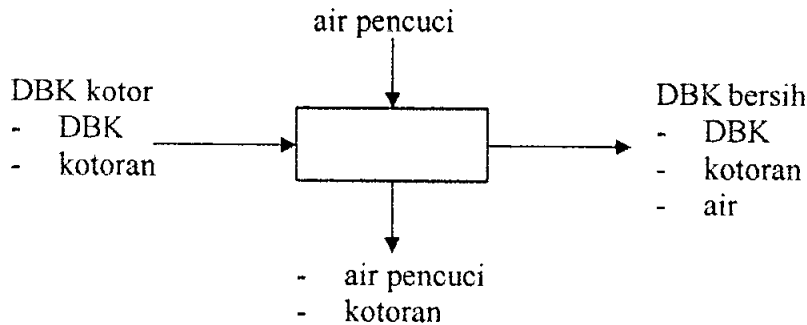


APPENDIX A

NERACA MASSA

1. *Belt Conveyor (C-120)*



Basis: Daging Buah Kelapa (DBK) kotor masuk *belt conveyor* = 10.262,82 kg/hari.

Proses dilakukan dalam 4 *batch*/hari.

Daging buah kelapa kotor masuk *belt conveyor* = 2.565,71 kg/*batch*.

Rate air pencuci masuk *belt conveyor* = rate DBK kotor masuk *belt conveyor*
= 2.565,71 kg/*batch*.

Dari percobaan: Kotoran pada DBK kotor = 1% dari DBK kotor.

Kotoran yang terambil dari pencucian = 75% dari kotoran masuk.

Air pencuci yang terikut pada DBK = 0,75% dari air pencuci masuk.

Masuk: Kotoran pada DBK kotor = $0,01 \times 2.565,71 = 25,66$ kg/*batch*.

DBK masuk *belt conveyor* = DBK kotor – kotoran
= $2.565,71 - 25,66 = 2.540,05$ kg/*batch*.

Air pencuci masuk = 2.565,71 kg/*batch*.

Keluar: Kotoran yang terikut air pencuci = $0,75 \times 25,66 = 19,25$ kg/*batch*.

Kotoran yang terikut DBK = kotoran – kotoran yang terikut air pencuci
= $25,66 - 19,25 = 6,41$ kg/*batch*.

DBK keluar *belt conveyor* = DBK masuk *belt conveyor*
= 2.540,05 kg/*batch*.

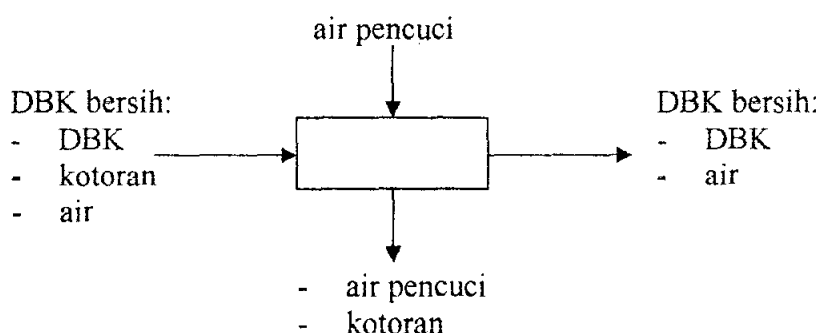
Air pencuci yang terikut DBK = $0,0075 \times 2.540,05 = 19,25$ kg/*batch*.

Air pencuci keluar *belt conveyor* = air pencuci masuk – air pencuci yang terikut DBK
= $2.565,71 - 19,25 = 2546,46$ kg/*batch*.

DBK bersih = DBK keluar *belt conveyor* + kotoran terikut DBK + air pencuci terikut DBK
= $2.540,05 + 6,41 + 19,25 = 2.565,71$ kg/*batch*.

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
DBK kotor	= 2.565,71	DBK bersih	= 2.565,71
- Kotoran	= 25,66	- DBK	= 2.540,05
- DBK	= 2.540,05	- Kotoran	= 6,41
		- Air	= 19,25
Air pencuci	= 2.565,71	Air pencuci	= 2.565,71
		- Air pencuci	= 2.546,46
		- Kotoran	= 19,25
Total:	5.131,42	Total:	5.131,42

2. Bak Pencuci (L-130)



Basis: $\text{Rate air pencuci masuk bak pencuci} = 2 \times \text{rate DBK bersih masuk bak pencuci}$.

Dari percobaan: Semua kotoran dalam DBK masuk terambil oleh air pencuci.

Air pencuci yang terikut pada DBK = 1% dari air pencuci masuk.

Masuk: Air pencuci masuk = $2 \times 2.565,71 = 5.131,41 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Keluar: Kotoran keluar bak pencuci = kotoran masuk bak pencuci = $6,41 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Air pencuci yang terikut DBK keluar bak pencuci = $0,01 \times 5.131,41 = 51,31 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Total air pencuci yang terikut DBK keluar bak pencuci = air pencuci pada DBK bersih masuk + air pencuci yang terikut DBK keluar bak pencuci = $19,25 + 51,31 = 70,56 \text{ kg/batch}$.

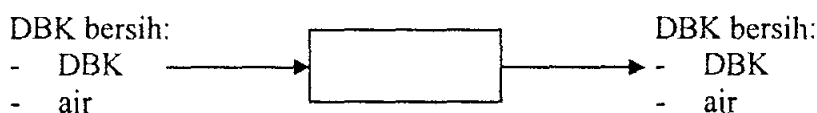
Air pencuci keluar bak pencuci = air pencuci masuk – air pencuci yang terikut DBK keluar bak pencuci = $5.131,41 - 51,31 = 5.080,10 \text{ kg/batch}$.

DBK keluar bak pencuci = DBK masuk bak pencuci = $2.540,05 \text{ kg/batch}$.

DBK bersih keluar bak pencuci = DBK keluar bak pencuci + air pencuci yang terikut DBK keluar bak pencuci = $2.540,05 + 70,56 = 2.610,61 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
DBK bersih	= 2.565,71	DBK bersih	= 2.610,61
- DBK	= 2.540,05	- DBK	= 2.540,05
- Kotoran	= 6,41	- Air	= 70,56
- Air	= 19,25		
Air pencuci	= 5.131,41	Air pencuci	= 5.086,51
		- Kotoran	= 6,41
		- Air pencuci	= 5.080,10
Total:	7.697,12	Total:	7.697,12

3. Bucket Elevator (C-211)

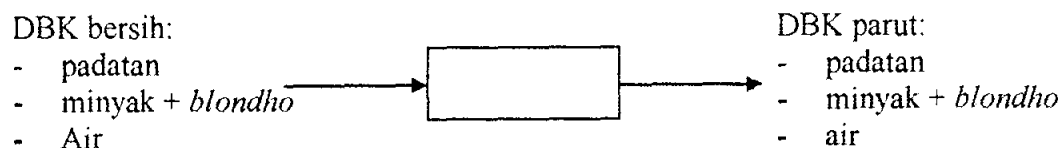


Asumsi: Tidak ada DBK tertinggal dalam *bucket elevator*.

Jumlah DBK masuk *bucket elevator* = jumlah DBK keluar *bucket elevator*.

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
DBK bersih	= 2.610,61	DBK bersih	= 2.610,61
- DBK	= 2.540,05	- DBK	= 2.540,05
- Air	= 70,56	- Air	= 70,56
Total:	2.610,61	Total:	2.610,61

4. Grater Machine (SR-210)



Asumsi: Tidak ada DBK tertinggal dalam mesin pamarut karena jumlah DBK parut yang tertinggal sangat sedikit.

Jumlah dan komposisi DBK parut = jumlah dan komposisi DBK bersih masuk *grater machine*.

Komposisi padatan dalam DBK = 4% dari DBK [9].

Padatan dalam DBK = $0,04 \times 2.540,05 = 101,60$ kg/batch.

Kandungan air dalam DBK = 35,37% dari DBK [9].

Air dalam DBK = $0,3537 \times 2.540,05 = 898,42$ kg/batch.

Masuk: Total air dalam DBK bersih = kandungan air dalam DBK + air pencuci terikut DBK = $898,42 + 70,56 = 968,98$ kg/batch.

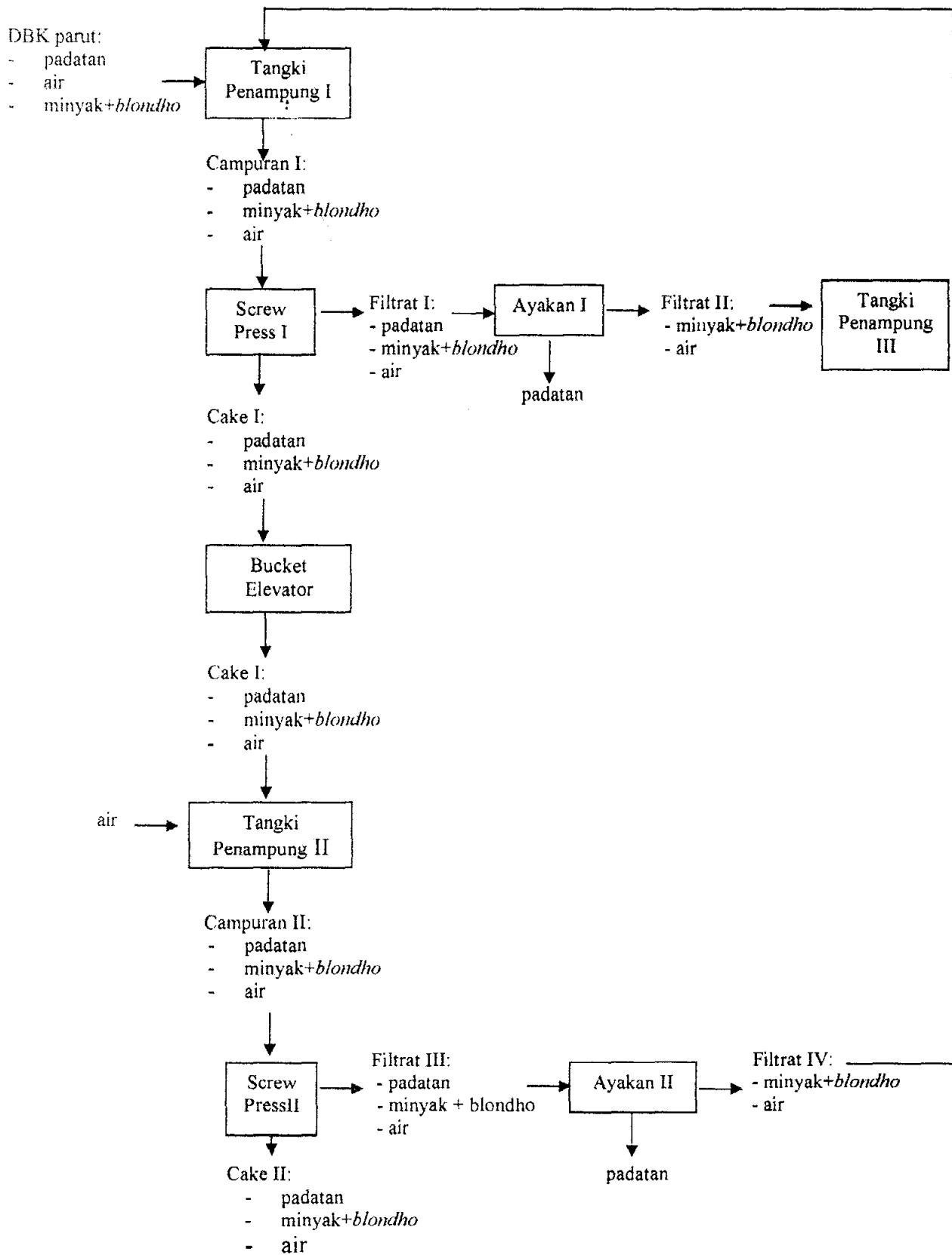
Minyak + *blondho* dalam DBK bersih = DBK bersih – padatan – total air dalam DBK = $2.610,61 - 101,60 - 968,98 = 1.540,03$ kg/batch.

Keluar: Total air dalam DBK parut = total air dalam DBK bersih = $968,98$ kg/batch.

Minyak + *blondho* dalam DBK parut = minyak + *blondho* dalam DBK bersih
 = 1.540,03 kg/*batch*.

Laju alir masuk (kg/ <i>batch</i>)		Laju alir keluar (kg/ <i>batch</i>)	
DBK bersih	= 2.610,61	DBK parut	= 2.610,61
- Padatan	= 101,60	- Padatan	= 101,60
- Minyak + <i>blondho</i>	= 1.540,03	- Minyak + <i>blondho</i>	= 1.540,03
- Air	= 968,98	- Air	= 968,98
Total:	2.610,61	Total:	2.610,61

5. Tangki Penampung I, II, III dan Ekstraktor (Screw Press I dan II)



Basis: *Rate* filtrat IV masuk tangki penampung I = $3 \times \text{rate DBK parut masuk tangki penampung I}$.

Rate air masuk tangki penampung II = $3 \times \text{rate DBK parut masuk tangki penampung I}$.

Dari percobaan: *Cake* I = 60% dari DBK parut.

Cake II = 75% dari *cake* I.

Dari penelitian: $K_1 = K_2 = 0,6245$ [1].

Cake I = $0,6 \times 2.610,61 = 1.566,35 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Cake II = $0,75 \times 1.566,35 = 1.174,77 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Air masuk tangki penampung II = $3 \times 2.610,61 = 7.831,83 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Neraca massa tangki penampung I:

DBK parut + filtrat IV = campuran I (1)

Neraca massa *screw press* I:

Campuran I = filtrat I + *cake* I (2)

Neraca massa *bucket elevator*:

Cake I masuk *bucket elevator* = *cake* I keluar *bucket elevator*

Neraca massa tangki penampung II:

Cake I + air = campuran II (3)

Neraca massa *screw press* II:

Campuran II = filtrat III + *cake* II (4)

Dari persamaan (3) dan (4):

Cake I + air = filtrat III + *cake* II

Filtrat III = *cake* I + air – *cake* II

$$= 1.566,35 + 7.831,83 - 1.174,77 = 8.223,41 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Asumsi: Padatan yang terikut filtrat = $1\% \times \text{padatan yang masuk}$

Padatan dalam filtrat I = $1\% \times \text{padatan dalam DBK parut masuk}$

$$= 0,01 \times 101,60 = 1,02 \text{ kg/batch.}$$

Padatan yang tertahan di ayakan I = padatan dalam filtrat I = $1,02 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Padatan dalam *cake* I = $101,60 - 1,02 = 100,58 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Padatan dalam campuran II = padatan pada *cake* I = $100,58 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Padatan dalam filtrat III = $1\% \times \text{padatan pada campuran II}$

$$= 1\% \times 100,58 = 1,01 \text{ kg/batch.}$$

Padatan yang tertahan di ayakan II = padatan dalam filtrat III = $1,01 \text{ kg/batch}$.

Padatan dalam *cake* II = padatan dalam *cake* I – padatan yang tertahan pada ayakan II
 $= 100,58 - 1,01 = 99,57 \text{ kg/batch.}$

Filtrat IV = filtrat III – padatan yang tertahan di ayakan II
 $= 8.223,41 - 1,01 = 8.222,40 \text{ kg/batch.}$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (2):

DBK parut + filtrat IV = filtrat I + *cake* I

Filtrat I = DBK parut + filtrat IV – *cake* I
 $= 2.610,61 + 8.222,40 - 1.566,35 = 9.266,66 \text{ kg/batch.}$

Filtrat II = filtrat I – padatan yang tertahan di ayakan I
 $= 9.266,66 - 1,02 = 9.265,64 \text{ kg/batch}$

Misal: Minyak + *blondho* dalam filtrat III = a kg/batch

Minyak + *blondho* dalam filtrat I = b kg/batch

Minyak + *blondho* dalam *cake* I = c kg/batch

Minyak + *blondho* dalam *cake* II = d kg/batch

$$K_1 = \frac{\text{Fraksi massa minyak + blondho dalam filtrat I}}{\text{Fraksi massa minyak + blondho dalam cake I}}$$

$$0,6245 = \frac{\frac{b}{9.266,66}}{\frac{c}{1.566,35}}$$

$$b = 3,695 \times c \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$K_2 = K_1 = \frac{\text{Fraksi massa minyak + blondho dalam filtrat III}}{\text{Fraksi massa minyak + blondho dalam cake II}}$$

$$0,6245 = \frac{\frac{a}{8.223,41}}{\frac{d}{1.174,77}}$$

$$a = 4,3715 \times d \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

Neraca massa komponen minyak + *blondho* dalam tangki penampung I:

$$1.540,03 + a = \text{minyak + blondho dalam campuran I} \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

Neraca massa komponen minyak + *blondho* dalam *screw press* I:

$$\text{minyak + blondho dalam campuran I} = b + c \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

Neraca massa komponen minyak + *blondho* dalam tangki penampung II:

$$c = \text{minyak + blondho dalam campuran II} \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

Neraca massa komponen minyak + *blondho* dalam *screw press* II:

$$\text{Minyak} + \text{blondho} \text{ dalam campuran II} = a + d \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

Dari persamaan (7) dan (8):

$$1.540,03 + a = b + c \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

Dari persamaan (9) dan (10):

$$c = a + d \dots\dots\dots (12)$$

Dari persamaan (5), (6), (11), dan (12) diperoleh:

$$a = 322,93 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$b = 1.466,12 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$c = 396,79 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$d = 73,87 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Air dalam filtrat III} = 8.223,41 - 322,93 - 1,01 = 7.899,47 \text{ kg/batch.}$$

$$\text{Air dalam filtrat I} = 9.266,66 - 1.466,12 - 1,02 = 7.799,52 \text{ kg/batch.}$$

$$\text{Air dalam cake I} = 1.566,35 - 396,79 - 100,59 = 1.068,98 \text{ kg/batch.}$$

$$\text{Air dalam cake II} = 1.174,77 - 73,87 - 99,57 = 1.001,33 \text{ kg/batch.}$$

Neraca Massa Tangki Penampung I (TT-221)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
DBK parut	= 2.610,61	Campuran I	= 10.833,01
- Padatan	= 101,60	- Padatan	= 101,60
- Minyak+ <i>blondho</i>	= 1.540,03	- Minyak+ <i>blondho</i>	= 1.862,96
- Air	= 968,97	- Air	= 8.868,44
Filtrat IV	= 8.222,40		
- Air	= 7.899,47		
- Minyak+ <i>blondho</i>	= 322,93		
Total:	10.833,01	Total:	10.833,01

Neraca Massa *Screw Press* I (F-220)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Campuran I	= 10.833,01	Cake I	= 1.566,35
- Padatan	= 101,60	- Padatan	= 100,59
- Minyak+ <i>blondho</i>	= 1.862,96	- Minyak+ <i>blondho</i>	= 396,79
- Air	= 8.868,44	- Air	= 1.068,98
		Filtrat I	= 9.266,66
		- Padatan	= 1,02
		- Minyak+ <i>blondho</i>	= 1.466,12
		- Air	= 7.799,52
Total:	10.833,01	Total:	10.833,01

Neraca Massa Ayakan I (S-222)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Filtrat I	= 9.266,66	Filtrat II	= 9.265,64
- Padatan	= 1,02	- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12
- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12	- Air	= 7.799,52
- Air	= 7.799,52	Padatan	= 1,02
Total:	9.266,66	Total:	9.266,66

Neraca Massa Tangki Penampung Filtrat II (TT-223)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Filtrat II	= 9.265,64	Filtrat II	= 9.265,64
- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12	- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12
- Air	= 7.799,52	- Air	= 7.799,52
Total:	9.265,64	Total:	9.265,64

Neraca Massa Tangki Penampung III (TT-312)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Filtrat II	= 9.265,64	Menuju ke evaporator (FE-310)	
- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12	Filtrat II	= 9.265,64
- Air	= 7.799,52	- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12
		- Air	= 7.799,52
Total:	9.265,64	Total:	9.265,64

Neraca Massa Bucket Elevator (C-231)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Cake I	= 1.566,35	Cake I	= 1.566,35
- Padatan	= 100,59	- Padatan	= 100,59
- Minyak+blondho	= 396,79	- Minyak+blondho	= 396,79
- Air	= 1.068,98	- Air	= 1.068,98
Total:	1.566,35	Total:	1.566,35

Neraca Massa Tangki Penampung II (TT-232)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Cake I	= 1.566,35	Campuran II	= 9.398,18
- Padatan	= 100,59	- Padatan	= 100,59
- Minyak+blondho	= 396,79	- Minyak+blondho	= 396,79
- Air	= 1.068,98	- Air	= 8.900,81
Air	= 7.831,83		
Total:	9.398,18	Total:	9.398,18

Neraca Massa Screw Press II (F-230)

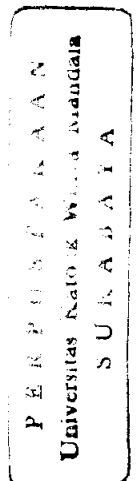
Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Campuran II	= 9.398,18	Cake II	= 1.174,77
- Padatan	= 100,59	- Padatan	= 99,57
- Minyak+blondho	= 396,79	- Minyak+blondho	= 73,87
- Air	= 8.900,81	- Air	= 1.001,33
		Filtrat III	= 8.223,41
		- Padatan	= 1,01
		- Minyak+blondho	= 322,93
		- Air	= 7.899,47
Total:	9.398,18	Total:	9.398,18

Neraca Massa Ayakan II (S-233)

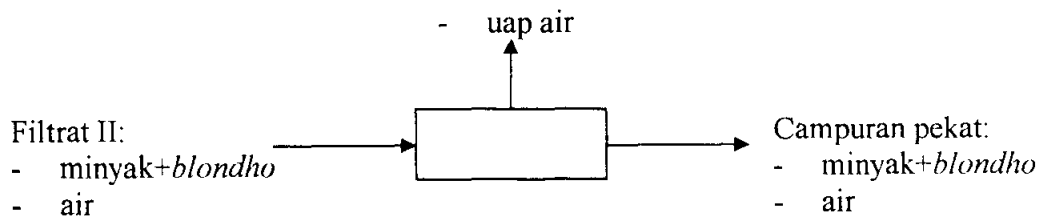
Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Filtrat III	= 8.223,41	Filtrat IV	= 8.223,41
- Padatan	= 1,01	- Minyak+blondho	= 322,93
- Minyak+blondho	= 322,93	- Air	= 7.899,47
- Air	= 7.899,47		
		Padatan	= 1,01
Total:	8.223,41	Total:	8.223,41

Neraca Massa Tangki Penampung Filtrat IV (S-234)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Filtrat IV	= 8.223,41	Filtrat IV	= 8.223,41
- Minyak+blondho	= 322,93	- Minyak+blondho	= 322,93
- Air	= 7.899,47	- Air	= 7.899,47
Total:	8.223,41	Total:	8.223,41



6. Evaporator (FF-310)



Campuran masuk dipekatkan hingga komposisi larutan menjadi [19]:

Air = 54,1%.

Minyak = 32,2%.

Blondho = 13,7%.

Minyak+blondho keluar = minyak+blondho masuk = 1.466,12 kg/batch.

Air dalam campuran yang telah dipekatkan = $\frac{54,1\%}{45,9\%} \times 1.466,12 = 1.728,04$ kg/batch.

Air yang menguap = Air masuk evaporator – air dalam campuran yang telah dipekatkan = 7.799,52 – 1.728,04 = 6.071,48 kg/batch.

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Filtrat II	= 9.265,64	Campuran pekat	= 3.194,16
- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12	- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12
- Air	= 7799,52	- Air	= 1.728,04
		Uap air	= 6.071,48
Total:	9.265,64	Total:	9.265,64

7. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-320)

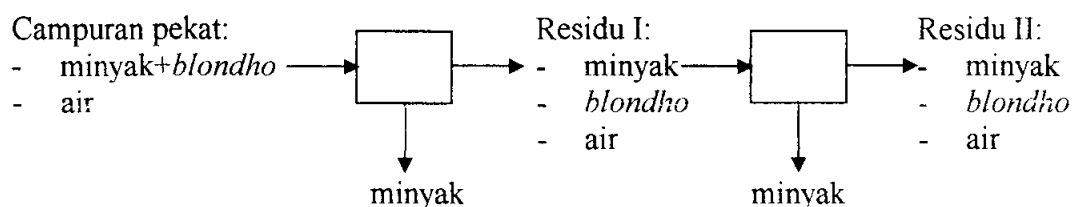


Asumsi: Tidak ada filtrat yang hilang karena proses berlangsung kontinu.

Laju alir filtrat II keluar *cooler* = laju alir filtrat II masuk *cooler* = campuran pekat keluar evaporator.

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Filtrat II	= 3.194,16	Filtrat II	= 3.194,16
- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12	- Minyak+blondho	= 1.466,12
- Air	= 1.728,04	- Air	= 1.728,04
Total:	3.194,16	Total:	3.194,16

8. Centrifugal Separator (Centrifuge I dan II)



Dari percobaan: minyak yang dapat didekantasi dalam satu *centrifuge* = $\frac{5}{6}$ bagian.

Minyak masuk *centrifuge* I = $0,322 \times 3.194,16 = 1.028,52$ kg/batch.

Minyak keluar dari *centrifuge* I = $\frac{5}{6} \times 1.028,52 = 857,10$ kg/batch.

Minyak dalam residu I = $1.028,52 - 857,10 = 171,42$ kg/batch.

Blondho dalam residu I = $0,137 \times 3.194,16 = 437,60$ kg/batch.

Air masuk *centrifuge* I = air keluar *centrifuge* I = 1.728,04 kg/batch.

Neraca Massa *Centrifuge* I (FF-410)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Campuran pekat	= 3.194,16	Residu I	= 2.337,06
- Minyak+ <i>blondho</i>	= 1.466,12	- Minyak	= 171,42
- Air	= 1.728,04	- <i>Blondho</i>	= 437,60
		- Air	= 1.728,04
		Minyak	= 857,10
Total:	3.194,16	Total:	3.194,16

Minyak keluar dari *centrifuge* II = $\frac{5}{6} \times 171,42 = 142,85$ kg/batch.

Minyak dalam residu II = $171,42 - 142,85 = 28,57$ kg/batch.

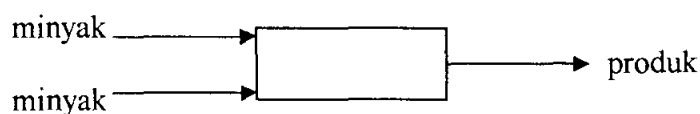
Blondho dalam residu I = *blondho* dalam residu II = 437,60 kg/batch.

Air masuk *centrifuge* II = air keluar *centrifuge* II = 1.728,04 kg/batch.

Neraca Massa *Centrifuge* II (FF-420)

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Residu I	= 2.337,06	Residu II	= 2.194,21
- Minyak	= 171,42	- Minyak	= 28,57
- <i>Blondho</i>	= 437,60	- <i>Blondho</i>	= 437,60
- Air	= 1.728,04	- Air	= 1.728,04
		Minyak	= 142,85
Total:	2.337,06	Total:	2.337,06

9. Tangki Penampung Produk (TT-430)



Produk = minyak dari *centrifuge* I + minyak dari *centrifuge* II
 $= 857,10 + 142,90 = 4.000$ kg/batch.

Laju alir masuk (kg/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kg/batch)	
Minyak (<i>centrifuge</i> I)	= 857,10	Produk	= 1.000,00
Minyak (<i>centrifuge</i> II)	= 142,90		
Total:	1.000,00	Total:	1.000,00

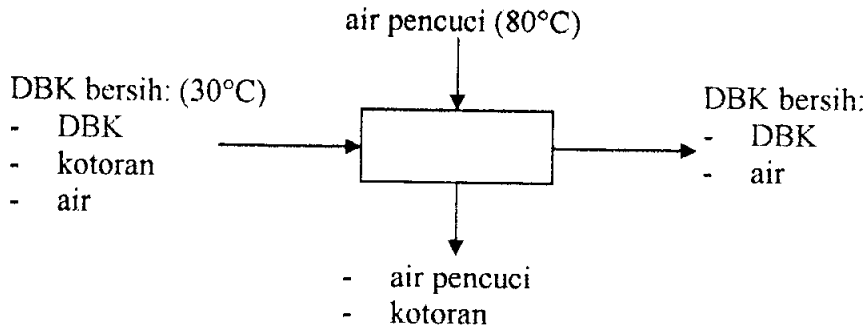
APPENDIX B

NERACA ENERGI

APPENDIX B

NERACA ENERGI

1. Bak Pencuci (L-130)



Basis: $T_{ref} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

Asumsi: $Q_{hilang} = 10\%$ dari Q_{masuk}

Asumsi ini diperoleh karena operasi pada suhu yang rendah

$C_p \text{ air} = 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$ [20]

$C_p \text{ DBK} = 2,85 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$ [21]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp DBK bersih masuk bak pencuci} &= x_{\text{DBK}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{DBK}}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \\ &= \frac{2.540,05}{2.565,71} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{19,24}{2.565,71} \cdot 4,181 \\ &= 2,8529 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp DBK bersih keluar bak pencuci} &= \frac{2.540,05}{2.610,61} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{70,56}{2.610,61} \cdot 4,181 \\ &= 2,8860 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

Masuk:

$$\Delta H_{\text{DBK masuk}} = m_{\text{DBK masuk}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{DBK masuk}}} \cdot (T_{\text{DBK masuk}} - T_{\text{ref}}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{air pencuci masuk}} &= m_{\text{air pencuci masuk}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot (T_{\text{air pencuci masuk}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= 5.131,41 \cdot 4,181 \cdot (80 - 30) = 1.072.721,26 \text{ kJ/batch} \end{aligned}$$

Keluar:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar}} &= m_{\text{DBK keluar}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{DBK keluar}}} \cdot (T_{\text{DBK keluar}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= 2.540,05 \cdot 2,8860 \cdot (T - 30) = 7.330,58 (T - 30) \text{ kJ/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{air pencuci keluar}} &= m_{\text{air pencuci keluar}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot (T_{\text{air pencuci keluar}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= 5.080,10 \cdot 4,181 \cdot (T - 30) = 21.235,88 (T - 30) \text{ kJ/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$0 + 1.072.721,26 = 7.330,58 (T - 30) + 21.239,88 (T - 30) + 0,1 \times 1.072.721,26$$

$$T = 63,8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 1.072.721,26	Q_{keluar}	= 965.449,96
- $\Delta H_{\text{DBK masuk}}$	= 0,00	- $\Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar}}$	= 247.714,14
- $\Delta H_{\text{air pencuci masuk}}$	= 1.072.721,26	- $\Delta H_{\text{air pencuci keluar}}$	= 717.735,82
		Q_{hilang}	= 10.727,13
Total:	1.072.721,26	Total:	1.072.721,26

2. Bucket Elevator (C-211)

Asumsi: Panas yang hilang 5%

C_p DBK bersih keluar *bucket elevator* = C_p DBK bersih masuk *bucket elevator* = C_p DBK bersih keluar bak pencuci = 2,8860 kJ/kg.K

Masuk:

$$\Delta H_{\text{DBK masuk bucket elevator}} = \Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar bak pencuci}} = 247.714,14 \text{ kJ/batch}$$

Keluar:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar}} &= m_{\text{DBK keluar}} \cdot C_{p\text{DBK keluar}} \cdot (T_{\text{DBK keluar}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= 2.540,05 \cdot 2,8860 \cdot (T - 30) = 7.330,58 (T - 30) \text{ kJ/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$247.714,14 = 7.330,58 (T - 30) + 0,05 \times 247.714,14$$

$$T = 62,1^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 247.714,14	Q_{keluar}	= 235.328,40
- $\Delta H_{\text{DBK masuk}}$	= 247.714,14	- $\Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar}}$	= 235.328,40
		Q_{hilang}	= 12.385,74
Total:	247.714,14	Total:	247.714,14

3. Grater Machine (SR-210)

Asumsi: Panas yang timbul akibat friksi pamarutan = 15% dari Q_{masuk}

C_p DBK parut keluar *grater machine* = C_p DBK parut masuk *grater machine* = C_p DBK bersih keluar *bucket elevator* = 2,8860 kJ/kg.K

Masuk:

$$\Delta H_{\text{DBK masuk grater machine}} = \Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar bucket elevator}} = 990.856,57 \text{ kJ/batch}$$

Keluar:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar}} &= m_{\text{DBK keluar}} \cdot C_{p\text{DBK keluar}} \cdot (T_{\text{DBK keluar}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= 2.610,61 \cdot 2,8860 \cdot (T - 30) = 7.534,21 (T - 30) \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} + Q_{\text{timbul}} = Q_{\text{keluar}}$$

$$247.714,14 + 0,15 \times 247.714,14 = 7.534,21 (T - 30)$$

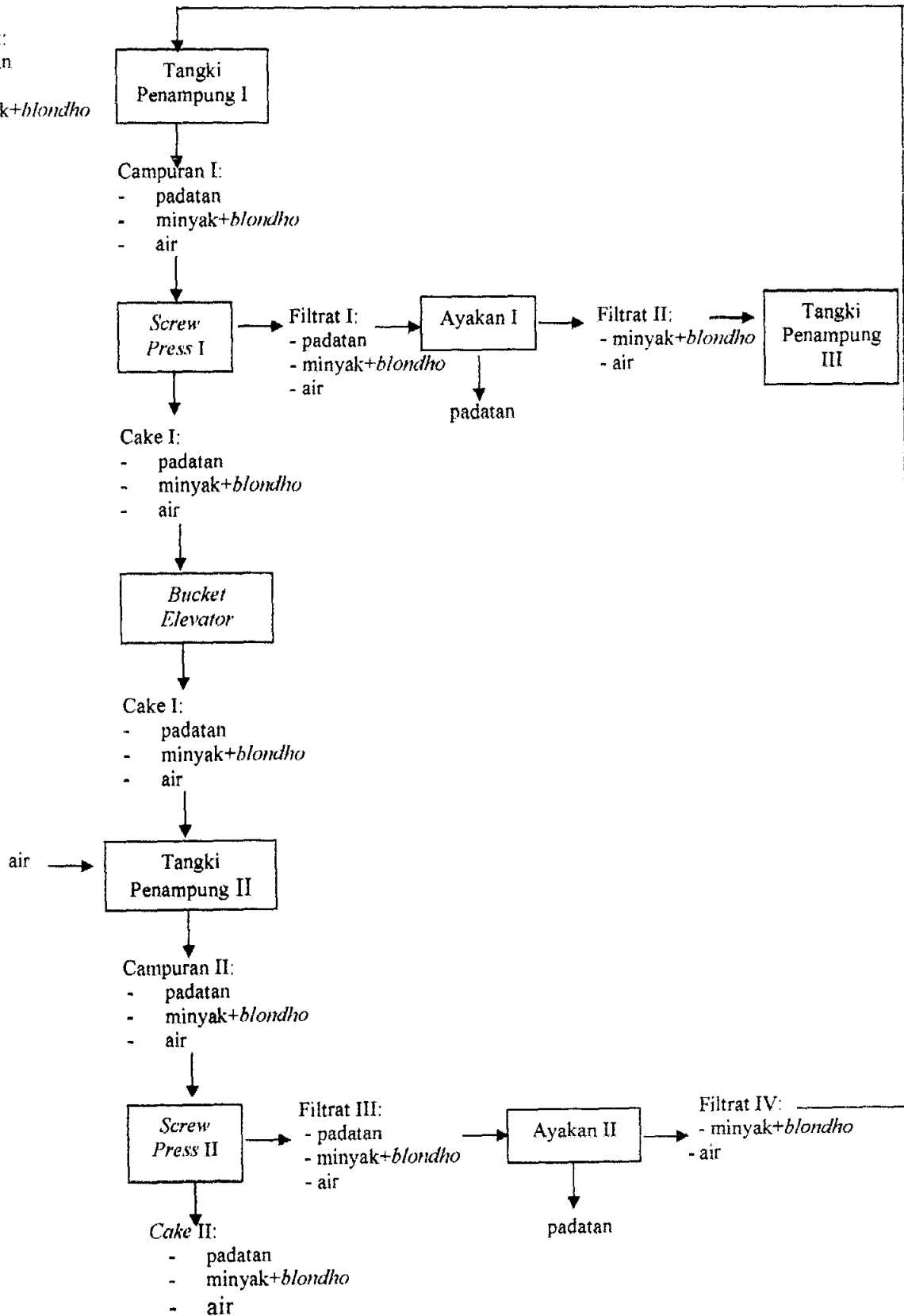
$$T = 67,8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 247.714,14	Q_{keluar}	= 284.871,31
- $\Delta H_{\text{DBK masuk}}$	= 247.714,14	- $\Delta H_{\text{DBK keluar}}$	= 284.871,31
Q_{timbul}	= 37.157,16		
Total:	284.871,31	Total:	284.871,31

4. Tangki Penampung I, II, III dan Ekstraktor (Screw Press I dan II)

DBK parut:

- padatan
- air
- minyak+blondho



$$Cp_{\text{minyak}+blondho} = 3,98 \text{ kJ/kg.K [21]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp_{\text{filtrat IV}} &= x_{\text{minyak}+blondho} \cdot Cp_{\text{minyak}+blondho} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot Cp_{\text{air}} \\ &= \frac{322,93}{8.222,40} \cdot 3,98 + \frac{7.899,47}{8.222,40} \cdot 4,181 = 4,1731 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp_{\text{campuran I}} &= x_{\text{DBK}} \cdot Cp_{\text{DBK}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot Cp_{\text{air}} \\ &= \frac{1.964,56}{10.834,01} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{8.868,44}{10.834,01} \cdot 4,181 = 3,9393 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: Panas yang hilang dari masing-masing alat = 5% panas masuk

Neraca panas tangki penampung I:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{DBK parut}} + \Delta H_{\text{filtrat IV}} = \Delta H_{\text{campuran I}} + 0,05 Q_{\text{masuk}} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$284.871,31 + 8.222,40 \cdot 4,1731 \cdot (T_1 - 30) = 10.834,01 \cdot 3,9393 \cdot (T_2 - 30) + 0,05 \times [284.871,31 + 8.222,40 \cdot 4,1731 \cdot (T_1 - 30)]$$

$$270.627,74 + 32.597,25 \cdot (T_1 - 30) = 42.678,40 \cdot (T_2 - 30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp_{\text{filtrat I}} &= x_{\text{DBK}} \cdot Cp_{\text{DBK}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot Cp_{\text{air}} \\ &= \frac{1.467,14}{9.266,66} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{7.799,52}{9.266,66} \cdot 4,181 = 3,9703 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp_{\text{cake I}} &= x_{\text{DBK}} \cdot Cp_{\text{DBK}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot Cp_{\text{air}} \\ &= \frac{497,37}{1.566,35} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{1.068,98}{1.566,35} \cdot 4,181 = 3,7584 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas *screw press* I:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Campuran I}} = \Delta H_{\text{filtrat I}} + \Delta H_{\text{cake I}} + 0,05 Q_{\text{masuk}} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$42.678,40 \cdot (T_2 - 30) = 9.266,66 \cdot 3,9703 \cdot (T_3 - 30) + 1.566,35 \cdot 3,7584 \cdot (T_3 - 30) + 0,05 \times [42.678,40 \cdot (T_2 - 30)]$$

$$40.544,48 \cdot (T_2 - 30) = 36.791,41 \cdot (T_3 - 30) + 5.886,96 \cdot (T_3 - 30)$$

$$40.544,48 \cdot (T_2 - 30) = 42.678,37 \cdot (T_3 - 30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp_{\text{filtrat II}} &= x_{\text{minyak}+blondho} \cdot Cp_{\text{minyak}+blondho} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot Cp_{\text{air}} \\ &= \frac{1.466,12}{9.265,64} \cdot 3,98 + \frac{7.799,52}{9.265,64} \cdot 4,181 = 4,1492 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$Cp_{\text{padatan}} = Cp_{\text{DBK}} = 2,85 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

Neraca panas ayakan I:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ filtrat I} = \Delta H \text{ filtrat II} + \Delta H \text{ padatan} + 0,05 Q \text{ masuk} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$36.791,41(T_3 - 30) = 9.265,64 \cdot 4,1492 \cdot (T_4 - 30) + 1,02 \cdot 2,85 \cdot (T_4 - 30) + 0,05 \times [36.791,41 \cdot (T_3 - 30)]$$

$$34.951,84 \cdot (T_3 - 30) = 38.447,90 \cdot (T_4 - 30)$$

Neraca panas tangki penampung III:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ filtrat II masuk} = \Delta H \text{ filtrat II keluar} + 0,05 Q \text{ masuk} \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$9.265,64 \cdot 4,1492 \cdot (T_4 - 30) = 9.265,64 \cdot 4,1492 \cdot (T_5 - 30) + 0,05 \times$$

$$9.265,64 \cdot 4,1492 \cdot (T_4 - 30)$$

$$36.522,75 \cdot (T_4 - 30) = 38.445,01 \cdot (T_5 - 30)$$

Neraca panas *bucket elevator*:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ cake I masuk} = \Delta H \text{ cake I keluar} + 0,05 Q \text{ masuk} \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

$$1.566,35 \cdot 3,7584 \cdot (T_3 - 30) = 1.566,35 \cdot 3,7584 \cdot (T_6 - 30) + 0,05 \times$$

$$1.566,25 \cdot 3,7584 \cdot (T_3 - 30)$$

$$5.592,61 \cdot (T_3 - 30) = 5.886,96 \cdot (T_6 - 30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp campuran II} &= x_{\text{DBK}} \cdot \text{Cp}_{\text{DBK}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot \text{Cp}_{\text{air}} \\ &= \frac{497,37}{9.398,18} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{8900,81}{9.398,18} \cdot 4,181 = 4,1106 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas tangki penampung II:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ cake I} + \Delta H \text{ air} = \Delta H \text{ campuran II} + 0,05 Q \text{ masuk} \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

$$5.886,96 \cdot (T_6 - 30) + 0 = 9.398,18 \cdot 4,1106 \cdot (T_7 - 30) + 0,05 \times 5.886,96 \cdot (T_6 - 30)$$

$$5.592,61 \cdot (T_6 - 30) = 38.632,15 \cdot (T_7 - 30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp cake II} &= x_{\text{DBK}} \cdot \text{Cp}_{\text{DBK}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot \text{Cp}_{\text{air}} \\ &= \frac{173,44}{1.174,77} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{1.001,33}{1.174,77} \cdot 4,181 = 3,9845 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p \text{ filtrat III} &= x_{\text{DBK}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{DBK}}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \\
 &= \frac{323,94}{8.223,41} \cdot 2,85 + \frac{7.899,47}{8.223,41} \cdot 4,181 = 4,1286 \text{ kJ/kg.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca panas *screw press* II:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ Campuran II} = \Delta H \text{ filtrat III} + \Delta H \text{ cake II} + 0,05 Q \text{ masuk} \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38.632,15 \cdot (T_7 - 30) &= 8.223,41 \cdot 4,1286 \cdot (T_8 - 30) + 1.174,77 \cdot 3,9845 \cdot (T_8 - 30) + \\
 0,05 \times 38.632,15 \cdot (T_7 - 30)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$36.700,54 \cdot (T_7 - 30) = 38.632,03 \cdot (T_8 - 30)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p \text{ filtrat IV} &= x_{\text{minyak + blondo}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{minyak + blondo}}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \\
 &= \frac{322,93}{8.222,40} \cdot 3,98 + \frac{7.899,47}{8.222,40} \cdot 4,181 = 4,1731 \text{ kJ/kg.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca massa ayakan II:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ filtrat III} = \Delta H \text{ filtrat IV} + \Delta H \text{ padatan} + 0,05 Q \text{ masuk} \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8.223,41 \cdot 4,1286 \cdot (T_8 - 30) &= 8.222,40 \cdot 4,1731 \cdot (T_1 - 30) + 1,01 \cdot 2,85 \cdot (T_1 - 30) + 0,05 \\
 \times 8.223,41 \cdot 4,1286 \cdot (T_8 - 30)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$32.253,59 \cdot (T_8 - 30) = 34.315,76 \cdot (T_1 - 30)$$

Dari persamaan-persamaan di atas, maka dapat diperoleh:

$$T_1 = 30,8^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 36,9^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_3 = 36,6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_4 = 36,0^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_5 = 35,7^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_6 = 36,3^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_7 = 30,9^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_8 = 30,8^\circ\text{C}$$

Neraca Panas Tangki Penampung I (TT-221)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 312.740,24	Q_{keluar}	= 297.101,39
- $\Delta H_{\text{DBK parut}}$	= 284.871,31	- $\Delta H_{\text{campuran I}}$	= 297.101,39
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 27.868,94		
		Q_{hilang}	= 15.638,85
Total:	312.740,24	Total:	312.740,24

Neraca Panas Screw Press I (F-220)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 297.101,39	Q_{keluar}	= 282.274,75
- $\Delta H_{\text{campuran I}}$	= 297.101,39	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat I}}$	= 243.338,39
		- $\Delta H_{\text{cake I}}$	= 38.936,36
		Q_{hilang}	= 14.826,64
Total:	297.101,39	Total:	297.101,39

Neraca Panas Ayakan I (S-222)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 243.338,39	Q_{keluar}	= 231.171,82
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat I}}$	= 243.338,39	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 231.154,43
		- $\Delta H_{\text{padatan}}$	= 17,39
		Q_{hilang}	= 12.166,57
Total:	243.338,39	Total:	243.338,39

Neraca Panas Tangki Penampung Filtrat II (TT-223)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 231.154,43	Q_{keluar}	= 231.154,43
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 231.154,43	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 231.154,43
Total:	231.154,43	Total:	231.154,43

Neraca Panas Tangki Penampung III (TT-312)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 231.154,43	Menuju ke evaporator (FE-310)	
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 231.154,43	Q_{keluar}	= 219.597,86
		- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 219.597,86
		Q_{hilang}	= 11.556,57
Total:	231.154,43	Total:	231.154,43

Neraca Panas Bucket Elevator (C-231)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 38.936,36	Q_{keluar}	= 36.989,54
- $\Delta H_{\text{cake I}}$	= 38.936,36	- $\Delta H_{\text{cake I}}$	= 36.989,54
		Q_{hilang}	= 1.946,82
Total:	38.936,36	Total:	38.936,36

Neraca Panas Tangki Penampung II (TT-232)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 36.989,54	Q_{keluar}	= 35.139,80
- $\Delta H_{\text{cake I}}$	= 36.989,54	- $\Delta H_{\text{campuran II}}$	= 35.139,80
- ΔH_{air}	= 0,00		
		Q_{hilang}	= 1.849,74
Total:	36.989,54	Total:	36.989,54

Neraca Panas Screw Press II (F-230)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 35.139,80	Q_{keluar}	= 33.381,94
- $\Delta H_{\text{campuran II}}$	= 35.139,80	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat III}}$	= 29.337,19
		- $\Delta H_{\text{cake II}}$	= 4.044,75
		Q_{hilang}	= 1.757,86
Total:	35.139,80	Total:	35.139,80

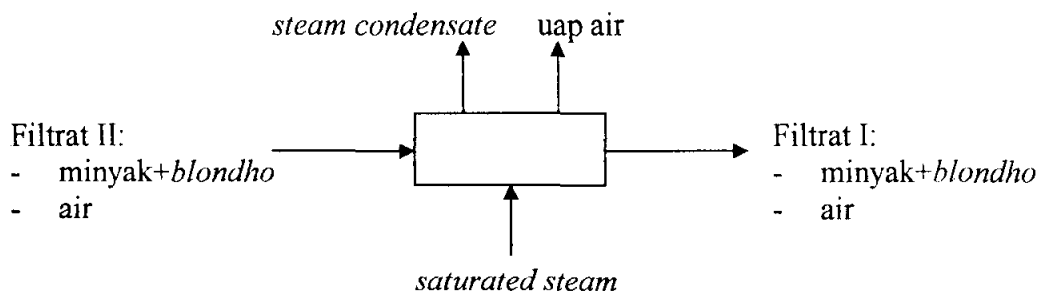
Neraca Panas Ayakan II (S-233)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 29.337,19	Q_{keluar}	= 27.871,26
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat III}}$	= 29.337,19	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat IV}}$	= 27.868,94
		- $\Delta H_{\text{padatan}}$	= 2,33
		Q_{hilang}	= 1.465,93
Total:	29.337,19	Total:	29.337,19

Neraca Panas Tangki Penampung Filtrat IV (TT-234)

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 27.868,94	Q_{keluar}	= 27.868,94
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat IV}}$	= 27.868,94	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat IV}}$	= 27.868,94
Total:	27.868,94	Total:	27.868,94

5. Evaporator (FE-310)



Basis: $T_{\text{ref}} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Asumsi: Campuran masuk evaporator = $T_5 = 35,7120^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Steam masuk evaporator pada 148°C dan 4,5 bara (450 kPa) (Ulrich, 1984)

Steam condensate keluar evaporator = 148°C .

Air menguap pada suhu 80°C .

$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 10\%$ dari Q_{masuk} .

Hv saturated steam pada $80^{\circ}\text{C} = 2.643,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$ (Geankoplis, 1993)

λ pada 148°C dan 450 kPa = $2.744,02 - 623,572 = 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg}$ (Geankoplis, 1993)

ΔH filtrat II masuk evaporator = $219.597,86 \text{ kJ/batch}$.

ΔH steam masuk = massa steam $\cdot \lambda = (m \cdot 2.120,448) \text{ kJ/batch}$

$$C_p \text{ filtrat II keluar evaporator} = x_{\text{minyak} + \text{blondho}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{minyak} + \text{blondho}}} + x_{\text{air}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}}$$

$$= \frac{1.466,12}{3.194,16} \cdot 3,98 + \frac{1.728,04}{3.194,16} \cdot 4,181 = 4,0887 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ filtrat II keluar evaporator} = 3.194,16 \cdot 4,0887 \cdot (80 - 30) = 652.998,61 \text{ kJ/hari.}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ uap air keluar evaporator} = \text{massa air yang menguap} \cdot H_v \text{ saturated steam pada } 80^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 6.071,48 \cdot 2.643,7 = 16.051.171,68 \text{ kJ/batch}$$

$$h_L \text{ steam condensate pada } 148^\circ\text{C} = 623,572 \text{ kJ/kg (Geankoplis, 1993)}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ steam condensate keluar evaporator} =$$

$$\text{massa steam condensate} \cdot h_L \text{ steam condensate pada } 148^\circ\text{C} = (m \cdot 623,572) \text{ kJ/kg}$$

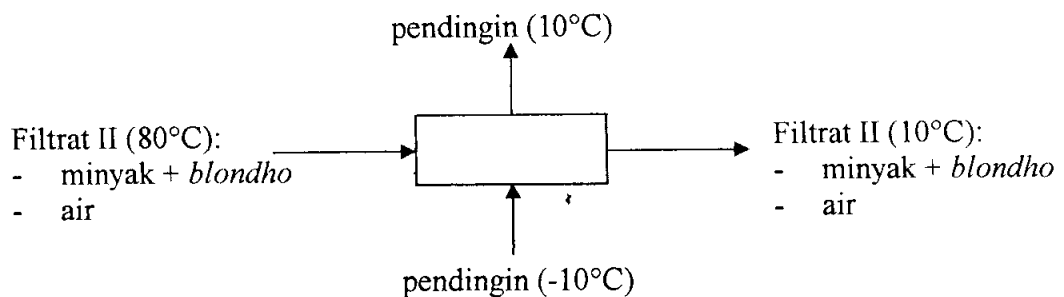
$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$219.597,86 + (m \cdot 2.120,448) = 652.998,61 + 16.051.171,68 + (m \cdot 623,572) + 0,1 \cdot Q_{\text{masuk}}$$

$$m = 12.847,24 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)		Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)	
Q_{masuk}	= 27.461.496,93	Q_{keluar}	= 24.715.347,87
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 219.597,86	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	= 652.998,61
- ΔH_{steam}	= 27.241.899,05	- ΔH_{steam}	= 8.011.177,58
		- $\Delta H_{\text{uap air}}$	= 16.051.171,68
		Q_{hilang}	= 2.746.149,06
Total:	27.461.496,93	Total:	27.461.496,93

6. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-320)



Pendingin yang digunakan adalah campuran 60% etilen glikol dan 40% air

$$C_p \text{ pendingin masuk} = 0,71225 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} = 2,9820 \text{ kJ/kg.K [16]}$$

$$C_p \text{ pendingin keluar} = 0,72925 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} = 3,0532 \text{ kJ/kg.K [16]}$$

$$C_p \text{ filtrat II keluar cooler} = c_p \text{ filtrat II keluar evaporator} = 4,0887 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

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

$$\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}} + \Delta H_{\text{pendingin}} = \Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}} + \Delta H_{\text{pendingin}}$$

$$652.998,61 + (m \cdot 2,9820 \cdot ((-10) - 30)) = 3.194,16 \cdot 4,0887 \cdot (10 - 30) + (m \cdot 3,0532 \cdot (10 - 30))$$

$$652.998,61 - 119,28 \cdot m = -261.199,24 - 61,06 \cdot m$$

$$m = 15.702,47 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Laju alir masuk (kJ/batch)			Laju alir keluar (kJ/batch)		
Q_{masuk}	=	-1.219.992,01	Q_{keluar}	=	-1.219.992,01
- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	=	652.998,61	- $\Delta H_{\text{filtrat II}}$	=	-261.199,21
- $\Delta H_{\text{pendingin}}$	=	-1.872.990,62	- $\Delta H_{\text{pendingin}}$	=	-958.792,80
Total:		-1.219.992,01	Total:		-1.219.992,01

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN

1. *Warehouse* Buah Kelapa

Fungsi : Menyimpan buah kelapa yang masih bersabut

Tipe : Gedung dengan konstruksi beton

Dasar pemilihan : Karena bahan baku harus kering maka harus disimpan di bawah atap dan berdinding

Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^{\circ} \text{C}$

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Kapasitas : 12.828,53 kg/hari

Massa 1 buah kelapa = 2,5 kg

Volume 1 buah kelapa = 2 liter

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bulk density} &= \frac{\text{massa 1 buah kelapa}}{\text{volume wadah}} = \frac{2,5}{2} = 1,25 \text{ kg/L} \\ &= 1250 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas warehouse} &= \frac{\text{kapasitas buah kelapa per hari}}{\text{bulk density}} \\ &= \frac{12.828,53}{1250} = 10,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panjang *warehouse* = lebar *warehouse*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume warehouse} &= \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi} \\ 10,26 &= p^2 \times t \end{aligned}$$

Panjang *warehouse* = lebar *warehouse* = 3 meter

Tinggi *warehouse* = 1,14 meter ~ 2,5 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas warehouse} &= \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} \\ &= 3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk jalan, transportasi, dan lain-lain maka panjang dari *warehouse* ditambah 2 m dan lebar *warehouse* ditambah 6 m.

$$p = 3 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 3 \text{ m} + 6 \text{ m} = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Luas tanah} = 5 \text{ m} \times 9 \text{ m} = 45 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas bangunan} &= 2 \times ((p \times l) + (p \times t) + (l \times t)) \\
 &= 2 \times ((5 \times 9) + (5 \times 2,5) + (9 \times 2,5)) \\
 &= 160 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

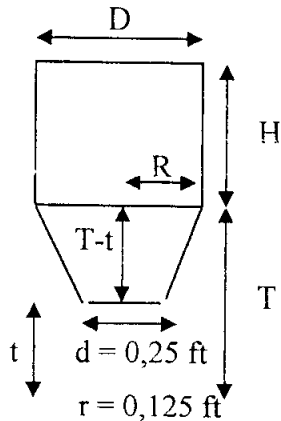
Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 12.828,53 kg/hari
Tinggi <i>warehouse</i> (t)	: 2,5 m
Lebar <i>warehouse</i> (l)	: 9 m
Panjang <i>warehouse</i> (p)	: 5 m
Luas tanah	: 45 m ²
Luas bangunan	: 160 m ²
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>concrete</i> beton
Jumlah	: 1 buah

2. Storage Bin Kelapa (TT-110)

Fungsi	: Menampung sementara buah kelapa dengan maksud menjaga kontinuitas untuk proses selanjutnya
Tipe	: Silinder tegak dengan bejana bawah berbentuk konis, bagian atas terbuka
Dasar pemilihan	: Bentuk sesuai untuk menampung padatan
Data	:
Kapasitas	= 2565,71 kg/ <i>batch</i>
1 <i>batch</i>	= 3,5 jam
Waktu tinggal	= 10 menit
Kapasitas	= 733,06 kg/jam
Kondisi operasi	= P = 1 atm, T = 30° C
<i>Bulk density</i> kelapa	= 65 lb/ft ³ = 1.041,84 kg/m ³

Perhitungan :



Diameter lubang pengeluaran (d) = 10 in = 0,25 m [13, halaman 1347]

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

Dari Ulrich [18], tabel 4 – 27, diperoleh : $H/D = 2 - 5$

Diambil $H/D = 2$

$t = r / \tan 45^\circ = r$

$T = R / \tan 45^\circ = R$

Volume kelapa = $733,06 \text{ kg/jam} \times 1/1.041,84 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,70 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

Bila bin terisi 75%, maka volume total bin = $\frac{1}{0,75} \times 0,70 = 0,93 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

Volume bin = volume konis + volume silinder

$$= (1/3 \times \pi \times R^2 \times T - 1/3 \times \pi \times r^2 \times t) + \pi \times R^2 \times H$$

$$= (1/3 \times \pi \times R^2 \times R - 1/3 \times \pi \times r^2 \times r) + \pi \times R^2 \times 4R$$

$$= 1/3 \times \pi \times R^3 + 4 \times \pi \times R^3 - 1/3 \times \pi \times r^3$$

$$0,93 \text{ m}^3 = 13,61 \times R^3 - 2,04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$0,93 \text{ m}^3 = 13,61 \times R^3$$

$$R = 0,41 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 2 \times R = 2 \times 0,41 = 0,82 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2 \times D = 2 \times 0,82 = 1,64 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bahan dalam konis} = T - t = R - r$$

$$= 0,41 - 0,125 = 0,29 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total tangki} = H + (T - t)$$

$$= 1,64 + 0,29$$

$$= 2,22 \text{ m}$$

Tekanan vertikal :

$$P_B = \frac{R \times \rho}{2 \times \mu' \times k'} \times (1 - e^{-2 \times \mu' \times k' \times ZT / R}) \quad [22, \text{persamaan 5-13, halaman 248}]$$

Keterangan :

P_B = tekanan vertikal pada dasar bejana (lb/in²)

ρ = *bulk density* bahan (lb/ft³)

μ' = koefisien friksi = 0,35 – 0,55 → diambil 0,45 [22, halaman 248]

k' = *ratio pressure* = 0,35 – 0,60 → diambil 0,50 [22, halaman 248]

ZT = tinggi total material (ft)

R = jari-jari (ft)

Volume tabung = $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 0,82^2 \times 1,64 = 0,87 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume konis = volume bin – volume tabung

$$= 0,93 \text{ m}^3 - 0,87 \text{ m}^3 = 0,06 \text{ m}^3$$

Massa di konis = $0,06 \text{ m}^3 \times 1.041,84 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,51 \text{ kg}$

Massa di tabung = $733,06 \text{ kg} - 62,51 \text{ kg} = 670,55 \text{ kg}$

Tinggi bahan di konis = 0,29 m

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

$$= \frac{4 \times 733,06}{1.041,84 \times \pi \times 0,82^2} = 1,33 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi total bahan = $0,29 + 1,33 = 1,62 \text{ m}$

$$P_B = \frac{0,41 \times 65}{2 \times 0,45 \times 0,50} \times (1 - e^{-2 \times 0,45 \times 0,50 \times 1,62 / 0,41})$$

$$= 15,30 \text{ lb/ft}^2 = 0,11 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 0,11 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan lateral:

$P_L = k' \times P_B = 0,50 \times 0,11 \text{ psia} = 0,06 \text{ psia}$

$P_{\text{total}} = P_B + P_L = 0,11 + 0,06 = 0,17 \text{ psia}$

$P_{\text{desaun}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{total}}$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,17 = 0,2 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal silinder:

$$ts = \frac{P \times R}{f \times E - 0,6 \times P} + C \quad [15, \text{halaman 254}]$$

Keterangan :

P = tekanan desain (psia)

R = jari-jari (in)

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

E = 0,8

C = corrosion factor = 1/8 in

$$t_s = \frac{0,2 \times 16,14}{18.750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,2} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal konis:

$$t_k = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times \cos \alpha \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + C \text{ [15, halaman 118]}$$

$$= \frac{0,2 \times 32,28}{2 \times \cos 45^\circ \times (18.750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,2)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Jenis	: Bin
Kapasitas	: 733,06 kg/jam
Diameter	: 0,82 m
Tinggi	: 2,22 m
Tebal shell	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal konis	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

3. Belt Conveyor (C-120)

Fungsi	: Memisahkan air pencuci dengan daging buah kelapa dan mengangkut daging buah kelapa menuju ke bak pencuci
Tipe	: <i>Troughed belt on 45 idlers with rolls of equal length</i>
Dasar pemilihan	: Ekonomis dan cocok untuk mengangkut buah kelapa

Data :

Kapasitas = 2565,71 kg/*batch*

Waktu tinggal = 5 menit

Kapasitas = 733,06 kg/jam = 0,73 ton/jam

Panjang belt = 25 ft

Sudut elevasi = 30°

Dari Perry edisi 5 [23], tabel 7-7 didapatkan:

Jenis : *Belt conveyor*

Lebar *belt* : 14 in

Belt plies : 3 – 5

Kecepatan : 2,5 fpm

Tenaga untuk menggerakkan *belt*:

Dari Perry edisi 3 [13], halaman 1355 :

$$Hp = TPH \times (H \times 0,002 + 0,001 \times V) \times C$$

Dimana : Hp = Horse power, Hp

TPH = kapasitas, ton/jam

H = jarak horizontal, ft

V = jarak vertikal, ft

C = faktor bahan yang diangkut, diambil 2,5 [13, halaman 1356]

$$H = 25 \times \sin 30^\circ = 12,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$V = 25 \times \cos 30^\circ = 21,65 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= 0,73 \times (12,5 \times 0,002 + 0,001 \times 21,65) \times 2,5 \\ &= 0,09 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi = 80% [17, figure 14-38, halaman 521]

$$\text{Tenaga motor penggerak belt} = \frac{0,09}{0,8} = 0,11 \text{ Hp}$$

Digunakan tenaga penggerak belt = 1 Hp

Spesifikasi Alat:

Jenis : *Belt conveyor*

Kapasitas : 0,73 ton/jam

Lebar *belt* : 14 in

Belt plies : 3 – 5

Panjang *belt conveyor* : 25 ft

Tenaga motor	: 1 Hp
Bahan	: <i>Rubber dan steel</i>
Jumlah	: 1 buah

4. Bak Pencuci (L-130)

Fungsi	: Mencuci buah kelapa dari kotoran yang masih tersisa
Tipe	: Bak berbentuk persegi panjang dengan alat pengangkat silinder bersirip
Dasar pemilihan	: Ekonomis dan cocok untuk mencuci daging buah kelapa
Kapasitas	: 2.565,71 kg/ <i>batch</i>
Waktu tinggal	: 15 menit
Kapasitas masuk	: 733,06 kg/jam
Dimensi	: 1 m × 1 m × 10 m

5. Bucket Elevator (C-211)

Fungsi	: Mengangkut daging buah kelapa dari bak pencuci ke <i>grater machine</i>
Tipe	: <i>Spaced bucket positive-discharge elevator</i>
Dasar pemilihan	: Ekonomis dan cocok untuk mengangkut daging buah kelapa
Kondisi operasi	: P = 1 atm, T = 30° C
Kapasitas	= 2610,61 kg/ <i>batch</i>
Waktu tinggal	= 1 menit
Kapasitas <i>bucket elevator</i>	= 745,89 kg/jam = 0,75 ton/jam
Untuk kapasitas 14 ton/jam [24, table 7-8]:	
- Kecepatan <i>bucket elevator</i>	= 225 ft/menit
- Putaran head shaft	= 43 rpm

Maka:

$$\text{Kecepatan bucket elevator} = \frac{0,75 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 225 \text{ ft/menit} = 12,05 \text{ ft/menit}$$

$$\text{Putaran head shaft} = \frac{0,75 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 43 \text{ rpm} = 2,30 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\text{Ditetapkan tinggi elevator} = 63 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{\text{TPH} \times 2 \times L}{1000} [13, \text{ halaman 1349}]$$

di mana: TPH = kapasitas *bucket* = 0,73 ton/jam

L = tinggi elevasi *bucket* = 63 ft

$$\text{Power} = \frac{0,73 \times 2 \times 63}{1000} = 0,05 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi = 80% [17, figure 14-38, halaman 521]

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,05}{0,8} = 0,06 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 0,73 ton/jam
Tinggi <i>bucket</i>	: 63 ft
Kecepatan <i>bucket</i>	: 12,05 ft/menit
Putaran <i>head shaft</i>	: 2,3 rpm
Ukuran <i>bucket</i>	: 6 × 4 × 4
Power	: 1 Hp

6. *Grater Machine* (SR-210)

Fungsi	: Memarut kelapa
Waktu tinggal	= 5 menit
Kapasitas <i>grater machine</i>	= 0,73 ton/jam
Speed	= 1200 rpm
Dimensi bin	= 1.500 mm × 1.500 mm × 6.000 mm
Dimensi silinder	= - Diameter = 750 mm - Tinggi = 1.500 mm
Power	= 40 kW/ton.jam = 40 × 0,73 = 29,2 kW = 39,16 Hp

7. Tangki Penampung I (TT-221)

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung hasil parutan daging kelapa dan santan
Tipe	: <i>Cylindrical vessel with formed end</i> (silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bejana bawah berbentuk <i>dish</i>)
Laju alir masuk	= 10.833,01 kg/ <i>batch</i>
Waktu tinggal	= 1 jam
Kapasitas	= 3095,15 kg/jam

$$\text{Parutan masuk} = 2983,55 \text{ kg/jam} = 6577,64 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Santan yang ditambahkan} = 9397,29 \text{ kg/jam} = 20.717,59 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total bahan masuk} &= 6577,64 + 20.717,59 \\ &= 27.295,23 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} = \frac{0,24}{1,01} + \frac{0,76}{1}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 1,0024 \text{ kg/L} = 62,58 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{27.295,23 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,58 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 1 \text{ jam} = 436,17 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki penampung} = 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan}$$

$$1,2 \times 436,17 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \times \text{ID}^3 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times \text{D}^3$$

$$523,40 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,81 \times 10^{-4} \times \text{ID}^3 + 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \times \text{D}^3$$

$$523,40 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,79 \times 10^{-4} \times \text{ID}^3$$

$$\text{ID} = 87,59 \text{ in} = 7,30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Hs} = 1,5 \times \text{ID}$$

$$= 1,5 \times 7,30$$

$$= 10,95 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid dalam dish} &= 0,000049 \times \text{ID}^3 \\ &= 0,000049 \times 7,30^3 \\ &= 0,02 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid} - \text{volume dish}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{ID}^2} \\ &= \frac{436,17 - 0,02}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 7,30^2} \\ &= 10,42 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times H}{144} \\ &= \frac{62,58 \times 10,42}{144} \\ &= 4,53 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,3 \times P_{\text{operasi}} \\ &= 1,3 \times 4,53 \\ &= 5,89 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi *Steel SA-240, Grade A*

$$f = 16.250 \text{ psi [15, App. D halaman 342]}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ [15, tabel 13.2]}$$

$$C = \text{corrosion allowance} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell:

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + C \\ &= \frac{5,89 \times 87,6}{2 \times (16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,89)} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal dish (dished head):

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \\ OD &= ID + 2 \times ts \\ &= 87,6 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\ &= 87,98 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell & Young [15] Tabel 5.7 diperoleh:

$$OD \text{ standar} = 84 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 5 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 84 \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) \text{ [15, persamaan 7.76, halaman 138]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{84}{5 \frac{1}{8}}} \right)$$

$$= 1,76 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$= \frac{87,59}{2} = 43,80 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

$$= \frac{87,59}{2} - 5\frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 38,67 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 84 - 5\frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 78,88 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$$

$$= 84 - \sqrt{(78,88)^2 - (38,67)^2}$$

$$= 15,25$$

$$td = \frac{P \times rc - W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C \quad [15, \text{persamaan 7.77}]$$

$$= \frac{5,89 \times 84 - 1,76}{2 \times 16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,89} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,14 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal dish standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad [15, \text{tabel 5.7}]$$

$$\text{Dipilih panjang straight-flange (sf)} = 2 \text{ in} \quad [15, \text{tabel 5.8}]$$

$$OA = t + b + sf$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} + 15,25 + 2$$

$$= 17,44 \text{ in} = 1,45 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = \text{tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi dish})$$

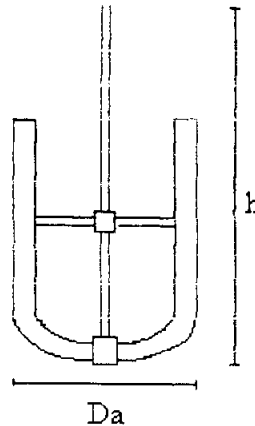
$$= 10,42 + (2 \times 1,45)$$

$$= 13,32 \text{ ft}$$

Pengaduk

Jenis pengaduk : *Anchor paddle*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengaduk *slurry* dengan viskositas yang tinggi
(50.000 - 500.000 cp)



Gambar Anchor Paddle

Panjang impeller = D_a = 60 - 80% diameter tangki

Panjang impeller diambil 80% $\rightarrow 80\% \times 7,3 \text{ ft} = 5,84 \text{ ft}$

Lebar blade = $W = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10}$ panjang impeller

Lebar blade diambil $\frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \times 5,84 = 0,97 \text{ ft}$

Dari Geankoplis 3rd [20], tabel 3.4-1, halaman 144 :

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

$$C = \frac{1}{3} \times 7,3$$

$$= 2,43 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 13,32 \text{ ft}$$

$$h = 75\% H = 9,99 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana : D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

C = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

h = tinggi impeller

Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 200 rpm, diambil 50 rpm untuk *slurry* dengan viskositas yang tinggi. [20, halaman 141]

$$\mu = 0,11 \text{ lb/ft.s [25]}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{D_a^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{5,84^2 \times \frac{20}{60} \times 62,58}{0,11}$$

$$= 16.169,15$$

Dari Harnby [26], halaman 192 persamaan 11.9, untuk *Anchor paddle*:

$$N_p = 85 \cdot N_{re}^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{C}{Dt}\right)^{-0,31} \left(\frac{h}{Da}\right)^{0,48}$$

$$= 0,1$$

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

$$= \frac{0,1 \times 62,58 \times \left(\frac{50}{60}\right)^3 \times 5,84^5}{32,17}$$

$$= \frac{764,72}{550}$$

$$= 1,39 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% [17, figure 14-38, halaman 521]

$$H_p = \frac{1,39}{0,8}$$

$$= 1,74 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas : 436,17 ft³

Diameter : 7,30 ft

Tinggi tangki total : 13,32 ft

Tebal shell : $\frac{3}{16}$ in

Tebal tutup atas : $\frac{3}{16}$ in

Tebal tutup bawah : $\frac{3}{16}$ in

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel SA-240, grade A*

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

Pengaduk

- Jenis : *Anchor paddle*
- Diameter : 5,84 ft
- Kecepatan pengadukan : 50 rpm
- Power : 2 Hp
- Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah

8. Screw Press I (F-220)

Fungsi : Untuk menekan *cake* kelapa parut yang mengandung santan hingga santan terpisah

Tipe : *Screw extender* [18, halaman 242]

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengepres sekaligus menekan kelapa parut

Laju alir masuk = 10.833,01 kg/batch

Waktu tinggal = 10 menit

Jumlah bahan masuk = 3095,15 kg/jam = 3,10 ton /jam

Range tekanan = 500 – 20.000 lb/in² [24, tabel 8-56, halaman 8-64]

Untuk kelapa parut digunakan tekanan 500 lb/in²

Power alat = 2 – 4 Kwh/ton

Power yang dibutuhkan = 2 x 3,10 ton/jam
= 6,2 Kwh = 8,34 Hp

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas : 3,10 ton /jam

Tekanan : 500 lb/in²

Power : 8,5 Hp

Dimensi : 11,5 ft x 1,64 ft x 2,62 ft

Bahan : *Stainless steel*

9. Bucket Elevator (C-231)

Fungsi : Mengangkut *cake* dari *screw press* I ke tangki penampung II

Tipe : *Continuous-discharge bucket elevators*

Dasar pemilihan : Ekonomis dan cocok untuk mengangkut *cake*

Kondisi operasi : P = 1 atm, T = 30° C

Laju alir masuk = 1566,35 kg/batch

Waktu tinggal = 5 menit

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 447,53 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,45 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Untuk kapasitas 35 ton/jam [24, tabel 7-8]:

- Kecepatan *bucket elevator* = 150 ft/menit
- Putaran head shaft = 28 rpm

Maka:

$$\text{Kecepatan bucket elevator} = \frac{0,45 \text{ ton/jam}}{35 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 150 \text{ ft/menit} = 1,93 \text{ ft/menit}$$

$$\text{Putaran head shaft} = \frac{0,45 \text{ ton/jam}}{35 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 28 \text{ rpm} = 0,36 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi bucket elevator} &= \text{Kecepatan bucket elevator} \times \text{waktu tinggal} \\ &= 1,93 \text{ ft/menit} \times 5 \text{ menit} \\ &= 9,65 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{\text{TPH} \times 2 \times L}{1000} \text{ [13, halaman 1349]}$$

di mana : TPH = kapasitas *bucket* = 0,45 ton/jam

L = tinggi elevasi *bucket* = 9,65 ft

$$\text{Power} = \frac{0,45 \times 2 \times 9,65}{1000} = 8,69 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi = 80% [17, figure 14-38, halaman 521]

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{8,69 \times 10^{-3}}{0,8} = 0,01 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 0,45 ton/jam
Tinggi <i>bucket</i>	: 9,65 ft
Kecepatan <i>bucket</i>	: 1,93 ft/menit
Putaran head shaft	: 0,36 rpm
Ukuran <i>bucket</i>	: 8 in × 5 ¹ / ₂ in × 7 ³ / ₄ in
Power	: 1 Hp
Bahan	: <i>Steel</i>

10. Tangki Penampung II (TT-232)

Kapasitas	= 9398,18 kg/ <i>batch</i>
Waktu tinggal	= 1 jam
Kapasitas tangki	= 2685,19 kg/jam

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Parutan masuk} &= 447,53 \text{ kg/jam} = 986,64 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Air yang ditambahkan} &= 2237,67 \text{ kg/jam} = 4933,24 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Total bahan masuk} &= 986,64 + 4933,24 \\
 &= 5919,88 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} = \frac{0,17}{1,01} + \frac{0,83}{0,995}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 0,9975 \text{ kg/L} = 62,27 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{5919,88 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,27 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 1 \text{ jam} = 95,07 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

$$\text{Volume tangki penampung} = 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan}$$

$$1,2 \times 95,07 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \times ID^3 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D^3$$

$$114,08 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,81 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3 + 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \times D^3$$

$$114,08 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,79 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3$$

$$ID = 52,71 \text{ in} = 4,39 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

$$= 1,5 \times 4,39$$

$$= 6,59 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam dish} = 0,000049 \times ID^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \times 4,39^3$$

$$= 4,15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell} = \frac{\text{volume liquid} - \text{volume dish}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID^2}$$

$$= \frac{95,07 - 4,15 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 4,39^2}$$

$$= 6,28 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times H}{144} \\
 &= \frac{62,27 \times 6,28}{144} \\
 &= 2,72 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,3 \times P_{\text{operasi}} \\
 &= 1,3 \times 2,72 \\
 &= 3,53 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi Steel SA-240, Grade A

$$f = 16.250 \text{ psi [15, App. D halaman 342]}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ [15, tabel 13.2]}$$

$$C = \text{corrosion allowance} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + C \\
 &= \frac{3,53 \times 52,71}{2 \times (16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 3,53)} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal dish (dished head):

$$t_s = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 OD &= ID + 2 \times t_s \\
 &= 52,71 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 53,09 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell & Young [15] Tabel 5.7 diperoleh:

$$OD \text{ standar} = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 3\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) \text{ [15, persamaan 7.76, halaman 138]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{54}{3\frac{1}{4}}} \right) \\
 &= 1,77 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$= \frac{52,71}{2}$$

$$= 26,36 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

$$= \frac{52,71}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 23,11 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 54 - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 50,75 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$$

$$= 54 - \sqrt{(50,75)^2 - (23,11)^2}$$

$$= 8,82$$

$$td = \frac{P \times rc - W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C \text{ [15, persamaan 7.77]}$$

$$= \frac{3,53 \times 54 - 1,77}{2 \times 16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 3,53} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,13 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal dish standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in [15, tabel 5.7]}$$

$$\text{Dipilih panjang straight-flange (sf)} = 2 \text{ in [15, tabel 5.8]}$$

$$OA = t + b + sf$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} + 8,82 + 2$$

$$= 11,01 \text{ in} = 0,92 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = \text{tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi dish})$$

$$= 6,59 + (2 \times 0,92)$$

$$= 8,43 \text{ ft}$$

Pengaduk

Jenis pengaduk : *Anchor paddle*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengaduk *slurry* dengan viskositas yang tinggi
50 - 500 Pa.s (50.000 - 500.000 cp)

Panjang *impeller* = 60 - 80% diameter tangki

Panjang *impeller* diambil 80% $\rightarrow 80\% \times 2,42 \text{ ft} = 1,94 \text{ ft}$

Lebar *blade* = $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10}$ panjang *impeller*

Lebar *blade* diambil $\frac{1}{6} \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} \times 1,94 = 0,32 \text{ ft}$

Dari Geankoplis 3rd [20], tabel 3.4-1, halaman 144 :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = 0,3 - 0,5$$

$$Da = 0,4 \times 4,39 \\ = 1,76 \text{ ft} = 21,07 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} \times 4,39 \\ = 0,37 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$C = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,39 \\ = 1,46 \text{ ft}$$

di mana : Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

C = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

J = lebar *baffle*

Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 200 rpm, diambil 20 rpm [20, halaman 141]

Viskositas ditentukan dengan persamaan:

$$\mu = 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5} \text{ [24, halaman 3-246]} \\ = 0,324 \times 0,9975^{0,5} \\ = 0,32 \text{ cp} = 2,18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{Da^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{2,67^2 \times \frac{20}{60} \times 62,27}{2,18 \times 10^{-4}} \\
 &= 678.771,56
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Geankoplis [20] halaman 147, persamaan 3.4-3 :

$$Np = 215 (Nre)^{-0,955}$$

$$Np = 5,80 \times 10^{-4}$$

Power untuk 1 buah pengaduk:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{Np \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5}{gc} \\
 &= \frac{5,8 \times 10^{-4} \times 62,27 \times \left(\frac{20}{60}\right)^3 \times 2,67^5}{32,17} \\
 &= \frac{1,057,99}{550} \\
 &= 1,92 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% [17, figure 14-38, halaman 521]

$$\begin{aligned}
 Hp &= \frac{1,92}{0,8} \\
 &= 2,35 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 381,64 ft ³
Diameter	: 6,98 ft
Tinggi tangki total	: 13,21 ft
Tebal <i>shell</i>	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup atas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup bawah	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Bahan konstruksi	: SA-240 grade A
Jumlah tangki	: 1 buah

Pengaduk

- Jenis : *Anchor paddle*
- Diameter : 2,79 ft
- Kecepatan pengadukan : 20 rpm
- Power : 3 Hp
- Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah

11. Ayakan I (S-222)

Tipe : *Vibratory screen*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok dan efisien untuk memisahkan padatan dalam liquid

Panjang = 2 m

Diameter atau lebar = 0,5 m

Nominal area (A) = 1 m²

Laju alir masuk = 9266,66 kg/batch

Waktu tinggal = 5 menit

Kapasitas = 2647,62 kg/jam

Mencari densitas campuran minyak dan *blondho*:

x_1 = fraksi massa minyak dalam campuran

ρ_1 = densitas minyak

x_2 = fraksi massa *blondho* dalam campuran

ρ_2 = densitas *blondho*

$$\frac{1}{\rho_c} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2}$$

$$= \frac{0,70}{0,8} + \frac{0,3}{1}$$

$$\rho_c = 0,85 \text{ kg/L}$$

Mencari densitas campuran padatan, minyak dan *blondho*, serta air :

x_1 = fraksi massa padatan dalam campuran

ρ_1 = densitas padatan

x_2 = fraksi massa minyak dan *blondho* dalam campuran

ρ_2 = densitas minyak dan *blondho*

x_3 = fraksi massa air dalam campuran

ρ_3 = densitas air

$$\frac{1}{\rho_c} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{x_3}{\rho_3}$$

$$= \frac{1,10 \times 10^{-4}}{1,01} + \frac{0,16}{0,85} + \frac{0,84}{0,995}$$

$\rho_c = 0,97 \text{ kg/L}$

$$\text{Tinggi slurry pada screen per detik} = \frac{\text{volume campuran}}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0,74}{0,97 \times 10^3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= \frac{1 \text{ m}^2}{1 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= 7,58 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Power screen} \rightarrow P = 16.000 \times \frac{\text{ms}}{D_p} \text{ [18, halaman 315]}$$

* $\text{ms} = \text{solids feed rate (kg/s)} = 0,74 \text{ kg/s}$

$$D_p = \text{mesh size } (\mu\text{m}) = 150 \text{ mesh} = 0,105 \times 10^3 \mu\text{m}$$

$$P = 16.000 \times \frac{0,74}{0,105 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 112,76 \text{ kW}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 2647,62 kg/jam
Panjang	: 2 m
Diameter atau lebar	: 0,5 m
Sieve opening	: 170 mesh
Nominal wire diameter	: 0,064 mm
Power	: 112,76 kW

12. Tangki Penampung Filtrat II (TT-223)

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung filtrat II dari ayakan I
Kapasitas	= 9265,64 kg/batch
Waktu tinggal	= 10 menit
Kapasitas tangki	= 2647,33 kg/jam

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{campuran}} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} = \frac{0,17}{1,01} + \frac{0,83}{0,995}$$

$$\rho_{campuran} = 0,9975 \text{ kg/L} = 62,27 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{5836,28 \text{ lb / jam}}{62,27 \text{ lb / ft}^3} \times 1 \text{ jam} = 93,73 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

$$\text{Volume tangki penampung} = 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan}$$

$$1,2 \times 93,73 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \times ID^3 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D^3$$

$$112,48 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,81 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3 + 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \times D^3$$

$$112,48 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,79 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3$$

$$ID = 52,46 \text{ in} = 4,37 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

$$= 1,5 \times 4,37$$

$$= 6,56 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam dish} = 0,000049 \times ID^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \times 4,37^3$$

$$= 4,09 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell} = \frac{\text{volume liquid} - \text{volume dish}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID^2}$$

$$= \frac{93,73 - 4,09 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 4,37^2}$$

$$= \frac{93,73 - 4,09 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 4,37^2}$$

$$= 6,25 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{operasi} = P_{hidrostatik} &= \frac{\rho \times H}{144} \\ &= \frac{62,27 \times 6,25}{144} \\ &= 2,70 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{design} = 1,3 \times P_{operasi}$$

$$= 1,3 \times 2,70$$

$$= 3,51 \text{ psig}$$

Bahan konstruksi Steel SA-240, Grade A

$$f = 16.250 \text{ psi [15, App. D halaman 342]}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ [15, tabel 13.2]}$$

$$C = \text{corrosion allowance} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell:

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + C \\ &= \frac{3,51 \times 52,46}{2 \times (16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 3,51)} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal dish (dished head):

$$ts = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 \times ts \\ &= 52,46 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\ &= 52,84 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell & Young [15] Tabel 5.7 diperoleh:

$$OD \text{ standar} = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 3\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) \text{ [15, persamaan 7.76, halaman 138]} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{54}{3\frac{1}{4}}} \right) \\ &= 1,77 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{ID}{2} \\ &= \frac{52,46}{2} \\ &= 26,23 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

$$= \frac{52,46}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 22,98 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 54 - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 50,75 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$$

$$= 54 - \sqrt{(50,75)^2 - (22,98)^2}$$

$$= 8,75$$

$$td = \frac{P \times rc - W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C \text{ [15, persamaan 7.77]}$$

$$= \frac{3,51 \times 54 - 1,77}{2 \times 16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 3,51} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,13 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal dish standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in [15, tabel 5.7]}$$

$$\text{Dipilih panjang } \textit{straight-flange} \text{ (sf)} = 2 \text{ in [15, tabel 5.8]}$$

$$OA = t + b + sf$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} + 8,75 + 2$$

$$= 10,94 \text{ in} = 0,91 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = \text{tinggi } \textit{shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi } \textit{dish})$$

$$= 6,56 + (2 \times 0,91)$$

$$= 8,38 \text{ ft}$$

13. Pompa II (J-311)

Fungsi : memompa filtrat II dari ayakan I menuju ke tangki penampung III

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk memompa larutan encer

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 9265,64 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\rho \text{ filtrat II} = 0,97 \text{ kg/L} = 970 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 60,55 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju volumetrik larutan} &= \frac{9265,64 \text{ kg/batch}}{970 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 9,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 337,24 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 20%:

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= 1,2 \times 337,24 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 404,69 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \text{ (waktu operasi 10 menit)} \\ &= 0,67 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5} [24, \text{halaman 3-246}] \\ &= 0,32 \text{ cp} \\ &= 2,15 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di optimum} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} [17, \text{halaman 496}] \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,67^{0,45} \times 60,55^{0,13} \\ &= 5,55 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran 6 in sch. 40 [20, App. A.5-1]:

$$\text{OD} = 6,625 \text{ in} = 0,55 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 6,065 \text{ in} = 0,51 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,2006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A}$$

$$= \frac{0,67}{0,2006}$$

$$= 3,34 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times v \times \text{ID}}{\mu} = 479724,98 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli [20, Pers. 2.7-28]

$$\frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. *Sudden contraction losses* (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan.

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

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right) \\ &= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{3,34^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,09 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. *Friksi pada pipa lurus* (F_t)

Digunakan pipa *commercial steel*, $\varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,51} = 0,0003$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 Geankoplis ed. 3 [20], diperoleh $f = 0,006$

Diasumsikan: panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 15 ft

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,006 \times \frac{15}{0,51} \times \frac{3,34^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. *Fitting dan valve* (h_f)

Digunakan: 3 buah elbow 90°

Dari Geankoplis [20], table 2.10-1: $K_f = 3 \times 0,75 = 2,25$

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right) \\ &= 2,25 \times \left(\frac{3,34^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,39 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,09 + 0,12 + 0,39 = 0,60 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Delta Z = 5 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = 5,77 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= 5,77 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \times 0,67 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 60,55 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \\ &= 234,08 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \\ &= 0,43 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} = 9,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 57,3 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 60\% [17, \text{fig 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power pompa} = \frac{0,43}{0,6} = 0,72 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% [17, \text{fig 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,72}{0,8} = 0,9 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

$$\text{Ukuran pipa} = 6 \text{ in sch. 40}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 1 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Bahan konstruksi} = \text{stainless steel}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 1 \text{ buah}$$

14. Tangki Penampung III (TT-312)

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 9265,64 \text{ kg/batch}$$

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

$$\text{Santan masuk} = 2647,33 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} = \frac{0,16}{0,85} + \frac{0,84}{0,995}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 0,97 \text{ kg/L} = 60,46 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{5831,12 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,27 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 1 \text{ jam} = 93,64 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

Volume tangki penampung = $1,2 \times \text{volume larutan}$

$$1,2 \times 93,64 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \times \text{ID}^3 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times \text{D}^3$$

$$112,37 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,81 \times 10^{-4} \times \text{ID}^3 + 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \times \text{D}^3$$

$$112,37 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,79 \times 10^{-4} \times \text{ID}^3$$

$$\text{ID} = 52,45 \text{ in} = 4,37 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Hs} = 1,5 \times \text{ID}$$

$$= 1,5 \times 4,37$$

$$= 6,56 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam dish} = 0,000049 \times \text{ID}^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \times 4,37^3$$

$$= 4,09 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell} = \frac{\text{volume liquid} - \text{volume dish}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{ID}^2}$$

$$= \frac{112,37 - 4,09 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 4,37^2}$$

$$= 7,49 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times H}{144} \\ &= \frac{62,27 \times 7,49}{144} \\ &= 3,24 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,3 \times P_{\text{operasi}}$$

$$= 1,3 \times 3,24$$

$$= 4,21 \text{ psig}$$

Bahan konstruksi *Steel SA-240, Grade A*

$$f = 16.250 \text{ psi [15, Appendix D halaman 342]}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ [15, tabel 13.2]}$$

$$C = \text{corrosion allowance} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell:

$$t_s = \frac{P \times \text{ID}}{2 \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + C$$

$$= \frac{4,21 \times 52,45}{2 \times (16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 4,21)} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal dish (dished head):

$$ts = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + 2 \times ts$$

$$= 52,45 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= 52,80 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell & Young [15] Tabel 5.7 diperoleh:

$$\begin{aligned} OD \text{ standar} &= 54 \text{ in} \\ icr &= 3\frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \\ rc &= 54 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) \text{ [15, persamaan 7.76, halaman 138]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{54}{3\frac{1}{4}}} \right)$$

$$= 1,77 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{ID}{2} \\ &= \frac{52,45}{2} \\ &= 26,23 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \frac{ID}{2} - icr \\ &= \frac{52,45}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4} \\ &= 22,98 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= r - icr \\ &= 54 - 3\frac{1}{4} \\ &= 50,75 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\
 &= 54 - \sqrt{(50,75)^2 - (22,98)^2} \\
 &= 8,75
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 td &= \frac{P \times rc - W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C \quad [15, \text{persamaan 7.77}] \\
 &= \frac{4,21 \times 54 - 1,77}{2 \times 16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 4,21} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,13 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal dish standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad [15, \text{tabel 5.7}]$$

$$\text{Dipilih panjang straight-flange (sf)} = 2 \text{ in} \quad [15, \text{tabel 5.8}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 OA &= t + b + sf \\
 &= \frac{3}{16} + 8,75 + 2 \\
 &= 10,94 \text{ in} = 0,91 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} &= \text{tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi dish}) \\
 &= 6,56 + (2 \times 0,91) \\
 &= 8,38 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pengaduk

Jenis pengaduk : *Six flat blade turbine*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengaduk santan kelapa

Dari Geankoplis [20], tabel 3.4-1, halaman 154 :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = 0,3 - 0,5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Da &= 0,4 \times 4,37 \\
 &= 1,75 \text{ ft} = 20,98 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= \frac{1}{12} \times 4,37 \\
 &= 0,36 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$C = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,37$$

$$= 1,46 \text{ ft}$$

di mana : Da = diameter pengaduk
Dt = diameter tangki
C = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk
J = lebar *baffle*

Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 150 rpm, diambil 70 rpm [22, halaman 238]

Viskositas ditentukan dengan persamaan:

$$\mu = 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5} \text{ [23, halaman 3-246]}$$

$$= 0,324 \times 0,97^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,32 \text{ cp} = 2,18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{Da^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1,75^2 \times \frac{70}{60} \times 60,46}{2,18 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 566.234,71$$

Dari gambar 3.4-4, Geankoplis [20], hal 155, diperoleh $N_p = 5$

Jumlah impeller = $sg \times H/Dt$

$$= \frac{\frac{60,46}{62,4} \times 8,38}{4,37}$$

$$= 1,85 \approx 2$$

Power untuk 1 buah pengaduk:

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

$$= \frac{5 \times 60,46 \times \left(\frac{70}{60}\right)^3 \times 1,75^5}{32,17}$$

$$= \frac{244,92 \text{ ft.lb/s}}{550 \text{ Hp/ft.lb/s}}$$

$$= 0,45 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% [17, figure 14-38, halaman 521]

$$H_p = \frac{0,45}{0,8}$$

$$= 0,56 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 112,37 ft ³
Diameter	: 4,37 ft
Tinggi tangki total	: 8,38 ft
Tebal <i>shell</i>	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup atas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup bawah	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Bahan konstruksi	: SA-240 grade A
Jumlah tangki	: 1 buah

Pengaduk

- Jenis : *Six flat blade turbin*
- Diameter : 1,75 ft
- Kecepatan pengadukan : 70 rpm
- Power : 1 Hp
- Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah

15. Screw Press II (F-230)

Fungsi	: Untuk menekan <i>cake</i> kelapa parut yang mengandung santan hingga santan terpisah
Tipe	: <i>Screw extender</i> [18, halaman 242]
Dasar pemilihan	: Cocok untuk mengepres sekaligus menekan kelapa parut
Kapasitas	= 9.398,18 kg/batch
Waktu tinggal	= 5 menit
Jumlah bahan masuk	= 2685,19 kg/jam = 2,69 ton /jam
Range tekanan	= 500 – 20.000 lb/in ² [24, tabel 8-56, halaman 8-64]
Untuk kelapa parut digunakan tekanan 500 lb/in ²	
Power alat	= 2 – 4 Kwh/ton

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} &= 2 \times 2,69 \text{ ton/jam} \\ &= 5,38 \text{ Kwh} = 7,23 \text{ Hp}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas} &: 2,69 \text{ ton /jam} \\ \text{Tekanan} &: 500 \text{ lb/in}^2 \\ \text{Power} &: 8 \text{ HP}\end{aligned}$$

16. Ayakan II (S-233)

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 8223,41 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 5 \text{ menit}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas masuk} = 2349,55 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Mencari densitas campuran padatan, minyak dan *blondho*, serta air :

$$x_1 = \text{fraksi massa padatan dalam campuran}$$

$$\rho_1 = \text{densitas padatan}$$

$$x_2 = \text{fraksi massa minyak dan } blondho \text{ dalam campuran}$$

$$\rho_2 = \text{densitas minyak dan } blondho$$

$$x_3 = \text{fraksi massa air dalam campuran}$$

$$\rho_3 = \text{densitas air}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\rho_c} &= \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{x_3}{\rho_3} \\ &= \frac{1,22 \times 10^{-4}}{1,01} + \frac{0,04}{0,85} + \frac{0,96}{0,995}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_c = 0,99 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi ayakan} &= \frac{\text{volume campuran}}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,65}{0,99 \times 10^3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= \frac{1 \text{ m}^2}{1 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 6,59 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 16.000 \times \frac{\text{ms}}{Dp} \\ &= 16.000 \times \frac{0,65}{0,105 \times 10^3} \\ &= 94,48 \text{ kW}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 2349,55 kg/jam
Panjang	: 2 m
Diameter atau lebar	: 0,5 m
Sieve opening	: 170 mesh
Nominal wire diameter	: 0,064 mm
Power	: 94,48 kW

17. Tangki Penampung Filtrat IV (TT-234)

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung filtrat IV dari ayakan II
Kapasitas	= 8223,41 kg/batch
Waktu tinggal	= 10 menit
Kapasitas tangki	= 2349,55 kg/jam

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} = \frac{0,17}{1,01} + \frac{0,83}{0,995}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 0,9975 \text{ kg/L} = 62,27 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{5179,79 \text{ lb / jam}}{62,27 \text{ lb / ft}^3} \times 1 \text{ jam} = 83,18 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

$$\text{Volume tangki penampung} = 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan}$$

$$1,2 \times 83,18 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \times ID^3 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D^3$$

$$99,82 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,81 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3 + 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \times D^3$$

$$99,82 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,79 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3$$

$$ID = 50,42 \text{ in} = 4,20 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

$$= 1,5 \times 4,20$$

$$= 6,30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam dish} = 0,000049 \times ID^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \times 4,20^3$$

$$= 3,63 \times 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell} &= \frac{\text{volume liquid} - \text{volume dish}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID^2} \\
 &= \frac{83,18 - 3,63 \times 10^{-3}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 4,20^2} \\
 &= 6,00 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times H}{144} \\
 &= \frac{62,27 \times 6,00}{144} \\
 &= 2,59 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,3 \times P_{\text{operasi}} \\
 &= 1,3 \times 2,59 \\
 &= 3,37 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi Steel SA-240, Grade A

$f = 16.250 \text{ psi}$ [15, App. D halaman 342]

$E = 0,8$ [15, tabel 13.2]

$C = \text{corrosion allowance} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$

Tebal shell:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + C \\
 &= \frac{3,37 \times 50,42}{2 \times (16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 3,37)} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal dish (dished head):

$$t_s = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + 2 \times t_s$$

$$= 50,42 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= 50,80 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell & Young [15] Tabel 5.7 diperoleh:

$$OD \text{ standar} = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 3\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$rc = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) [15, \text{persamaan 7.76, halaman 138}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{54}{3\frac{1}{4}}} \right)$$

$$= 1,77 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$= \frac{50,42}{2}$$

$$= 25,21 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

$$= \frac{50,42}{2} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 21,96 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 54 - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 50,75 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$$

$$= 54 - \sqrt{(50,75)^2 - (21,96)^2}$$

$$= 8,25$$

$$td = \frac{P \times rc - W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C [15, \text{persamaan 7.77}]$$

$$= \frac{3,37 \times 54 - 1,77}{2 \times 16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 3,37} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,13 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal dish standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} [15, \text{tabel 5.7}]$$

$$\text{Dipilih panjang straight-flange (sf)} = 2 \text{ in} [15, \text{tabel 5.8}]$$

$$OA = t + b + sf$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} + 8,25 + 2$$

$$= 10,44 \text{ in} = 0,87 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = \text{tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi dish})$$

$$= 6,30 + (2 \times 0,87)$$

$$= 8,04 \text{ ft}$$

18. Pompa I (J-224)

Fungsi: memompa filtrat IV dari ayakan II menuju ke tangki penampung I

Tipe: *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan: cocok untuk memompa larutan encer

Perhitungan:

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 8223,41 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\rho \text{ filtrat II} = 0,99 \text{ kg/L} = 990 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 61,80 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju volumetrik larutan} &= \frac{8223,41 \text{ kg/batch}}{990 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 8,31 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 293,45 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 20%:

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= 1,2 \times 293,45 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 352,14 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \text{ (waktu operasi 10 menit)} \\ &= 0,59 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5} [24, \text{halaman 3-246}] \\ &= 0,32 \text{ cp} \\ &= 2,15 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di optimum} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} [17, \text{halaman 496}] \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,59^{0,45} \times 61,80^{0,13} \\ &= 5,26 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 6 in sch. 40 [20, App. A.5-1]:

$$OD = 6,625 \text{ in} = 0,55 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 6,065 \text{ in} = 0,51 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,2006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,59}{0,2006} \\ &= 2,94 \text{ ft/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} = 369174,98 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli: (Pers. 2.7-28 Geankoplis ed.3, 1997)

$$\frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. *Sudden contraction losses* (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan.

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

$$\begin{aligned}h_c &= K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\ &= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{2,94^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,07 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus (F_t)

Digunakan pipa *commercial steel*, $\varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,51} = 0,0003$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 Geankoplis [20], diperoleh $f = 0,006$

Diasumsikan: panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 15 ft

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\
 &= 4 \times 0,006 \times \frac{15}{0,51} \times \frac{2,94^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,09 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

3. *Fitting dan valve* (h_f)

Digunakan: 3 buah elbow 90°

Dari Geankoplis [20], tabel 2.10-1: $K_f = 3 \times 0,75 = 2,25$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_f &= K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right) \\
 &= 2,25 \times \left(\frac{2,94^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\
 &= 0,30 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,07 + 0,09 + 0,30 = 0,46 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Delta z = 5 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = 5,59 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\text{Power} = 5,59 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \times 0,59 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 61,80 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$$

$$= 203,82 \text{ ft.lbf/s}$$

$$= 0,37 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} = 8,31 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 49,86 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 60\% \text{ [17, fig 14-38]}$$

$$\text{Power pompa} = \frac{0,37}{0,6} = 0,62 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \text{ [17, fig 14-38]}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,62}{0,8} = 0,78 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Ukuran pipa	= 6 in sch. 40
Power motor	= 1 hp
Bahan konstruksi	= <i>stainless steel</i>
Jumlah	= 1 buah

19. Pompa III (J-313)

Fungsi : memompa filtrat II dari tangki penampungan III menuju ke evaporator

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk memompa larutan encer

Perhitungan:

Kapasitas = 9265,64 kg/batch

ρ filtrat II = 0,97 kg/L = 970 kg/m³ = 60,55 lb/ft³

Laju volumetrik larutan = $\frac{9265,64 \text{ kg/batch}}{970 \text{ kg/m}^3}$
 = 9,55 m³/batch
 = 337,24 ft³/batch

Untuk faktor keamanan 20%:

$q_f = 1,2 \times 337,24 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch}$
 = 404,69 ft³/batch (waktu operasi 10 menit)
 = 0,67 ft³/s

$\mu = 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5}$ [24, halaman 3-246]
 = 0,32 cp
 = $2,15 \cdot 10^{-4}$ lbm/ft.s

Asumsi: aliran turbulen

Di optimum = $3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$ [17, halaman 496]
 = $3,9 \times 0,67^{0,45} \times 60,55^{0,13}$
 = 5,55 in

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 6 in sch. 40 [20, App. A.5-1]:

OD = 6,625 in = 0,55 ft

ID = 6,065 in = 0,51 ft

A = 0,2006 ft²

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan linear (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,67}{0,2006} \\
 &= 3,34 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} = 479724,98 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli: [20, Pers. 2.7-28]

$$\frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. *Sudden contraction losses* (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\
 &= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{3,34^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\
 &= 0,09 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

2. *Friksi pada pipa lurus* (F_t)

Digunakan pipa *commercial steel*, $\varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,51} = 0,0003$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 Geankoplis [20], diperoleh $f = 0,006$

Diasumsikan: panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 30 ft

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\
 &= 4 \times 0,006 \times \frac{30}{0,51} \times \frac{3,34^2}{2 \times 32,174}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,24 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. Fitting dan valve (h_f)

Digunakan: 3 buah elbow 90° dan 1 buah *gate valve wide open*

Dari Geankoplis [20], table 2.10-1: $K_f = 3 \times 0,75 + 1 \times 0,17 = 2,42$

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\ &= 2,42 \times \left(\frac{3,34^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,42 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,09 + 0,24 + 0,42 = 0,75 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Delta Z = 27 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = 27,92 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\text{Power} = 27,92 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \times 0,67 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 60,55 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$$

$$= 1132,67 \text{ ft.lbf/s}$$

$$= 2,06 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} = 9,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 57,3 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 60\% \text{ (Peter \& Timmerhaus, 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, fig 14-38)}$$

$$\text{Power pompa} = \frac{2,06}{0,6} = 3,43 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \text{ (Peter \& Timmerhaus, 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, fig 14-38)}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{3,43}{0,8} = 4,3 \text{ hp} \approx 4,5 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

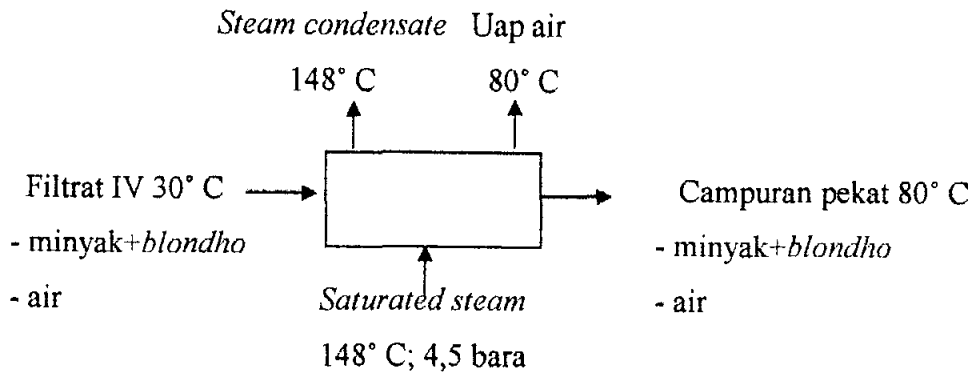
$$\text{Ukuran pipa} = 6 \text{ in sch. 40}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 4,5 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Bahan konstruksi} = \textit{stainless steel}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 1 \text{ buah}$$

20. Evaporator (FE-310)



Fungsi : Untuk menguapkan air dari filtrat hingga didapatkan campuran pekat pada 80°C

Tipe : *Vertical long tube evaporator*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk menguapkan kandungan air hingga 50%

Data dan perhitungan:

Kapasitas : 9265,64 kg/batch

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit

Kapasitas evaporator : 2647,33 kg/jam

Steam pemanas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Entalpi yang harus ditambahkan steam} &= H_{\text{steam in}} - H_{\text{steam out}} \\
 &= 27.241.899,06 - 8.011.177,58 \\
 &= 19.230.721,48 \text{ kJ/batch} \\
 &= 5.494.491,85 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
 &= 5.207.752,97 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan mula-mula} = 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 86^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu bahan keluar} = 80^{\circ}\text{C} = 176^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam} = 148^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,4^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U(T_s - T)} \quad [22, \text{ halaman 470}]$$

dengan: - A : Luas perpindahan panas, ft²

- Q : Panas yang ditransfer oleh steam, Btu/jam = 5.207.752,97 Btu/jam

- T_s : Temperatur steam, °F = 298,4°F

- T : Temperatur feed, °F = 86°F

- U : Overall coefficient heat transfer = 200 Btu/h.ft².°F [17, halaman 601]

$$A = \frac{5.207.752,97}{200(298,4 - 86)}$$

$$= 122,59 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dari Kern [27] halaman 404 didapatkan:

$$\text{Diameter tube (OD)} = 1\frac{1}{4} - 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 12-24 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil diameter tube = 1,32 in dan panjang tube = 12 ft.

Dari tabel 11 halaman 844, Kern [27] didapatkan:

Ukuran pipa nominal, IPS = 1 in, sch 40, ID = 1,049 in

$$a_t = 0,344 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$A = N_t \cdot a_t \cdot L$$

$$N_t = 29,69 \sim 30 \text{ buah}$$

Dari tabel 4-7 halaman 94, Ulrich [18]:

$$\text{Diameter evaporator} = 4 \text{ m} = 13,12 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi evaporator} = 8 \text{ m} = 26,25 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 0,97 \text{ kg/L} = 60,46 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan hidrostatik maksimal} &= \frac{\rho \times H}{144} \\ &= \frac{60,46 \times 26,25}{144} \\ &= 11,02 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tekanan desain (P)} = 1,2 \times 11,02 = 13,23 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Menghitung tebal shell

Untuk shell, tutup bagian bawah dan tutup bagian atas dipilih bahan konstruksi carbon steel SA-240 grade A [15, Appendix D item 4]

$$F = 13400 \text{ psia}$$

$$E = 0,85 \text{ (single welded butt joint)}$$

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

$$r_i = 6,5615 \text{ ft} = 78,738 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell

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

$$t_s = \frac{13,23.78,738}{13400.0,85 - 0,6.13,23} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = 0,22 = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal head (dished head)

$$\text{Tebal dished} = \frac{0,885.P.R_c}{f.E - 0,1P} + C \text{ [15, persamaan 13-12]}$$

$$\text{di mana } R_c = ID = 13,123 \text{ ft} = 157,476 \text{ in}$$

$$t = \frac{0,885.13,23.157,476}{13400.0,85 - 0,1.13,23} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,29 \text{ in} \sim 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5.6 Brownell [15], untuk tebal *dished* = 5/16 in, *sf* = 1,5 – 3 in, *icr* = 1⁵/₁₆ in = 21/16 in

$$\text{Diambil } sf = 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in} = 0,0635 \text{ m}$$

$$BC = r - icr \text{ [15, halaman 87]}$$

$$= 78,738 - 21/16 \text{ in}$$

$$= 77,4255 \text{ in} = 6,4521 \text{ ft} = 1,97 \text{ m}$$

$$a = ID/2 = 157,476/2$$

$$= 78,738 \text{ in} = 6,56 \text{ ft} = 2,00 \text{ m}$$

$$AB = a - icr = 2,00 - 1,3125 = 0,69 \text{ m}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{1,97^2 - 0,69^2}$$

$$= 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$OA = t + b + sf = 7,37 \times 10^{-3} + 0,15 + 0,0635 = 0,22 \text{ m}$$

$$OD = ID + 2.t = 4 + 2.7,37 \times 10^{-3} = 4,02 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Fungsi : Untuk menguapkan air dari filtrat hingga didapatkan campuran pekat pada 80°C

Tipe : *Vertical long tube evaporator*

Kapasitas : 2647,33 kg/jam

Tebal *shell* : 5/16 in

Tebal *dish* : 5/16 in

Tinggi total : 8 m = 26,25 ft

Diameter	: 4 m = 13,12 ft
Luas perpindahan panas	: 122,59 ft ²
Jumlah tube	: 30 buah
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i>
Jumlah	: 1 buah

21. Barometric Condenser

Fungsi : Mengembunkan uap dari evaporator

Tipe : *Counter Current Condenser*

Dasar pemilihan : Operasinya mudah

Perhitungan:

Laju massa uap masuk = 12.847,24 kg/batch = 8156,98 lb/jam

Suhu uap masuk = 64,4°C = 148°F

Suhu air pendingin = 30°C = 86°F

Catatan [24, hal 211]:

Noncondensable gas tidak melebihi 1% dari total uap air yang akan dikondensasi. Jadi laju uap yang akan dikondensasi = $0,99 \times 8156,98 \text{ lb/jam} = 8075,41 \text{ lb/jam}$.

Noncondensable gas = $8156,98 - 8075,41 = 81,57 \text{ lb/jam}$

Temperatur uap jenuh pada 4,5 bara = 148°C = 298,4°F

Terminal difference = 5 °F

Temperatur air keluar *barometric condenser* = $298,4 - 5 = 293,4 \text{ °F}$

Temperatur air masuk = 86 °F

Kenaikan suhu air = $293,4 - 86 = 207,4 \text{ °F}$

Temperatur udara (*noncondensable gas*) meninggalkan *barometric condenser*
= $86 + 5 = 91 \text{ °F}$

Dari Perry [24] halaman 211, persamaan 6.8:

Gpm air pendingin yang dibutuhkan:

$$\text{Gpm} = \frac{Ws \times L}{Tw \times 500}$$

di mana : Ws = jumlah uap yang dikondensasi (lb)

L = panas laten penguapan pada $T_{\text{sat}} = 148 \text{ °C} = 2.120,448 \text{ kJ/kg} = 4466,20 \text{ Btu/lb}$

$$\text{Gpm} = \frac{8075,41 \times 4466,20}{207,4 \times 500} = 347,80$$

Tinggi barometric condenser

P_a = tekanan pada permukaan liquid dalam kaki barometer

P_b = tekanan pada permukaan liquid

P_h = tekanan hidrostatik

$$P_a = P_b$$

$$P_h + P_a = P_b$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} \cdot h_{\text{air}} \cdot g + 45 = 101,325$$

$$h_{\text{air}} = (101,325 - 45) / 1.9,80665 = 5,74 \text{ m}$$

Pada keadaan ideal : $P_a = 0$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas : 8075,41 lb/jam

Laju air pendingin : 347,80 Gpm

Tinggi *barometric* : 5,74 m

22. Hot Well

Fungsi : Untuk menampung kondensasi dari *barometric condenser*

Laju massa : 8075,41 lb/jam = 3662,32 kg/jam

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit

Kapasitas : 510,39 kg

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

$$\text{Volume air} = 510,39 \text{ kg} / 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,51 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume air = 80% volume *hot well*

$$\text{Volume } \textit{hot well} = 0,51 / 0,8 = 0,64 \text{ m}^3 \approx 1 \text{ m}^3$$

Bentuk : persegi

Ukuran : panjang = 1 m ; lebar = 1 m ; tinggi = 1 m

Spesifikasi Alat:

Fungsi : Untuk menampung kondensasi dari *barometric condensor*

Volume : 1 m³

Bentuk : persegi

Ukuran : panjang = 1 m ; lebar = 1 m ; tinggi = 1 m

23. Steam Jet Ejector

Fungsi : Untuk memvakumkan evaporator

Tipe : *Single stage steam ejector*

Dasar pemilihan : kondisi vakum cukup besar

Perhitungan:

Tekanan masuk *ejector* = P operasi = 4,5 bara

Uap yang masuk = *noncondensable gas* = 81,57 lb/jam

Kebutuhan steam = 1,5 lb/lb gas [24, halaman 2-215]

Jadi, kebutuhan steam = $1,5 \times 81,57 = 122,36$ lb/jam

Konsumsi air = $0,06 \cdot W_s = 0,06 \times 8075,41 = 484,53$ gpm [24, halaman 3-232]

Spesifikasi Alat:

Fungsi : Untuk memvakumkan evaporator

Tipe : *Single stage steam ejector*

Laju steam : 122,36 lb/jam

Air pendingin : 484,53 gpm

24. Pompa IV (J-321)

Fungsi : memompa filtrat II dari evaporator menuju ke *plate heat exchanger*

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk memompa larutan encer

Perhitungan:

Kapasitas = 3194,16 kg/batch

ρ filtrat II = $0,92 \text{ kg/L} = 920 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,43 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju volumetrik larutan} &= \frac{3194,16 \text{ kg/batch}}{920 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 3,47 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 122,54 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 20%:

$$\begin{aligned} q_r &= 1,2 \times 122,54 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 147,05 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \text{ (waktu operasi 10 menit)} \\ &= 0,25 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5} [24, \text{halaman 3-246}] \\ &= 0,31 \text{ cp} \\ &= 2,08 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft.s}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Di optimum} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} [17, \text{halaman 496}] \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,25^{0,45} \times 57,43^{0,13} \\ &= 3,54 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 4 in sch. 40 [20, App. A.5-1]:

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ in} = 0,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,25}{0,0884} \\ &= 2,83 \text{ ft/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times v \times \text{ID}}{\mu} = 265668,97 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli [20, Pers. 2.7-28]:

$$\frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. *Sudden contraction losses* (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan.

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

$$\begin{aligned}h_c &= K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\ &= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) = 0,07 \text{ ft.lbm/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus (F_t)

Digunakan pipa *commercial steel*, $\varepsilon = 0,00015$ ft

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,34} = 0,0004$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 Geankoplis ed. 3 [20], diperoleh $f = 0,0075$

Diasumsikan: panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 8 ft

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,0075 \times \frac{8}{0,34} \times \frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,09 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. *Fitting dan valve* (h_f)

Digunakan: 3 buah elbow 90°

Dari Geankoplis [20], table 2.10-1: $K_f = 3 \times 0,75 = 2,25$

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right) \\ &= 2,25 \times \left(\frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,28 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. *Sudden enlargement losses* (h_{ex})

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang pipa

A_2 = luas penampang tangki

Karena $A_2 \gg A_1$ maka (A_1/A_2) diabaikan.

$$K_{ex} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v_1^2}{2\alpha} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,07 + 0,09 + 0,28 + 0,12 = 0,56 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Delta z = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F$$

$$-W_s = 1,68 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\text{Power} = 1,68 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \times 0,25 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 57,43 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$$

$$= 24,12 \text{ ft.lbf/s}$$

$$= 0,04 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} = 3,47 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 20,82 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 50\% [17, \text{fig 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power pompa} = \frac{0,04}{0,5} = 0,08 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% [17, \text{fig 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,08}{0,8} = 0,1 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

$$\text{Ukuran pipa} = 6 \text{ in sch. 40}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 1 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Bahan konstruksi} = \textit{stainless steel}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 1 \text{ buah}$$

25. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-320)

$$\text{Fungsi} : \text{Mendinginkan campuran dari } 80^\circ\text{C} - 10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Tipe} : \textit{Plate Heat Exchanger, countercurrent flow}$$

$$\text{Waktu operasi} : 10 \text{ menit}$$

$$\text{Massa liquid (M)} : 3.194,16 \text{ kg/batch} = 912,62 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,25 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\text{Cp liquid} : 4,0887 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$\text{Massa pendingin (m)} : 13.962,90 \text{ kg/batch} = 3989,4 \text{ kg/jam} = 1,11 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\text{Cp pendingin} : (2,9820 + 3,0532)/2 = 3,0176 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$\text{Suhu liquid masuk (T}_1\text{)} : 80^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu liquid keluar (T}_2\text{)} : 10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin masuk (t}_1\text{)} : -10^\circ\text{C}$$

Suhu pendingin keluar (t_2) : 10°C

1. Neraca panas

$$Q_h = M \cdot C_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1) = 0,25 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 4,0887 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \cdot (80-10) \text{ K} \\ = 71,55 \text{ kJ} = 71.550 \text{ J}$$

$$Q_c = m \cdot C_p \cdot (t_2 - t_1) = 1,11 \text{ kg/s} \cdot 3,0176 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \cdot (10-(-10))\text{K} \\ = 66,99 \text{ kJ} = 66.990 \text{ J}$$

$$2. \Delta t_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln((T_1 - t_2)/(T_2 - t_1))} \\ = \frac{(80 - 10) - (10 - (-10))}{\ln((80 - 10)/(10 - (-10)))} = 59,01 \text{ K}$$

$$3. R_{d \text{ total}} = 0,00003 + 0,003 = 0,00303$$

$$R_{d \text{ total}} = 1/U_d - 1/U_c$$

$$U_d = \frac{1}{R_{d \text{ total}} - 1/U_c}$$

$$\text{trial } U_c = 1.700 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K} [28, \text{tabel 9.13, halaman 415}]$$

$$U_d = \frac{1}{0,00303 - 1/1.700} \\ = 409,54 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$4. A = \frac{Q}{U_d \cdot \Delta t_{\text{LMTD}}} \\ = \frac{69.270 \text{ J}}{409,54 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K} \cdot 59,01 \text{ K}} = 2,87 \text{ m}^2$$

5. Berdasarkan Coulson & Richardson [28] dipilih plat jenis HF dengan

$$\text{Projected Area} = A_p = 0,36 \text{ m}^2 \text{ dan Developed Area} = A_d = 0,43 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{HPCD} = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{VPCD} = 0,72 \text{ m}$$

$$\phi = A_d / A_p = 0,43 / 0,36 = 1,1944$$

Jumlah plat untuk perpindahan panas (n):

$$n = A / A_d = 2,87 / 0,43 = 6,67 \text{ buah}$$

$$U_d = 1.463.510 / (85 \cdot 0,43 \cdot 68) = 588,84 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$n = n_{\text{ch}} + n_{\text{cc}} - 1$$

dengan n_{ch} = jumlah *channel* untuk fluida panas

n_{cc} = jumlah *channel* untuk fluida dingin

$$n_{ch} + n_{cc} = n + 1 = 141 + 1 = 142 \rightarrow n_{ch} = n_{cc} = 71 \text{ buah}$$

6. Spesifikasi dari plat

$$W = \text{HPCD} + D + 0,015 = 0,18 + 0,075 + 0,015 = 0,27 \text{ m}$$

$$A_p = 0,36 \text{ m}^2 = L \cdot W$$

$$L = 0,36 / 0,27 = 1,33 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Pitch/plat} = 0,0032$$

$$b = \text{PT} - \delta = 0,0032 - 0,0005 = 0,0027 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Luas penampang aliran fluida dalam channel} = S_c = W \cdot b$$

$$= 0,27 \cdot 0,0027$$

$$= 0,000729 \text{ m}^2$$

$$De = 2 \cdot b / \phi = 2 \cdot 0,0027 / 1,1944 = 0,0045 \text{ m}$$

Liquid	Pendingin
7. $G = M / N_c \cdot S_c$ $= 5,32 / (71 \cdot 0,000729)$ $= 102,78 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$ $N_{re} = De \cdot G / \mu$ $= 0,0045 \cdot 102,78 / 3,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $= 1.445,34$	7. $G = m / N_c \cdot S_c$ $= 23,27 / (71 \cdot 0,000729)$ $= 449,58 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$ $N_{re} = De \cdot G / \mu$ $= 0,0045 \cdot 449,58 / 2,59 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $= 7.811,24$
8. $N_{pr} = C_p \cdot \mu / k$ $= 4088,7 \cdot 3,2 \cdot 10^{-4} / 0,538$ $= 2,43$	8. $N_{pr} = C_p \cdot \mu / k$ $= 3.017,6 \cdot 2,59 \cdot 10^{-4} / 0,265$ $= 2,95$
9. $hh = 0,2 \cdot N_{re}^{0,4} \cdot N_{pr}^{0,4} \cdot (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,1} \cdot k/de$ $= 0,2 \cdot 1.445,34^{0,4} \cdot 2,43^{0,4} \cdot 1^{0,1} \cdot 0,538/0,0045$ $= 626,37$	9. $hc = 0,2 \cdot N_{re}^{0,4} \cdot N_{pr}^{0,4} \cdot (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,1} \cdot k/de$ $= 0,2 \cdot 7.811,24^{0,4} \cdot 2,95^{0,4} \cdot 1^{0,1} \cdot 0,265/0,0045$ $= 654,76$

10. $U_c = (1/hh + 8/k + 1/hc)^{-1}$

$$= (1/626,37 + 0,0005/16,3 + 1/654,76)^{-1} = 626,35 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

11. $U_d = 588,84 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

12. $Rd_{\text{total}} = 1/U_d - 1/U_c$

$$= 1/588,84 - 1/626,35$$

$$= 0,0001$$

Evaluasi ΔP

Liquid	Pendingin
1. $Nre = 1.445,34$	1. $Nre = 7.811,24$
2. $f = 2,5/Nre^{0,3}$ $= 2,5/1.445,34^{0,3}$ $= 0,28$	2. $f = 2,5/Nre^{0,3}$ $= 2,5/7.811,24^{0,3}$ $= 0,17$
3. $\Delta Pc = 2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L / \rho \cdot De$ $= 2 \cdot 0,28 \cdot 102,78^2 \cdot 1,33 /$ $850 \cdot 0,0045$ $= 2,06 \text{ psi}$	3. $\Delta Pc = 2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L / \rho \cdot De$ $= 2 \cdot 0,17 \cdot 449,58^2 \cdot 1,33 /$ $1100 \cdot 0,0045$ $= 3,75 \text{ psi}$
4. $G' = M / (\Pi/4) \cdot Dp^2$ $= 5,32 / (\Pi/4) \cdot 0,075^2$ $= 1.204,2 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$	4. $G' = M / (\Pi/4) \cdot Dp^2$ $= 23,27 / (\Pi/4) \cdot 0,075^2$ $= 5.267,25 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$
5. $Nre = Dp \cdot G' / \mu$ $= 0,075 \cdot 1.204,2 / 3,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $= 282.234,38$	5. $Nre = Dp \cdot G' / \mu$ $= 0,075 \cdot 5.267,25 / 2,59 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $= 1.525.265,44$
6. $f = 2,5/Nre^{0,3}$ $= 2,5/282.234,38^{0,3}$ $= 0,06$	6. $f = 2,5/Nre^{0,3}$ $= 2,5/1.525.265,44^{0,3}$ $= 0,04$
7. $\Delta Pp = 2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot PT / \rho \cdot De$ $= 2 \cdot 0,06 \cdot 1.204,2^2 \cdot 0,0032 /$ $850 \cdot 0,0045$ $= 5,67 \text{ psi}$	7. $\Delta Pp = 2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot PT / \rho \cdot De$ $= 2 \cdot 0,04 \cdot 5.267,25^2 \cdot 0,0032 /$ $1100 \cdot 0,0045$ $= 6,23 \text{ psi}$
8. $\Delta Pt = \Delta Pc + \Delta Pp = 7,73 \text{ psi}$	8. $\Delta Pt = \Delta Pc + \Delta Pp = 9,98 \text{ psi}$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Tipe : *Plate Heat Exchanger*

Dimensi plat

Jumlah : 142 buah

Tebal plat : 0,0027 m

Lebar plat : 0,27 m

Tipe plat : HF

Tinggi plat : 1,33 m

ΔP liquid : 7,73 psi

ΔP pendingin : 9,98 psi

26. Pompa V (J-411)

Fungsi : memompa filtrat II dari *plate heat exchanger* menuju ke *centrifuge* I

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk memompa larutan encer

Perhitungan:

Kapasitas = 3194,16 kg/batch

ρ filtrat II = 0,92 kg/L = 920 kg/m³ = 57,43 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} &= \frac{3194,16 \text{ kg/batch}}{920 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 3,47 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 122,54 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 20%:

$$\begin{aligned}q_f &= 1,2 \times 122,54 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 147,05 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \text{ (waktu operasi 10 menit)} \\ &= 0,25 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5} [24, \text{halaman 3-246}] \\ &= 0,31 \text{ cp} \\ &= 2,08 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft.s}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Di optimum} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} [17, \text{halaman 496}] \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,25^{0,45} \times 57,43^{0,13} \\ &= 3,54 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih steel pipe (IPS) berukuran 4 in sch. 40 [20, App. A.5-1]:

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ in} = 0,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan linear (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\
 &= \frac{0,25}{0,0884} \\
 &= 2,83 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} = 265668,97 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli [20, Pers. 2.7-28]:

$$\frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. *Sudden contraction losses* (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\
 &= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\
 &= 0,07 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus (F_t)

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

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,34} = 0,0004$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 Geankoplis ed. 3 [20], diperoleh $f = 0,0075$

Diasumsikan: panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 8 ft

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\
 &= 4 \times 0,0075 \times \frac{8}{0,34} \times \frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 32,174} = 0,09 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

3. *Fitting dan valve* (h_f)

Digunakan: 3 buah elbow 90°

Dari Geankoplis [20], tabel 2.10-1: $K_f = 3 \times 0,75 = 2,25$

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\ &= 2,25 \times \left(\frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,28 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

4. *Sudden enlargement losses* (h_{ex})

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang pipa

A_2 = luas penampang tangki

Karena $A_2 \gg A_1$ maka (A_1/A_2) diabaikan.

$$K_{ex} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v_1^2}{2\alpha} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{2,83^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,07 + 0,09 + 0,28 + 0,12 = 0,56 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Delta z = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = 1,68 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power} &= 1,68 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \times 0,25 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 57,43 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \\ &= 24,12 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \\ &= 0,04 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} = 3,47 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 20,82 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 50\% [17, \text{fig 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power pompa} = \frac{0,04}{0,5} = 0,62 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% [17, \text{fig 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,62}{0,8} = 0,78 \text{ hp} \approx 1 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Ukuran pipa	= 4 in sch. 40
Power motor	= 1 hp
Bahan konstruksi	= <i>stainless steel</i>
Jumlah	= 1 buah

27. Centrifugal Separator I (FF-410)

Tipe : Tubular

Kapasitas : 912,62 kg/jam

$$\rho_{\text{campuran masuk}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho_c} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{x_3}{\rho_3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_c} = \frac{0,32}{0,8} + \frac{0,14}{1} + \frac{0,54}{0,995}$$

$$\rho_c = 0,91 \text{ kg/L}$$

1 tubular *centrifuge* = 1 gal/menit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan yang masuk} &= \frac{912,62}{0,91} \\ &= 1002,88 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 0,18 \text{ gal/menit} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah *centrifuge* = 1 buah

Diameter = 4¹/₄ in

Kecepatan = 15.000 r/min

Typical motor size = 3 HP

Maximum centrifugal force = 13.600/gravitasi

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 0,18 gal/menit
Tipe	: tubular
Kecepatan	: 15.000 r/min

Power : 3 Hp

Jumlah : 1

28. Pompa VI (J-421)

Fungsi : memompa filtrat II dari centrifuge I menuju ke centrifuge II

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk memompa larutan encer

Perhitungan:

Kapasitas = 2337,06 kg/batch

ρ filtrat II = 0,98 kg/L = 980 kg/m³ = 61,18 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} &= \frac{2337,06 \text{ kg/batch}}{980 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 2,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 84,04 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan 20%:

$$\begin{aligned}q_f &= 1,2 \times 84,04 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 100,85 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \text{ (waktu operasi 10 menit)} \\ &= 0,17 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &= 0,324 \times \rho^{0,5} \text{ [24, halaman 3-246]} \\ &= 0,32 \text{ cp} \\ &= 2,51 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lbm/ft.s}\end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Di optimum} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \text{ [17, halaman 496]} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,17^{0,45} \times 61,18^{0,13} \\ &= 3 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran 3 in sch. 40 [20, App. A.5-1]:

$$\text{OD} = 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,29 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 3,008 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} &= \frac{q_f}{A} \\ &= \frac{0,17}{0,0513} \\ &= 3,31 \text{ ft/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} = 201699,00 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli [20, persamaan 2.7-28]:

$$\frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. Sudden contraction losses (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

Karena $A_1 \gg A_2$ maka (A_2/A_1) diabaikan.

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

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\ &= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{3,31^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,09 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus (F_t)

Digunakan pipa *commercial steel*, $\varepsilon = 0,00015$ ft

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,25} = 0,0006$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 Geankoplis ed. 3 [20], diperoleh $f = 0,008$

Diasumsikan: panjang pipa lurus (ΔL) = 8 ft

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times gc} \\ &= 4 \times 0,008 \times \frac{8}{0,25} \times \frac{3,31^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,17 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

3. *Fitting dan valve* (h_f)

Digunakan: 3 buah elbow 90°

Dari Geankoplis [20], tabel 2.10-1: $K_f = 3 \times 0,75 = 2,25$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_f &= K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\
 &= 2,25 \times \left(\frac{3,31^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\
 &= 0,38 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Sudden enlargement losses (h_{ex})

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang pipa

A_2 = luas penampang tangki

Karena $A_2 \gg A_1$ maka (A_1/A_2) diabaikan.

$$K_{ex} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= K_{ex} \frac{v_1^2}{2\alpha} \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{3,31^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,17 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = 0,09 + 0,17 + 0,38 + 0,17 = 0,81 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Delta z = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F$$

$$-W_s = 1,98 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

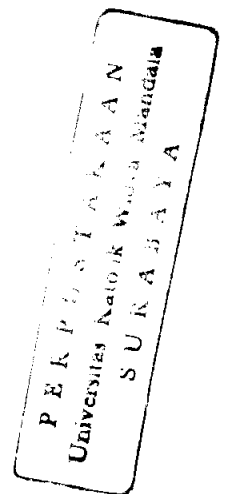
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Power} &= 1,98 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \times 0,17 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 61,18 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \\
 &= 20,59 \text{ ft.lbf/s} \\
 &= 0,04 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik larutan} = 2,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 16,98 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 50\% \text{ (Peter \& Timmerhaus, 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, fig 14-38)}$$

$$\text{Power pompa} = \frac{0,04}{0,5} = 0,08 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \text{ (Peter \& Timmerhaus, 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, fig 14-38)}$$



$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,08}{0,8} = 0,1 \text{ hp} \approx 0,125 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat:

Ukuran pipa	= 3 in sch. 40
Power motor	= 0,125 hp
Bahan konstruksi	= <i>stainless steel</i>
Jumlah	= 1 buah

29. Centrifugal Separator II (FF-420)

Tipe : Tubular

Kapasitas : 667,73 kg/hari

$$\rho_{\text{campuran masuk}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho_c} = \frac{x_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{x_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{x_3}{\rho_3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_c} = \frac{0,07}{0,8} + \frac{0,19}{1} + \frac{0,574}{0,995}$$

$$\rho_c = 0,98 \text{ kg/L}$$

1 tubular *centrifuge* = 1 gal/menit

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Larutan yang masuk} &= \frac{667,73}{0,98} \\ &= 681,36 \text{ L/hari} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ gal/menit} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah *centrifuge* = 1 buah

Diameter = 4¹/₄ in

Kecepatan = 15.000 r/min

Typical motor size = 3 HP

Maximum centrifugal force = 13.600/gravitasi

Spesifikasi Alat:

Kapasitas	: 0,12 gal/menit
Tipe	: tubular
Kecepatan	: 15.000 r/min
Power	: 3 HP
Jumlah	: 1

30. Tangki Penampung Produk (TT-430)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung produk yang berupa minyak kelapa murni

Kapasitas = 1000 kg/batch = 285,71 kg/jam

Waktu tinggal = 10 menit

$\rho_{\text{minyak}} = 0,8 \text{ kg/L} = 49,86 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Volume liquid = $\frac{285,71 \text{ lb/jam}}{49,86 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 1 \text{ jam} = 5,73 \text{ ft}^3$

$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$

Volume tangki penampung = $1,2 \times \text{volume larutan}$

$$1,2 \times 5,73 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \times ID^3 \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D^3$$

$$6,88 \text{ ft}^3 = 6,81 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3 + 9,8 \times 10^{-5} \times D^3$$

$$6,88 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,79 \times 10^{-4} \times ID^3$$

$$ID = 20,67 \text{ in} = 1,72 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \times ID$$

$$= 1,5 \times 1,72$$

$$= 2,58 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid dalam dish} = 0,000049 \times ID^3$$

$$= 0,000049 \times 1,72^3$$

$$= 2,49 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell} = \frac{\text{volume liquid} - \text{volume dish}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times ID^2}$$

$$= \frac{6,88 - 2,49 \times 10^{-4}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,72^2}$$

$$= 2,96 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho \times H}{144} \\ &= \frac{49,86 \times 2,96}{144} \\ &= 1,03 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,3 \times P_{\text{operasi}}$$

$$= 1,3 \times 1,03$$

$$= 1,33 \text{ psig}$$

Bahan konstruksi *Steel SA-240, Grade A*

$$f = 16.250 \text{ psi [15, App. D halaman 342]}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ [15, tabel 13.2]}$$

$$C = \text{corrosion allowance} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell:

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + C \\ &= \frac{1,33 \times 20,67}{2 \times (16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,33)} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal dish (dished head):

$$ts = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= ID + 2 \times ts \\ &= 20,67 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\ &= 21,05 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell & Young [15] Tabel 5.7 diperoleh:

$$OD \text{ standar} = 22 \text{ in}$$

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

$$rc = 20 \text{ in}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) \text{ [15, persamaan 7.76, halaman 138]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{20}{1\frac{1}{4}}} \right)$$

$$= 1,75 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$= \frac{20,67}{2}$$

$$= 10,34 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

$$= \frac{20,67}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 9,09 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 20 - 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 18,75 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$$

$$= 20 - \sqrt{(18,75)^2 - (9,09)^2}$$

$$= 3,6$$

$$td = \frac{P \times rc - W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C \text{ [15, persamaan 7.77]}$$

$$= \frac{1,33 \times 20 - 1,75}{2 \times 16.250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 1,33} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0,13 \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal dish standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in [15, tabel 5.7]}$$

$$\text{Dipilih panjang straight-flange (sf)} = 2 \text{ in [15, tabel 5.8]}$$

$$OA = t + b + sf$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} + 3,6 + 2$$

$$= 5,79 \text{ in} = 0,48 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = \text{tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi dish})$$

$$= 2,58 + (2 \times 0,48)$$

$$= 3,55 \text{ ft}$$

