

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas produk : 60000 Kg/ Hari AlF_3
 1 Tahun : 330 hari
 1 hari : 24 jam

Komposisi Aluminium Hidroksida berdasarkan literature (Perry ed 4) yaitu terdiri dari campuran :

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 98,5 %
 SiO_2 : 0,12 %
 Fe_2O_3 : 0,03 %
 SO_2 : 0,05 %
 H_2O : 1,3 %

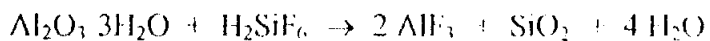
 Total : 100 %

Hasil analisa tersebut selanjutnya dihitung untuk menentukan komposisi Alumina Trihidrat sebagai berikut :

I. Reaktor

Perhitungan

Reaksi yang terjadi pada reaktor (reaksi berjalan sempurna jadi konversi 100 %)



Basis : jumlah $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ yang masuk reaktor 57103,072 kg / hari

Komposisi bahan yang masuk reaktor

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ = = 57103,072 kg

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$\text{SiO}_2 = \frac{0,12}{100} \times 57103,072 \text{ kg} = 69,567 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = \frac{0,03}{100} \times 57103,072 \text{ kg} = 17,391 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = \frac{0,005}{100} \times 57103,072 \text{ kg} = 2,898 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = \frac{1,345}{100} \times 57103,072 \text{ kg} = 779,732 \text{ kg}$$

Total = 57972,662 kg

Larutan H_2SiF_6 20 %

H_2SiF_6 yang bereaksi ~ Al_2O_3 yang masuk

57103,072 kg/hari

$$\frac{\text{-----}}{156 \text{ kg/mol}} \times 144 \text{ kg/mol} = 52710,528 \text{ kg/hari}$$

156 kg/mol

100

$$\text{Jumlah larutan } \text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6 = \frac{\text{-----}}{20} \times 52710,528 \text{ kg/hari} = 263552,64 \text{ kg/hari}$$

20

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad 263552,64 - 52710,528 \quad 210842,112 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Larutan AlF_3 keluar reaktor

$$AlF_3 = AlF_3 \text{ dari reaksi} = 61528,275 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$SiO_2 = SiO_2 \text{ dari reaksi} + SiO_2 \text{ dari } Al_2O_3 \text{ masuk} \\ = ((57103,072 / 156) \times 60) + 69,567 = 22032,287 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$Fe_2O_3 = 17,391 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$P_2O_5 = 2,898 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$H_2O = H_2O \text{ dari reaksi} + H_2O \text{ dari } Al_2O_3 \text{ masuk} + H_2O \text{ dari } H_2SiF_6 \\ = ((4 \times (57103,072 / 156) \times 18) + 779,732) + 210842,112 \\ = 243569,114 \text{ kg/hari}$$

II. Centifuge SiO_2

Perhitungan

Jumlah padatan dalam slurry terdiri dari :

$$1. SiO_2 = 22032,287 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$2. Fe_2O_3 = 17,391 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= 22049,678 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Padatan yang ikut dalam filtrat diasumsi} = 1\% = 22049,678 \times 1\% = 220,496 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Cake terdiri dari 75 % dan 25 % cairan (dianggap H_2O)

$$\text{Berat cake} = (100 / 75) \times (22049,678 - 220,496) \text{ kg/hari} = 29105,575 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Berat } H_2O = (29105,575 - 21829,181) \text{ kg/hari} = 7276,393 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Dilakukan pencucian dengan air

$$\text{Asumsi air yang digunakan} = 3 \times \text{berat cake}$$

$$= 3 \times 29105,575 \text{ kg/hari} = 87316,725 \text{ kg/hari}$$

keluar centrifuge

$$AlF_3 = 61528,275 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$P_2O_5 = 2,898 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$H_2O = (243569,114 + 87316,725 - 7276,393) \text{ kg/hari} = 323609,446 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$Fe_2O_3 = 0,174 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$\text{SiO}_2 = 220,322 \text{ kg/hari}$$

III. Evaporator

Perhitungan

$$\text{Solubility AlF}_3 \text{ pada } 90^\circ\text{C} = 200 \text{ gr} / 1000 \text{ gr H}_2\text{O} = 0,2 \text{ kg AlF}_3 / \text{kg H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi H}_2\text{O yang harus diuapkan} &= 323609,446 - ((61528,275 / 0,2) \times 1 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O}) \\ &= 15968,071 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

keluar evaporator

$$\text{AlF}_3 = 61528,275 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 2,898 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = (323609,446 - 15968,071) = 307641,375 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,174 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{SiO}_2 = 220,322 \text{ kg/hari}$$

IV. Crystallizer

Perhitungan

Trial 1

$$\text{AlF}_3 \text{ kristal} = 61000 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = (138 / 84) \times (61000 / 84) \times 138 = 164637,755 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O total keluar kristallizer} &= 307641,375 - (164637,755 - 61000) \\ &= 204486,925 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{AlF}_3 \text{ yang tidak mengkristal} = 204486,925 \times 4,1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg AlF}_3 = 838,396 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{AlF}_3 \text{ kristal} + \text{AlF}_3 \text{ yang tidak mengkristal} = \text{AlF}_3 \text{ yang masuk crystallizer}$$

$$61000 + 838,396 = 61838,396 \text{ kg/hari (trial tidak cocok)}$$

Trial 2

$$\text{AlF}_3 \text{ kristal} = 60689,699 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = (138 / 84) \times (60689,699 / 84) \times 138 = 163800,259 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O total keluar kristallizer} &= 307641,375 - (163800,259 - 60689,699) \\ &= 204530,815 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{AlF}_3 \text{ yang tidak mengkristal} = 204530,815 \times 4,1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg AlF}_3 = 838,576 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

AlF_3 kristal + AlF_3 yang tidak mengkristal = AlF_3 yang masuk crystallizer

$60689,699 + 838,576 = 61528,275$ kg/hari (trial cocok)

V. Centrifuge $\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Perhitungan

Padatan dalam slurry terdiri dari

$\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = 163800,259$ kg/hari

$\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 2,898$ kg/hari

$\text{SiO}_2 = 220,322$ kg/hari

$\text{F}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,174$ kg/hari

164023,653 kg/hari

Cake terdiri dari 75 % padatan dan 25 % cairan (dianggap H_2O)

Berat cake $(100 / 75) \times 164023,653 = 218698,204$ kg/hari

Berat $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 218698,204 - 164023,653 = 54674,551$ kg/hari

VI. Rotary Dryer

Jumlah air bebas yang diuapkan adalah = 54674,551 kg/hari

VII. Rotary kiln

Perhitungan

jumlah air kristal yang akan diuapkan = $161301,914$ kg - $59868,155$ kg

= 101433,780 kg

PERPUSTAKAAN
Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala
SURABAYA

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Kapasitas : 60.000 kg/hari produk AlF_3
 1 Tahun : 330 hari
 Satuan waktu : 1 hari
 Suhu reference : $25^{\circ}C$

Perhitungan :

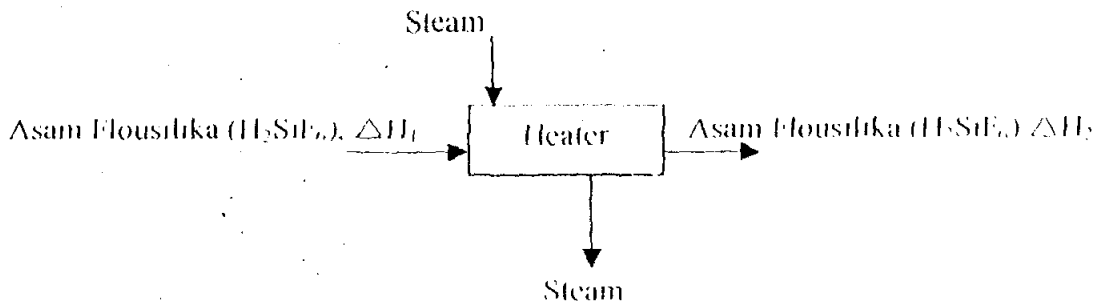
Data heat of formation (panas pembentukan) diambil dari Perry edisi 3 :

AlF_3	= -359,5 Kkal/grmol	= -359500 Kkal/kgmol
SiO_2	= -217,72 Kkal/grmol	= -217720 Kkal/kgmol
H_2O	= -68,315 Kkal/grmol	= -68315 Kkal/kgmol
$Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$	= -350 Kkal/grmol	= -350000 Kkal/kgmol
H_2SiF_6	= 67 Kkal/grmol	= 67000 Kkal/kgmol

Data heat capacity (kapasitas panas) dari Perry edisi 3 :

AlF_3	= 17,96 cal/kgmol $^{\circ}C$
SiO_2	= 10,87 + 0,008712 T - 241200 T $^{-2}$ cal/kgmol $^{\circ}C$
Fe_2O_3	= 24,72 + 0,01604 T - 423400 T $^{-2}$ cal/kgmol $^{\circ}C$
$Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$	= 22,26 cal/kgmol $^{\circ}C$
H_2O	= 1 cal/kgmol $^{\circ}C$
H_2SiF_6	= 56,4 cal/kgmol $^{\circ}C$
P_2O_5	= 44,8 cal/kgmol $^{\circ}C$

I. HEATER



ΔH_1 , entalpi bahan masuk pada suhu 30°C 303°K

a. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$

$$= \frac{52710,528}{144,08} \times 56,4 \times (30 - 25) = 103167,4687 \text{ Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$= \frac{210842,112}{18} \times 1 \times (30 - 25)$$

$$= 58567,253 \text{ Kkal}$$

Total entalpi larutan Asam Flousilika (H_2SiF_6) masuk = 161734,7221 Kkal

Entalpi larutan Asam Flousilika (H_2SiF_6) keluar pada suhu 60°C 333°K

a. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$

$$= \frac{52710,528}{144,08} \times 56,4 \times (60 - 25) = 722172,281 \text{ Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$= \frac{210842,112}{18} \times 1 \times (60 - 25)$$

$$= 409970,773 \text{ Kkal}$$

Total entalpi larutan Asam Flousilika (H_2SiF_6) keluar = 1132143,054 Kkal

$$Q = \frac{\text{Entalpi keluar} - \text{Entalpi masuk}}{1 - 0,05}$$

$$= \frac{1132143,054 - 161734,7221}{1 - 0,05}$$

$$= 1021482,455 \text{ Kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times 1021482,455 = 51074,122 \text{ Kkal} = 213837,137 \text{ KJ}$$

Jumlah steam

Digunakan steam pemanas pada 190°C (Geankoplis edisi 3, hal 858)

$$H_g = 2706,3 \text{ KJ / Kg} \quad \lambda = 2203,59 \text{ KJ / Kg}$$

$$H_l = 503,71 \text{ KJ / Kg}$$

$$Q = m \times \lambda$$

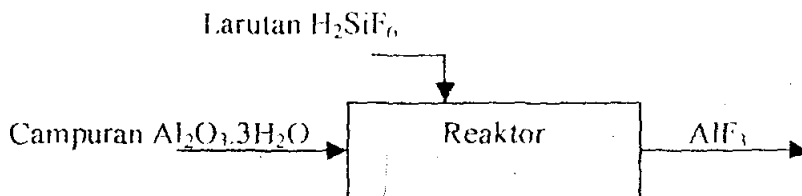
$$m = Q / \lambda = 213837,137 / 2203,59$$

$$= 94,74 \text{ Kg}$$

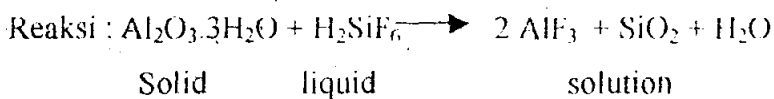
II. REAKTOR

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan Asam Flousilika (H_2SiF_6) dan Aluminium Hidroksida ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

Gambar :



Panas reaksi Pada 25°C



$$\text{Panas reaksi pada } 25^{\circ}\text{C} = [732,090 (-359500) + 366,045 (-217720) + 1464,181(-68315) + (366.045 (-350000)) + 366,045 (67000)]$$

$$= -339316462 \text{ Kkal (negatif timbul panas)}$$

Rumus panas :

$$Q = m \cdot Cp \cdot dT$$

Entalpi $\Delta H_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ masuk pada suhu $30^\circ\text{C} = 303^\circ\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H_{\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

$$= \frac{57103,072}{156} \cdot 22,26 (30 - 25)$$

$$= 40740,845 \text{ Kkal}$$

b. ΔH_{SiO_2}

$$= \int_{298}^{303} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} dT$$

$$= 10,87(303 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (303^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{303} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right)$$

$$= 54,209 \text{ Kkal/kgmol}$$

$$= \frac{69,567}{60,085} \cdot 54,209 = 62,7637 \text{ Kkal}$$

c. $\Delta H_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}$

$$= \int_{298}^{303} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} dT$$

$$= 24,72(303 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2} (303^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{303} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right)$$

$$= 124,25 \text{ Kkal/kgmol}$$

$$= \frac{17,391}{159,692} \cdot 124,25$$

$$= 13,5316 \text{ Kkal}$$

d. $\Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

$$= \frac{779,732}{18} \cdot 1 \cdot (30 - 25)$$

$$= 216,592 \text{ Kkal}$$

e. $\Delta H \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (30 - 25)$$

$$= 4,5727 \text{Kkal}$$

Entalpi larutan Asam Flousilika (H_2SiF_6) masuk pada $60^\circ\text{C} = 333^\circ\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$

$$= \frac{52710,528}{144,08} \times 56,4 \times (60 - 25) = 103167,469 \text{ Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$= \frac{210842,112}{18} \times 1 \times (60 - 25)$$

$$= 58567,253 \text{ Kkal}$$

Total entalpi bahan masuk = 163322,971 Kkal

Entalpi bahan keluar pada $90^\circ\text{C} = 363^\circ\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H \text{SiO}_2$

$$= \int_{298}^{363} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} \, dT$$

$$= 10,87(363 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (363^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{363} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right)$$

$$= 748,772 \text{ Kkal/kgmol}$$

$$= \frac{22032,287}{60,085} \times 748,772 = 274563,695 \text{ Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (90 - 25)$$

$$= 59,446 \text{Kkal}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{363} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 24,72(363 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2}(363^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(- \left(\frac{1}{363} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right) \\
 &= 1696,9651 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{17,391}{159,692} \times 1696,9651 \\
 &= 184,805 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. $\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{243569,114}{18} \times 1 \times (90 - 25) \\
 &= 879555,134 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. $\Delta H \text{ AlF}_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{61528,275}{84} \times 17,96 (90 - 25) \\
 &= 855096,527 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total entalpi produk keluar = 2009459,607 Kkal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panas yang diperlukan} &= \text{Total entalpi keluar} - (\text{Total entalpi masuk} + \\
 &\quad \text{Panas reaksi pada } 25^\circ\text{C}) \\
 &= 2009459,607 \text{ Kkal} - (163322,971 + (-339316462)) \\
 &= 6749406512 \text{ Kkal} = 284130025,9 \text{ Kj}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% (6749406512) = 337470325,6 \text{ Kkal}$$

Jumlah steam

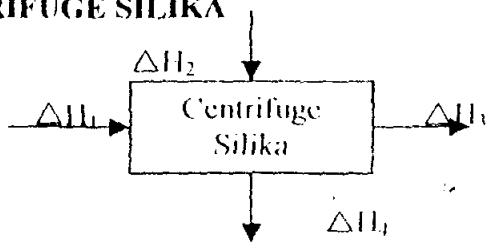
Digunakan steam pemanas pada 190°C (Geankoplis edisi 3, hal 858)

$$H_g = 2706,3 \text{ Kj / Kg} \quad \lambda = 2203,59 \text{ Kj / Kg}$$

$$H_l = 503,71 \text{ Kj / Kg}$$

$$\text{Steam yang diperlukan} = 284130025,9 / 2203,59 = 128939,6058 \text{ Kg}$$

III. CENTRIFUGE SILIKA



ΔH_1 Entalpi bahan masuk pada $90^\circ \text{C} = 363^\circ \text{C}$

Entalpi masuk = 2009459,607 Kkal

ΔH_2 Entalpi bahan masuk pada $30^\circ \text{C} = 303^\circ \text{C}$

$\Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

$$= \frac{87316,725}{18} \times 1 \times (30 - 25)$$

$$= 24254,646 \text{ Kkal}$$

Total entalpi masuk = 2033714,253 Kkal

ΔH_3 Entalpi bahan keluar pada suhu $T = 25^\circ \text{C} = 298^\circ \text{C}$

a. ΔH_{HSiO_2}

$$= \frac{21811,965}{60,085} \times 10,62 \times (A) = 3862,173 A \text{ Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}$

$$= \frac{17,218}{159,7} \times 24,82 \times (A) = 2,676 A \text{ Kkal}$$

c. $\Delta H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

$$= \frac{7276,393}{18} \times 1 \times (A) = 404,244 A \text{ Kkal}$$

Total ΔH_3 keluar = 4262,176 A Kkal

ΔH_4 Entalpi bahan keluar pada suhu $T=25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H \text{AlF}_3$

$$= \frac{61528,275}{84} \times 17,96 \text{ x(A)} = 13155,331 \text{ A Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \text{ x(A)} = 0,914 \text{ A Kkal}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$= \frac{323609,446}{18} \times 1 \text{ x(A)} = 17978,302 \text{ A Kkal}$$

d. $\Delta H \text{SiO}_2$

$$= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 10,62 \text{ x(A)} = 38,942 \text{ A Kkal}$$

e. $\Delta H \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

$$= \frac{0,173}{159,7} \times 24,82 \text{ x(A)} = 0,027 \text{ A Kkal}$$

Total ΔH_4 keluar = 31173,517 A Kkal

Total entalpi keluar = 35435,693 A Kkal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Q loss} &= 5\% (\text{Panas masuk} + \text{Panas keluar}) \\ &= 5\% (2033714,253 + 35435,693 \text{ A}) \\ &= 1771,785 \text{ A} + 101685,718 \end{aligned}$$

Panas masuk = Panas keluar + Q loss

$$2033714,253 = 35435,693 \text{ A} + (1771,785 \text{ A} + 101685,718)$$

$$37207,488 \text{ A} = 193208,54$$

$$\text{A} = 51,926$$

Suhu slurry keluar reaktor = $298 + 51,926$

$$= 349,926^{\circ}\text{K} = 350^{\circ}\text{K} = 77^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi keluar} = 35435,693 \text{ A Kkal}$$

$$= 35435,693 (51,926)$$

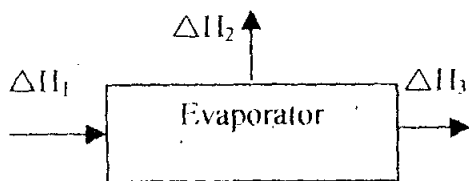
$$= 1840026,669 \text{ Kkal}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 1771,785 \text{ A} + 101685,718$$

$$= 1771,785 (51,926) + 101685,718$$

$$= 193687,5840 \text{ Kkal}$$

IV. EVAPORATOR



ΔH_1 , Entalpi bahan masuk pada suhu 77°C 350

a. $\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

$$= \frac{323609,446}{18} \times 1 \times (77 - 25)$$

$$= 934871,733 \text{ Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$

$$= \int_{298}^{350} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} dT$$

$$= 10,87(350 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (350^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(\left(\frac{1}{350} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right)$$

$$= 590,2143 \text{ Kkal/kgmol}$$

$$= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 748,772 = 2164,217 \text{ Kkal}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{350} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 24,72(350 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2}(350^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(- \left(\frac{1}{350} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right) \\
 &= 1341,097 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{0,173}{159,692} \times 1341,097 \\
 &= 1,453 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. $\Delta H \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (77 - 25) \\
 &= 47,557 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. $\Delta H \text{AlF}_3$

$$= \frac{61528,275}{84} \times 17,96 \times (77 - 25) = 684077,221 \text{ Kkal}$$

ΔH_1 Total bahan masuk = 1621162,181 Kkal

ΔH_2 Entalpi bahan keluar pada suhu $90^\circ\text{C} = 363^\circ\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H \text{AlF}_3$

$$= \frac{61528,275}{84} \times 17,96 \times (90 - 25) = 855096,526 \text{ Kkal}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (90 - 25) \\
 &= 59,446 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{307641,375}{18} \times 1 \times (90 - 25) \\
 &= 1110927,188 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. ΔH_{SiO_2}

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{363} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 10,87(363 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (363^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{363} - \frac{1}{298}\right) \right) \\
 &= 748,772 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 748,772 = 2745,626 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. $\Delta H_{Fe_2O_3}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{363} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 24,72(363 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2} (363^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{363} - \frac{1}{298}\right) \right) \\
 &= 1696,9651 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{0,173}{159,692} \times 1696,9651 \\
 &= 1,838 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total ΔH_2 keluar = 1968830,625 Kkal. ΔH_3 , Entalpi bahan keluar pada suhu $90^\circ\text{C} = 363^\circ\text{K}$ ΔH_{H_2O}

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{15968,071}{18} \times 1 \times (90 - 25) \\
 &= 57662,478 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total entalpi keluar = 2026493,103 Kkal.

Total panas yang diperlukan = 405330,922 + 20266,546

$$= 425597,468 \text{ Kkal} = 1781891,479 \text{ Kj}$$

Digunakan steam pemanas pada 190°C

$$\text{Hg} = 2793,2 \text{ Kj / Kg} \quad \lambda = 1940,75 \text{ Kj / Kg}$$

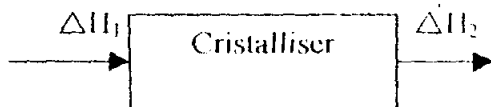
$$\text{HI} = 852,45 \text{ Kj / Kg}$$

$$\text{Steam yang diperlukan} = 1781891,479 / 1940,75$$

$$= 808,998 \text{ Kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ steam masuk} &= 808,998 \times 2793,2 = 2189391,993 \text{ Kj} \\ &= 522927,293 \text{ Kkal} \\ \Delta H \text{ kondensat keluar} &= 808,998 \times 852,45 = 407500,383 \text{ Kj} \\ &= 97329,794 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

V. CRISTALLISER



ΔH_1 , entalpi bahan masuk pada suhu $90^\circ\text{C} = 363^\circ\text{K}$

Total ΔH_1 masuk = 1968830,625 Kkal

ΔH_2 , entalpi bahan keluar pada suhu $35^\circ\text{C} = 308^\circ\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H \text{ AlF}_3 \cdot 3 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{163800,259}{138} \times 50,5 \times (35 - 25) \\ &= 599413,99 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{204530,815}{18} \times 1 \times (35 - 25) \\ &= 113628,23 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{ AlF}_3$

$$= \frac{838,576}{84} \times 17,96 \times (35 - 25) = 1792,95 \text{ Kkal}$$

d. $\Delta H \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (35 - 25) \\ &= 9,14 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

e. $\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{308} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 10,87(308 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (308^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(- \left(\frac{1}{308} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right) \\
 &= 108,81 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 108,81 = 399,02 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. $\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{308} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 24,72(308 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2} (308^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(- \left(\frac{1}{308} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right) \\
 &= 249,67 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{0,173}{159,692} \times 249,67 \\
 &= 0,27 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total ΔH_2 keluar = 715493,269 Kkal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panas kristalisasi} &= - \text{Panas kelarutan} \\
 &= - (- 560,8 \times 10^3 \text{ Kkal/ Kg mol}) \times 61528,275 \cdot 84 \\
 &= 410774483,6 \text{ Kkal/ hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

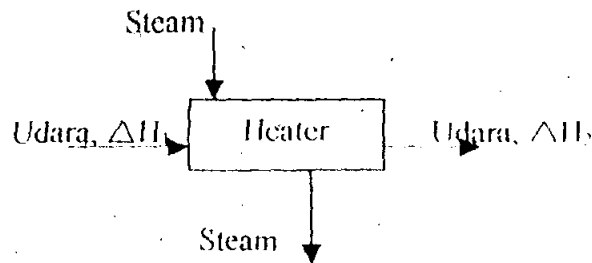
Panas masuk + Panas kristalisasi = Panas keluar + Panas yang diserap air pendingin

$$1968830,625 + 410774483,6 = 715493,269 + \text{Panas yang diserap air pendingin}$$

Panas yang diserap air pendingin = 412027820,9 Kkal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate air pendingin} &= Q / C_p (90 - 35) \\
 &= 412027820,9 / 1 (55) \\
 &= 7491414,926 \text{ Kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

VI. HEATER



ΔH_1 , entalpi udara masuk pada suhu $30^{\circ}\text{C} = 303^{\circ}\text{K}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \times C_{sx} (T - T_0) + m \times \lambda_v \\ &= 285866,0459 \times 1,0426 \times (30 - 25) + 285866,0459 \times 0,02 \times 2242,31 \\ &= 14310225,56 \text{ Kj} = 3420225,995 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

ΔH_2 , entalpi udara keluar pada suhu 170°C

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \times C_{sx} (T - T_0) + m \times \lambda_v \\ &= 285866,0459 \times 1,0426 \times (170 - 25) + 285866,0459 \times 0,02 \times 2242,31 \\ &= 50075498,3 \text{ Kj} = 11968331,33 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times \text{panas yang disuplai}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas yang disuplai} &= \Delta H_2 + 0,05 Q - \Delta H_1 \\ &= 11968331,33 + 0,05 Q - 3420225,995\end{aligned}$$

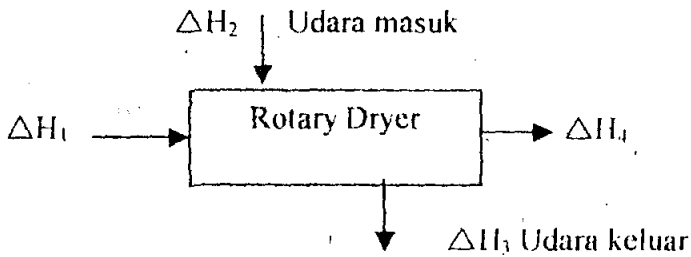
$$Q = 8998005,616 \text{ Kkal}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{loss}} &= 0,05 \times 8998005,616 \\ &= 449900,28 \text{ Kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Sebagai pemanas digunakan steam pada suhu 190°C

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan steam} &= 8998005,616 / 2203,59 \\ &= 17084,69 \text{ Kg}\end{aligned}$$

VII. ROTARY DRYER



ΔH_1 , entalpi bahan masuk pada suhu $35^{\circ}\text{C} = 308^{\circ}\text{K}$

Total $\Delta H_1 = 715493.269 \text{ Kkal}$

ΔH_2 , entalpi udara masuk pada suhu 170°C yang berasal dari udara pada $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$,

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$ dan kelembaban 70% . $X = 0,02 \text{ Kg uap air/Kg udara kering}$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \times C_s \times (T - T_0) + m \times \lambda_0 \quad (\text{Geankoplis})$$

dimana

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 1,005 + 1,88 X \\ &= 1,005 + 1,88 (0,02) = 1,0426 \text{ Kj / Kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_0 = 2442,31 \text{ Kj/Kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_2 &= m (1,0426) (170 - 25) + m (0,02) (2442,31) \\ &= 179,1712 \text{ m Kj} = 42,8229 \text{ m Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_3 &= m (1,0426) (68,28 - 25) + m (0,02) (2442,31) \\ &= 95,0125 \text{ m Kj} = 22,6934 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

ΔH_4 , entalpi keluar pada suhu $150^{\circ}\text{C} = 423^{\circ}\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H \text{ AlF}_3 \cdot 3 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{163800,259}{138} \times 50,5 \times (150 - 25) \\ &= 5619506,168 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{54674,551}{18} \times 1 \times (150 - 25) \\ &= 379684,382 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (150 - 25)$$

$$= 114,516 \text{ Kkal}$$

d. $\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$

$$= \int_{298}^{423} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} \, dT$$

$$= 10,87(423 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (423^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(- \left(\frac{1}{423} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right)$$

$$= 1512,151 \text{ Kkal/kgmol}$$

$$= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 1512,151 = 5544,814 \text{ Kkal}$$

e. $\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

$$= \int_{298}^{423} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} \, dT$$

$$= 24,72(423 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2} (423^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(- \left(\frac{1}{423} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right)$$

$$= 3392,942 \text{ Kkal/kgmol}$$

$$= \frac{0,173}{159,692} \times 3392,942$$

$$= 3,696 \text{ Kkal}$$

Total ΔH_4 keluar = 6384537,741 Kkal

Kebutuhan udara panas

$$\Delta H_2 - \Delta H_3 = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_4$$

$$42,8229 \text{ m} - 22,6934 \text{ m} = 6384537,741 - 715493,269$$

$$\text{m} = 285866,0459 \text{ Kg}$$

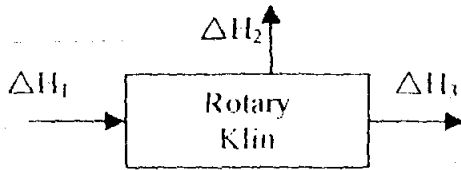
Jadi kebutuhan udara panas = 285866,0459 Kg

Sehingga :

$$\Delta H_2 = 42,8229 (285866,0459) = 12241584,51 \text{ Kkal}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = 22,6934 (285866,0459) = 6487272,525 \text{ Kkal}$$

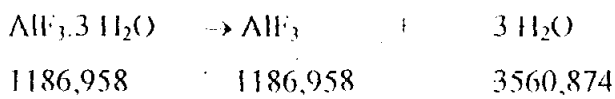
VIII. ROTARY KLIN



ΔH_1 , entalpi masuk pada suhu 150°C

$$\Delta H_1 \text{ total} = 6004853,359 \text{ Kkal}$$

Pada rotary klin terjadi reaksi :



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas reaksi} &= \sum n \cdot \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{ hasil} - \sum n \cdot \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{ reaktan} \\ &= (1186,958 (-359,5 \times 10^3) + 3560,874 (-350,67 \times 10^3)) \\ &\quad (1186,958 (-60,8 \times 10^3)) \\ &= -820795552 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

ΔH_2 , entalpi keluar pada suhu 700°C - 973°K

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{103110,56}{18} \times 1 \times (700 - 25) \\ &= 3866646 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

ΔH_3 , entalpi keluar pada suhu 700°C - 973°K

a. $\Delta H \text{ AlF}_3$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{60689,699}{84} \times 17,96 \times (700 - 25) \\ &= 8758824,059 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (700 - 25) \\ &= 617,325 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{973} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 10,87(973 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (973^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{973} - \frac{1}{298}\right) \right) \\
 &= 21012,789 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 21012,789 = 77050,506 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. $\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{973} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 24,72(973 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2} (973^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{973} - \frac{1}{298}\right) \right) \\
 &= 22580,902 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{0,173}{159,692} \times 22580,902 \\
 &= 24,462 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total entalpi keluar = 12703162,35 Kkal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \text{Total entalpi keluar} - (\text{Entalpi masuk} + \text{Panas reaksi}) \\
 &= 12703162,35 - (6004853,359 + (-820795552)) \\
 &= 827493861 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panas sesungguhnya yang diperlukan} &= (6004853,359 + 827493861) - 12703162,35 \\
 &= 820795552 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi Klin = 30%

$$= 820795552 / 0,3 = 2713657477$$

Panas masuk = Panas keluar

Entalpi masuk + Panas reaksi + Panas pembakaran = Entalpi keluar + Q loss

$$6004853,359 + 820795552 + 2713657477 = 12703162,35 + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 3527754720 \text{ Kkal}$$

Pemakaian bahan bakar digunakan Bunker C.Oil.

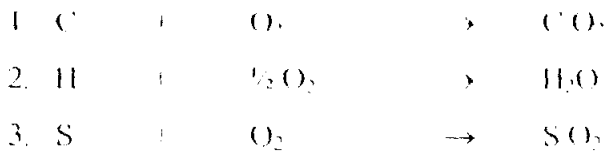
Menghitung pemakaian bahan bakar untuk rotary kiln.

Dari fig.5 , tabel 9-11, Perry edisi 3 :

Komposisi Bunker C.Oil :

C	= 86,47	O ₂	= 0,27	H ₂	= 11,65
N ₂	= 0,24	S	= 1,35	Ash	= 0,02

Reaksi pembakaran:



Hv = 18500 Btu/lb = 10227,78 Kkal/kg (Perry ed 3, hlm 16,29)

Exces udara yang dipakai 20% untuk pembakaran:

C	= 86,47 % x 100	86,47 Kg	7,2 Kgmol
H ₂	= 11,65% x 100	11,65 Kg	5,78 Kgmol
N ₂	= 0,24 % x 100	0,27 Kg	0,008 Kgmol
S	= 1,35% x 100	1,35 Kg	0,042 Kgmol
O ₂	= 0,27 % x 100	0,27 Kg	0,008 Kgmol
Ash	0,02 % x 100	0,02 Kg	0,02 Kgmol

Kebutuhan udara yang dipakai reaksi 1,2 dan 3 :

$$= 7,2 + (\frac{1}{2} + 5,78) + 0,042$$

$$= 10,132 \text{ Kgmol}$$

O₂ dari Bunker C.Oil = 0,008 Kgmol

Jadi Kebutuhan udara yang dipakai reaksi 1,2 dan 3 :

$$= 10,132 - 0,008 = 10,124 \text{ Kgmol}$$

$$20\% \text{ Excess} \quad 1,2 \times 10,124 = 12,149 \text{ Kgmol} \quad 388,768 \text{ Kg}$$

$$O_2 \text{ kelebihan yang terbuang} = 12,149 - 10,132$$

$$= 2,017 \text{ Kgmol} \quad 54,544 \text{ Kg}$$

Udara mengandung : O₂ = 21% dan N₂ = 79%

$$N_2 \text{ dari udara} = 79/21 \times 12,149 = 45,7 \text{ Kgmol} = 1279,684 \text{ Kg}$$

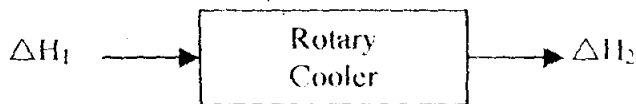
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total N}_2 \text{ yang ada} & \quad \text{dari udara} + \text{dari Bunker C Oil} \\ & \quad 1279,684 + 0,24 \\ & \quad 1279,924 \text{ Kg} \quad \quad \quad 45,7116 \text{ Kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total udara} & \quad = (388,768 + 1279,924) \text{ Kg} \\ & \quad = 1668,692 \text{ Kg} \\ & \quad = (12,149 + 5,7) \text{ Kgmol} \\ & \quad = 57,85 \text{ Kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah fuel oil yang dibutuhkan} & \quad \text{Panas sesungguhnya : H}_y \\ & \quad = 2713657477 : 10277,78 \\ & \quad = 264031,4812 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah udara yang diperlukan} & \quad = 264031,4812 / 100 \times 1668,692 \\ & \quad = 4405872,204 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

IX. ROTARY COOLER



ΔH_1 Entalpi masuk pada suhu 700°C

$$\text{Total } \Delta H_1 = 8836516,352 \text{ Kkal}$$

ΔH_2 Entalpi keluar pada suhu $40^\circ\text{C} = 313^\circ\text{K}$

a. $\Delta H \text{ AlF}_3$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{60689,699}{84} \times 17,96 \times (40 - 25) \\ & = 194640,534 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

b. $\Delta H \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \frac{2,898}{141,96} \times 44,8 \times (40 - 25) \\ & = 13,72 \text{ Kkal} \end{aligned}$$

c. $\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{313} 10,87 + 0,008712T - 241200T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 10,87(313 - 298) + \frac{0,008712}{2} (313^2 - 298^2) - 241200 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{313} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right) \\
 &= 164,184 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 164,184 = 602,036 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. $\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{298}^{313} 24,72 + 0,01604T - 423400T^{-2} \, dT \\
 &= 24,72(313 - 298) + \frac{0,01604}{2} (313^2 - 298^2) - 423400 \left(-\left(\frac{1}{313} - \frac{1}{298} \right) \right) \\
 &= 376,213 \text{ Kkal/kgmol} \\
 &= \frac{0,173}{159,692} \times 376,213 \\
 &= 0,407 \text{ Kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total entalpi keluar = 195242,978 Kkal

Panas yang diserap udara pendingin = 8641273,374 Kkal

Suhu bahan masuk = 700⁰C

Suhu bahan keluar = 40⁰C

Suhu udara keluar = 105⁰C

(Estimasi dari Modern Chemical Process, hlm 107.)

Jumlah udara yang diperlukan = 8641273,374 / 0,25 (105-30)

= 460867,913 Kkal

Panas udara masuk = 460867,913 x 0,25 (30-25)

= 576084,8916 Kkal

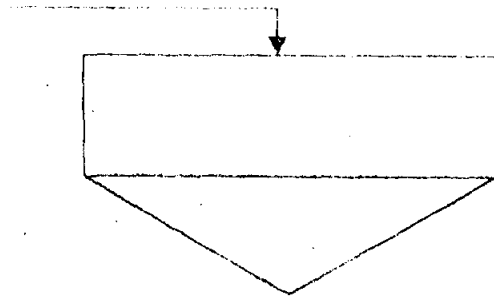
Panas udara keluar = 460867,913 x 0,25 (105-25) = 9217358,26 Kkal

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN

APPENDIX C
PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN

1. STORAGE (E-110)



1. Fungsi : Untuk menampung sementara $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$
2. Type : Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis, bagian atas terbuka dan bagian bawah dihubungkan dengan screw conveyor
3. Data : Kapasitas : 57972,662 Kg/hari - 1739179,86 Kg/bulan
Bulk Density : 147,95 lb/cuft

Perhitungan:

Lubang pengeluaran = 30 in

Sudut konis = 45°

Tinggi H = $\frac{1}{2} D - R$

Berat bahan : 57972,662 Kg/hari - 1739179,86 Kg/bulan

= 127806,53 lb/hari - 3834195,915 lb/bulan

3 bulan penampungan : $3834195,915 \times 3$

= 11502587,76 lb

Volume bahan : $\frac{11502587,76}{147,9591} = 77746,453$ cuft = 581621,2167 gallon

Safety allowance = 10 % (Vilbrandt, hlm 152)

= $1,1 \times 77746,453 = 85521,098$ cuft = 147781,83 in³

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat bahan} &= 85521,098 \times 147,95 = 12652846,49 \text{ lb} \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= (1/3 \times \pi R^2 H + 1/3 \pi r^2 h) + \pi R^3 ; r = 30/2 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ m} \\
 H &= 1/2 D = R \\
 &= 1/3 \pi R^3 + 1/3 \pi r^3 + \pi R^3 \\
 &= 4/3 \pi R^3 + 1/3 \pi r^3 \\
 &= 4,1867 R^3 + 3532,5 = \text{volume} = 147781,8351 \\
 H &= 1/2 D = R \\
 147781,8351 &= 4,1867 R^3 \\
 R^3 &= 35297,92 \\
 R &= 32,8 \text{ in} = 2,73 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Diameter} &= 2 \times R \\
 &= 2 \times 32,8 \text{ in} = 65,6 \text{ in} = 5,46 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi bahan dalam silinder} &= H = R = 65,6 \text{ in} = 5,46 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} &= (R - 15) \text{ in} = (65,6 - 15) \text{ in} = 50,6 \text{ in} = 4,216 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki} &= \text{Tinggi tangki} \\
 &= (5,46 + 4,216) \text{ ft} = 9,676 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tekanan vertikal, Ps} = \frac{R \cdot \rho b \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right)}{2 \mu^1 K^1} \left(1 - e^{-2 \mu^1 K^1 ZT} \right) \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe, hlm 248})$$

Dimana : Ps = Tekanan vertikal pada dasar bejana (lb/in²)
 ρb = Bulk density bahan (lb/in³)
 μ¹ = Friksi koefisien = 0,35 - 0,55 ; diambil 0,45
 K¹ = Ratio pressure = 0,38 - 0,68 ; diambil 0,50
 ZT = Tinggi total material (ft)
 R = Jari-jari (ft)

$$P_s = \frac{5,46 \times 147,95}{2 \times 0,45 \times 0,5} \times (1 - e^{-0,45 \times 0,5 \times 1,4795})$$

$$= 957,091 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2} = 6,644 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$

Tekanan lateral pada tangki

$$P_l = K \times P_s$$

$$0,5 \times 6,644 = 3,32 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\text{Tekanan total} = P_{\text{total}} = P_s + P_l$$

$$= (6,644 + 3,32) \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 9,966 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\text{Tekanan design} = P_{\text{design}} = 1,5 \times P_{\text{total}}$$

$$= 1,5 \times 9,966 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$14,94 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tebal Silinder :

$$T_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f_e \times P} + C$$

$$= \frac{14,94 \times 65,6}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,173 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal plate = $\frac{3}{8}$ in

Tebal konis :

$$T_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f_e \times \cos \alpha} + C$$

$$= \frac{14,94 \times 65,6}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 \times 0,707} + 0,125$$

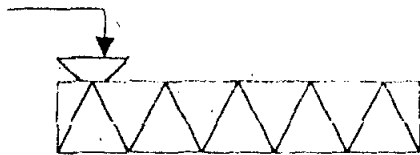
$$= 0,1928 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal plate = $\frac{3}{4}$ in

Jadi spesifikasi $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ storage :

- a. Kapasitas : 85521,098 cuft
- b. Diameter silinder : 65,6 m
- c. Diameter lubang silinder : 30 in
- d. Tinggi silinder : 32,8 m
- e. Tinggi konus : 50,6 m
- f. Tebal silinder : 1/4 in
- g. Tebal konus : 1/4 in
- h. Bahan : Carbon steel
- i. Jumlah : 1

2. $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ SCREW CONVEYOR (J-111)



1. Fungsi : Mengeluarkan $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ dari $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ storage menuju reaktor
2. Type : Plant Spout or Clutes
3. Data : Kapasitas : 57972,662 Kg/hari = 2415,52 Kg/jam
Elevansi : Horizontal
Bulk Density : 147,95 lb/cuft

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate pengeluaran} = 2415,52 \text{ Kg/jam} = 5325,27 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{5325,27}{147,95} = 35,99 \text{ cuft/jam} = 0,599 \text{ cuft/menit}$$

$$\text{Panjang screw} = 15 \text{ ft}$$

$$Hp = \frac{Cx \cdot Lx \cdot Wx \cdot F}{33000}$$

Dimana :

C : Kapasitas screw conveyor , cuft/menit

L : Panjang, ft

W : berat material, lb/cuft

F : Material faktor ≈ 2

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

$$= \frac{0,599 \times 15 \times 147,95 \times 2}{33000}$$

$$= 0,0806 \text{ Hp}$$

$Hp < 2$, maka dikalikan 2 menjadi:

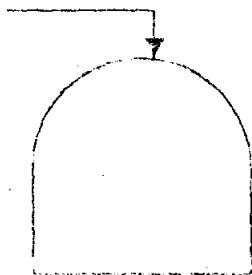
$Hp = 2 \times 0,0806 = 0,161 \text{ Hp}$ dengan tambahan rata-rata 0,75 Hp

Maka digunakan tenaga penggerak = $0,161 + 0,75 = 0,911 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$

Jadi spesifikasi Screw Conveyor :

- Jenis : Plain Spout or Clutes
- Kapasitas : 2415,52 Kg/jam
- Class material : d
- Speed : 12 Rpm
- Diameter : 9 in
- Power : 1 Hp
- Jumlah alat : 1

3. STORAGE (F-112)



- Fungsi : Menampung sementara larutan H_2SiF_6 selama 10 hari kebutuhan

2. Type : Tangki vertikal dengan tutup atas dished dan bawah datar

3. Data : Kebutuhan/ hari = 26352,64 Kg

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 83,65 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Digunakan 2 buah tangki, jadi masing-masing untuk 5 hari operasi

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{26352,64}{0,4536} \times 83,65 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 5 = 43633,02 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 43633,02 \text{ cuft} = 326418,658 \text{ gallon}$$

Safety allowance = 10%

$$\text{Maka volume tangki} = 1,1 \times 43633,02$$

$$= 47996,322 \text{ cuft}$$

Mencari diameter tangki

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = H = 1,2D \text{ tangki}$$

$$H = 1,5 \times D \rightarrow V = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$$

$$\pi/4 \times D^2 \times 1,5 \times D = \pi/4 \times D^3$$

$$47996,322 = 0,785 \times 1,5 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 40761,2 \rightarrow D = 34,41 \text{ ft}$$

$$Rc = (D-0,5)$$

$$= (34,41 - 0,5) \text{ ft} = 33,915 \text{ ft}$$

$$h = Rc \sqrt{\left(Rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4} \right)}$$

$$= 33,915 \sqrt{\left(33,915^2 - \frac{34,41^2}{4} \right)}$$

$$= 4,688 \text{ ft}$$

$$V = 1,05 h^2 (3Rc - h)$$

$$= 1,05 (4,688)^2 (3 \times 33,915 - 4,688)$$

$$= 2239,73 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V_{\text{sylinder}} = (47996,322 - 2239,73) \text{ cuft}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$= 45756,591 \text{ cuft} \quad w = 4 \times 10^3 \times 1$$

$$45756,591 = 0,785 \times (34,41)^2 \times T$$

$$T = 49,22 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total} = 49,22 + 4,688$$

$$= 53,916 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari tekanan design:

$$\text{Tinggi liquid} = 53,916 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{proses}} = \rho \times g/gc \times h/144$$

$$= 66,58 \times 1 \times 53,916/144$$

$$= 24,928 \text{ psi}$$

Safety = 20%

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 24,928 \text{ psi} = 29,91 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal shell

$$T_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot e - P} + C$$

Digunakan Carbon Steel Sa-283 grade C

$$f = 12750 \quad C = 2/16 \text{ (faktor korosi)}$$

$$e = 0,85 \text{ (Walded butt joint)}$$

$$T_s = \frac{29,91 \times 34,41 \times 12}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,85 - 29,91} + \frac{2}{16}$$

$$= 0,69 \text{ in}$$

Didunakan tebal = 1 in

Tebal Dished - Head

$$T_d = \frac{W \times P \times R_c}{2 \times f \times 0,85} + C \rightarrow r_c = 0,06 R_c$$

$$\frac{r_c}{R_c} = 0,06; \quad W = 1,8$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

$$Td = \frac{1,8 \times 29,91 \times 12 \times 33,915}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,85} + \frac{2}{16}$$

$$= 1,135 \text{ m}$$

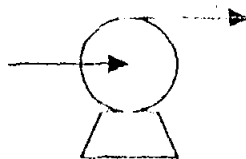
Dipinnakan tebal 1 1/2 in

Jadi spesifikasi H₂SiF₆ solution storage .

- a. Type : Tungki vertikal dengan tutup atas dished dan bawah datar
- b. Kapasitas maksimum : 359060,5238 gallon
- c. Dimensi :

Diameter Shell	: 34,41 ft
Tinggi total	: 53,916 ft
Tebal shell	: 1 in
Tebal dished	: 1 1/2 in
- d. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel lapis plastik
- e. Jumlah : 2

4. PUMP (L-113)



Fungsi : Memompa larutan H₂SiF₆ dari H₂SiF₆ solution storage menuju heater

Perhitungan .

$$\rho : 83,65 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu : 2,96 \text{ cps}$$

Kebutuhan per hari = 263552,640 kg

Satu kali batch = 1 jam jadi jumlah batch dalam 1 hari = 24 batch/hari

Jumlah massa tiap pemompaan = 263552,640/24 = 10981,36 kg/ batch

Rate pemompaan = 60/15 x 10981,36 kg/jam

$$= 43925,44 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$43925,44 / 0,45359 \times 83,65 \text{ cuft/jam} = 1454,48 \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$10908,63 \text{ gallon / jam} = 181,81 \text{ Gpm}$$

$$= 0,4 \text{ cuft / detik}$$

$$\text{ID optimum} = 3,9 (C)^{0,15} (\rho)^{0,11}$$

$$= 3,9 (0,4)^{0,15} (83,65)^{0,11}$$

$$= 4,591 \text{ in}$$

Maka dipilih ID optimum = 5 in sch 40

$$\text{OD} = 5,563 \text{ in} = 0,462 \text{ ft} \quad \text{Luas penampang} = 0,14 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{ID} = 5,047 \text{ in} = 0,419 \text{ ft}$$

Kecepatan aliran

Kecepatan aliran mula-mula, $V_1 = 0$

$$V_2 = \frac{0,4}{0,14} = 2,9 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,419 \times 2,9 \times 83,65}{2,96 \times 6,72 \times 10^{-4}} = 51116,5 > 2100$$

Maka aliran Turbulen

Dipilih pipa komersial steel ($e = 0,00015$)

Didapat $e/d = 0,0004$; $f = 0,018$

Panjang pipa lurus = 100 ft ; 4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 30$

$$L_e = 3 \times 30 \times 0,419 \text{ ft} = 37,71 \text{ ft}$$

Total panjang equivalent = 137,71 ft

$$Z_1 = 1 \text{ ft}; \quad Z_2 = 21 \text{ ft}; \quad \Delta Z = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}; \quad P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}; \quad \Delta P = 0$$

a. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa (Peter, hlm 483)

$$f = \frac{2x}{g_c x D} \frac{f_x V^2 x L}{D}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{32,17x} \frac{0,018x 2,9^2 x 137,71}{0,419} = 1,55 \text{ ft}$$

b. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$f_c = \frac{K_c \alpha V^2}{2x \text{ gc}}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \alpha \cdot 2,9^2}{2x \cdot 1x \cdot 32,17} = 0,065 \text{ ft}$$

c. Friksi karena perluasan (Enlargement)

Aliran turbulenti, maka $\alpha = 1$

$$f_c = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)^2}{2x \text{ gc}}$$

$$= \frac{(2,9 - 0)^2}{2x \cdot 1x \cdot 32,17} = 0,13 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,13 + 0,065 + 1,55 = 1,75 \text{ ft}$$

Dari Peters, hlm 487

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2x \text{ gc}} - \frac{V_1^2}{2x \text{ gc}} + P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1 + \Sigma F = W_0$$

$P_1 = P_2 =$ Tekanan atmosfer ; $V_1 = V_2$ (Liquid dianggap non compressible)

Maka : $P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1 = 0$; Persamaan menjadi :

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2x \text{ gc}} - \frac{V_1^2}{2x \text{ gc}} = W_0 + \Sigma F$$

$$V_2 = 2,9 \text{ ft/detik} ; V_1 = 0 ; AV = 2,9 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$1x \cdot 20 + (2,9)^2 / (2x \cdot 32,17) + 1,75 = dW_0$$

$dW_0 = 29,7 \times 11$, dari Peter hlm 520 didapat.

$$Hp = \frac{Hx \cdot Sgx \cdot gpm}{3960}$$

Efisiensi pompa dengan 181,81 gpm = 70%, maka:

$$Hp = \frac{21,9 \times 1,36 \times 181,81}{3960 \times 0,7} = 1,9 \text{ Hp}$$

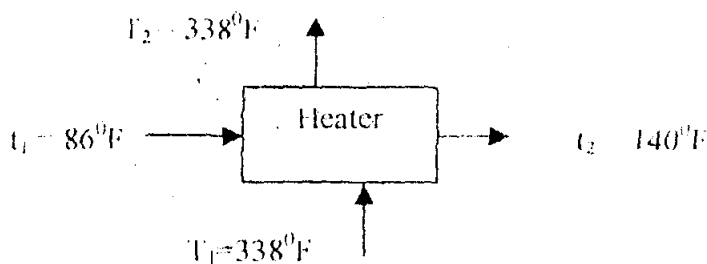
efisiensi motor = 84 % = $1,9 / 0,84 = 2,3 \text{ hp}$

Digunakan motor penggerak = 2,5 Hp

Jadi spesifikasi H_2SiF_6 Pump:

- Diámetro pipa : 5 in sch 40
- Rate : 181,81 gpm
- Power : 2,5 Hp
- Jenis : Centrifugal
- Bahan : Carbon Steel
- Jumlah : 1

5. HEATER (E-114)



Fungsi : Untuk memanaskan larutan H_2SiF_6

Type : Shell and Tube

Perhitungan :

Neraca Panas :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{m larutan } \text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6 &= 263552,64 \text{ Kg/hari} = 10981,36 \text{ Kg/jam} = 24209,506 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 6,724 \text{ lb/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M steam} &= 94,74 \text{ Kg/hari} = 3,9475 \text{ Kg/jam} = 8,7026 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 2,41 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 1021482,455 \text{ Kkal/hari} = 42561,768 \text{ Kkal/jam}$$

168788,741 btu/jam

$$LMTD = \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_2)}}$$

$$LMTD = \frac{(338 - 86) - (338 - 140)}{\ln \frac{(338 - 86)}{(338 - 140)}} = 223,91^\circ F$$

$$\Delta t = 223,91^\circ F$$

$$T_c = 338^\circ F$$

$$t_c = (86 + 140)/2 = 113^\circ F$$

$$OD \text{ tube} = 1 \text{ in ; 10 BWG (Kern, tabel 10)}$$

$$ID \text{ tube} = 0,732 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$a'' = 0,2618$$

Dari Kern untuk Square Pitch

$$P_T = 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$N_T \text{ standar} = 122 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Passes} = 6$$

$$ID \text{ shell} = 19,25 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Triax } U_D = 10$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T} = \frac{168788,741}{10 \times 223,91} = 159,669$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube} = \frac{A}{a'' L} = \frac{159,669}{0,2618 \times 12} = 50,824$$

$$U_D \text{ terkoreksi} = \frac{50,824}{122} = 4,16$$

$$U_D = 4,16$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T} = \frac{168788,741}{4,16 \times 223,91} = 383,278$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube} = \frac{A}{a'' L} = \frac{383,278}{0,2618 \times 12} = 122$$

$$U_D \text{ terkoreksi} = \frac{122}{122} = 1,16$$

Shell, Steam

$$= P_T \text{ OD} = 1 \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 19,25 = 14,4375$$

$$\frac{ID \times C \times B}{144 \times T_s} = \frac{19,25 \times 1/4 \times 14,4375}{144 \times 1 \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 0,3860 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$s = \frac{W}{as} = \frac{8,7026}{0,3860} = 22,545 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$$

Pada $T_c = 338^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$= 0,021 \times 2,419 = 0,05082 \text{ lb/jam ft}$$

$$e = 0,72/12 = 0,06$$

$$= 0,47$$

$$= 0,01395$$

$$cs = \frac{D \times Cs}{\mu} = \frac{0,06 \times 22,545}{0,05082}$$

$$= 26,617$$

$$l = 22,69$$

$$\left(\frac{C}{K} \frac{\mu}{K}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0,47 \times 0,05082}{0,01395}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$1,196$$

$$\frac{l}{e} = JH \left(\frac{K}{Ds}\right) \left(\frac{C}{K} \frac{\mu}{K}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 22,69 \left(\frac{0,01395}{0,06}\right) 1,196$$

$$= 6,31$$

$$= t_c + \frac{h_o \phi_s}{\frac{h_i \phi_t}{\phi_t} + \frac{h_o \phi_s}{\phi_s}} (T_c - t)$$

$$= 113 + \frac{6,31}{41,268 + 6,31} (338 - 113)$$

42,84^oF

rencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Tube, Larutan H₂SO₄

$$a't = 0,421$$

$$at = \frac{M \times a't}{144 \times n}$$

$$\frac{122 \times 0,421}{144 \times 6} = 0,0594 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Gt = \frac{W}{at} = \frac{24209,506}{0,0594}$$

$$= 407564,4 \text{ lb/jam ft}$$

Pada $t_c = 113^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$\mu = 0,608 \times 2,491 = 1,47 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$C = 0,7046 \text{ btu/lb}$$

$$D = 0,732/12 = 0,061 \text{ ft}$$

$$Re_t = \frac{D \times Gt}{\mu} = \frac{0,061 \times 40756,744}{1,47}$$

$$= 16912,66$$

$$\frac{l}{D} = \frac{12}{0,061} = 196,7213$$

$$JH = 70$$

$$\left(\frac{C}{K} \frac{\mu}{K}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0,7046 \times 1,43}{0,0107}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 4,59$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = JH \left(\frac{K}{Ds}\right) \left(\frac{C}{K} \frac{\mu}{K}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 70 \left(\frac{0,0107}{0,061}\right) 4,59$$

$$= 56,378$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \frac{ID}{OD} = \frac{56,378 \times 0,732}{1}$$

$$= 41,268$$

Pada $T_w = 142,84^{\circ}\text{F}$
 $\mu_w = 0,035 \times 2,419 = 0,0846$

$$\phi_s = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} = \left(\frac{0,0508}{0,0846} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$= 0,931$$

$$h_o = 0,931 \times 6,31 = 5,875$$

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

$$= \frac{56,237 \cdot 5,875}{56,237 + 5,875} = 5,112$$

$$K_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c U_d} = \frac{5,112 - 4,16}{5,112 \cdot 4,16}$$

$$= 0,0447$$

Memenuhi $> 0,003$)

Menghitung pressure drop

Shell, Steam

$$f_{res} = 26,617$$

$$= 0,015$$

$$L + 1 = 1/3 \times 12$$

$$12/7,5 \times 12 = 19,2$$

$$\rho_{\text{steam}} = 0,0677 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 0,0677/62,5 = 0,00108$$

$$N = 19,25/12 = 1,604$$

$$P_s = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D \cdot (N + 1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot s \cdot \phi_s}$$

$$= \frac{0,015 \cdot (22,545)^2 \cdot 1,604 \cdot 19,2}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,06 \cdot 0,00108 \cdot 0,931}$$

$$= 4,038 \text{ psi}$$

Pada $t_w = 142,84^{\circ}\text{F}$

$$\mu_w = 1,49$$

$$\phi_s = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} = \left(\frac{1,147}{1,49} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$= 0,9975$$

$$h_{io} = 0,9975 \times 56,378$$

$$= 56,237$$

Tube, Larutan H_2SiF_6

$$N_{\text{ret}} = 16912,66$$

$$f = 0,00027$$

$$\rho_{\text{Larutan H}_2\text{SiF}_6} = 61,25/62,5 = 0,98 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$s = 0,156$$

$$\Delta P_T = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D \cdot L}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot s \cdot \phi_s}$$

$$= \frac{0,00027 \cdot (40756,744)^2 \cdot 12 \cdot 6}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,061 \cdot 0,0156 \cdot 0,9975}$$

$$= 0,65 \text{ psi}$$

$$\frac{v}{2g'} = 0,023$$

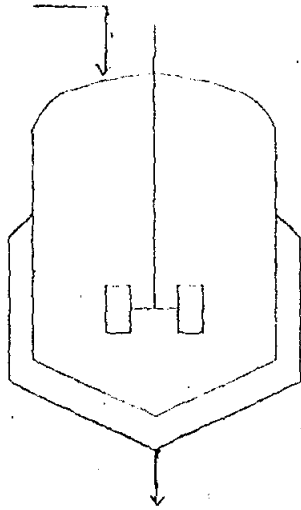
$$\Delta p_T = \frac{2 \cdot n \cdot v}{s \cdot 2g'}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 6}{0,156} \cdot 0,023 = 3,5 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = 7,5$$

Memenuhi $< 10 \text{ Psi}$

6. REAKTOR (R-120)



Fungsi : Sebagai tempat terjadinya reaksi campuran $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ dengan larutan H_2SiF_6 .

Type : Stirred Tank Reactor (STR) dilengkapi dengan jaket pemanas.

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ camp} = 1,182 \text{ Kg/l}$$

$$\text{Pada } 90^{\circ}\text{C} = 1,182 \times 0,96531 \times (2,20458 / 0,03531) = 71,2381 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume reaktor} = \frac{327149,965}{0,4536 \times 71,2381} = 10124,218 \frac{\text{cuft}}{\text{hari}} = 7,03 \frac{\text{cuft}}{20 \text{ min}}$$

Allowance antara 70-90%, ditetapkan 80%, maka:

$$\text{Volume rektor} = \frac{7,03}{0,8} = 8,78 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dish bottom + dish head} &= \frac{2 \times \pi D^3}{24} \\ &= 2 \times 0,130833 D^3 = 0,261666 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume dish bottom} = \text{Volume dish head} = \frac{0,261666 D^3}{2} = 0,130833 D^3$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = 8,78 - 0,26166 D^3$$

Penentuan diameter reaktor

$$\text{Tinggi liquid di shell} = B \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total liquid} = \text{Tinggi liq di dish bottom} + \text{Tinggi liq di shell}$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid dish} = \text{Tinggi dish} = \frac{1}{4} D \text{ (Hesse, hlm 92)}$$

$$\text{Maka total tinggi liq} = \frac{1}{4} D + B = 1 D$$

$$B = 0,75 D$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid di shell} = \text{Volume liquid di shell} / \text{Luas}$$

$$0,75 D = \frac{8,78 - 0,26166 D^3}{\frac{1}{4} D^2 \pi}$$

$$0,75 D = 11,18 D^{-2} - 0,1666 D$$

Maka persamaan menjadi:

$$0,9166 D = 11,18 D^{-2}, \text{ persamaan ini dikalikan } D^2 \text{ menjadi:}$$

$$0,9166 D^3 = 11,18$$

$$D = 2,3 \text{ ft} = 27,63 \text{ in} = 69,9 \text{ cm}$$

Penentuan tinggi reaktor

$$\text{Tinggi liquid di dish} = 0,75 D$$

$$= 0,75 (2,3) \text{ ft} = 1,725 \text{ ft} = 20,7 \text{ in} = 52,57 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid dish} = \text{Tinggi dish} = \frac{1}{4} D$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (2,3) \text{ ft} = 0,57 \text{ ft} = 6,9 \text{ in} = 17,524 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid total} = (1,725 + 0,57) \text{ ft} = 2,295 \text{ ft} = 27,54 \text{ in} = 69,94 \text{ cm}$$

= Diameter reaktor (sesuai)

$$\text{Volume shell} = 8,18 - 0,26166 D^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell} = \frac{8,18 - 0,26166 D^3}{\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2}$$

$$= \frac{26,36 - 0,26166 D^3}{0,785 D^2}$$

$$= 11,18 D^{-2} - 0,333 D$$

Harga-D = 2,3 ft dimasukkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka tinggi shell} &= 11,8 D^2 = 0,333 D \\ &= 1,34 \text{ ft} = 16,17 \text{ in} = 41,06 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total reaktor} = (1,34 + (2 \times 0,57)) = 2,48 \text{ ft}$$

Luas dish head = Luas dish bottom

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1,09 D^2 \\ &= 1,09 (2,3)^2 = 5,76 \text{ ft}^2 = 830,31 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan tekanan, tebal, ier

a. Penentuan tekanan design

$$\text{Tinggi liq total maksimum} = \text{Tinggi total reaktor} = 2,48 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tekanan total} = \text{Tekanan Operasi} + \text{Tekanan hidrostatik}$$

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho H}{144} = \frac{71,2381 \times 2,48}{144} = 1,22 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\text{Tekanan operasi} = \text{Tekanan udara luar}$$

$$\text{Tekanan design} = 20\% \text{ berlebih (Rase and Barrow, hlm 208)}$$

$$P = 1,2 \times 1,22 = 1,47 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

b. Penentuan tebal shell

Bahan : Carbon Stell

Untuk sambungan digunakan Double Welded Joint dengan $e = 0,8$

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot e \cdot P} + C \\ &= \frac{1,47 \times (2,3 \times 12)}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 \times 1,47} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,126 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Check terhadap tebal minimum (Hesse, pers 4-1)

$$t_{\min} = \frac{D + 100}{1000} = \frac{(2,3 \times 12) + 100}{1000} = 0,127 \text{ in}$$

Maka dipilih tebal shell = 3/16 = 0,1875 in

$$D_o = D_i + 2(0,1875)$$

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$$= ((2,3 \times 12) + (2 \times 0,1875)) \text{ m}$$

$$= 27,97 \text{ m} = 2,33 \text{ ft}$$

c. Penentuan tebal head

Untuk ellipsoidal dish, menurut Hesse pers 1-4.

$$T_s = \frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{D}{f_c}$$

$$= \frac{1,47}{2} \times \frac{(2,3 \times 12)}{12750 \times 0,8} \cdot \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,126 \text{ m}$$

Untuk keamanan dipilih tebal = 0,1875 m

Pemilihan Sistem Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk Turbin flat six Blade dengan Baffle. Perbandingan antara tangki dengan diameter tangki = 1:3, maka diameter impeller :

$$2,3 \times 12 / 3 = 9,2 \text{ m} = 0,23 \text{ m} = 0,76 \text{ ft}$$

Direncanakan putaran pengaduk 300 rpm = 5 rps

Check : $V = \pi \times D \times N$

$$= \pi \times 0,23 \times 300/\text{menit}$$

$$294 \text{ m/menit}$$

Untuk Turbin V = 200 - 300 m/menit, maka memenuhi syarat

Penentuan jumlah lengan pengaduk

$$\text{Jumlah lengan pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquid} \times \text{sg}}{\text{Diameter tangki}}$$

$$= \frac{2,3 \times 71,2381}{2,3} = 62,4 = 1,14 \text{ buah}$$

Ditetapkan 2 buah pengaduk

Power pengaduk

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

Keterangan :

D = Diameter pengaduk = 1,076 ft = 9,2 in

N = 300 rpm = 5 rps

ρ = 71,828 lb/cuft

μ = 0,615 cps = $4,13 \times 10^{-4}$ lb/ft sec

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(0,76)^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 71,828}{4,13 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 502274,24 \quad N_{Re} > 10^4$$

Tenaga penggerak untuk $N_{Re} > 10^4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= \frac{D^3 N^3 \rho}{550 g_c} \\ &= \frac{1,3 \cdot 71,828 \cdot 4^3 \cdot (0,76)^3}{550 \cdot 32,2} = 0,385 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor penggerak 80%, maka tenaga penggerak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hp} &= \frac{0,385}{0,8} \text{ Hp} \\ &= 0,481 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk keamanan digunakan 1 Hp

Menentukan sistem pemanas

Diameter impeller = 0,76 ft

Konduktifitas larutan = 0,34 Btu/j. ft⁻¹°F/ft (Kern, tabel 4)

Viskositas = 4,84 lb/ft.j

N = 5 rps = 14400 Rphr

ρ = 71,828 lb/cuft

C_p = 0,7 btu/lb °F

Menentukan koefisien perpindahan panas

Untuk pemanas yang dilengkapi pengaduk, digunakan pers 20.5 a, Kern, hlm 722

$$\text{Heating} = h_c = \frac{0,00285 U^2 N \rho}{\mu}$$

$$h_c = 0,00285 (540306) = 1540 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk steam : $h_{io} = 1500 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

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

$$= \frac{1540 \times 1500}{1540 + 1500} = 760 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$R_d = 0,001 \text{ hhd} = 1/0,001 = 1000$ (Kern, hlm 845)

$$U_d = \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d}$$

$$= \frac{760 \times 1000}{760 + 1000} = 432 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Waktu pemanasan = 20 menit = 0,33 jam

Suhu bahan masuk = $30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F} = t_1$

Suhu bahan keluar = $90^\circ\text{C} = 194^\circ\text{F} = t_2$

Suhu steam = $190^\circ\text{C} = 338^\circ\text{F} = T_1$

Panas yang dibutuhkan = 1289396,088 Kkaal/hari = 213193,797 btu/jam

$$\ln \frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2} = \frac{U A \Phi}{M C}$$

$$\ln \frac{338 - 86}{338 - 194} = \frac{432 A \cdot 0,33}{22654,62 \cdot 0,7}$$

$$\ln \frac{162}{54} = \frac{86,625 A}{15858,234}$$

$$1,098 = 0,059 A$$

$$A = 18,39 \text{ ft}^2$$

Digunakan jacket pemanas

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas Dish Bottom} \quad A &= 1,09 D^2 \\ &= 1,09 (2,3)^2 \\ &= 5,76 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

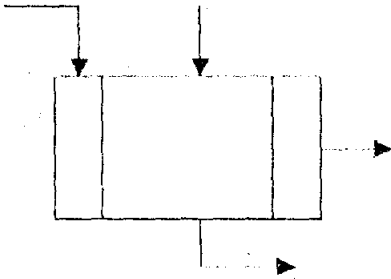
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas jacket di shell} &= (18,39 - 5,76) \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 12,63 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Jacket di shell} &= \frac{\text{Luas jacket di shell}}{\text{Keliling silinder}} \\ &= \frac{12,63}{\pi D} = \frac{12,63}{\pi \cdot 2,3} = 1,749 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi spesifikasi reaktor

- a. Type : Stirred Tank Reactor (STR) dilengkapi dengan jacket pemanas
- b. Kapasitas : 197,199 gallon
- c. Dimensi :
 - Diameter reaktor : 2,03 ft
 - Tinggi reaktor : 2,48 ft
 - Tebal shell : 3/16 in
 - Tebal dished : 0,1875 m
- d. Tekanan design : 1,47 lb/in²
- e. Putaran pengaduk : 4 rps
- f. Jacket pemanas :
 - Luas Jacket di Shell = 12,63 ft²
 - Tinggi Jacket di Shell = 1,749 ft
- g. Tenaga penggerak : 1 Hp
- h. Tinggi Liquid : 2,295 ft
- i. Tinggi reaktor : 2,48 ft
- j. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel
- k. Jumlah : 1 buah

7. CENTRIFUGE (H-121)



Fungsi : untuk memisahkan cake dari filtratnya

Jumlah cake = 29105,576 kg / hari

= 29,106 ton/hari = 1,213 ton / jam

Densitas cake = 108,87 lb/cuft

Jumlah filtrat = 385361,115 kg / hari = 16,05 ton / jam = 35398,63 lb / jam

Densitas filtrat = 69,717 lb / cuft

Dasar pemilihan sesuai dengan Perry edisi V halaman 19-89

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume filtrat} &= \frac{35398,63 \text{ lb / jam}}{69,717 \text{ lb / cuft}} = 507,747 \text{ cuft / jam} \\ &= 3798,458 \text{ galon / jam} = 63,31 \text{ gallon / menit} \approx 64 \text{ Gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah alat didasarkan jumlah filtrat

Dari Perry edisi V tabel 19-29 didapat jumlah filtrat 25 - 150 gpm

Rata - rata jumlah filtrat = $(150 + 25) / 2 = 87,5 \text{ gpm}$

Jumlah alat untuk 24 jam kerja = $(64 / 87,5) \text{ gpm} = 0,73 \text{ buah} \approx 1 \text{ buah}$

Didasarkan jumlah cake

Dari Perry edisi V tabel 19-29 jumlah cake 0,4 - 4 ton / jam

$$\text{Rata - rata jumlah cake} = \frac{4 + 0,4}{2,2} = 2,2 \text{ ton / jam}$$

1,213 ton / jam

Jumlah alat = $\frac{1,213 \text{ ton / jam}}{2,2 \text{ ton / jam}} = 0,55 \text{ buah} \approx 1 \text{ buah}$

untuk cadangan dan lain - lain maka digunakan 2 buah

Spesifikasi lainnya sesuai dengan tabel 19 - 29

Type : Nozzle discharge centrifuge

Diameter bowl : 16 in

Speed : 6250 rpm

Filtrat output : 25 - 150 gpm

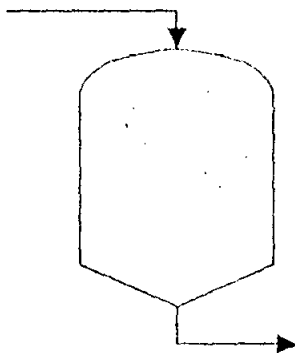
Cake output : 0,4 - 4 ton / jam

Tenaga penggerak : 40 Hp

Bahan : Steel

Jumlah : 2 buah

8. TANGKI PENAMPUNG SEMENTARA (F-122)



Fungsi : menampung larutan hasil centrifuge

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished dan tutup bawah Berbentuk konis

Kondisi operasi : suhu masuk 77°F

Tekanan : 1 atm

Perhitungan :

Waktu tinggal = 5 jam

Laju alir larutan = 385361,115Kg/ hari = 849567,111lb/ hari

Jumlah larutan dalam tangki = 849567,111lb

ρ larutan = 69,72 lb/ft³

Volume larutan = $M/\rho = 849567,111\text{lb} / 69,72 = 12216,077 \text{ ft}^3$

Volume liquid = Volume shell + Volume konis

12216,077 = $\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H + \pi D^3 / 24 \text{ tg } 45^\circ$

12216,077 = $0,78 D^2 H + 0,13 D^3$

12216,077 = $0,910 D^3$

$$H = D = 23,766 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan operasi = $\frac{\rho H}{144} = \frac{69,72 \times 23,766}{144} = 11,478 \text{ lb/in}^2$

P design = 1,5 x Poperasi

$$= 1,5 \times 11,478 = 17,217 \text{ Psi}$$

Bahan : Carbon Steel

Untuk sambungan digunakan Double Welded Joint dengan e = 0,8

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f_e \cdot P} + C$$

$$= \frac{17,217 \times (23,766 \times 12)}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,365 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal standar = 0,5 in

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah = 0,5 in

Jadi spesifikasi tangki penampung sementara :

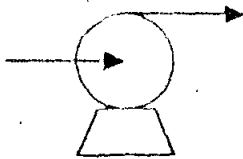
a. Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished dan tutup bawah Berbentuk konis

b. Diameter shell : 23,766 ft

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- c. Tebal shell : 0,5 in
 d. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon stell

9.1.3.3. CENTRIFUGAL PUMP (1-123)



Fungsi : Memompa filtrat dari centrifuge silika menuju evaporator

Perhitungan :

$$\rho : 69,72 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu : 2,7 \text{ cps}$$

kebutuhan perhari = 385361,115 kg

satu kali batch = 6 jam. Jadi jumlah batch dalam 1 hari = $24/6 = 4$ batch/hari

Jumlah massa tiap pemompaan = $385361,115 / 4 = 96340,3$ kg/batch

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate pemompaan} &= 60/90 \times 96340,3 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 64226,85 \text{ kg/jam} = 64226,85 / (0,45359 \times 69,72) \text{ cuft/jam} \\ &= 15237,3 \text{ gallon/jam} = 253 \text{ gpm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 (0,6)^{0,45} (69,72)^{0,13} \\ &= 9,8 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka dipilih ID optimum = 10 in sch 40

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 10,75 \text{ in} &= 0,89 \text{ ft} & \text{Luas penampang} &= 0,55 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 10,02 \text{ in} &= 0,84 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Kecepatan aliran

Kecepatan aliran mula-mula, $V_1 = 0$

$$V_2 = \frac{0,6}{0,55} = 1,1 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \cdot V \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,84 \times 1,1 \times 69,72}{2,7 \times 1,62 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 146545,31 > 2100$$

Maka aliran Turbulen

Dipilih pipa komersial steel ($e = 0,00015$)

Didapat $\epsilon/d = 0,00051$; $f = 0,024$

Panjang pipa lurus = 110 ft, 3 buah elbow 90°, $L_e/D = 30$

$L_e = 3 \times 30 \times 0,84 \text{ ft} = 75,6 \text{ ft}$

Total panjang equivalent = 185,6 ft

$Z_1 = 2 \text{ ft}$; $Z_2 = 32 \text{ ft}$; $\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$

$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$; $P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$; $\Delta P = 0$

a. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa (Peter, hlm 483)

$$f = \frac{2x \cdot f_x \cdot V^2 x \cdot L}{gex \cdot D}$$

$$= \frac{2x \cdot 0,024x \cdot 1,1^2 x \cdot 185,6}{32,17x \cdot 0,84} = 0,4 \text{ ft}$$

b. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$f_c = \frac{K_c x \cdot V^2}{2x \cdot \alpha x \cdot gex}$$

$$= \frac{0,5x \cdot 1,1^2}{2x \cdot 1x \cdot 32,17} = 0,0094 \text{ ft}$$

c. Friksi karena perluasan (Enlargement)

Aliran turbulent, maka $\alpha = 1$

$$f_c = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)^2}{2x \cdot \alpha x \cdot gex}$$

$$= \frac{(1,1 - 0)^2}{2x \cdot 1x \cdot 32,17} = 0,019 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Sigma F = -0,4 + 0,0094 + 0,019 = 0,43 \text{ ft}$$

Dari Peters, hlm 487

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2 \times \frac{\rho}{\alpha \times gc}} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \times \frac{\rho}{\alpha \times gc}} + P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1 + \Sigma F = W_o$$

$P_1 = P_2 =$ Tekanan atmosfer ; $V_1 = V_2$ (Liquid dianggap non compressible)

Maka : $P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1 = 0$; Persamaan menjadi :

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2 \times \frac{\rho}{\alpha \times gc}} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \times \frac{\rho}{\alpha \times gc}} + W_o - \Sigma F$$

$V_2 = 1,1 \text{ ft/detik}$; $V_1 = 0$; $AV = 1,1 \text{ ft/detik}$

$$1 \times 20 + (1,1)^2 / (2 \times 32,17) + 0,43 = dW_o$$

$dW_o = 20,45 \times 11$; dari Peter, hlm 520 didapat

$$Hp = \frac{H \times S_{gx} \text{ gpm}}{3960}$$

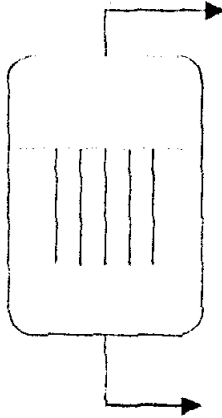
Efisiensi pompa dengan 253 gpm = 70%, maka:

$$Hp = \frac{20,45 \times 1,36 \times 253}{3960 \times 0,7} = 2,54 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Centrifuge Silika Pump:

- Diameter pipa : 10 in sch 40
- Rate : 253 gpm
- Power : 3 Hp
- Jenis : Centrifugal
- Bahan : Carbon Steel
- Jumlah : 1

10. EVAPORATOR (V-130)



Fungsi : Untuk menguapkan air dari larutan AlF_3 menjadi larutan pekat pada $90^{\circ}C$

Type : Long tube evaporator

Perhitungan:

Berat akhir larutan = 369393,044 Kg/hari = 844363,9048 lb/hari

Digunakan 1 buah alat, jadi tiap alat = 844363,9048 lb/hari

Vapour velocities (Kecepatan uap) = 0,3 ft/sec (Hugot)

Uap air yang harus diuapkan = 15968,071 Kg/hari

= 352660,89 lb/hari

= 4,0817 lb/dt

ρ larutan = 69,72 lb/cuft

Volume larutan pekat = $(844363,9048 / 69,72)$ cuft = 12141,259 cuft

Density uap air pada $90^{\circ}C$ = $194^{\circ}F$ dan tekanan 1 atm = 0,019 lb/cuft

Uap air yang harus diuapkan = $4,0817 / 0,019$ = 214,826 cuft/dt

Luas permukaan larutan = Volume / Vapour velocities

= $214,826 / 0,3$ = 716,087 ft^2

Mencari jari-jari evaporator .

Luas = $716,087 ft^2 = \pi R^2$

R = 15,097 ft

D = $2 \times 15,097$ = 30,195 ft

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

$$\text{Volume Dish} = \frac{\pi D^3}{24} = \frac{\pi (30,195)^3}{24} = 3603,73 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume silinder isi larutan pekat} = (12141,259 - 3603,73) \text{ ft}^3 \\ = 8537,521 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi silinder isi larutan pekat} = \frac{8537,521 \cdot 16,087}{11,922} = 11,922 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Allowance 75\%, maka tinggi} = 11,922 / 0,75 = 15,896 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi dish} = \frac{1}{4} D \\ = \frac{1}{4} (30,195) = 7,548 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Luas dish} = A = 1,09 D^2 \\ = 1,09 (30,195)^2 = 993,79 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Tinggi total bejana} = 15,896 + (2 \times 7,548) = 30,992 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid dalam tangki} = (11,922 + 7,548) \text{ ft} = 19,47 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho H}{144} = \frac{69,72 \times 19,47}{144} = 9,4 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\text{Tekanan design} = 20\% \text{ berlebih} \\ = 1,2 \times 7,83 = 9,4 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Untuk sambungan digunakan Double Welded Joint dengan $e = 0,8$

Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f_e \cdot P} \cdot C \\ = \frac{9,4 \times (30,195 \times 12)}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8} = 9,4 \times \frac{1}{8} \\ = 0,143 \text{ in}$$

Tebal head

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot S} + C \\
 &= \frac{9,4 \cdot x \cdot (30,195 \cdot 12)}{2 \cdot x \cdot 12750 \cdot x \cdot 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,143 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diambil $\frac{1}{4}$ in, untuk faktor keamanan

Check terhadap tebal minimum (Hesse, pers 4-4)

$$t_{\min} = \frac{D + 100}{1000} = \frac{(30,195 \cdot 12) + 100}{1000} = 0,46 \text{ m}$$

Maka dipilih tebal shell $\frac{1}{2}$ = 0,5 in

Pemilihan Sistem Pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk Turbin flat six Blade dengan Baffle. Perbandingan antara tangki dengan diameter tangki = 1:3, maka diameter impeller

$$30,195 \cdot 12 / 3 = 120,78 \text{ in} = 3,066 \text{ m}$$

Direncanakan putaran pengaduk 30 rpm = 0,5 rps

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Check : } V &= \pi \times D \times N \\
 &= \pi \times 3,066 \times 30/\text{menit} \\
 &= 288,96 \text{ m/menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk Turbin $V = 200 - 300$ m/menit, maka memenuhi syarat.

Steam pemanas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi yang harus ditambahkan} &= 2189391,993 \text{ Kj/hari} \\
 &= 91224,66 \text{ Kj/jam} = 86463,96 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan masuk} = 170,6^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan keluar} = 194^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam} = 338^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{86463,96}{250 \cdot (338 - 170,6)} = 2,06 \text{ ft}^2$$

Prarencana Pabrik Alumunium Flouride

Panjang tube diambil 5 ft; $a = 0,917 \text{ ft}^2/\text{timer}$

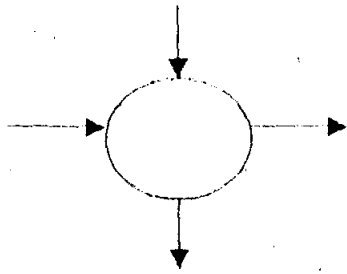
Diameter tube = 3 in

Jumlah tube = $2,06 / 0,917 = 4,8$ buah = 5 buah

Jadi spesifikasi Evaporator :

- a. Type : Long-Tube Evaporator
- b. Tebal dinding : $\frac{1}{2}$ in
- c. Tebal dish : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
- d. Tinggi total : 33,536 ft
- e. Diameter : 30,195 ft
- f. Jumlah tube : 5
- g. Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel

11.3. DIRECT CONTACT COUNTER CURRENT BAROMETRIC CONDENSER (E-131)



Fungsi : Untuk mengkondensasi gas H_2O yang ada dengan menggunakan air Pendingin

Type : Direct Contact Counter Current Barometric Condenser

Perhitungan

Dari Perry edisi V, hlm 11-36, pers 11-3

$$W = \frac{V (H_v - (T_2 - 32))}{T_2 - T_1}$$

Dimana :

W = Water flow, lb/jam

V = Vapour flow, lb//jam = 15968,071 Kg/hari = 1466,8 lb/jam

Hv = Entalpi vapour, pada 90°C = 1150,4 Btu/lb

T1 = Suhu air masuk Kondenser = 86°F

T2 = Suhu air keluar Kondenser = 140°F

$$W = \frac{1466,8 (1150,4 - (140 - 32))}{140 - 86}$$

$$= 28314,67 \text{ lb/jam} = 11,467 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,112 \text{ ft}^3/\text{dt}$$

$$ID \text{ optimum water inlet (c)} = 3,9 (Q)^{0,35} (p)^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 (0,112)^{0,35} (69,545)^{0,13}$$

$$= 2,53 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa 3 in sch 40

Dari Foust, hlm 724 didapat

OD = 3,5 in; ID = 3,068 in

Data dari Bernardin, hlm 537 didapat :

Diameter gas inlet : 150 mm

Diameter water outlet : 80 mm

Diameter condenser : 350 mm

Tinggi condenser : 1000 mm

adi spesifikasi Air Evaporator Barometric Condenser}

a. Kapasitas H₂O : 0,112 m³/jam

b. Diameter gas inlet : 150 mm

c. Diameter condenser : 350 mm

d. Diameter water inlet : 3,5 in

e. Diameter water outlet : 80 mm

f. Tinggi condenser : 1000 mm

g. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel

rencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

h. Jumlah : 1 buah

12. **EXHAUST FAN (G-132)**



Rate gas H₂O maksimum : 15968,071 Kg/jam = 665,336 Kg/jam
 : 24,44 lb/menit

Temperatur gas maksimal : 100^oC = 212^oF

$$\frac{P}{P_s} \frac{V}{V_s} = \frac{n}{n_s} \frac{T}{T_s} \quad (\text{Felder, hlm 171})$$

1 lbmol gas ideal pada suhu 492^oF, 1 atm mempunyai volume 359 ft³

$$\text{Maka } \rho_{\text{gas}} = \frac{18}{359} \times \frac{14,7}{14,7} \times \frac{492}{672} \text{ lb/cuft} = 0,0367 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Rate gas = 24,44 lb/menit : 0,0367 lb/cuft = 666,121 cuft/menit

$P_2 = P_1 = \text{max} = 1,5$

$$\text{Tenaga Penggerak fan} = \frac{144 \times Q \times (P_2 - P_1)}{33000} \quad (\text{Perry ed V, hlm 6-20})$$

$$\text{Tenaga Penggerak fan} = \frac{144 \times 666,121 \times (1,5)}{33000} = 4,36 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi 78% (Vilbrandt, hlm 149)

$$\text{Tenaga penggerak} = 4,36 : 0,8 = 5,58 \text{ Hp}$$

Digunakan tenaga penggerak : 6 Hp

Jadi spesifikasi ALP₃ Evaporator Exhaust Fan :

Rate gas : 666,121 cuft/menit

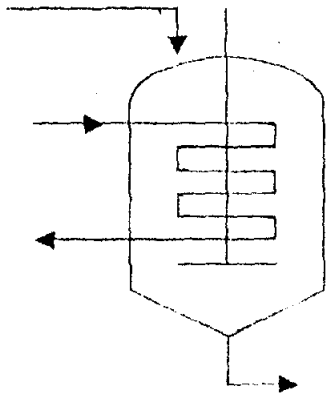
Tenaga penggerak : 6 Hp

Bahan : Carbon stell

Jumlah : 1

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

13. CRISTALLIZER (M-140)



Fungsi = mengkristalkan AlF_3 dengan cara pendinginan

Type = silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished dan tutup bawah berbentuk konikal (angle 90°) serta dilengkapi coil pendingin.

Cycle operasi :

Waktu pengisian = 30 menit

Waktu pendinginan dan kristalisasi = 105 menit

Waktu pengosongan = 30 menit

3 jam / batch

Dasar pemilihan = beroperasi pada P atmosfer

Kondisi operasi :

Suhu liquida masuk (T_1) = $90^\circ C$ = $194^\circ F$

Suhu liquida keluar (T_2) = $35^\circ C$ = $95^\circ F$

Suhu air pendingin masuk (t_1) = $30^\circ C$ = $86^\circ F$

Suhu air pendingin keluar (T_2) = $45^\circ C$ = $113^\circ F$

Massa liquida (M) = 369393,044 kg/hari = 32932,35 lb/jam

Massa air pendingin (m) = 749141,4926 kg/hari = 31214,228 lb/jam

istem operasi = semi kontinyu.

Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume liquida} = \frac{\text{Kapasitas / batch}}{\text{Densitas larutan}}$$

$$\frac{98797,05}{87,54} \text{ cuft} = 1128,56 \text{ cuft}$$

Ditetapkan $H = D$

$$\text{Volume liquida} = 0,785 \cdot D^2 \cdot H + 3,14 \cdot D^2 / 24 \tan 45^\circ$$

$$= 0,785 D^3 + 0,131 D^3$$

$$1128,55 \text{ cuft} = 0,916 D^3$$

$$D = 10,72 \text{ ft} \approx 11 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{87,54 \times 11}{144} = 6,68 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,5 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 6,68 \text{ psi} = 10,03 \text{ psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi = carbon steel ($f = 16.000 \text{ psi}$).

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2(fE - 0,6P)} + C = \frac{10,03 \times 11 \times 12}{2(16000 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 10,03)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,175 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal tutup bawah = 3/6 in

Tebal tutup atas diambil = tebal tutup bawah = 3/16 in

Menghitung pengaduk

Digunakan pengaduk jenis six blade turbine.

$$\text{Diameter impeler (Da)} = 1/3 D_{\text{tangki}} = 11/3 \text{ ft} = 3,67 \text{ ft} \approx 4 \text{ ft}$$

Kecepatan impeler = 115 rpm

Kecepatan periperal antara 200 - 250 m/menit (Mc. Cabe)

$$\text{Kecepatan periperal} = 3,14 \times 0,6096 \times 115 = 220,12 \text{ m/menit (menit)}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 2,3843 \text{ cps} = 1,6022 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{\rho \text{ larutan} \times N \times D_a}{\mu} = \frac{87,54 \times 115/60 \times 4^2}{1,6022 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1675546,124$$

Dari gambar 9-12 Mc. Cabe didapat $N_p = 6$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{Sg. H}{D} = \frac{\rho \text{ larutan} / 62,4 \times H}{D}$$

$$= \frac{87,54 / 62,4 \times 11}{11} = 1,4 \text{ buah impeler}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5}{g_c} = \frac{6 \times 87,54 \times (115/60)^3 \times 4^5}{32,17}$$

$$= 11771,89 \text{ ft lb/s} = 21,4 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Power untuk 1 buah impeler} = 21,4 \times 1 = 21,4 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Gland losses} = 10 \% \times \text{power} = 2,14 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Power input} = \text{Power} + \text{Gland losses} = 21,4 + 2,14 = 23,54 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Transmission sistem losses} = 20 \% \times \text{Power input} = 4,7 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Total power} = \text{Power input} + \text{transmission sistem losses} = 28,24 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung dimensi coil

$$\text{Rate air pendingin} = 749141,4926 \text{ kg/hari} = 31214,228 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ H}_2\text{O pada } 22,5^\circ\text{C} = 997,656 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,28 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$T_c = 0,5 (T_1 + T_2) = 0,5 (194 + 95)^\circ\text{F} = 144,5^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = 0,5 (t_1 + t_2) = 0,5 (86 + 113)^\circ\text{F} = 99,5^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetric air pendingin} = 31214,22886 / 997,656 = 31,28 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,367 \text{ cuft / s}$$

Dipakai pipa berukuran 2,5 in sch 40 jenis pipa carbon steel

$$\text{ID} = 2,469 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,88 \text{ in}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Flow area per pipe = $4,79 \text{ in}^2 = a'' = 0,753$ (Kern hal. 844)

Bagian pipa (air pendingin)

Bagian Vessel (larutan AlF₃)

Rate volumetrik air pendingin

$$V = \frac{4,79 / 144}{}$$

$h_i = 1500 \times 0,78 = 1170 \text{ btu} / \text{jam. Ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$

(Kern fig. 25)

$h_{\text{trial}} = h_o = 150 / \text{jam. Ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$

$t_w = t_c + h_{\text{io}} / (h_{\text{io}} + h_o) \times (t_c - t_c)$

$$= 99,5 + \frac{1259,3}{1259,3 + 150} (144,5 - 99,5)$$

$= 139,71 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

Untuk liquid

$\Delta t = t_w - t_c = 139,71 - 99,5$

$= 40,21 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

$d_o = 2,88 \text{ in}$

$\Delta t / d_o = 13,96$

$t_f = 0,5 (T_w - t_c)$

$0,5 (139,71 + 99,5)$

$= 119,605 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

Dililitan = $3/4 \times 11 \times 16 = 132$

$h_{\text{coil}} = h_{\text{pipa lurus}} (1 + 3,5 \cdot d_{\text{coil}} / d_{\text{lilitan}})$

(Kern fig. 25)

$= 1170 (1 + 3,5 \cdot 288 / 132)$

$= 1259,3 \text{ btu} / \text{jam. ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$

$U_c = \frac{h_o \cdot h_{\text{coil}}}{h_o + h_{\text{coil}}} = \frac{150 \times 1259,3}{150 + 1259,3}$

$= 134,03 \text{ btu} / \text{jam. Ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$

R_d gabungan diambil = 0,003

$U_d = \frac{1}{0,003 + 1/134,03} = 95,53 \text{ btu} / \text{jam. Ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$\Delta T = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln((T_1 - t_2)/(T_2 - t_1))} = \frac{(194 - 113) - (95 - 86)}{\ln((194 - 113)/(95 - 86))} = 32,768$$

$$A = \frac{Q/24}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMID}} = \frac{4120278,9/24}{95,53 \times 32,768} = 54,81 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa} = A/a'' = 54,81 / 0,753 = 72,79 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Banyak lilitan } (n_c) = \text{Panjang pipa} / 3,14 \cdot D_{\text{dalam}} \\ = 72,79 / 3,14 \times 11 = 2,11 \approx 2$$

$$L_c = \{(n_c - 1)(h_c + d_o)\} + d_o \\ = \{(2 - 1)(21,288)\} + 2,88 \\ = 7,76 \text{ in} = 0,647 \text{ ft}$$

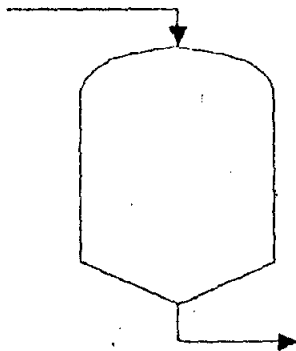
$$L_{ls} = \frac{V_{\text{liquid}} = 3,14/24 \times d_i^3 / \text{tg } \alpha}{3,14/4 \times d_i^2} \\ = \frac{1128,55 = 3,14 \times 11^3 / \text{tg } 45}{3,14/4 \times 11^2} \\ = 10,04 \text{ in}$$

$L_c < L_{ls}$ maka memadai

Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel

Jumlah = 1 buah

14. TANGKI PENAMPUNG SEMENTARA (F-141)



Fungsi : menampung larutan hasil kristalisasi

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished dan tutup bawah

Berbentuk konis

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

Kondisi operasi : suhu masuk = 30^oF
Tekanan = 1 atm

Perhitungan

Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

Laju alir larutan = 369393,044 Kg/ hari = 814363,9048 lb/ hari

Jumlah larutan dalam tangki = 814363,9048 lb

ρ larutan = 87,54 lb/ft³

Volume larutan = $M/\rho = 814363,9048 / 87,54 = 9302,76 \text{ ft}^3$

Volume liquid = Volume shell + Volume konis

9302,76 = $\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H + \pi D^3 / 24 \text{ tg } 45^{\circ}$

9302,76 = $0,78 D^3 + 0,13 D^3$

9302,76 = $0,910 D^3$

$H = D = 21,703 \text{ ft}$

Tekanan operasi = $\frac{\rho H}{144} = \frac{87,54 \times 21,703}{144} = 13,193 \text{ lb/in}^2$

P design = 1,5 x Poperasi

= 1,5 x 13,193 = 19,79 Psi

Bahan : Carbon Steel

Untuk sambungan digunakan Double Welded Joint dengan e = 0,8

$$T_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot e - P} + C$$

$$= \frac{19,79 \times (21,703 \times 12)}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 - 19,79} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,314 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal standar = 0,5 in

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah = 0,5 in

Jadi spesifikasi tangki penampung sementara :

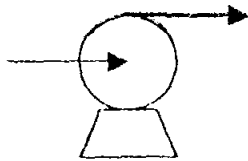
a. Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

dan tutup bawah Berbentuk konis

- b. Diameter shell : 21,703 ft
- c. Tebal shell : 0,5 in
- d. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon stell

15. ALIRAN KISTAN KE TANGKI PENAMPANG PUMP (I-142)



Fungsi : Memompa filtrat dari tangki penampung sementara menuju centrifuge

Perhitungan :

$$\rho = 88,09 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu = 3,04 \text{ cps}$$

kebutuhan perhari = 369393,044 kg

satu kali batch = 6 jam. Jadi jumlah batch dalam 1 hari = $24/6 = 4$ batch/hari

Jumlah massa tiap pemompaan = $369393,044 / 4 = 92348,261$ kg/batch

Rate pemompaan = $60/90 \times 92348,261$ kg/jam

$$= 61565,51 \text{ kg/jam} = 61565,51 / (0,45359 \times 88,09) \text{ cuft/jam}$$

$$= 11560,04 \text{ gallon/jam} = 192,7 \text{ gpm}$$

Rate pemompaan = 0,42 cuft/ detik

$$= 192,7 \text{ gpm}$$

ID optimum = $3,9 (Q)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13}$

$$= 3,9 (0,42)^{0,45} (88,06)^{0,13}$$

$$= 4,72 \text{ in}$$

Maka dipilih ID optimum = 5 in sch 40

OD = 5,563 in = 0,462 ft Luas penampang = 0,14 ft

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$ID = 5,047 \text{ in} = 0,419 \text{ ft}$$

Kecepatan aliran

Kecepatan aliran mula-mula, $V_1 = 0$

$$V_2 = \frac{0,42}{0,14} = 3 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D V \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,419 \times 3 \times 88,09}{3 \times 10^{-4} \times 1,62 \times 10^{-4}} = 224839,85 > 2100$$

Maka aliran Turbulen

Dipilih pipa komersial steel ($e = 0,00015$)

Didapat $e/d = 0,0004$; $f = 0,007$

Panjang pipa lurus = 60 ft ; 4 buah elbow 90° ; $L_e/D = 30$

$$L_e = 4 \times 30 \times 0,419 \text{ ft} = 50,28 \text{ ft}$$

Total panjang equivalent = 110,24 ft

$$Z_1 = 1 \text{ ft}; \quad Z_2 = 21 \text{ ft}; \quad \Delta Z = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}; \quad P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}; \quad \Delta P = 0$$

a. Friksi karena gesekan dalam pipa (Peter, hlm 483)

$$f = \frac{2 \times f \times V^2 \times L}{g \times D}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0,007 \times 3^2 \times 110,28}{32,17 \times 0,419} = 1,031 \text{ ft}$$

b. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$f_c = \frac{K_c \times V^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 3^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,07 \text{ ft}$$

c. Friksi karena perluasan (Enlargement)

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Aliran turbulenta, maka $\alpha = 1$

$$f_c = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g \times c}$$

$$= \frac{(3 - 0)^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} = 0,14 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Sigma F = 1,031 + 0,07 + 0,14 = 1,24 \text{ ft}$$

Dari Peters, hlm 487

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g \times c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g \times c} + P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1 + \Sigma F = W_0$$

$P_1 = P_2 =$ Tekanan atmosfer ; $V_1 = V_2$ (Liquid dianggap non compressible)

Maka $P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1 = 0$; Persamaan menjadi :

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + \frac{V_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g \times c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g \times c} = W_0 + \Sigma F$$

$$V_2 = 3 \text{ ft/detik} ; V_1 = 0 ; AV = 3 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$1 \times 20 + (3)^2 / (2 \times 32,17) + 1,24 = dW_0$$

$dW_0 = 21,38 \times H$; dari Peter (hlm 520) didapat:

$$Hp = \frac{H \times S \times g \times \text{gpm}}{3960}$$

Efisiensi pompa dengan 192,7 gpm = 70%, maka:

$$Hp = \frac{21,38 \times 1,36 \times 192,7}{3960 \times 0,7} = 2,17 \text{ Hp}$$

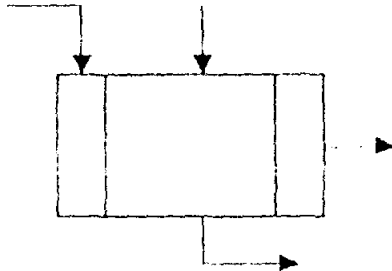
Spesifikasi Crystallise AlF_3 Filtrat Pump:

- Diameter pipa : 5 in sch 40
- Rate : 192,7 gpm
- Power : 2,5 Hp
- Jenis : Centrifugal
- Bahan : Carbon Steel

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

E. Jumlah 1

16. ALAT FILTRASI CENTRIFUGE (II-143)



Fungsi : untuk memisahkan kristal yang terbentuk dari crystallizer

Jumlah cake = 21869,204 kg / hari
0,911 ton / jam

Densitas cake = 120,53 lb/cuft

Jumlah filtrat = 150694,84 kg / hari = 6,279 ton / jam = 13842,85 lb / jam

Densitas filtrat = 62,65 lb / cuft

Dasar pemilihan sesuai dengan Perry edisi V halaman 19-89

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume filtrat} &= \frac{13842,85 \text{ lb / jam}}{62,65 \text{ lb / cuft}} = 20,936 \text{ cuft / jam} \\ &= 1652,82 \text{ galon / jam} = 27,547 \text{ gallon / menit} \approx 28 \text{ Gpm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah alat didasarkan jumlah filtrat

Dari Perry edisi V tabel 19-29 didapat jumlah filtrat 25 - 150 gpm

Rata - rata jumlah filtrat = $(150 + 25) / 2 = 87,5 \text{ gpm}$

Jumlah alat untuk 24 jam kerja = $(28 / 87,5) \text{ gpm} = 0,32 \text{ buah} \approx 1 \text{ buah}$

Didasarkan jumlah cake

Dari Perry edisi V tabel 19-29 jumlah cake 0,4 - 4 ton / jam

$$\text{Rata - rata jumlah cake} = \frac{4 \times 0,4}{2,2} = 2,2 \text{ ton / jam}$$

$$\text{Jumlah alat} = \frac{0,911 \text{ ton / jam}}{2,2 \text{ ton / jam}} = 0,4 \text{ buah} \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

untuk cadangan dan lain - lain maka digunakan 2 buah

Spesifikasi lainnya sesuai dengan tabel 19 - 29

Type : Nozzle discharge centrifuge

Diameter bowl: 16 in

Speed : 6250 rpm

Filtrat output : 25 - 150 gpm

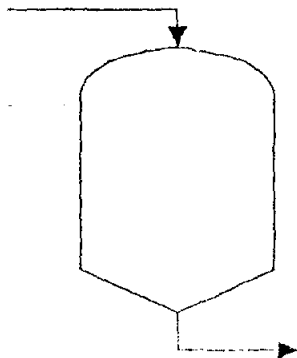
Cake output : 0,4 - 4 ton / jam

Tenaga penggerak : 40 Hp

Bahan : Steel

Jumlah : 2 buah

17. TANGKI PENAMPUNG SEMENTARA (F-144)



Fungsi : menampung larutan hasil centrifuge

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished dan tutup bawah
Berbentuk konis

Kondisi operasi : suhu masuk = 30°F

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

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

Perhitungan :

Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

Laju alir larutan = 150694,84 Kg/hari = 332131,42 lb/hari

Jumlah larutan dalam tangki = 332131,42 lb

ρ larutan = 62,65 lb/ft³

Volume larutan $M/\rho = 332131,42 / 62,65 = 5302,564 \text{ ft}^3$

Volume liquid = Volume shell + Volume konis

5302,564 = $\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H + \pi D^3 / 24 \tan 45^\circ$

5302,564 = $0,78 D^3 + 0,13 D^3$

5302,564 = $0,910 D^3$

$$H = D = 17,994 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan operasi $\rho H = \frac{62,65 \times 17,994}{144} = 7,82 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$

P design = 1,5 x P operasi

$$1,5 \times 7,82 = 11,74 \text{ Psi}$$

Bahan : Carbon Steel

Untuk sambungan digunakan Double Welded Joint dengan $e = 0,8$

Tebal shell

$$T_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot e - P} + C$$

$$= \frac{11,74 \times (17,994 \times 12)}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 - 11,74} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,249 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal standar = 0,5 in

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah = 0,5 in

adi spesifikasi tangki penampung sementara :

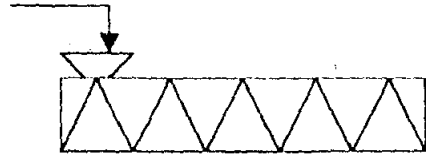
Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished

varianca Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

dan tutup bawah Berbentuk konis

- b. Diameter shell : 17,994 ft
 c. Tebal shell : 0,5 in
 d. Bahan konstruksi : Carbon stell

18. **CENTRIFUGE SCREW CONVEYOR (J-145)**



1. Fungsi : Mengeluarkan $AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ dari Centrifuge storage menuju reaktor
2. Type : Plant Spout or Clutes
3. Data : Kapasitas : 9112,425Kg/jam
 Elevansi : Horisontal
 Bulk Density : 147,95 lb/cuft

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate pengeluaran} &= 2415,52 \text{ Kg/jam} = 5325,27 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Volume} &= 5325,27 : 147,95 = 35,99 \text{ cuft/jam} = 0,599 \text{ cuft/menit} \\ \text{Panjang screw} &= 15 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$Hp = \frac{C \cdot L \cdot W \cdot F}{33000}$$

Dimana :

- C : Kapasitas screw conveyor , cuft/menit
 L : Panjang, ft
 W : berat material, lb/cuft
 F : Material faktor ≈ 2

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times V}{33000}$$

$$= \frac{0,599 \times 15 \times 147,95 \times 2}{33000}$$

$$= 0,0806 \text{ Hp}$$

$Hp < 2$; maka dikalikan 2 menjadi:

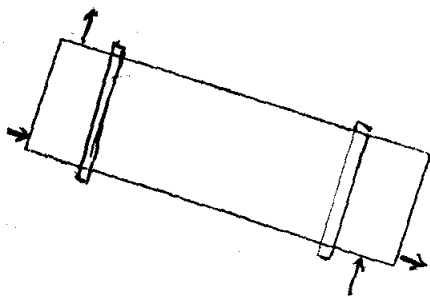
$$Hp = 2 \times 0,0806 = 0,161 \text{ Hp dengan tambahan rata-rata } 0,75 \text{ Hp}$$

Maka digunakan tenaga penggerak = $0,161 + 0,75 = 0,911 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$

Jadi spesifikasi Screw Conveyor :

- Jenis : Plant Spout or Clutes
- Kapasitas : 2415,52 Kg/jam
- Class material : d
- Speed : 12 Rpm
- Diameter : 9 in
- Power : 1 Hp
- Jumlah alat : 1

19. ROTARY DRYER (B-150)



fungsi : untuk menghilangkan air bebas yang terdapat dalam kristal AlF_3

type : Counter current hot air dryer

kondisi operasi

suhu material masuk = $35^\circ C \approx 95^\circ F$

rencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Suhu material keluar = $150^{\circ}\text{C} = 302^{\circ}\text{F}$

Suhu udara masuk = $150^{\circ}\text{C} = 302^{\circ}\text{F}$

Suhu udara keluar = $105^{\circ}\text{C} = 221^{\circ}\text{F}$

Material masuk = 218698,204 kg/hari = 9112,425 kg/jam

Material keluar = 164023,653 kg/hari = 6834,319 kg/jam

Rate udara panas = 285866,0459 kg/hari

Menghitung diameter, tebal dan panjang shell

Kecepatan udara dalam Rotary = 200 - 10.000 Lbm / cuft. Jam (Perry ed. 3, p. 832)

Diambil kecepatan udara = 1000 lbm / cuft.jam

Rate udara panas = 26259,58 lbm / jam

$$\delta = \frac{\text{Rate udara panas}}{\text{kecepatan udara}} = \frac{26259,58}{1000} = 26,26 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$26,26 = 0,25 \pi \cdot D^2$$

$$D = 5,78 \text{ ft} \sim 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$\delta \text{ baru} = 0,25 \times \pi \times 6^2 = 28,26 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G = \frac{26259,58}{28,26} = 929,213 \text{ lbm/ ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$U_a = \frac{10 G^{0,16}}{D} = \frac{10 \times 929,213^{0,16}}{6}$$

$$= 4,97 \text{ btu/ ft}^2 \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{jam} = 119,28 \text{ btu/ ft}^2 \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{hari}$$

untuk uap air $h_G / K_G \cdot M_G \cdot P = 0,26$ (Badger hal. 384)

Udara pada $T_1 = 170^{\circ}\text{C}$

Humidity, $w_G = 0,02 \text{ lbm H}_2\text{O} / \text{lbm udara kering}$

Trial $T_w = 115^{\circ}\text{F}$

$w_w = 0,069 \text{ lbm H}_2\text{O} / \text{lbm udara kering}$

$w_w - w_c = 0,069 - 0,02 = 0,049 \text{ lbm H}_2\text{O} / \text{lbm udara kering}$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$W_w - W_G = \frac{h_c}{K_G M_G P} \times \frac{T_1 - T_w}{\lambda_w} = 0,26 \times \frac{302 - 115}{1028,7} = 0,047 \text{ (memadat)}$$

jadi suhu udara masuk sebesar 392 °F dengan Wet bulb sebesar 115 °F (46,1 °K)

$$NTU = \ln(T_1 - T_w) / (T_2 - T_w) \quad (\text{Badger, hal 508})$$

Dimana : NTU = Number of transfer unit

T1 = suhu udara masuk

T2 = suhu udara keluar

Tw = suhu wet bulb udara masuk

Harga NTU untuk dryer 1,5 - 2,5 (Badger , p. 508)

Harga NTU diambil 1,5

$$1,5 = \ln \frac{T_1 - T_w}{T_2 - T_w} = \ln \frac{392 - 115}{T_2 - 115}$$

$$T_2 = 176,8^\circ \text{F} = 80,4^\circ \text{C}$$

a. Periode pemanasan

- Suhu material keluar (T2) = 150 °C = 302 °F

- Suhu wet bulb (Tw) = 46,1 °C = 115 °F

$$T = \frac{150 + 46,1}{2} = 98,05^\circ \text{C}$$

$$q_s = m \cdot C_p \cdot (T_2 - T_w)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{SiO}_2 (46,1^\circ \text{C})} &= \int 10,87 + 0,008712 T - 241200 T^{-2} dT \\ &= 10,87 (319,1 - 298) + 0,008712 / 2 (319^2 - 298^2) - 241200 (-1/319,1 - 1/298) \\ &= 232,555 \text{ Kcal / kgmol} \\ &= \frac{220,322}{60,085} \times 232,555 = 852,745 \text{ Kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{SiO}_2 (150^\circ \text{C})} = 5544,814 \text{ Kcal}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2 = 5544,814 \text{ kcal} - 852,745 \text{ kcal} = 4692,069 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 (46,1^\circ \text{C}) &= \int 24,72 + 0,01604 T - 423400 T^{-2} dT \\ &= 24,72 (319,1 - 298) + 0,01604 / 2 (319^2 - 298^2) - 423400 (- \\ &\quad (1/319,1 - 1/298)) \\ &= 532,0703 \text{ kcal /kgmol} \\ &\quad 0,173 \\ &= \frac{\quad}{159,692} \times 532,0703 = 0,5764 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 (150^\circ \text{C}) = 3,675 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 3,675 \text{ kcal} - 0,5764 \text{ kcal} = 3,0986 \text{ kcal}$$

q_p = Panas yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan bahan masuk dari T_{in} sampai T_w

q_v = Panas untuk penguapan air pada T_w

q_s = Panas yang diperlukan untuk memanaskan bahan keluar (produk) dan T_w sampai suhu keluar.

$$\begin{aligned} q_s &= ((m \cdot C_p) \text{ AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + (m \cdot C_p) \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5) \times (150 - 46,1) + \Delta H \text{ SiO}_2 + \Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \\ &= (((163800,259 / 184) \times 50,5) + ((2,898 / 141,96) \times 44,8)) \times (150 - 46,1) \\ &\quad + 4692,069 + 3,0986 \\ &= 4675723,717 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_p = m \cdot C_p \cdot (T_w - t_1)$$

$$\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2 (46,1^\circ \text{C}) = 852,745 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2 (105^\circ \text{C}) = 399,02 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ SiO}_2 = 852,745 \text{ kcal} - 399,02 \text{ kcal} = 453,725 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 (46,1^\circ \text{C}) = 0,5764 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 (105^\circ \text{C}) = 0,27 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 0,5764 \text{ kcal} - 0,27 \text{ kcal} = 0,3064 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_p &= \{ (m \cdot C_p) \text{ AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + (m \cdot C_p) \text{ H}_2\text{O} + (m \cdot C_p) \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 \} \times (46,1 - 35) + \Delta H \\ &\quad \text{SiO}_2 + \Delta H \text{ Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \\ &= \{ (163800,259 / 138) \times 50,5 + (54674,551 / 18) \times 1 + (2,898 / 141,96) \times 44,8 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times (46,1 - 35) \} + 453,725 + 0,3064 \\ & = 699529,6864 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

Dari appendix B didapat

$$Q \text{ udara masuk} = 12241584,51 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q \text{ udara keluar} = 6487272,525 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\text{Panas yang dilepas udara } (q_t) = Q \text{ udara masuk} - Q \text{ udara keluar}$$

$$= 12241584,51 \text{ kcal} - 6487272,525 \text{ kcal}$$

$$= 5754311,985 \text{ kcal / jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perubahan suhu udara} &= \frac{q_p}{q_t} \times (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{699529,6864}{5754311,985} \times (200 - 80,4) \\ &= 14,54^\circ \text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara akhir periode pemanasan} = (200 - 14,54)^\circ \text{C} = 185,46^\circ \text{C} = 365,83^\circ \text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_{(LMDD)P} &= \frac{(T_1 - T_w) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln (T_1 - T_w) / (T_2 - t_2)} = \frac{(392 - 115) - (365,83 - 302)}{\ln (392 - 115) / (365,83 - 302)} \\ &= 145,23^\circ \text{F} \end{aligned}$$

d. Periode penguapan

$$|v| = q_t - q_p - q_s$$

$$= (-5754311,985 - 699529,6864 - 4675723,717) \text{ kcal} = 379058,5816 \text{ kcal}$$

$$\Delta t_{(LMTD)V} = \frac{(T_1 - T_w) - (T_2 - T_w)}{\ln(T_1 - T_w) / (T_2 - T_w)} = \frac{(365,83 - 115) - (302 - 115)}{\ln(365,83 - 115) / (302 - 115)} = 217,355^{\circ}F$$

Periode Superheating

$$\text{Perubahan suhu udara} = \frac{q_s}{q_i} \times (T_1 - T_2) = \frac{4675723,717}{5754311,985} \times (200 - 80,4) = 97,18^{\circ}C = 206,924^{\circ}F$$

Suhu pada akhir periode preheating = $(176,8 + 206,924)^{\circ}F = 383,724^{\circ}F$

$$\Delta t_{(LMTD)S} = \frac{(T_1 - T_w) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln(T_1 - T_w) / (T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{(383,72 - 115) - (176,8 - 95)}{\ln(383,72 - 115) / (176,8 - 95)} = 157,15^{\circ}F$$

$$\Delta t_m = \frac{q_p}{q_i (\Delta t)_p} + \frac{q_s}{q_i (\Delta t)_s} + \frac{q_v}{q_i (\Delta t)_v}$$

Dimana :

Δt_m = Overall logarithmic temperature didalam dryer

Δt_p = Logarithmic mean temperature antara udara dan material ketika dipanaskan sampai suhu wet bulb udara.

Δt_v = Logarithmic mean temperature antara udara dan material ketika dipanaskan sampai suhu konstan.

Δt_s = Logarithmic mean temperature antara udara dan material ketika dipanaskan sampai suhu bahan.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 699529,6864 \qquad \qquad \qquad 4675723,717 \qquad \qquad \qquad 379058,5816 \\
 \hline
 (\Delta T)_M = 5754311,985 (154,42) \quad 5754311,985 (157,15) \quad 5754311,985 (217,355) \\
 = 6,261 \cdot 10^{-3}
 \end{array}$$

$$(\Delta T)_M = 159,72 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$q_i = U_a \cdot V \cdot (\Delta T)_M$$

$$\frac{q_i}{\text{-----}} = U_a \cdot V \cdot (\Delta T)_M$$

$$0,25216$$

$$5754311,985$$

$$\text{-----} = 119,28 \cdot V \cdot 159,72$$

$$0,25216$$

Volume

$$= 1197,816 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$L = V/S = 1197,816 / 28,26 = 42,385$$

$$\text{Syarat } L/D = 4 - 10$$

$$\text{Perbandingan } L/D = 42,385 / 6 = 7,06 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dryer beroperasi pada isi 10 - 15 % volume dryer (Perry ed VI, hal 20-323)

Diambil volume material dalam dryer = 15 % volume dryer

$$\text{Volume material} = 0,15 V = 0,15 \times 1197,816 = 179,6724 \text{ Cuft}$$

$$\text{Bulk density} = 97,3908 \text{ lbm} / \text{ft}^3$$

$$\text{Berat material dalam rotary dryer} = \text{volume material} \times \text{bulk density}$$

$$= 179,6724 \times 97,3908 \text{ lbm} / \text{ft}^3$$

$$= 17498,43 \text{ lbm}$$

$$\Lambda = \text{Volume material} / L$$

$$= 179,6724 / 42,385 = 4,24 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\Lambda^2 = 0,25 D^2$$

$$= 0,25 \cdot 6^2 = 9 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\frac{4,24}{\text{-----}} = 0,471$$

$$\frac{4,24}{9} = 0,471$$

rarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Dituk $A/R^2 = 0,471$ didapat $H/R = 0,41856$ (Perry ed. VI, hal 1-26)

$$R = 0,5 \cdot D = 0,5 \cdot 6 = 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Maka } H = 0,41856 \times 3 = 1,413 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{\rho \times H \times g}{E_c} = \frac{92,6 \times 1,413 \times 32,174}{32,174 \times 144} = 0,91 \text{ Psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,5 P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 0,91 = 1,365 \text{ psi}$$

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan stainless steel SA 167 type 364

Tebal shell (t_s) (code ASME)

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2(\text{FE} - 0,6 P)} + C = \frac{1,365 \times 6 \times 12}{2(16000 \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 1,365)} + 0,125 = 0,1286$$

Dipilih tebal shell 3 / 16 in

Menghitung putaran rotary dryer

Rotary dryer beroperasi pada kecepatan peripheral (v) = 30 - 150 ft / menit

Diambil 100 ft / menit

$$N = \frac{V}{\pi \cdot D} = \frac{100}{\pi \cdot 6} = 5,31 \text{ rpm}$$

jarak N.D = 25 - 35

$$N \cdot D = 5,31 \times 6 = 31,85 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Menghitung waktu perjalanan material dalam rotary dryer

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Volume material}}{\text{Rate feed}}$$

mana ϕ = time passage = waktu perjalanan material

material keluar = 164023,653 kg / hari = 15066,9394 lb / jam

$$\text{Rate volumetrik material} = \frac{15066,9394 \text{ lb/jam}}{97,3908 \text{ lb / cuft}} = 154,705 \text{ cuft / jam}$$

$$\text{Volume material} = 179,6724$$

$$\varphi = \frac{179,6724}{154,705} = 1,16 \text{ jam} = 69,68 \text{ menit}$$

Menghitung slope rotary dryer

Menghitung slope adalah menentukan besar sudut yang dibentuk silinder terhadap horizontal yang akan membantu feed masuk dari ujung silinder dan keluar pada ujung lain. Besarnya partikel kristal 200 mesh = 0,074 mm = 74 micron

$$\varphi_p = \frac{0,23 L}{S \cdot N^{0,2} D} + 0,6 \frac{B \cdot G}{F} \quad (\text{Perry ed. V, pers. 20-54})$$

$$B = 5 \cdot D_p^{0,5} \quad (\text{Perry ed. V, pers. 20-55})$$

Dimana:

B = konstanta yang tergantung besar partikel

D_p = Diameter partikel (μm)

F = Rate volumetrik material (lb dry material / jam ft^2)

φ_p = Time passage (menit)

S = slope (ft)

N = Kecepatan putaran (rpm)

L = Panjang dryer (ft)

G = Kecepatan masa udara (lb / jam $\cdot \text{ft}^2$)

D = diameter dryer (ft)

B = $5 \times 74^{0,5} = 0,5812$

F = $15066,9394 / 0,25 \pi \cdot 6^2$ lbm dry material / ft^2 jam

= 533,15 lbm dry material / ft^2 jam

syarat slope rotary dryer (S) = 0 - 0,083 ft (Perry ed. V, hal. 20-30)

naka $\varphi = 69,68$ menit

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$69.68 = \frac{0,23 \times 42,385}{S \times 5,31^{0,9} \times 6} + 0,6 \frac{0,5812 \times 42,385 \times 929,213}{533,15}$$

S = 8,23 · 10⁻³ (memenuhi)

Menghitung power untuk memutar rotary dryer

Power untuk rotary dryer = 0,5 D² - 1,0 D² (Perry hal 20-36)

Dimana D = diameter dryer (ft)

Diambil power 1,0 D² = 1 x 6² = 36 Hp

η motor = 87 % (Petters gambar 13-38)

Power motor = 36 / 0,87 = 41,3 Hp ≈ 42 Hp

Maka dipakai power sebesar 42 Hp

20. ... EXHAUST FAN (G-151)



Kondisi operasi : T udara masuk = 30 °C

P = 1atm

Perhitungan :

Rate udara = 285866,0459 kg/hari

$$= 284755,0459 / 28,97 \times 24 \times 3600 = 0,11 \text{ kgmol / detik}$$

Efisiensi = 60%

γ - 1

$$m = \frac{\dots}{\gamma - 1} \quad \text{(Coulson pers. 3-6)}$$

γ x LEP

l

$$n = \frac{\dots}{\gamma \times LEP} \quad \text{(Coulson pers. 3-6)}$$

l - m

Dimana γ udara = 1,4 (gas diatomik)

$$m = \frac{1,4 - 1}{1,4 \times 0,6} = 0,4762$$

$$\frac{1,9091}{1 - 0,48} = 1,9091$$

Menghitung power

$$W = z1 \times R \times T1 \times (n/(n-1)) \{ (P2/P1)^{(n-1)/n} - 1 \} \quad (\text{Coulson pers. 3-31})$$

Dimana :

w = kerja mol

z1 = 1 (mendekati gas ideal)

T1 = suhu udara masuk

P2 = Tekanan udara keluar (diambil 15 psia)

M = rate udara masuk

$$W = 1 \times 8,314 \times (30 + 273) \times 1,9091 / (1,9091 - 1) \{ (15/14,7)^{0,4762} - 1 \}$$

$$= 51,1398 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$\text{power} = -w \times m / EP = 51,1398 \times 0,11 / 0,6 = 9,37$$

$$= 9,37 / 0,7457 = 12,5 \text{ hp} \approx 13 \text{ hp}$$

naka digunakan motor berkekuatan 13 hp

bahan konstruksi : carbon steel

1. HEATER (E-152)



fungsi : Menakkan suhu udara sebelum masuk rotary dryer

type : Shell and tube 1 - 2 exchanger

dasar pemilihan : Pressure drop yang dihasilkan kecil

Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

Kondisi operasi : Tud. masuk = 130 °C (302 °K)

Suhu steam = 190 °C (338 °F)

Perhitungan

1. Neraca Panas

Mudara = 285866,0459 kg/hr = 26259,58 lb/jam

Msteam = 104449,7 kg/hr = 9594,72 lb/jam

$$2. \quad \text{LMTD} = \frac{(338 - 302) - (338 - 86)}{\ln \frac{338 - 302}{338 - 86}} = 111,0$$

At LMTD = 111,0

Karena fluida isothermal Ft = 1

$$3. \quad T_c = (T_1 + T_2)/2 = 194 °F$$

$$T_c = (T_1 + T_2)/2 = 338 °F$$

4 Untuk steam udara $U_D = 5 - 50 \text{ Btu/j. ft}^2 \text{ F}$ (Kern , P.840)

Dicoba $U_D = 15 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \text{ F}$

$$A = Q / (U_D \cdot A_t) = 14868,21,465 / (15 \times 111)$$

5. Dipakai pipa dengan OD = 3/4 " , 16 BWG dan L = 12 ft

$$d_i = 0,62$$

$$a'' = 0,1963$$

$$a' = 0,302$$

$$N_t \text{ (jumlah tube)} = A / a'' \cdot L = 892,98 / 0,1963 \times 12 = 379,1$$

Untuk susunan pipa square dengan Pt = 1 in didapat (Kern hal. 841 tabel 9)

NT standart = 432

IDS = 27 in

$$\frac{379,1}{432}$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = \frac{15}{432} \times 15 = 13,16$$

$$432$$

Tube (Steam)

Shell (udara)

$$6. \quad N_{t \text{ standar}} = a_i \frac{144 \cdot n}{432 \times 0,302}$$

$$= 0,453 \cdot 144 \times 2$$

$$7. \quad G_t = M / a_i = 9594,72 / 0,453$$

$$= 21180,4$$

$$8. \quad N_{\text{req}} = \frac{d_i/12 \times G_t}{\mu \cdot 2,42}$$

$$= \frac{0,62/12 \cdot 21180,4}{0,015 \times 2,42}$$

$$= 30146,5748$$

9. Untuk steam

$$h_{io} = 1500 \text{ btu/j. ft. }^2 \text{F}$$

$$6. \quad C' = P_1 - OD$$

$$= 1 - 0,75 = 0,25$$

$$B = 18$$

$$a_s = IDS \cdot C' \cdot B = 144 \cdot n \cdot P_1$$

$$= 27 \times 0,25 \times 8 \cdot 144 = 1.116$$

$$= 0,8437$$

$$7. \quad G_s = m / a_s = 26259,58 / 0,8437$$

$$= 31124,31$$

$$8. \quad N_{\text{req}} = \frac{d_o/12 \times G_s}{\mu \cdot 2,42}$$

$$= \frac{0,95/12 \cdot 31124,31}{0,015 \cdot 2,42}$$

$$= 67879,0039$$

9. $J_{11} = 580$ (Kern fig. 28)

$$k = C_p \cdot \mu \cdot 2,42$$

$$h_o = J_{11} \frac{k}{d_e/12} \times \frac{1}{\dots}$$

$$= 600 \cdot (0,0178 / (0,95/12)) \cdot (0,25 \times 0,02 \times 2,42 (0,0178))^{-1/4}$$

$$10. \quad U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \times 118,62}{1500 + 118,62} = 109,92$$

$$11. \quad R_d = \frac{1}{U_d} - \frac{1}{U_c} = \frac{1}{13,16} - \frac{1}{109,92} = 0,067 > 0,003 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Pressure drop

Tube (steam)

$$1. N_{re} = 30146,5748$$

$$f = 0,00025$$

$$f \times G_t^2 \cdot L_m$$

$$8. N_{re} = \frac{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot di \cdot S \cdot \phi_t}{0,0025 \times 21180,4^2 \cdot 12 \cdot 12}$$

$$5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,62/12 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

Shell (udara)

$$1. N_{re} = 67879,0039$$

$$f = 0,0015$$

$$f \times G_s^2 \cdot (N+1)$$

$$8. N_{re} = \frac{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot dc \cdot S \cdot \phi_s}{0,0015 \cdot 31124,31^2 \cdot (12 \times 2/18) \times 17/12}$$

$$5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,95/12 \cdot 0,001 \cdot 1$$

$$= 1,055 \text{ psi} < 2 \text{ psi (memenuhi)}$$

$$3. \quad AP_R = \frac{4n \times V^2 \times 62,5}{S \times 2 \times g \times 144}$$

$$4 \times 2 \times 0,001 = 0,08$$

$$S \times 2 \times g \times 144$$

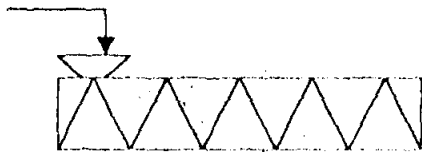
$$4 \times 2 \times 0,001 = 0,08$$

$$4. \quad \Delta P_T = \Delta P_R + \Delta P_f$$

$$= 0,00998 + 0,008$$

$$= 0,01798 \text{ psi} < 2 \text{ psi (memenuhi)}$$

22. ... SCREW CONVEYOR (J-154)



Fungsi : Mengeluarkan $AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ dari rotary dryer

Jenis : Plant Spout or Clutes

Kapasitas : 25380,045 Kg/jam

Perhitungan :

Rate pengeluaran : 25380,045 Kg/jam 5325,27 lb/jam

Volume : 5325,27 / 147,95 35,99 cuft/jam 0,599 cuft/menit

Panjang screw : 15 ft

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Dimana :

C : Kapasitas screw conveyor , cuft/menit

L : Panjang, ft

W : berat material, lb/cuft

F : Material faktor ≈ 2

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

$$= \frac{0,599 \times 15 \times 147,95 \times 2}{33000}$$

$$= 0,0806 \text{ Hp}$$

$Hp < 2$; maka dikalikan 2 menjadi.

$Hp = 2 \times 0,0806 = 0,161 \text{ Hp}$ dengan tambahan rata-rata 0,75 Hp

Maka digunakan tenaga penggerak = $0,161 + 0,75 = 0,911 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$

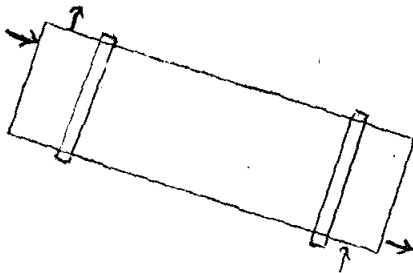
Spesifikasi Screw Conveyor :

a. Jenis : Plant Spout or Clutes

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

- b. Kapasitas : 2415,52 Kg//jam
 c. Class material : d
 d. Speed : 12 Rpm
 e. Diameter : 9 in
 f. Power : 1 Hp
 g. Jumlah alat : 1

23. ROTARY KILN (B-160)



Fungsi : Untuk membebaskan air kristal pada suhu 700°C

Feed = 164023,653 kg / hari

Heating value fuel oil = 264031,4812 kg / hari = 1101,31 kg / jam

Suhu produk = 700°C

Suhu feed = 150°C

Jumlah udara yang diperlukan = 440587,204 kg / hari = 18357,8 kg / jam

Jumlah total flue gas = jumlah fuel oil yang diperlukan + jumlah udara yang diperlukan

29359,1 kg / jam = 6425,1 lb / jam

Perhitungan :

Diameter dalam kiln

$$D = \frac{M_c}{\pi / 4 \cdot G}$$

dimana : M_c = Rate flue gas (lb / jam)

G = Rate udara (lb / jam . ft²) = 200 - 10000 lb / jam . ft²

Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$D = \frac{64725,1}{0,785 \times 3000} = 5,24 \text{ ft} = 62,91 \text{ in}$$

Batu tahan api dipakai soft brick setebal 3 in maka:

$$D_{\text{luar kiln}} = D + 2 \left(\frac{3}{12} \right) \text{ ft} = 5,24 \text{ ft} + 2 \left(\frac{3}{12} \right) \text{ ft} = 5,74 \text{ ft} = 68,88 \text{ in}$$

Tebal dinding kiln dipakai $2/8 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ in}$

$$D_{\text{luar dinding kiln}} = (D_{\text{luar kiln}} + 0,25/12) \text{ ft} = 5,74 + 0,02 = 5,76 \text{ ft}$$

Time passage

$$t = \frac{0,191}{N \cdot D \cdot S} \quad \text{..... (Perry edisi V , p.20-40)}$$

Dimana :

t = time of passage = 60 menit

L = Panjang rotary kiln (in)

S = Slope rotary kiln ($1/4 - 3/4 \text{ in / ft}$)

N = Putaran kiln

D = Diameter dalam rotary kiln

Slope rotary kiln diambil $1/4 \text{ in / ft} = 0,0208 \text{ in / ft}$

$$\text{tg } \alpha = 0,028$$

$$\alpha = 1,2^\circ$$

putaran rotary kiln (N)

$$N = \frac{V}{\pi \times D_{\text{luar kiln}}} \quad \text{(Perry ed. V , p.20-40)}$$

$$N = \frac{75}{3,14 \times 5,74} = 4,16 \text{ rpm}$$

Panjang rotary kiln

$$L = \frac{0,19 \times L}{N \times D \times S} \quad \text{(Perry ed. V, p. 20-40)}$$

$$60 \frac{0,19 \times L}{4,16 \times 5,74 \times 0,0208}$$

$$L = 156,89 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari berat dinding besi rotary kiln (in) / berat shell

$$m = \rho \times v \quad (\text{Perry ed. V, p. 3-120})$$

dimana

m = berat dinding besi kiln

ρ = densitas bahan = 489 lb / cuft

$$\text{Luas 1} = 3,14 \times R^2 = 3,14 \times (D_{\text{luar dinding kiln}} / 2)^2 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 3,14 \times (5,76 / 2)^2 \text{ ft}^2 = 26,04 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Luas 2} = 3,14 \times R^2 = 3,14 \times (D_{\text{luar kiln}} / 2)^2 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 3,14 \times (5,74 / 2)^2 \text{ ft}^2 = 25,86 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Luas penampang dinding} = \text{luas 1} - \text{luas 2} = 0,18 \text{ ft}^2$$

Volume = luas penampang dinding x panjang kiln

$$= 0,18 \text{ ft}^2 \times 156,89 \text{ ft} = 28,24 \text{ ft}^3$$

Berat dinding kiln = volume x ρ

$$= 28,24 \text{ ft}^3 \times 489 \text{ lb / cuft} = 13809,45 \text{ lb}$$

Mencari berat batu tahan api (w)

$$w = (3,14 / 4) \times (D_0^2 - D_1^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana :

D_1 = Diameter dalam kiln (ft)

D_0 = Diameter luar kiln (ft)

L = panjang batu tahan api = panjang kiln (ft)

ρ = densitas batu tahan api soft brick = 103 lb / cuft

$$w = 0,785 \times (5,74^2 - 5,24^2) \times 156,89 \times 103 = 69642,1 \text{ lb}$$

Mencari berat maximum bahan sebagai muatan rotary kiln selama operasi (W)

$$\text{Volume rotary kiln} = (3,14 / 4) \times D_1^2 \times L = 0,785 \times 5,24^2 \times 156,89 = 3381,64 \text{ lb}$$

Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Berat solid dengan hold up 3 - 12 % dari berat bahan

$$W = \text{volume kiln} \times \rho_{\text{solid}} \times 0,1 = 3381,64 \times 179,63 \times 0,1 = 60744,4 \text{ lb}$$

Mencari tebal silinder minimum (T_{sh})

Rotary kiln memakai shell terbuat dari carbon steel SA Grade C dengan nominal allowable stress 13700 psi (Perry ed. V , p. 6-96). Untuk las memakai single welded butt joint bucking up stripp dengan efisiensi 70 % dan tebal tidak boleh melebihi 3/8 in = 0,625 in

$$T_{sh} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - P} + C$$

Dimana :

P = Tekanan operasi (psi)

D = Diameter shell (in)

f = Tensile stress (psi)

E = Joint efisiensi

C = Faktor korosi = 0,125

Tensile stress yang diinginkan

$$f = f_c \times f_m \times f_r \times f_s$$

Dimana :

f_c = Ultimate strenght = 45.000 - 75.000 psi

f_m = faktor korosi sambungan = 1

f_r = $f_m = 1$ tanpa relieving dan radio graphing

f_s = faktor korosi yang berhubungan dengan safety faktor 25 % (Hess , p. 84)

$$f = 60.000 \times 1 \times 1 \times 0,25 = 15.000 \text{ psi}$$

$$\frac{H}{D} = 0,16 \quad \text{(Perry V , tabel 6-52)}$$

$$H = 0,16 \times D_{\text{inner dinding kiln}} = 0,16 \times 5,76 = 0,92 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{bahan}} = H \times \rho_{\text{Solid}} = 0,92 \times 179,63 = 165,5 \text{ lb / ft}^2 = 1,15 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{material}} + P_{\text{udara}} = 1,15 + 14,7 = 15,85 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Allowance } 20\% \text{ maka } P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 15,85 = 19,02 \text{ psi}$$

$$T_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \times D_{\text{shell}}}{2 \times f \times E - P_{\text{design}}} = \frac{19,02 \times 120}{2 \times 15000 \times 0,7 - 19,02} = 0,125 = 0,23 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell kiln diambil $1/4 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ in}$ (memenuhi)

Recheck

$$T_{\text{max}} = \frac{D + 50}{120} = \frac{120 + 50}{120} = 1,42 \text{ in}$$

Karena $t_{\text{check}} > T$ perhitungan maka ratio graphing dan relieving tidak diperlukan.

Menentukan tenaga yang diperlukan untuk memutar kiln

$$D_g = \frac{N_g \times P_c}{\pi} \dots \dots \dots (\text{Hess, pers. 5-1, p.420})$$

$$D_g = N_g / P_g$$

Dimana :

D_g = diameter gear (in)

P_c = circular pitch (in)

N_g = jumlah gigi dari gear = 120 buah

P_g = ratio jumlah gigi gear dengan diameter

$$\text{Maka : } \pi = P_c \times P_d$$

$P_c = 0,5 - 2 \text{ in}$ (Hess, p. 420) maka diambil 2 in

$$\text{sehingga } P_d = \pi / P_c = \pi / 2 = 1,57$$

$$D_g = \frac{N_g}{P_d} = \frac{120}{1,57} = 76,433 \text{ in} = 6,37 \text{ ft}$$

$N_p = 80$ buah (Hess, hal 423)

larga b antara $12,5 / P_d$ sampai $12,5 / 1,57 = 8$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat dinding ring} &= 2 \times (3,14 / 4) \times b \times ((D_{\text{dinding ring}})^2 - (D_{\text{luar kiln}})^2) \times \rho \text{ bahan} \\ &= 2 \times 0,785 \times (8 / 12) \times ((5,74 + 2)^2 - (5,74)^2) \times 450 = 12698,46 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

rencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat gear} &= 0,785 \times b \times ((D_{\text{gear}})^2 - (D_{\text{int kiln}})^2) \times \rho \text{ bahan} \\ &= 0,785 \times (8/12) \times (6,37^2 - 5,74^2) \times 489 = 1952,4 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{N (4,75 \times d \times w \times (0,1925 \times D \times W) + 0,33 \times W)}{100000}$$

Dimana :

w = berat bahan

W = berat shell + berat batu tahan api + berat bahan + berat dinding ring + berat Gear

$$= 13809,45 \text{ lb} + 69642,1 \text{ lb} + 60744,4 \text{ lb} + 12698,16 \text{ lb} + 1952,4 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 158846,51 \text{ lb}$$

d = diameter dalam = 5,24 in

D = diameter riding ring = d + 2 = 7,24 in

N = putaran gear = 4,16 rpm

$$4,16 \{ (4,75 \times 4,24 \times 60744,4) + 0,125 \times 7,24 \times (158846,51) + 0,33 \times 158846,51 \}$$

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{\dots}{100000}$$

efisiensi 60 % maka tenaga yang diperlukan untuk memutar rotary kiln adalah

$$= \text{Hp} / 0,6 = 75 / 0,6 = 125 \text{ Hp}$$

24. AIR BLOWER (G-161)



Fungsi : menghembuskan udara pembakar pada rotary kiln

Kapasitas udara : 440587,204 kg/hari = 18357,8 kg/jam = 674,53 lb/menit

Suhu udara masuk : 30 °C = 86 °F = 546 °R

$$\text{Densitas udara} = \frac{P}{R \cdot T} = \frac{14,7 \cdot 28,97}{0,7302 \cdot 546} = 0,0726 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate udara} = \frac{674,53}{0,0726} = 9291 \text{ cuft/ menit}$$

$$\text{Power blower} = \frac{144 \times Q (P_2 - P_1)}{33.000} \quad \dots \dots \dots \text{ (Perry V, p. 6-20)}$$

$$= \frac{144 \times 9291 \times 1,5}{33.000} = 60,8 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi 80 %

$$\text{Power yang digunakan} = 60,8 / 0,8 = 76 \text{ Hp}$$

25. CYCLONE (II-162)



Fungsi : Memisahkan gas yang timbul dan debu yang mungkin terjadi pada rotary Kiln.

Data : Perry edisi V halaman 20-82

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah gas} &= \text{jumlah fuel oil} + \text{jumlah udara} + \text{jumlah uap air} \\ &= 264031,4812 + 4405872,204 + 103110,56 = 4773014,245 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 7367,35 \text{ lb/menit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu gas} : 700^{\circ}\text{C} = 1292^{\circ}\text{F} = 1752^{\circ}\text{R}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = \frac{29}{350} \times \frac{14,7}{14,7} \times \frac{492}{1752} = 0,021 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate gas} = \frac{7307,35 \text{ lb/ menit}}{0,021} = 347969,15 \text{ cuft /menit} = 5799,48 \text{ cuft / detik}$$

0,021 lb/cuft

Luas penampang masuk = $5799,48 / 50 = 115,99 \text{ ft}^2 = 16560 \text{ in}^2$

Dari Perry edisi V hal 20-82 didapat penampang gas masuk

$$\Delta C = BC \times HC$$

$$HC = 2 BC$$

$$\Delta C = 2 BC^2 = 16560 \text{ in}^2$$

$$BC = 90,99 \text{ in}$$

$$HC = 2 BC = 181,98 \text{ in}$$

$$DC = 2 HC = 363,97 \text{ in}$$

$$DE = DC / 2 = 181,98 \text{ in}$$

$$EC = 2 DC = 727,95 \text{ in}$$

$$SC = DC / 8 = 45,5 \text{ in}$$

$$ZC = 2 DC = 727,96 \text{ in}$$

$$JC = DC / 4 = 90,99 \text{ in}$$

26. EXHAUST FAN (G-163)



Fungsi : Mengeluarkan gas dari rotary kiln ke cerobong untuk dibuang keudara bebas.

Kapasitas gas = $(264031,4812 + 4405872,204) \text{ kg/hari} = 4669903,685 \text{ kg/hari}$

$$= 7149,5 \text{ kg/menit}$$

Suhu gas = $700^{\circ} \text{C} = 1752^{\circ} \text{R}$

Densitas gas = 0,021 lb/cuft

$$\text{Rate gas} = \frac{7149,5}{0,021} = 340452,38 \text{ cuft/menit} = 5674,21 \text{ cuft/detik}$$

$$\text{Tenaga penggerak} = \frac{144 \times Q (P_2 - P_1)}{33.000} = \frac{144 \times 5674,21 \times 1,5}{33.000} = 37,14 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi 70 %

$$= 37,14 / 0,7 = 53,06 \text{ Hp} \approx 54 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi

Jenis = Centrifugal

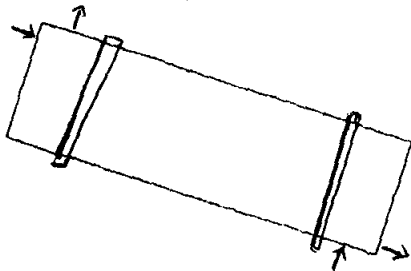
Rate gas = 5674,21 cuft/detik

Tenaga penggerak = 54 Hp

Bahan = carbon steel

Jumlah = 1 buah

27. ROTARY COOLER (B-170)



Fungsi : mendinginkan AlF_3 dari suhu $700^{\circ}C$ menjadi $40^{\circ}C$

Type : Single shell direct rotary cooler

Kondisi operasi :

Kecepatan aliran feed = 164023,653 kg/hari = 6834,32 kg/jam

Kecepatan aliran produk = 60913,093 kg/hari = 2538,44 kg/jam

Suhu feed = $700^{\circ}C = 1292^{\circ}F$

Suhu produk = $40^{\circ}C$

Suhu udara pendingin masuk = $30^{\circ}C$

Suhu udara pendingin keluar = $105^{\circ}C$

Kecepatan udara pendingin masuk = 460867,913 kg/hari = 42334,56 lb/jam

Perhitungan :

Diameter rotary cooler

$$D = \frac{Mc}{\pi/4 \cdot G}$$

Dimana : Mc = Rate flue gas (lb / jam)

G = Rate udara (lb / jam / ft²) = 200 = 10000 lb/ jam ft²

42334,56

$$D = \frac{42334,56}{0,785 \times 3000} = 4,24 \text{ ft}$$

Batu tahan api dipakai soft brick setebal 3 in dan tebal plat 0,625 in maka

$$D_{\text{luar}} = D + 2 \left(\frac{3}{12} \right) \text{ ft} = 4,24 \text{ ft} + 2 \left(\frac{3 + 0,625}{12} \right) \text{ ft} = 4,84 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang rotary cooler

$$L = 0,1 \cdot C_p \cdot G^{0,84} \cdot D$$

Dimana : C_p = Spesifik heat udara pada T rata - rata = 0,25

G = Rate flue gas = 600 lb/jam ft²

D = Diameter dalam rotary cooler

$$L = 0,1 \times 0,25 \times 600^{0,84} \times 4,24 = 22,85 \text{ ft}$$

Chek L/D antara 4 - 10

Hasil perhitungan = L/D = 22,85 / 4,24 = 5,4

Maka ukuran rotary cooler memenuhi harga diantara range L/D. Untuk mencegah kehilangan panas yang berlebihan maka bagian luar rotary cooler diberi lapisan isolasi

putaran rotary cooler (N)

Rotary cooler beroperasi pada peripheral speed antara 30-150 ft/menit

Diambil 100 ft/menit.

$$N = \frac{V}{\pi \times D_{\text{luar}}} \quad (\text{Perry ed. V, p.20-40})$$

100

$$N = \frac{100}{\pi \times 4,84} = 7,51 \text{ rpm}$$

Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

$$3,14 \times 4,28$$

Check : syarat putaran rotary cooler harga N x D pada range 23 - 35

$$N \times D = 4,24 \times 7,51 = 31,85 \text{ (maka harga N memenuhi)}$$

Perry edisi V , p. 6-96

Untuk las dipakai single welded butjoint tanpa bucking up stripp dengan efisiensi 70 % dan tebal tidak boleh melebihi 0,625 in (5/8 in).

$$T_{sh} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - P} + C$$

Dimana :

P = Tekanan operasi (psi)

D = Diameter shell (in)

f = Tensile stress (psi)

E = Joint efisiensi

C = Faktor korosi = 0,125

Tensile stress yang diinginkan

$$f = f_c \times f_m \times f_r \times f_s$$

Dimana :

f_c = Ultimate strenght = 45.000 - 75.000 psi

f_m = faktor korosi sambungan = 1

f_r = f_m - 1 tanpa relieving dan radio graphing

f_s = faktor korosi yang berhubungan dengan safety faktor 25 % (Hess , p 84)

$$f = 60.000 \times 1 \times 1 \times 0,25 = 15.000 \text{ psi}$$

H

$$\frac{H}{D} = 0,16 \text{ (Perry V , tabel 6-52)}$$

D

$$H = 0,16 \times D_{\text{luas dudung kiln}} = 0,16 \times 4,24 = 0,68 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{buluh}} = H \times \rho_{\text{Solid}} = 0,68 \times 179,63 = 122,15 \text{ lb / ft}^2 = 0,85 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{material}} + P_{\text{udara}} = 0,85 + 14,7 = 15,55 \text{ psi}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

Allowance 20% maka $P_{design} = 1,2 \times P_{operasi} = 1,2 \times 15,55 = 18,66$ psi

$$T_{shell} = \frac{P \times D_{shell}}{2 \times t \times E - P_{design}} + C = \frac{18,66 \times 4,24 \times 12}{2 \times 15000 \times 0,7 - 18,66} + 0,125 = 0,17 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell kiln diambil $1/4 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ in}$ (memenuhi)

Recheck

$$T_{max} = \frac{D + 50}{121} \times \frac{4,24 \times 12 + 50}{120} = 0,84 \text{ in}$$

Karena $t_{check} > T$ perhitungan maka ratio graphing dan relieving tidak diperlukan.

Perencanaan penggerak untuk memutar rotary cooler

Rotary cooler dipasang dengan sudut kemiringan $1,2^\circ$ pada bidang datar dan berputar pada bearing. Bearing diletakkan 5,8 ft dari tepi. Sedangkan letak gear sebagai penggerak diletakkan ditengah-tengah, yaitu 11,6 ft dari tepi. Untuk menggerakkan rotary cooler digunakan gear drive yaitu suatu roda gigi yang digerakkan oleh pinion. Dipilih cast steel yang mempunyai allowable stress 33 000 psi. dasar perencanaan penggerak meliputi :

1. Perencanaan ukuran gear dan pinion.
2. Menentukan batas pemakaian muatan gear.
3. Menentukan power yang dibutuhkan untuk memutar rotary cooler
4. Menentukan putaran reducer.

Perencanaan ukuran gear dan pinion

Sebelum merencanakan ukuran gear dan pinion maka ditentukan dahulu

- A. jumlah gigi dan gear yang digunakan dengan hubungan antara pitch diameter dari gear dan sirkulasi pitch.

$$D_g = \frac{N_g \times P_c}{\pi} \dots \dots \dots \text{(Hess, pers. 5-1, p 420)}$$

$$D_g = N_g / P_g$$

Dimana :

D_g = diameter gear (in)

P_c = circular pitch (in)

N_g = jumlah gigi dari gear = 180 buah

P_d = ratio jumlah gigi gear dengan diameter

Maka : $\pi = P_c \times P_d$

$P_c = 0,5 - 2 \text{ in}$ (Hess, p. 420) maka diambil 2 in

Sehingga $P_d = \pi / P_c = \pi / 1,45 = 2,165$

$$D_g = \frac{N_g}{P_d} = \frac{180}{2,165} = 83,102 \text{ in} = 6,925 \text{ ft}$$

B. Menentukan putaran pinion

Direncanakan jumlah gigi pinion = 80 buah (Hess , hal 423)

$$D_p = \frac{N_p \times P_t}{3,14} \quad \text{(Hess pers 15-1 hal. 420)}$$

Dimana :

D_p = Diameter pinion

N_p = Jumlah gigi pinion

P_c = diameter pitch

$$D_p = \frac{80 \times 1,45}{3,14} = 29,98$$

Putaran pinion (n_1)

n_1 = putaran pinion

n_2 = putaran gear

maka :

$$n_1 = \frac{83,102}{29,98} \times 7,51 = 20,82$$

. Menentukan safe strenght dari gear dan pinion

rencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

- F_s = safe strenght (lb)
 S = allowable stress (psi)
 B = lebar permukaan gear dan pinion
 Y = faktor permukaan gigi
 P_d = ratio jumlah gigi dengan pitch diameter

Dipilih :

Bahan konstruksi pinion adalah hardness steel dengan allowable stress 30.000 psi (Hess tabel 15-1, p.430).

$$K = \frac{600}{600 + V_m} \cdot \frac{600}{600 + 120} = 0,83$$

Harga b antara 9,5 / P_d sampai 12,5 / P_d

Diambil $b = 12,5 / P_d$ (Hess p. 431)

$$\text{Jadi } b = 12,5 / 2,165 = 5,771$$

$$Y = 0,39 - 2,15/N \quad (\text{ Hess pers. 15-9 })$$

B = lebar permukaan pinion (in)

Q = velocity ratio faktor

$$Q = \frac{2 \times 120}{N_g + N_p}$$

Dimana :

N_p = Jumlah gigi pinion

N_g = Jumlah gigi gear

$$Q = \frac{2 \times 120}{180 + 80} = 0,92$$

w = Untuk combination constant lb/in²

Untuk material hardness steel dan hardened steel gear maka $w = 250$ (Hess table 15-2, p. 432).

$$F_w = 29,98 \times 5,771 \times 0,92 \times 250 = 39793,35$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Beban yang diterima oleh gear drive adalah berat riding ring

$$= 2 \times 0,785 \times b \times (D^2 - a^2) \times \rho$$

Dimana : b = lebar riding ring (ft) = 5,771 m = 0,481 ft

Mencari berat silinder

$$w_0 = (3,14 / 4) \times (D_2^2 - D_1^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana :

D_1 = Diameter dalam cooler (ft)

D_2 = Diameter luar cooler (ft)

L = panjang rotary cooler (ft)

ρ = densitas steel = 489 lb / cuft

$$w_0 = 0,785 \times (4,84^2 - 4,24^2) \times 22,85 \times 489 = 47786,12 \text{ lb}$$

Mencari berat batu tahan api (juga sebagai isolator)

$$w = (3,14 / 4) \times (D_2^2 - D_1^2) \times L \times \rho$$

Dimana :

D_1 = Diameter dalam cooler (ft)

D_2 = Diameter luar cooler (ft)

L = panjang rotary cooler (ft)

ρ = densitas batu tahan api soft brick = 103 lb / cuft

$$w = 0,785 \times (4,84^2 - 4,24^2) \times 22,85 \times 103 = 10065,38 \text{ lb}$$

Menentukan berat flight

Tinggi flight = $0,5 D - 0,125 D$

Diambil $h = 0,1 D$

$$= 0,1 \times 4,24 \text{ ft} = 0,424 \text{ ft}$$

jumlah flight $2 D - 3 D = 2 \times 4,24 = 8,48 \text{ buah} \approx 9 \text{ buah}$

Jarak antara flight (r) = $3,14 \times D / n = 3,14 \times 4,24 / 9$

$$= 1,48 \text{ ft}$$

tebal flight = 0,25 in

berat flight = $n \times l \times h \times t \times \rho$

Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

$$= 9 \times 22,85 \times 0,424/12 \times 0,25/12 \times 489 = 74,03 \text{ buah}$$

Menentukan berat muatan

Untuk bahan dengan hold up 10 %

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume cooler} &= 0,785 \times D_i \times L \\ &= 0,785 \times 4,24^2 \times 22,85 \\ &= 322,47 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ bahan rata-rata} = 174,7 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{berat solid dengan hold up 10 \%} = 0,1 \times 322,47 \times 174,71 = 5792,05 \text{ lb}$$

Berat riding ring

Jumlah riding ring = 2 buah

$$\text{Berat riding ring} = 2 \times (3,14/4) \times b \times ((D)^2 - (d)^2) \times \rho \text{ bahan}$$

Dimana :

$$b = \text{Lebar riding ring} = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter riding ring} = d \text{ luar cooler} + 2 = 4,84 + 2 = 6,84 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Berat riding ring} = 2 \times 0,785 \times (10/12) \times ((6,84)^2 - (4,84)^2) \times 450 = 13753,2 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Berat gear} = 0,785 \times b \times (D^2 - d^2) \times \rho \text{ bahan}$$

Dimana :

$$b = \text{Lebar riding ring} = 10 \text{ m} = 0,833 \text{ ft}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter cooler} = 6,84 \text{ ft}$$

$$d = \text{Diameter luar shell} = 4,84 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho = \text{Densitas steel} = 450 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Berat gear} = 0,785 \times (10/12) \times (6,84^2 - 4,84^2) \times 450 = 6876,6 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Jadi berat total} = 20629,8 \text{ lb}$$

Untuk safety ditetapkan 40.000 lb

Menentukan power yang dibutuhkan untuk memutar rotary cooler (Hp)

Power untuk memutar rotary cooler :

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{N (4,75 \times d \times w \times 0,1925 \times D \times W + 0,33 W)}{100.000}$$

Dimana

w = berat bahan = 5792,505 lb

W = berat shell + berat batu tahan api + berat bahan + berat dinding ring + berat Gear = 40.000 lb

d = diameter luar cooler = 4,84 ft

N = besarnya putaran = 7,51 rpm

$$\text{Hp} = \frac{7,51 \{ (4,75 \times 4,84 \times 5792,505 + 0,1925 \times 6,84 \times 40.000 + 0,33 \times 40.000) \}}{100.000}$$

$$= 14,95$$

efisiensi 60 % maka tenaga yang diperlukan untuk memutar rotary kiln adalah

$$= \text{Hp} / 0,6 = 14,95 / 0,6 = 25 \text{ Hp}$$

Digunakan tenaga 25 Hp

Spesifikasi Rotary cooler

Tipe = single shell direct rotary cooler

Diameter luar = 4,84 ft

Diameter dalam = 4,24 ft

Panjang = 22,85 ft

Putaran = 7,51 rpm

Tenaga penggerak = 25 Hp

28. BLOWER (G-171)



Fungsi : menghembuskan udara dari atmosfer untuk pendingin.

Kapasitas udara : 4233,456 lb/jam = 70,576 lb/menit

Suhu udara masuk : 30 °C = 86 °F = 546 °R

$$\text{Densitas udara} = \frac{P \cdot \text{BM}}{R \cdot T} = \frac{1 \times 28,97}{0,7302 \times 546} = 0,0726 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate udara} = \frac{70,576}{0,0726} = 970,531 \text{ cuft/ menit}$$

$$\text{Power blower} = \frac{144 \times Q (P_2 - P_1)}{33.000} \quad \text{(Perry V. p. 6-20)}$$

$$\frac{144 \times 970,531 \times 1,5}{33.000} = 6,35 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi 70 %

$$\text{Power yang digunakan} = 6,35 / 0,7 = 9,075 \text{ Hp} \approx 10 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi cooler blower

Nama = blower

Rate udara = 970,531 cuft/menit

Power = 10 Hp

Bahan = carbon steel

29. ROTARY CYCLONE (II-172)



Fungsi : Memisahkan gas yang timbul dan debu yang mungkin terjadi pada rotary cooler.

Data : Perry edisi V halaman 20-82

Rate gas = 70,576 lb/menit

Suhu gas : $175^{\circ}\text{C} = 347^{\circ}\text{F} = 807^{\circ}\text{R}$

$$\text{Rate gas} = \frac{70,576 \text{ lb/ menit}}{0,049 \text{ lb/ cuft}} = 1440,3 \text{ cuft /menit} = 24 \text{ cuft / detik}$$

Kapasitas gas = 50 ft/detik

$$\text{Luas penampang gas masuk} = 24 / 50 = 0,48 \text{ ft}^2 = 69,12 \text{ m}^2$$

Dari Perry edisi V hal 20-82 didapat penampang gas masuk

$$AC = BC \times HC$$

$$HC = 2 BC$$

$$AC = 2 BC^2 = 69,12 \text{ in}^2$$

$$BC = 5,88 \text{ in}$$

$$HC = 2 BC = 11,76 \text{ in}$$

$$DC = 2 HC = 23,51 \text{ in}$$

$$DE = DC / 2 = 11,75 \text{ in}$$

$$LC = 2 DC = 47,02 \text{ in}$$

$$SC = DC / 8 = 2,94 \text{ in}$$

$$ZC = 2 DC = 47,02 \text{ in}$$

$$JC = DC / 4 = 5,88 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi cooler cyclone

Type Effluent dust cyclone

Kapasitas = 24 cuft/detik

Ukuran = AC = 69,12 in²

$$BC = 5,88 \text{ in}$$

$$HC = 11,76 \text{ in}$$

$$DC = 23,51 \text{ in}$$

$$DE = 11,75 \text{ in}$$

$$LC = 47,02 \text{ in}$$

$$SC = 2,94 \text{ in}$$

$$ZC = 47,02 \text{ in}$$

$$JC = 5,88 \text{ in}$$

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

Jumlah = 1 buah

30. EXHAUST FAN (G-173)



Fungsi : Mengeluarkan gas dari rotary cooler ke cerobong untuk dibuang ke udara bebas.

Type : centrifuge exhaust fan

Jumlah gas : 70,576 lb/menit

Maximum temperature gas : 175 °C = 807 °R

$$\text{Densitas gas} = \frac{29}{359} \times \frac{14,7}{14,7} \times \frac{492}{807} = 0,049 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{Rate gas} = \frac{70,576}{0,049} = 1440,3 \text{ cuft/menit} = 24 \text{ cuft/detik}$$

$$\text{Tenaga penggerak} = \frac{144 \times Q (P_2 - P_1)}{33.000} = \frac{144 \times 1440,3 \times 1,5}{33.000} = 9,4 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi 70 %

$$= 9,4 / 0,7 = 13,4 \text{ Hp} \approx 14 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi

jenis = Centrifugal

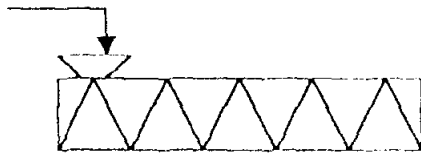
Rate gas = 24 cuft/detik

Tenaga penggerak = 14 Hp

Bahan = carbon steel

Jumlah = 1 buah

31.2.1 SCREW CONVEYOR I (J-174)



Fungsi : Mengeluarkan AlF_3 dari Rotary cooler menuju Bucket Elevator

Type : Plant Spout or Chutes

Data : Kapasitas : 60931,093 Kg/hari = 2538,045 Kg/jam

Elevansi : Horizontal

Bulk Density : 192,298 lb/cuft

Perhitungan :

Rate pengeluaran : 2538,045 Kg/jam = 5595,374 lb/jam

Volume : $5595,374 : 192,298 = 29,097$ cuft/jam = 0,4849 cuft/menit

Panjang screw : 15ft

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Dimana :

C : Kapasitas screw conveyor, cuft/menit

L : Panjang, ft

W : berat material, lb/cuft

F : Material faktor ≈ 2

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000} \\ &= \frac{0,4849 \times 15 \times 192,298 \times 2}{33000} \\ &= 0,0847 \quad Hp \end{aligned}$$

$Hp < 2$; maka dikalikan 2 menjadi:

$Hp = 2 \times 0,0847 = 0,169$ Hp dengan tambahan rata-rata 0,75 Hp

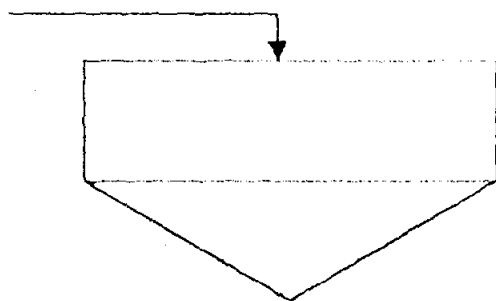
Maka digunakan tenaga penggerak = $0,169 + 0,75 = 0,9119$ Hp ≈ 1 Hp

Prarencana Pabrik Aluminium Flouride

Jadi spesifikasi Screw Conveyor :

- a. Jenis : Plant Spout or Clutes
- b. Kapasitas : 2538,045 Kg/jam
- c. Class material : d
- d. Speed : 12 Rpm
- e. Diameter : 9 in
- f. Power : 1 Hp
- g. Jumlah alat : 1

32. STORAGE (F-175)



Fungsi : Untuk menampung sementara AlF_3

Type : Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis, bagian atas terbuka dan bagian bawah dihubungkan dengan screw conveyor.

Data : Kapasitas = 60913,093 Kg/hari
Bulk Density = 192,298 lb/cuft

Perhitungan:

Lubang pengeluaran = 30 in

Sudut konis = 45°

Tinggi H = $\frac{1}{2} D = R$

Berat bahan = 60913,095 Kg/hari

$$= 20304,365 \text{ lb/sift} = 44763,003 \text{ lb/shift}$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{44763,003}{192,298} = 232,779 \text{ cuft} = 1741,422 \text{ gallon}$$

$$\text{Tangki terisi} = 70 - 90 \% = 0,8 \times 232,779 = 290,973 \text{ cuft} = 217,769 \text{ gallon}$$

$$= 502801,344 \text{ in}^3$$

$$\text{Berat bahan} = 290,973 \times 192,298 = 55953,525 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \pi R^2 H + \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 H \right) + \pi R^2 \left(r = \frac{30}{2} \text{ in} = 15 \text{ in} \right)$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} D = R$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 + \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 + \pi R^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 + \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$= 4,1867 R^3 + 3532,5 = \text{volume} = 502801,344 \text{ in}^3$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} D = R$$

$$499268,844 = 4,1867 R^3$$

$$R^3 = 119251,163$$

$$R = 49,221 \text{ in} = 4,101 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 2 \times R = 2 \times 49,221 \text{ in} = 98,442 \text{ in} = 4,101 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan dalam silinder} = H = R = 49,221 \text{ in} = 4,101 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} = (R - 15) \text{ in} = (49,221 - 15) \text{ in} = 34,221 \text{ in} = 2,851 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki} = \text{Tinggi tangki} = (4,101 + 2,851) \text{ ft} = 6,952 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tekanan vertikal, Ps} = \frac{R^2 \rho b}{2 \mu^2 K^2} \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right) \left(1 - e^{2\mu K^2 H / R} \right) \text{ (Mc.Cabe, hlm 248)}$$

$$\text{Dimana Ps} = \text{Tekanan vertikal pada dasar bejana (lb/in}^2\text{)}$$

$$\rho b = \text{Bulk density bahan (lb/in}^3\text{)}$$

μ^l = Friksi koefisien = 0,35 - 0,55 . diambil 0,45

K^l = Ratio pressure = 0,35 - 0,65 . diambil 0,50

ZT = Tinggi total material (ft)

R = Jari-jari (ft)

$$P_s = \frac{4,101 \times 192,298}{2 \times 0,45 \times 0,5} \times (1 - e^{-\mu \times ZT \times R})$$

$$= 935,291 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 6,49 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan lateral pada tangki

$P_l = K \times P_s$

$$= 0,5 \times 6,49 = 3,24 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan total = $P_{total} = P_s + P_l$

$$= (6,49 + 3,24) \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 9,737 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan design = $P_{design} = 1\frac{1}{2} \times P_{total}$

$$= 1\frac{1}{2} \times 9,737 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 11,684 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tebal Silinder :

$$T_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f_e \times P} + C$$

$$= \frac{11,684 \times 98,442}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan tebal plate = 0,5 in

Tebal konis :

$$T_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f_e \cdot \cos \alpha} + C$$

$$= \frac{11,684 \cdot 98,442}{2 \cdot 12750 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,707} + 0,125$$

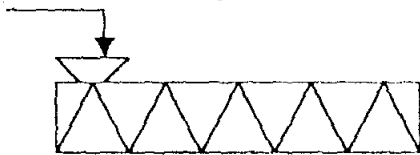
$$= 0,205 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan tebal plate : $3/8 = 0,375 \text{ m}$

Jadi spesifikasi product storage :

- Kapasitas : 60913,093 Kg/hari
- Diameter silinder : 98,442 m
- Diameter lubang silinder : 30 m
- Tinggi silinder : 49,221 m
- Tinggi konis : 34,221 m
- Tebal silinder : 0,1875 m
- Tebal konis : 0,375 m

33.A. SCREW CONVEYOR II (J-176)



Fungsi : Mengeluarkan AlF_3 dari Rotary cooler menuju Bucket Elevator

Type : Plant Spout or Clutes

Data : Kapasitas : 60931,093 Kg/hari 2538,045 Kg/jam

Elevansi : Horisontal

Bulk Density : 192,298 lb/cuft

Perhitungan :

Rate pengeluaran = 2538,045 Kg/jam = 5595,374 lb/jam

Volume = $5595,374 : 192,298 = 29,097 \text{ cuft/jam} = 0,4849 \text{ cuft/menit}$

panjang screw = 15ft

Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Dimana :

C : Kapasitas screw conveyer , cuft/menit

L : Panjang, ft

W : berat material, lb/cuft

F : Material faktor ≈ 2

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000} \\ &= \frac{0,4849 \times 15 \times 192,298 \times 2}{33000} \\ &= 0,0847 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Hp < 2 ; maka dikalikan 2 menjadi:

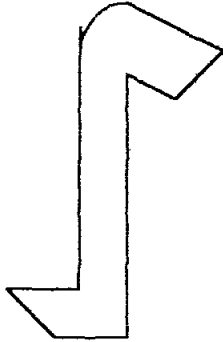
Hp = 2 x 0,0847 = 0,169 Hp dengan tambahan rata-rata 0,75 Hp

Maka digunakan tenaga penggerak = 0,169 + 0,75 = 0,9119 Hp \approx 1 Hp

Jadi spesifikasi Screw Conveyer :

- a. Jenis : Plant Spout or Clutes
- b. Kapasitas : 2538,045 Kg/jam
- c. Speed : 12 Rpm
- d. Diameter : 9 in
- e. Power : 1 Hp
- f. Jumlah alat : 1

34. AlF_3 BUCKET ELEVATOR (J-177)



Fungsi : Mengangkut AlF_3 dari screw conveyer menuju storage product

Type : Centrifugal Bucket Elevator

Perhitungan :

Bahan yang diangkut = 60913,093 Kg/hari

Bulk Density = 192,298 lb/cuft

Tinggi Bucket Elevator = 25 ft

Sudut elevansi = 90^0

Berdasarkan Perry ed 5, tabel 7-8

Ukuran Bucket = 8 x 5 x 5,5 in

Spacing = 14 in

Kecepatan = 225 fpm

Kapasitas = 27 tton/jam

Spesifikasi diatas berdasarkan material dengan bulk density 100 lb/cuft. Untuk bahan dengan bulk density 192,298 lb/cuft dan kapasitas 2,538 ton/jam diperoleh:

Speed belt = $2,538/27 \times 100/192,298 \times 225 = 10,998$ fpm

Tenaga bucket elevator = $2,538 \times 2 \times 25 / 1000 = 4,8$

Efisiensi 60 %.

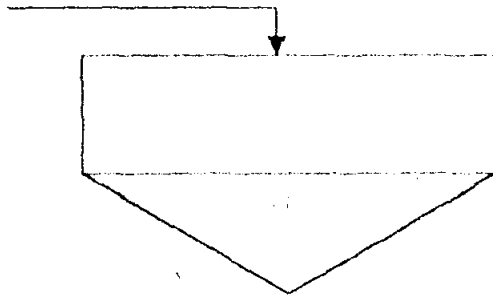
Maka $4,8 : 0,6 = 8$ Hp

Digunakan tenaga penggerak 8 Hp

Jadi spesifikasi AlF_3 Bucket elevator

- a. Type : Centrifugal Bucket Elevator
- b. Ukuran Bucket : 8 x 5 x 5,5 in
- Spacing : 14 in
- Tinggi Bucket Elevator : 25 ft
- Tenaga penggerak : 0,5 Hp
- Jumlah : 1 buah

35.A. STORAGE 2 (F-178)



Fungsi: Untuk menampung sementara $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$

Type : Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis, bagian atas terbuka dan bagian bawah dihubungkan dengan screw conveyor.

Data : Kapasitas = 60913,093 Kg/hari

Bulk Density = 192,298 lb/cuft

Perhitungan:

Lubang pengeluaran = 30 in

Sudut konis = 45°

Tinggi H = $\frac{1}{2} D = R$

Berat bahan = 60913,095 Kg/hari

= 20304,365 lb/sift = 44763,003 lb/shift

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan} &= \frac{44763,003}{192,298} = 232,779 \text{ cuft} = 1741,422 \text{ gallon} \\ \text{Tangki terisi} &= 70 - 90 \% \\ &= 0,8 \times 232,779 = 290,973 \text{ cuft} = 217,769 \text{ gallon} \\ &= 502801,344 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Berat bahan} &= 290,973 \times 192,298 = 55953,525 \text{ lb} \\ \text{Volume tangki} &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \pi R^2 H - \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 H \right) + \pi R^2 \times r = 30/2 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ m} \\ \text{II} &= \frac{1}{2} D = R \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3 - \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 + \pi R^2 \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 - \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3 \\ &= 4,1867 R^3 - 3532,5 \quad \text{volume} = 502801,344 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{II} &= \frac{1}{2} D = R \\ 499268,844 &= 4,1867 R^3 \\ R^3 &= 119251,163 \\ R &= 49,221 \text{ in} = 4,101 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Diameter} &= 2 \times R \\ &= 2 \times 49,221 \text{ in} = 98,442 \text{ in} = 4,101 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi bahan dalam silinder} &= H = R = 49,221 \text{ in} = 4,101 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} &= (R - 15) \text{ in} = (49,221 - 15) \text{ in} = 34,221 \text{ in} = \\ &= 2,851 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki} &= \text{Tinggi tangki} \\ &= (4,101 + 2,851) \text{ ft} = 6,952 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tekanan vertikal, Ps} &= \frac{R}{2\mu^1} \frac{\rho b}{K^1} \left(\frac{g}{gc} \right) \left(1 - e^{-2\mu^1 K^1 Z / R} \right) \text{ (Mc.Cabe, hlm248)} \\ \text{Dimana} &: \text{Ps} = \text{Tekanan vertikal pada dasar bejana (lb/in}^2\text{)} \\ \rho b &= \text{Bulk density bahan (lb/in}^2\text{)} \\ \mu^1 &= \text{Friksi koefisien} = 0,35 - 0,55 ; \text{ diambil } 0,45 \end{aligned}$$

K^1 = Ratio pressure = 0,35 – 0,65 ; diambil 0,50

ZT = Tinggi total material (ft)

R = Jari-jari (ft)

$$P_s = \frac{4,101 \times 192,298}{2 \times 0,45 \times 0,5} \times (1 - e^{-2 \times K^1 \times ZT \times R})$$

$$= 935,291 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 6,49 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan lateral pada tangki

PI = K x Ps

$$= 0,5 \times 6,49 = 6,79 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan total = Ptotal = Ps + PI

$$= (6,49 + 3,24) \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 9,737 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan design Pdesign = $1\frac{1}{2}$ x Ptotal

$$1\frac{1}{2} \times 9,737 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$11,684 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tebal Silinder :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f_e \cdot P} + C$$

$$= \frac{11,684 \times 98,442}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 - 11,684} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal plate = 0,5 in

Tebal konis :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f_e \cdot \cos \alpha} + C$$

$$= \frac{11,684 \times 98,442}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 \times 0,707} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,205 \text{ in}$$

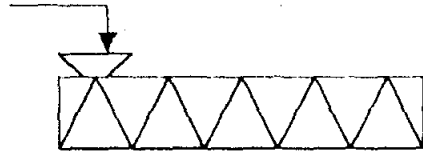
Perencanaan Pabrik Aluminium Fluoride

Digunakan tebal plate = $3/8 = 0,375$ in

Jadi spesifikasi product storage :

- a. Kapasitas : 2176,769 gallon
- b. Diameter silinder : 98,442 in
- c. Diameter lubang silinder : 30 in
- d. Tinggi silinder : 49,221 in
- e. Tinggi konis : 34,221 in
- f. Tebal silinder : 0,1875 in
- g. Tebal konis : 0,375 in
- g. Bahan : Carbon steel
- h. Jumlah : 1

36. **SCREW CONVEYOR III (I-179)**



- Fungsi : Mengeluarkan AlF₃ dari Rotary cooler menuju Bucket Elevator
- Type : Plant Spout or Chutes
- Data : Kapasitas : 60931,093 Kg/hari = 2538,045 Kg/jam
- Elevansi : Horizontal
- Bulk Density : 192,298 lb/cuft

Perhitungan :

Rate pengeluaran = 60931,093 Kg/hari = 2538,045 Kg/jam = 5595,374 lb/jam

Volume = $5595,374 : 192,298 = 29,097$ cuft/jam = 0,4849cuft/menit

Panjang screw = 15ft

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

Dimana :

C : Kapasitas screw conveyer , cuft/menit

L : Panjang, ft

W : berat material, lb/cuft

F : Material faktor ≈ 2

$$Hp = \frac{C \times L \times W \times F}{33000}$$

$$= \frac{0,4849 \times 15 \times 192,298 \times 2}{33000}$$

$$= 0,0847 \text{ Hp}$$

$Hp < 2$; maka dikalikan 2 menjadi.

$Hp = 2 \times 0,0847 = 0,169 \text{ Hp}$ dengan tambahan rata-rata 0,75 Hp

Maka digunakan tenaga penggerak $= 0,169 + 0,75 = 0,9119 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$

Jadi spesifikasi Screw Conveyor :

- a. Jenis : Plant Spout or Clutes
- b. Kapasitas : 2538,045 Kg/jam
- c. Class material : d
- d. Speed : 12 Rpm
- e. Diameter : 9 in
- f. Power : 1 Hp
- g. Jumlah alat : 1

PERPUSTAKA
Universitas Katolik Widya MANDIRI
BURABAYA

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

1. Metode Penafsiran Harga Alat

Harga-harga alat produksi dapat berubah setiap saat, tergantung pada kondisi pada saat itu. Untuk memperkirakan harga alat-alat tersebut maka perlu ditanyakan langsung ke produsen peralatan di dalam negeri yang sudah bisa membuat peralatan-peralatan dari pabrik Aluminium Fluorida ini.

Sebagai contoh, misal evaporator, reactor, storage dapat dipesan dari PT. Meco Inox Prima di Jalan Kalijaten 114 Sepanjang. Untuk conveyer, misal dapat dipesan di PT. Piramid Mas Perdana yang berkantor di Jalan Kranggan 70 Surabaya (Sumber : petunjuk telepon Surabaya tahun 2002-2003, yellow page, halaman 282).

Sedangkan untuk peralatan-peralatan lainnya yang umum misal pompa, blower dan lain-lain dapat dibeli di pasaran yang ada di Surabaya. Pembelian peralatan ini diusahakan dibeli di dalam negeri karena bila dibeli dari luar negeri akan lebih mahal, apalagi dengan nilai rupiah begitu mudah dibanding dengan nilai dollar.

2. Metode Penaksiran Harga Bahan Baku dan Produk

Untuk harga beli bahan baku dapat diperkirakan/ditanyakan langsung ke pasaran di Surabaya. Sebagai misal di Brata Chem di Jl. Tidar 89 Surabaya (Sumber : petunjuk telepon Surabaya tahun 2002-2003, yellow page, halaman 202)

Sedangkan untuk produk Aluminium Fluorida dapat diperkirakan harga jualnya dari Biro Statistik tahun 1998 halaman 35. Sama halnya dengan harga peralatan, harga barang baku dan produk ini sering berubah (berbeda harganya) mengingat masih kurang stabilnya keadaan negara.

2. Perhitungan Bahan Baku

2.1. Harga Barang Baku

- $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$	
Harga beli Per kilogram	= Rp. 4.000,-
Kebutuhan Perhari	57.972,662 Kg

Harga beli Perhari	= 57.972,662 Kg x 4000
	= Rp. 231.890.648
Harga beli Pertahun	= 330 x Rp 231.890.648
	= Rp. 76.523.913.840

- H_2SiF_6 (Asam Fluosilika) 20%

Harga beli Per kilogram	= Rp. 100,-
Kebutuhan Perhari	= 263.552,64 Kg
Harga beli Perhari	= 263.552,64 Kg x 100
	= Rp. 26.355.264
Harga beli Pertahun	= 330 x Rp 26.355.264
	= Rp. 8.697.237.120

Total Pembelian bahan baru & pembuatan = Rp 85.221.150.960 \approx 85.221.200.000

2.1 Harga Jual Produk

- Produk Aluminium Floride (AlF_3)

Harga jual Per kilogram	= Rp. 10.000,-
Produksi Perhari	= 60913,093 Kg
Harga jual Perhari	= 60913,093 Kg x Rp 10.000
	= Rp. 609.130.930
Harga jual Pertahun	= 330 x Rp 609.130.930
	= Rp. 201.013.206.900

2.2 Hasil Samping

- Silika.

Harga jual Per kilogram	= Rp. 500,-
Produksi Perhari	= 29105,576 Kg
Harga jual Perhari	= 29105,576 Kg x Rp 500
	= Rp. 14.552.788
Harga jual Pertahun	= 330 x Rp 14.552.788
	= Rp. 4.802.421.000

Total harga penjualan produk = 201.013.206.900 + 4.802.421.000
= 205.816.000.000

3. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Gaji Karyawan Perbulan	Rp. 136.850.000,-
Ditetapkan 1 tahun produksi	12 bulan gaji
(Termasuk tunjangan hari Raya, 1 bln gaji)	
Gaji 1 tahun	Rp. 136.850.000,- x 13 bln
	Rp. 1.475.500.000

4. Perhitungan Biaya Utilitas

a. Air

Kebutuhan Perhari	= 100 m ³	
Harga air M3	= Rp. 7000	
Harga Air Perhari	Rp. 7000 x 100 M ³	Rp 700.000
Harga Air Pertahun	= 330 x Rp. 700.000	
		Rp 231.000.000

b. Fuel Oil

Kebutuhan Fuel Oil tiap jam	= 37.758 Lt/hr	
Harga Fuel Oil	= Rp. 2000/Lt	
Harga Fuel Oil Perhari	= Rp. 2000 x 37.758	75.516.000,-
Harga Fuel Oil Pertahun	= 330 x Rp 75.516.000,-	
		= Rp. 24.920.280.000
Harga Utilitas		= Rp. 25.151.280.000

5. Perhitungan Harga Tanah & Bangunan

Luas tanah & bangunan	= 10.000 m ²	
Luas bangunan	= 4107 m ²	
Harga tanah	Rp. 200.000 x 10.000 m ²	
		Rp. 2.000.000.000
Harga Bangunan	= Rp. 150.000 x 4107 M ²	
		Rp. 616.050.000
Total harga tanah & bangunan		= Rp. 2.616.050.000

6. biaya Pengemasan

a. Aluminium Florida

Berat produk tiap bagian	= 50 Kg
Biaya tiap bag	= Rp. 1500

Biaya kemasan pertahun = $60913,093 \times 330 \times \text{Rp } 1500$
50
= 603.039.620

b. Raw Silika

Berat produk tiap bagian 50 Kg

Biaya tiap bagian Rp. 1500

Biaya kemasan pertahun = $29105,576 \times 330 \times \text{Rp } 1500$
50

= Rp. 288.145.200

Total Biaya Kemasan = Rp. 971.184.820 \approx 971.185.000

Tabel D.1. Harga Peralatan Pabrik Aluminium Fluorida,

No.	Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Total Rp x 1000
1.	F-112	20 % H_2SiF_6 Storage	2	200.000
2.	L-113	20 % H_2SiF_6 Pump	1	1.500
3.	E-114	20 % H_2SiF_6 Heater	1	161.200
4.	F-110	$Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ Storage	1	50.000
5.	J-111	$Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ Screw Conveyor	1	40.000
6.	R-120	Reaktor	1	200.000
7.	H-121	SiO_2 Centrifuge	2	449.000
8.	F-122	AlF_3 filtrat storage	1	100.000
9.	L-123	AlF_3 Filtrat Pump	1	1.500
10.	V-130	AlF_3 evaporator	1	400.000
11.	E-131	AlF_3 evaporator barometric condenser	1	5.000
12.	G-132	AlF_3 evaporator exhaust fan	1	10.000
13.	M-140	AlF_3 crystallizer	1	1.216.000
14.	F-141	$AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ Storage	1	701.500
15.	L-142	$AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ Storage pump	1	1.000
16.	H-143	$AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ Centrifuge	2	449.000
17.	F-144	$AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ filtrat storage	1	75.000
18.	J-145	$AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ kristal screw conveyor	1	40.000
19.	B-150	$AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ Rotary dryer	1	294.500
20.	G-151	Blower	1	94.600
21.	E-152	Heater	1	161.100
22.	H-153	Separator	1	47.300
23.	J-154	$AlF_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ Screw conveyor	1	40.000
24.	B-160	Rotary kiln	1	354.500
25.	G-161	Kiln air blower	1	141.000
26.	H-162	Kiln cyclone	1	47.300
27.	G-163	Kiln exhaust fan	1	10.000
28.	B-170	Rotary cooler	1	140.000

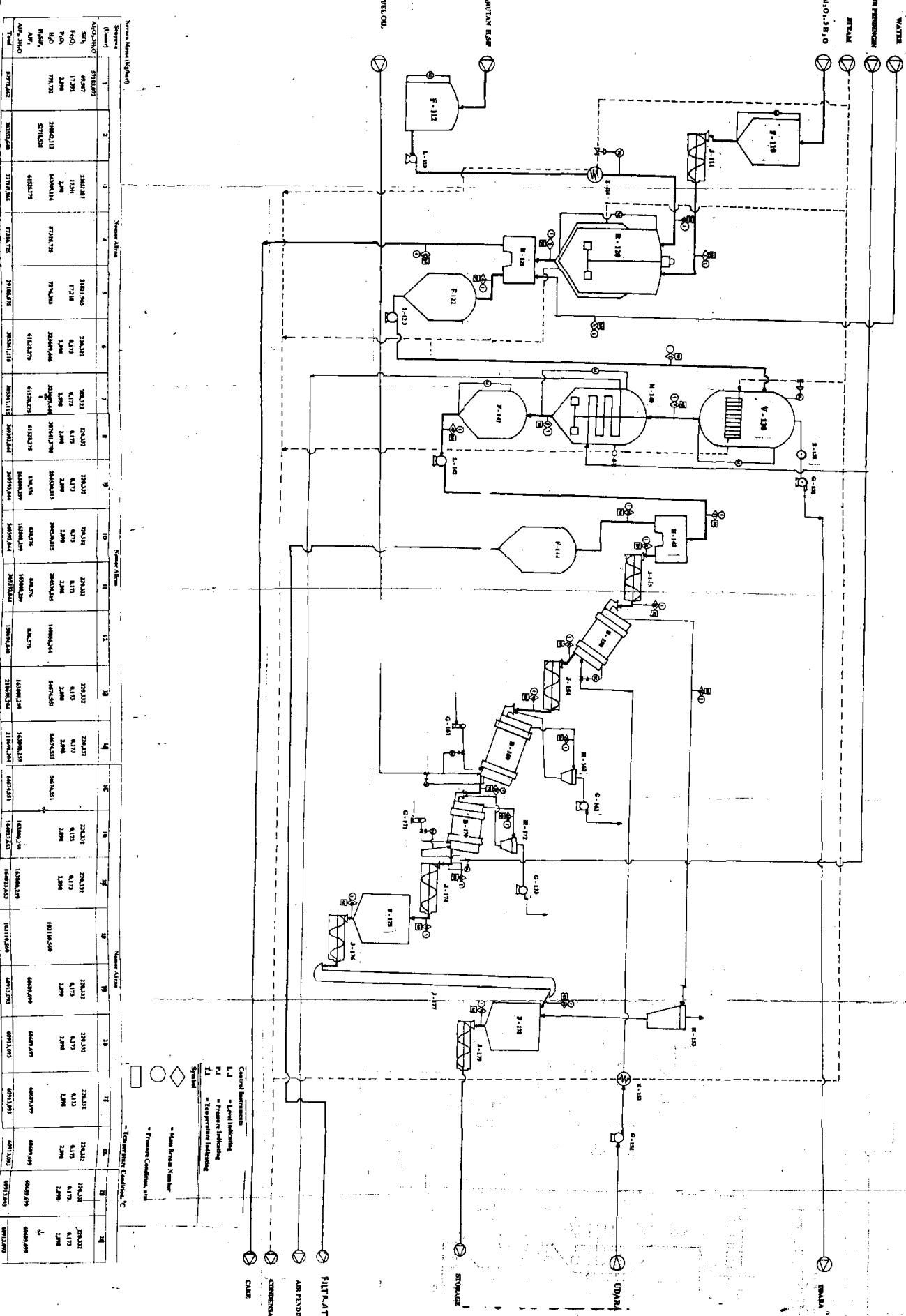
29.	G-171	Blower	1	94.600
30.	G-17	Cooler exhaust fan	1	47.300
31.	J-174	AlF ₃ screw conveyer	1	10.000
32.	F-175	AlF ₃ storage	1	100.000
33.	J-176	AlF ₃ Bucket elevator	1	40.000
34.	F-178	AlF ₃ Storage	1	100.000
35.	J-179	AlF ₃ Screw conveyer	1	40.000
		Peralatan Utilitas		
36.	F-410	Bak penampung air PDAM	2	4.600
37.	L-411	Pompa bak penampung air PDAM	1	1.500
38.	F-412	Menara air	1	2.200
39.	F-413	Tangki penampung air untuk demineralisasi	1	2.200
40.	L-414	Pompa demineralisasi	1	1.000
41.	P-415	Cooling tower	1	401.072
42.	F-416	Bak air cooling tower	1	2.175
43.	L-417	Pompa cooling tower	2	3.000
44.	F-418	Bak air hangat	1	2.175
45.	L-419	Pompa air hangat	2	3.000
46.	E-420	Tabung demineralisasi	1	749.613
47.	F-421	Tangki penampung air	1	2.175
48.	L-422	Pompa air umpan boiler	1	1.000
49.	P-430	Boiler	1	183.652
50.	L-431	Pompa fuel oil	2	2.000
51.	F-432	Tangki fuel oil	2	48.000
52.	P-433	Generator	2	180.000
		TOTAL		7.441.103

Tabel D2 Gaji karyawan Pabrik Aluminium Fluorida

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/orang Rupiah (Rp)	Gaji Total Rupiah (Rp)
01.	Direktur Utama	1	8.500.000	8.500.000
02.	Direktur teknik dan produksi	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
03.	Direktur keuangan dan administrasi	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
04.	Kabag teknik	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
05.	Kabag produksi	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
06.	Kabag keuangan	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
07.	Kabag pemasaran	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
08.	Kabag umum	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
09.	Kasie utilitas	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
10.	Kasie perbaikan, gudang, sparepart	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
11.	Kasie bahan baku, pengepakan, gudang produk	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
12.	Kasie proses	4	1.500.000	6.000.000
13.	Kasie pembukuan	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
14.	Kasie keuangan	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
15.	Kasie penjualan, promosi	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
16.	Kasie pembelian	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
17.	Kasie humas dan umum	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
18.	Karyawan utilitas	8	750.000	6.000.000
19.	Karyawan perbaikan & pemeliharaan gudang sparepart	16	750.000	12.000.000
20.	Karyawan bahan baku, pengepakan, gudang produk	16	750.000	12.000.000
21.	Karyawan proses	20	750.000	15.000.000
22.	Karyawan laboratorium	4	750.000	3.000.000
23.	Karyawan pembukuan	4	750.000	3.000.000
24.	Karyawan keuangan	4	750.000	3.000.000
25.	Karyawan penjualan, promosi	4	750.000	3.000.000

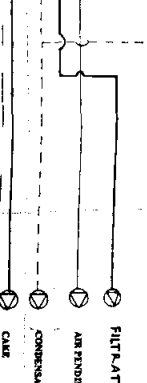
26.	Karyawan pembelian	4	750.000	3.000.000
27.	Karyawan humas, umum dan keamanan	32	750.000	24.000.000
28.	Karyawan harian	10	600.000	6.000.000
	Total	139		136.850.000

PERPUSTAKAAN
Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala
SURABAYA



NO.	CODE	NAME
1	F-101	Raw Wheat Storage
2	F-102	Raw Wheat Storage
3	F-103	Raw Wheat Storage
4	F-104	Raw Wheat Storage
5	F-105	Raw Wheat Storage
6	F-106	Raw Wheat Storage
7	F-107	Raw Wheat Storage
8	F-108	Raw Wheat Storage
9	F-109	Raw Wheat Storage
10	F-110	Raw Wheat Storage
11	F-111	Raw Wheat Storage
12	F-112	Raw Wheat Storage
13	F-113	Raw Wheat Storage
14	F-114	Raw Wheat Storage
15	F-115	Raw Wheat Storage
16	F-116	Raw Wheat Storage
17	F-117	Raw Wheat Storage
18	F-118	Raw Wheat Storage
19	F-119	Raw Wheat Storage
20	F-120	Raw Wheat Storage
21	F-121	Raw Wheat Storage
22	F-122	Raw Wheat Storage
23	F-123	Raw Wheat Storage
24	F-124	Raw Wheat Storage
25	F-125	Raw Wheat Storage
26	F-126	Raw Wheat Storage
27	F-127	Raw Wheat Storage
28	F-128	Raw Wheat Storage
29	F-129	Raw Wheat Storage
30	F-130	Raw Wheat Storage
31	F-131	Raw Wheat Storage
32	F-132	Raw Wheat Storage
33	F-133	Raw Wheat Storage
34	F-134	Raw Wheat Storage
35	F-135	Raw Wheat Storage
36	F-136	Raw Wheat Storage
37	F-137	Raw Wheat Storage
38	F-138	Raw Wheat Storage
39	F-139	Raw Wheat Storage
40	F-140	Raw Wheat Storage
41	F-141	Raw Wheat Storage
42	F-142	Raw Wheat Storage
43	F-143	Raw Wheat Storage
44	F-144	Raw Wheat Storage
45	F-145	Raw Wheat Storage
46	F-146	Raw Wheat Storage
47	F-147	Raw Wheat Storage
48	F-148	Raw Wheat Storage
49	F-149	Raw Wheat Storage
50	F-150	Raw Wheat Storage

Control Instruments
 L, J = Level Indicating
 P, I = Pressure Indicating
 T, A = Temperature Indicating
 S, T = Steam Stop Number
 C, S = Pressure Condition, psi
 T, C = Temperature, Celsius, °C



INVESTIGATION AND DESIGN OF THE FLOUR MILL
 FLOUR SHEET FABRIC
 ALUMINUM FLOURIDA
 Design: O.C.
 No. 22000 POKKATTAI ROAD, KALAMANGALAM
 TEL: 1-260901 / 260902

NO.	CODE	NAME
1	F-101	Raw Wheat Storage
2	F-102	Raw Wheat Storage
3	F-103	Raw Wheat Storage
4	F-104	Raw Wheat Storage
5	F-105	Raw Wheat Storage
6	F-106	Raw Wheat Storage
7	F-107	Raw Wheat Storage
8	F-108	Raw Wheat Storage
9	F-109	Raw Wheat Storage
10	F-110	Raw Wheat Storage
11	F-111	Raw Wheat Storage
12	F-112	Raw Wheat Storage
13	F-113	Raw Wheat Storage
14	F-114	Raw Wheat Storage
15	F-115	Raw Wheat Storage
16	F-116	Raw Wheat Storage
17	F-117	Raw Wheat Storage
18	F-118	Raw Wheat Storage
19	F-119	Raw Wheat Storage
20	F-120	Raw Wheat Storage
21	F-121	Raw Wheat Storage
22	F-122	Raw Wheat Storage
23	F-123	Raw Wheat Storage
24	F-124	Raw Wheat Storage
25	F-125	Raw Wheat Storage
26	F-126	Raw Wheat Storage
27	F-127	Raw Wheat Storage
28	F-128	Raw Wheat Storage
29	F-129	Raw Wheat Storage
30	F-130	Raw Wheat Storage
31	F-131	Raw Wheat Storage
32	F-132	Raw Wheat Storage
33	F-133	Raw Wheat Storage
34	F-134	Raw Wheat Storage
35	F-135	Raw Wheat Storage
36	F-136	Raw Wheat Storage
37	F-137	Raw Wheat Storage
38	F-138	Raw Wheat Storage
39	F-139	Raw Wheat Storage
40	F-140	Raw Wheat Storage
41	F-141	Raw Wheat Storage
42	F-142	Raw Wheat Storage
43	F-143	Raw Wheat Storage
44	F-144	Raw Wheat Storage
45	F-145	Raw Wheat Storage
46	F-146	Raw Wheat Storage
47	F-147	Raw Wheat Storage
48	F-148	Raw Wheat Storage
49	F-149	Raw Wheat Storage
50	F-150	Raw Wheat Storage