

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas = 50.040 ton/thn = 6.950 kg/jam

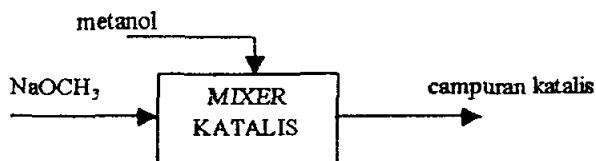
1 tahun = 300 hari kerja

1 hari kerja = 24 jam

Bahan baku minyak goreng bekas = 7.063,1 kg/jam

Satuan massa = kilogram

Satuan waktu = jam

1. MIXER KATALIS (F-140)

Diketahui dari literature NaOCH_3 yang digunakan adalah 0,5 % dari berat minyak.

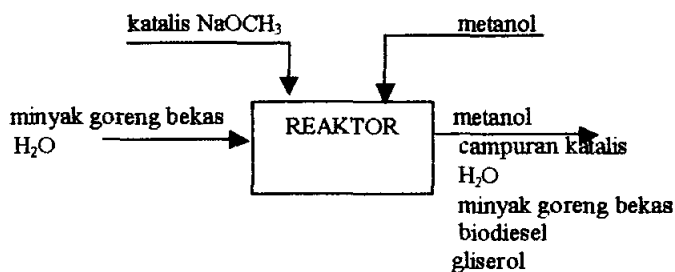
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat NaOCH}_3 &= 0,5 \% \times \text{berat minyak} \\
 &= 0,5 \% \times 7.063,1 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 35,3155 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari literature didapat data = 1,25 gr NaOCH_3 dilarutkan dalam 72 gr metanol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi untuk } 35,3155 \text{ kg/jam NaOCH}_3 &= \frac{35,3155 \text{ kg / jam}}{1,25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \times 72 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \\
 &= 2034,1728 \text{ kg/jam metanol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Masuk	Kg	Keluar	Kg
NaOCH ₃	35,3155	Campuran katalis	2069,4883
CH ₃ OH	2034,1728		
Total	2069,4883	Total	2069,4883

2. REAKTOR



Komposisi dari minyak goreng bekas mengandung :

Asam miristat, asam palmitat, asam stearat, asam oleat dan asam inoleat.

BM campuran asam lemak = 269,21 kg/kmol

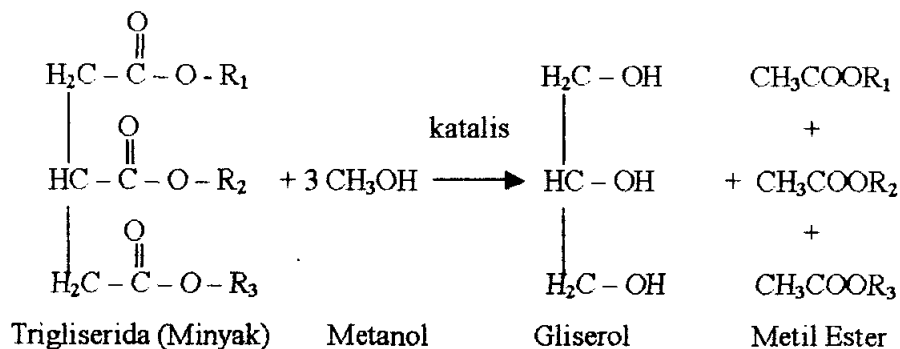
Air yang masuk bersama minyak goreng bekas = 0,1 % x massa minyak goreng

bekas masuk reaktor

$$= 0,1 \% \times 7.063,1 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 7,0631 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Reaksi transesterifikasi yang terjadi :



$$\text{BM trigliserida} = 980,63 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\text{BM biodiesel} = 328,210 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\text{BM gliserol} = 92,09 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\text{BM metanol} = 32,04 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

Konversi reaksi untuk reaksi transesterifikasi adalah 98 % (Biodiesel Production Technology Overview)

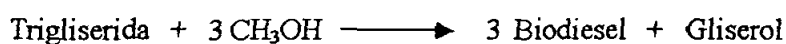
$$\text{Mol trigliserida mula-mula} = \frac{7.063,1 \text{ kg / jam}}{980,63 \text{ kg / kmol}} = 7,2026 \text{ kmol / jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol CH}_3\text{OH mula-mula} &= 3 \times 7,2026 \text{ kmol/jam} = 21,6078 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 21,6078 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 32,04 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 692,3139 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol trigliserida yang bereaksi} &= \frac{98}{100} \times 7,2026 \text{ kmol / jam} = 7,0585 \text{ kmol / jam} \\ &= 7,0585 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 980,63 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 6.921,7769 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol CH}_3\text{OH yang bereaksi} &= 3 \times 7,0585 \text{ kmol/jam} = 21,1755 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 21,1755 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 32,04 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 678,4630 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi :



$$\text{mula-mula : } 7,2026 \quad \infty \quad 21,6078$$

$$\text{reaksi : } 7,0585 \quad \infty \quad 21,1755 \quad \infty \quad 21,1755 \quad \infty \quad 7,0585$$

$$\text{sisa : } 0,1441 \quad \infty \quad 0,4323 \quad \infty \quad 21,1755 \quad \infty \quad 7,0585$$

Sesuai dengan stoichiometri reaksi metanol mula-mula = 21,6078 kmol/jam, dan sesuai literature untuk katalis NaOCH_3 diberi excess metanol 50 %.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi jumlah metanol yang masuk reaktor} &= 21,6078 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 1,5 \\ &= 32,4117 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 32,4117 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 32,04 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 1.038,4709 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa metanol sisa yang keluar reaktor} &= (1.038,4709 - (21,1755 \text{ kmol/jam} \times \\ &\quad 32,04 \text{ kg/kmol})) \\ &= 360,0644 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

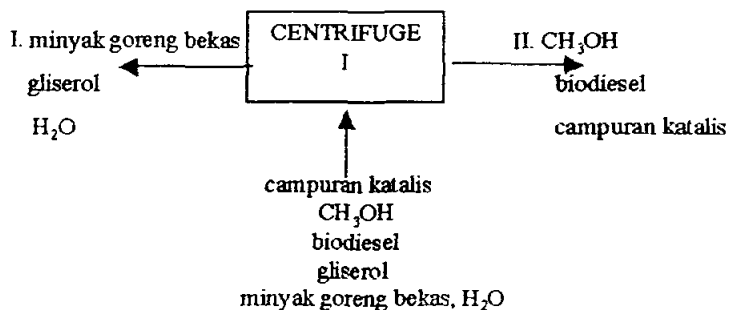
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa minyak goreng bekas sisa yang keluar reaktor} &= 0,1441 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 980,63 \\ &\quad \text{kg/kmol} \\ &= 141,3653 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa biodiesel yang keluar reaktor} &= 21,1755 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 328,210 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 6950,0674 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa gliserol yang keluar reaktor} &= 7,0585 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 92,09 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 650,0738 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Masuk	Kg	Keluar	Kg
Campuran katalis	2.069,4883	CH ₃ OH	360,0644
CH ₃ OH	1.038,4709	Campuran katalis	2.069,4883
H ₂ O	7,0631	H ₂ O	7,0631
Minyak goreng bekas	7.063,1000	Minyak goreng bekas	141,3653
		Biodiesel	6.950,0674
		Gliserol	650,0738
Total	10.178,1223	Total	10.178,1223

3. CENTRIFUGE I (H-214)



Diketahui data densitas :

$$\rho \text{ minyak goreng bekas} = 0,92 \text{ kg/lit (Ullman, tabel 14, p.185)}$$

$$\rho \text{ metanol (CH}_3\text{OH)} = 0,79 \text{ kg/lit}$$

$$\rho \text{ air (H}_2\text{O)} = 1,0 \text{ kg/lit}$$

$$\rho \text{ gliserol} = 10 \text{ lb/gal} = 1,1983 \text{ kg/lit}$$

$$\rho \text{ biodiesel} = 7,35 \text{ lb/gal} = 0,8807 \text{ kg/lit}$$

Mencari ρ campuran katalis :

$$\text{Diketahui : } \rho \text{ metanol} = 0,79 \text{ kg/lit dan } \rho \text{NaOCH}_3 = 0,97 \text{ kg/lit}$$

$$\text{Metanol dalam campuran katalis} = 2034,1728 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{NaOCH}_3 \text{ dalam campuran katalis} = 35,3155 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Mencari fraksi massa masing-masing :

$$X \text{ metanol} = \frac{2034,1728}{2034,1728 + 35,3155} = 0,9829$$

$$X \text{ NaOCH}_3 = \frac{35,3155}{2034,1728 + 35,315} = 0,0171$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran katalis}} = \frac{1}{\frac{X \text{ metanol}}{\rho \text{ metanol}} + \frac{X \text{ NaOCH}_3}{\rho \text{ NaOCH}_3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,9829}{0,79} + \frac{0,0171}{0,97}}$$

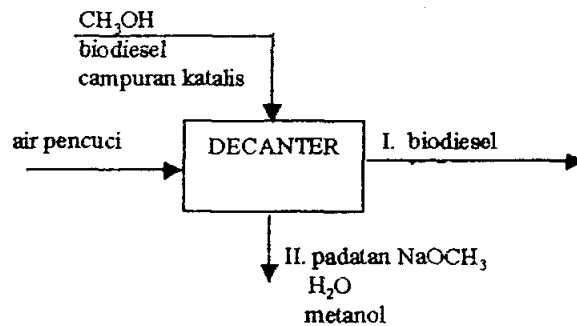
$$\rho_{\text{campuran katalis}} = \frac{1}{1,2442 + 0,0176} = 0,7925 \text{ kg / lit}$$

Karena dengan adanya perbedaan berat jenis (densitas) maka bahan-bahan yang masuk centrifuge dapat dipisahkan, dimana minyak goreng bekas, air dan gliserol akan menuju ke arah kanan (output heavy liquid). Sedangkan methanol, campuran katalis dan biodiesel akan menuju ke arah kiri (output light liquid).

Masuk	Kg	Keluar	Kg
CH ₃ OH	360,0644	I. Minyak goreng bekas	141,3653
Campuran katalis	2.069,4883	Gliserol	650,0738
H ₂ O	7,0631	H ₂ O	7,0631
Minyak goreng bekas	141,3653		

Biodiesel	6.950,0674	II. CH ₃ OH	360,0644
Gliserol	650,0738	Biodiesel	6.950,0674
		Campuran katalis	2.069,4830
Total	10.178,1223	Total	10.178,1223

4. DECANTER (H-310)



Air pencuci yang digunakan pada literature didapat 50 % dari 100 lt biodiesel.

Biodiesel yang masuk = 6.950,0674 kg

ρ biodiesel = 0,8807 kg/l

$$\text{Kapasitas biodiesel} = \frac{6.950,0674 \text{ kg}}{0,8807 \text{ kg/l}} = 7.891,5265 \text{ lt}$$

$$\text{Air pencuci yang diperlukan} = \frac{50}{100} \times 7.891,5265 \text{ lt} = 3.945,7633 \text{ lt}$$

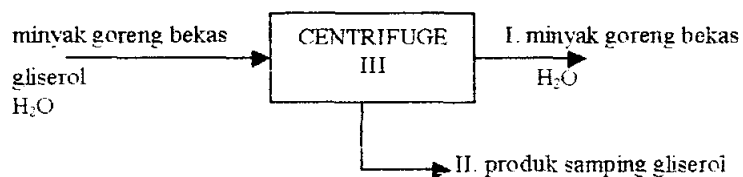
Metanol yang keluar dari centrifuge = metanol dalam campuran katalis + metanol masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2.069,4883 - 35,3155) \text{ kg/jam} + \\
 &\quad 360,0644 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 2.394,2372 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pada decanter ini, dидiamkan selama 24 jam, agar pemisahannya benar-benar baik, sehingga mudah untuk dikeluarkan.

Masuk	Kg	Keluar	Kg
CH ₃ OH	360,0644	I. Biodiesel	6.950,0674
Biodiesel	6.950,0674	II. Metanol	2.394,2372
Campuran katalis	2.069,4883	Air (H ₂ O)	3.945,7633
Air pencuci	3.945,7633	Padatan NaOCH ₃	35,3155
Total	13.325,3834	Total	13.325,3834

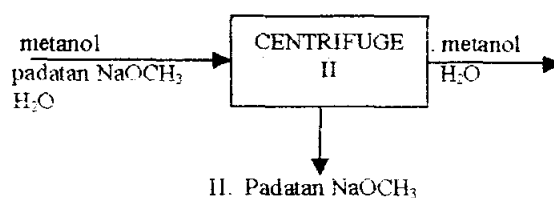
5. CENTRIFUGE II (H-215)



Karena dengan adanya perbedaan berat jenis maka minyak goreng, air dan gliserol dapat dipisahkan, dimana gliserol akan turun ke bawah, sedangkan minyak goreng dan air keluar secara bersamaan.

Masuk	Kg	Keluar	Kg
Minyak goreng bekas	141,3653	I. Minyak goreng bekas	141,3653
H ₂ O	7,0631	H ₂ O	7,0631
Gliserol	650,0738	II. Gliserol	650,0738
Total	798,5022	Total	798,5022

6. CENTRIFUGE III (H-315)



Karena dengan adanya perbedaan berat jenis maka metanol, air dan padatan NaOCH_3 dapat dipisahkan, dimana padatan NaOCH_3 akan turun ke bawah, sedangkan metanol dan air keluar secara bersamaan.

Masuk	Kg	Keluar	Kg
Metanol	2.394,2372	I. Metanol	2.394,2372
Air (H_2O)	3.945,7633	H_2O	3.945,7633
Padatan NaOCH_3	35,3155	II. Padatan NaOCH_3	35,3155
Total	6.375,3160	Total	6.375,3160

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

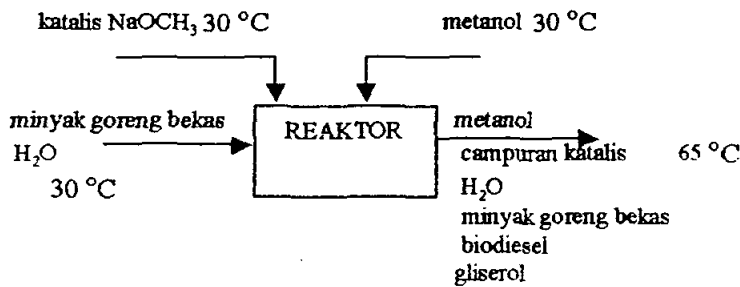
APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Satuan panas : kkal.

Suhu basis dalam perhitungan entalpi = 25 °C.

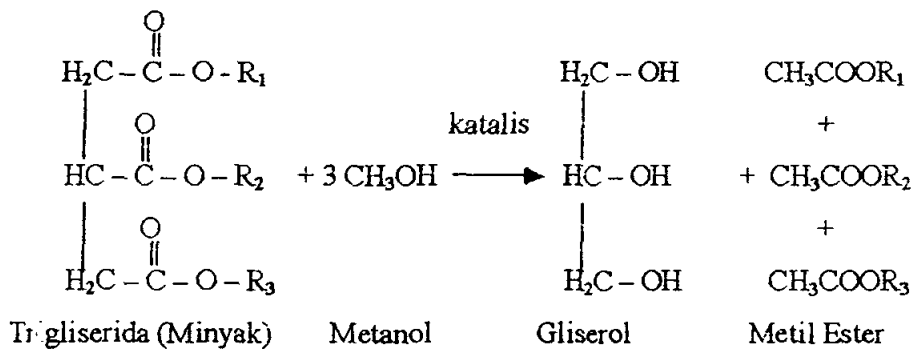
1. REAKTOR (P-210)



Kondisi operasi : - suhu masuk = 30 °C

- suhu keluar = 65 °C

Reaksi yang terjadi :



Entalpi bahan masuk (ΔH_R)

Bahan masuk (kg/jam) :

- campuran katalis = 2.069,4883
- metanol = 1.038,4709

- air = 7,0631
- minyak goreng bekas = 7.063,1

Cp bahan masuk :

$$- \text{Cpmetanol}_{(\text{cair})} = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2T_1 + T_1^2) + \frac{d}{4}(T_2^2 + T_1^2)(T_2 + T_1)$$

Dimana : a = -259,25

$$b = 0,03358 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$c = -1,1639 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$d = 1,4052 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ (Himmelblau, 1989)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cpmetanol}_{(\text{cair})} &= -259,25 + 1,679 \cdot 10^{-4}(303+298) - 3,8797 \cdot 10^{-6} \\ &\quad (303^2 + 303 \cdot 298 + 298^2) + 3,513 \cdot 10^{-6} (303^2 + 298^2) \\ &\quad (303+298) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cpmetanol}_{(\text{cair})} = 121,1304449 \text{ J/gmol } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\text{Cpmetanol}_{(\text{cair})} = 121,1304449 \text{ J/gmol } ^\circ\text{K} \times \text{gmol}/32,04 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Cpmetanol}_{(\text{cair})} = 3,7806 \text{ J/gr } ^\circ\text{K} = 0,9036 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$- \text{Cpminyak} = \left(\frac{A}{d^{0.5}} \right) + B(t-15) \text{ (Perry 5 ed)}$$

Dimana : A = 0,445, B = 0,0007 dan d (pminyak goreng) = 0,92 kg/lt

$$\text{Cpminyak} = \left(\frac{0,445}{0,92^{0.5}} \right) + 0,0007(t-15), \text{ kemudian diintegrasikan menjadi :}$$

$$\text{Cpminyak} = 0,4534t + 0,00035t^2$$

$$\text{Cpminyak} = 0,4534(30-25) + 0,00035(30^2 - 25^2)$$

$$\text{Cpminyak} = 2,3633 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

- Cpair = 1 kkal/kg °C
- Cpcampuran katalis dapat dihitung sebagai berikut :

Dari menggunakan Kopp's Rule (Himmelblau, 1989) untuk menghitung.

Cp NaOCH₃ padat (solid) :

Elemen	C	H	B	Si	O	F	P or S	All others
Solids	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p \text{ NaOCH}_3 &= (6,2 \times 1) + (4,0 \times 1) + (1,8 \times 1) + (2,3 \times 3) \\
 &= 18,9 \text{ kal/gmol } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 18,9 \text{ kal/gmol } ^\circ\text{C} \times \text{gmol}/32,04 \text{ gr} \\
 &= 0,35 \text{ kal/gr } ^\circ\text{C} = 0,35 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{p\text{metanol(cair)}} = 3,7806 \text{ J/gr } ^\circ\text{K} = 0,9030 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Diketahui berat $\text{NaOCH}_3 = 35,3155 \text{ kg}$ dan metanol = $2034,1728 \text{ kg}$, maka dapat dicari fraksi mol masing-masing :

$$X \text{ NaOCH}_3 = \frac{35,3155}{35,3155 + 2034,1728} = 0,0171$$

$$X \text{ metanol} = \frac{2034,1728}{35,3155 + 2034,1728} = 0,9829$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p \text{ campuran katalis} &= (0,0171 \times 0,35) + (0,9829 \times 0,9030) \\
 &= 0,8935 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ minyak goreng bekas} &= 7.063,1 \times 2,3633 \times (30-25) = 83.459,3554 \\
 - \text{ metanol} &= 1.038,4709 \times 0,9036 \times (303-298) = 4.691,8115 + \\
 &\quad \Delta H_R = 88.151,1669
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi campuran katalis masuk} &= 2.069,4883 \times 0,8935 \times (30-25) \\
 &= 9.245,4390 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi air masuk} = 7,0631 \times 1 \times (30-25) = 35,3155 \text{ kkal}$$

ΔH_{298}

Bahan yang bereaksi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ minyak goreng bekas} &= 7,0585 \text{ kmol} \\
 - \text{ metanol} &= 21,1755 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Produk yang terbentuk :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ biodiesel} &= 21,1755 \text{ kmol} \\
 - \text{ gliserol} &= 7,0585 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

ΔH_f° (kkal/mol) :

- ΔH_f° metanol = -57,04 kkal/mol (Perry 5 ed)
- ΔH_f° gliserol = -159,16 kkal/mol (Perry 5 ed)

Untuk yang lain digunakan tabel 3-335 dari Perry 5 ed untuk mencari ΔH_f° (kkal/mol) :

Group	ΔH_f° (kkal/mol)	minyak goreng palmitat	minyak goreng oleat	biodiesel palmitat	biodiesel oleat	gliserol
-CH ₃	10,25	3	3	2	2	
-CH ₂ -	-4,94	44	47	14	15	2
 -CH 	-1,29	1	1			1
OH (primary)	-41,2					2
OH (secondary)	-43,8					1
-COOH-	-94,68	3	3	1	1	
-COO-	-79,8	3	3	1	1	

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ minyak goreng palmitat} &= (3 \times 10,25) + (44 \times -4,94) + (1 \times -1,29) + (3 \times -94,68) + (3 \times -79,8) \\ &= -711,34 \text{ kkal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ minyak goreng oleat} &= (3 \times 10,25) + (47 \times -4,94) + (1 \times -1,29) + (3 \times -94,68) + (3 \times -79,8) \\ &= -726,16 \text{ kkal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi } \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ rata-rata minyak goreng bekas} &= (-711,34 - 726,16) \text{ kkal/mol} / 2 \\ &= -718,75 \text{ kkal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ biodiesel palmitat} &= (2 \times 10,25) + (14 \times -4,94) + (1 \times -94,68) + (1 \times -79,8) \\ &= -223,14 \text{ kkal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ biodiesel oleat} &= (2 \times 10,25) + (15 \times -4,94) + (1 \times -94,68) + (1 \times -79,8) \\ &= -228,08 \text{ kkal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi } \Delta H_f^\circ \text{ rata-rata biodiesel} &= (-223,14 - 228,08) \text{ kkal/mol} / 2 \\ &= -225,61 \text{ kkal/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{298} = \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{produk} - \Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{reaktan}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{produk} = (21,1755 \cdot 10^3 \times -225,61) + (7,0585 \cdot 10^3 \times -159,16) = -5.900.835,4150$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ} \text{reaktan} = (7,0585 \cdot 10^3 \times -718,75) + (21,1755 \cdot 10^3 \times -57,04) = -6.281.147,3950 -$$

$$\Delta H_{298} = 380.311,9800$$

Entalpi bahan keluar (ΔH_p)

Bahan keluar (kg/jam) :

- campuran katalis = 2.069,4883
- metanol = 360,0644
- air = 7,0631
- minyak goreng bekas = 141,3653
- biodiesel = 6950,0674
- gliserol = 650,0738

Cp bahan keluar :

$$- \text{Cp}_{\text{metanol(cair)}} = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2T_1 + T_1^2) + \frac{d}{4}(T_2^2 + T_1^2)(T_2 + T_1)$$

$$\text{Dimana : } a = -259,25$$

$$b = 0,03358 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$c = -1,1639 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$d = 1,4052 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ (Himmelblau, 1989)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp}_{\text{metanol(cair)}} &= -259,25 + 1,679 \cdot 10^{-4}(338+298) - 3,8797 \cdot 10^6 \\ &\quad (338^2 + 338 \cdot 298 + 298^2) + 3,513 \cdot 10^{-6} (338^2 + 298^2) \\ &\quad (338+298) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cp}_{\text{metanol(cair)}} = 193,3418891 \text{ J/gmol } ^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$\text{Cp}_{\text{metanol(cair)}} = 193,3418891 \text{ J/gmol } ^{\circ}\text{K} \times \text{gmol}/32,04 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Cp}_{\text{metanol(cair)}} = 6,0344 \text{ J/gr } ^{\circ}\text{K} = 1,4423 \text{ kkal/kg } ^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$- \text{Cp}_{\text{metanol(gas)}} = a + \frac{b}{2}(T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2T_1 + T_1^2) + \frac{d}{4}(T_2^2 + T_1^2)(T_2 + T_1)$$

$$\text{Dimana : } a = 42,93$$

$$b = 8,301 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$c = -1,87 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$d = -8,03 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ (Himmelblau, 1989)}$$

$$C_{p\text{metanol}_{(\text{gas})}} = 42,93 + 0,041505 (65+25) - 6,2333 \cdot 10^{-6} (65^2+65 \times 25+25^2) - 2,0075 \cdot 10^{-9} (65^2+25^2) (65+25)$$

$$C_{p\text{metanol}_{(\text{gas})}} = 3,6942 \text{ J/gmol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_{p\text{metanol}_{(\text{gas})}} = 3,6942 \text{ J/gmol } ^\circ\text{C} \times \text{gmol}/32,04 \text{ gr}$$

$$C_{p\text{metanol}_{(\text{gas})}} = 0,1153 \text{ J/gr } ^\circ\text{C} = 0,0276 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$- C_{p\text{minyak}} = \left(\frac{A}{d^{0,5}} \right) + B(t - 15) \text{ (Perry 5 ed)}$$

$$\text{Dimana : } A = 0,445, B = 0,0007 \text{ dan } d (\rho_{\text{minyak goreng}}) = 0,92 \text{ kg/lit}$$

$$C_{p\text{minyak}} = \left(\frac{0,445}{0,92^{0,5}} \right) + 0,0007(t - 15), \text{ kemudian diintegralkan menjadi :}$$

$$C_{p\text{minyak}} = 0,4534t + 0,00035t^2$$

$$C_{p\text{minyak}} = 0,4534 (65-25) + 0,00035 (65^2-25^2)$$

$$C_{p\text{minyak}} = 19,396 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$- C_{p\text{air}} = 1 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$- C_{p\text{campuran katalis}} \text{ dapat dihitung sebagai berikut :}$$

$$C_{p\text{NaOCH}_3} = 0,35 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_{p\text{metanol}} = 6,0344 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{K} = 1,4413 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_{p\text{campuran katalis}} = (0,0171 \times 0,35) + (0,9829 \times 1,4413) \\ = 1,4226 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$- C_{p\text{gliserol}} = 0,576 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$- C_{p\text{biodiesel}} \text{ dapat dihitung sebagai berikut :}$$

Diketahui harga sg dari biodiesel dari literature sebesar 0,8802, kemudian dengan menggunakan rumus pada App. K dan figure K.1 Himmelblau, 1989 dapat diselesaikan.

$$sg = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ API}$$

$$0,8802 = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ API}$$

$$^\circ API = 29,2589$$

kemudian dengan figure K.1 dengan 29,2589 °API dan suhu 65 °C = 149 °F, maka didapat harga $C_p + B = 0,5125 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$.

Setelah itu mencari harga B dengan cara lihat figure K.1 bagian atas dengan suhu titik didih biodiesel = 347 °C = 656,6 °F, didapat harga B = 0,025. Jadi :

$$C_{p\text{biodiesel}} + B = 0,5125$$

$$C_{p\text{biodiesel}} + 0,025 = 0,5125$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{p\text{biodiesel}} &= 0,5125 - 0,025 = 0,4875 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F} = 0,4875 \text{ kal/gr } ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 0,4875 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

Pada reaktor terjadi penguapan metanol, karena titik didih metanol (64,5 °C) dibawah suhu reaksi yaitu 65 °C. Penguapan metanol dianggap 10 % dari berat metanol masuk. Jadi metanol yang keluar reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Metanol yang menguap} &= 10 \% \times 1.038,4709 \text{ kg} \\ &= 103,8471 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{P\text{metanol}}(\text{cair}) &= m \cdot C_{p\text{cair}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 360,0644 \times 1,4423 \times (338-298) \\ &= 20.772,8354 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{P\text{metanol}}(\text{gas}) &= m \cdot C_{p\text{gas}} \cdot \Delta T + m \cdot \lambda \\ &= 103,8471 \times 0,0276 \times (65-25) + (((103.847,1/32,04) \times \\ &\quad 3,17)/4,1480 \\ &= 114,6472 + 2.476,9793 \\ &= 2.591,6265 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

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

- minyak goreng bekas = $141,3653 \times 19,396 \times (65-25) = 109.676,8544$
- metanol = $20.772,8354 + 2.591,6265 = 23.364,4619$
- biodiesel = $6.950,0674 \times 0,4875 \times (65-25) = 135.526,3143$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ gliserol} &= 650,0738 \times 0,576 \times (65-25) = 14.977,7004 + \\
 &\quad \Delta H_p = 283.545,3310
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi campuran katalis keluar} &= 2.069,4883 \times 1,4226 \times (65-25) \\
 &= 117.762,1622 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Entalpi air keluar} = 7,0631 \times 1 \times (65-25) = 282,524 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q = \Delta H_p + \Delta H_{298} - \Delta H_R$$

$$Q = (283.545,3310 + 117.762,1622 + 282,524) + 380.311,9800 - (88.151,1669 + 9.245,4390 + 35,3155)$$

$$Q = 684.470,0758 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{supply}} = 1,05 \times 684.470,0758 \text{ kkal} = 718.693,5796 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 0,05 \times 684.470,0758 \text{ kkal} = 34.223,5038 \text{ kkal}$$

Media pemanas yang digunakan adalah steam pada suhu 100 °C pada tekanan 101,35 kPa atau 1 atm (Geankoplis 2 nd, tabel A.2-9), dengan :

$$H_v = 2.676,1 \text{ kJ/kg} = 639,6033 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = 639,6033.m \text{ kkal}$$

$$H_l = 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} = 100,1530 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = 100,1530.m \text{ kkal}$$

Jumlah steam yang dibutuhkan :

$$Q_{\text{supply}} = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_2$$

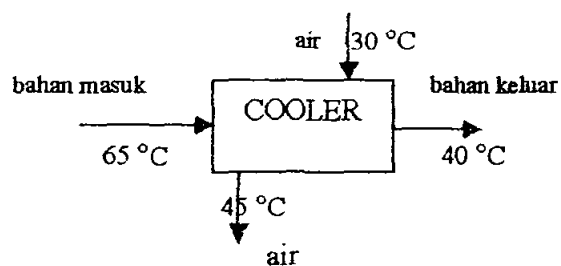
$$718.693,5796 \text{ kkal} = (639,6033m - 100,1530m) \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$718.693,5796 \text{ kkal} = 539,4503m \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$m = 1.332,2701 \text{ kg}$$

Entalpi awal	Kkal	Entalpi akhir	Kkal
Entalpi bahan masuk		Entalpi bahan keluar	
Minyak goreng bekas	83.459,3554	Minyagoreng bekas	109.676,8544
Metanol	4.691,8115	Metanol cair	20.772,8354
Air	35,3155	Metanol gas	2.591,6265
Campuran katalis	9.245,4390	Air	282,5240
Qsupply	718.693,5796	Campuran katalis	117.762,1622
		Biodiesel	135.526,3143
		Gliserol	14.977,7004
		Panas reaksi	380.311,9800
		Qloss	34.223,5038
Total	816.125,5010	Total	816.125,5010

2. COOLER (E-212)



Kondisi operasi :

- Suhu bahan masuk = 65 °C
- Suhu bahan keluar = 40 °C

Entalpi bahan masuk (ΔH_p)

Entalpi bahan masuk sama dengan entalpi produk yang keluar dari reaktor sebesar 398.998,3907 kkal.

Entalpi bahan keluar (ΔH_P)

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

- minyak goreng bekas = $141,3653 \times 2,3633 \times (30-25) = 1.670,4431$
- metanol = $360,0644 \times 0,9036 \times (30-25) = 1.626,7710$
- biodiesel = $6.950,0674 \times 0,4875 \times (30-25) = 16.940,7893$
- gliserol = $650,0738 \times 0,576 \times (30-25) = 1.872,2125$
- air = $7,0631 \times 1 \times (30-25) = 35,3155$
- campuran katalis = $2.069,4883 \times 0,8935 \times (30-25) = 9.245,4390 +$

$$\Delta H_P = 31.390,9704$$

Panas yang dibutuhkan :

$$Q = \Delta H_P - \Delta H_R$$

$$Q = 31.390,9704 - 398.998,3907$$

$$Q = -367.607,4203 \text{ kkal}$$

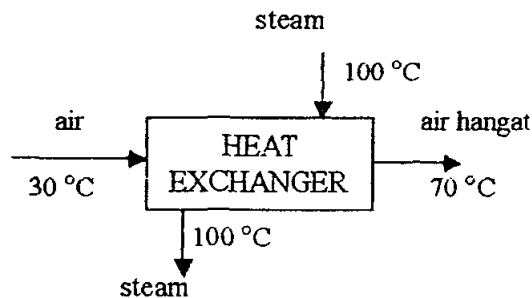
Air pendingin yang dibutuhkan (m) :

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

$$m = \frac{367.607,4203}{1 \times (30 - 25)} = 73.521,4841 \text{ kg}$$

Entalpi awal	Kkal	Entalpi akhir	Kkal
Entalpi bahan masuk		Entalpi bahan keluar	
Minyagoreng bekas	109.676,8544	Minyagoreng bekas	1.670,4431
Metanol cair	20.772,8354	Metanol	1.626,7710
Air	282,5240	Air	35,3155
Campuran katalis	117.762,1622	Campuran katalis	9.245,4390
Biodiesel	135.526,3143	Biodiesel	16.940,7893
Gliserol	14.977,7004	Gliserol	1.872,2125
		Panas yang diserap air	367.607,4203
Total	398.998,3907	Total	398.998,3907

3. HEAT EXCHANGER AIR PENCUCI (E-311)



a. Entalpi air masuk :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 3.945,7633 \times 1 \times (30 - 25) \\
 &= 19.728,8165 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Entalpi air hangat keluar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 3.945,7633 \times 1 \times (70 - 25) \\
 &= 177.559,3551 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{awal}} = Q_{\text{akhir}}$$

$$\text{Entalpi air masuk} + Q_{\text{supply}} = \text{Entalpi air panas keluar} + Q_{\text{losses}}$$

$$19.728,8165 + Q_{\text{supply}} = 177.559,3485 + 0,05 Q_{\text{supply}}$$

$$0,95 Q_{\text{supply}} = 157.830,5320 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{supply}} = 166.137,4021 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{losses}} = 0,05 \cdot Q_{\text{supply}}$$

$$= 0,05 \times 166.137,4021$$

$$Q_{\text{losses}} = 8.306,8767 \text{ kkal}$$

Steam yang digunakan untuk memanaskan air dari suhu 30 °C menjadi 70 °C, adalah steam yang masuk pada suhu 100 °C pada tekanan 101,35 kPa.

$$\text{Enthalpi saturated steam liquid (Hl)} = 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} = 100,1530 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$\text{Enthalpi saturated steam vapor (Hv)} = 2.676,1 \text{ kJ/kg} = 639,6033 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$\text{Maka steam yang dibutuhkan; } m = \frac{Q}{(H_v - H_l)}$$

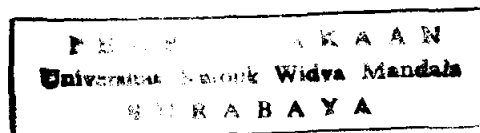
$$= \frac{166.137,4021}{(639,6033 - 100,1530)}$$

$$= 307,9754 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Panas steam} = m \times H_v = 307,9754 \times 639,6033 = 196.982,0822 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas kondensat} = m \times H_l = 307,9754 \times 100,1530 = 30.844,6668 \text{ kkal}$$

Entalpi awal	Kkal	Entalpi akhir	Kkal
Entalpi air masuk	19.728,8165	Entalpi air panas	177.559,3551
Panas steam	196.982,0822	Panas kondensat	30.844,6668
		Q loss	8.306,8767
Total	216.710,8987	Total	216.710,8987



APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. TANGKI PENAMPUNG KATALIS NaOCH_3 (F-110)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung katalis NaOCH_3 sebelum masuk ke mixer katalis.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konis

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30°C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Kapasitas = 30 hari

1 batch = 2 jam

1 hari = 12 batch

Perhitungan :

Bahan masuk tangki penampung = 35,3155 kg = 77,8566 lb

$\rho \text{ NaOCH}_3 = 970 \text{ kg m}^{-3} = 60,5550 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume padatan} &= \frac{35,3155 \text{ lb / batch} \times 2 \times 12 \text{ batch / hari} \times 30 \text{ hari / bulan}}{60,5550 \text{ lb / ft}^3} \\ &= 419,9019 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume padatan adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volume padatan}}{80\%} \\ &= 1,25 \times 419,9019 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 524,8774 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih $H = 2D$ (Ulrich hal 249)

Diambil harga $\alpha = 30^\circ$

Asumsi $D_n = 1 \text{ ft} = 0,3048 \text{ m}$

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - D_n^3)}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$524,8774 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - 1^3)}{\tan 30}$$

$$524,8774 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot (D^3 - 1)$$

$$524,8774 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot D^3 - 0,2267$$

$$525,1041 = 1,7975 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 292,1302 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 6,6353 \text{ ft} = 2,0225 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 6,6353 \text{ ft} = 13,2706 \text{ ft} = 4,0449 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{6,6353 - 1}{2 \tan 30} = 4,8803 \text{ ft} = 1,4875 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total tangki} = H + H_k = 13,2706 + 4,8803 = 18,1509 \text{ ft} = 5,5325 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Poperasi} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H_{tot}}{144} = \frac{60,5550 \cdot 5,5325}{144} && (\text{B\& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 2,3265 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 2,3265 = 2,7918 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{2,7918 \times 6,6353 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1360 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tutup bawah bentuk konis dengan sudut 30°

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot (fE - 0,6P) \cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{8} \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 6.154 hlm 259})$$

$$= \frac{2,7918 \times 6,6353 \times 12}{2 \cdot (12,650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,7918) \cos 30} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,1377 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 35,3155 kg/jam
Diameter tangki	: 6,6353 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 13,2706 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal konis	: 3/16 in
Tinggi konis	: 4,8803 ft
Jumlah	: 2 buah

2. BELT CONVEYOR (J-111)

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut NaOCH_3 ke bucket elevator.

Tipe : Belt conveyor

Dasar pemilihan : Ekonomis

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30°C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Kebutuhan $\text{NaOCH}_3 = 35,3155 \text{ kg/jam}$

$\rho \text{ NaOCH}_3 = 970 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 60,5550 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Jarak mendatar = 65 ft

Tinggi mixer = 8 ft

Dengan data diatas didapatkan:

Lebar belt = 14 in (Perry 6th, tabel 7-7)

Belt plies = 3-5

Belt speed = 100 fpm

Kapasitas = 32 ton/jam

Spesifikasi diatas didasarkan material dengan bulk density 100 lb/ft^3 . Untuk beban dengan bulk density $60,5550 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ dan kapasitas mixer katalis $0,0353155 \text{ ton/jam}$ diperoleh:

$$\text{Speed belt} = \frac{0,0353155}{32} \times \frac{1/60,5550}{1/100} \times 100 \text{ fpm} = 0,1822 \text{ ft/min}$$

Tenaga untuk menggerakkan belt:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{V}{H} = \frac{8}{65}$$

$$\alpha = 7^{\circ}$$

Untuk sudut elevasi $< 25^{\circ}$, maka:

$$\text{Motor HP} = \text{TPH} \times (H \times 0,002 + V \times 0,001) \times C \quad (\text{Perry 3}^{\text{rd}}, \text{ hlm 1355})$$

Dimana: TPH = kapasitas, ton/jam

H = panjang belt conveyer, ft

C = factor formula = 2

V = ketinggian belt conveyor, ft

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Motor HP} &= 0,0353155 \times (65 \times 0,002 + 8 \times 0,001) \times 2 \\ &= 0,0097 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = 80 \% \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus, hlm 521})$$

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,0097}{0,80} = 0,0121 \text{ HP}$$

$$\text{Dipilih motor} = 0,01 \text{ HP} = \mathbf{0,5 \text{ Hp}}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 35,3155 kg/jam
Lebar belt	: 14 in
Belt plies	: 4
Kecepatan belt	: 0,1822 ft/min
Jarak mendatar	: 65 ft
Tinggi	: 8 ft
Sudut elevasi	: 7°
Power motor	: 0,01 HP
Bahan konstruksi	: belt : rubber roda : steel

Jumlah : 2 buah

3. BUCKET ELEVATOR (J-112)

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut NaOCH_3 menuju mixer katalis.

Tipe : Continuous bucket

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30°C ; dalam 16 hari, bekerja selama 1 jam

Tekanan = 1 atm

Perhitungan :

Kebutuhan $\text{NaOCH}_3 = 35,3155 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,0353155 \text{ ton/jam}$

Tinggi bucket elevator = 4 m = 13,1232 ft

Dari Perry 6 ed tabel 7-8, hlm 7-13 :

Kapasitas = 14 ton/jam

Ukuran bucket = 6 x 4 x 4,5 in

Jarak bucket = 12 in

Kecepatan bucket = 225 ft/min = 68,6 m/min

Lebar belt = 7 in

Head shaft = 43 rpm

Untuk kecepatan 68,6 m/min dengan kapasitas 14 ton/jam, sedangkan kapasitas yang dirancang untuk 0,0353155 ton/jam diperoleh :

$$\text{Kecepatan sebenarnya} = \frac{0,0353155 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 68,6 \text{ m/min} = 0,1730 \text{ m/min}$$

$$\text{Putaran head shaft sebenarnya} = \frac{0,0353155 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 43 \text{ rpm} = 0,1085 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{0,0353155 \times 2 \times 13,1232}{1000} = 0,0009 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 %, sehingga power yang dibutuhkan = 0,0011 Hp

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas : 35,3155 kg /jam

Tinggi bucket : 4 m

Jarak bucket : 12 in

Kecepatan bucket : 0,1730 m/min
 Power : 0,5 Hp
 Jumlah : 2 buah

4. TANGKI PENAMPUNG METANOL (F-120)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung bahan baku metanol.
 Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar.
 Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C
 Tekanan = 1 atm

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Metanol masuk tangki penampung} &= \text{metanol untuk katalis} + \text{metanol untuk reaksi} \\
 &= 2.034,1728 \text{ kg} + 1.038,4709 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 3.072,6437 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 6.773,9503 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas = 1 minggu

1 batch = 2 jam

1 hari = 12 batch

Diasumsi jumlah tangki = 5 buah

ρ metanol pada 30 °C = 790 kg/m³ = 49,3197 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{6.773,9503 \text{ lb} / \text{batch} \times 2 \times 12 \text{ batch} / \text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} / \text{minggu}}{49,3197 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3} \\
 &= 23.074,4236 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume untuk 1 tangki} = \frac{23.074,4236 \text{ ft}^3}{5} = 4.614,8847 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid}}{80\%} \\
 &= 1,25 \times 4.614,8847 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 5.768,6059 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih H = 2D (Ulrich hal 249)

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H$$

$$5.768,6059 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D$$

$$5.768,6059 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3$$

$$5.768,6059 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 3.672,40 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 15,4282 \text{ ft} = 4,7026 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 15,4282 \text{ ft} = 30,8564 \text{ ft} = 9,4051 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_{\text{metanol}} = 790 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 49,3197 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H}{144} = \frac{49,3197 \cdot 30,8564}{144} && (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 10,5683 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 10,5683 = 12,6820 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 f E} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{12,6820 \times 15,4282 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,2410 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c.D. \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \quad (\text{Battacharya, pers. 3.16}) \\ &= 0,125 \times 15,4282 \times 12 \times \sqrt{\frac{12,6820}{12.650}} \\ &= 0,7327 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{4} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P.D}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + c \\ &= \frac{12,6820 \times 15,4282 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 12,6820} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,2410 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 34.523,9524 gal
Diameter tangki	: 15,4282 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 30,8564 ft
Tebal shell	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Tebal head	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Tebal alas	: $\frac{3}{4}$ in
Jumlah	: 5 buah

5. POMPA I (L-121)

Fungsi : Untuk memompa metanol dari tangki penampung metanol ke mixer katalis dan ke reaktor.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan : Harga murah

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30°C

Perhitungan :

Rate metanol menuju ke mixer katalis adalah 2.034,1728 kg/jam.

Rate metanol menuju ke reaktor adalah 1.038,4709 kg/jam.

Rate metanol diambil yang terbesar, yaitu rate metanol menuju ke mixer katalis.

Rate metanol = 2.034,1728 kg/jam = 4.484,5374 lb/jam

ρ metanol pada suhu 30 °C = 790 kg/m³ = 49,3180 lb/ft³

μ metanol = 0,35 cp = 2,352.10⁻⁴ lb/ft.s

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetrik metanol} &= \frac{4.484,5374 \text{ lb / jam}}{49,3180 \text{ lb / ft}^3} = 90,9310 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 1,5155 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \\ &= 11,3375 \text{ gpm}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan ID optimum :

$$\text{ID optimum} = 3,9 \cdot g_f^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus, hlm 496})$$

Dimana: ID optimum = diameter pipa bagian dalam optimum, in

g_f = rate aliran fluida, ft³/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ID optimum} &= 3,9 \cdot (1,5155/60)^{0,45} \cdot (49,3180)^{0,13} \\ &= 1,2366 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih steel-pipe (IPS) berukuran 1¼ in sch 80 :

Ukuran pipa nominal = 1¼ in sch 80 (Peters & Timmerhaus, hlm 888)

OD = diameter luar = 1,66 in = 0,1383 ft

ID = diameter dalam = 1,278 in = 0,1065 ft

A = luas = 1,28 in² = 0,0089 ft²

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{(1,5155/60) \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0089 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,8380 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot D}{\mu} = \frac{49,3180 \times 2,8380 \times 0,1065}{2,352 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 63.376,7753$$

Aliran turbulen → asumsi memenuhi : $\alpha = 1$

$$P_1 = P_2 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = \frac{2,8380^2}{2 \cdot 1,32,174} = 0,1252 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Dimana ΣF merupakan total friksional losses, meliputi :

1. Losses karena kontraksi, h_c .
2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .
3. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f .
4. Losses karena ekspansi pada inlet tangki penampung.
5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. Losses karena kontraksi, h_c .

$$K_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3rd, hlm 93})$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena A_1 sangat besar bila dibandingkan dengan A_2 maka $\frac{A_2}{A_1} = 0$

$$K_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \times 0,1252 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} = 0,0689 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Losses karena friksi pada pipa lurus, F_t .

Digunakan pipa commercial steel dengan $\epsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,00015/0,0874 = 0,0017$$

Dari fig 14-1 Peters & Timmerhaus 4 ed diperoleh : $f = 0,0065$

Penafsiran panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 40 m = 131,2320 ft

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= 4 \cdot f \cdot \frac{\Delta L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \\ &= 4 \cdot 0,0065 \cdot \frac{131,2320}{0,1065} \cdot 0,1252 = 4,0111 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Losses karena friksi pada elbow dan valve, h_f .

Terdapat 4 elbow 90° , 1 gate valve dan 1 globe valve.

$$K_f = (3 \times 0,75) + (1 \times 0,17) + (1 \times 6) \quad (\text{Geankoplis 3rd, hlm 93})$$

$$= 8,42$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2 \alpha g c}$$

$$= 8,42 \times 0,1252 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} = 1,0542 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Losses karena ekspansi pada inlet tangki penampung.

$$K_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = (1 - 0)^2 = 1$$

Dimana : A_1 = luas penampang pipa

A_2 = luas penampang tangki penampung

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \times \frac{v^2}{2 g c} = 1 \times 0,1252 = 0,1252 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Losses karena pressure drop di tangki penampung.

Asumsi : $\Delta P = 0,1 \text{ atm} = 1,47 \text{ psi} = 1,47 \text{ lb/in}^2$

$$F = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1,47 \times 144}{49,3180} = 4,2921 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,0689 + 4,0111 + 1,0542 + 0,1252 + 4,2921 = 9,5515 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Persamaan mechanical energy balance:

$$\frac{1}{2 \alpha g c} (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g c} (Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

$$v_2^2 - v_1^2 = 2,8380^2 - 0 = 2,8380^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\text{Diambil } z = 1 \text{ m} = 3,2808 \text{ ft}$$

maka:

$$0,1252 + (1 \times (3,2808 - 0)) + 0 + 9,5515 + W_s = 0$$

$$-W_s = 12,9575 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$m = 1,2457 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$\eta = 18 \% \quad (\text{Peters \& Timmerhaus, hlm520})$$

$$\text{Brake HP} = \frac{-Ws.m}{\eta.550} = \frac{12,9575 \times 1,2457}{0,18 \times 550} = 0,1630 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus, hlm 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,1630}{0,8} = 0,2038 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi:

Tipe : centrifugal pump
 Kapasitas : 1,5155 ft³/menit
 Diameter : 1¼ in sch 80
 Power : 0,5 Hp
 Bahan : steel pipe
 Jumlah : 5 buah

Dengan cara perhitungan yang sama maka didapatkan spesifikasi pompa yang lainnya.

6. POMPA II (L-122)

Fungsi : Untuk memompa metanol dari tangki penampung metanol ke reaktor.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan : Harga murah

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30°C

Spesifikasi:

Tipe : centrifugal pump
 Kapasitas : 0,7740 ft³/menit
 Diameter : 1 in sch 80
 Power : 0,5 Hp
 Bahan : steel pipe
 Jumlah : 5 buah

7. TANGKI PENAMPUNG MINYAK GORENG BEKAS (F-130)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung bahan baku Minyak goreng bekas.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar.

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Perhitungan :

Kebutuhan proses = 7.063,1 kg = 15.571,3103 lb

Kapasitas = 1 minggu

1 batch = 2 jam

1 hari = 12 batch

Diasumsi banyak tangki = 10 buah

ρ minyak goreng bekas = 920 kg/m³ = 57,4356 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{15.571,3103 \text{ lb} / \text{batch} \times 2 \times 12 \text{ batch} / \text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} / \text{min} \text{ ggu}}{57,4356 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3} \\ &= 45.546,3185 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume untuk 1 tangki} = \frac{45.546,3185 \text{ ft}^3}{10} = 4.554,6319 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid}}{80\%} \\ &= 1,25 \times 4.554,6319 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 5.693,2899 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih H = 2D (Ulrich hal 249)

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H$$

$$5.693,2899 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D$$

$$5.693,2899 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3$$

$$5.693,2899 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 3.624,4524 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 15,3608 \text{ ft} = 4,6820 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2.D = 2 \cdot 15,3608 \text{ ft} = 30,7216 \text{ ft} = 9,3641 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H}{144} = \frac{57,4356 \cdot 30,7216}{144} \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 12,2536 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 12,2536 = 14,7043 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P.D}{2f.E} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

Faktor korosi = 1/8

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{14,7043 \times 15,3608 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,2589 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c.D. \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \quad (\text{Battacharya, pers. 3.16}) \\ &= 0,125 \times 15,3608 \times 12 \times \sqrt{\frac{14,7043}{12.650}} \\ &= 0,7856 \text{ in} \approx \frac{13}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + c$$

$$= \frac{14,7043 \times 15,3608 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 14,7043} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,2589 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 34.073,2012 gal
Diameter tangki	: 15,3608 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 30,7216 ft
Tebal shell	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Tebal head	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Tebal alas	: $\frac{13}{16}$ in
Jumlah	: 10 buah

8. POMPA III (L-131)

Fungsi	: Untuk memompa minyak goreng dari tangki penampung minyak goreng ke reaktor.
Tipe	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Harga murah
Kondisi operasi	: Suhu = 30°C

Spesifikasi:

Tipe	: centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	: $4,5186 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$
Diameter	: $2\frac{1}{4}$ in sch 40
Power	: 0,5 Hp
Bahan	: steel pipe
Jumlah	: 10 buah

9. MIXER KATALIS (F-140)

Fungsi	: Untuk mencampur metanol dengan katalis NaOCH_3 .
--------	---

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dan dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30°C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Jumlah mixer katalis = 2 buah

Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

Perhitungan :

Bahan masuk :

Metanol = 2.034,1728 kg/jam

NaOCH_3 = 35,3155 kg/jam

Total bahan masuk = $2.034,1728 + 35,3155 = 2.069,4883$ kg/jam
 $= 4.562,3939$ lb/jam

ρ metanol = $790 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 49,3197 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$\rho \text{ NaOCH}_3 = 970 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 60,5571 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

ρ campuran katalis = $792,5 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 49,4758 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{4.562,3939 \text{ lb}}{49,4758 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 92,2147 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid}}{80\%} \\ &= 1,25 \times 92,2147 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 115,2684 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih $H = 2D$ (Ulrich hal 249)

Diambil harga $\alpha = 30^{\circ}$

Asumsi $D_n = 1 \text{ ft}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume total} &= \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - D_n^3)}{\text{tg } \alpha} \\ 115,2684 &= \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - 1^3)}{\text{tg } 30} \\ 115,2684 &= 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot (D^3 - 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$115,2684 = 1,5708.D^3 + 0,2267.D^3 - 0,2267$$

$$115,5015 = 1,7975.D^3$$

$$D^3 = 64,2567 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 4,0053 \text{ ft} = 1,2208 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2.D = 2 \cdot 4,0053 \text{ ft} = 8,0106 \text{ ft} = 2,4417 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{4,0053 - 1}{2 \cdot \tan 30} = 2,6027 \text{ ft} = 0,7933 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total tangki} = H + H_k = 8,0106 + 2,6027 = 10,6133 \text{ ft} = 3,2350 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H_{\text{tot}}}{144} = \frac{49,4758 \cdot 10,6133}{144} & (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 3,6465 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 3,6465 = 4,3758 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{4,3758 \times 4,0053 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1354 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tutup bawah bentuk konis dengan sudut 30°

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal konis} &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot (fE - 0,6P) \cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{8} & (\text{B \& Y, pers 6.154 hlm 259}) \\ &= \frac{4,3758 \times 4,0053 \times 12}{2 \cdot (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 4,3758) \cos 30} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1354 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Type : flat six-blade turbine

Kecepatan putar (N) = 20 – 200 rpm (Geankoplis, hal 141)

Diambil : N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

Dari tabel. 3.4-1 , hal. 144 Geankoplis diperoleh :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12} \quad ; \quad \frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad \frac{C}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Da = \frac{1}{3} \times Dt = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,0053 = 1,3351 \text{ ft} = 0,4069 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} \times Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 1,3351 = 0,3338 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} \times Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 1,3351 = 0,2670 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} \times Dt = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,0053 = 1,3351 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} \times Dt = \frac{1}{12} \times 4,0053 = 0,3338 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana :

Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = lebar blade

W = tinggi blade

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,35 \text{ cps} = 0,35 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\rho = 792,5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$N = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,4069^2 \times 1,6667 \times 792,5}{0,35 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 624.833,1199$$

Dari fig. 3.4-4, hal 145 Geankoplis didapatkan $N_p = 5$

Power untuk 1 buah pengaduk :

$$Np = \frac{P}{\rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5}$$

$$P = Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5$$

$$P = 5 \times 792,5 \times 1,6667^3 \times 0,4069^5 = 204,6351 \text{ W} = 0,2046 \text{ kW}$$

$$P = 0,2744 \text{ Hp}$$

$$Sg \text{ campuran} = \frac{49,4758}{62,4} = 0,7929$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{sg \text{ campuran} \times H}{D} = \frac{0,7929 \times 8,0106}{4,0053} = 1,5858 \approx 2$$

$$\text{Power untuk 2 buah pengaduk} = 2 \times 2,9948 \text{ Hp} = 5,9896 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari fig 14-38, Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, diperoleh efisiensi motor = 80%

$$Hp = \frac{5,9896 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$= 7,4870 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 2.069,4883 kg/jam
Diameter tangki	: 4,0053 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 8,0106 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal konis	: 3/16 in
Tinggi konis	: 2,6027 ft
Jenis pengaduk	: flat six-blade turbine
Jumlah pengaduk	: 2 buah
Jumlah mixer katalis	: 2 buah

10. POMPA IV (L-141)

Fungsi	: Untuk memompa campuran katalis dari mixer katalis ke tangki penampung campuran katalis.
Tipe	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Harga murah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe : centrifugal pump
 Kapasitas : 1,5370 ft³/menit
 Diameter : 1¼ in sch 80
 Power : 0,5 Hp
 Bahan : steel pipe
 Jumlah : 2 buah

11. TANGKI PENAMPUNG CAMPURAN KATALIS (F-142)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung campuran katalis sebelum masuk ke reaktor.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konis

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Waktu tinggal = 2 jam

Jumlah tangki = 2 buah

Perhitungan :

Bahan masuk tangki penampung = 2.069,4883 kg = 4.562,3939 lb

ρ campuran katalis = 792,5 kg/m³ = 49,4758 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{4.562,3939 \text{ lb}}{49,4758 \text{ lb / ft}^3} \\ &= 92,2147 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volumeliquid}}{80\%} \\ &= 1,25 \times 92,2147 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 115,2684 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih H = 2D (Ulrich hal 249)

Diambil harga $\alpha = 30^\circ$

Asumsi $D_n = 1 \text{ ft} = 0,3048 \text{ m}$

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - D_n^3)}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$115,2684 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - 1^3)}{\tan 30}$$

$$115,2684 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot (D^3 - 1)$$

$$115,2684 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot D^3 - 0,2267$$

$$115,4951 = 1,7975 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 64,2532 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 4,0053 \text{ ft} = 1,2208 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 4,0053 \text{ ft} = 8,0106 \text{ ft} = 2,4417 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{4,0053 - 1}{2 \cdot \tan 30} = 2,6027 \text{ ft} = 0,7933 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi total tangki = $H + H_k = 8,0106 + 2,6027 = 10,6133 \text{ ft} = 3,2350 \text{ m}$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H_{\text{tot}}}{144} = \frac{49,4758 \cdot 10,6133}{144} && (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 3,6465 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 3,6465 = 4,3758 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 f E} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{4,3758 \times 4,0053 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1354 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tutup bawah bentuk konis dengan sudut 30°

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal konis} &= \frac{P.D}{2.(fE - 0,6P)\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{8} && (\text{B\&Y, pers 6.154 hlm 259}) \\
 &= \frac{4,3758 \times 4,0053 \times 12}{2.(12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 4,3758)\cos 30} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,1354 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 2.069,4883 kg/jam
Diameter tangki	: 4,0053 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 8,0106 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal konis	: 3/16 in
Tinggi konis	: 2,6027 ft
Jumlah	: 2 buah

12. POMPA V (L-143)

Fungsi	: Untuk memompa campuran katalis dari tangki penampung campuran katalis ke reaktor.
Tipe	: Centrifugal pump
Dasar pemilihan	: Harga murah
Kondisi operasi	: Suhu = 30 °C

Spesifikasi:

Tipe	: centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	: 1,5370 ft ³ /menit
Diameter	: 1¼ in sch 80
Power	: 0,5 Hp
Bahan	: steel pipe
Jumlah	: 2 buah

13. REAKTOR (R-210)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat untuk mereaksikan metanol dengan minyak goreng bekas dengan katalis NaOCH_3 yang menghasilkan produk biodiesel.

Type : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk flat dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan jaket pemanas dan pengaduk serta didasari.

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C (Brownell & Young, hal 251)

Jumlah reaktor : 2

Kondisi : batch (1 hari = 12 batch)

Waktu siklus dalam 1 batch yaitu 2 jam yang terbagi dalam :

Waktu penurunan suhu = 25 menit

Waktu reaksi = 60 menit

Waktu pengosongan = 10 menit

Waktu pembersihan = 25 menit +

120 menit = 2 jam

Bahan masuk :

Campuran katalis : 2.069,4883 kg/jam

Air : 7,0631 kg/jam

Metanol : 1.038,4709 kg/jam

Minyak goreng : 7.063,1 kg/jam

Bahan keluar :

Campuran katalis : 2.069,4883 kg/jam

Metanol : 360,0644 kg/jam

Minyak goreng : 141,3653 kg/jam

Biodiesel : 6.950,0674 kg/jam

Gliserol : 650,0738 kg/jam

Air : 7,0631 kg/jam

Kapasitas : 244.274,9352 kg/hari

Perhitungan :

Menentukan ukuran tangki

Kapasitas setiap batch = 10.178,1223 kg = 22.438,6884 lb

$$\rho \text{ rata-rata} = 0,8728 \text{ kg/lt} = 872,8 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 54,4891 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{22.438,6884 \text{ lb}}{54,4891 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 411,8014 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid}}{80\%} \\ &= 1,25 \times 411,8014 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 514,7518 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih $H = 2D$ (Ulrich hal 249)

Diambil harga $\alpha = 30^\circ$

Asumsi $D_n = 1 \text{ ft}$

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - D_n^3)}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$514,7518 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - 1^3)}{\tan 30}$$

$$514,7518 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot (D^3 - 1)$$

$$514,7518 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot D^3 - 0,2267$$

$$514,9785 = 1,7975 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 286,4971 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 6,5923 \text{ ft} = 2,0094 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 6,5923 \text{ ft} = 13,1846 \text{ ft} = 4,0187 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{6,5923 - 1}{2 \cdot \tan 30} = 4,8431 \text{ ft} = 1,4762 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total tangki} = H + H_k = 13,1846 + 4,8431 = 18,0277 \text{ ft} = 5,4949 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H_{\text{tot}}}{144} = \frac{54,4891 \cdot 18,0277}{144} \quad (\text{B\& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 6,8216 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}}$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 6,8216 = 8,1859 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P.D}{2f.E} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{8,1859 \times 6,5923 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1570 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tutup bawah bentuk konis dengan sudut 30°

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal konis} &= \frac{P.D}{2.(fE - 0,6P) \cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{8} \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 6.154 hlm 259}) \\ &= \frac{8,1859 \times 6,5923 \times 12}{2.(12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 8,1859) \cos 30} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1570 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Type : flat six-blade turbine

Kecepatan putar (N) = 20 – 200 rpm (Geankoplis, hal 141)

Diambil : N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

Dari tabel. 3.4-1 , hal 144 Geankoplis diperoleh :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12} \quad ; \quad \frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad \frac{C}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Da = \frac{1}{3} \times Dt = \frac{1}{3} \times 6,5923 = 2,1974 \text{ ft} = 0,6698 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} \times Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 2,1974 = 0,5494 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} \times Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 2,1974 = 0,4395 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} \times Dt = \frac{1}{3} \times 6,5923 = 2,1974 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} x Dt = \frac{1}{12} x 6,5923 = 0,5494 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana :

Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = lebar blade

W = tinggi blade

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 6,964 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 872,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$N = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,6698^2 \times 1,6667 \times 872,8}{6,964 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 937.138,3205$$

Dari fig. 3.4-4, hal 145 Geankoplis didapatkan $N_p = 5$

Power untuk 1 buah pengaduk :

$$N_p = \frac{P}{\rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5}$$

$$P = N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5$$

$$P = 5 \times 872,8 \times 1,6667^3 \times 0,6698^5 = 2.723,8473 \text{ W} = 2,7238 \text{ kW}$$

$$P = 3,6527 \text{ Hp}$$

$$Sg \text{ campuran} = \frac{54,4891}{62,4} = 0,8732$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{sg \text{ campuran} \times H}{D} = \frac{0,8732 \times 13,1846}{6,5923} = 1,7464 \approx 2$$

$$\text{Power untuk 2 buah pengaduk} = 2 \times 3,6527 \text{ Hp} = 7,3054 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari fig 14-38, Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, diperoleh efisiensi motor = 80%

$$Hp = \frac{7,3054 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$= 9,1318 \text{ Hp}$$

Jaket pemanas

$$\text{Diambil tebal jaket} = \text{tebal konis} = 3/16 \text{ in} = 4,7625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = 1.332,2701 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ steam pada } 100^\circ\text{C} = 0,596 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetric steam} &= \frac{1.332,2701 \text{ kg / jam}}{0,596 \text{ kg / m}^3} = 2.235,3525 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,6209 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan alir steam (V) diambil} = 5 \text{ m/dt}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetric} = A \times V$$

$$0,6209 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (Di_{\text{jaket}}^2 - Do_{\text{Shell}}^2) \times V$$

$$0,6209 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (Di_{\text{jaket}}^2 - (2,0094 + 2 \times \frac{3/16 \text{ in}}{39,37 \text{ in / m}})) \times 5 \text{ m/dt}$$

$$0,6209 \text{ m}^3/\text{dt} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (Di_{\text{jaket}}^2 - 2,0189) \times 5 \text{ m/dt}$$

$$0,6209 \text{ m}^2 = 3,9270 \times (Di_{\text{jaket}}^2 - 2,0189^2)$$

$$0,6209 \text{ m}^2 = 3,9270 \cdot Di_{\text{jaket}}^2 - 16,0063$$

$$16,6272 \text{ m}^2 = 3,9270 \cdot Di_{\text{jaket}}^2$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}}^2 = 4,2341 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = 2,0577 \text{ m}$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = Do_{\text{Shell}} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$2,0577 \text{ m} = 2,0189 \text{ m} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$\text{Jaket spacing} = 0,0388 \text{ m}$$

$$Do_{\text{jaket}} = Di_{\text{jaket}} + (2 \times \text{tebal jaket})$$

$$Do_{\text{jaket}} = 2,0577 + (2 \times 4,7625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m})$$

$$Do_{\text{jaket}} = 2,0672 \text{ m}$$

$$\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)} = \frac{U \cdot A \cdot \theta}{M \cdot c} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, pers 18.5, hal 627})$$

Overall $U_D = 100\text{-}500 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F}$ sehingga diambil $200 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F} = 976 \text{ kkal/jam.m}^2.\text{°C}$ (fluida panas berupa steam dan fluida dingin berupa aqueous solutions dengan viskositas lebih dari 0,2 cp, Kern tabel 8, hal 840)

$t_1 = \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 30 \text{ °C}$

$t_2 = \text{suhu bahan keluar} = 65 \text{ °C}$

$T_1 = \text{suhu steam masuk} = 100 \text{ °C}$

$\theta = \text{waktu} = 25 \text{ menit} = 0,4167 \text{ jam}$

$M = \text{massa bhn dalam tangki} = 244.274,9352 \text{ kg/hari} = 10.178,1223 \text{ kg/batch}$

$c = 0,6950 \text{ kkal/kg.°C}$

$$\ln \frac{(100 - 30)}{(100 - 65)} = \frac{976 \text{ kkal / jam.m}^2.\text{°C} \times A \times 0,4167 \text{ jam}}{10.178,1223 \text{ kg} \times 0,6950 \text{ kkal / kg.°C}}$$

$$0,6931 = \frac{406,6992 \text{ m}^2 \times A}{7.073,7950}$$

$$A = 12,0552 \text{ m}^2$$

$A = \text{luas jaket pada shell} + \text{luas jaket pada konis}$

$$12,0552 \text{ m}^2 = (\pi \times D_{o\text{shell}} \times H_j) + ((\pi \times R_s \times s) - (\pi \times R_n \times s))$$

$$12,0552 \text{ m}^2 = (\pi \times 2,0189 \text{ m} \times H_j) + (\pi \times ((R_s \times \frac{R_s}{\sin \alpha}) - (R_n \times \frac{R_n}{\sin \alpha})))$$

$$12,0552 \text{ m}^2 = (\pi \times 2,0189 \text{ m} \times H_j) + (\frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha} \times (R_s^2 - R_n^2))$$

$$12,0552 \text{ m}^2 = (\pi \times 2,0189 \text{ m} \times H_j) + (\frac{\pi}{\sin 30} \times (1,0047^2 - 0,1524^2))$$

$$12,0552 \text{ m}^2 = (\pi \times 2,0189 \text{ m} \times H_j) + 6,1965 \text{ m}^2$$

$$5,8587 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 2,0189 \text{ m} \times H_j$$

$$H_j = 0,9237 \text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} (4,0188 \text{ m}) \rightarrow \text{memenuhi syarat}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas : 10.178,1223 kg/jam

Diameter tangki : 6,5923 ft

Tinggi tangki : 13,1746 ft

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in
 Tinggi konis : 4,8431 ft
 Jenis pengaduk : flat six-blade turbine
 Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah
 Jaket spacing : 0,0388 m = 0,1273 ft
 Diameter jaket : 2,0577 m = 6,7509 ft
 Tinggi jaket : 0,9237 m = 3,0305 ft
 Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C
 Jumlah : 2 buah

14. POMPA VI (L-211)

Fungsi : Untuk memompa bahan dari reaktor ke tangki penampung bahan dari reaktor.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan : Harga murah

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 65 °C

Spesifikasi:

Tipe : centrifugal pump

Kapasitas : 6,8638 ft³/menit

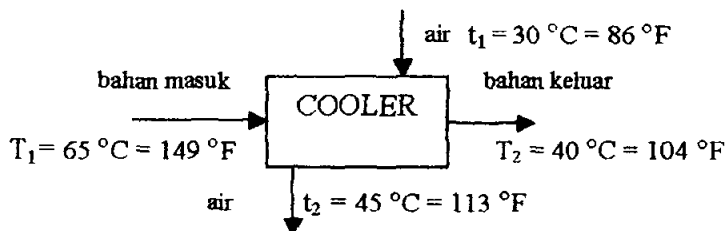
Diameter : 2½ in sch 40

Power : 0,5 Hp

Bahan : steel pipe

Jumlah : 2 buah

15. COOLER (E-212)



Fungsi : untuk mendinginkan produk reaktor dari suhu 65 °C hingga suhu 40 °C.

Type : Shell and tube heat exchanger

Kondisi operasi :

- suhu bahan masuk = 65 °C
- suhu bahan keluar = 40 °C
- suhu air pendingin masuk = 30 °C
- suhu air pendingin keluar = 45 °C
- $R_d = 0,001$
- rate bahan masuk cooler = 10.178,1223 kg/jam = 22.438,6884 lb/jam
- rate air pendingin = 73.521,4841 kg/jam = 162.085,4638 lb/jam

$$1. Q_{\text{supply}} = 347.607,4203 \text{ kkal/jam} = 1.457.833,9950 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$a. LMTD = (\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2) / \ln(\Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2)$$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 149^\circ\text{F} - 104^\circ\text{F} = 36^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 104^\circ\text{F} - 86^\circ\text{F} = 18^\circ\text{F}$$

$$LMTD = 25,9685^\circ\text{F}$$

$$b. R = (T_1 - T_2) / (t_2 - t_1) = 1,6667$$

$$c. S = (t_2 - t_1) / (T_1 - t_1) = 0,4286$$

$$2. T_c \text{ dan } t_c$$

$$T_c = T_{\text{rata-rata}} = 0,5 \times (149 + 104) = 126,5^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = t_{\text{rata-rata}} = 0,5 \times (86 + 113) = 99,5^\circ\text{F}$$

$$3. U_D = 250 \text{ (range } U_D \text{ untuk fluida panas berupa aqueous solutions dan fluida dingin berupa air } U_D = 250\text{-}500 \text{) (Kern, tabel 8, p. 840)}$$

$$4. A = Q / (U_D \cdot \Delta t_{LMTD}) = 1.457.833,9950 / (250 \times 25,9685) = 224,5542 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$5. \text{ Diambil } L = 8 \text{ ft}$$

Tube yang digunakan 1"OD 15 BWG Triangular Pitch

Dari Kern table 10 diperoleh $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$

Menentukan jumlah tube :

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a'' \times L} = \frac{224,5542}{0,2618 \times 8} = 107,2165$$

$$N_{t_c} = 118 \text{ (table 9, Kern hal 842)}$$

$$A_c = 118 \times 8 \times 0,576 = 543,7440 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = \frac{1.457.833,9950}{543,7440 \times 25,9685} = 103,2444 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{°F}$$

Shell

$$ID_s = 17 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 17,25 \text{ in}$$

$$n = 1 ; B = 17,25/2 = 8,625 \text{ in}$$

$$de = 0,72 \text{ in} = 0,06 \text{ ft (fig.28, Kern)}$$

Tube

1" OD, 15 BWG

$$Pt = 1 \frac{1}{4}, \text{ triangle, } Nt = 118, di = 0,856 \text{ in} = 0,0713 \text{ ft, } a't = 0,576 \text{ in ; } n = 2$$

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$c = Pt - OD = 1,25'' - 1'' = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

Evaluasi perpindahan panas (Rd)

Shell side (bahan)	Tube side (air)
6. $as = \frac{ID_s.C.B}{n.Pt.144} = \frac{17,25''.0,25.8,625}{1.125.144}$ $= 0,2066 \text{ ft}^2$	6'. $at = \frac{Nt.a't}{n.144} = \frac{118.0,576}{2.144}$ $= 0,2360 \text{ ft}^2$
7. $G_s = \frac{m}{as} = \frac{22.438,6884}{0,2066}$ $= 108.609,3340 \text{ lb/j ft}^2$	7'. $G_t = \frac{M}{at} = \frac{162.085,4638}{0,2360}$ $= 686.802,8127 \text{ lb/j ft}^2$
8. Pada $tc = 126,5 \text{ °F}$ $\mu = 0,3141 \times 2,42$ $= 0,7601 \text{ lb/ft j}$	8'. Pada $tc = 99,5 \text{ °F}$ $\mu = 0,6882 \times 2,42$ $= 1,6654 \text{ lb/ft j}$
9. $N_{Re} = \frac{de.G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,06 \times 108.609,3340}{0,7601}$ $= 8.573,2930$	9'. $N_{Re} = \frac{di.G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0713 \times 686.802,8127}{1,6654}$ $= 29.403,7712$
10. $J_H = 50$ (Kern, fig. 28)	10'. $V = \frac{G_t}{3.600 \times p} = \frac{686.802,8127}{3.600 \times 62,5}$ $= 3,0525 \text{ fps}$
11. Pada $tc = 126,5 \text{ °F}$ diperoleh : $k = 0,0928 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ (°F/ft) (tabel)}$	

4, Kern) $C_p = 0,6950 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F (fig 3, Kern)}$ $= k \cdot \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$ $= 0,0928 \left(\frac{0,6950 \times 0,7601}{0,0928} \right)^{1/3}$ $= 0,1761$ $h_o = J_H \cdot \frac{k}{de} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$ $h_o = \frac{50 \times 0,1761}{0,06}$ $= 146,75 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$	dari fig 25 Kern didapatkan : $h_i = 800 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $11' \cdot h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} = 800 \times \frac{0,0713}{0,0833}$ $= 684,7539 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$
---	--

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{684,7539 \cdot 146,75}{684,7539 + 146,75}$$

$$= 120,8505 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$U_D = \frac{U_c - U_{D \text{ koreksi}}}{U_c U_{D \text{ koreksi}}} = \frac{120,8505 - 103,2444}{120,8505 \times 103,2444}$$

$$= 0,0015 \text{ (memenuhi karena } > 0,001)$$

Evaluasi penurunan tekanan (ΔP)

Shell side (bahan)	Tube side (air)
Untuk $N_{Re} = 8.573,2930$ didapatkan : $f = 0,00029$ (Kern, fig 26) $s = 0,8762$ $(N+1) = 12 \cdot (L/B) = 12 \cdot (8/8,625)$ $= 11,1304 \text{ ft}$ $ID_s = 17,25 \text{ in} = 1,4375 \text{ ft}$ $\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot ID_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi_s \cdot s} =$	Untuk $N_{Re} = 29.403,7712$ didapatkan : $f = 0,0002$ (Kern, fig 26) $s = 1$ $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L_n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi_t \cdot s}$ $= \frac{0,0002 \cdot 686.802,8127^2 \cdot 8.2}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0713 \cdot 1.1}$ $= 0,4056 \text{ psi}$

$\frac{0,00029 \cdot 108.609,3340^2 \cdot 1,4375 \cdot 11,1304}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,06 \cdot 1,0,8762}$ $= 0,0199 \text{ psi (memenuhi } < 2 \text{ psi)}$	$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot n}{s} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{1} \cdot \frac{3,0525^2}{2 \cdot 32,2} \cdot \frac{62,5}{144}$ $= 0,5024 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r = 0,4056 + 0,5024$ $= 0,9080 \text{ psi (memenuhi } < 10 \text{ psi)}$
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16. TANGKI PENAMPUNG BAHAN DARI REAKTOR (F-213)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung bahan keluaran dari reaktor.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah berbentuk konis

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Perhitungan :

Bahan masuk tangki penampung = 2 x 10.178,1223 kg

= 20.356,2446 kg

= 44.877,3769 lb

ρ campuran = 872,8 kg/m³ = 54,4891 lb/ft³

Volume liquid = $\frac{44.877,3769 \text{ lb}}{54,4891 \text{ lb / ft}^3}$

= 823,6028 ft³

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

Volume total = $\frac{\text{volume liquid}}{80\%}$

= 1,25 x 823,6028 ft³

= 1.029,5035 ft³

Dipilih H = 2D (Ulrich hal 249)

Diambil harga $\alpha = 30^\circ$

Asumsi Dn = 1 ft

Volume total = $\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - Dn^3)}{\tan \alpha}$

$$1.029,5035 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D + \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{(D^3 - 1^3)}{\tan 30}$$

$$1.029,5035 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot (D^3 - 1)$$

$$1.029,5035 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3 + 0,2267 \cdot D^3 - 0,2267$$

$$1.029,7302 = 1,7975 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 572,8680 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 8,3052 \text{ ft} = 2,5315 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 8,3052 \text{ ft} = 16,6104 \text{ ft} = 5,0629 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{8,3052 - 1}{2 \tan 30} = 6,3265 \text{ ft} = 1,9283 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total tangki} = H + H_k = 16,6104 + 6,3265 = 22,9369 \text{ ft} = 6,9913 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H_{\text{tot}}}{144} = \frac{54,4891 \cdot 22,9369}{144} & (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 8,6792 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 8,6792 = 10,4150 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 f E} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{10,4150 \times 8,3052 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,1763 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tutup bawah bentuk konis dengan sudut 30°

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal konis} &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot (fE - 0,6P) \cos \alpha} + \frac{1}{8} & (\text{B \& Y, pers 6.154 hlm 259}) \\ &= \frac{10,4150 \times 8,3052 \times 12}{2 \cdot (12650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 10,4150) \cos 30} + \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,1763 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 6.161,2828 gal
Diameter tangki	: 8,3052 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 16,6104 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal konis	: 3/16 in
Tinggi konis	: 6,3265 ft
Jumlah	: 1 buah

17. CENTRIFUGE I (H-214)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan biodiesel dari campuran larutan.

Tipe : Tubular Bowl Centrifuge

Kondisi operasi :

- Suhu masuk = 30 °C
- Suhu keluar = 30 °C
- Kapasitas = 10.178,1223 kg/jam = 373,9781 lb/mnt
= 3.080,6863 gal/jam

Dari Philip. A, S didapatkan data :

Kapasitas : lebih dari 1.200 gal/jam

Diameter : 5 in

Panjang : 30 in

Kecepatan : 15.000 rpm

Perry 6 ed hal 1006, didapatkan :

$$H_p = 5,167 \cdot 10^{-9} \times G \times R^2 \times (\text{rpm})^2$$

Dimana :

G = kecepatan massa, lb/mnt

R = jari-jari bucket, ft

rpm = kecepatan, rpm

$$H_p = 5,167 \cdot 10^{-9} \times 373,9781 \text{ lb/mnt} \times (2,5/12)^2 \times (15.000)^2$$

$$H_p = 18,8656 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari fig 14-38, Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, diperoleh efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{18,8656 \text{ Hp}}{80\%} \\ &= 23,5820 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	: 3.080,6863 gal/jam
Diameter	: 5 in
Panjang	: 30 in
Kecepatan	: 15.000 rpm
Power	: 25 Hp
Jumlah	: 1 buah

18. CENTRIFUGE II (H-215)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan produk samping gliserol dari campuran minyak dan air.

Tipe : Tubular Bowl Centrifuge

Kondisi operasi :

- Suhu masuk = 30 °C
- Suhu keluar = 30 °C
- Kapasitas = 798,5022 kg/jam = 29,3396 lb/mnt

Diketahui data densitas :

ρ minyak goreng bekas = 0,92 kg/lit (Ullman, tabel 14, p.185)

ρ air (H₂O) = 0,99568 kg/lit

ρ gliserol = 10 lb/gal = 1,1983 kg/lit

ρ campuran = 0,8807 kg/lit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas dalam gal/jam} &= \frac{798,5022 \text{ kg / jam}}{0,8807 \text{ kg / lt}} \\ &= 906,6677 \text{ lt/jam} \\ &= 239,5170 \text{ gal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Philip. A, S didapatkan data :

Kapasitas : sampai 600 gal/jam

Diameter : 4,125 in

Panjang : 18 - 30 in

Kecepatan : 13.200 rpm

Perry 6 ed hal 1006, didapatkan :

$$Hp = 5,167 \cdot 10^{-9} \times G \times R^2 \times (\text{rpm})^2$$

Dimana :

G = kecepatan massa, lb/mnt

R = jari-jari bucket, ft

rpm = kecepatan radial, rpm

$$Hp = 5,167 \cdot 10^{-9} \times 29,3396 \text{ lb/mnt} \times (2,0625/12)^2 \times (13.200)^2$$

$$Hp = 0,7803 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari fig 14-38, Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, diperoleh efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= \frac{0,7803 \text{ Hp}}{80\%} \\ &= 0,9754 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas : 239,5170 gal/jam

Diameter : 4,125 in

Panjang : 18 - 30 in

Kecepatan : 13.200 rpm

Power : 1 Hp

Jumlah : 1 buah

19. DECANter (H-310)

Fungsi : Memisahkan campuran dari centrifuge I agar didapat biodiesel murni dengan menggunakan air hangat.

Tipe : Continuous Gravity Decanter

Bahan masuk :

Metanol : 360,0644 kg/jam

Campuran katalis : 2.069,4883 kg/jam
 Biodiesel : 6.950,0674 kg/jam
 Air pencuci : 3.945,7633 kg/jam +
 13.325,3834 kg/jam

Bahan keluar :

- a. Lapisan atas : - biodiesel : 6.950,0674 kg/jam
- b. Lapisan bawah : - metanol : 2.394,2372 kg/jam
 - air : 3.945,7633 kg/jam
 - padatan NaOCH_3 : 35,3155 kg/jam

Data-data yang diperlukan :

Pada suhu : $(30 + 70)/2 = 50^\circ\text{C}$

$$\rho_{\text{biodiesel}} = 0,8807 \text{ kg/lit} = 880,7 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{metanol}} = 0,79 \text{ kg/lit} = 790 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 0,98807 \text{ kg/lit} = 988,07 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{NaOCH}_3} = 0,97 \text{ kg/lit} = 970 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{camp katalis}} = 0,7925 \text{ kg/lit} = 792,5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 0,8868 \text{ kg/lit} = 886,8 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 55,3610 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_A = 880,7 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_B} = \frac{X_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{X_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{X_3}{\rho_3}; X = \text{fraksi berat}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_B} = \frac{0,3755}{790} + \frac{0,6189}{988,07} + \frac{0,0055}{970}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_B} = 1,107 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rho_B = 903,3424 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Waktu tinggal = 24 jam

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{29.377,1402 \text{ lb/jam}}{55,3610 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 24 \text{ jam} = 12.735,5244 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki total} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid}}{80\%} \\ &= 1,25 \times 12.735,5244 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 15.919,4055 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih $L = 3.D$ (Ulrich hlm 220-221)

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot L + 2 \cdot (0,000049 \cdot D^3)$$

$$15.919,4055 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 3.D + 9,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot D^3$$

$$15.919,4055 = 2,3562 \cdot D^3 + 9,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot D^3$$

$$15.919,4055 = 2,3563 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 6.756,1030 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 18,9045 \text{ ft} = 5,7622 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2.D = 2 \cdot 18,9045 \text{ ft} = 56,7135 \text{ ft} = 17,2865 \text{ m}$$

P operasi = P hidostatik = 1 atm = 14,7 psi

P design = 1,2 x P hidrostatik

$$= 1,2 \times 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 17,64 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 13.1, hlm 254})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

Faktor korosi = 1/8

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{17,64 \times (18,9045/2) \times 12}{12.650 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 17,64} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,3229 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Tebal head dipakai elliptical dished head dengan harga $k = 2$ (B & Y, hlm 133)

$$V = 1/6 \cdot (2 + k^2)$$

$$V = 1/6 \cdot (2 + 2^2)$$

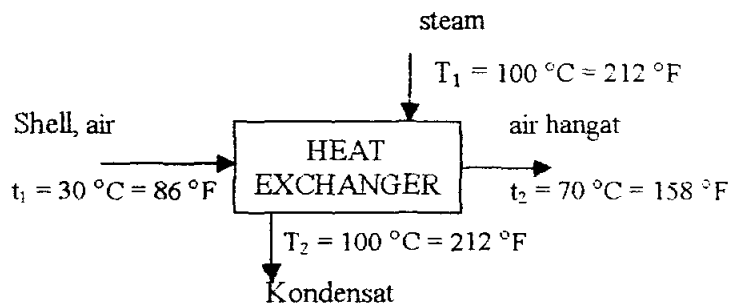
$$V = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal head} &= \frac{P.D.V}{2.f.E - 0,2P} + c \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 7.57 hlm 133}) \\
 &= \frac{17,64 \times 18,9045 \times 12 \times 1}{2.12650 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 17,64} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,3227 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 13.325,3834 kg/jam
Diameter tangki	: 18,9045 ft
Panjang tangki	: 56,7135 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/8 in
Tebal head	: 3/8 in
Jumlah	: 30 buah

20. HEAT EXCHANGER (E-311)



Fungsi : untuk memanaskan air dari suhu 30 °C hingga suhu 70 °C.

Type : Shell and tube heat exchanger

Rd = 0,002

$$1. Q \text{ supply} = 166.137,4021 \text{ kkal/jam} = 658.857,0832 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$a. \text{LMTD} = (\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2) / \ln(\Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2)$$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 212 \text{ °F} - 158 \text{ °F} = 54 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 212 \text{ °F} - 86 \text{ °F} = 126 \text{ °F}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = 84,9760 \text{ °F}$$

$$b. R = (T_1 - T_2) / (t_2 - t_1) = 0$$

$$c. S = (t_2 - t_1) / (T_1 - t_1) = 0,5714$$

2. T_c dan t_c

$$T_c = T \text{ rata-rata} = 0,5 \times (212 + 212) = 212 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = t \text{ rata-rata} = 0,5 \times (86 + 158) = 122 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

3. $U_D = 200$ (range U_D untuk fluida panas berupa steam dan fluida dingin berupa air $U_D = 200-700$) (Kern, tabel 8, p. 840)

$$4. A = Q / (U_D \cdot \Delta t_{LMTD}) = 658.857,0832 / (200 \times 84,9760) = 38,7672 \text{ ft}^2$$

5. Diambil $L = 8 \text{ ft}$

Tube yang digunakan 1"OD 15 BWG Triangular Pitch

Dari Kern table 10 diperoleh $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$

Menentukan jumlah tube :

$$N_t = \frac{A}{a'' \times L} = \frac{38,7672}{0,2618 \times 8} = 18,5099$$

$$N_{tc} = 21 \text{ (table 9, Kern hal 842)}$$

$$A_c = 21 \times 8 \times 0,576 = 96,7680 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = \frac{658.857,0832}{96,7680 \times 84,9760} = 80,1241 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell

$$ID_s = 8 \text{ in, } n = 1 ; B = 8/2 = 4 \text{ in, } de = 0,72 \text{ in} = 0,06 \text{ ft (fig 28, Kern)}$$

Tube

$$1'' \text{ OD, 15 BWG, Pt} = 1 \frac{1}{4}, \text{ triangle}$$

$$N_t = 14, di = 0,856 \text{ in} = 0,0713 \text{ ft, } a't = 0,576 \text{ in, } n = 1, a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$c = Pt - OD = 1,25'' - 1'' = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

Evaluasi perpindahan panas (Rd)

Shell side (air)	Tube side (steam)
1. $as = \frac{ID_s.C.B}{n'.Pt.144} =$ $\frac{8".0,25.4}{1.1.25.144} = 0,0444 \text{ ft}^2$	1. $at = \frac{Nt.a't}{n.144} =$ $\frac{21.0,576}{1.144} = 0,084 \text{ ft}^2$
2. $G_s = \frac{m}{as} = \frac{8.698,8298}{0,0444}$ $= 195.919,5901 \text{ lb/j ft}^2$	2. $G_t = \frac{M}{at} = \frac{678,9626}{0,084}$ $= 8.082,8881 \text{ lb/j ft}^2$
3. Pada $t_c = 122^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu = 0,6 \times 2,42$ $= 1,4520 \text{ lb/ft j}$	3. $N_{Re} = \frac{di.G_t}{\mu.2,42}$ $= \frac{(0,856/12) \times 8.082,8881}{0,0145.2,42}$ $= 16.431,4435$
4. $N_{Re} = \frac{de.G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,06 \times 195.919,5901}{1,4520}$ $= 8.095,8508$	4. $h_{io} = 1500 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{F (steam)}$
5. $J_H = 50$ (Kern, fig. 28)	
6. Pada $t_c = 122^\circ\text{F}$ diperoleh : $k = 0,373 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ (}^\circ\text{F/ft)} \text{ (tabel 4, Kern)}$ $C_p = 0,44 \text{ Btu/lb }^\circ\text{F (fig 3, Kern)}$ $= k \cdot \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$ $= 0,373 \left(\frac{0,44 \times 1,4520}{0,373} \right)^{1/3}$ $= 0,2130$ $h_o = J_H \cdot \frac{k}{de} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$ $h_o = \frac{50 \times 0,2130}{0,06}$ $= 177,5 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$	

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1500 \cdot 177,5}{1500 + 177,5}$$

$$= 158,7183 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$U_D = \frac{U_c - U_{D \text{ koreksi}}}{U_c U_{D \text{ koreksi}}} = \frac{158,7183 - 80,1241}{158,7183 \times 80,1241}$$

$$= 0,0062 \approx 0,006 \text{ (memenuhi karena } > 0,002)$$

Evaluasi penurunan tekanan (ΔP)

Shell side (air)	Tube side (Steam)
Untuk $N_{Re} = 8.095,8508$ didapatkan :	Untuk $N_{Re} = 16.431,4435$ didapatkan :
$f = 0,00028$ (Kern, fig 26)	$f = 0,000175$ (Kern, fig 26)
$s = 1$	$s = 0,00059$
$(N+1) = 12$. (L/B) = 12. (8/4) = 24 ft	
$ID_s = 8 \text{ in} = 0,667 \text{ ft}$	
$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G s^2 \cdot ID_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi_e \cdot s}$	$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi_t \cdot s}$
=	= $\frac{0,000175 \cdot 8082,8881^2 \cdot 8 \cdot 1}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0713 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,00059}$
$\frac{0,00028 \cdot 195919,5901^2 \cdot 0,667 \cdot 24}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,06 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}$	= 0,0417 psi
= 0,0549 psi (memenuhi < 2 psi)	$\frac{v^2}{2g} = 0,001$ (Kern, fig 27)
	$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot n}{s} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{4 \cdot 1}{0,00059} \cdot 0,001$
	= 6,7797 psi
	$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r = 0,0417 + 6,7797$
	= 6,8214 psi (memenuhi < 10 psi)

21. POMPA VII (L-312)

Fungsi : Untuk memompa biodiesel (lapisan atas) dari decanter menuju ke tangki penampung biodiesel.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan : Harga murah

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C

Spesifikasi:

Tipe : centrifugal pump
 Kapasitas : 4,6447 ft³/menit
 Diameter : 2 in sch 40
 Power : 0,5 Hp
 Bahan : steel pipe
 Jumlah : 2 buah

22. TANGKI PENAMPUNG PRODUK UTAMA BIODIESEL (F-313)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung produk utama biodiesel.
 Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar.
 Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 30 °C
 Tekanan = 1 atm

Kapasitas = 1 minggu

Diasumsi jumlah tangki = 5 buah

Perhitungan :

Biodiesel masuk tangki penampung = 6.950,0674 kg/jam = 15.322,1186 lb/jam

ρ biodiesel = 880,7 kg/m³ = 54,9802 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{15.322,1186 \text{ lb / jam} \times 24 \text{ jam / hari} \times 7 \text{ hari / minggu}}{54,9802 \text{ lb / ft}^3} \\ &= 46.818,9626 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume untuk 1 tangki} = \frac{46.818,9626 \text{ ft}^3}{5} = 9.363,7925 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume liquid adalah 80 % volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid}}{80\%} \\ &= 1,25 \times 9.363,7925 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 11.704,7406 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih H = 2D (Ulrich hal 249)

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H$$

$$11.704,7406 = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot 2D$$

$$11.704,7406 = 1,5708 \cdot D^3$$

$$D^3 = 7.451,4519 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 19,5320 \text{ ft} = 5,9534 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 19,5320 \text{ ft} = 39,064 \text{ ft} = 11,9069 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_h &= \frac{\rho \cdot H}{144} = \frac{54,9802 \cdot 39,064}{144} && (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.17 hlm 46}) \\ &= 14,9149 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 14,9149 = 17,8979 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2fE} + c \quad (\text{B \& Y, pers 3.16 hlm 45})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C : (B & Y hlm 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= \frac{17,8979 \times 19,5320 \times 12}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,3323 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar.

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = c \cdot D \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \quad (\text{Battacharya, pers. 3.16})$$

$$= 0,125 \times 19,5320 \times 12 \times \sqrt{\frac{17,8979}{12,650}}$$

$$= 1,1020 \text{ in} \approx 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + c$$

$$= \frac{17,8979 \times 19,5320 \times 12}{2 \times 12,650 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 17,8979} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,3323 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi:

Kapasitas	: 70.050,5317 gal
Diameter tangki	: 19,5320 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 39,064 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/8 in
Tebal head	: 3/8 in
Tebal alas	: 1¼ in
Jumlah	: 5 buah

23. POMPA VIII (L-314)

Fungsi : Untuk memompa lapisan bawah (air, metanol dan padatan NaOCH₃ dari decanter menuju ke centrifuge III.

Tipe : Centrifugal pump

Spesifikasi:

Tipe	: centrifugal pump
Kapasitas	: 4,1538 ft ³ /menit
Diameter	: 2 in sch 40
Power	: 0,5 Hp
Bahan	: steel pipe
Jumlah	: 2 buah

24. CENTRIFUGE III (H-315)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan padatan NaOCH_3 dari campuran minyak dan air.

Tipe : Tubular Bowl Centrifuge

Kondisi operasi :

- Suhu masuk = 30°C
- Suhu keluar = 30°C
- Kapasitas = $6.375,3160 \text{ kg/jam} = 234,2504 \text{ lb/mnt}$

ρ campuran = $0,907 \text{ kg/lit}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas dalam gal/jam} &= \frac{6.375,3160 \text{ kg / jam}}{0,907 \text{ kg / lit}} \\ &= 7.029,0143 \text{ lt/jam} \\ &= 1.856,8749 \text{ gal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Dari Philip. A, S didapatkan data :

Kapasitas : lebih dari 1.200 gal/jam

Diameter : 5 in

Panjang : 30 in

Kecepatan : 15.000 rpm

Perry 6 ed hal 1006, didapatkan :

$$H_p = 5,167 \cdot 10^{-9} \times G \times R^2 \times (\text{rpm})^2$$

Dimana :

G = kecepatan massa, lb/mnt

R = jari-jari bucket, ft

rpm = kecepatan, rpm

$$H_p = 5,167 \cdot 10^{-9} \times 234,2504 \text{ lb/mnt} \times (2,5/12)^2 \times (15.000)^2$$

$$H_p = 11,82 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari fig 14-38, Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, diperoleh efisiensi motor = 80%

$$H_p = \frac{11,82 H_p}{80\%}$$

$$= 14,775 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas : 1.856,8749 gal/jam
Diameter : 5 in
Panjang : 30 in
Kecepatan : 15.000 rpm
Power : 15 Hp
Jumlah : 1 buah

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

Perhitungan harga setiap waktu akan berubah, tergantung pada perubahan kondisi ekonomi dan politik. Oleh karena itu untuk menafsirkan harga peralatan dibutuhkan suatu indeks yang dapat mengkonversi harga peralatan pada masa lalu, sehingga diperoleh harga ekuivalen pada waktu sekarang. Persamaan yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Harga sekarang} = \frac{\text{Indeks harga sekarang}}{\text{Indeks harga tahun } X} \times \text{Harga tahun } X$$

Harga alat yang digunakan dalam pra rencana ini didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka Peters & Timmerhaus, Ulrich G.D.

Dalam perhitungan ini digunakan indeks harga sebagai berikut:

- Marshall & Swift Installed Equipment Index
 - Tahun Januari 1990 = 904 (Peters & Timmerhaus, hlm. 163)
 - Tahun Juni 2001 = 1073,5 (Chemical Engineering, Agustus 2001)
- Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index
 - Tahun 1982 = 315 (Ulrich, hlm. 270)
 - Tahun 2001 = 394,3 (Chemical Engineering, Agustus 2001)

A. PERALATAN

Contoh perhitungan :

Nama alat : Tangki Penampung Katalis NaOCH_3 (F-110)

Kapasitas : 35,3155 kg/jam

Bahan konstruksi : carbon steel

Jumlah : 1 buah

Harga tahun 1982 : US\$ (Peter & Timmerhaus, hlm 539)

$$\text{Harga tahun 2001} : \frac{394,3}{315} \times 12.500 = \text{US\$ } 15.646,8254$$

Dengan cara yang sama, harga peralatan disajikan pada tabel D.1. untuk alat proses dan tabel D.2. untuk alat utilitas

Tabel D.1. Harga peralatan proses

No	Nama Alat	Kode	Harga 2002, USD	Jumlah	Total
1.	Tangki penampung katalis NaOCH ₃	F-110	15.646,8254	2	31.293,651
2.	Belt Conveyor	J-111	15.020,9524	2	30.041,905
3.	Bucket Elevator	J-112	2.816,42857	2	5.632,8571
4.	Tangki penampung metanol	F-120	37.552,381	5	187.761,9
5.	Pompa I	L-121	100,0	5	500,0
6.	Pompa II	L-122	100,0	5	500,0
7.	Tangki penampung minyak goreng bekas	F-130	36.300,6349	10	363.006,35
8.	Pompa III	L-131	100,0	10	1000,0
9.	Mixer katalis	F-140	12.517,4603	2	25.034,921
10.	Pompa IV	L-141	100,0	2	200,0
11.	Tangki penampung campuran katalis	F-142	5.883,20635	2	11.766,413
12.	Pompa V	L-143	100,0	2	200,0
13.	Reaktor	R-210	51.321,5873	2	102.643,17
14.	Pompa VI	L-211	100,0	2	200,0
15.	Cooler	E-212	12.517,4603	1	12.517,46
16.	Tangki penampung bahan dari reaktor	F-213	21.905,5556	1	21.905,556
17.	Centrifuge I	H-214	9.513,26984	1	9.513,2698
18.	Centrifuge II	H-215	5.006,98413	1	5.006,9841
19.	Decanter	H-310	56.328,5714	30	1.689.857,1
20.	Heat exchanger	E-311	12.392,2857	1	12.392,286
21.	Pompa VII	L-312	100,0	2	200,0
22.	Tangki penampung biodiesel	F-313	62.587,3016	5	312.936,51
23.	Centrifuge III	H-315	6.258,73016	1	6.258,7302
24.	Pompa VIII	L-314	100,0	2	200,0
25.	Cooling tower	P-447	5.632,85714	1	5.632,8571
				TOTAL	2.836.202

Tabel D.2. Harga peralatan utilitas

No	Nama Alat	Kode	Harga 2002, USD	Jml	Total
1.	Clarifier	H-420	62.587,3016	1	62.587,302
2.	Sand filter	H-430	25.034,9206	1	25.034,921
3.	Tangki dimenaralizer	X-440	75.104,7619	1	75.104,762
4.	Tangki pengisi boiler	F-444	5.632,85714	1	5.632,8571
5.	Pompa air tanah	L-410	200,0	1	200,0
6.	Pompa air ke clarifier	L-412	200,0	1	200,0
7.	Pompa air ke bak penampung air sementara	L-421	200,0	1	200,0
8.	Pompa air ke sand filter	L-423	200,0	1	200,0
9.	Pompa air ke bak penampung air jernih	L-431	200,0	1	200,0
10.	Pompa air ke tangki demineralizer	L-433	100,0	1	100,0
11.	Pompa air ke bak penampung air demineralizer	L-441	100,0	1	100,0
12.	Pompa air ke tangki pengisi boiler	L-443	100,0	1	100,0
13.	Pompa air ke boiler	L-445	100,0	1	100,0
14.	Pompa air ke bak sanitasi	L-434	100,0	1	100,0
15.	Pompa air ke area proses	L-436	250,0	1	250,0
16.	Boiler		26.286,6667	1	26.286,667
17.	Generator		47.566,3492	1	47.566,349
18.	Tangki bahan bakar		15.646,8254	1	15.646,825
			TOTAL		259.609,68

Tabel D.3. Tabel Bak Utilitas

No	Nama alat	Kode	Jumlah	Ukuran, m ²
1.	Bak air tanah	F-411	1	26,68
2.	Bak air sementara	F-422	1	26,68
3.	Bak air jernih	F-432	1	26,68
4.	Bak air demineralisasi	F-444	1	3,06
5.	Bak air sanitasi	F-435	1	3,57
6.	Bak air PDAM	F-440	1	3,06
Total luas				89,73

Harga bak = Rp. 150.000 / m²

Total harga bak utilitas = Rp. 150.000 x 89,73 = Rp. 13.460.000,-

Harga 1 USD = Rp. 9.000,-

Total harga peralatan = Rp.13.460.000,-+((\\$2.836.202+\\$259.609,68)xRp.9.000,-/\\$)
= Rp. 27.875.765.000,-

B. TANAH DAN BANGUNAN

Tabel D.4. Harga tanah dan bangunan

	Luas, m ²	Harga, Rp/ m ²	Harga total, Rp
Tanah	41.625	150.000	6.243.750.000
Bangunan	19.901	300.000	5.970.300.000
		Total	12.214.050.000

C. BAHAN BAKU, BAHAN PENUNJANG DAN HARGA JUAL PRODUK

Tabel D.5. Harga Bahan baku

Bahan Baku	harga, Rp/kg	Kebutuhan,kg/hari	Total, Rp/tahun
Minyak goreng bekas	1.000	169.514,4	50.854.320.000
Metanol	12.000	73.743,4488	265.476.416.000
		Total	316.330.736.000

Tabel D.6. Harga bahan penunjang proses

Bahan penunjang	harga, Rp/kg	Kebutuhan,kg hari	Total, Rp/tahun
Katalis NaOCH ₃	50.000	847,572	12.713.580.000
		Total	12.713.580.000

Harga biodiesel :

Harga biodiesel = Rp. 5000,-/lt

Produksi = 50.040 ton/tahun = 50.040.000 kg/tahun = 56.818.439,88 lt/tahun

Total = Rp. 284.092.200.000 / tahun

Harga produk samping gliserol :

Harga gliserol = 1 kg = Rp. 27.000,-

Produksi = 650,0738 kg/jam = 4.680.531,36 kg/tahun

Total = Rp. 126.374.347.000,-/tahun

Total harga penjualan produk utama dan samping

= Rp. 284.092.200.000 / tahun + Rp. 126.374.347.000,-/tahun

= Rp. 410.466.547.000,-

D. GAJI KARYAWAN

Jumlah karyawan di perusahaan ini = 366 orang karyawan

Gaji karyawan per bulan = Rp. 468.500.000,-

Ditetapkan 1 tahun produksi adalah 12 bulan, (termasuk tunjangan hari raya 1 bulan gaji)

Jadi gaji karyawan dan tunjangan per tahun = 12 x Rp. 468.500.000,- + 1 x Rp. 468.500.000,-

= Rp. 6.090.500.000,-

Perincian gaji karyawan disajikan dalam tabel D.7

Tabel D.7. Perincian Gaji Karyawan

Profesi	Jml	Gaji/orang/bulan, Rupiah	Total Gaji per bulan, Rupiah
Direktur utama	1	15.000.000	15.000.000
Direktur Teknik dan Produksi	1	10.000.000	10.000.000
Direktur Keuangan dan Umum	1	10.000.000	10.000.000
Staf ahli	20	6.000.000	120.000.000
Sekretaris	10	1.500.000	15.000.000
Kepala Bagian Teknik	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Kepala Bagian Penyediaan	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Kepala Bagian Umum	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Kepala Bagian Keuangan	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
Kasie Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	1	2.000.000	2.000.000

Kasie Persiapan Produksi	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
Kasie Proses	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
Kasie Utilitas	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
Kasie Laboratorium	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
Kasie Limbah	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
Kasie Penyediaan Bahan Baku	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
Kasie Transportasi	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
Kasie Personalia	1	2.000.000	2.000.000
Kasie Gudang	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
Kasie Keamanan	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
Kasie Humas	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
Kasie Pemasaran	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
Kasie Keuangan	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
Kasie Administrasi	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
Karyawan Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	16	800.000	12.800.000
Karyawan Persiapan Produksi	20	800.000	16.000.000
Karyawan Proses	120	800.000	96.000.000
Karyawan Utilitas	12	800.000	9.600.000
Karyawan Laboratorium	12	900.000	10.800.000
Karyawan Limbah	15	800.000	12.000.000
Karyawan Penyediaan B. Baku	12	750.000	9.000.000
Karyawan Personalia	5	750.000	3.750.000
Karyawan Gudang	15	750.000	11.250.000
Karyawan Keamanan	15	700.000	10.500.000
Karyawan Humas	4	700.000	2.800.000
Karyawan Pemasaran	15	750.000	11.250.000
Karyawan Pembelian	6	750.000	4.500.000
Karyawan Administrasi	6	750.000	4.500.000
Karyawan Pembukuan dan Kasir	5	750.000	3.750.000
Karyawan Kebersihan	25	600.000	15.000.000
Sopir	10	600.000	6.000.000
Total	366		468.500.000

Tabel D.8. Shift Karyawan Proses

Keterangan	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu
Shift I	A	D	C	B	A	D	C
Shift II	B	A	D	C	B	A	D
Shift III	C	B	A	D	C	B	A
Libur	D	C	B	A	D	C	B

Dimana jumlah karyawan proses adalah 120 orang dan dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok yaitu A, B, C dan D. Untuk shiftnya dibagi menjadi 3 shift yaitu :

1. Shift I : pkl 07.00 – pkl 15.00
2. Shift II : pkl 15.00 – pkl 23.00
3. Shift III : pkl 23.00 – pkl 07.00

E. BIAYA UTILITAS

- Listrik

Total kebutuhan listrik = 240,025 kW atau 240,025 kva

Beban listrik terpasang = $1,25 \times 240,025 \text{ kva} = 301,025 \text{ kva}$

Biaya beban per bulan = Rp. 25.000/kva

Biaya beban listrik per tahun = $\text{Rp. } 25.000 \times 301,025 \times 12$
= Rp. 90.307.500,-

Biaya listrik:

WBP = Rp. 260,- / kva (pk 18.00-22.00)

LWBP = Rp. 105,- / kva (pk 22.00-18.00)

Dimana:

WBP = Waktu Beban Puncak

LWBP = Luar Waktu Beban Puncak

Untuk 1 hari terdapat 4 jam WBP dan 20 jam LWBP

Biaya listrik yang terpakai per tahun

= $(4 \times 240,025 \times \text{Rp. } 260) + (20 \times 240,025 \times \text{Rp. } 105) \times 300$

= Rp. 226.104.000,-

Biaya listrik total = Rp. 90.307.500,- + Rp. 226.104.000,-

= Rp. 316.412.000,-

Tabel D.9. Biaya utilitas

	kebutuhan, /hari	Harga, Rp	Total, Rp/tahun
air, m ³	42,0168	2.250/m ³	28.361.000
IDO, lt	2.669,84	1.700/lt	1.361.618.000
Listrik			316.412.000
Alum, kg	2.393,8261	650/kg	466.796.000
		TOTAL	2.173.187.000

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