430 \text{ kg/L}) + (0,6 \times 1 \text{ kg/L}) \\ &= 1,172 \text{ kg/L} \\ &= 1,172 \text{ gr/ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume NaOH} &= \frac{\text{Massa total}}{\text{Densitas Campuran}} \\ &= \frac{982,88 \text{ kg}}{1,172 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 838,6318329 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume tangki 80% terisi HCl, sehingga



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{\text{Volume HC}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{838,6318329 \text{ L}}{80\%} \\ &= 1048,289791 \text{ L} \\ &= 1,048289791 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Dimensi Tangki Larutan HCL

Asumsi :

$$H = 2 D$$

Maka,

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

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2 D$$

$$\begin{aligned}1,04829 \text{ m}^3 &= 1,57 D^3 \\ D^3 &= \frac{1,04829 \text{ m}^3}{1,57}\end{aligned}$$

$$D^3 = 0,667701 \text{ m}^3$$

$$D = 0,874149 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \times D$$

$$H = 2 \times 0,874149 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 1,748299 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Tangki NaOH

Fungsi : Menampung larutan NaOH untuk keperluan regenerasi Dowex

Tipe : Silinder tegak

Kapasitas : 1,0483 m³

Dimensi Tangki NaOH

Diamete : 0,8741 m

Tinggi : 1,7483 m

Jumlah : 1 buah

14. Bak Penampung Air Demineralisasi

Fungsi : Menampung air lunak dari kation-anion exchanger akan digunakan sebagai air umpan boiler dan air proses

Tipe : Bak berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Waktu tinggal} &= 12 \text{ jam} \\ \text{Rate Volumetrik (Q}_{11}\text{)} &= 5,7915 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 138,9949 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

a. Volume Bak Penampung Air Demineralisasi

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume air sungai} &= Q_{11} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\ &= 5,7915 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 12 \text{ jam} \\ &= 69,49746021 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

Air sungai yang memenuhi bak penampung = 80%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{Volume air sungai}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{69,49746021 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\ &= 86,87182526 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

b. Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Demineralisasi

Asumsi :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi} &= T \\ \text{Panjang} &= 2T \\ \text{Lebar} &= 2T\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bak penampung} &= P \times L \times T \\ 86,87182526 \text{ m}^3 &= 2T \times 2T \times T \\ 86,87182526 \text{ m}^3 &= 4 T^3 \\ T^3 &= \frac{86,87182526 \text{ m}^3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$T = 2,761533114 \text{ m}$$

maka, nilai panjang dan lebar diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 2 \times T \\ &= 2 \times 2,761533114 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,523066227 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L &= 2 \times T \\ &= 2 \times 2,761533114 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,523066227 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Tinggi Liquid

$$\text{Volume air sungai} = P \times L \times T \text{ cairan}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 69,49746021 \text{ m}^3 &= 5,523066227 \text{ m} \times 5,523066227 \text{ m} \times T \\
 69,49746021 \text{ m}^3 &= 30,50426055 \text{ m}^2 \times T \text{ cairan} \\
 T \text{ cairan} &= 2,278286998 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Bak Penampung Air Demineralisasi
 Fungsi : Menampung air lunak dari kation-anion exchanger yang akan digunakan sebagai air umpan boiler dan air proses
 Tipe : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang
 Bahan Konstruks : Beton
 Waktu tinggal : 12 Jam
 Kapasitas : 86,87182526 m³
 Dimensi Bak Penampung
 Panjang : 5,523066227 m
 Lebar : 5,523066227 m
 Tinggi : 2,761533114 m
 Jumlah : 1 buah

15. Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

Fungsi : Menampung air pendingin dari cooling tower
 Tipe : Bak berbentuk balok yang terbuat dari beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 12 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Rate Volumetrik (Q}_{12}\text{)} &= 79,7597 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1914,232 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Volume Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume air sungai} &= Q_{12} \times \text{Waktu tinggal} \\
 &= 79,7597 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 12 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 957,1159659 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi :

Air sungai yang memenuhi bak penampung = 80%

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume bak penampung} &= \frac{\text{Volume air sungai}}{80\%} \\
 &= \frac{957,1159659 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} \\
 &= 1196,394957 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



b. Dimensi Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

Asumsi :

$$\text{Tinggi} = T$$

$$\text{Panjang} = 2T$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 2T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bak penampung} &= P \times L \times T \\ 1196,394957 \text{ m}^3 &= 2T \times 2T \times T \\ 1196,394957 \text{ m}^3 &= 4 T^3 \\ T^3 &= \frac{1196,394957 \text{ m}^3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$T = 6,56173689 \text{ m}$$

maka, nilai panjang dan lebar diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2 \times T \\ &= 2 \times 6,56173689 \text{ m} \\ &= 13,12347378 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 2 \times T \\ &= 2 \times 6,56173689 \text{ m} \\ &= 13,12347378 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Tinggi Liquid

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume air sungai} &= P \times L \times T_{\text{cairan}} \\ 957,1159659 \text{ m}^3 &= 13,12347 \text{ m} \times 13,12347 \text{ m} \times T_{\text{cairan}} \\ 957,1159659 \text{ m}^3 &= 172,2256 \text{ m}^2 \times T_{\text{cairan}} \\ T_{\text{cairan}} &= 5,55734 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

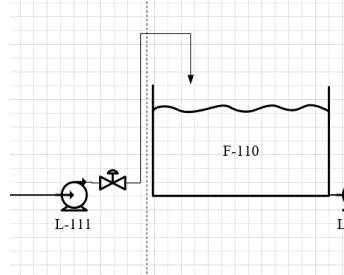
Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Bak Penampung Air Pendingin
 Fungsi : Menampung air pendingin dari cooling tower
 Tipe : Bak berbentuk persegi panjang
 Bahan Konstruks : Beton
 Waktu tinggal : 12 Jam
 Kapasitas : 1196,394957 m³
 Dimensi Bak Penampung
 Panjang : 13,12347378 m
 Lebar : 13,12347378 m
 Tinggi : 6,56173689 m
 Jumlah : 1 buah



VII.3.2 Spesifikasi Peralatan Pompa

1. Pompa Air Sungai (L-111)



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air sungai ke bak penampung air sungai
Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C
Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 30,62504 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 30482,63 kg/jam
= 67214,2 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 30,62504 m³/jam
= 1081,514 ft³/jam
= 18,02523 ft³/menit
= 0,300421 ft³/detik
= 134,8287 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (Nre>2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft³/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft³)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,300421 \times 1,711595 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 2,005374 \text{ in}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pipe size} &= 4 \text{ in} \\ \text{Sch} &= 80 \\ \text{OD} &= 4,5 \text{ in} = 0,3749 \text{ ft} = 0,1143 \text{ m} \\ \text{ID} &= 3,826 \text{ in} = 0,3187 \text{ ft} = 0,0971 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1016 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,0797 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,3004 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0797 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 3,7677 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg reff} &= 1 && \text{(Kern, Table. 6 p. 808)} \\ \mu \text{ reff} &= 0,8 \text{ cP} && \text{(Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823)} \\ \rho \text{ reff} &= 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{re} &= \frac{ID \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,3187 \text{ ft} \times 3,7677 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\
 &= 133867,5 > 2100 \\
 &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= 0,00015 \text{ ft} && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 e/D &= 0,000471 \text{ ft} \\
 f &= 0,006 && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 g_c &= 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\
 a &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID \text{ pipa} &= 0,3187 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi bak penampung air sungai} &= 4,7845 \text{ m} \\
 &= 15,697 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak sungai ke bak} &= 200 \text{ m} = 656,17 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi bak penampung} &= 4,7845 \text{ m} = 15,697 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 4,7845 \text{ m} = 673,87 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 12,434 \text{ m} = 40,794 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 0,68 \text{ m} = 2,2309 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Panjang pipa} &= 17,899 \text{ m} = 43,025 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,3187 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 4 \times 32 \times 0,3187 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 40,794 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang total pipa} &= 673,87 \text{ ft} + 43,025 \text{ ft} \\ &= 716,89 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 14,196 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 2,2309 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 0,3187 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,037067 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0
 $\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

$$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,08$$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 14,19581 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,1103 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$A_1 = A_{\text{pipa}} \quad A_2 > A_1$$

$$A_2 = A_{\text{tangki}} \quad A_2 = \infty$$

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15})$$

($V_1 \ll V_2$ dianggap = 0)



$$= \frac{14,19580631 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,2206 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$F_4 = \frac{4 \times 0,75 \times 14,19581 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,6619 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 14,19581 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,0375 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

6. Friksi Total

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

$$= 1,0674 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\text{Asumsi Tinggi liquid pada sungai} = 3 \text{ m} = 9,8424 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan dalam tangki} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$P_1 = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right)$$

$$= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 9,84 \text{ ft})$$



$$= 2731,261 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2731,261 - 2116,8 \\ &= 614,461 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2731,261 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 9,8424 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned}E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{14,19580631}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,220637 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$\begin{aligned}Z_1 &= 9,84 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 15,7 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (15,697 - 9,84252) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 5,854624 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F \\ & \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-20}) \\ &= 9,8424 + 5,854624 + 0,220637 + 1,067443 \\ &= 16,98511 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960}$$



(Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5

$$= \frac{16,985 \times 134,8287 \times 1}{3960}$$
$$= 0,58 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 75% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$
$$= \frac{0,578303 \text{ hp}}{75\%}$$
$$= 0,771071 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 82% (Peters 4ed ; Fig. 14-38 p. 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef.Motor}}$$
$$= \frac{0,771071 \text{ hp}}{82\%}$$
$$= 0,94033 \text{ hp}$$

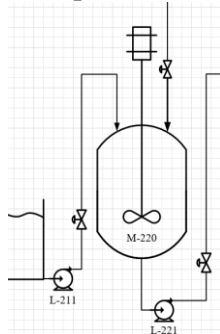
Maka digunakan power = 1 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Air Sungai
Kode	: L-111
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari sungai ke bak penampung
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
kapasitas	: 30482,63 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 1081,514 ft ³ /jam
Total <i>Dynamic Head</i>	: 16,98511 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi pompa	: 75%
Efisiensi motor	: 82%
BHp	: 0,77 hp
Power	: 1 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah



2. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sungai



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air sungai ke tangk koagulan

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C

Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 30,62504 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 30482,63 kg/jam
= 67214,2 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 30,62504 m³/jam
= 1081,514 ft³/jam
= 18,02523 ft³/menit
= 0,300421 ft³/detik
= 134,8287 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (N_{re} > 2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

qf = Rate volumetrik (ft³/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft³)

Sehingga,

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 3,9 \times 0,582074 \times 1,711595 \\ &= 3,885475 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pipe size} &= 6 \text{ in} \\ \text{Sch} &= 80 \\ \text{OD} &= 6,625 \text{ in} = 0,5519 \text{ ft} = 0,1682 \text{ m} \\ \text{ID} &= 5,76 \text{ in} = 0,4798 \text{ ft} = 0,1462 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,2302 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,1807 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,3004 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,1807 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,6624 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg reff} &= 1 && \text{(Kern, Table. 6 p. 808)} \\ \mu \text{ reff} &= 0,8 \text{ cP} && \text{(Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823)} \\ \rho \text{ reff} &= 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{re} &= \frac{ID \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,4798 \text{ ft} \times 1,6624 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\
 &= 88919,66 > 2100 \\
 &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= 0,00015 && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 e/D &= 0,000313 \\
 f &= 0,006 && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 g_c &= 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\
 a &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID \text{ pipa} &= 0,4798 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi tangki koagulasi} &= 4,1514 \text{ m} \\
 &= 13,62 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak Bak ke tangki} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi tangki} &= 4,1514 \text{ m} = 13,62 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lur} &= 4,1514 \text{ m} = 32,024 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 14,04 \text{ m} = 46,062 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1,0237 \text{ m} = 3,3587 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Panjang pipa} &= 19,215 \text{ m} = 49,42 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,4798 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 3,36 \text{ ft} \\
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,4798 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 46,062 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang total pipa} &= 32,024 \text{ ft} + 49,42 \text{ ft} \\ &= 81,445 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 2,7634 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 81,445 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 0,4798 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,174975 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned}F_2 &= \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16}) \\ \text{dimana} \quad V_1 &\lll V_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } 0 \\ \alpha &= 1 \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014})\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan K_c (Peters 4 ed ; Page 484)

$$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$
 sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}K &= 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \\ K &= 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0) \\ K &= 0,5\end{aligned}$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,76344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0215 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned}F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15}) \\ & \quad (V_1 \lll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{2,763439711 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,043 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$



4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 2,76344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0966 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 2,76344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0073 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,3433 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\text{Tinggi cairan} = 4,0135 \text{ m} = 13,168 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P \text{ atm} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H \text{ liq} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 13,2 \text{ ft}) \\ &= 2938,853 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2938,853 - 2116,8 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 822,0529 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2938,853 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 6,7604 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{2,763439711}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,042951 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$Z_1 = 13,6 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 13,2 \text{ ft}$$

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

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (13,168 - 13,62022) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 0,452624 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &\quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-20}) \\ &= 6,7604 + 0,452624 + 0,042951 + 0,343341 \\ &= 7,599334 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned} hp &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \\ &\quad (\text{Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{7,5993 \times 134,8287 \times 1}{3960} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 0,26 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 70% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,25874}{70\%} \text{ hp} \\ &= 0,369628 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

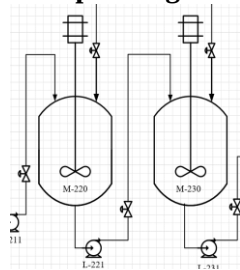
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef.Motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,369628}{80\%} \text{ hp} \\ &= 0,462035 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan power = 1 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Bak Penampung Air Sungai
Kode	: L-211
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air sungai dari bak penampung ke tangki koagulan
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
kapasitas	: 30482,63 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 1081,514 ft ³ /jam
Total <i>Dynamic Head</i>	: 7,599334 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi pompa	: 70%
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
BHp	: 0,37 hp
Power	: 1 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

3. Pompa Tangki Flokulasi (L-211)





Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari tangki flokulasi ke clarifier
 Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*
 Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah < 10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C
 Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
 = 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 30,62504 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
 = 30482,63 kg/jam
 = 67214,2 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 30,62504 m³/jam
 = 1081,514 ft³/jam
 = 18,02523 ft³/menit
 = 0,300421 ft³/detik
 = 134,8287 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (N_{re} > 2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft³/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft³)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,582074 \times 1,711595 \\ &= 3,885475 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 6 in
 Sch = 80
 OD = 6,625 in = 0,5519 ft = 0,1682 m
 ID = 5,76 in = 0,4798 ft = 0,1462 m

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2$$



$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,2302 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 0,1807 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}}$$

$$= \frac{0,3004 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,1807 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$= 1,6624 \text{ ft/s}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\text{sg reff} = 1 \quad (\text{Kern, Table. 6 p. 808})$$

$$\mu \text{ reff} = 0,8 \text{ cP} \quad (\text{Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823})$$

$$\rho \text{ reff} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}}$$

$$= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 1$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 0,8 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\text{ID} \times \text{V} \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,4798 \text{ ft} \times 1,6624 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$= 88919,66 > 2100$$

asumsi aliran turbulen benar

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$e = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$e/D = 0,000313 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = 0,006 \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$



$$\begin{aligned} g_c &= 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID pipa} &= 0,4798 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi tangki} &= 6,5596 \text{ m} \\ &= 21,521 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak tangki ke clarifier} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi tangki flokulasi} &= 6,5596 \text{ m} = 21,521 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lur} &= 6,5596 \text{ m} = 39,925 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 14,04 \text{ m} = 46,062 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1,0237 \text{ m} = 3,3587 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Panjang pipa} &= 21,623 \text{ m} = 49,42 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,4798 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,36 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,4798 \text{ ft} \\ &= 46,062 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 39,925 \text{ ft} + 49,42 \text{ ft} \\ &= 89,346 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned} g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times Le}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 2,7634 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 89,346 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 0,4798 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,191949 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0

$\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c (Peters 4 ed ; Page 484)

$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty$ $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$

$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,18$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1)$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,76344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0215 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15})$$

($V_1 \ll V_2$ dianggap = 0)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2,763439711 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,043 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 2,76344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0966 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve



$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times g_c}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 2,76344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0073 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,3603 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi cairan} &= 5,44 \text{ m} = 17,848 \text{ ft} \\ \rho \text{ bahan} &= 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \\ g/g_c &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 17,8 \text{ ft}) \\ &= 3231,03 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 3231,03 - 2116,8 \\ &= 1114,23 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{3231,03 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 17,848 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$E_k = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66})$$



$$= \frac{2,763439711}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,042951 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$Z_1 = 21,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 5,61 \text{ ft}$$

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

Sehingga,

$$E_p = \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66})$$

$$= (5,612 - 21,52113) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$= 15,90916 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

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

$$(\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-20})$$

$$= 17,848 + 15,90916 + 0,042951 + 0,360315$$

$$= 34,1601 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960}$$

$$(\text{Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5})$$

$$= \frac{34,16 \times 134,8287 \times 1}{3960}$$

$$= 1,16 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 70\% \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$

$$Bhp = \frac{Bph}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$= \frac{1,163072 \text{ hp}}{70\%}$$

$$= 1,661531 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4ed ; Fig. 14-38 p. 521})$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\text{ef.Motor}}$$



$$= \frac{1,661531}{80\%} \text{ hp}$$

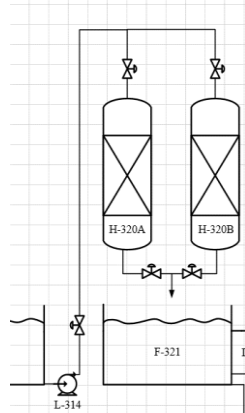
$$= 2,076913 \text{ hp}$$

Maka digunakan power = 4 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Tangki Flokulasi
Kode	: L-221
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari tangki flokulasi ke clarifier
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
kapasitas	: 30482,63 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 1081,514 ft ³ /jam
Total <i>Dynamic Head</i>	: 34,1601 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi pompa	: 70%
BHp	: 1,6615 hp
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
Power	: 4 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

4. Pompa Sand Filter



Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air setengah bersih ke sand filter
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Dasar Pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Kondisi operasi} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Densitas air} = 62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$= 995,35 \text{ kg/m}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bahan masuk} &= 124,0325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,35 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 123455,8 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 272220 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik (Q)} &= 124,0325 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 4380,171 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 73,00286 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \\ &= 1,216714 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 546,0614 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen ($N_{re} > 2100$), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft^3/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft^3)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}D_{i\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 1,216714 \times 1,711595 \\ &= 8,121838 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 12 in

Sch = 30

OD = 12,75 in = 1,0621 ft = 0,3237 m

ID = 12,09 in = 1,0071 ft = 0,307 m

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1,0142 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,7962 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{1,2167 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{\phantom{1,2167 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & 0,7962 \text{ ft}^2 \\ & = 1,5282 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\text{sg reff} = 1 \quad (\text{Kern, Table. 6 p. 808})$$

$$\mu \text{ reff} = 0,8 \text{ cP} \quad (\text{Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823})$$

$$\rho \text{ reff} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{1,0071 \text{ ft} \times 1,5282 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 171574,6 > 2100 \\ &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$e = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$e/D = 0,000149 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = 0,006 \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$g_c = 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2$$

$$a = 1$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7



$$\begin{aligned}\text{ID pipa} &= 1,0071 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi tangki sand filter} &= 5,8 \text{ m} \\ &= 19,029 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jarak tangki ke sand filter} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi tangki sand filter} &= 5,8 \text{ m} = 19,029 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 5,8 \text{ m} = 37,433 \text{ ft} \\ \\ 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 29,468 \text{ m} = 96,681 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 2,1487 \text{ m} = 7,0497 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Panjang pipa} &= 37,417 \text{ m} = 103,73 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 1,0071 \text{ ft} \\ &= 7,05 \text{ ft} \\ 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 1,0071 \text{ ft} \\ &= 96,681 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang total pipa} &= 37,433 \text{ ft} + 103,73 \text{ ft} \\ &= 141,16 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 2,3354 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 141,16 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 1,0071 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,122106 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0

$\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]



$$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,8$$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga, **(Peters 4 ed ; Page 484)**

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1)$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,335354 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0181 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad \text{(Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15)} \\ &\quad (V_1 \ll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{2,335353723 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0363 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 2,335354 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0817 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad \text{(Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 2,335354 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0062 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,2644 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\text{Tinggi cairan di bak} = 3,5115 \text{ m} = 11,52 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan dalam tangki} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + \left(62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 11,5 \text{ ft} \right) \\ &= 2836,024 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2836,024 - 2116,8 \\ &= 719,2243 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2836,024 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 11,52 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned}E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{2,335353723}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,036297 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$Z_1 = 13,788 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 19,029 \text{ ft}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\
 \text{Sehingga,} \\
 E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\
 &= (19,029 - 13,78754) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\
 &= 5,241328 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F \\
 &\quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-20}) \\
 &= 11,52 + 5,241328 + 0,036297 + 0,26439 \\
 &= 17,06251 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned}
 hp &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \\
 &\quad (\text{Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\
 &= \frac{17,063 \times 546,0614 \times 1}{3960} \\
 &= 2,35 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 65\% \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Bhp &= \frac{Bph}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{2,352822 \text{ hp}}{65\%} \\
 &= 3,619727 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 85\% \\
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\text{ef. Motor}} \\
 &= \frac{3,619727 \text{ hp}}{85\%} \\
 &= 4,258502 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka digunakan power} = 5 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi

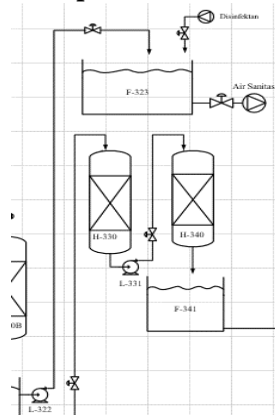
Nama Alat : Pompa Tangki Sand Filter
 Kode : L-314
 Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air setengah bersih



ke sand filter

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*
Bahan Konstruksi : *Commercial steel*
Kapasitas : 123455,8 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik : 4380,171 ft³/jam
Total *Dynamic Head* : 17,06251 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Pompa : 65%
BHp : 3,619727 hp
Efisiensi motor : 85%
Power : 5 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

5. Pompa Bak Air Sanitasi



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air bersih ke bak penampung air sanitasi
Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C
Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 1,752217 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 1744,069 kg/jam
= 3845,672 lb/jam



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate Volumetrik (Q)} &= 1,752217 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 61,879 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1,031317 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \\
 &= 0,017189 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 7,714249 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen ($N_{re} > 2100$), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft^3/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft^3)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{i\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,017189 \times 1,711595 \\
 &= 0,114738 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 1 in

Sch = 40

OD = 1,32 in = 0,11 ft = 0,0335 m

ID = 1,049 in = 0,0874 ft = 0,0266 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,0076 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 0,006 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0172 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,006 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 2,8677 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung N_{re}

$$sg_{\text{reff}} = 1 \quad (\text{Kern, Table. 6 p. 808})$$



$$\mu_{\text{reff}} = 0,8 \text{ cP} \quad (\text{Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823})$$

$$\rho_{\text{reff}} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}}}{\rho_{\text{reff}}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu_{\text{reff}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times V \times \rho_{\text{bahan}}}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0874 \text{ ft} \times 2,8677 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 27935,47 > 2100 \\ &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$e = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$e/D = 0,001717 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = 0,006 \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$g_c = 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2$$

$$a = 1$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,0874 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bak penampung air sanitasi} &= 8,3939 \text{ m} \\ &= 27,539 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak bak air bersih ke bak sanitasi} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi Bak air sanitasi} &= 8,3939 \text{ m} = 27,539 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 8,3939 \text{ m} = 45,943 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 2,5569 \text{ m} = 8,3886 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 0,1864 \text{ m} = 0,6117 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Panjang pipa} &= 2,7433 \text{ m} = 9,0003 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,0874 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,61 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,0874 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 8,3886 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 45,943 \text{ ft} + 9,0003 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 54,944 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\
 F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\
 &= \frac{0,01 \times 8,2236 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 54,944 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 0,0874 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 1,928798 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0

$\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty$ $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$

$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,01$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0) \\
 K &= 0,5 \\
 \text{sehingga,} \\
 F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 8,223568 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 &= 0,0639 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15}) \\
 &\quad (V_1 \ll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\
 &= \frac{8,223568389 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 &= 0,1278 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times g_c}$$

diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1}) \\
 F_4 &= \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 8,223568 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 &= 0,2876 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times g_c}$$

diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} &= 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1}) \\
 F_5 &= \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 8,223568 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 &= 0,0217 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\
 &= 2,4298 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$



e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

Tinggi cairan di bak penampung air bersi = 3,4995 m = 11,481 ft

ρ bahan dalam tangki = 62,43 lbm/ft³

g/gc = 1 lbf/lbm

P_2 = 1 atm = 2116,8 lbf/ft²

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + \left(62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 11,5 \text{ ft} \right) \\ &= 2833,571 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2833,571 - 2116,8 \\ &= 716,7709 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2833,571 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 11,481 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{8,223568389}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,127814 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

Z_1 = 13,7 ft

Z_2 = 27,5 ft

g/gc = 1 lbf/lbm

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (27,539 - 13,74189) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 13,79715 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F \\ &= 11,481 + 13,79715 + 0,127814 + 2,42983 \\ &= 27,83599 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \\ &= \frac{27,836 \times 7,714249 \times 1}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= 0,05 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 65\% \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,054226 \text{ hp}}{65\%} \\ &= 0,083424 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef.Motor}} \quad (\text{Peters 4ed ; Fig. 14-38 p. 521}) \\ &= \frac{0,083424 \text{ hp}}{80\%} \\ &= 0,10428 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka digunakan power} = 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

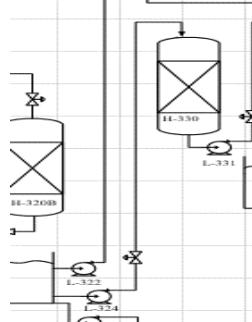
Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Bak Air Sanitasi
Kode	: L-322
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air bersih ke bak penampung air sanitasi
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 1744,069 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 61,879 ft ³ /jam
Total Dynamic Head	: 27,83599 ft.lbf/lbm



Efisiensi Pompa : 65%
BHp : 0,083424 hp
Efisiensi motor : 80%
Power : 0,5 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

6. Pompa Kation Exchanger (L-324)



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung bersih ke kation exchanger

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C

Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 5,791455 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 5764,525 kg/jam
= 12710,78 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 5,7915 m³/jam
= 204,5235 ft³/jam
= 3,408725 ft³/menit
= 0,056812 ft³/detik
= 25,49726 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (Nre > 2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)



q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft^3/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft^3)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i \text{ opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,056812 \times 1,711595 \\ &= 0,379233 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 3/8 in

Sch = 80

OD = 0,675 in = 0,0562 ft = 0,0171 m

ID = 0,423 in = 0,0352 ft = 0,0107 m

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,0012 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,001 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,0568 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,001 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 58,291 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$\text{sg reff} = 1$ (Kern, Table. 6 p. 808)

$\mu \text{ reff} = 0,8 \text{ cP}$ (Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823)

$\rho \text{ reff} = 62,4 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0352 \text{ ft} \times 58,291 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 228976,5 > 2100 \\ &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$\begin{aligned} e &= 0,00015 \text{ ft} && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\ e/D &= 0,004257 \text{ ft} \\ f &= 0,006 && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\ g_c &= 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID pipa} &= 0,0352 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi kation exchanger} &= 7,2761 \text{ m} \\ &= 23,872 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak bak ke kation exchanger} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi kation exchanger} &= 7,2761 \text{ m} = 23,872 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 7,2761 \text{ m} = 42,276 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 1,031 \text{ m} = 3,3826 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 0,0752 \text{ m} = 0,2467 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Panjang pipa} &= 1,1062 \text{ m} = 3,6293 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ gate valve} = 1 \times 7 \times 0,0352 \text{ ft}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,25 \text{ ft} \\
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,0352 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 3,3826 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 42,276 \text{ ft} + 3,6293 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 45,905 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\
 F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\
 &= \frac{0,01 \times 3397,8 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 45,905 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 0,0352 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 1651,224 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \lll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0

$\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

A tangki = ∞ A tangki > A pipa

Untuk A1 (tangki) dan A2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484}) \\
 K &= 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0) \\
 K &= 0,5
 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 3397,822 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 &= 26,405 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15}) \\
 & \quad (V_1 \lll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{3397,822026 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 52,81 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 3397,822 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 118,82 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 3397,822 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 8,9778 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

6. Friksi Total

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

$$= 1858,2 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

Tinggi cairan di bak penampung air bersi = 3,4995 m = 11,481 ft

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$P_1 = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right)$$

$$= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 11,5 \text{ ft})$$



$$= 2833,571 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2833,571 - 2116,8 \\ &= 716,7709 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2833,571 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 11,481 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{3397,822026}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 52,81041 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= 8,39 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 23,9 \text{ ft} \\ g/g_c &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (23,872 - 8,3939) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 15,47766 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 11,481 + 15,47766 + 52,81041 + 1858,241 \\ &= 1938,01 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)



$$= \frac{1938 \times 25,49726 \times 1}{3960}$$
$$= 1,25 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 65% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$
$$= \frac{1,247827}{65\%} \text{ hp}$$
$$= 1,919734 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef.Motor}}$$
$$= \frac{1,919734}{80\%} \text{ hp}$$
$$= 2,399668 \text{ hp}$$

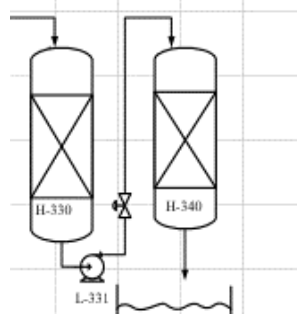
Maka digunakan power = 3 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Kation Exchanger
Kode	: L-324
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air bersih ke kation exchanger
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 5764,525 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 204,5235 ft ³ /jam
Total Dynamic Head	: 1938,01 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Pompa	: 65%
BHp	: 1,919734 hp
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
Power	: 3 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah



7. Pompa Anion Exchanger (L-331)



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari kation exchanger ke anion exchanger

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C

Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 5,791455 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 5764,525 kg/jam
= 12710,78 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 5,7915 m³/jam
= 204,5235 ft³/jam
= 3,408725 ft³/menit
= 0,056812 ft³/detik
= 25,49726 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (Nre > 2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft³/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft³)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,275105 \times 1,711595 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 1,836386 \text{ in}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$\text{Pipe size} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sch} = 80$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,38 \text{ in} = 0,1983 \text{ ft} = 0,0604 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,93 \text{ in} = 0,1608 \text{ ft} = 0,049 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,0258 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,0203 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,0568 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0203 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,8001 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\text{sg reff} = 1 \quad (\text{Kern, Table. 6 p. 808})$$

$$\mu \text{ reff} = 0,8 \text{ cP} \quad (\text{Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823})$$

$$\rho \text{ reff} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{re} &= \frac{ID \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,1608 \text{ ft} \times 2,8001 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\
 &= 50185,01 > 2100 \\
 &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= 0,00015 \text{ ft} && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 e/D &= 0,000933 \text{ ft} \\
 f &= 0,006 && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 g_c &= 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\
 a &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID \text{ pipa} &= 0,1608 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi anion exchanger} &= 5,6183 \text{ m} \\
 &= 18,433 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak kation exchanger ke anion exchange} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi anion exchanger} &= 5,6183 \text{ m} = 18,433 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 5,6183 \text{ m} = 36,837 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 6,2723 \text{ m} = 20,578 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 0,343 \text{ m} = 1,1254 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Panjang pipa} &= 6,6153 \text{ m} = 21,704 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,1608 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1,13 \text{ ft} \\
 4 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 4 \times 32 \times 0,1608 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 20,578 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang total pipa} &= 36,837 \text{ ft} + 21,704 \text{ ft} \\ &= 58,541 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 7,8403 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 58,541 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \times 0,1608 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 1,064927 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0
 $\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

$$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,02$$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$
 sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 7,840303 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0609 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned}F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15}) \\ & \quad (V_1 \ll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{7,84030325 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2} \\ &= 0,1219 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$



4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= 4 \times 0,75 \times \frac{7,840303 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lbm} \cdot \text{s}^2} \\ &= 0,3656 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf}/\text{lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= 1 \times 0,17 \times \frac{7,840303 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lbm} \cdot \text{s}^2} \\ &= 0,0207 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf}/\text{lbm} \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 1,634 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf}/\text{lbm} \end{aligned}$$

e. Perhitungan Persamaan Bernouli

$$\text{Tinggi cairan di kation exchange} = 5,2761 \text{ m} = 17,31 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lbm}/\text{ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P \text{ atm} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H \text{ liq} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + \left(62,4 \text{ lbm}/\text{ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf}/\text{lbm} \times 17,3 \text{ ft} \right) \\ &= 3197,443 \text{ lbf}/\text{ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 3197,443 - 2116,8 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 1080,643 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{3197,443 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 17,31 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{7,84030325}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,121857 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$Z_1 = 23,9 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 18,4 \text{ ft}$$

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

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (18,433 - 23,87127) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 5,438418 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 17,31 + 5,438418 + 0,121857 + 1,634001 \\ &= 24,50395 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{24,504 \times 25,49726 \times 1}{3960} \\ &= 0,16 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$



Efisiensi pompa = 50% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,157774 \text{ hp}}{50\%} \\ &= 0,315547 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% (Peters 4ed ; Fig. 14-38 p. 521)

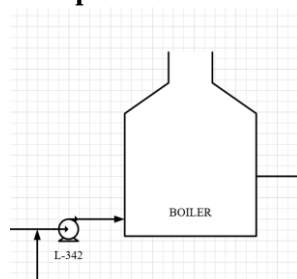
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef. Motor}} \\ &= \frac{0,315547 \text{ hp}}{80\%} \\ &= 0,394434 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan power = 0,5 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Anion Exchanger
Kode	: L-331
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari kation exchanger ke anion exchang
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 5764,525 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 204,5235 ft ³ /jam
Total <i>Dynamic Head</i>	: 24,50395 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi pompa	: 50%
BHp	: 0,315547 hp
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
Power	: 0,5 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

8. Pompa Boiler



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung demineralisasi ke boiler



Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C

Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
 = 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 5,791455 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
 = 5764,525 kg/jam
 = 12710,78 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 5,7915 m³/jam
 = 204,5235 ft³/jam
 = 3,408725 ft³/menit
 = 0,056812 ft³/detik
 = 25,49726 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (N_{re} > 2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft³/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft³)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,275105 \times 1,711595 \\ &= 1,836386 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 2 in

Sch = 80

OD = 2,38 in = 0,1983 ft = 0,0604 m

ID = 1,93 in = 0,1608 ft = 0,049 m

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,0258 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$4$$

$$= 0,0203 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,0568 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0203 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,8001 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\text{sg reff} = 1 \quad (\text{Kern, Table. 6 p. 808})$$

$$\mu \text{ reff} = 0,8 \text{ cP} \quad (\text{Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823})$$

$$\rho \text{ reff} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times \text{V} \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1608 \text{ ft} \times 2,8001 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 50185,01 > 2100 \\ &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$e = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$e/D = 0,000933 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = 0,006 \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$g_c = 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2$$

$$a = 1$$



c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

ID pipa = 0,1608 ft

Tinggi bak penampung demineralisasi = 2,7615 m
 = 9,0601 ft

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

Jarak bak demineralisasi ke boiler = 5 m = 16,404 ft
 Tinggi anion exchanger = 2,7615 m = 9,0601 ft
 Panjang pipa masuk bak = 0,6096 m = 2 ft

 Taksiran panjang pipa lurus = 2,7615 m = 27,464 ft

2 elbow 90° = 3,1362 m = 10,289 ft
 1 gate valve = 0,343 m = 1,1254 ft

 Panjang pipa = 3,4792 m = 11,415 ft

1 gate valve = 1 x 7 x 0,1608 ft
 = 1,13 ft

2 elbow 90° = 2 x 32 x 0,1608 ft
 = 10,289 ft

Panjang total pipa = 27,464 ft + 11,415 ft
 = 38,879 ft

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\
 F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\
 &= \frac{0,01 \times 7,8403 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 38,879 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,1608 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 0,707254 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa



$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0

$\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

A tangki = ∞ A tangki > A pipa

A pipa = 0,02

Untuk A1 (tangki) dan A2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 7,840303 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0609 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15}) \\ &= \frac{7,84030325 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,1219 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{2 \times 0,75 \times 7,840303 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,1828 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$



$$2 \times gc$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 7,840303 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,0207 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

6. Friksi Total

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

$$= 1,0935 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\text{Tinggi cairan di bak penampung demineralis} = 2,2783 \text{ m} = 7,4746 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$P_1 = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right)$$

$$= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 7,47 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 2583,44 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$$

$$= 2583,44 - 2116,8$$

$$= 466,6395 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{2583,44 - 2116,8}{62,43}$$

$$= 7,4746 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$E_k = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66})$$

$$= \frac{7,84030325}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$



$$= 0,121857 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$Z_1 = 9,06 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 65,6 \text{ ft}$$

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

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66)} \\ &= (65,604 - 9,060038) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 56,54396 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 7,4746 + 56,54396 + 0,121857 + 1,093542 \\ &= 65,23397 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} && \text{(Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)} \\ &= \frac{65,234 \times 25,49726 \times 1}{3960} \\ &= 0,42 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 65\% \quad \text{(Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_{hp} &= \frac{B_{ph}}{\eta_{pompa}} \\ &= \frac{0,420022 \text{ hp}}{65\%} \\ &= 0,646188 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad \text{(Peters 4ed ; Fig. 14-38 p. 521)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{B_{hp}}{ef.Motor} \\ &= \frac{0,646188 \text{ hp}}{80\%} \\ &= 0,807735 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

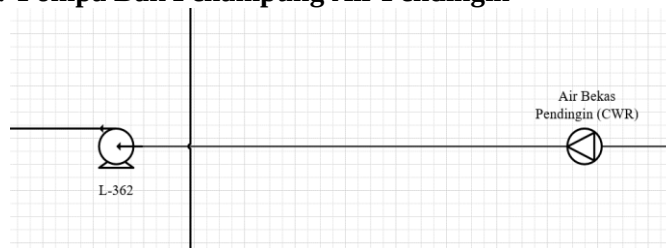
$$\text{Maka digunakan power} = 1 \text{ hp}$$



Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Pompa Boiler
Kode : L-342
Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung demineralisasi ke boiler
Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*
Bahan Konstruksi : *Commercial steel*
Kapasitas : 5764,525 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik : 204,5235 ft³/jam
Total *Dynamic Head*: 65,23397 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Pompa : 65%
BHp : 0,646188
Efisiensi motor : 80%
Power : 1 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

9. Pompa Bak Penampung Air Pendingin



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air bersih menuju bak penampung air pendingin
Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C
Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 79,75966 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 79388,78 kg/jam
= 175052,3 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 79,7597 m³/jam
= 2816,689 ft³/jam



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 46,94481 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \\
 &= 0,782414 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &= 351,1472 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen ($N_{re} > 2100$), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft^3/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft^3)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{i \text{ opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,89546 \times 1,711595 \\
 &= 5,977397 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 8 in

Sch = 40

OD = 8,625 in = 0,7185 ft = 0,219 m

ID = 7,981 in = 0,6648 ft = 0,2026 m

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,442 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 0,347 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\
 &= \frac{0,7824 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,347 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 2,2551 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung N_{re}

$sg_{\text{reff}} = 1$ (Kern, Table. 6 p. 808)

$\mu_{\text{reff}} = 0,8 \text{ cP}$ (Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823)

$\rho_{\text{reff}} = 62,4 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,6648 \text{ ft} \times 2,2551 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 167135,9 > 2100 \\ &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$\begin{aligned} e &= 0,00015 \text{ ft} && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\ e/D &= 0,000226 \text{ ft} \\ f &= 0,006 && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\ g_c &= 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID pipa} &= 0,6648 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi bak penampung air pendingin} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} \\ &= 21,528 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\text{Jarak bak air bersih ke bak air pendingin} = 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bak penampung air dingin} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} = 21,528 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} = 39,932 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 19,453 \text{ m} = 63,822 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1,4185 \text{ m} = 4,6537 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Panjang pipa} &= 20,872 \text{ m} = 68,476 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,6648 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,65 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,6648 \text{ ft} \\ &= 63,822 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 39,932 \text{ ft} + 68,476 \text{ ft} \\ &= 108,41 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned} g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 5,0854 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 108,41 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 0,6648 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,309325 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0

$\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty$ $A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$

$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,35$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,



$$F_2 = \frac{0,5 \times 5,085388 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,0395 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15})$$

($V_1 \ll V_2$ dianggap = 0)

$$= \frac{5,085388168 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,079 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$F_4 = \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 5,085388 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,1778 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 5,085388 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$= 0,0134 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

6. Friksi Total

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

$$= 0,6192 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

Tinggi cairan di bak penampung air bersih = 4,1886 m = 13,742 ft

ρ bahan = 62,43 lbm/ft³



$$\begin{aligned} g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + \left(62,4 \text{ lbf/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 13,7 \text{ ft} \right) \\ &= 2974,706 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2974,706 - 2116,8 \\ &= 857,9063 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2974,706 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 13,742 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{5,085388168}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,079039 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= 13,7 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 19,7 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (19,685 - 13,73938) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 5,945832 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 13,742 + 5,945832 + 0,079039 + 0,619159 \\
 &= 20,38592 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned}
 hp &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \\
 &\quad \text{(Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)} \\
 &= \frac{20,386 \times 351,1472 \times 1}{3960} \\
 &= 1,81 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 83\% \quad \text{(Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Bhp &= \frac{Bph}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{1,807692 \text{ hp}}{83\%} \\
 &= 2,177942 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 86\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{Bhp}{\text{ef.Motor}} \\
 &= \frac{2,177942 \text{ hp}}{86\%} \\
 &= 2,447126 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka digunakan power} = 2 \text{ hp}$$

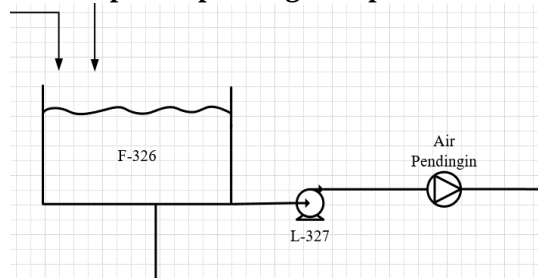
Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Bak Penampung Air Pendingin
Kode	: L-362
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air bersih ke bak air pendingin
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 79388,78 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 2816,689 ft ³ /jam
Total Dynamic Head	: 20,38592 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Pompa	: 83%
BHp	: 2,177942 hp



Efisiensi motor : 86%
Power : 2 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

10. Pompa Air pendingin ke plant



Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air pendingin ke ruang proses pabrik
Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C
Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 79,75966 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 79388,78 kg/jam
= 175052,3 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 79,7597 m³/jam
= 2816,689 ft³/jam
= 46,94481 ft³/menit
= 0,782414 ft³/detik
= 351,1472 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (N_{re} > 2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)



q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft^3/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft^3)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{i \text{ opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,782414 \times 1,711595 \\ &= 5,222784 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 10 in

Sch = 40

OD = 10,75 in = 0,8955 ft = 0,2729 m

ID = 10,02 in = 0,8347 ft = 0,2544 m

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,6967 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,5469 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,7824 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,5469 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,4307 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$sg_{\text{reff}} = 1$ (Kern, Table. 6 p. 808)

$\mu_{\text{reff}} = 0,8 \text{ cP}$ (Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823)

$\rho_{\text{reff}} = 62,4 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} sg_{\text{bahan}} &= \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}}}{\rho_{\text{reff}}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reff}}} \times \mu_{\text{reff}}$$



$$= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 0,8 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\text{ID} \times \text{V} \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,8347 \text{ ft} \times 1,4307 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$= 133124,9 > 2100$$

asumsi aliran turbulen benar

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$e = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$e/D = 0,00018 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = 0,006 \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$gc = 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2$$

$$a = 1$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,8347 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bak penampung air pendingin} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} \\ &= 21,528 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak bak air bersih ke bak air pendingin} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi bak penampung air dingin} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} = 21,528 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} = 39,932 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 24,423 \text{ m} = 80,128 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1,7808 \text{ m} = 5,8427 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Panjang pipa} &= 26,204 \text{ m} = 85,971 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,8347 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 5,84 \text{ ft} \\
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,8347 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 80,128 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 39,932 \text{ ft} + 85,971 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 125,9 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2 \\
 F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\
 &= \frac{0,01 \times 2,0468 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 125,9 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \times 0,8347 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 0,115169 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16}) \\
 \text{dimana} \quad V_1 &\ll V_2, \text{ maka } V_1 \text{ dianggap } 0 \\
 \alpha &= 1 \text{ untuk aliran turbulen} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014})
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

$$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,55$$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,046833 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2} \\
 &= 0,0159 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15})
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (V_1 \ll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\
 & = \frac{2,04683326 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 & = 0,0318 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_4 & = \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 2,046833 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 & = 0,0716 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_5 & = \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 2,046833 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\
 & = 0,0054 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma F & = F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\
 & = 0,2399 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\text{Tinggi cairan di bak penampung} = 5,5573 \text{ m} = 18,233 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 & = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 & = 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 18,2 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 3255,056 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$$

$$= 3255,056 - 2116,8$$

$$= 1138,256 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{3255,056 - 2116,8}{62,43}$$

$$= 18,233 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$E_k = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66})$$

$$= \frac{2,04683326}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,031813 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$Z_1 = 18,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 21,5 \text{ ft}$$

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

Sehingga,

$$E_p = \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66})$$

$$= (21,528 - 18,23252) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}$$

$$= 3,295489 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

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

$$= 18,233 + 3,295489 + 0,031813 + 0,239875$$

$$= 21,7997 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960}$$



(Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)

$$= \frac{21,8 \times 351,1472 \times 1}{3960}$$
$$= 1,93 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 65% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$
$$= \frac{1,933056}{65\%} \text{ hp}$$
$$= 2,973932 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 88% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef.Motor}}$$
$$= \frac{2,973932}{88\%} \text{ hp}$$
$$= 3,379469 \text{ hp}$$

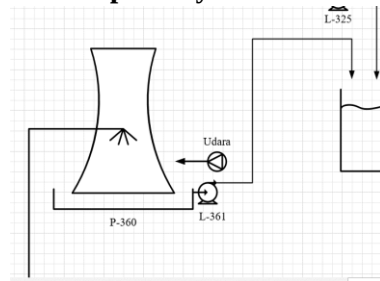
Maka digunakan power = 3 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa Air pendingin ke plant
Kode	: L-327
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari bak penampung air pendingin ke ruang proses pabrik
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 79388,78 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 2816,689 ft ³ /jam
Total Dynamic Head	: 21,7997 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi pompa	: 65%
BHp	: 2,973932 hp
Efisiensi motor	: 88%
Power	: 3 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah



12. Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin (L-361)



Fungsi : Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin dari ruang proses cooling tower

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

Kondisi operasi = 30 °C

Densitas air = 62,4 lbm/ft³
= 995,35 kg/m³

Bahan masuk = 79,75966 m³/jam x 995,35 kg/m³
= 79388,78 kg/jam
= 175052,3 lb/jam

Rate Volumetrik (Q) = 79,7597 m³/jam
= 2816,689 ft³/jam
= 46,94481 ft³/menit
= 0,782414 ft³/detik
= 351,1472 gpm

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen (N_{re} > 2100), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 2004, eq. 15})$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft³/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft³)

Sehingga,

$$D_{i\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13}$$



$$= 3,9 \times 0,782414 \times 1,711595$$

$$= 5,222784 \text{ in}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pipe size} &= 10 \text{ in} \\ \text{Sch} &= 40 \\ \text{OD} &= 10,75 \text{ in} = 0,8955 \text{ ft} = 0,2729 \text{ m} \\ \text{ID} &= 10,02 \text{ in} = 0,8347 \text{ ft} = 0,2544 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,6967 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,5469 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,7824 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,5469 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,4307 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg reff} &= 1 && \text{(Kern, Table. 6 p. 808)} \\ \mu \text{ reff} &= 0,8 \text{ cP} && \text{(Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823)} \\ \rho \text{ reff} &= 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{re} &= \frac{ID \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,8347 \text{ ft} \times 1,4307 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\
 &= 133124,9 > 2100 \\
 &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= 0,00015 \text{ ft} && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 e/D &= 0,00018 \text{ ft} \\
 f &= 0,006 && \text{(Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482)} \\
 g_c &= 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\
 a &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID \text{ pipa} &= 0,8347 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi cooling tower} &= 10,973 \text{ m} \\
 &= 36 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak cooling water ke plant} &= 5 \text{ m} = 16,404 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi bak penampung air dingin} &= 10,973 \text{ m} = 36 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 10,973 \text{ m} = 54,404 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 24,423 \text{ m} = 80,128 \text{ ft} \\
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1,7808 \text{ m} = 5,8427 \text{ ft} \\
 \hline
 \text{Panjang pipa} &= 26,204 \text{ m} = 85,971 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,8347 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 5,84 \text{ ft} \\
 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,8347 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 80,128 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang total pipa} &= 54,404 \text{ ft} + 85,971 \text{ ft} \\ &= 140,37 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned}g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 2,0468 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 140,37 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \times 0,8347 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,128407 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0
 $\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

$$A_{\text{tangki}} = \infty \quad A_{\text{tangki}} > A_{\text{pipa}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,55$$

Untuk A_1 (tangki) dan A_2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$
 sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 2,046833 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0159 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned}F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15}) \\ & \quad (V_1 \ll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{2,04683326 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0318 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$



4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 2,046833 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0716 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 2,046833 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0054 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,2531 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan di cooling wate} = 8,7782 \text{ m} = 28,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 28,8 \text{ ft}) \\ &= 3914,762 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 3914,762 - 2116,8 \\ &= 1797,962 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{3914,762 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 28,8 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned}E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{2,04683326}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,031813 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

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

$$Z_2 = 6,56 \text{ ft}$$

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

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (36 - 6,561737) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 29,43826 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 28,8 + 29,43826 + 0,031813 + 0,253113 \\ &= 58,52284 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned}hp &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \\ &\quad (\text{Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\ &= \frac{58,523 \times 351,1472 \times 1}{3960} \\ &= 5,19 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 80\% \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520})$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{5,189427}{80\%} \text{ hp} \\ &= 6,486784 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 88\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef. Motor}} \\ &= \frac{6,486784}{88\%} \text{ hp} \\ &= 7,371345 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Maka digunakan power} &= 7 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa air bekas pendingin
Kode	: L-361
Fungsi	: Mengalirkan bekas air pendingin ke ruang proses ke cooling water
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Kapasitas	: 79388,78 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 2816,689 ft ³ /jam
Total <i>Dynamic Head</i>	: 58,52284 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi pompa	: 80%
BHp	: 6,486784 hp
Efisiensi motor	: 88%
Power	: 7 hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

12. Pompa Cooling Tower ke Bak Penampung Air Pendingin

Fungsi	: Mengalirkan air dari cooling tower ke bak penampung air pendingin
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Dasar Pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk bahan liquid, viskositas rendah <10 cP

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kondisi operasi} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Densitas air} &= 62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \\ &= 995,35 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bahan masuk} &= 79,75966 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 995,35 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 79388,78 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 175052,3 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Volumetrik (Q)} &= 79,7597 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 2816,689 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 46,94481 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \\ &= 0,782414 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 351,1472 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Diameter Optimal Pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen ($N_{re} > 2100$), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \quad \text{(Peters, 2004, eq. 15)}$$

Keterangan :

D_i = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft^3/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft^3)

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}D_{i \text{ opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,782414 \times 1,711595 \\ &= 5,222784 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern Table. 11 hh.844, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

Pipe size = 10 in

Sch = 40

OD = 10,75 in = 0,8955 ft = 0,2729 m

ID = 10,12 in = 0,843 ft = 0,2569 m

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,7106 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 0,5579 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\ &= \frac{0,7824 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,5579 \text{ ft}^2}\end{aligned}$$



$$= 1,4025 \text{ ft/s}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\text{sg reff} = 1 \quad (\text{Kern, Table. 6 p. 808})$$

$$\mu \text{ reff} = 0,8 \text{ cP} \quad (\text{Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823})$$

$$\rho \text{ reff} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\ &= \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reff}} \times \mu \text{ reff} \\ &= \frac{1}{1} \times 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,8 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,843 \text{ ft} \times 1,4025 \text{ ft/s} \times 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 131809,4 > 2100 \\ &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan

$$e = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$e/D = 0,000178 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = 0,006 \quad (\text{Peter, Fig. 14-1, hh. 482})$$

$$\text{gc} = 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2$$

$$a = 1$$

c. Menghitung Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa (Le)

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	Lc/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7



$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,843 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bak penampung air pending} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} \\ &= 21,528 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak cooling tower ke bak air pendingin} &= 15 \text{ m} = 49,213 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi bak penampung air dingin} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} = 21,528 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Panjang pipa masuk bak} &= 0,6096 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} &= 6,5617 \text{ m} = 72,741 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 24,667 \text{ m} = 80,928 \text{ ft} \\ 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1,7986 \text{ m} = 5,901 \text{ ft} \\ \hline \text{Panjang pipa} &= 26,465 \text{ m} = 86,829 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,843 \text{ ft} \\ &= 5,9 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,843 \text{ ft} \\ &= 80,928 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa} &= 72,741 \text{ ft} + 86,829 \text{ ft} \\ &= 159,57 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$\begin{aligned} g_c &= 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \\ F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-6}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 1,9671 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2 \times 159,57 \text{ ft}}{32,2 \text{ lbm.ft/lb} \times 0,843 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,138894 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-16})$$

dimana $V_1 \ll V_2$, maka V_1 dianggap 0

$\alpha = 1$ untuk aliran turbulen (Geankoplis, 2014)

Menentukan K_c [Peters 4 ed ; Page 484]

A tangki = ∞ A tangki > A pipa



$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,56$$

Untuk A1 (tangki) dan A2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$

sehingga,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 1,967122 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0153 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$\begin{aligned} F_3 &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 eq. 2.10-15}) \\ &\quad (V_1 \ll V_2 \text{ dianggap } = 0) \\ &= \frac{1,967122027 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0306 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 1,967122 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0688 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc}$$

diketahui :

$$K_f \text{ gate valve (wide open)} = 0,17 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 T. 2.10-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 1,967122 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0052 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 0,2587 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\text{Tinggi cairan di cooling tower} = 4,3056 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan} = 62,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

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

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

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right) \\ &= 2116,8 \text{ atm} + (62,4 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 4,31 \text{ ft}) \\ &= 2385,599 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= P_1 - P_2 \\ &= 2385,599 - 2116,8 \\ &= 268,7987 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2385,599 - 2116,8}{62,43} \\ &= 4,3056 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned}E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{1,967122027}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,030574 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$Z_1 = 4,31 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 21,5 \text{ ft}$$

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



Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} && \text{(Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66)} \\ &= (21,528 - 4,305602) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 17,22241 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} + \Sigma F \\ &= 4,3056 + 17,22241 + 0,030574 + 0,258744 \\ &= 21,81733 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times \text{sg}}{3960} && \text{(Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5)} \\ &= \frac{21,817 \times 351,1472 \times 1}{3960} \\ &= 1,93 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 82% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\ &= \frac{1,934619 \text{ hp}}{82\%} \\ &= 2,359292 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 88% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 38 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef.Motor}} \\ &= \frac{2,359292 \text{ hp}}{88\%} \\ &= 2,681014 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan power = 4 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat : Pompa Cooling Tower ke Bak Penampung Air Pendingin
 Fungsi : Mengalirkan air dari cooling tower ke bak penampung air pendingin
 Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*



PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK
“Pabrik Butil Oleat dari Butanol dan Asam Oleat dengan
Proses Esterifikasi dan Katalis Asam Sulfat”

Bahan Konstruksi : *Commercial steel*
Kapasitas : 79388,78 kg/jam
Rate volumetrik : 2816,689 ft³/jam
Total *Dynamic Head*: 21,81733 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Pompa : 82%
BHp ; 2,359292 hp
Efisiensi motor : 88%
Power : 4 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

VII.3 Unit Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik

Tenaga listrik yang dibutuhkan Pabrik ini dipenuhi dari Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) dan Generator set (Genset) dan distribusi pemakaian listrik untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pabrik adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Untuk keperluan proses
2. Untuk keperluan penerangan

Listrik untuk keperluan proses disediakan dari Generator set, sedangkan listrik untuk penerangan dari PLN. Bila terjadi kerusakan pada generator s kebutuhan listrik bisa diperoleh dari PLN. Demikian juga terjadi gangguan dari PLN, kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan bisa diperoleh dari generator set. Perincian kebutuhan listrik dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut :

No	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Power (Hp)
1	Pompa-1	L-111	0,5
2	Pompa-2	L-121	0,5
3	Pompa-3	L-131	0,5
4	Pompa-4	L-141	0,5
5	Reaktor	R-210	43,71
6	Pompa-5	L-211	0,5
7	Netralizer	N-220	13
8	Pompa-6	L-221	0,5
9	Pompa-7	L-231	0,5
10	Pompa-8	L-232	0,5
11	Pompa-9	L-313	0,5
12	Pompa-10	L-316	0,5
13	Pompa-11	L-323	0,5
14	Pompa-12	L-326	0,5
Total			62,91



PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK
“Pabrik Butil Oleat dari Butanol dan Asam Oleat dengan
Proses Esterifikasi dan Katalis Asam Sulfat”

No	Nama Alat	Power (Hp)
1	Boiler	154
2	Boiler-2	41
3	Coling Tower	6
4	Tangki Koagulasi	0,5
5	Tangki Flokulasi	2
6	Pompa Air Sungai	1
7	Pompa Tangki Koagulasi	1
8	Pompa Tangki Flokulasi	1
9	Pompa Clarifier	2
10	Pompa Sand Filter	4
11	Pompa ke Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	0,5
12	Pompa ke Kation Exchanger	3,0
13	Pompa ke Anion Exchanger	0,5
14	Pompa Boiler	1
15	Pompa ke Bak Penampung Air Proses	3
16	Pompa ke Bak Penampung Air Pendingin	2
17	Pompa Cooling Tower	7
18	Pompa dari Cooling Tower ke Bak	4
Total		235

Diketahui : 1 hp = 746 watt
0,746 kWh

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Kebutuhan Listrik} &= \text{Kebutuhan listrik unit proses} + \text{utilitas} \\ &= (62,91 + 235) \text{ hp} \\ &= 298,0720237 \text{ hp} \times 0,746 \text{ kWh} \\ &= 222,3617297 \text{ kWh} \\ &= 222 \text{ kWh}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan pabrik dihitung berdasarkan kuat penerangan untuk tiap-tiap lokasi. Dengan menggunakan perbandingan beban listrik lumen/m². Untuk menentukannya digunakan Standar Pencahayaan yang ada di Indonesia yang memiliki beberapa acuan dalam bentuk regulasi dan standar pencahayaan yang terdiri dari Peraturan Menteri Tenaga Kerja (Permenaker) Nomor 5 Tahun 2018, Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan (Permenkes) Nomor 70 Tahun 2016 dan Nomor 48 Tahun 2016. Terakhir SNI 03-6197-2000 tentang Konservasi Energi pada sistem pencahayaan.



PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK
“Pabrik Butil Oleat dari Butanol dan Asam Oleat dengan
Proses Esterifikasi dan Katalis Asam Sulfat”

Dimana 1 foot candle = 10.076 lumen/m²
 1 lumen = 0,0015 W

Tabel VII. Kebutuhan Listrik untuk Penerangan

No	Lokasi	Luas (m ²)	Foot candle	Lumen / m ²
1	Jalan Raya	1007	100,7	1014653
2	Pos Satpam	32	3,2	32243
3	Taman	600	60	604560
4	Timbangan Truk	200	20	201520
5	Bengkel	100	10	100760
6	Pemadam Kebakaran	100	10	100760
7	Gedung Serbaguna	1200	120	1209120
8	Kantor	900	90	906840
9	Perpustakaan	300	30	302280
10	Laboratorium	400	40	403040
11	Parkir	375	37,5	377850
12	Mushola	400	40	403040
13	Klinik	100	10	100760
14	Kantin	150	15	151140
15	Storage Bahan Baku	5250	525	5289900
16	Storage Produk	5250	525	5289900
17	Area Proses	15000	1500	15114000
18	Ruang Kontrol	200	20	201520
19	Unit Pengolahan Limbah	300	30	302280
20	Unit Penyediaan Air	1200	120	1209120
21	Unit Penyediaan Limbah	300	30	302280
22	Gudang	400	40	403040
23	Daerah Perluasan	20000	2000	20152000
Total		53764	5376,4	54172606

utilitas area kontrol, daerah tempat penyimpanan bahan baku dan produk, tempa parkir, bengkel, gudang, jalan raya dan taman digunakan lampu merkuri 250 wa diperoleh :

Lumen Output = 166666,6667 lumen **(Conversion Table)**
(Perry 9ed, 2019)

No	Lokasi	Lumen/m ²
1	Area Proses	15114000
2	Daerah Perluasan	20152000
3	Utilitas	302280
4	Storage Bahan Baku	5289900



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5	Storage Produk	5289900
6	Parkir	377850
7	Bengkel	100760
8	Gudang	403040
9	Jalan Aspal	1014653
10	Taman	604560
Total		48648943

a. Kebutuhan Lampu

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan lampu merkury} &= \frac{\text{Luas area yang membutuhkan lampu}}{\text{Konversi lumen output}} \\
 &= \frac{48648943,2 \text{ lumen}}{166666,6667 \text{ lumen}} \\
 &= 291,8936591 \text{ buah} \\
 &= 292 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk penerangan lain digunakan lampu

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Untuk lampu TL 40 watt, lumen output} &= \frac{40 \text{ watt}}{40 \text{ watt}} \\
 &= 0,0015 \text{ watt} \\
 &= 26666,66667
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah lampu TL yang} &= \frac{\text{Luas pabrik} - \text{Luas daerah lampu}}{\text{Konversi lumen output}} \\
 \text{dibutuhkan} &= \frac{(54172606 - 48648943,2) \text{ lumen}}{26666,66667} \\
 &= 207,13737 \text{ buah} \\
 &= 207 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Kebutuhan Tenaga Listrik

Kebutuhan Listrik untuk Penerangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan} &= (\text{Kebutuhan lampu merkury} \times 250 \text{ watt}) + (\text{Kebutuhan lampu TL} \times 40 \text{ watt}) \\
 &= (292 \text{ buah} \times 250 \text{ watt}) + (207 \text{ buah} \times 40 \text{ watt}) \\
 &= 81258,91 \text{ watt} \\
 &= 81,25891 \text{ kWh}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Listrik untuk Operasional Pabrik

$$\text{Kebutuhan listrik untuk AC kantor} = 30 \text{ kWh}$$

Supply dari generator hanya untuk penerangan dan AC, sehingga :



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Supply} &= 81,259 \text{ kWh} + 30 \text{ kWh} + 222 \text{ kWh} \\ &= 333,6206 \text{ kWh}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk menjamin kelancaran dalam penyediaan, ditambah 20% dari total kebutuhan, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan supply listrik} &= 120\% \times \text{Total supply} \\ &= 120\% \times 333,6206 \text{ kWh} \\ &= 400,3448 \text{ kWh}\end{aligned}$$

VIII.4 Generator Set

Fungsi : Supply listrik untuk keperluan AC kantor dan penerangan yang diperoleh dari Generator Set

Tipe : Generator Portable Set
 (penempatannya mudah)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Effisiensi Generator set} &= 80\% \\ \text{Kapasitas Generator set total} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan Listrik}}{\text{Effisiensi Generator set}} \\ &= \frac{400,3447671 \text{ kWh}}{80\%} \\ &= 500,4309589 \text{ kWh}\end{aligned}$$

a. Menghitung Jumlah Generator Set

Digunakan generator Cummins dengan kapasitas = 1000 kW sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}\text{waktu operasi} &= \frac{\text{Kapasitas Generator set total}}{\text{Kapasitas Generator set Iwata}} \\ &= \frac{500,4309589 \text{ kW}}{1000 \text{ kWh}} \\ &= 0,500430959 \text{ buah} \\ &= 1 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, generator yang diperlukan adalah sebanyak 1 buah

Cadangan Generator = 1 buah

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Jumlah Generator} &= 1 + 1 \\ &= 2 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, jumlah generator set yang dibutuhkan yaitu sebanyak 2 buah

b. Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar Generator Set

Konversi satuan = 1 kWh = 56,87 Btu/menit



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maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{generator}} &= \text{Kapasitas total generator set} \times \text{Konversi (Btu/menit)} \\ &= 500,4309589 \text{ kWh} \times 56,87 \text{ Btu/menit} \\ &= 28459,50863 \text{ Btu/menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heating value bahan bakar} &= 19122,5357 \text{ Btu/lb} \\ &\text{(Perry 9ed, 2019)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Generator}}}{\text{Heating value bahan bakar}} \\ \text{untuk generator} &= \frac{28459,50863 \text{ Btu/menit}}{19122,5357 \text{ Btu/lb}} \\ &= 1,48827065 \text{ lb/menit} \\ &= 89,29623899 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 40,50477401 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, dalam perencanaan ini, harus disediakan generator pembangkit tenaga listrik yang dapat menghasilkan daya listrik yang sesuai. Dengan kebutuhan bahan bakar solar sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kebutuhan bahan bakar solar} &= 40,50477401 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Berat jenis bahan bakar} &= 870 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 0,87 \text{ kg/L} \end{aligned}$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar}}{\text{Berat jenis bahan bakar}} \\ &= \frac{40,50477401 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,87 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 46,5572115 \text{ L/Jam} \\ &= 1117,373076 \text{ L/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Generator Set
Fungsi	: Pembangkit tenaga listrik
Kapasitas	: 1000 kWh
Power factor	: 80%
Bahan Bakar	: Diesel Oil
Jumlah bahan bakar	: 46,557 L/jam
Jumlah	: 2 buah (termasuk 1 cadangan)



VII.4.2 Tangki Penyimpanan Bahan Bakar

Fungsi : Menyimpan bahan bakar minyak diesel

Waktu tinggal : 168 jam = 7 hari

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator per jam} &= 46,55721 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk boiler per jam} &= 290,1452 \text{ L/jam} \\ \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk boiler per jam} &= 70,09165 \text{ L/jam} \\ \hline \text{Total Kebutuhan Diesel Oil} &= 406,7941 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 14,3658 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,00399 \text{ cuft/s}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan, kebutuhan Diesel Oil diperbesar 10% dari total kebutuhan bahan bakar, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan Diesel Oil} &= 110\% \times \text{Total kebutuhan diesel oil} \\ &= 110\% \times 406,794086 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 447,4734945 \text{ L/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Densitas Diesel Oil} &= 870 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 56,898 \text{ lb/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{Kebutuhan Diesel Oil}}{\text{Densitas Diesel Oil}} \\ &= \frac{447,4734945 \text{ lb/jam}}{56,898 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 7,864485475 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki

Direncanakan penyimpanan bahan bakar selama 1 minggu

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bahan} &= 7,864485 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\ &= 1321,234 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

Volume bahan bakar dalam tang = 80%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{1321,234}{80\%} \\ &= 1651,542 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 12355,19 \text{ gallon}\end{aligned}$$

1 gallon = 0,0238 barrel

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume bahan} &= 12355,19 \text{ gallon} \times 0,0238 \\ &= 294,0534 \text{ barrel}\end{aligned}$$



Dari **Brownell tabel 3-3 halaman 43**, diambil kapasitas $t_a = 1000$ bbl
 dengan jenis Vessel berdasarkan API Standard ^{12-D} (100,101)
 diperoleh = Diameter = 29 ft (OD)
 Tinggi = 8 ft

d. Menentukan Tekanan design

Jika dalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka bejana dirancang berdasarkan tekanan dalam :

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times H_{\text{liq}} \\ &= 56,898 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 6,4 \text{ ft} \\ &= 364,15 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2} \\ &= 2,5288 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,1 \times 2,53 \text{ Psi} \\ &= 2,7817 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

Bejana didesain dengan tekanan dalam, $P_d = 2,7817 \text{ Psi}$

e. Menentukan tebal shell minimum

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank:

$$t_s = \frac{P \times r_i + C}{f e - 6 P_d} \quad \text{(Brownell Eq. 13.1 hal.254)}$$

dengan

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

$$P = \text{tekanan tangki (Psi)} = 2,78 \text{ Psi}$$

$$r_i = \text{jari-jari tangki (in)} = 174 \text{ in}$$

$$C = \text{Faktor korosi (in); digunakan} = 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$e = \text{Faktor pengelasan; digunakan double weld} = 0,8$$

(Brownell, Table 13.2)

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \text{stress allowable bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C} \\ &= 12650 \text{ Psi} \quad \text{(Brownell, hal.342)} \end{aligned}$$

sehingga,



Asumsi tebal shell = 3/16 in

$$t_s = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6 P} + C$$

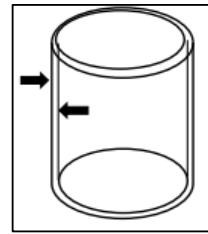
$$\frac{3}{16} = \frac{2,7817 \times 174}{0,8 f - 1,669} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} = \frac{2,7817 \times 174}{0,8 f - 0,075}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} f - 0,0047 = 484,0123$$

$$0,05 f = 484,017$$

$$f = 9680,34$$



f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal s 3/16 in dapat digunakan

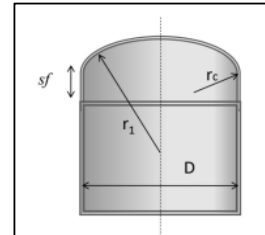
f. Menentukan Tebal Tutup atas dan bawah

Tutup atas dan bawah dipilih torispherical

$$OD = ID + 2 t_s$$

$$= 348 \text{ in} + 2 \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= 348,375 \text{ in}$$



Berdasarkan Brownell and Young, Tabel 5.7 dari data OD, diperoleh:

$$i_{cr} = 14 \frac{4}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$r = 180 \text{ in}$$

Cek nilai i_{cr} dengan nilai 6%rc

$$i_{cr} = 14,438 \text{ in}$$

$$6\% r = 10,8 \text{ in}$$

karena i_{cr} lebih besar dari 6% r maka digunakan persamaan 13.12 Brownell & Young hal. 258

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f_e - 0,2 P} + C \quad W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{i_{cr}}} \right)$$

dengan

- t_h = tebal tutup (head) shell minimum (in)
- W = faktor stress intensif untuk torispherical
- P = Tekanan design (Psi) = 2,7817
- r_c = radius of curfative sama dengan diameter = 180
- E = Faktor pengelasan = 0,8
- f = allowable stress, bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-283 grade A,
= 12650 Psi **(Brownell Tabel 13.11 hal. 342)**
- C = Faktor korosi (in) = 0,125



$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{180}{14,438}} \right) \\
 &= 1,6327
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi tebal tutu 3/16 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_h &= \frac{P \times r_c \times W}{2 f e - 0,2 P} + C \\
 3/16 \text{ in} &= \frac{2,7817 \times 180 \times 1,6327}{(f \times 1,6) - (0,2 \times 2,7817 \text{ psi})} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\
 1/16 \text{ in} &= \frac{817,5142}{1,6 f - 0,5563} \\
 0,1 f - 0,0348 &= 817,5142 \\
 f &= 8175,4902 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal s 3/16 in dapat digunakan

g. Menentukan Tinggi Tutup Tangki

$$sf = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$t = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell, tabel 5.6, hal. 88)

Menghitung tinggi tutup

$$\begin{aligned}
 OA &= b + sf + t \\
 * 1 \text{ ft} &= 0,3 \text{ m} \\
 1 \text{ ft} &= 12 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$BC = rc - icr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= 180 - 14,438 \\
 &= 165,563 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$AB = \frac{1}{2} \times OD - icr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \frac{1}{2} \times 240 - 14,4 \\
 &= 105,563 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = rc - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 180 - (27411 - 11143)^{0,5} \\
 &= 52,456
 \end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup atas

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OA} &= b + sf + t \\ &= 54,643 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,3879 \text{ m} \\ &= 4,5536 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Total Tinggi Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ total} &= (2 \times H \text{ head}) + H \text{ silinder} \\ &= (2 \times 54,64) + 96,000 \\ &= 205,2868 \text{ in} \\ &= 17,1072 \text{ ft} \\ &= 5,2177 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Nama alat = Tangki penyimpanan bahan bakar
Tipe = Standard Vessel API Standard ^{12-D} (100,101)
Kapasitas nominal = 1000 bbl
Diameter = 29 ft = 8,85 m (**Brownell tabel 3-3 hal 43**)
Tinggi total = 17,11 ft = 5,22 m
Tebal Shell = 3/16 in
Tebal tutup = 3/16 in
Bahan konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C
Jumlah = 1 buah

VII.5 Unit Penyediaan Dowtherm

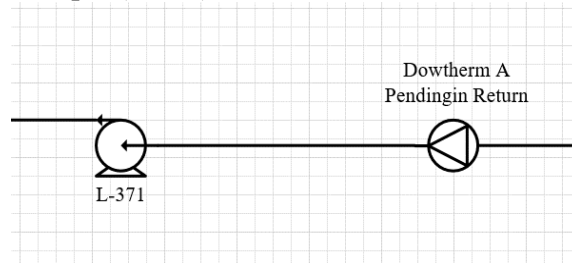
Unit ini berfungsi sebagai penyedia kebutuhan pendingin pada suhu bahan yang relatif tinggi. Dowtherm yang digunakan sebagai media pendingin pada pabrik. Pemilihan dowtherm A sebagai media pendingin, dikarenakan sifatnya yang tahan terhadap suhu tinggi

No	Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Kebutuhan dowtherm	
			kg/jam	lb/jam
1	Kondensor-2	E-321	11742,2950	25887,2983
2	Cooler-3	E-324	19417,5204	42808,2539
3	Cooler-4	E-327	2840,4429	6262,0972
Total kebutuhan			34000,2583	74957,6495

$$\text{Total kebutuhan} = 34000,26 \text{ kg/jam}$$



1. Pompa (L-371)



Fungsi = Untuk dowtherm dari plant menuju cooler

Tipe = *Centrifugal pump*

Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk memompa liquid dengan viskositas rendah < 10 cP

Komposisi Bahan Masuk

Rate massa bahan = 34000,26 kg/jam

= 74957,31 lb/jam

Densitas = 1015 kg/m³

= 63,336 lb/cuft

Rate volumetrik = $\frac{\text{rate massa bahan}}{\rho \text{ bahan}}$

= $\frac{74957,31 \text{ lb/jam}}{63,336 \text{ lb/cuft}}$

= 1183,487 cuft/jam

= 0,328746 cuft/detik

= 147,5516 gpm

a. Menentukan diameter optimal pipa

asumsi aliran turbulen ($N_{re} > 2100$), maka digunakan persamaan

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters, 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{ pers. 15 hal 496})$$

Keterangan :

$D_{i \text{ opt}}$ = Diameter pipa bagian dalam optimal (in)

q_f = Rate volumetrik (ft³/s)

ρ = Densitas larutan (lb/ft³)

Sehingga,

$$D_{i \text{ opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,61 \times 1,71$$

$$= 4,05 \text{ in}$$



Dari Kern Table. 11, maka dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pipe size} &= 4 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Sch} &= 40 \\
 \text{OD} &= 4,5 \text{ in} = 0,37 \text{ ft} = 0,11 \text{ m} \\
 \text{ID} &= 4,03 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft} = 0,1 \text{ m} \\
 A &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{ID}^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,1125 \\
 &= 0,0883 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} &= \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{Luas Area (A)}} \\
 &= \frac{0,3287}{0,0883} \\
 &= 3,7235 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Nre

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sg reff} &= 1 && \text{(Kern, Table. 6 p. 808)} \\
 \mu \text{ reff} &= 0,8 \text{ cP} && \text{(Kern, Fig. 14 p. 823)} \\
 \rho \text{ reff} &= 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sg bahan} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reff}} \\
 &= \frac{63,336 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 1,0145
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 1,28 \text{ cP} \\
 &= 0,00086 \text{ lb/ft s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Nre} &= \frac{\text{ID} \times V \times \rho \text{ bahan}}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,34 \times 3,72 \times 63,3}{0,00086} \\
 &= 91948,32 > 2100 \\
 &\text{asumsi aliran turbulen benar}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Dipilih bahan commercial steel, dengan} \\
 e &= 0,000046 \text{ m} && \text{(Geankoplis 3ed, F.2.10-3, P. 88)}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} e/D &= \frac{0,000046}{0,102219} \\ &= 0,00045 \\ f &= 0,006 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, F.2.10-3, P. 88}) \\ g_c &= 32,174 \text{ ft.lbm/detik}^2.\text{lbf} \\ \alpha &= 1 \quad (\text{aliran turbulen}) \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhause 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed : 485}) \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Panjang ekuivalen suction, L_e

Perhitungan friksi berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus, 4ed Tabel 1 hh. 484

Sambungan	L_c/D
Elbow standard 90°	32
Gate valve	7

$$\text{ID pipa} = 0,335366 \text{ ft}$$

Taksiran panjang pipa lurus

$$\text{Jarak plant ke tangki 2} = 65,617 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa masuk} = 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Taksiran panjang pipa lurus} = 71,617 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ &= 3 \times 32 \times 0,34 \text{ ft} \\ &= 32,2 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ gate valve} &= 1 \times 7 \times 0,34 \text{ ft} \\ &= 2,35 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panjang total pipa } (L_e) = 106,16 \text{ ft}$$

d. Perhitungan friksi

1. Friksi karena Gesekan Bahan dalam Pipa

$$g_c = 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{2f \times V^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times D} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, Pers, 2.10-6, P.89}) \\ &= \frac{0,01 \times 13,9 \times 106}{32,2 \times 0,34} \\ &= 1,6371 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena kontraksi

$$F_2 = \frac{K \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, Pers, 2.10-16, P.93})$$

dimana

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ untuk aliran turbulen}$$



Menentukan Kc

A tangki > A pipa maka dianggap 0

Untuk A1 (tangki) dan A2 (pipa), maka $A_2/A_1 = 0$
 maka,

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - A_2/A_1) \quad (\text{Peters 4 ed ; Page 484})$$

$$K = 0,4 \times (1,25 - 0)$$

$$K = 0,5$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 &= \frac{0,5 \times 13,8646 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,1077 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$F_3 = \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, Pers, 2.10-15, P.93})$$

($V_1 \ll V_2$ dianggap = 0)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{13,86459897 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,2155 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Friksi karena elbow 90°

$$F_4 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, Pers, 2.10-17, P.94})$$

diketahui :

$$K_f = 0,75 \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed, T.2.10-1, P. 93})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_4 &= \frac{3 \times 0,75 \times 13,8646 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,4849 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Friksi karena gate valve

$$F_5 = n \times \frac{K_f \times V^2}{2 \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3ed Pers. 2.10-1})$$

diketahui :

K_f gate valve (wide open) = 0,17

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= \frac{1 \times 0,17 \times 13,8646 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 32,17 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \\ &= 0,0366 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



6. Friksi Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + F_4 + F_5 \\ &= 2,4818 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

e. Perhitungan Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned}H_{\text{liquida}} &= 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ ft} \\ \rho_{\text{bahan}} &= 63,336 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ P_2 &= 1 \text{ atm} = 2116,8 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

Energi Tekanan

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + \left(\rho \times \frac{g}{gc} \times H_{\text{liq}} \right) \\ &= 2117 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 + \left(63,3 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \times 1,25 \text{ ft} \right) \\ &= 2195,97 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} &= \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2196 - 2116,8}{63,336} \\ &= 1,25 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

f. Perhitungan Energi Kinetik

$$\begin{aligned}E_k &= \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 3ed Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= \frac{13,86459897}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\ &= 0,21549 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

g. Perhitungan Energi potensial

Diketahui

$$\begin{aligned}Z_1 &= 1,25 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 19,374 \text{ ft} \\ g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}E_p &= \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 2014 Eq. 2.7-5 p. 66}) \\ &= (19,4 - 1,25) \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 18,124 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$



h. Persamaan Bernouli

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_f &= \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \times \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma F \\
 &= 1,25 + 18,124 + 0,2155 + 2,4818 \\
 &= 22,072 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Perhitungan Power Pompa

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{hp} &= \frac{-W_f \times \text{flowrate(gpm)} \times sg}{3960} \\
 &\quad (\text{Perry 6ed ; Pers 6-11, Page 6-5}) \\
 &= \frac{22,072 \times 147,55 \times 1,0145}{3960} \\
 &= 0,8343 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 65% (Peters 4 ed ; Figure 14 - 37 Page 520)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Bhp} &= \frac{\text{Bph}}{\eta \text{ pompa}} \\
 &= \frac{0,834332 \text{ hp}}{65\%} \\
 &= 1,283587 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power motor} &= \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\text{ef.Motor}} \\
 &= \frac{1,283587 \text{ hp}}{80\%} \\
 &= 1,604484 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan power = 2 hp

Spesifikasi

Nama Alat	: Pompa
Kode	: L-371
Tipe	: <i>Centrifugal pump</i>
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Dasar Pemilihan	: Umum digunakan untuk memompa liquid dengan viskositas rendah
Ukuran Pipa	: 4 in 40 sch
Kapasitas	: 74957 lb/jam
Rate volumetrik	: 1183,5 ft ³ /jam
Total Dynamic head	: 22,072 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi pompa	: 65%



Efisiensi motor : 80%
Power : 2 hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

2. Cooler (E-372)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan dowtherm dari suhu 80°C menjadi 30°C

Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk mendinginkan liquids

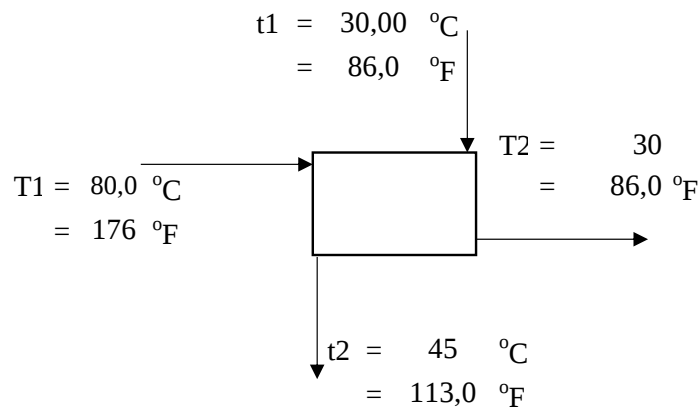
Perhitungan

1. Data dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh:

Kondisi Operasi:

Tekanan = 1 atm

Suhu = 80 °C



Untuk Fluida panas : Dowtherm

T masuk (T1) = 80,0 °C

T keluar (T2) = 30 °C

Untuk Fluida dingin : Air Pendingin

T masuk (t1) = 30 °C

T keluar (t2) = 45 °C

massa bahan = 34000,26 kg/jam
= 75174,57 lb/jam

Menghitung Entalpi Masuk

T in = 80 °C = 353,15 K

T ref = 25 °C = 298,15 K



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Komponen	Massa (kg)	n (kmol)	cpdT (J/mol)	ΔH (kkal/jam)
Dowtherm	34000,26	204,8208	1,743	85,32569603
Total	34000,26	204,8208	1,743	85,32569603

Menghitung Entalpi Keluar

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

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

Komponen	Massa (kg)	n (kmol)	cpdT (J/mol)	ΔH (kkal/jam)
Dowtherm	34000,26	204,8208	1,501	73,47898436
Total	34000,26	204,8208	1,501	73,47898436

Neraca Panas

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

$$\text{Entalpi masuk} = \text{Entalpi keluar} + Q_{\text{serap}}$$

$$85,32569603 = 73,47898436 + Q_{\text{serap}}$$

$$Q_{\text{serap}} = 11,84671167 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan dowtherm

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin} = 45 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 318 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ pendingin} = 4,18 \text{ kJ/kgK} = 0,238846 \text{ kkal/kgK}$$

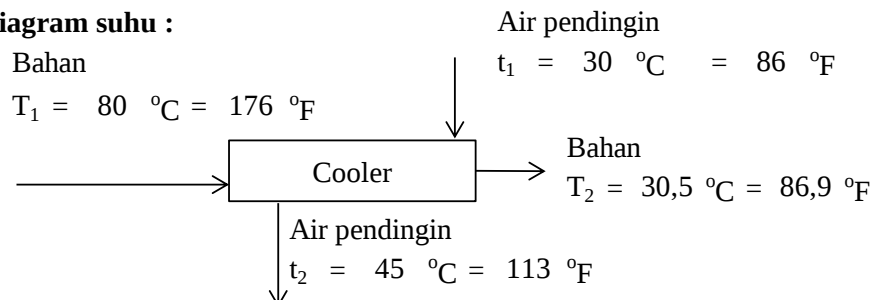
$$Q_{\text{serap}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

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

$$m = 49,68302 \text{ kg}$$

Sehingga didapatkan kebutuhan air pendingin sebesar 49,68302 kg

Diagram suhu :





1. Heat Balance

Dari data neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 34000,26 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 74577,17 \text{ lb/jam} \\ Q \text{ terserap} &= 11,847 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ &= 47,227 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

2. Log Mean Temperature Difference

Hot fluid		Cold fluid	Diff	
176	Higher temp	113	63	Dt_1
86,9	Lower temp	86	0,9	Dt_2
89,1	Differences	27		
(T_1-T_2)		(t_2-t_1)		

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1)}{\ln \left(\frac{Dt_2}{Dt_1} \right)} = \frac{0,9 - 63}{\ln \left(\frac{0,9}{63} \right)} = 14,6169 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

(Pers. 18.22, Kern, hal. 630)

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{113 - 86}{176 - 86} = 0,300$$

$$R = \frac{(T_1-T_2)}{(t_2-t_1)} = \frac{89,1}{27} = 3$$

(Pers. 18.24, Kern, hal. 631)

Dipilih Type Cooler jenis double pipe

Dari Figure 18 Kern didapatkan $F_T = 0,98$ **(Kern, Hal. 828)**

$$\begin{aligned} DT &= F_T \times \Delta T_{LMTD} \\ &= 0,98 \times 14,6169 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 14,3246 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

3. Tc dan tc

$$T_c = T_{\text{Average Bahan}}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{176 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + 86,9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}{2} = 131,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = t_{\text{Average Water}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{113 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}{2} = 99,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



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Trial Ukuran Cooler

$$\text{Overall } U_D = 5 - 75$$

$$\text{Asumsi} = 10 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Tabel 8, Kern, Hal. 840})$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times DT} = \frac{47,227}{10 \times 14,3246} = 0,3297 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena $A < 200 \text{ ft}^2$, maka digunakan tipe Double Pipe dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Annulus		Inner Pipe	
IPS (in)	6	IPS (in)	4
Sch. No.	40	Sch. No.	40
OD (in),	6,625	OD (in), D_1	4,5
ID (in), D_2	6,065	ID (in), D	4,026
a' (ft ² /ft)	1,734	a'' (ft ² /ft)	1,178

(Kern, Tabel.11 , hal. 844)

Fluida Panas : (Anulus) Bahan	Fluida Dingin : (Inner Pipe) Air
(4) Flow Area (a_a) $D_2 = 0,5054 \text{ ft}$ $D_1 = 0,375 \text{ ft}$ $a_a = \frac{\pi(D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{4}$ $= 0,0901 \text{ ft}^2$ $D_e = \frac{(D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{D_1}$ $= 0,3062 \text{ ft}$ (5) Kecepatan massa (G_a) $G_a = \frac{W}{a_a}$ $= \frac{74577,1683 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,090134 \text{ ft}^2}$ $= 82739,8789 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$ (6) Pada $t_c = 131,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu \text{ bahan} = 1,960 \text{ lb/jam ft}$	(4) Flow Area (a_p) $D = 0,3355 \text{ ft}$ $a_p = \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4}$ $= 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$ (5) Kecepatan massa (G_p) $G_p = \frac{W}{a_p}$ $= \frac{74577,1683 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}$ $= 844016,98 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$ (6) Pada $T_c = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu \text{ air} = 0,7 \text{ lb/jam ft}$ (Kern, F14)



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$Re_a = \frac{D_e \times G_a}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,3062 \times 82739,88}{1,960}$ $= 12925,54587$	$Re_p = \frac{D \times G_p}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,3355 \times 844017}{0,69}$ $= 410387,9657$
(7) Mencari J_H $J_H = 180$ (Kern, fig 28)	(7) Mencari J_H $J_H = 700$ (Kern, fig 24)
(8) Pada $T_c = 131,5$ °F $k = 0,0769$ Btu/jam ft °F $C_p = 0,468$ Btu/lb °F (Mohos, 2017) $\frac{C_p \mu}{k} = \frac{0,468 \times 2,0^{1/3}}{0,077}$ $= 11,9282$ Sehingga $\left(\frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 11,9282^{1/3}$ $= 2,28485$	(8) Pada $T_c = 100$ °F $k = 0,2000$ Btu/jam ft °F $C_p = 0,10$ Btu/lb °F (Kern, Tabel 4 & Fig 2) $\frac{C_p \mu}{k} = \frac{0 \times 0,69^{1/3}}{0,200}$ $= 0,3450$ Sehingga $\left(\frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 0,3450^{1/3}$ $= 0,70136$
(9) Mencari h_o $h_o = J_H \times (k/D_e) \times (c \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times \phi$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi} = 180 \times \frac{0,0769}{0,3062} \times 2,285$ $= 103,2921 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2 \text{ °F}$	(9) Mencari h_i $h_i = J_H \times (k/D) \times (c \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times \phi$ $h_i = 700 \times \frac{0,2000}{0,3355} \times 0,701$ $= 2611,9 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2 \text{ °F}$
	(10) Mencari h_{io} $h_{io} = h_i \times ID/OD$ $= 103,292 \times \frac{0,336}{0,375}$ $= 92,412$

(11) Mencari U_c

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{92,4 \times 103,2921}{92,412 + 103,2921}$$

$$= 48,775 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2 \text{ °F}$$



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(12) Dirt Factor (Rd)

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} = \frac{48,7748 - 10}{48,7748 \times 10}$$

$$= 0,0795 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Rd perhitungan > Rd data

$$0,0795 > 0,0010$$

Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : (Anulus) Bahan	Fluida Dingin : (Inner Pipe) Air
$(1') \text{ De}' = D_2 - D_1$ $= 6,0650 - 4,5$ $= 1,5650 \text{ ft}$ $\text{Re}_a = \frac{\text{De}' \times G_a}{\mu}$ $= \frac{1,5650 \times 82739,8789}{1,9600}$ $= 66065,2605$ $f = 0,004 + \frac{0,264}{\text{Re}_a^{0,42}}$ $= 0,006496$	$(1) \text{ Re}_p = 410387,9657$ $f = 0,004 + \frac{0,264}{\text{Re}_a^{0,42}}$ $= 0,005159$
$(2') g' = 4,18 \times 10^8 \text{ ft/jam}^2$ $\Delta F_a = \frac{4 f G_a^2 L_a}{2 g \rho^2 \text{De}'}$ $= 0,000003 \text{ ft}$	$(2') g' = 4,18 \times 10^8 \text{ ft/jam}^2$ $\Delta F_p = \frac{4 f G_p^2 L_a}{2 g \rho^2 D}$ $= 0,016062 \text{ ft}$
$(3') V = G_a / 3600 \rho$ $= \frac{82739,8789}{3600 \times 64,200}$ $= 0,358$ $\Delta F_t = \frac{V^2}{g}$ $= \frac{0,358^2}{32,2}$ $= 0,003980144 \text{ ft}$	



$(4') \Delta P_a = \frac{(\Delta F_a + \Delta F_t) \times \rho}{144}$ $= \frac{0,2553}{144}$ $= 0,0018 \text{ psi}$	$(4') \Delta P_p = \frac{\Delta F_p \times \rho}{144}$ $= \frac{1,0087}{144}$ $= 0,007 \text{ psi}$
$\Delta P_a < 2 \text{ Psi}$	$\Delta P_p < 10 \text{ Psi}$
Memenuhi	Memenuhi

Spesifikasi Cooler

Kode : E-372
 Fungsi = Mendinginkan dowtherm dari suhu 80°C hingga 30°C
 Tipe = Double Pipe Heat Exchanger
 Dasar Pemilihan = Umum digunakan untuk menurunkan suhu liquida

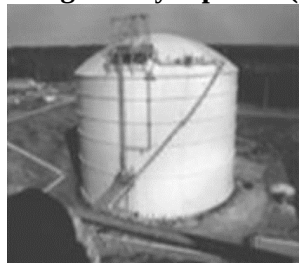
Dimensi Pipa

Jenis = Steel Pipe 4 IPS Sch 40
 Inside Diameter = 4,0260 in
 Outside Diameter = 4,5000 in
 External surface = 1,1780 ft²/ft

Dimensi Anulus

Jenis = Steel Pipe 6 IPS Sch 40
 Inside Diameter = 6,0650 in
 Outside Diameter = 6,6250 in

3. Tangki Penyimpanan (F-370)



Fungsi : Menyimpan dowtherm
 Tipe : Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak, tutup atas berupa *Torispherical dish* tutup bawah datar
 Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk penyimpanan liquida pada tekanan atmosferik

Kondisi operasi :

Tekanan = 1 atm
 suhu = 30 °C
 Waktu tinggal = 5 hari



Komposisi Bahan Masuk

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate Massa} &= 34000,26 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 74957,74 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Densitas Larutan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ Campuran} &= 1051,6 \text{ gr/ml} \\ &= 65,64928 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sg} &= \frac{\rho \text{ bahan}}{\rho \text{ reference (H}_2\text{O)}} \times \text{sg reference} \\ &= \frac{65,64928 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1 \\ &= 1,051566\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetr} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{74957,74 \text{ lb/jam}}{65,64928 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 1141,791 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 27402,97 \text{ cuft/hari}\end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Volume Tangki

digunakan 3 buah tangki untuk penyimpa 5 hari, maka

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquid} &= 27403 \text{ cuft/hari} \times 1 \text{ hari} \\ &= 27403 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

Volume liquid tiap tangki adalah

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{27402,97}{3} \\ &= 9134,325\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi volume liquid mengi 80% volume tangki untuk faktor keamanan, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangk} &= \frac{\text{Volume cairan}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{9134,324992}{80\%} \\ &= 11417,91 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan Dimensi Tangki

Asumsi Dimention ratio : $H/D = 2 - 5$ (Ulrich : T.4-27)

Asumsi rasio dimensi $H/D = 2$



Volume tutup Torispherical dish head

$$\text{Volume tutup ata} = 0,000049 D^3 \quad (\text{Brownell Eq. 5.11})$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 H + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$11417,90624 = 1,57 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 7272,3 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 19,374 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 5,9053 \text{ m}$$

$$= 232,49 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 2 \times D$$

$$= 2 \times 19,374 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 38,748 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 11,811 \text{ m}$$

$$= 464,98 \text{ in}$$

c. Menentukan tinggi cairan dalam tangki penyimpanan

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 H + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$9134,325 = 294,66 H + 0,356344$$

$$9133,969 = 294,66 H$$

$$H = 30,999 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 9,4484 \text{ m}$$

$$= 371,98 \text{ in}$$

d. Menentukan Tekanan design

Jika dalam bejana terdapat liquid, maka bejana dirancang berdasarkan tekanan dalam :

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

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

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

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

$$P_{\text{design}} = \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times H_{\text{liq}}$$

$$= 65,649 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} \times \frac{1 \text{ lbf}}{\text{lbm}} \times 30,999 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2035,031 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 14,13216 \text{ psi}$$



Asumsi P design 10% lebih besar untuk faktor keamanan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,1 \times 14,132 \text{ Psi} \\ &= 15,545 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan tebal shell minimum

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME code untuk cylindrical tank:

$$t_s = \frac{P_d \times r_i}{f_e - 6 P_d} + C \quad (\text{Brownell Eq. 13.1})$$

dengan

t_s = tebal shell minimum (in)

P = tekanan tangki (Psi) = 15,545 Psi

r_i = jari-jari tangki (in) = 116,25 in

C = Faktor korosi (in); digunal = 1/8 in

e = Faktor pengelasan; digunakan double welder = 0,8

(Brownell, Table 13.2)

f = stress allowable bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade A
 = 10350 Psi **(Brownell, hal.342)**

sehingga,

Asumsi tebal shell = 3/8 in

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \times r_i}{f_e - 0,6 P} + C \\ 6/16 &= \frac{15,545 \times 116,25}{0,8 f - 9,3272} + 1/8 \\ 4/16 &= \frac{15,545 \times 116,25}{0,8 f - 9,327225} \\ 0,2 f - 2,3318 &= 1807,079 \\ 0,2 f &= 1809,411 \\ f &= 9047,054 \end{aligned}$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal s 3/8 in dapat digunakan

f. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Atas

Tutup atas dipilih Torispherical dish head

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 t_s \\ &= 232,49 + 2 \times 3/8 \\ &= 232,49 + 0,75 \\ &= 232,49 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell and Young, Tabel 5.7 dari data OD, diperoleh:

$$OD = 240$$



$$icr = 14 \frac{7}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 180 \text{ in}$$

Cek nilai icr dengan nilai 6%rc

$$icr = 14,438 \text{ in}$$

$$6\% rc = 10,8 \text{ in}$$

Karena nilai icr tabel > nilai 6%rc, maka digunakan persamaan:

$$th = \frac{P \times rc \times W}{2 f_e - 0,2P} + C \quad \text{(Brownell Eq. 7.77)}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \frac{\sqrt{rc}}{rl} \right) \quad \text{(Brownell Eq. 7.76)}$$

dengan

$$Pd = \text{Tekanan design (Psi)} = 15,5 \text{ Psi}$$

$$rc = \text{Crown radius} = \text{jari-jari dalam (in)} = 180 \text{ in}$$

$$r_1 = \text{Inside crown radius (in)} = 116,25$$

$$E = \text{Faktor pengelasan} = 0,8$$

$$t = \text{Tebal dinding minimal (in)}$$

$$f = \text{Stress allowable bahan Carbon Steel SA-283 grade A} \\ = 10850 \text{ Psi} \quad \text{(Brownell hal. 342)}$$

$$C = \text{Faktor korosi (in)} = 1/8$$

Sehingga,

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{rl} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \frac{13,4}{116} \right) \\ = 0,7789$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal tutup} = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

$$th = \frac{P \times rc \times W}{2 f_e - 0,2P} + C \\ 4/16 = \frac{15,5 \times 180 \times 0,78}{1,6 f - 0,2 \times 15,5} + 1/8 \\ 2/16 = \frac{2179,362922}{1,6 f - 3,109075} \\ 0,2 f - 0,388634 = 2179,362922 \\ 0,2 f = 2179,751556 \\ f = 10898,75778$$

f hitung lebih kecil dari f allowable, jadi tebal s 1/4 in dapat digunakan



g. Menentukan Tinggi Tutup Tangki

$$sf = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$t = 2/8 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell, tabel 5.6, hal. 88)

Menghitung tinggi tutup

$$OA = b + sf + t$$

$$* 1 \text{ ft} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = rc - icr$$

$$BC = 180 - 14,438$$

$$= 165,563 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{1}{2} \times OD - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 240 - 14,4$$

$$= 105,563 \text{ in}$$

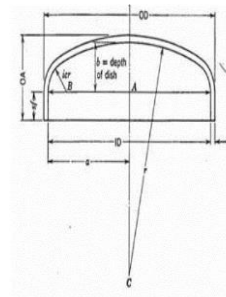


Fig. 5.8. Dimensional relationships for flanged and dished heads.

$$b = rc - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5}$$

$$b = 180 - (27411 - 11143)^{0,5}$$

$$= 52,456$$

Tinggi tutup atas

$$OA = b + sf + t$$

$$= 54,706 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,3895 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,5588 \text{ ft}$$

h. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Bawah (Flatted Bottom)

Tebal tutup bawah datar karena menumpang di atas pondasi

Untuk flatted bottom, digunakan tebal tutup ba 4/16 in

(Brownell, Hal. 58)

Spesifikasi

Nama alat : Tangki Penyimpanan dowtherm

Bentuk : Tangki berupa silinder tegak dengan tutup atas
Torispherical dish head dan tutup bawah plate

Jumlah : 3 buah

Kondisi Operasi

Suhu : 30 °C

Tekanan : 1 atm



PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK
“Pabrik Butil Oleat dari Butanol dan Asam Oleat dengan
Proses Esterifikasi dan Katalis Asam Sulfat”

waktu : 1 hari

Dimensi Tangki

Diameter tangki = 19,374 ft = 5,9053 m

Tinggi tangki = 38,748 ft = 11,811 m

Volume Tangki = 11418 cuft

Tebal shell = 3/8 in

Tebal Tutup Atas = 1/4 in

Tinggi Tutup Atas = 4,5588 ft = 1,3895 m

Tebal Tutup Bawah 1/4 in