



BAB IX

TUGAS KHUSUS

IX. 1. Perhitungan Neraca Massa

IX.1. 1 Perhitungan Neraca Massa Stasiun Pemurnian

1) Data Perhitungan

Tebu Digiling / Hari	=	3.000,00	ton
Nira Mentah % tebu	=	105,00	%
% brix nira mentah	=	12,81	%
HK Nira Mentah	=	73,40	
% brix nira jernih	=	14,25	%
HK Nira Jernih	=	77,30	
% pol nira jernih	=	11,01	%
% pol blotong	=	5,11	%
Nira Kotor % tebu	=	12,53	%
Zat Kering Blotong	=	30,02	%
Blotong % tebu	=	2,61	
Air pencuci % blotong	=	100	
Zat Kering Ampas	=	48,17	%
%pol ampas	=	3,02	%
Ampas % tebu	=	22,79	%

2) Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Kebutuhan Kapur (kemurnian 85\%)} &= \frac{0,85}{100} \times \frac{3000}{1000} \\ &= 2,61 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 0,11 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 0,087 \% \text{ tebu} \end{aligned}$$

Larutan Ca(OH)_2 dengan konsentrasi 6 °Baume :

- Kadar CaO = 56 gr/L
= 56 kg/m³
- Densitas = 1,045 ton/m³



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume larutan Ca(OH)}_2 &= \frac{2,61 \times 1000}{56} \\ &= 46,62 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 1,94 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat larutan Ca(OH)}_2 &= 46,62 \times 1,045 \\ &= 48,72 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 2,03 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{b) Kebutuhan Belerang} &= \frac{38,54}{100} \times \frac{3000}{1000} \\ &= 1,156 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 0,048 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 0,039 \% \text{ tebu}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Gas SO}_2 \text{ yang terentuk} &= \frac{64}{32} \times 1,156 \\ &= 2,312 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 0,096 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 0,077 \% \text{tebu}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Densitas Gas SO}_2 \text{ pada } 0^\circ\text{C, 760 mmHg} &= 0,1828 \text{ lb/cuff} \\ &= 2,9281 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Densitas Gas SO}_2 \text{ pada } 30^\circ\text{C, 760 mmHg} &= 2,928 \times \left(\frac{273}{373+30} \right) \times \frac{760}{760} \\ &= 2,638 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Gas SO}_2 \text{ yang terjadi} &= \frac{2,312}{2,638} \times 1000 \\ &= 876,49 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 36,52 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 29,22 \% \text{tebu}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{SO yang terserap nira mentah (asumsi = 50\%)} &= \frac{50}{100} \times 2,312 \\ &= 1,156 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 0,048 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 0,039 \% \text{tebu}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{c) Kebutuhan Phosphat} &= \frac{7,95}{100} \times \frac{3000}{1000} \\ &= 0,239 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 0,010 \text{ ton/jam}\end{aligned}$$



$$= 0,008 \% \text{tebu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) Kebutuhan Flocculant} &= \frac{0,410}{100} \times \frac{3000}{1000} \\ &= 0,0123 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 0,0005 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 0,00041 \% \text{tebu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan Flocculant} &= \frac{0,0123}{0,0010} \\ &= 12,3000 \text{ ton/hari} \\ &= 0,5125 \text{ ton/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) Brix NM \% tebu} &= \% \text{brix NM} \times \text{NM \% tebu} \\ &= 12,81 \times 105,00 \\ &= 13,45 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pol NM \% tebu} &= \text{HK NM} \times \text{NM \% tebu} \\ &= 73,40 \times 13,45 \\ &= 9,87 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) ZK Blotong \% tebu} &= \text{ZK Blotong} \times \text{Blotong \% tebu} \\ &= 0,30 \times 2,61 \\ &= 0,78 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pol Blotong \% tebu} &= \% \text{pol Blotong} \times \text{Blotong \% tebu} \\ &= 5,11 \times 2,61 \\ &= 0,13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Brix Blotong \% tebu} &= \text{Brix NM \% tebu} - \text{Brix NE \% tebu} \\ &= 13,45 - 13,49 \\ &= -0,04 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g) ZK Ampas \% tebu} &= \text{ZK ampas} \times \text{Ampas \% tebu} \\ &= 0,4817 \times 22,79 \\ &= 10,9779 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pol Ampas \% tebu} &= \% \text{pol ampas} \times \text{Ampas \% tebu} \\ &= 0,030 \times 22,79 \\ &= 0,688 \end{aligned}$$



h) Pol Nira Jernih % tebu

$$= \% \text{ brix nira mentah} \times \text{HK nira mentah} \times \frac{100}{100 - \text{Pol Blotong \% tebu}}$$

$$= 12,81 \times \frac{73,40}{100} \times \frac{100}{100 - 0,133}$$

$$= 9,42$$

$$\text{Nira Jernih \% tebu} = \frac{\text{Pol Nira Jernih \% tebu}}{\% \text{ pol nira jernih}}$$

$$= \frac{10,42}{11,01}$$

$$= 94,64$$

$$\text{Brix Nira Jernih \% tebu} = \% \text{ brix nira jernih} \times \text{nira jernih \% tebu}$$

$$= 14,25 \times 94,64$$

$$= 13,49$$

i) Nira Mentah Sulfitasi % tebu = Nira kotor % tebu + Nira encer % tebu

$$= 12,53 + 94,64$$

$$= 107,17$$

j) Nira Tapis % tebu

$$= \text{Nira mentah sulfitasi \% tebu} - \text{susu kapur \% tebu} - \text{Gas SO}_2 \text{ yang terserap tebu} - \text{Nira mentah \% tebu}$$

$$= 107,17 - 0,62 - 0,039 - 100,00$$

$$= 6,51$$

k) Missal % brix nira mentah sulfitasi = X

$$\text{Brix Nira Mentah} = \text{Brix Nira Mentah Sulfitasi}$$

$$13,45 = \frac{X}{100} \times 107,17$$

$$X = 12,5504$$

$$\text{Jadi \% brix nira mentah sulfitasi} = 12,5504$$



Rekapitulasi Neraca Stasiun Pemurnian

No	Bahan	% brix	% tebu	Berat (ton/jam)	BJ (ton/m ³)	Volume (m ³ /jam)
1	Nira Mentah Sulfitasi	12,55048	107,17	133,96	1,046	128,02
2	Nira Jernih	14,25	94,64	118,30	1,054	112,29
3	Nira Kotor	-	12,53	15,7	1,060	11,79
4	Nira Tapis	-	6,51	0,00905	-	-
5	Kapur	-	0,09	0,109	-	-
6	Susu Kapur	-	1,62	2,030	-	1,94
7	Belarang	-	0,04	0,048	-	-
8	Gas SO ₂	-	0,08	0,096	-	36,52
9	Phosphat	-	0,01	0,010	-	-
10	Floculant	-	0,00041	0,00051	-	-
11	Larutan Floculant	-	0,41	0,513	-	-



IX.1. 2 Perhitungan Neraca Massa Stasiun Penguapan

1) Data Perhitungan

Nira mentah % tebu	=	105,00	
%brix nira mentah	=	12,81	
%brix nira jernih	=	14,25	
%brix nira kental	=	64,00	
Tekanan exhaust steam	=	0,50	kg/cm ² G
Tekanan Evaporator IV	=	64	cmHg

Vapour Bleeding

- A. Uap Nira Evaporator I digunakan sebagai bahan pemanas pada secondary heater (750 °C - 1050 °C) dan Vacuum Pan
- B. Uap Nira Evaporator II digunakan sebagai bahan pemanas pada primary heater (300 °C - °C)

2) Perhitungan

Pada tekanan = 0 cmHg Vac.

= 76 cmHg abs.

= 1,033 kg/cm² abs.

Tekanan exhaust steam = 0,5 kg/cm² G

= 1,533 kg/cm² abs

= 112,786 cmHg abs

Tekanan Evaporator IV = 64 cmHg vac

= 12 cmHg abs

Total pressure drop dalam evaporator = 112,7860 – 12

= 100,8 cmHg abs

Distribusi tekanan dalam evaporator ditentukan berdasarkan Tabel 32.23 Hugot 2nd ed. Hal. 579 sebagai berikut :

Evaporator	Pressure Drop	Tekanan
I	$= \left(\frac{11}{40}\right) \times 101 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 27,7161 \text{ cmHg abs}$	$= (112,7860 - 27,7162) \text{ cmHg}$ $= 85,0698 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 0,1232 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ G}$
II	$= \left(\frac{10,3}{40}\right) \times 101 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 25,9524 \text{ cmHg abs}$	$= (85,0698 - 25,9524) \text{ cmHg}$ $= 59,1174 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 16,8825 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ G}$
III	$= \left(\frac{9,7}{40}\right) \times 101 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 24,4406 \text{ cmHg abs}$	$= (59,1174 - 24,4406) \text{ cmHg}$ $= 34,6768 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 41,3231 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ G}$
IV	$= \left(\frac{9}{40}\right) \times 101 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 22,6768 \text{ cmHg abs}$	$= (34,6768 - 22,6769) \text{ cmHg}$ $= 12,00 \text{ cmHg abs}$ $= 64,00 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ G}$

Temperatur uap nira dan Panas laten dari tiap-tiap evaporator ditentukan dari steam table (tabel 41.1 A Hugot 2nd ed. Hal 1034) pada tekanan uap yang sesuai dengan cara interpolasi :

Evaporator	Tekanan uap / vacuum	Temperatur uap	Panas latent
I	0,1232 kg/cm ² G	103 °C	536,9 kcal/gr
II	16,8825 cmHg vac	93 °C	543,3 kcal/gr
III	41,3231 cmHg vac	79 °C	552,0 kcal/gr
IV	64,00 cmHg vac	55 °C	566,1 kcal/gr

Keterangan :

a. $= 0,1232 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ G}$

$= 1,1563 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ abs}$

Interpolasi dari tabel 41.1 hal. 1036 $= 103 \text{ °C}$

b. $= 16,8825 \text{ cmHg vac}$

$= 59,117 \text{ cmHg abs}$



$$= 0,8035 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ abs}$$

$$\text{Interpolasi dari tabel 41.1 hal. 1036} = 93 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{c.} = 41,3231 \text{ cmHg vac}$$

$$= 34,677 \text{ cmHg abs}$$

$$= 0,4713 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ abs}$$

$$\text{Interpolasi dari tabel 41.1 hal. 1036} = 79 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{d.} = 64,00 \text{ cmHg vac}$$

$$= 12,00 \text{ cmHg abs}$$

$$= 0,1631 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ abs}$$

$$\text{Interpolasi dari tabel 41.1 hal. 1036} = 55 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Panas latent exhaust steam (t = 111 }^{\circ}\text{C)} = 531,8 \text{ kcal/gr}$$

$$\text{Panas latent Uni Evap. I (t = 103 }^{\circ}\text{C)} = 536,9 \text{ kcal/gr}$$

$$\text{Panas latent Uni Evap. II (t = 93 }^{\circ}\text{C)} = 543,3 \text{ kcal/gr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp nira mentah belum terkapuri} &= (1 - 0,006 \times \% \text{ brix}) \\ &= (1 - 0,006 \times 12,81) \\ &= 0,9231 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp nira mentah sulfitasi} &= (1 - 0,006 \times \% \text{ brix}) \\ &= (1 - 0,006 \times 12,55) \\ &= 0,9246 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Flow rate nira masuk primary heater}$$

$$= \text{Nira mentah \% tebu} + \text{Nira tapis \% tebu}$$

$$= 105,00 + 6,51$$

$$= 111,51 \% \text{ tebu}$$

$$\text{Flow rate nira masuk secondary heater}$$

$$= \text{Nira mentah sulfitasi \% tebu}$$

$$= 107,17 \% \text{ tebu}$$



Kebutuhan uap nira evaporator II untuk primary heater (30 °C - 75 °C)

$$= \frac{\text{Flow rate nira masuk} \times C_p \times (\text{selisih temp.}) \times \text{density}}{\text{panas latent}}$$
$$= \frac{111,51 \% \text{ tebu} \times 0,923 \times (75-30)^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1,05}{543,3}$$

$$= 8,95 \% \text{ tebu}$$

$$= 11,19 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Kebutuhan uap nira evaporator I untuk secondary heater (75 °C - 105 °C)

$$= \frac{\text{Flow rate nira masuk} \times C_p \times (\text{selisih temp.}) \times \text{density}}{\text{panas latent}}$$
$$= \frac{107,17 \% \text{ tebu} \times 0,9247 \times (105-75)^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1,05}{536,9}$$

$$= 5,81 \% \text{ tebu}$$

$$= 7,27 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Dari perhitungan material balance Stasiun Kristalisasi diperoleh :

Penguapan dari masecuite A =

Penguapan dari masecuite C =

Penguapan dari masecuite D =

Total penguapan A, C, dan D = 9,51115 % tebu

Tekanan dalam Vacuum Pan = 63 cmHg vac

$$= 13 \text{ cmHg abs}$$

$$= 0,1766 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ abs}$$

Dari steam table didapat :

Temperatur = 57 °C

Panas latent = 565 kcal/gram

Kebutuhan uap nira Evaporator I untuk Vacuum Pan

$$= \frac{\text{Total penguapan msk \% tebu} \times \text{panas latent VP} \times \text{density}}{\text{panas latent Uni I}}$$



$$= \frac{9,51115 \times 565 \times 1,05}{536,9}$$

$$= 10,5093 \% \text{ tebu}$$

Total penguapan dalam evaporator

$$= \text{Nira Jernih \% tebu} \times \left(1 - \frac{\% \text{ brix nira jernih}}{\% \text{ brix nira kental}}\right)$$

$$= 95,64 \times \left(1 - \frac{14,24}{64,00}\right)$$

$$= 73,57 \% \text{ tebu}$$

$$\text{Nira kental \% tebu} = \text{Nira Jernih \% tebu} - \text{Total Penguapan \% tebu}$$

$$= 94,64 - 73,57$$

$$= 21,07 \% \text{ tebu}$$

Kapasitas penguapan tiap-tiap evaporator :

(misal penguapan dalam evap. IV = X)

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

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

$$\text{Evaporator II} = X + 8,95$$

$$\text{Evaporator I} = \underline{X + 8,95 + 5,81 + 10,5093} +$$

$$\text{Total} = 4X + 34,23$$

Menghitung X

$$4X + 34,23 = 73,57$$

$$\text{Didapat X} = 9,83 \% \text{ tebu}$$

Kapasitas penguapan tiap-tiap evaporator :

$$\text{Evaporator I} = 35,11 \% \text{ tebu}$$

$$\text{Evaporator II} = 18,79 \% \text{ tebu}$$

$$\text{Evaporator III} = 9,83 \% \text{ tebu}$$

$$\text{Evaporator IV} = \underline{9,83 \% \text{ tebu}} +$$

$$\text{Total} = 73,57 \% \text{ tebu}$$



Flow rate nira keluar tiap-tiap evaporator :

Nira keluar evaporator I

= Nira Jernih % tebu - Kaps. Penguapan evap. I

= 94,64 – 35,11

= 59,53 % tebu

Nira keluar evaporator II

= Nira Jernih % tebu evap. I - Kaps. Penguapan evap. II

= 59,53 – 18,79

= 40,74 % tebu

Nira keluar evaporator III

= Nira Jernih % tebu evap. II - Kaps. Penguapan evap. III

= 40,74 – 9,83

= 30,91 % tebu

Nira keluar evaporator IV

= Nira Jernih % tebu evap. III - Kaps. Penguapan evap. IV

= 30,91 – 9,83

= 21,07 % tebu

% brix nira keluar tiap-tiap evaporator :

% brix nira masuk evaporator I = 14,25

% brix nira keluar evaporator I

= % brix nira masuk evap. I $\times \frac{\text{Nira jernih \% tebu}}{\text{NJ \% tebu-kaps. penguapan evap. I}}$

= 14,25 $\times \frac{94,64}{94,64-35,11}$

= 22,65

% brix nira keluar evaporator II

= % brix nira masuk evap. I $\times \frac{\text{Nira jernih \% tebu}}{\text{Nira keluar evap. II}}$

= 14,25 $\times \frac{94,64}{40,74}$

= 33,10

% brix nira keluar evaporator III



$$= \% \text{ brix nira masuk evap. I} \times \frac{\text{Nira jernih \% tebu}}{\text{Nira keluar evap. III}}$$

$$= 14,25 \times \frac{94,64}{30,91}$$

$$= 43,63$$

% brix nira keluar evaporator IV

$$= \% \text{ brix nira masuk evap. I} \times \frac{\text{Nira jernih \% tebu}}{\text{Nira keluar evap. IV}}$$

$$= 14,25 \times \frac{94,64}{21,07}$$

$$= 64$$

Jumlah air kondesat :

Asumsi : uap pemanas yang digunakan seluruhnya dapat mengembun dan temperatur kondensat dianggap sama dengan temperatur uap.

Dengan demikian density kondensat dapat ditentukan dengan cara interpolasi sebagai berikut :

Evaporator	Temperatur kondensat	Densitas kondensat
I	111 °C	951,54 kg/m ³
II	103 °C	956,76 kg/m ³
III	93 °C	963,30 kg/m ³
IV	79 °C	972,45 kg/m ³

Kondensat evaporator I = 35,11 % tebu

$$= \frac{35,11}{100} \times 3000 = 1053,34 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{1053,34 \times 1000}{951,54 \times 24}$$

$$= 46,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Kondensat evaporator II = 18,79 % tebu

$$= \frac{18,79}{100} \times 3000 = 563,63 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{563,63 \times 1000}{956,76 \times 24}$$

$$= 24,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Kondensat evaporator III = 9,83 % tebu

$$= \frac{9,83}{100} \times 3000 = 295,05 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{295,05 \times 1000}{963,30 \times 24}$$

$$= 12,76 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Kondensat evaporator IV = 9,83 % tebu

$$= \frac{9,83}{100} \times 3000 = 295,05 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{295,05 \times 1000}{972,45 \times 24}$$

$$= 12,64 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Perhitungan Volumetrik :

No	Bahan	% brix	BJ (ton/ m ³)
1	Nira Jernih	14,25	1,0536
2	Nira keluar evaporator I	22,65	1,0901
3	Nira keluar evaporator II	33,10	1,1374
4	Nira keluar evaporator III	43,63	1,1846
5	Nira keluar evaporator IV	64	1,2760

Nira Jernih % tebu = 94,64 % tebu

$$= \frac{94,64}{100} \times 3000 = 2839,24 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{2839,24}{1,0536 \times 24}$$

$$= 112,29 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Nira keluar evaporator I % tebu = 59,53 % tebu

$$= \frac{59,53}{100} \times 3000 = 1785,90 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{1785,90}{1,0901 \times 24}$$

$$= 68,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Nira keluar evaporator II % tebu = 40,74 % tebu

$$= \frac{40,74}{100} \times 3000 = 1222,27 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{1222,27}{1,1374 \times 24}$$



$$= 44,78 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Nira keluar evaporator III % tebu = 30,91 % tebu

$$= \frac{30,91}{100} \times 3000 = 927,22 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{927,22}{1,1846 \times 24}$$

$$= 32,61 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Nira keluar evaporator IV % tebu = 21,07 % tebu

$$= \frac{21,07}{100} \times 3000 = 632,17 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= \frac{632,17}{1,2760 \times 24}$$

$$= 20,64 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Perhitungan kebutuhan air pendingin kondensor :

Kondisi vacuum evaporator IV = 64 cmHg vac

Temperatur uap jenuh evap. IV (t_v) = 55 °C

Temperatur air pendingin masuk (t_1) = 30 °C

Temperatur air pendingin keluar (t_2) = 42 °C

Cooling water ratio : (Hugot hal.864)

$$W = \frac{607 + 0,3 t_v - t_2}{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$= \frac{607 + 0,3 \times 55 - 42}{42 - 30}$$

$$= 48,4583 \text{ kg air/kg uap}$$

Kapasitas penguapan evaporator IV = 9,83 % tebu

$$= \frac{9,83}{100} \times 3000$$

$$= 295,05 \text{ ton/hari}$$

Kebutuhan air pendingin untuk kondensor evaporator :

$$= 48,4583 \times 295,05$$

$$= 14297,53 \text{ ton/hari}$$

$$= 595,7304 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$



Rekapitulasi Material Balance Stasiun Penguapan

No	Bahan	% tebu	Berat (ton/jam)	Volume (m ³ /jam)	% brix
1	Nira jernih	94,64	118,30	112,29	14,25
2	Nira keluar evaporator I	59,53	74,41	68,26	22,65
3	Nira keluar evaporator II	40,74	50,93	44,78	33,10
4	Nira keluar evaporator III	30,91	38,63	32,61	43,63
5	Nira kental	21,07	26,34	20,64	64
6	Kaps. Penguapan evaporator I	35,11	43,89	-	-
7	Kaps. Penguapan evaporator II	18,79	23,48	-	-
8	Kaps. Penguapan evaporator III	9,83	12,29	-	-
9	Kaps. Penguapan evaporator IV	9,83	12,29	-	-
10	Kondensat evaporator I	-	-	46,12	-
11	Kondensat evaporator II	-	-	24,55	-
12	Kondensat evaporator III	-	-	12,76	-
13	Kondensat evaporator IV	-	-	12,64	-