

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Produk hexamine = 20000 kg/hari.

Reaktan : 1. Gas ammonia :

Ammonia = 99,5 % berat

Air = 0,5 % berat

2. Larutan formaldehyde

Formaldehyde = 37 %.

Metanol = 7 %.

Air = 56 %.

(Encyclopedia of Chemical Processing and Design)

Dari Perry 3rd :

$BM_{Air} = 18 \text{ kg/kgmol}$

$BM_{Ammonia} = 17 \text{ kg/kgmol}$

$BM_{Formaldehyde} = 30 \text{ kg/kgmol}$

$BM_{Hexamine} = 140 \text{ kg/kgmol}$

Basis : 1 hari operasi

1. Bahan Baku

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Formaldehyde yang masuk reaktor} &= 26069,3591 \text{ kg} \\
 &= \frac{26069,3591 \text{ kg}}{30 \text{ kg / kmol}} \\
 &= 868,9786 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Ammonia dengan Formaldehyde yang masuk reaktor :

$$\frac{0,67 NH_3}{CH_2O} (\text{mol}) \quad \text{(Riegel's)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga massa ammonia yang masuk rektor} &= 0,67 * 868,9786 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 582,2157 \text{ kmol} = 9897,6669 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, Komposisi Bahan Baku masuk reaktor:

- Larutan Formaldehyde :

- $M_{\text{Formaldehyde}} = 26069,3591 \text{ kg}$
- $M_{\text{Metanol}} = \left(\frac{7\%}{37\%} \right) * 26069,3591 \text{ kg}$
 $= 4932,0409 \text{ kg}$
- $M_{\text{Air}} = \left(\frac{56\%}{37\%} \right) * 26069,3591 \text{ kg}$
 $= 39456,3273 \text{ kg}$

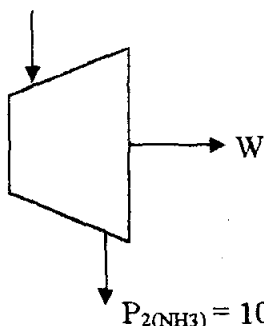
- Gas Amonia :

- $M_{\text{Amonia}} = 9897,6669 \text{ kg}$
- $M_{\text{Air}} = \left(\frac{0,5\%}{99,5\%} \right) * 9897,6669 \text{ kg}$
 $= 49,7370 \text{ kg}$

2. Expander

$$P_{1(\text{NH}_3)} = 11,5 \text{ atm} = 169,2 \text{ psia}$$

$$T_1 = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$



$$P_{2(\text{NH}_3)} = 10 \text{ psia} = 0,7083 \text{ atm}$$

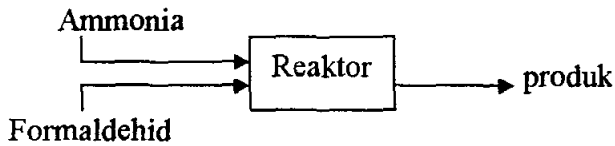
$$T_2 = -40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = -40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari neraca panas dapat mengetahui komposisi NH_3 (ammonia) keluar Expander:

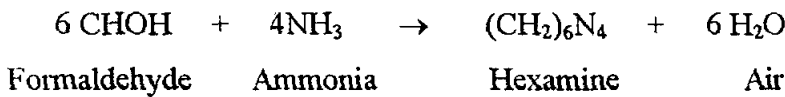
$$X^v = 0,2095$$

$$X^l = 0,7905$$

3. Reaktor



Reaksi yang terjadi :



Reaksi yang terjadi = 98% berdasarkan limiting reaktan (Riegel's)

a. Masuk reaktor

- $M_{\text{Ammonia}} = 9897,6669 \text{ kg} = 582,2157 \text{ kmol}$
- $M_{\text{Formaldehyde}} = 26069,3591 \text{ kg} = 868,9786 \text{ kmol}$
- $M_{\text{Metanol}} = 4932,0409 \text{ kg}$
- $M_{\text{Air}} = 39506,0643 \text{ kg}$

Berdasarkan reaksi yang terjadi 98% terhadap limiting reaktan (Riegel's).

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{\text{Ammonia yang bereaksi}} &= 0,98 \times 582,2157 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 570,5714 \text{ kmol} \times 17 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\
 &= 9699,7138 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{\text{Formaldehyde yang bereaksi}} &= \left(\frac{6}{4} \right) \times 570,5714 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 855,8571 \text{ kmol} \times 30 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\
 &= 25675,7130 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{\text{larutanHexamine yang terbentuk}} &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \times 570,5714 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 142,6429 \text{ kmol} \times 140 \text{ kg/kgmol} \\
 &= 19970 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{ yang terbentuk} &= \left(\frac{6}{4}\right) \times 570,5714 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 855,8571 \text{ kmol} \times 18 \text{ kg/kmol} \\
 &= 15405,4278 \text{ kg.}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Keluar reaktor

• Produk Bawah

Kandungan larutan Hexamin keluar dari reaktor (Rigel's):

$$\text{Hexamine} = 35 \% \text{ berat} = 19970 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Air} &= 65\% \text{ berat} = \left(\frac{65\%}{35\%}\right) * 19970 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 37087,143 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

• Produk Atas (Uap)

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= (39506,0643 + 15405,4278) \text{ kg} - 37087,143 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 17824,3492 \text{ kg.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{\text{CHOH sisa}} = (26069,3591 - 25675,713) \text{ kg} = 393,645 \text{ kg.}$$

$$M_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}} = 4932,0409 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{\text{NH}_3 \text{ sisa}} = (9897,6669 - 9699,7138) \text{ kg} = 197,9531 \text{ kg.}$$

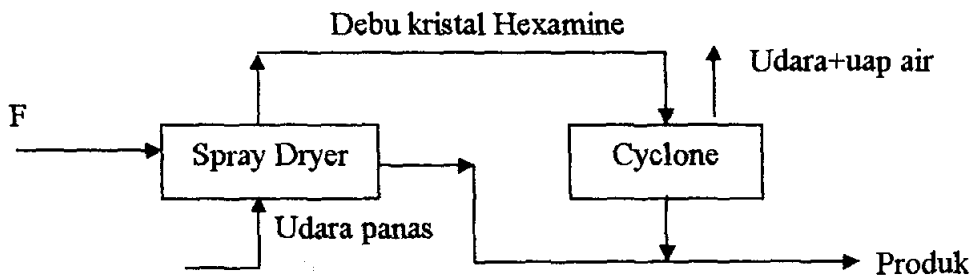
Karena NH₃ berlebih maka gas NH₃ direcycle agar lebih ekonomis, maka massa gas NH₃ yang keluar dari tangki ammonia adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (9897,6669-197,9531) \text{ kg} \\
 &= 9699,7138 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Kg	Komponen	Kg
Gas Ammonia		Lar Hexamine	
- Ammonia	9699,7138	- Hexamine	19970,0000
- Air	49,7370	- Air	37087,1430

Lar Formaldehyde		Uap	
- Formaldehyde	26069,3591	- Metanol	4932,0409
- Air	39456,3273	- Formaldehyde	393,645
- Metanol	4932,0409	- Air	17824,3492
Recycle Ammonia	197,9531	- Ammonia	197,9531
Total =	80405,1312	Total =	80405,1312

4. Spray Dryer dan Cyclone



Kandungan air dalam produk kristal hexamine = 0,1 sampai 0,2 % berat dan kristal yang menuju cylone sebesar 2 % berat. (Riegel's)

Asumsi kadar air dalam kristal hexamine = 0,15 % berat

Produk kristal Hexamine yang terbentuk

$$\begin{aligned} - M_{\text{Hexamine}} &= 19970 \text{ kg} \\ - M_{\text{Air}} &= \frac{0,15\%}{99,85\%} * 19970 \\ &= \frac{30 \text{ kg} +}{20000,0000 \text{ kg}} \end{aligned}$$

Massa Debu kristal hexamine yang menuju ke cyclone = $2\% \cdot 20000,0000 \text{ kg} = 400 \text{ kg}$

Jadi, komposisi debu kristal hexamine:

- Hexamine = $99,85\% * 400 \text{ kg} = 399,4 \text{ kg}$
- Air = $0,15\% * 400 \text{ kg} = 0,6 \text{ kg}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa kristal hexamine yang keluar dari spray dryer} &= (20000,0000 - 400) \text{ kg} \\ &= 19600,0000 \text{ kg,} \end{aligned}$$

dengan komposisi:

- Hexamine = $(19970 - 399,4) \text{ kg} = 19570,6 \text{ kg}$
- Air = $(30 - 0,6) \text{ kg} = 29,4 \text{ kg}$

Massa air yang teruapkan adalah: $(37087,143 - 30) \text{ kg} = 37057,143 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Kg	Komponen	kg
Larutan Hexamine		Kristal Hexamine :	
- Hexamine	19970,0000	- Hexamine	19570,6000
- Air	37087,1430	- Air	29,4
		Debu Kristal Hexamine	
		- Hexamine	399,4000
		- Air	0,6000
		Air yang teruapkan	37057,1430
Total =	57057,143	Total =	57057,143

APPENDIX B
NERACA PANAS

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Satuan : kcal/hari.

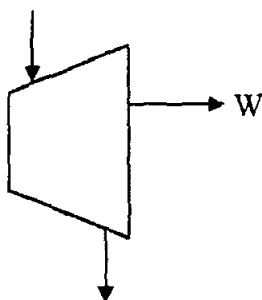
Suhu referens : $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298\text{ K}$

Fase referens : liquida	gas
CH_2O	NH_3
CH_3OH	
H_2O	

1. Expander

$$P_{1(\text{NH}_3)} = 11,5\text{ atm} = 169,2\text{ psia}$$

$$T_1 = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$



$$P_{2(\text{NH}_3)} = 10\text{ psia} = 0,7083\text{ atm}$$

$$T_2 = -40^{\circ}\text{F} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Dari Smith and Van Ness edisi 4 dengan $P_{1(\text{NH}_3)} = 11,5\text{ atm} = 169,2\text{ psia}$; $T_1 = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $= 86^{\circ}\text{F}$ mendapat:

- $H_1 = 138,9\text{ Btu/lbm}$
- $S_1 = 0,287\text{ Btu/lbm}$

Dengan $P_{2(\text{NH}_3)} = 10\text{ psia} = 0,7083\text{ atm}$; $T_2 = -40^{\circ}\text{F} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ mendapat:

- $S^l = 0\text{ Btu/lbm}$
- $S^v = 1,4242\text{ Btu/lbm}$
- $H^l = 0\text{ Btu/lbm}$
- $H^v = 597,6\text{ Btu/lbm}$

Secara teoritis:

$$S_1 = S_2 = 0,2875 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

$$S_2 = X^l * S^l + X^v * S^v$$

$$= (1 - X^v) * S^l + X^v * S^v$$

$$0,2875 = (1 - X^v) * 0 + X^v * 1,4242$$

$$X^v = 0,2019$$

$$H_2 = X^l * H^l + X^v * H^v$$

$$H_2 = (1 - X^v) * H^l + X^v * H^v$$

$$H_2 = (1 - X^v) * 0 + 0,2019 * 597,6$$

$$H_2 = 120,6554 \text{ Btu/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{S \text{ teoritis}} &= H_{2 \text{ teoritis}} - H_1 = (120,6554 - 138,9) \text{ Btu/lbm} \\ &= -18,2446 \text{ Btu/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Secara aktual :

dengan $\eta = 0,75$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{S \text{ aktual}} &= W_{S \text{ teoritis}} * \eta \\ &= -18,2446 * 0,75 \\ &= -13,6835 \text{ Btu/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

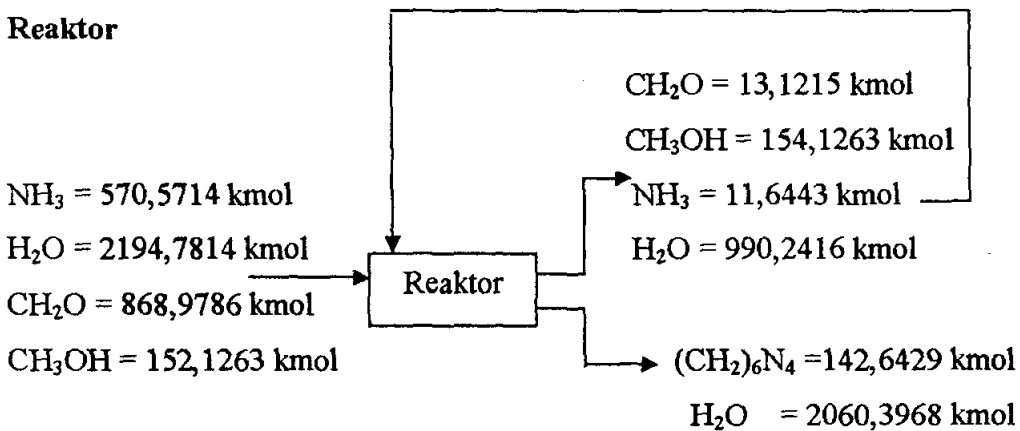
$$\begin{aligned} W_{S \text{ aktual}} &= H_{2 \text{ aktual}} - H_1 \\ H_{2 \text{ aktual}} &= W_{S \text{ aktual}} + H_1 \\ &= (-13,6835 + 138,9) \text{ Btu/lbm} \\ &= 125,2165 \text{ Btu/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{2 \text{ aktual}} &= X^l * H^l + X^v * H^v \\ H_{2 \text{ aktual}} &= (1 - X^v) * H^l + X^v * H^v \\ 125,2165 &= (1 - X^v) * 0 + X^v * 597,6 \\ X^v &= 0,2095 \\ X^l &= 0,7905 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi komposisi keluar expander :

$$\begin{aligned} X^v &= 0,2095 \\ X^l &= 0,7905 \end{aligned}$$

2. Reaktor



a. Entalpi feed

$$H_{25}^I = 128,55 \text{ Btu/lbm (Smith van Ness, ed4)}$$

$$H_{40}^I = 0 \text{ Btu/lbm (Smith van Ness, ed4)}$$

$$H_{25}^V = 630,25 \text{ Btu/lbm (Smith van Ness, ed4)}$$

$$H_{40}^V = 579,60 \text{ Btu/lbm (Smith van Ness, ed4)}$$

$$H_{50}^V = 680,25 \text{ Btu/lbm (Perry ed5)}$$

$$C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O} (l) = 17,91 \text{ kcal/kmol } ^\circ\text{C (Himmeblau)}$$

$$C_p \text{ CH}_2\text{O} (l) = 8,461 \text{ kcal/kmol } ^\circ\text{C (Kirk Othmer)}$$

$$C_p \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} (l) = 28,9502 \text{ kcal/kmol } ^\circ\text{C (Sherwood)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ NH}_{3(g)} &= m\text{NH}_3 \times (H_{25} - H_{40}) \\ &= 0,208 \times 21384,183 \times (630,25 - 597,6) + 0,792 \times 21384,183 \times (128,55 - 0) \\ &= 2322382,15 \text{ Btu} \\ &= 585614,174 \text{ kcal/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ NH}_{3r(g)} &= m\text{NH}_3 \times (H_{25}^V - H_{50}^V) \\ &= 436,4142 \times (630,25 - 680,6525) \\ &= -21996,3667 \text{ Btu} \\ &= -5546,6038 \text{ kcal/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ CH}_2\text{O} &= n \text{ CH}_2\text{O} \times C_p \text{ CH}_2\text{O} \times \Delta T \\ &= 868,9786 \times 8,461 \times (25 - 30) \\ &= -36762,1397 \text{ kcal/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{CH_3OH} &= n_{CH_3OH} \times C_p_{CH_3OH} \times \Delta T \\ &= 154,1263 \times 28,9502 \times (25-30) \\ &= -22309,9361 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{H_2O} &= n_{H_2O} \times C_p_{H_2O} \times \Delta T \\ &= 2194,7814 \times 17,91 \times (25-30) \\ &= -196542,6744 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{reaktan total}} &= (585614,174 - 5546,6038 - 36762,1397 - 22309,9361 \\ &\quad - 196542,6744) \text{ kcal/hari} \\ &= 324452,82 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

b. Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{F298}^{o} H_2O &= - 68317,4 \text{ kcal/kmol (Perry, ed7)} \\ \Delta H_{F298}^{o} CH_2O &= - 27700 \text{ kcal/kmol (Kirk Othmer, vol 10)} \\ \Delta H_{F298}^{o} NH_3 &= - 10960 \text{ kcal/kmol (Perry, ed7)} \\ \Delta H_{F298}^{o} C_6H_{12}N_4 &= - 28800 \text{ kcal/kmol (Riegel's)} \\ \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} &= \sum \Delta H_{F\text{produk}} - \sum \Delta H_{F\text{reaktan}} \\ &= ((n_{C_6H_{12}N_4} \times \Delta H_{F298}^{o} C_6H_{12}N_4) + (n_{H_2O} \times \Delta H_{F298}^{o} H_2O)) - \\ &\quad ((n_{CH_2O} \times \Delta H_{F298}^{o} CH_2O) + (n_{NH_3} \times \Delta H_{F298}^{o} NH_3)) \\ &= ((142,6429 \times 28800) + (855,8571 \times (-68317,40))) - \\ &\quad ((855,8571 \times (-27700)) + (570,5714 \times (-10960))) \\ &= - 24401112,11 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

c. Produk

$$\text{Suhu keluar produk} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$$

1. Produk Atas (uap)

$$\begin{aligned}H'_{70}(\text{g}) &= 700,557 \text{ Btu/lbm (Perry ed5)} \\ C_p_{H_2O}(\text{g}) &= 8,0793 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_p_{CH_2O}(\text{g}) &= 8,6772 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_p_{CH_3OH}(\text{g}) &= 11,1916 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{NH_3(g)} &= m_{NH_3} \times (H^V_{70} - H^V_{25}) \\ &= 436,4142 \times (700,557 - 630,25) \\ &= 30682,9732 \text{ Btu} \\ &= 7737,0185 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{CH_2O} &= n_{CH_2O} \times C_p_{CH_2O} \times \Delta T \\ &= 13,1215 \times 8,6772 \times (70 - 25) \\ &= 5123,6046 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{CH_3OH} &= n_{CH_3OH} \times C_p_{CH_3OH(g)} \times \Delta T \\ &= 154,1263 \times 11,1916 \times (70 - 25) \\ &= 77621,3955 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{H_2O} &= n_{H_2O} \times C_p_{H_2O(g)} \times \Delta T \\ &= 990,2416 \times 8,0793 \times (70 - 25) \\ &= 360020,6531 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{total Produk Atas}} &= (7737,0185 + 5123,6046 + 77621,3955 + 360020,6531) \text{ kcal/hari} \\ &= 450502,6717 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

2. Produk Bawah (Larutan)

Cp hexamine dihitung dengan Kopp Rule dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p \text{ hexamine} &= (6 \times C) + (12 \times H) + (4 \times N) \\ &= (6 \times 2,8) + (12 \times 4,3) + (4 \times 8) \\ &= 100,4 \text{ cal/mol } ^\circ\text{C} = 100,4 \text{ kcal/kmol } ^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{(CH_2)_6N_4} &= n_{(CH_2)_6N_4} \times C_p_{(CH_2)_6N_4} \times \Delta T \\ &= 142,6429 \times 100,4 \times (70 - 25) \\ &= 644460,6222 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{H_2O} &= n_{H_2O} \times C_p_{H_2O(g)} \times \Delta T \\ &= 2060,3968 \times 18,0075 \times (70 - 25) \\ &= 1669616,792 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{total Produk Bawah}} &= (644460,6222 + 1669616,792) \text{ kcal/hari} \\ &= 2314077,414 \text{ kcal/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total AH produk} &= \text{AH}_{\text{total}} \text{ Produk Atas} + \text{AH}_{\text{total}} \text{ Produk Bawah} \\ &= (450502.6717 + 2314077.414) \text{ kcal/hari} \\ &= 2764580.086 \text{ kcal/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entalpi feed} + \text{panas reaksi} - \text{entalpi produk} : \\ &= (324452.82 + (-24401112.11) + 2764580.086) \text{ kcal/hari} \\ &= -21312079.2 \text{ kcal-hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diambil Qloss} &= 5\%, \text{ sehingga } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times (-21312079.2 \text{ kcal/hari}) \\ &= -1065603.96 \text{ kcal/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas yang timbul atau yang diserap pendingin adalah:} \\ &= -21312079.2 - (-1065603.96) \\ &= -20246475.24 \text{ kcal hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Cp air rata-rata} = 17.9746 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (Himmeblau)}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Air Pendingin (m) :}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{Q}{Cp \cdot \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{20246475.24}{17.9746 (50 - 30)} \\ &= 56319.6823 \text{ kmol/hari} \\ &= 1013751.282 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 1013.7513 \text{ ton/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Masuk	kcal/hari	Keluar	Kcal/hari
Entalpi feed		Entalpi produk	2764580,086
- NH ₃	585614,1740	Panas yang diserap	20246475,24
- NH ₃	5546,6038	pendingin	
- CH ₃ O	36762,1397	Panas yang hilang	1065603,96
- CH ₃ OH	22309,9361		
- H ₂ O	196542,6744		
Panas reaksi	24401112,11		
Total	24076659,29	Total	24076659,29

3. Barometric condensor

Fungsi : Mengembunkan uap dari steam ejektor

Tipe : Dry air counter current condensor

Perhitungan :

Asumsi : suhu keluar barometric condensor = 50°C

Panas yang ditimbulkan oleh bahan masuk barometric kondensor:

1. Panas yang ditimbulkan oleh steam

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{steam}} &= m * \lambda_{100^{\circ}\text{C}} + m * C_{p\text{liquid}} * \Delta T \\ &= 2779,5653 \text{ kg/jam} * (2676,1-419,04) \text{ kJ/kg} + \\ &\quad 154,4203 \text{ kgmol/jam} * 75,8529 \text{ kJ/kgmol.}^{\circ}\text{K} * \\ &\quad (323-373)^{\circ}\text{K} \\ &= 5687984,277 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

2. Panas yang ditimbulkan oleh metanol.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{metanol}} &= m * C_{p\text{gas}} * \Delta T + m * \lambda_{64^{\circ}\text{C}} + m * C_{p\text{liquid}} * \Delta T \\ &= 6,4219 \text{ kgmol/jam} * 48,4053 \text{ kJ/kgmol.}^{\circ}\text{C} * (64-70)^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &\quad + 6421.9283 \text{ grmol/jam} * 3,17 \text{ kJ/grmol} + 6,4219 \\ &\quad \text{kgmol/jam} * 244,8071 \text{ kJ/kgmol.}^{\circ}\text{C} * (323-337)^{\circ}\text{K} \\ &=-3517,3853 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

3. Panas yang ditimbulkan oleh amonia.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{amonia}} &= m * C_{p\text{gas}} * \Delta T \\ &= 0,4852 \text{ kgmol/jam} * 36,9370 \text{ kJ/kgmol.}^{\circ}\text{C} * (50-70)^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= -358,4366 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

4. Panas yang ditimbulkan oleh formaldehid.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{formaldehid}} &= m * C_{p\text{liquid}} * \Delta T \\ &= 546,7292 \text{ grmol/jam} * 17,4 \text{ cal/grmol.}^{\circ}\text{C} * \\ &\quad (50-70)^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= -796,5879 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

5. Panas yang ditimbulkan oleh uap air.

$$\Delta H_{\text{uap air}} = m * C_{p\text{liquid}} * \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{uap air}} &= m * C_{p\text{liquid}} * \Delta T \\
 &= 41,2601 \text{ kgmol/jam} * 75,5815 \text{ kJ/kgmol.}^{\circ}\text{K} * \\
 &\quad (323-343)^{\circ}\text{K} \\
 &= -62370,0050 \text{ kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{total bahan masuk barometric kondensor}} &= \Delta H_{\text{steam}} + \Delta H_{\text{metanol}} + \Delta H_{\text{amonia}} + \\
 &\quad \Delta H_{\text{formaldehid}} + \Delta H_{\text{uap air}} \\
 &= 5687984,277 \text{ kJ/jam} + (-3517,3853 \text{ kJ/jam}) \\
 &\quad + (-358,4366 \text{ kJ/jam}) + (-796,5879 \text{ kJ/jam}) \\
 &\quad + (-62370,0050 \text{ kJ/jam}) \\
 &= 5620941,862 \text{ kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Azas Black

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{total bahan masuk barometric kondensor}} &= \Delta H_{\text{air pendingin}} \\
 5620941,862 \text{ kJ/jam} &= m_{\text{air pendingin}} * C_{p\text{air pendingin}} * \Delta T \\
 5620941,862 \text{ kJ/jam} &= m_{\text{air pendingin}} * 75,2049 \text{ kJ/kmol}^{\circ}\text{K} * \\
 &\quad (323-303)^{\circ}\text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi kebutuhan air pendingin} &= 3737,0849 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 3,7533 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Spray Dryer

Feed masuk berupa

$$\text{Hexamine} = 142,6429 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Air} = 2060,3968 \text{ kmol}$$

$$T_{\text{operasi}} = 105^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (Riegel's)}$$

$$T_{\text{feed masuk}} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ Hexamine} = 100,4 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ rata-rata H}_2\text{O} (70-100^{\circ}\text{C}) = 18,1728 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (Himmeblau)}$$

$$C_p \text{ rata-rata H}_2\text{O} (100-105^{\circ}\text{C}) = 8,1836 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (Himmeblau)}$$

$$\text{Entalpi H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \text{ pada } T = 70^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ adalah } 292,98 \text{ kJ/kg} = 1260,4302 \text{ kcal/kmol}$$

$$\text{Entalpi H}_2\text{O}_{(l)} \text{ pada } T = 105^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ adalah } 2683,8 \text{ kJ/kg} = 11545,9847 \text{ kcal/kmol}$$

Panas yang dibutuhkan untuk mengeringkan hexamine

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 &= n (\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4 \times \text{Cp} (\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4 \times \Delta T \\
 &= 142,6429 \times 100,4 \times (105-70) \\
 &= 501247.1506 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan air yang terikat pada hexamine

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_2 &= n \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \text{Cp} \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1,6667 \times 18,1728 \times (100-70) \\
 &= 908.6582 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas yang dibutuhkan untuk menguapkan air

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_3 &= n \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \Delta H \\
 &= 2058,7302 \times (11545,9847-1260,4302) \\
 &= 21175181.67 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_4 &= n \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \text{Cp} \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \Delta T \\
 &= 2058,7302 \times 8,1836 \times (105-100) \\
 &= 84239.1223 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas yang harus disuplai diambil 25% berlebih dari panas total

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 125\% \times (Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4) \\
 &= 27201970,75 \text{ kcal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung massa udara panas yang dibutuhkan

Udara panas masuk pada suhu 200°C

Cp rata-rata udara panas = 7,0545 kcal/kmol°C (Himmeblau)

$$Q_{\text{udara panas}} = n_{\text{udara panas}} \times \text{Cp}_{\text{udara panas}} \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_{\text{udara panas}} &= Q_{\text{udara panas}} / (\text{Cp}_{\text{udara panas}} \times \Delta T) \\
 &= 27201970,75 / (7,0545 \times (200-105)) \\
 &= 40589,2032 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$m_{\text{udara panas}} = 1177086,894 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk (kkal/hari)		Keluar (kkal/hari)	
Entalphi udara masuk	27201970,75	Entalphi bahan	21761576,6
		Panas yang hilang	5440394,15
Total	27201970,75	Total	27201970,75

5. Burner

Gas panas untuk memanaskan udara diperoleh dari hasil pembakaran gas LNG dengan udara.

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ untuk memanaskan udara} &= Q_{\text{udara panas}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ &= (27149768,84 + (5\% \times 27149768,84)) \text{ kcal} \\ &= 28507257,28 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

Basis: X kmol LNG

Komposisi LNG (Ulman's)

Metana: 87,1% = 0,871X kmol

Etana : 3,41% = 0,0341X kmol

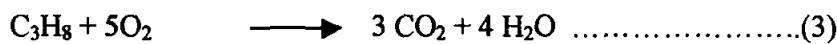
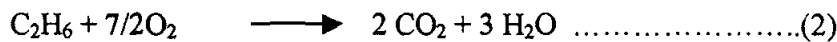
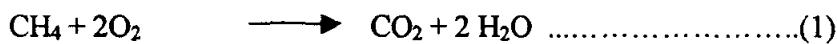
Propana : 1,73% = 0,0173X kmol

N₂ : 7,1% = 0,071X kmol

CO₂ : 0,31% = 0,0031X kmol

Helium : 0,35% = 0,0035X kmol

Reaksi pembakaran pada Burner



Mencari suhu untuk pembakaran

Metana : 87,1% = 0,871X kmol

Etana : 3,41% = 0,0341X kmol

Propana : 1,73% = 0,0173X kmol

Total = 0,9224X kmol

Fraksi mol Metana = (0,871X / 0,9224X) = 0.9443

Etana = 0,0370

Propana = 0,0188

Suhu pembakaran gas alam(LNG)

$$= \Sigma(\text{Fraksi mol} \times T_f)_i$$

dimana T_f : suhu pembakaran

untuk Metana: 1918°C, Etana: 1949°C, Propana: 1967°C (Hougen)

i : masing-masing komponen gas alam

Data yang ada dimasukkan ke rumus, sehingga memperoleh suhu pembakaran gas alam adalah : 1920,26°C

Berdasarkan persamaan reaksi, mendapat:

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ hasil reaksi 1,2 dan 3 adalah} = (0,871X + (2 \times 0,0341X) + (3 \times 0,0173X)) \\ = 0,9911X \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ yang dihasilkan dari reaksi (1) sebanyak} = (0,871X / 0,9911X) \times 100\% \\ = 87,8822\%$$

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} = ((2 \times 0,871X) + ((7/2) \times 0,0341X) + (5 \times 0,0173X)) \\ = 1,94785X \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O yang dihasilkan} = ((2 \times 0,871X) + (3 \times 0,0341X) + (4 \times 0,0173X)) \\ = 1,9135X \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Udara yang dibutuhkan} = (100\% / 21\%) \times 1,94785X \text{ kmol} = 9,2755X \text{ kmol}$$

Untuk pembakaran, menggunakan udara berlebih sebesar 25%.

$$\text{Jadi, jumlah udara yang digunakan: } 125\% \times 9,2755X = 11,1306X \text{ kmol}$$

Udara terdiri dari:

$$21\% \text{ O}_2 = 2,33742X \text{ kmol}$$

$$79\% \text{ N}_2 = 8,79315X \text{ kmol}$$

Komposisi gas keluar:

$$\text{CO}_2 = (0,9911X + 0,0031X) \text{ kmol} = 0,9942X \text{ kmol} = 43,7448X \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1,9135X \text{ kmol} = 34,4430X \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{O}_2 = (2,33742X - 1,94785X) \text{ kmol} = 0,38957X \text{ kmol} = 12,4662X \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{N}_2 = (0,79315X + 0,071X) \text{ kmol} = 8,86415X \text{ kmol} = 248,1962X \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{He} = 0,0035X \text{ kmol} = 0,0140X \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Total} = 338,8642X \text{ kg}$$

$$\% \text{ berat CO}_2 = (43,7448X / 338,8642X) \times 100\% = 12,9092\%$$

Dengan cara sama memperoleh:

$$\% \text{ berat H}_2\text{O} = 10,1642\%$$

$$\% \text{ berat O}_2 = 3,6788\%$$

$$\% \text{ berat N}_2 = 73,2436\%$$

$$\% \text{ berat He} = 0,0042\%$$

Cp gas panas:

Dari Himmeblau App E, mendapat data sbb:

	T ₁	T ₂	a	b.10 ²	c.10 ⁵	d.10 ⁹
CO ₂	1500	500	36,11	4,233	-2,887	7,464
H ₂ O	1500	500	33,46	0,688	0,7604	-3,593
He	1500	500	20,8	-	-	-

$$Cp \text{ rata-rata} = a + (b \times (T_1 + T_2) / 2) + (c \times (T_2^2 + (T_2 \times T_1) + T_1^2) / 3) + (d \times (T_1^2 + T_2^2) \times (T_1 + T_2) / 4)$$

Dengan memasukkan data yang ada ke dalam rumus diatas,maka memperoleh:

$$Cp \text{ CO}_2 = 56,4942 \text{ J/mol}^\circ\text{C} = 1,2840 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Cp \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 44,0864 \text{ J/mol}^\circ\text{C} = 2,4492 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Cp \text{ O}_2 = 35,7364 \text{ J/mol}^\circ\text{C}, = 1,1168 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Cp \text{ N}_2 = 33,8102 \text{ J/mol}^\circ\text{C} = 1,2075 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Cp \text{ He} = 20,8 \text{ J/mol}^\circ\text{C} = 5,2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp \text{ gas panas} &= (y \text{ CO}_2 \times Cp \text{ CO}_2) + (y \text{ H}_2\text{O} \times Cp \text{ H}_2\text{O}) + (y \text{ O}_2 \times Cp \text{ O}_2) \\ &\quad + (y \text{ N}_2 \times Cp \text{ N}_2) + (y \text{ He} \times Cp \text{ He}) \\ &= (0,129092 \times 1,2840) + (0,101642 \times 2,4492) + (0,036788 \times \\ &\quad 1,1168) + (0,732436 \times 1,2075) + (0,000042 \times 5,2) \\ &= 1,3404 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$Cp \text{ udara} = 1,0272 \text{ kJ/ kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

Mencari ΔH_T

- Reaktan, masuk pada suhu 30°C

$$Cp \text{ CH}_4 = 35,8165 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Cp \text{ O}_2 = 29,4139 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Cp \text{ C}_2\text{H}_6 = 53,1541 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Cp \text{ N}_2 = 29,0648 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ C}_3\text{H}_8 = 74,1455 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ He} = 20,8 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p \text{ CO}_2 = 37,2523 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}$$

- Gas LNG:

$$\Delta H_{\text{RCH}_4} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,8710 \times 35,8165 \times (25-30)$$

$$= -155,9809 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{RC}_2\text{H}_4} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,0341 \times 53,1541 \times (25-30)$$

$$= -9,0628 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{RC}_3\text{H}_8} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,0173 \times 74,1455 \times (25-30)$$

$$= -6,4136 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{RCO}_2} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,0031 \times 37,2523 \times (25-30)$$

$$= -0,5774 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{RN}_2} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,0710 \times 29,0648 \times (25-30)$$

$$= -10,3180 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{RHe}} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,0035 \times 20,8 \times (25-30) = -0,364 \text{ kJ}$$

- Udara:

$$\Delta H_{\text{RN}_2} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 8,7932 \times 29,0648 \times (25-30)$$

$$= -1277,8620 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{R\text{O}_2} &= n \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2,3374 \times 29,4139 \times (25-30) \\ &= -343,7603 \text{ X kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{R \text{ total}} = -1804,34 \text{ X kJ}$$

• Reaksi (ΔH_{298}°)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{FCH}_4} &= -74,84 \text{ kJ/mol} & \Delta H_{\text{FO}_2} &= 0 \\ \Delta H_{\text{FC}_2\text{H}_6} &= -84,667 \text{ kJ/mol} & \Delta H_{\text{FCO}_2} &= -393,51 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ \Delta H_{\text{FC}_3\text{H}_8} &= -103,85 \text{ kJ/mol} & \Delta H_{\text{FH}_2\text{O}} &= -241,826 \text{ kJ/mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{298}^\circ &= \Sigma (n \times \Delta H_{\text{Fhasil}}) - \Sigma (n \times \Delta H_{\text{Freaktan}}) \\ &= (n\text{CO}_2 \times \Delta H_{\text{FCO}_2} + n\text{H}_2\text{O} \times \Delta H_{\text{FH}_2\text{O}}) - (n\text{O}_2 \times \Delta H_{\text{FO}_2} + n\text{CH}_4 \times \Delta H_{\text{FCH}_4} \\ &\quad + n\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \times \Delta H_{\text{FC}_2\text{H}_6} + n\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 \times \Delta H_{\text{FC}_3\text{H}_8}) \\ &= -782872,4223 \text{ X kJ}\end{aligned}$$

• Produk

$$\begin{aligned}C_p \text{ CO}_2 &= 44,9350 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C} \\ C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 35,8147 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C} \\ C_p \text{ N}_2 &= 29,9848 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C} \\ C_p \text{ O}_2 &= 31,6450 \text{ kJ/kmol}^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{pCO}_2} &= n \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,9942 \times 44,9350 \times (1920,26-25) \\ &= 84669,5598 \text{ X kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{pH}_2\text{O}} &= n \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1,9135 \times 35,8147 \times (1920,26-25) \\ &= 129884,8751 \text{ X kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{pO}_2} &= n \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,3896 \times 31,6450 \times (1920,26-25) = 23366,4559 \text{ X kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{pN}_2} &= n \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 8,8642 \times 29,9848 \times (1920,26-25) \\ &= 503743,5513 \text{ X kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{pHe}} = n \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,0035X \times 20,8 \times (1920,26-25)$$

$$= 137,9749X \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{p\text{total}} = 741802,417X \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_T = \Delta H_R \text{ total} + \Delta H_{298}^\circ + \Delta H_{p\text{total}}$$

$$= -42874,3453X \text{ kJ}$$

Menghitung kebutuhan gas panas

$$Q_{\text{gas panas}} = Q_{\text{udara}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$(mxC_p \Delta T)_{\text{gas panas}} + (m \Delta H_T)_{\text{gas panas}} = (mxC_p \Delta T)_{\text{udara}} + (5\% \times Q_{\text{gas panas}})$$

$$0,95 \times ((338.8642X \times 1.3404 \times (1920.26 - 500)) + (-42874.3453X)) =$$

$$1177086,894 \times 1,0272 \times (200 - 30)$$

$$572115,6737X = 205547621,8$$

$$X = 359.2763 \text{ kmol}$$

Komposisi gas keluar:

$$\text{CO}_2 = 0,9942X \text{ kmol} = 357,1925 \text{ kmol} = 15716,47 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1,9135X \text{ kmol} = 687,4752 \text{ kmol} = 12374,5536 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{O}_2 = 0,38957X \text{ kmol} = 139,9633 \text{ kmol} = 4478,8256 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{N}_2 = 8,86415X \text{ kmol} = 3184,6790 \text{ kmol} = 89171,012 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{He} = 0,0035X \text{ kmol} = 1,2575 \text{ kmol} = 5,03 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{BM LNG} = (0,8710 \times 16) + (0,0341 \times 30) + (0,0173 \times 44) + (0,0710 \times 28) + (0,0031 \times 44) + (0,0035 \times 4)$$

$$= 17,8586 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\text{Massa LNG yang dibutuhkan} = 359,2763 \text{ kmol} \times 17,8586 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$= 6416,1717 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa udara yang dibutuhkan} = 11,1306X \text{ kmol}$$

$$= 3998,9608 \text{ kmol}$$

$$= 115969,8628 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= 115,9698 \text{ ton/hari}$$

Masuk (kkal/hari)		Keluar (kkal/hari)	
Entalphi Gas Panas	216365916,7	Entalphi Panas keluar	205547621,8
		Panas yang hilang	10818294,86
Total	216365916,7	Total	216365916,7

PERPUSTAKAAN
Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala
SURABAYA

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI ALAT

NH₃ Storage Tank (F-120)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan NH₃ dalam bentuk cair selama 1 minggu

Bentuk : Tangki silinder horizontal bertekanan dengan tutup elliptical dished head

Kondisi operasi :

Tekanan , P = 168,5384 psia = 11,4683 atm (Perry 7 ed., pp 2-88)

Temperatur, t = 30° C

Kebutuhan NH₃ = 414,4752 kg/jam × (2,2046 lb / 1 kg) = 913,7519 lb/jam

Pada P = 11,4683 atm; Sv NH₃ liquid= 1,678 . 10⁻³ m³/kg (Perry 7 ed, pp2-214)

$$\rho_{\text{NH}_3} = \frac{1}{S_v} = 595,9476 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 995,647 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{Perry 7 ed, pp 2-91})$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{lar}} \text{ NH}_3} = \frac{X \text{ NH}_3}{\rho \text{ NH}_3} + \frac{X \text{ H}_2\text{O}}{\rho \text{ H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{0,995}{595,9476} + \frac{0,005}{995,647}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{lar. NH}_3} &= 597,1462 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 597,1462 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{1 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}}{16,0185 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= 37,2785 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

- untuk persediaan 7 hari = 168 jam

- 2 tangki

maka volume larutan dalam tangki :

$$\text{volume} = \frac{913,7519 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{jam}}}{37,2785 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} \times \frac{168 \text{ jam}}{2 \text{ tangki}} = 2573,9659 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{tangki}$$

Volume larutan = 80 % volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,25 \cdot 2058,9659 \text{ ft}^3 = 2573,7075 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 0,25 \cdot \pi \text{ Di}^2 \cdot H + \pi/12 \cdot \text{Di}^3 \quad (\text{B\&Y pers. 5-11})$$

$$H = 3 D$$

$$2573,7075 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \pi \cdot 3 \text{ Di}^3 + \pi/12 \cdot \text{Di}^3$$

$$\text{Di}^3 = 983,0838 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Di} = 9,9433 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 3 \text{ Di} = 29,8299 \text{ ft}$$

H diambil sama dengan 30 ft karena untuk pembuatan tangki ini lembaran plat logam yang diambil mempunyai lebar 6 ft sebanyak 5 lembar. Sedang Di diambil sama dengan 10 ft.

Tebal shell

$$P = 168,5384 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot g \cdot h$$

$$= 168,5384 \text{ psia} + (595,9476 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,80665 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 9,14 \text{ m})$$

$$= 168,5384 \text{ psia} + (53137,67 \text{ kg/m.s}^2)$$

$$= 168,5384 \text{ psia} + ((53137,67 \text{ gr/cm.s}^2) : (6,8976 \cdot 10^4 \text{ gr/cm.s}^2 \cdot \text{psia}))$$

$$= 176,2422 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \cdot 176,2422 \text{ psia} = 211,4906 \text{ psia}$$

Direncanakan : - bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA- 283 grade C

- Bentuk head Elliptical dished head

Tabel 13.1 Brownell didapat F allowable = 12650 lb-in²

C (faktor korosi) = 0,125 in

E pengelasan = 85 %

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 13.1})$$

$$= \frac{211,4906 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot \frac{120}{2} \text{ in}}{12650 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 211,4906 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}} + 0,125 = 1,3125 \text{ in} \approx 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas

Untuk head digunakan bahan yang sama dengan yang digunakan untuk shell.

Head yang digunakan berbentuk Elliptical dished head

Harga $k = 2$ (Brownel, hal 133)

$$V = 1/6 \cdot (2 + K^2) \quad (7.56, \text{brownel})$$

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

$$th = \frac{P.D.v}{2.f.E - 0,2P} + C \quad (7.57, \text{brownel})$$

$$= \frac{211,4906 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 120 \text{ in} \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 12650 \cdot 0,85 - 0,2 \cdot 211,4906 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}} + 0,125 = 1,3007 \text{ in} \approx 1\frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Menghitung kedalaman head dan panjang tangki

$$IDS = 120 \text{ in}$$

$$ODS = 120 + (2 \cdot 2) = 124 \text{ in}$$

Dari B&Y hal 91 tabel 5.7 didapat:

$$OD \text{ standar} = 126 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 114 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 7\frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jika } a = ID/2 = 120/2 = 60 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = (ID/2) - icr = (120/2) - 7\frac{5}{8} = 52,0348 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 114 - 7\frac{5}{8} = 106,375 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = ((BC)^2 - (AB)^2)^{1/2}$$

$$= (106,375^2 - 52,0348^2)^{1/2} = 92,7794 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - ((BC)^2 - (AB)^2)^{1/2} = 114 - 92,7794 = 21,2206 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = Ts + b + Sf = 1\frac{3}{8} + 21,2206 + 4,5 = 27,0956 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jadi panjang tutup (h)} = 27,0956 \text{ in} = 2,258 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi alat

Nama alat = Tangki Penyimpan ammonia (Storage tank NH_3)

Jumlah = 2 buah

Kapasitas total = 2058,9659 $\text{ft}^3/\text{minggu}$

Type = Silinder horisontal bertekanan dengan tutup elliptical dished head

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steel SA-283 Grade C

Dimensi tangki :

- Diameter tangki = (OD)= 124 in
- Panjang shell = Ls = 360 in
- Tebal shell = ts = 1³/₈ in
- Tebal tutup = 1³/₈ in

Formaldehyde Storage Tank (F-110)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan larutan Formaldehyde selama 1 minggu

Bentuk : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dished head dan alas datar (Flat)

Kondisi operasi : Tekanan = 1 atm

Temperatur = 30 °C

Kebutuhan larutan Formaldehyde = 2935,7386 kg/jam

Densitas larutan Formaldehyde

Komposisi aliran Formaldehyde :

Formaldehyde	= 1086,2233 kg	= 0,37	sg = 0,815
H ₂ O	= 1644,0137 kg	= 0,56	
Metanol	= 205,5017 kg	+ = 0,07	+ sg = 0,792
Total	= 2935,7386 kg		1

$$\rho_{H_2O} (30^\circ C) = 995,647 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{Formaldehyde}} = 0,815 \cdot 995,647 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 811,4523 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{Metanol}} = 0,792 \cdot 995,647 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 788,5524 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{Formaldehyde}}}{\rho_{\text{Formaldehyde}}} + \frac{x_{H_2O}}{\rho_{H_2O}} + \frac{x_{\text{Metanol}}}{\rho_{\text{Metanol}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{0,37}{811,4523} + \frac{0,56}{995,647} + \frac{0,07}{788,5524}$$

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 903,1864 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 903,1864 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{16,0185 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 56,384 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Direncanakan :- Untuk persediaan 7 hari = 168 jam

- 4 buah tangki

maka volume larutan dalam tiap tangki :

$$\text{volume} = \frac{2935,7386 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}}{903,1864 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \times \frac{168 \text{ jam}}{4 \text{ tangki}} = 136,5178 \text{ m}^3 / \text{tangki}$$

$$= 4821,0545 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume larutan = 80 % volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,25 \times 4821,0545 \text{ ft}^3 = 6026,3181 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 0,25 \cdot \pi \text{ Di}^2 \cdot H + 0,000049 \text{ Di}^3 \quad (\text{B\&Y pers. 5-11})$$

$$H = D$$

$$6026,3181 \text{ ft} = 0,25 \pi \cdot \text{Di}^3 + 0,000049 \text{ Di}^3$$

$$\text{Di}^3 = 7672,4678 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Di} = 19,7232 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = \text{Di} = 19,7232 \text{ ft}$$

H diambil sama dengan 20 ft karena untuk pembuatan tangki ini lembaran plat logam yang diambil mempunyai lebar 8 ft sebanyak 3 lembar. Sedang untuk Di diambil sama dengan 20 ft.

Menentukan tekanan hidrostatik

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho \cdot L}{144}$$

$$L = \text{tinggi liquida} = \frac{\text{vol cairan}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2} = \frac{4821,0545 \text{ ft}^3}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 20^2} = 15,3459 \text{ ft}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \frac{1}{144} \times 56,384 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 15,3459 \text{ ft} = 6,0088 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P = 14,7 + 6,0088 = 20,7088 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 P \text{ hidrostatik} = 1,2 \cdot 20,7088 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 24,8506 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Menentukan tebal shell (ts)

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan

- High Alloy steel SA- 240 Grade M type 316
- $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 86^{\circ}\text{F}$
- $F_{\text{allow}} = 18750 \text{ psi}$ (B&Y, p 342-343)
- Doubled welded butt joint
- $E = 0,8$ (B&Y, tabel 13-2)
- $C = \text{faktor korosi} = 0,125 \text{ in}$

$$ts = \frac{P.D}{2f.E} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 3.16})$$

$$= \frac{24,8506 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 240 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot 18750 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,324 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = \text{Di} + 2 \cdot ts = 240 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} \text{ in} = 240,75 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah

Tutup bawah bentuk datar (flat)

$$t = C \cdot D \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}}$$

$$= 0,125 \cdot 240 \text{ in} \sqrt{\frac{24,8506 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}}{18750 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}}} = 1,0922 \text{ in} = 1 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas

Tutup atas bentuk dished head

$$t = \frac{P.D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2P} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 13.10})$$

$$= \frac{24,8506 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 240 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 24,8506 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}} = 0,1988 \text{ in} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi alat

Nama alat = Tangki Penyimpan Formaldehyde (Storage tank CH_2O)

Jumlah = 4 buah

Kapasitas total = $3991,7278 \text{ ft}^3/\text{minggu}$

Type = Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk torispherical dished head dan tutup bawah Flat

Bahan konstruksi = HAS SA-240 Grade M type 316

Dimensi tangki

- Diameter tangki = (OD) = 240 in

- Tinggi shell = L_s = 240 in

- Tebal shell = t_s = $\frac{5}{8}$ in

- Tebal tutup atas = $\frac{1}{4}$ in

Tebal tutup bawah = $1\frac{1}{8}$ in

Steam jet ejector (G-211)

Fungsi : Mevacumkan ruang dalam reaktor.

Tekanan yang divacumkan 5,03 psia = 260 mm Hg

Kondisi operasi : Tekanan steam = 46,456 psia

Tipe : Single stage steam ejektor.

Perhitungan :

Dari Ludwig (1964) fig 6-9 untuk tekanan 260 mmHg dan suhu gas keluar reaktor = 70° C = 158 °F stage ejektor sebanyak 1 stage.

Mencari kebutuhan steam :

$$\text{Udara ekivalent} = \frac{\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{hrcampuran}}}{\text{ratio dari fig 6-18, ludwig}}$$

Dari neraca massa rate gas campuran keluar reaktor = 2144,7404 lbm/jam

Dari ludwig, fig 6-18, 1964, dengan $BM_{\text{campuran}} = 21,1494$ mendapat ratio sebesar 0,875.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Udara ekivalent} &= \frac{2144,7404 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{jam}}}{0,875} \\ &= 2451,1319 \end{aligned}$$

Dari ludwig, fig 6-25, 1964 untuk grafik hubungan antara ejektor suction pressure dengan perbandingan kebutuhan steam/lb udara ekivalen, maka mendapat :

$$\frac{\text{steam.required}}{\text{lb.udara.ekivalen}} = 2,5$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{jadi kebutuhan steam} &= 2,5 * 2451,1319 \\ &= 6127,8298 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Barometric Condensor (E-212)

Fungsi : Mengembunkan uap dari steam ejektor

Tipe : Dry air counter current condensor

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Rate uap} = 3752,3981 \text{ kg/jam} = 8272,4826 \text{ lb/jam}$$

- Tinggi badan condensor (antara tempat air masuk dengan bagian atas kolom condensor = H)

Dari tabel 41.1, Hugot, untuk rate uap 8272,4826 lb/jam menggunakan H = 3

ft - Luas penampang condensor (S)

$$S = 1,7 \text{ ft}^2 / \text{ton uap yang diembunkan perjam (Hugot, hal.801)}$$

$$\text{maka } S = 1,7 \times 3,7524 \text{ ton/jam} = 6,3791 \text{ ft}^2$$

- Diameter condensor (D)

$$S = \frac{1}{4} * \pi * D^2$$

$$D = 2,85 \text{ ft}$$

Hot well (F-213)

Fungsi: untuk menampung kondensasi dari barometik kondensor.

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Laju massa} = 29864,6384 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 10 \text{ menit}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas} &= 29864,6384 * 10/60 \\ &= 4977,4397 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume air} = 4977,4397 / 1000 = 4,9774 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume air	= 80 % dari volume hot well
Volume hot well	= $4,9774 / 0,8$ = $6,2218 \text{ m}^3$
Bentuk	= persegi
Ukuran	= p 2,00 m l : 2,00 m t : 0,60 m

Reaktor (R-210)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat reaksi gas amonia dengan larutan Formaldehyde menjadi Hexamine

Type : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk *eliptical* dished head, bagian bawah berbentuk konis, serta dilengkapi dengan pengaduk, jacket pendingin dan sparger

Kondisi operasi : T = 50-90°C

$$P = 260 \text{ mmHg} = 5,0289 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 0,3421 \text{ atm}$$

Aliran Formaldehyde = $70457,7273 \text{ kg/hari(liquid)}$
= $244,6448 \text{ kg/5menit}$

Aliran Ammonia = $9947,4039 \text{ kg/hari (gas)}$
= $34,5395 \text{ kg/5menit}$

Waktu tinggal = 5 menit

Komposisi aliran Formaldehyde :

Formaldehyde	= 90,5186 kg	= 0,37	sg = 0,815
H ₂ O	= 137,0011 kg	= 0,56	
Metanol	= <u>17,1251 kg</u> +	= <u>0,07</u> +	sg = 0,792
Total	= 244,6448 kg	1	

$\rho \text{ H}_2\text{O (70°C)} = 977,81 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$\rho \text{ Formaldehyde} = 0,815 \cdot 977,81 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 796,9152 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$\rho \text{ Metanol} = 0,792 \cdot 977,81 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 774,4255 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{camp}} = \frac{x_{Formaldehyde}}{\rho_{Formaldehyde}} + \frac{x_{H_2O}}{\rho_{H_2O}} + \frac{x_{Metanol}}{\rho_{Metanol}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{camp}} = \frac{0,37}{796,9152} + \frac{0,56}{977,81} + \frac{0,07}{774,4255}$$

$$\rho_{camp} = 887,0058 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 887,0058 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{16,0185 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 55,3738 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume cairan} = 244,6448 \text{ kg/jam} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{887,0058 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 1,379 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 1,379 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 35,313 \text{ ft}^3/\text{m}^3 = 48,6966 \text{ ft}^3$$

reaktor berisi liquida 60 %

$$\text{jadi volume reaktor} = 1,379 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 100/60 = 2,2983 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 2,2983 \text{ m}^3 \cdot 35,313 \text{ ft}^3/\text{m}^3 = 81,1599 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dimensi reaktor

$$\text{Volume shell} = \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot H$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot H_k) - (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot D_n^2 \cdot H_n)$$

$$\text{Volume head} = 0,000076 D^3 \text{ (B\& Y hal 95 pers 5-14)}$$

$$H = 2D; \text{ sudut puncak konis } 60^\circ ;$$

$$H_k = \frac{D}{2 \tan 30} ; H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan 30} ; D_n = 1/3 D$$

$$\text{Vol total} = \text{vol shell} + \text{vol konis} + \text{vol head}$$

$$= \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot H + (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot H_k) - (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot D_n^2 \cdot H_n) + 0,000076 D^3$$

$$= \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot 2D + (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot \frac{D}{2 \tan 30}) - (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot D_n^2 \cdot \frac{D_n}{2 \tan 30}) + 0,000076 D^3$$

$$= \pi/2 \cdot D^3 + (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot \frac{D}{2 \tan 30}) - (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot (1/3D)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \tan 30}) + 0,000076 D^3$$

$$81,1599 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,7892 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 45,361 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 3,5664 \text{ ft} \approx 4 \text{ ft} = 48 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 4 \text{ ft} = 8 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D}{2 \tan 30} = 3,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_n = 1/3 D = 1,3 \text{ ft} = 15,6 \text{ in}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan 30} = 1,04 \text{ ft}$$

$$V_{\text{konis}} = (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot (4 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot 3,1 \text{ ft}) - (1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot (1,3 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot 1,04 \text{ ft}) \\ = 9,9038 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol cairan di shell} &= \text{vol cairan} - \text{vol cairan di konis} \\ &= 48,6966 \text{ ft}^3 - 9,9038 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 38,7928 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tinggi cairan di shell} = \frac{V}{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = 38,928 \text{ ft} / (1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot 4^2) = 3,8833 \text{ ft}$$

$L = \text{tinggi cairan di shell} + \text{tinggi konis}$

Tekanan hidrostatik :

$$P = \frac{\rho \cdot L}{144} = \frac{55,3738 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3 (3,8833 + 3,1 - 1,04)}{144} = 2,2851 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P = 5,0289 + 2,2851 = 7,314 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \cdot 7,314 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 8,7768 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Menentukan tebal shell

Bahan konstruksi yang diambil

- High Alloy steel SA-240 grade M type 316
- $T = 70^\circ \text{C} = 158^\circ \text{F}$
- $F_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ lb/in}^2$ (B&Y, p342-343)
- Double welded butt jointed
- $E = 0,8$ (B&Y, tabel 13-2)
- $C = \text{faktor korosi} = 0,125 \text{ in}$

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2f \cdot E} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 3.16})$$

$$= \frac{8,7768 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 48 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot 18750 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 0,8} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1375 \text{ in} = 2,2 / 16 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 48 \text{ in} + (2 \cdot 3/16 \text{ in}) = 48,375 \text{ in} = 4,03 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tebal head

Untuk head menggunakan bahan yang sama, berbentuk elliptical dished head

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 1/6 \cdot (2 + K^2) & (7.56, \text{brownel}) \\ &= 1/6 \cdot (2 + 2^2) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{th} &= \frac{\text{P.D.v}}{2 \cdot \text{f.E} - 0,2\text{P}} + C & (7.57, \text{brownel}) \\ &= \frac{8,7768 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 48 \text{ in} \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 8,7768 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}} + 0,125 = 0,1375 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung kedalaman head dan panjang tangki

$$\text{IDS} = 48 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ODS} = 48 + (2 \cdot 3/16) = 48,375 \text{ in} = 4,03 \text{ ft}$$

Dari B&Y hal 91 tabel 5.7 didapat:

$$\text{OD standar} = 48 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 48 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{icr} = 3 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jika } a = \text{ID}/2 = 48/2 = 24 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{AB} = (\text{ID}/2) - \text{icr} = (48/2) - 3 = 21 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BC} = r - \text{icr} = 48 - 3 = 45 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AC} &= ((\text{BC})^2 - (\text{AB})^2)^{1/2} \\ &= (45^2 - 21^2)^{1/2} = 41,067 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$b = r - ((\text{BC})^2 - (\text{AB})^2)^{1/2} = 48 - 41,067 = 6,933 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OA} = \text{ts} + b + \text{Sf} = 3/16 + 6,933 + 2 1/4 = 9,3705 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jadi tinggi tutup (h)} = 9,3705 \text{ in} (= \text{tinggi bagian dish}) = 0,7809 \text{ ft} \approx 0,78 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tebal konis

Untuk setengah sudut konis tidak lebih dari 30° digunakan persamaan 6.154 hal 118 B&Y

$$t_c = \frac{Pd}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot e - 0,6 \cdot P)} + C$$

$$t_c = \frac{8,7768 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 48 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot \cos 30^\circ \cdot (18.750 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 8,7768 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1395 \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD nozzle} = 15,6 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{16} = 15,975 \text{ in} = 1,33 \text{ ft}$$

1. Pemilihan sistem pengaduk

Dipilih jenis pengaduk turbin flat six blade dengan baffle

Diameter impeler (D_a) = $(0,3 - 0,5 D_t)$

Mengambil $D_a = 1/3 D_t$

$$D_a = 48 \text{ in} / 3 = 16 \text{ in} = 1,3 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 16 \text{ in} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}}{39,37 \text{ in}} = 0,4064 \text{ m}$$

Merencanakan putaran pengaduk $100 \text{ rpm} = 1,67 \text{ rps}$

$$V = \pi \cdot D \cdot N = \pi \cdot 16 \text{ in} \cdot 1,67 \text{ rps} = 23,8235 \text{ in/s}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{D_a^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{(1,3 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot 1,67 \text{ rps} \cdot 55,3738 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}}{8,2699 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}}} = 158.029,4882 < 10^4 \text{ turbulen}$$

$$\frac{D_a}{W} = 5; \frac{D_t}{J} = 12; \frac{D_d}{D_a} = 2/3; \frac{D_a}{D_t} = 1/3; \frac{C}{D_t} = 1/3; \frac{L}{D_a} = 1/4$$

dari figure 3.4-4 Geankoplis mendapat $N_p = 5$

$$\rho = 55,3738 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 886,9742 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_{lar} = 8,2699 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft} \cdot \text{s} = 1,2307 \text{ cps}$$

$$N = 1,67 \text{ rps}$$

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

$$= 5.886,9742 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot (1,67 \text{ rps})^3 \cdot (0,4064 \text{ m})^5 = 128,9354 \text{ kg.m}^2/\text{s}^3$$

$$= 128,9354 \text{ J/s} = 0,1289 \text{ kw}$$

$$= 0,1289 \text{ kw. } 1\text{hp}/0,74570 \text{ kw} = 0,1729 \text{ Hp}$$

efisiensi motor penggerak = 90 %, maka tenaga penggerak = 0,1921 Hp

penentuan jumlah pengaduk

$n = \text{tinggi liquid} \cdot \text{sg} / \text{diameter tangki}$

$$n = \frac{(3,8833 + 3,1 - 1,04) \text{ ft} \cdot \frac{887,0058 \text{ kg/m}^3}{977,81 \text{ kg/m}^3}}{4 \text{ ft}} = 1,5115 = 2 \text{ buah pengaduk}$$

$$P = 2 \cdot 0,1921 = 0,3842 \text{ Hp} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ Hp}$$

2. Jacket pendingin

Jaket pendingin berfungsi untuk mempertahankan panas dalam reaktor yang beroperasi pada temperatur 70°C sebagai media pendingin menggunakan air.

Dasar perencanaan

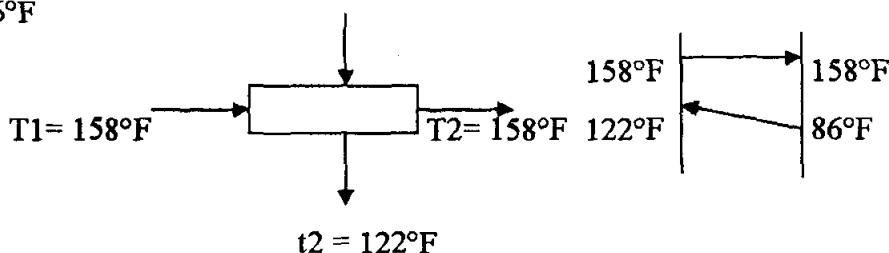
- rate massa air pendingin = 42239,7618 kg/jam = 93.123, 2209 lb/jam
- air pendingin masuk pada suhu 30°C = 86 °F
- tekanan operasi = P= 260 mmHg
- jumlah panas yang diserap dari reaktor = 20.246.475,24 kkal = 3.345.507,356 Btu
- Digunakan bahan konstruksi : High Alloy Steel SA-240 Grade M type 316

Perhitungan

1. Kebutuhan air pendingin = 3.345.507,356 Btu/jam

2.

$$t_1 = 86^\circ\text{F}$$



$$\Delta t_{LMTD} = \frac{(158 - 122) - (158 - 86)}{\ln\left(\frac{158 - 122}{158 - 86}\right)} = 51,937^{\circ}\text{F}$$

temperatur kalorik

$$T_c = \frac{158 + 158}{2} = 158^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{122 + 86}{2} = 104^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Diambil spasi jaket = 1 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID jacket} &= \text{OD shell} + \text{jaket spacing} \\ &= 48,375 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot 1 \text{ in} = 50,375 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air pendingin}} = (t=30^{\circ}\text{C}) = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_{\text{air pendingin}} = (t=30^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,8007 \text{ cp} = 5,3805 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Rate air pendingin} = \frac{93.123,2209 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 1498,1671 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 0,4162 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Outside

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{D \cdot G}{\mu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_e &= \frac{4 \cdot \text{flow area}}{\text{wetted perimeter}} = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot (\text{ID}_2^2 - \text{OD}_1^2)}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \text{OD}_1} = \frac{(50,375^2 - 48,375^2)}{48,375} \\ &= 4,0927 \text{ in} = 0,3410 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \text{flow area} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi (\text{ID}_2^2 - \text{OD}_1^2) = 138,7698 \text{ in}^2 = 0,9637 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G = \frac{93.123,2209 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,9637 \text{ ft}^2} = 100.270,7517 \text{ lb/ft}^2\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{0,3410 \text{ ft} \cdot 100.270,7517 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2\text{hr}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3600 \text{ s}}}{5,3805 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft.s}}} = 17652,39 \text{ turbulen}$$

$$\text{Jh} = 65$$

$$\text{Untuk aliran turbulen } (\mu/\mu_w)^{-0,14} = 1$$

$$k = 0,356 \text{ Btu}/(\text{hr} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}/\text{ft})$$

$$c = 75,3007 \text{ J/mol}^{\circ}\text{K} = 0,9992 \text{ btu/lbm}^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$h_o = \frac{J_h \cdot k}{De} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$h_o = \frac{65.0,356 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr.ft}^2\text{°F/ft}}}{0,3410\text{ft}} \left(\frac{0,9992 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb°F}} \cdot 5,3805 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft.s}}}{0,356 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr.ft}^2\text{°F/ft}} \cdot \frac{\text{hr}}{3600\text{s}}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot 1 = 119,3214$$

$$\text{Btu/hr.ft}^2\text{°F}$$

Inside

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

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 887,0058 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 55,3738 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_{\text{camp}} = 8,2699 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{(1,2\text{ft})^2 \cdot 1,67\text{rps} \cdot 55,3738 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}}{8,2699 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 158.029,4882 \text{ turbulen}$$

$$(\mu/\mu_w)^{-0,14}=1$$

Didapat J = 950 fig 20.2 kern ; k = 0,387 Btu/(hr.ft²°F/ft)

$$h_i = \frac{J_h \cdot k}{De} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$h_i = \frac{950 \cdot 0,387 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr.ft}^2\text{°F/ft}}}{4\text{ft}} \left(\frac{26,4409 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{lb°F}} \cdot 8,2699 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft.s}}}{0,387 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{hr.ft}^2\text{°F/ft}} \cdot \frac{\text{hr}}{3600\text{s}}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot 1$$

$$= 606,2623 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2\text{°F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{606,2623 \cdot 119,3214}{606,2623 + 119,3214} = 99,6991$$

Dari tabel 8 kern didapat untuk hot fluid : aqueous solution ; cold fluid :

$$R_{d\text{total}} = 0,001$$

$$U_d = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{U_c} + R_d} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{99,6991} + 0,001}$$

$$= 90,6604 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2\text{°F}$$

$$= 7,555 \text{ Btu/5mnt.ft}^2\text{°F}$$

Asumsi air pendingin : 10 × penggantian

$$Q = \frac{3.345.507,356}{10} \text{ Btu/hr} = 278.792,2797 \text{ Btu/hr} = 27.879,22797 \text{ Btu/5mnt}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{Ud\Delta t_{LMTD}} = (27.879,22797 \text{ Btu/5mnt}) / (7,555 \text{ Btu/5mnt.ft}^2\text{°F} \cdot 51,937\text{°F})$$

$$= 71,0509 \text{ ft}^2$$

A = luas permukaan shell + luas permukaan konis

$$= \pi \cdot OD \cdot H_j + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \left(\sqrt{Hk^2 + \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \left(\sqrt{Hn^2 + \left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2} \right)^2$$

$$71,0509 \text{ ft}^2 = \pi \cdot 48,375/12 \cdot H_j + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \left(\sqrt{3,1^2 + \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2} \right)^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \left(\sqrt{1,04^2 + \left(\frac{1,3}{2}\right)^2} \right)^2$$

$$H_j = 4,7099 \text{ ft} \approx 4,7 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi jaket di bagian shell = 4,7 ft

Tinggi cairan dalam jaket = tinggi konis + tinggi jaket dibagian shell

$$= 3,1 - 1,04 + 4,7 = 6,76 \text{ ft}$$

$$P = \frac{\rho \cdot H}{144} = \frac{995,68 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{1 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}}{16,0185 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \cdot 6,76 \text{ ft}}{144} = 2,9219 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 14,7 + 2,9219 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 17,6219 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P = 1,2 \cdot P = 1,2 \cdot 17,6219 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 21,1463 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t_j = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot e} + c$$

$$= \frac{21,1463 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 48,375 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot 17900 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,158 = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD jaket} = \text{ID jaket} + 2 t_j = 50,375 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{16} = 50,75 \text{ in} = 4,23 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID jaket bagian nozzle} = 15,975 + 2 \cdot 1 \text{ in} = 17,975 \text{ in} = 1,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD jaket bagian nozzle} = 17,975 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{16} = 18,35 \text{ in} = 1,53 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

Fungsi : sebagai tempat reaksi amonia dengan larutan Formaldehyde menjadi Hexamine.

Type : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk elliptical dished head, bagian bawah berbentuk konis, serta dilengkapi dengan pengaduk, jacket pendingin dan sparger

Kondisi operasi : $T = 50-90^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$P = 260 \text{ mmHg}$$

Dimensi:

$$D = \text{Diameter} = 4 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = \text{Tinggi} = 8 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_k = \text{Tinggi konis} = 3,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_n = \text{Diameter Nozzle} = 1,3 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \text{Tinggi Nozzle} = 1,04 \text{ ft}$$

$$T_s = \text{Tebal shell} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = \text{Outside Diameter shell} = 4,03 \text{ ft}$$

$$T_h = \text{Tebal head} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{tinggi tutup (h)} = 0,78 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_c = \text{Tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD nozzle} = 1,33 \text{ ft}$$

Pengaduk turbin flat six blade dengan baffle

$$P = 0,1921 \text{ Hp}$$

Jumlah = 2 buah pengaduk

$$\text{Power total} = 3 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Tinggi jaket di bagian shell} = 4,7 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_j = \text{tebal jaket} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID jaket} = 4,2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD jaket} = 4,23 \text{ ft}$$

OD jaket bagian nozzle = 1.53 ft

$p = 1 \text{ atm}$

$$= 5241.2552 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Pra Rencana Pabrik Aluminium

$$= 0,4061 * 10^{-3} / 0,3050$$

$$= 1,331 * 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{s} = 8,94 * 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft}^3 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetric (Q)} = \frac{5241,2552 \text{ lb/jam}}{68,7621 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 76,2230 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0212 \text{ ft}^3/\text{dt}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID opt} &= 3,9 \times (Q)^{0,45} (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times (0,0212)^{0,45} (68,7621)^{0,13} \\ &= 1,2 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih :

$$\text{Pipa NPS} = 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in sch 80}$$

$$\text{OD} = 1,66 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,278 \text{ in} = 0,03246 \text{ m} = 0,1065 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 0,00891 \text{ ft}^2 = 8,275 * 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

kecepatan aliran $v_1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} v_2 &= \frac{Q}{a''} = \frac{0,0212 \text{ ft}^3/\text{dt}}{0,00891 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 2,3794 \text{ ft/dt} \end{aligned}$$

Cek terhadap aliran

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nre} &= \frac{\rho \times D_i \times v}{\mu} = \frac{68,7621 * 0,1065 * 2,3794}{8,94 * 10^{-4}} \\ &= 19490,7557 \text{ (turbulen)} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan :

4 buah elbow 90° :

$$L_e/D = 35$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(Geankoplis)} \quad L_e &= 4 * 35 * \text{ID} \\ &= 14,91 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

1 buah gate valve wide open

$$L_e/D = 9$$

$$Le = 1 * 9 * ID$$

$$= 0,9585 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang total} = 14,91 + 0,9585$$

$$= 15,8685 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi pada pipa karena gesekan :

$$\text{Stainless steel; } \varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

$$(\text{Timmerhaus}) \frac{\varepsilon}{Di} = \frac{0,00015}{0,1065} = 1,4085 * 10^{-3} \approx 0,0014$$

Dari fig.14-1, Timmerhaus memperoleh factor friksi fanning:

$$f = 0,0052$$

$$\text{Perkiraan panjang pipa lurus total} = 82,7216 \text{ ft} = 25,22 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{2 * f * (L + Le) * v^2}{Di * gc} \\ &= \frac{2 * 0,0052 * (82,7216 + 15,8685) * (2,3794)^2}{0,1065 * 32,17} \\ &= 2,2808 \text{ lbf*ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Friksi karena kontraksi pada inlet tangki

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

(Geankoplis) $A_2/A_1 = 0$, karena $A_1 \gg \gg \gg A_2$

$$K_{ex} = 1$$

$$h_{ex} = K_{ex} \frac{v_2^2}{2 * \alpha * gc}$$

Untuk aliran turbulen $\alpha = 1$

$$gc = 32,17 \text{ ft*lbm/dt}^2*\text{lbf}$$

sehingga

$$h_{ex} = 0,0880 \text{ lbf*ft/lbm}$$

Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa (outlet tangki)

$$K_c = 0,55 * \left(1 - \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \right)$$

(Geankoplis)

$A_2/A_1 = 0$, karena $A_1 \gg \gg \gg \gg A_2$

Sehingga

$K_c = 0,55$

$$h_c = K_c \frac{V_2^2}{2 \alpha g c}$$

$= 0,0484 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft} / \text{lbm}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Friksi total} &= \text{friksi pipa} + \text{friksi kontraksi} \\ &= 2,2808 + 0,0880 + 0,0484 \\ &= 2,4172 \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta z = 24,3005 \text{ ft}$

$\Delta P = (1-0,34) \text{ atm} = 0,66 \text{ atm} = 1396,7362 \text{ lbf} / \text{ft}^2$

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\frac{1}{2 \alpha c v_1} + \frac{K_c V_2^2}{2 \alpha g c} + \frac{P_1}{\rho} + \Delta z + \frac{W_p}{\rho} + \sum F - W_f = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 12,17} + \frac{2,4172 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 12,17} + (24,3005) + \frac{1396,7362}{67,2912} + 2,4172 - W_p$$

$$K_c V_2^2 = 17,3631113 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{sec}^2$$

$$W_{HIP} = \frac{Q \cdot \Delta P}{\rho \cdot 3600} = \frac{1,359 \cdot (47,5620)}{550}$$

$$= 1,125 \text{ HIP}$$

Dari Timmerhaus, hal. 14-37 :

$\text{Alirak } Q = 582,6891 \text{ gal/jam} = 9,5057 \text{ gal/min}$

$\text{Diciptai } \eta = 45 \%$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{W_{HIP}}{\eta} = 2,498 \text{ HIP}$$

Dari eq. 13-38, timmerhaus diciptai :

$\eta_{max} = 80 \%$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power pompa actual} &= \frac{BHP}{\eta_{max}} \\ &= 0,3497 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Power pompa diambil} = 0,5 \text{ HIP}$

Blower (G-321A)

Fungsi : Menyuplai kebutuhan udara untuk media pemanas di spray dryer

Type : Centrifugal

Dasar pemilihan : Sesuai untuk debit yang besar

Kondisi operasi : Suhu udara masuk = 30 oC = 303 °K

Tekanan = 1 atm

Perhitungan :

Rate udara = 1177.086,894 kg/hari = 13,6237 kg/dt

Efisiensi = 80 %

$$-W_s = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{RT_1}{M} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} - 1 \right] \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 3rd ed})$$

Dimana :

W = Kerja

T1 = Suhu udara masuk

P2 = Tekanan udara keluar (diambil 1,1 atm)

M = Berat molekul udara = 29

R = 8314,3 J/kmol*K

g = 1,4

sehingga - Ws = 8393.3681 J/kg

$$\text{Power} = \frac{-W_s * m}{\text{Efisiensi} * 1000}$$

$$= 142,9359 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Power} = 191,68 \text{ Hp} \approx 192 \text{ Hp}$$

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel

Jumlah : 1 buah

Burner spray dryer (Q-322)

Fungsi : menghasilkan gas panas yang digunakan untuk Spray dryer

Type : thermal direct fired heater

Dasar pemilihan: beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer

Kondisi operasi : $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Perhitungan :

Panas yang disuplay ke Spray Dryer = $27.201.970,75 \text{ kkal/hari}$
 $= 4.494.826,492 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Panas yang disuplay ke Spray Dryer = panas yang keluar dari Burner.

Berdasarkan Perry ed.5,hal. 20-82, untuk panas yang keluar dari burner sebesar $7.900.000 \text{ Btu/jam}$, dimensi dari burner :

A = 40 inch

B = 24 inch

C = 84 inch

D = 46 inch

Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel

Spray Dryer (D-320)

Fungsi : sebagai alat pengering slurry Hexamine guna memperoleh kristal Hexamine dalam bentuk granular

Tipe : Bejana silinder dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis dan tutup atas berbentuk dished head.

Kapasitas : $57057,143 \text{ kg/hari} = 2377,381 \text{ kg/jam}$

Kondisi : Suhu udara masuk 200°C

Suhu feed masuk : 70°C

Tekanan operasi 1 atm

Suhu operasi : 105°C

Menghitung ukuran dryer:

Feed masuk terdiri dari :

Hexamine : $19970 \text{ kg/hari} = 832,0833 \text{ kg/jam}$

Air : $37087,143 \text{ kg/hari} = 1545,2976 \text{ kg/jam}$

Kadar air mula – mula : $37087,143 / 57057,143 = 65\%$

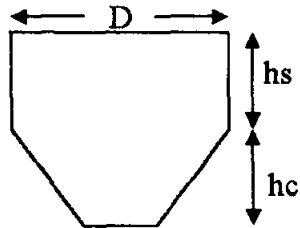
Dari perhitungan Appendix A:

Air yang menguap = $37057,143 \text{ kg/hari} = 1544,0476 \text{ kg/jam}$

Laju pengeringan = $1544,0476 \text{ kg/jam} = 3404,0073 \text{ lb/jam}$

Kristal Hexamine keluar sebagai produk = 19600 kg/hari = 816,6667 kg/jam

Kadar air dalam produk = 0,15%



Suhu udara masuk = 200°C

Suhu udara keluar = 105°C

Dari Perry ed 5. p. 20-63 :

Volume chamber = 8500 ft³ = 240,6945 m³

Diameter = 25 ft = 7,62 m

Lubang pengeluaran (m) = 12 in (Hesse p.85)

Tinggi shell (hs) = 0,4 D (fig 20.72 Perry ed 5) = 10 ft = 3,048 m

Volume silinder = $\pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot H_s = \pi/4 \cdot 25^2 \cdot 8,8 \text{ ft} = 3345,167 \text{ ft}^3$

Vol konis = Volume chamber – Vol silinder

$$= 8500 - (\pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot h_s)$$

$$= 8500 - (\pi/4 \cdot 25^2 \cdot 10)$$

$$= 3591,2615 \text{ ft}^3$$

Vol konis = $1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot h_c \cdot (D^2 + D \cdot m + m^2)$ (Hesse pers. 4-18)

$$3951,2615 \text{ ft}^3 = 1/3 \cdot \pi/4 \cdot h_c \cdot (25^2 + 25 \cdot 1 + 1^2)$$

$$h_c = 21,0716 \text{ ft} = 6,4227 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi total = hs + hc

$$= 9,4707 \text{ m}$$

Volume yang dibutuhkan untuk pengeringan tersebut:

Volume = Waktu tinggal x total rate gas

Waktu tinggal = 5 detik (Riegel's)

ρ udara pada suhu 200°C = 0,7471 kg/m³ (Geankoplis app A3-3)

Rate volume udara = 1177086,894 kg/hari / 0,7471 = 65647,5535 m³/jam

ρ uap air pada $105^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,5887 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (Geankoplis A.2-12)

Rate volumetrik air yang menguap = $1544,0476/0,5887 = 2622,8089 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

Total aliran gas meninggalkan dryer = rate udara + rate uap air

$65647,5535 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} + 2622,8089 = 68270,3624 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 18,964 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Volume = $5 \times 18,964 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 94,82 \text{ m}^3$

Pengecekan terhadap volume chamber:

Volume chamber = $8500 \text{ ft}^3 = 240,6945 \text{ m}^3 > 94,82 \text{ m}^3$ kadar air yang diinginkan dapat tercapai.

Menghitung tebal shell

Untuk shell, tutup bagian bawah dan tutup bagian atas bahan konstruksi

Stainless steel SA – 240 grade A (Brownell, App D item 4)

$F = 13400 \text{ psia}$

$E = 0,85$ (single welded but joint)

$C = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} = 0,125 \text{ in}$

$r_i = 12,5 \text{ ft} = 150 \text{ in}$

Tebal shell

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

$$t_s = \frac{14,7 \cdot 150}{13400 \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 14,7} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = 0,3187 = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal konis

$$\text{Tebal konis} = \frac{P \cdot L \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2P} + C \quad (\text{B \& Y pers 7.77})$$

$$L = d_i / 2 \cos \alpha \quad (\text{B \& Y pers 13.17})$$

$$d_i = D - 2 \cdot \text{icr} (1 - \cos \alpha) \quad (\text{B \& Y p. 260})$$

$$D = 25 \text{ ft} = 300 \text{ in}$$

Dari table 5.6 B&Y untuk $t = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$ didapat $\text{icr} = 1\frac{1}{8} \text{ in} = 1,125 \text{ in}$

$$d_i = 300 - 2 \cdot 1,125 \cdot (1 - \cos 30) = 299,6986 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 299,6986 / 2 \cos 30 = 173,0311 \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \{3 + \sqrt{L/icr}\} = \frac{1}{4} \{3 + \sqrt{\frac{173,0311}{1,125}}\} = 3,8505 \text{ in}$$

$$t = \frac{14,7 \cdot 173,0311 \cdot 3,8505}{2 \cdot 13400 \cdot 0,85 - 0,2 \cdot 14,7} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,555 \sim 5/8 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tutup atas (dished head)

$$\text{Tebal dished} = \frac{0,885 \cdot P \cdot R_c}{f \cdot E - 0,1P} + C \dots \dots \dots (\text{Brownell, pers 13-12})$$

Dimana $R_c = ID = 25 \text{ ft} = 300 \text{ in}$

$$t = \frac{0,885 \cdot 14,7 \cdot 300}{13400 \cdot 0,85 - 0,1 \cdot 14,7} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,4677 \text{ in} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

Dari table 5.6 Brownel, untuk tebal dished = $\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$, $sf = 3,5 \text{ in}$, $icr = 1,5 \text{ in}$

$BC = r - icr$ (B&Y, p87)

$$= 300 - 1,5 \text{ in} = 298,5 \text{ in} = 24,875 \text{ ft} = 7,582 \text{ m}$$

$$a = ID/2 = 300/2 = 150 \text{ in} = 12,5 \text{ ft} = 3,81 \text{ m}$$

$$AB = a - icr = 150 - 1,5 = 148,5 \text{ in} = 12,375 \text{ ft} = 3,7719 \text{ m}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 300 - \sqrt{298,5^2 - 148,5^2} = 41,06 \text{ in} = 3,4217 \text{ ft} = 1,0429 \text{ m}$$

$$OA = t + b + sf = 0,5 + 41,06 + 3,5 = 45,06 \text{ in} = 3,755 \text{ ft} = 1,1445 \text{ m}$$

$$OD = ID + 2t = 300 + 2 \cdot 0,5 = 301 \text{ in} = 25,08 \text{ ft} = 7,64 \text{ m}$$

Atomizer

Menentukan kecepatan atomizer

$$\frac{D_{vs}}{r} = 0,4 \left[\frac{\Gamma}{\rho_L \cdot N \cdot r^2} \right]^{0,6} \cdot \left[\frac{\mu}{\Gamma} \right]^{0,2} \cdot \left[\frac{\alpha \cdot \rho_L \cdot Lw}{\Gamma^2} \right]^{0,1} \quad (\text{pers 20-49, Perry 6}^{th} \text{ed})$$

dimana:

$$D_{vs} = \text{Average drop diameter} = 1,47 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 4,8216 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ft}$$

N = kecepatan putaran, rpm

$$di = \text{diameter dish} = 0,25 \text{ m} = 0,82 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Perry 6}^{th} \text{ed, hal 20-56})$$

$$ri = \text{jari-jari dish} = 0,41 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = \text{Viskositas liquid} = 0,05364 \text{ lb/ft.min}$$

α = Surface tension, lb/min²

Lw = wetted dish peripheral = $\pi \cdot di = 2,5761$ ft

Γ = kecepatan massa semprotan dari wetted dish peripheral, lb/min.ft

$$= \frac{\text{massa feed masuk}}{Lw} = \frac{87,3529 \text{ lb/min}}{\pi \cdot 0,82 \text{ ft}} = 33,909 \text{ lb/min.ft}$$

$$\alpha^{1/4} = [P] \cdot [\rho_L \cdot \rho_G] \quad (\text{pers 3-151, Perry 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ed})$$

dimana:

α = dyne/cm

$[P]$ = Komponen Parachor = 310 (Tabel 3.343, Perry 6thed)

ρ_L = densitas liquid = 1,0779 gr/cm³

$$= 1,0779 \text{ gr/cm}^3 / 60,7 \text{ gr/mol} = 1,7758 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol/cm}^3$$

ρ_G = densitas gas, mol/cm³

Pada tekanan rendah, $\rho_L \gg \rho_G$, maka ρ_G dapat diabaikan, sehingga

$$\alpha^{1/4} = [P] \cdot \rho_L = 310 \cdot 1,7758 \cdot 10^{-2} = 5,505 \text{ dyne/cm}$$

$$\alpha = 918,3945 \text{ dyne/cm} = 7289,0059 \text{ lb/min}^2$$

$$\frac{Dvs}{r} = 0,4 \left[\frac{\Gamma}{\rho_L \cdot N \cdot r^2} \right]^{0,6} \cdot \left[\frac{\mu}{\Gamma} \right]^{0,2} \cdot \left[\frac{\alpha \cdot \rho_L \cdot Lw}{\Gamma^2} \right]^{0,1}$$

$$\frac{4,8216 \cdot 10^{-4}}{0,41} = 0,4 \left[\frac{33,909}{67,2912 \cdot N \cdot 0,41^2} \right]^{0,6} \cdot \left[\frac{0,0536}{33,909} \right]^{0,2} \cdot \left[\frac{7289,0059 \cdot 67,2912 \cdot 2,5761}{33,909^2} \right]^{0,1}$$

$$1,176 \cdot 10^{-3} = \left[\frac{2,9977}{N} \right]^{0,6} \cdot 0,2218$$

$$N = 18594 \text{ rpm}$$

Menghitung power yang dibutuhkan :

$$P = 1,04 \cdot 10^{-8} (r \cdot N)^2 \cdot W$$

Dimana P = netto horse power, Hp

r = jari-jari dish = 0,41 ft

N = putaran disk = 18594 rpm

W = rate feed = 87,3529 lb/min

$$P = 1,04 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot (0,41 \cdot 18594)^2 \cdot 87,3529 = 52,79 \text{ Hp} \approx 53 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi:

Nama : Spray Dryer

Fungsi : sebagai alat pengering slurry Hexamine guna memperoleh kristal Hexamine dalam bentuk granular

Tipe : Bejana silinder dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis dan tutup atas berbentuk dished head.

Kapasitas : 57057,143 kg/hari = 2377,381 kg/jam

Tinggi silinder : 3,048 m $\approx$ 3,05 m

Tinggi konis : 6,4227 m $\approx$ 6,42 m

Diameter : 7,6 m

Tebal shell : $\frac{3}{8}$ in

Tebal konis : $\frac{5}{8}$ in

Tebal head : $\frac{1}{2}$ in

Jumlah : 1 buah

Spesifikasi Atomizer :

Type = centrifugal dish

Diameter dish = 0,25 m

Kecepatan putaran dish = 18594 rpm

Kecepatan massa semprotan = 33,909 lb/min.ft

Cyclone (H-323)

Fungsi : Memisahkan debu-debu kristal Hexamine dari Spray Dryer yang terikut udara

Type : Cyclone separator

Kondisi operasi : Suhu masuk = 105°C

Dasar pemilihan : Untuk memisahkan solid dan gas

Perhitungan :

Rate uap air yang teruapkan = 37.057,1430 kg/hari = 0,4289 kg/dt

Asumsi : Kristal hexamine yang terikut udara = 2 % berat Kristal hexamine yang terbentuk (Perry's,ed.7)

Rate kristal hexamine yang terbentuk = 20.000 kg/hari = 0,2315 kg/dt

Kristal hexamine yang terikut udara = 0,02 x 0,2315 = 0,00463 kg/s

$$\text{Rate masuk separator} = 0,4289 + 0,00463 = 0,4335 \text{ kg/s}$$

Asumsi : pemisahan yang terjadi 99 %

$$\rho_{\text{hexamine}} = 0,001331 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{uap air}} = 0,001 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 0,0013 \text{ kg/cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetric} &= \frac{\text{Rate masuk separator}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} \\ &= 333,4615 \text{ cm}^3/\text{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas inlet} = HC \cdot BC = DC/2 \cdot DC/4 = DC^2/8$$

Asumsi : inlet velocity (v_c) = 40 ft/s = 1219,2 Cm/s (Perry's,ed.6,hal.20-84)

$$\text{Luas inlet} = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik}}{\text{inlet velocity}}$$

$$\frac{DC^2}{8} = \frac{333,4615}{1219,2}$$

$$DC = 1.48 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi separator} = ZC + LC = 2DC + 2DC = 4DC = 5,92 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Ukuran inlet pipa : } HC = 0,5 DC = 0,74 \text{ Cm}$$

$$BC = 0,25 DC = 0,37 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Pipa pengeluaran uap (} De \text{)} = HC = 0,74 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Pipa pengeluaran debu (} JC \text{)} = BC = 0,0,37 \text{ cm}$$

Screw conveyor (J-324)

Fungsi : Memindahkan kristal hexamine dari spray dryer dan cyclone ke Bucket Elevator.

Type : Standard pitch screw conveyor.

Dasar pemilihan : Membutuhkan ruangan sedikit, harga murah, pemeliharaan mudah, cocok untuk padatan.

Kondisi operasi : Muatan masuk = 20000 kg/hari = 833.3333 kg/jam

Perhitungan

$$\rho_{\text{hexamin}} = 83,0914 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{material screw}} = 50 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kapasitas} &= \frac{\rho_{\text{hexamin}}}{\rho_{\text{material screw}}} * \text{muatan masuk} \\
 &= \frac{80,0914}{50} * 833.3333 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 1334,8566 \text{ kg/jam} = 1,3349 \text{ ton/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Perry, 6th, hal. 7-7 didapat :

Untuk kapasitas 5 ton/jam :

Diameter flight = 9 inch
 Diameter pipa = 2 ½ inch
 Diameter shaft = 2 inch
 Kecepatan putar = 40 rpm
 Feed section = 6 inch
 Panjang screw = 30 ft
 Power = 0,85 HP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Putaran} &= \frac{\text{Kapasitas bahan}}{\text{Kapasitas baku}} * \text{kecepatan putar baku} \\
 &= \frac{1,3349}{5} * 40 \\
 &= 10,6792 \text{ rpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power} &= \frac{\text{Kapasitas bahan}}{\text{kapasitas baku}} * \text{power baku} \\
 &= \frac{1,3349}{5} * 0,85 \\
 &= 0,2269 \text{ HP} \approx 0,5 \text{ HP}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel

Jumlah : 2 buah

Bucket Elevator (J-325)

Fungsi : Untuk memindahkan hexamine dari screw conveyer ke screw conveyer akhir.

Dasar pemilihan : Untuk kapasitas kecil

Kondisi operasi : Suhu masuk = 105 °C
Tekanan = 1 atm

Dari Perry, 6th, tabel 7-8, memperoleh spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Jenis : Centrifugal discharge bucket

Untuk kapasitas : 14 ton/jam

Ukuran bucket : 6 x 4 x 4 ½ inch

Kecepatan : 225 ft/min

Putaran head shaft : 43 rpm

Power head shaft : 1 Hp

Bucket spacing : 12 inch

Shaft diameter : Head : 1 $\frac{15}{16}$ inch

Tail : 1 $\frac{15}{16}$ inch

Pully diameter : Head : 20 inch

Tail : 14 inch

Lebar belt : 7 inch

Jumlah : 1 buah

Bin Hexamine (F-330)

Fungsi : untuk menampung krisal Hexamine sebelum ke packing

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah berupa konis.

Dasar pemilihan : tempat penyimpanan produk solid

Kondisi operasi : T_{operasi} = 30°C ; P_{operasi} = 14,7 psia

Kapasitas = 20000 kg/hari = 833,3333 kg/jam (= 6666,6664 kg)

Residence time = 8 jam

Perhitungan

ρ campuran = 1331 kg/m³ (= 83,0914 lb/ft³)

Volume produk (Hexamine) = $\frac{833,3333 \text{ kg / jam}}{1331 \text{ kg / m}^3} \times 8 \text{ jam} = 5,0088 \text{ m}^3$

Volume bulk = Volume Hexamine + Volume ruang kosong

$$\frac{Volume\ bulk}{Volume\ bulk} = \frac{Volume\ Hexa\ min\ e}{Volume\ bulk} + \frac{Volume\ ruang\ kosong}{Volume\ bulk}$$

$$1 = \frac{Volume\ Hexa\ min\ e}{Volume\ bulk} + \epsilon$$

Diameter granular Hexamine 300 mikron = 0,03 cm (Riegel's)

dari example 3.1-3 untuk bentuk silinder dengan d = 2 cm mempunyai nilai

$$\epsilon = 0,399$$

dari example 3.1-6 untuk bentuk silinder dengan d = 0,012 cm mempunyai

$$\text{nilai } \epsilon = 0$$

sehingga untuk diameter Hexamine = 0,03 cm dengan interpolasi diperoleh

$$\text{nilai } \epsilon = 0,0036$$

$$1 = \frac{Volume\ Hexa\ min\ e}{Volume\ bulk} + \epsilon$$

$$1 = \frac{5,0088}{Volume\ bulk} + 0,0036$$

$$Volume\ bulk = 5,0269\ m^3$$

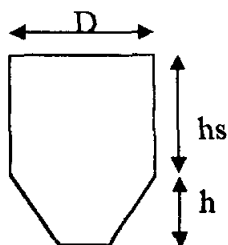
$$Volume\ bulk = 80\% \times \text{volume silo}$$

$$Volume\ Bin = (100/80) \times 5,0269\ m^3 = 6,2836\ m^3 = 221,902\ ft^3$$

$$\text{Mengambil : } h_s/D = 2$$

$$\text{: Diameter lubang pengeluaran (M) = 1 ft (= 0,3048 m)}$$

$$\text{(Hesse) : Sudut konis } 120^\circ$$



$$\begin{aligned} h(\text{tinggi konis}) &= (D - d) / 2 \times \text{tg} 60 \\ &= (D - 0,3048) / 2 \times \text{tg} 60 \\ &= 0,866.D - 0,264 \end{aligned}$$

Volume.Bin = Volume tabung + volume konis

$$= \pi/4.D^2.hs + \pi/12.(D^2 + D.M + M^2)$$

$$6,2836 \text{ m}^3 = \pi/4.D^2.2.D + \pi/12.(0,866.D - 0,264).(D^2 + 0,3048.D + 0,3048^2)$$

$$6,2836 \text{ m}^3 = 1,7975.D^3 - 6,4141.10^{-3}$$

$$D = 1,5182 \text{ m } (= 59,77 \text{ in })$$

$$r = 0,7591 \text{ m } (= 29,89 \text{ in })$$

sehingga $hs = 2xD = 3,0364 \text{ m}$

$$h = (0,866.D) - 0,264 = 1,0508 \text{ m}$$

$$H = hs + h = 4,0872 \text{ m } (13,4 \text{ ft})$$

Menghitung tebal shell

Diambil : Bahan Konstruksi Steel SA-167 Grade 3

$$F = 18750$$

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

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Volume Bin = volume silinder + volume konis

$$6,2836 \text{ m}^3 = 1/2 . \pi . D^3 + \text{Volume konis}$$

$$\text{Volume silinder} = 5,4968 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = 0,7868 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Massa di konis} = 0,7868 \text{ m}^3 \times 1331 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1047,2308 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa di silinder} = 6666,6664 \text{ kg} - 1047,2308 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 5619,4356 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan di konis (tk) = tinggi konis} = 1,0508 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan di silinder (ts) = (4 x massa di silinder) / (\rho \times \pi \times D^2)$$

$$= \frac{(4 \times 5619,4356 \text{ kg})}{1331 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \pi \times (1,5182 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$= 2,3322 \text{ m.}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total bahan} = tk + ts = 3,383 \text{ m} = 11,0989 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Vertikal (P_B)

$$P_B = \frac{r.\rho}{2.\mu.K} \left(1 - e^{-2.\mu.K.Z_T/r} \right), \text{ di mana :}$$

P_B = tekanan vertikal pada dasar bejana, lb/ft²

ρ = densitas bahan, lb/ft³

μ = koefisien friksi, 0,35 – 0,55 (ditetapkan 0,4)

K = rasio tekanan, 0,35 – 0,6 (ditetapkan 0,4)

Z_T = tinggi total bahan, ft

r = jari-jari dalam, ft

$$P_B = \frac{2,4905 \cdot 83,0914}{2,0,4,0,4} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2,0,4,0,4 \cdot 6,1426}{2,4905}} \right) = 352,9706 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 2,4512 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan lateral (P_L)

$$P_L = K \cdot P_B = 0,4 \cdot 2,4512 = 0,9805 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan total} = \sqrt{P_B^2 + P_L^2} = \sqrt{2,4512^2 + 0,9805^2} = 2,64 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,1 \cdot P_{\text{total}} = 1,1 \cdot 2,64 = 2,904 \text{ psia}$$

Dengan pers. dari ASME, diperoleh :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \cdot r}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + c = \frac{2,904 \text{ psia} \cdot 29,89 \text{ in}}{18750,08 - 0,6 \cdot 2,904 \text{ psia}} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1308 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal konis

Dengan pers. dari ASME, diperoleh :

$$t = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{2,904 \cdot 59,77}{2 \cdot \cos 120^\circ \cdot (18750,08 - 0,6 \cdot 2,904)} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1138 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi

Fungsi : menampung kristal Hexamine sebelum ke packing

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah berupa konis

Diameter tangki : 4,98 ft $\approx$ 5 ft

Tinggi tangki : 13,4 ft

Volume tangki : 221,902 ft³

Kapasitas : 20000 kg/hari

Jumlah : 2 buah

APPENDIX D
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

Harga alat akan berubah setiap saat tergantung pada kondisi ekonomi dan politik, untuk itu dibutuhkan suatu metode yang dapat mengkonversikan harga alat pada beberapa tahun yang lalu, supaya dapat diperoleh harga yang ekuivalen pada saat ini. Ekuivalensi itu dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$\text{Harga alat saat ini} = \frac{\text{Indeks harga saat ini}}{\text{Indeks harga pada tahun A}} \times \text{Harga alat tahun A}$$

Harga alat pada tahun A diperoleh dari literature :

1. Peters and Timmerhaus, diperoleh harga peralatan pada tahun 1990 dengan indeks harga 904 (CE Plant Cost Index)
2. Ulrich, diperoleh harga peralatan pada tahun 1992 dengan index harga 315 (CE Plant Cost Index)
3. Garret, D.E., 1989, “ Chemical Engineering Economic ”, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.

Sedangkan Indeks harga didapatkan dari:

- Marshall & Swift Equipment Cost Indeks, tahun A (Januari, 1990) = 904
(Tabel 3 Peter ed 4 hal 163)
- Marshall & Swift Equipment Cost Indeks, saat ini (Juni 2002) = 1074,9
(Chemical Engineering, Maret 2002)
- Chemical Plant Cost Indeks, tahun A (Mid, 1982) = 315 (Ulrich, fig 5-1)
- Chemical Plant Cost Indeks, saat (Mid, 2002)= 390,4 (Chemical Engineering, Agustus 2002)

A. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Contoh Perhitungan:

Screw Conveyor (J-112)

Fungsi: memindahkan kristal Hexamine dari spray dryer ke bucket elevator.

Harga alat:

Dari Peter, hal 570, untuk kapasitas 1,3349 ton/jam dengan panjang 30 ft dan diameter 9 in didapatkan harga = \$ 6500,- (tahun 1990)

Dengan cost indeks didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga alat saat ini} &= \frac{1074,9}{904} \times \$ 6500,- \\ &= \$ 7728,82 \\ &= \text{Rp.}68.013.584,-\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah = 1 buah

Diambil: 1\$ = Rp. 8800

(Maret 2003, Jawa Post)

Dengan cara yang sama didapatkan harga alat lainnya seperti gambar berikut:

Tabel D.1. Harga Peralatan Proses

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	Jumlah	Harga, Rp
1	NH ₃ Storage tank	F-120	1	108.432.500
2	Tangki Formaldehyde	F-110	1	49.878.950
3	Pompa	L-111	1	983.581
4	Preneutralizer(Reaktor)	R-210	1	271.081.250
5	Expander	N-122	1	10.843.250
6	Pompa	L-214	1	983.581
7	Spray Dryer	D-320	1	1.569.544.248
8	Cyclone	H-323	1	20.927.256
9	Screw Conveyor	J-324	1	68.013.584
10	Bucket Elevator	J-325	1	69.279.073
11	Screw Conveyor	J-326	1	68.013.584
12	Steam jet ejector	G-211	1	13.640.000
13	Barometric condensor	E-212	1	54.560.000
14	Hot Well	F-213	1	4.348.945
15	Bin	F-330	2	17.788.168
16	Burner	Q-322	1	68.312.475

17	Blower	G-321	2	1.500.000
Jumlah total				2.448.009.395

Tabel D.2. Harga Peralatan Utilitas

No.	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga, Rp
1	Bak Flotasi	1	1.231.416
2	Bak Koagulator dan Floakulator	1	1.231.416
3	Bak Clarifier	1	1.231.416
4	Bak Penampung	1	1.231.416
5	Sand Filter	1	2.677.128
6	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	1	1.231.416
7	Tangki Demineralizer	1	14.251.304
8	Bak Penampung Air Demineralizer	1	1.231.416
9	Bak Penampung Air Boiler	1	2.175.000
10	Bak Penampung Air Dingin	1	2.175.000
11	Boiler	1	36.050.000
12	Cooling Tower	1	421.004.085
13	Tangki Penampung Solar	1	706.500
14	Generator	1	35.000.000
15	Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	1	2.175.000
16	Pompa air sungai ke bak Flotasi	1	750.000
17	Pompa air ke bak koagulator	1	750.000
18	Pompa air ke tangki Sand Filter	1	750.000
19	Pompa Air ke Demineralizer	1	750.000
20	Pompa ke Bak Air Boiler & Proses	1	750.000
21	Pompa Air ke Reaktor dan Barometrik Kondensor	1	750.000
	Jumlah Total		528.102.513

Total harga peralatan (E)

=Rp (2.448.009.395 + 528.102.513) = Rp. 2.976.111.908,-

= US\$ 338,194.535

B. Perhitungan harga tanah dan bangunan

Luas tanah= 13.200 m²

Luas bangunan pabrik= 3.140 m²

Luas bangunan gedung= 1.660 m²

Harga tanah/m²= Rp.200.000,00

Harga bangunan pabrik/m²= Rp.400.000,00

Harga bangunan gedung/m²= Rp.500.000,00

Harga tanah total= Rp.2.640.000.000,00

Harga bangunan pabrik = Rp.1.256.000.000,00

Harga bangunan gedung = Rp.830.000.000,00

Total = Rp.4.726.000.000,00

C. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Jadwal kerja karyawan dibagi menjadi 2, yaitu:

Non Shift : (Senin-Jumat) pk. 08.00- pk. 17.00 (Sabtu dan Minggu libur),

Istirahat, pk. 12.00 -13.00

Shift : I. pk. 07.00 – pk. 15.00

II. pk. 15.00 – pk. 23.00

III. pk 23.00 – pk. 07.00

Perhitungan biaya untuk karyawan selama 1 tahun didasarkan pada gaji yang diterima selama 13 bulan (12 bulan gaji + 1 bulan gaji sebagai Tunjangan Hari Raya).

Tabel D.3. Daftar Gaji Karyawan

No.	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji (Rp/Orang)	Jumlah (Rp)
Non Shift				
1	Direktur Utama	1	5.000.000	5.000.000
2	Direktur Produksi	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
3	Direktur Administrasi dan	1	3.500.000	3.500.000

	Keuangan			
4	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
5	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
6	Kepala Bagian Administrasi dan Keuangan	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
7	Kepala Bagian Personalia dan Umum	1	2.500.000	2.500.000
8	Kepala Seksi Laboratorium	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
9	Kepala Seksi Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
10	Kepala Seksi Pembelian dan Penyediaan Bahan Baku	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
11	Karyawan Personalia dan Umum	2	1000.000	2.000.000
12	Karyawan Pemasaran	4	1000.000	4.000.000
13	Karyawan Administrasi dan Keuangan	2	1000.000	2.000.000
14	Sekretaris	1	1.500.000	1.500.000
15	Karyawan Kebersihan	5	750.000	3.750.000
Shift				
16	Kepala Seksi Proses	4	1.500.000	6.000.000
17	Kepala Seksi Utilitas	4	1.500.000	6.000.000
18	Kepala Seksi Keamanan	4	1.500.000	6.000.000
19	Karyawan Proses	40	1.000.000	40.000.000
20	Karyawan Laboratorium	8	1.000.000	8.000.000
21	Karyawan Utilitas	8	1.000.000	8.000.000
22	Karyawan Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	4	1.000.000	4.000.000
23	Karyawan Pembelian dan Penyediaan Bahan Baku	4	1.000.000	4.000.000

24	Karyawan Keamanan	12	1000.000	12.000.000
Jumlah gaji total				133.750.000

Jumlah karyawan = 112 orang

Biaya gaji karyawan selama 1 tahun = 13 x Rp. 133.750.000

= Rp.1.738.750.000,-

Jadwal kerja

Kelompok	Hari											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	P	P	P	L	M	M	M	L	S	S	S	L
II	S	S	L	P	P	P	L	M	M	M	L	S
III	M	L	S	S	S	L	P	P	P	L	M	M
IV	L	M	M	M	L	S	S	S	L	P	P	P

D. Biaya Utilitas

1. Bahan bakar

1.1 Solar

Kebutuhan = 139,104 ft³/tahun = 3939,008 L/tahun

Harga= Rp.2050,00/L

Biaya solar = 3939,008 x 2050

= Rp.8.074.966,00

1.2 LNG (Liquid Natural Gas)

Kebutuhan = 6.416,1717 kg/hari = 2.117.336,661 kg/tahun

Harga= Rp.500,00/kg

Biaya LNG= 2.117.336,661 x 500

= Rp.1.058.668.331,00

1.3 Batubara

Kebutuhan = 637,0798 lb/jam = 2.288.701,813 kg/tahun

Harga = Rp. 413,6/kg

Biaya Batubara = Rp. 413,6/kg x 2.288.701,813 kg/tahun = Rp.946.607.070,-

2. Listrik

Kebutuhan listrik untuk penerangan = 31,72 Kw

Kebutuhan listrik untuk motor penggerak = 201,42 Kw

Total kebutuhan listrik = 233,14 Kw

Pemakaian listrik terpasang = $1,25 * 233,14 \text{ Kw}$

= 292 Kw

Biaya beban = Rp.32.048,00/Kw.bulan (2 Januari 2003, Jawa Pos)

Biaya beban untuk 1 tahun = Rp.32.048,00 x 292 x 12 bulan

= Rp.112.296.192,-

Biaya Listrik:

Waktu Beban Puncak =Rp.275/Kwh (pk 18.00-22.00)

Luar Waktu Beban Puncak= Rp.111/Kwh (pk 22.00-18.00)

Biaya listrik terpakai pertahun

= $\{[(4 \text{ jam} * 233,14 \text{ Kw} * \text{Rp}275/\text{Kwh}) + (20 \text{ jam} * 233,14 \text{ Kw} * \text{Rp}111/\text{Kwh})] * (330 \text{ hari/tahun})\} + \{[(4 \text{ jam} * 31,72 \text{ Kw} * \text{Rp}275/\text{Kwh}) + (20 \text{ jam} * 31,72 \text{ Kw} * \text{Rp}111/\text{Kwh})] * (35 \text{ hari/tahun})\}$

= Rp.259.114.048,-

Biaya listrik total = Biaya beban + Biaya listrik terpakai

= Rp. 112.296.192,- + 259.114.048,-

= Rp.371.410.240,-

3. Air

Air sanitasi yang digunakan berasal dari air PDAM

Kebutuhan = $50 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 16.500 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$

Harga = Rp.1500/ m^3

Biaya = $16500 * 1500$

= Rp. 24.750.000,00

Total biaya Utilitas = Rp. 2.409.510.607,-

E. Harga Bahan Baku

Tabel D.4 Harga Bahan Baku

Bahan	Kebutuhan/tahun,kg	Harga/kg,Rp	Total Harga,Rp
Ammonia	3.282.643,287	1502,4	4.931.843.274
Formaldehyde	23.251.050,01	1002,3	23.304.527.430
Total			28.236.370.704

F. Biaya Pengemasan

Kemasan produk Hexamine : karung dari plastik,kapasitas 50 kg

Harga/karung = Rp. 750,-

Dibutuhkan = 400 karung/hari

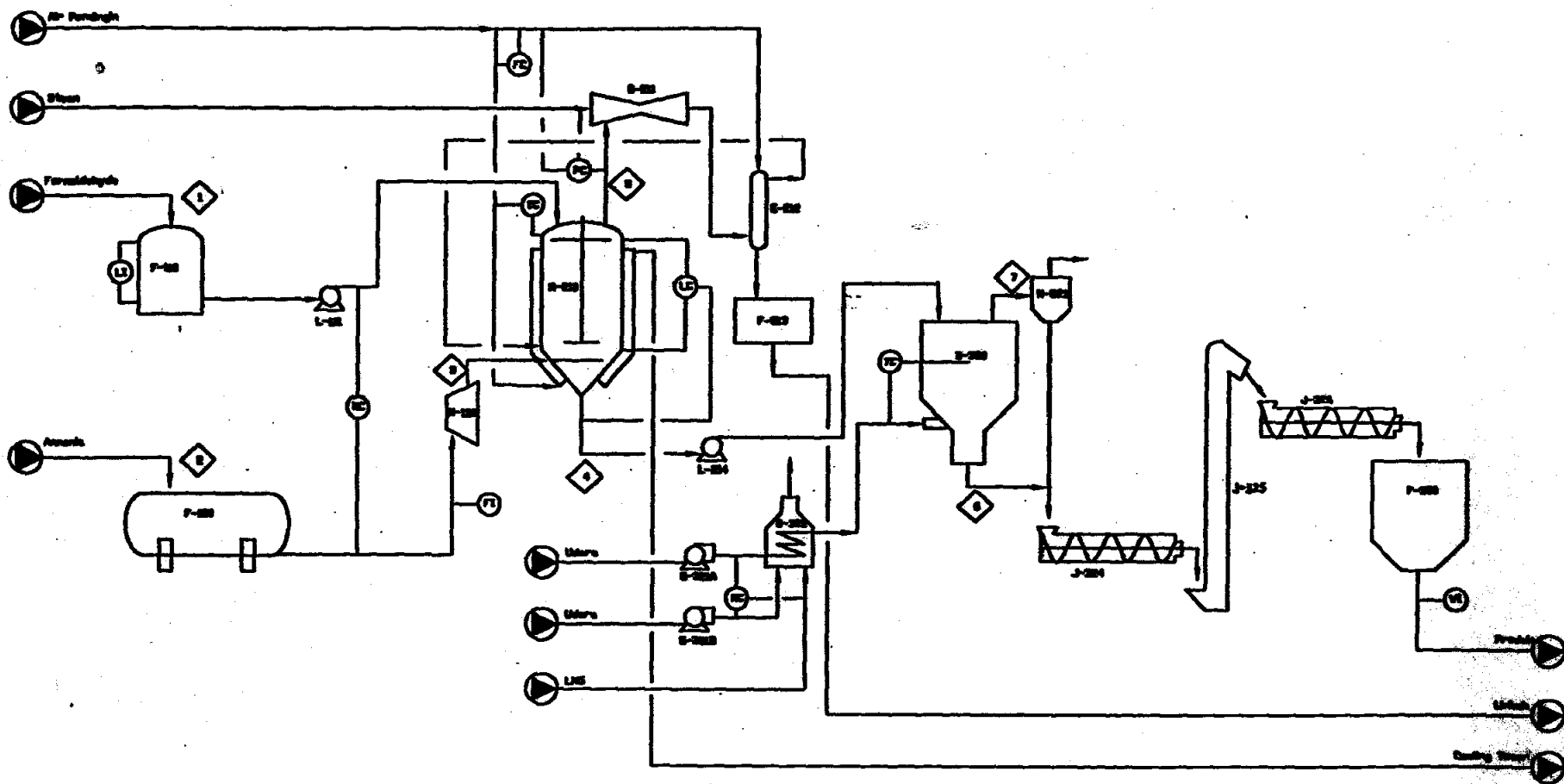
Total biaya pengemasan/tahun = (400 x 330 x 750)
= Rp, 99.000.000,-

Produk Hexamine yang dihasilkan = 6.600 ton/tahun

Harga Produk = Rp.7.920

Total penjualan/tahun = (7.920x 6.600.000)
= 52.272.200.000





19	F-3
17	J-3
16	J-3
15	J-3
14	H-3
13	D-3
12	Q-3
11	G-3
10	G-3
9	L-2
8	R-2
7	F-2
6	E-2
5	G-2
4	N-1
3	L-1
2	F-1
1	F-1
No.	No. K
Nama : Yongky J.W / Lin	
NRP : 5203098080 / 52	
Jurusan Teknik IG	
Fakultas Teknik	
Universitas Katolik Widy	
Surabaya	

Neraca Massa

Komponen	Aliran						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ammonia		9.897,6669	9.699,7138		197,9531		
Formaldehyde	26.069,3591				393,645		
Air	39.456,3273	49,7370	49,7370	37.087,1430	17.824,3492	29,4	0,6
Metanol	4.932,0409				4.932,0409		
Hexamine				19.970		19.570,6	399,4
Total	70.457,7273	9.947,4039	9.749,4508	57.057,143	23.347,9882	19.600	400