

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas produksi = 11880 ton kalsium laktat/tahun
 Operasi pabrik = 24 jam/hari
 = 330 hari/tahun
 Kebutuhan bahan baku = 1263,5 kg corn sugar/jam
 Satuan perhitungan = kg/jam

Basis 100 kg bahan baku (corn sugar) dengan komposisi:

- Dekstrosa	87,2 %	
- Maltosa	3,0 %	
- Fruktosa	0,5 %	
- Air	9,1 %	
- Kotoran	0,2 %	+
	100 %	

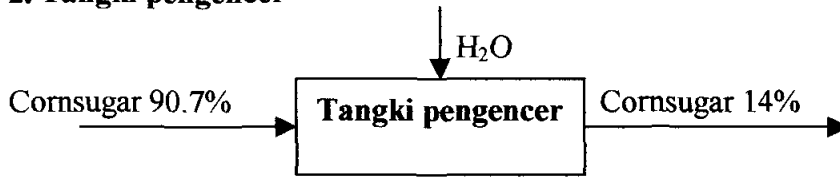
1. Tangki Penyimpan

Fungsi untuk menyimpan persediaan corn sugar 90,7 %

Neraca massa larutan Dekstrosa

Bahan	Masuk (kg)	Keluar (kg)
Cornsugar	1263,5	1263,5
Total	1263,5	1263,5

2. Tangki pengencer



Fungsi : untuk membuat cornsugar dari konsentrasi 90,7% menjadi 14%

Komposisi cornsugar sebagai bahan baku

- Air = 9,1 %
 - Gula, meliputi :
 - Dekstrosa = 87,2 %
 - Maltosa = 3,0 %
 - Fruktosa = 0,5 % +
-
- 90,7 %
- Kotoran = 0,2 %

Komposisi jumlah bahan masuk :

- Air	$= 0,091 * 1263,5$	$= 114,978 \text{ kg}$
- Gula	$= 0,907 * 1263,5$	$= 1145,995 \text{ kg}$
- Kotoran	$= 0,002 * 1263,5$	$= 2,527 \text{ kg}$
		$1263,5 \text{ kg}$

diencerkan dari 90,7% menjadi 14%

Persamaan: misal x = penambahan H₂O supaya konsentrasi menjadi 14%

$$\frac{90,7 \text{ kg}}{100 \text{ kg} + x \text{ kg}} = 0,14$$

$$1263,5 = 176,89 + 0,14 x$$

$$0,14 x = 1263,5 - 176,89$$

$$\text{Berat H}_2\text{O pengencer } x = 6922,175$$

$$\text{Total H}_2\text{O } 114,978 + 6922,175 = 7037,154 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca massa masuk	kg	Neraca massa keluar	kg
Cornsugar 90,7%		Cornsugar 14%	
Air	= 114,979	Air	= 7037,154
Gula	= 1145,995	Gula	= 1145,995
Kotoran	= 2,527	Kotoran	= 2,527
Air pengencer	= 6922,175		
Total	= 8185,675	Total	= 8185,675

3. Tangki Sterilisasi



Fungsi : untuk membunuh bakteri-bakteri pengganggu

Suhu operasi = 100°C

Waktu kontak = 30 menit (J.M. Paturau hal 272)

Neraca massa masuk	kg	Neraca massa keluar	kg
Air	= 7037,154	Air	= 7037,154
Gula	= 1145,995	Gula	= 1145,995
Kotoran	= 2,527	Kotoran	= 2,527
Total	= 8185,675	Total	= 8185,675

4. Tangki Kultur



Fungsi : untuk memberi kondisi awal pada mikroorganisme
Cornsugar untuk starter 10 %, Cornsugar untuk fermentor :

Misal :

$$\text{Cornsugar} = 8185,675$$

$$\text{Cornsugar untuk starter} = 0,1 \times 8185,675 = 818,568 \text{ kg}$$

Komposisi larutan yang masuk :

$$\text{Cornsugar} = 89,375 \%$$

$$\text{CaCO}_3 = 10 \%$$

$$\text{Malt Sprouts} = 0,375 \%$$

$$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 = 0,250 \%$$

Benih *Lactobacillus del brueckii* = 5 % media

Massa sel terbentuk / massa sel terkonsumsi = 0,331

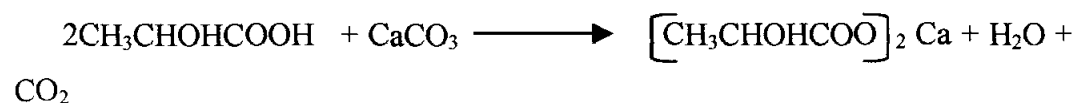
Perhitungan :

Reaksi yang terjadi :

a. Pembentukan asam laktat



b. Pembentukan kalsium laktat sebagai akibat pengaturan pH



$$\text{Berat molekul : - CH}_3\text{CHOHCOO} = 90 \text{ gr/mol}$$

$$\text{- } \left[\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOO} \right]_2 \text{Ca} = 218 \text{ gr/mol}$$

$$\text{- C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = 180 \text{ gr/mol}$$

- CaCO ₃	= 100	gr/mol
- H ₂ O	= 18	gr/mol
- CO ₂	= 44	gr/mol

Komposisi dalam tangki kultur :

- Cornsugar		= 818,568	kg
- Malt Sprouts	= $\frac{0,00375}{0,89375} \times 818,568$	= 3,435	kg
- CaCO ₃	= $\frac{0,1}{0,89375} \times 818,568$	= 91,588	kg
- (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	= $\frac{0,0025}{0,89375} \times 818,568$	= 2,290	kg

Benih *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* = 5 % media
 = 0,05 x 818,568 kg = 40,928 kg

Gula yang terkandung dalam cornsugar cair = 14 % x 818,568 kg
 = 114,599 kg

Yield asam laktat (basis persen gula terfermentasi) = 95 %

Yield asam laktat (basis persen gula terkonversi) = 87 % (Inskep)

Yield asam laktat = 87 % x 114,599 kg = 99,702 kg

Yield asam laktat = 95 % x gula terfermentasi
 99,702 = 95 % x gula terfermentasi

Gula terfermentasi = 104,949 kg

Gula yang dikonsumsi bakteri = 104,949 – 99,702 = 5,247 kg

Asumsi : Gula yang dikonsumsi bakteri = gula yang diubah menjadi biomass/sel +
 gula yang diubah menjadi CO₂ dan H₂O

0,331 x 5,247 kg = 1,737 kg

Sisa gula yang diubah menjadi CO₂ dan H₂O :

(5,247 – 1,737) kg = 3,511 kg

Asumsi : 50 % dari sisa gula menjadi CO₂

50 % dari sisa gula menjadi H₂O

Sisa gula yang diubah menjadi CO₂ = 50 % x 3,511 kg = 1,755 kg

Sisa gula yang diubah menjadi H₂O = 50 % x 3,511 kg = 1,755 kg

Total bakteri yang terbentuk = $3,435 + 2,290 + 1,737 = 7,461$ kg

Sisa gula yang keluar kultur = $114,599$ kg - $104,949$ kg = $9,650$ kg

Untuk reaksi diatas :

Asam laktat yang terbentuk = $2 \times \frac{99,702 \times 90}{180} = 99,702$ kg

Ca laktat yang terbentuk = 15 % dari asam laktat (Modern Chemical Proses hal 100)

Ca laktat yang bereaksi = $15\% \times 99,702 = 14,955$ kg

CaCO₃ Yang terbentuk = $14,955 / 218 \times 100 = 6,860$ kg

CaCO₃ Sisa = $91,588 - 6,860 = 84,728$ kg

Asam laktat yang bereaksi = $2 \times \frac{14,955 \times 90}{218} = 12,348$ kg

Asam laktat sisa = $99,702 - 12,348 = 87,353$ kg

H₂O Yang terbentuk = $2 \times \frac{14,955 \times 18}{218} = 1,235$ kg

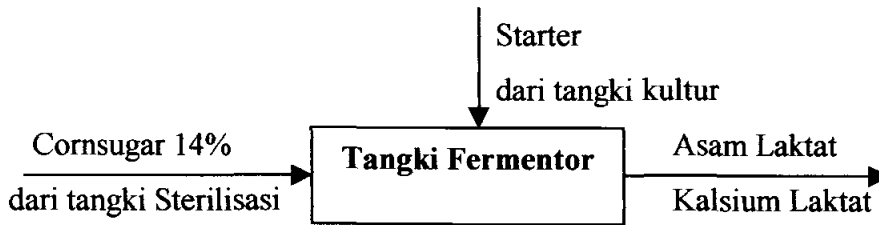
CO₂ = $\frac{14,955 \times 44}{218} = 3,018$ kg

H₂O terkandung pada cornsugar di tangki kultur = $0,1 \times 7037,154 = 703,715$ kg

Total air dalam tangki kultur = $1,235 + 1,755 + 703,715 = 706,705$ kg

Neraca massa masuk (kg)	Neraca massa keluar (kg)
Cornsugar = 818,568	Ca laktat = 14,955
Malt Sprouts = 3,435	Asam laktat = 87,353
CaCO ₃ = 91,588	Air = 706,705
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ = 2,290	CaCO ₃ = 84,728
Bakteri = 40,928	Gula = 9,650
	Bakteri = 48,390
	Kotoran = 0,253
	CO ₂ = 4,774
Total = 956,808	Total = 956,808

5. Tangki fermentor



Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya fermentasi

Komposisi larutan masuk :

- Cornsugar = 89,375 %
- CaCO_3 k = 10,000 %
- Malt sprouts = 0,375 %
- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ = 0,250 %

Bakteri dari kultur 48,390 kg

Komposisi dalam tangki fermentor :

- Cornsugar = 8185,675 kg
- CaCO_3 = $\frac{10,000}{89,375} \times 8185,675$ = 915,880 kg
- Malt sprouts = $\frac{0,375}{89,375} \times 8185,675$ = 34,345 kg
- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ = $\frac{0,250}{89,375} \times 8185,675$ = 22,897 kg

Gula yang terkandung dalam cornsugar = 14 % x 8185,675 kg = 1145,995 kg

Gula dari kultur = 9,650 kg

Total gula yang ada = 1145,995 + 9,650 = 1155,645 kg

Basis gula yang terkonversi = 87 %

$$= 0,87 \times 1155,645 = 1005,411 \text{ kg}$$

1005,411 = 95 % x gula yang terfermentasi

Gula yang terfermentasi = 1058,328 kg

Gula yang dikonsumsi bakteri = 1058,328 – 1005,411 = 52,916 kg Asumsi :

Gula yang menjadi biomass = 0,331 x 52,916 = 17,515 kg

gula yang diubah menjadi CO_2 dan H_2O := 52,916 – 17,515 = 35,401 kg

Asumsi :

$$\text{Sisa gula yang menjadi CO}_2 = 0,5 \times 35,401 = 17,701 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bakteri yang terbentuk} &= 17,515 + 48,390 + 34,345 + 22,897 \\ &= 123,147 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sisa gula keluar} = 1155,645 - 1058,328 = 97,317 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Asam laktat yang terbentuk} = 2 \times \frac{1005,411}{218} \times 90 = 1005,411 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Asam laktat dari kultur} = 87,353 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Total asam laktat yang ada} = 1005,411 + 87,353 = 1092,764 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ca laktat yang terbentuk} &= 15 \% \text{ dari asam laktat} \\ &= 15 \% \times 1092,764 = 163,915 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ yang bereaksi} = \frac{163,915}{218} \times 100 = 75,190 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Sisa CaCO}_3 \text{ dari kultur} = 84,728 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Total CaCO}_3 \text{ yang ada} = 84,728 + 915,880 = 1000,607 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ sisa} = 1000,607 - 75,190 = 925,417 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asam laktat yang bereaksi} &= 2 \times \frac{163,915}{218} \times 90 = 135,342 \text{ kg} \\ &= 135,342 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asam laktat sisa} = 1092,764 - 135,342 = 957,422 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O yang terbentuk} = \frac{163,915}{218} \times 18 = 13,534 \text{ kg}$$

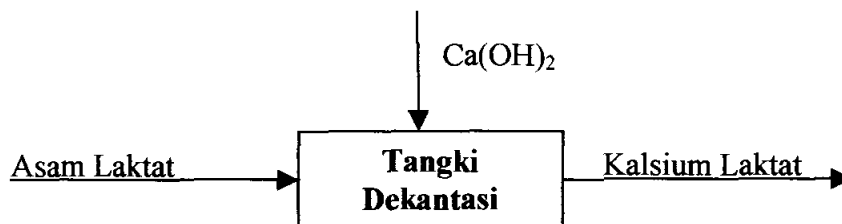
$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ yang terbentuk} = \frac{163,915}{218} \times 44 = 33,084 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total air yang keluar} &= 13,534 + 17,701 + 7037,154 + 706,705 \\ &= 7775,094 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca massa masuk (kg)	Neraca massa keluar (kg)
Cornsugar = 8185,675	Ca laktat = 178,870
Malt Sprouts = 34,345	Asam laktat = 957,422
CaCO ₃ = 915,880	Air = 7775,094
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ = 22,897	CaCO ₃ = 925,417

Starter	= 956,808	Gula	= 97,317
		Bakteri	= 123,147
		Kotoran	= 2,780
		CO ₂	= 55,558
Total	= 10115,61	Total	= 10115,61

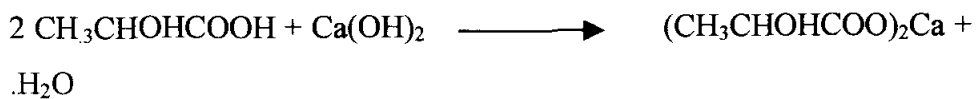
6. Tangki Dekantasi



- Fungsi :
- Mengubah seluruh asam laktat menjadi kalsium laktat.
 - Mengkoagulasikan (membekukan) protein
 - Mempermudah penyaringan

Asumsi : Reaksi yang terjadi pada Ca(OH)₂

1. Reaksi



2. Asam laktat sisa = 957,422 kg = $\frac{957,422}{90} = 10,638$ kgmol

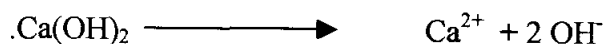
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3. Ca(OH)₂ yang bereaksi = 0,5 x 10,638 x 74 = 393,607 kg

4. Kebutuhan Ca(OH)₂ didasarkan pada kenaikan pH menjadi 10.

Asumsi : Yang mempengaruhi pH pada keseluruhan adalah Ca(OH)₂

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pH} = 10 &\longrightarrow \text{pOH} = 4 \\ \text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-] &\longrightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ kmo l / liter ; } \rho \text{ Campuran} = 1147,66 \text{ kg / m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume larutan} = \frac{10115,61}{1147,66 \text{ kg / m}^3 \times 10^{-3}} = 8814,113 \text{ liter}$$

Ca(OH)₂ yang dibutuhkan untuk pH = 10 adalah :

$$8814,113 \times 74 \times 5 \cdot 10^{-5} = 32,612 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Total kebutuhan Ca(OH)}_2 = 393,607 + 32,612 = 426,219 \text{ kg}$$

$$5. \text{ Kalsium laktat} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10,638 \times 218 = 1159,544 \text{ kg}$$

$$6. \text{ H}_2\text{O yang terbentuk} = 10,638 \times 18 = 191,484 \text{ kg}$$

$$7. \text{ CaCO}_3 \text{ dan inert akan membentuk endapan} = 925,417 + 2,780 \\ = 928,197 \text{ kg}$$

Asumsi :
 Ca laktat terikut 10% berat buangan
 Gula 0,5% berat buangan
 Ca(OH)₂ 0,1% berat buangan
 Air 50% berat buangan

Keluar ke CONTINUOUS FILTER

Ca laktat terikut	= 10% x 928,197	= 92,820 kg
Gula	= 0,5% x 928,197	= 4,641 kg
Air	= 50% x 928,197	= 464,098 kg
CaCO ₃ dan inert	=	= 928,197 kg
Ca(OH) ₂	= 0,1% x 928,197	= 0,928 kg +
		<u>1490,684 kg</u>

Keluar ke TANGKI FEMURNIAN

Kalsium laktat	= 178,870 + 1159,544 - 92,820	= 1245,595 kg
Gula	= 97,317 - 4,641	= 92,676 kg

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Air} & = 7775,094 - 464,098 + 382,969 & = 7693,964 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Ca(OH)}_2 & = 32,612 - 0,928 & = 31,684 \text{ kg} + \\
 \text{Total} & & = 9063,919 \text{ kg}
 \end{array}$$

Neraca massa masuk (kg)		Neraca massa keluar (kg)	
Asam laktat	= 957,422	keluar ke CONTINUOUS FILTER	
Kalsium laktat	= 178,870	Ca laktat terikut	= 92,820
Air	= 7966,578	Gula	= 4,641
Gula	= 97,317	Air	= 464,098
Kotoran	= 2,780	CaCO ₃ dan Kotoran	= 928,197
CaCO ₃	= 925,417	Ca(OH) ₂	= 0,928
Ca(OH) ₂	= 426,219		1490,684
		keluar ke TANGKI FEMURNIAN	
		Kalsium laktat	= 1245,595
		Gula	= 92,676
		Air	= 7693,964
		Ca(OH) ₂	= 31,684
			9063,919
Total	10554,6	Total	10554,6

7. Continous filter



Asumsi : - Buangan yang lolos 0,5%

- Larutan yang terikut 10% dari buangan dengan perincian sebagai berikut :

* berat air 95% dari berat larutan yang terikut kalsium laktat 7%

* Gula 0,9% dan $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 0,1\%$

Berat kotoran total = 928,197 kg

Perhitungan :

Berat kotoran yang lolos = $0,5\% \times 928,197 = 4,641 \text{ kg}$

Berat cake kering = $928,197 - 4,641 = 923,556 \text{ kg}$

Larutan yang terikut = $10\% \times 928,197 = 92,820 \text{ kg}$

Dengan perincian sbb :

- Air = $92\% \times 92,820 = 85,394 \text{ kg}$

- Ca .laktat = $7\% \times 92,820 = 6,497 \text{ kg}$

- Gula = $0,9\% \times 92,820 = 0,835 \text{ kg}$

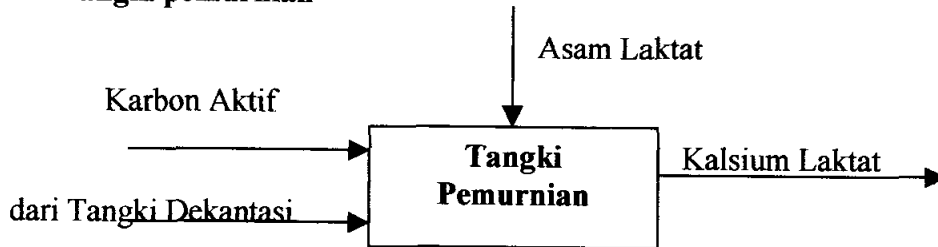
- $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 = 0,1\% \times 92,820 = 0,093 \text{ kg}$

Berat cake = $923,556 + 92,820 = 1016,376 \text{ kg}$

Berat air ke TANGKI .PEMURNIAN = $464,098 - 85,394 = 378,704 \text{ kg}$

Neraca massa masuk (kg)		.Neraca massa keluar (kg)	
Kalsium .laktat	= 92,820	Cake	= 1016,376
Gula	= 4,641	Ke TANGKI PEMURNIAN	
Air	= 464,098	Kalsium .laktat	= 86,322
Ca(OH)_2	= 0,928	Gula	= 3,806
Endapan	= 928,197	Ca(OH)_2	= 0,835
		Air	= 378,704
		Endapan	= 4,641
Total	1490,684	Total	1490,684

8. Tangki pemurnian



Fungsi : - Untuk menghilangkan warna dan bau

- Mengubah pH menjadi 6,2

Asumsi : Kapasitas adsorpsi karbon = 0,009 kg/liter larutan

(Perry 5 tabel 16-2)

Dari CONTINUOUS FILTER

Dari TANGKI DEKANTASI

ke

TANGKI PEMURNIAN

Ca laktat	=	86,322
Gula	=	3,806
Air	=	378,704
Kotoran	=	4,641
Ca(OH) ₂	=	0,835
		474,309

Kalsium laktat	=	1245,595
Gula	=	92,676
Air	=	7693,964
Ca(OH) ₂	=	31,684
		9063,919

Kebutuhan asam laktat berdasar penurunan pH menjadi 6,2

pH = 6,2

$\text{pH} = -\log(\text{H}^+) \longrightarrow (\text{H}^+) = 10^{-6,2}$

$\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOO}^- + \text{H}^+$

$\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH} = 10^{-6,2} \text{ kmol / liter ; } \rho_{\text{Campuran}} = 1072,16 \text{ kg / m}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume larutan} &= \frac{1490,684}{1072,16 \times 10^{-3}} \\ &= 1390,356 \text{ liter} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH}$ yang dibutuhkan = $1390,356 \times 6,3 \cdot 10^{-7} \times 90 = 0,079 \text{ kg}$

Reaksi :



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \text{ yang ada} &= 0,835 + 31,684 = 32,519 \text{ kg} \\ &= \frac{32,519}{74} = 0,439 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asam laktat yang bereaksi} &= 2 \times 0,439 \times 90 = 79,101 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Kalsium laktat yang terbentuk} &= 0,439 \times 218 = 95,800 \text{ kg} \\ \text{H}_2\text{O yang terbentuk} &= 0,439 \times 2 \times 18 = 20,439 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah total Asam laktat} &= 79,101 + 0,079 = 79,180 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah total kalsium laktat} &= 86,322 + 1245,595 + 95,800 \\ &= 1427,717 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah total gula} &= 3,806 + 92,676 = 96,482 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah total air} &= 378,704 + 7693,964 + 20,439 \\ &= 8093,108 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Jumlah total Ca}(\text{OH})_2 &= 0,835 + 31,684 = 32,519 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Data density

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kalsium laktat} &= 1,53 \times 62,43 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} = 95,52 \\ \text{Gula} &= 1,5 \times 62,43 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} = 93,65 \\ \text{Air} &= 1 \times 62,43 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} = 62,43 \\ \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 &= 1,159 \times 62,43 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{cuft}} = 72,35 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume kalsium laktat} = \frac{1}{0,4536} \times \frac{47,9708}{95,52} = 715,5 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume gula} &= \frac{96,4828}{0,4536} \times \frac{1}{93,65} = 2,271 \text{ cuft} \\ \text{Volume Air} &= \frac{8093,108}{0,4536 \times 62,43} = 285,791 \text{ cuft} \\ \text{Volume Ca(OH)}_2 &= \frac{32,519}{0,4536 \times 72,35} = 0,991 \text{ cuft} \\ \text{Volume campuran} &= (715,5 + 2,271 + 285,791 + 0,991) \\ &= 1004,553 \text{ cuft} = 28247,87 \text{ lt} \\ \text{Kebutuhan karbon aktif} &= 28247,87 \times 0.009 = 254,231 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca massa masuk (kg)	Neraca massa keluar (kg)
Kalsium laktat = 1331,917	Kalsium laktat = 1427,717
Gula = 96,482	Air = 0,052375
Air = 8072,668	Asam laktat = 0,079
karbon aktif = 254,231	Kotoran = 350,656
Kotoran = 4,641	
Ca(OH) ₂ = 32,519	
Asam laktat = 79,101	
Total 9871,56	Total 9871,56

9. Filter press



Kotoran yang lolos = 1% berat impuritis
 Kandungan air = 50% berat cake kering
 Kalsium laktat = 3% berat cake basah
 Asam laktat = 5% berat cake basah

Perhitungan :

Kotoran yang lolos	= 0,01% x 350,656	= 3,507 kg
Dry cake	= 350,656 – 3,507	= 347,149 kg
Kandungan air dalam cake	= 0,5 x 347,149	= 173,575kg
Cake basah	= 347,149 + 173,575	= 520,724 kg
Kalsium laktat yang terikut	= 0,03 x . 520,724	= 15,622 kg
Asam laktat yang terikut	= 0,05 x 0,079	= 0,004 kg

Neraca massa masuk (kg)	Neraca massa keluar (kg)
Kalsium laktat = 1427,717	ke TANGKI PENAMPUNG
Air = 8093,108	Kalsium laktat = 1412,096
Asam laktat = 0,079	Air = 7919,533
Kotoran = 350,656	Asam laktat = 0,004
	Kotoran = 3,507
	ke BUANGAN
	Kalsium laktat = 15,622
	Air = 173,575
	Ca(OH) ₂ = 0,075
	Kotoran = 347,149
Total 9871,56	Total 9871,56

10. Evaporator

Fungsi : Untuk memekatkan larutan kalsium laktat 14,5% menjadi 30%

Perhitungan :

$$1412,096 = 0,3 \times F \longrightarrow F = 4706,985 \text{ kg}$$

Larutan kalsium laktat keluar Evaporator = 4706,985 kg

terdiri dari :

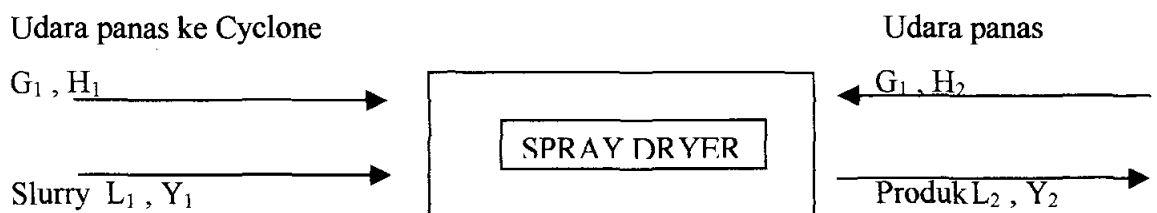
$$\text{Kalsium laktat} = 1412,096 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asam laktat} &= 0,004 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Kotoran} &= 3,507 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Air} &= 4706,985 - (1412,096 + 0,004 + 3,507) \\ &= 3291,379 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi air yang teruapkan} &= 7919,533 \text{ kg} - 3291,379 \text{ kg} \\ &= 4628,154 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca massa masuk (kg)		Neraca massa keluar (kg)	
Kalsium laktat	= 1412,096	Kalsium laktat	= 1412,096
Air	= 7919,533	Air	= 3291,379
Asam laktat	= 0,004	Asam laktat	= 0,004
Kotoran	= 3,507	Kotoran	= 3,507
		Vapor	= 4628,154
Total	9335,139	Total	9335,139

11. Spray dryer



Keterangan :

L_1 = Rate slurry masuk, kg / hari

Y_1 = Kandungan air pada slurry masuk, kg H_2O / kg slurry

H_2 = Humidity gas panas masuk, kg H_2O / kg udara .kering

L_2 = Rate slurry keluar, kg / hari

Y_2 = Kandungan pada slurry keluar, kg H_2O / kg slurry

G = Rate udara kering, kg udara kering / hari

Kandungan Air pada slurry masuk

$$\frac{3291,379 \times 100\%}{4706,985} = 69,925\%$$

Humidity pada 30°C, $H_2 = 0,0128$ kg H₂O / kg slurry

Udara panas masuk ke Spray Dryer = 500°F (260°C) (Inskeep,104)

Kandungan Air pada kalsium laktat = 69,925%kg H₂O/kg udara kering

Kandungan Air pada slurry keluar :

$$Y_2 = \frac{\text{Massa Air masuk} - \text{Massa Air teruapkan}}{\text{Massa Slurry masuk} - \text{Massa Air teruapkan}}$$

$$0,066 = \frac{3291,379 - n}{4706,985 - .n}$$

$$n = 3191,671$$

$L_1 \times Y_1 + G \times H_2 = L_2 \times Y_2 + G \times H_1$ (Geankoplis,hal.530)

$$4706,985 \times 0,699 + 0,0128 \times G = (4706,985 - 3191,671) \times 0,066 + G_1 \times H_1$$

$$G = \frac{3291,379 - 99,708}{H_2 - 0,0128}$$

$$G = \frac{3191,671}{H_1 - 0,0128}$$

Produk kalsium laktat dari Spray Dryer ke Screw Conveyor :

$$= 0,99 \times (\text{massa masuk} - \text{massa keluar})$$

$$= 0,99 \times (4706,985 - 3191,671)$$

$$= 1515,314 \text{ kg}$$

Produk kalsium laktat yang terikut ke udara panas Cyclone :

$$= 0,01 \times (\text{massa masuk} - \text{.massa teruapkan})$$

$$= 0,01 \times (4706,985 - 3191,671)$$

$$= 15,153 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca massa masuk	(kg)	Neraca massa keluar	(kg)
Kalsium laktat	= 1412,096	- ke Screw Conveyor	
Asam laktat	= 0,004	Kalsium laktat	= 1397,975
Air	= 3291,379	Asam laktat	= 0,004
Kotoran	= 3,507	Air	= 98,711
		Kotoran	= 3,471
		- ke Cyclone	
		Kalsium laktat	= 14,121
		Asam laktat	= 3,94E-05
		Air	= 0,997
		Kotoran	= 0,035
		Yang teruapkan	= 3191,671
Total	4706,985	Total	4706,985

12. Cyclone

Asumsi : Effisiensi cyclone 99%

Perhitungan kalsium laktat yang jatuh (berupa bubuk) :

$$= 0,99 \times 15,153 \text{ kg} = 15,002 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kalsium laktat yang terikut udara} = 15,153 \text{ kg} - 15,002 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 0,152 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca massa masuk	(kg)	Neraca massa keluar	(kg)
Kalsium laktat	= 14,121	Kalsium laktat	
Asam laktat	= 3,94E-05	- Jatuh ke Screw Conveyor	= 15,002
Air	= 0,997	- Yang terikut udara	= 0,152
Kotoran	= 0,035		
Total	15,153	Total	15,153

13. Screw Conveyor

$$\text{Masuk} = 1397,975 + 0,004 + 98,711 + 3,471 + 15,002 = 1515,162 \text{ kg}$$

Dimana kehilangan 0,1% = $1515,162 \times 0,001 = 15,152$ kg

sehingga yang keluar dari bucket elevator = $1515,162 - 15,152 = 1500,01$ kg

Neraca massa masuk (kg)		Neraca massa keluar (kg)	
Kalsium laktat	= 1515,162	Kalsium laktat	
		- Yang masuk ke BIN	= 1500,01
		- Yang hilang	= 15,152
Total	1515,162	Total	1515,162

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Neraca panas masuk (kkal)		Neraca panas keluar (kkal)	
Cornsugar 90,7 %	1936,314	Cornsugar 14%	261286,746
Air	34610,875	Heat loss	11828,398
Steam	236567,955		
Total	273115,144	Total	273115,144

2. TANGKI STERILISASI

- Sterilisasi dimaksudkan untuk membunuh mikroorganisme yang tidak dikehendaki di dalam fermentasi.
- Suhu masuk 60°C, suhu keluar 100°C.
- Steam yang digunakan adalah steam jenuh pada T=300°F dan P 67,01 lb/in²

$$H_L = 149,7676 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$H_v = 655,3688 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

Perhitungan

Panas masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Cornsugar encer} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta t = 8185,675 \times 0,912 \times (30-25) \\ &= 37326,678 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. Steam} = m \cdot H_s = 505,6142 \text{ Ms}$$

$$\text{Total panas masuk} = 550077,360 + 505,6142 \text{ Ms}$$

Panas keluar :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Cornsugar encer} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta t = 8185,675 \times 0,912 \times (100-25) \\ &= 559900,170 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Heat loss} &= 0,05 \times 505,6142 \text{ Ms} \\ &= 25,28071 \text{ Ms} \end{aligned}$$

Mencari massa steam

$$\text{Panas masuk} = \text{Panas keluar}$$

$$37326.678 + 505,6142 M_s = 559900,170 + 25.281.M_s$$

$$M_s = 1087,939 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca Panas	Masuk (kkal)	Neraca Panas	Keluar(kkal)
Cornsugar	37326,678	Cornsugar	559900,170
Steam	550077,360	Steam	27503,868
Total	587404,038	Total	587404,038

3. COOLER

Panas .masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Cornsugar encer} &= m \cdot c_p \Delta t = 8185,675 \times 0,912 \times (100-25) \\ &= 559900,170 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. Air} = m \cdot c_p \Delta t = m \times 1 \times (30-25) = 5 M_s$$

Panas keluar :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Cornsugar encer} &= m \cdot C_p \Delta t = 8185,675 \times 0,912 \times (48,9-25) \\ &= 178421,521 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b. Air} = m \cdot c_p \cdot \Delta t = m \times 1 \times (48,9-25) = 23 M_s$$

Mencari massa air

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

$$559900,170 + 5 M_s = 178421,521 + 23 M_s$$

$$M_s = 20184,056 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca Panas Masuk (kkal)		Neraca Panas Keluar (kkl)	
Cornsugar	559900,170	Cornsugar	178421,521
Air	100920,278	Air	482398,927
Total	660820,448	Total	660820,448

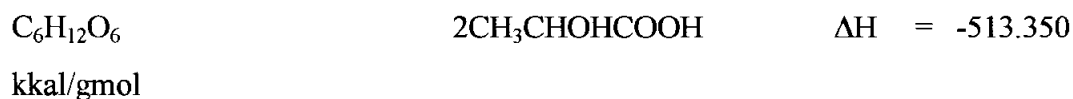
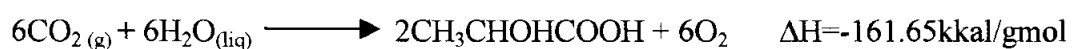
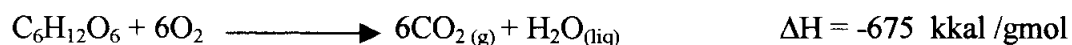
4. TANGKI KULTUR

Reaksi :



Data $-AH_f$: $CH_3CHOHCOOH$	= -161,65 kkal/gmol
	$(CH_3CHOHCOO)_2Ca$	= -368,5 kkl/gmol
	H_2O	= -68,317 kkl/gmol
	CO_2	= -94,0318 kkal/gmol
	$CaCO_3$	= -288,45 kkal/gmol
Data ΔH_c	: $CH_3CHOHCOOH$	= -325,6 kkal/gmol
	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	= -675 kkl/gmol
Data $-C_p$: $CH_3CHOHCOOH$	= -0,2122 kkal/kg°C
	$(CH_3CHOHCOO)_2Ca$	= -0,2564 kkal /kg°C
	H_2O	= 1 kkal /kg°C
	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	= -0,3065
	$[NH_4]_2HPO_4$	= 0,2
	Malt Sprouts	= 0,4129
	CO_2	= 0,1928
	Kotoran	= 0,323
	Benih bakteri	= 0,5872

Panas Reaksi I

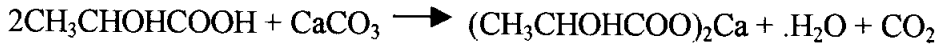


Asumsi : Panas Reaksi pada $48,9^\circ C = 25^\circ C$

$$H_{r1} = [(99701,52/90) - (114599,5/180)] \times -513,350 = -241855,136 \text{ kkal}$$

(Eksotermis)

Panas Reaksi II



$$\text{Hr}_2 = [n \text{ H Ca}[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_6]_2 + n \text{ H}_2\text{O} + n \text{ H CO}_2] + [2 n \text{ H C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + n \text{ H CaCO}_3]$$

$$\text{Dimana : } n = 14955,23 / 218 = 68,602 \text{ mole}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [68,602 \times (-386,51) + 68,602 \times (-68,317) - 68,602 \times -94,0318] \\ &\quad - [2 \times 68,602 \times (-161,65) + 68,602 \times (-288,45)] \\ &= 5549,981 \text{ kkal (Reaksi Endotermis)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Enthalpy masuk : (kkal) = } m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta t$$

a. Cornsugar	=	818,568	x	0,912	x	(48,9-25)	=	17842,152
b. CaCO ₃	=	91,58797	x	0,1994	x	(30-25)	=	91,313
c. Malt Sprout	=	3,435	.x	0,345	.x	(30-25)	=	7,091
d. (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	=	2,290	x	0,4125	x	(30-25)	=	2,290
e. Benih bakteri	=	40,928	x	0,5872	x	(30-25)	=	120,166
f. Panas reaksi I	=	-241855,136						

$$\text{Enthalpi keluar : (kkal) = } m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta t$$

a. Kalsium laktat	=	14,955	x	0,293	x	(48,9-25)	=	91,645
b. Air	=	706,706	x	1	x	(48,9 -25)	=	16890,260
c. CaCO ₃	=	84,728	x	0,1994	x	(48,9-25)	=	403,784
d. Gula	=	9,650	x	0,3065	x	(48,9-25)	=	70,693
e. INERT	=	0,253	x	0,323	.x	(48,9-25.)	=	1,951
f. CO ₂	=	4,774	x	0,19.68	x	(48,9-25.)	=	21,997
g. Benih bakteri	=	48,390	x	0,5872	x	(48,9-25)	=	679,103
h. Panas reaksi II	=	5549,981	kkal					
i. Asam laktat	=	87,353	x	0,2122	x	(46-25)	=	443,019

$$\text{Enthalpy masuk} + \text{Panas reaksi} = \text{Enthalpy keluar} + Q$$

$$18063,011 + 5549,981 = 18602,451 + Q$$

$$\Delta H = 5010,541 \text{ kkal}$$

Kebutuhan Air Pendingin $\Delta H = m \times C_p \times \Delta t$

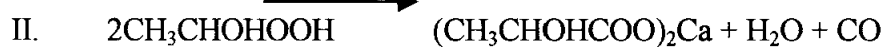
$$5010,541 = m \times 1 \times (48,9 - 30)$$

$$m = 209,646 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca panas masuk (kkl)		Neraca .Panas .keluar (kkl)	
Cornsugar	17842,152	Ca Laktat	91,645
CaCO ₃	91,313	Air	16890,260
Malt Sprout	7,091	CaCO ₃	403,784
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	2,290	Gula	70,693
Benih bakteri	120,166	Kotoran	1,951
Total		CO ₂	21,997
Panas reaksi	-241855,136	Bakteri	679,103
		Kebutuhan Air	209,646
		Asam laktat	443,019
Total	18063,011	Total	18063,011

5. FERMENTOR

Reaksi



Data $-\Delta H_f$: $CH_3CHOHCOOH = -161,65 \text{ .kka/gmol}$

$(CH_3CHOHCOO)_2Ca = - 368,5 \text{ kkal/gmol}$

$H_2O = - 68,317 \text{ kkal/gmol}$

$CO_2 = -. 94,0318 \text{ .kkal ./gmol}$

$CaCO_3 = - 288,45 \text{ .kkal ./gmol}$

Data $-\Delta H_c$: $CH_3CHOHCOOH = - 325,8 \text{ kkal/gmol}$

	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	= - 675	kkal/gmol
Data - .Cp	$CH_3CHOHCOOH$	= 0,2122	.kkal/ kg.°C
	$(CH_3CHOHCOO)_2Ca$	= 0,2564	kkal / kg°C
	H_2O	= 1	kkal / kg°C

	$C_6H_{12}O_6$	= 0,3065
	$(NH_4)_2HPO_4$	= 0,2
	Malt Sprouts	= 0,4129
	CO_2	= 0,1928
	Kotoran	= 0,323
	Benih bakteri	= 0,5872

Enthalpy masuk : (kkal) m x C_p x Δt

Cornsugar	= 8185,675 x 0,912 .x (48,9-25)	= 178421,521
Ca Laktat	= 14,955 x 0,293 x (48,9-25)	= 104,727
Asam Laktat	= 87,353 x 0,212 x (48,9-25)	= 2087,741
H_2O	= 706,706 x 1 x (48,9-25)	= 3378,052
$CaCO_3$	= 84,728 x 0,2 x (48,9-25)	= 404,999
Gula	= 9,650 x 0,3065 x (48,9-25)	= 69,802
Bakteri	= 956,808 x 0,5872 x (48,9-25)	= 13427,921
Kotoran	= 0,253 x 0,323 x (48,9-25)	= 1,953
$CaCO_3$	= 915,880 x 0,2 x (30-25)	= 4364,771
Malt Sprouts	= 34,345 x 0,345 x(30-25)	= 70,906
$(NH_4)_2HPO_4$	= 22,897 x 0,4129 x (30-25)	= 22,897
		<hr/>
		202355,292

Enthalpy keluar : (kkal) m x C_p x Δt

Ca laktat	= 178,870 x 0,293 x (48,9-25)	= 1096,107
Asam laktat	= 957,422 x 0,2122 x (48,9-25)	= 4855,642
Air	= 7775,094 x 1 x (48,9-25)	= 185824,740

CaCO ₃	= 925,417 x 0,2 x (48,9-25)	= 4410,224
Gula	= 97,317 x 0,3065 x (48,9-25)	= 712,885
Kotoran	= 2,780 x 0,323 x (48,9-25)	= 21,458
Bakteri	= 123,1473 x 0,5872 x (48,9-25)	= 1728,260
CO ₂	= 55,558 x 0,196.3 x (48,9-25)	= 256,007

Enthalpy masuk + Panas Reaksi = Enthalpy keluar + Q

$$202355,292 + 66379,759 = 198905,323 + Q$$

$$Q = 69829,728 \text{ kkal}$$

Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$69829,728 = m \times 1 \times (48,9-25)$$

$$m = 2921,746 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca.panas masuk (kkal)

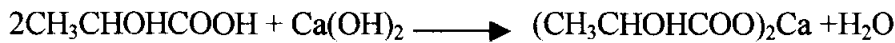
Neraca panas keluar

Cornsugar	178421,521	Ca laktat	1096,107
Ca Laktat	104,727	Asam laktat	4855,642
Asam Laktat	2087,741	Air	185824,740
H ₂ O	3378,052	CaCO ₃	4410,224
CaCO ₃	4364,771	Gula	712,885
Gula	69,802	Kotoran	21,458
Bakteri	13427,921	Bakteri	1728,260
Kotoran	1,953	CO ₂	256,007
CaCO ₃	84,728		.2535912,749
Malt Sprouts	70,906	Kebutuhan air	2668,722
(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	22,897		
Panas reaksi	-2964693,504		
Total	198903,653	Total	196308,017

6. TANGKI DEKANTER

Fungsi : Untuk mengubah asam laktat menjadi kalsium laktat.

Reaksi



Operasi suhu = 82,2°C

Data C_p : $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ = 0,2892 kkal/kg°C

Data ΔH_f : $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ = -235,8 kkal/gmol

Harga C_p dan ΔH_f yang lain analog dengan reaktor I

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H^{\circ 298} &= [1245,595 \times (-386,5) + 7693,964 \times (-68,317)] - [7693,964 \times (-161,65) \\ &\quad + (1245,595 \times (-235,8))] \\ &= 552810,35 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Panas masuk :

Larutan dari fermentor

Asam laktat	= 957,422 x 0,2122 x (48,9-25)	= 4855,642
Ca laktat	= 178,870 x 0,293 x (48,9-25)	= 1096,107
Air	= 7966,578 x 1,2 x (48,9-25)	= 190401,217
Gula	= 97,317 x 0,3065 x (48,9-25)	= 712,885
Kotoran	= 2,780 x 0,322 x (48,9-25)	= 21,392
CaCO_3	= 925,417 x 0,2 x (48,9-25)	= 4410,224
$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	= 426,219 x 0,2892 x (48,9-25)	= 2945,975
		<hr/>
		= 204443,442 kkal

Ke Tangki Pemurnian

Ca laktat	= 1245,595 x 0,293 x (82,2-25)	= 18267,989
Gula	= 92,676 x 0,3065 x (82,2-25)	= 1624,786
Air	= 7693,964 x 1 x (82,2-25)	= 440094,741
$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	= 31,684 x 0,2892 x (82,2-25)	= 524,125
		<hr/>
		460511,640 kkal

ke Continuous filter

Ca laktat	= 1181,80 x 0,293 x (82,2-25)	= 19806,495
Gula	= 59,09 x 0,3065 x (82,2-25)	= 1035,
Air	= 5909,01 x 1 x (82,2-25)	= 337995372
Kotoran	= 11818,02 x 0,275 x (82,2-25)	= 185897,455
Ca(OH) ₂	= 11,82 x 0,2892 x (82,2-25)	= 195,529
		<hr/>
		544930,805 kkal

Panas Reaksi = 350000 kkal

Mencari kebutuhan steam :

Enthalpy masuk + Panas Reaksi = Enthalpy keluar + Q

$$204443,442 + 552810,35 + 505,6142 \text{ Ms} = 45100,358 + 460511,640 + 25,2807$$

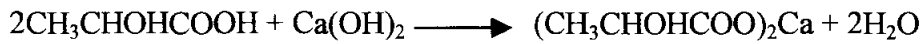
Ms

$$\text{Ms} = 523,890 \text{ kkal}$$

Neraca panas masuk (kkal)	Neraca panas keluar (kkal)
Larutan dari fermentor :	Ke tangki Pemurnian
Asam laktat 4855,642	Ca Laktat 18267,989
Ca laktat 1096,107	Gula 1624,786
Air 190401,217	Air 440094,741
Gula 712,885	Ca(OH) ₂ 524,125
Kotoran 21,392	460511,640
CaCO ₃ 4410,224	ke Continuous filter
Ca(OH) ₂ 2945,975	Ca laktat 1361,301
204443,442	Gula 81,365
Panas reaksi 350000	Air 26546,434
	Kotoran 17095,903
	Ca(OH) ₂ 15,354
	45100,358
	Steam yang hilang 48831,444
Total 554443,442	Total 554443,442

7. TANGKI PEMURNIAN

Reaksi :



Data -AH _f	CH ₃ CHOHCOOH	= -161,65 kkal/gmol
	(CH ₃ CHOHCOO) ₂ Ca	= - 368,5 kkal/gmol
	H ₂ O	= - 68,317 kkal/gmol
	Ca(OH) ₂	= - 235,8 kkal/gmol
Data – CP	CH ₃ CHOHCOOH	= 0,2122 kkal/kg°C
	(CH ₃ CHOHCOO) ₂ Ca	= 0,2564 kkal/kg°C
	H ₂ O	= 1 kkal/kg°C
	Karbon aktif	= 0,2 kkal/kg°C
	Ca(OH) ₂	= 0,288 kkal/kg°C
	Gula	= 0,3065 kkal/kg°C
	Impuritis	= 0,322 kkal/kg°C

Perhitungan

Mencari temperatur masuk

Panas bahan keluar dari tangki dekanter = 554443,442 kkal

Kehilangan panas karena radiasi, pemompaan, filtrasi dan terbuang bersama cake ditetapkan = 10%

$$= 554443,442 \text{ kkal} \times 0,1$$

$$= 55444,344 \text{ kkal}$$

Panas masuk = ($\Sigma m \times C_p \times \Delta T$)

$$498999,097 = [(1331,917 \times 0,2564) + (96,482 \times 0,3065) + (8093,108 \times 1) + (32,519 \times 0,322) + (32,5194 \times 0,288)] \times (T - 25)$$

$$T = 83,878 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

Panas masuk

$$\text{Kalsium laktat} = 1331,917 \times 0,2564 \times (83,88 - 25) = 20107,171 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Gula} = 96,482 \times 0,3065 \times (83,88 - 25) = 1741,137 \text{ kkal}$$

Air	=	8072,668 x 1 x (83,88-25)	=	475305,631 kkal
Kotoran	=	4,641 x 0,322 x (83,88-25)	=	87,988 kkal
Ca(OH) ₂	=	32,519 x 0,288 x (79,57-25)	=	553,728 kkal
Total	=		=	497795,656

Check :

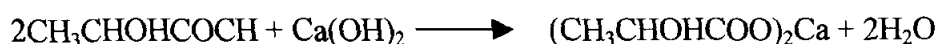
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas masuk} &= (\Sigma m \times C_p \times \Delta T) \\ 709672,707 &= [(1331,917 \times 0,2564) + (96,482 \times 0,3065) + \\ & (8093,108 \times 1) + (32,519 \times 0,322) + (32,5194 \times 0,288)] \times \\ & (T - 25) \\ T &= 83,74 \text{ }^\circ\text{C (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Panas bahan masuk dari filter = 497795,656 kkal

Pada suhu = 83,74 °C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asam laktat} &= 79,180 \times 0,2122 \times (30 - 25) \\ &= 84,010 \text{ kkal} \\ \text{Karbon aktif} &= 254,231 \times 0,2 \times (30-25) \\ &= 254,231 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

Panas reaksi



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_r &= (n \times H_{\text{Ca-laktat}} + 2 n \times H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) - (2n \times H_{\text{As-Laktat}} + n \times H_{\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2}) \\ \Delta H_r &= [6549,162 \times (-386,5) + 2 \times 6549,162 \times (-68,317)] - [2 \times 6549,162 \times (- \\ & 235,8)] \\ &= -219619,586 \text{ kkal (Eksotermis)} \end{aligned}$$

Panas keluar = Panas bahan masuk total - Panas reaksi

$$= 497795,656 + 84,010 + 254,231 - 219619,585 = 278514,3114 \text{ kkal.}$$

Mencari temperatur bahan keluar

$$\text{Panas masuk} = \Sigma m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$278514,311 = [(1427,717 \times 0,2564) + (8093,108 \times 1) + (350,656 \times 0,322) + (0,079 \times 0,2122)] \times (T - 25)$$

$$278514,311 = (T - 25)$$

$$T = 57,49 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Panas keluar (kkal) :

$$\text{Kalsium laktat} = 1427,717 \times 0,2564 \times (57,49 - 25) = 11893,793$$

$$\text{Air} = 8093,108 \times 1 \times (57,49 - 25) = 262951,402$$

$$\text{Kotoran} = 350,656 \times 0,322 \times (57,49 - 25) = 3668,573$$

$$\text{Asam laktat} = 0,079 \times 0,2122 \times (57,49 - 25) = 0,544$$

Mencari Temperatur masuk :

$$\text{Panas masuk dari tangki pemurnian} = 278514,311 \text{ kkal}$$

Kehilangan panas karena radiasi, pemompaan, filtrasi terbuang bersama cake dan selama di tangki Penampung ditetapkan 11%.

$$= 0,11 \times 278514,311 = 30636,574$$

$$\text{Panas bahan masuk ke evaporator} = 278514,311 - 30636,574$$

$$= 247877,737 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas masuk} = \Sigma m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$247877,737 = [(1412,096 \times 0,2564) + (3291,379 \times 1) + (3,507 \times 0,322) + (0,004 \times 0,2122)] \times (T - 25)$$

$$T_{\text{feed}} = 92,83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Check :

$$\text{Kalsium laktat} = 1412,096 \times 0,2564 \times (92,83 - 25) = 24557,452$$

$$\text{Air} = 3291,379 \times 1 \times (92,83 - 25) = 223243,645$$

$$\text{Kotoran} = 3,507 \times 0,322 \times (92,83 - 25) = 76,584$$

$$\text{Asam laktat} = 0,004 \times 0,2122 \times (92,83 - 25) = 0,057$$

$$\text{Total} \quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad \quad \quad} \quad \quad \quad 247877,737 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas masuk} = \sum m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$247877,737 = [(1412,096 \times 0,2564) + (3291,379 \times 1) + (3,507 \times 0,322) + (0,004 \times 0,2122)] \times (T - 25)$$

$$T_{\text{feed}} = 92,827 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Neraca panas masuk (kkal)		Neraca panas keluar	
Kalsium laktat	20107,171	Kalsium laktat	11893,793
Gula	1741,137	Air	262951,402
Air	475305,631	Kotoran	3668,573
Karbon Aktif	254,231	Asam laktat	
	0,544		
Kotoran	87,988		
Ca(OH) ₂	553,728		
Asam laktat	84,010		
Panas reaksi	-219619,585	Total	278514,311
Total	278514,311		

8. EVAPORATOR

Fungsi : Untuk memekatkan larutan dari 14,5% menjadi 30%

Data : F = 9335,139 kg

$x_f = 14,5 \%$

$x_l = 30 \%$

(INSKEEP hal 104)

$P_{\text{steam}} = 67,01 \text{ lb/in}^2$

$T_{\text{steam}} = 300 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 148,87 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

$T_{\text{feed}} = 92,848 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Vapor = 1250 kkal/in².jam.°F

C_{pf} = 0,7364 kkal/kg°C

C_{pl} = 0,5512 kkal/kg°C

H_c = 146,8345 kkal/kg

H_s = 655,3941 kkal/kg

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_f &= 137,0.6 && \text{Btu /lb (76,17 } ^\circ\text{C)} \\
 &= 76,203 && \text{kkal/kg} && \text{(Perry 6}^{\text{ed}}\text{.Tabel 3-301)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F \cdot x_F &= L \cdot x_L \\
 9335,139 \times (0,145) &= L \times 0,3 \\
 L &= 4511,984 \\
 F &= L + V \\
 V &= F - L \\
 &= 9335,139 - 4511,984 \\
 &= 4823,155
 \end{aligned}$$

P steam = -67,01 lb /in² dan steam pada suhu 300°F

Dari P&T steam diperoleh : -H_c = 146,8345 kkal /kg

$$-H_s = 655,3941 \text{ kkal /kg}$$

P operasi = 5,87 lb/in² dan T operasi = 185°F

Dari P&T operasi diperoleh : -H_L = 79,9951 kkal /kg

$$-H_v = 631,3384 \text{ kkal /kg}$$

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

$$(F \times H_f) + (S \times H_s) = (V \times H_v) + (L \times H_L) + (S \times H_c)$$

$$(F \times H_f) + [S \times (H_s - H_c)] = (V \times H_v) + (L \times H_L)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (247877,737) + (S \times 505,5596) &= (4823,155 \times 631,3384) + \\
 (4511,984 \times 79,9951) &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 6246,745 \text{ kg}$$

Kapasitas steam yang diperlukan untuk 1 kg air yang diuapkan

$$\frac{s}{v} = \frac{6246,745}{4823,155} = 1,295 \text{ kg}_{\text{steam}} / \text{kg}_{\text{uap}}$$

Q = S λ ,dimana : λ = H_s - H_c = 505,5596

$$= 6246,745 \times 505,5596$$

$$= 3158101,984 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$Q = U \times A \times \Delta t$$

$$3158101,984 = 4823,155 \times A \times (148,89 - 85)$$

$$A = 10,249 \text{ m}^2$$

Neraca panas masuk (kkal)		Neraca panas (kkal)	
Panas bahan masuk		Uap	3045043,115
Kalsium laktat	24557,452	Larutan	360936,606
Air	223243,645		
Kotoran	76,584		
Asam laktat	0,057		
	247877,737		
Steam	3158101,984		
Total	3405979,721	Total	3405979,721

9. SPRAY DRYER

$$\text{Produk} = L_2, T_{L2}, y_2$$

Keterangan :

$$t_{G1} = \text{Suhu udara panas keluar } 82,22^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Inskeep, hal 1104})$$

$$t_{G2} = \text{Suhu udara panas masuk } 260^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Inskeep, hal 1104})$$

$$t_{L1} = \text{Suhu keluar dari evaporator dengan kadar 30\% Ca Laktat} = \text{suhu masuk } 70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_{L2} = \text{Suhu produk keluar spray dryer} = \text{Suhu slurry keluar} = 155^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Y_1 = \text{Kandungan Air dalam Slurry masuk}$$

$$\frac{3291,379}{4706,985} \times 100\% = 69,925\%$$

$$4706,985$$

$$Y_2 = 0,0658 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg produk kering}$$

(Perkiraan awal Shreve)

$$H_2 = 0,0128 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$H_{G1}, H_{G2} = \text{Btu/ lb solid kering}$$

H_{L1}, H_{L2} = Btu/ lb udara kering

X_1, X_2 = fraksi berat air

Enthalpy Masuk :

Panas masuk pada 70°C yang meliputi :

Kalsium laktat = $1412,096 \times 0,293 \times (70-25) = 18618,479$

Air = $3291,379 \times 1 \times (70-25) = 148112,056$

Kotoran = $3,507 \times 0,323 \times (70-25) = 50,968$

Asam laktat = $0,004 \times 0,2892 \times (70-25) = 0,051$

166781,554

$$H_r \text{ Udara Panas} = H_G \times C_s \times (t_G - t_o) + H \times \lambda_o$$

(Geankoplis, hal 550 pers 9.10-24)

dimana

$C_s = \text{Panas Humidity} = 1,005 + 1,88 H \text{ KJ/kg Udara kering } ^\circ\text{C}$

$\lambda_o = \text{Panas Laten air pada } 25^\circ\text{C}$

= 1050,34 BTU /lb

(Mc Cabe App B)

= 2243,09 KJ /kg = 535,87 kkal/kg

$C_s' = 1,005 + 1,88 H_2$

= $1,005 + 1,88 \times 0,010658 = 1,179 \text{ /kg Udara kering } ^\circ\text{C}$

maka $H_r \text{ Udara Panas masuk} = G \times C_s \times (t_{o2} - t_o) + H_2 \times \lambda_o \times G$

= $G \times 1,129 \times (260-25) + 0,0658 \times 2243,09 \times G$

= $412,91 G \text{ KJ} = 98,644 G \text{ kcal}$

Massa Air yang teruapkan = 3191,671 kg

Massa Air dalam slurry masuk = 3291,379 kg

Jadi massa air dalam produk akhir dari kalsium laktat = 1292,99 kg.

Asumsi : Produk yang terbawa udara panas ke Cyclone adalah 1% dari total produk kalsium laktat dari spray dryer.

Keluar dari Spray Dryer (neraca massa)	= 1530,467	kg
Ke Cyclone	= 15,153	kg
Menju ke Screw Conveyor	= 1515,314	kg

Enthalpy keluar dari Spray Dryer ke Screw Conveyor

Kalsium laktat	= 1397,975 x 0,293 x (155-25)	= 53248,851
Air	= 98,711 x 1 x (155-25)	= 12832,373
Asam laktat	= 0,004 x 0,2872 x (155-25)	= 0,146
Kotoran	= 3,471 x 0,322 .x (155-25)	= 145,317
	ΔH total	= 66226,686

Enthalpy keluar dari Spray Dryer ke Cyclone

Kalsium laktat	= 14,121 x 0,293 .x (155-25)	= 537,867
Air	= 0,997 x 1 x (155-25)	= 129,619
Asam laktat	= 3,941E-05 x 0,2872 x (155-25)	= 0,001
Kotoran	= 0,035 x 0,322 x (155-25)	= 1,468
	ΔH total	= 668,956

$$\Sigma \Delta H_p \text{ total} = 66226,686 + 668,956 = 67115,642$$

$$Cs_1 = 1,055 + 1,89 H_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p \text{ Udara Panas keluar} &= G \times Cs_1 \times (t_G - t_0) + G \times H_1 \times \lambda_0 \\ &= G \times (1,055 + 1,89 H_1) \times (82,22 - 25) + G \times H_1 \times 2243,09 \\ &= 57,506 G + 2351,24 H_1 \text{ G KJ} \\ &= 13,738 G + 561,71 H_1 \text{ G kcal} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi Panas hilang 5% dari panas masuk

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,06 \times (166781,554 + 98,644 G) \\ &= 10006,893 + 4,932 G \end{aligned}$$

Masuk

$$\text{Enthalpy masuk} = 166781,554$$

Udara .Masuk 98,644 G

166781,554 + 98,644 G

Keluar

Enthalpy produk = 67115,642

Udara panas yang keluar = 13,738 G + 561,71 Hi G

Udara panas yang hilang = 108303,228 + 4,932 G

975685,722 + 18,67 G + 561,71 H₁ G

166781,554 + 98,644 G = 975685,722 + 18,67 G + 561,71 H₁ G

1190378,832 = 561,71 H₁ G - 79,974 G

Dari pers massa didapat

$$G = \frac{41461,22}{H_1 - 0,0128}$$

Substitusi pers (1) dan (2) :

1190378,832 = 561,71 H₁ [41461,22/(H₁-0,0128)] - 79,974 [41461,22/(H₁-0,0128)]

H₁ = 0,149 kg H₂O/kg Udara kering

Dari pers (2) didapat G = 278263,234 kg udara kering

H_R Udara panas masuk = 98,644 G

= 98,644 .x 278263,234=2744899,4 .kcal

H_R Udara kering = G x Cp x Δt

= 278263,234 x 0,24 x (260-25)

= 15694046,4

H_R H₂O uap = 278263,234 x 0,0658 x (260-25) + 278263, 234 x 0,0658 x 535,87

14114414,47 .kcal /kg

H_p Udara panas yang keluar = 13,738 G + 561,71 H_i G

= 13,738 x 278263,234 + 561,71 x 0,149 x 278263,234

= 27266983,06 kcal /kg

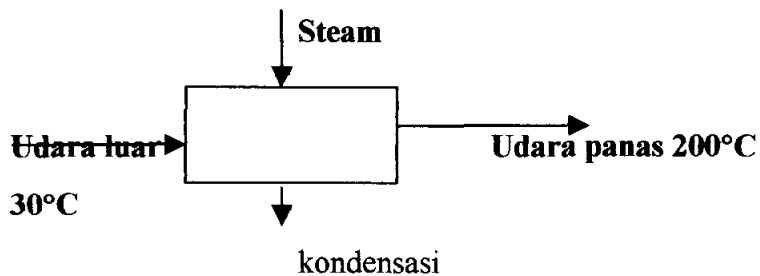
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hp Udara kering} &= G \times C_p \times \Delta t \\
 &= 278263,234 \times 0,24 \times (82,22-25) \\
 &= 3821333,34 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Hp H}_2\text{O Uap} &= G \times H_i \times C_p \times \Delta t + G \times H_i \times \lambda_o \\
 &= 278263,234 \times 0,149 \times 0,46 \times (82,2-25) + \\
 &278263,234 \times 0,149 \times 535,82 \\
 &= 23306679,57
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panas yang hilang} &= 108303,228 + 4,932 G \\
 &= 119481,15 + 5,919 \cdot 278263,234 \\
 &= 1480697,49
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas masuk (kcal)		Neraca panas keluar (kcal)	
Enthalpy masuk	2166064,554	Enthalpy produk	867382,49
Udara masuk	27448998,49	Udara panas keluar	27266983,06
		Panas yang hilang	1480697,49
Total	29615063,04	Total	29615063,04

10. AIR HEATER



Fungsi : Memanaskan udara luar agar menjadi udara panas bersuhu 500 °F, udara panas ini nantinya dipakai sebagai pemanas untuk spray dryer.

Asumsi : Suhu udara masuk Air heated = 30 °C

Enthalpy udara masuk (t = 30 °C)

$$\begin{aligned} H_R \text{ Udara kering} &= G \times C_p \times \Delta t \\ &= 278263,234 \times 0,24 \times (30-25) \\ &= 333915,881 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_R \text{ H}_2\text{O uap} &= G \times H \times C_p \times \Delta t + G \times H \times \lambda_o \\ &= 278263,234 \times 0,149 \times 0,46 \times (30-25) + 278263,234 \times 0,149 \times \\ &535,753 \\ &= 22308335,53 \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy Udara panas (t = 260 °C)

$$\begin{aligned} H_p \text{ Udara kering} &= G \times C_p \times \Delta t \\ &= 278263,234 \times 0,24 \times (260-25) \\ &= 15694046,4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_p \text{ H}_2\text{O Uap} &= G \times H \times C_p \times \Delta t + G \times H \times \lambda_o \\ &= 278263,234 \times 0,0658 \times 0,466 \times (260-25) + \\ &278263,234 \times 0,0658 \times 535,753 \\ &= 11786768,66 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy Udara

Udara kering	= 333915,88	Udara kering =	15694046,4
H ₂ O uap	= 22308335,53	H ₂ O uap	= 11778768,66
panas yang disuplai	= Q	Panas hilang	= 0,05 Q

	22642251,41 + Q		27482815,06 + 0,05Q
	22642251,41 + Q	=	27482815,06 + 0,05 .Q
	Q	=	5095330,16 kkal

Neraca panas masuk (kkal)		Neraca panas keluar (kkal)	
Udara kering	333915,88	Udara kering	15694046,4
H ₂ O uap	22308335,53	H ₂ O uap	11778768,66
Panas yang disuplai	5095330,16	Panas yang hilang	254766,51
Total	27737581,57	Total	27737581,57

PERPUSKALAHAN
Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala
SURABAYA

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C
SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. TANGKI PENYIMPAN (F-112)

Fungsi : Menyimpan larutan cornsugar 90,7% sebelum diumpankan ke Tangki pengencer.

Bentuk: Tangki Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dish dan tutup bawah berbentuk flat/datar

Kebutuhan Cornsugar 90,7% setiap 1 jam = 1263,5 kg

Diket : Sg Cornsugar = 1,544 (Perry, 5^{ed}, 3-36)

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ Cornsugar} &= \frac{1}{1,544} \times \text{H}_2\text{O}(25\text{C}) \\ &= \frac{1}{1,544} \times 995,647 = 644,849 \\ &= 0,645 \text{ Kg/liter} = 40,303 \text{ lb/cuft}\end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki selama waktu tinggal untuk 7 hari = 212268 kg

$$\text{Volume Liquid Tangki} = \frac{212268}{0,645} = 329174,7 \text{ liter} = 329,1747 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan larutan hanya mengisi 80% volume tangki.

$$\text{Jadi Volume tangki} = \frac{329,1747}{0,8} = 411,468 \text{ m}^3$$

Jadi untuk 30 hari membutuhkan tangki 5 buah dengan volume 411,468 m³

MENENTUKAN UKURANTANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } \frac{H}{D} = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$411,468 = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad 7 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$\frac{H}{D} = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 7 = 10,5 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 7'' = (10,5 \times 39,37) - 7'' = 406,385 \text{ in} = 10,337 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 10,337 - \sqrt{\{10,337^2 - 7^2 / 4\}} = 0,611$$

Dimana D = diameter tangki, in (Hesse, hal.92)

R_c = CROWN RADIUS, in

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,611^2 \times (3 \times 10,337 - 0,611) = 11,422 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi Total Tangki = Tinggi Silinder + Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} = 10,5 + 0,611 = 11,111 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi larutan tangki} = 0,8 H = 0,8 \times 10,5 = 8,4 \text{ m}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t_f = \frac{(P \times D)}{(f \times e - 0,6 \times P)} + c$$

(PETER, KS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

Dimana t = tebal shell, in

P = tekanan design, Psi

D = diameter dalam tangki, in

f = tensile stress yang diijinkan = 18750 Psi

Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3 (Brownell, hal.342)

e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)

c = faktor korosi = 1/8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{40,303 \times 86,4}{144} = 24,18 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Design} &= 130\% \text{ Tekanan Hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,3 \times 24,18 = 31,43 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell, hal.342)

Tensile Stress, $f = 18750 \text{ Psi}$

$$t = \frac{31,43 \times 7 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 31,43} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,09618 \text{ in}$$

Dakai Tebal Shell : $1^4/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal Tutup Dish (HESSE, hal.86)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times W}{2 \times f \times e} + C$$

$$t_c/R_c = 0,06 \text{ untuk } W = 1,8 \quad (\text{HESSE, hal.87})$$

$$t = \frac{31,43 \times 10,337 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,143 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai Tebal Tutup = $1^3/16$

2. TANGKI PENGECER (M-110)

Fungsi : Mengencerkan larutan Cornsugar 90,7% menjadi 14%

Bentuk : Tangki Silinder tegak dengan kedua tutup atas berbentuk standart dish.

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 8185,675 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1/1,544 \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} (25^\circ \text{C})$$

$$= 1/1,544 \times 995,647 \text{ Kg} / \text{m}^3$$

Waktu tinggal = 30 menit (0,5 jam)

$$\text{Volume tangki selama waktu tinggal} = 8185,675 \times \frac{1}{644,849} \times 0,5$$

$$= 6,347 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan larutan hanya mengisi 80% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{6,347}{0,8} = 7,934 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURANTANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$4,7 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 2 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 2 = 3 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 2'' = (3 \times 39,37) - 2'' = 116,11 \text{ in} = 2,953 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 2,953 - \sqrt{\{2,953^2 - 2^2 / 4\}} = 0,174$$

$$\text{Dimana } D = \text{diameter tangki, in} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$R_c = \text{CROWN RADIUS, in}$$

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,174^2 \times (3 \times 2,953 - 0,174) = 0,266 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume Silinder} = \text{Volume Tangki} - 2 \times \text{Volume Tutup Dish}$$

$$= 7,934 - 2 \times 0,266 = 7,401 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume larutan dalam Silinder} = \text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Tutup Dish}$$

$$= 7,934 - 0,266 = 7,667 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} = \frac{4 V}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 7,667}{\pi \times 2^2} = 2,527 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} &= \text{Tinggi Silinder} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Dish} \\ &= 3 + 0,174 = 3,174 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total larutan} = 2,527 + 0,174 = 2,701 \text{ m}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{f \times e - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

Dimana ; t = tebal shell, in

P = tekanan design, Psi

D = diameter dalam tangki, in

f = tensile stress yang diijinkan 187-50 Psi Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3
(Brownell, hal.342)

e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)

c = faktor korosi = 1 / 8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{44} = \frac{40,303 \times 6,33}{144} = 1,6$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan Design} &= 130\% \times \text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,3 \times 1,6 = 2,08 \text{ Psi}\end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi : karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{2,08 \times 1,6 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 \times - 0,6 \times 2,08} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal Shell = $\frac{4}{16}$ in

Tebal Tutup bawah : (HESSE, hal-66)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times w + C}{2 \times f \times e}$$

$$t_c / R_c = 0,06 \text{ untuk } w = 1,8 \quad (\text{HESSE, hal.87})$$

$$t = \frac{2,34 \times 2,25 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\text{Dipakai Tebal Tutup} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Untuk tebal tutup atas yang berpengaruh adalah faktor korosi karena tekanan tutup atas sama dengan tekanan luar. Jadi tebal tutup atas = $\frac{3}{16}$ in

PERLENGKAPAN TANGKI PENGENCER

Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk axial turbine dengan 4 blade pada sudut lancip 45°

$$\frac{D_t}{D_i} = 5,2 \quad (\text{BROWN, hal.507})$$

$$\frac{Z_l}{D_i} = 5,2$$

$$\frac{Z_i}{D_i} = 0,87$$

Dimana ; D_t = diameter tarigki

D_i = diameter iinpeler

Z_l = tinggi liquida dalam tangki

Z_i = tinggi impeler

$$\frac{D_t}{D_i} = 5,2$$

$$D_i = \frac{D_t}{5,2}$$

$$D_i = \frac{5,3}{5,2} = 1,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_i = 0,87 \times D_i = 0,87 \times 1,1 = 0,96 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquida} \times S_g}{\text{Diameter tangki}} = \frac{6,33 \times 40,303}{5,3 \times 62,5}$$

(JOSHI. M. V, "PROCESS EQUIPMENT DESIGN" 2^{ed}, HAL 389)

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

Diambil jumlah pengaduk = 1 buah.

POWER PENGADUK

Ditetapkan putaran pengaduk (N) = 120 rpm = 2 rps

$$\mu = 0,85 \text{ cp} = 5,7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$\rho = 644,849 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 40,303 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \times D_i \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{2 \times 1,1^2 \times 40,303}{5,7 \times 10^{-4}} = 171110,98$$

(BROWN, hal.508)

Diperoleh $k_T = 1,27$

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.254)

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.253)

$$P = \frac{k_T \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_i^5}{gc} = \frac{1,27 \times 40,303 \times 2^3 \times 1,1^5}{32,2 \times 550} = 0,23 \text{ Hp}$$

Grand Losses = 0,5 Hp (JOSHI, hal.399)

Power Input = 0,5 + 0,23 = 0,73 Hp

Transmission system losses (20%) = 0,2 x 0,73 = 0,15 Hp

Total Hp = 0,73 + 0,15 = 0,88 Hp

Efisiensi = 80%

Hp motor yang diperlukan = $\frac{0,88}{0,8} = 1,1 \text{ Hp}$

Dipakai Hp motor = 1,5 Hp

$$\text{Coil Femanas} \quad \frac{H_c \times D_t}{K} = 0,87 \left(\frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{C \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

(KERN, hal.722)

Dimana :

Dt = Diameter Tangki = 5,3 ft

Di = L = Diameter Impeler = 1,1 ft

k = Thermal Conductivity Liquid = 0,32 BTU/jam.ft² (°F/ft)

N = Kecepatan Putar Impeler = 2 rpm = 7200 rph

ρ = Density Campuran = 644,848 Kg/m³ = 40,303 lb/Cuft

μ = Viskositas campuran = 2,056 lb/ft-jam

c = Spesifikasi heat liquid = 0,921 BTU/lb°F

$$\text{Coil Femanas} \quad \frac{hc \times 8,2}{0,32} = 0,87 \left(\frac{1,1^2 \times 7200 \times 40,303}{2,056} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{0,921 \times 2,056}{0,32} \right)^{1/3}$$

$h_o = 236,66 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

h_{io} = Koeffisien perpindahan panas steam pada coil

$$= 1500 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{KERN, hal.164})$$

$$U_c = \frac{hc \times h_{io}}{hc + h_{io}} = \frac{236,66 \times 1500}{236,66 + 1500} = 204,41 \text{ BTU /jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

(KERN, hal.121)

$$R_d = 0,001 \quad (\text{KERN, hal.845})$$

$$h_d = \frac{1}{R_d} = \frac{1}{0,001} = 1000$$

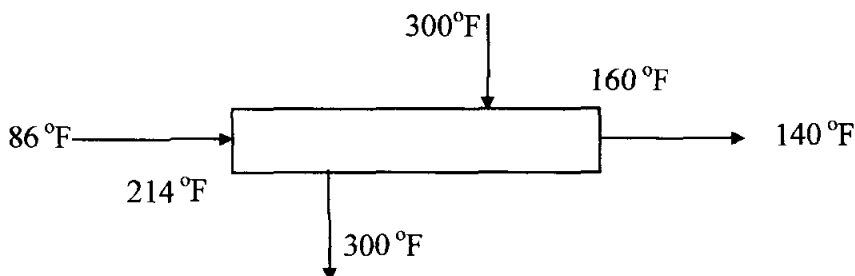
$$U_D = \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d} = \frac{204,41 \times 1000}{204,41 + 1000} = 169,72 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

(KERN, hal.107)

$$Q = 523473,184 \text{ kkal /hari} = 2078188,533 \text{ BTU/hari}$$

$$= 86591,19 \text{ BTU /jam} \quad (1 \text{ Kkal/jam} = 3,97 \text{ BTU/jam})$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{160 - 214}{\ln \frac{214}{160}} = 171,337 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{86591,19}{169,72 \times 171,337} = 2,98 \text{ ft}^2$$

(KERN, hal.723)

Digunakan HELICAL COIL dengan 0,5 in IPS Schedule 40 (KERN, 844)

$$ID = 0,622 \text{ in} = 0,0518 \text{ ft}$$

$$OD = 0,84 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{FLOW AREA PER PIPA : } a_t = 0,304 \text{ in} = 0,0021 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{SURFACE PER LIN ft, } a_o = 0,22 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

(GUPTA SANTOSH "MOMENTUM TRANSFER OPERATION" hal.158)

$$D_c = 0,7 \times 5,3 = 3,71 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Luas permukaan setiap lilitan} = \pi \times D_c \times a_o$$

$$= \pi \times 3,71 \times 0,22 = 2,56 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah lilitan, } n = \frac{A}{2,56} = \frac{2,98}{2,56} = 1,2 \text{ lilitan}$$

Diambil jumlah lilitan = 2 lilitan

Jarak antar lilitan max = 6 in

Diambil jarak antar lilitan = 1 in

Jarak coil dari dasar tangki = 10 in

$$\text{Tinggi Coil} = n \times OD + [(n-1) \times S] + b$$

$$= 2 \times 0,84 + [(2-1) \times 3] + 10 = 12,7 \text{ in} = 0,322 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi liquida dalam Silinder = 1,93 meter

Jadi tinggi liquida dalam silinder > tinggi coil maka perencanaan memenuhi.

3.TANGKI PENAMPUNG I (F – 123)

Fungsi : Menyimpan larutan cornsugar encer sebelum diumpankan ke Tangki pengencer.

Bentuk :Tangki Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dish dan tutup bawah berbentuk datar.

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 8185,675$$

$$\text{Diket : Sg Cornsugar} = 1,544 \text{ (Perry, 5}^{\text{ed}}, 3-36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ Cornsugar} &= \frac{1}{1,544} \times \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}(25\text{C}) \\ &= \frac{1}{1,544} \times 995,647 = 644,849 \\ &= 0,645 \text{ Kg/liter} = 40,303 \text{ lb/cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 15 \text{ menit (0,25 jam)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki selama waktu tinggal} &= 8185,675 \times \frac{1}{644,849} \times \frac{1}{4} \\ &= 3,173 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan larutan hanya mengisi 80% volume tangki.

$$\text{Jadi Volume tangki} = \frac{3,173}{0,8} = 3,967 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURANTANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } \frac{H}{D} = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$3,967 = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \text{—————} \quad D = 1,5 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$\frac{H}{D} = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 1,5 = 2,25 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (2,25 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 82,582 \text{ in} = 2.101 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 2,101 - \sqrt{\{2,101^2 - 1,5^2 / 4\}} = 0,138$$

Dimana D = diameter tangki, in (Hesse, hal.92)

R_c = CROWN RADIUS, in

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,138 \times (3 \times 2,101 - 0,138) = 0,118 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi Total Tangki = Tinggi Silinder + Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} = 2,25 + 0,138 = 2,388 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi larutan tangki} = 0,8 H = 0,8 \times 2,25 = 1,8$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t_f = \frac{(P \times D)}{(f \times e - 0,6 \times P)} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

Dimana t = tebal shell, in

P = tekanan design, Psi

D = diameter dalam tangki, in

f = tensile stress yang diijinkan = 18750 Psi

Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3 (Brownell, hal.342)

e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)

c = faktor korosi = 1/8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{40,303 \times 4,92}{144} = 1,38 \text{ Psi}$$

Tekanan Design = 130% Tekanan Hidrostatik

$$= 1,3 \times 1,38 = 1,794$$

Bahan konstruksi karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{1,9 \times 1,5 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 1,794} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,119 \text{ in}$$

Dakai Tebal Shell : $\frac{4}{16}$ in

Tebal Tutup Dish (HESSE, hal.86)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times W}{2 \times f \times e} + C$$

$$t_c/R_c = 0,06 \text{ untuk } W = 1,8 \quad (\text{HESSE, hal.87})$$

$$t = \frac{1,794 \times 2,101 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dipakai Tebal Tutup} = \frac{3}{16}$$

4. TANGKI STERILISASI (M – 120)

Fungsi : Membunuh kontaminan

Bentuk dan Ukuran Tangki = Tangki Pengencer

Bentuk : Tangki Silinder tegak dengan keduatutup atas berbentuk standart dish.

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 8185,675 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = \frac{1}{1,544} \times \rho \text{ H}_2\text{O} (25^\circ \text{C})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1,544} \times 995,647 \text{ Kg} / \text{m}^3 = 644,849 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

Waktu tinggal = 30 menit (0,5 jam)

$$\text{Volume tangki selama waktu tinggal} = 8185,675 \times \frac{1}{644,849} \times 0,5$$

$$= 6,347 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan larutan hanya mengisi 80% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{6,347}{0,8} = 7,934 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURANTANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$4,7 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 1,9 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 1,9 = 2,85 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (2,85 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 106,205 \text{ in} = 2,701 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 2,701 - \sqrt{\{2,701^2 - 1,9^2 / 4\}} = 0,173 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Dimana } D = \text{diameter tangki, in} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$R_c = \text{CROWN RADIUS, in}$$

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,173^2 \times (3 \times 2,701 - 0,173) = 0,237 \text{ m}^3 = 0,24 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume Silinder} = \text{Volume Tangki} - 2 \times \text{Volume Tutup Dish}$$

$$= 7,934 - 2 \times 0,24 = 7,459 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} = \text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Tutup Dish}$$

$$= 7,934 - 0,24 = 7,697 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} = \frac{4 V}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 7,697}{\pi \times 1,9^2} = 2,800 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} = \text{Tinggi Silinder} + \text{Tinggi Tutup Dish}$$

$$= 2,85 + 0,173 = 3,023 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total larutan} = 3,023 + 0,173 = 3,196 \text{ m}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{f \times e - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

Dimana t = tebal shell, in P = tekanan design, Psi D = diameter dalam tangki, in f = tensile stress yang diijinkan = 18750 Psi Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell, hal.342)

 e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85) c = faktor korosi = 1 / 8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{44} = \frac{40,303 \times 6,33}{144} = 1,8$$

Tekanan Design = 130% x Tekanan Hidrostatik

$$= 1.3 \times 1,8 = 2,34 \text{ Psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi : karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{2,34 \times 1,9 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 \times -0,6 \times 2,34} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,117 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal Shell = $\frac{4}{16}$ in

Tebal Tutup bawah : (HESSE, hal-66)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times w}{2 \times f \times e} + C$$

$$t_c / R_c = 0,06 \text{ untuk } w = 1,8 \quad (\text{HESSE, hal.87})$$

$$t = \frac{2,34 \times 2,25 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,125 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\text{Dipakai Tebal Tutup} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Untuk tebal tutup atas yang berpengaruh adalah faktor korosi karena tekanan tutup atas sama dengan tekanan luar. Jadi tebal tutup atas = $\frac{3}{16}$ in

PERLENGKAPAN TANGKI STERILISASI

Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk axial turbine dengan 4 blade pada sudut lancip 45°

$$\frac{D_t}{D_i} = 5,2 \quad (\text{BROWN, hal.507})$$

$$\frac{Z_l}{D_i} = 5,2$$

$$\frac{Z_i}{D_i} = 0,87$$

Dimana D_t = diameter tarigki

D_i = diameter iinpeler

Z_l = tinggi liquida dalam tangki

Z_i = tinggi impeler

$$\frac{D_t}{D_i} = 5,2 \quad ; D_i = \frac{D_t}{5,2} \quad ; D_i = \frac{5,3}{5,2} = 1,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_i = 0,87 \times D_i = 0,87 \times 1,1 = 0,96 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquida} \times S_g}{\text{Diameter tangki}} = \frac{6,33 \times 40,303}{5,3 \times 62,5}$$

(JOSHI. M. V, "PROCESS EQUIPMENT DESIGN" 2^{ed}, HAL 389)

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

Diambil jumlah Pengaduk = 1 buah

POWER PENGADUK

Ditetapkan putaran pengaduk (N) = 120 rpm = 2 rps

$$\mu = 0,85 \text{ cp} = 5,7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$\rho = 644,849 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 40,303 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \times D_i \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{2 \times 1,1^2 \times 40,303}{5,7 \times 10^{-4}} = 171110,98$$

(BROWN, hal.508)

Diperoleh $k_T = 1,27$

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.254)

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.253)

$$P = \frac{k_T \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_i^5}{gc} = \frac{1,27 \times 40,303 \times 2^3 \times 1,1^5}{32,2 \times 550} = 0,23 \text{ Hp}$$

Grand Losses = 0,5 Hp (JOSHI, hal.399)

Power Input = 0,5 + 0,23 = 0,73 Hp

Transmission system losses (20%) = 0,2 x 0,73 = 0,15 Hp

Total Hp = 0,73 + 0,15 = 0,88 Hp

Efisiensi = 80%

Hp motor yang diperlukan = $\frac{0,88}{0,8} = 1,1 \text{ Hp}$

Dipakai Hp motor = 1,5 Hp

$$\text{Coil Femanas} \quad \frac{H_c \times D_t}{K} = 0,87 \left(\frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{C \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

(KERN, hal.722)

Dimana :

D_t = Diameter Tangki = 5,3 ft

D_i = L = Diameter Impeler = 1,1 ft

k = Thermal Conductivity Liquid = 0,32 BTU/jam.ft² (°F/ft)

N = Kecepatan Putar Impeler = 2 rpm = 7200 rph

ρ = Density Campuran = $644,848 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 40,303 \text{ lb/Cuft}$

μ = Viskositas campuran = $2,056 \text{ lb/ft-jam}$

c = Spesifikasi heat liquid = $0,921 \text{ BTU/lb}^\circ\text{F}$

oil Femanas

$$\frac{hc \times 8,2}{0,32} = 0,87 \left(\frac{1,1^2 \times 7200 \times 40,303}{2,056} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{0,921 \times 2,056}{0,32} \right)^{1/3}$$

$h_o = 236,66 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

h_{io} = Koeffisien perpindahan panas steam pada coil

$$= 1500 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{KERN, hal.164})$$

$$U_c = \frac{hc \times h_{io}}{hc + h_{io}} = \frac{236,66 \times 1500}{236,66 + 1500} = 204,41 \text{ BTU /jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

(KERN, hal.121)

$R_d = 0,001$

(KERN, hal.845)

$$h_d = \frac{1}{R_d} = \frac{1}{0,001} = 1000$$

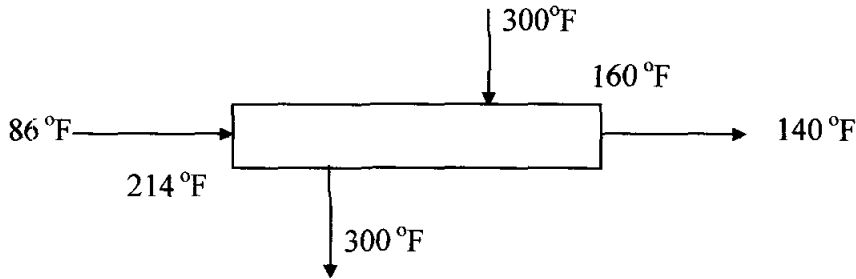
$$U_D = \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d} = \frac{204,41 \times 1000}{204,41 + 1000} = 169,72 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

(KERN, hal.107)

$Q = 8228770,15 \text{ kkal /hari} = 32668217,5 \text{ BTU/hari}$

$$= 1361175,73 \text{ BTU /jam} \quad (1 \text{ Kkal/jam} = 3,97 \text{ BTU/jam})$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{88 - 160}{\ln \frac{88}{160}} = 141,89 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$



$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{1361175,73}{141,89 \times 222,89} = 43,022 \text{ ft}^2$$

(KERN, hal.723)

Digunakan HELICAL COIL dengan 0,5 in IPS Schedule 40 (KERN, 844)

$$ID = 0,622 \text{ in} = 0,0518 \text{ ft}$$

$$OD = 0,84 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{FLOW AREA PER PIPA : } a_t = 0,304 \text{ in} = 0,0021 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{SURFACE PER LIN ft, } a_o = 0,22 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

(GUPTA SANTOSH "MOMENTUM TRANSFER OPERATION" hal.158)

$$D_c/D_t = 0,7 \times 5,3 = 3,71 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Luas permukaan setiap lilitan} = \pi \times D_c \times a_o$$

$$= \pi \times 3,71 \times 0,22 = 2,56 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah lilitan, } n = \frac{A}{2,56} = \frac{2,98}{2,56} = 1,2 \text{ lilitan}$$

Diambil jumlah lilitan = 2 lilitan

Jarak antar lilitan max = 6 in

Diambil jarak antar lilitan = 1 in

Jarak coil dari dasar tangki = 10 in

$$\text{Tinggi Coil} = n \times OD + [(n-1) \times S] + b$$

$$= 2 \times 0,84 + [(2-1) \times 3] + 10 = 12,7 \text{ in} = 0,322 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi liquida dalam Silinder = 1,93 ineter

Jadi tinggi liquida dalam silinder > tinggi coil maka perencanaan memenuhi.

5. COOLER (E-303)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan larutan dari tangki sterilisasi

Type : SHELL AND TUBE TURBULAN

1. NERACA PANAS

$$Q = m \times C_p \times \Delta t$$

$$m = 8185,675 \text{ Kg/jam} = 18046,167 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$Q = 18046,167 \times 0,849 \times (118,4 - 86) = 496406,757 \text{ BTU/jam}$$

$$\text{RATE AIR} = \frac{496406,757}{1 \times (212 - 140,41)} = 6934,024 \text{ lb /jam}$$

2. MENGHITUNG Δt

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{54,6 - 93,6}{\text{Ln} \left[\frac{54,6}{93,6} \right]} = 72,236^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_1 - t_2} = \frac{212 - 140,4}{48,4 - 86} = 2,21$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{118,4 - 86}{212 - 86} = 0,257$$

(KERN, fig.18)

$$F_t = 0,925$$

DIPAKAI SHELL AND TUBE TIPE 1-2 :

$$\Delta t \times \text{LMTD} = 0,925 \times 72,236 = 66,82^\circ\text{F}$$

3. T_c & t_o

$$T_c = T_a = \frac{(212 + 140,4)}{2} = 176,2^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_o = t_a = \frac{(118,4 + 116)}{2} = 102,2^\circ\text{F}$$

4. TRIAL UD

ASUMSI : UD = 20

$$Q = 496406,757$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{496406,757}{20 \times 66,93} = 1338,6 \text{ ft}^2$$

karena luas permukaan panas $> 200 \text{ ft}^2$, maka pemilihan jenis alat memenuhi.
(KERN, hal.103)

5. MENENTUKAN JUMLAH TUBE

Dipakai $\frac{3}{4}$ in OD 16 BWG dengan panjang 16 ft diatur secara
SQUARE PITCH

$$PT = 1 \text{ in}$$

(KERN, hal.841)

$$a^\circ = 0,1963 \text{ Cuft/lin ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tube, Nt} = \frac{21,46}{(16 \times 0,1963)} = 68,9 \text{ buah.}$$

Dari tabel 9 hal 841 KERN :

Digunakan = 4 TUBE PASSES

Jumlah TUBE ; Nt = 68 buah

$$\text{ID SHELL} = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$A = Nt \times L \times a'' = 68 \times 16 \times 0,1963 = 213,6 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$UD = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t} = \frac{289751,03}{213,6 \times 66,93} = 20,3 = 20 \text{ ft}^2$$

SHELL SIDE (Cornsugar)

$$B = ID \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{24}{5}$$

$$= 4,8 \text{ in Diambil} = 5 \text{ in}$$

$$a_s = \frac{ID \times CB}{144 Pr} \quad (\text{KERN, 138})$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 0,25 \times 5}{144 \times 1} = 0,104 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G_s = \frac{w}{a_s} \quad (\text{KERN, 138})$$

$$= \frac{18046,167}{0,104}$$

$$= 173520,84 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$T_a = 176,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,85 \text{ cp}$$

$$= 2,056 \text{ lb/jam.ft}$$

$$D_e = 0,95 \text{ in (KERN, fig. 28)}$$

$$= \frac{0,95}{12} = 0,0792 \text{ ft}$$

$$Re_s = \frac{D_e \times G_s}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,0792 \times 173520,84}{2,056}$$

$$= 6684,27$$

$$JH = 33 \quad (\text{KERN, fig. 28})$$

$$h_o = JH \times \frac{k}{D_e} \times \left(\frac{C \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \text{cps}$$

$$h_o = 33 \times \frac{0,32}{0,0729} \times \left(\frac{0,921 \times 2,056}{0,32} \right)^{1/3} \times 1$$

$$h_o = 241,17 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

TUBE SIDE (AIR)

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_c = \frac{65,07 \times 241,17}{65,07 + 241,17} = 23,4 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{FLOW AREA, } a_t' = 0,0302 \text{ in}^2$$

(KERN, table 10)

$$a_t = \frac{N_t \times a_t}{144 \times n}$$

$$a_t = \frac{68 \times 0,302}{144 \times 2} = 0,0713 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G_t = \frac{w}{a_t}$$

$$G_t = \frac{6934,024}{0,0713} = 97251,388 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$t_a = 102,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,7 \text{ cp} = 2,056 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$D = 0,62 \text{ in (KERN, 112)}$$

$$D = \frac{0,62}{12} = 0,0517 \text{ ft}$$

$$Re_t = \frac{D \times G_t}{\mu} \quad (\text{KERN, 112})$$

$$Re_t = \frac{0,0517 \times 97251,388}{1,694} = 2968,06$$

$$L/D = \frac{16}{0,0517} = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$JH = 3 \quad (\text{KERN, fig. 24})$$

$$h_i = JH \times \frac{k}{D} \times \left(\frac{C \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \text{cps}$$

$$h_o = 3 \times \frac{0,32}{0,0517} \times \left(\frac{0,921 \times 1,694}{0,32} \right)^{1/3} \times 1$$

$$h_o = 31,48 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{io} = 31,48 \times \frac{0,62}{0,75}$$

$$h_{io} = 26 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Rd = \frac{Uc - Ud}{Uc \times Ud} = \frac{21,91 - 20}{21,91 \times 20} = 0,0072$$

Rd yang dibutuhkan = 0,005 ; Rd perhitungan > Rd Yang dibutuhkan maka perencanaan ini memenuhi syarat.

Corn sugar

$$f = 0,0028 \text{ (fig 26, KERN)}$$

$$\rho = 53,83 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$Sg = \frac{53,83}{62,4} = 0,863$$

$$N + 1 = 12^{L/B}$$

$$= 12 \times 16 = 38,4$$

$$Ps = \frac{[f \times Gs^2 \times Ds \times (N+1)]}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times De \times Sg \times \rho s}$$

$$Ps = \frac{0,0028 \times 10128,566^2 \times 1 \times 38}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times 0,0729 \times 0,863 \times 1} = 0,543 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P = 5,34 + 0,25 = 5,55 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P \text{ yang diijinkan} = 10 \text{ Psi}$$

ΔP Perhitungan < ΔP yang diijinkan, maka perencanaan ini memenuhi syarat.

Cold fluid

$$f = 0,00029 \text{ (KERN, fig 26)}$$

$$Pt = \frac{[f \times GT^2 \times L \times n]}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D \times Sg \times \rho s}$$

$$Pt = \frac{0,00029 \times 56757,5^2 \times 16 \times 4}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times 0,0517 \times 1 \times 1}$$

$$Pt = 0,25$$

6. TANGKI PENAMPUNG II (F-132)

Fungsi : Menampung sementara larutan dari Cooler

Bentuk: Tangki Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dish dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 8185,675 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 861,266 \text{ Kg / m}^3$$

Waktu tinggal = 3jam

Volume tangki selama waktu tinggal

$$= 8185,675 \times \frac{1}{861,286} \times 3 \text{ jam} = 30,085 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan volume ruang kosong 25% dari volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} : 1,25 \times 30,085 = 37,606 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURAN TANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$20,8 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 3,2 \text{ meter} = 3 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 3,2 = 4,8 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (4,8 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 182,976 \text{ in} = 4,654 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 4,654 - \sqrt{\{4,654^2 - 3,2^2 / 4\}} = 0,284 \text{ m}$$

Dimana D = diameter tangki, in (Hesse, hal.92)

R_c = CROWN RADIUS, in

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,284^2 \times (3 \times 4,654 - 0,284) = 1,108 \text{ m}^3 = 1,58 \text{ in}^2$$

Dimana : H = Tinggi tangki

H' = Tinggi Silinder

D = Diameter silinder

h'' = Tinggi Konis

m = 12 in = 0,305 m

Tinggi tutup konis

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 60^\circ (D - m)}{2} = \frac{\text{tg } 60^\circ (3,2 - 0,305)}{2} = 2,4 \text{ meter}$$

$$v = 0,262 \times h \times (D^2 + D \times m + m^2) \quad (\text{HESSE, 92})$$

$$v = 0,262 \times 2,4 \times (3,2^2 + 3,2 \times 0,305 + 0,305^2) = 7,11 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi Total Tangki = Tinggi Silinder + Tinggi Tutup Dish + Tinggi Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} = 4,8 + 0,284 + 2,4$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} = 7,484 \text{ meter}$$

7. TANGKI KULTUR (R-212)

Fungsi : Tempat terbentuknya starter.

Bentuk : Tangki Silinder Tegak dengan kedua tutup berbentuk Dish.

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 956,808 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1254,4 \text{ Kg} / \text{m}^3$$

Waktu tinggal = 24 jam

Volume liquid selama waktu tinggal :

$$= 956,808 \text{ kg/jam} \times \frac{1}{1254,4} \times 24 \text{ jam} = 18,306 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan larutan hanya mengisi 80% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{18,306}{0,8} = 22,883 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURANTANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$22,883 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \longrightarrow D = 2,7 \text{ in} = 2,2 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 2,7 = 4,05 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (4,05 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 153,449 \text{ in} = 3,903 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 3,903 - \sqrt{\{3,903^2 - 2,7^2 / 4\}} = 0,241 \text{ m}$$

Dimana D = diameter tangki, in (Hesse, hal.92)

R_c = CROWN RADIUS, in

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,241^2 \times (3 \times 3,903 - 0,241) = 0,67 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume Silinder = Volume Tangki - 2 x Volume Tutup Dish

$$= 22,883 - 2 \times 0,67 = 21,544 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi Total Tangki = Tinggi Silinder + 2 x Tinggi tutup dish

$$= 4,05 + 2 \times 0,241 = 4,5324 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam silinder

Tinggi larutan dalam Silider = Volume Tangki – Volume Tutup Dish

$$= 22,883 - 0,67 = 22,213 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} &= \frac{4 V}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 22,213}{\pi \times 2,7^2} \\ &= 2,49 \text{ m} = 8,14 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total larutan} = 22,213 + 0,67 = 22,454 \text{ m}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{f \times e - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

- Dimana ;
- t = tebal shell, in
 - P = tekanan design, Psi
 - D = diameter dalam tangki, in
 - f = tensile stress yang diijinkan 187-50 Psi Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3
(Brownell, hal.342)
 - e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)
 - c = faktor korosi = 1 / 8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{78,4 \times 9,19}{144} = 5 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Design} &= 130\% \times \text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,3 \times 5 = 6,5 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi : karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{6,5 \times 2,7 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 \times 0,6 \times 6,5} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,114 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal Shell = $\frac{4}{16}$ in

Tebal Tutup bawah : (HESSE, hal.66)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times w + C}{2 \times f \times e}$$

$$t_c / R_c = 0,06 \text{ untuk } w = 1,8 \quad (\text{HESSE, hal.87})$$

$$t = \frac{6,5 \times 153,449 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,126 \text{ Psi}$$

Dipakai Tebal Tutup = $\frac{4}{16}$ in

PERLENGKAPAN TANGKI KULTUR

Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk axial turbine dengan 4 blade pada sudut lancip 45^o

$$D_t / D_i = 5,2 \quad (\text{BROWN, hal.507})$$

$$Z_l/D_i = 5,2$$

$$Z_i/D_i = 0,87$$

Dimana ; Dt = diameter tangki = 7,2 ft

$$D_i = \text{diameter impeler} = D_t/5,2 = 7,2/5,2 = 1,4 \text{ ft}$$

ZI = tinggi liquida dalam tangki = 0,87

Zi = tinggi impeler

$$= 0,87 \times D_i = 0,87 \times 1,4 = 0,96 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquida} \times \text{Sg}}{\text{Diameter tangki}} = \frac{8,14 \times 78,4}{7,22 \times 62,5} = 1,5 \text{ buah}$$

(JOSHI. M. V, "PROCESS EQUIPMENT DESIGN" 2^{ed}, HAL 389)

Diambil jumlah pengaduk = 2 buah.

$$\text{Jarak antar Pengaduk (x)} = (1 - 1,5) D_i$$

Diambil x = 1

$$\text{Jadi jarak antar pengaduk} = 1 \times 1,5 = 1,5 \text{ ft} = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

POWER PENGADUK

Ditetapkan putaran pengaduk (N) = 60 rpm = 1 rps

$$\mu = 1,2 \text{ cp} = 8,06 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$\rho = 1254,4 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 78,4 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \times D_i \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{1 \times 1,5^2 \times 74,01}{8,06 \times 10^{-4}} = 190650$$

(BROWN, hal.508)

Diperoleh $k_T = 1,27$

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.254)

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.253)

$$P = \frac{k_T \times N^3 \times D_i^5 \times \rho}{gc \times 550} = \frac{1,27 \times 1^3 \times 1,45^5 \times 78,4}{32,2 \times 550} = 0,03 \text{ Hp}$$

Power untuk pengaduk = 0,03 x 2 = 0,06

Grand Losses = 0,5 Hp

(JOSHI, hal.399)

$$\text{Power Input} = 0,5 + 0,06 = 0,56 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission system losses (20\%)} = 0,2 \times 0,56 = 1,12 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Total Hp} = 0,12 + 0,56 = 0,68 \text{ Hp}$$

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

$$\text{Hp motor yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,68}{0,8} = 0,85 \text{ Hp}$$

Coil Pendingin :

$$hc = 0,00265 \times \frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \quad (\text{KERN, hal.722})$$

Dimana :

$$L = \text{Diameter Impeler} = Di = 1,4 \text{ ft}]$$

$$N = \text{Putaran Pengaduk} = 1 \text{ rps} = 3600 \text{ rph}$$

$$\rho = \text{Density} = 78,4 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu = \text{Viskositas} = 5,372 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$hc = 0,00265 \times \frac{1,4^2 \times 3600 \times 78,4}{5,322} = 275,45 \text{ Btu / jam.ft}^2 \cdot \square\text{F}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas untuk bagian dalam coil

$$hio = hc \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$OD = 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,034 \text{ ft} \quad ao = 0,917 \text{ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$ID = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,021 \text{ ft} \quad at = 7,38 \text{ in}^2 = 0,051$$

$$hio = \frac{275,45 \times 0,021}{0,034} = 170,13 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \square\text{F}$$

DESIGN OVER ALL COEFICIENT

$$Uc = \frac{hc \times hio}{hc + hio} = \frac{236,66 \times 1500}{236,66 \times 1500} = 204,41 \text{ BTU /jam ft}^2 \cdot \square\text{F}$$

(KERN, hal.121)

$$Rd = 0,001 \quad (\text{KERN, hal.845})$$

$$hd = \frac{1}{Rd} = \frac{1}{0,001} = 1000$$

$$UD = \frac{Uc \times hd}{Uc + hd} = \frac{204,41 \times 1000}{204,41 + 1000} = 169,72 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \cdot \square\text{F}$$

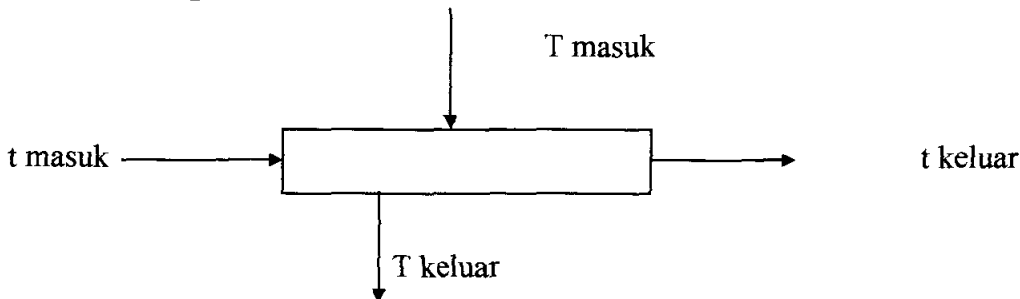
(KERN, hal.107)

$$Q = 523473,184 \text{ kkal /hari} = 2078188,533 \text{ BTU/hari}$$

$$= 86591,19 \text{ BTU /jam}$$

$$(1 \text{ Kkal/jam} = 3,97 \text{ BTU/jam})$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{20 - 34}{\ln \left[\frac{20}{30} \right]} = 26,38^\circ\text{F}$$



$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{47657,66}{424,18 \times 26,38} = 4,26 \text{ ft}^2$$

(KERN, hal.723)

Digunakan HELICAL COIL dengan 1 in IPS Schedule 40 (KERN, 844)

$$ID = 1,049 \text{ in} = 0,087 \text{ ft}$$

$$OD = 1,32 \text{ in} = 0,11 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{FLOW AREA PER PIPA} : a_t = 0,864 \text{ in} = 0,006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{SURFACE PER LIN ft, } a_o = 0,344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

(GUPTA SANTOSH "MOMENTUM TRANSFER OPERATION" hal.158)

$$D_c/D_t = 0,7$$

$$D_c = 0,7 \times 2,2 = 1,54 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Luas permukaan setiap lilitan} = \pi \times D_c \times a_o$$

$$= \pi \times 1,54 \times 0,917 = 4,44 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah lilitan, } n = \frac{4,26}{4,44} = 0,95 \text{ lilitan}$$

Diambil jumlah lilitan = 1 lilitan

Jarak antar lilitan max = 6 in

Diambil jarak antar lilitan, s = 3 in

Jarak coil dari dasar tangki, b = 50 in

$$\text{Tinggi Coil} = N \times OD + [(N - 1) \times S] + b$$

$$= 1 \times 3,5 + [(1 - 1) \times 3] + 50 = 53,5 \text{ in} = 1,35 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi liquida dalam Silinder = 2,48 meter

Jadi tinggi liquida > tinggi coil maka perencanaan memenuhi.

8. TANGKI FERMENTOR (R-210)

Sistem operasi dari fermentor : Batch.

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya fermentasi menggunakan medium Cornsugar yang disterilkan dan nutrient berupa malt sprouts, CaCO_3 , dan $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$, dengan memanfaatkan bakteri *Lactobacillus de brueckii*.

Dimensi alat : Bejana silinder dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk standart dished.

Bejana dilengkapi dengan :

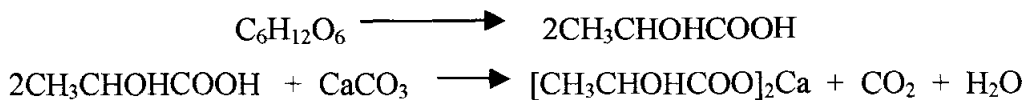
- Coil pendingin
- Pengaduk
- Manhole
- Nozzle

Bejana bertumpu pada bejana berbentuk lug.

Kondisi operasi :

Kapasitas	= 10115,61 kg/jam
Tekanan	= 1 atm
Temperatur	= 48,9 °C
PH	= 5,8 – 6
Waktu tinggal	= 24 jam x 5 hari

Reaksi yang terjadi :



$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 10115,61 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1184,22 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 24 \text{ jam} \times 5 + 24$$

Volume tangki selama waktu tinggal :

$$= 10115,61 \text{ kg/jam} \times \frac{1}{1184,22} \times 144 \text{ jam} = 205,01 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan larutan hanya mengisi 80% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{205,01}{0,8} = 256,26 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURANTANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

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

(Brownell,hal.41)

$$256,26 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 6 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 6 = 9,02 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (6 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 349,22 \text{ in} = 8,88 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 8,88 - \sqrt{\{8,88^2 - 6^2 / 4\}} = 0,52 \text{ m}$$

Dimana $D = \text{diameter tangki, in}$

(Hesse, hal.92)

$R_c = \text{CROWN RADIUS, in}$

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,52^2 \times (3 \times 8,88 - 0,52) = 7,25 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume Silinder = Volume Tangki - 2 x Volume Tutup Dish

$$= 256,26 - 2 \times 7,25 = 241,77 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi Total Tangki = Tinggi Silinder + 2 x Tinggi tutup dish

$$= 9,02 + 2 \times 0,52 = 10,07 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder = Volume Tangki - Volume Tutup Dish

$$= 256,26 - 7,25$$

$$= 249,01 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} = \frac{4V}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 256,26}{\pi \times 6^2}$$

$$= 9,02 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total larutan} = 9,02 + 0,52 = 9,55 \text{ m}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{f \times e - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

Dimana ; t = tebal shell, in

P = tekanan design, Psi

D = diameter dalam tangki, in

f = tensile stress yang diijinkan 187-50 Psi Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell, hal.342)

e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)

c = faktor korosi = 1 / 8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{74,01 \times 22,67}{144} = 11,65 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Design} &= 130\% \times \text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,3 \times 11,65 = 15,15 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi : karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{15,15 \times 6 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 \times -0,6 \times 15,15} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,10 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal Shell = $\frac{2}{16}$ in

Tebal Tutup bawah :

(HESSE, hal.66)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times w}{2 \times f \times e} + C$$

$$t_c / R_c = 0,06 \text{ untuk } w = 1,8$$

(HESSE, hal.87)

$$t = \frac{15,15 \times 349,22 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \text{ Psi}$$

Dipakai Tebal Tutup = $2/16$ in

PERLENGKAPAN TANGKI FERMENTOR

Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk axial turbine dengan 4 blade pada sudut lancip 45°

$$D_t/D_i = 5,2 \quad (\text{BROWN, hal.507})$$

$$Z_l/D_i = 5,2$$

$$Z_i/D_i = 0,87$$

Dimana ; D_t = diameter tangki = 20,5ft

$$D_i = \text{diameter impeler} = D_t/5,2 = 20,5/5,2 = 3,95 \text{ ft}$$

Z_l = tinggi liquida dalam tangki = 0,87

Z_i = tinggi impeler

$$= 0,87 \times D_i = 0,87 \times 3,94 = 3,43 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquida} \times S_g}{\text{Diameter tangki}} = \frac{9,55 \times 74,01}{6 \times 62,5} = 1,88 \text{ buah}$$

(JOSHI. M. V, "PROCESS EQUIPMENT DESIGN" 2^{ed}, HAL 389)

Diambil jumlah pengaduk = 2 buah.

$$\text{Jarak antar Pengaduk (x)} = (1 - 1,5) D_i$$

Diambil $x = 1$

$$\text{Jadi jarak antar pengaduk} = 1 \times 1,5 = 1,5 \text{ ft} = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

POWER PENGADUK

Ditetapkan putaran pengaduk (N) = 60 rpm = 1 rps

$$\mu = 2,2 \text{ cp} = 1,48 \times 10^{-3} \text{ lb / ft} \cdot \text{dt}$$

$$\rho = 1254,4 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 74,70 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \times D_i \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{1 \times 3,94^2 \times 74,01}{1,48 \times 10^{-3}} = 776284,9$$

(BROWN, hal.508)

Diperoleh $k_T = 1,27$

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.254)

(Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.253)

$$P = \frac{k_T \times N^3 \times D_i^5 \times \rho}{g_c \times 550} = \frac{1,27 \times 1^3 \times 3,94^5 \times 74,01}{32,2 \times 550} = 5,04 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Power untuk pengaduk} = 5,04 \times 2 = 10,08$$

$$\text{Grand Losses} = 0,5 \text{ Hp}$$

(JOSHI, hal.399)

$$\text{Power Input} = 0,5 + 10,08 = 10,58 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission system losses (20\%)} = 0,2 \times 10,58 = 2,12 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Total Hp} = 2,12 + 10,58 = 12,69 \text{ Hp}$$

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

$$\text{Hp motor yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{12,69}{0,8} = 15,87 \text{ Hp}$$

Coil Pendingin :

$$hc = 0,00265 \times \frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \quad (\text{KERN, hal.722})$$

Dimana : Dt = Diameter tangki = 20,5

$$L = \text{Diameter Impeler} = D_i = 3,95 \text{ ft}$$

$$N = \text{Putaran Pengaduk} = 1 \text{ rps} = 60 \text{ rpm} = 3600 \text{ rph}$$

$$\rho = \text{Density} = 74,01 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$k = \text{Thermal Konductivity Liquid} = 0,37 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2$$

$$\mu = \text{Viskositas} = 5,324 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$C = \text{Spesifikasi heat liquid} = 0,623 \text{ BTU/lb}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\frac{H_c \times 20,6}{0,37} = 0,87 \times \left(\frac{3,95^2 \times 3600 \times 74,01}{5,324} \right)^{2/3} \times \left(\frac{0,623 \times 5,324}{0,37} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 276,11 \text{ Btu / jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas untuk bagian dalam coil

$$h_{io} = hc^{ID/OD}$$

$$OD = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,173 \text{ ft}$$

$$a_o = 0,622 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$ID = 2,38 \text{ in} = 0,198 \text{ ft}$$

$$a't = 3,35 \text{ in}^2 = 0,023 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Air pendingin yang diperlukan (w)} = 2921,746 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 269,390 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$Gt = w/a^2t = 269,390/0,023 = 11669,12 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\mu = 0,85 \quad Cp = 2,057 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$Re = \frac{ID \times Gt}{\mu} = \frac{0,173 \times 11669,12}{0,85} = 2375,01$$

$$JH = 640 \quad ; \quad c = 1$$

$$k = 0,356 \text{ BTU/ Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

$$hi = JH \times \frac{k}{D} \times \left(\frac{c \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 2377 \text{ BTU/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

$$\text{Diameter HELICAL Coil} = 0,7 \times 20,5 = 14,39 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hi \text{ coil} &= hi \text{ pipa lurus} \times \left(1 + 3,5 \times \frac{ID \text{ coil}}{D \text{ Helical}} \right) \\ &= 2377 \times \left(1 + 3,5 \times \frac{0,172}{14,39} \right) = 2476,468 \text{ BTU/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \end{aligned}$$

$$hio \text{ coil} = hio \text{ coil} \times \frac{ID \text{ coil}}{OD \text{ coil}}$$

$$hio = \frac{2476,468 \times 0,172}{0,198} = 2151,276 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

DESIGN OVER ALL COEFICIENT

$$Uc = \frac{hc \times hio}{hc + hio} = \frac{276,11 \times 2151,276}{276,11 + 2151,276} = 244,7 \text{ BTU /jam ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

(KERN, hal.121)

$$Rd = 0,002$$

(KERN, hal.845)

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{UC} + Rd = \frac{1}{244,7} + 0,002 = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

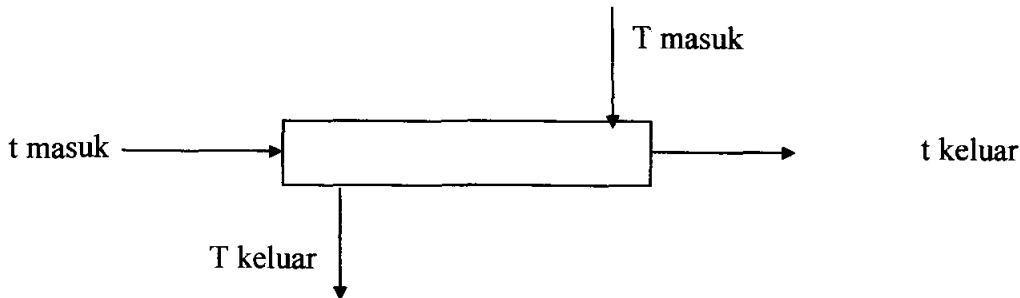
$$UD = 164,294 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

(KERN, hal.107)

$$Q = 198903,653 \text{ kkal/jam} = 789647,502 \text{ BTU/jam}$$

$$(1 \text{ Kkal/jam} = 3,97 \text{ BTU/jam})$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{20 - 34}{\ln [20/34]} = 26,36^\circ\text{F}$$



$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{789687,502}{164,294 \times 26,38} = 182,195 \text{ ft}^2$$

(KERN, hal.723)

$$\text{Luas permukaan setiap lilitan} = \pi \times D_c \times a_o$$

$$= \pi \times 11,48 \times 0,622 = 22,421 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah lilitan, } n = \frac{182,195}{22,421} = 8,13 \text{ lilitan}$$

Diambil jumlah lilitan = 9 lilitan

Jarak antar lilitan max, $s = 6 \text{ in}$

Diambil jarak antar lilitan max = 6 in

Jarak coil dari dasar tangki, $b = 50 \text{ in}$

$$\text{Tinggi Coil} = N \times \text{OD} + [(N - 1) \times S] + b$$

$$= 9 \times 2,38 + [(9 - 1) \times 6] + 50 = 119,42 \text{ in} = 3,04 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi liquida dalam Silinder = 9,55 meter

Jadi tinggi liquida > tinggi coil maka perencanaan memenuhi.

9. TANGKI PENAMPUNG III (F-214)

Fungsi : Menyimpan larutan dari tangki fermentor ke tangki dekanter.

Bentuk: Tangki Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dish dan tutup bawah datar.

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 10115,61 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1147 \text{ Kg} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{10115,61}{1147} = 8,81 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan larutan hanya mengisi 80% dari volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume tangki} : \frac{8,81}{0,8} = 11,02 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURAN TANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$11,02 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \longrightarrow D = 2,1 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 2,1 = 3,15 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (3,15 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 118,02 \text{ in} = 3,00 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 3,00 - \sqrt{\{3,00^2 - 2,1^2 / 4\}} = 0,19 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Dimana } D = \text{diameter tangki, in} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$R_c = \text{CROWN RADIUS, in}$$

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,19^2 \times (3 \times 3 - 0,19) = 0,32 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi Total Tangki = Tinggi Silinder + Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} = 3,15 + 0,19 = 3,34 \text{ meter}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{f \times e - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

- Dimana ;
- t = tebal shell, in
 - P = tekanan design, Psi
 - D = diameter dalam tangki, in
 - f = tensile stress yang diijinkan 187-50 Psi Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3
(Brownell, hal.342)
 - e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)
 - c = faktor korosi = 1 / 8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{71,65 \times 7,48}{144} = 3,72 \text{Psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Design} &= 130\% \times \text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,3 \times 3,72 = 4,84 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi : karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{4,84 \times 2,1 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 \times 0,6 \times 4,84} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,12 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal Shell = $\frac{3}{16}$ in

Tebal Tutup bawah : (HESSE, hal-66)

$$t = \frac{P \times Rc \times w}{2 \times f \times e} + C$$

tc / Rc = 0,06 untuk w = 1,8 (HESSE, hal.87)

$$t = \frac{4,84 \times 118,02 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \text{ Psi}$$

Dipakai Tebal Tutup = $\frac{3}{16}$ in

10. TANGKI DEKANTER (R-310)

Fungsi : Merubah seluruh sisa asam laktat menjadi kalsium laktat

Bentuk : Tangki Silinder Tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk Dish dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 10554,60 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1147 \text{ Kg} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 2,5 \text{ jam}$$

Volume liquid selama waktu tinggal :

$$= 10554,60 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1}{1147} \times 2,5 \text{ jam} = 22,99 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume ruang kosong 25% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,25 \times 22,99 = 28,74 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURAN TANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$28,74 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 2,9 \approx 3 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 3 = 4,5 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (4,5 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 171,17 \text{ in} = 4,35 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 4,35 - \sqrt{\{4,35^2 - 3^2 / 4\}} = 0,27 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Dimana } D = \text{diameter tangki, in} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$R_c = \text{CROWN RADIUS, in}$$

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,27^2 \times (3 \times 4,35 - 0,27) = 0,91 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi tutup konis

$$h = \frac{\text{tg } 60^\circ (D - m)}{3} = \frac{\text{tg } 60^\circ (2,5 - 0,305)}{2} = 2,3 \text{ meter}$$

$$v = 0,262 \times h \times (D^2 + D \times m + m^2) \quad (\text{HESSE, 92})$$

$$v = 0,262 \times 1,9 \times (2,5^2 + 2,5 \times 0,305 + 0,305^2) = 3,54 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Total Tangki} &= \text{Tinggi Silinder} + \text{Tinggi tutup dish} + \text{Tinggi tutup konis} \\ &= 3,8 + 0,36 + 1,9 = 6,06 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam silinder

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} &= \text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Tutup Dish} \\ &= 15 - 3,54 = 11,46 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} &= \frac{4V}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 11,46}{\pi \times 2,5^2} \\ &= 2,34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total larutan} = 2,48 + 0,32 = 2,8 \text{ m}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{f \times e - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

- Dimana ;
- t = tebal shell, in
 - P = tekanan design, Psi
 - D = diameter dalam tangki, in
 - f = tensile stress yang diijinkan 187-50 Psi Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3
(Brownell, hal.342)
 - e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)
 - c = faktor korosi = 1 / 8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{78,4 \times 9,19}{144} = 5 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\text{Tekanan Design} = 130\% \times \text{Tekanan Hidrostatik}$$

$$= 1,3 \times 5 = 6,5 \text{ Psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi : karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, $f = 18750 \text{ Psi}$

$$t = \frac{2,34 \times 2,2 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 \times 0,6 \times 6,5} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,12 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal Shell = $4/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal Tutup bawah : (HESSE, hal-66)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times w}{2 \times f \times e} + C$$

$t_c / R_c = 0,06$ untuk $w = 1,8$ (HESSE, hal.87)

$$t = \frac{9,13 \times 171,17 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \text{ Psi}$$

Dipakai Tebal Tutup = $4/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal tutup konis

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha \times f \times e} + C$$

$$t = \frac{9,2 \times 2,5 \times 39,37}{2 \cos 60 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,182$$

PERLENGKAPAN TANGKI DEKANTER

Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk axial turbine dengan 4 blade pada sudut lancip 45° (BROWN, hal.507)

$$D_t / D_i = 5,2 ; Z_l / D_i = 5,2 ; Z_i / D_i = 0,87$$

Dimana ; $D_t = \text{diameter tangki} = 8,2 \text{ ft}$

$$D_i = \text{diameter impeler} = \frac{D_t}{5,2} = \frac{8,2}{5,2} = 1,58 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_l = \text{tinggi liquida dalam tangki} = 13,91$$

$$Z_i = \text{tinggi impeler} = 0,87 \times D_i = 0,87 \times 1,58 = 1,37 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquida} \times S_g}{\text{Diameter tangki}} = \frac{14,1 \times 71,73}{11,48 \times 62,5} = 1,41 \text{ buah}$$

(JOSHI. M. V, "PROCESS EQUIPMENT DESIGN" 2^{ed}, HAL 389)

Diambil jumlah pengaduk = 2 buah.

Jarak antar Pengaduk (x) = (1 – 1,5) Di

Diambil x = 1

Jadi jarak antar pengaduk = 1 x 1,58 = 1,58 ft

POWER PENGADUK

Ditetapkan putaran pengaduk (N) = 60 rpm = 1 rps

$$\mu = 1,3 \text{ cp} = 8,06 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb / ft} \cdot \text{dt}$$

$$\rho = 1254,4 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 78,4 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \times Di \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{1 \times 1,5^2 \times 74,01}{8,06 \times 10^{-4}} = 190650 \quad (\text{BROWN, hal.508})$$

$$P = \frac{k_T \times N^3 \times D_i^5 \times \rho}{gc \times 550} \quad (\text{Mc Cabe 4}^{ed}, \text{ hal.254})$$

Diperoleh $k_T = 1,27$ (Mc Cabe 4^{ed}, hal.253)

$$P = \frac{1,27 \times 1^3 \times 1,58^5 \times 71.73}{32,2 \times 550} = 0,051 \text{ Hp}$$

Power untuk pengaduk = 0,051 x 2 = 0,1

Grand Losses = 0,5 Hp (JOSHI, hal.399)

Power Input = 0,5 + 0,1 = 0,6 Hp

Transmission system losses (20%) = 0,2 x 0,6 = 0,12 Hp

Total Hp = 0,12 + 0,6 = 0,72 Hp

Efisiensi = 80%

Hp motor yang dibutuhkan = $\frac{0,72}{0,8} = 0,9 \text{ Hp} \square 1 \text{ Hp}$

Coil Pemanas:

$$\frac{Hc \times Dt}{K} = 0,87 \left(\frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{C \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_v} \right)^{0,14}$$

(KERN, hal.722)

Dimana :

Dt = Diameter Tangki = 11,48 ft

Di = L = Diameter Impeler = 2,4 ft

k = Thermal Conductivity Liquid = 0,32 BTU/jam.ft² (°F/ft)

$$N = \text{Kecepatan Putar Impeler} = 60 \text{ rpm} = 3600 \text{ rph}$$

$$\rho = \text{Density Campuran} = 1147,86 \text{ Kg/m}^3 = 71.73 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\mu = \text{Viskositas campuran} = 1,3 \text{ Cp} = 3,146 \text{ lb/ft-jam}$$

$$c = \text{Spesifikasi heat liquid} = 0,63 \text{ BTU/lb}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Coil Pemanas} \\ \frac{hc \times 11,48}{0,32} = 0,87 \left[\frac{1,1^2 \times 7200 \times 40,303}{2,056} \right]^{2/3} \left[\frac{0,921 \times 2,056}{0,32} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$h_o = 242 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = \text{Koeffisien perpindahan panas steam pada coil}$$

$$= 1500 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{KERN, hal.164})$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_c \times h_{io}}{h_c + h_{io}} = \frac{242,14 \times 1500}{242,14 + 1500} = 208,41 \text{ BTU /jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

(KERN, hal.121)

$$R_d = 0,001 \quad (\text{KERN, hal.845})$$

$$h_d = \frac{1}{R_d} = \frac{1}{0,001} = 1000$$

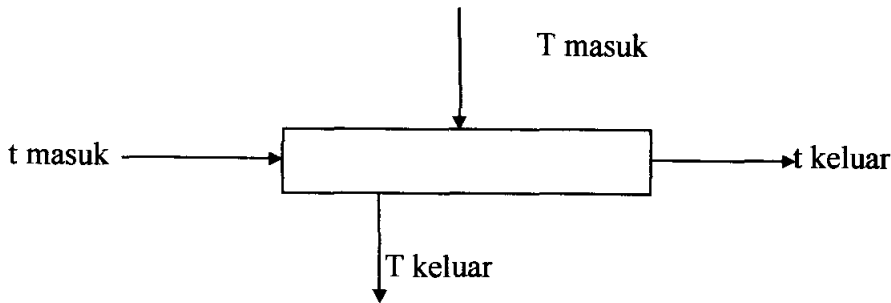
$$U_D = \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d} = \frac{204,41 \times 1000}{204,41 + 1000} = 169,72 \text{ BTU/jam ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

(KERN, hal.107)

$$Q = 523473,184 \text{ kkal/hari} = 2078188,533 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$= 86591,19 \text{ BTU /jam}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{20 - 34}{\text{Ln} \left[\frac{20}{30} \right]} = 26,38^\circ\text{F}$$



$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{47657,66}{424,18 \times 26,38} = 4,26 \text{ ft}^2$$

(KERN, hal.723)

Digunakan HELICAL COIL dengan 2 in IPS Schedule 40 (KERN, 844)

$$ID = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,173 \text{ ft}$$

$$OD = 2,38 \text{ in} = 0,198 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{FLOW AREA PER PIPA} : at = 3,35 \text{ in} = 0,023 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{SURFACE PER LIN ft, } ao = 0,622 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

(GUPTA SANTOSH "MOMENTUM TRANSFER OPERATION" hal.158)

$$Dc/Dt = 0,7$$

$$Dc = 0,7 \times 8,2 = 5,74 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Luas permukaan setiap lilitan} = \pi \times Dc \times ao$$

$$= \pi \times 5,74 \times 0,622 = 11,22 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah lilitan, } n = \frac{A}{11,2} = \frac{40,26}{11,2} = 3,6 \text{ lilitan}$$

Diambil jumlah lilitan = 4 lilitan

Jarak antar lilitan max = 6 in

Diambil jarak antar lilitan, s = 3 in

Jarak coil dari dasar tangki, b = 10 in

$$\text{Tinggi Coil} = N \times OD + [(N - 1) \times S] + b$$

$$= 1 \times 3,5 + [(1 - 1) \times 3] + 50 = 53,5 \text{ in} = 1,35 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi liquida dalam Silinder = 2,48 meter

Jadi tinggi liquida > tinggi coil maka perencanaan memenuhi.

11. ROTARY DRUM VACUM FILTER (H-313)

Fungsi: Memisahkan endapan dari larutan.

Tipe : OLIVER - CHAMBELL FILTER

Jumlah Slurry = 1490,684 kg/ jam

ρ Slurry = 1,412 kg/liter

Kecepatan Filtrasi : $V = (4 - 8)^{\text{gall}} / \text{ft}^2 / \text{jam}$ (HUGOT 4^{ed}, 477)

Diambil : $V = 6^{\text{gall}} / \text{ft}^2 / \text{jam}$

$$V = 6 \frac{\text{gallon}}{\text{ft}^2} \times 1,412 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{liter}} \times \frac{7,7884 \text{ liter}}{1 \text{ gallon}}$$

$$= 32,07 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{ft}^2 \text{ jam}}$$

$$\text{Filter Area} - \text{Area yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{1490,684 \text{ Kg/jam}}{32,07 \text{ kg/ft}^2/\text{jam}}$$

$$= 46,48 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Hp Motor} = \frac{3,03 \times 10^{-5} \times K \times P_1 \times \text{qfm}}{K - 1} \times \left(\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\left(\frac{K-1}{K} \right)} - 1 \right)$$

(PETER, 553)

Dimana : $K = 1,4$

$P_0 = 5 \text{ Psi}$

$P_1 = \text{Vacuum Pump Intake Pressure} = 14,7 - 5 = 9,7 \text{ Psi}$

$P_1 = 9,7 \text{ Psi} \times 144 = 1396,8 \text{ Psi.ft}$

$P_2 = \text{Vacuum Pump Divery Pressure} = 14,7 \text{ Psi}$

$P_2 = 14,7 \text{ Psi} \times 144 = 2116,8 \text{ Psi}$

Berat Cake = 1016,376 kg/jam = 2240,76 lb /jam

$$q_{fm} = \frac{\text{Berat Cake Kering} \times P_2}{60 \times P_1} = \frac{2240,76 \times 2116,8}{60 \times 1396,8} = 56,6 \text{ Cfm}$$

$$P = \frac{3,03 \times 10^{-5} \times 1,4}{1,4 - 1} \times 1396,8 \times 30,03 \times \left(\left(\frac{2116,8}{1396,8} \right)^{\left(\frac{1,4 - 1}{1,4} \right)} - 1 \right)$$

$$P = 0,56 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Motor} = 80\%, P = \frac{0,56}{0,8} = 0,75 \text{ Hp} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Motor} = 1450 \text{ rpm} \quad (\text{HUGOT}, 477)$$

Volume Udara

Lb filtrat = 0,407 untuk setiap 2679,587 lb Slurry
Lb Cake

$$\alpha/\beta = 0,6 \quad (\text{PETER}, 532)$$

μ_d = Viskositas Udara = 0,018 Cp = 0,044 lb /ft.jam

ψ_f = Viskositas Air = 1 Cp = 2,441 lb/ft.jam

ψ_f = Fraction of the drum area sumerged in the Slurry = 0,3

ψ_a = Fraction of the drum area available untuk udara = 0,1

(PETER, 522)

$$w = \frac{1}{0,407 / 62,5} = 153,32 \text{ lb}^{\text{cake kering}} / \text{cuft filtrat}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume udara} &= \frac{\text{Berat cake} \times \psi_a \times \mu \times \alpha}{\psi_f \times \mu_d \times 2 \times w} \\ &= \frac{2240,76 \times 0,1 \times 2,42 \times 0,6}{0,3 \times 0,044 \times 2 \times 153,32} = 80,38 \text{ Cuft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

12. TANGKI PEMURNIAN (D-320)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan warna dan bau.

Bentuk: Tangki Silinder Tegak dengan kedua tutup berbentuk Dish

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 9871,56 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1072,16 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

Waktu tinggal = 30 menit (0,5) jam.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid selama waktu tinggal :} \\ = 9871,56 \text{ kg/jam} \times \frac{1}{1072,16} \times 0,5 \text{ jam} = 4,60 \text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan volume ruang kosong 25% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,25 \times 4,60 = 5,75 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURAN TANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$5,75 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 1,7 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 1,7 = 2,55 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (1,7 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 94,39 \text{ in} = 2,40 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 2,40 - \sqrt{\{2,40^2 - 1,7^2 / 4\}} = 0,16 \text{ m}$$

Dimana D = diameter tangki, in (Hesse, hal.92)

R_c = CROWN RADIUS, in

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,16^2 \times (3 \times 2,4 - 0,16) = 0,17 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Total Tangki} &= \text{Tinggi Silinder} + 2 \times \text{Tinggi tutup dish} \\ &= 2,55 + (2 \times 0,16) = 2,86 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Silinder} &= \text{Volume Tangki} - 2 \times \text{Volume Tutup Dish} \\ &= 5,75 - 2 \times 0,17 = 5,41 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} &= \frac{4V}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 5,75}{\pi \times 1,7^2} \\ &= 2,54 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total larutan} = 5,58 + 0,16 = 5,74 \text{ m}$$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{f \times e - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

(PETER, MS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

Dimana ; t = tebal shell, in

P = tekanan design, Psi

D = diameter dalam tangki, in

f = tensile stress yang diijinkan 18750 Psi

Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3 (Brownell, hal.342)

e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)

c = faktor korosi = 1 / 8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{67,01 \times 7,21}{144} = 3,36 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Design} &= 130\% \times \text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,3 \times 3,36 = 4,37 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi : karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{4,37 \times 1,7 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 4,37} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,12 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal Shell = $\frac{3}{16}$ in

Tebal Tutup bawah : (HESSE, hal.66)

$$t = \frac{P \times R_c \times w}{2 \times f \times e} + C$$

$$t_c / R_c = 0,06 \text{ untuk } w = 1,8 \quad (\text{HESSE, hal.87})$$

$$t = \frac{4,37 \times 94,39 \times 1,8}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \text{ Psi}$$

Dipakai Tebal Tutup = $\frac{4}{16}$ in

PERLENGKAPAN TANGKI PEMURNIAN

Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk axial turbine dengan 4 blade pada sudut lancip 45° (BROWN, hal.507)

$$D_t / D_i = 5,2 \quad ; \quad Z_l / D_i = 5,2 \quad ; \quad Z_i / D_i = 0,87$$

Dimana ; $D_t =$ diameter tangki = 5,25 ft

$$D_i = \text{diameter impeler} = \frac{D_t}{5,2} = \frac{5,25}{5,2} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$Z_l =$ tinggi liquida dalam tangki = 7,22

$$Z_i = \text{tinggi impeler} = 0,87 \times D_i = 0,87 \times 1 = 0,87 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquida} \times S_g}{\text{Diameter tangki}} = \frac{7,22 \times 67,01}{7,22 \times 62,5} = 1,47 \text{ buah}$$

(JOSHI. M. V, "PROCESS EQUIPMENT DESIGN" 2^{ed}, HAL 389)

Diambil jumlah pengaduk = 2 buah.

Jarak antar Pengaduk (x) = (1 – 1,5) Di

Diambil x = 1

Jadi jarak antar pengaduk = 1 x 1 = 1

POWER PENGADUK

Ditetapkan putaran pengaduk (N) = 120 rpm = 2 rps

$$\mu = 1,024 \text{ cp} = 6,88 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb} / \text{ft} \cdot \text{dt}$$

$$\rho = 1254,4 \text{ Kg} / \text{m}^3 = 78,4 \text{ lb} / \text{Cuft}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{N \times D_i^2 \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{1 \times 1,5^2 \times 74,01}{8,06 \times 10^{-4}} = 190650$$

(BROWN, hal.508)

$$P = \frac{k_T \times N^3 \times D_i^5 \times \rho}{gc \times 550} \quad (\text{Mc Cabe } 4^{\text{ed}}, \text{ hal.253})$$

$$\text{Diperoleh } k_T = 1,27 \quad (\text{Mc Cabe } 4^{\text{ed}}, \text{ hal.254})$$

$$P = \frac{1,27 \times 1^3 \times 1,45^5 \times 78,4}{32,2 \times 550} = 0,03 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Power untuk 2 pengaduk} = 0,03 \times 2 = 0,06$$

$$\text{Grand Losses} = 0,5 \text{ Hp} \quad (\text{JOSHI, hal.399})$$

$$\text{Power Input} = 0,5 + 0,06 = 0,56 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission system losses (20\%)} = 0,2 \times 0,56 = 1,12 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Total Hp} = 0,12 + 0,56 = 0,68 \text{ Hp}$$

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

$$\text{Hp motor yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,68}{0,8} = 0,85 \text{ Hp}$$

13. FILTER PRESS (H-323)

Fungsi : Memisahkan endapan dari larutan/filtratnya.

Tipe : PLATE & FRAME FILTER PRESS

Perhitungan

$$\text{Filtrat masuk 1 jam} = 9871,56 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Filtrat masuk 1 hari} = 236917,4 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\rho \text{ Filtrat} = 1072,19 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Untuk kebutuhan selama 1 hari dibutuhkan 2 buah Filter Press.

$$\text{Filtrat masuk setiap Filter Press} = \frac{9871,56}{2 \times 1072} = 4,60 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 1218,434 \text{ gallon/jam}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Filtrasi rata-rata} = 15 \frac{\text{gallon}}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}}$$

(PERRY 5^{ed} hal.19-67)

$$\text{Luas Area Filter} = \frac{1218,43}{15} = 81,23 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dari PERRY 5^{ed} hal.19-17, Tabel 19-17, diperoleh :

$$\text{Ukuran PLATE FILTER} = 36" \times 36"$$

$$\text{Bahan yang digunakan} = \text{Metal}$$

$$\text{EFFECTIVE FILTER AREA} = 15,6 \text{ ft}^2 / \text{CHAMBER}$$

$$\text{CAKE CAPACITY OF CHAMBER} = 0,65 \frac{\text{Cuft}}{\text{in}} \text{ tiap tebal CHAMBER}$$

$$\text{Banyaknya CHAMBER} = \frac{81,23}{15,6} = 5,21 \text{ CHAMBER}$$

$$\text{Dipakai banyaknya CHAMBER} = 6 \text{ CHAMBER}$$

$$\text{Banyak PLATE} = 6 + 1 \text{ PLATE}$$

$$\text{Diambil Tebal CHAMBER} = 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ in (PERRY 5}^{\text{ed}}, \text{hal.19-66)}$$

$$\text{CAKE CAPACITY OF CHAMBER} = 1,25 \times 0,65 = 0,8125 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\text{Untuk 6 CHAMBER} = 6 \times 0,8125 = 4,88 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\text{Berat Cake} = 333,56 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Cake} = 1411 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\text{Volume Cake} = \frac{333,56}{1411} = 0,236 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}$$

$$\text{Filtrat yang terikut} = 0,0039 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Total} = 0,0039 + 0,236 = 0,2399 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam} = 8,48 \frac{\text{Cuft}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{Waktu Pemakaian FILTER PRESS} = 0,5 \text{ jam}$$

14. TANGKI PENAMPUNG IV (F-324)

Fungsi : Menampung larutan dari filter press

Bentuk : Tangki Silinder Tegak dengan Tutup atas berbentuk standart Dish dan tutup bawah berupa Flat/datar

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 9335,139 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1050 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

Waktu tinggal = 2 jam.

Volume tangki selama waktu tinggal :

$$= 9335,139 \text{ kg/jam} \times \frac{1}{1050} \times 2 \text{ jam} = 17,78 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume ruang kosong 25% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,25 \times 17,78 = 22,23 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURAN TANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H/D = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$22,23 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 2,7 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$H/D = 1,5$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D = 1,5 \times 2,7 = 4,05 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (4,05 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 153,45 \text{ in} = 3,90 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 3,90 - \sqrt{\{3,90^2 - 2,7^2 / 4\}} = 0,24 \text{ m}$$

Dimana D = diameter tangki, in (Hesse, hal.92)

R_c = CROWN RADIUS, in

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,24^2 \times (3 \times 3,90 - 0,24) = 0,67 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi Total Tangki = Tinggi Silinder + Tinggi tutup dish

$$= 4,05 + 0,24 = 4,29 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder = $0,8 \times 4,29 = 3,24 \text{ meter}$

MENENTUKAN TEBAL TANGKI

Tebal Silinder

$$t_r = \frac{(P \times D)}{(f \times e - 0,6 \times P)} + c$$

(PETER, KS & TIMMERHAUSS, hal.537 PLANT DESIGN & ECONOMIC FOR CHEMICAL)

- Dimana:
- t = tebal shell, in
 - P = tekanan design, Psi
 - D = diameter dalam tangki, in
 - f = tensile stress yang diijinkan = 18750 Psi
Carbon Steel SA-167 Grade 3 (Brownell, hal.342)
 - e = efisiensi sambungan = 0,85 (Brownell, hal.85)
 - c = faktor korosi = 1/8 (Brownell, hal.73)

$$\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{65,55 \times 10,56}{144} = 4,8 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Design} &= 130\% \text{ Tekanan Hidrostatik} \\ &= 1,3 \times 4,8 = 6,24 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi karbon steel SA-167 Grade 3

(Brownell,hal.342)

Tensile Stress, f = 18750 Psi

$$t = \frac{6,24 \times 2,7 \times 39,37}{18750 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 6,24} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,11 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai Tebal Silinder Shell : $\frac{3}{16}$ in

Untuk tebal tutup atas yang mempengaruhi adalah tekanan atmosfer sama dengan Faktor korosi sehingga tebal tutup atas yang dipakai adalah $\frac{2}{16}$ in

15. EVAPORATOR (V-330)

Fungsi : Memekatkan larutan kalsium laktat menjadi 32%

Tipe : VERTIKAL TUBE

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = 9335,14 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan masuk} = 1050 \text{ Kg / m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 9335,14 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{Jam}} \times \frac{1}{1050} = 8,89 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan volume ruang kosong 80% dari volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{8,89}{0,8} = 11,11 \text{ m}^3$$

MENENTUKAN UKURAN TANGKI

Diameter Silinder

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } \frac{H}{D} = 1,5$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \quad (\text{Brownell, hal.41})$$

$$11,11 = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \quad \longrightarrow \quad D = 2,2 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Silinder

$$\frac{H}{D} = 2$$

$$H = 2 \times D = 2 \times 2,2 = 4,4 \text{ meter}$$

Tinggi Tutup Dish

$$R_c = D - 6'' = (2,2 \times 39,37) - 6'' = 167,23 \text{ in} = 4,25 \text{ m}$$

(Hesse, Process Equipment Design, hal.69)

$$h = R_c - \sqrt{\{R_c^2 - D^2 / 4\}} = 4,25 - \sqrt{\{4,25^2 - 2,2^2 / 4\}} = 0,14$$

$$\text{Dimana } D = \text{diameter tangki, in} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$R_c = \text{CROWN RADIUS, in}$$

Volume Tutup Dish

$$V = 1,05 \times h^2 \times (3 \times R_c - h) \quad (\text{Hesse, hal.92})$$

$$V = 1,05 \times 0,14^2 \times (3 \times 4,25 - 0,14) = 0,156 \text{ m}^3 = 0,27 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total Tangki} = \text{Tinggi Silinder} + 2 \times \text{Tinggi Tutup Dish}$$

$$= 4,4 + 2 \times 0,14 = 4,69 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder :

$$\text{Volume Tangki} - \text{Volume Tutup Dish} = 11,11 - 0,27 = 10,84 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam Silinder} &= \frac{4V}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 10,84}{\pi \times 2,2^2} \\ &= 2,93 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total larutan} = 4,69 + 0,27 = 11,11 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan tebal evaporator

$$P \text{ Operasi} = 8,35 \text{ Psia pada } 185 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$P \text{ Udara luar} = 14,7 \text{ Psia}$$

Bahan untuk tangki diambil STAINLESS STEEL 304 dengan trial diambil Tebal Plate = 0,5 in = $\frac{8}{16}$ in.

$$\frac{h}{d_o} = \frac{4,69 \times 39,37}{39,37 \times 2,2 + 1} = 2,11$$

$$\frac{d_o}{t} = \frac{39,37 \times 1,6}{0,5} = 173,23$$

Dari fig.8.8, B&Y diperoleh $\epsilon = 0,0004$ $\beta = 2,300$

$$P \text{ Allowable} = \frac{\beta}{(d_o/t)} = \frac{2300}{173,23} = 13,28 \text{ Psi}$$

Karena $P \text{ Allow} > P \text{ Ext}$, maka 'Tebal memenuhi.

Jadi digunakan Tebal Plate = 0,5 inc

$$\text{Luas Perpindahan Panas, } A = 340,735 \text{ m}^2 = 1117,897 \text{ ft}^2$$

(Neraca Panas)

DIGUNAKAN TUBE 1,5 in OD 1,6 BWG

$$\text{SURFACE PER LINE Ft} = 0,3925 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tube} = \frac{1117,897}{3,62 \times \pi \times 0,3925} = 380,6 \text{ buah}$$

Diambil jumlah Tube = 381 buah

16. BAROMETRIK CONDENSOR (G-332)

Fungsi : Mengkondensasikan uap dari Evaporator.

Diperkirakan panjang pipa untuk uap dari Evaporator ke Condensor 15 ft dengan elbow 90°.

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate Uap (V)} = 2500,03 = 5511,63$$

$$\rho \text{ Uap} = 0,0022$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen maka Diameter optimal yang didapat :

$$D_i = 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13} \quad (\text{PETER 4}^{\text{ed}}, \text{hal.365})$$

$$\text{Dimana : Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{5511,63}{0,0022} = 2505286,36$$

$$= 695,913$$

$$D_i = 3,9 [695,913]^{0,45} [0,0022]^{0,13} = 33,5 \text{ in} = 34 \text{ in}$$

Maka digunakan pipa dengan diameter = 34 in

Tekanan (P) Uap = 8,35 psia pada suhu 185°F

$$\text{Leq untuk elbow } 90^\circ = 30 \times \frac{34}{12} = 85 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa total (L)} = 15 + 85 = 100 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Pressure Drop} = 100 \times \frac{0,18}{100} = 0,18 \text{ Psi}$$

Tekanan (P) Barometrik Condensor = P Uap – Pressure Drop

$$= 8,35 - 0,18 = 8,17 \text{ Psi}$$

Menghitung Jumlah Air Pendingin

$$\text{GPM} = \frac{Q}{500 \times (T_s - t_w - t_a)} = \frac{V \times H_s}{500 \times (T_s - t_w - t_a)}$$

Dimana Q = Beban Panas $\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{jam}}$

V = Rate Uap, $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}$,

Hs = Enthalpy Uap = 655,3941 $\frac{\text{kcal}}{\text{kg}} = 1179,7 \text{ BTU/lb}$

Ts = Suhu Uap = 185°F

t_w = Suhu Air = 86°F

t_a = Suhu Approach = 5°F

(Counter Flow Barometrik Condensor)

maka, Jumlah Air Pendingin :

$$\text{GPM} = \frac{5511,63 \times 1179,7}{500 \times (185 - 86 - 5)} = 136,89 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}} = 62,08 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}$$

17. JET EJEKTOR (E-333)

Fungsi : Memvacuumkan ruarig kondensor

Tekanan (P) Yang divacuumkan = 8,35 Psia

Tekanan (P) Steam = 67,01 Psia

Tekanan (P) Steam Ejektor = 14,67 Psia

$$\frac{P_o}{P_{oa}} = \frac{14,67}{8,35} = 1,76$$

$$\frac{P_{ob}}{P_{od}} = \frac{8,35}{67,01} = 0,125$$

Dari Perry 6^{ed}, fig.6-72, diperoleh

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = 15$$

$$\frac{w_b}{w_a} = 1,4$$

$$\frac{w}{w_a} = \frac{w_b}{w_a} \times \left(\frac{T_{oa} \times M_b}{M_a \times T_{ob}} \right)^{0,5}$$

dimana $\frac{w}{w_a} = \frac{\text{lb udara}}{\text{lb steam}}$ $M_b = \text{BM Udara}$

T_{oa} = Suhu steam masuk $M_a = \text{BM steam}$

T_{ob} = Suhu udara masuk

$$\frac{w}{w_a} = 1,4 \times \left(\frac{645 \times 29}{546 \times 18} \right)^{0,5} = 1,93$$

Udara masuk ejektor dianggap 10% dari vapor keluar

$$= 0,1 \times 60000,75 = 6000,08 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan steam} = \frac{6000,08}{1,93} = 3108,85 \text{ kg}$$

Menghitung LEG

Tekanan (P) yang dikeluarkan = 8,35 Psia

Tekanan (P) Udara luar = 14,7 Psia

Tekanan (P) minimum yang harus diberikan cairan didalam LEG,

$$P = 14,7 - 8,35 = 6,35 \text{ Psia} = 0,432 \text{ Atm} = 43769,64 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P_{\text{Air}} = 968,453 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad (185^\circ\text{F})$$

$$G_c = 10 \text{ m/dt}^2$$

$$h = \frac{43769,64}{10 \times 968,453} = 4,7 \text{ m}$$

Ditetapkan panjang LEG = 4,7 meter = 15,42 ft.

18. SPRAY DRYER (D-340)

Fungsi : Mengurangi kadar Air dari Slurry yang masuk menjadi bubuk dengan moisture 6,58%.

Tipe : Silinder Tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart.

Dasar pemilihan : Produk yang diperoleh berbentuk bubuk.

Kondisi Operasi

$$\text{Rate Penguapan} = 38109,57 \text{ kg/hari} = 84017,23 \text{ lb/hari}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara masuk} = 260^\circ\text{C} = 500^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara keluar} = 82,22^\circ\text{C} = 179,9^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas udara masuk} = 302667,584 \text{ kg/hari} = 667267,91 \text{ lb/hari}$$

$$\rho \text{ Udara Panas} = 0,043 \text{ lb/cuft} = 667267,91 \text{ lb/hari}$$

maka,

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik Udara Panas} = \frac{6676,91}{0,043 \times 24 \times 3600} = 0,0224 \text{ cuft/hari}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas Slurry masuk} = 56200,03 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\rho \text{ Slurry} = 64,04 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volume Slurry} = \frac{123899,88 \times 0,0224}{24 \times 64,04 \times 360} = 0,0224 \text{ cuft/dtCuft}$$

$$\text{Suhu Slurry Masuk} = 70^\circ\text{C} = 158^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu Slurry keluar} = 155^\circ\text{C} = 311^\circ\text{F}$$

$$V_a = k \sqrt{\frac{\rho_L - \rho_v}{\rho_v}}$$

Dari tabel 4-10, LUDWIG vol. 1 diperoleh $k = 0,35$

$$V_a = 0,35 \sqrt{\frac{64,04 - 0,043}{0,043}} = 13,5 \text{ ft}^3/\text{dt}$$

$$\text{superficial Velocity, } V_D = 0,75 \times V_a = 0,75 \times 13,5 = 10,13$$

$$m = 12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

(HESSE, hal.85)

$$\text{Asumsi : } H = D$$

$$\text{Luas Penampang Spray Drayer} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik}}{\text{Superficial Velocity}}$$

$$\frac{3,14}{4} D^2 = \frac{179,61}{10,13} \longrightarrow D = 4,8 \text{ ft} = 57,6 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 4,8 \text{ ft} = 57,6 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Tutup Bawah : } h_c = \frac{\text{tg } A (D - M)}{2}$$

$$h_c = \frac{\text{tg } 60 (4,8 - 1)}{2} = 3,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Total} = H + h_c = 4,8 + 3,2 = 8 \text{ ft}$$

Waktu yang diperlukan penguapan :

$$t = \frac{\lambda \times w \times \rho_s \times D_p^2}{12 \times k_f \times (t_a - t_s)}$$

Keterangan :

t = waktu penguapan

w = Kandungan air lb H₂O/ lb Dry solid ρ = Density Partikel, lb/cuftD_p = Diameter rata – rata partikel, ftK_f = Konduktivitas thermal, ^{BTU}/ft.jamT_a-t_s = Perbedaan suhu antar gas dan partikel, °F λ = panas penguapant_{s avg} = 234,5 °F λ = 1000 BTU/lbw = 2,2046 lb H₂O/ lb Dry solid ρ_s = 64,04 lb/CuftD_p = 150 μ = 0,0005 ft

$$K_f = 0,02 \text{ BTU/ft.jam} \quad (\text{Mc Cabe App. 12})$$

$$t_a - t_s = \frac{(500 - 179,9) - (311 - 158)}{\ln \left[\frac{320}{142} \right]} = 219,1$$

$$\text{waktu Penguapan} = 2 - 2 \text{ detik} \quad (\text{Mc Cabe, 760})$$

$$t = \frac{100 \times 2,2046 \times 64,04 \times 0,0005^2}{12 \times 0,02 \times 219,1} = 6,7122 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam}$$

Volume Spray Drayer (VSD)

$$\text{VSD} = (\text{Rate Volumetrik Slurry} + \text{Rate Volumetrik Udara}) \times \text{waktu penguapan}$$

$$\text{VSD} = (0,0224 + 179,61) \times 2,4 = 434,07 \text{ Cuft}$$

Perhitungan tebal

Spray Dryer beroperasi pada tekanan 8,5 Psia

maka $P_{\text{operasi}} = 8,5 \text{ Psi}$ dan Tekanan luar = 14,5 Psi

1. Silinder

$$\text{Asumsi : } t_s = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\frac{L}{d_o} = \frac{(4,8-12)}{(4,8-12) + (2 \times 5/16)} = 0,98$$

$$\frac{d_o}{t} = \frac{(4,8 \times 12 + 2 \times 5/16)}{5/16} = 104,4$$

Dipakai bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 GRADE B dengan :

$$f = 27000 \text{ Psi} \quad (\text{B \& Y, tabel.5-1})$$

Dari B&Y hal.147 diperoleh $\epsilon = 0,00027$, $\beta = 990$

$$\text{maka } P_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{\beta}{d_o/t} = \frac{1000}{104,4} = 9,58 \text{ Psia}$$

$$\text{Eksternal pressure} = 14,7 - 8,35 = 6,35 \text{ Psia}$$

Karena $P_{\text{Allowable}} > P_{\text{Eksternal}}$, maka tebal memenuhi.

2. Tutup atas

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } \frac{a}{b} = 2 \quad (\text{B\&Y, tabel 8-1})$$

$$\text{maka : } \frac{rc}{d} = 0,9$$

$$rc = 0,9 \times 57,6 = 51,84 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : Tebal tutup atas} = t_a = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{rc}{100 \times th} = \frac{51,84}{100 \times 0,25} = 2,07$$

Dari fig. 8-8 B&Y diperoleh $\beta = 2050$, $f/\epsilon = 0,001$

$$\text{maka } P \text{ Allowable} = \frac{2050}{100 \times 2,07} = 9,90$$

$$\text{External Pressure} = 14,7 - 8,35 = 6,35 \text{ Psia}$$

Karena $P \text{ Allowable} > P \text{ Eksternal}$, maka memenuhi tebalnya.

3. Tutup Bawah

Asumsi : Tebal tutup bawah, $tb = \frac{3}{16}$ in.

$$L = \frac{do/2}{\text{tg}\alpha} = \frac{57,6/2}{\text{tg } 60} = 16,63 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{L}{do} = \frac{16,63}{7,6} = 0,29 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{do}{ta} = \frac{57,6}{\frac{3}{16}} = 307,2$$

Dari fig. 8-8 B&Y diperoleh : $\square = 8500$, $f/\square = 0,0018$

maka $P \text{ Allowable} > P \text{ operasi}$, maka dipakai tebalnya.

Perhitungan Atomizer Spray Dryer

Dipilih : Centrifugal Disk Atomizer (PERRY 6^{ed}, 20-26)

Penentuan kecepatan putaran Centrifugal Disk (PERRY 6^{ed}, 20-49)

$$Dvs = 0,4 \left(\frac{T^1}{\rho \times L \times N \times r^2} \right)^{0,6} \left(\frac{\mu}{r} \right)^{0,2} \left(\frac{\alpha \times \rho L \times Lw}{r^2} \right)^{0,1}$$

Dimana : Dvs = Diameter Partikel rata-rata, ft

r = Jari-jari Disk, ft

T^1 = Rate massa masuk, lb/ft.menit

$\square L$ = Density liquid, lb/Cuft

N = Kecepatan putar Disk, rpm

μ = Viscousitas liquida, lb/ft.menit

α = Surface tension, lb/ menit

L_w = Welled Disk Peripheri, ft Ditetapkan

Ditetapkan :

$$D_{vs} = 0,0005 \text{ ft}$$

$$r = 1\frac{1}{2} = 6,5 \text{ in} = 0,54 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_w = 2 \times \pi \times r = 2 \times \pi \times 0,54 = 3,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$T' = \frac{\text{Massa masuk}}{L_w} = \frac{34,42}{3,4} = 10,12 \text{ lb/ft.menit}$$

$$\square L = 64,04 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\mu = 0,664 \text{ lb/ft.jam.} = 0,011 \text{ lb/ft.menit.}$$

$$\alpha = 3 \text{ dyne/cm} = 261,90 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$0,0005 = 0,4 \left(\frac{10,12}{64,04 \times N \times 0,54} \right)^{0,6} \left(\frac{0,011}{0,54} \right)^{0,2} \left(\frac{261,90 \times 64,04 \times 3,4}{0,54^2} \right)^{0,1}$$

$$1,491 \times 10^{-3} = \left(\frac{10,12}{18,67 \times N} \right)^{0,6}$$

$$N = 27837 \text{ rpm} = 27800 \text{ rpm}$$

Power Motor Penggerak Centrifugal Disk :

$$P = 1,04 \times 10^{-8} (r \times N)^2 \quad (\text{PERRY } 3^{\text{ed}}, \text{ hal.848})$$

Dimana : P = Power, Hp

r = Jari-jari Centrifugal Disk, ft

N = Putaran Disk, rpm

W = Feed Rate, lb/ menit

maka,

$$P = 1,04 \times 10^{-8} (0,54 \times 27800)^2 \times 96,46 = 226,1 \text{ Hp}$$

Diambil : P = 230 Hp.

19. CYCLONE (H-342)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan bubuk kalsium laktat dengan udara panas.

Kondisi Operasi :

Kapasitas bahan masuk = 363,672 kg/hari = 801,75 lb /hari

ρ bahan = 65 lb/Cuft

Volume Rate masuk = $\frac{801,75}{60} = 13,36 \text{ Cuft/hari} = 3,43 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Cuft/dt}$

Kapasitas Udara Panas = 38109,57 kg/ hari = 84017,23 lb/jam

ρ Udara = 0,055 lb/Cuft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Rate Udara} &= \frac{84017,23}{0,05} = 1527586,056 \text{ Cuft/hari} \\ &= 424,33 \text{ Cuft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

Kecepatan linier Massa Masuk ke CYCLONE = 50 ft/dt

(PERRY 6^{ed}, hal 20-87)

Luas Penampang : $A_c = \frac{\text{RATE VOLUMETRIK UDARA} + \text{PARTIKEL}}{\text{KEC. LINIER MASSA MASUK CYCLONE}}$

$$A_c = \frac{424,33 + 3,43 \times 10^{-3}}{50} = 8,49 \text{ ft}^2/\text{dt}$$

$$\text{Diameter CYCLONE} = D_c = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A_c}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 8,49}{\pi}} = 3,29 \text{ ft}$$

Dipakai diameter = 3,29 ft = 39,5 in

Dari Perry 6^{ed}, hal.20-84 :

$$B_c = D_c/4 \quad S_c = D_c/8$$

$$D_e = d_c/2 \quad Z_c = 2 D_c$$

$$H_c = D_c/2 \quad J_c = D_c/4$$

$$L_c = 2 D_c$$

Perhitungan :

$$D_c = 3,29 \text{ ft} \quad L_c = 6,6 \text{ ft} \quad B_c = 0,8 \text{ ft} \quad S_c = 0,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_e = 1,7 \text{ ft} \quad Z_c = 6,6 \text{ ft} \quad H_c = 1,7 \text{ ft} \quad J_c = 0,8 \text{ ft}$$

20. SCREW CONVEYOR

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut produk ke tempat pengemasan.

Type : Horizontal Screw Conveyor dg. Bin Gate & Plain Discharge opening

Kebutuhan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah Produk yang dipindahkan} &= 36363,88 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 3340,36 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bulk Density} = 66,4 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{3340,36}{66,4} = 50,3 \text{ Cuft/jam} = 0,838 \text{ Cuft /menit.}$$

$$\text{Diameter Screw Conveyor} = 6 \text{ in} \quad (\text{BADGER fig.16-20 hal.712})$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan : Panjang Screw Conveyor} = 60 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000} \quad (\text{BADGER pers.16-4})$$

Dimana :

- C = Kapasitas, cfm
- L = Panjang, ft
- W = Berat jenis Material, lb/Cuft
- F = Faktor (Tabel.16-6 BADGER)
- = 2,5 untuk material klas e

$$\text{HP} = \frac{0,838 \times 60 \times 66,4 \times 2,5}{33000} = 0,25$$

Untuk Power > 2 HP, hasil perhitungan dikalikan 2

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

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{2 \times 0,25}{0,8} = 0,63 \text{ Hp}$$

21. BIN (H-345)

Fungsi : Tempat Penampungan sementara produk sebelum dilakukan pengepakan.

Kebutuhan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan yang ditampung dalam BIN} &= 36363,88 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 3340,36 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ Bahan} = 66,4 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Produk} = \frac{3340,36}{66,4} = 50,3 \text{ Cuft/jam} = 0,838 \text{ Cuft /menit.}$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan waktu tinggal dalam BIN} = 3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Dianggap : Produk BIN terisi} = 75\%$$

$$\text{Volume Produk} = \frac{50,3}{0,75} \times 3 = 201,23 \text{ Cuft /jam}$$

Menentukan Diameter BIN

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H = 1,5 \times D$$

Dianggap bentuk BIN berbentuk Silinder seluruhnya

$$V = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$$

$$201,23 = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \longrightarrow D = 5,5 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan BIN berbentuk silinder dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis dengan CONE

ANGLE = 60°

$$\text{CONE ANGLE} = 60 \quad L = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Tinggi } h = \frac{\text{tg } L (D - m)}{2}, \text{ dimana : } m = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi } h = \frac{\text{tg } 30^\circ (5,5 - 1)}{2} = 1,3 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume : } V &= 0,262 \times H \times (D^2 + D \times m + m^2) \\ &= 0,262 \times 1,3 \times (5,5^2 + 5,5 \times 1 + 1^2) \\ &= 14,05 \text{ Cuft.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Berat Bahan}}{\pi/4 \times D^2} = \frac{\text{Volume} \times \text{density}}{\pi/4 \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{14,05 \times 66,4}{\pi/4 \times 5,5^2} = 39,3 = 2,205 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = 14,7 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P = 14,7 + 2,205 = 16,91 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P \text{ Design} = 1,05 + 16,91 = 17,955 \text{ Psia}$$

Digunakan STAINLESS STEEL DG F Allowable = 12500 Psia

Digunakan sambungan las Single Welded Butt Joint, e = 0,7

Faktor korosi, c = 0,125 in

$$\text{Tebal konis (tc)} = \frac{P \times M}{2 \text{ Cos } \alpha \times F \times e} + c$$

$$\text{Tebal konis (tc)} = \frac{17,955 \times (5,5 \times 12 + 2)}{2 \text{ Cos } 30^\circ \times 12500 \times 0,7} + 0,125 = 0,205 \text{ in}$$

Diambil : Tebal konis = $\frac{4}{16}$ in

Bagian Silinder

$$\text{Volume Konis} = 14,05 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume BIN} = 201,23 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Silinder} = 201,23 - 14,05 = 187,18 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H \longrightarrow H &= V \times (1/D)^2 \times (4/\pi) \\ & &= 187,18 \times (1/5,5)^2 \times (4/\pi) \\ & &= 7,88 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\text{Berat Bahan}}{\pi/4 \times D^2}$$

$$P_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{187,18 \times 66,4}{\pi/4 \times 5,5^2} = 523,4 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 21,81 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P = 14,7 + 21,81 = 36,51 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 1,05 \times 36,51 = 38,34 \text{ Psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times e - P} + c$$

$$t_s = \frac{38,34 \times 5,5 \times 12}{2 \times 12500 \times 0,7 - 38,34} + 0,125 = 0,27 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dipakai tebal silinder} = \frac{5}{16} \text{ in} = 0,31 \text{ in}$$

22. SILO (H-347)

Fungsi : Tempat Penampungan sementara produk sebelum dilakukan pengepakan.

Kebutuhan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bahan yang ditampung dalam SILO} &= 36363,88 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 3340,36 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 2405059,2 \text{ lb/bulan} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Bahan}} = 66,4 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Produk} = \frac{2405059,2}{66,4} = 36220,77 \text{ Cuft/bulan}$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan waktu tinggal dalam SILO} = 3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Dianggap : Produk SILO terisi} = 75\%$$

$$\text{Volume Produk} = \frac{36220,77}{0,75} = 48294,36 \text{ Cuft /bulan}$$

Menentukan Diameter SILO

$$\text{Ditetapkan : } H = 1,5 \times D$$

Dianggap bentuk BIN berbentuk Silinder seluruhnya

$$V = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$$

$$48294,36 = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \longrightarrow D = 34,5 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan SILO berbentuk silinder dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis dengan CONE

ANGLE = 60°

$$\text{CONE ANGLE} = 60 \quad L = \frac{1}{2} \times 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Tinggi } h = \frac{\text{tg } L (D - m)}{2}, \text{ dimana : } m = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi } h = \frac{\text{tg } 30^\circ (34,5 - 1)}{2} = 9,959 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume : } V &= 0,262 \times H \times (D^2 + D \times m + m^2) \\ &= 0,262 \times 9,959 \times (34,5^2 + 34,5 \times 1 + 1^2) \\ &= 3198,3 \text{ Cuft.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ bahan} &= \frac{\text{Berat Bahan}}{\pi/4 \times D^2} = \frac{\text{Volume} \times \text{density}}{\pi/4 \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{3198,3 \times 66,4}{\pi/4 \times 34,5^2} = 227,29 = 12,75 \text{ Psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = 14,7 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P = 14,7 + 12,75 = 27,45 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P \text{ Design} = 1,05 + 27,45 = 28,5 \text{ Psia}$$

Digunakan STAINLESS STEEL DG F Allowable = 12500 Psia

Digunakan sambungan las Single Welded Butt Joint, e = 0,7

Faktor korosi, c = 0,125 in

$$\text{Tebal konis (tc)} = \frac{P \times M}{2 \text{ Cos } \alpha \times F \times e} + c$$

$$\text{Tebal konis (tc)} = \frac{28,5 \times (34,5 \times 12 + 2)}{2 \text{ Cos } 30 \times 12500 \times 0,7} + 0,125 = 0,905 \text{ in}$$

Diambil : Tebal konis = $\frac{15}{16}$ in

Bagian Silinder

$$\text{Volume Konis} = 3198,3 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume SILO} = 48294,36 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Silinder} = 48294,36 - 3198,3 = 45096,06 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H \longrightarrow H = V \times (1/D)^2 \times (4/\pi) \\ &= 45096,06 \times (1/34,5)^2 \times (4/\pi) \\ &= 48,26 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\text{Berat Bahan}}{\pi/4 \times D^2}$$

$$P_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{45096,06 \times 66,4}{\pi/4 \times 34,5^2} = 523,4 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 133,54 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P = 14,7 + 133,54 = 148,24 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 1,05 \times 148,24 = 155,66 \text{ Psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times e - P} + c$$

$$t_s = \frac{155,66 \times 34,5 \times 12}{2 \times 12500 \times 0,7 - 155,66} + 0,125 = 3,8 \text{ in}$$

1. Pompa (L-111)

Fungsi : memompa larutan Cornsugar dari Tangki Penyimpan ke Tangki Pengencer.

Tipe : Screw Pump

Perhitungan :

Rate larutan Cornsugar = 1263,5 kg/jam = 2828,869 lb /jam

ρ larutan Cornsugar = 40,303 lb/Cuft

Rate Volumetrik = $\frac{2828,869}{40,303} = 70,19$ Cuft/jam

= $1,95 \times 10^{-2}$ Cuft /dt = 8,39 GPM

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$Di = 3,0 [rv]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,0 [1,95 \times 10^{-2}]^{0,45} \times [989800]^{0,13} = 3,07 \text{ in}$$

Dimana : $\mu = 989800$ Cp

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 3,5 in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 7,38 \text{ in}^2 = 0,05 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,26 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't (\text{ft}^2)}$$

$$(V) = \frac{1,95 \times 10^{-2}}{0,05} = 0,39 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{2,33 \times 0,26 \times 0,39}{989800} = 4,14 \lll 2100$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 7,53 \text{ meter} = 24,42$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,26 = 31,2$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,26 = 3,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 88,4 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa (L) = 147,4 ft.

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 0,39^2 \times 147,4}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,26} = 0,035 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksiteris

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 0,39^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 1,19 \times 10^{-2} \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 0,035 + 1,19 \times 10^{-2} = 0,0359 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 17,18 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 0,39 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 17,18 (1) + \frac{0,39^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 0,0359 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 17,22 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{17,22 \times 8,39 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 0,19 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,19}{0,8} = 0,23 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 0,5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type = Screw Pump

Kapasitas = 8,39 GPM

Head = 17,18 ft

Power Pompa = 0,23 Hp

Effisiensi Pompa = 30 %

Power motor	= 1 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 3,5 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

2. Pompa (L-121)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan Cornsugar dari Tangki Pengencer ke Tangki Penampung I.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

Rate larutan Cornsugar = 8185,675 kg/jam = 18327,03 lb /jam

ρ larutan Cornsugar = 644,849 kg/m³ = 40,26 lb/Cuft

Rate Volumetrik = $\frac{18327,03}{40,26}$ = 454,73 Cuft/jam = 7,58 Cuft/menit
 = 0,126 Cuft /dt = 54,39 GPM

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

Di = 3,9 [rv]^{0,45} [ρ]^{0,13}
 = 3,9 [0,126]^{0,45} x [40,26]^{0,13} = 1,91 in

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 1 1/4 in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

a't = 1,5 in² = 1,04 x 10⁻² ft²

ID = 1,38 in = 0,115 ft

Kecepatan Aliran (V) = $\frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't \text{ (ft}^2\text{)}}$

(V) = $\frac{0,126}{0,05}$ = 2,52 ft/dt

Check, aliran turbulen

$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}$, Dimana $\mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps}$
 = 5,714 x 10⁻⁴ lb/ft.dt

$N_{Re} = \frac{40,26 \times 0,115 \times 0,126}{5,714 \times 10^{-4}}$ = 103000 >>>>> 2100 (memenuhi)

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\square = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 4,25 \text{ meter} = 13,94 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 13,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 1,49 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 39,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 68,18 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 12,45^2 \times 68,18}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,115} = 36,238 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksiteris

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 1,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 36,238 + 1,2 = 37,44 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 9 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 12,45 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 9(1) + \frac{12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 37,44 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 48,85 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{48,85 \times 54,39 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 3,45 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,12}{0,8} = 4,32 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 54,39 GPM
Head	= 9 ft
Power Pompa	= 3,45 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 4,32 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 1,25 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

3. Pompa (L-124)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan Cornsugar dari Tangki Penampung I ke Tangki Sterilisasi (M-120)

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

Rate larutan Cornsugar = 8185,675 kg/jam = 18327,03 lb /jam

ρ larutan Cornsugar = 644,849 kg/m³ = 40,26 lb/Cuft

Rate Volumetrik = $\frac{18327,03}{40,26}$ = 454,73 Cuft/jam = 7,58 Cuft/menit
 = 0,126 Cuft /dt = 54,39 GPM

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

Di = 3,9 [rv]^{0,45} [ρ]^{0,13}
 = 3,9 [0,126]^{0,45} x [40,26]^{0,13} = 1,91 in

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 1 1/4 in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

a't = 1,5 in² = 1,04 x 10⁻² ft²

ID = 1,38 in = 0,115 ft

Kecepatan Aliran (V) = $\frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't \text{ (ft}^2\text{)}}$

$$(V) = \frac{0,126}{0,05} = 12,45 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ = 5,714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{40,26 \times 0,115 \times 0,126}{5,714 \times 10^{-4}} = 103000 \ggggg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 4,25 \text{ meter} = 13,94 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 13,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 1,49 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 39,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 68,18 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 12,45^2 \times 68,18}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,115} = 36,238 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksiteris

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 1,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 36,238 + 1,2 = 37,44 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 9 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 12,45 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -Ws$$

$$0 + 9(1) + \frac{12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 37,44 = -Ws$$

$$-W_s = 48,85 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{48,85 \times 54,39 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 3,45 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,12}{0,8} = 4,32 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 54,39 GPM
Head	= 9 ft
Power Pompa	= 3,45 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 4,32 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 1,25 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

4. Pompa (L-131)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan Cornsugar dari Tangki Sterilisasi ke Tangki Penampung II melewati cooler.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan Cornsugar} = 8185,675 \text{ kg/jam} = 18327,03 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan Cornsugar} = 644,849 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 40,26 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{18327,03}{40,26} = 454,73 \text{ Cuft/jam} = 7,58 \text{ Cuft/menit}$$

$$= 0,126 \text{ Cuft /dt} = 54,39 \text{ GPM}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$D_i = 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 [0,126]^{0,45} \times [40,26]^{0,13} = 1,91 \text{ in}$$

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 1 1/4 in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 1,04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

Kecepatan Aliran (V) = $\frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't (\text{ft}^2)}$

$$(V) = \frac{0,126}{0,05} = 2,52 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps}$$

$$= 5,714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{40,26 \times 0,115 \times 0,126}{5,714 \times 10^{-4}} = 103000 \ggggg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 4,25 \text{ meter} = 13,94 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 10,35 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 1,49 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 39,1 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa (L) = 68,18 ft.

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times g_c \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 12,45^2 \times 68,18}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,115} = 36,238 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksiteris

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times g_c} = \frac{0,5 \times 12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 1,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 36,238 + 1,2 = 37,44 \text{ ft}$$

$\Delta Z = 9 \text{ ft}$ (Elevansi vertikal)

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 12,45 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 9(1) + \frac{12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 37,44 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 48,85 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{48,85 \times 54,39 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3} = 3,45 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,12}{0,8} = 4,32 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 54,39 GPM
Head	= 9 ft
Power Pompa	= 3,45 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 4,32 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 1,25 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

5. Pompa (L-211)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Tangki Penampung II ke Tangki Kultur dan Fermentor.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan Cornsugar} = 8185,675 \text{ kg/jam} = 18327,03 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan Cornsugar} = 644,849 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 40,26 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{18327,03}{40,26} = 454,73 \text{ Cuft/jam} = 7,58 \text{ Cuft/menit} \\ &= 0,126 \text{ Cuft /dt} = 54,39 \text{ GPM} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} D_i &= 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 [0,126]^{0,45} \times [40,26]^{0,13} = 1,91 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 1,04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't (\text{ft}^2)}$$

$$(V) = \frac{0,126}{0,05} = 2,52 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ = 5,714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{40,26 \times 0,115 \times 0,126}{5,714 \times 10^{-4}} = 103000 \ggggg > 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 19,5 \text{ meter} = 63,24 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 13,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 1,495 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 39,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 117,63 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa (L) :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times g_c \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 12,45^2 \times 117,53}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,12} = 62,524 \text{ ft}$$

Frikasi Karena Kontraksi

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 1,205 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 62,524 + 1,205 = 63,73 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 43,5 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 12,45 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 43,5 (1) + \frac{12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 63,73 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 109,64 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{109,64 \times 54,39 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3} = 7,75 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{7,75}{0,8} = 9,69 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 0,5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 54,39 GPM
Head	= 43,5 ft
Power Pompa	= 7,75 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 10 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 1,25 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

6. Pompa (L-213)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Tangki Kultur ke Tangki Fermentor.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan} = 956,808 \text{ kg/jam} = 2142,212 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = 78,32 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{2142,212}{78,32} = 27,35 \text{ Cuft/jam}$$

$$= 7,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Cuft /dt} = 3,27 \text{ GPM}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$D_i = 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 [7,6 \times 10^{-3}]^{0,45} \times [78,32]^{0,13} = 0,59 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal} = 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe, App 61})$$

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a^t = 0,036 \text{ in}^2 = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 0,215 \text{ in} = 0,02 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a^t (\text{ft}^2)}$$

$$(V) = \frac{7,6 \times 10^{-3}}{0,05} = 31,20 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ \mu = 5714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{78,32 \times 0,02 \times 31,20}{5714 \times 10^{-4}} = 7790 \gg \gg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 15 \text{ meter} = 46,85 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,0179 \text{ ft} = 1,611 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,0179 \text{ ft} = 0,2327 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 6,086 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 46,47 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa (L) :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 31,20^2 \times 46,47}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,02} = 1212,354 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksi

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 31,20^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 7,566 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 1212,354 + 7,566 = 1219,92 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 6 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 31,20 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 30,12 (1) + \frac{31,20^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 1,1004 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 18,29 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times Sg}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{18,29 \times 4,9 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3} = 0,33 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,12}{0,8} = 0,15 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 0,5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type = Centrifugal Pump

Kapasitas = 3,27 GPM

Head = 30 ft

Power Pompa	= 5,38 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 7 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 1/8 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

7. Pompa (L-214)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan Cornsugar dari Tangki Fermentor ke Tangki Penampung III.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan Cornsugar} = 10115,61 \text{ kg/jam} = 22647,99 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan Cornsugar} = 711,64 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{22647,99}{71,64} = 316,14 \text{ Cuft/jam} = 5,27 \text{ Cuft/menit}$$

$$= 0,0879 \text{ Cuft /dt} = 37,81 \text{ GPM}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 [0,126]^{0,45} \times [71,64]^{0,13} = 1,91 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal} = 2 \text{ in sch 40} \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe, App 61})$$

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 2,95 \text{ in}^2 = 0,02 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 1,939 \text{ in} = 0,16 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't \text{ (ft}^2)}$$

$$(V) = \frac{0,087}{0,02} = 4,4 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ = 5,714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{71,64 \times 0,16 \times 4,40}{5,714 \times 10^{-4}} = 90700 \ggggg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 10 \text{ meter} = 32,43 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 13,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 1,49 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \times 0,115 \text{ ft} = 39,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 68,18 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times g_c \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 12,45^2 \times 68,18}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,115} = 36,238 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksiteris

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times g_c} = \frac{0,5 \times 12,45^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 1,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 36,238 + 1,2 = 37,44 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 9 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 4,4 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times g_c} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 9(1) + \frac{4,4^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 37,44 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 48,85 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{48,85 \times 54,39 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 3,45 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,12}{0,8} = 4,32 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type = Centrifugal Pump

Kapasitas = 54,39 GPM

Head = 9 ft

Power Pompa = 3,45 Hp

Effisiensi Pompa = 30 %

Power motor = 4,32 Hp

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

Diameter = 1,25 in sch 40

Bahan = Carbon steel

Jumlah = 1 buah

8. Pompa (L-311)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Tangki Penampung III ke Tangki Dekanter.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan} = 5367,72 \text{ kg/jam} = 11833,799 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = 644,849 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 40,26 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{1651,2}{40,303} = 40,97 \text{ Cuft/jam}$$

$$= 1,14 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Cuft /dt} = 4,9 \text{ GPM}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 [1,14 \times 10^{-2}]^{0,45} \times [989800]^{0,13} = 3,6 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 2 in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 1,5 \text{ in}^2$$

$$ID = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a \cdot t \text{ (ft}^2\text{)}}$$

$$(V) = \frac{1,14 \times 10^{-2}}{0,05} = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ = 5714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{2,33 \times 0,26 \times 0,22}{5714 \times 10^{-4}} = 2,33 \gg \gg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 7,53 \text{ meter} = 24,42 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,26 \text{ ft} = 31,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,26 \text{ ft} = 3,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 88,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 147,4 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa (L) :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times g_c \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 0,22^2 \times 147,4}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,26} = 1,1 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksi

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times g_c} = \frac{0,5 \times 0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 3,76 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 1,1 + 3,76 \times 10^{-4} = 1,1004 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 17,18 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 17,18 (1) + \frac{0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 1,1004 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 18,29 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{18,29 \times 4,9 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 0,45 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,12}{0,8} = 0,15 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 0,5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 31,94 GPM
Head	= 9,02 ft
Power Pompa	= 0,38 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 1 Hp
Diameter	= 2 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

9. Pompa (L-312)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Tangki Dekanter ke Rotary Drum Vacuum Filter.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan} = 4777,92 \text{ kg/jam} = 1651,2 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = 644,849 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 40,26 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{1651,2}{40,303} = 40,97 \text{ Cuft/jam}$$

$$1,14 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Cuft/dt} = 4,9 \text{ GPM}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$D_i = 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 [1,14 \times 10^{-2}]^{0,45} \times [989800]^{0,13} = 3,6 \text{ in}$$

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 1 1/4 in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a^t = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 1,04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

Kecepatan Aliran (V) = $\frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a^t (\text{ft}^2)}$

$$(V) = \frac{1,14 \times 10^{-2}}{0,05} = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ = 5714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{2,33 \times 0,26 \times 0,22}{5714 \times 10^{-4}} = 2,33 \gg \gg \gg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 7,53 \text{ meter} = 24,42 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,26 \text{ ft} = 31,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,26 \text{ ft} = 3,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 88,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 147,4 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa (L) :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 0,22^2 \times 147,4}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,26} = 1,1 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksi

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 3,76 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 1,1 + 3,76 \times 10^{-4} = 1,1004 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 17,18 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 17,18 (1) + \frac{0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 1,1004 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 18,29 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{18,29 \times 4,9 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,33}{0,8} = 0,41 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 0,5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 31,94 GPM
Head	= 9,02 ft
Power Pompa	= 0,38 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 1 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 1 1/4 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

10. Pompa (L-322)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Tangki Pemurnian ke Tangki Filter Press.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan} = 4777,92 \text{ kg/jam} = 1651,2 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = 644,849 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 40,26 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{1651,2}{40,303} = 40,97 \text{ Cuft/jam}$$

$$= 1,14 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Cuft /dt} = 4,9 \text{ GPM}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$D_i = 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 [1,14 \times 10^{-2}]^{0,45} \times [989800]^{0,13} = 3,6 \text{ in}$$

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 2 in sch 40 (Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 1,04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't (\text{ft}^2)}$$

$$(V) = \frac{1,14 \times 10^{-2}}{0,05} = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ = 5714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{2,33 \times 0,26 \times 0,22}{5714 \times 10^{-4}} = 2,33 \gg \gg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 7,53 \text{ meter} = 24,42 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,26 \text{ ft} = 31,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,26 = 3,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 88,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 147,4 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa (L) :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 0,22^2 \times 147,4}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,26} = 1,1 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksi

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 3,76 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 1,1 + 3,76 \times 10^{-4} = 1,1004 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 17,18 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 17,18 (1) + \frac{0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 1,1004 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 18,29 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Pompa} = 30\%$$

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \lambda} = \frac{18,29 \times 4,9 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ Hp}$$

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

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,33}{0,8} = 0,41 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Dipakai motor} = 0,5 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

$$\text{Type} = \text{Centrifugal Pump}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 31,94 \text{ GPM}$$

$$\text{Head} = 9,02 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Power Pompa} = 0,38 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 1 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 3,5 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

11. Pompa (L-331)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Tangki Penampung IV ke Tangki Evaporator.

Tipe : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate larutan} = 4777,92 \text{ kg/jam} = 1651,2 \text{ lb /jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = 644,849 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 40,26 \text{ lb/Cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate Volumetrik} = \frac{1651,2}{40,303} = 40,97 \text{ Cuft/jam}$$

$$= 1,14 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Cuft /dt} = 4,9 \text{ GPM}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$D_i = 3,9 [\text{rv}]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 [1,14 \times 10^{-2}]^{0,45} \times [989800]^{0,13} = 3,6 \text{ in}$$

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in sch 40

(Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 1,04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't (\text{ft}^2)}$$

$$(V) = \frac{1,14 \times 10^{-2}}{0,05} = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps}$$

$$= 5714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{2,33 \times 0,26 \times 0,22}{5714 \times 10^{-4}} = 2,33 \gg \gg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 7,53 \text{ meter} = 24,42 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,26 \text{ ft} = 31,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,26 \text{ ft} = 3,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 88,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 147,4 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa (L) :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 0,22^2 \times 147,4}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,26} = 1,1 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksi

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 3,76 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 1,1 + 3,76 \times 10^{-4} = 1,1004 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 17,18 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, $\Delta P/\rho = 0$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 0,22 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z \cdot g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 17,18 (1) + \frac{0,22^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 1,1004 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 18,29 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-W_s \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times S_g}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{18,29 \times 4,9 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3}$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,33}{0,8} = 0,41 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 0,5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 31,94 GPM
Head	= 9,02 ft
Power Pompa	= 0,38 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 1 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 3,5 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

12. Pompa (L-341)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari Evaporator ke Spray Drayer.

Type : centrifugal, untuk larutan yang viscositasnya kurang dari 50 cp. (Geankoplis, hal 146)

Perhitungan :

Rate larutan = 9335,139 kg/jam = 20900,58 lb /jam

ρ larutan = 64,04 lb/Cuft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate Volumetrik} &= \frac{20900,58}{64,04} = 326,37 \text{ Cuft/jam} \\ &= 0,0908 \text{ Cuft /dt} = 39,03 \text{ GPM} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= 3,9 [rv]^{0,45} [\rho]^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 [1,14 \times 10^{-2}]^{0,45} \times [64,04]^{0,13} = 3,6 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan Diameter Nominal = 1 1/4 in sch 40

(Mc.Cabe, App 61)

(KERN, Tabel.11)

$$a't = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 1,04 \times 10^{-2} \text{ ft}^2$$

$$ID = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (V)} = \frac{\text{Rate Volumetrik (Cuft/dt)}}{a't \text{ (ft}^2\text{)}}$$

$$(V) = \frac{0,0908}{0,02} = 4,54 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Check, aliran turbulen

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times D \times V}{\mu}, \quad \text{Dimana } \mu = 0,85 \text{ Cps} \\ = 5714 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.dt}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{2,33 \times 4,54 \times 0,22}{5,714 \times 10^{-4}} = 8360 \gg \gg 2100 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dipilih Pipa Comercial Steel ($\epsilon = 0,00015$)

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00087 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-1})$$

$$f = 0,0258 \quad (\text{FOUST App. C-3})$$

$$\text{Panjang Pipa Lurus} = 7,53 \text{ meter} = 24,42 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ elbow} = 3 \times 30 \times 0,134 \text{ ft} = 31,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Gate valve} = 1 \times 13 \times 0,134 \text{ ft} = 3,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ Globe Valve} = 1 \times 340 \text{ ft} = 88,4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Total Panjang Pipa (L)} = 40,46 \text{ ft.}$$

Friksi yang terjadi dalam pipa (L) :

$$F = \frac{f \times V^2 \times L}{2 \times gc \times D} = \frac{0,0258 \times 4,54^2 \times 40,46}{2 \times 32,17 \times 0,16} = 2,03 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi Karena Kontraksi

$$F = \frac{k \times V^2}{2 \times gc} = \frac{0,5 \times 4,54^2}{2 \times 32,17} = 0,16018 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta F = 2,03 + 0,1608 \times 10^{-4} = 2,19 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 17,18 \text{ ft (Elevansi vertikal)}$$

$$\text{Operasi pada tekanan atmosfer, } \Delta P/\rho = 0$$

$$V_1 \ll V_2 = 4,54 \text{ ft/dt}$$

Hukum Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \frac{\Delta Z}{gc} + \frac{\Delta V^2}{2 \times gc} + \Delta F = -W_s$$

$$0 + 17,18 (1) + \frac{4,54^2}{2 \times 32,17} + 1,1004 = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 18,29 \text{ ft}$$

Effisiensi Pompa = 30%

(PETER fig. 14-37)

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{-WF \times \text{FLOW RATE (GPM)} \times Sg}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{18,29 \times 4,9 \times 1,544}{3960 \times 0,3} = 0,33 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 %

$$\text{Power Motor} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Eff. Motor}} = \frac{0,12}{0,8} = 0,15 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipakai motor = 0,5 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Type	= Centrifugal Pump
Kapasitas	= 39,03 GPM
Head	= 7 ft
Power Pompa	= 0,48 Hp
Effisiensi Pompa	= 30 %
Power motor	= 1 Hp
Effisiensi motor	= 80 %
Diameter	= 1 1/2 in sch 40
Bahan	= Carbon steel
Jumlah	= 1 buah

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

I. Metode Penaksiran harga-harga

Oleh karena harga alat-alat produksi dapat berubah-ubah setiap saat tergantung kondisi ekonomi pada saat itu, maka untuk memperkirakan harga alat-alat industri sekarang dipakai perhitungan berdasarkan harga alat-alat industri pada tahun sebelumnya. Perhitungan alat-alat industri pada tahun berikutnya :

$$\text{Harga saat ini} = \frac{\text{Index harga saat ini}}{\text{Index harga pada tahun A}} \times \text{Harga alat tahun A}$$

Harga alat pada pra recana pabrik Kalsiuni Laktat ini berdasarkan harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka :

1. Peter and Timerhous.
2. Ulrich, G.D.

2. Perhitungan harga Peralatan

Data harga peralatan yang dipergunakan diambil dari Ulrich, Gael D., "A Guide to Chemical Engineering Process Design and Economic", dengan index harga peralatan-peralatan pada pertengahan tahun 1982 = 315. Sedangkan dari Chemical Engineering Plat Cost Index = 365,20.

Sebagian data dari peralatan juga diambil dari Peters dengan Karshall & Swift Equipment Cost Index harga pada tahun 1990 = 9G4, dan index pada tahun 2000 adalah 1068,3 (Majalah Chemical Engineering, Januari 2000). Berikut ini diberikan beberapa contoh perhitungan alat pada tahun 2000 :

Marshall dan Swift Equipment Cost Index = 1068,3.

Sebagai basis harga alat adalah bulan Januari 1990 dengan index harga = 904

(Peters, tabel 3, p163)

Chemical Engineering Flat Cost index = 365,2

Sebagai basis harga alat adalah pertengahan tahun 1982 dengan index harga = 315 (Ulrich, P.281).

$$\text{Harga saat ini} = \frac{\text{Index harga saat ini}}{\text{Index harga tahun A}} \times \text{Harga alat tahun A}$$

Berikut ini contoh perhitungan untuk harga pada tahun 2000

Tangki penyimpan

Volume tangki $162,60125 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 42959,379 \text{ ga1/hari}$.

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon Steel, SA-281 Grade C.

Dari figur 14-56 Peters diperoleh harga = \$ 48.000,-.

$$\text{Harga peralatan tahun 2000} = \frac{1068,3}{904} \times \$ 48.000 = 56.723,893$$

Ditetapkan 1 US \$ = 9000,- (APBN 2000)

Harga alat = \$ 56.723,893 x Rp 9000,- = Rp 510.515.037.-

Selanjutnya harga masing-masing peralatan dapat dilihat pada tabel.

TABEL D-1 HARGA PERALATAN PROSES

No	Nama	Kode	Jumlah	Harga/unit (\$)	Total (\$)
1	Tangki Penyimpan	F-110	5	61925,95	309629,75
2	Tangki Pengencer	M-110	1	10050,76	10050,76
3	T. Penampung I	F-123	1	7883,44	7883,44
4	Tangki Sterilisasi	M-120	1	10050,76	10050,76
5	Cooler	E-130	1	1415,73	1415,73
6	T. Penampung II	F-132	1	8424,68	8424,68
7	Tangki Kultur	R-212	5	26042,18	130210,88
8	Fermentor	R-210	10	82605,35	826053,52
9	T. Penampung III	F-214	1	43663,22	43663,22
10	T. Dekanter	R-310	2	35401,62	70803,24
11	R.D.V.F	H-313	1	177010,46	177010,46
12	T. Pemurnian	D-320	1	10620,37	10620,37
13	Filter Press	H-323	1	4601,73	4601,73
14	T. Penampung IV	F-324	1	42482,65	42482,65
15	Evaporator	V-330	1	188811,39	188811,39
16	Barometrik Con.	G-332	1	4719,90	4719,90
17	Jet Ejektor	F-323	1	4956,25	4956,25
18	Spry Dryer	D-340	1	566919,87	566919,87
19	Cyclone	H-342	1	39624,00	39624,00
20	Screw Conveyor	J-343	1	7316,20	7316,20
21	Bin	H-344	1	5231,60	5231,60
22	Silo	H-347	1	1422,82	1422,82
23	Pompa	L-111	1	500,00	500,00
24	Pompa	L-121	1	500,00	500,00
25	Pompa	L-124	1	500,00	500,00
26	Pompa	L-131	1	500,00	500,00
27	Pompa	L-211	1	500,00	500,00
28	Pompa	L-213	1	500,00	500,00
29	Pompa	L-214	1	500,00	500,00
30	Pompa	L-311	1	500,00	500,00
31	Pompa	L-312	1	500,00	500,00
32	Pompa	L-322	1	500,00	500,00
33	Pompa	L-331	1	500,00	500,00
34	Pompa	L-341	1	500,00	500,00
	Total				2.477.903,-

Tabel D-2. Harga Peralatan Utilitas

No	Nama	Kode	Jumlah	Harga/unit (\$)	Total (\$)
1	Reservoir	H-110	1	2203,96	2203,96
2	Clasifier	M-120	1	1308,19	1308,19
3	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	H-212	1	4064,03	4064,03
4	Anion Exchanger	D-412	1	6114,36	6114,36
5	Kation Exchanger	D-410	1	6114,36	6114,36
6	Sand Filter	H-310	1	7025,49	7025,49
7	Bak Penampung Air Saringan	F-312	1	7163,76	7163,76
8	Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	F-314	1	14228,24	14228,24
9	Cooling Tower	E-510	1	111759,07	111759,07
10	Bak Penampung Air Boiler	F-414	1	2705,02	2705,02
11	Pompa	L-111	1	250,00	250,00
12	Pompa	L-211	1	400,00	400,00
13	Pompa	L-311	1	325,00	325,00
14	Pompa	L-313	1	300,00	300,00
15	Pompa	L-411	1	450,00	450,00
16	Pompa	L-413	1	300,00	300,00
17	Pompa	L-511	1	400,00	400,00
18	Boiler		1	17638,77	17638,77
19	Generator		1	206958,31	206958,31
20	Tangki Bahan Bakar		1	38216,54	38216,54
	Total				510.672,20

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total harga peralatan} &= \text{Total harga alat proses} + \text{Total harga alat utilitas} \\
 &= \$ 2.477.903 + \$ 510.672,2 \\
 &= \$ 2.988.575,4
 \end{aligned}$$

1 US \$ = Rp 9000,- (berdasarkan APBN 2000)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Harga peralatan} &= \$ 2.988.575,4 \times \text{Rp } 9000,- \\
 &= \text{Rp } 26.897.178.780,-
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan harga bahan baku

a. Corn sugar

Kebutuhan corn sugar	=	30.324 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 10.000,- /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 10.000 x 30.324 x 330
	=	Rp 100.069.000.000,-

b. CaCO₃

Kebutuhan CaCO ₃	=	24.179,232 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 900,- /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 900 x 24.179,232 x 330
	=	Rp 7.181.231.904,-

c. Malt Spouts

Kebutuhan Malt Spouts	=	906,72 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 2.500,- /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 2.500 x 906,72 x 330
	=	Rp 15.661.180.000,-

d. (NH₄)₂HPO₄

Kebutuhan (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄	=	604,488 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 2.500,- /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 2.500 x 604,488 x 330
	=	Rp 498.702.600,-

e. Lactobacillus delbrueckii

Kebutuhan Lactobacillus delbrueckii	=	982,272 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 3750,- /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 3750 x 982,272 x 330
	=	Rp 1.215.561.600,-

f. Ca(OH)₂

Kebutuhan Ca(OH) ₂	=	10.229,256 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 250,- /kg

Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 250 x 10.229,256 x 330
	=	Rp 849.688.620,-
g. Carbon aktif		
Kebutuhan carbon aktif	=	6.101,544 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 6750,- /kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 6750 x 6101,544 x 12
	=	Rp 494.225.064,-
h. Asam laktat		
Kebutuhan Asam laktat	=	1.898,4 kg/hari
Harga	=	Rp 3000,-/kg
Biaya per tahun	=	Rp 6750 x 1.898,4 x 330
	=	Rp 1.879.416.000,-

Total kebutuhan bahan baku pertahun = Rp 127.849.000.000,-

Produk yang dihasilkan : Kalsium laktat

Harga jual /kg	=	Rp 28.000,-
Berat kalsium laktat yang dihasilkan	=	36.000,24 kg/hari
Harga jual pertahun	=	Rp 30.000 x 36.000,24 x 330
	=	Rp 356.402.000.000,-

4. Perhitungan gaji karyawan

Tabel D-3 Gaji karyawan

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji per orang (Rp)	Total (Rp)
1	Direktur Utama	1	10.000.000,-	10.000.000,-
2	Direktur Teknik dan	1	7.000.000,-	7.000.000,-
3	Produksi	1	7.000.000,-	7.000.000,-
4	Direktur keuangan/Admin.	1	2.000.000,-	2.000.000,-
5	Kabag. Produksi	1	2.000.000,-	2.000.000,-
6	Kabag. Teknik	1	2.000.000,-	2.000.000,-
7	Kabag. Pemasaran	1	2.000.000,-	2.000.000,-
8	Kabag. Keuangan	1	2.000.000,-	2.000.000,-
9	Kabag. Umum	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
10	Kasi. Utilitas	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
11	Kasi. Quality Control	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
12	Kasi. Proses	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
13	Kasi. Pemasaran dan Penjualan	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
14	Kasi. Gudang	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
15	Kasi. Anggaran	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
16	Kasi. Pengadaan	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
17	Kasi. Personalia	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
18	Kasi. Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
19	Kasi. Keamanan	1	1.500.000,-	1.500.000,-
20	Kasi. Administrasi	8	900.000,-	7.200.000,-
21	Kar. Perbaikan dan Pemeliharaan	8	900.000,-	7.200.000,-
22	Kar. Utilitas dan Tenaga	8	900.000,-	7.200.000,-
23	Kar. Quality Control	8	900.000,-	7.200.000,-
24	Kar. Pemasaran dan Penjualan	8	900.000,-	7.200.000,-
25	Kar. Personalia	8	900.000,-	7.200.000,-
26	Kar. Administrasi	56	900.000,-	50.400.000,-
27	Kar. Proses	4	900.000,-	3.600.000,-
28	Kar. Gudang	4	900.000,-	3.600.000,-
29	Kar. Anggaran	4	900.000,-	3.600.000,-
30	Kar. Pengadaan	16	600.000,-	9.600.000,-
31	Kar. Keamanan	8	400.000,-	3.200.000,-
32	Sopir dan Pesuruh	1	2.000.000,-	2.000.000,-
33	Dokter Tim Medis	3	900.000,-	2.700.000,-
	Total			172.400.000,-

Biaya Gaji karyawan selama 1 tahun (12 bulan)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Total gaji/bulan} \times 12 \text{ bulan} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 172.400.000 \text{ ,-} \times 12 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 2.068.800.000 \text{ ,-} + \text{THR (1 bulan gaji)} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 2.068.800.000 \text{ ,-} + \text{Rp } 172.400.000 \text{ ,-} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 2.241.200.000 \text{ ,-}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Biaya utilitas**a. Air**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan air tiap hari} &= 640,109 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\
 \text{Biaya pengolahan air} &= \text{Rp } 500 \text{ ,-}/\text{m}^3 \\
 \text{Biaya pegolahan air per tahun} &= 500 \times 640,109 \times 330 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 105.617.985 \text{ ,-}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Bahan bakar

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= 1225,807 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \rho \text{ minyak diesel} &= 0,86 \text{ kg/lit} \\
 \text{Kebutuhan bahan baku tiap hari} &= 1225,807 / 0,86 \text{ lit/jam} \\
 &= 34208,56 \text{ lit/hari} + 695 \text{ lit/hari} \\
 &= 34903,56 \text{ lit/hari} \\
 \text{Harga bahan bakar diesel oil} &= \text{Rp } 1300 \text{ ,-} \\
 \text{Harga bahan bakar pertahun} &= \text{Rp } 1300 \times 330 \times 34903,56 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 14.973.630.433 \text{ ,-}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Listrik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Daya (beban listrik)} &= 300 \text{ kw} \\
 \text{Pemakaian listrik untuk penerangan perhari} &= 300 \text{ kw} \\
 \text{Dari PLN diperoleh data sebagai berikut :} & \\
 \text{Biaya beban per kw/bulan} &= \text{Rp } 30.000 \text{ ,-} \\
 \text{Biaya pemakaian per kw/bulan} &= \text{Rp } 1500 \text{ ,-} \\
 \text{Biaya per tahun} &= \text{Rp } 30.000 \times 300 \times 12
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Rp } 108.000.000,-$$

Biaya pemakaian untuk penerangan selama 12 bulan

$$= 300 \times 20 \times 30 \times 12 \times \text{Rp } 1500$$

$$= \text{Rp } 3.240.000.000,-$$

Pemakaian pada beban puncak $= 300 \times 4 \times 30 \times 12 \times \text{Rp } 2000$

$$= \text{Rp } 864.000.000,-$$

Biaya listrik total pertahun $= \text{Rp } 4.212.000.000,-$

Total keseluruhan biaya utilitas $= \text{Rp } 19.291.248.418,-$

6. Perhitungan harga tanah dan bangunan

Luas tanah $= 14.000 \text{ m}^2$

Luas bangunan pabrik $= 5.000 \text{ m}^3$

Harga tanah $= \text{Rp } 120.000/\text{m}^2$

Harga bangunan pabrik $= \text{Rp } 150.000/\text{m}^2$

Sehingga diperoleh :

Harga tanah $= \text{Rp } 120.000 \times 14.000,-$

$$= \text{Rp } 1.680.000.000,-$$

Harga bangunan pabrik $= \text{Rp } 150.000 \times 5.000$

$$= \text{Rp } 750.000.000,-$$

Total harga tanah dan bangunan $= \text{Rp } 2.430.000.000,-$

