

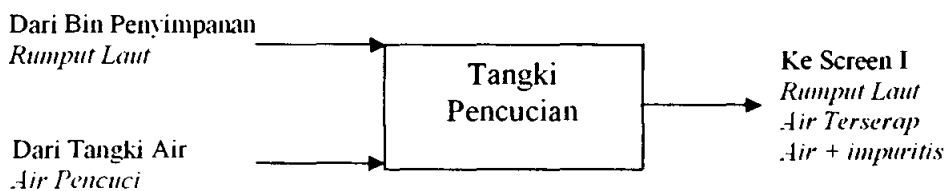
APPENDIX A
PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

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PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

- Kapasitas = 2000 ton sodium alginat / tahun
- Basis perhitungan = 1 hari
- Basis operasi = 4 batch per hari
- Operasional pabrik per tahun = 300 hari
- Untuk proses selama satu hari, bahan baku rumput laut yang digunakan :
 - Rumput laut = 28280 kg

1. Tangki Pencucian



Data :

1. Kebutuhan air pencucian sebesar 2 kali berat rumput laut masuk tangki pencucian. [9]
2. Air yang meresap kedalam rumput laut sebesar 11,14% dari berat rumput laut masuk tangki pencucian. [10]
3. Asumsi impuritis berupa pasir, lumpur, dan lain-lain dalam bahan baku masuk sebesar 1% dari bahan baku.
4. Asumsi impuritis yang masih terikut dalam rumput laut setelah pencucian sebesar 0,1% dari impuritis masuk.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa impuritis masuk} &= \text{massa rumput laut masuk} \times 1\% \\
 &= 28.000 \text{ kg} \times 1\% \\
 &= 280 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa bahan baku masuk} &= \text{massa rumput laut} + \text{massa impuritis} \\
 &= 28.000 \text{ kg} + 280 \text{ Kg} \\
 &= 28.280 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

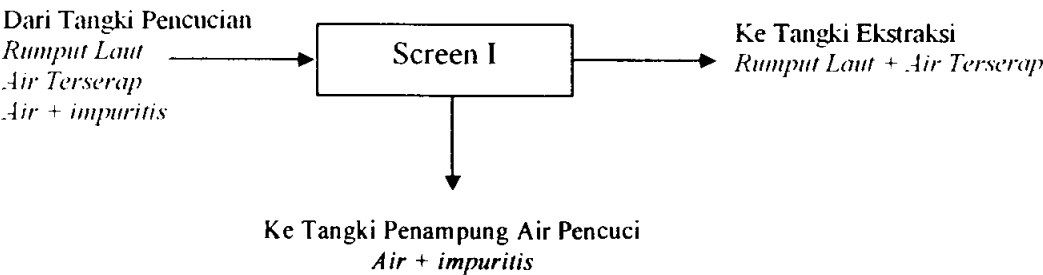
Kebutuhan air pencuci = 2 × bahan baku yang masuk
= 2 × 28280 kg
= 56.000 kg

Air pencuci yang meresap kedalam rumput laut sebesar = 0,1114 × air pencuci
= 0,1114 × 56.000 kg
= 6.238,4 kg

Impuritis yang terikut dalam rumput laut keluar dari tangki pencucian = $\frac{0,1}{100} \times \text{impuritis masuk}$
= $\frac{0,1}{100} \times 280 \text{ kg}$
= 0,28 kg

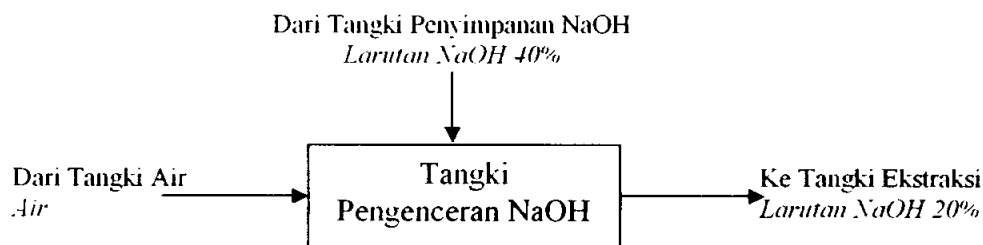
Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Rumput laut	28.280	Rumput laut	28.000,25
Air	56.000	Air yang terserap	6.238,43
		Air+impurities	50.041,32
Total	84.280	Total	84.280

2. Screen I



Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Rumput laut	28.000,25	Padatan :	
Air yang terserap	6.238,43	Rumput laut	34.238,68
Air + impuritis	50.041,32	Filtrat :	
		Air+impurities	50.041,32
Total	84.280	Total	84.280

3. Tangki Pengenceran NaOH



Data :

1. Larutan NaOH masuk tangki NaOH mempunyai kadar 40%.
2. Larutan NaOH keluar tangki NaOH mempunyai kadar 20%. [3]

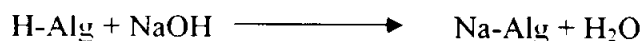
Dari tabel I.3 dapat dihitung jumlah asam alginat yang terkandung didalam rumput laut yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa asam alginat} &= \text{massa rumput laut} \times \text{kadar asam alginat dalam rumput laut} \\
 &= 28000 \text{ kg} \times 26\% \\
 &= 7.280 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BM asam alginat} = 194 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mol asam alginat} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{asam alginat}}}{\text{BM}_{\text{asam alginat}}} \\
 &= \frac{7280 \text{ kg}}{194 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 37,52 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi pembentukan sodium alginat



Menurut reaksi pembentukan sodium alginat maka jumlah NaOH yang dibutuhkan sebesar 37,52 kmol

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NaOH masuk tangki} &= \text{mol NaOH}_{\text{rx}} + \text{ekses } 10\% \\
 &= 37,52 \text{ kmol} + (10\% \times 37,52) \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 41,27 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa NaOH masuk tangki} &= \text{BM NaOH} \times \text{mol NaOH} \\
 &= 40 \text{ kg/kmol} \times 41,27 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 1.651,13 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

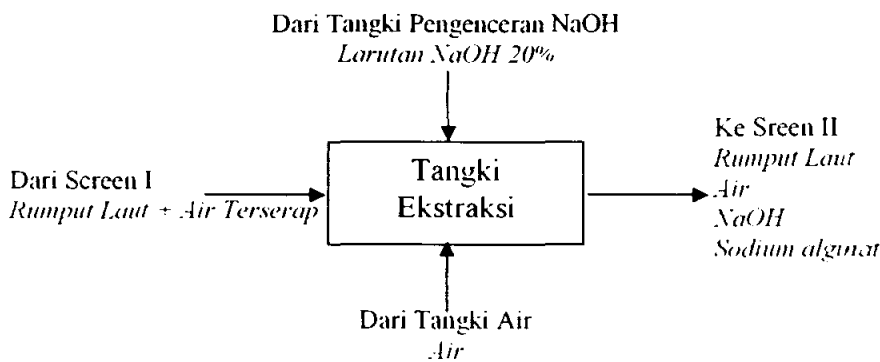
$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O yang terkandung dalam NaOH masuk tangki}} &= \frac{60}{40} \times \text{massa}_{\text{NaOH}} \\ &= \frac{60}{40} \times 1651,13 \text{ kg} \\ &= 2.476,69 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O yang terkandung dalam NaOH keluar tangki}} &= \frac{80}{20} \times \text{massa}_{\text{NaOH}} \\ &= \frac{80}{20} \times 1651,13 \text{ kg} \\ &= 6.604,53 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O yang ditambahkan didalam tangki}} &= 6604,53 \text{ kg} - 2476,69 \text{ kg} \\ &= 4.127,84 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Larutan NaOH 40% :		Larutan NaOH 20% :	
1. NaOH	1.651,13	1. NaOH	1.651,13
2. H ₂ O	2.476,69	2. H ₂ O	6.604,53
H ₂ O	4.127,84		
Total	8.255,66	Total	8.255,66

4. Tangki Ekstraksi



Data :

1. Larutan NaOH yang digunakan untuk ekstraksi mempunyai kadar 20%. [3]
2. Air yang ditambahkan 2 kali berat rumput laut. [4]
3. Asumsi asam alginat semuanya dapat terekstrak.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa air yang ditambahkan} &= 2 \times \text{massa rumput laut masuk tangki} \\
 &= 2 \times 34.238,68 \text{ kg/hari} \\
 &= 68.477,36 \text{ kg/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel I.3 dapat dihitung berat asam alginat yang terkandung didalam rumput laut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa asam alginat} &= \text{berat rumput laut masuk} \times \text{kadar asam alginat} \\
 &= 28.280 \text{ kg} \times 26\% \\
 &= 7.280 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BM asam alginat} = 194 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mol asam alginat} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{asam alginat}}}{\text{BM}_{\text{asam alginat}}} \\
 &= \frac{7280 \text{ kg}}{194 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 37,52 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mol NaOH masuk tangki} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{NaOH}}}{\text{BM}_{\text{NaOH}}} \\
 &= \frac{1.651,13 \text{ kg}}{40 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 41,27 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut reaksi pembentukan sodium alginat

	$\text{H-Alg} + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow$		$\text{Na-Alg} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	
M	37,52	41,27		
R	37,52	37,52	37,52	37,52
S	0	3,75	37,52	37,52

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa}_{\text{sodium alginat}} &= \text{BM}_{\text{sodium alginat}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{sodium alginat}} \\
 &= 216 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 37,52 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 8105,57 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa}_{\text{NaOH sisa}} &= \text{BM}_{\text{NaOH}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{NaOH sisa}} \\
 &= 40 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 3,75 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 150,1 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

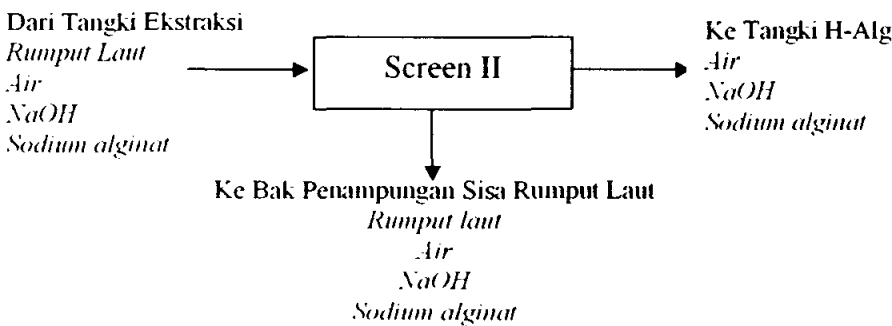
$$\text{massa}_{\text{rumput laut sisa}} = \text{massa rumput laut masuk} - \text{massa asam alginat}$$
$$= 34.238,68 \text{ kg} - 7.280 \text{ kg}$$
$$= 26.958,68 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O terbentuk}} = \text{BM}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{H}_2\text{O rx}}$$
$$= 18 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 37,52 \text{ kmol}$$
$$= 675,36 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O keluar}} = \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O masuk}} + \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O rx}}$$
$$= 75.081,89 \text{ kg} + 675,36 \text{ kg}$$
$$= 75.757,25 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Rumput laut	34.238,68	Rumput laut	26.958,68
Air	68.477,36	Sodium Alginat	8.105,57
Larutan NaOH:		H ₂ O	75.757,25
1. NaOH	1.651,13	NaOH	150,1
2. H ₂ O	6.604,53		
Total	110.971,7	Total	110.971,7

5. Screen II



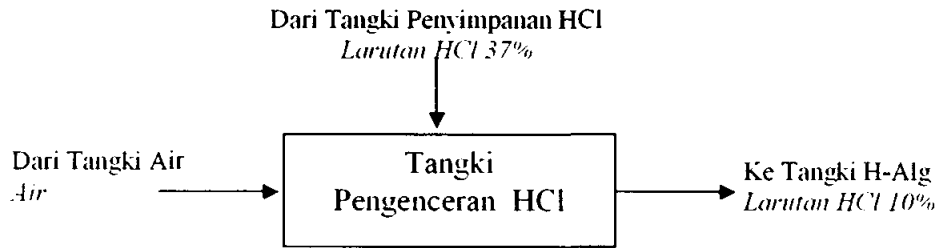
Data :

- 1. Asumsi semua rumput laut tertahan pada screen.
- 2. Asumsi air yang tertahan dalam cake sebesar 20% terhadap massa air yang masuk.

$$\text{Air yang tertahan dalam cake} = 20\% \times \text{berat H}_2\text{O masuk}$$
$$= 20\% \times 75.757,25 \text{ kg}$$
$$= 15.151,45 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Rumput laut	26.958,68	Cake : 1. Rumput laut 2. H ₂ O 3. NaOH 4. Sodium alginat	26.958,68
Sodium Alginat	8.105,57		15.151,45
H ₂ O	75.757,25		15,01
NaOH	150,1		810,55
		Filtrat : 1. H ₂ O 2. NaOH 3. Sodium alginat	60.605,8
			135,09
			7.295,01
Total	110.971,7	Total	110.971,7

6. Tangki Pengenceran HCl



Data :

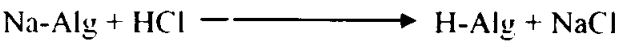
- 1. Kadar HCl masuk tangki sebesar 37%.
- 2. Kadar HCl yang digunakan pada tangki H-Alg sebesar 10%. [3]

Pada bahan baku masuk tangki H-Alg, sodium alginat yang masuk sebesar 7.295,01 kg

BM sodium alginat = 216 kg/kmol

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol sodium alginat} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{sodium alginat}}}{\text{BM}_{\text{sodium alginat}}} \\ &= \frac{7.295,01 \text{ kg}}{216 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\ &= 33,77 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi pembentukan asam alginat :



Maka menurut reaksi pembentukan asam alginat HCl yang dibutuhkan sebesar 33,77 kmol.

mol HCl masuk tangki = mol HCl_{Rx} + ekses 10%
= 33,77 kmol + 10% × 33,77 kmol
= 38,83 kmol

massa HCl masuk tangki = mol HCl × BM HCl
= 38,83 kmol × 36 kg/ kmol
= 1.398,21 kg

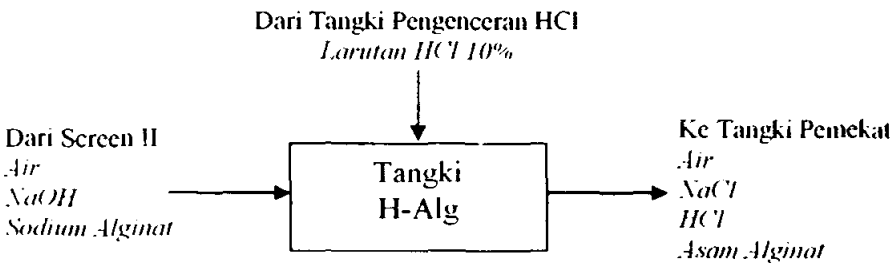
massa H₂O yang terkandung dalam HCl = $\frac{63}{37} \times$ massa HCl
= $\frac{63}{37} \times 1.398,21$ kg
= 2.380,73 kg

massa H₂O keluar tangki HCl = $\frac{90}{10} \times$ massa HCl
= $\frac{90}{10} \times 1.398,21$ kg
= 12.583,88 kg

massa H₂O yang ditambahkan = massa H₂O keluar tangki - massa H₂O yang terkandung dalam HCl
= 125.83,88 kg - 2.380,73 kg
= 10.203,15 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Larutan HCl 37% :		Larutan HCl 10% :	
1. HCl	1.398,21	1. HCl	1.398,21
2. H ₂ O	2.380,73	2. H ₂ O	12.583,88
H ₂ O	10.203,15		
Total	13.982,09	Total	13.982,09

7. Tangki H-Alg



Data :

Kadar HCl yang digunakan sebesar 10%. [3]
Pada bahan baku masuk tangki H-Alg NaOH yang masuk sebesar 135,09 kg dan sodium alginat sebesar 7.295,01 kg

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol NaOH} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{NaOH}}}{\text{BM}_{\text{NaOH}}} \\ &= \frac{135,09 \text{ kg}}{40 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\ &= 3,37 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol sodium alginat} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{sodium alginat}}}{\text{BM}_{\text{sodium alginat}}} \\ &= \frac{7.295,01 \text{ kg}}{216 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\ &= 33,77 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut reaksi asam basa antara NaOH dengan HCl :

	NaOH + HCl		—————>	NaCl + H ₂ O	
M	3,37	38,83			
R	3,37	3,37		3,37	3,37
S	0	35,46		3,37	3,37

Dan

Menurut reaksi pembentukan asam alginat :

	Na-Alg + HCl		—————>	H-Alg + NaCl	
M	33,77	38,83			
R	33,77	33,77		33,77	33,77
S	0	5,06		33,77	33,77

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa}_{\text{asam alginat}} &= \text{BM}_{\text{asam alginat}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{asam alginat}} \\ &= 194 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 33,77 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 6.552 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa}_{\text{HCl sisa}} &= \text{BM}_{\text{HCl}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{HCl sisa}} \\ &= 36 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 5,06 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 60,93 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

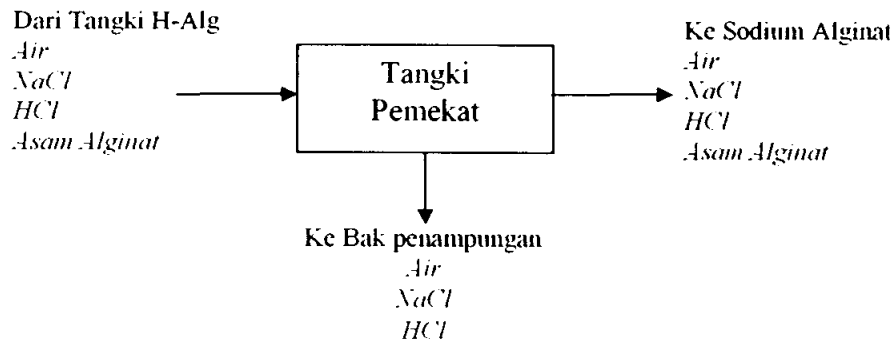
Massa H_2O terbentuk = $BM_{H_2O} \times mol_{H_2Orx}$
 $= 18 \frac{kg}{kmol} \times 3,37 kmol$
 $= 60,66 kg$

Mol total $NaCl$ yang terbentuk = $mol_{NaCl rx1} + mol_{NaCl rx2}$
 $= 3,37 kmol + 33,77 kmol$
 $= 37,14 kmol$

Massa $NaCl$ yang terbentuk = $BM_{NaCl} \times mol_{NaCl}$
 $= 58 \frac{kg}{kmol} \times 37,14 kmol$
 $= 2.154,72 kg$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Sodium Alginat	7.295,01	Asam alginat	6.552
H ₂ O	60.605,8	HCl	60,93
NaOH	135,09	H ₂ O	73.250,35
Larutan HCl :		NaCl	2.154,72
1. HCl	1.398,21		
2. H ₂ O	12.583,89		
Total	82.018	Total	82.018

8. Tangki Pemekat



Data :

- 1. Ratio air yang terikut pada heavy liquid / air masuk = 80%
- 2. Waktu tinggal dalam tangki pemekat selama 1 jam [4]

massa H_2O pada bagian heavy liquid = $80\% \times \text{massa } H_2O \text{ yang masuk}$
 $= \frac{80}{100} \times 73.250,35 kg$
 $= 58.600,28 kg$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa H}_2\text{O pada bagian light liquid} &= \text{massa H}_2\text{O masuk} - \text{massa H}_2\text{O yang terpisah} \\
 &= 73.250,35 \text{ kg} - 58.600,28 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 14.650,07 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ berat HCl masuk} &= \frac{\text{massa HCl masuk}}{\text{massa HCl masuk} + \text{massa NaCl masuk} + \text{massa air}} \\
 &= \frac{60,93 \text{ kg}}{60,93 \text{ kg} + 2.154,72 \text{ kg} + 73.250,35 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,08\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ berat NaCl masuk} &= \frac{\text{massa NaCl masuk}}{\text{massa HCl masuk} + \text{massa NaCl masuk} + \text{massa air}} \\
 &= \frac{2.154,72 \text{ kg}}{60,93 \text{ kg} + 2.154,72 \text{ kg} + 73.250,35 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 2,8\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \% \text{ berat air masuk} &= \frac{\text{massa air masuk}}{\text{massa HCl masuk} + \text{massa NaCl masuk} + \text{massa air}} \\
 &= \frac{73.250,35 \text{ kg}}{60,93 \text{ kg} + 2.154,72 \text{ kg} + 73.250,35 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 97,12\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa HCl yang terikut pada light liquid} &= \frac{\% \text{ berat HCl}}{\% \text{ berat air}} \times \text{berat air pada light liquid} \\
 &= \frac{0,08}{97,12} \times 14.650,07 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 12,06 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

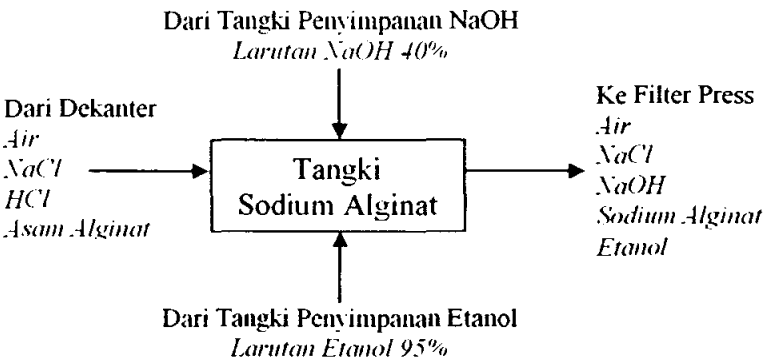
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa NaCl yang terikut pada light liquid} &= \frac{\% \text{ berat NaCl}}{\% \text{ berat air}} \times \text{berat air pada light liquid} \\
 &= \frac{2,8}{97,12} \times 14.650,07 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 422,36 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa HCl pada bagian heavy liquid} &= \text{massa HCl masuk} - \text{massa HCl pada light liquid} \\
 &= 60,93 \text{ kg} - 12,06 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 48,87 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa NaCl pada bagian heavy liquid} &= \text{massa NaCl masuk} - \text{massa NaCl pada light liquid} \\
 &= 2.157,72 \text{ kg} - 422,36 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 1.735,36 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Asam alginat	6.552	Light liquid :	
HCl	60,93	1. Asam alginat	6.552
H ₂ O	73.250,35	2. HCl	12,06
NaCl	2.154,72	3. H ₂ O	14.650,07
		4. NaCl	422,36
		Heavy liquid :	
		1. HCl	48,87
		2. NaCl	1.735,36
		3. H ₂ O	58.600,28
Total	82.018	Total	82.018

9. Tangki Sodium Alginat



Data :

- 1. NaOH yang digunakan berkadar 40%. [3]
- 2. Penambahan etanol sebesar dua kali berat filtrat.

Pada bahan baku masuk tangki terdapat HCl sebesar 12,06 kg dan asam alginat sebesar 6552 kg.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol HCl} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{HCl}}}{Bm_{\text{HCl}}} \\ &= \frac{12,06 \text{ kg}}{36 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\ &= 0,33 \text{ kmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mol alginic acid} &= \frac{\text{massa}_{\text{alginic acid}}}{Bm_{\text{Alginic acid}}} \\
 &= \frac{6.552 \text{ kg}}{194 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 33,77 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut reaksi asam basa antara NaOH dengan HCl :

$$\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

M	0,33	37,15		
R	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,33
S	0	36,82	0,33	0,33

Dan

Menurut reaksi pembentukan sodium alginat

$$\text{H-Alg} + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{Na-Alg} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

M	33,77	36,82		
R	33,77	33,77	33,77	33,77
S	0	3,05	33,77	33,77

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa}_{\text{sodium alginat}} &= Bm_{\text{sodium alginat}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{sodium alginat}} \\
 &= 216 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 33,77 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 7.295,01 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa}_{\text{NaOH sisa}} &= Bm_{\text{NaOH}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{NaOH sisa}} \\
 &= 40 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 3,05 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 122 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O yang terbentuk}} &= Bm_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \text{mol}_{\text{H}_2\text{O rx}} \\
 &= 18 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times (33,77 + 0,33) \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 613,8 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O keluar tangki sebelum penambahan ethanol}} &= \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O rx}} + \text{massa}_{\text{H}_2\text{O masuk}} \\
 &= 613,8 \text{ kg} + (14.650,07 + 2.229,03) \text{ kg} \\
 &= 17.492,9 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

massa ethanol yang ditambahkan = 2 × massa H₂O

= 2 × 17.492,9 kg

= 34.985,8 kg

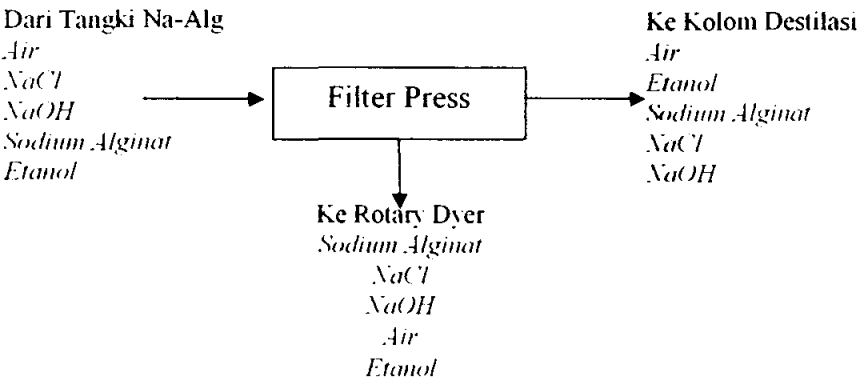
massa_{H₂O keluar tangki sesudah penambahan ethanol} = massa_{H₂O rx} + massa_{H₂O masuk}

= 613,8 kg + (14.650,07 + 2.229,03 + 1.841,35) kg

= 19.334,38 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Asam alginat	6.552	Sodium alginat	7.295.01
HCl	12,06	H ₂ O	19.334.38
H ₂ O	14.650,07	NaCl	441.5
NaCL	422,36	NaOH	122
Larutan NaOH :		Ethanol	34.985.8
1. NaOH	1.486,02		
2. H ₂ O	2.229,03		
Ethanol 95 %			
1. Ethanol	34.985,8		
2. H ₂ O	1.841,35		
Total	62.178,69	Total	62.178.69

10. Filter Press



Data :

- 1. Efisiensi pemisahan padatan pada filter press 95%.
- 2. Jumlah filtrat yang tertahan didalam cake sebesar 15% dari jumlah padatan yang tertahan.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{jumlah sodium alginat tertahan} &= 95\% \times \text{jumlah sodium alginat masuk} \\ &= 95\% \times 7.295,01 \text{ kg} \\ &= 7.222,06 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{jumlah sodium alginat yang lolos} &= \text{massa sodium alginat masuk} - \text{massa sodium alginat tertahan} \\ &= 7.295,01 \text{ kg} - 7.222,06 \text{ kg} \\ &= 72,95 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{massa filtrat masuk} &= \text{massa H}_2\text{O masuk} + \text{massa ethanol masuk} + \text{massa NaOH} + \text{massa NaCl} \\ &= 19.334,38 \text{ kg} + 34.985,8 \text{ kg} + 122 \text{ kg} + 441,5 \text{ kg} \\ &= 54.883,68 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

Komposisi filtrat masuk :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{H}_2\text{O} &= \frac{\text{massa H}_2\text{O masuk}}{\text{massa filtrat masuk}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{19.334,38 \text{ kg}}{54.883,68 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 35,22\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ethanol} &= \frac{\text{massa ethanol masuk}}{\text{massa filtrat masuk}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{34.985,8 \text{ kg}}{54.883,68 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 63,74\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NaOH} &= \frac{\text{massa NaOH masuk}}{\text{massa filtrat masuk}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{122 \text{ kg}}{54.883,68 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,24\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{NaCl} &= \frac{\text{massa NaCl masuk}}{\text{massa filtrat masuk}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{441,5 \text{ kg}}{54.883,68 \text{ kg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,8\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{massa filtrat tertahan dalam cake} &= 15\% \times \text{massa padatan tertahan} \\ &= 15\% \times 7.222,06 \text{ kg} \\ &= 1.083,31 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

Komposisi filtrat yang tertahan dalam cake

$H_2O = \% \text{ berat } H_2O \times \text{massa filtrat yang tertahan dalam cake}$
 $= 35,22\% \times 1.083,31 \text{ kg}$
 $= 381,54 \text{ kg}$

$\text{Etanol} = \% \text{ berat etanol} \times \text{massa filtrat yang tertahan dalam cake}$
 $= 63,74\% \times 1.083,31 \text{ kg}$
 $= 690,5 \text{ kg}$

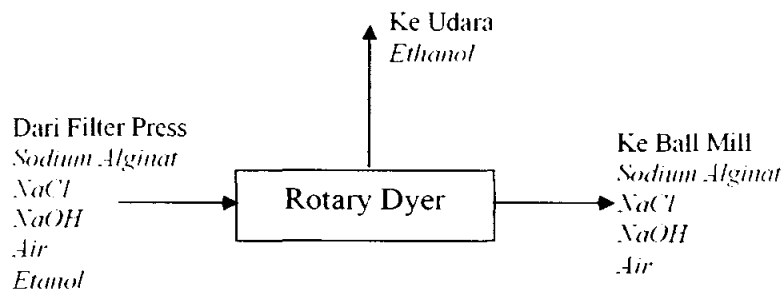
$NaOH = \% \text{ berat } NaOH \times \text{massa filtrat yang tertahan dalam cake}$
 $= 0,24\% \times 1.083,31 \text{ kg}$
 $= 2,59 \text{ kg}$

$NaCl = \% \text{ berat } NaCl \times \text{massa filtrat yang tertahan dalam cake}$
 $= 0,8\% \times 1.083,31 \text{ kg}$
 $= 8,66 \text{ kg}$

$\text{massa filtrat keluar} = \text{massa filtrat masuk} - \text{massa filtrat yang tertahan}$
 $= 54.883,68 \text{ kg} - 1.083,31 \text{ kg}$
 $= 53.800,37 \text{ kg}$

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Sodium alginat	7.295,01	Filtrat :	
H ₂ O	19.334,38	1. Sodium alginat	72,95
NaCl	441,5	2. H ₂ O	18.952,84
NaOH	122	3. NaCl	432,84
Ethanol	34.985,8	4. NaOH	119,41
		5. Ethanol	34.295,3
		Cake :	
		1. Sodium alginat	7.222,06
		2. H ₂ O	381,54
		3. NaCl	8,66
		4. NaOH	2,59
		5. Ethanol	690,5
Total	62.178,69	Total	62.178,69

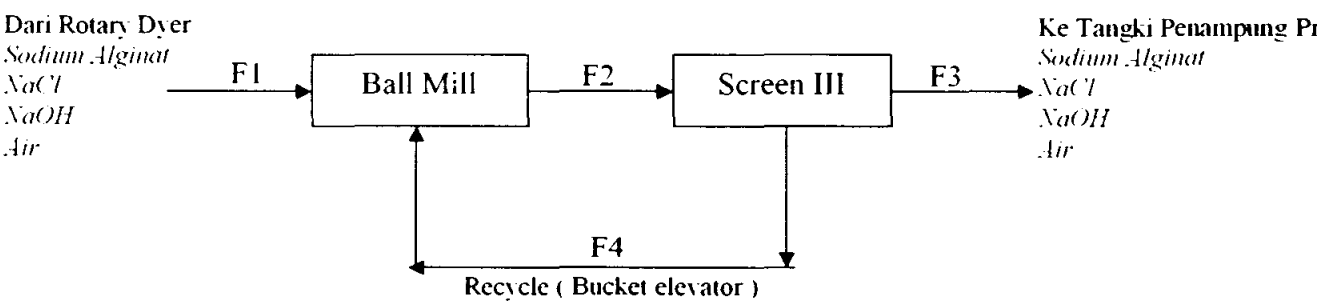
11. Rotary Dyer



Data : Ethanol seluruhnya menguap dalam rotary dryer.

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Sodium alginat	7.222,06	Uap :	
H ₂ O	381,54	1. Ethanol	690,5
NaCl	8,66		
NaOH	2,59	Padatan :	
Ethanol	690,5	1. Sodium alginat	7.222,06
		2. H ₂ O	381,54
		3. NaCl	8,66
		4. NaOH	2,59
Total	8.305,35	Total	8.305,35

12. Ball Mill, Screen III dan Bucket Elevator



Data :

- 1. Sodium Alginat dalam bentuk tepung 99% lolos Screen 60 Mesh
- 2. Tidak ada bahan yang tertinggal di Ball Mill

Padatan dari rotary dryer menuju ball mil! (F1) = 7.614,85 kg

Sodium alginat = 7.222,06 kg
H₂O = 381,54 kg
NaCl = 8,66 kg

$$\text{NaOH} = 2,59 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca massa pada aliran F2

$$\text{Neraca Massa Total} = F1 = 0,99 \text{ F2} = 7.614,85 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F2 &= \frac{7.614,85 \text{ kg}}{0,99} \\ &= 7.691,76 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Komponen di F2 = $F1/0,99$

- Sodium alginat : $7.222,06 = 0,99 \text{ di F2}$

$$F2 = \frac{7.222,06 \text{ kg}}{0,99} = 7.295,01 \text{ kg}$$

- H_2O : $381,54 \text{ kg} = 0,99 \text{ di F2}$

$$F2 = \frac{381,54 \text{ kg}}{0,99} = 385,39 \text{ kg}$$

- NaCl : $8,66 \text{ kg} = 0,99 \text{ di F2}$

$$F2 = \frac{8,66 \text{ kg}}{0,99} = 8,74 \text{ kg}$$

- NaOH : $2,59 \text{ kg} = 0,99 \text{ di F2}$

$$F2 = \frac{2,59 \text{ kg}}{0,99} = 2,62 \text{ kg}$$

Menuju Bucket Elevator (F4)

$$\text{NMT} \quad F2 = F3 + F4$$

$$7.691,76 \text{ kg} = 7.614,85 \text{ kg} + F4$$

$$\begin{aligned} F4 &= 7.691,76 \text{ kg} - 7.614,85 \text{ kg} \\ &= 76,91 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Komponen di F4

$$F4 = F2 - F3$$

- Sodium alginat = $7.295,01 \text{ kg} - 7.222,06 \text{ kg} = 72,95 \text{ kg}$

- H_2O = $385,39 \text{ kg} - 381,54 \text{ kg} = 3,85 \text{ kg}$

- NaCl = $8,74 \text{ kg} - 8,66 \text{ kg} = 0,08 \text{ kg}$

- NaOH = $2,62 \text{ kg} - 2,59 \text{ kg} = 0,03 \text{ kg}$

Lolos Screen menuju tangki penyimpanan (F3)

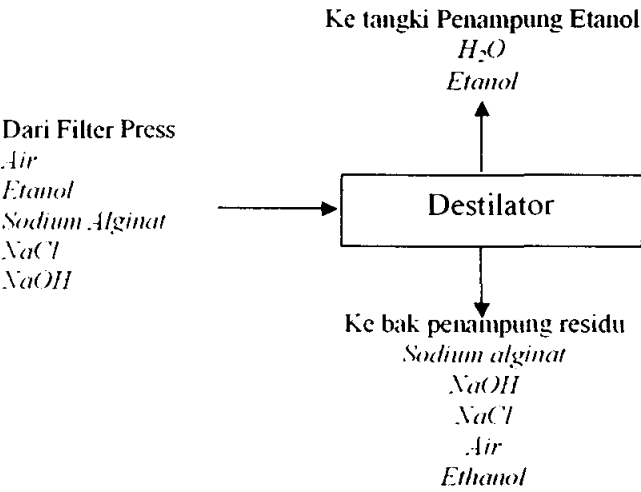
$$\text{Neraca Massa Total} \quad F3 = F1$$

Neraca Massa Komponen

- Sodium alginat = 7.222,06 kg
- H₂O = 381,54 kg
- NaCl = 8,66 kg
- NaOH = 2,59 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Sodium alginat	7.222,06	Sodium alginat	7.222,06
H ₂ O	381,54	H ₂ O	381,54
NaCl	8,66	NaCl	8,66
NaOH	2,59	NaOH	2,59
Total	7.614,85	Total	7.614,85

13. Destilasi



Data :

1. Destilat berupa ethanol 95 %
2. Asumsi ethanol menguap 99,9 %

Destilat :

Ethanol = 0.999 x 34.295,3 kg = 34.261 kg

Air = 34.261 kg x $\frac{0,05}{0,95}$ = 1.803,21 kg

Residu :

Ethanol sisa = ethanol masuk – ethanol teruapkan

= 34.295,3 kg – 34.261kg

$$= 34,3 \text{ kg}$$

Air sisa = air masuk – air teruapkan

$$= 18.952,84 \text{ kg} - 1.803,21 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 17.149,63 \text{ kg}$$

Sodium alginat = 72,95 kg

NaCl = 432,84 kg

NaOH = 119,41 kg

Masuk		Keluar	
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Komponen	Massa (kg)
Sodium alginat	72,95	Destilat :	
H ₂ O	18.952,84	1. H ₂ O	1.803,21
NaCl	432,84	2. Ethanol	34.261
NaOH	119,41	Residu :	
Ethanol	34.295,3	1. Sodium alginat	72,95
		2. H ₂ O	17.149,63
		3. NaCl	432,84
		4. NaOH	119,41
		5. Ethanol	34,3
Total	53.873,34	Total	53.873,34

APPENDIX B
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

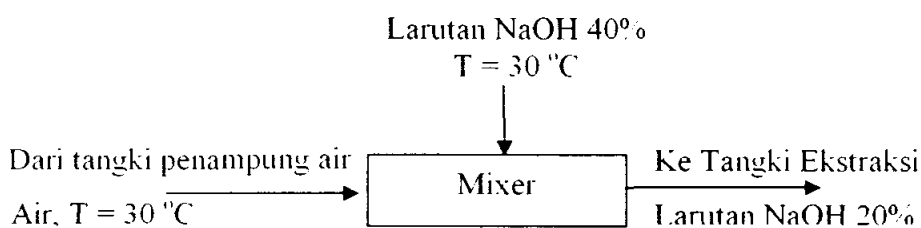
Kapasitas produksi = 2000 ton/tahun

Satuan panas = kJ

Suhu basis T_{ref} = 30 °C

Basis perhitungan neraca panas = per hari

1. Tangki Pengenceran NaOH



Panas pencampuran larutan NaOH dengan air

Larutan NaOH_{masuk} 40% : NaOH = 1.651,13 kg = 41.278,25 mol

H₂O = 2.476,69 kg = 137.593,88 mol

$$\frac{H_2O}{NaOH} = \frac{137.593,88}{41.278,25} = 3,33$$

Larutan NaOH_{masuk} 40% = 41.278,25 . [NaOH . 3,33 H₂O]

Panas larutan NaOH . 3 H₂O = 28,869 kJ

Panas larutan NaOH . 4 H₂O = 34,434 kJ [12] (Himmelblau ed 6, App H)

Dari interpolasi kedua panas larutan NaOH diatas didapat :

Panas larutan NaOH . 3,33 H₂O = -32.59 kJ

Larutan NaOH_{keluar} 20% : NaOH = 1.651,13 kg = 41.278,25 mol

H₂O = 6.604,53 kg = 366.918,33 mol

$$\frac{H_2O}{NaOH} = \frac{366.918,33}{41.278,25} = 8,88$$

Larutan NaOH_{keluar} 20% = 41.278,25 . [NaOH . 8,88H₂O]

Panas larutan NaOH . 5 H₂O = 37,739 kJ

Panas larutan NaOH . 10 H₂O = 42,509 kJ [12] (Himmelblau ed 6, App H)

Dari interpolasi kedua panas larutan NaOH diatas didapat :

Panas Larutan NaOH . 8,88 H₂O = -38,81 kJ

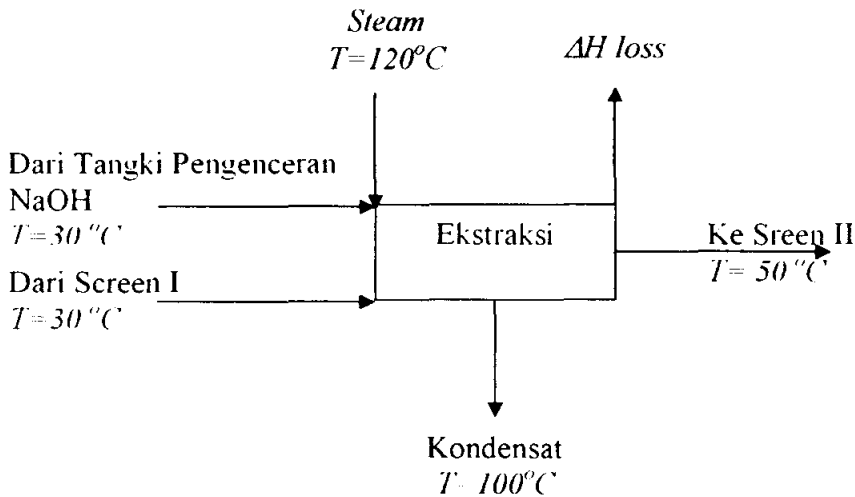
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{mixing}} &= \Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{final solution}} - \Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{initial komponen}} \quad [12] \\ &= [41.278,25 \times (-38,81 \text{ kJ})] - [41.278,25 \times (-32,59 \text{ kJ}) + 0] \\ &= -256750,7 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= -\Delta H^{\circ} \\ &= -(-256750,7) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 256750,7 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Cp_{\text{final solution}} &= X_{\text{air}} \times Cp_{\text{air}} + X_{\text{NaOH}} \times Cp_{\text{NaOH}} \\ &= 0,8 \times 4,181 + 0,2 \times 1,3075 \\ &= 3,6063 \text{ kJ/kg K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= m \times Cp_{\text{final solution}} \times (T_2 - T_1) \\ 256750,7 \text{ kJ} &= 8.255,66 \text{ kg} \times 3,6063 \text{ kJ/kg K} \times (T_2 - 303) \text{ K} \\ T_2 &= 304,2 \text{ K} = 31,2^{\circ}\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

2. Tangki Ekstraksi



Data : 1. ΔH loss = 5% dari ΔH masuk.

2. Reaksi yang terjadi eksotermis dan panas reaksi sangat kecil sehingga dapat diabaikan / dapat dianggap = 0 [11].

Naraca panas total tangki ekstraksi dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_{\text{steam}} + \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + \Delta H_{\text{loss}}$$

ΔH bahan masuk :

Panas masuk tangki ekstraksi dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H = m \cdot Cp \cdot \Delta T$$

Dimana :

ΔH = panas masuk tangki ekstraksi (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan masuk tangki ekstraksi = 30 °C = 303 K

$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 303 - 303 = 0$ K

Total panas masuk tangki ekstraksi dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk total} = \Delta H \text{ bahan masuk} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi}$$

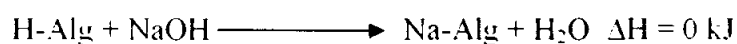
ΔH bahan masuk terdiri dari :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \Delta H \text{ rumput laut} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 34.238,68 \cdot 4,02 \cdot (303 - 303) \\ &= 0 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \Delta H \text{ NaOH} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 1.651,13 \cdot 3,42 \cdot (303 - 303) \\ &= 0 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \Delta H \text{ air} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 75.081,89 \cdot 4,181 \cdot (303 - 303) \\ &= 0 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk panas reaksi pembentukan sodium alginat :



$$\Delta H \text{ masuk total} = 0 \text{ kJ}$$

ΔH bahan keluar :

Panas masuk tangki ekstraksi dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas masuk tangki ekstraksi (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan keluar tangki ekstraksi = 50 °C = 323 K

$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 323 - 303 = 20$ K

ΔH bahan keluar terdiri dari :

$$1. \quad \Delta H \text{ rumput laut} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 26.958,68 \cdot 4,02 \cdot (323 - 303)$$

$$= 2.167.477,87 \text{ kJ}$$

2. ΔH sodium alginat = $m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$

$$= 8.105,57 \cdot 3,94 \cdot (323 - 303)$$

$$= 638.718,12 \text{ kJ}$$

3. ΔH NaOH = $m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$

$$= 150,1 \cdot 2,97 \cdot (323 - 303)$$

$$= 8.915,94 \text{ kJ}$$

4. ΔH air = $m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$

$$= 75.757,25 \cdot 4,181 \cdot (323 - 303)$$

$$= 6.334.821,24 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ keluar total} = 9.149.933,17 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ steam} + \Delta H \text{ masuk} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + \Delta H \text{ loss}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ steam} = 9.607.429,82 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Steam yang digunakan bersuhu 120 °C dari Geankoplis App A.2 – 9, pp 800 didapatkan harga :

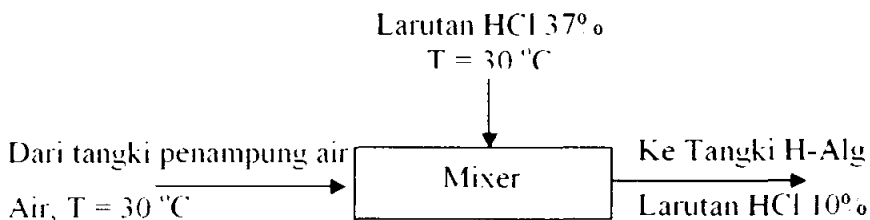
$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 2.706,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{Q_{\text{steam}}}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{10.064.926,49 \text{ kJ/hari}}{2.706,3 \text{ kJ/kg}}$$

$$= 3.830,95 \text{ kg/hari}$$

3. Tangki Pengenceran HCl



Panas pencampuran larutan HCl dengan air

$$\text{Larutan HCl}_{\text{masuk}} 37\% : \text{HCl} = 1398,21 \text{ kg} = 38.839,17 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2380,73 \text{ kg} = 132.263,13 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{H_2O}{HCl} = \frac{132.263,13}{38.839,17} = 3,4$$

Larutan HCl_{masuk} 37% = 38839,175 . [HCl . 3,4H₂O]

Panas larutan HCl . 3H₂O = -56851 J

Panas larutan HCl . 4H₂O = -61202 J [12] (Himmelblau ed 6, pp 480)

Dari interpolasi kedua panas larutan HCl diatas didapat :

Panas larutan HCl . 3,4H₂O = -58591,4 J

Larutan HCl_{keluar} 10% : HCl = 1398,2103 kg = 38.839,17 mol

H₂O = 12583,8928 kg = 699.105,15 mol

$$\frac{H_2O}{HCl} = \frac{699105,15}{38839,17} = 18$$

Larutan HCl_{keluar} 10% = 38839,175 . [HCl . 18H₂O]

Panas larutan HCl . 15H₂O = -70989 J

Panas larutan HCl . 25H₂O = -72265 J [12] (Himmelblau ed 6, pp 480)

Dari interpolasi kedua panas larutan HCl diatas didapat :

Panas Larutan HCl . 18H₂O = -71371,8 J

$\Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{mixing}} = \Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{final solution}} - \Delta H^{\circ}_{\text{initial component}}$ [12]

$$= [38839,175 \times (-71371,8 \text{ J})] - [38839,175 \times (-58591,4 \text{ J}) + 0]$$

$$= -496380192,2 \text{ J} = -496380,1922 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q = -\Delta H^{\circ}$$

$$= -(-496380,1922) \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 496380,1922 \text{ kJ}$$

$$C_{p\text{final solution}} = X_{\text{air}} \times C_{p\text{air}} + X_{\text{HCl}} \times C_{p\text{HCl}}$$

$$= 0,9 \times 4,181 + 0,1 \times 3,0962$$

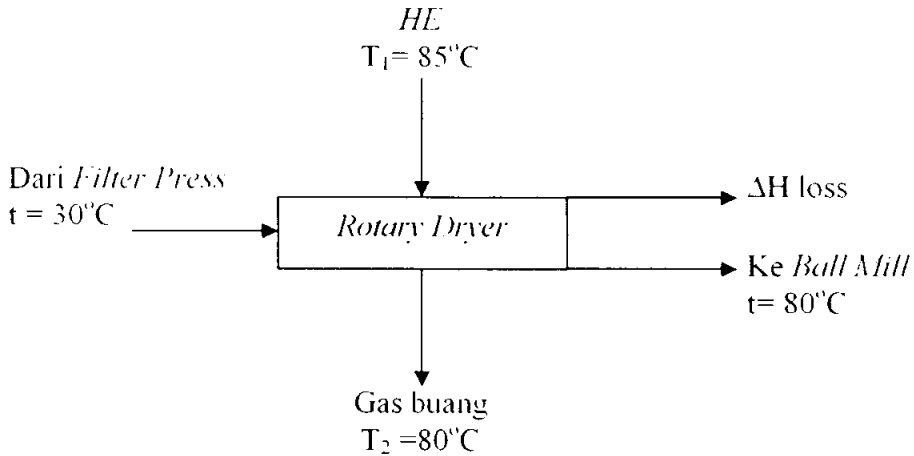
$$= 4,0725 \text{ kJ/kg K}$$

$$Q = m \times C_{p\text{final solution}} \times (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$496380,1922 \text{ kJ} = 13982,1031 \text{ kg} \times 4,0725 \text{ kJ/kg K} \times (T_2 - 303) \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 305,41 \text{ K} = 32,41 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

4. Rotary Dryer



Asumsi $Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% Q_{\text{masuk}}$

Naraca panas total *rotary dryer* dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_{\text{udara panas}} + \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

ΔH bahan masuk :

Panas masuk *rotary dryer* dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas masuk *rotary dryer* (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = $30^\circ\text{C} = 303\text{ K}$

T_2 = suhu bahan masuk *rotary dryer* = $30^\circ\text{C} = 303\text{ K}$

$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 303 - 303 = 0\text{ K}$

Dari *filter press*

ΔH bahan masuk terdiri dari:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \Delta H_{\text{sodium alginat}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 7.222,06 \cdot 3,94 \cdot (303 - 303) \\
 &= 0\text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \Delta H_{\text{air}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 381,54 \cdot 4,181 \cdot (303 - 303) \\
 &= 0\text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \Delta H \text{ NaOH} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 8,66 \cdot 2,97 \cdot (303 - 303) \\
 &= 0 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \Delta H \text{ Etanol} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 690,5 \cdot 2,85 \cdot (303 - 303) \\
 &= 0 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \Delta H \text{ NaCl} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 8,66 \cdot 0,89 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \cdot (303 - 303) \\
 &= 0 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi total ΔH masuk = 0 kJ

ΔH bahan keluar :

Panas keluar *rotary dryer* dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas keluar *rotary dryer* (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = $30^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$

T_2 = suhu bahan keluar *rotary dryer* = $80^\circ\text{C} = 353 \text{ K}$

$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1 = 353 - 303 = 30 \text{ K}$

Menuju ke ball mill

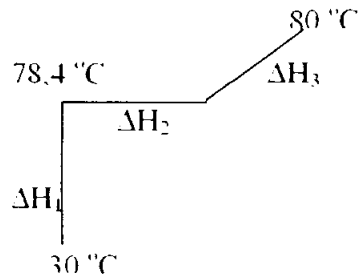
$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \Delta H \text{ sodium alginat} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 7.222,06 \cdot 3,94 \cdot (353 - 303) \\
 &= 1.280.471,23 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \Delta H \text{ air} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 381,54 \cdot 4,181 \cdot (353 - 303) \\
 &= 72.941,93 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \Delta H \text{ NaOH} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 8,66 \cdot 2,97 \cdot (353 - 303) \\
 &= 350,16 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \Delta H \text{ NaCl} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 8,66 \cdot 0,89 \cdot (353 - 303) \\
 &= 91,71 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. ΔH etanol = ΔH etanol cair pada suhu 30 – 78,4 °C + panas penguapan etanol pada suhu 78,4 °C + ΔH etanol uap pada suhu 78,4 – 80 °C



Dari suhu 30 °C (cair) ke 78,4 °C (cair)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot (351,4 - 303) \\ &= 690,5 \cdot 2,85 \cdot (351,4 - 303) \\ &= 96.767,66 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Dari suhu 78,4 °C (cair) ke 78,4 °C (gas)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot \Delta H_v \\ &= 690,5 \cdot 853,80 \\ &= 598.962,54 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Dari suhu 78,4 °C (gas) ke 80 °C (gas)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_3 &= m \cdot C_p \cdot (353 - 351,4) \\ &= 690,5 \cdot 285 \cdot (353 - 351,4) \\ &= 3.198,93 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ etanol} = 96.767,66 + 598.962,54 + 3.198,93 = 698.929,13 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jadi total } \Delta H \text{ padatan keluar} &= 1.280.471,23 + 72.941,93 + 350,16 + 91,71 + \\ &\quad 698.929,13 \\ &= 1.992.784,16 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } \Delta H \text{ udara yang dibutuhkan} = 2.192.062,57 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Massa udara kering} = \frac{2.192.062,57}{1,0048 \cdot (358 - 353)} = 436.318,18 \text{ kg/hari}$$

5. Menara destilasi

Data : basis 1 jam

Umpan masuk (F)

Komponen	Kg	Xf=zi
Etanol	34.295,3	0,64
H ₂ O	18.952,84	0,35
NaCl	432,84	0,004
NaOH	119,41	0,004
Sodium alginat	36,47	0,002
Total	26.874,52	1,00

Pada destilat (D)

Komponen	Kg	Xf=zi
Etanol	34.261	0,95
H ₂ O	1.803,21	0,05
Total	36.064,21	1,00

Pada bottom (B)

Komponen	Kg	Xf=zi
Etanol	34,3	0,002
H ₂ O	17.149,63	0,98
NaCl	432,8	0,006
NaOH	119,41	0,007
Sodium alginat	36,47	0,005
Total	17.772,61	1,00

Menentukan kondisi – kondisi operasi puncak

Dari App A.3-23, pp 887, Geankoplis 1993 memperoleh data kesetimbangan untuk sistem etanol – air pada 1 atm

Dari grafik kurva kesetimbangan :

Tekanan destilat (P_D) = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

X_A, Y_A = 0,95

Maka mendapatkan harga :

Titik didih destilat = 78,15 °C

Titik embun destilat = 78,2 °C

Menentukan kondisi – kondisi operasi dasar

Penentuan titik didih dasar reboiler. Suhu dasar merupakan titik didih dari cairan dasar yang keluar ke reboiler. Karena pengaruh kenaikan titik didih etanol, NaOH, NaCl, dan sodium alginat sangat kecil maka dapat dianggap bahwa titik didih cairan keluar ke boiler sama dengan titik didih air.

P dasar = 14,7 psia = 1 atm

T = 100 °C

Kondisi puncak : P_D = 1 atm

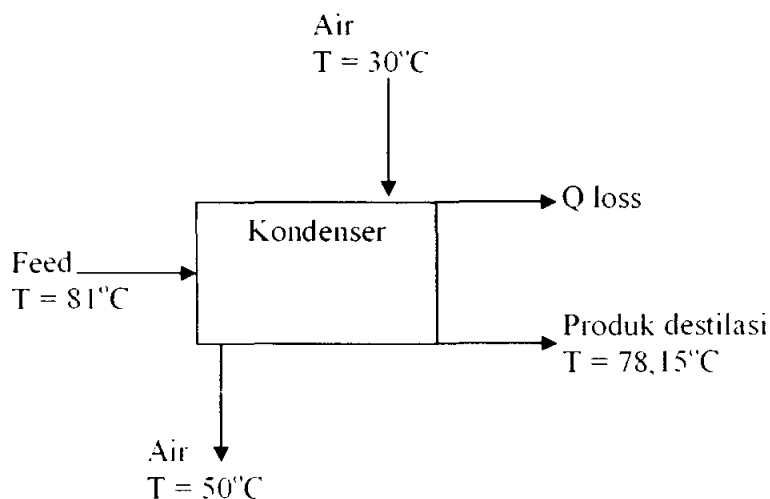
T didih = 78,15 °C

T dew = 78,2 °C

Kondisi operasi dasar : P dasar = 1,34 atm

T didih = 109 °C

Kondenser pada menara destilasi



$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% Q_{\text{masuk}}$

ΔH bahan masuk kondenser

Panas bahan masuk kondenser dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas masuk kondenser (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan masuk kondenser = 81 °C = 354 K

Etanol = $8.648,6 \times 2,47 \times (354 - 303)$ = 1.046.740,66 kJ

Air = $455,185 \times 4,181 \times (354 - 303)$ = 97.059,55 kJ

Total = 1.143.800,21 kJ/batch

ΔH bahan keluar kondenser

Panas bahan masuk kondenser dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas keluar kondenser (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan keluar kondenser = 78,15 °C = 351,15 K

Etanol = $17.297,21 \times 2,47 \times (351,15 - 303)$ = 1.028.582,32 kJ

Air = $455,185 \times 4,181 \times (351,15 - 303)$ = 91.635,63 kJ

Total = 1.120.217,95 kJ/batch

$\Delta H_{\text{loss}} = 0,1 \times \Delta H_{\text{masuk}} = 0,1 \times 1.143.800,21 = 114.380,02$ kJ/batch

$\Delta H_{\text{masuk}} + \Delta H_{\text{suplai}} = \Delta H_{\text{keluar}} + \Delta H_{\text{loss}}$

$1.143.800,21 + \Delta H_{\text{suplai}} = 1.120.217,95 + 114.380,02$

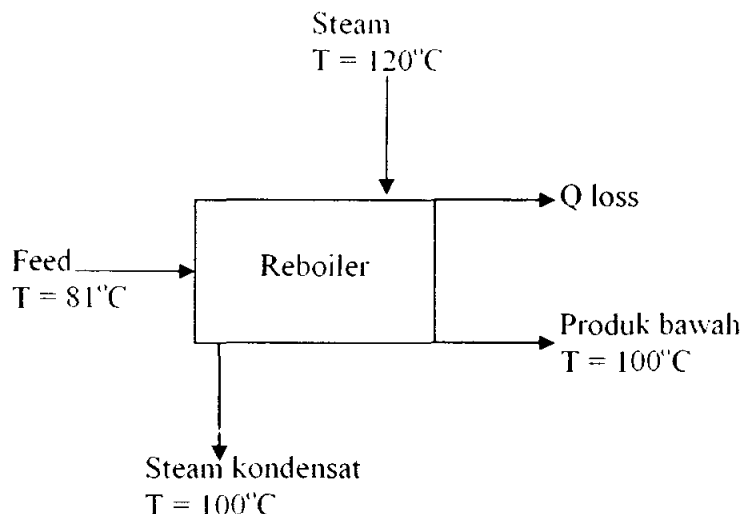
$\Delta H_{\text{suplai}} = 90.797,76$ kJ/batch

Kebutuhan air pendingin

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

$90.797,76 = m \cdot 4,181 (323 - 303)$

$m = 1.085,83$ kg/batch

Reboiler pada menara destilasi

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% Q$$

 ΔH bahan masuk reboiler

Panas bahan masuk reboiler dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas masuk reboiler (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan masuk reboiler = 81 °C = 354 K

Etanol	$= 17,31 \times 2,47 \times (354 - 303)$	$= 2.180,54 \text{ kJ}$
Air	$= 8.494,07 \times 4,181 \times (354 - 303)$	$= 1.811.199,04 \text{ kJ}$
NaOH	$= 64,49 \times 1,3075 \times (354 - 303)$	$= 4.275,68 \text{ kJ}$
NaCl	$= 54,6 \times 0,887 \times (354 - 303)$	$= 2.469,94 \text{ kJ}$
Sodium alginat	$= 36,47 \times 1,88 \times (354 - 303)$	$= 3.496,74 \text{ kJ}$
Total		$= 1.823.621,94 \text{ kJ/batch}$

 ΔH bahan keluar reboiler

Panas bahan keluar reboiler dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas keluar reboiler (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan keluar reboiler = 100 °C = 373 K

$$\text{Etanol} = 17,31 \times 2,47 \times (373 - 303) = 3.377,7 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Air} = 8.494,07 \times 4,181 \times (373 - 303) = 2.805.582,82 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{NaOH} = 64,49 \times 1,3075 \times (373 - 303) = 6.623,12 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = 54,6 \times 0,887 \times (373 - 303) = 3.825,98 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Sodium alginat} = 36,47 \times 1,88 \times (373 - 303) = 5.416,52 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Total} = 2.824.826,144 \text{ kJ/batch}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ loss} = 0,1 \times \Delta H \text{ masuk} = 0,1 \times 1.823.621,94 = 182.362,19 \text{ kJ/batch}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ masuk} + \Delta H \text{ suplai} = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + \Delta H \text{ loss}$$

$$1.823.621,94 + \Delta H \text{ suplai} = 2.824.826,144 + 182.362,19$$

$$\Delta H \text{ suplai} = 1.183.566,39 \text{ kJ/batch}$$

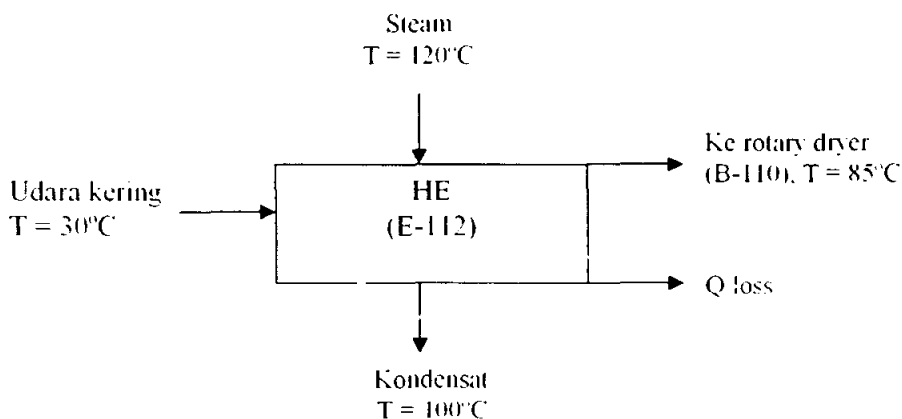
Kebutuhan steam

Steam yang digunakan bersuhu 120 °C dari Geankoplis App A.2 – 9, pp 800 didapatkan harga :

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 2.706,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_{\text{steam}} = \frac{Q}{\lambda_{\text{steam}}} \\ = 610,92 \text{ kg}$$

6. Heat Exchanger



ΔH masuk

Panas bahan masuk *heat exchanger* dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas masuk *heat exchanger* (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan masuk *heat exchanger* = 30 °C = 303 K

ΔH udara kering masuk:

$$\Delta H = m \cdot c_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 145.439,39 \text{ kg/hari} \cdot 1,0048 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (303-303)\text{K}$$

$$= 0 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

ΔH keluar:

Panas bahan keluar *heat exchanger* dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

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

Dimana :

ΔH = panas keluar *heat exchanger* (kJ)

m = massa masing-masing komponen (kg)

C_p = konstanta panas masing-masing komponen (kJ/kg K)

T_1 = suhu referensi = 30 °C = 303 K

T_2 = suhu bahan keluar *heat exchanger* = 85 °C = 358 K

Memuju ke Rotary Dyer :

Suhu keluar = 100°C

ΔH udara kering keluar: 436.318,18

$$\Delta H = m \cdot c_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 436.318,18 \text{ kg/hari} \cdot 1,01 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (458-303)\text{K}$$

$$= 10.282.862,27 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

ΔH masuk + ΔH suplai = ΔH keluar + ΔH loss

$$0 + \Delta H \text{ suplai} = 10.282.862,27 \text{ kJ/hari} + 10\% (10.282.862,27)$$

$$\Delta H \text{ suplai} = 11.310.821,79 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Pemanas yang digunakan adalah saturated steam 120°C dengan $\lambda = 2.507,84$ kJ/kg

$$\Delta H \text{ suplai} = m_s \cdot \lambda = 11.310.821,79 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= m_s \cdot 2.706,3 \text{ kJ/kg} = 11.310.821,79 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$m_s = 5.828,06 \text{ kg/hari}$$

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN

1. Rotary Cutter (C-110)

Fungsi : memotong rumput laut

Massa rumput laut masuk = 34.238,68 kg/hari

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa rumput laut / batch} &= \frac{34.238,68 \text{ kg}}{4} \\ &= 8.559,67 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

Dari [13]

Feed rate = 10.000 lb/jam = 4.535,9 kg

Power mesin = 11 hp

Screen opening = 1,5 in

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan rotary cutter} &= \frac{8.559,67 \text{ kg/jam}}{4.535,9 \text{ kg/jam}} \\ &= 1,88 = 2\end{aligned}$$

Dengan demikian dibutuhkan rotary cutter sebanyak 2 buah

Total power = 2 x 11 hp = 22 hp

2. Belt Conveyor (J-120)

Fungsi : Untuk membawa rumput laut ke tangki pencucian

Tipe : Belt conveyor

Bahan : Rubber

Jumlah batch : 4 batch/hari

Kapasitas : Rumput laut = 28.280 kg/hari = 7.070 kg/batch

Sudut elevasi : 25°

Dari [14] untuk lebar belt 35 cm diperoleh

- Kecepatan belt = 30,5 m/menit
- Kapasitas belt = 32 ton/jam
- Hp/10 ft -- lift = 0,34 hp
- Hp/100 ft -- centers = 0,44 hp
- Trippers = 2,0 hp

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} = \frac{\text{massa rumput laut}}{\text{kapasitas belt}} \times \text{kecepatan belt}$$

$$= \frac{7070 \text{ kg/jam}}{32000 \text{ kg/jam}} \times 30,5 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$= 6,73 \text{ m/menit}$$

Menentukan power

1. Power untuk memindahkan rumput laut dengan jarak 10 m

$$\text{Hp untuk 100 ft} = \frac{7070 \text{ kg/jam}}{32000 \text{ kg/jam}} \times 0,44 \text{ hp}$$

$$= 0,09 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Hp untuk 10 m} = \frac{10 \text{ m} \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}}{100 \text{ ft}} \times 0,09 \text{ hp}$$

$$= 0,03 \text{ hp}$$

2. Power untuk sandungan/tripper

Kecepatan belt 13,48 m/menit maka power untuk tripper =

$$\frac{13,48 \text{ m/menit}}{30,5 \text{ m/menit}} \times 2,0 \text{ hp} = 0,88 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Total power} = 0,06 \text{ hp} + 0,88 \text{ hp} = 0,94 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi = 80% [20]

$$\text{Jadi power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,94}{0,8} = 1,175 \text{ hp} \approx 1,25 \text{ hp}$$

Jumlah : 2 unit

3. Tangki Pencucian (F-130)

Fungsi : Untuk mencuci rumput laut

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas terbuka dengan pengaduk.

Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^\circ\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Kapasitas	: Rumput laut kotor	= 28.280 kg/hari
	Air	= 56.000 kg/hari
	Massa total	= 84.280 kg / hari

Data-data : 1. Waktu pencucian 1 jam.

2. Densitas rumput laut = 1.544 kg/m^3

3. Densitas air pada suhu 30°C = $995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3$

4. Jumlah tangki pencucian = 2 unit

Debit pada tangki pencucian :

$$\text{Debit rumput laut} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa rumput laut}}{\rho_{\text{rumput laut}}}$$

$$= \frac{28.280 \text{ kg/hari}}{1544 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 18,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Debit air} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa air}}{\rho_{\text{air}}}$$

$$= \frac{56.000 \text{ kg/hari}}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 56,24 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Debit total} = \text{debit air} + \text{debit total rumput laut}$$

$$= 56,24 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 18,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 74,56 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Jumlah batch} = 4 \text{ batch per hari}$$

$$\text{Debit total tiap batch} = \frac{74,56 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{4}$$

$$= 18,64 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}$$

$$\text{Debit tiap tangki} = \frac{18,64 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}}{2}$$

$$= 9,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{tangki}$$

$$\text{Lubang pengeluaran} = d = 30 \text{ in} = 76,2 \text{ cm} = 0,762 \text{ m} [14]$$

$$\text{Sudut konis} = \alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Diambil tinggi} = H = 1,5D = 3R$$

$$t = \frac{r}{\tan 45} = \frac{r}{1} = r$$

$$T = \frac{R}{\tan 45} = \frac{R}{1} = R$$

$$\text{Massa total max per batch} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa (air + rumput laut)}}{2 \text{ batch/hari}}$$

$$= \frac{84.280 \text{ kg/hari}}{4 \text{ batch/hari}}$$

$$= 21.071 \text{ kg/batch} = 21,07 \text{ ton/batch}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa total max per tangki} &= \frac{21,07 \text{ ton}}{2} \\ &= 10,53 \text{ ton}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Safety allowance} = 10\% [15]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume max tangki} &= (100+10)\% \times 9,32 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 10,25 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot T - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot t \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot H \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot R - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot r \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot 3R \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 + 3 \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^3\end{aligned}$$

$$10,25 \text{ m}^3 = 10,46R^3 - 0,057$$

$$R^3 = 0,98 \text{ m}^3$$

$$R = 0,99 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 2R = 2 \times 0,99 \text{ m} = 1,98 \text{ m} = 76,22 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 1,5D = 2,97 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} = T - t = R - r = 0,99 \text{ m} - 0,381 \text{ m} = 0,609 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki} = H + (T - t) = 2,97 \text{ m} + 0,609 \text{ m} = 3,57 \text{ m}$$

Tekanan Tangki

Tekanan Vertikal

$$p_B = \frac{R \cdot \rho}{2 \cdot \mu' \cdot k'} (1 - e^{-2 \mu' k' ZT}) [16]$$

Keterangan :

p_B = tekanan vertikal pada dasar bejana (kg/m^2)

ρ = densitas bahan masuk (kg/m^3)

μ' = koefisien friksi = 0,35-0,55 $\rightarrow$ diambil = 0,45 [16]

k' = ratio pressure = 0,35-0,60 $\rightarrow$ diambil = 0,5 [16]

ZT = tinggi total material (m)

R = jari-jari (m)

Densitas rumput laut = 1544 kg/m^3

Densitas air pada suhu 30°C = $995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Fraksi massa rumput laut = $\frac{28.280 \text{ kg/hari}}{84.280 \text{ kg/hari}} = 0,34$

Fraksi massa air = $1 - 0,34 = 0,66$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{rumput laut}}}{\rho_{\text{rumput laut}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{0,66}{995,68} + \frac{0,34}{1544}$$

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 1.132,41 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$pB = \frac{0,99 \text{ m} \times 1.132,41 \text{ kg/m}^3}{2 \times 0,45 \times 0,5} (1 - e^{-2 \times (0,45 \times 0,5 \times 3,57 \times 0,99)})$$

$$pB = 1.999,61 \text{ (kg/m}^2\text{)} \times 9,8 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$= 19.596,26 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)}$$

Tekanan Lateral

$$pL = k' \times pB = 0,5 \times 19.596,26 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$= 9.798,13 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$p_{\text{total}} = pB + pL$$

$$= 19.596,26 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)} + 9.798,13 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$= 29.394,39 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$p_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times p_{\text{total}} \quad (\text{Rase, Barrow, 1967, p.208})$$

$$= 1,2 \times 29.394,39 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)} = 35.273,26 \text{ (N/m}^2\text{)} = 5,18 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal Silinder

$$ts = \frac{p \times D}{(2 \times f \times e) - p} + c \quad [18]$$

Keterangan :

p = tekanan desain (psia)

D = diameter (in)

f = allowable stress = 18.750 psia (Stainless steel SA-240, grade C)

e = 0,8

c = corrosion factor = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$ts = \frac{5,18 \text{ psia} \times 76,22 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 5,18 \text{ psia}} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,14 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tebal silinder} = ts = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \approx 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

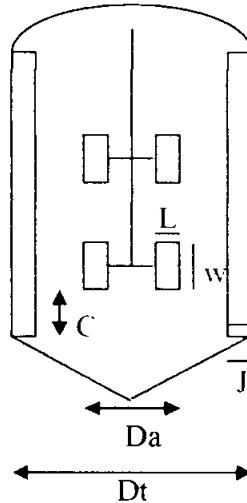
Tebal konis :

$$tk = \frac{p \times D}{2 \times f \times e \times \cos \alpha} + c$$

$$t_k = \frac{5,18 \text{ psia} \times 76,22 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 \times \cos 45} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,14 \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal konis = $t_k = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \approx 0,25 \text{ in}$

Perhitungan Pengaduk



Jenis : Pitched-blade turbine

$$D_a/D_t = 0,3 - 0,5 \rightarrow D_a = (0,3 - 0,5)D_t \text{ [19]}$$

Diambil :

$$D_a = 0,3D_t$$

$$C/D_t = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = D_t/3$$

$$J/D_t = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow J = D_t/10$$

$$L/D_a = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow L = D_a/4$$

$$W/D_a = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow W = D_a/5$$

Keterangan :

D_a : Diameter impeller

D_t : Diameter tangki

C : Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pengaduk

L : Panjang blade

J : Lebar baffle

W : Lebar blade

$$Da = 0,3Dt = 0,3 \times 1,98 \text{ m} = 0,59 \text{ m}$$

$$C = Dt/3 = \frac{1,98 \text{ m}}{3} = 0,66 \text{ m}$$

$$L = Da/4 = \frac{0,59 \text{ m}}{4} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$J = Dt/10 = \frac{1,98 \text{ m}}{10} = 0,198 \text{ m}$$

$$W = Da/5 = \frac{0,59 \text{ m}}{5} = 0,12 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan impeller} = 20 - 150 \text{ rpm} \rightarrow \text{diambil } 30 \text{ rpm [16]}$$

$$N = 30 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\mu_{\text{air}} (30^\circ\text{C}) = 0,8007 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (kg/m.s) [19]}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} (30^\circ\text{C}) = 995,68 \text{ (kg/m}^3\text{) [19]}$$

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 1.132,41 \text{ (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$NRe = \frac{Da^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{(0,59 \text{ m})^2 \times 0,5 \text{ s}^{-1} \times 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8007 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}} = 216.433,25$$

(turbulen, $\alpha=1$)

$$Da/W = 5, Dt/J = 10 \text{ (curve 4)}$$

$$Np = 5 \text{ [19]}$$

$$\text{sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{\text{camp}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{1.132,41 \text{ kg/m}^3}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,14$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{\text{sg} \times H}{Dt} = \frac{1,14 \times 2,97 \text{ m}}{1,98 \text{ m}} = 1,71 \cong 2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P &= Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 \\ &= 5 \times 1.132,41 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (0,5 \text{ s}^{-1})^3 \times (0,59 \text{ m})^5 \\ &= 50,59 \text{ J/s} = 0,066 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = 80\% \text{ [20]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= \frac{0,066 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Pencucian :

$$\text{Kapasitas max} : 10,53 \text{ ton/batch}$$

Diameter silinder	: 1,98 m
Diameter lubang pengeluaran	: 0,762 m
Tinggi silinder (H)	: 2,97 m
Tinggi konis	: 0,609 m
Tinggi total	: 3,57 m
Tebal silinder (ts)	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal konis (tk)	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Jenis pengaduk	: Pitched-blade turbine
Diameter impeller (Da)	: 0,59 m
Jarak tangki – pengaduk (C)	: 0,66 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,15 m
Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,198 m
Lebar blade (W)	: 0,12 m
Kecepatan impeller	: 30 rpm
Jumlah Impeller	: 2 buah
Power	: 0,25 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA-240, grade C
Jumlah tangki	: 2 unit

3. Screen I (H-140)

Fungsi	: memisahkan rumput laut dengan air pencuci
Tipe	: grizzly
Dari [14] didapatkan bukaan sieve = 1 in = 2,5 cm	
Ukuran screen : panjang = 10 ft = 3,12 m	
lebar = 4 ft = 1,25 m	
Jumlah	: 2 unit

4. Tangki Ekstraksi (F-210)

Fungsi	: untuk mengekstrak asam alginat dari rumput laut.
Tipe	: Silinder tegak berpengaduk dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat yang dilengkapi jaket pemanas.

Kapasitas	: Rumput laut	= 34.238,68 kg/hari
	NaOH	= 1.651,13 kg/hari
	H ₂ O	= 75.081,89 kg/hari
	Massa total	= 110.971,7 kg/hari

Waktu pemanasan : 2 jam

Jumlah unit : 2 tangki

$$\rho_{\text{rumput laut}} = 1.544 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{NaOH}} = 2.130 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{air pada } 50^\circ\text{C}} = 988,07 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Debit rumput laut} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa rumput laut}}{\rho_{\text{rumput laut}}}$$

$$= \frac{34.238,68 \text{ kg/hari}}{1.544 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 22,14 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Debit NaOH} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa NaOH}}{\rho_{\text{NaOH}}}$$

$$= \frac{1.651,13 \text{ kg/hari}}{2.130 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 0,77 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Debit air} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa air}}{\rho_{\text{air}}}$$

$$= \frac{75.081,89 \text{ kg/hari}}{988,07 \text{ kg/hari}}$$

$$= 75,98 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit total} &= \text{debit air} + \text{debit NaOH} + \text{debit rumput laut} \\ &= 75,98 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,77 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 22,14 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 98,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah batch} = 4 \text{ batch/hari}$$

$$\text{Debit total / batch} = \frac{98,89 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{4 \text{ batch/hari}}$$

$$= 24,72 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}$$

$$\text{Debit total/tangki} = \frac{24,72 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}}{2}$$

$$= 12,36 \text{ m}^3/\text{tangki}$$

$$\text{Lubang pengeluaran} = d = 30 \text{ in} = 76,2 \text{ cm} = 0,762 \text{ m} \quad [14]$$

$$\text{Sudut konis} = \alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Diambil tinggi} = H = 1,5D = 3R$$

$$t = \frac{r}{\tan 45} = \frac{r}{1} = r$$

$$T = \frac{R}{\tan 45} = \frac{R}{1} = R$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa total max dalam tangki} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa (air + NaOH + rumput laut)}}{4 \text{ batch/hari}} \\ &= \frac{42.494,34 \text{ kg/hari}}{4 \text{ batch/hari}} \\ &= 10.623,58 \text{ kg/batch} = 10,62 \text{ ton/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Safety allowance} = 10\% \quad [15]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume max tangki} &= (100+10)\% \times 12,36 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 13,59 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot T - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot t \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot H \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot R - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot r \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot 3R \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 + 3 \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$13,59 \text{ m}^3 = 10,46R^3 - 0,057$$

$$R^3 = 1,30 \text{ m}^3$$

$$R = 1,09 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 2R = 2 \times 1,09 \text{ m} = 2,18 \text{ m} = 85,93 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 1,5D = 3,27 \text{ m} = 10,73 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} = T - t = R - r = 1,09 \text{ m} - 0,381 \text{ m} = 0,709 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki} = H + (T - t) = 3,27 \text{ m} + 0,709 \text{ m} = 3,97 \text{ m}$$

Tekanan Tangki

Tekanan Vertikal

$$p_B = \frac{R \cdot \rho}{2 \cdot \mu' \cdot k'} (1 - e^{-2 \mu' k' Z T R}) \quad [16]$$

Keterangan :

$$p_B = \text{tekanan vertikal pada dasar bejana (kg/m}^2\text{)}$$

ρ = densitas bahan masuk (kg/m^3)

μ' = koefisien friksi = 0,35-0,55 $\rightarrow$ diambil = 0,45 [16]

k' = ratio pressure = 0,35-0,60 $\rightarrow$ diambil = 0,5 [16]

ZT = tinggi total material (m)

R = jari-jari (m)

Densitas rumput laut = 1544 kg/m^3

Densitas air pada suhu 50°C = $988,07 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Densitas NaOH = 2130 kg/m^3

Fraksi massa rumput laut = $\frac{34.238,68 \text{ kg/hari}}{110.971,7 \text{ kg/hari}} = 0,31$

Fraksi massa air = $\frac{75.081,89 \text{ kg/hari}}{110.971,7 \text{ kg/hari}} = 0,68$

Fraksi massa NaOH = $1 - (0,31 + 0,68) = 0,01$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{rumput laut}}}{\rho_{\text{rumput laut}}} + \frac{x_{\text{NaOH}}}{\rho_{\text{NaOH}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{0,68}{988,07} + \frac{0,31}{1.544} + \frac{0,01}{2.130}$$

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 1.119,82 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$pB = \frac{1,09 \text{ m} \times 1.119,82 \text{ kg/m}^3}{2 \times 0,45 \times 0,5} (1 - e^{-2 \cdot 0,45 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 3,97 \cdot 1,09})$$

$$pB = 2.185,75 (\text{kg/m}^2) \cdot 9,8 (\text{m/s}^2) \\ = 21.420,44 (\text{N/m}^2)$$

Tekanan Lateral

$$pL = k' \times pB = 0,5 \times 21.420,44 (\text{N/m}^2) \\ = 10.710,22 (\text{N/m}^2)$$

$$p_{\text{total}} = pB + pL \\ = 21.420,44 (\text{N/m}^2) + 10.710,22 (\text{N/m}^2) \\ = 32.130,66 (\text{N/m}^2)$$

$$p_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times p_{\text{total}} \quad (\text{Rase, Barrow, 1967, p.208}) \\ = 1,2 \times 32.130,66 (\text{N/m}^2) = 38.556,79 (\text{N/m}^2) = 5,59 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal Silinder

$$t_s = \frac{p \times D}{(2 \times f \times e) - p} + c \quad [18]$$

Keterangan :

p = tekanan desain (psia)

D = diameter (in)

f = allowable stress = 18.750 psia (Stainless steel SA-240, grade C)

e = 0,8

c = corrosion factor = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$t_s = \frac{5,59 \text{ psia} \times 85,93 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 5,59 \text{ psia}} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,14 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tebal silinder} = t_s = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \approx 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

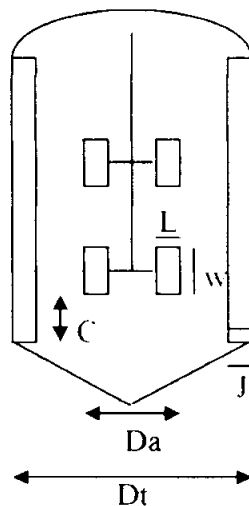
Tebal konis :

$$t_k = \frac{p \times D}{2 \times f \times e \times \cos \alpha} + c$$

$$t_k = \frac{5,59 \text{ psia} \times 85,93 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 \times \cos 45} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,15 \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tebal konis} = t_k = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \approx 0,25 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan Pengaduk



Jenis : Pitched-blade turbine

$$D_a/D_t = 0,3 - 0,5 \rightarrow D_a = (0,3 - 0,5)D_t [19]$$

Diambil :

$$D_a = 0,3D_t$$

$$C/Dt = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = Dt/3$$

$$J/Dt = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow J = Dt/10$$

$$L/Da = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow L = Da/4$$

$$W/Da = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow W = Da/5$$

Keterangan :

Da : Diameter impeller

Dt : Diameter tangki

C : Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pengaduk

L : Panjang blade

J : Lebar baffle

W : Lebar blade

$$Da = 0,3Dt = 0,3 \times 2,18 \text{ m} = 0,65 \text{ m}$$

$$C = Dt/3 = \frac{2,18 \text{ m}}{3} = 0,72 \text{ m}$$

$$L = Da/4 = \frac{0,65 \text{ m}}{4} = 0,16 \text{ m}$$

$$J = Dt/10 = \frac{2,18 \text{ m}}{10} = 0,218 \text{ m}$$

$$W = Da/5 = \frac{0,65 \text{ m}}{5} = 0,13 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan impeller} = 20 - 150 \text{ rpm} \rightarrow \text{diambil } 30 \text{ rpm [16]}$$

$$N = 30 \text{ rpm}$$

$$NRe = \frac{Da^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{(0,65 \text{ m})^2 \times 0,5 \text{ s}^{-1} \times 1.427,29 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,3264 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}} = 923.759,22$$

(turbulen, $\alpha=1$)

$$Da/W = 5, Dt/J = 10 \text{ (curve 4)}$$

$$Np = 5 \text{ [19]}$$

$$\text{sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{\text{camp}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{1.119,82 \text{ kg/m}^3}{988,07 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,44$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{\text{sg} \times H}{Dt} = \frac{1,44 \times 3,27 \text{ m}}{2,18 \text{ m}} = 2,16 \approx 2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 \\ &= 5 \times 1.119,82 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (0,5 \text{ s}^{-1})^3 \times (0,65 \text{ m})^5 \\ &= 81,21 \text{ J/s} = 0,11 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = 80\% [20]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= \frac{0,11 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan jaket pemanas :

Operasi pabrik per hari untuk tangki ekstraksi = 4 batch per hari dengan waktu pemanasan 2 jam per batch.

Dari neraca panas diketahui :

$$\text{Laju alir massa steam} = 3.830,95 \text{ kg/hari} = 478,86 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{steam}} (120^\circ\text{C}) = \frac{1}{1,6729 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 0,5978 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit steam} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa steam}}{\rho_{\text{steam}}} = \frac{478,86 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,5978 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 801,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,45 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal jaket} = \text{tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,004763 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{shell}} &= D + 2 \times t_s \\ &= 2,18 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,004763 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,1895 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan alir steam (V) diambil} = 1 \text{ ft/s} = 0,3048 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Debit} = A \times V$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,45 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{jaket}}^2 - D_{\text{shell}}^2) \times V \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{jaket}}^2 - 2,1895^2) \times 0,3048 \end{aligned}$$

$$0,45 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{jaket}}^2 - 4,7939) \times 0,3048$$

$$D_{\text{jaket}} = 2,58 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{jaket}} = D_{\text{shell}} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$2,58 \text{ m} = 2,1895 \text{ m} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jaket spacing} &= 0,39 \text{ m} \\
 D_{O_{\text{jaket}}} &= D_{I_{\text{jaket}}} + 2 \times \text{tebal jaket} \\
 D_{O_{\text{jaket}}} &= 2,58 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,004763 \text{ m} \\
 D_{O_{\text{jaket}}} &= 2,5895 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U \times A \times \theta}{M \times C} \quad [21]$$

Overall $U_D = 50\text{-}100 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F}$, diambil $U_D = 75 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F} = 1.533,141 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K}$ [21]

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_1 &= \text{suhu steam masuk} = 120^\circ\text{C} \\
 T_2 &= \text{suhu steam keluar} = 100^\circ\text{C} \\
 t_1 &= \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 30^\circ\text{C} \\
 \theta &= \text{waktu} = 120 \text{ menit} = 2 \text{ jam} \\
 M &= \text{massa bahan dalam tangki} = 13.871,46 \text{ kg/tangki} \\
 C &= 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{(120 - 30)}{(100 - 30)} = \frac{1.533,141 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K} \times A \times 2 \text{ jam}}{13.871,46 \text{ kg} \times 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg.}^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$0,1251 = \frac{3.066,282 \text{ m}^2 \times A}{22.208,59}$$

$$A = 8,59 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$8,59 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \cdot D_{O_{\text{shell}}} \cdot H_j$$

$$= \pi \times 2,18 \text{ m} \times H_j$$

$$H_{\text{jaket}} = 1,25 \text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} (3,27 \text{ m}) \rightarrow \text{memenuhi syarat}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Ekstraksi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kapasitas max} &: 13,87 \text{ ton/tangki} \\
 \text{Diameter silinder} &: 2,18 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Diameter lubang pengeluaran} &: 0,762 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi silinder (H)} &: 3,27 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi konis} &: 0,709 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi total} &: 3,97 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal silinder (ts)	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal konis (tk)	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Diameter jaket	: 2,71 m
Tinggi jaket	: 1,25 m
Jenis pengaduk	: Pitched-blade turbine
Diameter impeller (Da)	: 0,65 m
Jarak tangki – pengaduk (C)	: 0,72 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,16 m
Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,218 m
Lebar blade (W)	: 0,13 m
Kecepatan impeller	: 30 rpm
Jumlah Impeller	: 2 buah
Power	: 0,5 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA-240, grade C
Jumlah tangki	: 2 unit

5. Tangki Pengenceran NaOH (F-211)

Fungsi	: Untuk mengencerkan NaOH
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat dengan pengaduk.
Kondisi operasi	: T = 30°C, P = 1 atm
Kapasitas	: NaOH = 1.651,13 kg/hari
	: Air = 6.604,53 kg/hari
	Massa total = 8.255,66 kg / hari

Data-data : Densitas larutan NaOH 20% = 1.114,41 kg/m³

Debit pada tangki pengenceran NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Debit total} &= \frac{\text{laju alir massa NaOH 10\%}}{\text{densitas larutan NaOH 10\%}} \\
 &= \frac{8.255,66 \text{ kg/hari}}{1.114,41 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 7,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas tangki NaOH sebanyak kebutuhan NaOH dalam 2x batch = $3,7 \text{ m}^3$

Lubang pengeluaran = $d = 10 \text{ in} = 25,4 \text{ cm} = 0,254 \text{ m}$ [14]

Sudut konis = $\alpha = 45^\circ$

Diambil tinggi = $H = 1,5D = 3R$

$t = \frac{r}{\tan 45} = \frac{r}{1} = r$

$T = \frac{R}{\tan 45} = \frac{R}{1} = R$

Safety allowance = 10% [15]

Volume max tangki = $(100+10)\% \times 3,7 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}$
 $= 4,07 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}$

Volume tangki = $(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot T - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot t) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot H$
 $= (\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot R - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot r) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot 3R$
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 + 3 \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^3$

$4,07 \text{ m}^3 = 10,46R^3 - 0,0021$

$R^3 = 0,39 \text{ m}^3$

$R = 0,73 \text{ m}$

$D = 2R = 2 \times 0,73 \text{ m} = 1,46 \text{ m} = 57,52 \text{ in}$

$H = 1,5D = 2,19 \text{ m} = 7,008 \text{ ft}$

Tinggi bahan dalam konis = $T - t = R - r = 0,73 \text{ m} - 0,127 \text{ m} = 0,603 \text{ m}$

Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki = $H + (T - t) = 2,19 \text{ m} + 0,603 \text{ m} = 2,79 \text{ m}$

Tekanan Tangki

Tekanan hidrostatik

$$p_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho H}{144} \quad [22]$$

Keterangan :

ρ = densitas bahan masuk (lb/ft^3)

H = tinggi cairan (ft)

$\rho \text{ larutan NaOH } 20\% = 69,57 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3 = 1.114,41 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$

$$p_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{69,57 \times 7,008}{144}$$

$p_{\text{hidrostatik}} = 3,38 \text{ psia}$

$p_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times p_{\text{hidrostatik}}$

$$= 1,2 \times 3,38$$

$$= 4,06 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal Silinder

$$t_s = \frac{p \times D}{(2 \times f \times e) - p} + c \quad [18]$$

Keterangan :

p = tekanan desain (psia)

D = diameter (in)

f = allowable stress = 18.750 psia (Stainless steel SA-240, grade C)

e = 0,8

c = corrosion factor = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$t_s = \frac{4,06 \text{ psia} \times 57,52 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 4,06 \text{ psia}} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tebal silinder} = t_s = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \approx 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

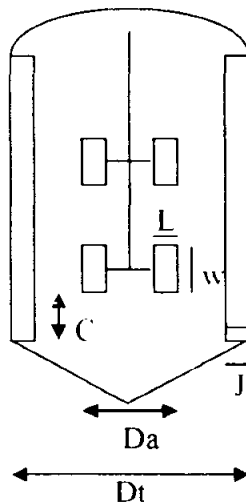
Tebal konis :

$$t_k = \frac{p \times D}{2 \times f \times e \times \cos \alpha} + c$$

$$t_k = \frac{4,06 \text{ psia} \times 57,52 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 \times \cos 45} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,14 \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tebal konis} = t_k = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \approx 0,25 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan Pengaduk



Jenis : Pitched-blade turbine

$$Da/Dt = 0,3 - 0,5 \rightarrow Da = (0,3 - 0,5)Dt \text{ [19]}$$

Diambil :

$$Da = 0,3Dt$$

$$C/Dt = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = Dt/3$$

$$J/Dt = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow J = Dt/10$$

$$L/Da = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow L = Da/4$$

$$W/Da = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow W = Da/5$$

Keterangan :

Da : Diameter impeller

Dt : Diameter tangki

C : Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pengaduk

L : Panjang blade

J : Lebar baffle

W : Lebar blade

$$Da = 0,3Dt = 0,3 \times 1,46 \text{ m} = 0,43 \text{ m}$$

$$C = Dt/3 = \frac{1,46 \text{ m}}{3} = 0,48 \text{ m}$$

$$L = Da/4 = \frac{0,43 \text{ m}}{4} = 0,11 \text{ m}$$

$$J = Dt/10 = \frac{1,46 \text{ m}}{10} = 0,146 \text{ m}$$

$$W = Da/5 = \frac{0,43 \text{ m}}{5} = 0,086 \text{ m}$$

Kecepatan impeller = 20 – 150 rpm $\rightarrow$ diambil 30 rpm (Mc.Cabe, ed.5, p.238)

$$N = 30 \text{ rpm}$$

Bahan pada tangki diasumsi sama dengan air karena jumlah air yang masuk lebih banyak daripada NaOH.

$$\mu_{\text{air}} (30^\circ\text{C}) = 0,8007 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (kg/m.s) [19]}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} (30^\circ\text{C}) = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ [19]}$$

$$NRe = \frac{Da^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{(0,43 \text{ m})^2 \times 0,5 \text{ s}^{-1} \times 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8007 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}} = 113.544,61$$

(turbulen, $\alpha=1$)

$$Da/W = 5, Dt/J = 10 \text{ (curve 4)}$$

$$Np = 1 \text{ [19]}$$

$$\text{sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{\text{camp}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{1.114,41 \text{ kg/m}^3}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,12$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeller} = \frac{\text{sg} \times H}{Dt} = \frac{1,12 \times 2,19 \text{ m}}{1,46 \text{ m}} = 1,68 \cong 2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P &= Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 \\ &= 1 \times 1.114,41 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (0,5 \text{ s}^{-1})^3 \times (0,43 \text{ m})^5 \\ &= 2,047 \text{ J/s} = 0,0026 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = 80\% \text{ [20]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= \frac{0,0026 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \\ &= 0,0032 \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Pengenceran NaOH :

Kapasitas max	: 4,12 ton
Diameter silinder	: 1,46 m
Diameter lubang pengeluaran	: 0,254 m
Tinggi silinder (H)	: 2,19 m
Tinggi konis	: 0,603 m
Tinggi total	: 2,79 m
Tebal silinder (ts)	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal konis (tk)	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Jenis pengaduk	: Pitched-blade turbine
Diameter impeller (Da)	: 0,43 m
Jarak tangki – pengaduk (C)	: 0,48 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,11 m
Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,146 m

Lebar blade (W)	: 0,086 m
Kecepatan impeller	: 30 rpm
Jumlah Impeller	: 2 buah
Power	: 0,25 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA-240, grade C
Jumlah tangki	: 1 unit

6. Screen II (H-220)

Fungsi	: memisahkan rumput laut dengan hasil ekstraksi
Tipe	: grizzly
Dari [14] didapatkan bukaan sieve = 1 in = 2,5 cm	
Ukuran screen : panjang = 10 ft = 3,12 m	
lebar = 4 ft = 1,25 m	
Jumlah	: 2 unit

7. Tangki H-Alg (F-310)

Fungsi	: Untuk mereaksikan sodium alginat dengan HCl
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat dengan pengaduk
Kondisi operasi	: T = 30°C, P = 1 atm
Kapasitas	: HCl = 1.398,21 kg/hari
	Air = 72.649,41 kg/hari
	NaOH = 135,09 kg/hari
	Sodium alginat = 7.295,01 kg/hari
	Massa total = 81.477,72 kg/hari

- Data-data :
1. Densitas NaOH = 2.130 kg/m³
 2. Densitas air T=30°C = 995,68 kg/m³
 3. Densitas sodium alginat = 1.958 kg/m³
 4. Jumlah tangki 2 unit

Dengan menggunakan perhitungan pada tangki NaOH maka didapat spesifikasi tangki H-Alg.

Spesifikasi Tangki H-Alg :

Kapasitas max	: 10,18 ton/tangki
Diameter silinder	: 1,24 m

Diameter lubang pengeluaran	: 0,762 m
Tinggi silinder (H)	: 1,86 m
Tinggi konis	: 0,23 m
Tinggi total	: 2,09 m
Tebal silinder (ts)	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal konis (tk)	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Jenis pengaduk	: Pitched-blade turbine
Diameter impeller (Da)	: 0,37 m
Jarak tangki – pengaduk (C)	: 0,41 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,09 m
Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,124 m
Lebar blade (W)	: 0,074 m
Kecepatan impeller	: 30 rpm
Jumlah Impeller	: 2 buah
Power	: 0,25 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA-240, grade C
Jumlah tangki	: 2 unit

8. Tangki Pengenceran HCl (F-311)

Fungsi	: Untuk mengencerkan HCl
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat dengan pengaduk
Kondisi operasi	: T = 30°C, P = 1 atm
Kapasitas	: HCl = 1.398,21 kg/hari
	: Air = 12.583,88 kg/hari
	Massa total = 12.583,88 kg / hari

Data-data : Densitas HCl 10% = 1.040 kg/m³

Dengan menggunakan perhitungan pada tangki NaOH maka didapat spesifikasi tangki pengenceran HCl.

Spesifikasi Tangki Pengenceran HCl :

Kapasitas max	: 6,29 ton
Diameter silinder	: 1,7 m

Diameter lubang pengeluaran	: 0,254 m
Tinggi silinder (H)	: 2,55 m
Tinggi konis	: 0,72 m
Tinggi total	: 3,27 m
Tebal silinder (ts)	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal konis (tk)	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Jenis pengaduk	: Pitched-blade turbine
Diameter impeller (Da)	: 0,51 m
Jarak tangki – pengaduk (C)	: 0,56 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,12 m
Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,17 m
Lebar blade (W)	: 0,102 m
Kecepatan impeller	: 30 rpm
Jumlah Impeller	: 2 buah
Power	: 0,25 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA-240, grade C
Jumlah tangki	: 1 unit

9. Tangki Pemekat (F-320)

Fungsi	: Untuk memekatkan larutan asam alginat
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat dengan pengaduk
Kondisi operasi	: T = 30°C, P = 1 atm
Kapasitas	: HCl = 60,93 kg/hari
	Air = 73.250,35 kg/hari
	NaCl = 2.154,72 kg/hari
	Asam alginat = 6.552 kg/hari
	Massa total = 81.477,72 kg/hari

Data-data : 1. Densitas NaCl = 1.069,8 kg/m³

2. Densitas air T=30°C = 995,68 kg/m³

Debit pada tangki pemekat :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Debit air} &= \frac{\text{laju alir massa air}}{\text{densitas air}} \\ &= \frac{73.250,35 \text{ kg/hari}}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 73,56 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Debit NaCl} &= \frac{\text{laju alir massa NaCl}}{\text{densitas NaCl}} \\ &= \frac{2.154,72 \text{ kg/hari}}{1.069,8 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 2,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Karena HCl dan asam alginat mempunyai massa yang paling kecil sehingga dapat diabaikan.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Debit total} &= \text{debit air} + \text{debit NaCl} \\ &= 73,56 + 2,01 \\ &= 75,57 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Debit per batch} = \frac{75,57 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}}{4} = 18,89 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Debit per tangki} = \frac{18,89 \text{ m}^3}{2} = 9,44 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Lubang pengeluaran} = d = 30 \text{ in} = 76,2 \text{ cm} = 0,762 \text{ m} [14]$$

$$\text{Sudut konis} = \alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Diambil tinggi} = H = 2D = 4R$$

$$t = \frac{r}{\tan 45} = \frac{r}{1} = r$$

$$T = \frac{R}{\tan 45} = \frac{R}{1} = R$$

$$\text{Safety allowance} = 10\% [15]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume max tangki} &= (100+10)\% \times 9,44 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 10,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot T - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot t \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot H \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot R - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot r \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot 4R \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 + 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^3\end{aligned}$$

$$10,38 \text{ m}^3 = 13,61R^3 - 0,057$$

$$R^3 = 0,52 \text{ m}^3$$

$$R = 0,91 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 2R = 2 \times 0,91 \text{ m} = 1,82 \text{ m} = 71,65 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 2D = 3,64 \text{ m} = 11,64 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} = T - t = R - r = 0,91 \text{ m} - 0,127 \text{ m} = 0,78 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki} = H + (T - t) = 3,64 \text{ m} + 0,78 \text{ m} = 4,42 \text{ m}$$

Tekanan Tangki

Tekanan hidrostatik

$$P_h = \rho_{\text{camp}} \times H_{\text{bahan}} \times g$$

Keterangan :

$$P_h = \text{tekanan hidrostatik pada dasar bejana (kg/m}^2\text{)}$$

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = \text{densitas bahan masuk (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$H_{\text{bahan}} = \text{tinggi total material (m)}$$

$$\rho_{\text{NaCl}} = 66,78 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 1.069,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 62,15 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Fraksi massa NaCl} = \frac{2.154,72}{81.477,72} = 0,026$$

$$\text{Fraksi massa air} = \frac{73.250,35}{81.477,72} = 0,90$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{NaCl}}}{\rho_{\text{NaCl}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{camp}}} = \frac{0,9}{995,68} + \frac{0,026}{1.069,8}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 1.077,58 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P_h = 1.077,58 \times 4,42 \times 9,8$$

$$= 46.676,45 \text{ N/m}^3$$

$$p_{\text{total}} = 46.676,45 \text{ N/m}^3$$

$$p_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times p_{\text{total}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 46.676,45 \text{ N/m}^3$$

$$= 56.011,74 \text{ N/m}^3 = 8,12 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal Silinder

$$ts = \frac{p \times D}{(2 \times f \times e) - p} + c \quad [18]$$

Keterangan :

p = tekanan desain (psia)

D = diameter (in)

f = allowable stress = 18.750 psia (Stainless steel SA-240, grade C)

e = 0,8

c = corrosion factor = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$ts = \frac{8,12 \text{ psia} \times 71,65 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 18,12 \text{ psia}} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,14 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tebal silinder} = ts = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \approx 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

Tebal konis :

$$tk = \frac{p \times D}{2 \times f \times e \times \cos \alpha} + c$$

$$tk = \frac{8,12 \text{ psia} \times 71,65 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 \times \cos 45} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,15 \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan tebal konis} = tk = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \approx 0,25 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Pemekat :

Kapasitas max : 10,18 ton/tangki

Diameter silinder : 1,82 m

Diameter lubang pengeluaran : 0,254 m

Tinggi silinder (H) : 3,64 m

Tinggi konis : 0,78 m

Tinggi total : 4,42 m

Tebal silinder (ts) : $\frac{3}{16}$ inTebal konis (tk) : $\frac{1}{4}$ in

Bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel SA-240, grade C

Jumlah tangki : 2 unit

10. Tangki Sodium Alginat (F-330)

Fungsi	: Untuk mereaksikan asam alginat menjadi sodium alginat
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat.
Kondisi operasi	: $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
Kapasitas	: Sodium alginat = 7.295,01 kg/hari
	Air = 19.334,38 kg/hari
	NaCl = 441,5 kg/hari
	NaOH = 122 kg/hari
	Etanol = 34.985,8 kg/hari
	Massa total = 62.178,69 kg/hari

- Data-data :
1. Densitas air $T=30^{\circ}\text{C} = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 2. Densitas NaCl = $1.069,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 3. Densitas NaOH = 2.130 kg/m^3
 4. Densitas etanol = 789 kg/m^3
 5. Densitas sodium alginat = 1.958 kg/m^3

Dengan menggunakan perhitungan pada tangki NaOH maka didapat spesifikasi tangki sodium alginat.

Spesifikasi Tangki Sodium Alginat :

Kapasitas max	: 7,77 ton / tangki
Diameter silinder	: 1,9 m
Diameter lubang pengeluaran	: 0,762 m
Tinggi silinder (H)	: 2,88 m
Tinggi konis	: 0,57 m
Tinggi total	: 3,45 m
Tebal silinder (ts)	: $\frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$
Tebal konis (tk)	: $\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$
Jenis pengaduk	: Pitched-blade turbine
Diameter impeller (Da)	: 0,57 m
Jarak tangki – pengaduk (C)	: 0,63 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,14 m

Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,19 m
Lebar blade (W)	: 0,11 m
Kecepatan impeller	: 30 rpm
Jumlah Impeller	: 2 buah
Power	: 0,25 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: Stainless steel SA-240, grade C
Jumlah tangki	: 2 unit

11. Tangki Etanol (F-331)

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung etanol
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat.
Dasar pemilihan	: Cocok untuk menampung etanol
Kondisi operasi	: T = 30°C, P = 1 atm
Kapasitas	: Etanol = 34.736,56 kg/hari
	Air = 1.828,24 kg/hari
	Massa total = 36.564,8 kg / hari

Data-data : Densitas etanol 95% = 795,55 kg/m³

Debit pada tangki etanol :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Debit total} &= \frac{\text{laju alir massa etanol}}{\text{densitas larutan etanol}} \\
 &= \frac{36.564,24 \text{ kg/hari}}{795,55 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 45,96 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Debit per batch} = \frac{45,96 \text{ m}^3}{4} = 11,49 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}$$

$$\text{Lubang pengeluaran} = d = 10 \text{ in} = 25,4 \text{ cm} = 0,254 \text{ m} \quad [14]$$

$$\text{Sudut konis} = \alpha = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Diambil tinggi} = H = 1,5D = 3R$$

$$t = \frac{r}{\tan 45} = \frac{r}{1} = r$$

$$T = \frac{R}{\tan 45} = \frac{R}{1} = R$$

$$\text{Safety allowance} = 10\% \quad [15]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume max tangki} &= (100+10)\% \times 11,49 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 12,63 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot T - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot t \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot H \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot R - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot r \right) + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot 3R \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 + 3 \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^3\end{aligned}$$

$$12,63 \text{ m}^3 = 10,46 \cdot R^3 - 0,00214$$

$$R^3 = 1,21 \text{ m}^3$$

$$R = 1,06 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 2R = 2 \times 1,06 \text{ m} = 2,13 \text{ m} = 83,85 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 1,5D = 3,19 \text{ m} = 10,22 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} = T - t = R - r = 1,06 \text{ m} - 0,127 \text{ m} = 0,93 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total bahan dalam tangki} = H + (T - t) = 3,19 \text{ m} + 0,93 \text{ m} = 4,12 \text{ m}$$

Tekanan Tangki

Tekanan hidrostatik

$$p_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho H}{144} \quad [22]$$

Keterangan :

ρ = densitas bahan masuk (lb/ft³)

H = tinggi cairan (ft)

$$\rho \text{ larutan NaOH } 20\% = 69,57 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 1.114,41 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$p_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{69,57 \times 10,22}{144}$$

$$p_{\text{hidrostatik}} = 3,14 \text{ psia}$$

$$p_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times p_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 3,14$$

$$= 3,76 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal Silinder

$$ts = \frac{p \times D}{(2 \times f \times e) - p} + c \quad [18]$$

Keterangan :

p = tekanan desain (psia)

D = diameter (in)

f = allowable stress = 18.750 psia (Stainless steel SA-240, grade C)

e = 0,8

c = corrosion factor = $\frac{1}{8}$ in

$$t_s = \frac{3,76 \text{ psia} \times 83,85 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 3,76 \text{ psia}} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,13 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal silinder = $t_s = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \approx 0,1875 \text{ in}$

Tebal konis :

$$t_k = \frac{p \times D}{2 \times f \times e \times \cos \alpha} + c$$

$$t_k = \frac{3,76 \text{ psia} \times 83,85 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 \times \cos 45} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,14 \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal konis = $t_k = \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \approx 0,25 \text{ in}$

Spesifikasi Tangki Penampung Etanol :

Kapasitas max : 6.880,81 kg/batch

Diameter silinder : 2,13 m

Diameter lubang pengeluaran : 0,254 m

Tinggi silinder (H) : 3,19 m

Tinggi konis : 0,93 m

Tinggi total : 4,12 m

Tebal silinder (t_s) : $\frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$

Tebal konis (t_k) : $\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$

Jumlah tangki : 1 unit

12. Filter Press (H-140)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan antara sodium alginat dengan cairan

Tipe : Plate and frame filter press

Kapasitas : Sodium alginat = 7.295,01 kg/hari

Air = 19.196,58 kg/hari

NaCl = 111,49 kg/hari

NaOH	= 131,6 kg/hari
Etanol	= 34.736,56 kg/hari
Massa total	= 61.804,56 kg/hari

Dasar perancangan :

- Waktu pembersihan = waktu pembongkaran + waktu pengambilan cake + waktu pencucian + waktu pemasangan = (15+15+15+15) menit = 60 menit = 1 jam
- Waktu siklus operasi = 2 jam (terdiri dari 1 jam bongkar dan 1 jam pasang)

Perhitungan :

Mencari ρ_{filtrat}

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{filtrat}}} = \frac{X_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{X_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{X_3}{\rho_3} + \frac{X_4}{\rho_4} + \frac{X_5}{\rho_5}$$

Dimana:

$$X_1 = \text{fraksi massa air} = 0,35$$

$$X_2 = \text{fraksi massa sodium alginat} = 0,0013$$

$$X_3 = \text{fraksi massa NaCl} = 0,002$$

$$X_4 = \text{fraksi massa NaOH} = 0,002$$

$$X_5 = \text{fraksi massa etanol} = 0,64$$

$$\rho_1 = \text{densitas air} = 989,58 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_2 = \text{densitas sodium alginat} = 1.030 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_3 = \text{densitas NaCl} = 1.069,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_4 = \text{densitas NaOH} = 2.130 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_5 = \text{densitas etanol} = 789 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{filtrat}}} = \frac{0,35}{989,58} + \frac{0,0013}{1.030} + \frac{0,002}{1.069,8} + \frac{0,002}{2.130} + \frac{0,64}{789}$$

$$\rho_{\text{filtrat}} = 625 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Mencari ρ_{cake}

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{cake}}} = \frac{X_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{X_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{X_3}{\rho_3} + \frac{X_4}{\rho_4} + \frac{X_5}{\rho_5}$$

Dimana :

$$X_1 = \text{fraksi massa air} = 0,046$$

$$X_2 = \text{fraksi massa sodium alginat} = 0,86$$

$$X_3 = \text{fraksi massa NaCl} = 0,00002$$

$$X_4 = \text{fraksi massa NaOH} = 0,00003$$

$$X_5 = \text{fraksi massa etanol} = 0,08$$

$$\rho_1 = \text{densitas air} = 989,58 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_2 = \text{densitas sodium alginat} = 1.030 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_3 = \text{densitas NaCl} = 1.069,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_4 = \text{densitas NaOH} = 2.130 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_5 = \text{densitas etanol} = 789 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{cake}}} = \frac{0,046}{989,58} + \frac{0,86}{1.030} + \frac{0,00002}{1.069,8} + \frac{0,00003}{2.130} + \frac{0,08}{789}$$

$$\rho_{\text{cake}} = 1.018,32 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Jumlah filtrat} = 53.858,26 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$= \frac{53.858,26 \text{ kg/hari}}{4 \text{ batch/hari} \times 1 \text{ jam/batch}} = 13.464,56 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 6.732,28 \text{ kg/unit}$$

$$\text{Jumlah cake} = 2.076,33 \text{ kg/batch} = 1.038,16 \text{ kg/unit}$$

$$\text{Debit filtrat} = \frac{\text{Jumlah filtrat}}{\rho_{\text{filtrat}}} = \frac{6.732,28 \text{ kg/jam}}{625 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 10,77 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Ukuran plate and frame} = 4 \text{ ft} \times 4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Luas efektif} = 28,8 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Total kapasitas} = 1,2 \text{ ft}^3/\text{in tebal}$$

$$\text{Volume cake} = \frac{\text{Jumlah cake}}{\rho_{\text{cake}}} = \frac{1.038,16 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.018,32 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 1,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 36 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Volume tiap frame} = \text{luas} \times \text{tebal}$$

$$\text{Tebal frame berkisar antara } 0,125\text{-}8 \text{ in, diambil tebal frame} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Volume tiap frame} = \frac{28,8 \text{ ft}^2}{2} \times \frac{2 \text{ in}}{12 \text{ in/ft}} = 3,84 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Jumlah frame} = \frac{\text{Volume cake}}{\text{Volume tiap frame}} = \frac{36}{3,84} = 9,37 \approx 10 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Panjang alat berkisar} = 0,5\text{-}20 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah plate and frame} = (10 \times 2) + 1 = 21 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Tebal plate and frame total} = 21 \times 2 \times \frac{1 \text{ in}}{12 \text{ in/ft}} = 3,5 \text{ ft} = 1,09 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Plate and Frame Filter Press :

Nama alat	: Filter press
Kapasitas	: 6,73 ton/unit
Tebal tiap frame/plate	: 2 in
Jumlah plate and frame	: 10 buah
Panjang alat	: 1,09 m
Bahan	: Stainless steel
Jumlah	: 2 unit

13. Rotary Dyer (B-510)

Fungsi	: mengeringkan padatan sodium alginat
Tipe	: Direct Heat Counter-current Rotary Dryer
1. Kecepatan aliran umpan	: 8.305,35 kg/hari
2. Kecepatan aliran produk	: 7614,85 kg/hari
3. Suhu bahan masuk	: 30°C
4. Suhu bahan keluar	: 80°C
5. Kecepatan udara masuk	: 145.439,39 kg/hari = 24.239,89 kg/jam
6. Suhu udara masuk	: 85°C
7. Suhu udara keluar	: 80°C

Menentukan diameter rotary dryer

$$\text{Kebutuhan udara panas} = 436.318,18 \text{ kg/hari} = 72.719,69 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Kecepatan massa udara dalam dryer berkisar antara 1800-18000 kg/m²jam [23]

$$\text{Ditetapkan kecepatan udara masuk} = 10.000 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{jam}$$

$$S = \text{cross sectional of dryer, ft}^2$$

$$= \frac{72.719,69 \text{ kg/jam}}{10.000 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{jam}} = 7,27 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Diameter rotary dryer} = 1-3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang rotary dryer} = 4-20 \text{ m [24]}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \text{ jadi } D = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} \cdot 7,27} = 1,48 \text{ m} \approx 1,5 \text{ m} = 4,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$S \text{ koreksi} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 1,5^2 = 7,06 \text{ m}^2$$

$$G_{\text{koreksi}} = \frac{\text{rate. udara panas. masuk}}{S_{\text{koreksi}}} = \frac{72.719,69}{7,06}$$

$$= 10.300,23 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{jam} = 2.110,74 \text{ lb/ft}^2\text{jam}$$

Menentukan panjang rotary dryer

$$Q_t = 0,4 \cdot L \cdot D \cdot G^{0,67} \cdot \Delta t_m \quad [13]$$

Dimana : Q_t = Heat transfer total = 2.192.062,57 kJ/hari

$$= 365.343,76 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 346.277,70 \text{ btu/jam}$$

L = panjang (ft)

D = Diameter rotary dryer (ft)

G = Kecepatan udara (lb/ft²jam)

Dimana : T_1 = Suhu gas masuk (°C) = 85°C = 185°F

T_2 = Suhu gas keluar (°C) = 80°C = 176°F

$t_m = (T_1 + T_2)/2 = (185 + 176)/2 = 180,5^\circ\text{F}$

$Q_t = 0,4 \cdot L \cdot D \cdot G^{0,67} \cdot t_m$

$346.277,70 \text{ btu/jam} = 0,4 \cdot L \cdot 4,8 \text{ ft} \cdot (2.110,74)^{0,67} \cdot 180,5$

$L = 20,16 \text{ ft}$

Check design:

$L/D = 4 - 10 \quad [14]$

$L/D = 20,16/4,8 = 4,2 \text{ (memenuhi)}$

Slope (tg) = 0-1 in/ft

Diambil slope (tg) = 0,75 in/ft

$= 0,0625 \text{ ft/ft} = 3,6^\circ$

Menghitung putaran rotary dryer (N)

Kecepatan peripheral (V) berkisar antara 50-300 ft/menit [13]

Ditetapkan : 100 ft/menit

$$N = \frac{V}{\pi \cdot D}$$

Dimana : N = putaran dryer, rpm

V = kecepatan peripheral, ft/menit

D = diameter dryer, ft

$$\text{Maka: } N = \frac{100}{\pi \cdot 4,8} = 4,97 \text{ rpm} \approx 4 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\text{Cek : } N.D = 25-35 \text{ [14]}$$

$$N.D = 4 \cdot 6,3 = 25,2$$

Menghitung waktu tinggal

$$\theta = \frac{0,23 \cdot L}{S \cdot N^{0,9} \cdot D} + \frac{0,6 \cdot B \cdot L \cdot G}{F} \text{ [13]}$$

Dimana : θ = waktu tinggal, menit

L = panjang dryer, ft

S = slope dryer

G = kecepatan putaran dryer, lb/jam.ft²

F = kecepatan umpan dalam dryer, lb/jam.ft²

B = konstanta yang besarnya tergantung ukuran diameter = 0,0389

$$F = \frac{161.599,31 \text{ lb/jam}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (4,8^2)} = 2.233,71 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka : } \theta &= \frac{0,23 \times 20,16}{0,0625 \times 4^{0,9} \times 4,8} + \frac{0,6 \times 0,0389 \times 29,57 \times 2.110,74}{2.233,71} \\ &= 15,89 \text{ menit} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung power rotary dryer

$$\text{Power rotary dryer} = 0,5D^2 - 1 D^2 \text{ [13]}$$

Efisiensi direct heat rotary dryer antara 55-75 %

Diambil power rotary dryer = 0,75D² dan efisiensi 75%

$$\text{Power rotary dryer} = 0,75 \times (9,6^2) = 7,2 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{7,2}{0,75} = 9,6 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

Nama alat : Rotary Dryer

Fungsi : mengeringkan padatan sodium alginat

Diameter : 1,5 m

Panjang : 6,3 m

Putaran : 4 rpm

Slope : 3,6°

Waktu tinggal : 15,89 menit

Power : 9,6 hp
 Bahan : carbon steel SA-283 Grade M
 Jumlah : 1 buah

14. Heat Exchanger

Fungsi : Memanaskan udara kering sampai menjadi udara panas untuk disuplai ke rotary dryer
 Tipe : Shell and tube heat exchanger

1. Dari neraca panas

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 11.310.821,79 \text{ kJ/hari} = 446714,92 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

Steam yang digunakan bersuhu 120 °C dari Geankoplis App A.2 – 9, pp 858 didapatkan harga :

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 2.706,3 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa steam} &= \frac{Q_{\text{steam}}}{\lambda} \\ &= \frac{11.310.821,79 \text{ kJ/hari}}{2.706,3 \text{ kJ/kg}} \\ &= 4.179,44 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = 4.179,44 \text{ kg/hari} = 696,57 \text{ kg/jam} = 1.537,68 \text{ lb/jam}$$

2. ΔT_{LMTD}

Hot Fluid		Cold Fluid	Diff
248	High Temp	185	63
212	Low Temp	86	126
36	Diff	99	63

$$\Delta T_1 = T_2 - t_1 = 212^\circ\text{F} - 86^\circ\text{F} = 126^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_1 - t_2 = 248^\circ\text{F} - 185^\circ\text{F} = 63^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}} = \frac{126 - 63}{\ln \frac{126}{63}} = 90,88^\circ\text{F}$$

3. T_c dan t_c

$$T_c = 0.5 (248^\circ\text{F} - 212^\circ\text{F}) = 18^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = 0.5 (185^\circ\text{F} - 86^\circ\text{F}) = 49,5^\circ\text{F}$$

Trial: $U_D = 50 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

Pipa yang digunakan:

- Panjang pipa : 10 ft
- OD : 1 in
- BWG : 14
- ID : 0,834 in

Dipilih tube dengan OD = 1 in, sehingga $a'' = 0.2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$ [21]

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{446714,92 \text{ Btu} / \text{jam}}{50 \text{ Btu} / \text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \cdot 90,88^\circ\text{F}} = 98,31 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Number of tubes, } N_t = \frac{A}{a'' \cdot 10} = \frac{140.2389 \text{ ft}^2}{0.2618 \cdot 10} = 37,55$$

Asumsi tube dengan 8 passes. Maka dari literatur [21] didapatkan Heater dengan spesifikasi:

Heat Exchanger tipe : 1-8 shell and Tube HE

- Diameter dalam shell (ID) : 12 in
- Baffle spacing : 12 in
- Diameter luar tube (OD) : 1 in. 14 BWG
- Panjang tube : 10 ft
- Pitch : 1 1/4 in triangular pitch
- Jumlah tube : 38
- Passes : 8

Check harga A dan UD

$$A = L \times a'' \times N_t = 10 \times 0,2618 \times 38 = 99,48 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{446714,92 \text{ Btu} / \text{jam}}{99,48 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot 90,88^\circ\text{F}} = 49,41 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell side (udara kering, fluida dingin)	Tube side (steam, fluida panas)
4. Asumsi: Maksimum Baffle space	4. $a'_t = 0,546 \text{ in}^2$
$a_s = \frac{ID \cdot C'' \cdot B}{144 \cdot P_t} = \frac{12 \cdot 0.25 \cdot 12}{144 \cdot 1.25}$ $= 0,2 \text{ ft}^2$	$a_t = \frac{N_t \cdot a'_t}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{38 \cdot 0,546}{144 \cdot 8}$ $= 0,018 \text{ ft}$

5. $G_s = \frac{W}{as} = \frac{72,719,69}{0,2438}$ $= 298.276,03 \text{ lb/ft}^2$ 6. Pada $t_c = 49,5^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu = 0,04906 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $D_c = 0,72/12 = 0,06 \text{ ft}$ $Re_s = \frac{De * G_s}{\mu} = \frac{0,06 * 298.276,03}{0,04906}$ $= 364.789,28$ 7. $j_H = 400$ [17] 8. Pada $t_c = 49,5^\circ\text{F}$, $C_p = 0.241 \text{ Btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$ $k = 0.0169 \text{ Btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$ $\left(\frac{C_p * \mu}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left(\frac{0.241 * 0.04906}{0.0169}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $= 0.8878$ 9. $h_o = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D_c} \cdot \left(\frac{C_p * \mu}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \phi_s$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 400 \times \frac{0,0169 \text{ Btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}}{0,06 \text{ ft}} \times 0,8878$ $\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 100,02 \text{ Btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ 10. $t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o \cdot \phi_s}{(h_{iw} \cdot \phi_i) + (h_o \cdot \phi_s)} (T_c - t_c)$ $= 49,5 + \frac{12,50}{1500 + 12,5} (18 - 49,5)$ $= 49,24^\circ\text{F}$ 11. Pada $t_w = 49,24^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu_w = 0.04915 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $\phi_s = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0.14} = \left(\frac{0.04906}{0.04915}\right)^{0.14}$ $= 1,38$	5. $G_t = \frac{W}{a_t} = \frac{1.5837,68}{0,018}$ $= 879.871,11 \text{ lb/ft}$ 6. Pada $T_c = 18^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu = 0,03609 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $D_c = 0,834/12 = 0,0695 \text{ ft}$ $Re_t = \frac{D_c * G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0695 * 879.871,11}{0,03609}$ $= 1.694.404,05$ condensing steam 7. $\frac{h_{iw}}{\phi_i} = 1500 \text{ Btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$ 11. Pada $t_w = 49,24^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu_w = 0,02861 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $\phi_t = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0.14} = \left(\frac{0.03609}{0.02861}\right)^{0.14}$ $= 1,033$ 12. $h_{iw} = \frac{h_{iw}}{\phi_i} \phi_s = 1500 * 1,033$
--	---

$12. h_o = \frac{h_w}{\phi_s} \phi_s = 100,02 * 1,38$ $= 138,02 \text{ Btu/h.ft}^2.\text{°F}$	$= 1549.5 \text{ Btu/h.ft}^2.\text{°F}$
---	---

$$U_C = \frac{h_w * h_o}{h_w + h_o} = \frac{1549,5 * 138,02}{1549,5 + 138,02} \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{h.ft}^2.\text{°F}} = 126,73 \frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{h.ft}^2.\text{°F}}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C * U_D} = \frac{126,73 - 49,41}{126,73 * 49,41} \frac{\text{ft}^2.\text{h.°F}}{\text{Btu}} = 0,0123 \frac{\text{ft}^2.\text{h.°F}}{\text{Btu}}$$

Pressure Drop

Shell side (udara kering, fluida dingin)	Tube side (steam, fluida panas)
$1. Re_s = 364.789,28$ $f = 0,0011 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ $S_g = 1,0383e-2$ $2. N+1 = 12 \frac{L}{B} = 12 \frac{10}{12} = 10$ $D_s = \frac{ID}{12} = \frac{12}{12} = 1 \text{ ft}$ $3. \Delta P_s = \frac{f * G_s^2 * D_s (N+1)}{(5.22 * 10^{10}) * D_e * S_g * \phi_s}$ $= \frac{0,0011 * 298.276,03^2 * 1 * 10}{(5,22 * 10^{10}) * 1,0383e-2 * 0,06 * 1,38}$ $= 7,1356 \text{ psi}$	$1. Re_t = 1.694.404,05$ $f = 0.00018 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ $S_g = 0,8803$ $2. \Delta P_t = \frac{f * G_t^2 * L * n}{(5.22 * 10^{10}) * D_e * S_g * \phi_t}$ $= \frac{0,00018 * 879.871,11^2 * 10 * 8}{(5.22 * 10^{10}) * 0,0695 * (0,8803) * 1,033}$ $= 3,38 \text{ psi}$

Spesifikasi:

Nama alat	: Heat exchanger
Diameter dalam shell (ID)	: 12 in
Baffle spacing	: 12 in
Diameter luar tube (OD)	: 1 in. 14 BWG
Panjang tube	: 10 ft
Pitch	: 1 1/4 in triangular pitch

Jumlah tube : 38
 Passes : 8

15. Ball Mill (C-610)

Fungsi : menghancurkan dan menghaluskan produk sodium alginat dengan ukuran +/- 60 mesh

Tipe : marcy ball mill

$$\text{Ukuran produk} = 60 \text{ mesh} = \frac{1}{60} = 0,016 \text{ in} = 0,42 \text{ mm}$$

Dari Perry edisi 3 didapatkan ukuran bukaan sieve pada No 40

Dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Kapasitas : 12 ton / hari

Ukuran : 3 x 2 ft

Power : 6 hp

Kecepatan : 35 rpm

Berat bola isian : 0,85 ton

Nomer sieve : 35

Jumlah : 1

16. Screen III (H-611)

Fungsi : memisahkan produk dengan ukuran 60 mesh

Tipe : vibrating screen

Dari perry edisi 3 didapatkan ukuran sieve no 40 dengan bukaan sieve = 0,42 mm

$$\text{Luas screen} = A = \frac{0,4C_t}{C_u F_{oa} F_s}$$

Dengan C_t = flow rate (ton/jam) = 4,11 ton/jam

C_u = unit capacity = 0,025 ton/jam

F_{oa} = open area factor

F_s = slotted area factor

$$F_{oa} = 100 \left(\frac{a}{a + d} \right)^2$$

Dengan a = sieve opening = 0,00165 in = $1,37 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ft

d = nominal wire diameter = 0,014 in = $9,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ft

$$F_{oa} = 100 \left(\frac{1,37 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1,37 \cdot 10^{-3} + 9,5 \cdot 10^{-4}} \right)^2$$

$$= 34,97$$

$$A = \frac{0,4 \times 4,11}{0,025 \times 34,97 \times 1}$$

$$= 1,88 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Power} = 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 1$$

17. Bucket elevator (J-612)

Fungsi : memasukan padatan sodium alginat ke ball mill

Tipe : centrifugal discharge bucket on nelt

Tinggi elevasi : 2 meter

Massa masuk : 19,22 kg/jam

Perry edisi 3 tabel 7 hal 1349 didapatkan

Ukuran bucket = 6 x 4 x 4,5 in

Jarak bucket = 12 in

Elevator center = 25 ft

Kecepatan bucket = 68,8 m/menit

Head shaft = 43 rpm

Shaft diameter = head = $1 \frac{15}{16}$ in

tail = $1 \frac{15}{16}$ in

Pulley diameter = head = 20in

tail = 14 in

Belt width = 7 in

Power = 1 hp = $\frac{1}{0,8} = 1,25 \text{ hp}$

Jumlah = 1

18. Tangki Produk (F-620)

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung produk
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas tertutup bentuk flat.
Dasar pemilihan	: Cocok untuk menampung etanol
Kondisi operasi	: $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
Kapasitas	: Sodium alginat = 7.222,06 kg/hari
	Air = 381,54 kg/hari
	NaCl = 8,66 kg/hari
	NaOH = 2,59 kg/hari
	Massa total = 7.614,85 kg / hari

- Data-data :
1. Densitas NaCl = $1.069,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 2. Densitas NaOH = 2.130 kg/m^3
 3. Densitas air $T=30^{\circ}\text{C}$ = $995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 4. Densitas sodium alginat = 1.030 kg/m^3

Dengan menggunakan cara perhitungan yang sama dengan tangki ekstraksi maka didapatkan spesifikasi tangki penampung produk.

Spesifikasi Tangki Penampung Produk :

Kapasitas max	: 7,61 ton/hari
Diameter silinder	: 1,35 m
Diameter lubang pengeluaran	: 0,254 m
Tinggi silinder (H)	: 2,71 m
Tinggi konis	: 0,54 m
Tinggi total	: 3,25 m
Tebal silinder (ts)	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal konis (tk)	: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Jumlah tangki	: 1 unit

19. Menara Destilasi (D-420)

Asumsi : 1. $\epsilon = 60\%$

2. $D_m = \text{diameter menara} = 0,25 \text{ m}$

Data – data : $X_D = 0,95$ $X_F = 0,64$ $X_W = 0,002$

$L_n = 901,58 \text{ kmol/jam}$

$D = 426,6 \text{ kmol/jam}$

$$R_{\min} = \frac{L_n}{D} = \frac{901,58}{426,6} = 2,11$$

$$R = 1,5 \cdot R_{\min} = 1,5 \cdot 2,11 = 3,17$$

$$\text{Menghitung intersep} = \frac{X_D}{R+1} = \frac{0,95}{3,17+1} = 0,22$$

Dengan menggunakan kurva kesetimbangan etanol air maka didapatkan jumlah plate teoritis = 11 plate.

$$\text{Jumlah aktual plate} = \frac{N_t}{\epsilon} = \frac{11}{0,6} = 19 \text{ plate}$$

$$\rho_v = 0,0993 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_L = 53,07 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Mengambil pasi plate = 18 in = 0,458 m. Dari gambar2-3 pada literatur [17], pada FW = 5,9356e-4 mendapatkan $C_{sb} = 0,3 \text{ ft/s} = 0,0914 \text{ m/s}$

$$U_{nf} = C_{sb}[(\rho_L - \rho_v) / \rho_v]^{0,5} \text{ [17]}$$

$$U_{nf} = 0,3[(53,07 - 0,0993) / 0,0993]^{0,5}$$

$$= 6,92 \text{ ft/s}$$

Memilih presentase flooding perancangan $F = 80\%$

$$U_n^* = F^* \times U_{nf} \text{ [17]}$$

$$= 0,8 \times 6,92 = 5,53 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$Q = A_n \times U_n^*$$

$Q = \text{kecepatan aliran volumetrik uap (ft}^3/\text{s)}$

$A_n = \text{luas netto (m}^2\text{)}$

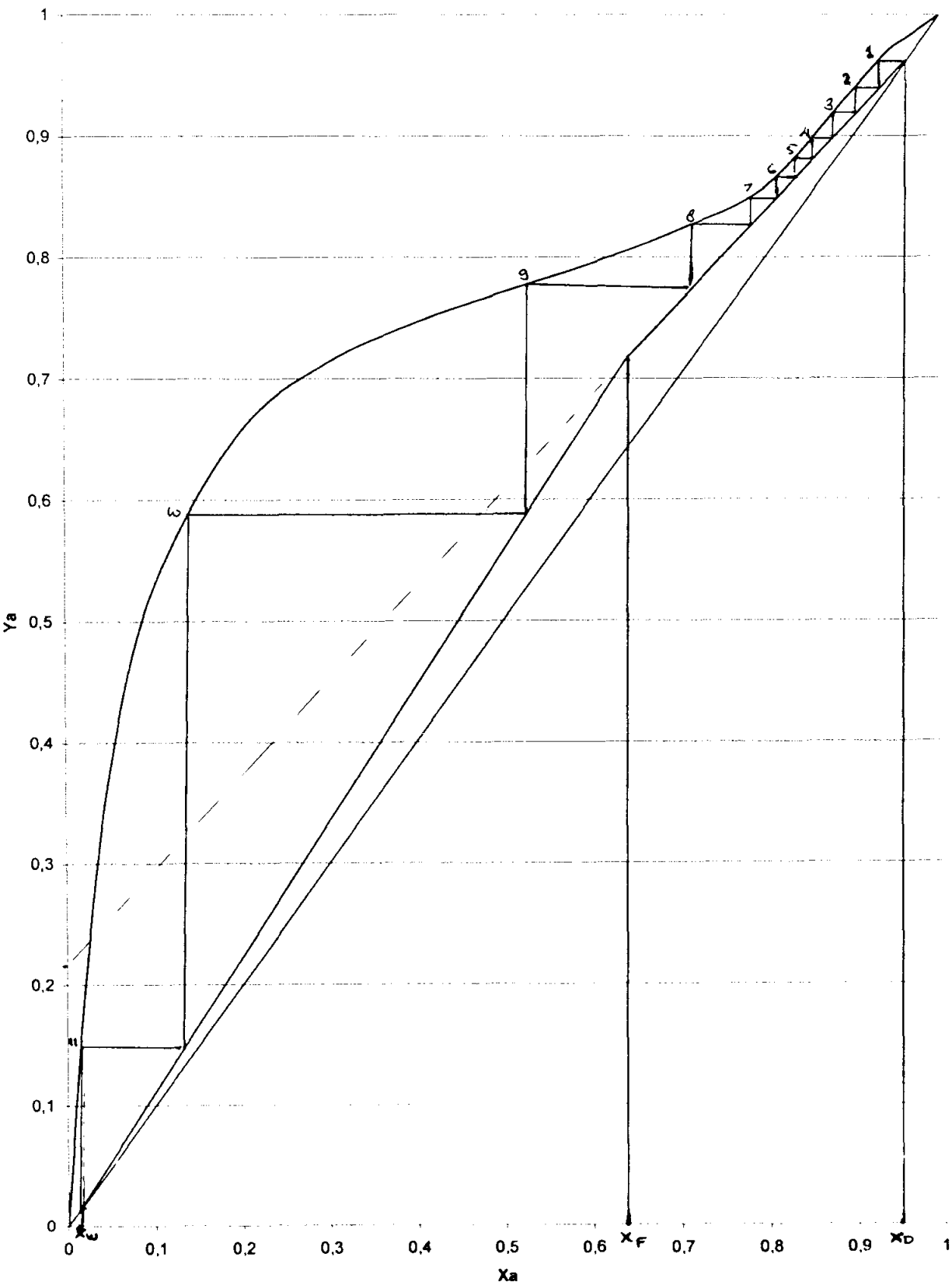
$$Q = A_n \times U_n^*$$

$$6,52 = (0,88 \times \text{luas menara}) \times 5,53$$

$$\text{Luas menara} = 1,34 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Luas menara} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_{\text{menara}}^2$$

Kurva Kesetimbangan Etanol - Air



$$1,34 = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_{\text{menara}}^2 \rightarrow D_{\text{menara}} = 1,31 \text{ ft} = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

Dari [24] :

$$H_t = 0,5 \cdot D^{0,5} = 0,5 \cdot 0,814^{0,5} = 0,45$$

$$\text{Tinggi packet} = H_a = \frac{N \times H_t}{\epsilon} = \frac{17 \times 0,45}{0,61} = 12,75 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil tinggi untuk bagian reflux = 1 ft

Bagian bawah kolom = 1 ft

$$\text{Total tinggi menara} = 12,75 + 1 + 1 = 14,75 \text{ ft} = 4,6 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi menara destilasi :

Nama alat : menara destilasi

Diameter menara : 1,5 m

Tinggi menara : 4,6 m

Jumlah stage : 17

Packing : rashig ring 1 in

Jumlah : 1

20. Kondenser (E-421)

Fungsi : Mengembunkan uap yang keluar dari menara destilasi

Tipe : Shell and tube exchanger

Dari neraca panas diperoleh :

Panas yang diserap oleh air pendingin untuk mengembunkan semua uap :

$$Q = 104.693,31 \text{ kJ}$$

Kebutuhan air pendingin :

$$\text{massa} = 1.252,01 \text{ kg}$$

Hot fluid		Cold fluid	Beda suhu
177,8	T tinggi	122	55,8
172,67	Trendah	86	86,67
5,13	Beda suhu	36	30,87

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta T_2 - \Delta T_1}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_2}{\Delta T_1}\right)} = \frac{55,8 - 86,67}{\ln\left(\frac{55,8}{86,67}\right)} = 70,1058^\circ \text{F}$$

$$T_a = (177,8 + 172,67)/2 = 175,23^\circ \text{F}$$

$$t_a = (122+86)/2 = 104^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari tabel 8 pada Kern, untuk system *water-light Organic*

$$U_d = 75 - 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Trial: U_d pada 75 Btu/hr.ft. $^\circ\text{F}$

Pipa yang digunakan :

- Panjang pipa yang digunakan : 3,28 ft
- OD : 1 in
- BWG : 8
- ID : 0,67 in

Dari tabel 10 pada literatur Kern 1988, untuk sistem *Water-light organic*

Dari tabel 10 pada literatur [17] didapatkan $a''t = 0,262 \text{ ft}^2$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_d \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{99235,36}{100 \times 70,1058} = 14,15 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube (Nt)} = \frac{A}{L \times a''t} = \frac{14,15}{8 \times 0,262} = 6,75$$

Diambil $N_t = 10$

Asumsi tube dengan 4 passes. Maka dari tabel 9 pada Kern mendapat heat exchanger dengan spesifikasi:

Heat Exchanger tipe: 1-4shell and tube HE

- Diameter dalam shell (ID) : 10 in.
- Baffle spacing : 10 in
- Diameter luar tube (OD) : 1 1/4 in, 8 BWG
- Panjang tube : 0,7125 ft
- Pitch : 19/16 in square pitch
- Jumlah tube : 10 buah
- Passes : 4 passes

Check harga A dan U_d :

$$A = L \times a''t \times N_t = 8 \times 0,262 \times 10 = 16,87 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_d = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{99235,36}{16,87 \times 70,1058} = 83,9 \text{ Btu/h.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$$

Perpindahan panas

Fluida panas: bagian shell
tube

Fluida dingin: bagian

Luas perpindahan panas

$$\begin{aligned} a_s &= ID \times C'B/144PT \\ &= 10 \times (1,563-1,25) \times 10/144.1,563 \\ &= 0,1389 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_t &= Nt \times a't/(144xn) \\ &= 10 \times 0,665/(144 \times 4) \\ &= 0,0115 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

loading

$$\begin{aligned} G_s &= W/a_s \\ &= 1876,5340/0,139 \\ &= 13500,2446 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_t &= W/a_t \\ &= 319,8786 /0,0115 \\ &= 27706,7779 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= G_t/(3600xp) \\ &= 27706,7779/(3600 \times 61,95) \\ &= 0,1242 \text{ fps} \end{aligned}$$

Bilangan Reynold

Pada $T_a = 174,47^\circ\text{F}$

$$\mu = 0,921 \text{ lbm/ft.hr}$$

$$k = 0,1 \text{ btu/h.ft. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$cp = 0,83 \text{ Btu/lbm}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$De = 1,23/12 = 0,103 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{res} &= DexG/\mu \\ &= 0,103 \times 13500,2446/0,921 \\ &= 1509,7993 \end{aligned}$$

$$jH = 18 [17]$$

$$\left(\frac{cp\mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0,83 \times 0,921}{0,1} \right)^{0,33} = 1,9567$$

$$\left(\frac{cp\mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0,5 \times 0,7257}{0,364} \right)^{0,33} = 0,9989$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= jH \times \left(\frac{k}{De} \right) \times \left(\frac{cp\mu}{k} \right)^{0,33} \\ &= 18 \times \left(\frac{0,1}{0,103} \right) \times 1,9567 \end{aligned}$$

Pada $t_a = 104^\circ\text{F}$

$$\mu = 0,7257 \text{ lbm/ft.hr}$$

$$k = 0,364 \text{ btu/h.ft. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$cp = 0,5 \text{ btu/lbm. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Dt = 0,92/12 = 0,0767 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{ret} &= DtxG/\mu \\ &= 0,0767 \times 27706,7779/0,7257 \\ &= 2928,3586 \end{aligned}$$

$$jH = 30 [17]$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= jH \times \left(\frac{k}{Dt} \right) \times \left(\frac{cp\mu}{k} \right)^{0,33} \\ &= 30 \times \frac{0,364}{0,0767} \times 0,9989 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 34,1948 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 142,2163 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

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

$$= 142,2163 \times (0,92/1,25)$$

$$= 104,6712 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_o h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}} = \frac{34,1948 \times 104,6712}{34,1948 + 104,6712} = 63,2298 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{63,2298 - 50,53}{63,2298 \times 50,53} = 3,9749 \times 10^{-3} \text{ hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$

Pressure Drop

$$N_{res} = 1509,7993$$

$$N_{ret} = 2928,3586$$

$$f = 0,0028 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$$

$$f = 0,00033 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$$

$$D_s = 10/12 = 0,833 \text{ in}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$D_{es} = 0,103 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 0,974$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10 \times D \times s}$$

$$N+1 = 12 \times L/B = 12 \times 0,7125/1$$

$$= \frac{0,00033 \times 27706,7779^2 \times 0,7125 \times 4}{5,22 \times 10 \times 0,0767 \times 1}$$

$$= 8,55$$

$$= 1,8033 \times 10^{-4} \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times D_s \times (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10 \times D \times s}$$

$$\Delta P_r = \left(\frac{4n}{s} \right) \times \left(\frac{V^2}{2g} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,0028 \times 13500,2446^2 \times 0,833 \times 8,55}{5,22 \times 10 \times 0,103 \times 0,974}$$

$$= \left(\frac{4 \times 4}{1} \right) \times \left(\frac{0,1242^2}{2 \times 32,2} \right)$$

$$= 6,9404 \times 10^{-4} \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_r = 3,83 \times 10^{-3} \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_r + \Delta P_t = 4,0128 \times 10^{-3} \text{ psi}$$

3 psi

Spesifikasi alat:

Nama alat : Kondensor

Diameter dalam shell (ID) : 10 in.

Baffle spacing : 10 in

Diameter luar tube (OD) : 1 in, 8 BWG

Panjang tube : 3,2808 ft

Pitch : 1 1/4 in triangular pitch

Jumlah tube : 24 buah

Passes : 4
 Bahan : Stainless steel
 Jumlah : 1 buah

21. Reboiler (E-422)

Fungsi : Menguapkan sebagian cairan hasil bawah menara destilasi, sebagian cairan hasil bawah lainnya dialirkan ke tangki bottom produk

Tipe : Kettle reboiler

Dari neraca panas diperoleh :

Baban panas reboiler = 1.183.566,39 kJ

Kebutuhan pemanas (120°C) = 610,92 kg

Fluida panas: steam masuk pada : $T_{in} = 120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 248\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$

$T_{out} = 212^{\circ}\text{F}$

Fluida dingin: $T_{in} = 177,8^{\circ}\text{F}$

$T_{out} = 212\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$

Hot Fluid		Cold Fluid	Diff
248	High Temp	212	36
212	Low Temp	177,8	34,2
36	Diff	34,2	63

$$\Delta T_1 = T_2 - t_1 = 212\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} - 177,8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = 34,2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_1 - t_2 = 248\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} - 212\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = 36\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln\left(\frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1}\right)} = \frac{36 - 34,2}{\ln\left(\frac{36}{34,2}\right)} = 35,09^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Trial Ud = 100 Btu/h.ft. °F

Pipa yang digunakan:

- Panjang pipa (L) = 10 ft
- OD = 1 in
- BWG = 8
- ID = 0,670

Dari tabel 10 pada Kern didapatkan harga $a''t = 0,262\text{ ft}^2$

$$A = \frac{Q}{Udx\Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{1183566,39}{130 \times 111,14} = 45,45 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube (Nt)} = \frac{A}{L \times a''t} = \frac{45,45}{10 \times 0,262} = 17,35 \approx 17$$

Asumsi tube dengan 1 passes. Maka dari tabel 9 pada Kern mendapatkan heater dengan spesifikasi:

Heat Exchanger tipe:

Diameter dalam shell (ID)	: 12 in
Baffle spacing	: 12 in
Diameter luar tube (OD)	: 1,25 in, 8 BWG
Panjang tube	: 10 ft
Jumlah tube	: 27
Pitch	: 17/8-in square pitch
Passes	: 1

Check harga A dan Ud:

$$A = L \times a''t \times Nt = 10 \times 0,262 \times 18 = 47,16$$

$$Ud = \frac{Q}{Ax\Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{1183566,39}{47,16 \times 187,87} = 125,3 \text{ Btu/hr.ft.}^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Trial Ud dianggap benar})$$

Fluida panas: bagian tube

$$T_c = 213,53^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Flow area (a't)} = 0,665$$

$$\alpha t = \frac{Nt \cdot \alpha' t}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{18 \cdot 0,665}{144 \cdot 1} = 0,081 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Gt = \frac{W}{\alpha t} = \frac{208,8459}{0,081} = 2578,3444 \text{ lbm/hr.ft}^2$$

$$V = Gt/3600 \times \rho$$

$$= 2578,3444/3600 \times (0,02912)$$

$$= 24,5950 \text{ fps}$$

$$de = 0,92/12 = 0,077 \text{ ft} \quad [$$

$$Nre = \frac{D \cdot Gt}{\mu} = \frac{0,077 \cdot 2578,3444}{0,04} = 4963,32$$

Fluida dingin: bagian shell

$$\text{Asumsi } h_o = 300$$

$$T_w = t_c + \frac{h_{io}}{h_{io} + h_o} (T_c - t_c)$$

$$T_w = 97,7 + \frac{24,6712}{24,6712 + 300} (392 - 97,7)$$

$$\Delta t_w = 120 - 97,7 = 22,3$$

Pada $T_c = 392^\circ\text{F}$: $\mu = 0,054 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$ Dari Fig 15.11 pada Kern
 $k = 0,0187 \text{ btu/cuft.hr}$ $\rightarrow hv > 300$, maka tetap
 $C_p = 0,5 \text{ btu/lb. }^\circ\text{F}$ digunakan $h_o = hv = 300$

Dari fig 24 pada Kern diperoleh

$$j_H = 100$$

$$h_i = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$h_i = 100 \cdot \frac{0,0187}{0,077} \left(\frac{0,5 \cdot 0,054}{0,0187} \right)^{1/3} = 254,8304 \text{ Btu / hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i (D_i/D_o) = 254,8304(0,67/1) = 170,7364 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_i h_{io}}{h_i + h_{io}} = \frac{254,8304 \cdot 170,7364}{254,8304 + 170,7364} = 204,338 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{204,338 - 125,3}{204,338 \times 125,3} = 0,003 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$

Pressure drop

Untuk $N_{re} = 4963,32$ diperoleh $f = 0,00035$ (Kern fig 26)

$$S_g = 0,8803$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot N}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s_g}$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{0,00035 \cdot 4963,32^2 \cdot 10 \cdot 1}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,077 \cdot 0,8803} = 2,4368e - 5 \text{ psi}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

Nama alat	: Reboiler
Diameter dalam shell (ID)	: 12 in
Baffle spacing	: 12 in
Diameter luar tube (OD)	: 1,25 in, 8 BWG
Panjang tube	: 10 ft
Jumlah tube	: 27
Pitch	: 17/8-in square pitch
Passes	: 1
Bahan konstruksi	: carbon stell
Jumlah	: 1 buah

22. Pompa 1 (J-312)

Fungsi : Memompa larutan dari tangki H-Alg menuju ke tangki pemekat.

Tipe : Pompa centrifugal

Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengalirkan larutan dengan viskositas rendah

Waktu operasi = 40 menit/hari = 0,66 jam/hari

Massa masuk = 82.018 kg/hari = 69,04 lb/s

ρ = 984,03 kg/m³ = 61,43 lbm/ft³

μ air = 0,00054 lb/ft.s

Debit masuk = 1,12 ft³/s

Dari timmerhauss hal 496 dan 888 didapat :

$$\begin{aligned} ID_{opt} &= 3,9 \times Q_r^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times (1,12 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s})^{0,45} \times (66,43 \text{ lbm/ft}^3)^{0,13} \\ &= 7,08 \text{ in jika distandardkan nominal size pipe} = 8 \text{ in schedule 80} \end{aligned}$$

ID = 7,625 in = 0,61 ft

OD = 8,625 in = 0,69 ft

Flow are per pipe (a'') = 0,3171 ft²

Kecepatan aliran

$v_1 = 0$;

$$v_2 = \frac{Q}{a''} = \frac{1,12 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}}{0,3171 \text{ ft}^2} = 3,53 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$NRe = \frac{D \cdot v \cdot \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= 244.957,81 > 2100 \text{ (turbulen)}$$

Perhitungan ΣF

1. *Losses* karena Kontraksi (h_c)

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

Dimana :

A_1 = Luas penampang bak penampung air bersih

A_2 = Luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka $\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)$ diabaikan

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

Untuk aliran turbulen : $\alpha = 1$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right) = 0,55 \times \left(\frac{3,53^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) = 0,68 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Losses karena Friksi pada Pipa Lurus (F_t)

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

(Peters & Timmerhaus, 1991, fig.14-1)

sehingga, $\epsilon/D = 0,00015/0,61 = 0,00024$

Dari fig.14-1 Peters and Timmerhaus 1991, untuk $N_{Re} = 244.957,81$

dan $\epsilon/D = 0,00024$ didapat harga : *Fanning friction factor* (f) = 0,004

Diasumsikan : Panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 3 m = 9,6 ft

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,004 \times \frac{9,6}{0,61} \times \frac{3,53^2}{2 \times 32,174} = 0,04 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. Losses pada *Fitting* dan *Valve* (h_f)

Digunakan : 4 buah *elbow* 90° dan 2 buah *gate valve*

Dari tabel 2.10-1 Geankoplis 1997, didapatkan harga :

$$K_f = 4(0,75) + 2(0,17) = 3,34$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right) = 3,34 \times \left(\frac{3,53^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) = 0,64 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

Jadi, $\Sigma F = h_c + F_t + h_f = 1,36 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$

$\Delta z = 2 \text{ m} = 6,4 \text{ ft}$ (tinggi liquid pada tangki pemekat – tinggi liquid pada tangki H-Alg)

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\Delta v^2 = v_2^2 - v_1^2 = 3,53^2 - 0^2 = 12,46 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

Dimana $v_1 = \text{laju pengurangan air dalam tangki [ft/s]} = \frac{Q}{A_{bak}}$

Oleh karena $A_{bak} \gg$, maka diasumsi $v_1 \approx 0$

$$v_2 = \text{laju aliran air pada pipa [ft/s]} = \frac{Q}{A_{\text{pipa}}}$$

$$\frac{l}{gc \cdot 2 \cdot \alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{gc} (\Delta Z) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = \frac{12,46 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2 \times 2 \times 1} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft}/\text{s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2} \times 6,4 \text{ ft} + 0 + 1,36 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{lb}_m$$

$$W_s = -7,95 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{lb}_m$$

Dari fig.14-37 Peters and Timmerhaus 1991, untuk laju volumetrik air = 8,37 gpm didapatkan harga : Efisiensi pompa (η) = 40%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Brake Hp} &= \frac{-W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} && (\text{Geankoplis, 1997, pers.3.3-2}) \\ &= \frac{7,95 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f/\text{lb}_m \times (1,12 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 62,16 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3)}{0,40 \times 550} \\ &= 0,36 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari fig.14-37 Peters and Timmerhaus 1991, untuk BHP = 0,36 Hp didapat harga efisiensi motor = 80%

$$W_p = \frac{0,36}{0,8} = 0,45 \text{ Hp} = 0,5 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa I :

Rate volumetrik	: 1,12 ft ³ /s
Ukuran pipa	: 8 in sch 80
OD	: 8,625 in
ID	: 7,625 in
Efisiensi pompa	: 40%
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
Power motor	: 0,5 Hp
Jumlah	: 2 unit

23. Pompa II (J-321)

Fungsi	: Memompa larutan dari tangki pemekat menuju ke tangki sodium alginat.
Tipe	: Pompa centrifugal

Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengalirkan larutan dengan viskositas rendah

Waktu operasi = 40 menit/hari = 0,66 jam/hari

Massa masuk = 21.636,49 kg/hari = 20,23 lb/s

Dengan menggunakan perhitungan yang sama dengan perhitungan pompa I maka didapat :

Spesifikasi Pompa II :

Rate volumetrik : 0,32 ft³/s

Ukuran pipa : 3 in sch 40

OD : 3,5 in

ID : 3,068 in

Efisiensi pompa : 30%

Efisiensi motor : 80%

Power motor : 0,25 Hp

Jumlah : 2 unit

24. Pompa III (J-332)

Fungsi : Memompa etanol menuju ke tangki sodium alginat.

Tipe : Pompa centrifugal

Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengalirkan larutan dengan viskositas rendah

Waktu operasi = 40 menit/hari = 0,66 jam/hari

Massa masuk = 36.827,15 kg/hari = 34,44 lb/s

Dengan menggunakan perhitungan yang sama dengan perhitungan pompa I maka didapat :

Spesifikasi Pompa II :

Rate volumetrik : 0,69 ft³/s

Ukuran pipa : 6 in sch 40

OD : 6,062 in

ID : 6,625 in

Efisiensi pompa : 40%

Efisiensi motor : 80%

Power motor : 0,5 Hp

Jumlah : 2 unit

25. Pompa IV (J-411)

Fungsi : Memompa *slurry* sodium alginat menuju ke *filter press*.

Tipe : Pompa centrifugal

Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengalirkan larutan dengan viskositas rendah

Waktu operasi = 40 menit/hari = 0,66 jam/hari

Massa masuk = 62.174,69 kg/hari = 26,16 lb/s

Dengan menggunakan perhitungan yang sama dengan perhitungan pompa I maka didapat :

Spesifikasi Pompa II :

Rate volumetrik : 0,69 ft³/s

Ukuran pipa : 6 in sch 40

OD : 6,062 in

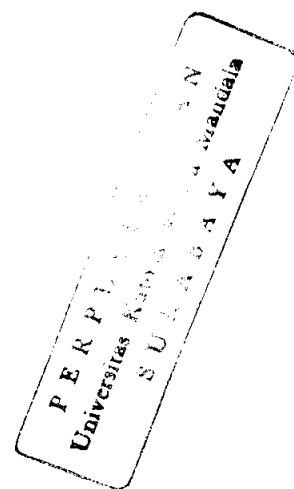
ID : 6,625 in

Efisiensi pompa : 40%

Efisiensi motor : 80%

Power motor : 0,5 Hp

Jumlah : 2 unit



APPENDIX D
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

D.1 Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Berikut ini adalah harga peralatan yang digunakan dalam area proses serta peralatan yang digunakan pada area utilitas. Harga ini didapat langsung beberapa suplier dan kontraktor, hasilnya ditabelkan pada tabel D.1, D.2, D.3 dan D.4 berikut ini.

Tabel D.1. Harga Peralatan Proses

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	Jmlh	Harga per Unit (Rp.)	Harga Total (Rp.)	Suplier
1.	<i>Plate and Frame Filter Press</i>	H-420	1	125.000.000	125.000.000	PT. Sumber Wilis Seraya Surabaya 031-8663608
2	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>	E-431	1	52.573.000	52.573.000	
3.	<i>Rotary Cutter</i>	C-130	4	115.625.000	462.500.000	PT. Indoprima Gemilang Engineering Jl. Margomulyo Indah C-1 Surabaya 031-7491693
4.	<i>Rotary Dryer</i>	B-430	1	378.955.000	378.955.000	
5.	<i>Ball Mill</i>	C-440	1	95.500.000	95.500.000	
6.	Tangki Pencucian	F-110	2	65.500.000	131.000.000	PT. Meco Inox Prima Jl. Kalijaten 114 Sepanjang-61257 031-7881903
7.	Tangki Ekstraksi	F-210	2	119.785.000	239.570.000	
8.	Tangki Pengenceran NaOH	F-211	1	25.225.000	25.225.000	
9.	Tangki H-Alg	F-310	2	38.650.000	77.300.000	
10.	Tangki Pengenceran HCl	F-311	1	40.050.000	40.050.000	
11.	Tangki Sodium Alg	F-410	2	23.725.000	47.450.000	
12.	Tangki Etanol	F-411	1	22.565.000	22.565.000	
13.	Tangki Pemekat	F-320	2	38.650.000	77.300.000	
14.	Tangki Produk	F-450	1	25.225.000	25.225.000	Dutasarana Sumberjaya Jl. Kinibalu 79 Sby 031-5323079
15.	Pompa I	L-311	2	10.000.000	20.000.000	
16.	Pompa II	L-321	2	10.000.000	20.000.000	
17.	Pompa III	L-421	1	10.000.000	10.000.000	
18.	<i>Bucket Elevator</i>	J-442	1	33.500.000	33.500.000	PT. Lomax Jl. Perak Barat 97 Sby 031-3541138 031-3541189
19.	<i>Belt Conveyor</i>	J-111	2	25.000.000	50.000.000	
20.	<i>Screen I</i>	H-120	2	20.000.000	40.000.000	
21.	<i>Screen II</i>	H-220	2	20.000.000	40.000.000	
22.	<i>Screen III</i>	H-411	1	50.000.000	50.000.000	Samson Djawa Perkasa Pertokoan Gateway D-27 Waru 031-8554593
23.	Kondensor	E-511	1	58.500.000	58.500.000	
24.	Reboiler	E-512	1	58.500.000	58.500.000	
25.	Menara Destilasi	D-510	1	564.395.000	564.395.000	
Total					2.745.108.000	

Total harga peralatan proses = Rp. 2.745.108.000,00

Tabel D.2. Harga Peralatan Utilitas

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	Jumlah	Harga per Unit (Rp.)	Harga Total (Rp.)	Suplier
1.	Pompa Air ke Tangki Demineralisasi	J-811	1	7.500.000	7.500.000	Dutasarana Sumberjaya Jl. Kinibalu 79 Sby 031-5323079
2.	Pompa Air Proses	J-812	1	10.000.000	10.000.000	
3.	Pompa Air Sanitasi	J-813	1	10.000.000	10.000.000	
4.	Pompa Bekas Air Proses ke Sand Filter	J-814	1	7.500.000	7.500.000	
5.	Pompa Air ke Tangki Penampung Air Boiler	J-821	1	7.500.000	7.500.000	
6.	Pompa Air Boiler	J-831	1	7.500.000	7.500.000	
7.	Pompa Bahan Bakar	L-851	1	7.500.000	7.500.000	
8.	Boiler	E-832	1	150.000.000	150.000.000	Samson Djawa Perkasa Pertokoan Gateway D-27 Waru 031-8554593
9.	Tangki Penampung Air Boiler	TT-830	1	10.500.000	10.500.000	PT. Meco Inox Prima Jl. Kalijaten 114 Sepanjang-61257 031-7881903
10.	Tangki Penampung Bahan Bakar	TT-850	1	10.500.000	10.500.000	
11.	Tangki Demineralisasi	H-820	1	15.000.000	15.000.000	
12.	Kolom Adsorpsi		1	15.000.000	15.000.000	
13.	Gencrator	-	1	64.000.000	64.000.000	Teknik Unggul Jl. Penghela 21 sby 031-5471681
Total					309.000.000	

Tabel D.3. Bak Penampungan Utilitas

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	Jumlah	Luas (m ²)
1.	Bak Sand Filter		1	82,5
2.	Bak Penampung Air Bersih		1	261
3.	Bak Penampungan Air Pencuci		1	57,5
Total				401

Total harga bak penampungan = $401 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{Rp. } 300.000,00/\text{m}^2$

= Rp. 120.300.000,00

Total harga peralatan utilitas = Total harga peralatan utilitas + Total harga bak penampungan utilitas

= Rp. 309.000.000,00 + Rp. 120.300.000,00

= Rp. 442.800.000,00

Total harga peralatan = Total harga peralatan proses + Total harga peralatan utilitas

= Rp. 2.745.108.000,00 + Rp. 442.800.000,00

= **Rp. 3.187.908.000,00**

D.2 Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Harga tanah diperoleh dari Pemuteran, sedangkan harga bangunan diperoleh dari CV. Kemuning Semarang.

Tabel D.4. Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

	Luas (m ²)	Harga per m ² (Rp.)	Harga Total (Rp.)
Tanah	7.700	500.000	3.850.000.000
Bangunan			
Gudang bahan baku, Produk, Proses, Utilitas, Lab.	2112	1.750.000	3.696.000.000
Kantor, Pos satpam, Toilet, Bengkel, Kantin, Unit kesehatan, Ruang generator, Mushola, Gudang empulur	1085,25	1.250.000	1.356.562.500
Jalan dan Halaman	2.882,75	600.000	1.729.650.000
Total Harga Bangunan			6.782.212.500

D.3 Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku dan Harga Jual Produk

D.3.1. Bahan Baku

1. Rumput laut = Rp. 5.000,00/kg (termasuk biaya pengiriman)

$$\text{Kebutuhan} = 28.280 \text{ kg/hari} = 8.484.000 \text{ kg/tahun}$$

Total harga rumput laut per tahun

$$= 8.484.000 \text{ kg/tahun} \times \text{Rp. } 5.000,00/\text{kg}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } \underline{\underline{42.420.000.000,00}}$$

2. Larutan NaOH 40% = Rp. 6.000,00/kg

$$\text{Kebutuhan} = 4.127,82 \text{ kg/hari} = 1.238.346 \text{ kg/tahun}$$

Total harga larutan NaOH 40% per tahun

$$= 1.238.346 \text{ kg/tahun} \times \text{Rp. } 6.000,00/\text{kg}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } \underline{\underline{7.430.076.000,00}}$$

3. Larutan HCl 37% = Rp. 7.000,00/kg

$$\text{Kebutuhan} = 3.778,94 \text{ kg/hari} = 1.133.682 \text{ kg/tahun}$$

Total harga larutan HCl 37% per tahun

$$= 1.133.682 \text{ kg/tahun} \times \text{Rp. } 7.000,00/\text{kg}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } \underline{\underline{7.935.774.000,00}}$$

4. Etanol 95% = Rp. 9.000,00/kg

$$\text{Kebutuhan} = 36.827,15 \text{ kg} + 299 \times 2.566,15 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 804.106 \text{ kg/tahun}$$

Total harga etanol 95% per tahun

$$= 806.106 \text{ kg/tahun} \times \text{Rp. } 9.000,00/\text{kg}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 7.236.954.000,00$$

Total biaya bahan baku per tahun

$$= \text{Rp. } 42.420.000.000,00 + \text{Rp. } 7.430.076.000,00 + \text{Rp. } 7.935.774.000,00 +$$

$$\text{Rp. } 7.236.954.000,00$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 65.022.804.000,00$$

D.3.2. Harga Jual Produk

Produk yang dihasilkan dari Pabrik sodium alginat ini ada dua, yakni produk utama berupa sodium alginat dan produk samping berupa ampas rumput laut. Berikut ini ditabelkan hasil produk per tahun beserta harga jualnya.

Tabel D.5. Harga Jual Produk

Produk	Hasil	Harga per Satuan (Rp.)	Harga Total (Rp.)
Sodium Alginat	7.614,85 kg	40.000/kg	304.594.000
Ampas	42.935,69 kg	750/kg	32.201.768
Total			336.795.768

$$\text{Harga jual produk} = \text{Rp. } 336.795.768,00/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Harga jual produk pertahun} = 300 \text{ hari} \times \text{Rp. } 336.795.768,00/\text{hari}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 101.038.730.400,00$$

D.4 Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Tabel D.6. Perincian Gaji Karyawan Tiap Bulan

No	Posisi	Jumlah	Gaji (Rp.)	Total (Rp.)
1	Direktur Utama	1	10.000.000	10.000.000
2	Manager Personalia dan Umum	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
3	Manager Produksi	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
4	Manager Pemasaran	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
5	Manager Keuangan	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
6	Kepala Bagian Teknik dan Pemeliharaan	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
7	Kepala Bagian <i>Quality Control</i> dan Laboratorium	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
8	Kepala Bagian Proses	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
9	Kepala Bagian Pembelian	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
10	Kepala Bagian <i>Research and Development</i>	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
11	Kepala Bagian <i>Public Relation</i>	1	3.500.000	3.500.000

12	Kepala Bagian Promosi	1	3.500.000	3.500.000
13	Sekretaris	1	1.200.000	1.200.000
14	<i>Supervisor</i> Proses *	6	2.000.000	12.000.000
15	Pekerja Proses *	30	1.250.000	20.000.000
16	Pekerja Teknik dan Pemeliharaan *	9	1.500.000	13.500.000
17	Pekerja <i>Quality Control</i> dan Laboratorium	4	1.750.000	7.000.000
18	Pekerja <i>Research and Development</i>	4	1.750.000	7.000.000
19	Pekerja Akutansi dan Keuangan	2	1.200.000	2.400.000
20	Pekerja Personalia dan Administrasi	2	1.200.000	2.400.000
21	Pekerja Promosi dan <i>Public Relation</i>	2	1.200.000	2.400.000
22	Pekerja Gudang	6	1.000.000	6.000.000
23	Pekerja Kebersihan	6	750.000	4.500.000
24	Keamanan *	12	750.000	9.000.000
25	Sopir	4	750.000	3.000.000
26	Kantin dan Koperasi	2	750.000	1.500.000
27	Pegawai Kesehatan	1	750.000	750.000
Total		102		155.150.000

* karyawan shift

Jadwal kerja karyawan shift :

- Shift I = pk 06.00-pk 14.00
- Shift II = pk 14.00-pk 22.00
- Shift III = pk 22.00-pk 06.00

Karyawan shift dibagi menjadi 3 regu, dengan hari kerja senin sampai sabtu.

Jadwal kerja disajikan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Tabel D.7. Pembagian waktu Kerja Karyawan Shift

Hari Regu	Mg I	Mg II	Mg III
I	M	P	S
II	S	M	P
III	P	S	M

Keterangan :

P = Pagi (shift I) S = Siang (shift II) M = Malam (shift III)

Total gaji karyawan = Rp. 153.650.000,00/bulan.

Ditetapkan 1 tahun produksi adalah 12 bulan, ditambah uang tunjangan sebesar 1 bulan gaji.

Gaji karyawan per tahun = 13 bulan × Rp. 155.150.000,00/bulan
= **Rp. 2.016.950.000,00**

D.5 Perhitungan Biaya Utilitas

D.5.1 Kebutuhan Air PDAB

Kebutuhan air = $238 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$

Harga air PDAM, Pandaan :

- $10\text{-}20 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 650,00$
- $20\text{-}30 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 750,00$
- $30\text{-}40 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 820,00$
- $>40 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 920,00$

Biaya air total :

- $10 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 650,00 = \text{Rp. } 6.500,00$
- $10 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 750,00 = \text{Rp. } 7.500,00$
- $10 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 820,00 = \text{Rp. } 8.200,00$
- $208 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 920,00 = \text{Rp. } 191.360,00$

Biaya Air Total = $\text{Rp. } 213.560,00/\text{hari}$

Biaya air total per tahun = $300 \text{ hari} \times \text{Rp. } 213.560,00/\text{hari}$

= $\text{Rp. } 64.068.000,00$

D.5.2 Kebutuhan Zeolite dan Regenerasinya

Kebutuhan zeolite = $8,61 \text{ kg}/7 \text{ hari}$

Harga zeolite = $\text{Rp. } 90.000,00/50 \text{ kg} = \text{Rp. } 1.800,00/\text{kg}$

Harga total zeolite = $\text{Rp. } 15.498,00 \times 52 = \text{Rp. } 805.896,00$

Kebutuhan NaCl untuk regenerasi zeolite = $1,74 \text{ kg}/7 \text{ hari}$

Harga NaCl = $\text{Rp. } 1.500,00/\text{kg}$

Harga total NaCl per tahun = $\text{Rp. } 1.500,00 \times 1,74 \times 52 = \text{Rp. } 135.720,00$

Harga total zeolite dan NaCl per tahun = $\text{Rp. } 805.896,00 + \text{Rp. } 135.720,00$
 = $\text{Rp. } 941.616,00$

D.5.3 Kebutuhan Bahan Isian Sand Filter

Bahan isian dari bak sand filter adalah kerikil, ijuk dan pasir. Dari PT. Sarana Prima Eguna

Harga bahan isian = $\text{Rp. } 2.000.000,00/(144\text{m}^3)$.

Volume bahan isian = $7,53 \text{ m}^3$

Harga total bahan isian = $\text{Rp. } 2.000.000,00/(144\text{m}^3) \times 7,53 \text{ m}^3$
 = $\text{Rp. } 104.585,00$

Bahan isian bak sand filter diganti 15 hari sekali, sehingga dalam 1 tahun dilakukan 20 kali pergantian bahan isian.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga total bahan isian per tahun} &= 20 \times \text{Rp. } 104.585,00 \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 2.091.700,00}\end{aligned}$$

D.5.4 Kebutuhan Karbon Aktif

Karbon aktif merupakan bahan isian pada kolom adsorpsi dan digunakan untuk menyerap bau amis pada air limbah yang disebabkan oleh rumput laut sebelum air limbah dibuang ke sungai. Karbon aktif diperoleh dari PT. Lautan Luas.

$$\text{Harga karbon aktif} = \text{Rp. } 10.000,00/\text{kg}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan karbon aktif} = 20 \text{ gr/Liter air}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas air} = 4,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Total kebutuhan karbon aktif

$$= 20 \text{ gr/Liter air} \times 4,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 90.000 \text{ gr/hari} = 90 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga karbon aktif} &= 90 \text{ kg/hari} \times \text{Rp. } 10.000,00/\text{kg} \\ &= \text{Rp. } 900.000,00\end{aligned}$$

Karbon aktif diganti setiap 10 hari sekali, sehingga dalam 1 tahun dilakukan 30 kali pergantian karbon aktif.

Harga total karbon aktif per tahun

$$\begin{aligned}&= \text{Rp. } 900.000,00 \times 30 \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 27.000.000,00}\end{aligned}$$

D.5.5 Kebutuhan Listrik

$$\text{Total kebutuhan listrik} = 90,76 \text{ kW}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Beban listrik terpasang} &= 1,25 \times 90,76 \text{ kW} \\ &= 113,45 \text{ kW}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Biaya beban per bulan} = \text{Rp. } 27.000,00/\text{kW.bulan} \quad (\text{Data dari PLN})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Biaya beban per tahun} &= \text{Rp. } 27.000,00/\text{kW.bulan} \times 113,45 \text{ kW} \times 12 \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 36.757.800,00}\end{aligned}$$

Biaya penggunaan listrik :

$$\text{Pemakaian listrik} = 90,76 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Waktu beban puncak} = \text{Rp } 435,-/\text{kWh (pk. 18.00–22.00)}$$

$$\text{Luar waktu beban puncak} = \text{Rp } 161,-/\text{kWh (pk. 22.00–18.00)}$$

Dalam satu hari, pabrik beroperasi pada 4 jam waktu beban puncak, 20 jam luar waktu beban puncak dan 8 jam berhenti beroperasi pada luar waktu beban puncak.

Biaya pemakaian listrik *full operation* selama 300 hari :

$$= [(4 \text{ jam} \times 90,76 \text{ kW} \times \text{Rp. } 435,00/\text{kWh} \times 300 \text{ hari/tahun}) + (20 \text{ jam} \times 90,76 \text{ kW} \times \text{Rp. } 161,00/\text{kWh} \times 300 \text{ hari/tahun})]$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 135.050.880,00$$

Biaya pemakaian listrik *off operation* selama 65 hari :

$$= (20 \text{ jam} \times 15 \text{ kW} \times \text{Rp. } 161,00/\text{kWh} \times 65 \text{ hari/tahun}) + (4 \text{ jam} \times 15 \text{ kW} \times \text{Rp. } 435,00/\text{kWh} \times 65 \text{ hari/tahun})$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 4.836.000,00$$

Total biaya listrik per tahun :

$$= \text{Rp. } 36.757.800,00 + \text{Rp. } 135.050.880,00 + \text{Rp. } 4.836.000,00$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 176.644.680,00$$

D.5.5 Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar

Harga solar = Rp. 6.400,00/L (Jawa Pos, Maret 2006)

Kebutuhan solar = 5.133,4 L/tahun

Biaya kebutuhan solar per tahun :

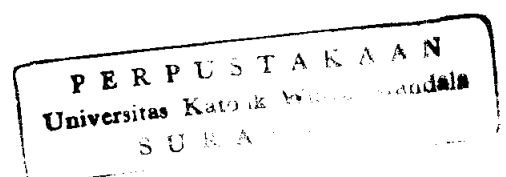
$$= 5.133,4 \text{ L/tahun} \times \text{Rp. } 6.400,00/\text{L}$$

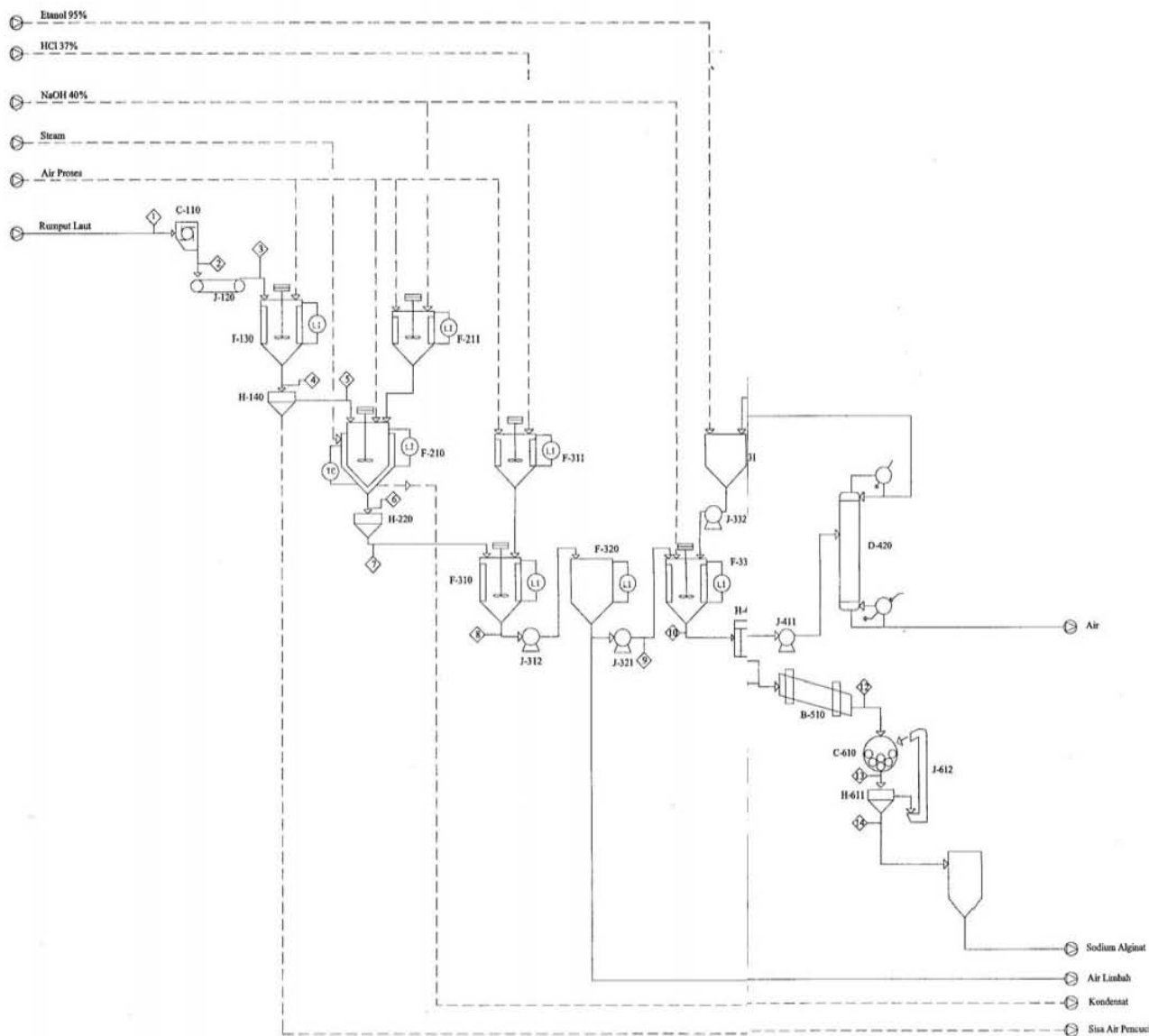
$$= \text{Rp. } 32.853.760,00$$

Total biaya utilitas :

$$= \text{Rp. } 64.068.000,00 + \text{Rp. } 941.616,00 + \text{Rp. } 2.091.700,00 + \text{Rp. } 27.000.000,00 + \text{Rp. } 176.644.680,00 + \text{Rp. } 32.853.760,00$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 303.599.756,00$$





Kode	Nama Alat
C-110	Rotary Cutter
J-120	Belt Conveyor
F-130	Tangki Pencucian
H-140	Sreen
F-210	Tangki Ekstraksi
F-211	Tangki Pengenceran NaOH
H-220	Sreen
F-310	Tangki H-Alg
F-311	Tangki Pengenceran HCl
J-312	Pompa
F-320	Tangki Pemekat
J-321	Pompa
F-330	Tangki Sodium Alginat
F-331	Tangki Etanol
H-410	Plate and Frame Filter Press
J-411	Pompa
D-420	Desiliasi
B-510	Rotary Dryer
C-610	Ball Mill
H-611	Sreen
J-612	Bucket Elevator

Nama Mahasiswa

1. Dwi Anto P N / 5203001053

Disetujui oleh :

1. Ir. Yohanes Sudaryanto, MT

2. Felycia, S.T, M.Phi

Tanda Tangan

[Signature]