

## LAMPIRAN

### A. Neraca Massa dan Neraca Panas

#### 1. Neraca Massa Basic

Neraca Massa		
Kapasitas Pabrik per tahun	150000	ton/tahun
	150000000	kg/tahun
Pabrik beroperasi	330	hari/tahun
kapasitas Magnesium Sulfat	454545,4545	kg/hari
	18939,39394	kg/jam

DATA		
PERBANDINGAN MOL H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> : MOL H <sub>2</sub> O = 12 : 8,25 (MIXER)		
PERBANDINGAN MOL MgCO <sub>3</sub> : MOL H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> = 1 : 1 (REAKTOR)		
KONVERSI	95%	0,95
BM MgCO <sub>3</sub>	84,31	kg/mol
BM H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08	kg/mol
BM Cl	35,5	kg/mol
BM Pb	207	kg/mol
BM Fe	56	kg/mol
BM NO <sub>3</sub>	62,0049	kg/mol
BM CaO	56,08	kg/mol
BM SiO <sub>2</sub>	60,08	kg/mol
BM Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	159,69	kg/mol
BM Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	101,96	kg/mol
BM MgO	40,3	kg/mol
BM CO <sub>2</sub>	44,01	kg/mol
BM MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120,38	kg/mol
KOMPOSISI BAHAN BAKU		
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	98	%
MgO	0,8	%
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0,2	%
CaO	0,2	%
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,2	%
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0,6	%
TOTAL	100	%
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98	%
Cl	0,001	%
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,0005	%
Fe	0,005	%
Pb	0,005	%
H <sub>2</sub> O	1,9885	%
TOTAL	100	%



KOMPOSISI PRODUK		
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	95	%
H <sub>2</sub> O	5	%
TOTAL	100	%

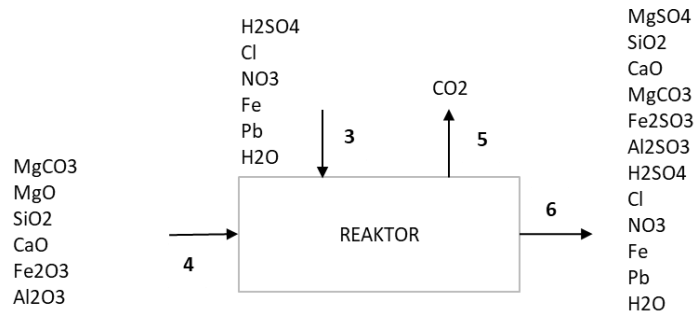
MIXER			
BASIS			
ARUS 1			
100 Kmolek/jam			
KOMPONEN	BM (kg/molek)	MOL (molek/jam)	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08	98	9611,84
Cl	35,5	0,001	0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	62,0049	0,0005	0,03100245
Fe	56	0,005	0,28
Pb	207	0,005	1,035
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,01528	1,9885	35,82338428

ARUS 2	PERBANDINGAN MOL AIR : MOL H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> = 8,25 : 12		
KOMPONEN	BM (Kg/molek)	MOL (molek/jam)	MASSA ( kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,01528	67,66083333	1218,928858

ARUS 3			
KOMPONEN	BM (kg/molek)	MOL(molek/jam)	MASSA(kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08	98	9611,84
Cl	35,5	0,001	0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	62,0049	0,0005	0,03100245
Fe	56	0,005	0,28
Pb	207	0,005	1,035
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,01528	67,66083333	1254,752242

NM MIXER	INPUT		OUTPUT
	ARUS 1	ARUS 2	ARUS 3
KOMPONEN	kg/ jam	kg/ jam	kg/ jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	9611,84		9611,84
Cl	0,0355		0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,03100245		0,03100245
Fe	0,28		0,28
Pb	1,035		1,035
H <sub>2</sub> O	35,82338428	1218,928858	1254,752242
SUB TOTAL	9649,044887	1218,928858	10867,97374
TOTAL	10867,97374		10867,97374

## REAKTOR



REAKSI	MgCO <sub>3</sub> +	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> →	MgSO <sub>4</sub> +	H <sub>2</sub> O +	CO <sub>2</sub>
MULA	98	98			
RX	93,1	93,1	93,1	93,1	93,1
SISA	4,9	4,9	93,1	93,1	93,1

ARUS 4			
KOMPONEN	BM (Kg/mol)	MOL (mol/jam)	MASSA (Kg/jam)
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	84,31	98	8262,38
MgO	40,3	0,8	32,24
SiO <sub>2</sub>	60,08	0,2	12,016
CaO	56,08	0,2	11,216
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	159,69	0,2	31,938
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	101,96	0,6	61,176

ARUS 3			
KOMPONEN	BM (Kg/mol)	MOL (mol/jam)	MASSA (Kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08	98	9611,84
Cl	35,5	0,001	0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	62,0049	0,0005	0,03100245
Fe	56	0,005	0,28
Pb	207	0,005	1,035
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,01528	67,66083333	1254,752242

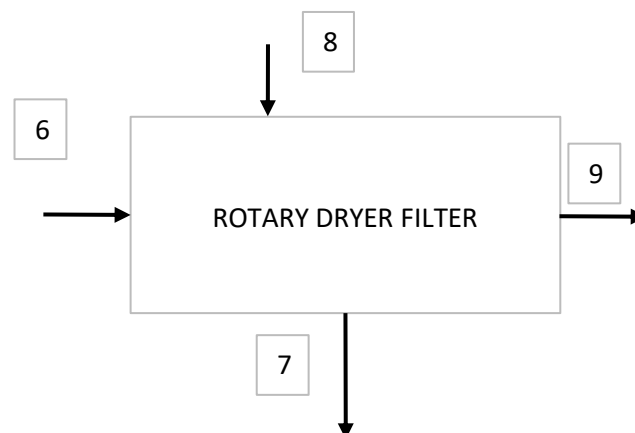
ARUS 5			
KOMPONEN	BM (Kg/mol)	MOL (mol/jam)	MASSA (Kg/jam)
CO <sub>2</sub>	44,01	93,1	4097,331

ARUS 6			
KOMPONEN	BM (Kg/mol)	MOL (mol/jam)	MASSA (Kg/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120,38	93,1	11207,378
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	84,31	4,9	413,119
MgO	40,3	0,04	32,24
SiO <sub>2</sub>	60,08	0,01	12,016
CaO	56,08	0,01	11,216
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	159,69	0,01	31,938
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	101,96	0,03	61,176

H2SO4	98,08	4,9	480,592
Cl	35,5	5E-05	0,0355
NO3	62,0049	0,000025	0,03100245
Fe	56	0,00025	0,28
Pb	207	0,00025	1,035
H2O	18	93,1	2930,552242

NM REAKTOR KOMPONEN	INPUT		OUTPUT	
	ARUS 3 kg/jam	ARUS 4 kg/jam	ARUS 5 kg/jam	ARUS 6 kg/jam
H2SO4	9611,84			480,592
Cl	0,0355			0,0355
NO3	0,03100245			0,03100245
Fe	0,28			0,28
Pb	1,035			1,035
H2O	1254,752242			2930,552242
MgCO3		8262,38		413,119
MgO		32,24		32,24
SiO2		12,016		12,016
CaO		11,216		11,216
Fe2O3		31,938		31,938
Al2O3		61,176		61,176
MgSO4				11207,378
CO2			4097,331	
SUB TOTAL	10867,97374	8410,966	4097,331	15181,60874
TOTAL	19278,93974		19278,93974	

### ROTARY VACCUM FILTER



ARUS 6			
KOMPONEN	BM (kg/jam)	MOL (mol/jam)	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08	4,9	480,592
Cl	35,5	5E-05	0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	62,0049	0,000025	0,03100245
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	93,1	2930,552242
Pb	207	0,00025	1,035
Fe	56	0,00025	0,28
CaO	56,08	0,01	11,216
SiO <sub>2</sub>	60,08	0,01	12,016
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	159,69	0,01	31,938
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	101,96	0,03	61,176
MgO	40,3	0,04	32,24
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120,38	93,1	11207,378
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	84,31	4,9	413,119
Total			15181,60874

Massa Padatan dalam slurry = 563,02 kg/jam (hanya padatan)

asumsi :

Padatan tidak ada yang terikut dia arus filtrate semua solid terambil sempurna karena masing-masing memiliki kelarutan

dalam H<sub>2</sub>O sangat kecil mendekati 0 ( $s \approx 0$ )

Mother liquor terkandung dalam cake 10 %wt (5-18)% (Brown)

Kelarutan MgSO<sub>4</sub> : 26,9 gram/100 H<sub>2</sub>O (Perry, 1997)

ARUS 7			
KOMPONEN	BM (kg/jam)	MOL (mol/jam)	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98,08	4,9	480,592
Cl	35,5	5E-05	0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	62,0049	0,000025	0,03100245
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	93,1	2930,552242
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	120,38	93,1	11207,378
Total			14618,58874

ARUS 8			
KOMPONEN	BM (kg/jam)	MOL (mol/jam)	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	93,1	1518,160874

## ARUS 9

Sehingga Mother liquor terkandung dalam cake 10 %

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cairan 10\%} &= \frac{10}{100} \times 563,02 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 56,302 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MgSO}_4 &= \frac{26,9}{100} \times 56,302 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 15,145238 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 56,302 - 15,145238 \\ &= 41,156762 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah H<sub>2</sub>O dalam filtrat (arus 7)

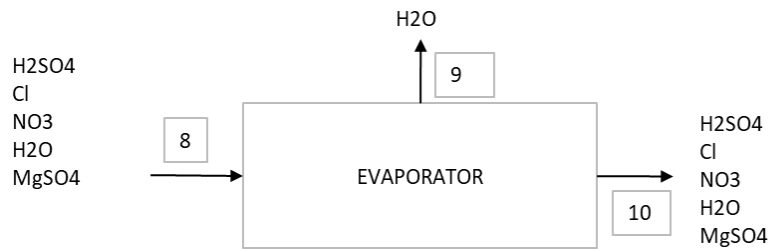
$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{H}_2\text{O Filtrat} + \text{H}_2\text{O yang ditambahkan} \\ &= 2930,552242 + 1518,160874 \\ &= 4448,713116 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Air pencuci yang ditetapkan 10% (10-100)% (perry,1998)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{10}{100} \times 15181,60874 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 1518,160874 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

NM ROTARY VACCUM FILTER				
KOMPONEN	INPUT (kg/jam)		OUTPUT (kg/jam)	
	ARUS 6	ARUS 8	ARUS 7	ARUS 9
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	480,592		480,592	
Cl	0,0355		0,0355	
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,03100245		0,03100245	
H <sub>2</sub> O	2930,552242		4407,556354	
Pb	1,035			1,035
Fe	0,28			0,28
CaO	11,216			11,216
SiO <sub>2</sub>	12,016			12,016
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	31,938			31,938
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	61,176			61,176
MgO	32,24			32,24
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	11207,378		11192,23276	15,145238
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	413,119			413,119
H <sub>2</sub> O		1518,160874		41,156762
Sub Total	15181,60874	1518,160874	16080,44762	619,322
Total	16699,76962		16699,76962	

## EVAPORATOR



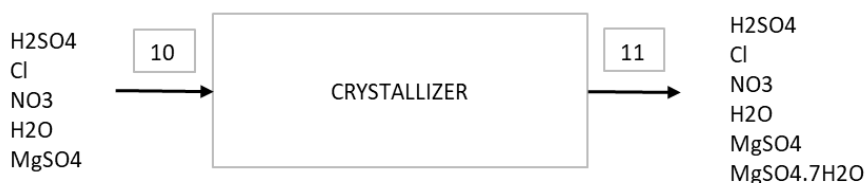
ARUS 7	
KOMPONEN	MASSA(kg/jam)
H2SO4	480,592
Cl	0,0355
NO3	0,03100245
H2O	4407,556354
MgSO4	11192,23276

ARUS 10		(PRODUK YANG MENGUAP)
KOMPONEN		MASSA (kg/jam)
H2O	DIASUMSIKAN 50%	2203,778177

ARUS 11		(PRODUK KELUAR DARI EVAPORATOR)
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)	
H2SO4	480,592	
Cl	0,0355	
NO3	0,03100245	
H2O	2203,778177	
MgSO4	11192,23276	

NM EVAPORATOR	INPUT		OUTPUT	
	ARUS 7		ARUS 10	ARUS 11
KOMPONEN	MASSA(kg/jam)		MASSA(kg/jam)	MASSA(kg/jam)
H2SO4	480,592			480,592
Cl	0,0355			0,0355
NO3	0,03100245			0,03100245
H2O	4407,556354		2203,778177	2203,778177
MgSO4	11192,23276			11192,23276
SUB TOTAL	16080,44762		2203,778177	13876,66944
TOTAL	16080,44762		16080,44762	

### CRYSTALLIZER



ARUS 10	
KOMPONEN	MASSA(kg/jam)
H2SO4	480,592
Cl	0,0355
NO3	0,03100245
H2O	2203,778177
MgSO4	11192,23276

TERBENTUK MAGNESIUM SULFAT HEPTAHIDRAT PADA CRYSTALLIZER (MgSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O)

Penentuan kristal yang terbentuk

$$P = R \times \frac{100 W_o - S(H_o - E)}{100 - S(R - 1)} \quad (\text{perry 7ed, halaman 18-36})$$

dengan :

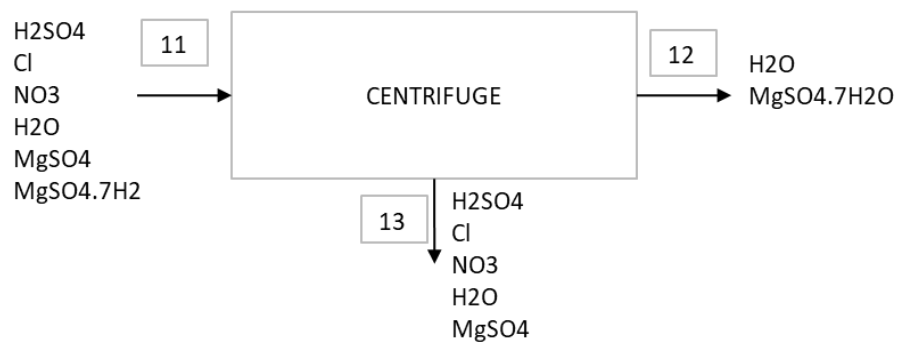
- P = Berat kristal
- R = Ratio BM dari kristal / larutan
- S = Solubility kristal pada mother liquor
- W<sub>o</sub> = Berat bahan yang akan dikristalkan pada feed
- H<sub>o</sub> = Total bahan yang bersifat liquid pada feed
- E = Evaporation

Solubility MgSO <sub>4</sub> pada 30 C	=	9,282 kg/kgH <sub>2</sub> O
R (BM Ratio)	=	1
S	=	0,08493622
W <sub>o</sub>	=	11192,23276 kg/jam
H <sub>o</sub>	=	Berat total - W <sub>o</sub>
	=	2684,43668 kg/jam
E	=	0 (asumsi tidak ada H <sub>2</sub> O yang menguap)
100W <sub>o</sub> - S(H <sub>o</sub> - E)	=	1118995,27 kg/jam
100-S(R-1)	=	100
P	=	11189,9527 kg/jam
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	=	2,280059045 kg/jam
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	=	11189,9527 kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	=	480,592 kg/jam
Cl	=	0,0355 kg/jam
NO <sub>3</sub>	=	0,03100245 kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	=	2203,778177 kg/jam



NM CRZ	INPUT	OUTPUT
KOMPONEN	ARUS 11 (kg/jam)	ARUS 12 (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	480,592	480,592
Cl	0,0355	0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,03100245	0,03100245
H <sub>2</sub> O	2203,778177	2203,778177
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	11192,23276	2,280059045
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O		11189,9527
TOTAL	13876,66944	13876,66944

### CENTRIFUGE



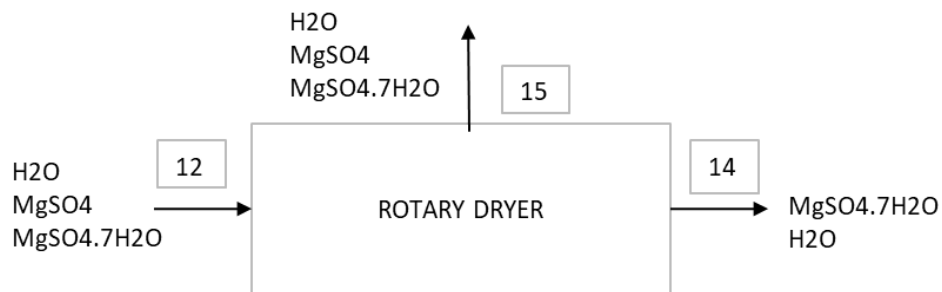
NM CENTRIFUGE	ARUS 12 = ARUS 13 + ARUS 14
ARUS 12	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	480,592
Cl	0,0355
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,03100245
H <sub>2</sub> O	2203,778177
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	2,280059045
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11189,9527

ARUS 14		
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)	KOMPONEN YANG TERIKUT PRODUK DIASUMSIKAN 1 %
H <sub>2</sub> O	22,03778177	
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11189,9527	

Komponen yang terikut diasumsikan 1%

NM CENTRIFUGE	INPUT		OUTPUT	
	ARUS 11	ARUS 13	ARUS 13	ARUS 14
KOMPONEN	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	480,592	480,592		
Cl	0,0355	0,0355		
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,03100245	0,03100245		
H <sub>2</sub> O	2203,778177	2181,740395	22,03778177	
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	2,280059045	2,280059045		
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11189,9527			11189,9527
SUB TOTAL	13876,66944	2664,678957	11211,99048	
TOTAL	13876,66944	13876,66944		

### ROTARY DRYER



NM RD	
ARUS 14	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	22,03778177
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11189,9527

Asumsi di Arus 15

Air yang teruapkan 90%

Produk dan Impuritas yang terikut 1%

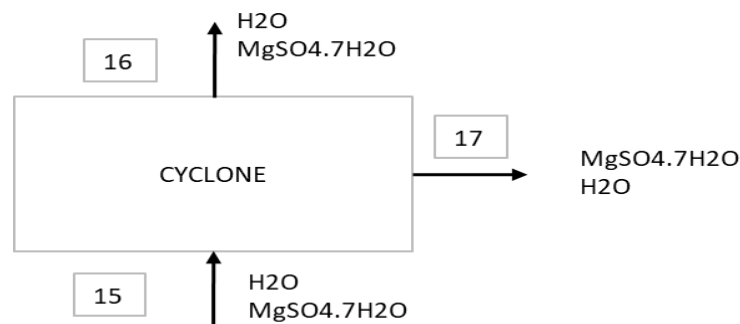
Efisiensi Rotary Dryer 90% (Perry, 1994)

ARUS 15	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	19,83400359
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	111,899527

ARUS 16	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11078,05318
H <sub>2</sub> O	2,203778177

NM RD KOMPONEN	INPUT	OUTPUT	
	ARUS 14 kg/jam	ARUS 15 kg/jam	ARUS 16 kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	22,03778177	19,83400359	2,203778177
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11189,9527	111,899527	11078,05318
SUB TOTAL	11211,99048	131,7335306	11080,25695
TOTAL	11211,99048	11211,99048	

### CYCLONE



NM CYCLONE	ARUS 15 = ARUS 17 + ARUS 18
EFISIENSI CYCLONE 99%	
KEHILANGAN 1 %	

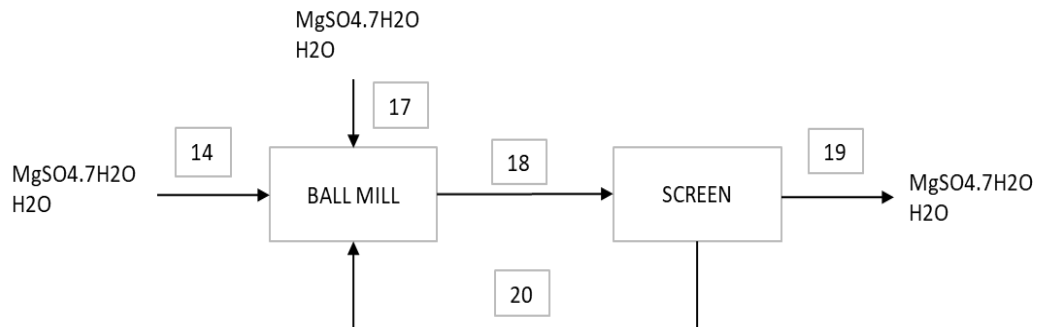
ARUS 15	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	19,83400359
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	111,899527

ARUS 17	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,198340036
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	1,11899527

ARUS 18	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	19,63566356
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	110,7805318

NM CYCLONE KOMPONEN	INPUT	OUTPUT	
	ARUS 15 kg/jam	ARUS 17 kg/jam	ARUS 18 kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	19,83400359	0,198340036	19,63566356
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	111,899527	1,11899527	110,7805318
SUB TOTAL	131,7335306	1,317335306	130,4161953
TOTAL	131,7335306	131,7335306	

### BALL MILL & SCREEN



Komposisi umpan Ballmill = 95% hasil Rotary Dryer dan Cyclone + 5% Recycle Screen			
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O :	10629,39202	+	Recycle Screen
ditentukan recycle screen sebesar 5% dari total umpan masuk Ball Mill			
=	5%	X	10629,39202
=	531,4696011	kg	
Diperoleh umpan Ball Mill sebesar :			
=	11160,86162	kg	
Umpan masuk screen = Produk Ball Mill			
Umpan Screen =	95% Produk utama	+	5% recycle
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O =	10602,81854	+	558,0430812

ARUS 16+18	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11160,86162
H <sub>2</sub> O	21,83944174

ARUS 19	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11187,4351
H <sub>2</sub> O	21,83944174

ARUS 20	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	26,57348006
H <sub>2</sub> O	1,091972087

ARUS 21	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	10602,81854

NM BALL MILL	INPUT		OUTPUT
	ARUS 16+ ARUS 18	ARUS 21	ARUS 20
KOMPONEN	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11160,86162	26,57348006	11187,4351
H <sub>2</sub> O	21,83944174	1,091972087	22,93141382
SUB TOTAL	11182,70107	27,66545214	11210,36652
TOTAL	11210,36652		11210,36652

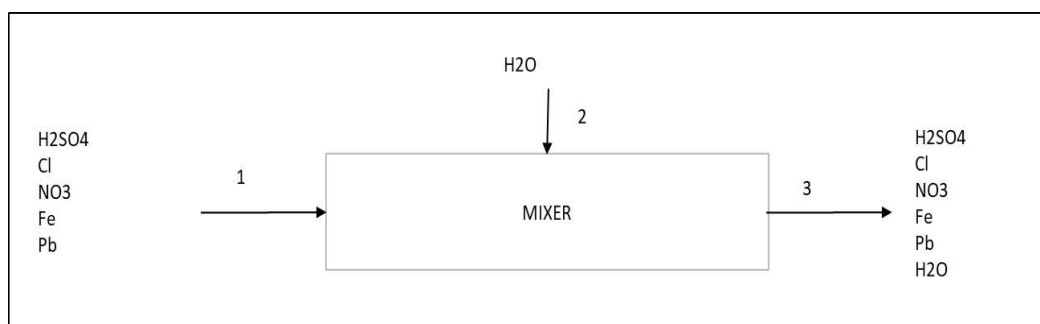


NM SCREEN				
KOMPONEN	INPUT		OUTPUT	
	ARUS 18	ARUS 20	ARUS 19	
	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam	
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	11187,4351	26,57348006	11160,86162	
H <sub>2</sub> O	22,93141382	1,091972087	21,83944174	
SUB TOTAL	11210,36652	27,66545214	11182,70107	
TOTAL	11210,36652	11210,36652		

## 2. Neraca Massa Aktual

Kapasitas pabrik per tahun	150000	ton/tahun
	150000000	kg/tahun
pabrik beroperasi	330	hari/tahun
kapasitas magnesium sulfat	454545,4545	kg/hari
	18939,39394	kg/jam
kapasitas Basic	11189,78604	kg/jam
Factor Scale	1,692560865	

## MIXER



NM MIXER	ARUS 1 + ARUS 2 + ARUS 3
ARUS 1	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422
Cl	0,060085911
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534
Fe	0,473917042
Pb	1,751800495
H <sub>2</sub> O	60,63325828

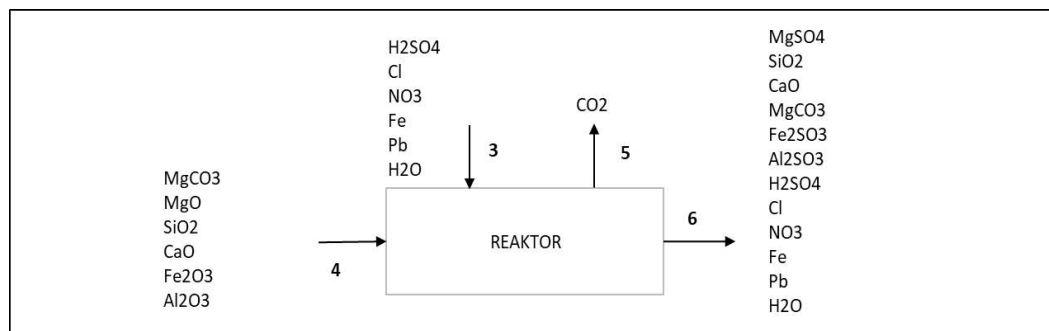
ARUS 2	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	2063,111281



ARUS 3	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422
Cl	0,060085911
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534
Fe	0,473917042
Pb	1,751800495
H <sub>2</sub> O	2123,744539

NM MIXER	INPUT		OUTPUT
	ARUS 1	ARUS 2	ARUS 3
KOMPONEN	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422		16268,62422
Cl	0,060085911		0,060085911
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534		0,052473534
Fe	0,473917042		0,473917042
Pb	1,751800495		1,751800495
H <sub>2</sub> O	60,63325828	2063,111281	2123,744539
SUB TOTAL	16331,59576	2063,111281	18394,70704
TOTAL	18394,70704		18394,70704

### REAKTOR



REAKSI	MgCO <sub>3</sub> +	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> →	MgSO <sub>4</sub> +	H <sub>2</sub> O +	CO <sub>2</sub>
MULA	98	98			
RX	93,1	93,1	93,1	93,1	93,1
SISA	4,9	4,9	93,1	93,1	93,1

ARUS 3	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422
Cl	0,060085911
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534
Fe	0,473917042
Pb	1,751800495
H <sub>2</sub> O	2123,744539

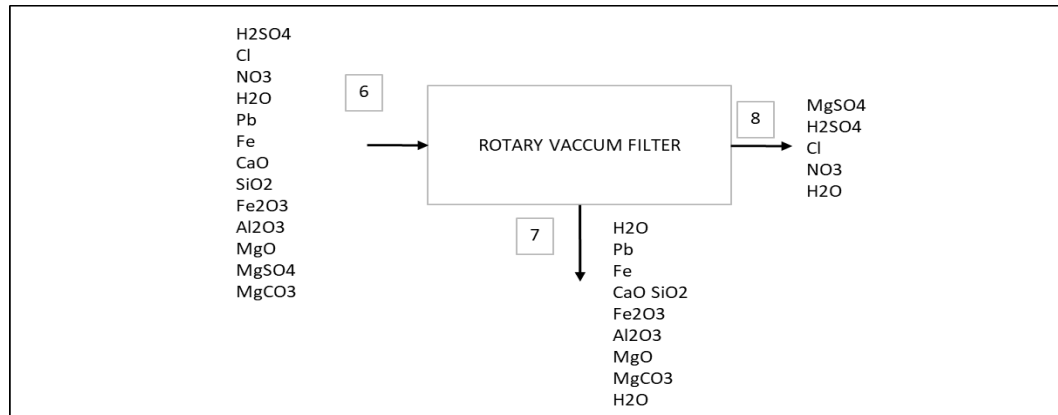


ARUS 4	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	13984,58104
MgO	54,56816228
SiO <sub>2</sub>	20,33781135
CaO	18,98376266
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	54,0570089
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	103,5441035

ARUS 6	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18969,1694
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	699,2290519
MgO	54,56816228
SiO <sub>2</sub>	20,33781135
CaO	18,98376266
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	54,0570089
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	103,5441035
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,4312111
Cl	0,060085911
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534
Fe	0,473917042
Pb	1,751800495
H <sub>2</sub> O	4960,138037

NM REAKTOR	INPUT		OUTPUT	
	ARUS 3 kg/jam	ARUS 4 kg/jam	ARUS 5 kg/jam	ARUS 6 kg/jam
MgSO <sub>4</sub>				18969,1694
MgCO <sub>3</sub>		13984,58104		699,2290519
MgO		54,56816228		54,56816228
SiO <sub>2</sub>		20,33781135		20,33781135
CaO		18,98376266		18,98376266
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		54,0570089		54,0570089
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		103,5441035		103,5441035
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422			813,4312111
Cl	0,060085911			0,060085911
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534			0,052473534
Fe	0,473917042			0,473917042
Pb	1,751800495			1,751800495
H <sub>2</sub> O	2123,744539			4960,138037
CO <sub>2</sub>			6934,982101	
SUB TOTAL	18394,70704	14236,07189	6934,982101	25695,79682
TOTAL	32630,77893		32630,77893	

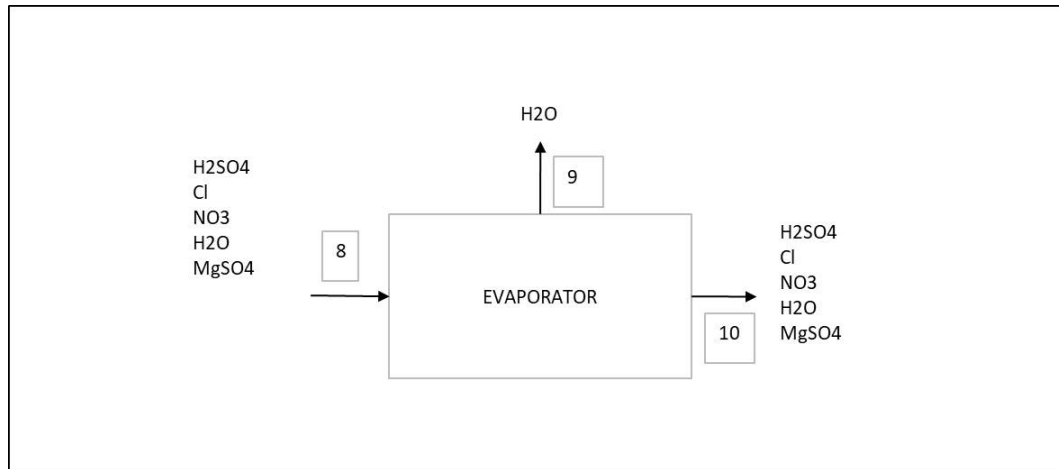
## ROTARY VACCUM FILTER



NM RVF KOMPONEN	INPUT		OUTPUT	
	ARUS 6 kg/jam	ARUS 8 kg/jam	ARUS 7 kg/jam	ARUS 9
H2SO4	813,9465733		813,9465733	
Cl	0,060123979		0,060123979	
NO3	0,052506779		0,052506779	
H2O	4963,28061		7464,783831	
Pb	1,752910376			1,752910376
Fe	0,4742173			0,4742173
CaO	18,99579012			18,99579012
SiO2	20,35069669			20,35069669
Fe2O3	54,09125757			54,09125757
Al2O3	103,6097055			103,6097055
MgO	54,6027348			54,6027348
MgSO4	18981,18762		18955,53714	25,6504781
MgCO3	699,6720595			699,6720595
H2O		2571,20768		69,70445908
SUB TOTAL	25712,0768	2571,20768	27234,38017	1048,904309
TOTAL	28283,28448		28283,28448	



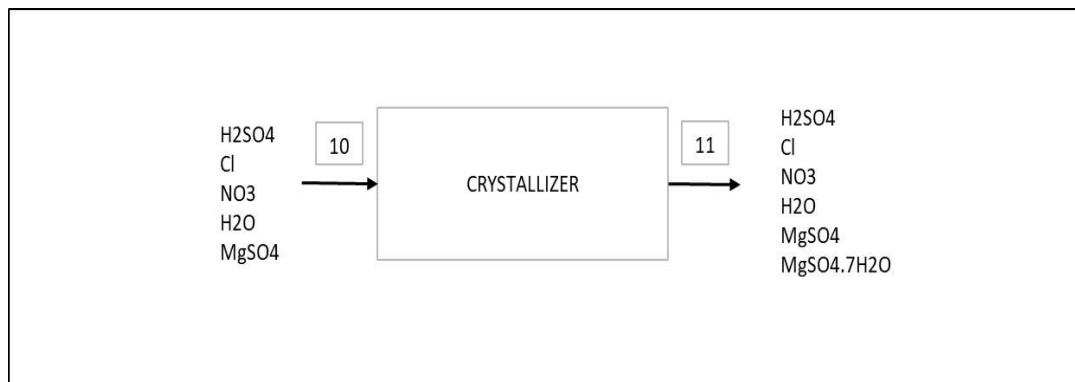
## EVAPORATOR



### NM EVAPORATOR

KOMPONEN	INPUT	OUTPUT	
	ARUS 8 kg/jam	ARUS 9 kg/jam	ARUS 10 kg/jam
H2SO4	813,9465733		813,9465733
Cl	0,060123979		0,060123979
NO3	0,052506779		0,052506779
H2O	7464,783831	3732,391916	3732,391916
MgSO4	18955,53714		18955,53714
SUB TOTAL	27234,38017	3732,391916	23501,98826
TOTAL	27234,38017	27234,38017	

## CRYSTALLIZER



Penentuan kristal yang terbentuk

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

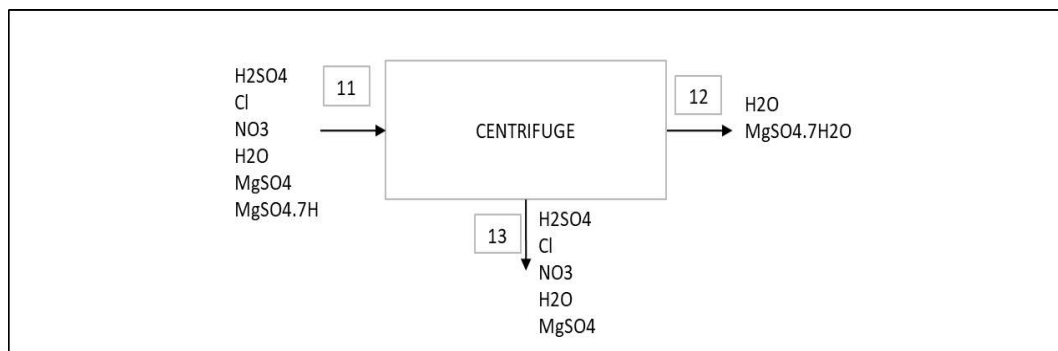
(Perry 7ed, hal 18-36)

dengan :

- P    ■ Berat kristal
- R    ■ Ratio BM dari kristal / larutan
- S    ■ Solubility kristal pada mother liquor
- W<sub>o</sub> ■ Berat bahan yang akan dikristalkan pada feed
- H<sub>o</sub> ■ Total bahan yang bersifat liquid pada feed
- E    ■ Evaporation

NM CRZ	INPUT	OUTPUT
KOMPONEN	ARUS 11	ARUS 12
	kg/jam	kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	813,9465733
Cl	0,060123979	0,060123979
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	0,052506779
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916	3732,391916
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18955,53714	3,861583728
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O		18951,67555
TOTAL	23501,98826	23501,98826

### CENTRIFUGE



NM CENTRIFUGE	
ARUS 12	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733
Cl	0,060123979
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	3,861583728
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18951,67555

ARUS 13	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9466
Cl	0,060124
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052507
H <sub>2</sub> O	3695,068
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	3,861584

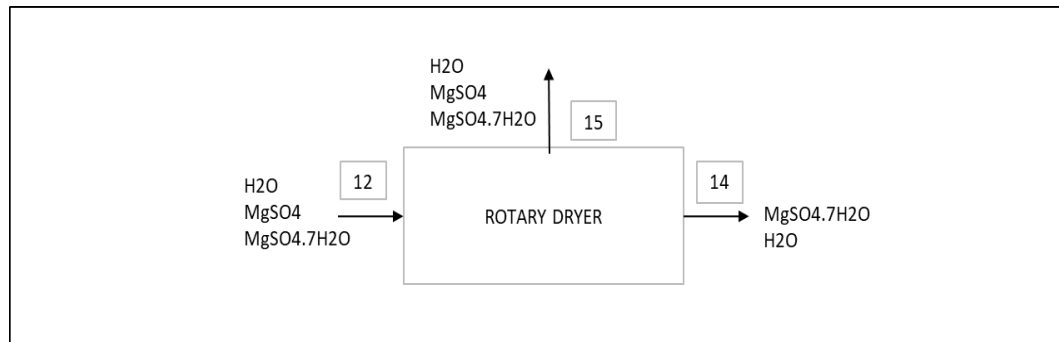


ARUS 14	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	37,32391916
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18951,67555

KOMPONEN YANG TERIKUT PRODUK DIASUMSIKAN 1 %

NM CENTRIFUGE KOMPONEN	INPUT	OUPTUT	
	ARUS 11 kg/jam	ARUS 13 kg/jam	ARUS 12 kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	813,9465733	
Cl	0,060123979	0,060123979	
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	0,052506779	
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916	3695,067997	37,32391916
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	3,861583728	3,861583728	0
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18951,67555		18951,67555
SUB TOTAL	23501,98826	4512,988784	18988,99947
TOTAL	23501,98826	23501,98826	

### ROTARY DRYER



ARUS 14	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	37,32391916
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18951,67555

Asumsi Di Arus 15

Air Yang Teruapkan 90%

Produk Dan Impuritas Yang Terikut 1%

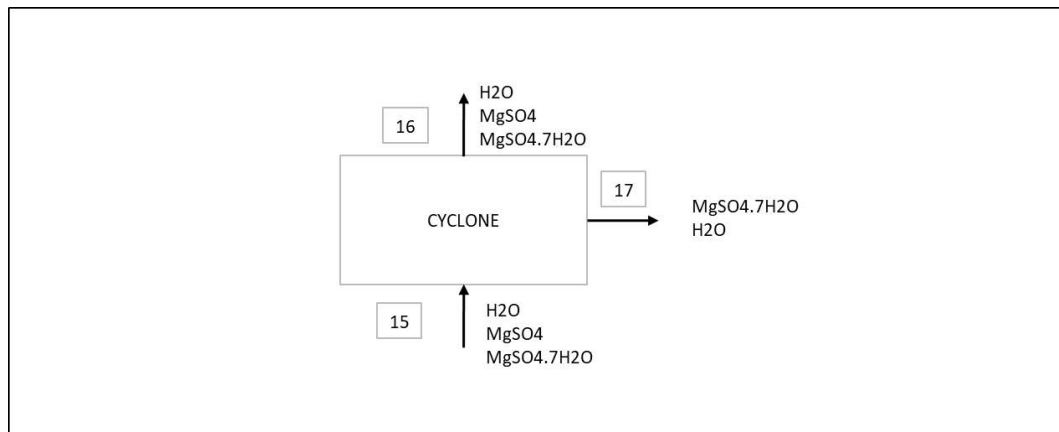
Efisiensi Rotary Dryer 90% (Perry, 1984)

ARUS 15	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,59152724
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	189,5167555

ARUS 16	
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,732391916
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18762,1588

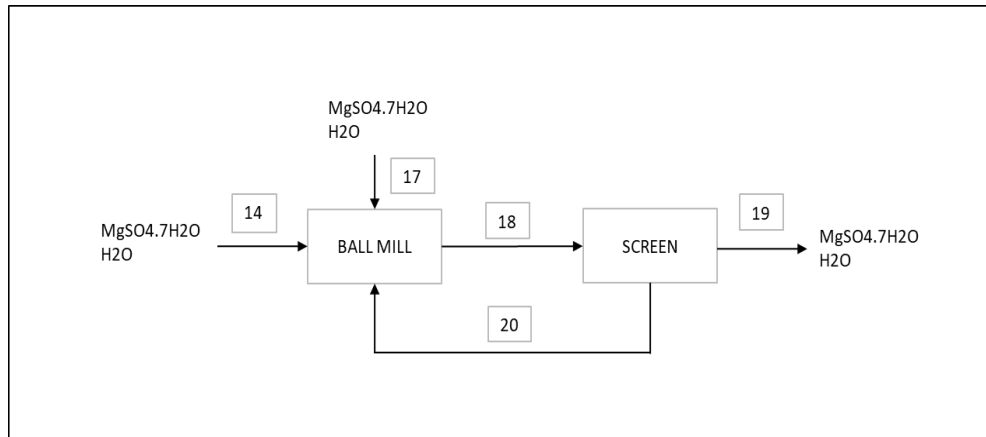
NM ROTARY DRYER	INPUT	OUTPUT	
	ARUS 12	ARUS 15	ARUS 14
KOMPONEN	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	37,32391916	33,59152724	3,732391916
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18951,67555	189,5167555	18762,1588
SUB TOTAL	18988,99947	223,1082828	18765,89119
TOTAL	18988,99947	18988,99947	

### CYCLONE



NM CYCLONE	INPUT	OUTPUT	
	ARUS 15	ARUS 17	ARUS 18
KOMPONEN	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,59152724	0,335915272	33,25561197
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	189,5167555	1,895167555	187,621588
SUB TOTAL	223,1082828	2,231082828	220,8772
TOTAL	223,1082828	223,1082828	

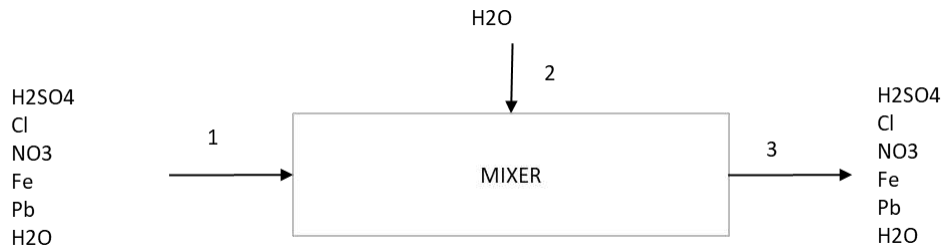
### BALL MILL & SCREEN



NM BALL MILL			
KOMPONEN	INPUT		OUTPUT
	ARUS 16 + ARUS 18	ARUS 19	ARUS 20
	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18902,40594	45,00572842	18947,41166
H <sub>2</sub> O	36,98800388	1,849400194	38,83740408
SUB TOTAL	18939,39394	46,85512861	18986,24907
TOTAL	18986,24907		18986,24907

NM SCREEN			
KOMPONEN	INPUT	OUTPUT	
	ARUS 19	ARUS 21	ARUS 20
	kg/jam	kg/jam	kg/jam
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18947,41166	45,00572842	18902,40594
H <sub>2</sub> O	38,83740408	1,849400194	36,98800388
SUB TOTAL	18986,24907	46,85512861	18939,39394
TOTAL	18986,24907	18986,24907	

### 3. Lampiran Neraca Panas



MIXER		
KONDISI OPERASI	30	C
	303,15	K
TEKANAN	1	atm

KOMPONEN	INPUT	OUTOUT
	kg/jam	kg/jam
H2SO4	16268,62422	16268,62422
Cl	0,060085911	0,060085911
NO3	0,052473534	0,052473534
Fe	0,473917042	0,473917042
Pb	1,751800495	1,751800495
H2O	2123,744539	2123,744539
TOTAL	18394,70704	18394,70704

ARUS 1									
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (kg/L) (303,15)	$C_p$ (303,15)	x	$C_p \cdot x$	$\rho \cdot x$	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H2SO4	16268,62422	1,8261	701,6578669	0,99614419	698,9524073	1,819058905	98,08	165,8709647	116384,6673
Cl	0,060085911	2,16	40	3,67912E-06	0,000147165	7,9469E-06	35,5	0,001692561	0,067702435
NO3	0,052473534	1,45	130	3,21301E-06	0,000417691	4,65886E-06	62,0049	0,00084628	0,110016456
Fe	0,473917042	1,190803508	128,0392692	2,90184E-05	0,003715497	3,45552E-05	56	0,008462804	1,083571281
Pb	1,751800495	2,857875433	132,3105508	0,000107265	0,014192225	0,000306549	207	0,008462804	1,119718301
H2O	2123,744539	0,422515333	165,5563173	0,003712635	0,614650221	0,001568645	18,01528	3,36565728	557,2058245
TOTAL	16331,59576				698,9708799	1,819412614			116944,2541

$\rho$ campuran	1,819412614	kg/L		
$C_p$ campuran	698,9708799	J/mol.K	7,152354723	J/kg.K
$F_v$ campuran	8976,301268	L/jam		



ARUS 2									
KOMPONEN	MASSA A (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (kg/L) (303,15)	Cp (303,15)	x	Cp.x	$\rho.x$	BM	mol	Q = mol.Cp
H <sub>2</sub> O	2063,111281	0,422515333	165,5563173	1	165,5563173	0,422515333	18,01528	114,5200786	18959,52247
TOTAL	2063,111281								

$\rho$	0,422515333	kg/L		
Cp	165,5563173	J/mol.K	9,189772087	J/kg.K
Fv	4882,926422	L/jam		

ARUS KELUAR									
ARUS 3									
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (kg/L) (303,15)	Cp (303,15)	x	Cp.x	$\rho.x$	BM	mol	Q = mol.Cp
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422	1,8261	701,6578669	0,884418773	620,5593895	1,615037121	98,08	165,8709647	116384,6673
Cl	0,060085911	2,16	40	2,82924E-05	0,001131698	6,11117E-05	35,5	0,001692561	0,067702435
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534	1,45	130	2,85264E-06	0,000370844	4,13633E-06	62,0049	0,00084628	0,001227107
Fe	0,473917042	1,190803508	128,0392692	2,57638E-05	0,003298775	3,06796E-05	56	0,008462804	1,083571281
Pb	1,751800495	2,857875433	132,3105508	9,52339E-05	0,012600456	0,000272167	207	0,008462804	1,119718301
H <sub>2</sub> O	2123,744539	0,422515333	165,5563173	0,115454111	19,11415735	0,048781132	18,01528	117,8857359	19516,72829
TOTAL	18394,70704				639,6909486	1,615037121			135903,6678

$\rho$ campuran	1,615037121	kg/L		
Cp campuran	639,6909486	J/mol.K	7,199991594	J/kg.K
Fv campuran	11389,64969	L/jam		

PANAS PELARUTAN			
$\Delta H_s$			
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	110		kJ/mol
massa H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422		kg/jam
mol H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	165,8709647		mol/jam
	165870,9647		mol/jam
sehingga panas pelarutnya adalah			
mol H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> x $\Delta H_s$ =		18245806,12	kJ/jam



<b>Neraca Panas :</b>		
Rate of Heat Input - (Rate of Heat Output + Heat of mixing) = Rate of Heat Accumulation		
asumsi: panas pencampuran (heat of mixing) diabaikan		

$$Fv \cdot \rho_{\text{camp}} C_{p_{\text{camp}}} [T - T_{\text{ref}}]_{\text{in}} - Fv \rho_{\text{camp}} C_{p_{\text{camp}}} [T - T_{\text{ref}}]_{\text{out}} = 0$$

diambil Tref = 25 C

$$T = \frac{Fv_i \cdot C_{p_i} \rho_i [T_0 - 25]}{Fv_o \cdot C_{p_o} \rho_o} + 25$$

Fv in . ρ camp in . Cp camp in . (T-Tref) in	678844,4425	J/jam
	678,8444425	kJ/jam
Fv in . ρ camp out . Cp camp out . (T-Tref) out	662208,6803	J/jam
	662,2086803	kJ/jam
	T =	26,02512163
		299,1751216
		K

ARUS 3									
KOMPONEN	MASSA (kg/jam)	ρ (299,65)	Cp (299,65)	x	Cp.x	ρ.x	BM	mol	Q = mol.Cp
H2SO4	16268,62422	1,2903	210,101091	0,884418773	185,817349	1,141165542	98,08	165,8709647	34849,67065
Cl	0,060085911	0,628903861	12	2,82924E-05	0,000339509	1,77932E-05	35,5	0,001692561	0,02031073
NO3	0,052473534	1,45	39	2,85264E-06	0,000111253	4,13633E-06	62,0049	0,00084628	0,033004937
Fe	0,473917042	1,191142594	38,39149391	2,57638E-05	0,00098911	3,06883E-05	56	0,008462804	0,324899701
Pb	1,751800495	2,858869758	39,66600881	9,52339E-05	0,00377755	0,000272261	207	0,008462804	0,335685671
H2O	2123,744539	0,423361436	49,65345222	0,115454111	5,73269516	0,048878818	18,01528	117,8857359	5853,433752
TOTAL	18394,70704	7,842577649			191,5552616	1,19036924			40703,8183

NERACA PANAS DISEKITAR MIXER			
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK, kJ/jam		Q KELUAR, kJ/jam
	ARUS 1	ARUS 2	ARUS 3
H2SO4	116384,6673		116384,6673
Cl	0,067702435		0,067702435
NO3	0,110016456		0,001227107
Fe	1,083571281		1,083571281
Pb	1,119718301		1,119718301
H2O		18959,52247	19516,72829
Panas pelarutan	18245806,12		
SUBTOTAL	18381152,69		135903,6678
PANAS YANG DIKELUARKAN			18245249,03
TOTAL	18381152,69		18381152,69





### HEATER-01

FUNGSI : Memanaskan hasil dari mixer dari suhu 26,5121851 C ke suhu 30 C		
UMPAN	=	18394,70704 kg/jam

PANAS YANG MASUK (ARUS 3)			
T	=	26,02512163	C
			K
		1	atm
		760	mmHg

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (299,65)	$C_p$ (299,65)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422	1,2903	210,101091	98,08	165,8709647	34849,67065
Cl	0,060085911	0,628903861	12	35,5	0,001692561	0,02031073
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534	1,45	39	62,0049	0,00084628	0,033004937
Fe	0,473917042	1,191142594	38,39149391	56	0,008462804	0,324899701
Pb	1,751800495	2,858869758	39,66600881	207	0,008462804	0,335685671
H <sub>2</sub> O	2123,744539	0,423361436	49,65345222	18,01528	117,8857359	5853,433752
TOTAL	18394,70704					40703,8183

PANAS YANG KELUAR			
T	=	30	C
		303,15	K
P	=	1	atm
		760	mmHg

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (303,15)	$C_p$ (303,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	16268,62422	1,8261	701,6578669	98,08	165,8709647	116384,6673
Cl	0,060085911	2,16	40	35,5	0,001692561	0,067702435
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534	1,45	130	62,0049	0,00084628	0,110016456
Fe	0,473917042	1,190803508	128,0392692	56	0,008462804	1,083571281
Pb	1,751800495	2,857875433	132,3105508	207	0,008462804	1,119718301
H <sub>2</sub> O	2123,744539	0,422515333	165,5563173	18,01528	117,8857359	19516,72829
TOTAL	18394,70704					135903,7766

NERACA PANAS HEATER		
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK, kJ/jam	Q KELUAR, kJ/jam
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	34849,67065	116384,6673
Cl	0,02031073	0,067702435
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,033004937	0,110016456
Fe	0,324899701	1,083571281
Pb	0,335685671	1,119718301
H <sub>2</sub> O	5853,433752	19516,72829
SUBTOTAL	40703,8183	135903,7766
Q LOSS		5010,524121
BEBAN PEMANAS	100210,4824	
TOTAL	140914,3007	140914,3007







MgCO <sub>3</sub>	-1113
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-813,99
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	-1278
H <sub>2</sub> O	-285,83
CO <sub>2</sub>	-394
(Wagman et al, 1982)	

$\Delta H R^{\circ} 298$	=	$\Delta H R^{\circ} 298,15 \text{ Produk} - \Delta H R^{\circ} 298,15 \text{ Reaktan}$				
	=	$\{(\Delta H_f 298,15 \text{ MgSO}_4) + (\Delta H_f 298,15 \text{ H}_2\text{O})\} + \{(\Delta H_f 298,15 \text{ CO}_2)\} - \{(\Delta H_f 298,15 \text{ MgCO}_3)\} + \{(\Delta H_f 298,15 \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4)\}$				
	=	-30,84	kJ/mol	x	93,1	mol/jam
	=	-2871,204	kJ/jam			
$\int C_p \cdot dT$		$\int C_p \cdot dT, \text{Produk} - \int C_p \cdot dT, \text{reaktan}$				
=	=	$\{(\int C_p \cdot dT \text{ MgSO}_4 + \int C_p \cdot dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} + \int C_p \cdot dT \text{ CO}_2) - (\int C_p \cdot dT \text{ MgCO}_3 + \int C_p \cdot dT \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4)\}$				
=		3957,901749	+	6387,307991		
=		-2429,406243	J/mol	x	93,1	mol/jam
=		-226177,7212	J/jam			
=		-226,1777212	kJ/jam			

Panas reaksi		
$\Delta H R =$	$\Delta H R^{\circ} 298 + \int C_p \cdot dT$	
=	-3097,381721	kJ/jam

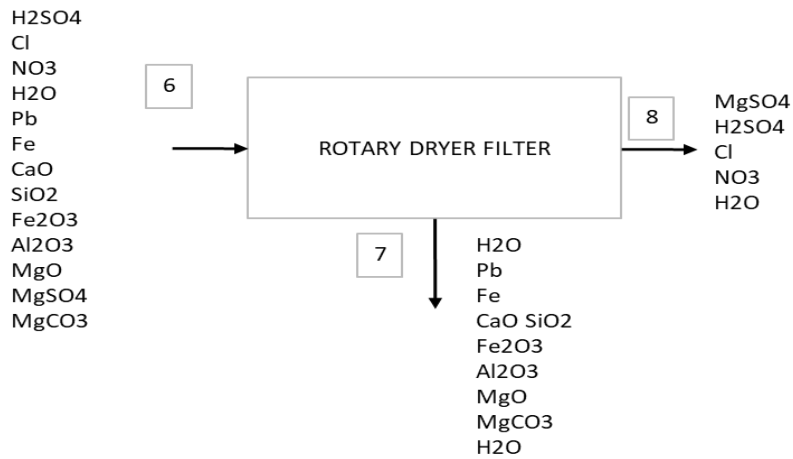
NP Total Reaktor	Q MASUK (kJ/jam)		Q KELUAR (kJ/jam)	
	ARUS 3	ARUS 4	ARUS 5	ARUS 6
MgSO <sub>4</sub>				168292,6808
MgCO <sub>3</sub>		112128,7722		5606,438608
MgO		2048,598904		2048,598904
SiO <sub>2</sub>		649,8256415		649,8256415
CaO		304,4706256		304,4706256
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		984,8792698		984,8792698
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		1496,939377		1496,939377
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	116384,6673			47367,00832
Cl	0,067702435			0,541619477
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,110016456			0,88013165
Fe	1,083571281			8,720191966
Pb	1,119718301			9,018720051
H <sub>2</sub> O	19516,72829			365723,8227
CO <sub>2</sub>			246071,0815	
Panas Reaksi			3097,381721	
Beban Pendingin	588145,0256			
Sub Total	135903,7766	117613,486	246071,0815	592493,825
TOTAL	841662,2882		841662,2882	



pendingin yang digunakan adalah air (H <sub>2</sub> O) dengan suhu masuk 27 C dan suhu keluar 75 C				
T masuk =	27	C	300,15	K
T keluar =	75	C	348,15	K
Q =	588145,0256	kJ/jam		
Cp.dT =	66,20714767	kJ/jam	66,20714767	kJ/kg
kebutuhan pendingin (m) =	Q	=	8883,406796	kg/jam
	Cp.ΔT			

suhu keluar reaktor	
dT = Q camp / m camp. Cp camp	
dT=	0,426502659
dT = T2 - T1	
T1	65
T2	65,42650266

**FILTER**



KONDISI OPERASI =	T	65	C
		338,15	K
	P	1	atm



ARUS MASUK FILTER						
ARUS 6						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (338,15)	Cp (338,15)	BM	mol	Q = mol.Cp
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18981,18762	0,00000266	1068	120,38	157,6772522	168399,3053
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	699,6720595	2,96	676	84,31	8,298802746	5609,990656
MgO	54,6027348	0,601558445	1512,943306	40,3	1,354906571	2049,896826
SiO <sub>2</sub>	20,35069669	0,613107197	1919,652212	60,08	0,338726643	650,2373488
CaO	18,99579012	3,34	899,4377452	56,08	0,338726643	304,6635277
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	54,09125757	5,24	2909,435313	159,69	0,338726643	985,5032556
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	103,6097055	5,24	1474,037959	101,96	1,016179928	1497,887787
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,279	5711,307991	98,08	8,298802746	47397,01844
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	320	35,5	0,001693633	0,541962628
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	1040	62,0049	0,000846817	0,880689271
Fe	0,4742173	1,187417957	1030,41399	56	0,008468166	8,725716781
Pb	1,752910376	2,847951181	1065,689304	207	0,008468166	9,024434003
H <sub>2</sub> O	4963,28061	0,414146743	1328,313249	18,01528	275,5039395	365955,5328
TOTAL	25712,0768					592869,2088

ARUS 8 (INPUT)						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (338,15)	Cp (338,15)	BM	mol	Q = mol.Cp
H <sub>2</sub> O	2571,20768	0,414146743	1328,313249	18,01528	142,7237145	189581,8009
TOTAL	2571,20768					189581,8009

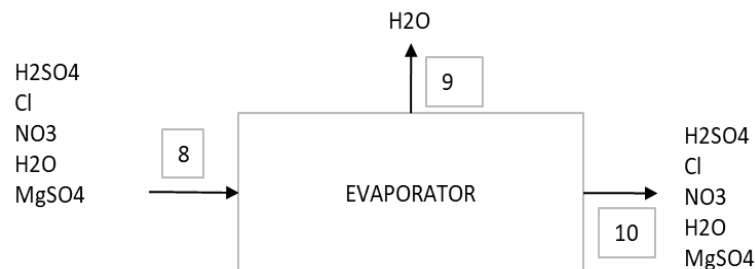
ARUS 7 (OUTPUT)						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (338,15)	Cp (338,15)	BM	mol	Q = mol.Cp
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18955,53714	0,00000266	1068	120,38	157,4641729	168171,7367
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,279	5711,307991	98,08	8,298802746	47397,01844
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	320	35,5	0,001693633	0,541962628
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	1040	62,0049	0,000846817	0,880689271
H <sub>2</sub> O	7464,783831	0,414146743	1328,313249	18,01528	414,3584686	550397,8435
TOTAL	27234,38017					765968,0213

ARUS 9 (OUTPUT)						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (338,15)	Cp (338,15)	BM	mol	Q = mol.Cp
Pb	1,752910376	2,847951181	1065,689304	207	0,008468166	9,024434003
Fe	0,4742173	1,187417957	1030,41399	56	0,008468166	8,725716781
CaO	18,99579012	3,34	899,4377452	56,08	0,338726643	304,6635277
SiO <sub>2</sub>	20,35069669	0,613107197	1919,652212	60,08	0,338726643	650,2373488
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	54,09125757	5,24	2909,435313	159,69	0,338726643	985,5032556
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	103,6097055	5,24	1474,037959	101,96	1,016179928	1497,887787
MgO	54,6027348	0,601558445	1512,943306	40,3	1,354906571	2049,896826
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	25,6504781	0,00000266	1068	120,38	0,213079233	227,5686211
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	699,6720595	2,96	676	84,31	8,298802746	5609,990656
H <sub>2</sub> O	69,70445908	0,414146743	1328,313249	18,01528	3,86918544	5139,490282
TOTAL	1048,904309					16482,98845



NP FILTER KOMPONEN	Q masuk (kJ/jam)		Q keluar (kJ/jam)	
	ARUS 6	ARUS 8	ARUS 7	ARUS 9
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	168399,3053		168171,7367	227,5686211
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	5609,990656			5609,990656
MgO	2049,896826			2049,896826
SiO <sub>2</sub>	650,2373488			650,2373488
CaO	304,6635277			304,6635277
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	985,5032556			985,5032556
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1497,887787			1497,887787
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	47397,01844		47397,01844	
Cl	0,541962628		0,541962628	
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,880689271		0,880689271	
Fe	8,725716781			8,725716781
Pb	9,024434003			9,024434003
H <sub>2</sub> O	365955,5328		550397,8435	5139,490282
H <sub>2</sub> O		189581,8009		
SUB TOTAL	592869,2088	189581,8009	765968,0213	16482,98845
TOTAL	782451,0097		782451,0097	

### EVAPORATOR



T MASUK =	65	C
	338,15	K
T KELUAR =	100	C
	373,15	K

ARUS MASUK EVAPORATOR						
ARUS 7						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (338,15)	$C_p$ (338,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,279	5711,307991	98,08	8,298802746	47397,01844
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	320	35,5	0,001693633	0,541962628
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	1040	62,0049	0,000846817	0,880689271
H <sub>2</sub> O	7464,783831	0,414146743	1328,313249	18,01528	414,3584686	550397,8435
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18955,53714	0,00000266	1068	120,38	157,4641729	168171,7367
TOTAL	27234,38017					765968,0213



ARUS YANG MENGUAP						
ARUS 9						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	207,1792343	410377,2661

ARUS 10						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,2446	10870,0287	98,08	8,298802746	90208,22405
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	600	35,5	0,001693633	1,016179928
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	1950	62,0049	0,000846817	1,651292383
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	207,1792343	410377,2661
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18955,53714	0,00000266	2002,5	120,38	157,4641729	315322,0063
TOTAL	23501,98826					815910,1639

$Q \text{ MASUK} + Q \text{ PEMANAS} = Q \text{ KELUAR} + \text{KEHILANGAN PANAS}$

Asumsi  $Q \text{ Loss} = 10\%$  dari  $Q \text{ supply}$

(kehilangan maksimum = 10% : Ulrich, hal, 432)

765968,0213  $Q \text{ PEMANAS}$                       1226287,43.+5%  $Q \text{ PEMANAS}$

$Q \text{ PEMANAS}$                       484546,746

$\text{KEHILANGAN PANAS} = 24227,3373 \text{ kJ/jam}$

NP EVAPORATOR			
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK (kJ/jam)	Q KELUAR ( kJ/jam)	
	ARUS 8	ARUS 9	ARUS 10
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	47397,01844		90208,22405
Cl	0,541962628		1,016179928
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,880689271		1,651292383
H <sub>2</sub> O	550397,8435	410377,2661	410377,2661
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	168171,7367		315322,0063
SUB TOTAL	765968,0213	410377,2661	815910,1639
BEBAN PEMANAS	484546,746		
Q LOSS		24227,3373	
TOTAL	1250514,767	1250514,767	

### KEBUTUHAN STEAM

pemanas yang digunakan adalah steam jenuh

T masuk = 120 C = 393,15 K

T keluar = 110 C = 383,15 K

$Q \text{ pemanas}$                       484546,746



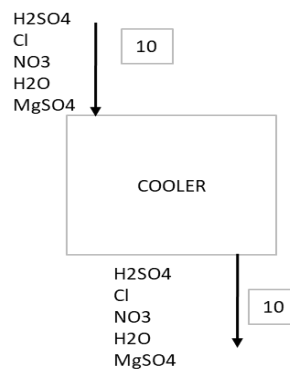
$\text{kJ/jam}$  (smith : steam table) dengan interpolasi

$\lambda$  steam 120 C, 1 atm = 946,66 Btu/lb = 2201,93116 kJ/jam

Kebutuhan steam (m) =  $Q/\lambda$

Kebutuhan steam (m) = 220,0553563 kg/jam

### COOLER SEBELUM MASUK CRYSTALLIZER



PANAS MASUK					
ARUS 10 SEBELUM COOLER					
Dimana :	T =	100	C	373,15	K
	T ref =	25	C	298,15	K

ARUS 10						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,2446	10870,0287	98,08	8,298802746	90208,22405
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	600	35,5	0,001693633	1,016179928
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	1950	62,0049	0,000846817	1,651292383
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	207,1792343	410377,2661
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18955,53714	0,00000266	2002,5	120,38	157,4641729	315322,0063
TOTAL	23501,98826					815910,1639

PANAS KELUAR

ARUS 10 SESUDAH COOLER

Dimana : T = 50 C = 23,15 K

T ref = 25 C = 298,15 K



Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (323,15)	$C_p$ (323,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,2806	3544,321087	98,08	8,298802746	29413,62157
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	200	35,5	0,001693633	0,338726643
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	650	62,0049	0,000846817	0,550430794
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916	0,417712791	829,1230366	18,01528	207,1792343	171777,0758
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18955,53714	0,00000266	667,5	120,38	157,4641729	105107,3354
TOTAL	23501,98826					306298,922

NERACA PANAS COOLER		
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK	Q KELUAR
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	90208,22405	29413,62157
Cl	1,016179928	0,338726643
NO <sub>3</sub>	1,651292383	0,550430794
H <sub>2</sub> O	410377,2661	171777,0758
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	315322,0063	105107,3354
SUB TOTAL	815910,1639	306298,922
BEBAN PENDINGIN		509611,2419
TOTAL	815910,1639	815910,1639

pendingin yang digunakan adalah H<sub>2</sub>O

$$T \text{ masuk} = 27 \text{ C}$$

$$T \text{ keluar} = 60 \text{ C}$$

$$Q = 509611,2419 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$C_p \cdot dT = 1095,557616 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan pendingin} &= \frac{Q \text{ kJ/jam}}{C_p \cdot dT \text{ kJ/kg}} \\ &= 465,1615164 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

### CRYSTALLIZER



ARUS 10

$$\text{dimana} = T = 50 \text{ C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (323,15)	$C_p$ (323,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H2SO4	813,9465733	1,2806	3544,321087	98,08	8,298802746	29413,62157
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	200	35,5	0,001693633	0,338726643
NO3	0,052506779	1,45	650	62,0049	0,000846817	0,550430794
H2O	3732,391916	0,417712791	829,1230366	18,01528	207,1792343	171777,0758
MgSO4	18955,53714	0,00000266	667,5	120,38	157,4641729	105107,3354
TOTAL	23501,98826					306298,922

ARUS 11

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

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (323,15)	$C_p$ (323,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H2SO4	813,9465733	1,8261	701,6578669	98,08	8,298802746	5822,920232
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	40	35,5	0,001693633	0,067745329
NO3	0,052506779	1,45	130	62,0049	0,000846817	0,110086159
H2O	3732,391916	0,422515333	165,5563173	18,01528	207,1792343	34299,83105
MgSO4(aq)	3,861583728	0,00000266	133,5	120,38	0,032078283	4,282450803
MgSO4.7H2O(s)	18951,67555	1,68	445	246,47	76,89242323	34217,12834
TOTAL	23501,98826					74344,3399

NERACA PANAS CYRSTALLIZER		
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK (kJ/jam)	Q KELUAR (kJ/jam)
	ARUS 10	ARUS 11
H2SO4	29413,62157	5822,920232
Cl	0,338726643	0,067745329
NO3	0,550430794	0,110086159
H2O	171777,0758	34299,83105
MgSO4(aq)	105107,3354	4,282450803
MgSO4.7H2O(s)		34217,12834
Panas Kristalisasi	1023,747568	
SUB TOTAL	307322,6696	74344,3399
BEBAN PENDINGIN		232978,3297
TOTAL	307322,6696	307322,6696

Pendingin yang digunakan adalah H<sub>2</sub>O

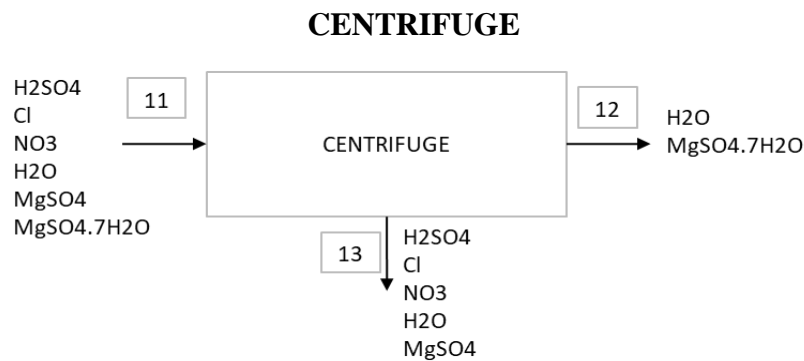
$$T \text{ masuk} = 27 \text{ C}$$

$$T \text{ keluar} = 35 \text{ C}$$

$$Q = 232978,3297 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$C_p \cdot dT = 66,20714767 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kebutuhan pendingin} &= \frac{Q \text{ kJ/jam}}{C_p \cdot dT \text{ kJ/kg}} \\ &= 3518,930174 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$



PANAS MASUK

ARUS 11

$$\text{dimana : } T = 30 \text{ C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T \text{ ref} = 25 \text{ C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (303,15)	$C_p$ (303,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,8261	701,6578669	98,08	8,298802746	5822,920232
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	40	35,5	0,001693633	0,067745329
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	130	62,0049	0,000846817	0,110086159
H <sub>2</sub> O	3732,391916	0,422515333	165,5563173	18,01528	207,1792343	34299,83105
MgSO <sub>4</sub> (aq)	3,861583728	0,00000266	133,5	120,38	0,032078283	4,282450803
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O(s)	18951,67555	1,68	445	246,47	76,89242323	34217,12834
TOTAL	23501,98826					74344,3399

PANAS KELUAR

ARUS 13

$$\text{dimana : } T = 30 \text{ C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T \text{ ref} = 25 \text{ C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (303,15)	$C_p$ (303,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,9465733	1,8261	701,6578669	98,08	8,298802746	5822,920232
Cl	0,060123979	2,16	40	35,5	0,001693633	0,067745329
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052506779	1,45	130	62,0049	0,000846817	0,110086159
H <sub>2</sub> O	3695,067997	0,422515333	165,5563173	18,01528	205,1074419	33956,83274
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	3,861583728	0,00000266	133,5	120,38	0,032078283	4,282450803
TOTAL	4512,988784					39784,21325

### ARUS 12

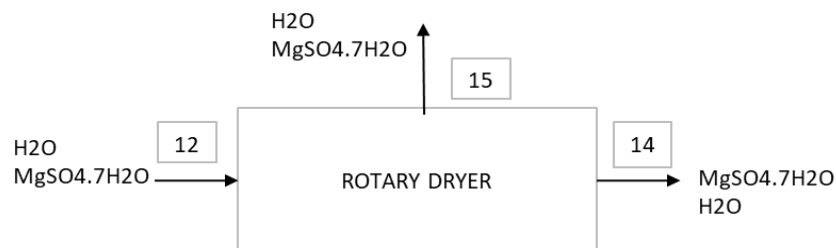
dimana :  $T = 30 \text{ C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (303,15)	$C_p$ (303,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	37,32391916	0,422515333	165,5563173	18,01528	2,071792343	342,9983105
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	18951,67555	1,68	445	246,47	76,89242323	34217,12834
TOTAL	18988,99947					34560,12665

NERACA PANAS CENTRIFUGE			
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK (Kj/jam)	Q KELUAR (Kj/jam)	
	ARUS 11	ARUS 13	ARUS 12
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	5822,920232	5822,920232	
Cl	0,067745329	0,067745329	
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,110086159	0,110086159	
H <sub>2</sub> O	34299,83105	33956,83274	342,9983105
MgSO <sub>4</sub> (aq)	4,282450803	4,282450803	
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O(s)	34217,12834		34217,12834
SUB TOTAL	74344,3399	39784,21325	34560,12665
TOTAL	74344,3399	74344,3399	

### ROTARY DRYER



PANAS MASUK RD



### ARUS 12

dimana :  $T = 30 \text{ C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$

$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ C} = 262,15 \text{ K}$

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (323,15)	$C_p$ (323,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	37,32391916	0,422515333	165,5563173	18,01528	2,071792343	342,9983105
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	18951,67555	1,68	445	246,47	76,89242323	34217,12834
TOTAL	18988,99947					34560,12665

### PANAS KELUAR RD

#### ARUS 15

dimana :  $T = 100 \text{ C} = 373,15 \text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,59152724	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	1,864613109	3693,395394
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	189,5167555	1,68	6675	246,47	0,768924232	5132,569251
TOTAL	223,1082828					8825,964645

#### ARUS 14

dimana :  $T = 100 \text{ C} = 373,15 \text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,732391916	0,405943907	5,6430E+03	18,01528	0,207179234	1169,120309
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	18762,1588	1,68	6675	246,47	76,123499	508124,3558
TOTAL	18765,89119					509293,4761

entalpi uap air pada suhu 100 C

$H = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T + m \cdot \lambda$  (terjadi perubahan fase)

massa uap air = 33,59152724 kg/jam

= 1,864613109 mol/jam

$C_p \cdot dT \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 1980,783776 \text{ J/mol}$

$\lambda \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 9,729 \text{ kal/mol}$  (Perry, 7th, Tabel-2-190)

$$= 40,8618 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 3693,395394 \text{ J/jam} \\ &= 3,693395394 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{LATEN}} &= m \cdot \lambda \\ &= 6,886753467 \text{ J/jam} \\ &= 0,006886753 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O TOTAL}} = 3,700282148 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{TOTAL Panas keluar} = 509293,4761 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{suhu udara masuk} = 120 \text{ C} = 393,15 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ udara} = 1,013 \text{ kJ/kg.K} = 34,93103448 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} = 3318,448276 \text{ J/mol (kJ/kmol)} = 3,318448276 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\text{suhu udara keluar} = 100 \text{ C} = 373,15 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ udara} = 1,009 \text{ kJ/kg.K} = 34,79310345 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} = 2609,482759 \text{ J/mol (kJ/kmol)} = 2,609482759 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ H}_2\text{O(g) pada } 120 \text{ C} = 3171,44192 \text{ J/mol (kJ/kmol)} = 3,17144192 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ H}_2\text{O(g) pada } 100 \text{ C} = 1980,783776 \text{ J/mol (kJ/kmol)} = 1,980783776 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

#### NERACA ENERGI TOTAL

$$Q_{\text{BAHAN MASUK}} + Q_{\text{UDARA MASUK}} = Q_{\text{BAHAN KELUAR}} + Q_{\text{UDARA KELUAR}}$$

$$Q_{\text{BAHAN KELUAR}} - Q_{\text{BAHAN MASUK}} = Q_{\text{UDARA MASUK}} - Q_{\text{UDARA KELUAR}}$$

$$509293,4761 - 74344,3399 = (m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} + m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ air}) \text{ masuk} - (m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} + m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ air}) \text{ keluar}$$

$$434949,1362 = (m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} + m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ air}) \text{ masuk} - (m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} + m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ air}) \text{ keluar}$$

$$m = \frac{434949,1362}{(C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} + C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ air}) \text{ masuk} - (C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ udara} + C_p \cdot \Delta T \text{ air}) \text{ keluar}}$$

$$m = \frac{434949,1362}{25,2236}$$

$$= 17243,75206 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa udara} &= \text{fraksi} \times m \\ &= 0,981354269 \times 17243,75206 \\ &= 16922,2297 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa air} &= \text{fraksi} \times m \\ &= 0,018645731 \times 17243,75206 \\ &= 321,5223643 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Q uap air pada udara

##### Q uap air masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa air} &= 321,5223643 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 17,84720328 \text{ mol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= m \cdot C_p \cdot dT \\ &= 17,84720328 \text{ mol/jam} \times 3171,44192 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= 56601,36863 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

##### Q uap air keluar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa air} &= 321,5223643 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 17,84720328 \text{ mol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= m \cdot C_p \cdot dT \\ &= 17,84720328 \text{ mol/ jam} \times 1980,783776 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= 35351,45071 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

##### Q udara

##### Q udara masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa udara} &= 16922,2297 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 583,525162 \text{ mol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= m \cdot C_p \cdot dT \\ &= 583,525162 \text{ mol/jam} \times 3318,448276 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= 1936398,068 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

##### Q udara keluar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa udara} &= 16922,2297 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 583,525162 \text{ mol/jam} \end{aligned}$$


---

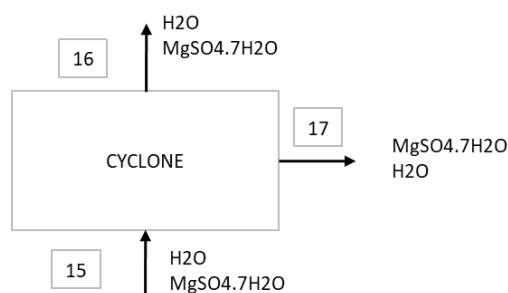


$$\begin{aligned} Q &= m \cdot C_p \cdot dT \\ &= 583,525162 \text{ mol/jam} \times 2609,482759 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= 1522698,849 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

---

NERACA PANAS ROTARY DRYER			
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK	Q KELUAR	
	ARUS 12	ARUS 15	ARUS 14
H <sub>2</sub> O	342,9983105	3693,395394	1169,120309
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	5132,569251	5132,569251	
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	34560,12665	8825,964645	508124,3558
BEBAN PEMANAS	486909,7112		
SUB TOTAL	40035,69421	17651,92929	509293,4761
TOTAL	526945,4054	526945,4054	

### CYCLONE



### PANAS MASUK

#### ARUS 15

dimana :  $T = 100\text{ C} = 373,15\text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,59152724	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	1,864613109	3693,395394
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	189,5167555	1,68	6675	246,47	0,768924232	5132,569251
TOTAL	223,1082828					8825,964645

### PANAS KELUAR

#### ARUS 16

dimana :  $T = 100\text{ C} = 373,15\text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,335915272	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	0,018646131	36,93395394
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	1,895167555	1,68	6675	246,47	0,007689242	51,32569251
TOTAL	2,231082828					88,25964645



### ARUS 17

dimana :  $T = 100\text{ C} = 373,15\text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,25561197	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	1,845966977	3656,461441
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	187,621588	1,68	6675	246,47	0,76123499	5081,243558
TOTAL	220,8772					8737,704999

NERACA PANAS CYCLONE			
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK	Q KELUAR	
	ARUS 15	ARUS 16	ARUS 17
H <sub>2</sub> O	3693,395394	36,93395394	3656,461441
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	5132,569251	51,32569251	5081,243558
SUB TOTAL	8825,964645	88,25964645	8737,704999
TOTAL	8825,964645	8825,964645	

### COOLING CONVEYOR



### PANAS MASUK

#### ARUS 17

dimana :  $T = 100\text{ C} = 373,15\text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	3656,461441	0,405943907	1980,783776	18,01528	202,9644524	402028,6945
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	5081,243558	1,68	6675	246,47	20,61607319	137612,2885
TOTAL	8737,704999					539640,9831

#### ARUS 14

dimana :  $T = 100\text{ C} = 373,15\text{ K}$



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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (373,15)	$C_p$ (373,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,732391916	0,405943907	1,9808E+03	18,01528	0,207179234	4,1038E+02
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	18762,1588	1,68	6675	246,47	76,123499	508124,3558
TOTAL	18765,89119					5,0853E+05

ARUS 17 + ARUS 14

dimana :  $T = 30 \text{ C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$

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

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (303,15)	$C_p$ (303,15)	BM	mol	$Q = \text{mol} \cdot C_p$
H <sub>2</sub> O	36,98800388	0,422515333	165,5563173	18,01528	2,053146212	339,9113257
MgSO <sub>4</sub> ·7H <sub>2</sub> O	18949,78039	1,68	445	246,47	76,88473399	34213,70663
TOTAL	18986,76839					34553,61795

NERACA ENERGI TOTAL

$$Q_{\text{BAHAN MASUK}} = Q_{\text{BAHAN KELUAR}} + Q_{\text{LEPAS}}$$

$$Q_{\text{LEPAS}} = Q_{\text{BAHAN MASUK}} - Q_{\text{BAHAN KELUAR}}$$

$$Q_{\text{LEPAS}} = 539640,9831 - 34553,61795$$

$$= 505087,3651 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

kebutuhan pendingin

$$T_{\text{air pendingin masuk}} = 27 \text{ C} = 300,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{air pendingin keluar}} = 80 \text{ C} = 353,15 \text{ K}$$

Media pendingin yang digunakan adalah air dengan suhu 27 C dan diperkirakan akan keluar dengan suhu 80°C

diketahui :

$$C_p \text{ Air} = 4,181 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{K} \text{ (App. A.2-5 Geankoplis, 2003, hal 961)}$$

massa air pendingin yang diperlukan

$$m = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T}$$



$$= \frac{505087,3651 \text{ kJ/jam}}{221,593 \text{ kJ/kg}}$$

$$= 2279,347114 \text{ kg/jam}$$

NERACA PANAS CONVEYOR		
KOMPONEN	Q MASUK (kJ/jam)	Q KELUAR (kJ/jam)
H <sub>2</sub> O	402028,6945	339,9113257
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	137612,2885	34213,70663
Q LEPAS		505087,3651
SUB TOTAL	539640,9831	539640,9831
TOTAL	539640,9831	539640,9831

## PERANCANGAN ALAT

### Lampiran Alat

#### SILO MAGNESIUM KARBONAT

Fungsi : Menyimpan bahan baku  $MgCO_3$

Tujuan perancangan :

- 1) Menentukan jenis tangki
- 2) Menentukan bahan konstruksi yang digunakan
- 3) Menentukan dimensi tangki : Volume, Tinggi, tebal dinding, dan head tangki

#### 1. Memilih tipe/jenis tangki :

Tipe tangki yang dipilih adalah silinder tegak tertutup, dengan pertimbangan:

- a. Tekanan operasi 1 atm
- b. Suhu operasi 30oC
- c. Konstruksi sederhana sehingga ekonomis

#### 2. Memilih bahan konstruksi :

Bahan konstruksi yang dipilih adalah stainless steel (SA-167) Type 304

- a. Bahan yang disimpan merupakan jenis garam anorganik.
- b. Tahan korosi. (Brownell, hal. 342)

NM ARUS 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kondisi operasi : } T &= 30 \text{ C} \\ &= 303,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 760 \text{ mmHg} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = 35,3147 \text{ cuft}$$

$$1 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,06243 \text{ lb/cuft (Perry)}$$

Menentukan  $\rho$  campuran

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 2947,9764 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 184,0422 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$F_v \text{ campuran} = 4,7940 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 169,2978 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

Menentukan kapasitas tangki

$$\text{lama penyimpanan} = 7 \text{ hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{jumlah tangki} &= 2 \text{ buah (1 standby, jika 1 beroperasi, 1 diisi)} \\
 \text{volume tangki} &= \text{kebutuhan Magnesium Carbonat selama 7 hari} \\
 &= 2 \\
 &= \frac{28442,034}{2} \\
 &= 14221,0170 \text{ cuft}
 \end{aligned}$$

overdesign 20%

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{volume tangki} + 20\% &= 17065,2204 \text{ cuft} (< 71354 \text{ cuft, termasuk Small Tank}) \\
 &= 483,2328 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung dimensi tangki

a. Menghitung tinggi dan diameter tangki Untuk small tank,  $H = D$

$$\text{Rumus Small Tank : } D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4V}{\pi}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= 27,9092 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 334,9104 \text{ in} \\
 &= 8,5067 \text{ m} \\
 H &= 27,9092 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 334,9104 \text{ in} \\
 &= 8,5067 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung tebal minimum shell

**Menentukan tebal minimum shell :**

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, pers. 13-1, hal. 254}]$$

dengan :

$t_{\min}$	=	tebal shell minimum;	in
P	=	tekanan tangki	; psi
$r_i$	=	jari-jari tangki	; in ( $\frac{1}{2} D$ )
C	=	faktor korosi	; in (digunakan $\frac{1}{8}$ in)
E	=	faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded,	$E = 0,8$
f	=	stress allowable, bahan konstruksi stainless steel 316	

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Densitas cairan} &= 2947,9764 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 &= 184,0657493 \text{ lb/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{efisiensi pengelasan} = 0,8500$$

$$\text{faktor korosi} = 0,1250$$

$$\text{tegangan yang diijinkan} = 35000 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 334,9104 \text{ in}$$

$$R = 167,4552 \text{ in (Brownell hal 342)}$$

**Penentuan tekanan design pada tangki :**

$$P_B = \frac{r\rho_B (g/gc)}{2\mu'k'} [1 - e^{-2\mu'k'Z_T/r}] \quad [\text{Mc.Cabe, pers 26-24}]$$

dimana ;  $P_B$  = tekanan vertikal dasar bejana

$\rho_B$  = bulk densitas bahan, lb/cuft

$\mu'$  = koefisien gesek = 0,35 – 0,55 diambil 0,45 [Mc.Cabe, hal 299]

$k'$  = ratio tekanan normal

$$k' = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} = 0,334 \quad (\text{sudut} = 30^\circ)$$

$Z_T$  = tinggi total material dalam tangki = 54 x 80% = 43 ft

$r$  = jari-jari bin =  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 18 = 9,0 ft

$$ZT = H \times 80\%$$

$$= 22,3274 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 0,4500$$

$$k = 0,3340$$

$$PB = 4028,4334$$

$$= 3635,2583 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$= 25,2448 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan lateral ,  $PL = k'.PB$  [Mc.Cabe, hal 302]

$$PL = 8,4318 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = PB + PL = 33,6766 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ design (10\% faktor keamanan)} = 37,0443 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell (t min)} = 0,3337 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dirancang} = 0,2500 \text{ in} = 0,00635 \text{ m}$$

Tutup bawah, conis :

$$\text{Tebal conical} = \frac{PD}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6P)} + C \quad [\text{Brownell, hal.118; ASME Code}]$$

dengan  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  sudut conis =  $30^\circ/2 = 15^\circ$

$$P = 37,0443 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 334,9104 \text{ in}$$

$$2 \cos \alpha = 0,3085$$

$$F = 35000 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8500$$



tebal conical = 1,4778 in

dirancang =  $\frac{3}{4}$  = 0,75 in

Tinggi Conical :

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

Keterangan :  $\alpha$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$  sudut conis ;  $15^\circ$   
 $D$  = diameter tangki ; ft  
 $m$  = flat spot center ; 12 in = 1 ft

$\alpha$  = 15 derajat

$\tan \alpha$  = 0,268

$D$  = 27,9092 ft

$m$  = 1 ft

$h$  = 3,6058 ft = 1,0991 m

### MIXER

Fungsi = Mengencerkan asam sulfat pekat menjadi 40%

Type = Silinder vertical dengan head dan bottom berbentuk torispherical

Bahan konstruksi = Bahan stainless steell plate SA-167 type 304

Tekanan = 1 atm

Suhu = 30 °C

Waktu Proses = 1 jam

Tujuan =

- 1) Perencanaan dimensi tangki
- 2) Perhitungan Dimensi Mixer
- 3) Menentukan tebal shell (ts)
- 4) Menentukan tebal head (th) dan tebal bottom
- 5) Menentukan tinggi mixer total
- 6) Menentukan Jumlah dan Jenis Pengaduk

$\text{Log } \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$  (Yaws, 1999 hal 501)

$T$  = 30 °C

= 303,15 K

KOMPOSISI FEED MASUK

T MASUK = 30 °C = 303,15 K

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

ARUS MASUK

ARUS 1

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

ARUS 2

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

$\rho$  campuran 0,422515333 kg/L

Cp campuran 165,5563173 J/mol.K      7,152354723 J/kg.L

Fv campuran 4882,926422 L/jam

ARUS KELUAR

ARUS 3

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

$\rho$  campuran 1,6642 kg/L

Cp campuran 639,6909 J/mol.K      9,4768 J/kg.L

Fv campuran 11053,2736 L/jam

TOTAL FLOWRATE VOLUMETRIK (Fv) = 11053,2736 L/jam

1).PERENCANAAN DIMENSI TANGKI

MENGHITUNG KAPASITAS MIXER-01

TOTAL Fv = 11053,2736 L/jam

$\rho$  campuran = 1,6642 kg/L = 1664,1863 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Waktu tinggal = 1 jam (Ditentukan)

Direncanakan digunakan 1 tangki

sehingga Volume tangki = 11053,2736 L/jam

Asumsi : voume bahan (liquid) mengisi 80% volume tangki sehingga volume ruang kosong 20%

Over design = 20%

Volume tangki = 13263,9283 L/jam

= 13,2639 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Bentuk tangki yang dipilih adalah Tangki Silinder Tegak Tertutup dengan pertimbangan :

1. Tekanan operasi 1 atm
2. Tekanan hidrostatik tidak terlalu besar
3. Perlu adanya baffle, untuk mengurangi arus putar (swirling) dan mencegah terbentuknya vortex

## 2). PERHITUNGAN DIMENSI MIXER

Perbandingan antara diameter dan tinggi mixer yang optimum = 1 : 1 (D : H = 1 : 1), karena jika digunakan tinggi yang berlebih akan menyebabkan tekanan hidrostatiknya semakin tinggi. Jenis: silinder tegak dengan alas dan tutup berbentuk torispherical (cocok untuk P operasi 15-200 psig), (brownell, 1959, hal 43)

$$\text{Volume tangki : } \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^3$$

$$= 2,5661 \text{ m}^4$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \times V_{\text{tangki}}}{\pi}} = 101,0259 \text{ in}$$

$$(D : H = 1 : 1)$$

$$H = 101,0259 \text{ in}$$

$$= 8,4188 \text{ ft}$$

$$V_{\text{head}} = 2 \times (V_{\text{dish}} + V_{\text{sf}})$$

$$V_{\text{sf}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{\text{sf}}{144}$$

dimana :

$$D_s = \text{diameter shell, in}$$

$$V_{\text{dish}} = 0,000049 \cdot D^3 \text{ (volume, ft}^3\text{)}$$

$$S_f = 2 \text{ (straight flange)}$$

$$\text{sehingga : } V_{\text{head}} = 2 \times (V_{\text{dish}} + V_{\text{sf}})$$

$$= 0,1873 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0,0053 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{mixer}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{head}}$$

$$= 13,2639 + 0,0053$$

$$= 13,2692 \text{ m}^3$$

Dengan spesifikasi mixer sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Diameter shell} = 2,5661 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell} = 2,5661 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = 13,2639 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume head = 0,0053 m<sup>3</sup>

Volume mixer = 13,2692 m<sup>3</sup>

Volume bottom = 0,5 x Volume head = 0,0027 m<sup>3</sup>

Volume cairan dalam shell = Volume shell - Volume bottom  
= 13,2613 m<sup>3</sup>

Tinggi cairan dalam shell =  $h = \frac{4.V}{\pi.D^2} =$   
= 2,5656 m  
= 8,4172 ft

### 3). MENENTUKAN TEBAL SHELL (ts)

Dirancang menggunakan Stainless steel SA-240 (tipe 405)

(Pers. 13.1, Brownell & young, 1959; hal 254)

Dalam hubungan ini :

ts = tebal shell, in

r = Jari-jari

= ½ Diameter Mixer

= 0,5 x 101,0259 in = 50,5130 in

E = efisiensi pengelasan = 0,8500

C = faktor korosi = 0,1250

f = tegangan yang diizinkan = 18750 psi (Brownell, hal 342)

P operasi = atmosferis = 14,7000 psi

P desain = 1.1\* P operasi = 16,1700 psi

P = tekanan dalam mixer = 16,1700 psi

Sehingga :

$ts = \frac{P.r}{f.E - 0,6.P} + C$   
ts = 0,1763 in (Brownell, Halaman 350)

digunakan tebal standar = 3/16 in = 0,0048 m

### 4). MENENTUKAN TEBAL HEAD (th) DAN TEBAL BOTTOM

Jenis head yang dipilih adalah = Torispherical, dengan alasan :

1. Tekanan operasi antara 15 psig - 200 psig.
2. Cocok untuk tangki silinder vertikal/horisontal. (Brownell, Halaman 88)

P = P desain - P udara luar = 1,4700 Psi

$$OD = ID + 2ts = 101,3785 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dipakai OD} = 66 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5-7 Brownell, hal 90

untuk :

$$OD = 66 \text{ in} \quad icr = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$ts = 3/16 \text{ in} \quad r = 66 \text{ in}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) \quad (\text{Pers. 7.76, Brownell \& young; hal 138})$$

$$= 0,8115 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga :

$$th = \frac{P.r.w}{(2.f.E - 0,2.P)} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 7.77, Brownell \& young, 1959; hal 138})$$

$$= 0,1522 \text{ in}$$

digunakan tebal standar = 3/16 in = 0,0048 m

#### 5).MENENTUKAN TINGGI MIXER TOTAL

untuk th = 3/16 in pada tabel 5.6 Brownell & Young, hal 88 diperoleh sf = 1 1/2 -

3 1/2 Diambil sf = 2

KETERANGAN :	
ID	diameter dalam head
OD	diameter luar head
th	tebal head
r	jari-jari dish
icr	jari-jari dalam sudut dish
b	tinggi head
sf	straight flange

(Brownell & young, 1959; hal 87)

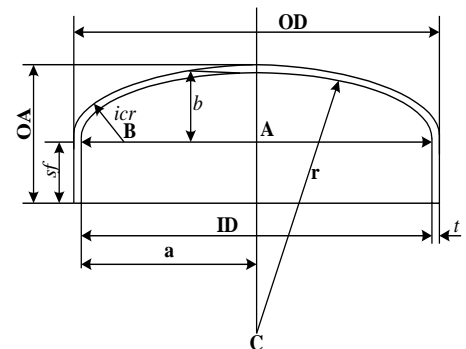
$$ID = OD - (2 \times ts)$$

$$= 66 - (2 \times 3/16)$$

$$= 65,6250 \text{ in}$$

$$a = ID/2$$

$$= 65,6250 : 2$$



$$= 32,8125 \text{ in (jari-jari dalam shell)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= a - icr \\ &= 32,8125 \text{ in} - 4 \text{ in} \\ &= 28,8125 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= r - icr \\ &= 4 \text{ in} - 66 \text{ in} \\ &= 62 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2} \\ &= ((62 \text{ in})^2 - (28,8125 \text{ in})^2)^{1/2} \\ &= 54,8985 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= r - AC \\ &= 66 \text{ in} - 54,8985 \text{ in} \\ &= 11,1015 \text{ in (tinggi head)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tinggi head total (OA)} &= sf + b + th \\ &= 13,2890 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,3375 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tinggi mixer total} &= 2 \times \text{tinggi head total} + \text{tinggi shell} \\ &= 0,6751 + 2,5661 \text{ m} \\ &= 3,2411 \text{ m} \\ &= 127,6042 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

#### 6).MENENTUKAN JUMLAH DAN JENIS PENGADUK

Dipilih : Turbin, karena :

1. Memiliki jangkauan viskositas yang sangat luas
2. Percampuran sangat baik
- 3, Menimbulkan arus yang sangat deras di keseluruhan tangki  
(Ludwig, 1991, Volume I, Halaman 183)

Dipilih jenis pengaduk turbin dengan 6 blade disk standar, dengan alasan:

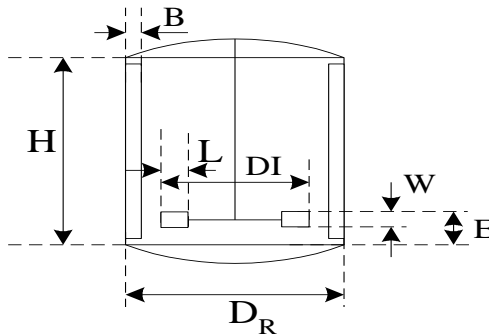
1. Mempunyai efisiensi yang besar untuk campuran.
2. Mempunyai kapasitas pemompaan yang besar.
3. Pencampuran sangat baik.
4. Memiliki jangkauan viskositas yang luas.

(Ludwig, 1991, Volume I, Halaman 185)

Perbandingan ukuran, umumnya:

$$D_i/DR = 1/3 \quad W = D_i/5 \quad B = DR/10$$

$$E/D_i = 1 \quad L = D_i/4 \quad (\text{Rase, hal 356})$$



KETERANGAN :		
Diameter mixer (DR)	2,5661	m
Diameter pengaduk (Di)	0,8554	m
Pengaduk dari dasar (E)	0,8554	m
Tinggi Pengaduk (W)	0,1711	m
Lebar pengaduk (L)	0,2138	m
Lebar baffle (B)	0,2566	m

Menghitung jumlah impeler (pengaduk):

Dimana WELH adalah Water Equivalen Liquid High

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WELH} &= \text{tinggi bahan} \times \text{sg} \\ &= \text{tinggi bahan} \times (\rho \text{ cairan} : \rho \text{ air}) \\ &= 2,5656 \text{ m} \times (1664,1863 : 995,68) \\ &= 4,2881 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{ impeller} &= \text{WELH} : D \\ &= 4,2881 \text{ m} : 2,5661 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,6711 \text{ m} \approx 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran pengaduk} &= \text{WELD} : (2 \cdot D_i) \\ &= \pi \cdot D_i \cdot N : 600 \text{ (Rase, 1977)} \\ N &= \frac{600}{\pi \cdot D_i / 0,3048} \sqrt{\frac{\text{WELH}}{2 \cdot D_i}} \\ &= 107,8037 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 1,7967 \text{ rps} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan :

$$N = 107,8037 \text{ rpm} = 1,7967 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho = 1664,1863 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 103,8936 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$g_c = 32,2000 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$\mu = 2,90544\text{E}+32 \text{ Cp} = 1,95237\text{E}+29 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$D_i = 0,8554 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,8063 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 33,6754 \text{ in}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot N \cdot D_i^2}{\mu m} = 0 \quad \text{Hp}$$

Dari grafik 8.8 Rase H.F.,  $Re = 0 \rightarrow N_p = P_o = 5$

$$P = \frac{N^3 \cdot D_i^5 \cdot \rho \cdot N_p}{550 \cdot g_c}$$

$$= 3,7599 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor ( $\eta$ ) = 0,83 (fig. 14.38, Peters, hal 521)

$$= 4,5301 \text{ Hp}$$

Over Design 10%, maka : = 4,9831 Hp, Dipilih power standard  $P = 5,0 \text{ HP}$  (standard NEMA)

### TANGKI ASAM SULFAT (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)

Fungsi : Menyimpan Asam Sulfat untuk keperluan bahan baku

Bentuk : Tangki silinder vertikal dengan tutup atas berupa conical dan tutup bawah berupa plate

Bahan : Stainless Steel type 304

Jumlah : 1 buah

Lama Penyimpanan : 7 hari

Kondisi Operasi :

- Temperatur (T) = 30 °C

- Tekanan (P) = 1 atm

Tujuan : 1. Menentukan tipe tangki

2. Menentukan bahan konstruksi tangki

3. Menghitung dimensi utama tangki,

meliputi : a. Menentukan volume, diameter dan tinggi tangki



- b. Menghitung tebal shell
- c. Menghitung jumlah dan panjang plate serta tebal shell untuk tiap plate
- d. Menghitung tebal tangki
- e. Menghitung kedalaman head dan tinggi total tangki

Langkah Perencanaan :

a. Menentukan Tipe Tangki

Tangki dipilih dengan bentuk silinder vertikal dengan tutup atas berupa conical (cone roof) dan bagian tutup bawah berupa plate. Adapun pertimbangan pemilihan tipe tangki ini adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Tipe tangki ini cocok untuk liquid yang mudah menguap dan mudah terbakar atau flash point kurang dari 100°F.
2. Tangki jenis ini mengurangi resiko terjadinya kebakaran.

b. Menentukan Bahan Konstruksi Tangki

Bahan konstruksi yang dipilih adalah stainless steel type 304 dengan pertimbangan :

- Tahan korosi
- Memiliki batas tekanan yang diijinkan besar (s.d 18750 psi)
- Memiliki batas suhu yang diijinkan besar (-20 °F - 650 °F)

c. Menghitung kapasitas tangki

NM ARUS 1

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

$P = 1\text{ atm} = 760\text{ mmHg}$

$1\text{ m}^3 = 35,3147\text{ cuft}$

$1\text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,06243\text{ lb/cuft}$  (Perry)

Menentukan  $\rho$  campuran

$\rho\text{ campuran} = 1820,9421\text{ kg/m}^3 = 113,6814\text{ lb/cuft}$

$F_v\text{ campuran} = 8,9688\text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 316,7291\text{ cuft/jam}$

Menentukan kapasitas tangki

lama penyimpanan = 7 hari

jumlah tangki = 2 buah (1 standby, jika 1 beroperasi, 1 diisi)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume larutan} &= \text{kebutuhan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ selama 7 hari} : 2 \\ &= 53210,49406 : 2 \\ &= 26605,2470 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

overdesign 20%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume tangki} + 20\% &= 31926,2964 \text{ cuft} \\ &= 904,0512 \text{ m}^3 (< 71354 \text{ cuft, termasuk Small Tank}) \end{aligned}$$

#### d. Menghitung dimensi tangki

##### 1. Menghitung tinggi dan diameter tangki

Untuk small tank,  $H = D$

Rumus Small Tank :

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 34,3895 \text{ ft} \\ &= 412,6744 \text{ in} \\ &= 10,4819 \text{ m} \\ H &= 34,3895 \text{ ft} \\ &= 412,6744 \text{ in} \\ &= 10,4819 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk standarisasi diameter, tinggi dan kapasitas tangki mengikuti ukuran standar berdasarkan Appendix E Item 1 Brownell (hal 346), dengan ukuran :

$$D = 35 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 36 \text{ ft}$$

$$V = 6170 \text{ bbl}$$

#### e. Menentukan tinggi cairan

Karena bagian tutup bawah berupa plate, tinggi larutan dapat dihitung sebelum menghitung volume tutupan.

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ larutan} &= \text{volume larutan dalam tangki} : \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= 26605,2470 \text{ ft}^3 : 961,6250 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 27,6670 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

#### f. Menghitung tebal plate silinder tangki

Dari Appendix E Item 1 Brownell menggunakan 72 in atau 6 ft *butt welded course* sehingga :

$$\text{jumlah plat ke atas} = H : \text{butt welded course}$$

$$= 36 \text{ ft} : 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 6 \text{ plat}$$

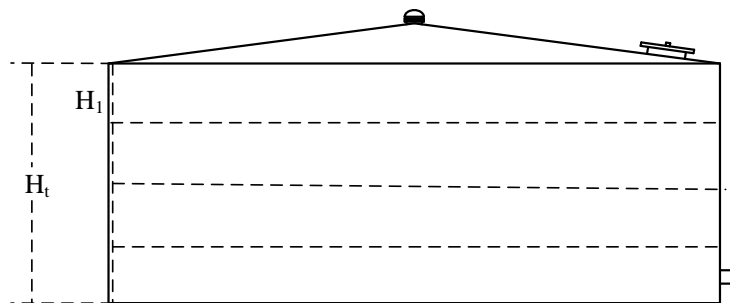
$$\text{jumlah plat ke samping} = D : 10$$

$$= 35 : 10$$

$$= 3,5 \text{ plat}$$

$$= 2 \text{ plat}$$

maka tangki dirancang terdiri dari 2 plat/n melingkar, 6 plat tersusun vertical dengan tebal berbeda dan tebal sambungan yang diijinkan adalah 0,19 in (Brownell hal 347)



tebal dinding tangki dihitung dengan persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$t_s = \frac{p \times d}{2f \times E} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 3.16, Brownell. Hal 45})$$

Dimana :

$t_s$  = Tebal shel

$f$  = Tekanan yang diijinkan untuk bahan konstruksi stainless Steel type 304 sebesar 18750 Psi (App. D, Brownell, hal 342)

$E$  = Effisiensi pengelasan, dipilih double welded butt joint dengan effisiensi Sebesar 0,8 (Tabel 13.2, Brownell, hal 254)

$d$  = Diameter tangki

$C$  = Faktor korosi sebesar 0,125 in

$p$  = Tekanan operasi, dengan

$$P = \rho (H - 1) : 144 \quad (\text{Pers. 3.17, Brownell, hal 46})$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \text{Densitas air pada } 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 62,37 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \text{ (Brownell, hal 46)}\end{aligned}$$

H = Tinggi course

Sehingga diperoleh persamaan :

$$ts = \frac{\rho (H-1) \times D}{288 \times f \times E} + C$$

Course 1

$$\begin{aligned}ts &= \frac{\rho (H-1) \times D}{288 \times f \times E} + C \\ &= \frac{76403,25}{4320000} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,0177 + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1427 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

tebal shell distandarisasi dari Appendix E item 2 Brownell untuk plat dengan 72 in atau 6 ft *butt welded course* menjadi,  $ts_1 = 3/16$  in

direncanakan menggunakan 3 plat untuk tiap *course* dan *allowance* untuk *vertical welded joint* (jarak sambungan antar plat vertikal) =  $5/32$  in atau 0,15625 in

$$L = \frac{\pi d - \text{weld length}}{12 n} \text{ (Brownell, hal 55)}$$

Dimana :

L = Panjang tiap alat

d = Diameter dalam tangki + tebal shell

n = Jumlah plat

*weld length* =  $n \times \text{allowable welded joint}$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}L &= \frac{1319,07625}{24} \\ &= 54,9615 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Course 2

$$\begin{aligned}ts &= \frac{\rho (H-1) \times D}{288 \times f \times E} + C \\ &= \frac{63305,55}{4320000} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,0147 + 0,125\end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,1397 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell distandarisasi dari Appendix E Item 2 Brownell untuk plat dengan 72 in atau 6 ft butt welded course menjadi  $ts_2 = 3/16 \text{ in}$ . Direncanakan menggunakan 3 plat untuk tiap course dan allowance untuk *vertical welded joint* (jarak sambungan antar plat vertikal) =  $5/32 \text{ in}$  atau  $0,15625 \text{ in}$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{\pi d - \text{weld length}}{12 n} \\ &= \frac{1319,0763}{24} \\ &= 54,9615 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

plate ke -	H (ft)	ts (in)	t standart (in)	L (ft)
1	12	0,1427	3/16	54,9615
2	6	0,1397	3/16	54,9615

Sehingga untuk tinggi (H) yang berbeda digunakan tebal plat yang berbeda pula.

Tebal shell =  $1/5$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 \text{ ts} \\ &= 412,6744 \text{ in} + 2 \times 1/5 \\ &= 413,0494 \text{ in} \\ &= 34,4208 \text{ ft} \\ &= 10,4915 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

dari App. E item 1 Brownell, hal 346, Standarisasi ID, OD = 15 ft

$$= 180 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= \text{OD} - 2 \text{ ts} \\ &= 180 \text{ in} - 2 \times 1/5 \\ &= 179,625 \text{ in} \\ &= 14,9688 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,5625 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hs} &= \text{ID} \\ &= 179,625 \text{ in} \\ &= 14,9688 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,5625 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### g. Menentukan top angel untuk conical roof

Top angel untuk Conical Roof dengan diameter 35 ft atau kurang adalah  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$  in (Brownell, hal 53) Bila digunakan 3 buah plat untuk top angel, maka panjang tiap section :

$$L = \frac{\pi d - \text{weld length}}{12 n}$$

$$= \frac{1319,585}{24}$$

$$= 54,9827 \text{ ft}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{D}{430 \times t} \text{ (Pers. 4.6, Brownell, hal 55)}$$

Dimana :

D = Diameter tangki standar, ft

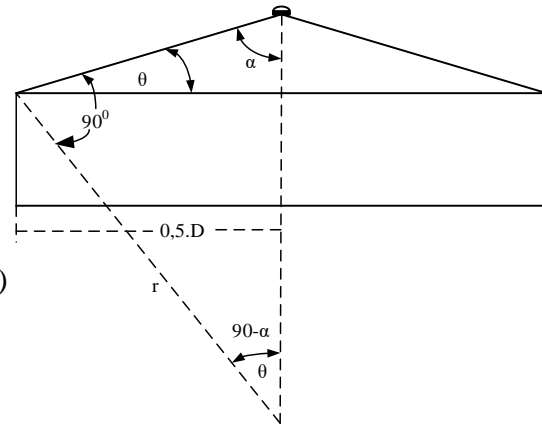
t = Cone shell tickness, in

$$\sin \theta = \frac{35}{430 \times 1/4}$$

$$\sin \theta = 0,3256$$

$$\theta = 0,3316 \text{ rad}$$

$$= 19,0008^\circ$$



### h. Menghitung tinggi dan tebal head tangki

#### Tebal Conis

Tebal *conical head* dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$th = \frac{Pd \times D}{2 \cos \theta ((f.E) - (0,6.Pd))} + C \text{ (Pers. 6.154 Brownell, hal 118)}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ Psi}$$

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

$$= 113,9998 \times \frac{1}{144} \times 1 \times 27,6670$$

$$= 21,9030 \text{ Psig}$$

Jika diambil faktor keamanan 20% maka,

$$P \text{ design} = \text{faktor keamanan} \times (P \text{ operasi} + P \text{ hidrostatik})$$

$$= 43,9236 \text{ Psia}$$

$$th = \frac{Pd \times D}{2 \cos \theta ((f.E) - (0,6.Pd))} + C$$

$$= \frac{1537,3248}{28339,0663} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1792 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal standar 3/16 in = 0,1875 in

### Tinggi Konis

Tinggi Conical Head dapat dihitung menggunakan rumus aturan tangensial.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{Hh}{0,5 D}$$

$$0,3443 = \frac{Hh}{17,5}$$

$$Hh = 6,0260 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1,8367 \text{ m, Jadi tinggi conical head adalah 6,0260 ft}$$

### i. Menghitung tinggi tangki

Jadi tinggi total tangki = H tutup + H Tangki

$$= 6,0260 + 34,3895$$

$$= 40,4155 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 12,3187 \text{ m}$$

## HOPPER

### HOPPER

Fungsi : Menampung Magnesium karbonat sebelum dimasukkan ke reaktor

Kondisi : T = 30 °C

$$P = 1 \text{ °C}$$

KOMPONEN	MASS A (kg/jam)	$\rho$ (303,15)	$C_p$ (303,15)	x	$C_p \cdot x$	$\rho \cdot x$	BM	mol	Q = mol.C p
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	13993,44119	2,96	84,5	0,982334	83,00724435	2,907709388	84,31	165,9760549	14024,97664
MgO	54,6027348	0,605860963	183,7498788	0,003833	0,704330049	0,00232232	40,3	1,354906571	248,9639181
SiO <sub>2</sub>	20,35069669	0,616579725	201,3826548	0,001429	0,287697511	0,000880853	60,08	0,338726643	68,21367057
CaO	18,99579012	3,34	106,0876831	0,001333	0,141467633	0,004453881	56,08	0,338726643	35,93472474
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	54,09125757	5,24	339,0730648	0,003797	1,2875234	0,019897253	15,9,6	0,338726643	114,8530809



	103,60	1,7478	204,96	0,00	1,4908	0,0127	10		
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	97055	41829	96567	7273	185	12686	1,9	1,0161	208,28
							6	79928	60509
TOTAL	14245,09137			1	86,91908145	2,947976381			14701,22809

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ campuran} &= 2,947976381 \text{ kg/L} \\ &= 2947,976381 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 184,039409 \text{ lb/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\text{massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} &= \\ &= 14245,09137 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 2,947976381 \text{ kg/L} \\ &= 4832,159262 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 4,832159262 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rate bahan Masuk} = 14245,09137 \text{ kg/jam} = 31405,04862 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Menentukan kapasitas hopper

Menghitung banyaknya magnesium karbonat yang disimpan selama 14 hari

$$\begin{aligned}mf &= 14245,09137 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \times 14 \text{ hari} \\ mf &= 4786350,702 \text{ kg} \\ &= 10529971,54 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kapasitas hopper

Volume Hopper

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{mf}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{4786350,702 \text{ kg}}{2947,976381 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 1623,605512 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Over design = 10%

Volume Hopper

$$\begin{aligned}&= 1,1 \times 1623,605512 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 1785,966063 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 63070,85573 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$



$$= 471833,0717 \text{ gallon}$$

$$H = 2D = D = \sqrt{\frac{v}{\pi \times 0,5605}}$$

$$= 10,04839781 \text{ m}$$

$$= 395,606213 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga :

$$D = 10,04839781 \text{ m} = 395,606213 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 20,09679562 \text{ m} = 791,2124261 \text{ in}$$

Ukuran :

$$\text{Diameter (D)} = 10,04839781 \text{ m} = 3,062751653 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Silinder (H)} = 20,09679562 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi kerucut} = 1,2518 \text{ ft} = 4,106955381 \text{ m} = 161,6911567 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diameter lubang} = 0,1878 \text{ ft} = 0,616141732 \text{ m} = 24,25754852 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal dinding} = T = \frac{P \cdot r}{f \cdot x \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C \text{ (Brownell, hal 254)}$$

Bahan stainless steel SA-167 tipe 304

$$F = 18750$$

$$E = 0,85$$

$$C = 1/8$$

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

Tekanan Perancangan

$$P = 1 \text{ atm} \times 14,7 \text{ psi} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$r = 1/2 \times D$$

$$= 1,531375826 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 18,37650992 \text{ in}$$

Tebal dinding (T)

$$= 0,115692846 \text{ in} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,240692846 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,006113598 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Dirancang} = 0,1875 \text{ in} \text{ atau } 3/16 = 0,0047625 \text{ m}$$

## REAKTOR

Fungsi = Mereaksikan magnesium oksida dengan asam sulfat

Type = Silinder vertikal terdiri dari dinding, tutup atas dan tutup bawah yang berbentuk torispherical

Jenis = RATB/CSTR

Tujuan perancangan :

1. Menentukan jenis reaktor
2. Menentukan volume reaktor dan volume cairan dalam shell
3. Menentukan tebal dinding, tebal head, tinggi head, dan tinggi reaktor total
4. Menentukan jenis pengaduk
5. Menghitung dimensi pemanas reaktor

Memilih tipe reaktor :

Reaktor yang dipilih adalah reaktor tangki berpengaduk (RATB) atau CSTR (Continous Stirer Tank Reaktor) dengan pertimbangan :

1. Tekanan operasi 1 atm
2. Suhu operasi 65°C
3. Berfase cairan
4. Kontruksi sederhana sehingga ekonomis

Bahan kontruksi :

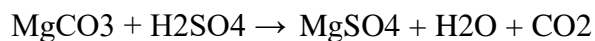
Bahan kontruksi yang dipilih adalah Stainless Steel (SA-167) type 304

Kondisi operasi :

$$T = 65 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

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

Reaksi :



$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1,664132291 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 1664,132291 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 103,8902229 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{18394,70704 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,664132291 \text{ kg/L}} \end{aligned}$$



$$=11053,63266 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$=11,05363266 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 2,947926272 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 2947,926272 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 184,0362807 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{14236,07189 \text{ kg/jam}}{2,947926272 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$= 4829,181795 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$= 4,829181795 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 0,223486359 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 223,4863595 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 13,95204445 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{25695,79682 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,223486359 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$= 114977,0254 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$= 114,9770254 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 0,0018 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 1,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 0,112372317 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{6934,982101 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,0018 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$= 3852767,834 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$= 3852,767834 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Menghitung densitas dan kecepatan laju alir volumetrik reaktor

$$T = 65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

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

$$\text{Konversi} = 95\%$$

Menghitung kecepatan laju alir volumetrik umpan (Fv)

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 2,224222611 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 2224,222611 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 138,8561378 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{32630,77893 \text{ kg/jam}}{2,224222611 \text{ kg/L}} \\ &= 14670,64437 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 14,67064437 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Menghitung koefisien umpan} = \frac{\text{FAo mol/jam}}{\text{Fv m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{Konsentrasi umpan MgCO}_3 \text{ (CAO)} = \frac{98 \text{ mol/jam}}{14,67064437 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} = 6,680006516 \text{ mol/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CA} &= \text{CAO} (1-\text{XA}) \\ &= 6,680006516 \times (1 - 0,98) \\ &= 0,13360013 \text{ mol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Konsentrasi umpan H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (CBO)} = \frac{98 \text{ mol/jam}}{14,67064437 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} = 6,680006516 \text{ mol/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CB} &= \text{CBO} - (\text{CBO} \cdot \text{XA}) \\ &= 6,6800 - (6,6800 \cdot 0,98) \\ &= 0,1336 \text{ mol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diketahui data-data pada kinetika reaksi :

$$(-r_a) = k \cdot \text{CA} \cdot \text{CB}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 0,000176 \text{ L/mol.s} \quad (\text{Madduri.JECFA Journal}) \\ &= 633,6 \text{ m}^3/\text{mol.jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$(-r_a) = k \cdot \text{CA} \cdot \text{CB}$$

$$(-r_a) = 633,6000 \text{ m}^3/\text{mol.jam} \times 0,1336 \text{ mol/m}^3 \times 0,1336$$

$$(-r_a) = 11,30912312 \text{ mol/m}^3.\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\text{FAO} \cdot \text{XA}}{(-r_a)} \\ &= \frac{98,0000 \text{ mol/jam} \times 0,98}{11,3091 \text{ mol/m}^3.\text{jam}} = 8,4923 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga volume reaktor =  $8,4923 \text{ m}^3 \times 1000 = 8492,258771 \text{ L/jam}$

Direncanakan digunakan 1 tangki,

maka volume reaktor =  $8,4923 \text{ m}^3$

$$(\text{sebelum over design}) = 8492,258771 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$= 299,9015708 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 2243,563651 \text{ gallon}$$

$$\text{Over design} = 20\%$$

$$\text{Maka volume tangki} = 8492,258771 + 8492,258771 \times (20/100)$$

$$= 10190,71053 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$= 10,19071053 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 359,881885 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 2692,276382 \text{ gallon}$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } D = H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal 43})$$

$$\text{Dimana : } D = \text{Diameter}$$

$$H = \text{Tinggi}$$

$$\text{Volume head torispherical} = 0,000049 \times D^3$$

$$\text{Dimana : } D = \text{Volume dalam cuft}$$

$$H = \text{Diameter dalam in}$$

Sehingga ada faktor konversi

$$\text{Volume reaktor total} = \text{Volume silinder} + (2 \times \text{volume head})$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H + 2 (0,000049 \times D^3)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^3 + 2 (0,000049 D^3)$$

$$359,881885 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,0005 D^3 + 0,0001 D^3$$

$$359,881885 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,0006 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 651626,5629 \text{ In}^3$$

$$D = 86,69610637 \text{ in}$$

$$D = 2,202081102 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 7,224675531 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari ketinggian cairan dalam reaktor :

$$\text{Volume cairan} = \text{Volume cairan sebelum over design}$$

$$= 299,9015708 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume head dasar} = 0,000049 \times D^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \times 651626,5629$$

$$= 31,92970158 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume cairan dishell = volume cairan - volume head dasar

$$= 299,9015708 - 31,92970158 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 267,9718693 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume cairan di shell =  $1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times ZL$

$$267,9718693 = 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 7,4693^2 \times ZL$$

$$ZL = 6,540076896 \text{ ft}$$

$$ZL = 1,993415438 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung dinding reaktor :

Dari persamaan 13.1, hal 254 Brownell 1979 :

$$t_s =$$

$$\frac{P r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C$$

Dimana :

$t_s$  = tebal shell minimum; in

$P$  = tekanan tangki ; psi

$r_i$  = jari-jari tangki ; in

$C$  = faktor korosi ; in

$E$  = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded

$f$  = stress allowable

Bahan yang digunakan adalah Stainless steel (SA-167)

304 (Tabel 13.2, hal 254, Brownell 1979) di dapat :

$$\text{Stress allowable (f)} = 18750 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pengelasan (E)} = 0,8$$

$$\text{Corotion allowable (C)} = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$r_i = D/2$$

$$= \frac{86,69610637 \text{ in}}{2}$$

$$= 43,34805318 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,61089283 \text{ ft}$$

Faktor keamanan : 20%

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ operasi} &= 1,2 \times 1 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 1,2 \text{ atm} \times \frac{14,7 \text{ psi}}{1 \text{ atm}} \\
 &= 17,64 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times Z_L$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} =$$

dimana :

$$\rho = \text{Densitas cairan} \quad 13,95204445 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

ZL = tinggi cairan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ hidrostatik} &= 13,95204445 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times \frac{32,2}{32,2} \times 6,540076896 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 91,24744358 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\
 &= 0,043116497 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 0,633812513 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ perancangan} &= P \text{ operasi} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\
 &= 18,27381251 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

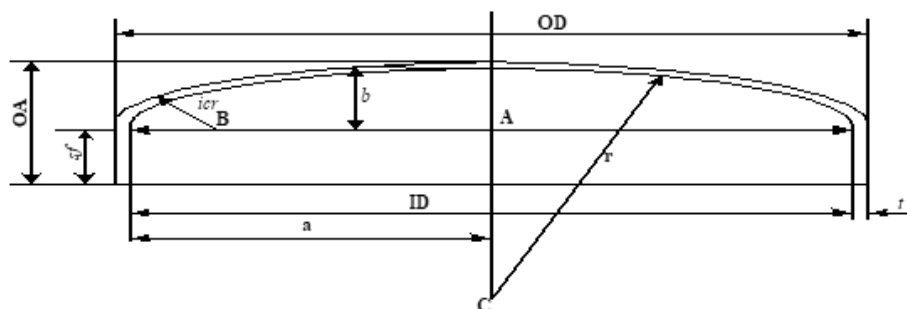
Maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= 0,1778 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,1778 \text{ in} \times 12 = 0,0148 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,0148 \text{ ft} \times 0,3048 = 0,00452 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,00452 \text{ m} \times 100 = 0,4517 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dirancang 1 in = 1 in = 0,0254 m

Standart (Tabel 5.6 hal 88, Brownell 1979)

Menghitung tabel head :



Keterangan :

- ID = Diameter dalam head  
 OD = Diameter luar head  
 th = Tebal head  
 r = Jari-jari dish  
 icr = Jari-jari dalam sudut dish  
 b = Tinggi head  
 sf = Straight flange  
 OA = Tinggi head bagian luar  
 OD = ID + 2 x ts  
 = 86,69610637 + 2 x 3/16  
 = 87,07110637 in

Dari tabel 5.7, halaman 90; Brownell, 1979 untuk OD = 96 in dan ts = 3/16, in diperoleh harga :

$$r = 96$$

$$icr = 4,375$$

Tabel head dihitung dengan persamaan :

(pers. 7.77 halaman 138, Brownell 1979)

$$th = \frac{P \times r \times W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + C$$

Faktor (W) untuk tipe torispherical, dihitung dengan rumus:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{78}{4 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}} \right)$$

$$= 1,921080088$$

Maka :

$$th = 0,128300961 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,003143374 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,010312905 \text{ ft}$$

dirancang 1/4 in = 0,00635 m



$$= 0,020833333 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi head :

Dari (tabel 5.8, halaman 93, Brownell, 1979) dengan  $th = 1/4 \text{ in}$ , didapat :

$$Sf = \left(1 \frac{1}{2} - 2 \frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ in},$$

dipilih  $sf = 2 \text{ in}$

$$a = ID/2 = 43,34805318$$

$$AB = a - icr = 41,22305318$$

$$BC = r - icr = 91,625$$

$$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 81,82787124$$

$$b = r - AC = 14,17212876$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi head (OA)} &= th + b + sf \\ &= 1/4 + 14,928 + 2 \\ &= 16,4221 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,4171 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,3685 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi reaktor total} &= \text{tinggi silinder} + (2 \times \text{tinggi head}) \\ &= 86,69610637 + (2 \times 17,1784) \text{ in} \\ &= 119,5403639 \text{ in} \\ &= 3,036325243 \text{ m} \\ &= 9,961696991 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

#### PERANCANGAN PENGADUK

Pengadukan dimaksudkan agar reaktan tercampur sempurna dan suhu dalam reaktor dapat homogen, sehingga kontak masing-masing bahan dapat lebih baik, sehingga reaksi berjalan dengan baik. Dari data viscositas cairan dalam reaktor, maka dari gambar 8.4 Rase dipilih jenis pengaduk turbin dengan flat blade. Untuk pengaduk jenis turbin dengan 6 blade dengan 4 baffle ( 6 blade plate turbine impeller with 4 baffle) didapat persamaan :

$$\frac{D_t}{D_i} = 3$$

$$\frac{Z_i}{D_i} = 0,75 - 1,3$$

$$\frac{Z_L}{D_t} = 2,7 - 3,9$$

$$\frac{W}{D_t} = 0,1$$

$$\frac{L}{D_i} = 0,25$$

- $D_i$  = Diameter pengaduk  
 $D_t$  = Diameter dalam reaktor  
 $Z_i$  = Jarak pengaduk ke dasar reaktor  
 $Z_L$  = Tinggi cairan dalam silinder reaktor  
 $L$  = Panjang blade  
 $W$  = Lebar baffle  
 $T$  = Tinggi blade

Dari perhitungan diperoleh :

$$D_t = 7,2247 \text{ ft} = 2,2021 \text{ m} = 86,6961 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_i &= 1/3 \times D_t \\
 &= 1/3 \times 9,7023 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2,4082 \text{ ft} = 0,7340 \text{ m} = 28,8987 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_i &= 1,3 \times D_i \\
 &= 1,3 \times 3,2341 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 3,1307 \text{ ft} = 0,9542 \text{ m} = 37,5683 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_L = 6,5401 \text{ ft} = 1,9934 \text{ m} = 78,4809 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,1 \times D_t \\
 &= 0,1 \times 9,7023 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,7225 \text{ ft} = 0,2202 \text{ m} = 8,6696 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= 0,25 \times D_i \\
 &= 0,25 \times 3,2341 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,6021 \quad \text{ft} \quad = 0,1835 \quad \text{m} \quad = \quad 7,2247 \quad \text{in}$$

$$T = 0,2 \times Di$$

$$= 0,2 \times 3,2341 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$= 0,4816 \quad \text{ft} \quad = 0,1468 \quad \text{m} \quad = \quad 5,7797 \quad \text{in}$$

Menghitung kecepatan pengaduk :

$$\frac{WELH}{2 \cdot Di} = \left[ \frac{\pi \cdot Di \cdot N}{600} \right]^2 \quad (\text{Rase 8.8, halaman 345, 1977})$$

Keterangan :

WELH = Water equivalent Liquid Height (ft)

Di = Diameter pengaduk (ft)

N = Kecepatan putaran pengaduk

$$\begin{aligned} WELH &= Z_L \times \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{cairan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \right) \\ &= 14,60647345 \quad \text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{600}{\pi \cdot Di} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2 \cdot Di}} \\ &= 138,1763297 \quad \text{rpm} \\ &= 8290,579783 \quad \text{rphr} \\ &= 2,302938829 \quad \text{rps} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of turbine} &= \frac{WELH}{D} \\ &= \frac{14,6065 \quad \text{ft}}{7,2247 \quad \text{ft}} \\ &= 2,02174802 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan daya pengadukan :

Bilangan Reynold,

$$N_{re} = \frac{N \cdot \rho \cdot D^2}{\mu}$$

Dimana :

Nre = Bilangan Reynold

D = Diameter pengaduk (ft)

N = Kecepatan putaran = 2,302938829 rps



$\rho$  = Density campuran = 138,8561378 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

$\mu$  = Viskositas campuran = 0,001653 lb/ft.det

(Convert dr internet viskositas campuran dari cP ke lb/ft.s)

Nre = 1121937,89

Dari fig. 8.8 rase, diperoleh harga Np sebesar : 5,5

Besarnya daya yang dibutuhkan untuk pengadukan :

$$P = 3.52 \times 10^{-3} \times N_p \times \left[ \frac{\rho}{62.43} \right] \times \left[ \frac{N}{60} \right]^3 \times \frac{D_i^5}{12}$$

Dimana :

P = Daya pengadukan (Hp)

N = Kecepatan pengadukan (rpm)

$\rho$  = Densitas slurry (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)

Di = Diameter pengaduk (in)

P = 42,60001662 Hp

Untuk perancangan motor pengaduk ditambah 10% dan 0,5 Hp :

Sehingga P = 47,36001828 Hp = 35,33057364 KW

Dipilih power motor pengaduk = 47,36001828 Hp

#### PERANCANGAN JAKET PEMANAS

Komponen	Massa	BM	Cp	Q	Fraksi mol	Q.x	Massa
	(kg/jam)	(kg/mol)	(kJ/mol)	(kJ/jam)	x	(kJ/jam)	(kmol/jam)
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	18969,1694	120,38	1068	168292,6808	0,738220711	124237,1425	157,5774165
MgCO <sub>3</sub>	699,2290519	84,31	676	5606,438608	0,027211807	152,5613227	8,293548237
MgO	54,56816228	40,3	1512,943306	2048,598904	0,002123622	4,350449928	1,354048692
SiO <sub>2</sub>	20,33781135	60,08	1919,652212	649,8256415	0,000791484	0,51432658	0,338512173
CaO	18,98376266	56,08	899,4377452	304,4706256	0,000738789	0,224939438	0,338512173
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	54,0570089	159,69	2909,435313	984,8792698	0,00210373	2,071919692	0,338512173
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	103,5441035	101,96	1474,037959	1496,939377	0,004029612	6,032085591	1,015536519
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	813,4312111	98,08	5711,307991	47367,00832	0,031656197	1499,459356	8,293548237
Cl	0,060085911	35,5	320	0,541619477	2,33836E-06	1,2665E-06	0,001692561
NO <sub>3</sub>	0,052473534	62,0049	1040	0,88013165	2,04211E-06	1,79732E-06	0,00084628
Fe	0,473917042	56	1030,41399	8,7	1,84434E-05	0,00016083	0,008462804
Pb	1,751800495	207	1065,689304	9	6,81746E-05	0,000614848	0,008462804
H <sub>2</sub> O	4960,138037	18,01528	1328,313249	365723,8227	0,19303305	70596,78501	275,3295001
TOTAL	25695,79682		0	592493,8250	1	196499,1427	452,8985993

Suhu setelah reaksi :

$$Q = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

Sehingga :

$$\Delta T = \frac{592493,8}{452,8986 \times 196499}$$

$$= 0,0067 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 65 - 0,0067 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 64,9933 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Menghitung dimensi pendingin reaktor

a. Menghitung  $\Delta T$  LMTD

$$\text{Suhu fluida di reaktor} = 64,9933 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 148,9880 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu fluida pendingin masuk} = 27 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 80,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T \text{ LMTD} = 148,9880 - 80,6000 = 68,3880162 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk fluida panas aqueous solution dan pendingin berupa air UD : 250-500 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam, (Tabel 8. Kern, 1969 : 840) diambil harga UD = 250 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam

b. Menghitung luas transfer panas

$$Q \text{ (beban pendingin)} = 588145,0256 \text{ kJ/jam} = 557483,4366 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T}$$

Menghitung luas transfer panas :

$$= \frac{557483,4366 \text{ Btu/jam}}{250 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{ft}^2} \cdot ^\circ\text{F.jam} \times 68,3880 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} = 32,6071 \text{ ft}^2 = 3,0292 \text{ m}^2$$

c. Menghitung luas selubung reaktor

$$A = \pi \cdot D \cdot L$$

$$= 3,14 \times 2,2021 \times 2,2021$$

$$= 15,2264 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas transfer panas reaktor < dibandingkan dengan selubung reaktor sehingga digunakan jaket pendingin. Jenis pendingin yang digunakan adalah pendingin air.

$$\text{Jumlah air} = 8883,41 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ air pada } 27^\circ\text{C} = 0,9957 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$= 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ (engineeringtoolbox.com)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ air} &= \frac{\text{massa (kg/jam)}}{\rho(\text{kg/m}^3)} \\ &= \frac{8883,41 \text{ (kg/jam)}}{995,68(\text{kg/m}^3)} \\ &= 8,9219 \text{ (m}^3/\text{jam)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter dalam jaket (D1)} &= \text{diameter dalam} + (2 \times \text{tebal dinding}) \\ &= 86,6961 \text{ in} + (2 \times 1,0000 \text{ in}) \\ &= 88,6961 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,2529 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi jaket} &= \text{Tinggi tangki} = 119,5404 \text{ in} \\ &= 3,0363 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi jarak jaket 5 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter luar jaket (D2)} &= D1 + (2 \times \text{Jarak Jaket}) \\ &= 88,6961 \text{ in} + (2 \times 5 \text{ in}) \\ &= 98,6961 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,5069 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas yang dilalui pendingin (A)} &= \pi/4 (D2^2 - D1^2) \\ &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times (101,6322^2 - 91,6322^2) \\ &= 1471,0289 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,9490 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kec. superficial pendingin (V)} &= \frac{V \text{ pendingin}}{A} \\ &= \frac{8,9219 \text{ (m}^3/\text{jam)}}{0,9490 \text{ m}^2} = 9,4009 \text{ m/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$h \text{ jaket} = 119,5404 \text{ in} = 3,0363 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ph &= \rho \cdot g \cdot h \\ &= 0,9957 \times 9,8 \times 3,0363 \\ &= 29,6274 \text{ kg/m.s}^2 \\ &= 4,0925 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor kelonggaran : 20%

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= (1 + fk) \times (Ph + 14,7) \\ &= (1 + 20\%) \times (4,2448 + 14,7) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 22,5510 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal jaket : Dari persamaan. 13.1 hal 254; Brownell, 1979 :

$$t \text{ min} = \frac{P r_i}{f E - 0,6 P} + C$$

Keterangan :

t min = tebal shell minimum; in

P = tekanan jaket ; psi

r<sub>i</sub> = jari-jari jaket ; in ( ½ D )

C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 0,125 in)

E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,8

f = stress allowable

Bahan yang digunakan adalah stainless steel (SA-167) type 304 didapat :

Allowable stress (f) = 18750

$$r_i = (D/2) = \frac{88,6961 \text{ in}}{2}$$

$$= 44,3481 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,6957 \text{ ft}$$

Sehingga :

$$t \text{ min} = 0,1917 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dirancang } 3/16 = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0048 \text{ m}$$

## 5. Rotary Vaccum Filter

Fungsi : memisahkan filtrat dan Padatan

Type : standart rotary vacuum filter

Dasar pemilihan : sesuai dengan bahan

Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel (SA-167) type 304

$$p.\text{campuran} = 142,9394927 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 8,923426648 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$cp.\text{campuran} = 1261,573335 \text{ kj/kmol.K} = 12,78444391 \text{ kj/kg.mol.K}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Bahan masuk} = 25.695,80 \text{ kg/jam} = 25,70 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 56649,53122 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$fv \text{ campuran} = 6348,405546 \text{ cuft/jam}$$



Rate Volumetrik = rate massa (lb/jam) / ro bahan (lb/cuft)

Rate Volumetrik = 6348,405546 cuft/jam = 1,763445985 cuft/det

Asumsi waktu filtrasi = 300 detik

Volume bahan = Rate volumetrik\*120 detik

= 529,0337955 cuft = 14,98055471 m<sup>3</sup>

TABLE 12-27 Standard Rotary Vacuum

Diameter, m	Length, m	Heating surface, m <sup>2</sup>	Working capacity, m <sup>3</sup> /h	Agitator speed, r/min	Drive, kW	Weight, kg	Purchase price (1965)	
							Carbon steel	Stainless steel (304)
0.46	0.49	0.836	0.028	7½	1.12	540	\$ 43,000	\$ 53,000
0.61	1.8	3.72	0.283	7½	1.12	1,680	105,000	130,000
0.91	3.0	10.2	0.991	6	3.73	3,860	145,000	180,000
0.91	4.6	15.3	1.42	6	3.73	5,530	180,000	205,000
1.2	6.1	29.2	3.57	6	7.46	11,340	270,000	350,000
1.5	7.6	48.1	6.94	6	18.7	15,880	305,000	440,000
1.5	9.1	57.7	8.33	6	22.4	19,050	330,000	465,000

\*Stokes Vacuum, Inc. Prices include shell, 50-lb/in<sup>2</sup>-gauge jacket, agitator, drive, and motor; auxiliary dust collectors, condensers.  
†Loading with product level on or around the agitator shaft.



## EVAPORATOR

Fungsi : memekatkan larutan MAGNESIUM SULFAT

Type : Standard Vertical Tube Evaporator

Dasar pemilihan : sesuai untuk proses pemekatan larutan

Bahan konstruksi :

Dari neraca panas :

$$Q = Q \text{ supply} = 370233,0365 \text{ Kj/jam} = 350913,1614 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Suhu masuk} = 65 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 149 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = \text{suhu keluar} - \text{suhu masuk} = 63 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$UD = 250 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ (kern, tabel 8)}$$

Digunakan 1 buah evaporator , sehingga luas perpindahan panas evaporator :

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta T} = 22,28020073 \text{ ft}^2 = 2,069898379 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas perpindahan panas maksimum = 300 m<sup>2</sup> (Ulrich ; T.4-7)

Kondisi tube calandria berdasarkan Badger , hal. 176 :

$$\text{Ukuran tube} = 48 \text{ in} = 4 \text{ ft}$$

Dipilih : Pipa standard ukuran 4 in IPS schedule 40 (Kern , tabel.11)

$$OD = 4,5 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,3355 \text{ ft}$$

$$a't = 12,7 \text{ in}^2 = 0,089 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube} = Nt = \frac{A'}{a't \times L} = 62,5848335 \text{ buah}$$

Dimensi evaporator :

$$\text{Luas penampang : } A = Nt \times a't = 5,570050182 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter evaporator} = D_{evap} &= \sqrt{4 \times \frac{A}{\pi}} = 2,663757746 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,811913361 \text{ m} \\ &= 9,74296033 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi evaporator berdasarkan dimension ratio :

Asumsi dimension ratio ;  $H/D = 2$

$$H = 2xD,$$

$$H = 2 \times 5,327515491 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 1,623826722 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan tebal shell (ts)

Bahan konstruksi shell : stainless steel (SA-167) tipe 304

$$ts = \frac{P.r}{(f.E - 0,6.P)} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 13.1, Brownell \& young, 1959; hal 254})$$

ini ts = tebal shell, in

$$r = \text{Jari-jari} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{Diameter Mixer}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 9,74296033 = 4,871480165 \text{ in}$$

$$E = \text{effisiensi pengelasan} = 0,85$$

$$C = \text{faktor korosi} = 0,125$$

$$f = \text{tegangan yang diizinkan} = 18750 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Dari B & Y didapat bahan konstruksi = stainless steel (SA-167) tipe 304

Fix : Stainless steel 304

$$\text{Poperasi} = \text{atmosferis} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,1 * P_{\text{operasi}} = 16,17 \text{ psi}$$

$$P = \text{tekanan dalam mixer} = 16,17 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } ts = \frac{P.r}{(f.E - 0,6.P)} + C$$

$$ts = 0,129945557 \text{ in}$$

digunakan tebal standar : 3/16 in (Brownell, Halaman 350)

Tebal conical dished (bawah) :

$$\text{Tebal conical} = \frac{P.D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6P)} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, hal. 118; ASME Code})$$

$$\text{dengan alfa} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ sudut conis} = 60/2 = 30$$

$$\text{fallowance} = 18.750 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{B \& Y tabel 13.1})$$

$$tc = 0,182108049 \text{ in}$$

digunakan tebal standar : 0,25 in

### CRYSTALLIZER

Fungsi = Mengkristalkan larutan  $MgSO_4$  menjadi kristal  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$

Type = Swenson-Walker Crystallizer

Dasar pemilihan = Umum digunakan untuk kristalisasi dengan pendinginan

Kondisi operasi

$$T = 50 \quad C = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

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

ARUS 10

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 0,0897 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 89,6806 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 5,5987 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 22014,7753 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 48534,2684 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} &= \frac{\text{Rate Bahan Masuk}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{48534,2684 \text{ lb/jam}}{5,5987 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 8668,8877 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 2,4080 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu kristalisasi} = 1 \text{ jam (time of passes)}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 8668,8877 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{over design} = 20\%$$

maka,

$$\text{Volume crystallizer} = 10836,1096 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 306,8442 \text{ m}^3$$

Perhitungan dimensi crystallizer :

Digunakan dimension ratio  $m = L/D = 3,3$  (Hugot : 697)

$$\text{Volume crystallizer} = \frac{m \times D^3}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \text{ (Hugot; pers.35.5)}$$

$$(m \times D^3)/2 = 6070,6496 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$m \times D^3 = 12141,2993 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D^3 = 3679,1816 \text{ ft}^3$$



$$D = 15,4377 \quad \text{ft} = 4,7054 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 3,3 \cdot D \\ = 50,9445 \quad \text{ft} = 15,5279 \text{ m}$$

Luas cooling area pada crystallizer :

$$S = V \times \frac{(2 + 4m)}{mD}$$

$$S = 3233,1012 \quad \text{ft}^2/\text{ft}^3$$

Power pengaduk pada swenson-walker cristallizer :

power yang digunakan adalah 16 hp tiap 1000 cuft bahan (hugot : 694)

$$\text{Volume kristaliser} = 10836,1096 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Power kristaliser} = 173,3778 \text{ Hp}$$

$$= 200 \text{ Hp}$$

### CENTRIFUGE

Kode :

Fungsi : memisahkan endapan  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  dari larutan

Dasar pemilihan : sesuai dengan jenis bahan dan efisiensi tinggi

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

#### ARUS MASUK CENTRIFUGE

ARUS 11

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1,561624935 \text{ kg/L} = 97,48906054 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = 426,1848545 \text{ J/mol.K} = 1,956117729 \text{ J/kg.K}$$

$$F_v \text{ campuran} = 14097,35129 \text{ L/jam} \\ = 352,4337822 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ = 43,93968179 \text{ gallon/menit}$$

#### ARUS KELUAR CENTRIFUGE

ARUS 13

$$\text{KONDISI} = T = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,14 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 0,799525626 \text{ kg/L} = 49,91275462 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = 309,6435048 \text{ J/mol.K} = 7,814099586 \text{ J/kg.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_v \text{ campuran} &= 3784,584245 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 94,61460611 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 11,79607602 \text{ gallon/menit} \end{aligned}$$

ARUS 12

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

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1,678521882 \text{ kg/L} = 104,7866986 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = 444,6715262 \text{ J/mol.K} = 1,806128702 \text{ J/kg.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_v \text{ campuran} &= 11312,872 \text{ L/jam} \\ &= 282,8218 \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 35,26080791 \text{ gallon/menit} \end{aligned}$$

**TABLE 18-12 Specifications and Performance Characteristics of Typical Sedimenting Centrifuges**

Type	Bowl diameter	Speed, r/min	Maximum centrifugal force $\times$ gravity	Throughput		Typical motor size, hp
				Liquid, gal/min	Solids, tons/h	
Tubular	1.75	50,000*	62,400	0.05–0.25		*
	4.125	15,000	13,200	0.1–10		2
	5	15,000	15,900	0.2–20		3
Disk	7	12,000	14,300	0.1–10		½
	13	7,500	10,400	5–50		6
	24	4,000	5,500	20–200		7½
Nozzle discharge	10	10,000	14,200	10–40	0.1–1	20
	16	6,250	8,900	25–150	0.4–4	40
	27	4,200	6,750	40–400	1–11	125
	30	3,300	4,600	40–400	1–11	125
Helical conveyor	6	8,000	5,500	To 20	0.03–0.25	5
	14	4,000	3,180	To 75	0.5–1.5	20
	18	3,500	3,130	To 100	1–3	50
	24	3,000	3,070	To 250	2.5–12	125
	30	2,700	3,105	To 350	3–15	200
	36	2,250	2,590	To 600	10–25	300
	44	1,600	1,600	To 700	10–25	400
54	1,000	770	To 750	20–60	250	
Knife discharge	20	1,800	920	†	1.0†	20
	36	1,200	740	†	4.1†	30
	68	900	780	†	20.5†	40

\*Turbine drive, 100 lb/h (45 Kg/h) of steam at 40 lbf/in<sup>2</sup> gauge (372 KPa) or equivalent compressed air.

†Widely variable.

‡Maximum volume of solids that the bowl can contain, ft<sup>3</sup>.

NOTE: To convert inches to millimeters, multiply by 25.4; to convert revolutions per minute to radians per second, multiply by 0.105; to convert gallons per minute to liters per second, multiply by 0.063; to convert tons per hour to kilograms per second, multiply by 0.253; and to convert horsepower to kilowatts, multiply by 0.746.

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Bahan masuk} = 22014,77529 \text{ kg/jam} = 48534,2684 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 97,48906054 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= \frac{\text{Bahan masuk lb/jam}}{\rho \text{ campuran lb/cuft}} \\ &= \frac{48534,2684 \text{ lb/jam}}{97,48906054 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &= 497,843226 \text{ cuft/jam} = 62,06860421 \text{ gallon/menit} \end{aligned}$$

### ROTARY DRYER

Fungsi = Mengeringkan kristal  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  dengan bantuan udara panas

Dasar pemilihan = Sesuai untuk pengeringan padatan

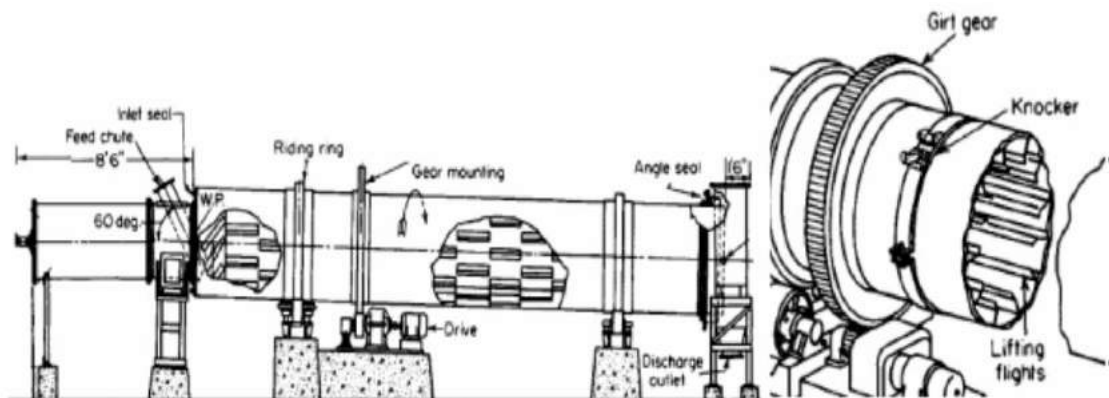
kondisi operasi

$$\text{Suhu} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

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

$$= 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

Waktu proses = Waktu melewati (time of passes)



$$\text{KONDISI : } T = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$$

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

$$= 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1679,848568 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 47,56891226 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 8779,14881 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 41400,93355 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} = \frac{\text{Rate bahan masuk}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{41400,93355 \text{ lb/jam}}{47,56891226 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 870,3359313 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 14,50559886 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Perhitungan

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Feed masuk} &= 18988,9032 \text{ kg/jam} = 41863,36279 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Total panas} &= 448644,7345 \text{ kJ/jam} = 425233,1009 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan udara} &= 17786,72015 \text{ kg/jam} = 39213,00302 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mass velocity gass

Mass velocity gass yang diijinkan 200-1000 lb/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>

maka ditetapkan  $G_s = 1000 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$

Luas penampang  $A'$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{\text{mass gas, lb/jam}}{\text{mass velocity}} \\
 &= \frac{39213,00302 \text{ lb/jam}}{1000 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2} \\
 &= 39,21300302 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 3,643007188 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter, } D &= ((4/\pi) \cdot A)^{1/3} \\
 D &= 7,067734438 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2,154245457 \text{ m} \\
 &= 84,81281326 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu bahan masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 \text{Suhu bahan keluar} &= 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 \text{Suhu udara masuk} &= 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 248 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 \text{Suhu udara keluar} &= 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Log Mean Temperatur Difference, LMTD :

$$\begin{aligned}
 dt_1 &= 36 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ *) suhu udara masuk - suhu udara keluar} \\
 dt_2 &= 126 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \text{ *) suhu bahan keluar - suhu bahan masuk} \\
 dt_2 - dt_1 &= 90 \\
 dt_2/dt_1 &= 3,5 \\
 \ln (dt_2/dt_1) &= 1,252762968
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD} = dt_2 - dt_1 &= \frac{71,84120401^\circ\text{F}}{\ln(dt_2/dt_1)} \\ &= 71,71416722^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 344,8641672^\circ\text{K} \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \frac{Q_p}{0,125 \cdot \pi \cdot D \cdot G_s^{0,67} \cdot \Delta T \text{ LMTD}}$$

Panjang (L),

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{425233,1009}{20393,58073} \\ &= 20,85132114 \text{ ft} \\ &= 6,355482683 \text{ m} \\ &= 250,2158537 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Perlengkapan Rotary dryer

#### 1. Tebal dinding rotary

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk diameter} &= 2,154245457 \text{ m} \\ \text{diambil tebal} &= 0,039350866 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,000999512 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

#### 2. Kecepatan putaran rotary dryer

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan linier batasannya} &= 0,25 - 0,5 \text{ m/detik} \\ \text{diambil } v &= 0,5 \text{ m/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran rotary dryer} &N = \frac{V}{\pi \cdot D} \\ &= 0,073917143 \text{ rps} \\ &= 4,435028561 \text{ rpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil putaran} &= 10 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 0,166666667 \text{ rps} \end{aligned}$$

Putaran rotary dryer harus lebih kecil putaran kritis

Putaran kritis = putaran sentrifugal = putaran gravitasi

$$V_{sf} < G$$

$$\frac{mV^2}{r} < G$$

$$4\pi^2 r N^2 < G$$

$$N < G$$

$$N < \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right) \left(\frac{G}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$N = 0,25 \text{ rps}$$

$$15 \text{ rpm}$$

N dirancang  $10 \text{ rpm} < 15 \text{ rpm}$  (memenuhi)

### 3. Flight

Perhitungan berdasarkan Perry hal 12-56 ;

Ketentuan :

$$\text{Tinggi flight} = 1/12 D \sim 1/8 D$$

$$\text{Panjang flight} = 0,6 \text{ m} \sim 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah flight 1 circle} = 2,4 D \sim 3 D$$

$$D = 2,154245457 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 6,355482683 \text{ m}$$

Pengambilan data :

$$\text{Tinggi flight} = 1/8 D = 0,269280682 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang flight} = 2 \text{ m} = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah flight 1 circle} = 3 D = 6,46273637 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total circle} = \text{Panjang drum} / \text{Panjang flight}$$

$$\text{Total circle} = 3,177741342 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Total jumlah flight} = \text{Total circle} \times \text{jumlah flight tiap circle}$$

$$\text{Total jumlah flight} = 20,53690454 \text{ buah}$$

### 4. Hold up padatan

Volume dryer yang ditempati oleh padatan pada setiap saat berkisar antara 10-15

Volume dryer (treyball p-692)

diambil 10% volume dryer

$$\text{Hold up} = 0,1 * (\pi/4) * D^2 * L$$

$$\text{Hold up} = 81,76429188 \text{ ft}^3$$

waktu rata-rata padatan dalam dryer

$$\text{feed rata-rata} = 18988,9032 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{rata-rata} = 870,3359313 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\text{hold up}}{\text{prata - rata}} = \frac{81,76429188}{870,3359313}$$

$$= 0,09394567 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 5,636740178 \text{ menit}$$

$$= 338,2044107 \text{ detik}$$

5. Slope / kemiringan rotary dryer

Persamaan friedman and marshall

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 L}{5 \cdot N^{0,9} \cdot D} - 0,6 \frac{B \cdot L \cdot G}{F}$$

Dimana :

- Dp = diameter partikel rata-rata, um
- F = Kecepatan umpan, lb/ft<sup>2</sup>
- N = Putaran dryer, rpm
- L = panjang dryer, ft
- G = kecepatan massa udara, lb/j ft<sup>2</sup>
- D = diameter dryer, ft

6. Perhitungan tebal shell drum

Rotary Drum memakai shell dari stainless steel (SA-167) tipe 304 dengan stress allowable = 18750

Untuk las dipakai double welded butt joint dengan efisiensi 80 % Faktor korosi : C = 0,125

Perbandingan tinggi bahan dan diameter drum, H/D = 0,16  
( Perry 5ed, tabel 6-52, hal. 6-87 )

$$D = 7,067734438 \text{ ft} = 2,154245457 \text{ m}$$

$$H = (0,16 \times D) = 1,13083751 \text{ ft} = 0,344679273 \text{ m}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = \text{atmosferis} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,1 \times P \text{ operasi} = 16,17 \text{ psi}$$

$$P = \text{tekanan dalam RD} = 16,17 \text{ psi}$$

$$ts = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot e - P} + C$$

$$ts = 0,187611114 \text{ in, dirancang } 3/16 \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0047625 \text{ m}$$

Isolasi :

Batu isolasi dipakai setebal 4 in (Perry 7ed ; 12-42)

diameter dalam rotary = 7,067734438 ft

diameter luar rotary = 7,068528188 ft

maka diameter rotary terisolasi = 7,735194855 ft

#### 7. Perhitungan power rotary

$$\text{Perry}^{6ed}, \text{ persamaan 20-44} = \text{hp} = \frac{N \times (4.75dw + 0.1925DW + 0.33W)}{100000}$$

dimana :

N = putaran rotary = 10 rpm

d = diameter shell = 7,067734438 ft

w = berat bahan = 41863,36279 lb

D = d + 2 = 9,067734438 ft

W = berat total = lb

Perhitungan berat total :

##### a. Berat shell

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho \text{ dengan :}$$

$D_o$  = diameter luar shell = 7,068528188 ft

$D_i$  = diameter dalam shell = 7,067734438 ft

L = panjang Drum = 20,85132114 ft

$\rho$  = density steel = 482 lb/cuft

$W_e$  = 88,52554626 lb

##### b. Berat isolasi

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho \text{ dengan :}$$

$D_o$  = diameter luar isolasi = 7,735194855 ft

$D_i$  = diameter dalam isolasi = 7,068528188 ft

L = panjang isolasi = 20,85132114 ft

$\rho$  = density isolasi = 19 lb/cuft

$W_e$  = 3069,280125 lb

c. Berat bahan dalam drum

$$W_e = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_o^2 - D_i^2) \times L \times \rho \text{ dengan :}$$

Untuk solid hold-up = 15 % (Ulrich T.4-10)

Rate massa = 41863,36279 lb/jam

Berat bahan = 48142,8672 lb/jam

\*) berat total = (W) = 51300,67288 lb/jam

Berat lain diasumsikan 15 %, maka berat total = 58995,77381 lb/jam

$$\text{Perry}^{6ed}, \text{ persamaan 20-44} = h_p = \frac{N \times (4.75dw + 0.1925DW + 0.33W)}{100000}$$

$$H_p = 152,7873894 \text{ Hp}$$

dengan Effisiensi motor = 75 % (Perry 6ed;p.20-37) , maka :

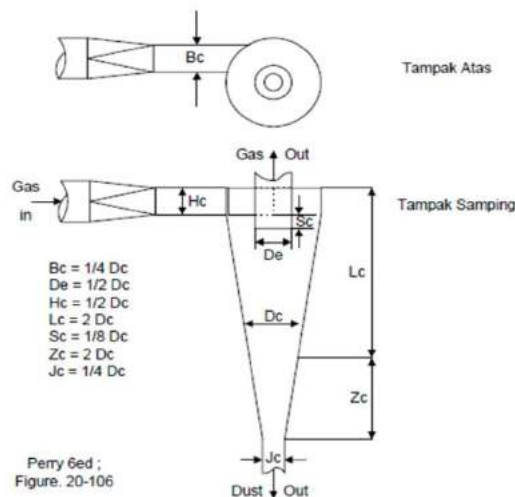
$$P = 203,7165192 \text{ Hp}$$

### CYCLONE

Fungsi = Untuk menangkap Magnesium Sulfat yang terangkut dari rotary dryer

Type = Van Tongeren Cyclone

Dasar pemilihan = Efektif dan sesuai dengan jenis bahan



Asumsi time pass = 2 detik

Rate udara = 17786,7201 kg/jam = 39213,0030 lb/jam

BM udara = 29

$\rho$  campuran pada = 1 atm,  $T = 100 \text{ C} = 672 \text{ Rankine}$ ; udara std = 492 R



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

$$T = 100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 672 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{R}$$

$$\text{Udara std} = 492 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{R}$$

$$\rho = 0,0591 \text{ lb/cuft} \quad (\text{Himmelblau : 249})$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik udara} = 184,1740 \text{ cuft/dt}$$

$$\text{Berat solid} = 11,7273 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 25,8542 \text{ lb/jam}$$

### SOLID

Arus 8

$$\text{Massa MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} = 18966,5826 \text{ kg/jam} = 41814,1542 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1,6800 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,1049 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$F_v \text{ solid} = \frac{\text{massa solid}}{\rho \text{ solid}}$$

$$= \frac{41814,1542 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,1049 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 398689,33051 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 110,74704 \text{ cuft/detik}$$

### GAS

Arus 8

$$\text{Massa H}_2\text{O} = 22,3206 \text{ kg/jam} = 49,2085 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 0,422515333 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,0264 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$F_v \text{ gas} = \frac{\text{massa gas}}{\rho \text{ gas}}$$

$$= \frac{49,2085 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0264 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$= 1865,60034 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 0,51822 \text{ cuft/detik}$$

$$\text{Total volumetrik bahan} = 295,4392 \text{ cuft/detik}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 590,8784 \text{ cuft}$$

$$= 16,7318 \text{ m}^3$$

berdasarkan Ulrich, T.4-23

$$H/D = 4-6 \text{ Diambil } H/D = 6$$

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

$$590,8784 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot 6 D$$

$$6 D^3 = 752,7114$$

$$D = 5,0060 \text{ ft}$$

$$D = 1,5258 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 60,0722 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 9,1550 \text{ m}$$

$$D_c = 60,0722 \text{ in} = 1,5258 \text{ m}$$

$$B_c = (1/4 D_c) = 15,0181 \text{ in} = 0,3815 \text{ m} = 1,2515 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_e = (1/2 D_c) = 30,0361 \text{ in} = 0,7629 \text{ m}$$

$$H_c = (2 B_c) = 30,0361 \text{ in} = 0,7629 \text{ m}$$

$$L_c = (2 D_c) = 120,1444 \text{ in} = 3,0517 \text{ m}$$

$$S_c = (1/8 D_c) = 7,5090 \text{ in} = 0,1907 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_c = (2 D_c) = 120,1444 \text{ in} = 3,0517 \text{ m}$$

$$J_c = (1/4 D_c) = 15,0181 \text{ in} = 0,3815 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{p\min} = \left( \frac{9 \cdot \mu \cdot B_c}{\pi \cdot N_{tc} \cdot V_c \cdot (\rho_s - \rho)} \right)^{0,5} \text{ Perry 6ed. ; pers.20-63}$$

$$D_{p\min} = \text{diameter partikel minimum}$$

$$\mu \text{ udara} = 0,0000215 \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$\rho \text{ solid} = 0,1049 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\rho \text{ gas} = 0,0264 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$B_c = 15,0181 \text{ in} = 1,2515 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area cyclone} &= 2 \cdot B_c^2 \\ &= 3,1325 \text{ ft}^2 = 0,2910 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$N_{tc}$  (number of turn made by gas stream in cyclone separator)

$$= 10 \text{ (Perry 6ed hal 20-86)}$$

$$D_{p\min} = 0,001021 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,000311 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik bahan} = 295,4392 \text{ cuft/detik}$$

Kecepatan bahan,  $V_c = 94,3134$  ft/detik

Perencanaan tebal shell dan tutup

Bahan konstruksi dipilih = Carbon stell SA-283 grade C

f allowance = 12650 psi (Brownell and Young tabel 13.1)

Faktor korosi : C = 0,125 Tebal shell digunakan API-ASME code

Tebal shell :

Tekanan design = 1 atm  
= 14,7 psi

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk cylindrical tank

$$t_{\min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C \quad [\text{B\&Y,pers.13-1,hal.254}]$$

Dipakai double welded butt joint  $e = 0,8$

$t_s = 0,1687$  in

dirancang = 3/16 = 0,1875 in  
= 0,0048 m

Tebal tutup atas :

Tebal tutup atas disamakan dengan tebal tutup bawah, karena tutup bawah menahan beban yang terberat

Tebal tutup bawah :

$$\text{Tebal conical} = \frac{P.D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6P)} + C \quad [\text{B\&Y,hal.118; ASME Code}]$$

dengan  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  sudut conis =  $30/2 = 15^\circ$

Tebal conical ( $t_c$ ) = 0,1702

dirancang = 3/16 in = 0,1875 in  
= 0,0048 m

### **BALLMILL**

Fungsi : Menghaluskan solid sampai 100 mesh

Type : Ball Mill Grinding System, Air-Lift Type

Dasar pemilihan : dipilih jenis ini karena sesuai bahan dan kapasitas.

Kondisi operasi :  $P = 1$  atm  
 $T = 30$  °C

Waktu proses = Continous

Perhitungan :

Rate massa = 18939,39394 Kg/jam

18,93939394 ton/jam

454,5454545 ton/hari

Berdasarkan rate massa ton/hari, dari TABLE 20-16 Illustrative Performance of Marcy Ball Mills Perry, 7 ed

didapat spesifikasi :

Jenis ball mill = marcy ball mill

No sieve = 100 mesh

rate maksimum = 505 ton/hari

Berat bola baja = 30 ton/hari

untuk marcy ball mill digunakan 3 ukuran bola baja :

10 7,5 5 satuan dalam in

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

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

Perhitungan jumlah bola baja :

#### Bola baja 1

Diameter bola baja -01 = 10 in = 0,254 m

Jari jari,  $r = 1/2 D = 0,127$  m

Volume bola baja =  $(4/3) \pi r^3 = 0,008575897$  m<sup>3</sup>

= 8,575896827 liter

ro bola baja = 4,8 kg/liter (Perry 7ed ; 20-33)

Berat 1 buah bola baja = 4,8 kg/liter x 8,575896827 liter

= 41,16430477 kg

= 0,041164305 ton

Jumlah bola baja 5 in =  $\frac{10}{0,041164305} = 242,9289176$  buah

#### Bola baja 2

Diameter bola baja -02 = 7,5in = 0,1905 m

Jari jari,  $r = 1/2 D = 0,09525$  m





$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bola baja} &= (4/3) \pi r^3 &&= 0,003617956 \text{ m}^3 \\ &&&= 3,617956474 \text{ liter} \\ \text{ro bola baja} &&&= 4,8 \text{ kg/liter} \\ \text{Berat 1 bola baja} &&&= 4,8 \text{ kg/liter} \times 3,617956474 \text{ liter} \\ &&&= 17,36619107 \text{ kg} \\ &&&= 0,017366191 \text{ ton} \\ \\ \text{Jumlah bola baja 3,5 in} &&&= \frac{10}{0,017366191} \\ &&&= 575,8315083 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

### Bola baja 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter bola baja -3} &= 5 \text{ in} = 0,127 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jari jari, } r &= 1/2 D = 0,0635 \text{ m} \\ \text{Volume bola baja} &= (4/3) \pi r^3 &&= 0,001071987 \text{ m}^3 \\ &&&= 1,071987103 \text{ liter} \\ \text{ro bola baja} &&&= 4,8 \text{ kg/liter} \\ \text{Berat 1 buah bola baja} &&&= 4,8 \text{ kg/liter} \times 1,071987103 \text{ liter} \\ &&&= 5,145538096 \text{ kg} \\ &&&= 0,005145538 \text{ ton} \\ \\ \text{Jumlah bola baja 2,5 in} &&&= \frac{10}{0,005145538} = 1943,431341 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

### SCREEN

Fungsi = Memisahkan serbuk ukuran 100 mesh  
 Type = Vibrating screen  
 Dasar pemilihan = Sesuai dengan ukuran, kapasitas dan jenis bahan  
 Bahan masuk = 11217,0507 kg/jam  
                   = 11,2171 ton/jam  
 ukuran yang tersaring mempunyai ukuran 100 mesh  
 Produk oversize = 5% feed  
 Produk undersize = 95% feed  
 produk undersize dalam oversize, 5 % oversize  
 Perhitungan efisiensi screen :

$$E = 100 \times \frac{100(e - v)}{e(100 - v)}$$

dimana :

E = efisiensi screen

e = % undersize dalam feed (95% dari feed)

v = % undersize dalam screen oversize (5% dari screen oversize)

Sehingga,

$$E = 100 * ((100 * (95 - 5)) / (95 * (100 - 5)))$$

$$E = 99,7230 \%$$

Perhitungan Power Screen :

$$Cu \text{ unit capacity} = 0,7 \text{ ton/ jam ft}^2$$

$$Ct = 11,2171 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$Foa = \text{open area factor} = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

$$Fs = \text{sloted area factor} = 1$$

$$A = 0.4Ct/Cu.Foa.Fs = 25,63897306 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = \text{screen area} = 7,814758988 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Power} = 3 \text{ Hp (Peter's 4ed;p.567)}$$

### **BUCKET ELEVATOR**

Fungsi : memindahkan produk Magnesium Sulfat Heptahidrat dari Screen menuju Silo Penyimpanan Produk

Type : Continuous Discharge Bucket Elevator

Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memindahkan bahan dengan ketinggian tertentu

$$\text{Rate massa} = 18985,5411 \text{ kg/jam} = 18,9855 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bucket} = (\text{Tinggi silo} + \text{jarak dari dasar})$$

$$\text{Tinggi bucket} = 8,5067 \text{ m} + 1,0000 \text{ m}$$

$$= 9,5067 \text{ m}$$

$$= 31,1900 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Power (Perry 7 ed tabel 21-8) :halaman 1851

$$\text{Kapasitas maksimum} = 14 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Power pada head shaft} = 1,0 \text{ hp}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power tambahan} &= 0,02 \text{ hp tiap ft} \\ &= 31,1900 \text{ ft} \times 0,02 \text{ (minimum 0,5 hp)} \\ &= 0,6238 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power total} &= 0,6238 \text{ hp} + 1 \text{ hp} \\ &= 1,6238 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 0,8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power total} &= \frac{1,6238 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \\ &= 2,0298 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ukuran} &= 6 \text{ in} \times 4 \text{ in} \times 4 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1524 \text{ m} \times 0,1016 \text{ m} \times 0,1080 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bucked spacing} = 12 \text{ in} = 0,3048 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Pusat elevator} = 25 \text{ ft} = 7,6200 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ukuran feed maxium} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ in} = 0,0191 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bucked speed} &= \frac{\text{rate massa (ton/jam)} \times 225 \text{ ft/menit}}{\text{kapasitas max (ton/jam)}} \\ &= \frac{18,9855 \text{ ton/jam} \times 225 \text{ ft/menit}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \\ &= 305,124767 \text{ ft/menit} \\ &= 1,5500 \text{ m/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Putaran head saft} &= \frac{\text{rate massa (ton/jam)} \times 43 \text{ rpm}}{\text{kapasitas max (ton/jam)}} \\ &= \frac{18,9855 \text{ ton/jam} \times 43 \text{ rpm}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \\ &= 58,3127 \text{ rpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lebar belt} = 7 \text{ in} = 0,1778 \text{ m}$$



**TABLE 21-8 Bucket-Elevator Specifications for Centrifugal-Discharge Buckets on Belt, Malleable-Iron, or Steel Buckets\***

Size of bucket, in (mm), and bucket spacing, in (mm)†	Elevator centers, ft‡	Capacity, tons/h (metric tons/h)§	Size of lumps handled, in (mm)¶	Bucket speed, ft/min (m/min)	r/min, head shaft	hp required at head shaft	Additional hp/ft for intermediate lengths	Head	Tail	Head	Tail	Belt width, in
6 × 4 × 4¼ - 12	25	14 (12.7)	¾ (19.0)	225 (68.6)	43	1.0	0.02	1½	1½	20	14	7
(152 × 102 × 108) - (305)	50	14 (12.7)	¾ (19.0)	225 (68.6)	43	1.6	0.02	1½	1½	20	14	7
8 × 5 × 5½ - 14	75	14 (12.7)	¾ (19.0)	225 (68.6)	43	2.1	0.02	1½	1½	20	14	7
	25	27 (24.5)	1 (25.4)	225 (68.6)	43	1.6	0.04	1½	1½	20	14	9
	50	30 (27.2)	1 (25.4)	260 (79.2)	41	3.5	0.05	1½	1½	24	14	9
(203 × 127 × 140) - (356)	75	30 (27.2)	1 (25.4)	260 (79.2)	41	4.8	0.05	2½	1½	24	14	9
10 × 6 × 6¼ - 16	25	45 (40.8)	1½ (38.0)	225 (68.6)	43	3.0	0.063	1½	1½	20	16	11
	50	52 (47.2)	1½ (38.0)	260 (79.2)	41	5.2	0.07	2½	1½	24	16	11
(254 × 152 × 159) - (406)	75	52 (47.2)	1½ (38.0)	260 (79.2)	41	7.2	0.07	2½	1½	24	16	11
12 × 7 × 7¼ - 18	25	75 (68.1)	1½ (38.1)	260 (79.2)	41	4.7	0.1	2½	1½	24	18	13
	50	84 (76.3)	1½ (38.1)	300 (91.4)	38	8.9	0.115	2½	1½	30	18	13
(305 × 178 × 184) - (457)	75	84 (76.3)	1½ (38.1)	300 (91.4)	38	11.7	0.115	3½	2½	30	18	13
14 × 7 × 7¼ - 18	25	100 (90.8)	1¾ (44.5)	300 (91.4)	38	7.3	0.14	2½	2½	30	18	15
	50	100 (90.8)	1¾ (44.5)	300 (91.4)	38	11.0	0.14	3½	2½	30	18	15
(355 × 179 × 184) - (457)	75	100 (90.8)	1¾ (44.5)	300 (91.4)	38	14.3	0.14	3½	2½	30	18	15
16 × 8 × 8½ - 18	25	150 (136.2)	2 (50.8)	300 (91.4)	38	8.5	0.165	2½	2½	30	20	18
	50	150 (136.2)	2 (50.8)	300 (91.4)	38	12.6	0.165	3½	2½	30	20	18
(406 × 203 × 216) - (457)	75	150 (136.2)	2 (50.8)	400 (121.9)	38	16.7	0.165	3½	2½	30	20	18

\*From Stephens-Adamson Division, Allis-Chalmers Corporation.  
 †Bucket size given: width × projection × depth. Assumed bucket linear speed is 150 ft/min (45.7 m/min).  
 ‡Elevator centers to nearest SI equivalent are 25 ft = 8 m, 50 ft = 15 m, and 75 ft = 23 m.  
 §Capacities and horsepowers are given for materials having bulk densities of 100 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (1602 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). For other densities these will vary in direct proportion: a 50-lb/ft<sup>3</sup> material will reduce the capacity and horsepower required by 50 percent.  
 ¶If the amount of lump product is less than 15 percent of the total, lump size may be twice that given.

Bucket Elevator	Hp
1	2
2	2
3	2

### COOLING CONVEYOR

Fungsi = Mendinginkan produk MgSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O sampai dengan 30 °C dari rotary dryer dialirkan ke Ballmill dan Screen

Type = Plain spouts or chutes

Dasar pemilihan = Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup

PANAS MASUK

ARUS 17

Dimana : T = 100 °C = 373,15 °K

T ref = 25 °C = 298,15 °K

ARUS 14

Dimana : T = 100 °C = 373,15 °K

T ref = 25 °C = 298,15 °K

PANAS KELUAR

ARUS 17 + 14

Dimana : T = 30 °C = 303,15 °K

T ref = 25 °C = 298,15 °K

ρ campuran = 1,678535023 kg/L

= 1678,535023 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$$= 104,789372 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 18986,80565 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 41858,73849 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} &= \frac{\text{Rate bahan masuk}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{41858,73849 \text{ lb/jam}}{104,789372 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 399,4559533 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 6,657599222 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk } \rho = 104,789372 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

bahan termasuk kelas D dengan  $F = 3$  (Badger, Tabel 16-6)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{C \cdot L \cdot W \cdot F}{33000} \text{ (Badger, persamaan 16-5)}$$

Dengan :

$$C = \text{kapasitas} = 6,657599222 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$L = \text{panjang} = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \text{Densitas bahan} = 104,789372 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$F = \text{Faktor bahan} = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi panjang screw, L} &= 50 \text{ ft} \\ &= 15,24 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Power motor (Hp)} = 3,171116553 \text{ Hp}$$

Untuk power lebih kecil 2, maka dikalikan 2 [Badger : 713]

$$\text{Power motor} = 6,342233105 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{efisiensi motor} = 0,8$$

Sehingga,

$$\text{Power Motor} = 7,927791381 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas = 399,4559533 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam

digunakan ukuran :

$$\text{Diameter} = 6 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan putaran} = 18 \text{ rpm}$$

### SCREW CONVEYOR

Fungsi = Memindahkan produk  $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  dari screen kembali ke ballmill

Type = Plain spouts or chutes

Dasar pemilihan = Umum digunakan untuk padatan dengan sistem tertutup

ARUS 20

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ campuran} &= 1,6499 \text{ kg/l} \\ &= 1649,8624 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 102,9994 \text{ lb/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate bahan masuk} &= 46,1471 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 101,7369688 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Flowrate volumetrik (Fv)} &= \frac{\text{Rate bahan masuk}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{101,7370 \text{ lb/jam}}{102,9994 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 0,9877 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0165 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk } \rho = 102,9994 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

bahan termasuk kelas D dengan  $F = 3$  (Badger, Tabel 16-6)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{C \cdot L \cdot W \cdot F}{33000} \text{ (Badger, persamaan 16-5)}$$

Dengan :

$$C = \text{kapasitas} = 0,0165 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$L = \text{panjang} = 50 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \text{Densitas bahan} = 102,9994 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$F = \text{Faktor bahan} = 3$$

Asumsi panjang screw,  $L = 50 \text{ ft} = 15,24 \text{ m}$

$$\text{Power motor (Hp)} = 0,0077 \text{ Hp}$$

Untuk power lebih kecil 2, maka dikalikan 2 [Badger : 713]

$$\text{Power motor} = 0,0154 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{efisiensi motor} = 0,8$$

Sehingga,

$$\text{Power Motor} = 0,0193 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari Badger, fig 16-20 untuk kapasitas = 0,9877 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam

digunakan ukuran :

Diameter = 16 in

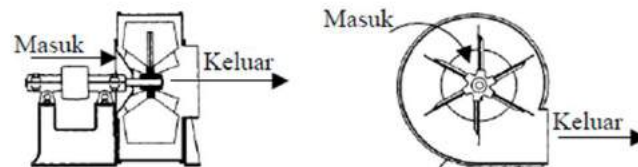
Kecepatan putaran = 13 rpm

### **BLOWER**

Fungsi = Memindahkan udara dari udara bebas ke rotary dryer

Type = Centrifugal Blower

Dasar Pemilihan = Sesuai dengan jenis bahan , efisiensi tinggi.



Perhitungan Rate udara :

massa udara = 17786,7201 kg/jam = 39213,0030 lb/jam

BM udara = 29

$\rho$  campuran pada  $P = 1 \text{ atm}$ ,  $T = 30^\circ\text{C} = 546 \text{ R}$  ; udara std = 492 R

$\rho = 0,0728 \text{ lb/ft}^3$  [Himmelblau:249]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{39213,0030 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0728 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 8978,4805 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \\ &= 15254,5209 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen :

dipilih pipa 12 in, sch 30 (Kern, tabel 11)

OD = 12,75 in

ID = 12,09 in

A = 115 in<sup>2</sup>

$$hp = 0,0044 Q \times P_1 \times \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} \text{ (Perry 6}^{ed}, \text{ pers.6-31b)}$$

dengan Q : volumetrik gas ; cuft/mnt

$P_1$  : operating suction presurre ; psi

$P_2$  : operating discharge pressure ; psi

$$P2 = P1 + \Delta P \text{ pipa} + \Delta P \text{ heater}$$

$$= 14,7 + 2 + 2 \text{ Psi}$$

$$= 18,7 \text{ Psi}$$

$$hp = 0,0044Q * P1 * \ln(P2/P1) \quad (\text{Perry 6ed; pers.6-31b})$$

$$= 139,7673 \text{ hp}$$

dengan asumsi efisiensi motor = 85%

$$\text{maka : } hp = 164,4322 \text{ hp}$$

Adiabatic Head = ft.lbf/lbm gas, (Perry 6ed, fig.6-35)

BL	Hp
BLOWER-02	20

### POMPA/PUMP

Fungsi = Mengalirkan bahan baku Asam Sulfat dari Truk ke tangki penyimpanan

Tipe = Centrifugal Pump

Bahan = Commercial Steel

Jumlah = 1 buah

Rate masuk = 16331,5958 kg/jam = 10,0014 lb/s

Densitas = 1819,4126 kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 113,5823 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Tujuan =

1. Menentukan tipe pompa
2. Menentukan bahan konstruksi pompa
3. Menghitung tenaga pompa
4. Menghitung tenaga motor

Langkah Perencanaan

a. Menentukan Tipe Pompa

Dalam perancangan ini dipilih pompa sentrifugal dengan pertimbangan :

(Peters, hal 521)

- Dapat digunakan untuk kapasitas 15-5000 gpm
- Konstruksinya sederhana, harganya relatif murah dan banyak tersedia di pasaran



- Kecepatan putarannya stabil
- Biaya perawatan paling murah dibandingkan dengan tipe pompa yang lain

b. Menentukan Bahan Konstruksi Pompa

Bahan konstruksi yang dipilih adalah Commercial Steel karena :

- Tahan korosi
- Memiliki batas tekanan yang diijinkan besar (s.d 22500 psi)
- Memiliki batas suhu yang diijinkan besar (-65 °F - 650 °F)
- Menghitung Tenaga Pompa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{m}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{10,0014 \text{ lb/s}}{113,5823 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 0,0881 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 39,5213 \text{ gpm} \\ 20\% &= 0,1057 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Diperkirakan aliran fluida turbulen ( $NRe > 2100$ ), sehingga digunakan persamaan untuk  $Di \geq 1$  in, yaitu :

$$Di_{opt} = 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 45, Peters, hal 365})$$

$$Di_{opt} = 3,6 (Q)^{0,40} (\mu)^{0,20} = 2,6551 \text{ in}$$

Dimana :

$Di_{opt}$  = diameter dalam optimum, in

$Q$  = kecepatan volumetric,  $\text{ft}^3/\text{s}$

$\rho$  = density fluida,  $\text{lb/ft}^3$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} Di_{opt} &= 3,9 \times 0,3351 \times 1,8501 \\ &= 2,4176 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### A.5-1 Dimensions of Standard Steel Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size (in.)	Outside Diameter		Sched- ule Number	Wall Thickness		Inside Diameter		Inside Cross- Sectional Area	
	in.	mm		in.	mm	in.	mm	ft <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup> × 10 <sup>4</sup>
1/8	0.405	10.29	40	0.068	1.73	0.269	6.83	0.00040	0.3664
			80	0.095	2.41	0.215	5.46	0.00025	0.2341
1/4	0.540	13.72	40	0.088	2.24	0.364	9.25	0.00072	0.6720
			80	0.119	3.02	0.302	7.67	0.00050	0.4620
3/8	0.675	17.15	40	0.091	2.31	0.493	12.52	0.00133	1.231
			80	0.126	3.20	0.423	10.74	0.00098	0.9059
1/2	0.840	21.34	40	0.109	2.77	0.622	15.80	0.00211	1.961
			80	0.147	3.73	0.546	13.87	0.00163	1.511
3/4	1.050	26.67	40	0.113	2.87	0.824	20.93	0.00371	3.441
			80	0.154	3.91	0.742	18.85	0.00300	2.791
1	1.315	33.40	40	0.133	3.38	1.049	26.64	0.00600	5.574
			80	0.179	4.45	0.957	24.31	0.00499	4.641
1 1/4	1.660	42.16	40	0.140	3.56	1.380	35.05	0.01040	9.648
			80	0.191	4.85	1.278	32.46	0.00891	8.275
1 1/2	1.900	48.26	40	0.145	3.68	1.610	40.89	0.01414	13.13
			80	0.200	5.08	1.500	38.10	0.01225	11.40
2	2.375	60.33	40	0.154	3.91	2.067	52.50	0.02330	21.65
			80	0.218	5.54	1.939	49.25	0.02050	19.05
2 1/2	2.875	73.03	40	0.203	5.16	2.469	62.71	0.03322	30.89
			80	0.276	7.01	2.323	59.00	0.02942	27.30
3	3.500	88.90	40	0.216	5.49	3.068	77.92	0.05130	47.69
			80	0.300	7.62	2.900	73.66	0.04587	42.61
3 1/2	4.000	101.6	40	0.226	5.74	3.548	90.12	0.06870	63.79
			80	0.318	8.08	3.364	85.45	0.06170	57.35
4	4.500	114.3	40	0.237	6.02	4.026	102.3	0.08840	82.19
			80	0.337	8.56	3.826	97.18	0.07986	74.17
5	5.563	141.3	40	0.258	6.55	5.047	128.2	0.1390	129.1
			80	0.375	9.53	4.813	122.3	0.1263	117.5
6	6.625	168.3	40	0.280	7.11	6.065	154.1	0.2006	186.5
			80	0.432	10.97	5.761	146.3	0.1810	168.1
8	8.625	219.1	40	0.322	8.18	7.981	202.7	0.3474	322.7
			80	0.500	12.70	7.625	193.7	0.3171	294.7

Dari Appendix A.5-1 Geankoplis halaman dipilih NPS 4 in sch 40 diperoleh

$$OD = 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,2917 \text{ ft} = 0,0889 \text{ m}$$

$$ID = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2557 \text{ ft} = 0,0779 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2 = 7,3872 \text{ in}^2$$

Menghitung kecepatan linier

Kecepatan linier fluida dapat dicari dengan menggunakan persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$v = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Dimana :

$v$  = kecepatan linier aliran fluida, ft/s

$Q$  = laju alir volumetric, ft<sup>3</sup>/s

$A$  = inside sectional area, ft<sup>2</sup>

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{0,0881 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0513 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1,7165 \text{ ft/s} \\ &= 0,5232 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Reynold Number (Nre)

$$Nre = \frac{\rho v D}{\mu}$$

Dimana :

$\rho$  = densitas cairan (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)

ID = diameter dalam pipa (ft)

$\mu$  = viskositas (lb/ft s)

$v$  = kecepatan linier (ft/s)

$$\text{Log } \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2 \quad (\text{Yaws, 1999 hal 501})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KONDISI} = T &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 303,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 19,5460 \text{ cP} = 0,0131 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

Sehingga :

$$Nre = \frac{113,5823 \times 1,7165 \times 0,2557}{0,0131}$$

$$= 3794,812318 \text{ (Nre} > 2100 \text{ jadi aliran turbulen)}$$

Head Losses (HF)

a). Sudden Contraction Losses

$$h_c = k_c \frac{V^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha}$$

( $A_1 \gg A_2$ ), dimana:  $A_1$

$$A_2 = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_1 = 133685,6336 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena :

$$A_2 = 3,83736E-07$$

$A_1$

$$K_c = 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$= 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{0,0513^2}{133685,6336} \right) = 0,499999847 = 0,5$$

$\alpha = 1$  (untuk aliran turbulen)

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= k_c \times \frac{V^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} \\ &= 0,499999847 \frac{1,71652^2}{2 \times 32,174 \times 1} \\ &= 0,022892782 \frac{\text{lbf. Ft}}{\text{lbfm}} \end{aligned}$$

b). Sudden Enlargement Losses

( $A_2 \gg A_1$ ), dimana:  $A_1 = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$

$$A_2 \approx 133685,6336 \text{ ft}^2$$

dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{ex} &= \left( 1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^2 \\ &= 0,999999233 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= k_{ex} \frac{V^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} \\ &= 0,999999233 \times \frac{1,7165^2}{2 \times 32,174 \times 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,045785543 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbfm}}$$

c). Losses in fitting and valve

$$h_f = k_f \times \frac{V^2}{2 \times g_c}$$

Dari Tabel 2.10-1 Geankoplis, hal 99 didapat :

$$\text{Elbow, } 90^\circ \rightarrow k_f = 0,75$$

$$\text{Gate valve (wide open)} \rightarrow k_f = 0,17$$

$$\text{Coupling} \rightarrow k_f = 0,04$$

Asumsi :

$$\text{Panjang pipa} = 18 \text{ m}$$

$$= 59,0544 \text{ ft}$$

maka :

$$\text{elbow } 90^\circ = 3 \cdot k_f = 2,25$$

$$\text{gate valve} = 1 \cdot k_f = 0,17$$

$$\text{coupling} = 3 \cdot k_f = 0,12$$

$$\text{Total } k_f = 2,54$$

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= k_f \times \frac{V^2}{2 \times g_c} \\ &= 2,54 \times \frac{1,7165^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,116295367 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbfm}} \end{aligned}$$

d). Losses in pipe straight

$$h_F = \frac{4f \cdot v^2 \cdot \Sigma L_e}{2 \cdot ID \cdot g_c} \quad (\text{Pers. 2.10-6, Geankoplis, hal 92})$$

Dimana :

$$h_F = \text{Friction loss (ft.lbf/lbfm)}$$

$$f = \text{Faktor friksi}$$

$$v = \text{Kecepatan Linier Fluida (ft/s)}$$

$$\Sigma L_e = \text{Panjang Equivalen Pipa (ft)}$$

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam tangki (ft)}$$

$$g_c = 32,174 \text{ lbfm} \cdot \text{ft} / \text{lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2$$

Dari tabel 2.10-1 Geankoplis hal 99, didapat :

Elbow, 90o → L/D = 35

Gate valve (wide open) → L/D = 9

Coupling → L/D = 2

Maka :

elbow 90° = 3 . ID . L/D = 26,845 ft

gate valve = 1 . ID . L/D = 2,301 ft

coupling = 3 . ID . L/D = 1,534 ft

Total Le = 30,68 ft

$$\begin{aligned}\sum L &= L + Le \\ &= 59,0544 + 30,68 \\ &= 89,7344 \text{ ft} \\ &= 27,35104512 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

\* Menghitung Fanning Friction Factor (f)

Dari Fig. 2.10-3 Geankoplis, hal 94 didapat :

Untuk commercial steel →  $\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m}$   
= 0,000150918 ft

Sehingga :

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,000150918}{0,2557} = 0,0006$$

Dari Figure 2.10-3 Geankoplis, dengan nilai Nre = 3794,812318  
didapatkan nilai f = 0,0079

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}hF &= 4 \times \frac{0,0079 \times (1,7165 \times 89,7344)^2}{2 \times 0,2557 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,507809282 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

\* Menghitung energi yang hilang karena gesekan ( $\Sigma F$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma F &= HF = hc + hex + hf + hF \\ &= 0,692782973 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}\end{aligned}$$

\* Menghitung Static Head

$$Z1 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 12,41716243 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1 = 12,41716243 - 0 = 12,41716243 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z (g/gc) &= 12,41716243 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ lbf/lbm} \\ &= 12,41716243 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

\* Menghitung Velocity Head

V1 = kecepatan linier fluida dari tangki ke pipa

V2 = kecepatan linier fluida ke reaktor

Karena pada 2 titik reference dianggap sama, maka  $V_1 = V_2$

Sehingga velocity head ( $V^2 / 2gc$ ) = 0,045785578

\* Menghitung Pressure Head

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2116 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 \times \text{velocity}$$

$$= 2116 \times 0,045785578 = 96,88228236 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

Sehingga,  $\Delta P/\rho = 0,852969964 \text{ ft}$

\* Menghitung Energi Mekanik Pompa

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

Dimana :

$W_f$  = tenaga yang ditambahkan ke dalam sistem per satuan massa

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= 0,045785578 + 12,41716243 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,852969964 \text{ ft} + \\ &0,692782973 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 14,00870094 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

\* Menghitung Broke Horse Power (BHP)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{Q_f \cdot \rho \cdot (-W_f)}{550 \cdot \eta}$$

dari Figure 10.62 coulson, untuk  $Q_f = 39,5213 \text{ gpm} = 9,0 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

diperoleh  $\eta$  pompa = 60%

Sehingga :

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{0,0881 \times 113,5823 \times 14,00870094}{550 \times 0,6}$$

$$= 0,424564608 \text{ Hp}$$

d. Menghitung Tenaga Motor

Dari Tab 3.1 Coulson, untuk BHP = 0,4246 Hp

diperoleh  $\eta$  motor = 0,6

Sehingga power motor yang diperlukan :

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ motor} &= \frac{\text{BHP}}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{0,4246 \text{ Hp}}{0,6} \\ &= 0,7076 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih motor standar dengan power = 1,0000 Hp

Pompa	Hp
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	5
6	15
7	20
8	1

### **BELT CONVEYOR**

Fungsi = Mengangkut padatan Magnesium sulfat heptahidrat dari Centrifuge ke Rotary Dryer

Jenis = Horizontal Belt Conveyor

Bahan = Karet

Kondisi Operasi :

T = 50 °C

P = 1 atm

Laju alir massa = 18988,9032 kg/jam (dari neraca massa)

Faktor kelonggaran (fh) = 20%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas} &= (1 + fh) \times \text{laju alir massa} \\ &= (1 + 20\%) \times 23276,5986 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 22786,6838 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 22,7867 \text{ ton/jam} \end{aligned}$$



Tabel 7-7 Perry 1999, Hal 7-10, spesifikasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Untuk Belt Conveyor kapasitas = 22,7867 ton/jam

Kapasitas maksimal = 32 ton/jam

Dipakai :

1. Lebar belt = 14,0000 in  
= 35,5600 cm  
= 0,3556 m
2. Luas area = 0,1100 ft<sup>2</sup>  
= 0,0102 m<sup>2</sup>
3. Kecepatan belt normal = 200 ft/min  
= 60,9600 m/min  
= 1,0160 m/s
4. Kecepatan Belt Maksimum = 300 ft/min  
= 91,4400 m/min  
= 1,5240 m/s
5. Belt Plies Maksimum = 5
6. Belt Plies Minimum = 3
7. Kecepatan belt = 100 ft/min  
= 30,4800 m/min  
= 0,5080 m/s

asumsi panjang belt conveyor 10 m = 32,8084 ft

Untuk kapasitas = 22,7867 ton/jam

Maka kecepatan belt =  $\frac{\text{Kapasitas}}{\text{Kapasitas max}} \times \text{kecepatan belt}$

Dimana :

$$= \frac{22,7867}{32} \times 100 = 71,2084 \text{ ft/min}$$

hp = Tenaga yang diperlukan

F = Faktor friksi, dipakai 0,05 untuk plain bearing

L = Panjang belt conveyor = 32,8084 ft

Lo = 100 ft untuk plain bearing

S = Kecepatan belt = 71,2084 ft/min



T = Kapasitas = 22,7867 ton/jam  
 DZ = Kenaikan elevasi material = 0  
 W = Massa bagian yang bergerak per ft jarak, lb  
 Ditetapkan = 1 lb/in, lebar belt  
 = 1 lb/in x 14,0000 in  
 = 14 in

8. Power belt conveyor

Persamaan design Brown, hal 57

$$H_p = \frac{F (L + L_o) (T + 0,03 WS) + T \Delta Z}{990}$$

$$= 0,353446123 \text{ hp}$$

efisiensi motor = 0,

Power motor =

$$\frac{hp \text{ total}}{\text{efisiensi}} = \frac{0,353446123}{0,8} = 0,441807654 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$$

TABLE 21-7 Belt-Conveyor Data for Troughed Antifriction Idlers\*

Belt width in (cm)	Cross-sectional area of load ft <sup>2</sup> (m <sup>2</sup> )	Belt speed, ft/min (m/min)		Belt plies		Maximum lump size, in (mm)		Belt speed, ft/min (m/min)	Capacity and hp for 100-lb/ft <sup>3</sup> material			Add for tripper hp†
		Normal	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Sized material, 80% under	Unsize material, not over 20%		Capacity tons/h	hp/10-ft (3.05-m) lift	hp/100-ft (30.48-m) centers	
14 (35)	0.11 (.010)	200 (61)	300 (91)	3	5	2.0 (51)	3.0 (76)	100 (30.5)	32 (29)	0.34	0.44	2.0
								200 (61.0)	64 (58)	0.68	0.68	
16 (40)	0.14 (.013)	200 (61)	300 (91)	3	5	2.5 (64)	4.0 (102)	300 (91.5)	96 (87)	1.04	1.32	2.5
								100 (30.5)	44 (40)	0.46	0.56	
18 (45)	0.15 (.017)	250 (76)	350 (107)	4	6	3.0 (76)	5.0 (127)	200 (61.0)	88 (80)	0.90	1.12	3.0
								300 (91.5)	132 (120)	1.36	1.68	
20 (50)	0.22 (.020)	250 (76)	350 (107)	4	6	3.5 (89)	6.0 (152)	100 (30.5)	54 (49)	0.58	0.70	3.20
								250 (76.2)	134 (122)	1.42	1.76	
24 (60)	0.33 (.030)	300 (91)	400 (122)	4	7	4.5 (114)	8.0 (203)	350 (106.7)	190 (172)	2.00	2.42	3.5
								100 (30.5)	66 (60)	0.70	0.84	
30 (75)	0.53 (.049)	300 (91)	450 (137)	4	8	7.0 (178)	12.0 (305)	250 (76.2)	164 (148)	1.72	2.06	5.0
								350 (106.7)	230 (206)	2.44	2.90	
36 (90)	0.78 (.072)	400 (122)	600 (183)	4	9	8.0 (203)	15.0 (381)	100 (30.5)	98 (89)	1.02	1.02	7.0
								300 (91.5)	294 (267)	3.06	3.04	
42 (105)	1.09 (.101)	400 (122)	600 (183)	4	10	10.0 (254)	18.0 (457)	400 (121.9)	392 (356)	4.08	4.04	9.5
								100 (30.5)	158 (143)	1.60	1.50	
48 (120)	1.46 (.136)	400 (122)	600 (183)	4	12	12.0 (305)	21.0 (533)	450 (137.2)	710 (645)	7.20	6.74	12.8
								100 (30.5)	230 (206)	2.44	1.59	
54 (135)	1.90 (.177)	450 (137)	600 (183)	6	14	14.0 (356)	24.0 (610)	400 (121.9)	920 (835)	9.74	6.36	20.0
								600 (182.9)	1380 (1253)	14.60	9.52	
60 (150)	2.40 (.223)	450 (137)	600 (183)	6	16	16.0 (406)	28.0 (711)	100 (30.5)	330 (300)	3.50	2.28	23
								400 (121.9)	1760 (1598)	18.70	12.14	
								600 (182.9)	2640 (2397)	28.00	18.20	
								100 (30.5)	570 (517)	6.04	3.94	
								450 (137.2)	2564 (2328)	27.20	17.70	
								600 (182.9)	3420 (3105)	36.20	23.60	
								100 (30.5)	720 (654)	7.64	4.98	
								450 (137.2)	3240 (2941)	34.40	22.40	
								600 (182.9)	4320 (3921)	45.80	29.90	

## UTILITAS

Utilitas berfungsi untuk menyediakan bahan - bahan penunjang untuk mendukung kelancaran pada sistem produksi di seluruh pabrik. Unit - unit yang ada di utilitas terdiri dari :

1. Unit penyediaan dan pengolahan air (water treatment system)
2. Unit pembangkit dan pendistribusian listrik (Power Plant and Power Distribution System)
3. Unit pembangkit steam (Steam Generation System)
4. Unit penyedia udara instrument (Instrument Air System)

Air untuk keperluan proses			(kg/jam)	Syarat air proses :
1.	MIXER	=	9529,2022	pH netral
	TOTAL	=	9529,2022	kesadahan tidak boleh terlalu tinggi
	OVERDESIGN 20%	=	11435,0427	
	MAKE UP 10%	=	1143,5043	

Air untuk pendingin alat proses			(kg/jam)	Syarat air pendingin :
1.	REAKTOR	=	7066,4475	pH netral
2.	COOLER	=	465,1615	kesadahan tidak boleh terlalu tinggi
3.	CRYSTALLIZER	=	7037,8603	
4.	COOLING CONVEYOR	=	2279,3471	
	TOTAL	=	16848,8165	OVERDESIGN 20%
	AIRUNTUK KEBUTUHAN PENDINGIN	=	20218,5798	
	MAKE UP AIR PENDINGIN 6,5%	=	1617,4864	



Air untuk pembuatan uap			(kg/jam)	Syarat air untuk pembuatan steam :
1.	HEATER-01	=	2178,7643	pH netral
2.	HEATER-02	=	2355,4825	kesadahan tidak boleh terlalu tinggi
3.	EVAPORATOR	=	220,0554	
	TOTAL	=	4754,3022	OVERDESIGN 20%
	AIR PEMBUATAN STEAM	=	5705,1626	
	MAKE UP 10%	=	570,5163	

Air untuk keperluan umum			(kg/jam)
	Air untuk keperluan umum (General Uses)		
	kebutuhan air ini meliputi kebutuhan laboratorium, kantor, karyawan, dll		
	Penggunaan :		
1	Karyawan @5 kg/j x 90	=	450
2	Laboratorium, poliklinik, bengkel	=	150
3	Kebutuhan pemadam kebakaran	=	100
4	Kantin, Mushola	=	150
5	Pembersihan, pemeliharaan, taman	=	150
	TOTAL	=	1000
	OVERDESIGN 20%	=	1200

TOTAL KESELURUHAN			(kg/jam)
1	Kebutuhan Air Proses	=	11435,0427
2	Kebutuhan Air Pendingin	=	20218,5798
3	Kebutuhan Air untuk Boiler	=	5705,1626



4	Kebutuhan Air untuk Sanitasi	=	1200	
	TOTAL	=	38558,7851	kg/jam
		=	38,5588	m <sup>3</sup> /jam
	AIR MAKE UP TOTAL	=	4531,5	kg/jam
		=	4,53	m <sup>3</sup> /jam
		=	108,7562	m <sup>3</sup> /hari
		=	35889,53474	m <sup>3</sup> /tahun

### Udara Tekan

Kebutuhan udara dalam utilitas digunakan sebagai instrumentasi alat kendali untuk menggerakkan kontrol

Pneumatis dan instrumen-instrumen lain

Tugas = Menekan udara lingkungan untuk keperluan instrumentasi Kebutuhan udara diperkirakan = 60 m<sup>3</sup>/jam = 1,0000 m<sup>3</sup>/min

kompresor udara

Fungsi = Menaikkan tekanan udara dari atmosferis menjadi 1,3 atm

T1 = Suhu udara masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K

RH (kelembapan relatif) = 70%

P\* = Tekanan uap air = 0,04 atm

P1 = Tekanan udara = 1 atm

$V_w = V_d \cdot (T_1/T_s) \cdot (P_1/(P_1 - P^*))$

= 69,3644 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

= 2444,763579 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam

= 40,74605965 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit

dari figure 1 hal 113, Branan, didapat kompresor yang digunakan reciprocating

P2 = 1,3 atm

compression ratio = 1,3

Dipilih reciprocating compressor 1 stage horizontal

BM udara = 18

$$\text{BHP} = -W = \frac{z \cdot R \cdot T_1}{M} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(n-1)/1} - 1 \right] \text{ (Coulson, 2005)}$$

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$n = 1,4$$

$$T_1 = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

$$P_2/P_1 = 1,3$$

$$\text{BHP} = 892,6781935 \text{ J/mol}$$

untuk reciprocating compressor, efisiensi : (Coulson, 2005)

efisiensi = 65%

$$\text{actual work required} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{efisiensi}} = 1373,351067 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\text{kecepatan udara masuk (G)} = \frac{P_1 \cdot V_w}{R \cdot T_1} = 2,7884 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Power motor

$$= 1,0637 \text{ kW}$$

$$= 1,4254 \text{ Hp}$$

Standard NEMA = 1,5

### Cooling Tower

Fungsi = Tempat mendinginkan air pendingin yang akan keluar dan disirkulasi kembali

$$\text{Suhu air masuk cooling} = 62 \text{ C} = 143,6 \text{ F}$$

$$\text{Suhu air keluar cooling} = 27 \text{ C} = 80,6 \text{ F}$$

Kecepatan pemasukan air

$$= 20218,5798 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 49,0997 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 12970,7632 \text{ gal/jam}$$

$$= 216,1794 \text{ gal/menit}$$

Digunakan udara sebagai medium pendingin dengan :

$$\text{relative humidity} = 80\%$$

$$\text{dry bulb temperature} = 90 \text{ F}$$

wet bulb temperature = 80 F

= 39.1 Btu/lb dry air (17.54)

The enthalpies of Tables 17.2 and 17.3 have been computed in this manner.

**TABLE 17.2. ENTHALPIES AND HUMIDITIES OF AIR-WATER MIXTURES AT 14.7 PSIA**

Temp, °F	Vapor pressure, psia	Humidity, lb H <sub>2</sub> O/lb air	Enthalpy, Btu/lb air	<i>v</i> air, ft <sup>3</sup> /lb	<i>v</i> air + H <sub>2</sub> O, ft <sup>3</sup> /lb
40	0.1217	0.005	15.15	12.59	12.70
45	0.1475	0.0063	17.8	12.72	12.85
50	0.1781	0.0076	20.5	12.84	13.00
55	0.2141	0.0098	23.8	12.97	13.16
60	0.2568	0.0110	26.7	13.10	13.33
65	0.3056	0.0130	30.4	13.23	13.51
70	0.3631	0.0160	34.5	13.35	13.69
75	0.4298	0.0189	39.1	13.48	13.88
80	0.5069	0.0222	44.1	13.60	14.09
85	0.5959	0.0262	50.0	13.73	14.31
90	0.6982	0.0310	56.7	13.86	14.55
95	0.8153	0.0365	64.2	13.99	14.81
100	0.9492	0.0430	72.7	14.11	15.08
105	1.1016	0.0503	82.5	14.24	15.39
110	1.2748	0.0590	93.8	14.36	15.73
115	1.4709	0.0691	106.7	14.49	16.10
120	1.6924	0.0810	121.5	14.62	16.52
125	1.9420	0.0948	138.8	14.75	16.99
130	2.2225	0.1108	158.5	14.88	17.53
135	2.5370	0.1300	181.9	15.00	18.13
140	2.8886	0.1520	208.6	15.13	18.84
145	3.2810	0.1810	243.8	15.26	19.64

Tabel 17.2, Kern hal 585 diperoleh humidity udara pada 30 C = 86 F = 0,02716 lb H<sub>2</sub>O/lb udara kering

maka setiap lb udara kering membawa = 0,02716 lb H<sub>2</sub>O

Kehilangan air akibat penguapan (*W<sub>e</sub>*)

$$W_e = 0,00085 W_c (T_2 - T_1) \text{ (Perry, 1999)}$$

dimana :

*W<sub>c</sub>* = jumlah air yang diinginkan

$$W_c = 20218,5798 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$W_e = 601,5027 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 1326,0850 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Udara yang dipindahkan ke fan =  $\frac{\text{Air menguap}}{\text{Humidity udara}} = 48824,9260$  lb udara kering/jam

pada kondisi :

T masuk = 143,6 F

T keluar = 80,6 F

Kecepatan aliran pendingin 2 - 5 gal/min.ft<sup>2</sup> (Brown, hal 557)

diambil kecepatan aliran = 5 gal/min.ft<sup>2</sup>

T wet bulb = 80 F

$\rho$  air = 997 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

= 28,2356 kg/ft<sup>3</sup>

$\mu$  air = 0,85 cP

= 2,057 lb/ft.jam

= 3,0612 kg/m.jam

Laju alir massa = 336,9763 kg/menit

Holding time = 30 menit

Qt = 11,9344 ft<sup>3</sup>/menit

= 88,9320 gal/menit

Volume = 10,1397 m<sup>3</sup>

Cooling tower area =  $\frac{\text{Debit air yang diinginkan}}{\text{Kecepatan aliran}} = 17,7864$  ft<sup>2</sup>

Overdesign 20%

Luas cooling tower = 21,3437 ft<sup>2</sup> = 1,9829 m<sup>2</sup>

Tinggi cooling tower = 5,1136 m

maka tower rancangan berbentuk persegi

Kebutuhan make up air cooling water

$W_m = W_e + W_d + W_b$  (Perry, 12-9)

$W_b = W_e / (s-1)$  (Perry, 12-12)

$W_d = 0,0002 W_e$  (Perry, 12-17)

dimana :



$W_m$  = jumlah make up water

$W_e$  = air hilang karena penguapan

$W_d$  = air hilang karena dikeluarkan

$W_b$  = air hilang untuk blow down

$s$  = cycle of cooling tower

= 5

$$W_b = \frac{W_e}{(s-1)}$$

= 331,5212 lb/jam

$W_d$  = 0,2652 lb/jam

$W_m$  = 1657,8715 lb/jam

= 751,9987 kg/jam

= 18047,9697 kg/hari

Daya penggerak fan cooling tower

performance cooling tower standart = 90%

Daya penggerak fan cooling tower = 0,03 Hp/ft<sup>2</sup>

Tenaga yang dibutuhkan (BHP) = Luas cooling tower x daya penggerakan

= 0,6403 Hp

effisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{power motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{80\%}$$

= 0,8004 Hp

maka digunakan 1 fan dengan motor = 1 Hp

### 1. Bak penampung sementara (BU-01)

Fungsi : Menampung air sebanyak = 38558,78508 kg/jam

selanjutnya akan dikirim ke tangki demineralisasi dan keperluan umum

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{Massa kg/jam}}{\text{densitas kg/m}^3} = 91,26008479 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Dirancang overdesign 20% dan waktu tinggal dalam tangki 1 jam

$$V = 109,5121017 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= P * L * t \\ &= 2L * L * 4L \\ &= 8L^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8} V} \\ &= 2,392162671 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 4,784325341 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 19,13730137 \text{ m}$$

## 2. Demineralizer

Tangki Kation Exchanger (TU-03)

Fungsi= Menurunkan kesadahan air umpan boiler

Resin = Natural Greensand zeolit

Bahan = Stainless steel plate SA-167 type 304

Kapasitas

Jumlah air yang harus diolah (W) = 5705,162616 kg/jam

Densitas ( $\rho$ ) = 422,5153326 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Over design = 20%

Kapasitas (Q) = 1,2\*W/ $\rho$  = 16,20342414 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Perancangan waktu siklus kation exchanger

Waktu operasi =  $t_0$  = 16 jam

Waktu pencucian =  $t_w$  = 4 jam

Waktu generasi =  $t_r$  = 4 jam

Waktu siklus  $t_c$  = 24 jam

Kisaran laju alir melalui bed zeolit : 3 - 8 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> (Powl, 1954)

dirancang :

Kecepatan air (ul) = 4 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> = 9,777892163 m<sup>3</sup>/jam.m<sup>2</sup>

Luas penampang kolom (A) =  $\frac{Q}{ul}$  = 1,657148991 m<sup>2</sup>



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter} &= (4.A / \pi)^{0,5} \\ &= 1,452934212 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas natural green sand zeolite = 3000 grain hardness/ft<sup>3</sup>

Diperkirakan :

Kesadahan air sebelum lewat KEU = 70 ppm

Kesadahan air setelah lewat KEU = 0 ppm

kesadahan yang dihilangkan selama waktu operasi

$$= 6,38978213 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 98609,29035 \text{ grain}$$

Volume bed zeolite

$$= \frac{\text{kesadahan air yang dihilangkan}}{\text{kapasitas zeolit}}$$

$$= 32,86976345 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0,93076796 \text{ m}^3 = 245,8958642 \text{ gall}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bed zeolite} = \frac{\text{Volume bed zeolit}}{\text{Luas penampang kolom (A)}} = 1,780410439 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi cairan diatas bed = 0,25 m

Tinggi cairan dibawah bed = 0,25 m

Tinggi kolom = 2,280410439 m

Kebutuhan HCl untuk Regenerasi = 0,5 lb/1000 grain hardness

Efisiensi Regenerasi = 49,30464517 lb/waktu siklus

Jumlah HCl = 22,36423745 kg/waktu siklus

Tangki Anion Exchanger (TU-04)

Tugas = Menghilangkan anion dari air keluaran kation exchanger

Resin = Synthetic resin Anion Exchanger

Kapasitas

Jumlah air yang harus diolah (W) = 5705,162616 kg/jam

Densitas ( $\rho$ ) = 422,5153326 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

overdesign = 20%



$$\text{Kapasitas (Q)} = 1,2 \cdot W/\rho = 16,20342414 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Perancangan Waktu Siklus Anion Exchanger

$$\text{Waktu operasi} = t_o = 22,5 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu pencucian} = t_w = 0,5 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu regenerasi} = t_r = 1 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu siklus} = t_c = 24 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas natural green sand zeolit} = 3000 \text{ grain hardness/ft}^3$$

Diperkirakan :

$$\text{Kesadahan air sebelum lewat KEU} = 70 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\text{Kesadahan air setelah lewat KEU} = 0 \text{ ppm}$$

kesadahan yang dihilangkan selama waktu operasi

$$= 6,38978213 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 98609,29035 \text{ grain}$$

Volume bed zeolite

$$= \frac{\text{kesadahan air yang dihilangkan}}{\text{kapasitas zeolit}}$$

$$= 32,86976345 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0,93076796 \text{ m}^3 = 245,8958642 \text{ gall}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bed zeolite} = \frac{\text{Volume bed zeolit}}{\text{Luas penampang kolom (A)}} = 1,780410439 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan diatas bed} = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan dibawah bed} = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi kolom} = 2,280410439 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan HCl untuk Regenerasi} = 0,5 \text{ lb/1000 grain hardness}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi Regenerasi} = 49,30464517 \text{ lb/waktu siklus}$$

$$\text{Jumlah HCl} = 22,36423745 \text{ kg/waktu siklus}$$

Tangki Anion Exchanger (TU-04)

Tugas = Menghilangkan anion dari air keluaran kation exchanger

Resin = Synthetic resin Anion Exchanger

Kapasitas

Jumlah air yang harus diolah (W) = 5705,162616 kg/jam

Densitas ( $\rho$ ) = 422,5153326 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

overdesign = 20%

Kapasitas (Q) =  $1,2 \cdot W / \rho$   
= 16,20342414 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Perancangan Waktu Siklus Anion Exchanger

Waktu operasi =  $t_o = 22,5$  jam

Waktu pencucian =  $t_w = 0,5$  jam

Waktu regenerasi =  $t_r = 1$  jam

Waktu siklus =  $t_c = 24$  jam

Karakteristik Synthetic resin Anion Exchanger (Nalco, 1978)

Kapasitas = 10000-22000 grain/ft<sup>3</sup>

Kecepatan aliran air = 5 - 7,5 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup>

Kebutuhan Regenerasi dengan NaOH = 12 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Dirancang :

Kecepatan Air ( $u_l$ ) = 5 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> = 12,2223652 m<sup>3</sup>/jam.m<sup>2</sup>

Luas penampang kolom (A) =  $\frac{Q}{u_l} = 1,325719193$  m<sup>2</sup>

Diameter (D) =  $(4 \cdot A / \pi)^{0,5} = 1,299543866$  m

Setelah proses pelunakan awal di Bak pengendapan awal, kesadahan air biasanya berkisar 50 - 70 ppm

Dipakai Kapasitas Resin = 10000 grain/ft<sup>3</sup>

Diperkirakan :

Total Anion sebelum lewat AEU = 70 ppm

Total Anion setelah lewat AEU = 0 ppm

Total Anion yang dihilangkan selama Waktu Operasi  
= 8,98563112 kg = 138669,3146 grain

Volume Bed Resin (V)

$$= \frac{\text{kesadahan air yang dihilangkan}}{\text{kapasitas resin}}$$

$$= 13,86693146 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0,392667733 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi Bed Zeolit} = 0,296192237 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Cairan di atas Bed} = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Cairan di bawah Bed} = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Kolom} = 1,18885997 \text{ m}$$

Kebutuhan NaOH untuk regenerasi

$$\text{Efisiensi regenerasi} = 12 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Jumlah NaOH} = 0,865368091 \text{ lb/waktu siklus} = 0,39252483 \text{ kg/waktu siklus}$$

### 3. Tangki Air umpan Boiler (TU-05)

Bahan = Carbon stell (SA-283)

Tugas = menampung sementara air make up boiler dan air demin untuk keperluan proses dari anion exchanger

$$\text{Kecepatan volumetrik} = 16,20342414 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{waktu tinggal} = 6 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Volume terisi} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Volume bak} = \frac{Fv \cdot t}{80\%} = 121,525681 \text{ m}^3 = 32105,38357 \text{ gall}$$

$$\text{Diambil H/D} = 1,5$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 4,690679025 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = 7,036018537 \text{ m}$$

### 4. Deaerator (De)

Bahan = bahan stainless stell plate SA-167 type 304

Tugas = melepaskan gas - gas yang terlarut dalam air seperti O<sub>2</sub> dan CO<sub>2</sub> sehingga mengurangi korosi logam

Jenis = Silinder tegak dengan bahan isian

$$\text{Kecepatan volumetrik (Q)} = 16,20342414 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$



### Perancangan

Bahan isian = Raschig ring ceramic

Dp = 1 in  
= 25,4 mm

Packing factor = 160

Kecepatan air = 5705,162616 kg/jam  
= 316,6846486 kmol/jam

Kecepatan steam = 1000 kg/jam  
= 55,39773357 kmol/jam

Densitas air ( $\rho_l$ ) = 422,5153326 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Densitas steam ( $\rho_v$ ) = 422,7704 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Viscositas air ( $\mu_l$ ) = 1 cP  
= 0,001 Ns/m<sup>2</sup>

$FL_v$  =  $L / V (\rho_v / \rho_l)^{0.5}$   
= 5,718288513

Luas penampang = 1000  
0,214253653 x 3600  
= 1,296490278 m<sup>2</sup>

Diameter bed = 0,522431421 m

dipakai D = 0,29 m

Untuk diameter packing 1 in maka tingi bed diperkirakan 0,4 - 0,5 m  
(Coulson,1983)

Tinggi bed ( $H_o$ ) = 0,5 m

Tinggi ruang diatas bed ( $H_1$ ) =  $H_o/2 = 0,25$  m

Tinggi ruang dibawah bed ( $H_2$ ) =  $H_o/2 = 0,25$  m

$H_s$  =  $H_o + H_1 + H_2$   
= 1 m

Digunakan elliptical dished head dengan  $a/b = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} Hh &= D/4 \\ &= 0,0725 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ total} &= Hs + 2.Hh \\ &= 1,145 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,004786341 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 1,264555152 \text{ gall}$$

### 5. Boiler

Tugas = menghasilkan steam yang digunakan di peralatan proses

Jenis = fire tube boiler

$$\begin{aligned} \text{jumlah steam} &= 5705,162616 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 12580,45408 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

kondisi steam

STEAM TABLE

$$P = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 100 \text{ C} \\ &= 212 \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{saturated vapor (Hg)} = 2774,2 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{saturated liquid (Hf)} = 752,82 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Hfg = 2021,38 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi boiler} = 85\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Air umpan} &= \frac{5705,162616 \text{ kg/jam}}{85\%} \\ &= 6711,956018 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 14800,53422 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu air umpan (T1)} = 25 \text{ C} = 77 \text{ F}$$

$$Cp \text{ air} = 1 \text{ kg/l}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban Boiler} &= M \text{ air} \cdot Cp \text{ air} \cdot (Ts - T1) + M \text{ air} \cdot (Hg - Hf) \\ &= 14070810,36 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan bahan bakar fuel oil (solar) dengan spesifikasi :



Normal heating value (F) = 42600 kJ/kg

Densitas = 0,846 kg/l = 846 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Efisiensi = 80%

kebutuhan fuel oil (solar)

$$= \frac{Q}{F \times \rho}$$

$$= \frac{14070810,36 \text{ kJ/jam}}{28831,68 \text{ kJ/l}}$$

= 488,0329678 liter/jam

= 11712,79123 liter/hari

6. Tangki larutan N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

Tugas : Membuat larutan N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> yang mencegah pembentukan kerak dalam proses.

Air yang diolah sebanyak

= 5705,162616 kg/jam

= 5,705162616 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

= 1507,224091 gallon/jam

= 36173,37818 gal /hari

= 11937214,8 gallon/tahun

Kebutuhan N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

= 30 ppm

= 0,171154878 kg/jam

= 9,055973393 lb/hari

$\rho$  N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> = 62,4 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> = 999,5544 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Volume N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> = 0,145127779 ft<sup>3</sup>/hari

Waktu tinggal = 30 hari = 720 jam

Over design = 20%

Dibuat larutan N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> = 5%

Volume larutan (VL) = 87,07666724 ft<sup>3</sup> = 2,465736628 m<sup>3</sup>

Volume tangki (Vt) = 2,958883954 m<sup>3</sup> = 781,6957162 gallon

Bentuk tangki = Silinder Tegak

Ukuran tangki =  $H/D = 1$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot (D) = V = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^3 = D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \cdot V}{\pi}}$$

$$D = 1,556274108 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 1,556274108 \text{ m}$$

### 7. Tangki karbon aktif (TU-01)

Fungsi = Membersihkan air dari bau dan rasa yang kurang sedap.

Bahan = Carbon Stell (SA-283)

Air yang diolah sebanyak

$$= 1100 \text{ kg/jam}$$

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

$$= 290,6046 \text{ gallon/jam}$$

$$= 6974,5104 \text{ gal /hari}$$

$$= 209235,312 \text{ gallon/bulan}$$

Kebutuhan karbon aktif :

Kebutuhan karbon aktif

$$= 6 \text{ lb}/100000 \text{ gallon} = \frac{6 \times 209235,312}{100000} = 12,55411872 \text{ lb/bulan}$$

$$\rho \text{ karbon aktif} = 27 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3$$

Volume

$$= \frac{12,55411872 \text{ lb}/\text{bulan}}{27 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3} \times 1 \text{ bulan}$$

$$= 0,46496736 \text{ ft}^3$$

Over design = 20 %

$$V = 0,557960832 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,015799665 \text{ m}^3 = 4,174050374 \text{ gall}$$

Perhitungan diameter dan tinggi tangki :

Bentuk tangki silinder vertikal ( $H/D = 2$ )

Diameter packing :

$$V = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times (2 \times D)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (2 \times V / \pi)^{1/3} \\ &= 0,708328452 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,215898512 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1,416656904 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,431797024 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

### 8. Tangki kaporit

Tugas = menyiapkan dan menyimpan larutan kaporit 5% untuk persediaan 1 bulan

Bahan = Fiber

Jumlah air yang diolah = 1100 kg/jam

Konsentrasi kaporit dalam air yang diolah = 5 ppm

Kebutuhan kaporit = 0,0055 kg/jam

Kebutuhan larutan kaporit 5 % = 0,11 kg/jam

Density larutan dianggap = 997 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Keperluan 1 Bulan operasi

Volume cairan = 0,079438315 m<sup>3</sup>

Overdesign = 20%

Volume cairan setelah overdesign = 0,095325978 m<sup>3</sup>

Dipilih tangki silinder tegak, dengan H/D = 2

$$V \text{ tangki} = (\pi/4) \times D^2 \times (2 \times D)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (2 \times V / \pi)^{1/3} \\ &= 0,393040411 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = 0,786080823 \text{ m}$$

### 9. Tangki air sanitasi (TU-02)

Fungsi = Menampung air bersih untuk perkantoran dan sehari-hari

Bahan = Carbon Steel (SA-283)

Bentuk = silinder vertikal

Jumlah = 1

Perhitungan diameter dan tinggi penampang

Q air yang ditampung :

$$= 1100 \text{ kg/jam}$$

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

$$= 26,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Kapasitas 7 hari keperluan :

$$\text{Over design} = 20 \%$$

$$\text{Volume setelah overdesign} = 221,76 \text{ m}^3$$

Dimensi bak dirancang (D : H = 2 : 1)

$$\frac{D}{H} = \frac{2}{1} \gg D = 2H > V = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 2H^2 \times H > V = \frac{\pi}{2} H^3$$

$$H = (2V/\pi)^{1/3}$$

$$= 5,207882616 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 10,41576523 \text{ m}$$

## 10. Tangki larutan HCl

Tugas = Membuat larutan HCl yang akan digunakan untuk meregenerasi kation exchanger.

Bentuk tangki = Silinder Tegak

Bahan = Stainless steel plate SA-167 type 304

Densitas ( $\rho$ ) = 62,24 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Dibuat larutan HCl = 5%

Volume kation Exchanger = 32,86976345 ft<sup>3</sup> = 0,930768161 m<sup>3</sup>

HCl yang dibutuhkan = 1479,139355 lb

Volume HCl = 23,76509247 ft<sup>3</sup>

$$= 0,672952559 \text{ m}^3$$

Over design = 20%

Volume tangki ( $V_t$ ) setelah overdesign = 0,80754307 m<sup>3</sup>

Ukuran tangki = H/D = 1

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot (D) = V = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^3 = \quad V = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot (D)$$

$$D = 1,009482232 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 1,009482232 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan motor listrik 0.5 Hp dengan putaran pengadukan 20 rpm

Spesifikasi :

Jenis = Silinder Tegak

Volume = 0,80754307 m<sup>3</sup> = 213,3442148 Gall

Diameter = 1,009482232 m

Tinggi = 1,009482232 m

Jenis pengaduk = Marine propeler 3 blade

## 12. Tangki air pendingin (TU-06)

Tugas = Menampung air make-up dan air pendinginan proses yang telah digunakan

Jenis = Tangki silinder tegak

Bahan = Carbon stell (SA-283)

Jumlah air = 20218,57979 kg/jam = 20,21857979 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Tangki dirancang dengan overdesign 10 % dan waktu tinggal 1 jam

V tangki = 22,24043777 m<sup>3</sup> = 5875,612292 gall

Dimensi tangki =  $D = H = (4 \cdot V / \pi)^{1/3} =$

$D = H = 3,048535276 \text{ m}$

## 13. Tangki air pendingin (TU-07)

Tugas = Menampung air yang keluar dari cooling tower

Jenis = Tangki silinder tegak

Bahan = Carbon stell (SA-283)

Jumlah air = 20218,57979 kg/jam = 20,21857979 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Tangki dirancang dengan overdesign 10 % dan waktu tinggal 1 jam

V tangki = 22,24043777 m<sup>3</sup> = 5875,612292 gall



Dimensi tangki =  $D = H = (4.V / \pi)^{1/3} = D = H = 3,048535276 \text{ m}$

#### 14. Tangki Demineralizer (TU-08)

Tugas = Menampung air demineralisasi

Jenis = Tangki silinder tegak

Bahan = Carbon stell (SA-283)

Jumlah air =  $5705,162616 \text{ kg/jam} = 5,705162616 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

Tangki dirancang dengan overdesign 10 % dan waktu tinggal 1 jam

V tangki =  $6,275678877 \text{ m}^3$

Dimensi tangki =  $D = H = (4.V / \pi)^{1/3} = D = H = 1,999541177 \text{ m}$

#### Pompa Utilitas

Fungsi = Mengalirkan air dari perusahaan jasa utilitas ke Bak penampung sementara (B-01)

Tipe = Centrifugal Pump

Bahan = Commercial Steel

Jumlah = 1 buah

Tujuan

1. Menentukan tipe pompa
2. Menentukan bahan konstruksi pompa
3. Menghitung tenaga pompa
4. Menghitung tenaga motor

massa =  $38558,7851 \text{ kg/jam}$

=  $85007,4688 \text{ lb/jam}$

=  $23,6132 \text{ lb/s}$

$\mu$  campuran

=  $0,8709 \text{ cP}$

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

$\rho$  campuran

$$= 422,5153 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 26,3768 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{m}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{85007,4688 \text{ lb/jam}}{26,3768 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 3222,8136 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,8952 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 401,8043 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Diperkirakan aliran fluida turbulen ( $NRe > 2100$ ), sehingga digunakan persamaan

untuk  $Di > 1$  in, yaitu :

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers. 45, Peters, Hal365})$$

Dimana :

$Di_{opt}$  = diameter dalam optimum, in

$Q$  = kecepatan volumetric,  $\text{ft}^3/\text{s}$

$\rho$  = densitas fluida,  $\text{lb/ft}^3$

Sehingga :

$Di_{opt}$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,9514 \times 1,5302$$

$$= 5,6780 \text{ in}$$

Dari Appendix A.5-1 Geankoplis halaman 892 dipilih NPS 5 in sch 40 diperoleh

$$OD = 5,5630 \text{ in} = 0,4636 \text{ ft} = 0,1413 \text{ m}$$

$$ID = 5,0470 \text{ in} = 0,4206 \text{ ft} = 0,1282 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,1390 \text{ ft}^2 = 20,0160 \text{ in}^2$$

Menghitung kecepatan linier

Kecepatan linier fluida dapat dicari dengan menggunakan persamaan sebagai

berikut :

$$v = \frac{Q}{A}$$

Dimana :

$v$  = kecepatan linier aliran fluida, ft/s

$Q$  = laju alir volumetric, ft<sup>3</sup>/s

$A$  = inside sectional area, ft<sup>2</sup>

Sehingga :

$$V = \frac{0,8952 \text{ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,139 \text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 6,4405 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$= 1,9631 \text{ m/s}$$

Menghitung Reynold Number (Nre)

$$Nre = \frac{\rho v D}{\mu}$$

Dimana :

$\rho$  = densitas cairan (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)

ID = diameter dalam pipa (ft)

$\mu$  = viskositas (lb/ft s)

$v$  = kecepatan linier (ft/s)

Sehingga :

$$Nre = \frac{26,3768 \times 6,4405 \times 0,4206}{0,0006} = 122088,8914$$

(NRe > 2100 jadi aliran Turbulen) jadi asumsi aliran turbulen benar

Head Losses (HF)

a). Sudden Contraction Losses

$$h_c = kc \frac{v^2}{2 \times gc \times \alpha} \text{ (Pers. 2.10-16, Geankoplis, hal 98)}$$

(A1 >> A2), dimana: A1

$$= 1,0000 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A2 = 0,139 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena :



$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = 0,1390 \leq 0,715 \text{ Maka,}$$

$$K_c = 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$= 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{0,139}{1,0000} \right) = 0,4444$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (untuk aliran turbulen)}$$

sehingga :

$$h_c = k_c \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} = 0,4444 \cdot \frac{41,4797}{64,348} = 0,2865 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}$$

b). Sudden Enlargement Losses

$$= 0,6432 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}$$

c). Losses in fitting and valve

$$= 15,0453 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}$$

d). Losses in pipe straight

$$g_c = 32,174 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}$$

\* Menghitung Fanning Friction Factor (f)

Dari Fig. 2.10-3 Geankoplis, hal 94 didapat :

$$\text{Untuk commercial steel} \quad \rightarrow \quad \varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,0001509 \text{ ft}$$

Sehingga :

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,0001509}{0,4206} = 0,0004$$

\* Menghitung energi yang hilang karena gesekan ( $\Sigma F$ )

$$\Sigma F = 232,0396 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}$$

\* Menghitung Static Head

$$\Delta Z (g/g_c) = 62,7864 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}$$

\* Menghitung Velocity Head

$$\text{Sehingga velocity head } (V^2 / 2g_c) = 0,6446$$

\* Menghitung Pressure Head



Sehingga,  $\Delta P/\rho = 51,7124 \text{ ft}$

\* Menghitung Energi Mekanik Pompa

Wf = tenaga yang ditambahkan ke dalam sistem per satuan massa

$$= 347,1830 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbm}}$$

\* Menghitung Broke Horse Power (BHP)

$$\text{BHP} = 24,8427$$

Menghitung Tenaga Motor

$$P \text{ motor} = 29,2267 \text{ Hp}$$

Pompa Ke -	Hp
Pompa 2	20
Pompa 3	20
Pompa 4	1
Pompa 5	1
Pompa 6	1
Pompa 7	1
Pompa 8	1
Pompa 9	1
Pompa 10	1
Pompa 11	30
Pompa 12	30
Pompa 13	30
Pompa 14	5

### **Listrik untuk keperluan proses dan pengolahan air**

Power yang di butuhkan = 1046,169126 kW

### **Listrik untuk Utilitas**

Power yang dibutuhkan = 80,16275 kW

### **Listrik untuk penerangan dan Ac**

Listrik untuk Ac diperkirakan sebesar 5000 W = 5 kW

Listrik untuk penerangan diperkirakan sebesar = 100 kW

### **Listrik untuk laboratorium dan bengkel**

Listrik yang digunakan diperkirakan sebesar = 40 kW

### **Listrik untuk instrumentasi**

Listrik yang digunakan diperkirakan sebesar = 5 kW

listrik untuk kebutuhan pengering rotary dryer = 12,2905 kW

Total kebutuhan listrik = 1288,6223 kW

Emergency generator yang digunakan mempunyai efisiensi = 80%

Maka input generator

$$= \frac{1288,6223 \text{ kW}}{80\%}$$

$$= 1610,7779 \text{ kW}$$

Ditetapkan input generator = 1800 kW

Untuk keperluan lainnya dan cadangan masih tersedia

= 189,2221 kW

= 151,3777 kW

#### **Kebutuhan bahan bakar untuk generator set**

Jenis bahan bakar = Solar

Heating value = 18315 Btu/lb

Efisiensi bahan bakar = 80%

$\rho$  solar = 53 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

#### **Kapasitas input generator**

= 1800 x 3412,412 btu/jam

= 6142342 Btu/jam

#### **Kebutuhan solar**

$$= \frac{6142341,6000}{80\% \times 53 \times 18315}$$

= 7,9097 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam

= 7,9097 ft<sup>3</sup>/jam x 0,0283 m<sup>3</sup>/ft<sup>3</sup>

= 0,2238 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

lama gangguan 7 jam = 1,566915806 liter/7jam

gangguan 15 hari = 23,5037371 liter/tahun

#### **Tangki bahan bakar untuk generator**

Fungsi = Menampung bahan bakar solar untuk generator

Jenis = Tangki silinder horizontal

Kebutuhan solar = 0,2238 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

gangguan/pemadaman listrik selama 7 jam dalam 1 hari

= 1,5669 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Kebutuhan solar boiler

= 11712,7912 L/jam = 11,7128 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Kebutuhan solar total

= 11,9366 m<sup>3</sup>/jam = 8594,3782 m<sup>3</sup>/th

Waktu tinggal = 3 hari

Tangki dirancang dengan over design = 20%

Volume tangki = 1031,3254 m<sup>3</sup>

Tangki solar direncanakan 1 buah, juga untuk menyimpan bahan bakar boiler

Volume tangki = 1031,3254 m<sup>3</sup> = 1031325,38 Liter

Bentuk tangki silinder tegak (H/D = 1)

V tangki =  $\pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$

=  $\pi/4 \times D^3$

D =  $(4 \times V / \pi)^{1/3}$

= 10,9524 m

H = 10,9524 m

Bahan = Carbon steel

3.400 MVA PLN Dipakai PLN, genset hanya untuk kalau PLN gangguan

### **EKONOMI TEKNIK**

Dalam prarancangan pabrik, diperlukan analisis ekonomi untuk mendapatkan perkiraan (estimation) tentang kelayakan investasi modal dalam suatu kegiatan produk suatu pabrik dengan meninjau kebutuhan modal investasi, besarnya laba yang diperoleh, lamanya modal investasi dapat dikembalikan, dan terjadinya titik impas atau suatu titik dimana total biaya produksi sama dengan keuntungan yang

diperoleh. Selain itu, analisis ekonomi dimaksudkan untuk mengetahui apakah pabrik yang akan didirikan dapat menguntungkan atau tidak dan layak atau tidak jika didirikan.

Dasar perhitungan :

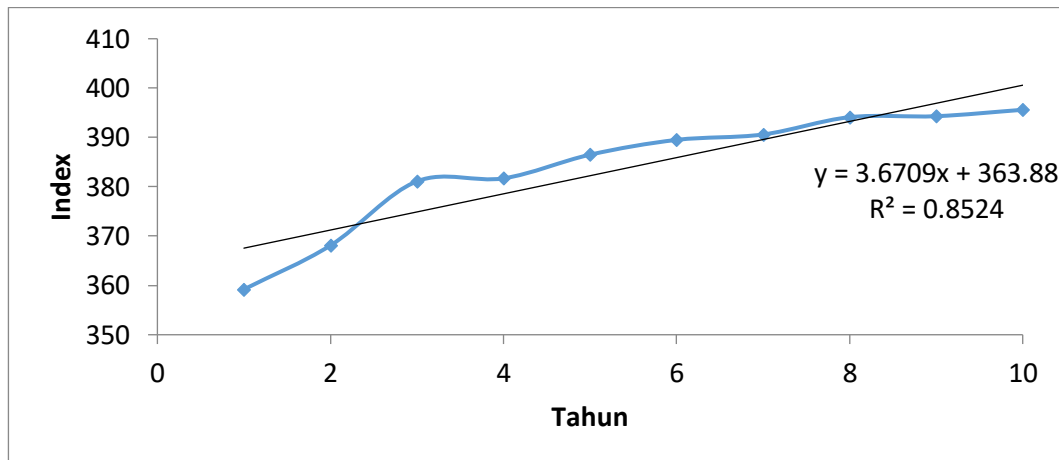
1. Kapasitas produksi : 150000 ton/tahun
2. Pabrik beroperasi : 330 hari kerja
3. Umur alat : 10 tahun
4. Nilai kurs : 1 US \$ = Rp14.455 (02 Maret 2021, kursdollar.net)
5. Tahun evaluasi : 2021

Pabrik beroperasi selama 1 tahun produksi adalah 330 hari dan tahun evaluasi pada tahun 2021 didalam analisis ekonomi harga-harga alat maupun harga-harga lain diperhitungkan pada tahun analisis. Untuk mencari harga pada tahun analisis, maka dicari index pada tahun analisis. Asumsi kenaikan harga dianggap linier, dengan menggunakan program excel, dapat dicari persamaan linier, yaitu :

(Tabel : Cost Index Chemical Plant)

Tahun ke-	Index	Tahun
1	359,20	1993
2	368,10	1994
3	381,10	1995
4	381,70	1996
5	386,50	1997
6	389,50	1998
7	390,60	1999
8	394,10	2000
9	394,30	2001
10	395,60	2002

(Peters & Timmerhaus, 2003)



Dari grafik diatas diperoleh persamaan :

$$Y = 3,6709x + 363,88$$

Dari persamaan tersebut, dicari index pada tahun perancangan, yaitu:

$$\text{Tahun 2015 adalah tahun ke 23} = 448,3107$$

$$\text{Tahun 2024 adalah tahun ke 32} = 481,3488$$

$$\text{Tahun 2020 adalah tahun ke 28} = 466,6652$$

$$\text{Tahun 2014 adalah tahun ke 22} = 444,6398$$

Harga upah buruh di Gresik

$$= \text{Rp. } 4.300.479,19$$

$$= 20675,38072 \text{ Rp/jam}$$

Harga alat diperhitungkan dari ([www.matche.com](http://www.matche.com))

$$\frac{\text{Index 2023}}{\text{Index 2014}} = 1,07369465$$

No.	Nama alat	Variabel penentu	Jumlah	Harga 2014 (\$)	Harga 2023 (\$)	Harga Total (\$)	Harga Total (Rp)
1.	Ballmill	Luas	1	934900	1003797,128	1003797,128	Rp14.509.887.486
2.	Blower-01	Kapasitas Blower	1	3800	4080,0397	4080,039669	Rp58.976.973
3.	Blower-02	Kapasitas Blower	1	15700	16857,0060	16857,006	Rp243.668.022
4.	Belt Conveyor-2	Lebar, Panjang	1	9200	9877,9908	9877,990777	Rp142.786.357
5.	Bucket Elevator-01	Tinggi	1	12000	12884,3358	12884,3358	Rp186.243.074
6.	Belt Conveyor-1	lebar, Panjang	1	9200	9877,9908	9877,990777	Rp142.786.357
7.	Bucket Elevator-03	Tinggi	1	12000	12884,3358	12884,3358	Rp186.243.074
8.	Crystallizer	Volume	1	720500	773596,9951	773596,9951	Rp11.182.344.564
9.	Centrifuge	Diameter	1	11900	12776,9663	12776,96633	Rp184.691.048
10.	Cyclone	Aliran udara per menit	1	65300	70112,2606	70112,26063	Rp1.013.472.727
11.	Cooler	Luas	1	12900	13850,6610	13850,66098	Rp200.211.304
12.	Cooling Conveyor	Lebar, panjang	1	10100	10844,3160	10844,31596	Rp156.754.587
13.	Evaporator	Luas Permukaan	1	9400	10092,7297	10092,72971	Rp145.890.408
14.	Heater-01	Luas	1	1300	1395,8030	1395,803045	Rp20.176.333
15.	Heater-02	Luas	1	1300	1395,8030	1395,803045	Rp20.176.333
	Hopper	Volume	1	104200	111878,9825	111878,9825	Rp1.617.210.692
16.	Mixer	Volume	1	469900	504529,1159	504529,1159	Rp7.292.968.370
17.	Pompa-01	Diameter pipa	2	9300	9985,3602	19970,72048	Rp288.676.765
18.	Pompa-02	Diameter pipa	1	9300	9985,3602	9985,360242	Rp144.338.382
19.	Pompa-03	Diameter pipa	1	3900	4187,4091	4187,409134	Rp60.528.999
20.	Pompa-04	Diameter pipa	1	7000	7515,8625	7515,862548	Rp108.641.793
21.	Pompa-05	Diameter pipa	2	15000	16105,4197	32210,83949	Rp465.607.685
22.	Pompa-06	Diameter pipa	1	18000	19326,5037	19326,50369	Rp279.364.611
23.	Pompa-07	Diameter pipa	2	16700	17930,7007	35861,4013	Rp518.376.556
24.	Pompa-08	Diameter pipa	1	9300	9985,3602	9985,360242	Rp144.338.382
25.	Reaktor	Volume	1	222500	238897,0596	238897,0596	Rp3.453.256.996



26.	Rotary Dryer	Luas Permukaan	1	145500	156222,5715	156222,5715	Rp2.258.197.272
27.	RVF	Luas Permukaan	1	145000	155685,7242	155685,7242	Rp2.250.437.143
28.	Screw Conveyor	Dimeter, Panjang	1	13100	14065,3999	14065,39991	Rp203.315.356
29.	Screen	Luas	1	20100	21581,2625	21581,26246	Rp311.957.149
30.	Silo MgCO <sub>3</sub>	Volume	2	56900	61093,2256	122186,4511	Rp1.766.205.151
31.	Silo MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	Volume	2	84700	90941,9368	181883,8737	Rp2.629.131.394
32.	Tangki H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	Volume	2	349200	374934,1717	749868,3434	Rp10.839.346.903
33.	Tangki H <sub>2</sub> O	Volume	2	306500	329087,4101	658174,8203	Rp9.513.917.027
TOTAL						5018341,423	Rp72.540.125.274

Physical Plant Cost (PPC)

Purchased Equipment Cost total (PEC)

= \$5.018.341,42

= Rp72.540.125.273,85

(Biaya selama pengangkutan, cara pengangkutan, berat, ukuran)

### 1. Delivered Equipment Cost (DEC)

Diperkirakan biaya transportasi alat sampai tempat 10% PEC (Peters hal 244)

DEC = 10% x Rp.72.540.125.273,85

= Rp7.254.012.527,38

### 2. Instalasi (Biaya pasang alat)

(25% sd 55% PEC Peters hal 245) biaya pembangunan untuk menyokong PEC

Material 11% PEC = 11% x Rp. 72.540.125.273,85 = Rp.7.979.413.780,12

Buruh (32% PEC)

= 32% x Rp72.540.125.273,85 = Rp. 23.212.840.087,63

Jumlah manhour =  $\frac{\text{Rp.23.212.840.087,63}}{\text{Rp20.675,38}} = \text{Rp1.122.728,54 /manhour}$

Buruh lokal (100%) = 100% x Rp.20.675,38 x Rp.1.122.728,54

= Rp.23.212.840.087,63

Total Cost = Rp.7.980.536.508,67



### 3. Pemipaan (biaya pasang pipa) untuk cairan sampai 80% Peters hal 245

$$\text{Material (45\% PEC)} = 43\% \times \text{Rp.72.540.125.273,85}$$

$$= \text{Rp.31.192.253.867,75}$$

$$\text{Buruh (35\% PEC)} = 37\% \times \text{Rp.72.540.125.273,85}$$

$$= \text{Rp.26.839.846.351,32}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Manhour} = \frac{\text{Rp26.839.846.351,32}}{\text{Rp20.675,38}} = \text{Rp1.298.154,88/manhour}$$

$$\text{Buruh lokal (100\%)} = 100\% \times \text{Rp.20.675,38} \times \text{Rp.1.298.154,88}$$

$$= \text{Rp.26.839.846.351,32}$$

$$\text{Total Cost} = \text{Rp. 58.032.100.219,08}$$

### 4. Instrumentasi (biaya pemasangan alat-alat kontrol) 8-50% peters hal 245

$$\text{Material (10\% PEC)} = 10\% \times \text{Rp.72.540.125.273,85}$$

$$= \text{Rp.7.254.012.527,38}$$

$$\text{Buruh (10\% PEC)} = 10\% \times \text{Rp72.540.125.273,85}$$

$$= \text{Rp7.254.012.527,38}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Manhour} = \frac{\text{Rp7.254.012.527,38}}{\text{Rp20.675,38}} = \text{Rp.350.852,67 /manhour}$$

$$\text{Buruh lokal (100\%)} = 100\% \times \text{Rp.20.675,38} \times \text{Rp.350.852,67}$$

$$= \text{Rp.7.254.012.527,38}$$

$$\text{Total Cost} = \text{Rp.14.508.025.054,77}$$

### 5. Listrik 15-30% PEC Peters hal 273

$$\text{Material (20\% PEC)} = 15\% \times \text{Rp.72.540.125.273,85}$$

$$= \text{Rp.10.881.018.791,08}$$

$$\text{Buruh (10\% PEC)} = 5\% \times \text{Rp72.540.125.273,85}$$

$$= \text{Rp3.627.006.263,69}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Manhour} = \frac{\text{Rp3.627.006.263,69}}{\text{Rp20.675,38}} = \text{Rp.175.426,33 /manhour}$$

$$\text{Buruh lokal (100\%)} = 100\% \times \text{Rp.20.675,38} \times \text{Rp.175.426,33}$$

$$= \text{Rp.3.627.006.263,69}$$

Total Cost = Rp.14.508.025.054,77

### 6. Isolasi (Biaya pemasangan isolasi pada sistem pipa) = 8% -9% PEC

Material (8% PEC) = 5% x Rp72.540.125.273,85

= Rp.3.627.006.263,69

Buruh (8% PEC) = 4% x Rp.72.540.125.273,85

= Rp.2.901.605.010,95

Jumlah Manhour =  $\frac{\text{Rp.2.901.605.010,95}}{\text{Rp20.675,38}} = \text{Rp140.341,07/manhour}$

Buruh lokal (100%) = 100% x Rp.20.675,38 x Rp.140.341,07

= Rp.2.901.605.010,95

Total Cost = Rp.6.528.611.274,65

### Bangunan

No.	Nama Bangunan	P (m)	L (m)	Jumlah	Luas (m <sup>2</sup> )
1.	Pos Keamanan	3	2	2	12
2.	Ruang Kontrol	10	10	1	100
3.	Gudang Bahan baku	20	15	1	300
4.	Gudang Produk	30	15	1	450
5.	Kantor	30	25	1	750
6.	Masjid	15	15	1	225
7.	Kantin	15	15	1	225
8.	Poliklinik	10	10	1	100
9.	Gedung Pertemuan	30	20	1	600
10.	Laboratorium	25	15	1	375
11.	Bengkel	20	20	1	400
12.	Perpustakaan	10	7	1	70
13.	Daerah Proses	60	50	1	3000
14.	Daerah Utilitas	30	30	1	900
15.	K3 dan Fire Hidran	15	12	1	180
16.	Unit Pengolahan Limbah	15	20	1	300
17.	Tempat Parkir	20	20	2	800
18.	Tempat Parkir Truk	30	30	1	900
19.	Taman	15	15	1	225
20.	Jalan raya	15	15	1	225
21.	Area pengembangan				1000
	TOTAL				11137

#### Harga di Kawasan Industri Gresik

Tahun 2014    \$250,00        = Rp3.613.750,00 /m<sup>2</sup>

Tahun 2019                                = Rp3.761.702,24    /m<sup>2</sup>

Biaya bangunan                            = Rp30.044.715.828,19

#### **7. Pengembangan Lahan (Yard Improvment) = 10% -20% PEC**

Biaya ini meliputi biaya untuk pagar, jalan raya, jalan alternatif, pertamanan, dan lainnya.

Harga = Rp1.500.000,00    /m<sup>2</sup>

untuk biaya taman, pagar, dan area parkir

Biaya = Rp4.387.500.000,00

Luas Jalan = 225 m<sup>2</sup>

Harga Jalan aspal = Rp150.000        /m<sup>2</sup>

Biaya Jalan = Rp33.750.000

Biaya Pengembangan = Rp4.421.250.000,00

#### **8. Tanah**

Luas tanah    = 11137 m<sup>2</sup>

Harga tanah    = Rp2.000.000,00 /m<sup>2</sup> (Tahun 2016)

                      = Rp2.099.070,75 /m<sup>2</sup> (Tahun 2019)

Biaya tanah    = Rp23.377.350.981,18

---

## 9. Peralatan Utilitas (PEC-UT)

No.	Nama alat		Jumlah	Harga 2014 (\$)	Harga 2023 (\$)	Harga Total (\$)	Harga Total (Rp)
1.	Demineralizer	Carbon steel	1	15800	16964,37547	16964,37547	Rp245.220.047
2.	Dearator	Stainless 304	1	14900	15998,05028	15998,05028	Rp231.251.817
3.	Boiler		1	275300	295588,1371	295588,1371	Rp4.272.726.521
4.	Tangki larutan N2H4	Stainless 304	1	32600	35002,44558	35002,44558	Rp505.960.351
5.	Tangki karbon aktif	Carbon steel	1	2200	2362,128229	2362,128229	Rp34.144.564
7.	Pompa Utilitas (P-01)		2	7300	7837,970943	15675,94189	Rp226.595.740
8.	Pompa Utilitas (P-02)		2	2400	2576,867159	5153,734319	Rp74.497.230
9.	Pompa Utilitas (P-03)		1	1400	1503,17251	1503,17251	Rp21.728.359
10.	Pompa Utilitas (P-04)		2	7300	7837,970943	15675,94189	Rp226.595.740
11.	Pompa Utilitas (P-05)		1	5100	5475,842714	5475,842714	Rp79.153.306
12.	Pompa Utilitas (P-06)		1	5100	5475,842714	5475,842714	Rp79.153.306
13.	Pompa Utilitas (P-07)		1	5100	5475,842714	5475,842714	Rp79.153.306
14.	Pompa Utilitas (P-08)		1	5100	5475,842714	5475,842714	Rp79.153.306
15.	Pompa Utilitas (P-09)		1	5100	5475,842714	5475,842714	Rp79.153.306
16.	Pompa Utilitas (P-10)		1	5100	5475,842714	5475,842714	Rp79.153.306
17.	Pompa Utilitas (P-11)		1	2400	2576,867159	2576,867159	Rp37.248.615
18.	Pompa Utilitas (P-12)		1	3900	4187,409134	4187,409134	Rp60.528.999
19.	Pompa Utilitas (P-13)		1	3900	4187,409134	4187,409134	Rp60.528.999
20.	Pompa Utilitas (P-14)		2	3900	4187,409134	8374,818268	Rp121.057.998
21.	Tangki HCl	Stainless 304	1	20500	22010,74032	22010,74032	Rp318.165.251
22.	Tangki NaOH	Stainless 304	1	8600	9233,773988	9233,773988	Rp133.474.203
23.	Tangki kaporit	Fiber	1	8800	9448,512917	9448,512917	Rp136.578.254
24.	Tangki anion exchanger	Stainless 304	2	15900	17071,74493	34143,48986	Rp493.544.146
25.	Tangki kation exchanger	Stainless 304	2	21500	23084,43497	46168,86994	Rp667.371.015
26.	Tangki pendingin 1	Carbon steel	1	46800	50248,90961	50248,90961	Rp726.347.988
27.	Tangki pendingin 2	Carbon steel	1	46800	50248,90961	50248,90961	Rp726.347.988
28.	Tangki air sanitasi	Carbon steel	1	74300	79775,51247	79775,51247	Rp1.153.155.033
29.	Tangki air umpan boiler	Carbon steel	1	33500	35968,77077	35968,77077	Rp519.928.581
30.	Cooling tower	Carbon steel	1	101900	109409,4848	109409,4848	Rp1.581.514.103
<b>TOTAL</b>						\$ 902.762,46	Rp 13.049.431.380,70



Harga alat lokal = Rp800.000,00 /m<sup>3</sup>

No.	Nama alat	Jumlah	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Harga total (Rp)
1.	Bak penampung	1	109,5121	Rp 87.609.681

Physical Plant Cost (PPC)

Purchased Equipment Cost total (PEC) = Rp.13.137.041.062,10

### 1. Delivered Equipment Cost (DEC)

Diperkirakan biaya transportasi alat sampai tempat 10% PEC (Peters hal 244)

DEC = 10% x Rp.13.137.041.062,10 = Rp.1.313.704.106,21

### 2. Instalasi (Biaya pasang alat) (25% sd 55% PEC Peters hal 245)

#### biaya pembangunan untuk menyokong PEC

Material 30% PEC = 30% x Rp.13.137.041.062,10

= Rp.3.941.112.318,63

Buruh (32% PEC) = 32% x Rp.13.137.041.062,10

= Rp.4.203.853.139,87

Jumlah manhour =  $\frac{\text{Rp}4.203.853.139,87}{\text{Rp}20.675,38} = \text{Rp}203.326,52 / \text{manhour}$

Buruh lokal (100%) = 100% x Rp.20.675,38 x Rp.203.326,52

= Rp.4.203.853.139,87

Total Cost = Rp8.144.965.458,50

### 3. Pemipaan (biaya pasang pipa) untuk cairan sampai 80% Peters hal 245

Material (45% PEC) = 45% x Rp13.137.041.062,10

= Rp5.911.668.477,94

Buruh (37% PEC) = 37% x Rp.13.137.041.062,10

= Rp.4.860.705.192,98

Jumlah Manhour =  $\frac{\text{Rp}4.860.705.192,98}{\text{Rp}20.675,38} = \text{Rp}235.096,28 / \text{manhour}$

Buruh lokal (100%) = 100% x Rp.20.675,38 x Rp.235.096,28

= Rp.4.860.705.192,98

Total Cost = Rp. 10.772.373.670,92

#### 4. Instrumentasi (biaya pemasangan alat-alat kontrol) 8-50% peters hal 245

Material (30% PEC) = 30% x Rp.13.137.041.062,10

= Rp.3.941.112.318,63

Buruh (15% PEC) = 15% x Rp13.137.041.062,10

= Rp1.970.556.159,31

Jumlah Manhour =  $\frac{\text{Rp}1.970.556.159,31}{\text{Rp}20.675,38} = \text{Rp}95.309,30$  /manhour

Buruh lokal (100%) = 100% x Rp20.675,38 x Rp95.309,30

= Rp1.970.556.159,31

Total Cost = Rp5.911.668.477,94

#### 5. Listrik 15-30% PEC Peters hal 273

Material (15% PEC) = 15% x Rp13.137.041.062,10

= Rp1.970.556.159,31

Buruh (10% PEC) = 10% x Rp13.137.041.062,10

= Rp1.313.704.106,21

Jumlah Manhour =  $\frac{\text{Rp}1.313.704.106,21}{\text{Rp}20.675,38} = \text{Rp}63.539,54$  /manhour

Buruh lokal (100%) = 100% x Rp20.675,38 x Rp63.539,54

= Rp.1.313.704.106,21

Total Cost = Rp3.284.260.265,52

#### 6. Isolasi (Biaya pemasangan isolasi pada sistem pipa) = 8% -9% PEC

Material (8% PEC) = 8% x Rp13.137.041.062,10

= Rp. 1.050.963.284,97

Buruh (8% PEC) = 8% x Rp13.137.041.062,10

= Rp1.050.963.284,97

Jumlah Manhour =  $\frac{\text{Rp}1.050.963.284,97}{\text{Rp}20.675,38} = \text{Rp}50.831,63$  /manhour

Buruh lokal (100%) = 100% x Rp20.675,38 x Rp50.831,63

= Rp.1.050.963.284,97

Total Cost = Rp2.101.926.569,94

PPC UTILITAS = Rp31.528.898.549,03

<b>FIXED CAPITAL INVESMENT</b>	<b>Rp</b>
PEC	85.677.166.335,94
Instalasi	16.125.501.967,17
Pemipaan	68.804.473.890,00
Instrument	20.419.693.532,71
Listrik	17.792.285.320,29
Isolasi	8.630.537.844,58
Tanah	23.377.350.981,18
Bangunan	30.044.715.828,19
Pengembangan	4.421.250.000,00
<b>Jumlah PPC</b>	<b>275.292.975.700,06</b>
Engineering & Conctruction, 15%	41.293.946.355,01
<b>Jumlah DPC</b>	<b>316.586.922.055,07</b>
Contractor's fee, 15%	47.488.038.308,26
Contingency, 10%	31.658.692.205,51
<b>Jumlah FCI</b>	<b>395.733.652.568,83</b>

## MANUFACTURING COST (BIAYA PRODUKSI)

### DIRECT MANUFACTURING COST

#### 1. Bahan Baku

Harga Bahan	Kebutuhan (kg/jam)	Rp/kg	Harga (Rp)
MgCO <sub>3</sub> 98%	13993,44119	21,6825	Rp 2.403.029.285,67
Asam sulfat 98%	16278,93147	Rp. 98,000	Rp 12.672.960.612,86
<b>TOTAL</b>			Rp 15.075.989.898,53

2. Gaji Karyawan = Gaji karyawan / tahun = Rp19.332.000.000,00

3. Supervisi (15% karyawan) (15% labor Peter 266) = Rp2.899.800.000,00

4. Maintenance (5% FCI) = Rp19.786.682.628,44 (2-10% FCI Peter 268)

5. Plant supplies (15% maintenance) = Rp2.968.002.394,27

(15% maintenance Peter 268)



Harga produk	kg	Rp/kg	Harga USD
MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	18902,40594	2818,725	\$ 421.983.018.630,90
		TOTAL	
			Rp. 421.983.018.630,90

**6. Royalty dan patent (1% sales) = Rp4.219.830.186,31**

(0-6% total produk Peter hal 269)

### 7. Kebutuhan bahan utilitas

Bahan baku

Bahan	Kebutuhan (kg/jam)	kg/tahun	Harga (Rp/kg)	Harga total (Rp/tahun)
Natural Greensand Zeolit	0,194	1.539,66	25000,00	38.491.446,35
Resin anion exchanger	0,648	5.132,19	20000,00	102.643.856,92
N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> (Hidrazin)	0,171	1.355,55	20000,00	27.110.932,75
Karbon aktif	0,007	55,44	11000,00	609.840,00
Kaporit	0,006	43,56	3000,00	130.680,00
HCl	1.098,306	8.698.586,93	1500,00	13.047.880.390,14
NaOH	836,382	6.624.149,02	4700,00	31.133.500.404,42
Solar (L/jam)	488,033	3.865.221,11	5150,00	19.905.888.691,85
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>Rp. 64.256.256.242,41</b>

Bahan	Kebutuhan (m <sup>3</sup> /jam)	m <sup>3</sup> /tahun	Harga (Rp/m <sup>3</sup> )	Harga total (Rp/tahun)
Air	38,5588	38,5588	3200	123388,1123
Air make up	4,532	35.889,53	3200	114.846.511,18
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>Rp. 114.969.899,29</b>

Total Direct Manufacturing Cost (DMC) = Rp128.653.531.249,26

Indirect Manufacturing cost

Payroll Overhead 15% kary = Rp3.866.400.000,00

( 10-20% dari labor cost, hal 273 peter)

Laboratorium 15% kary = Rp3.866.400.000,00

( 10-20% dari labor cost, hal 273 peter)

Pack dan Shipping 15% FCI = Rp79.146.730.513,77

( 10-20% FCI, hal 274 peter)

Plant Overhead 60% kary = Rp13.532.400.000,00

( 50-70% dari labor cost, hal 274 peter)

**Total Indirect Manufacturing Cost (IMC) = Rp100.411.930.513,77**



### Fixed manufacturing Cost

Depreciation 10% FCI = Rp39.573.365.256,88 (10 % FCI, Hal 273 peter)

Property tax 2% FCI = Rp7.914.673.051,38 (1-4% FCI hal 273 peter)

Asuransi 1% FCI = Rp3.957.336.525,69 (0,4-1% FCI hal 273 peter)

**Total Fixed Manufacturing Cost (FMC) = Rp51.445.374.833,95**

**TOTAL MANUFACTURING COST = Rp280.510.836.596,97**

Manufacturing Cost	Rp
Bahan Baku	15.075.989.898,53
Buruh(Labor)	19.332.000.000,00
Supervisi	2.899.800.000,00
Perawatan	19.786.682.628,44
Plant Suplies	2.968.002.394,27
Royalty	4.219.830.186,31
Utilitas	64.371.226.141,71
<b>Direct Manufacturing Cost</b>	<b>128.653.531.249,26</b>
Payroll	3.866.400.000,00
Laboratorium	3.866.400.000,00
Plant Overhead	13.532.400.000,00
Packed	79.146.730.513,77
<b>Indirect Manufacturing Cost</b>	<b>100.411.930.513,77</b>
Depresiasi	39.573.365.256,88
Pajak	7.914.673.051,38
Asuransi	3.957.336.525,69
<b>Fixed Manufacturing Cost</b>	<b>51.445.374.833,95</b>
<b>Manufacturing Cost</b>	<b>280.510.836.596,97</b>



<b>Working Capital (MODAL KERJA)</b>		
Persediaan bahan baku	1/12 x bahan baku	Rp.1.256.332.491,54
Bahan baku dalam proses	0.5/330 x manufacturing	Rp.425.016.419,09
Biaya sebelum terjual	1/12 x manufakturing	Rp. 23.375.903.049,75
Persediaan uang	1/12 x manufakturing	Rp. 23.375.903.049,75
Jumlah	WC (WORKING CAPITAL)	Rp. 48.433.155.010,13

<b>General Expense</b>		
Administrasi	5% MC	Rp. 14.025.541.829,85
Distribution and marketing cost	10% MC	Rp. 28.051.083.659,70
Finance	1% MC	Rp. 2.805.108.365,97
Research and development cost	5% MC	Rp. 14.025.541.829,85
<b>Total general expense</b>		<b>Rp. 58.907.275.685,36</b>

<b>Total Biaya Produksi = Manufacturing Cost + General Expense =</b>		<b>Rp 339.418.112.282,33</b>
Penjualan (Sa)	=	Rp 421.983.018.630,90
Total Cost	=	Rp 369.713.865.396,96
<b>Keuntungan sebelum pajak</b>	=	<b>Rp 52.269.153.233,94</b>
<b>Keuntungan sesudah pajak</b>	=	<b>Rp 36.588.407.263,76</b>
<b>Pajak 30% dari keuntungan</b>	=	<b>Rp 15.680.745.970,18</b>

$$Pr.b = \frac{Pb}{If} \quad Pr.a = \frac{Pa}{If}$$

$$POT = \frac{If}{Pb+0,1 \times If} \quad POT = \frac{If}{Pa+0,1 \times If}$$

$$BEP = \frac{Fa + 0,3 Ra}{Sa - Va - 0,7Ra} \times 100\%$$

$$SDP = \frac{0,3 Ra}{Sa - Va - 0,7Ra} \times 100\%$$

**ROI sebelum pajak = 13,208 %**

(untuk resiko rendah sebelum pajak minimal 11%)

**ROI sesudah pajak =9,246 %**

**POT sebelum pajak = 4,3088 tahun**

(untuk resiko rendah sebelum pajak maksimal 5 tahun)

### POT sesudah pajak = 5,196 tahun

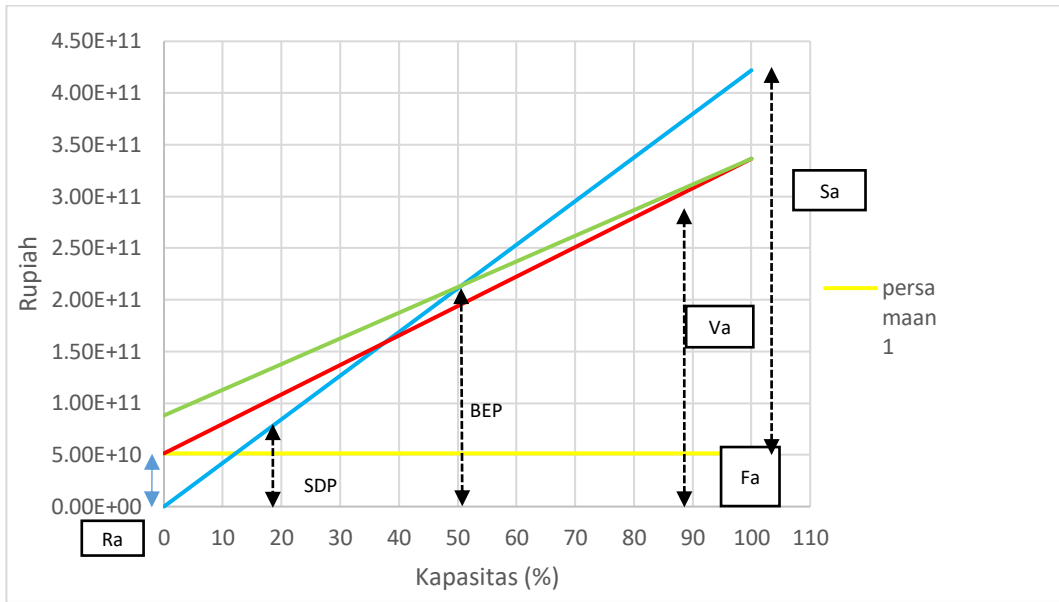
<b>Fixed Cost (Fa)</b>	<b>Rp</b>
Depreciation	39.573.365.256,88
Pajak	7.914.673.051,38
Insurance	3.957.336.525,69
	<b>51.445.374.833,95</b>
<b>Variable cost (Va)</b>	<b>Rp</b>
Bahan Baku	15.075.989.898,53
Royalty and Patent	4.219.830.186,31
Utilitas	64.256.256.242,41
Packaging and Shipping	79.146.730.513,77
	<b>162.698.806.841,02</b>
<b>Regulateted Cost (Ra)</b>	<b>Rp</b>
Labour	19.332.000.000,00
Maintenance	19.786.682.628,44
Plant Suplies	2.968.002.394,27
Labolatory	3.866.400.000,00
Payroll Overhead	3.866.400.000,00
Plant Overhead	13.532.400.000,00
General Expense	58.907.275.685,36
	<b>122.259.160.708,07</b>

**BEP = 50,732 %**

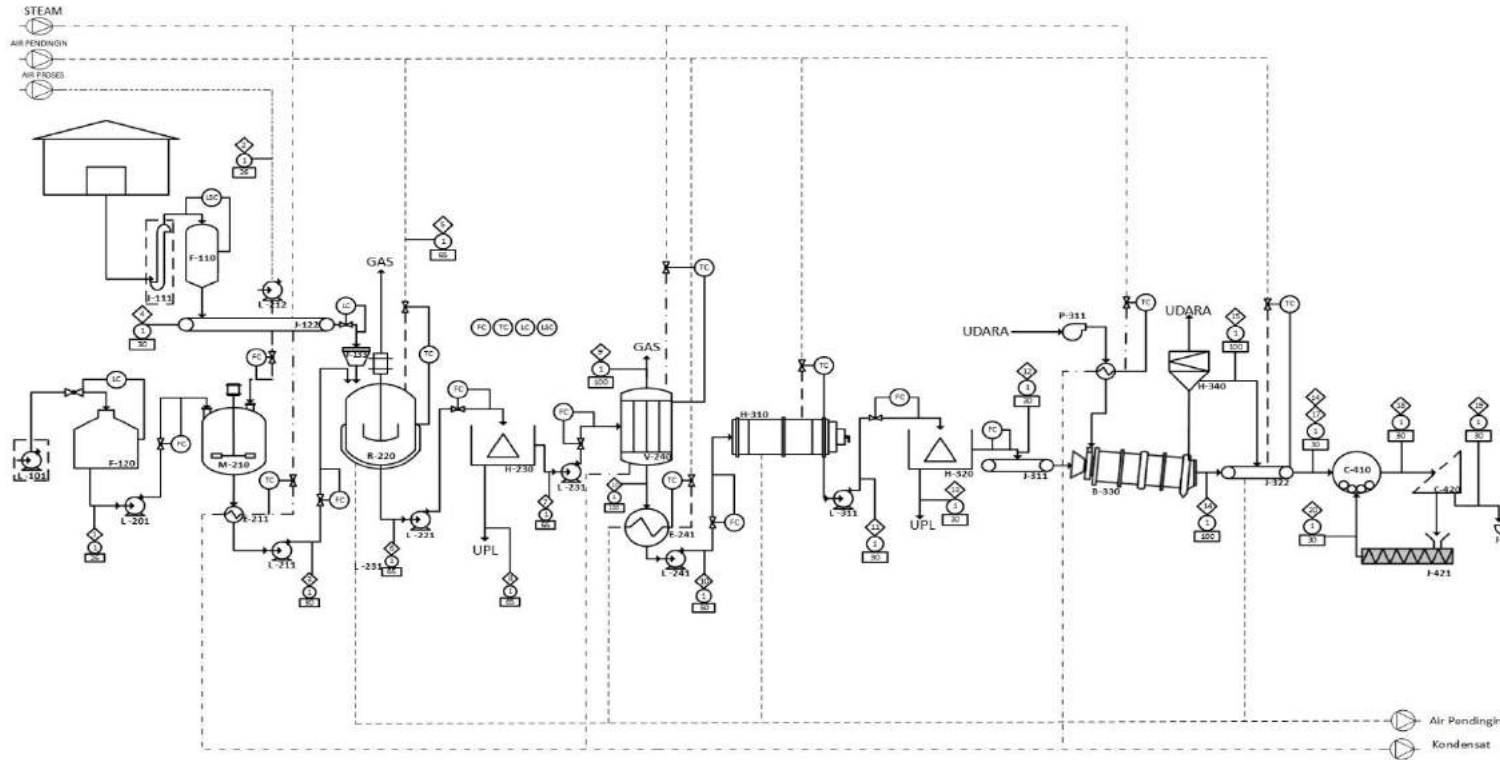
**SDP = 21,115 %**

(BEP TIDAK BOLEH KURANG DARI 40, (40-60)

(SDP TIDAK BOLEH LEBIH DARI 30, SEMAKIN KECIL SEMAKIN BAGUS)



**DIAGRAM ALIR PROSES PRARANCANGAN PABRIK MAGNESIUM SULFAT HEPTAHIDRAT  
DARI MAGNESIUM KARBONAT DAN ASAM SULFAT  
KAPASITAS 150.000 TON/TAHUN**



KODE	KETERANGAN
KODE	GUDANG MAGNESIUM KARBONAT
P-133	HOPPER
F-110	SILO MAGNESIUM KARBONAT
F-440	SILO MAGNESIUM SULFAT HEPTAHIDRAT
F-120	TANGKAIKAM SULFAT
M-210	MIXER
R-220	REAKTOR
H-230	CENTRIFUGE-1
V-240	EVAPORATOR
H-330	CRYSTALLIZER
H-320	CENTRIFUGE-2
B-330	ROTARY DRYER
H-340	CYCLONE
C-430	BALLMILL
H-420	SCREEN
L-201	POMPA 1
L-202	POMPA 2
L-211	POMPA 3
L-212	POMPA 4
L-213	POMPA 5
L-221	POMPA 6
L-241	POMPA 7
L-311	POMPA 8
J-131	BUCKET ELEVATOR 1
J-122	BELT CONVEYOR 1
J-311	BUCKET ELEVATOR 2
E-211	HEATER 1
E-221	HEATER 2
F-311	BLOWER (RD)
J-311	BELT CONVEYOR 2
J-322	COOLING CONVEYOR
J-421	SCREW CONVEYOR
E-241	COOLER
LC	LEVEL CONTROL
LSC	LEVEL SWITCH CONTROL
TC	TEMPERATURE CONTROL
FC	FLOW CONTROL
◇	NOMOR ARUS
○	TEKANAN (MM)
□	TEMPERATURE (C)
---	STEAM
---	AIR PENDINGIN
---	AIR PROSES

Komponen / Kg/jam	ARUS 1	ARUS 2	ARUS 3	ARUS 4	ARUS 5	ARUS 6	ARUS 7	ARUS 8	ARUS 9	ARUS 10	ARUS 11	ARUS 12	ARUS 13	ARUS 14	ARUS 15	ARUS 16	ARUS 17	ARUS 18	ARUS 19	ARUS 20	ARUS 21		
H2SO4	16268.62422	16268.62422				813.0485733	813.0485733				813.0485733	813.0485733	813.0485733										
Cl	0.0000089911	0.0000089911				0.000123967	0.000123967				0.000123967	0.000123967	0.000123967										
NO3	0.052473934	0.052473934				0.052506779	0.052506779				0.052506779	0.052506779	0.052506779										
Fe	0.478917042	0.478917042				0.4742173	0.4742173		0.4742173		0.4742173	0.4742173	0.4742173										
Pb	1.751800985	1.751800985				1.752010376	1.752010376		1.752010376		1.752010376	1.752010376	1.752010376										
H2O	60.63325828	2063.111281	2123.744539			4663.28061	7464.783851	2571.20768	69.70445908	3732.391916	3732.391916	3732.391916	3695.067997	37.32391916	33.59152724	3.732391916	0.339915272	33.25561197	3.84900194	38.83740408	3.849000294		
MgCO3			13984.58104			699.6720595	699.6720595																
MgO			54.56816228			54.6027348	54.6027348																
SiO2			20.33781135			20.35069669	20.35069669																
CaO			18.98376266			18.99957901	18.99957901																
Fe2O3			54.0570089			54.6027348	54.6027348																
Al2O3			103.9442088			103.9097009	103.9097009																
CO2					6934.982101																		
MgSO4					18081.18762		18955.58714		25.6504781		18955.58714	3.81585728	3.81585728										
MgSO4.7H2O																							
Total	18531.59576	2063.111281	18394.70704	14256.07189	8934.982101	25712.0708	27234.38017	2571.20768	1048.904309	3732.391916	23501.98826	23401.98826	4512.988784	18988.99947	225.1082828	18765.89119	2.251082828	220.8772	46.85512861	18985.24907	46.85512861		

**DIAGRAM ALIR PROSES PRARANCANGAN PABRIK  
MAGNESIUM SULFAT HEPTAHIDRAT DARI  
MAGNESIUM KARBONAT DAN ASAM SULFAT  
KAPASITAS 150.000 TON / TAHUN**

DESI:  
DONATEL DOU SIREGAR  
221602780

DOSIS PEMBIMBING 1:  
Dr. Chairunnisa, S.T., M.T.

DOSIS PEMBIMBING 2:  
SRIWATI, S.T., M.T.